



The Descendants of Salomon Bamberger and Esther Kann

by

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Introduction

1. Overview. My great-great-grandparents Salomon Bamberger (b. 1801) and Esther Kann (b. abt. 1804) lived in Burgkunstadt, Upper Franconia, Bavaria. They had six children—one daughter and five sons.

The first child of Esther and Salomon Bamberger was Sophie Bamberger (b. 1835), who married Isaak Kaumheimer and remained in Burgkunstadt. The second child of Esther and Salomon Bamberger was Daniel (b. 1836); I do not have any information on where Daniel lived. The other sons of Esther and Salomon Bamberger—Hermann (b. 1838), Jacob (b. 1840), Karl (b. 1843) and Abraham (b. abt. 1844)—all settled in the United States.

This family history begins with the ancestors of Salomon Bamberger and the ancestors of Esther Kann and then summarizes my information on Salomon Bamberger and Esther Kann. This history relates mainly to three generations of the descendants of Salomon and Esther Bamberger—their children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. In general, this history does not cover current generations, such as my generation.

2. Sources. Many people helped with my research, and they are listed at the end of this history. I want to express special thanks to Hans George Hirsch, Elizabeth (Lisl) Kaumheimer, and Herbert Loebel for the tremendous help each of them gave me.

I started researching my great-grandfather Jacob Bamberger in 1998 and then expanded my research to the families of his siblings. In the first years, my main sources were books and microfilms at the Library of Congress and the National Archives. Later, I used Web sites, such as Ancestry.com, JewishGen.org, FamilySearch.org, and NewYorkTimes.com, for much of my research.

3. Bavarian laws; demographics. Salomon and Esther Bamberger spent their entire lives in Bavaria. This family history includes only limited information on German history, but it is important to note that, compared to other pre-unification German states,¹ restrictions on Jews were especially severe in Bavaria.² For example, Bavarian Jews could live only in certain localities and the number of Jewish families allowed in a locality was limited, as was the number of Jews who could marry.³ These and other restrictions were a cause of emigration by Bavarian Jews, many of whom emigrated to the United States.⁴

The number and proportion of Jews in the German lands varied considerably from state to state.⁵ For example, the entity with the highest proportion of Jews was the Posen Province of Prussia, where there were 51,960 Jews in 1816-17 (6.4% of the province's population) and 76,910 Jews in 1848 (5.7%). In Bavaria, there were 53,200 Jews in 1816-17

¹ Before 1871, what is now Germany consisted of a number of separate states, one of which was Bavaria. Unification of those states, creation of the German Reich, took place in 1871. One result, embodied in the constitution of 1872, was emancipation of Germany's Jews—the granting of political equality. Meyer, Michael A., ed., *German-Jewish History in Modern Times* (New York, 1996), vol. 2, p. 349.

² See, e.g., Stern-Taeubler, Selma, "The Motivation of the German Jewish Emigration to America in the Post-Mendelssohnian Era," in Hebrew Union College, *Essays in American Jewish History* (Cincinnati, 1958), pp. 255-257.

³ Bavarian restrictions on Jews are discussed in: Bamberger, Claude P., *History of a Family: The Bambergers of Mitwitz and Lichtenfels 1770-1992* (Tenafly, NJ, 1993); and *The Universal Jewish Encyclopedia* (New York, 1939-1943), vol. 1, pp. 118-119.

⁴ See, e.g., Stern-Taeubler, Selma, "The Motivation of the German Jewish Emigration to America in the Post-Mendelssohnian Era," in Hebrew Union College, *Essays in American Jewish History* (Cincinnati, 1958), p. 257; and *The Universal Jewish Encyclopedia* (New York, 1939-1943), vol. 1, p. 119.

⁵ Meyer, Michael A., ed., *German-Jewish History in Modern Times* (New York, 1996), vol. 2, p. 54.

(1.4% of the state's population) and 61,000 in 1848 (1.4%). In pre-unification Germany as a whole, Jews constituted 1.09 % of the population in 1816-17 and 1.16% in 1848.

4. Names. For centuries, most Jews in German lands did not have fixed surnames. It was typical for a Jewish male to be referred to by his given name and then his father's given name; e.g., Abraham Jakob (Abraham, the son of Jakob). "During the late 18th and early 19th centuries, various European states began to introduce laws forcing their Jewish populations to adopt fixed and hereditary surnames."⁶ The Kingdom of Bavaria enacted such a law in 1813.⁷

Still, some Bavarian Jews had adopted surnames before the 1813 legal requirement, and that was true of my ancestor Suessel Hirsch Bamberger, the father of Salomon Bamberger. Suessel's use of the surname Bamberger began in 1806 or earlier.⁸

This history will refer to many members of the Bamberger family, some of whom had the same first name, as well as the same last name. For example, the family included three Sophie Bambergers, two Salomon Bambergers, and two Alfred Bambergers. It should also be noted that changes of first and last names occurred. For example, Karl Bamberger (son of Esther and Salomon Bamberger) is listed in U.S. records both as "Charles" and as "Carl."

5. Abbreviations. This family history includes many footnotes showing my sources. In the footnotes, abbreviations are used for a number of publications, including the following:

"Encyclopedia of Jewish Life" for Spector, Shmuel, editor in chief, *The Encyclopedia of Jewish Life Before and During the Holocaust*, 3 vols. (New York City, 2001).

"M-R" for the Motschmann-Rudolph book on the Jewish cemetery of Burgkunstadt—Motschmann, Josef, and Rudolph, Siegfried, "*Guter Ort*" ueber dem Maintal, *Der juedische Friedhof bei Burgkunstadt* (Lichtenfels, Germany, 1999).

"Munich memorial book" for Heusler, Andreas, et al., *Biographisches Gedenkbuch der Muenchner Juden 1933-1945*, vol. 1 (Munich, 2003).

"NYT" for the *New York Times*.

"Theresienstadt memorial book" for Karny, Miroslav, et al., *Theresienstaedter Gedenkbuch* (Prague, Berlin; 2000).

There are many citations to city directories, including directories for New York City. These citations include the city and year, but not the name of the publisher or other details on the directory.

In citing federal censuses, I use the abbreviation "NYC" for New York County (Manhattan), New York—e.g., 1930 Census for NYC.

I. Ancestors of Salomon Bamberger and Esther Kann

A. Ancestors of Salomon Bamberger

Information from Herbert Loebel. My information on the ancestors of Salomon Bamberger is from Herbert Loebel of Great Britain, mainly from drafts of his "History of the Bam-

⁶ Menk, Lars, *A Dictionary of German-Jewish Surnames* (Bergenfield, NJ, 2005), p. 2.

⁷ Menk, Lars, *A Dictionary of German-Jewish Surnames* (Bergenfield, NJ, 2005), p. 4.

⁸ Loebel, Herbert, "Using Public Sources for Jewish Genealogical Research in Bavaria," *Stammbaum*, vol. 1, no. 4 (Fall 1993), p. 19. In this article, Dr. Loebel also discussed (p. 18) the origin of the surname Bamberger, noting that the name "may have been chosen as a result of family memories going back to 1478 [when Jews were expelled from the Town of Bamberg, Bavaria]." Many of the Jews expelled from Bamberg "found shelter in the [nearby] domains of the *Reichsritter* [knights]." *Ibid.* One such area was Burgkunstadt.

berger Families of Burgkunstadt and Mitwitz.” In 1999 and 2005, Dr. Loebel sent me part of his drafts, the part relating to my Bamberger ancestors. [I refer to that (unpublished) material as: “HL, Bamberger History.”]

Dr. Loebel, who was born in Bamberg, Germany, has done extensive research on the Bambergers of Burgkunstadt and nearby communities. His ancestors Gottlieb Bamberger (b. 1770) and Lazarus Bamberger (b. 1775) lived in that area. Though not certain, Dr. Loebel thinks it likely that his Bamberger ancestors and mine were related.⁹

Suessel Hirsch Bamberger. According to information Dr. Loebel first sent me in 1999, the father of my great-great-grandfather Salomon Bamberger (b. 1801) was Suessel (or Suesslein) Hirsch Bamberger. Suessel was born in 1769; his wife Hanna was born in 1771. Dr. Loebel did not have Hanna’s maiden name.

Dr. Loebel’s research indicated that the father of Suessel Bamberger was Hirsch, but he did not have other information on the parents of Suessel.¹⁰

Suessel and Hanna Bamberger had nine children, born between 1792 and 1812. My great-great-grandfather Salomon was their fifth child and first son. Their other children were: Behle (b. 1792), Roesla (b. 1794), Leah (b. 1796), Mathilde (b. 1799), Minna (b. 1803), David (b. 1806), Koppel (b. 1809), and Babette (b. 1812).

Suessel and Hanna Bamberger lived in Burgkunstadt. Suessel obtained the right to live in Burgkunstadt on December 8, 1796. Suessel was a cattle dealer and was “modestly prosperous;” he owned a house in Burgkunstadt and 3,200 florins and “[h]is reputation was good.”¹¹

I do not know the date or place of death for either Suessel or Hanna Bamberger. They may have been buried in the Jewish cemetery of Burgkunstadt, but neither of them is listed in the Motschmann-Rudolph book on that cemetery.¹²

I have information from Dr. Loebel on the paternal ancestors of my great-great-grandfather Salomon Bamberger, but my only information on his mother’s side of the family is his mother’s first name (Hanna) and her date of birth (1771).

The next section of this family history is on the ancestors of my great-great-grandmother Esther Bamberger, nee Kann. Her parents were Abraham Jakob Kann and Zip-pora Lust.

B. Ancestors of Esther Kann

Information from Hans G. Hirsch. My detailed information on the ancestors of Esther Kann is from Hans George Hirsch. Dr. Hirsch, who was born in Stuttgart, Germany, and lives

⁹ Dr. Loebel’s ancestors Gottlieb and Lazarus Bamberger were brothers. Dr. Loebel thinks it likely that they were first cousins of my ancestor Suessel Bamberger (b. 1769)—that is, that the father of Gottlieb and Lazarus, Salomon Bamberger (b. abt. 1740), was the brother of Suessel’s father Hirsch. HL, Bamberger History; HL e-mail (6-22-2005).

¹⁰ HL letter of 9-1-99; HL, “Using Public Sources for Jewish Genealogical Research in Bavaria,” *Stammbaum*, vol. 1, no. 4 (Fall 1993), p. 19.

¹¹ HL, Bamberger History.

¹² The Mottschmann-Rudolph book has information on gravestones that are in German, but not those that are in Hebrew. Some gravestones are not included in the book, because they have sunk into the ground.

in Maryland, has done extensive genealogical research on his family, which includes the maternal ancestors of Esther Kann.¹³

1. Kann ancestors. Abraham Jakob Kann was born in Redwitz an der Rodach, Bavaria, on December 2, 1776.¹⁴ Redwitz is located near Burgkunstadt, in the same region of Bavaria--Upper Franconia.

Abraham Jakob Kann married Zippora (Zipper) Lust, and they lived in Redwitz. Abraham and Zippora Kann had at least five children—Jeanette, Babette (b. 1800), Jakob (b. 1801), Esther (b. abt.1804)¹⁵ and Amalie (b. 1808).

Abraham Jakob Kann died in Redwitz on August 1, 1845; he was 68.¹⁶ He was buried in Burgkunstadt. According to his gravestone, he was survived by 31 grandchildren. I do not have information on the date or place of death of Zippora Kann.

2. Lust ancestors. Zippora Kann's maiden name was Lust. The various sources show the name of her father in different ways, including "Moyses Bonum" and "Moses Levi-Lust."¹⁷ I'll refer to him as "Moses Lust."¹⁸ None of the sources contains information on his wife.

Moses Lust and his wife lived in Redwitz. In addition to their daughter Zippora, they had at least other three children, including their son Bonum Lust, who was born on February 14, 1777.¹⁹ As discussed above, Zippora Lust married Abraham Jakob Kann, and one of their children was my great-great-grandmother Esther Bamberger, nee Kann.

I do not have the date of the death of Moses Lust or his wife. According to Dr. Hirsch, it is likely that Moses Lust and his wife both died in Redwitz and were buried in the Jewish cemetery of Burgkunstadt.

II. Salomon Bamberger and Esther Kann

After their marriage, Esther Kann (b. abt. 1804) and Salomon Bamberger (b.1801) lived in Burgkunstadt. The Jewish population of Burgkunstadt reached its peak in 1837, when 420 Jews lived there and Jews constituted almost one-third of the total population.²⁰

I do not know when or where Esther Kann and Salomon Bamberger were married, but the date may have been after 1830, the year in which Salomon obtained the right to reside in

¹³ Hans G. Hirsch and I are fourth cousins, once removed. His great-great-grandfather Bonum Lust was the brother of Zippora Lust, the mother of Esther Kann. In other footnotes, I refer to Dr. Hirsch as "HGH."

¹⁴ Table entitled "Ancestors of the Sons of Paul and Emma Josephthal;" and Charles Stanton's "LUST FAMILY GENEALOGY (I)." The Leo Baeck Institute in New York City (lbi.org) has a copy of the Josephthal table, as well as the genealogies prepared by Charles Stanton.

¹⁵ One source shows that Esther Kann was born on February 20, 1805. (HGH information from the Central Archives of the Jewish People.) The book on the Burgkunstadt cemetery (M-R p. 56) indicates that she was born in 1804, and Dr. Loebel's information gives 1803 as the year of her birth.

¹⁶ M-R p. 85; and Josephthal table.

¹⁷ HGH sheet on Bonum Lust (undated); Stanton's Lust family genealogy; and Josephthal table.

¹⁸ The father of Moses Lust was Bonum Jakob, who visited Leipzig fairs in 1706, 1713, and 1714. HGH sheet on Bonum Lust (undated); Stanton's Lust family genealogy.

¹⁹ HGH sheet on Bonum Lust (undated); Stanton's Lust family genealogy. Bonum Lust died on September 27, 1855, and was buried in the Burgkunstadt cemetery. M-R p. 72.

²⁰ Encyclopedia of Jewish Life, vol. I, p.222.

Burgkunstadt.²¹ According to Herbert Loebel, an 1830 record shows that Salomon Bamberger was a butcher and that his reputation was good; at that time, he had 100 florins, but did not own even part of a house.

Esther and Salomon Bamberger had six children. Dr. Loebel's information includes five of them: Sophie (b. 1835), Daniel (b. 1836), Hermann (b. 1838), Jacob (b. 1840), and Karl (b. 1843). Abraham, the youngest child of Esther and Salomon Bamberger, was born around 1844.

Sophie Bamberger remained in Bavaria, but her brothers Hermann, Jacob, Karl and Abraham each emigrated to the United States. Jacob left Bavaria in 1854 and never returned. Hermann left in 1856, but returned to Bavaria twice in the early 1860s, before settling in the United States. Karl first came to the United States in 1858; around 1861, he went back to Burgkunstadt; in 1865, he returned to the United States. Abraham came to the United States in 1863.

Esther Bamberger died on December 27, 1866, and was buried in the Jewish cemetery of Burgkunstadt.²² She was survived by her husband and by five of her children. I do not know when Salomon Bamberger died.

III. Descendants of Salomon and Esther Bamberger. This section summarizes my information on the children and other descendants of Salomon and Esther Bamberger. I have detailed information on the families of four of the children of Salomon and Esther Bamberger—their daughter Sophie and three of their sons, Hermann, Jacob and Abraham. I have some information on their son Karl, but my only information on their son Daniel is the date and place of his birth.

A. Sophie Bamberger and Isaak Kaumheimer and Their Family

1. Sophie Bamberger and Isaak Kaumheimer. Sophie Bamberger, the oldest child of Esther and Salomon Bamberger, was born in Burgkunstadt (house no. 148) on January 5, 1835.²³

Sophie Bamberger married Isaak Kaumheimer,²⁴ who was originally from Roth, a village near Nuremberg.²⁵ Isaak Kaumheimer was born on March 30, 1839. I do not know the date of their marriage, but, according to family lore, Sophie's dowry was provided by her brothers in the United States.

After their marriage, Sophie and Isaak Kaumheimer lived in Burgkunstadt. He was a cattle dealer. Sophie and Isaak Kaumheimer had two children—Emilie, who was born on March 12, 1870, and Hermann, who was born around 1873. Some Holocaust records indicate, incorrectly, that Emilie Kaumheimer had a twin sister.²⁶

²¹ According to Dr. Loebel, Salomon Bamberger obtained a place on the Burgkunstadt *Matricle* (register of permitted Jews) on February 18, 1830. HL, Bamberger History.

²² M-R p. 56.

²³ M-R p. 89; HL, Bamberger History.

²⁴ Munich memorial book, vol. 1, p. 89; M-R p. 89.

²⁵ Lisl Kaumheimer (telephone conversation of 1-27-05). (In other footnotes, I refer to Lisl Kaumheimer as "LK.") Nuremberg and Roth are in Middle Franconia, Bavaria.

²⁶ For example, the German government's 1986 book listing victims of the Holocaust includes Emilie Kaumheimer Bamberger and Ida Kaumheimer Bamberger, both born on the same day. Munich is the residence listed for Ida. My research, including conversations with close relatives of Emilie Bamberger, found that the inclusion of Ida Kaumheimer Bamberger was incorrect, and my conclusion—that there was no such person—was confirmed by Dr. Andreas Heusler of the Munich Archives (e-mail of 8-4-2005).

In 1889, Emilie Kaumheimer married Fritz Bamberger. In 1895, Hermann Kaumheimer married Rosa Levi.

Isaak Kaumheimer died on October 17, 1906. He was 67. He was buried in the Jewish cemetery of Burgkunstadt. His gravestone says that he was survived by his wife and children.²⁷

Sophie Kaumheimer, nee Bamberger, died in Wiesbaden, Germany, on August 29, 1920. She was 85 and was buried in the Jewish cemetery of Burgkunstadt. Her gravestone says that she was survived by her children and grandchildren.²⁸

2. Descendants of Sophie and Isaak Kaumheimer.

Information from Lisl Kaumheimer. Some of my information on the descendants of Emilie Bamberger, nee Kaumheimer, and almost all my information on the family of Hermann Kaumheimer is from Elizabeth (Lisl) Kaumheimer, nee Gutmann. Lisl Kaumheimer is the widow of Hermann Kaumheimer's son Fred Kaumheimer.

a. Emilie Kaumheimer and Fritz Bamberger and Their Family

(1) Emilie Kaumheimer and Fritz Bamberger. Emilie Kaumheimer, the daughter of Sophie and Isaak Kaumheimer, was born in Burgkunstadt on March 12, 1870.²⁹ On July 8, 1889, Emilie married Fritz Bamberger. They were married in Lichtenfels, Bavaria, where Fritz Bamberger lived. Lichtenfels is approximately eight miles from Burgkunstadt and is also in Upper Franconia.

Fritz Bamberger was born on December 15, 1862, in Mitwitz, an Upper Franconian village near Lichtenfels and Burgkunstadt.³⁰ Fritz's Bamberger ancestors may have been related to Emilie's Bamberger ancestors, making them distant cousins.

(Much of the following information on Fritz Bamberger and his family is from Claude P. Bamberger's *History of a Family: The Bambergers of Mitwitz and Lichtenfels 1770-1992* (Tenafly, NJ, 1993). That book is referred to as "CPB History.")

Fritz Bamberger's parents were David Bamberger (1811-1890) and Adelheid Grabfelder (1829-1892).³¹ David Bamberger was originally a "sugar baker" or confectioner in Mitwitz.³² Later, in the 1870s, he began a firm that manufactured baskets from palm leaves imported from Cuba.

Around 1875, David Bamberger sent his sons Phillip (age 17) and Fritz (age 13) to Lichtenfels to start a branch of the family business there. (Lichtenfels is approximately ten miles from Mitwitz.) The Lichtenfels branch grew rapidly and, around 1881, David Bamberger "closed the Mitwitz operation and officially handed the management of the firm to his very young sons [Phillip and Fritz]."³³ By 1888, the firm, known as "D. Bamberger, Lichtenfels," had 100 employees and was the largest business enterprise in Lichtenfels.

Fritz Bamberger and Emilie ("Millie") Kaumheimer were married in Lichtenfels in 1889. They had one child; their son Alfred was born in Lichtenfels on August 22, 1890.

²⁷ M-R p. 100.

²⁸ M-R p. 89.

²⁹ Munich memorial book, vol. 1, p. 89.

³⁰ *Id.*

³¹ Munich memorial book, vol. 1, p. 89; CPB History p. 8 (a family tree based on HL information).

³² Munich memorial book, vol. 1, p. 89; CPB History p. 12.

³³ CPB History p. 14.

Emilie was a housewife. Their home was on the grounds of the D. Bamberger Company; that building was also the residence of Fritz's brother and business partner Phillip Bamberger.

In 1919, Phillip Bamberger died. During the 1920's, the business was run by Fritz Bamberger and his nephew Otto Bamberger.³⁴ By 1933, the firm was managed by three other members of the family—Alfred Bamberger (Fritz's son), Ludwig Bamberger (Phillip's son), and Henriette Bamberger (Otto's widow).

In 1933, the population of Lichtenfels was 6,970, including 69 Jews.³⁵ Fritz and Emilie Bamberger were still living in Lichtenfels in November 1938 when *Kristallnacht* occurred, but I do not know how they were affected. However, "On *Kristallnacht* (9-10 Nov. 1938), the [Lichtenfels] synagogue was vandalized, . . . Jewish homes and stores were looted, and 22 Jews were arrested."³⁶

As a result of Nazi laws preventing Jews from owning businesses, the D. Bamberger Company was "sold" in late 1938.³⁷ Emilie and Fritz Bamberger's son Alfred and his wife and children emigrated to the United States in 1939. Emilie and Fritz remained in Germany; they felt that "they were too old to start life in a foreign country."³⁸

At the time of the German "minority" census of May 1939, Emilie and Fritz Bamberger were still in Lichtenfels, but, in August 1939, they moved to Munich. They hoped that, in the larger city, they would be able to "evade notice of the authorities."³⁹

The Munich memorial book (vol. 1, pp. 89-90) lists the places where Emilie and Fritz Bamberger lived in Munich. Their first residence was on *Sternwartstrasse*. On December 2, 1941, they were put into an internment camp. On February 3, 1942, they were put into a barracks camp.

Emilie and Fritz Bamberger were both victims of the Holocaust. They were deported to Theresienstadt on June 17, 1942.⁴⁰ Fritz Bamberger was murdered in Theresienstadt on June 29, 1942.⁴¹ He was 79.

Emilie Bamberger was deported from Theresienstadt to Treblinka, a death camp in Poland, on September 19, 1942.⁴² At that time, she was 72. Emilie Bamberger was murdered in Treblinka.⁴³ The date of her death is unknown.

³⁴ Otto Bamberger (1885-1933) was the son of Phillip Bamberger and the father of Claude P. Bamberger. CPB History pp. 54-55. Otto expanded the business of the D. Bamberger company to include wooden educational toys. CPB History p. 18. The company was also a major importer, exporter and wholesaler of "all types of cane products and natural fibers used by furniture manufacturers and basket weavers." CPB History p. 14.

³⁵ Encyclopedia of Jewish Life, vol. II, p. 727. In the early 1800s, Jews had constituted ten percent of the population of Lichtenfels.

³⁶ Encyclopedia of Jewish Life, vol. II, p. 727. During *Kristallnacht*, the home of Ludwig Bamberger (Fritz Bamberger's nephew) was vandalized, and Ludwig was arrested. CPB History p. 24.

³⁷ CPB History p. 28.

³⁸ CPB History p. 14.

³⁹ CPB History p. 28. The population of Munich in the 1930s was approximately 700,000; in June 1939, 4,407 Jews lived there. Encyclopedia of Jewish Life, vol. II, p. 861.

⁴⁰ Munich memorial book, vol. 1, p. 89.

⁴¹ Munich memorial book, vol. 1, p. 89; Theresienstadt memorial book, p. 272.

⁴² *Id.*

⁴³ Munich memorial book, vol. 1, p. 89.

Emilie and Fritz Bamberger were survived by their son Alfred D. Bamberger and grandchildren.

(2) Descendants of Emilie and Fritz Bamberger: Alfred D. Bamberger and Regina Schwarzhaupt and Their Family. Alfred D. Bamberger, the only child of Emilie and Fritz Bamberger, was born in Lichtenfels, Bavaria, on August 22, 1890.⁴⁴ He grew up in Lichtenfels. Alfred married Regina Schwarzhaupt, who was born around 1898 in Straubing, Bavaria.⁴⁵ (In 1923, Regina's first cousin Gretel Schwarzhaupt married Alfred's first cousin Hugo Bamberger.⁴⁶)

After their marriage, Alfred and Regina lived in Coburg, Bavaria.⁴⁷ Coburg is some 10 miles from Lichtenfels. In January 1933, the Jewish population of Coburg was 233.⁴⁸

Alfred and Regina Bamberger had two children, both born in Coburg. Their son Rudolf was born in 1923, and their daughter Gertrude (Gertraut) was born in 1926.⁴⁹

Alfred worked at the D. Bamberger Company's Coburg branch, which manufactured toys and wooden products. For a number of years, the company was managed by Alfred and his cousins Otto and Ludwig Bamberger.⁵⁰ By 1933, the managers were Alfred, Ludwig, and Henrietta Bamberger, the widow of Otto.⁵¹

In 1936, Alfred and Regina Bamberger sent their son Rudolf to a boarding school in St. Gallen, Switzerland.⁵² Alfred and Regina hoped to emigrate, with their children, to the United States. In 1937, Alfred's uncle Gustav Bamberger, who lived in Cleveland, Ohio, provided the necessary affidavit; and Alfred "desperately" tried to obtain German exit visas.⁵³

According to the Munich memorial book (pp. 89-90), Alfred Bamberger left Germany in August 1938, going first to England and later to the United States. In his family history (p. 28), Claude Bamberger stated that Alfred and Ludwig Bamberger "were obliged to quickly sell our business [the D. Bamberger Co.] and their houses" and that the "business was literally given away to our general managers Friedrich and Knorr."

In December 1939, Alfred D. and Regina Bamberger and their children Rudolf and Gertrude emigrated to the United States. They departed from Southampton, England, and arrived in New York City on December 22, 1939.⁵⁴ They settled in Irvington, New Jersey. At that time, Alfred's first cousin Fred Kaumheimer lived in New York City, and the two

⁴⁴ *Id.*

⁴⁵ Lotte Mahrer (telephone conversation of 7-14-05). In 1910, the population of Straubing was 22,021, including 141 Jews. *Encyclopedia of Jewish Life*, Vol. III, p. 1250.

⁴⁶ Suzanne Loebel (telephone conversation of 1-31-05); and Loebel, Suzanne, *At the Mercy of Strangers* (Pacifica, CA, 1997), photograph after p. 79.

⁴⁷ Fromm, Hubert, *Die Coburger Juden* (Coburg, 1990), p. 319. The residence of the Alfred Bamberger family in Coburg was *Bahnhofstrasse* 38.

⁴⁸ *Encyclopedia of Jewish Life*, Vol. I, p. 264.

⁴⁹ CPB History p. 56.

⁵⁰ CPB History p. 16.

⁵¹ CPB History pp. 22. Otto Bamberger died in 1933.

⁵² CPB History p. 56. Two of Rudolf Bamberger's second cousins—Claude P. Bamberger and Gerald Bamberger—also attended the boarding school in St. Gallen, Switzerland (the Institute Dr. Schmidt). CPB History pp. 22, 55.

⁵³ CPB History p. 28.

⁵⁴ The Alfred D. Bamberger family traveled to the United States on the *Veendam*. Source: ancestry.com.

families were close. Also, Alfred D. Bamberger and Fred Kaumheimer became business partners; they established a company that manufactured mattress stuffing.⁵⁵ The business—Atlantic Cotton Felt Corporation—was located in Newark, New Jersey.

During World War II, Rudolf Bamberger served in the United States Army in Europe.⁵⁶ He later worked in the mattress-stuffing business. In May 1946, Rudolf (Rudy) Bamberger and Lotte Mandelbaum were married in Vineland, New Jersey.⁵⁷ Lotte Mandelbaum was born in Wuerzburg, Bavaria, in 1926 and came to the United States in December 1939.⁵⁸

Gertrude Bamberger was married twice.⁵⁹ She and John Nathan were married in northern New Jersey around 1947; Gertrude's second husband was Rudy Katz.

Regina Bamberger died in Newark, New Jersey, in 1950.⁶⁰ She was 52.

On March 22, 1956, Alfred D. Bamberger died of a heart attack at his home in Irvington, New Jersey.⁶¹ He was 65. He was survived by his second wife Selma Bamberger, his son, his daughter and five grandchildren. At the time of his death, Alfred D. Bamberger was president of the Atlantic Cotton Felt Corporation.

The next part of this family history deals with the branch headed by Hermann Kaumheimer and Rosa Levi.

b. Hermann Kaumheimer and Rosa Levi and Their Family. (In the sections on the Hermann Kaumheimer branch of the family, unless another source is cited, my information is from Lisl Kaumheimer.)

(1) Hermann Kaumheimer and Rosa Levi. Hermann Kaumheimer, the son of Sophie and Isaak Kaumheimer, was born in Burgkunstadt, Bavaria, around 1873. He grew up in Burgkunstadt.

In 1895, Hermann Kaumheimer married Rosa Levi. Rosa was born in Sennfeld, Germany, around 1872.⁶² After their marriage, they first lived in Burgkunstadt. Around 1906, they moved to Bamberg, a much larger municipality.⁶³ Bamberg is approximately 30 miles from Burgkunstadt and is also in Upper Franconia.

Rosa and Hermann Kaumheimer had five children. Their oldest, Nelly, was born in Munich in 1896; and their youngest, Irmgard, was born in Bamberg in 1910. Their other children—Max (b. 1898), Else (b. 1901), and Siegfried (b. 1905)—were born in Burgkunstadt.

Hermann Kaumheimer's occupations in Bamberg included manufacturing tubes for toothpaste and similar products. In his book on the Jewish community of Bamberg, Herbert

⁵⁵ Lisl Kaumheimer ("LK")(telephone conversations of 7-6-05, 7-13-05); CPB History p. 54.

⁵⁶ Loebel, Suzanne, *At the Mercy of Strangers* (Pacifica, CA, 1997), pp. 157, 148.

⁵⁷ Lotte Mahrer (telephone conversation of 7-14-05).

⁵⁸ Straetz, Reiner, *Biographisches Handbuch Wuerzburger Juden 1900-1945* (Wuerzburg, 1989), p. 369.

⁵⁹ Lotte Mahrer (telephone conversation of 7-14-05); CPB History p. 56.

⁶⁰ Lotte Mahrer (telephone conversation of 7-14-05); LK (telephone conversation of 7-13-05).

⁶¹ NYT (3-23-56), p. 27.

⁶² In 1875, the Jewish population of Sennfeld, which is in Baden, was 121 and the total population was 1,253. *Encyclopedia of Jewish Life*, vol. 2, p. 1162.

⁶³ The population of Bamberg in 1905 was approximately 45,000. The Jewish population of Bamberg reached its peak in 1880, when it was 1,269. *Encyclopedia of Jewish Life*, vol. 1, p. 84.

Loebl discusses a factory with which Hermann Kaumheimer was connected—the First Bamberg Metal Cap and Metalwares Factory.⁶⁴ According to Dr. Loebl, the factory was re-established in Bamberg in 1922 under the direction of Hermann Mannheim and Ernst Neuberger and, during some years, the “owners of the firm were first Hermann Kaumheimer and then Max Kaumheimer.” Later, the sole owner was Ernst Neuberger. At one point, the factory had almost 300 employees.

During the mid-1920s, Hermann Kaumheimer’s younger son, Siegfried (“Fritz”), was employed at the Bamberg factory. In 1924 or 1925, Hermann Kaumheimer sent Fritz to the United States to learn about U.S. methods of manufacturing tubes.

By the early 1930s, Fritz Kaumheimer had left the Bamberg business and had moved to Nuremberg. His sister Nelly and her husband Ludwig Reis also lived in Nuremberg. Later, Hermann and Rosa Kaumheimer moved from Bamberg to Nuremberg.

Hermann Kaumheimer died in Nuremberg in 1934 and was buried there. After his death, Rosa Kaumheimer remained in Nuremberg. In 1936, Fritz Kaumheimer married Elisabeth (“Lisl”) Gutmann. After the marriage of Fritz and Lisl, Rosa Kaumheimer lived with them in Nuremberg for two years.

Around October 1938, when Fritz and Lisl Kaumheimer were preparing for emigration to the United States, Rosa Kaumheimer moved from Nuremberg to Duesseldorf. In Duesseldorf, Rosa lived with her son Max and his family. Max Kaumheimer and his wife Elisabeth Wallach had one child—their son Hermann was born in March 1938.⁶⁵ Rosa Kaumheimer lived with them for about three years.

On November 10, 1941, Max and Elisabeth Kaumheimer and their infant son were deported to a concentration camp.⁶⁶ Before he was deported, Max put his mother into a Jewish nursing home in Duesseldorf. At that time, Rosa Kaumheimer, who was about 69, was paralyzed.

Rosa Kaumheimer’s death occurred during her residence at the nursing home. I do not have the date of her death, but it may have been in November or December of 1941. She was buried in Duesseldorf. Though they were not certain, Fritz and Lisl Kaumheimer believed that Rosa Kaumheimer and other residents of the Jewish nursing home may have been murdered.

(2) Descendants of Hermann and Rosa Kaumheimer

(a) Nelly Kaumheimer and Ludwig Reis. Nelly Kaumheimer, the first child of Hermann and Rosa Kaumheimer, was born in Munich on July 17, 1896.⁶⁷ The Kaumheimer family lived in Burgkunstadt until 1906, when they moved to Bamberg.

Around 1921, Nelly Kaumheimer married Ludwig Reis. Ludwig Reis was born in Altenschoenbach, Lower Franconia, Bavaria, on September 6, 1883.⁶⁸ After their marriage, Ludwig and Nelly Reis lived in Nuremberg, where Ludwig had a business.

⁶⁴ Loebl, Herbert, *Juden in Bamberg* (Bamberg, 2000), p. 266. This material was translated for me by the late Frank Ephraim.

⁶⁵ Suchy, Barbara, *Liste der Duesseldorfer Opfer der nationalsozialistischen Judenverfolgung* (Duesseldorf, 1999), p. 37. In later footnotes, this book is referred to as “Suchy, Duesseldorf Victims.”

⁶⁶ Suchy, Duesseldorf Victims, p. 37.

⁶⁷ Diefenbacher, Michael, et al., *Gedenkbuch fuer die Nuernberger Opfer der Schoa* (Nuremberg, 1998), p. 277. In later footnotes, this book is referred to as “Nuremberg memorial book.”

⁶⁸ Nuremberg memorial book, p. 277. The correct spelling of Ludwig’s surname is “Reis.” Some sources, including the Nuremberg memorial book, show “Reiss” as his surname.

Ludwig and Nelly Reis had two children—their daughter Margot was born in Nuremberg on July 28, 1923; and their daughter Erna was born in Bamberg on August 22, 1924.⁶⁹

In 1922, the Jewish population of Nuremberg was 9,280. Later in the 1920s, the Jewish population of Nuremberg began to decline. From the very beginning of the Nazi Party, Nuremberg was “one of the key Nazi centers.”⁷⁰ In addition to violence against Jews, Nazi activities in Nuremberg included strict enforcement, in 1933, of the boycott of Jewish-owned businesses. By 1933, the Jewish population of Nuremberg had declined to 7,502 (1.8% of the city’s population of 410,400).

Nelly Reis’ younger brother Fritz Kaumheimer also lived in Nuremberg in the early 1930s. After Ludwig Reis’ business failed, Fritz helped to support the Reis family.

Friends of Margot and Erna Reis included Margot’s classmate Erna Kolb and her brother Herbert Kolb.⁷¹ The father of the Kolbs was Bernhard Kolb, the director of the Nuremberg Jewish community.

Kristallnacht (Nov. 9-10, 1938) was especially severe in Nuremberg. According to Gerhard Jochem of the Nuremberg City Archives, “The pogrom of “Kristallnacht” . . . in Nuremberg was more radical and cruel than anywhere else in Germany.”⁷² Soon after *Kristallnacht*, several thousand Jews left Nuremberg; and, by 1939, only 2,611 Jews remained there.⁷³ Ludwig and Nelly Reis and their daughters were among those remaining in Nuremberg.

In 1941, Jews in Nuremberg and elsewhere in Germany were forced to live in *Judenhaeuser* (Jewish houses) designated by the Nazi government.⁷⁴ There were 38 *Judenhaeuser* in Nuremberg, and one of them—*Dennerstrasse 5*—was the last residence of the Reis family.⁷⁵

Under the “Final Solution,” seven deportations of Jews from Nuremberg took place. The first such transport train left Nuremberg on November 29, 1941. More than 1,000 Jews were in that transport—516 of them, including Ludwig, Nelly, Margot and Erna Reis, were Nuremberg residents; the others were from seven other Bavarian cities.⁷⁶ In November 1941, Ludwig Reis was 58, Nelly was 45, Margot was 18, and Erna was 17.

On December 2, 1941, the transport arrived at the Jungfernhof Concentration Camp, near Riga, Latvia. Of the more than 500 Nuremberg residents included in that transport, only 16 survived their incarceration.⁷⁷ None of the four members of the Reis family survived, but

⁶⁹ Nuremberg memorial book, pp. 274-275.

⁷⁰ Encyclopedia of Jewish Life, vol. II, p. 914.

⁷¹ Herbert Kolb (telephone conversation of 7-12-05).

⁷² Jochem, Gerhard, “Introduction to the List of Nuremberg’s Victims of Shoah.” Mr. Jochem’s introduction is included in the Web site of JewishGen.org: jewishgen.org/yizkor/nuremberg/nuremberg.

⁷³ *Encyclopedia Judaica*, 2d ed. (Detroit, 2007), vol. 15, p. 348.

⁷⁴ Huebschmann, Ekkehard, “The Deportation from Nuremberg on 29 November 1941,” in Scheffler, Wolfgang, and Schulle, Diana, *Book of Remembrance: The German, Austrian and Czechoslovakian Jews deported to the Baltic States* (Munich, 2003), vol. II, p. 541. In later footnotes, this book is referred to as “Huebschmann, Baltic book of remembrance.”

⁷⁵ Nuremberg memorial book, pp. 274, 276, 277.

⁷⁶ Nuremberg memorial book, pp. LII, 274, 276, 277; and Huebschmann, Baltic book of remembrance, vol. II, p. 541.

⁷⁷ *Encyclopedia Judaica*, 2d ed. (Detroit, 2007), vol. 15, p. 348.

the exact date or place of their deaths is not known. As to the death of each of them, the Nuremberg memorial book states: “*verschollen* [missing] *in Riga*.”⁷⁸

(b) Max Kaumheimer and Elisabeth Wallach. Max Kaumheimer, the second child of Hermann and Rosa Kaumheimer, was born in Burgkunstadt on November 4, 1898.⁷⁹ Around 1906, the Kaumheimer family moved to Bamberg.

According to Herbert Loebel’s book on the Jewish community of Bamberg, Max Kaumheimer was associated with his father’s firm, a tube-manufacturing business in Bamberg; and, for a time, Max was an owner of the business.⁸⁰

Later, Max Kaumheimer lived in Duesseldorf.⁸¹ I do not have information on his first marriage, but, in 1937, he married Elisabeth (Liselotte) Wallach, his second wife. Elisabeth Wallach was born in Duesseldorf on January 25, 1910.⁸² Her father was Jewish, but her mother was not Jewish; and Elisabeth was raised as a Christian.

Max and Elisabeth Kaumheimer had one child. Their son Hermann Guenter Kaumheimer was born in Kaiserwerth (a town near Duesseldorf) on March 19, 1938.⁸³

Max Kaumheimer worked as a salesman. Around October 1938, his mother Rosa Kaumheimer moved from Nuremberg to Duesseldorf. In Duesseldorf, Rosa lived with Max and his family.

The pretext for *Kristallnacht* (November 9-10, 1938) was the assassination in Paris of a German diplomat, Ernst vom Rath. Because vom Rath was from Duesseldorf, *Kristallnacht* rioting was “particularly massive” in Duesseldorf.⁸⁴ Subsequently, the Jewish population of Duesseldorf declined. As of May 1939, only 1,831 Jews remained there.⁸⁵

In Duesseldorf, deportation of Jews pursuant to the “Final Solution” began in November 1941. On November 10, 1941, Max and Elisabeth Kaumheimer and their infant son were deported to the Minsk ghetto.⁸⁶ Before he was deported, Max put his mother into a Jewish nursing home in Duesseldorf.

The November 10, 1941 transport included 602 men, women and children from Duesseldorf, only a few of whom survived their incarceration. Max, Elisabeth, and Hermann Guenter Kaumheimer were all victims of the Holocaust. Available records show that each of them died in Minsk, but the dates of death are not known.⁸⁷ However, according to the 2001 Encyclopedia of Jewish Life, most of the German Jews who were deported to Minsk were murdered “soon or even immediately after their arrival.”⁸⁸

⁷⁸ Nuremberg memorial book, p.p. 274, 276, 277. The Baltic book of remembrance contains detailed information on Jungfernhof and also the Riga ghetto, where some Jungfernhof inmates were transferred. Baltic book of remembrance, vol. I, pp. 51-55, 62-65, 66-67.

⁷⁹ Suchy, Duesseldorf Victims, p. 37.

⁸⁰ Loebel, Herbert, *Juden in Bamberg* (Bamberg, 2000), p. 266.

⁸¹ Duesseldorf, Germany, is in Rhineland. In early 1933, the Jewish population of Duesseldorf was 5,053. Encyclopedia of Jewish Life, vol. I, p. 341.

⁸² Suchy, Duesseldorf Victims, p. 37.

⁸³ *Id.*

⁸⁴ Encyclopedia of Jewish Life, vol. I, p. 341.

⁸⁵ Encyclopedia of Jewish Life, vol. I, p. 342.

⁸⁶ Suchy, Duesseldorf victims, p. 37. In 1941, Minsk was part of the Soviet Union (Byelorussia).

⁸⁷ Suchy, Duesseldorf Victims, p. 37; and Web site of Yad Vashem.

⁸⁸ Encyclopedia of Jewish Life, vol. II, p. 829.

In November 1941, Max Kaumheimer was 43, Elisabeth Wallach Kaumheimer was 31, and their son Hermann Guenter Kaumheimer was three.

(c) Else (Elsie) Kaumheimer and Arthur Seligman. Else Kaumheimer, the third child of Hermann and Rosa Kaumheimer, was born in Burgkunstadt on April 3, 1901. Around 1906, the Kaumheimer family moved to Bamberg. Else Kaumheimer grew up in Bamberg.

Around 1927, Else Kaumheimer married Arthur Seligman. Arthur was born in Memmingen, Bavaria, on July 30, 1896.⁸⁹ After their marriage, Else and Arthur Seligman lived in Memmingen, where Arthur had a wholesale textile business.

Else and Arthur Seligman had one child. Their daughter Inge was born in Memmingen in 1928. In November 1938, just before *Kristallnacht*, Arthur left Germany. He traveled to the United States on a visitor's visa. Arthur arrived in New York City on November 23, 1938.⁹⁰

As was true throughout Germany, the effects of *Kristallnacht* on the Jews of Memmingen were severe.⁹¹ Else Seligman sent her husband news of *Kristallnacht* and told him that he should not return to Germany.

To obtain an immigrant visa from the U.S. government, Arthur Seligman went to Cuba. With the help of his wife's cousin Alfred H. Bamberger,⁹² Arthur was able to obtain such a visa and return to the United States. He lived in New York City.

After November 1938, Else and Inge Seligman both left Germany. Inge, who was ten in 1938, went to England on the *Kindertransport*.⁹³ Separately, Else Seligman was able to go to England, where, for several years, she worked for a family as their cook. Finally, in 1942, Else was able to reunite with Inge, who was also still in England.

One morning in November 1942, Arthur Seligman and Alfred D. Bamberger⁹⁴ came to the apartment of Fred and Lisl Kaumheimer in Manhattan; and the four of them discussed how to get Else and Inge Seligman out of England. Later that same day, Lisl Kaumheimer received a telephone call from the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, telling her that Else and Inge had arrived in New York City. Lisl took a subway to meet Else and Inge, and they then took a taxi to Arthur's workplace.⁹⁵

⁸⁹ LK (telephone conversation of 2-10-05) and Social Security Death Index. Memmingen, in the Bavarian region of Swabia, is approximately 65 miles west of Munich. In 1890, the population of Memmingen was 9,600, including 203 Jews. Encyclopedia of Jewish Life, vol. II, p. 809.

⁹⁰ Arthur Seligman traveled on the *Veendam* (ancestry.com). In New York City, Arthur Seligman roomed with a cousin of his, but had his meals with Fred and Lisl Kaumheimer. (LK telephone conversation of 7-28-05; this conversation with Lisl Kaumheimer is also the source of my other information on the Seligmans for the period, 1938-1942.)

⁹¹ "On *Kristallnacht* . . . , the [Memmingen] synagogue was wrecked with the participation of local schoolchildren and 23 Jewish homes were destroyed. A number of [Memmingen] Jews were . . . sent to the Dachau concentration camp." Encyclopedia of Jewish Life, vol. II, p. 809.

⁹² Alfred H. Bamberger, the son of Herman Bamberger, was a first cousin of Else Seligman's father Hermann Kaumheimer.

⁹³ One general source on the *Kindertransport* is: kindertransport.org.

⁹⁴ Alfred D. Bamberger, the son of Emilie and Fritz Bamberger, emigrated to the United States in 1939 and settled in Irvington, New Jersey. He was a first cousin of Fred Kaumheimer and Else Seligman.

⁹⁵ At that time, Arthur worked in a subway station, near the New Jersey ferry, selling newspapers.

The Seligmans settled in New York City. In 1948, Inge Seligman married Kurt Elkan. Kurt was born in Nuremberg in 1921. With his parents and brother, he came to the United States in February 1936.⁹⁶ In August 1942, Kurt Elkan enlisted in the U.S. Army.⁹⁷

Arthur Seligman died in New York City in February 1972. Else Seligman died there in September 1977.

(d) Siegfried (Fritz/Fred) Kaumheimer and Elisabeth (Lisl) Gutmann. Siegfried Kaumheimer, the fourth child of Hermann and Rosa Kaumheimer, was born in Burgkunstadt, Bavaria, on February 21, 1905. When he was one, his family moved from Burgkunstadt to Bamberg. (Siegfried used the names “Fritz” in Germany and “Fred” in the United States.)

In Bamberg, for a number of years in the 1920s, Fritz’s father Hermann Kaumheimer owned a factory that made metal caps and tubes, such as toothpaste tubes. During the mid-1920s, Fritz Kaumheimer was employed there. In 1924 or 1925, Hermann Kaumheimer sent Fritz to the United States to learn about U.S. methods of manufacturing tubes.

Fritz Kaumheimer lived in New York City for a year. During that time, Fritz’s cousins Alfred H. and Sadie Bamberger and their children Mary Frances and Alan were “wonderful” to him.⁹⁸

In 1925 or 1926, Fritz Kaumheimer returned to Germany, and he continued to work at his father’s factory in Bamberg. By the early 1930s, Fritz had left the Bamberg business and had moved to Nuremberg. In Nuremberg, he was employed, as a salesman, by a liquor factory; and he was successful as a salesman.

Nuremberg was “one of the key Nazi centers,” and “[w]ith the rise of the Nazis to power in 1933, the economic boycott [of Jewish-owned businesses] was strictly enforced” in Nuremberg.⁹⁹ In 1933, 7,502 Jews remained there; the city’s total population was 410,400.

In 1935, the owner of the liquor factory transferred ownership to Fritz and Fritz’s partner, Richard Mohr, a Jewish attorney who, as a result of Nazi laws, was no longer able to practice law.

In 1936, Fritz Kaumheimer and Elisabeth (Lisl) Gutmann met, and they were married later that year in Nuremberg. Lisl Gutmann was born in Munich on August 27, 1911. Her parents were Siegfried and Recha Altmann Gutmann.¹⁰⁰ Siegfried and Recha Gutmann had three other children, a daughter born in September 1919 and sons born in September 1920 and October 1922.¹⁰¹ Recha Gutmann died in Munich on November 5, 1922.

After their marriage, Lisl and Fritz Kaumheimer lived in Nuremberg. Their daughter Ruth was born in 1937 in Fuerth, a city near Nuremberg. The Kaumheimers used the Fuerth hospital, because, at that time, no hospital in Nuremberg would admit Jewish patients.

⁹⁶ The Elkan family traveled from Hamburg, Germany, on the *S.S. Manhattan*, arriving in New York City on February 11, 1936. Source: ancestry.com.

⁹⁷ Kurt M. Elkan enlisted in the U.S. Army on August 24, 1942. Source: ancestry.com.

⁹⁸ LK (telephone conversation of 7-17-05). Alfred H. Bamberger, the son of Herman Bamberger, was a first cousin of Hermann Kaumheimer, Fritz Kaumheimer’s father.

⁹⁹ Encyclopedia of Jewish Life, vol. II, p. 914.

¹⁰⁰ Siegfried Gutmann was born on June 13, 1876, in Niederwerrn, Bavaria. Recha Altmann was born on February 25, 1890. Her parents lived in Wertheim, Baden-Wuerttemberg. During World War I, when Siegfried Gutmann was serving in the German army, Recha and Lisl Gutmann lived with Recha’s parents in Wertheim.

¹⁰¹ Munich memorial book, vol. 1, p. 503.

In the spring of 1938, Fritz Kaumheimer made an “information” trip to the United States; Lisl was not able to obtain permission to accompany him. Fritz arrived in New York City on May 2, 1938.¹⁰² After a few weeks in the United States, Fritz returned to Germany.

In October 1938, Fritz, Lisl, and Ruth Kaumheimer emigrated. They arrived in New York City on October 20, 1938.¹⁰³ Alfred H. Bamberger provided the affidavits that enabled the Kaumheimers to come to the United States.

Siegfried Gutmann, Lisl’s father, hoped to leave Germany. After arriving in the United States, Lisl sent him an affidavit, but it was too late. On November 13, 1938, Siegfried Gutmann died in the Jewish Hospital in Munich.¹⁰⁴ Lisl and Fritz Kaumheimer did not learn of his death until several weeks later.

Lisl Kaumheimer’s younger brother Heinz Justin Gutmann was 16 at the time of their father’s death. Lisl tried to enable Heinz Justin to come to the United States, but she was not able to obtain passage on a ship for him.¹⁰⁵

Lisl and Fred Kaumheimer and their infant daughter settled in New York City, in the Washington Heights area of Manhattan. They were assisted and befriended by Alfred H. and Sadie Bamberger. For example, Alfred H. Bamberger gave Fred space for his first office; and Alfred and Sadie invited the Kaumheimers for Thanksgiving, as well as Jewish holidays. Other relatives who were also wonderful to the Kaumheimers were Alice B. Manges and her daughter Dorothy M. Samuels.

In December 1939, Fred Kaumheimer’s cousin Alfred D. Bamberger and his wife and children emigrated to the United States. (Alfred D. Bamberger’s parents were Emilie Bamberger, nee Kaumheimer, and Fritz Bamberger.) The families of Fred Kaumheimer and Alfred D. Bamberger were close. Also, Alfred D. Bamberger and Fred Kaumheimer became business partners; they established a company that manufactured mattress stuffing. The business—Atlantic Cotton Felt Corporation—was located in Newark, New Jersey.

Alfred D. Bamberger died in 1956. After his death, his son Rudy Bamberger and Fred Kaumheimer were partners in the mattress-stuffing business.

Fred Kaumheimer died on May 26, 1986. He was 81. Fred Kaumheimer was buried in a Jewish cemetery in Westwood, New Jersey.

Lisl Kaumheimer, her daughter Ruth Bodden, and Ruth’s children and grandchildren live in the New York City area.

(e) Irmgard Kaumheimer and Julius Samuel. Irmgard Kaumheimer, the fifth and youngest child of Hermann and Rosa Kaumheimer, was born in Bamberg, Germany, on December 10, 1910.

In 1937, Irmgard Kaumheimer emigrated from Germany to Argentina; she settled in Buenos Aires. Her first marriage, to a Mr. Zimmermann, ended in divorce.

¹⁰² Fritz Kaumheimer traveled on the *Normandie*, which departed from Le Havre, France. Source: ancestry.com.

¹⁰³ The Kaumheimers traveled on the *Champlain*, which departed from Le Havre. Source: ancestry.com.

¹⁰⁴ LK (telephone conversations of 2-10-05, 7-17-05); Munich memorial book, vol. 1, p. 503.

¹⁰⁵ LK (telephone conversation of 2-10-05). Heinz Justin Gutmann remained in Germany until April 1942, when he was deported to Poland. He was sent to the Majdenek concentration camp and was murdered there on July 24, 1942. Munich memorial book, vol. 1, p. 497. Heinz Justin Gutmann was 19 at the time of his death.

Anna Gutmann, nee Weinberg, the second wife of Siegfried Gutmann, was also a victim of the Holocaust. She was deported to Auschwitz on March 13, 1943, and was murdered there. Munich memorial book, vol. 1, p. 491.

In 1947, Irmgard came to the United States; and, around 1948, she and Julius Samuel were married in New York City. Julius Samuel, who was born on August 13, 1904, was also a native of Germany. In the United States, he worked as a wholesale butcher. Irmgard Samuel and her sister-in-law Lisl Kaumheimer were close friends.

Irmgard and Julius Samuel did not have children.

In August 1974, Julius Samuel died at a resort in Fleischmanns, New York. In February 1977, Irmgard Samuel died in Daytona Beach, Florida.¹⁰⁶

B. Daniel Bamberger. My only information on Daniel Bamberger is from Herbert Loebel's "History of the Bamberger Families of Burgkunstadt and Mitwitz." Dr. Loebel's research shows that Daniel Bamberger, the second child of Esther Kann and Salomon Bamberger, was born on July 19, 1836, in house no. 148 in Burgkunstadt, Bavaria. I was not able to learn where Daniel Bamberger lived or where or when he died.

According to the Mottschmann-Rudolph book on Burgkunstadt's Jewish cemetery (p. 56), the gravestone of Esther Bamberger, nee Kann, states that she died on December 12, 1866, and was survived by five children in Burgkunstadt and America. That may indicate that Daniel Bamberger predeceased his mother, because my research shows that her other (five) children—Sophie, Hermann, Jacob, Karl, and Abraham—were all alive at the time of her death.

Perhaps, Daniel Bamberger died as an infant or young child.

C. Hermann (Herman) Bamberger and Mary Adler and Their Family

1. Hermann Bamberger. Hermann, the third child of Salomon and Esther Bamberger, was born in Burgkunstadt on July 8, 1838.¹⁰⁷

According to Herbert Loebel's information, at some point, Hermann Bamberger worked in the shop of David Bamberger in Mitwitz, Bavaria. In the 1830s and later, David Bamberger was a "sugar baker" or confectioner in Mitwitz. (Dr. Loebel thinks it likely that David Bamberger and Hermann Bamberger were related.¹⁰⁸)

In 1856, when he was 17 or 18, Hermann Bamberger came to the United States.¹⁰⁹ (In the U.S., his first name was spelled "Herman.") After arriving in this country, Herman "lived and worked for a time in Wilmington, N.C."¹¹⁰ His younger brother Jacob Bamberger, who had come to the United States in 1854, also lived in Wilmington, North Carolina, for a number of years.

According to Jacob Bamberger's obituary, he and Herman "opened a merchandise store [in Wilmington]."¹¹¹ I think it more likely that, when they lived in Wilmington, Herman and Jacob worked in a store owned by others. One possibility is that they worked for members of a prominent Jewish family—the Kahnweilers.

¹⁰⁶ LK (telephone conversation of 2-10-05); Social Security Death Index. Irmgard Samuel was buried in New York State.

¹⁰⁷ HL, Bamberger History; letter of 7-26-2005 from Salem Fields Cemetery.

¹⁰⁸ David Bamberger of Mitwitz was born in 1811 and died in 1890. According to Dr. Loebel, it is likely that David Bamberger's father, Gottlieb Bamberger, was a second cousin of Hermann Bamberger's father, Salomon Bamberger. (HL interview of 4-2-05; HL e-mail of 6-22-05.)

¹⁰⁹ 1900 Census, NYC (E.D. 796); 1920 Census, NYC (E.D. 580). Also, Herman Bamberger's Naturalization Application (N.Y. Common Pleas, 10-21-1872).

¹¹⁰ Herman Bamberger obituary. NYT (6-2-1920) p. 11.

¹¹¹ *Fort Scott (KS) Tribune* (8-16-1920) p. 1.

By March 1859, three Kahnweiler brothers—David (b. 1826), Daniel (b. 1836), and Jacob (b. abt. 1839)—owned two large stores in Wilmington; and their brother Simon (b. 1828) owned a dry goods store there.¹¹² Supporting my view that Herman and Jacob Bamberger may have worked for the Kahnweilers is the fact that the death certificate of Herman Bamberger shows that his mother's maiden name was "Esther Kahnweiller." That information is not correct; the maiden name of Herman Bamberger's mother was Esther Kann. Still, the reference in the death certificate seems to indicate that there was some connection between Herman Bamberger and the Kahnweiler family.¹¹³

Around 1859, Herman and Jacob Bamberger both left Wilmington. By October 1859, Herman had opened a dry goods store in Kenansville (Duplin County), North Carolina. By March 1859, Jacob Bamberger had opened a general store in Whiteville (Columbus County), North Carolina. (Kenansville and Whiteville are about 80 miles apart.) I do not know whether Herman and Jacob owned any interest in each other's store.¹¹⁴

The 1860 Census for Kenansville shows that Herman, age 22, was a merchant and that he lived with Charles Bamberger, age 17. I am certain that "Charles" was Herman's brother whose first name was originally Karl.

An October 1859 Dun credit report on the Kenansville store referred to it as "Bamberger & Bro." I imagine that "Bamberger" referred to Herman and that "Bro." referred to Charles. A September 1860 Dun report on the Kenansville store included: "Are both jews." References of that type were common in the Dun reports.¹¹⁵

The Civil War began in April 1861. On April 15, 1861, two days after the surrender of Fort Sumter, Herman Bamberger enlisted in the Confederate Army. He was a private in (1st) Company C, 12th North Carolina Regiment, known as the "Duplin Rifles."¹¹⁶ He served until November 18, 1861, when the company was disbanded.

I think that, after November 1861, Herman Bamberger traveled to Bavaria and that, after several months there, he returned to the United States. (I did not find any information on where Charles Bamberger was during 1861.)

¹¹² I first learned of the Kahnweilers in 1999, from Leonard Rogoff, a North Carolina historian. I also received information on the Kahnweilers from Beverly Tetterton of the New Hanover County Public Library in Wilmington, North Carolina.

¹¹³ My research on the Kahnweiler family did not find any evidence that they were related to Esther Kann's family.

The Kahnweiler brothers in Wilmington were the sons of Benedict and Rosina (Seligman) Kahnweiler. Benedict was born in Rockenhausen, located in the Palatinate, a part of Bavaria some 150 miles from Redwitz, Bavaria, where Esther Kann was born. After coming to the U.S. around 1840, Benedict and Rosina Kahnweiler and some of their children settled in Philadelphia. My sources on Benedict Kahnweiler and his family include his passport application in the National Archives and a Liebhold Family Tree prepared by Ralph N. Baer of Washington, D.C.

¹¹⁴ From Leonard Rogoff (letter of 9-5-1999), I received information on R.G. Dun credit reports on the North Carolina stores. September 1859, December 1859 and December 1860 Dun reports on Jacob Bamberger's Whiteville store refer to the owners as "they." That might indicate that Herman was a part owner of the Whiteville store, but the Dun reports are not clear.

¹¹⁵ Letter from Leonard Rogoff (9-5-1999). Also, Mostov, Stephen, "Dun and Bradstreet Reports as a Source of Jewish Economic History: Cincinnati, 1840-1875," *American Jewish History*, LXXII, 3 (March 1983), pp. 333-353.

¹¹⁶ Confederate Army file of Herman Bamberger, National Archives. Also, Manarin, Louis H., *North Carolina Troops: 1861-1865* (Raleigh, 1966), vol. 5, p. 140.

On July 22, 1862, “Herm. Bamberger,” a merchant from Burgkunstadt, arrived in New York City on the *New York*, a ship from Bremen.¹¹⁷ He traveled with Lina and Therese Bamberger from Mitwitz, Bavaria. Lina, age 17, and Therese, age 18, were the daughters of David Bamberger, the sugar baker for whom Herman Bamberger had worked.

Except for the July 1862 passenger list, I did not find information relating to Herman Bamberger’s whereabouts in 1862. However, it is clear that, by the summer of 1863, he was again in Germany and that he then traveled to the United States with his brother Abraham. On August 18, 1863, Herman and Abraham Bamberger arrived in New York City on the steamship *Bremen*.

The *Bremen* passenger list shows that “Herm” Bamberger, age 25 and a merchant, “belongs to” Cincinnati and that “Abrah” Bamberger, age 20 and a merchant, “belongs to” Burgkunstadt.¹¹⁸ To learn whether Herman Bamberger had lived in Cincinnati, I checked Cincinnati city directories for the years before and after 1863, but did not find any listing for him.¹¹⁹ However, in the mid-1800s, many Jews from the Burgkunstadt area settled in Cincinnati.¹²⁰

It may be that, after arriving with his brother in August 1863, Herman Bamberger remained in New York City. Though his obituary states that “[h]e came to New York in 1863,”¹²¹ I did not find any listing for Herman Bamberger in New York City directories for the years, 1863-1865. He was listed in the 1866-67 city directory, with his occupation given as “umbrellas,” at 86 Leonard. The directories for the next two years show that his business was still at that location, but his residence changed each year.

2. Herman Bamberger and Mary Adler. On October 17, 1869, Herman Bamberger and Mary Adler were married in Manhattan.¹²²

Mary Adler was born in New York on March 18, 1846.¹²³ Her parents were Baruch Adler and Babetta Fleischman. Baruch Adler was born in Altenkunstadt, Bavaria, on October 24, 1808; and Babetta Fleischman was born in Oberlangenstadt, Bavaria, on October 30, 1824.¹²⁴

I think that Baruch and Babetta Adler came to the United States in 1845. (In this country, Baruch used the first name Benjamin and Babetta used the first name Barbara.) The 1860 Census shows that, in addition to Mary, who was their oldest child, Benjamin and Barbara Adler had six other children, all born in New York. In 1860, the Adler family lived in New York City, where Benjamin had a shoe store.

¹¹⁷ In July 1862, the Herman Bamberger of our family was 24, but the passenger list of the *New York* shows the age of “Herm. Bamberger” as 16. I am not able to explain that discrepancy, but feel certain that “Herm. Bamberger” was the Herman Bamberger of our family. Dr. Loeb’s extensive research did not find any other “Herm. Bamberger” from Burgkunstadt.

¹¹⁸ Passenger list of the *Bremen* (arrived in NYC on 8-18-1863) (ancestry.com).

¹¹⁹ The 1866 Cincinnati city directory lists a Herman Bamberger, but subsequent Cincinnati directories indicate that he was a member of a different Bamberger family.

¹²⁰ For example, the book on the Burgkunstadt cemetery indicates families from that area who settled in Cincinnati—“Mack, Rauh, Lauer, Suessengut (Seasongood), Iglauer, Fehheimer.” M-R p. 34.

¹²¹ NYT (6-2-1920) p. 11.

¹²² Individual Records for Herman Bamberger and Mary Adler (familysearch.org).

¹²³ Individual Record for Mary Adler (familysearch.org); 1860 Census for NYC; letter of 7-26-2005 from Salem Fields Cemetery, Brooklyn, NY.

¹²⁴ Tombstone in Salem Fields Cemetery (photograph from Tomer Brunner).

I do not know how Mary Adler and Herman Bamberger met, but it is likely that their families in Bavaria were acquainted. Herman Bamberger was from Burgkunstadt and Mary's father was from Altenkunstadt, located just across the Main River from Burgkunstadt.

I think that, after their marriage in October 1869, Herman and Mary Bamberger lived in the Arlington House, 24 East 14th Street, Manhattan. At that time, Herman's business partner was Max Oppenheimer.¹²⁵ Their umbrella business—Bamberger & Oppenheimer—was located at 66 Reade.¹²⁶

Mary and Herman Bamberger had five children. Their first child, Esther, was born on June 11, 1871. Their second child, Milton, was born on December 26, 1872.

In October 1872, Herman Bamberger obtained U.S. citizenship in a New York state court.¹²⁷ The witness for his naturalization was Gustavus Oberndorf.¹²⁸

In June 1873, Herman Bamberger applied for and obtained a U.S. passport.¹²⁹

The firm Bamberger & Oppenheimer continued for some 16 years, until around 1885. From 1872 until 1885, the business was located on Broadway, at several different addresses in the 300 block.

On July 18, 1874, Alfred H. Bamberger, the third child of Mary and Herman Bamberger, was born.

On December 24, 1874, two days before his second birthday, Milton H. Bamberger died. He was buried in Salem Fields Cemetery.¹³⁰ Salem Fields, located in Brooklyn, is the cemetery of Temple Emanu-El, a Reform congregation in Manhattan.

The fourth child of Mary and Herman Bamberger, their daughter Alice, was born on August 23, 1876.

On May 20, 1882, Benjamin (Baruch) Adler, the father of Mary A. Bamberger, died. He was 73 and was buried in Salem Fields Cemetery.

The fifth child of Mary and Herman Bamberger, their son Robert, was born on November 3, 1884.

On December 24, 1885, Mary Adler Bamberger died. She was 39 and was survived by her husband and four children. Her oldest child, Esther, was 14; and her youngest child, Robert, was one. Mary Adler Bamberger was buried in Salem Fields Cemetery.¹³¹

¹²⁵ From JewishGen.org's Family Tree of the Jewish People, I learned of a Max Oppenheimer who was born in Burgkunstadt in 1836. It seems likely that he was the Max Oppenheimer who was Herman Bamberger's business partner. Ship passenger lists in ancestry.com show that that Max Oppenheimer and his wife Emma lived in New York City.

¹²⁶ 1869 NYC directory (ancestry.com). NYC directories for 1870 and 1870-71 show that the umbrella firm, Bamberger & Oppenheimer, remained at 66 Reade. Max Oppenheimer's 1870 residence was 312 W. 52d. An 1870-71 directory shows that that address was also Herman Bamberger's residence.

¹²⁷ Application of Herman Bamberger, New York Common Pleas, City and County of New York (10-21-1872) [Bundle 394, Record 356].

¹²⁸ The 1869 NYC directory in ancestry.com shows that Gustavus Oberndorf and Herman Bamberger both resided at the Arlington House [24 E. 14th St.]. The address of Oberndorf's business ("fancy goods") was 66 Reade, which was also the address of the Bamberger & Oppenheimer umbrella business. The last name of Gustavus Oberndorf was originally Oberndorfer. (In 1870, his cousin Sophie Oberndorfer married Jacob Bamberger, Herman Bamberger's brother.)

¹²⁹ Passport application (ancestry.com). Herman Bamberger's passport was issued on June 19, 1873.

¹³⁰ Letter of 7-26-2005 from Salem Fields Cemetery.

In December 1885, Herman Bamberger's residence was 66 East 56th. Between 1884 and 1890, the firm Bamberger & Oppenheimer ended. By 1890, Herman Bamberger's business partner was Edward Oberndorf. In the 1890-91 New York City directory, the name of the umbrella business was Bamberger & Oberndorf and it was located at 16 White.

3. Herman Bamberger and Sophie Shloss. Around 1890, Herman Bamberger married Sophie Shloss. According the 1920 Census, Sophie Shloss was born in Philadelphia in 1858, and her parents were both born in Hamburg, Germany.

Until about 1893, the Herman Bamberger family lived at 66 East 56th. They then moved to 709 Madison Avenue.

Perhaps as early as 1892, Alfred H. Bamberger joined his father's firm.¹³² By 1894, the business was located at 383 Broadway, where it would remain for many years.

In January 1892, Herman Bamberger's daughter Esther married Emanuel Reinheimer. In January 1896, Herman Bamberger's daughter Alice married Samuel F. Manges.

At the time of the 1900 Census, Herman and Sophie Bamberger lived at 1200 Madison Avenue. Herman's sons Alfred, age 25, and Robert, age 15, lived with them.

In November 1906, Alfred H. Bamberger married Sadie F. Jordan.

At the time of the 1910 Census, Herman, Sophie and Robert Bamberger still lived at 1200 Madison Avenue. The occupation shown for Herman was "manufacturer" of umbrellas, and Robert's occupation was "manager" of the umbrella business.

On February 27, 1914, Barbara Adler, the mother of Mary A. Bamberger, died. She was buried in Salem Fields Cemetery.

In December 1915, Robert B. Bamberger married Elka M. Rapp.

By 1915, the umbrella business was incorporated. An article in the *New York Times* (6-17-1915, p. 17) listed newly incorporated companies, including: "Herman Bamberger Co., umbrellas, parasols, canes." Herman Bamberger was president of the company. By 1916, the other officers were: William W. Mayer, vice president; Alfred H. Bamberger, treasurer; and Robert B. Bamberger, secretary.

At the time of the 1920 Census, Herman and Sophie Bamberger lived at 166 West 87th Street. Herman Bamberger still headed the umbrella company, which was then located at 877 Broadway.

On June 1, 1920, Herman Bamberger, age 81, died at his residence. His obituary stated that he was survived by his wife Sophie S. Bamberger and his four children. Herman Bamberger's obituary referred to him as "one of the oldest umbrella manufacturers in the United States."¹³³

Herman Bamberger was buried in Salem Fields Cemetery.

¹³¹ The cemetery section where Mary Bamberger was buried, Lot 208, Section DA, contained the grave of her infant son Milton H. Bamberger. (Letter of 7-26-2005 from Salem Fields Cemetery.) The graves of Mary Bamberger's parents are in Lot 812. (Telephone call of 11-28-2006 to Salem Fields Cemetery.)

¹³² The 1891-92 NYC directory did not list Bamberger & Oberndorf. Herman Bamberger was still in the umbrella business, but it appears that Edward Oberndorf had changed to the clock business.

The obituary of Alfred H. Bamberger states that he "became a partner [in his father's firm] in 1892." NYT (4-28-1948) p. 27.

¹³³ NYT (6-2-1920) p. 11.

At the time of the 1930 Census, Sophie Bamberger lived in the Milburn Hotel, 242 West 76th Street, Manhattan.

Sophie Shloss Bamberger died on March 26, 1936.¹³⁴ She was buried, with other members of the Bamberger family, in Salem Fields Cemetery.

4. Descendants of Herman and Mary Bamberger. One of the children of Mary and Herman Bamberger, their son Milton H. Bamberger, died as an infant. The following section discusses the four surviving children of Mary and Herman Bamberger.

a. Esther Bamberger and Emanuel Reinheimer and Their Family

(1) Esther Bamberger and Emanuel Reinheimer. Esther Bamberger, the first child of Mary and Herman Bamberger, was born in Manhattan on June 11, 1871.¹³⁵ Esther Bamberger grew up in Manhattan. In December 1885, when Esther was 14, her mother died. Around 1890, Esther's father married Sophie Shloss.

On January 12, 1892, Esther Bamberger and Emanuel Reinheimer were married in Manhattan.¹³⁶

Emanuel Reinheimer was born in New York City on July 24, 1859.¹³⁷ His parents were Abraham Reinheimer and Jette Goldsmith.¹³⁸ Emanuel attended public schools in New York City; and, as a teenager, worked for N.W. Mendel & Co., cigar manufacturers.¹³⁹

In 1893, Esther and Emanuel Reinheimer's daughter Edith was born. In 1899, their son Howard was born. At the time of the 1900 Census, Emanuel and Esther Reinheimer and their children lived on Park Avenue. Emanuel's occupation was cigar manufacturer.

Around 1904, Esther and Emanuel Reinheimer's daughter Margaret was born. It may be that, in addition to Edith, Howard and Margaret, Esther and Emanuel Reinheimer had two children who died as infants.¹⁴⁰

Around 1905, Emanuel Reinheimer "retired from the tobacco business . . . and bought and sold real estate."¹⁴¹

In December 1917, Edith Reinheimer married Samuel Hershenstein.

At the time of the 1920 Census, Esther and Emanuel Reinheimer lived at 49 West 70th Street. Howard, who was 20 and an attorney, and Margaret, who was 16, lived with them.

By 1930, Esther and Emanuel Reinheimer had moved to an apartment in the Hotel Beekman, 575 Park Avenue. I do not know the date of Howard Reinheimer's marriage or the

¹³⁴ NYT (6-9-1936) p. 46.

¹³⁵ Individual Record for Esther Bamberger (familysearch.org).

¹³⁶ Individual Records for Esther Bamberger and Emanuel Reinheimer (familysearch.org).

¹³⁷ Individual Record for Emanuel Reinheimer (familysearch.org); letter of 9-16-2005 from Salem Fields Cemetery.

¹³⁸ According to the 1860 Census for NYC, Abraham Reinheimer, a cigar maker, was born around 1816 in Hesse-Darmstadt; and Jette Goldsmith was born around 1827 in Saxony.

¹³⁹ Obituary of Emanuel Reinheimer, NYT (12-14-1930) p. 30.

¹⁴⁰ The record of Salem Fields Cemetery for the section where Mary and Herman Bamberger and other family members were buried lists two "Children of Reinheimer." (Letter of 7-26-2005 from Salem Fields Cemetery) However, the cemetery record does not show the first names of those children or any other information on them.

¹⁴¹ NYT (12-14-1930) p. 30.

date of Margaret Reinheimer's marriage, but, at the time of the 1930 Census, neither of them lived with their parents.

On December 12, 1930, Emanuel Reinheimer died in his home. He was 71. Emanuel Reinheimer was survived by his widow, his daughters and his son.

According to his obituary, Emanuel Reinheimer "did considerable charitable work."¹⁴² His funeral was held at Temple Emanu-El, and he was buried in Salem Fields Cemetery.¹⁴³

On April 6, 1936, Esther B. Reinheimer died.¹⁴⁴ She was 64. She was survived by her three children and by grandchildren. She was also survived by her sister Alice B. Manges, by her brothers Alfred H. Bamberger and Robert B. Bamberger, and by her stepmother Sophie S. Bamberger.

The funeral of Esther R. Reinheimer was held at Temple Emanu-El, and she was buried in Salem Fields Cemetery.

(2) Descendants of Esther and Emanuel Reinheimer

(a) Edith Reinheimer and Samuel Hershenstein. Edith Reinheimer was born in Manhattan on January 24, 1893.¹⁴⁵ She grew up in Manhattan.

On December 20, 1917, Edith Reinheimer and Samuel Hershenstein were married at Delmonico's.¹⁴⁶ The wedding was conducted by Rabbi Joseph Silverman of Temple Emanu-El. Edith's sister Margaret Reinheimer was her maid of honor, and Samuel's brother Charles Hershenstein was his best man. The ushers included Edith's brother Howard E. Reinheimer and her first cousin Horace S. Manges.

Samuel Hershenstein was born in Russia on May 25, 1886.¹⁴⁷ I do not know when he and his family came to the United States. He attended Columbia Law School and graduated in 1911.¹⁴⁸ From 1912 to 1917, Samuel Hershenstein was an attorney in the office of the U.S. District Attorney, Southern District of New York.

By September 1918, Samuel and Edith Hershenstein were living in Washington, D.C., where he was employed by the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department.¹⁴⁹ After the end of World War I, Samuel and Edith Hershenstein returned to New York City. Their son John was born there in late 1919.

At the time of the 1920 Census, the Hershensteins lived in Manhattan. Around 1922, their daughter Mary Ellen was born.

At the time of the 1930 Census, the Hershensteins lived at 23 West 73d Street. Samuel Hershenstein worked as a lawyer in "civil service." He was later in private practice.

¹⁴² *Id.*

¹⁴³ Emanuel Reinheimer was buried in the Reinheimer Mausoleum, Lot 253 D.A. (Letter of 9-16-2005 from Salem Fields Cemetery.)

¹⁴⁴ NYT (4-7-1936) p. 30.

¹⁴⁵ Individual Record for Edith Reinheimer (familysearch.org).

¹⁴⁶ NYT (12-21-1917) p. 11.

¹⁴⁷ Samuel Hershenstein's WWI Draft Registration Card (ancestry.com) 1930 Census for NYC.

¹⁴⁸ Obituary of Samuel Hershenstein, NYT (11-10-1971) p. 50.

¹⁴⁹ Samuel Hershenstein's WWI Draft Registration Card (ancestry.com); and NYT (11-10-1971) p. 50.

I do not know whether John Hershenstein, the son of Edith and Samuel Hershenstein, was married. Mary Ellen Hershenstein's married name was Brouin, but I do not have information on her husband or the date of their marriage.

On November 4, 1968, John Hershenstein died. At the time of his death, he was 48. John Hershenstein was buried in Salem Fields Cemetery.

On November 9, 1971, Samuel Hershenstein died at Roosevelt Hospital in New York City.¹⁵⁰ He was 85. He was survived by his widow Edith R. Hershenstein, his daughter Mary Ellen Brouin, and a granddaughter. Samuel Hershenstein was buried in Salem Fields Cemetery.

On October 23, 1981, Mary Ellen Brouin died. At the time of her death, she was 59. Mary Ellen Brouin was buried in Salem Fields Cemetery.

On November 23, 1981, Edith R. Hershenstein died. She was 88. Edith R. Hershenstein was buried in Salem Fields Cemetery.¹⁵¹ I do not have information on her survivors.

(b) Howard E. Reinheimer and Eleanor Kaiser. Howard Emanuel Reinheimer, the son of Esther and Emanuel Reinheimer, was born in New York City on May 3, 1899.¹⁵² He attended Columbia College and received a B.A. in 1917. Two years later, he received an M.A. from Columbia University and an LL.B. from Columbia Law School.

At the time of the 1920 Census, Howard E. Reinheimer lived with his parents in Manhattan. He was then an attorney in private practice.

Around 1930, Howard E. Reinheimer and Eleanor Kaiser were married. Eleanor Kaiser was born on February 27, 1908.¹⁵³

By 1931, Eleanor and Howard Reinheimer lived in a building at 983 Park Avenue (which was also the residence of Howard's first cousin Horace Manges).

Eleanor and Howard Reinheimer had two sons, both born in New York City. Howard E. Reinheimer, Jr., was born in 1931.¹⁵⁴ Kurt E. Reinheimer was born in 1935.¹⁵⁵

For most of his career, Howard E. Reinheimer had his own law office. However, during World War II, he headed the Copyright Division of the Alien Property Custodian, a federal agency. He then returned to private practice.

Howard E. Reinheimer was "a leading specialist in theater and copyright law" and his clients included Irving Berlin, Jerome Kern, Sigmund Romberg, Oscar Hammerstein, Jr., and Richard Rogers.¹⁵⁶

In July 1954, Kurt E. Reinheimer was killed in an automobile accident in Ketchum, Idaho.¹⁵⁷ At the time of his death, Kurt E. Reinheimer was 19. He was buried initially in Salem Fields Cemetery.¹⁵⁸

¹⁵⁰ Obituary of Samuel Hershenstein, NYT (11-10-1971) p. 50.

¹⁵¹ Edith R. Hershenstein was buried in the Reinheimer Mausoleum of Salem Fields Cemetery (Lot 253 D.A.). Her parents and her husband, son and daughter were also buried in the Reinheimer Mausoleum. (Letter of 9-16-2005 from Salem Fields Cemetery.)

¹⁵² Obituary of Howard E. Reinheimer, NYT (8-8-1970) p. 23.

¹⁵³ Social Security Death Index.

¹⁵⁴ NYT (7-15-1931) p. 23.

¹⁵⁵ NYT (5-18-1935) p. 14.

¹⁵⁶ NYT (8-8-1970) p. 23.

Until 1969 or 1970, Howard E. Reinheimer continued to have his own law office. He then became counsel to Weissberger & Frosch, a firm located in Manhattan.

On August 7, 1970, Howard E. Reinheimer died at Lenox Hill Hospital in New York City.¹⁵⁹ He was 71 and was survived by his widow, his son Howard E. Reinheimer, Jr., and four grandchildren. Howard E. Reinheimer was also survived by his sisters Edith R. Hershenstein and Margaret Lee. Howard E. Reinheimer was buried initially in Salem Fields Cemetery.¹⁶⁰

In April 1976, Eleanor K. Reinheimer died.¹⁶¹ She was 68. Her survivors included her son Howard E. Reinheimer, Jr.

(c) Margaret Reinheimer and George Levi/Lee. Margaret Reinheimer, the younger daughter of Esther and Emanuel Reinheimer, was born around 1904 in New York City.¹⁶² She grew up in Manhattan.

Margaret Reinheimer married George J. Levi. I do not know when they were married, but it was before December 1930.

George J. Levi was born in New York City on August 2, 1893.¹⁶³ His parents were Berthold Levi, born in “Germany,” and Anna Strauss, born in New York.¹⁶⁴

George J. Levi attended Sachs Collegiate Institute and was a 1914 graduate of Williams College.¹⁶⁵ By 1918, George J. Levi’s business was a paper novelty company.¹⁶⁶ Later, he was associated with Levi & Co., his father’s sausage-casing firm. Eventually, George J. Levi became president of the sausage-casing business, and he was also an officer of the Paper Novelty Manufacturing Company, located in Stamford, Connecticut.

At some point after April 1936, Margaret and George Levi changed their last name to Lee. They had a son Roger and a daughter Barbara.

George Lee and Margaret Lee were both heavily involved with Mount Sinai Medical Center. George Lee became a member of the hospital’s board of trustees in 1940, and he served as an active trustee for 30 years. Margaret Lee helped establish the hospital’s volunteer department, and she also served as a director of its school of nursing.

On August 23, 1971, George J. Lee died at Mount Sinai Medical Center.¹⁶⁷ He was 78 and was survived by his widow, son, daughter, and five grandchildren.

¹⁵⁷ NYT (7-10-1954) p. 28.

¹⁵⁸ According to a letter of 9-16-2005 from Salem Fields Cemetery, Kurt Reinheimer was interred in Salem Fields Cemetery, but his body was later moved to Ketchum Cemetery in Ketchum, Idaho.

¹⁵⁹ NYT (8-8-1970) p. 23.

¹⁶⁰ According to a letter of 9-16-2005 from Salem Fields Cemetery, Howard E. Reinheimer and his son Kurt Reinheimer were interred in Salem Fields Cemetery, but their bodies were later moved to Ketchum Cemetery in Ketchum, Idaho.

¹⁶¹ Social Security Death Index. On April 13, 1976, a condolence message of Congregation Emanu-El was published in the *New York Times* (p. 36).

¹⁶² 1910 Census for NYC.

¹⁶³ George J. Levi’s WWI Draft Registration Card (ancestry.com).

¹⁶⁴ 1920 Census for NYC (E.D. 559); obituary of Berthold Levi, NYT 11-16-1922) p. 19.

¹⁶⁵ Obituary of George Lee, NYT (8-25-1971) p. 41.

¹⁶⁶ 1918 NYC directory p. 1202; 1920 Census for NYC (E.D. 559).

¹⁶⁷ Obituary of George Lee, NYT (8-25-1971) p. 41.

On January 3, 1976, Margaret R. Lee died at Mount Sinai Medical Center.¹⁶⁸ She was 71. Her survivors included her son and daughter.

b. Alfred H. Bamberger and Sadie F. Jordan and Their Family

(1) Alfred H. Bamberger and Sadie F. Jordan. Alfred Herman Bamberger, the son of Mary and Herman Bamberger, was born in New York City on July 18, 1874.¹⁶⁹ He grew up in Manhattan.

In December 1885, when Alfred was eleven, his mother died. Around 1890, his father married Sophie Shloss.

As a young man, Alfred H. Bamberger worked for his father's umbrella company. At the time of the 1900 Census, Alfred lived with his father, stepmother, and brother Robert, at 1200 Madison Avenue.

On November 22, 1906, Alfred H. Bamberger and Sadie F. Jordan were married in Manhattan.¹⁷⁰ Sadie F. Jordan was born in New York City on April 21, 1880. Her parents were Joseph Jordan and Francis Falk.¹⁷¹ At some point, Sadie was a schoolteacher.

After their marriage, Alfred and Sadie Bamberger lived in Manhattan. Their daughter Mary Frances was born on October 31, 1907.

In December 1908, Sadie and Alfred Bamberger had twin sons who died at birth.¹⁷² The stillborn babies were buried in Salem Fields Cemetery on December 27, 1908.

At the time of the 1910 Census, Alfred, Sadie and Mary Frances Bamberger lived at 418 West 108th Street. Sadie's brother George F. Jordan, who was 34 and a diamond merchant, lived with them.

By 1915, Alfred's father Herman Bamberger had incorporated his umbrella business. Herman Bamberger, who was 77 in 1915, was president of the corporation and Alfred H. Bamberger was the treasurer.¹⁷³

On October 2, 1916, Sadie and Alfred Bamberger's son Alan J. Bamberger was born in New York City.

In September 1918, when Alfred H. Bamberger registered for the draft, he was still treasurer of the Herman Bamberger Company.¹⁷⁴ At that time, Alfred and his family lived at 305 West 80th Street.

During World War I, Alfred H. Bamberger "was chairman of the New York umbrella manufacturers Liberty Loan Committee; and from 1918 to 1930 he headed that division of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies."¹⁷⁵

¹⁶⁸ Obituary of Margaret R. Lee, NYT (1-5-1976) p. 32.

¹⁶⁹ Individual Record for Alfred H. Bamberger (familysearch.org); Alfred H. Bamberger's WWI Draft Registration Card (ancestry.com).

¹⁷⁰ Individual Records for Alfred H. Bamberger and Sadie F. Jordan (familysearch.org).

¹⁷¹ Individual Record for Sadie F. Jordan (familysearch.org). I think that Sadie Jordan's parents were both born in France. See, e.g., 1920 Census for NYC (E.D. 580).

¹⁷² Letter of 7-26-2005 from Salem Fields Cemetery.

¹⁷³ 1916 NYC directory, p. 218 (ancestry.com).

¹⁷⁴ Alfred H. Bamberger's WWI Draft Registration Card (ancestry.com).

¹⁷⁵ Obituary of Alfred H. Bamberger, NYT (4-28-1948) p. 27.

In June 1920, Alfred's father Herman Bamberger died. Alfred H. Bamberger succeeded his father as president of the Herman Bamberger Company. Alfred's brother Robert B. Bamberger was secretary of the company, and William W. Mayer was the vice-president. Alfred H. Bamberger continued, for the rest of his life, as president of the umbrella-manufacturing firm.

Around 1924, Alfred Bamberger's cousin Fritz Kaumheimer, who lived in Germany, spent a year in New York City. Alfred and Sadie and their children welcomed Fritz Kaumheimer and befriended him during his stay in the United States.

In 1930, Alfred, Sadie, Mary Frances, and Alan Bamberger traveled to Europe. They returned to New York City in August 1930.¹⁷⁶ After August 1930, they moved from New York City to Long Beach, Long Island.

Around 1934, Mary Frances Bamberger married Samuel Philip Oppenheimer. Their daughter Ruth Alice Oppenheimer was born around 1937.

In June 1938, Mary Frances Oppenheimer died in New York City.

Alfred and Sadie Bamberger remained in their home in Long Beach at least until the early 1940s. Their activities included helping relatives who had come to the United States from Germany—Fred and Lisl Kaumheimer and their daughter, who came to New York City in October 1938, and Arthur and Else Seligman and their daughter, who came later.

In March 1943, Alan J. Bamberger, an officer in the U.S. Army, was accidentally killed at an Army Air Force base in New Hampshire.

By 1948, Alfred and Sadie Bamberger had moved back to Manhattan, to 215 West 90th Street.

On April 27, 1948, Alfred H. Bamberger died at his home.¹⁷⁷ He was 73 and was survived by his widow Sadie J. Bamberger and granddaughter Ruth A. Oppenheimer. The funeral of Alfred H. Bamberger was held at Temple Emanu-El, and he was buried in Salem Fields Cemetery.¹⁷⁸

After her husband's death, Sadie J. Bamberger remained at 215 West 90th Street.

In June 1959, Sadie Bamberger's granddaughter Ruth A. Oppenheimer and Jeffrey Oshlag were married in Sadie Bamberger's home.

Sadie J. Bamberger died on January 17, 1964.¹⁷⁹ She was 83 and was survived by her granddaughter Ruth Alice Oshlag. The funeral of Sadie J. Bamberger was held at the Universal Funeral Chapel in Manhattan, and she was buried in Salem Fields Cemetery.

(2) Descendants of Alfred H. and Sadie J. Bamberger

(a) Mary F. Bamberger and Samuel P. Oppenheimer. Mary Frances Bamberger, the daughter of Alfred and Sadie Bamberger, was born on October 31, 1907.¹⁸⁰ Mary Frances grew up in Manhattan. Mary Frances Bamberger attended Barnard College and, after graduating, taught occupational therapy.¹⁸¹

¹⁷⁶ Passenger list of the *S.S. Franconia* (arrived in NYC on 8-16-1930)(ancestry.com).

¹⁷⁷ Obituary of Alfred H. Bamberger, NYT (4-28-1948) p. 27.

¹⁷⁸ NYT (4-29-1948) p. 23.

¹⁷⁹ NYT (1-19-1964) p. 77.

¹⁸⁰ Passenger list of the *S.S. Franconia* (arrived in NYC on 8-16-1930)(ancestry.com).

¹⁸¹ Information from Vivian K. Walworth, based on interviews with her mother Estelle Bamberger Kann.

Mary Frances Bamberger married Samuel Philip Oppenheimer. I do not know the date of their wedding, but it may have been in 1934.

Samuel P. Oppenheimer was born in Baltimore, Maryland, on March 18, 1903.¹⁸² His parents were Max Oppenheimer and Rachel (Ray) Adler.¹⁸³ At the time of the 1920 Census, Max and Ray Oppenheimer and their children lived with her father Phillip Adler in Manhattan, 216 West 100th Street. That was still Samuel P. Oppenheimer's address in September 1932.¹⁸⁴

In 1934, Samuel and Mary Oppenheimer traveled to Bermuda. They returned to New York City on October 22, 1934.¹⁸⁵ At that time, their residence was 225 East 57th Street.

Around 1937, Ruth Alice Oppenheimer, the daughter of Mary and Samuel Oppenheimer, was born. By June 1938, Mary and Samuel Oppenheimer and their daughter were living with Mary's parents, Alfred and Sadie Bamberger, in Long Beach, Long Island.

On June 17, 1938, Mary Frances Oppenheimer died in New York City.¹⁸⁶ She was 30. Mary Frances Oppenheimer was buried in Salem Fields Cemetery.¹⁸⁷ She was survived by her husband, daughter, parents, and brother.

Ruth Alice Oppenheimer, the daughter of Mary Frances and Samuel P. Oppenheimer, was raised in Manhattan and West Orange, New Jersey.¹⁸⁸

In September 1958, Samuel P. Oppenheimer and his second wife, Lucille Sonn,¹⁸⁹ announced the engagement of Ruth A. Oppenheimer and Jeffrey Oshlag.¹⁹⁰ In June 1959, Ruth A. Oppenheimer and Jeffrey Oshlag were married in Sadie Bamberger's home in Manhattan.¹⁹¹ The wedding was conducted by Rabbi Bernard J. Bamberger.¹⁹²

(b) Alan J. Bamberger. On October 2, 1916, Alan J. Bamberger, the son of Sadie and Alfred Bamberger, was born in New York City.¹⁹³ In the 1930s, his family moved from Manhattan to Long Beach, Long Island.

Alan J. Bamberger attended Columbia and graduated in 1936.¹⁹⁴ His family remained in their home in Long Beach until the early 1940s.

¹⁸² JewishGen.org's Family Tree of the Jewish People; and passenger list of the *S.S. Queen of Bermuda* (arrived in NYC on 10-22-1934)(ancestry.com).

¹⁸³ Max Oppenheimer was born in Michelfeld, Baden, in 1869 (JewishGen.org's Family Tree of the Jewish People). Rachel (Ray) Adler was born in Missouri around 1872 (1880 Census for Harrison County, WV). Her parents Phillip and Caroline Adler were both born in Bavaria.

¹⁸⁴ NYT (9-28-1932) p. 40.

¹⁸⁵ Passenger list of the *S.S. Queen of Bermuda* (arrived in NYC on 10-22-1934)(ancestry.com).

¹⁸⁶ NYT (6-18-1938) p. 2.

¹⁸⁷ Telephone call of 11-28-2006 to Salem Fields Cemetery. Mary Frances Oppenheimer was buried in Lot 812, with other members of the family of her grandmother, Mary Adler Bamberger.

¹⁸⁸ Dori Oshlag (telephone conversation of 3-7-2005).

¹⁸⁹ Oppenheimer tree in JewishGen.org's Family Tree of the Jewish People. Also, www.loebtree.com.

¹⁹⁰ NYT (9-7-1958) p. 113.

¹⁹¹ NYT (6-15-1959) p. 32.

¹⁹² Bernard J. Bamberger was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1904 (americanjewisharchives.org). From 1944-1971, he served as rabbi of Temple Shaaray Tefila in New York City. To my knowledge, Rabbi Bamberger was not related to our Bamberger family.

¹⁹³ Letter of 7-26-2005 from Salem Fields Cemetery; 1920 Census for NYC (E.D. 572).

In August 1941, Alan J. Bamberger enlisted in the U.S. Army.¹⁹⁵ He began as a private, but became an officer. Around September 1942, he was assigned to the Quartermaster's Detachment at Grenier Field, an Army Air Force base in New Hampshire.¹⁹⁶ By March 1943, he was a first lieutenant.

On March 24, 1943, Alan J. Bamberger was accidentally killed at the airfield. He was 26 and was survived by his parents. Alan J. Bamberger was buried in Salem Fields Cemetery.

c. Alice Bamberger and Samuel F. Manges and Their Family

(1) Alice Bamberger and Samuel F. Manges. Alice Bamberger, the daughter of Mary and Herman Bamberger, was born in New York City on August 23, 1876.¹⁹⁷ She grew up in Manhattan.

In December 1885, when Alice was nine, her mother died. Around 1890, her father married Sophie Shloss.

On September 30, 1896, Alice Bamberger and Samuel Feist Manges were married in Manhattan.¹⁹⁸

Samuel F. Manges was born in New York on July 19, 1862. His parents, John F. Manges and Bertha May, were both born in Germany.¹⁹⁹ In 1852, John F. Manges established a furniture company in New York City.²⁰⁰ Samuel F. Manges worked for the company, Manges Brothers, and eventually became head of the company.

At the time of the 1900 Census, Alice and Samuel Manges and their son Horace, who was born in 1898, lived at 61 East 73d Street. The second child of Alice and Samuel Manges, their daughter Dorothy, was born in 1904.²⁰¹

In the 1920 Census, Samuel Manges was listed as the owner of a furniture business and Alice was listed as a housewife. Their children lived with them—Horace, who was 21, was an attorney with a firm; and Dorothy, who was 15, was a student at a private school.

On March 25, 1922, Samuel F. Manges died at his home in Manhattan.²⁰² He was 59 and was survived by his widow and his son and daughter. Samuel F. Manges was buried in Salem Fields Cemetery.

In 1924, Horace Manges married Natalie Bloch; and, around 1929, Dorothy Manges married Milton M. Samuels.

At the time of the 1930 Census, the home of Alice Manges was 120 West 86th Street. Her daughter and son-in-law, Dorothy and Milton Samuels, lived with her.

By June 1936, Alice Manges had moved to 40 East 88th Street.²⁰³ In October 1938, her cousin Fred Kaumheimer, his wife Lisl and their daughter emigrated from Germany. The

¹⁹⁴ Obituary of Alan J. Bamberger, NYT (3-26-1943) p. 7.

¹⁹⁵ WW II enlistment record of Alan J. Bamberger (ancestry.com).

¹⁹⁶ Obituary of Alan J. Bamberger, NYT (3-26-1943) p. 7.

¹⁹⁷ 1900 Census for NYC (E.D. 785); letter of 7-26-2005 from Salem Fields Cemetery.

¹⁹⁸ Individual Records for Alice Bamberger and Samuel F. Manges (familysearch.org).

¹⁹⁹ Individual Record for Samuel F. Manges (familysearch.org); 1910 Census for NYC (E.D. 1291).

²⁰⁰ NYT (3-29-1922) p. 17.

²⁰¹ Individual Record for Dorothy M. Samuels (familysearch.org).

²⁰² NYT (3-29-1922) p. 17.

²⁰³ NYT (6-9-1936) p. 46.

Kaumheimers lived in Manhattan, and Alice Manges and Dorothy Samuels were “wonderful” to them.²⁰⁴

On March 27, 1944, Alice B. Manges died. She was 67 and was survived by her son and daughter, grandchildren, and her brother Alfred H. Bamberger. Alice B. Manges’ funeral was held at Temple Emanu-El, and she was buried in Salem Fields Cemetery.²⁰⁵

(2) Descendants of Alice B. and Samuel F. Manges

(a) Horace S. Manges and Natalie Bloch. Horace Samuel Manges was born in New York City on July 20, 1898.²⁰⁶ He grew up in Manhattan.

In 1917, Horace S. Manges graduated from Columbia College.²⁰⁷ He then attended graduate school and law school at Columbia and received both an M.A. and an LL.B. in 1919.

At the time of the 1920 Census, Horace S. Manges lived with his parents, Samuel F. and Alice B. Manges, in Manhattan. Horace Manges was an attorney with a law firm. In 1922, Samuel F. Manges died.

On June 24, 1924, Horace Manges and Natalie Bloch were married.²⁰⁸ Natalie Bloch was born in Manhattan on December 14, 1901.²⁰⁹ Her parents were both born in New York.²¹⁰

From 1924 to 1926, Horace S. Manges was a member of the law firm Gleason, McLanahan & Ingraham.

James H. Manges, the son of Natalie and Horace Manges, was born in New York City on October 8, 1927.²¹¹

From 1926 to 1931, Horace Manges was with the law firm, Weil, Coursen & Manges. On February 1, 1931, Horace Manges, Frank Weil, and Sylvan Gotshal founded Weil, Gotshal & Manges.

At the time of the 1930 Census, Horace and Natalie Manges and their son James lived at 983 Park Avenue. By 1931, that building was also the residence of Horace’s first cousin Howard E. Reinheimer and his family.

The second child of Natalie and Horace Manges, their son Gerard H. Manges, was born in New York City on June 19, 1934.²¹²

During its first 20 years, Weil, Gotshal & Manges was a small firm, but, beginning in the late 1950s, it expanded substantially.²¹³ Horace Manges was an authority on copyright law. He represented publishers, including Random House and Scribner’s, and authors, including William Faulkner, John O’Hara, Truman Capote and Whitaker Chambers. His prac-

²⁰⁴ LK (telephone conversations of 1-17-05, 2-10-05).

²⁰⁵ NYT (3-28-1944) p. 19; letter of 7-26-2005 from Salem Fields Cemetery.

²⁰⁶ Horace S. Manges’ WWI Draft Registration (ancestry.com).

²⁰⁷ *Who’s Who in America (1962-63)*, vol. 32, p. 1974.

²⁰⁸ *Id.*

²⁰⁹ NYC Births, 1891-1902 (ancestry.com).

²¹⁰ 1930 Census for NYC (E.D. 31-550).

²¹¹ *Who’s Who in America*, 59th ed. (2005), p. 2948.

²¹² Individual Record for Gerard H. Manges (familysearch.org).

²¹³ Weil, Gotshal & Manges video, “Do the Necessary.”

tice included “argu[ing] before the United States Supreme Court on behalf of publishers or authors facing censorship attempts.”²¹⁴ For many years, Horace Manges was counsel to the American Book Publishers’ Council. In addition to his private practice, during 1953-1955, he was a special assistant to U.S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell.²¹⁵

Natalie Manges was a “civic worker,” and her activities included serving as a director of the Urban League of Greater New York.²¹⁶

In 1969, James H. Manges married Joan Brownell.²¹⁷ In 1972, Gerard H. Manges married Francisca Emilia van Kempen.²¹⁸ James Manges’ marriage to Joan Brownell ended in divorce; and, in 1975, he married Mary Seymour.²¹⁹

In March 1983, Gerard H. Manges died.²²⁰ He was 48.

In September 1983, Natalie B. Manges died in New York City.²²¹ She was 81 and was survived by her husband Horace Manges, her son James Manges, and grandchildren.

On February 11, 1986, Horace S. Manges died in New York City.²²² He was 87 and was survived by his son James Manges and three grandchildren.

(b) Dorothy A. Manges and Milton M. Samuels. Dorothy A. Manges, the daughter of Alice B. and Samuel F. Manges, was born in New York City on November 20, 1904.²²³

At the time of the 1920 Census, Dorothy Manges, her parents and her brother Horace Manges lived in Manhattan. Dorothy, who was 15, was a student at a private school.

In March 1922, Samuel F. Manges died. I think that Dorothy was then a student at Barnard College and that she graduated from Barnard in June 1925.²²⁴

Around 1929, Dorothy A. Manges and Milton M. Samuels were married. Milton M. Samuels was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on May 16, 1894.²²⁵ His parents were Isaac Samuels, who was born in Poland, and Dora Samuels, who was born in New York.²²⁶ Milton M. Samuels was a veteran of World War I.

In 1929, Dorothy and Milton Samuels traveled to Europe.²²⁷ They returned to New York City on September 23, 1929. At that time, their residence was 120 West 86th Street, which was also the home of Dorothy’s mother Alice B. Manges.

²¹⁴ *New York Times Biographical Service* (Feb. 1986), p. 230.

²¹⁵ *Who’s Who in America (1962-63)*, vol. 32, p. 1974.

²¹⁶ NYT (8-8-1955) p. 40.

²¹⁷ NYT (10-5-1969) p. 85.

²¹⁸ NYT (2-20-1972) p. 72.

²¹⁹ *Who’s Who in America*, 59th ed. (2005), p. 2948.

²²⁰ Individual Record for Gerard H. Manges (familysearch.org); NYT (3-10-1983) p. B14.

²²¹ Individual Record for Natalie Manges (familysearch.org).

²²² NYT (2-14-1986) p. A20.

²²³ Individual Record for Dorothy Samuels (familysearch.org).

²²⁴ NYT (5-17-1925) p. E3.

²²⁵ Passenger list of the *S.S. Leviathan* (arrived in NYC on 9-23-1929)(ancestry.com).

²²⁶ 1920 Census for NYC (E.D. 821).

²²⁷ Passenger list of the *S.S. Leviathan* (arrived in NYC on 9-23-1929)(ancestry.com).

At the time of the 1930 Census, Dorothy and Milton Samuels still lived with her mother. At that time, Milton Samuels was a textile merchant. According to my information, Dorothy and Milton Samuels had one child. Their daughter Joan was born in 1931.²²⁸

In June 1952, Joan Samuels and Kenneth E. Sanger were married in New York City.²²⁹ They were married by Rabbi Nathan A. Perilman of Temple Emanu-El.

In January 1966, Milton M. Samuels died in New York City.²³⁰ He was 71 and was survived by his widow, daughter and two grandchildren.

On August 26, 1974, Dorothy M. Samuels died in New York City.²³¹ She was 69 and was survived by her daughter, two grandchildren and her brother.

d. Robert B. Bamberger and Elka M. Rapp and Their Family

(1) Robert B. Bamberger and Elka M. Rapp. (I received much of the information in this section from Ruth B. Botwinick, the daughter of Robert and Elka Bamberger.)

Robert Benjamin Bamberger, the son of Mary and Herman Bamberger, was born in Manhattan on November 3, 1884.²³² Robert's mother died in December 1885, when he was one. Around 1890, Robert's father married Sophie Shloss.

In 1892, Robert Bamberger's sister Esther married Emanuel Reinheimer; and, in 1896, Robert's sister Alice married Samuel Manges.

At the time of the 1900 Census, Robert, who was 15, and his brother Alfred, who was 25, lived with Herman and Sophie Bamberger at 1200 Madison Avenue.

In 1906, Robert Bamberger's brother Alfred married Sadie F. Jordan. At the time of the 1910 Census, Robert still lived with Herman and Sophie Bamberger at 1200 Madison Avenue. Herman Bamberger's company manufactured umbrellas and, by 1910, both his sons worked there. According to the 1910 Census, Robert Bamberger was a manager of the umbrella business.

On December 6, 1915, Robert B. Bamberger and Elka M. Rapp were married in New York City.

Elka Madeline Rapp was born in Manhattan on March 23, 1891.²³³ Her parents, Pauline Greenfield and Maurice Rapp, were married in Manhattan in 1889.²³⁴ Pauline Greenfield was born in New York in 1867; her parents, David Greenfield and Julia Baum, were both born in Austria.²³⁵ Maurice Rapp was born in Libochowitz, Bohemia, in 1858.²³⁶ His parents, Sigmund Rapp and Josephine Fische, were also born in Bohemia. Maurice Rapp was a lawyer.

²²⁸ Letter of July 2, 2008 from Kenneth E. Sanger.

²²⁹ NYT (6-28-1952) p. 17.

²³⁰ Individual Record for Milton Samuels (familysearch.org).

²³¹ NYT (8-28-1974) p. 34.

²³² Individual Record for Robert B. Bamberger (familysearch.org). The 1900 Census for NYC (E.D. 796) shows incorrectly that Robert B. Bamberger was born in 1885.

²³³ Individual Record for Elka M. Rapp (familysearch.org).

²³⁴ Individual Records for Pauline Greenfield and Maurice Rapp (familysearch.org).

²³⁵ 1880 Census for NYC (E.D. 490).

²³⁶ Individual Record for Maurice Rapp (familysearch.org); 1880 Census for NYC (E.D. 314).

At the time of the 1900 Census, Maurice and Pauline G. Rapp lived in Manhattan with their three children—Elka (b. 1891), Stephen (b. 1892), and William (b. 1897). Pauline G. Rapp died in April 1903.²³⁷

At some point after the death of his first wife, Maurice Rapp married Pauline Stock. Pauline Stock was born in New York City on September 27, 1869.

I do not know when Maurice Rapp died, but it was before April 1910. The 1910 Census shows that Elka, Stephen and William Rapp lived in Manhattan with their stepmother Pauline Stock Rapp, who was then a widow.

Elka Rapp attended the Normal College of the City of New York (which later became Hunter College). By June 1912, she was a schoolteacher.²³⁸ In 1912, Elka, her brother Stephen, and their stepmother Pauline S. Rapp traveled to Europe.²³⁹

In 1915, at the time of his marriage to Elka Rapp, Robert Bamberger still worked for his father's umbrella company; and, by 1918, Robert was the company's secretary.

The first child of Elka and Robert Bamberger was stillborn and was buried in Salem Fields Cemetery on November 18, 1917.²⁴⁰

The second child of Elka and Robert Bamberger, their daughter Jane, was born in New York City on March 8, 1919. The family lived at 314 West 94th Street in Manhattan, and that was their residence at the time of the 1920 Census.

Robert Bamberger's father, Herman Bamberger, died in June 1920. After Herman Bamberger's death, Robert's brother Alfred H. Bamberger became president of the umbrella company, and Robert continued as secretary.

By 1922, Robert and Elka Bamberger had moved to New Rochelle, New York. Their daughter Ruth Bamberger was born in New Rochelle Hospital on August 6, 1922.

At the time of the 1930 Census, Robert and Elka Bamberger and their daughters Jane and Ruth lived at 1233 North Avenue in New Rochelle. Elka's stepmother Pauline S. Rapp lived with them. Robert's occupation was still manufacturing umbrellas.

During the Depression, Robert Bamberger left the umbrella company and went into the food business. He represented several food companies and sold their products to small grocery stores.

Elka Bamberger had hoped to return to Hunter College and take the course she needed to obtain certification as a teacher; but, because of the cost, she did not return to college. However, she did work as a substitute teacher for many years. Also, Elka Bamberger started a business in their home; she sold paper products and gift items.

Around 1941, Robert and Elka Bamberger moved from New Rochelle to New York City. He continued in the food business, driving to customers in Westchester County.

On May 26, 1942, Robert B. Bamberger died at his home, 325 East 77th Street, in Manhattan.²⁴¹ He was 57 and was survived by his widow, his two daughters, his brother Alfred H. Bamberger, and his sister Alice B. Manges.

²³⁷ NYT (4-19-1903) p. 17.

²³⁸ Passport application (6-29-1912) of Elka M. Rapp (ancestry.com).

²³⁹ Passenger list of the *Berlin* (arrived in NYC on 9-23-1912)(ancestry.com).

²⁴⁰ Letter of 7-26-2005 from Salem Fields Cemetery.

²⁴¹ NYT (5-27-1942), p. 23.

In September 1943, Jane Bamberger married Melville Orgel in Manhattan. They were married at the residence of Jane's mother, Elka Bamberger.

In November 1960, Ruth Bamberger married Joseph Botwinick in Manhattan. They were married in the home of Ruth's mother, Elka Bamberger, 115 East 92d Street.

On July 26, 1973, Elka R. Bamberger died in New Palz, New York. She was on vacation at the Mohonk Mountain House. Elka R. Bamberger was 82 and was survived by her daughters Jane B. Orgel and Ruth B. Botwinick, by four grandchildren, and by her brothers Stephen and William Rapp.

(2) Descendants of Robert and Elka Bamberger

(a) Jane Bamberger and Melville Orgel. (I received much of the information in this section in 2005 from the late Jane B. Orgel.)

Jane Bamberger, the daughter of Robert and Elka Bamberger, was born in New York City on March 8, 1919.²⁴² At that time, her parents lived in Manhattan—at 314 West 94th Street. By 1922, the family had moved to New Rochelle, New York. Jane grew up in New Rochelle.

Jane Bamberger attended New Rochelle High School and graduated in 1936. She then attended the University of Michigan for one year (1936-37). During the time that Jane was a student in Ann Arbor, she visited the family of Estelle and Sydney Kann in Detroit. Estelle Bamberger Kann was a first cousin of Jane's father Robert Bamberger.

For her second year of college, Jane Bamberger attended Drexel Institute in Philadelphia, where she studied merchandising. Jane then went to work for B. Altman & Co. in New York City and eventually became the head of stock. She took night courses at New York University's School of Commerce and received a degree in 1941.

In December 1942, Jane Bamberger met Melville ("Mel") Orgel, who also worked at B. Altman & Co. In April 1943, Melville Orgel went into the U.S. Army. In September 1943, during his first furlough, Melville Orgel and Jane Bamberger were married in Manhattan.

Melville Orgel was born in Brooklyn, New York, on September 8, 1924. His parents, Samuel and Mae Orgel, were both born in New York around 1901.²⁴³

The Army assigned Melville Orgel to Fort Shelby, Hattiesburg, Mississippi. Jane Orgel went to Fort Shelby with him, and they lived there for 14 months. Then, Melville went overseas—his unit, the "Fighting 69th Infantry Division," was sent to Europe. Jane Orgel returned to New York City and, during the rest of World War II, she worked at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Melville Orgel was discharged from the Army in 1945. After his discharge and his return from Europe, he and Jane started a jewelry-manufacturing business—Meljan Jewelers. At first, their factory was located on 138th Street in the Bronx. The first residence of Melville and Jane Orgel, after his return to the United States, was in Manhattan.

Jane and Melville Orgel had two children. Their son Robert was born on September 25, 1949. In 1951, the family moved from Manhattan to Valley Stream, Long Island, and their Valley Stream home would be Jane Orgel's residence for more than 50 years. The second child of Jane and Melville Orgel, their daughter Susan, was born in 1952.

²⁴² Individual Record for Jane Orgel (familysearch.org); 1930 Census for New Rochelle (Westchester County), NY (E.D. 60-268).

²⁴³ 1930 Census for Brooklyn (Kings County), NY (E.D. 24-232).

Jane and Melville Orgel continued their jewelry-manufacturing business.

Melville Orgel died on March 28, 1996.²⁴⁴ He was 71 and was survived by his widow, son and daughter.

In 1996, after her husband's death, Jane Orgel sold the jewelry factory, but she continued in the jewelry business until 2001 or 2002. She bought earrings from a former competitor and sold the jewelry to retailers who had been customers of her manufacturing firm.

Jane Orgel's son Robert Orgel died in 2001.²⁴⁵ He was 51.

In August 2005, Jane Orgel moved from her Valley Stream home to an apartment in Lynbrook, Long Island.

On May 7, 2006, Jane B. Orgel died.²⁴⁶ She was 87 and was survived by her daughter and grandchildren and her sister Ruth B. Botwinick.

(b) Ruth Bamberger and Joseph W. Botwinick. (I received most of the information in this section from Ruth B. Botwinick.)

Ruth Bamberger, the daughter of Elka and Robert Bamberger, was born in New Rochelle, New York, on August 6, 1922. Ruth grew up in New Rochelle and attended public schools there. She graduated from New Rochelle High School in 1940 and was valedictorian of her class.

Ruth had planned to become a teacher, but decided instead to study nursing. She attended the Cornell University-New York Hospital School of Nursing in New York City and completed the R.N. program in 1943.

From April 1945 to June 1946, Ruth Bamberger served as a United States Army nurse at Fort Dix, New Jersey. Soldiers she treated included survivors of the Bataan Death March. After her military service, Ruth worked as a nurse in civilian hospitals.

On November 20, 1960, Ruth Bamberger and Joseph W. Botwinick were married in New York City.²⁴⁷ They were married at the home of Ruth's mother Elka R. Bamberger in Manhattan. The ceremony was conducted by Rabbi Myron Fenster of Jackson Heights, Queens.

Joseph W. Botwinick was born in New York City on June 1, 1929.²⁴⁸ His parents were Jacob Botwinick, who was born in New York City in 1901,²⁴⁹ and Martha Rachlin, who was born in Russia and came to the United States as an infant.

Joseph W. Botwinick grew up in New York City. He attended New York University for three years. Between World War II and the Korean War, he served in the United States Air Force for three years. He was a chief warrant officer.

During the Korean War, Joseph Botwinick, then a member of the Air Force Reserve, was called back to active duty for six months. He served at Stewart Air Force Base in Newburgh, New York.

²⁴⁴ Individual Record for Melville Orgel (familysearch.org).

²⁴⁵ Individual Record for Robert Orgel (familysearch.org).

²⁴⁶ Individual Record for Jane Orgel (familysearch.org).

²⁴⁷ NYT (11-21-1960) p. 36.

²⁴⁸ Individual Record for Joseph Botwinick (familysearch.org).

²⁴⁹ I think that Jacob Botwinick's parents were Abraham and Celia Botwinick, both of whom were born in Austria. 1920 Census for Bronx County, NY (E.D. 264).

In November 1960, at the time of the marriage of Joseph Botwinick and Ruth Bamberger, Joseph's father Jacob Botwinick lived in Jackson Heights, Queens; but Joseph's mother Martha R. Botwinick was no longer alive.

After their marriage, Ruth and Joseph Botwinick lived first in Manhattan. Later, they lived in Laurelton, Queens, and then North Bellmore, Long Island.

Ruth and Joseph Botwinick had two children. Their son Mark was born in 1963 and their daughter Lynn was born in 1966.

Joseph Botwinick worked for the New York City Transit Authority. He was a senior project coordinator; his work related to awarding contracts. Beginning in the 1960s, Ruth B. Botwinick worked as a nurse at Franklin General Hospital, Valley Stream, Long Island.

On December 12, 1980, after a long illness, Joseph W. Botwinick died at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Northport, New York.²⁵⁰ He was 51 and was survived by his widow and their two children.

Ruth B. Botwinick continued her career as a nurse. She loved nursing and worked at Franklin General Hospital for 25 years. She worked full-time until 1987, when she was 65, and continued to work part-time until 1993. Her hobbies include playing bridge. Her home is in the New York City area, and she spends winter months in Florida.

D. Jacob Bamberger and Sophie Oberndorfer and Their Family

1. Jacob Bamberger. My great-grandfather Jacob Bamberger, the fourth child of Salomon and Esther Bamberger, was born in or near Burgkunstadt, Bavaria, on January 8, 1840.²⁵¹

In 1854, when he was 14, Jacob Bamberger traveled to the United States. He departed from Bremen and traveled on the *Texas*, a small sailing ship.²⁵² The ship's passenger list seems to indicate that he traveled by himself. According to the passenger list, Jacob was a "trader" from Bueckeburg.²⁵³ The *Texas* arrived in New York City on July 5, 1854.

I do not have clear information on Jacob's first years in the United States. The passenger list of the *Texas* shows that his destination was Philadelphia, but I found no listing for a Jacob Bamberger in Philadelphia city directories for 1854-1858.

Jacob Bamberger's obituary states that, after arriving in the United States, he "worked for a few years in New York City."²⁵⁴ I checked New York City directories for the pertinent years, but did not find any listing for him.

Jacob's brother Herman Bamberger came to the United States in 1856. Based on their respective obituaries, I think that Jacob and Herman each went to Wilmington, North Carolina, around 1856. Perhaps, they went to Wilmington together. I do not have clear information on their employment in Wilmington, but think that they may have been clerks for a few

²⁵⁰ Ruth B. Botwinick (telephone conversation of 7-22-2005); Individual Record for Joseph Botwinick (familysearch.org).

²⁵¹ Jacob Bamberger's parents lived in Burgkunstadt, and his siblings were born there. I think it likely that Jacob Bamberger was born in Burgkunstadt, but one of his Confederate Army records stated that he was born in Weismain, Bavaria (located a few miles from Burgkunstadt).

²⁵² *Texas* passenger list (arrived NYC on 7-5-1854) (ancestry.com).

²⁵³ Bueckeburg is located in Lower Saxony, some 55 miles south of Bremen. I do not know what connection Jacob Bamberger had to Bueckeburg.

²⁵⁴ *Fort Scott Tribune* (8-16-1920) p. 1.

years. As discussed above in the section on Herman Bamberger, one possibility is that Jacob and Herman Bamberger worked for members of the Kahnweiler family in Wilmington.

By March 1859, Jacob Bamberger had moved to Whiteville, North Carolina, where he operated a general store.²⁵⁵ (Whiteville, in Columbus County, is some 45 miles from Wilmington.) By October 1859, Herman Bamberger was living in another part of North Carolina—Kenansville (Duplin County)—and was a dry-goods dealer. I do not know whether there was any connection between Jacob's store and Herman's store.²⁵⁶

Jacob Bamberger was living in Whiteville when the Civil War began. In March 1862, he enlisted in a Columbus County (N.C.) company of the Confederate Army.²⁵⁷ In December 1862, he was elected first lieutenant.

During 1862 and 1863, Jacob Bamberger's regiment served in various locations in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. The regiment was among the defenders of Fort Wagner, South Carolina, in July 1863—the battle depicted in the 1989 movie *Glory*.

In early 1864, Jacob Bamberger was in a Confederate hospital in Wilmington, North Carolina. In March 1864, he tendered his resignation from the Confederate Army, but his request was ultimately denied. In early April 1864, without approval, he left the Confederate Army.

Between April 1864 and May 1865, Jacob Bamberger traveled from Wilmington, North Carolina, to Fort Scott, Kansas. I do not know how Jacob Bamberger was able to travel through the South (during wartime) or what route he used to reach Kansas.²⁵⁸

Fort Scott is located in southeastern Kansas, about five miles from the Missouri border and 92 miles south of Kansas City. In 1865, the population of Fort Scott, the county seat of Bourbon County, was approximately 1, 800.²⁵⁹

According to Jacob Bamberger's obituary and other sources, he arrived in Fort Scott in 1864 and started his store the same year.²⁶⁰ That information may be correct, but I am not

²⁵⁵ Letter from Leonard Rogoff (9-5-1999), referring to a G.R. Dun Co. credit report of March 14, 1859. That report refers to Jacob Bamberger as "a German Jew."

²⁵⁶ According to Leonard Rogoff (letter of 9-5-1999), certain Dun reports on Jacob Bamberger's business refer to the owners as "they" and a December 1859 report includes a reference to "Abe." I am unable to explain these aspects of the Dun reports. At the time of the 1860 Census, Jacob was the only Bamberger living in Whiteville. Possibly, Jacob and Herman Bamberger were partners, even though their businesses were located some 80 miles apart. As to an "Abe" in Whiteville, although Jacob and Herman had a brother named Abraham, he did not come to the United States until 1863.

²⁵⁷ Jacob Bamberger's Confederate Army unit was Company H, 51st Regiment, N.C. Infantry. His Confederate Army file, as well as general records of his regiment, is in the National Archives in Washington, D.C.

²⁵⁸ A brief biography of Jacob Bamberger in a 1921 book on Fort Scott states that he was "wounded in the Confederate army" and "arrived in Fort Scott in the spring of 1864 from Charlotte, N.C." Barlow, Mary L., *The Why of Fort Scott* (Fort Scott, 1921), p. 83. Another version is given in a 1942 article in the Fort Scott newspaper—according to that article, after serving in the Confederate Army, Jacob Bamberger "went to Cincinnati, where friends sent him to Atchison [Kansas]. He didn't like Atchison and came on to Fort Scott." *Fort Scott Tribune* (5-30-1942). I do not know whether Jacob Bamberger went to Cincinnati in 1864; still, the 1942 article seems more plausible than the 1921 biography.

²⁵⁹ Robley, T.F., *History of Bourbon County, Kansas, to the Close of 1865* (Fort Scott, 1894), p. 208.

²⁶⁰ *Fort Scott Tribune* (8-16-1920) p. 1 (obituary). Other sources include: Barlow, Mary L., *The Why of Fort Scott* (Fort Scott, 1921), p. 83; Coe, Elmer, *Fort Scott As I Knew It* (Fort Scott, 1940), p. 45; and *Fort Scott Tribune* (5-30-1942).

In 1907, a building near Jacob Bamberger's store was torn down. A May 18, 1907 article on the dismantled building quoted Jacob Bamberger as saying that the building "was here in 1864 when I came to town." The 1907 article was quoted in the May 18, 2007 *Fort Scott Tribune* ("Other Years" column).

certain. The 1865 Kansas Census makes clear that Jacob Bamberger, a “clerk,” was in Fort Scott by the time of that census.²⁶¹ The earliest document I have referring to the Bamberger store is an October 1866 U.S. excise tax list that seems to indicate that the store was in operation by November 1865.²⁶² In December 1866, Jacob Bamberger purchased the building where his store was located.

For a number of years, Jacob Bamberger and his younger brother Abraham Bamberger were partners in the Fort Scott store. The October 1866 tax list refers to the store as “Bamberger & Bro.” Other sources indicate that Abraham Bamberger arrived in Fort Scott in 1866²⁶³ and that he and Jacob were working together in 1868 and 1869.²⁶⁴

In July 1869, Jacob and Abraham Bamberger purchased a residence at 10 Hendricks Street, near their store and the fort that gave Fort Scott its name.

2. Jacob Bamberger and Sophie Oberndorfer. On March 13, 1870, Jacob Bamberger and Sophie Oberndorfer were married in St. Louis, Missouri, by Rabbi Solomon H. Sonnenschein of Congregation Shaare Emeth.²⁶⁵

Sophie Oberndorfer was born in Ermreuth, Upper Franconia, Bavaria, in 1848.²⁶⁶ She came to the United States in 1866 and lived first in Baltimore. Later, she moved to St. Louis, where she lived with the family of her sister Jette Oberndorfer Hahn.

Fort Scott is some 300 miles from St. Louis. Though I am not certain how Jacob Bamberger and Sophie Oberndorfer met, it seems likely that it was through Sophie’s brother-in-law Ferdinand S. Hahn. He was born around 1845 in Altenkunstadt, Bavaria,²⁶⁷ which is near Burgkunstadt, where Jacob Bamberger grew up. Thus, Ferdinand Hahn and Jacob Bamberger were contemporaries and their families lived in neighboring communities in Bavaria.²⁶⁸

After their marriage, Jacob and Sophie Bamberger lived in Fort Scott, where they spent the rest of their lives. They lived first at 10 Hendricks, the building that Jacob and Abraham Bamberger had purchased in 1869. By the time of the 1870 Census, Abraham Bamberger had a different residence in Fort Scott.

²⁶¹ The 1865 Kansas Census, conducted in Fort Scott on June 10, 1865, listed residents as of May 1, 1865.

In the 1865-66 Fort Scott city directory, Jacob Bamberger was listed as a “clerk.” Others in the clothing business in Fort Scott (e.g., Henry Levison, Z. Rosenfeld, and Louis and Maurice Rothschild) were listed as “merchants” in that directory.

²⁶² In 2008, Kate Emmett-Sweetser of Fort Scott sent me a copy of the 1866 excise tax list.

²⁶³ *Wichita Eagle* (12-27-1923) p. 5 (obituary of Abraham Bamberger).

²⁶⁴ A December 1868 Dun credit report referred to the Fort Scott store as “Bamberger & Bro.,” and a May 1869 Dun report stated that Jacob and Abraham Bamberger were “steady” and making money. E-mail from Nonie Akman (1-23-05).

²⁶⁵ Certificate of marriage (recorded 3-23-1870), St. Louis [City] Recorder of Deeds, vol. 14, p. 310. The witnesses to the marriage were Jacob Greenfield and Joseph Sarbach.

²⁶⁶ The parents of Sophie Oberndorfer were Fanny Bauer (1816-1861) and Jesaias Oberndorfer (b. 1807). Nadler, Rajaa, *Der Juedische Friedhof Ermreuth* (Ermreuth, 1998), p. 278, p. 296. In December 2003, I wrote a history of my Bauer and Oberndorfer ancestors.

²⁶⁷ My information on Ferdinand S. Hahn’s birth is from Diana da Costa and the late Gerald E. Caspary. Ferdinand S. Hahn died in St. Louis around 1873. After his death, his widow and their four children returned to Germany.

²⁶⁸ The distance between Altenkunstadt/Burgkunstadt, where Ferdinand Hahn and Jacob Bamberger grew up, and Ermreuth, where the Oberndorfers lived, is about 50 miles.

Sophie and Jacob Bamberger had five children, all born in Fort Scott. Their first child, Harry Jacob Bamberger, was born on February 6, 1871.

Around February 1871, Jacob and Abraham Bamberger ended their partnership.²⁶⁹ In 1871, Jacob Bamberger replaced his store's original building, which was wood, with a brick building.

On April 23, 1873, a fire caused extensive damage in Fort Scott's business district. According to newspaper articles, the fire stopped at the brick building of Jacob Bamberger's store (213 Market Street).²⁷⁰ However, there was some damage to his store and merchandise.

The second child of Sophie and Jacob Bamberger, their son Oscar, was born on November 24, 1874. The listing for the Bamberger residence in the 1875 Kansas Census included Sophie and Jacob and their two sons and also Hannah Lockard ("Help") and Julius Friedman ("Clothier Clerk").

The Bambergers' third child was born on September 18, 1877, an unnamed son who lived only five days.²⁷¹ He was buried in Pine Lawn Cemetery, Fort Scott's Jewish cemetery.

On June 10, 1878, Oscar Bamberger, who was not yet four, died. He was buried in Pine Lawn Cemetery.

On April 24, 1879, Fannie Bamberger, the fourth child of Sophie and Jacob Bamberger, was born.²⁷²

In June 1880, Sophie Bamberger, with Harry (age nine) and Fannie (age one), traveled to Germany. Their traveling party included six other Fort Scott residents—Mrs. C. Hack and her daughter, Mrs. S. Schulein and her two sons, and Mr. M. Rothschild.²⁷³

Sophie Bamberger and her children spent four months in Germany. I do not have information on the relatives they visited, but four of Sophie's siblings were living in Bavaria in 1880--her two younger sisters both lived in Wuerzburg, and Sophie's older sister and her brother probably lived in Nuremberg.²⁷⁴ Sophie Bamberger and her children may also have gone to Burgkunstadt, Bavaria, where her husband's sister Sophie Kaumheimer lived.

²⁶⁹ Dun report of 2-17-1871. [E-mail from Nonie Akman (1-23-05).] Also, on February 18, 1871, Abraham Bamberger transferred his interest in the Hendricks Street residence to Jacob Bamberger. (Bourbon County Register of Deeds, Book M, p. 523.) Abraham Bamberger left Fort Scott around 1871; he later settled in Baxter Springs, Kansas.

²⁷⁰ *Fort Scott Tribune* (8-16-1920) p. 1; *Fort Scott Tribune* (5-30-1942); *Fort Scott Tribune* (7-15-1976). Also, Calhoun, William G., *Fort Scott: a Pictorial History* (Fort Scott, 1978), pp.51-52.

²⁷¹ 1993 list of burials in Pine Lawn Cemetery.

²⁷² As shown, e.g., in the Social Security Death Index and in the 1900 Census for Fort Scott, Fannie Bamberger was born in 1879. Her gravestone and the 1993 list of burials in Pine Lawn Cemetery, which give 1878 as the year of her birth, are not correct.

²⁷³ *Fort Scott Monitor* (6-2-1880). Sophie Bamberger and her children and the others from Fort Scott traveled to Europe on the *Silesia*, a steamship of the Hamburg-America Line.

²⁷⁴ Sophie Bamberger's mother, Fanny Oberndorfer, nee Bauer, died in Ermreuth in 1861. Subsequently, Sophie's father, Jesaias Oberndorfer (b. 1807), moved from Ermreuth to Nuremberg, but I do not know whether he was still alive in 1880.

Sophie's younger sisters Jeanette Adler, nee Oberndorfer, and Friederika Scheidt, nee Oberndorfer, and their families lived in Wuerzburg in 1880. Sophie's older sister Jette Hahn, nee Oberndorfer, returned to Bavaria (from the U.S.) around 1873, probably to Nuremberg. Sophie's brother David Oberndorfer settled in Nuremberg, and it seems likely that he was living there by 1880.

On September 5, 1880, Jacob Bamberger left Fort Scott on a trip to New York City and Boston. According to the Fort Scott newspaper, his store would have an “elegant stock of clothing . . . soon after his return.”²⁷⁵

In October 1880, Sophie Bamberger and her children returned from Germany. Their ship, the *Cimbria*, arrived in New York City on October 15, 1880.²⁷⁶ It appears from the ship’s passenger list that they did not return with other members of their original traveling party. Jacob Bamberger may have met them in New York City.

On June 5, 1885, Eugene Solomon Bamberger, the fifth child of Sophie and Jacob Bamberger was born.²⁷⁷ At that time, Harry Bamberger was 14 and Fannie Bamberger was six. Eugene’s bris (circumcision) was conducted by Dr. Edward Abeles.²⁷⁸

3. Jacob and Sophie Bamberger and Their Family (1885-1920). Between 1880 and 1890, the population of Bourbon County, Kansas, increased from 19,591 to 29,575; and Fort Scott’s population more than doubled, increasing from 5,372 to 11,946.²⁷⁹ By 1885, a number of Jewish families had settled in Fort Scott.²⁸⁰

Jacob and Sophie Bamberger were active members of Fort Scott’s Jewish community. For example, their friends included the families of other Jewish merchants, such as the Aronsons, Cohens, Greenfields, Liepmans, Rodeckers, Rothschilds, and Schuleins. In 1888, Jacob Bamberger served as president of the organization responsible for Fort Scott’s Jewish cemetery.²⁸¹ Sophie Bamberger was a member of the “Kaffee Klatch,” a group of six Jewish women,²⁸² and the Jewish Ladies Social Society.

The Bambergers’ friends were not limited to the Jewish community. This is indicated by items in Fort Scott newspapers; e.g., an item on a “whist party” that Jacob Bamberger attended in 1892.²⁸³ Other indications are the lists of pallbearers at the funerals of Jacob and Sophie Bamberger.²⁸⁴

From 1893 to 1895 and from 1897 to 1898, Jacob Bamberger served as a Fort Scott police commissioner.²⁸⁵ Each time, he was appointed to that position by the Governor of

²⁷⁵ *Fort Scott Daily Monitor* (9-7-1880).

²⁷⁶ *Cimbria* passenger list (arrived in NYC on 10-15-1880) (ancestry.com).

²⁷⁷ 1993 list of burials in Pine Lawn Cemetery; World War I draft registration card (ancestry.com).

²⁷⁸ *Fort Scott Daily Monitor* (6-17-1885). Also, Kansas circumcision book (which I found in LDS Family History Library microfilm no. 1012750). Dr. Abeles was originally from Leavenworth, Kansas. *Fort Scott Daily Monitor* (5-13-1885).

²⁷⁹ County data from the Kansas State Historical Society (khs.org); Fort Scott data from Wikipedia (en.wikipedia.org).

²⁸⁰ According to an unpublished paper written in 1992, the 1885 Fort Scott city directory listed “at least 25 Jewish businesses and professionals.” Cukierkorn, Jacques, “Fort Scott—a Jewish Community that Is No More,” p. 7. In 1992, Rabbi Cukierkorn was a student at Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, Ohio.

²⁸¹ Notes of Ann Gillmore, based on the 1888 Fort Scott city directory.

²⁸² *Fort Scott-Tribune Monitor* (10-22-1925) (obituary of Dora Aronson). The other members of the Kaffee Klatch were Dora (Mrs. A.B.) Aronson, Augusta (Mrs. Samuel) Cohen, Therese (Mrs. Nathan) Greenfield, Jennie H. (Mrs. Joe) Liepman, and Mrs. M. Rothschild.

²⁸³ *Fort Scott Tribune* (12-23-1992) (“Other Years” column).

²⁸⁴ *Fort Scott Daily Tribune-Monitor* (8-17-1920) p. 4 (Jacob Bamberger funeral); *Fort Scott Daily Tribune-Monitor* (9-24-1934) (Sophie Bamberger funeral).

²⁸⁵ *Collections of Kansas State Historical Society*, vol. 8, p. 528; vol. 16, p. 698.

Kansas. Jacob Bamberger was a Democrat; during his first term, the other two commissioners were both Populists.²⁸⁶

Around 1896, Jacob and Sophie Bamberger moved from Hendricks Street to a two-storied home at 512 South National Avenue. Jacob's clothing store was still located at 213 Market Street. His son Harry worked with him in the store.

On April 16, 1899, Harry Bamberger and Pearl Cohen were married in New York City. After their wedding trip, Harry and Pearl Bamberger returned to Fort Scott. At the time of the 1900 Census, their home was 415 South National Avenue.

By 1902, Harry and Pearl Bamberger and their daughter Bernice (born on August 30, 1900) had moved to 512 South National Avenue, where they lived with Harry's parents and siblings.

Around 1903, Jacob Bamberger's younger son, Eugene, began working in Jacob's clothing store, along with Jacob and Harry. In 1903, Jacob Bamberger was 63, but he continued working until 1919. According to the Fort Scott newspaper, Jacob Bamberger's business hours were "as fixed as the clock."²⁸⁷ A book on Fort Scott also indicated that Jacob Bamberger was "regular in his habits."²⁸⁸

In 1910, Harry and Pearl Bamberger and their daughter moved to 507 South National Avenue.

In 1911, Jacob Bamberger made a trip to North Carolina.²⁸⁹ He went first to Whiteville and then to Wilmington. According to the Wilmington newspaper, Jacob Bamberger was "warmly welcomed" in Whiteville, where he "visit[ed] his old friends and hunt[ed] up the surviving members of his old [Confederate Army] company."²⁹⁰ An article on his visit to Wilmington stated that, after several days there, "he will resume his tour of the State, visiting many places of which he retains memories of ante-bellum days."²⁹¹

Jacob Bamberger's 1911 visit to North Carolina raises a number of questions, such as his view of the Confederacy, of the Civil War, and of slavery. From my mother and great-aunt, I knew that Jacob Bamberger had served in the Confederate Army, but I never asked about his personal views. According to his obituary, Jacob Bamberger "living in a southern state, espoused the southern cause."²⁹² According to a book on Fort Scott, Jacob Bamberger and his friend Morris Liepman, who had served in the Union Army, "possessed the good sense . . . to spiritedly argue the merits of their respective war causes without losing their tempers."²⁹³

In October 1919, when he was 79, Jacob Bamberger retired. In March 1920, Jacob and Sophie Bamberger celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary.

²⁸⁶ Hudson, J.K., *Letters to Governor Lewelling* (Topeka, 1893), p. 193.

²⁸⁷ *Fort Scott Daily Tribune-Monitor* (8-16-1920) p. 1 (obituary). The obituary also stated that: "neighbors were heard to say they could set their clocks by [Jacob Bamberger], when he came to meals at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. each day."

²⁸⁸ Richards, Ralph, *The Forts of Fort Scott and the Fateful Borderland* (Kansas City, MO, 1976), p. 469. Ralph Richards was a close friend of the Bamberger family.

²⁸⁹ *Fort Scott Tribune-Monitor* (1-23-1911).

²⁹⁰ *Wilmington (NC) Morning Star* (2-1-1911) p. 3.

²⁹¹ *Wilmington (NC) Morning Star* (2-3-1911) p. 5.

²⁹² *Fort Scott Daily Tribune-Monitor* (8-16-1920) p. 1.

²⁹³ Richards, Ralph, *The Forts of Fort Scott and the Fateful Borderland* (Kansas City, MO, 1976), p. 469.

On August 16, 1920, Jacob Bamberger died at his home.²⁹⁴ He was 80 and was survived by his widow, three children and one grandchild.

Jacob Bamberger's obituary stated that his brother Abraham Bamberger, who lived in Wichita, planned to attend Jacob's funeral. Two of Jacob's brothers predeceased him—Charles (Karl) Bamberger died in 1883 and Herman Bamberger died in New York City on June 1, 1920. Jacob's sister Sophie Kaumheimer, nee Bamberger, died in Burgkunstadt, Bavaria, on August 29, 1920.

Jacob Bamberger's funeral, at his home, was conducted by Rabbi Harry H. Mayer of Temple B'nai Jehudah, Kansas City, Missouri. According to the Fort Scott newspaper, "A large number of business men, old settlers, friends and neighbors attended the funeral services."²⁹⁵ Jacob Bamberger was buried in Pine Lawn Cemetery, Fort Scott's Jewish cemetery.²⁹⁶

4. Sophie Bamberger and her family (1920-1934). After her husband's death, Sophie Oberndorfer Bamberger continued to live with Fannie and Eugene at 512 South National Avenue. Harry, Pearl and Bernice Bamberger lived across the street at 507 South National Avenue. In June 1930, Harry Bamberger sold his home. Then, Harry, Pearl, Bernice and Pearl's mother Augusta Cohen moved to 512 South National Avenue, where they lived with Sophie, Fannie and Eugene Bamberger.

On September 24, 1930, Sophie Bamberger's 82d birthday, her granddaughter Bernice Bamberger married Irving Marblestone of Taylorville, Illinois. The wedding, at the Bamberger home, was conducted by Rabbi Harry H. Mayer of Kansas City.

On September 22, 1934, two days before her 86th birthday, Sophie Oberndorfer Bamberger died at her home.²⁹⁷ The cause of her death was heart disease.²⁹⁸ She was survived by three children, a granddaughter, and a great-grandson. She was also survived by her brother David Oberndorfer, who lived in Nuremberg, Germany.

Sophie Bamberger was "a devout member of the Jewish faith, and, for 30 years, she served as an officer of the [Jewish] Ladies Social Society."²⁹⁹ Her other interests included reading biographies, and she was a "staunch Democrat" and a "great admirer of . . . President Woodrow Wilson." Her closest friend was Augusta Cohen, the mother of Pearl Cohen Bamberger.

Sophie Bamberger's funeral, held at her home, was conducted by Rabbi Samuel S. Mayerberg of Temple B'nai Jehudah, Kansas City, Missouri.³⁰⁰ She was buried in Pine Lawn Cemetery.³⁰¹

²⁹⁴ *Fort Scott Daily Tribune-Monitor* (8-16-1920) p. 1 (obituary). According to Jacob Bamberger's death certificate, "senility" was the cause of his death.

²⁹⁵ *Fort Scott Daily Tribune-Monitor* (8-17-1920) p. 4.

²⁹⁶ The pallbearers were Judge J. H. Crider, Frank Rodecker, Meyer Kaufmann, Leslie Liepman, Sidney Aronson, and Hubert Lardner. *Fort Scott Daily Tribune-Monitor* (8-17-1920) p. 4.

²⁹⁷ *Fort Scott Daily Tribune-Monitor* (9-22-1934).

²⁹⁸ Death certificate of Sophie Bamberger.

²⁹⁹ *Fort Scott Daily Tribune-Monitor* (9-22-1934).

³⁰⁰ *Fort Scott Daily Tribune-Monitor* (9-24-1934).

³⁰¹ Sophie Bamberger's pallbearers were N.H. Conine, Sr., Hubert Lardner, Sidney Cohn, Walter Prager, Sidney Aronson, and Willard Templar. *Fort Scott Daily Tribune-Monitor* (9-24-1934).

5. Descendants of Jacob and Sophie Bamberger. Jacob and Sophie Bamberger had five children, two of whom died as infants--Oscar (1874-1878) and an unnamed son, who lived only five days after his birth in 1877. The surviving children were Harry (my grandfather), Fannie, and Eugene.

a. Harry J. Bamberger and Pearl C. Cohen and Their Family³⁰²

(1) Harry J. Bamberger and Pearl C. Cohen. Harry Jacob Bamberger, the first child of Jacob and Sophie Bamberger, was born in Fort Scott on February 6, 1871.³⁰³ He grew up in Fort Scott and attended public schools there. In 1880, when Harry was nine, his mother took him and his infant sister Fannie to Germany, where they spent four months.

Harry Bamberger graduated from Fort Scott High School in 1888. The graduation program shows that there were seven graduates and that Harry was the only boy in the graduating class.

After completing high school, Harry worked in his father's men's clothing store. That store would be Harry's occupation for the rest of his life.

Harry Bamberger enjoyed public speaking. For example, in 1895, he was "Toast Master" at a banquet of Fort Scott High School alumni. Another of the speakers was Pearl C. Cohen.

Pearl Carrie Cohen was born in New York City on August 21, 1876. Her parents were Samuel Cohen and Augusta Spiro Levy.³⁰⁴ By late 1880, Pearl and her parents were living in Fort Scott. Pearl's brother Betram M. Cohen was born in Fort Scott in 1884.

Pearl Cohen attended public schools in Fort Scott. After graduating from Fort Scott High School in 1893, she attended Liberty Female College, Liberty, Missouri, for one year.

In late 1898 or early 1899, Pearl Cohen and her family moved from Fort Scott to New York City. I do not know when Pearl Cohen and Harry Bamberger became engaged; it may have been before the Cohen family moved to New York City.

Pearl C. Cohen and Harry J. Bamberger were married in New York City on April 16, 1899. They were married, at the home of Pearl's parents in Harlem, by Rabbi Maurice H. Harris of Temple Israel of Harlem.³⁰⁵

After their wedding, Pearl and Harry Bamberger spent their honeymoon in Philadelphia, Washington, D.C., and other eastern cities.³⁰⁶ They returned to Fort Scott on April 25, 1899. Their first residence in Fort Scott was an apartment over the Bamberger clothing store.³⁰⁷

³⁰² A note on sources: Some of the information in this section is based on items I have, such as my grandparents' wedding certificate and programs for high school graduations. I do not use footnotes for such items or for information based on my own recollections.

³⁰³ *Fort Scott Tribune* (10-7-1950) (obituary).

³⁰⁴ I wrote a history of my Cohen and Levy ancestors in 2003 and revised it in 2004. Samuel Cohen was born in Graetz, Posen Province, Prussia, on April 8, 1852. Around 1855, he and his family came to the United States and settled in New York City.

Augusta Spiro Levy was born in New York City on April 20, 1857. She grew up in New York City and Leavenworth, Kansas.

³⁰⁵ Two witnesses are listed in the marriage certificate—Bernard Levison (Pearl Cohen Bamberger's uncle) and Liepman Kaiser, who was born in Fort Scott on October 11, 1885.

³⁰⁶ *Fort Scott Daily Monitor* (4-25-1899).

³⁰⁷ Fort Scott city directory for 1900-1901, p. 61.

At the time of the 1900 Census, Harry and Pearl Bamberger were living at 415 South National Avenue, a block from the home of Harry's parents.

On August 30, 1900, Bernice Fay Bamberger, the daughter (and only child) of Pearl and Harry Bamberger, was born in Fort Scott.³⁰⁸ By 1902, Harry, Pearl and Bernice had moved to 512 South National Avenue, the home of Harry's parents.

In 1902, Pearl Bamberger and her infant daughter visited her parents, Samuel and Augusta Cohen, in New York City. Pearl and Bernice spent some five months with the Cohens.³⁰⁹

Samuel Cohen died in New York City on December 23, 1904. His obituary in the Fort Scott newspaper stated that Pearl Bamberger, after learning by telegram that her father's condition was critical, traveled from Fort Scott to New York City, but did not arrive until after her father's death.³¹⁰

In August 1910, Harry Bamberger purchased a home at 507 South National Avenue, across the street from 512 South National Avenue, where his parents and siblings lived.

Harry's father Jacob Bamberger continued working in his clothing store until October 1919, when, at age 79, he retired. In August 1920, Jacob Bamberger died. After Jacob's death, his sons Harry and Eugene owned and managed the store. During some years, their sister Fannie Bamberger worked in the store.

In addition to operating the clothing store, Harry Bamberger invested in Fort Scott real estate and also, at a later point, stocks and bonds. His other interests included Masons, Shrine and "civic affairs."³¹¹ Harry was one of the original members of the Fort Scott Country Club, which began in 1922.³¹²

Pearl Bamberger was active in many organizations, including Red Cross, P.E.O., Eastern Star, and the Jewish Ladies Social Society.³¹³ She also enjoyed reading and, as a young woman, painting (e.g., decorating china).

In June 1930, Harry Bamberger sold his home, 507 South National. Then, Harry's family and Augusta Cohen moved to 512 South National, where they lived with his mother and siblings.

On September 24, 1930, Bernice Bamberger and Irving Marblestone were married in the Bamberger home. After their marriage, they lived in Taylorville, Illinois.

On September 22, 1934, Harry Bamberger's mother Sophie Bamberger died at her home. She was 85.

Harry and Pearl Bamberger continued to live at 512 South National Avenue, with Pearl's mother Augusta Cohen and Harry's siblings Fannie and Eugene Bamberger.

³⁰⁸ An item in the Fort Scott newspaper in 1900 stated that, after his daughter's birth, Harry Bamberger was "passing around cigars and smiles" and that he "was never known to smile before." *Fort Scott Tribune* (8-30-2000) ("Other Years" column).

³⁰⁹ *Fort Scott Tribune* (11-18-2002) p. 4 ("Other Years" column).

³¹⁰ *Fort Scott Monitor* (12-26-1904) p. 1.

³¹¹ *Fort Scott Tribune* (10-7-1950) (obituary).

³¹² Calhoun, William G., *Fort Scott: a Pictorial History* (Fort Scott, 1978), p. 263.

³¹³ *Fort Scott Tribune-Monitor* (11-4-1940) p. 1 (obituary); *Illustriana Kansas* (Hebron, NE, 1933), p. 67 (biography); and *Fort Scott Tribune-Monitor* (9-22-1934).

In 1939, Pearl Bamberger had surgery for cancer. Her illness continued and, on November 4, 1940, she died at her home.³¹⁴ She was 64 and was survived by her husband, daughter and two grandsons, by her mother and by her brother Bertram M. Cohen of Maplewood, New Jersey.

The funeral of Pearl Cohen Bamberger was conducted by Rabbi Samuel S. Mayerberg of Temple B'nai Jehudah, Kansas City, Missouri. She was buried in Pine Lawn Cemetery, Fort Scott's Jewish cemetery.³¹⁵

Harry Bamberger, who was 69 at the time of his wife's death, continued to live at 512 South National, with his mother-in-law Augusta Cohen and his sister Fannie and brother Eugene. Harry and Eugene continued to operate their clothing store.

On December 23, 1942, Eugene Bamberger died in Fort Scott. He was 57.

On January 15, 1944, Augusta Cohen died in Fort Scott. She was 86.

On November 21, 1949, Harry Bamberger married Clare F. Swain of Fort Scott.

In September 1950, Harry Bamberger entered Fort Scott's Main Street Hospital. On October 7, 1950, after several weeks in the hospital, he died.³¹⁶ He was 79 and was survived by his second wife, his daughter, two grandsons, and sister.

Harry Jacob Bamberger's funeral was held at his home and was conducted by Rabbi Harry H. Mayer of Kansas City.³¹⁷ Harry Bamberger was buried in Pine Lawn Cemetery.³¹⁸

(2) Descendants of Harry and Pearl Bamberger: Bernice F. Bamberger and Irving Marblestone and Their Family. Bernice Fay Bamberger, the only child of Harry and Pearl Bamberger, was born in Fort Scott on August 30, 1900. She attended Fort Scott public schools and graduated from Fort Scott High School in 1918. She then attended Kansas University in Lawrence, Kansas, and majored in mathematics. She received a B.A. in 1921 and an M.A. in 1922.³¹⁹

After receiving her master's degree, Bernice Bamberger returned to Fort Scott and became a mathematics teacher at Fort Scott Junior College. She taught there for eight years and greatly enjoyed teaching.

In 1929 or 1930, Bernice Bamberger traveled to Taylorville, Illinois, to visit a childhood friend Lorena Brown Grundy and her husband Harry Grundy, a Taylorville lawyer. During Bernice's visit in Taylorville, Lorena and Harry Grundy introduced her to Irving Marblestone.

³¹⁴ *Fort Scott Tribune-Monitor* (11-4-1940) p. 1(obituary).

³¹⁵ The pallbearers were Dr. J.J. Cavanaugh, Mayer Kaufmann, Daniel O. Lardner, Walter Prager, Willard Templar, and Frank Welch.

³¹⁶ *Fort Scott Tribune* (10-7-1950)(obituary).

³¹⁷ *Fort Scott Tribune* (10-10-1950) p. 3. In 1950, the Senior Rabbi of Kansas City's Temple B'nai Jehudah was Samuel S. Mayerberg; Harry H. Mayer was Rabbi Emeritus. E-mail of 1-6-2006 from Rick Klein, Executive Director of Temple B'nai Jehudah.

³¹⁸ The pallbearers were Ralph Ingham, Daniel O. Lardner, Earl Lyon, J.E. Payne, Willard Templar, and Frank Welch.

³¹⁹ The advisor for Bernice Bamberger's master's thesis was Solomon Lefschetz, who suggested that she continue studying mathematics and seek a Ph.D. Later, Lefschetz taught at Princeton University, where he became chair of the mathematics department. Nasar, Sylvia, *A Beautiful Mind* (New York City, 1998), pp. 46, 58-59 (biography of John F. Nash, Jr.).

After Bernice returned to Fort Scott (about 400 miles from Taylorville), she and Irving exchanged letters, and he made at least two trips (by train) to Fort Scott. In early June 1930, Bernice Bamberger and Irving Marblestone became engaged.

On September 24, 1930, Bernice Bamberger and Irving Marblestone were married in Fort Scott.³²⁰ Their wedding, in the Bamberger home, was conducted by Rabbi Harry H. Mayer, Rabbi Emeritus of Temple B'nai Jehudah, Kansas City, Missouri.

Irving Marblestone was born in Taylorville, Illinois, on August 24, 1901. His parents were Solomon Marblestone and Anna Corn.³²¹ Irving attended Taylorville public schools and graduated from Taylorville High School in 1918. He had wanted to attend college, but his father, who owned a men's clothing store in Taylorville, did not agree.

Irving and his younger brother Harry Marblestone both worked in their father's clothing store. After their father's death in 1929, Irving and Harry owned and operated the store.

In the fall of 1930, after their honeymoon (which included Washington, D.C., Philadelphia, Atlantic City, Newark, and New York City), Irving and Bernice Marblestone returned to Taylorville.³²² They spent the rest of their lives in Taylorville.³²³

Bernice and Irving Marblestone had two sons, both born in Taylorville. My brother Richard I. Marblestone (Dick) was born in 1932. I was born in 1936.

Bernice and Irving Marblestone both had strong interests in family and in education. They both enjoyed reading and travel. Bernice was active in P.T.A. when her sons were in school. She was active in other organizations, including P.E.O. and Red Cross, and was in a bridge group.

For many years, Irving Marblestone served on a local school board. He belonged to a number of organizations, including Masons, Shrine and Rotary. He was interested in sports and played golf at Taylorville Country Club. Bernice and Irving Marblestone were both Democrats, but many of their close friends were Republicans.

Bernice and Irving Marblestone belonged to Temple B'rith Sholom, a Reform congregation, in Springfield, Illinois. From the 1930s through the 1970s, the number of Jewish families in Taylorville varied, but was usually about 15. Unlike Fort Scott, Taylorville never had an organized Jewish community.

Irving Marblestone had a longstanding interest in real estate. He managed buildings in Taylorville that he, his wife, or other family members owned; and he served on the board of the Christian County Building and Loan Association. After retiring from the clothing business around 1966,³²⁴ he opened a real estate office.

³²⁰ *Fort Scott Daily Tribune-Monitor* (9-25-1930) p. 5.

³²¹ Solomon Marblestone was born in Daubringen, Hesse-Darmstadt [Germany], on September 13, 1859. (His last name was originally Mormelstein.) He came to the United States in 1873.

Anna Corn was born in Kingston, New York, on March 21, 1866.

³²² Taylorville, the county seat of Christian County, is located in central Illinois, about 25 miles from Springfield, the state capital. Taylorville's population in 1930 was similar to that of Fort Scott—around 10,000.

³²³ The first home of Irving and Bernice Marblestone was 509 West Vine Street, where they lived for about 30 years. Around 1960, they moved to a new home at 1234 West Main Cross.

³²⁴ Irving and Harry Marblestone continued their partnership, in the Marblestone clothing store, until 1957. They amicably terminated the partnership, so that Harry Marblestone's son Jim could join his father in the Marblestone store. At that point (1957), Irving Marblestone started his own clothing store—"Irving's"—in Taylorville. *Fort Scott Tribune* (6-5-1957).

Irving Marblestone had a history of angina and, for many years, was treated for heart-related conditions. In early morning on March 12, 1969, he had a heart attack at his home; he was then taken to St. Vincent Memorial Hospital in Taylorville. Later that morning, Irving Marblestone died at the hospital.³²⁵

Irving Marblestone was 67 and was survived by his widow, two sons, and two granddaughters. He was also survived by his three sisters—Hilda (Mrs. Morris) Katz of Fargo, North Dakota; Bernadine (Mrs. Harry) Stern of Clinton, Illinois; and Della (Mrs. Joseph) Stern of Wahpeton, North Dakota.³²⁶

Irving Marblestone's funeral, in Taylorville, was conducted by Rabbi Meyer M. Abramowitz of Temple B'rith Sholom.³²⁷ Irving Marblestone was buried in a Jewish section of Oak Ridge Cemetery in Springfield.³²⁸

After her husband's death, Bernice Marblestone remained in Taylorville. She continued her club activities and did other volunteering. In addition to visiting her children and grandchildren, she took several trips to other countries, including Australia and New Zealand, England, and the countries of Central America.

In the 1980s, Bernice Marblestone's health began to fail. In February 1984, when she was a patient in St. Vincent Memorial Hospital in Taylorville, she had an abdominal aneurism, which was fatal. On February 10, 1984, Bernice Marblestone died in the Taylorville hospital.³²⁹ She was 83 and was survived by her two sons and four granddaughters.

Bernice Marblestone's funeral, in Taylorville, was conducted by Rabbi Israel Zoberman of Temple B'rith Sholom.³³⁰ She was buried, next to her husband's grave, in a Jewish section of Oak Ridge Cemetery in Springfield.

b. Fannie Bamberger. Fannie Bamberger, the fourth child of Jacob and Sophie Bamberger,³³¹ was born in Fort Scott on April 29, 1879.³³² Fannie was only a year old when her mother took her and her brother Harry (age nine) to Germany, where they spent four months.

In 1885, Fannie's brother Eugene was born in Fort Scott.

Fannie Bamberger grew up in Fort Scott and attended public schools there. She graduated from Fort Scott High School in 1896; her diploma states that she completed the

³²⁵ *Taylorville Breeze-Courier* (3-13-1969)(obituary).

³²⁶ Irving Marblestone had two brothers; both of his brothers predeceased him—Alfred Marblestone died in 1944, and Harry Marblestone died in 1958.

³²⁷ Irving Marblestone's funeral was held at the Shafer Funeral Home in Taylorville.

³²⁸ The pallbearers were Owen Barbre, Del DiPlotti, Hartsell Givens, John McClure, Wohlford Morris, Sam Morton, Lyle Tankersley, and Sam Taylor.

³²⁹ *Taylorville Breeze-Courier* (2-10-1984).

³³⁰ Bernice Marblestone's funeral was held at the Connolly Funeral Home, 302 West Poplar Street, Taylorville. That home was built by Irving Marblestone's father, and Irving and his siblings grew up there.

³³¹ The first child of Jacob and Sophie Bamberger, their son Harry, was eight at the time of Fannie's birth. In the two years before Fannie's birth, Jacob and Sophie Bamberger lost two children—an unnamed son who died five days after his birth in 1877 and Oscar Bamberger, who was born in 1874 and died in 1878.

³³² Fannie Bamberger's obituary [*Fort Scott Tribune* (9-14-1964)] and her tombstone are incorrect as to the year of her birth—they give the year as 1878. She was born in 1879, as shown, e.g., by the 1900 Census for Fort Scott and the Social Security Death Index.

“Latin-German course.” (In later years, she used German to correspond with relatives in Germany.)

During Fannie’s childhood, her family lived on Hendricks Street. Around 1896, the Bamberger family moved to 512 South National Avenue, where Fannie would live for some 60 years.

In 1920, Jacob Bamberger, Fannie’s father, died in Fort Scott.

For many years, Fannie Bamberger worked with her brothers Harry and Eugene in the Bamberger clothing store. She never married. Fannie had many friends in Fort Scott and belonged to a number of organizations, including Eastern Star and Business and Professional Women. She had a lifelong interest in the Jewish religion and served as an officer of the organization responsible for Pine Lawn Cemetery, Fort Scott’s Jewish cemetery.

In 1934, Sophie Bamberger, Fannie’s mother, died in Fort Scott.

In 1940, Pearl Bamberger, Fannie’s sister-in-law, died in Fort Scott.

In 1942, Fannie’s brother Eugene Bamberger died in Fort Scott.

In 1944, Augusta Cohen died in Fort Scott. She was Pearl Bamberger’s mother and, for many years, lived with the Bamberger family.

Until 1950, Fannie Bamberger continued to work, with her brother Harry, in the Bamberger clothing store. After Harry’s death in November 1950, Fannie closed the store.³³³

At the time of Harry Bamberger’s death, Fannie was 71. She remained in the family home for several years.

On December 13, 1955, Fannie Bamberger fell and fractured her hip. She was taken to Fort Scott’s Main Street Hospital.³³⁴ On December 15, Fannie Bamberger’s niece, Bernice B. Marblestone, came to Fort Scott to help with Fannie’s care. In January 1956, Fannie Bamberger was transferred to Fort Scott’s other hospital, Mercy Hospital. She had surgery in Mercy Hospital and was there at least until late February 1956.

In the fall of 1956, Fannie Bamberger was again a patient in Mercy Hospital for a fractured hip. Bernice and Irving Marblestone visited her in October 1956; and, in February 1957, they arranged for Fannie Bamberger to come to Taylorville, Illinois, where she would spend the rest of her life.³³⁵

In Taylorville, Fannie Bamberger lived at the Frisina Hotel. In addition to making friends in Taylorville, she kept in touch with friends in Fort Scott. In June 1957, two of her Fort Scott friends, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Baumgarner, visited Fannie in Taylorville.

In July 1959, Fannie Bamberger sold her Fort Scott home.³³⁶ It was purchased by the supermarket located next door; the supermarket used the Bamberger lot to expand its parking lot.

³³³ In December 1952, Fannie Bamberger sold the building where the Bamberger clothing store had been located. Bourbon County Register of Deeds, Book 163, p. 335; and *Fort Scott Tribune* (12-15-1962) (“Other Years” column).

³³⁴ At least six items in the *Fort Scott Tribune* provided information on Fannie Bamberger’s fall in December 1955 and her hospitalization following that fall—items published on 12-13-1955, 12-15-1955, 12-29-1955, 1-31-56, 2-4-1956, and 2-18-1956.

³³⁵ At least six items in the *Fort Scott Tribune* provided information on Fannie Bamberger’s second hospitalization, her move to Taylorville, and her situation in Taylorville—items published on 10-29-1956, 2-14-1957, 6-5-1957, 1-31-56, 7-24-1957, and 6-6-1960.

³³⁶ Bourbon County Register of Deeds, Book 143, p. 184; and *Fort Scott Tribune* (7-6-1959), (12-2-1959).

In June 1960, the Baumgartners visited Fannie Bamberger again.³³⁷

On September 13, 1964, Fannie Bamberger died in St. Vincent Hospital in Taylorville. She was 85³³⁸ and was survived by her niece Bernice B. Marblestone and Bernice's sons and granddaughter.

Fannie Bamberger's funeral, in Taylorville, was conducted by Rabbi Donald Heskins of Temple Anshai Emeth, Peoria, Illinois. On September 17, 1964, Fannie Bamberger was buried in Fort Scott's Pine Lawn Cemetery; the graveside service was conducted by Rabbi Hershel Jaffe of Temple B'nai Jehudah, Kansas City, Missouri.³³⁹

I think that Fannie Bamberger was one of the last of Fort Scott's "second generation" Jewish residents to live there. She was born in Fort Scott in 1879 and remained there until 1957. Many others of her generation left Fort Scott much earlier. For example, Fannie Bamberger's friend Frances Greenfield, nee Liepman, and her husband Gus Greenfield left Fort Scott around 1914.

c. Eugene S. Bamberger. Eugene Solomon Bamberger, the fifth child of Jacob and Sophie Bamberger, was born in Fort Scott on June 5, 1885.³⁴⁰ Jacob and Sophie Bamberger's son Harry was 14 at the time of Eugene's birth. Fannie Bamberger, the other surviving child of Jacob and Sophie Bamberger, was six at the time of Eugene's birth.

Eugene (Gene) Bamberger grew up in Fort Scott and attended public schools there. One of his childhood friends was Bert Cohen, the son of Samuel and Augusta Cohen and brother of Pearl Cohen. Eugene and Bert had a "lending library" that included such books as the novels of Horatio Alger.

Until 1896, the Bamberger family lived on Hendricks Street. In 1896, they moved to 512 South National Avenue.

Eugene Bamberger graduated from Fort Scott High School in 1903.³⁴¹ He then worked, with his father Jacob Bamberger and his brother Harry, in the Bamberger men's clothing store.³⁴² That store would be Eugene's occupation for the rest of his life.

In 1907, the Fort Scott newspaper published a humorous article about a novel that Eugene Bamberger and his friend Ed Aronson were writing.³⁴³

During World War I, when he was 33, Eugene Bamberger registered for the draft, but he was not called into military service. On the registration form, he listed his father as his employer and "Asst. Manager" as his occupation.³⁴⁴

³³⁷ When they returned to Fort Scott, the Baumgartners said that Fannie "is happy to be living near [Bernice and Irving Marblestone]." *Fort Scott Tribune* (6-6-1960).

³³⁸ As noted above, Fannie Bamberger's obituary [*Fort Scott Tribune* (9-14-1964)] is incorrect as to the year of her birth. She was born in 1879.

³³⁹ *Fort Scott Tribune* (9-18-1964). Fannie Bamberger's pallbearers were Richard Aydelotte, John Berry, E. P. Christensen, John Crain, Ralph Ingham, and Joe Kennedy.

³⁴⁰ 1993 list of burials in Pine Lawn Cemetery; World War I draft registration card (ancestry.com).

³⁴¹ *Fort Scott Tribune* (12-23-1942) p. 1 (obituary).

³⁴² Fort Scott city directory for 1902-1903, p. 48.

³⁴³ *Fort Scott Tribune-Monitor* (7-11-1907). The article said that "Ed Aronson and Gene Bamberger promise to become great novelists some day . . ." and that they "have formed a publishing company, to be known as the Big Four Company. The other two members of the company have not been secured yet."

³⁴⁴ World War I Draft Registration Card (ancestry.com).

Jacob Bamberger continued working in his clothing store until October 1919, when, at age 79, he retired. In August 1920, Jacob Bamberger died. After Jacob's death, Harry and Eugene owned and managed the store. Eugene continued to live at 512 South National Avenue, with his mother and sister.

According to the Fort Scott newspaper, Eugene Bamberger "was very active in Masonic circles, as well as being prominent . . . in the civic life of [Fort Scott]."³⁴⁵ He was one of the original members of the Fort Scott Country Club, which began in 1922.³⁴⁶ Eugene Bamberger had many friends, including "lady friends," but he never married.

In 1934, Sophie Bamberger, Eugene's mother, died in Fort Scott.

In 1940, Pearl Bamberger, Eugene's sister-in-law, died in Fort Scott.

On December 20, 1942, Eugene Bamberger entered Fort Scott's Main Street Hospital. On December 23, he died of pneumonia.³⁴⁷ He was 57 and was survived by his brother Harry Bamberger, his sister Fannie Bamberger, his niece Bernice B. Marblestone and her two sons.

Eugene Bamberger's funeral was held at the family home and was conducted by Rabbi Samuel S. Mayerberg of Temple B'nai Jehudah, Kansas City, Missouri.³⁴⁸ "An unusually large number of friends, neighbors and acquaintances attended the funeral;" and Rabbi Mayerberg's eulogy noted that Eugene's "entire life had been spent in Fort Scott" and that Eugene "was held in the highest regard and esteem."³⁴⁹

Eugene S. Bamberger was buried in Pine Lawn Cemetery.³⁵⁰

E. Karl (Carl/Charles) Bamberger. Karl Bamberger, the son of Solomon Bamberger and Esther Kann, was born in Burgkunstadt, Bavaria, on April 26, 1843.³⁵¹ Karl grew up in Burgkunstadt.

By 1856, two of Karl's brothers were living in the United States—Jacob Bamberger (b. 1840) came to the United States in 1854 and Herman Bamberger (b. 1838) came to this country in 1856. By 1858, Jacob and Herman Bamberger had both settled in North Carolina. They lived first in Wilmington, North Carolina.

In 1858, when he was 15, Karl Bamberger came to the United States. He arrived in New York City on October 23, 1858, traveling on the *Ariel*, which had sailed from Bremen. I imagine that, after arriving in the United States, Karl ("Carl" or "Charles" in this country) joined one or both of his brothers in North Carolina.

I am not certain when Herman and Jacob Bamberger left Wilmington; but, by 1859, Jacob was living in Whiteville (Columbus County), North Carolina, and Herman was living in Kenansville (Duplin County), North Carolina. Each of them established a store in his new location.

An October 1859 Dun credit report referred to Herman Bamberger's dry goods store in Kenansville as "Bamberger & Bro." I think that Karl was the brother referred to in the Dun

³⁴⁵ *Fort Scott Tribune* (12-23-1942) p. 1 (obituary).

³⁴⁶ Calhoun, William G., *Fort Scott: a Pictorial History* (Fort Scott, 1978), p. 263.

³⁴⁷ *Fort Scott Tribune* (12-23-1942) p. 1 (obituary).

³⁴⁸ *Fort Scott Tribune* (12-26-1942) p. 3.

³⁴⁹ *Id.*

³⁵⁰ Eugene Bamberger's pallbearers were Charles Hanes, John Berry, Ralph Ingham, Harry McKey, Willard Templar, Rex Walls, and Frank Welch.

³⁵¹ Herbert Loebel's Bamberger history; letter of 7-26-2005 from Salem Fields Cemetery.

report. The 1860 Census for Duplin County makes clear that Karl (“Charles”) and Herman Bamberger lived and worked together in Kenansville.

The Civil War began in April 1861. On April 15, 1861, Herman Bamberger enlisted in the Confederate Army. He served until November 18, 1861, when his company was disbanded. I think that Herman Bamberger returned to Bavaria shortly after November 1861. Karl Bamberger also returned to Bavaria; perhaps, he and Herman traveled to Bavaria together.

I think that Karl Bamberger settled in Burgkunstadt, where his parents were living, and remained there for several years. In 1865, he returned to the United States. He traveled from Bremen on the *New York*, which arrived in New York City on April 13, 1865. On the passenger list, he was shown as “Carl” Bamberger, age 21, a merchant from Burgkunstadt.

Herman Bamberger had returned to the United States earlier, and I think that, by 1865, he had settled in New York City. Perhaps, after Karl arrived in New York City in April 1865, he lived with Herman. However, I was not able to determine where Karl lived or what he did during the period 1865-1883.³⁵²

The only definite information I have on Karl Bamberger, subsequent to his arrival in New York City in April 1865, relates to his death in 1883. He died on November 1, 1883, and was buried in Salem Fields Cemetery, Brooklyn, New York, on November 4, 1883.³⁵³ He was buried in the plot of the Herman Bamberger family. I do not know whether Karl Bamberger died in New York City or elsewhere.

At the time of his death, Karl Bamberger was 40. He was survived by his sister Sophie Kaumheimer in Burgkunstadt and by three brothers in the United States—Herman in New York City, Jacob in Fort Scott, Kansas, and Abraham in Baxter Springs, Kansas.

F. Abraham Bamberger and Frances Hirsh and Their Family

1. Abraham Bamberger. Abraham Bamberger was the youngest child of Salomon Bamberger and Esther Kann. I think that Abraham was born in Burgkunstadt, Bavaria, on December 23, 1844.³⁵⁴ He grew up in Burgkunstadt.

In 1863, Abraham Bamberger traveled to the United States with his brother Herman Bamberger. Their ship, the *Bremen*, arrived in New York City on August 18, 1863.

I do not know where Abraham Bamberger lived during his first years in the United States. Herman Bamberger settled in New York City, and Abraham may have lived there for two or three years. By the fall of 1866, Abraham Bamberger had settled in Fort Scott, Kansas, where his brother Jacob Bamberger lived.

For a number of years, Abraham and Jacob Bamberger were partners in a men’s clothing store in Fort Scott. An October 1866 tax list refers to the store as “Bamberger & Bro.”

³⁵² In researching Karl Bamberger, I used a number of sources, including city directories, U.S. Censuses, and ancestry.com. I found records on several Carl Bambergers and several Charles Bambergers, but most of those records clearly do not relate to the member of my family. Two records that might possibly relate to him are an 1866 passenger list that included Carl Bamberger from Germany (passenger list of the *Hansa*, which arrived in New York City on January 22, 1866) and an 1880 Census listing for Charles Bamberger, a patient in a New Jersey mental institution.

³⁵³ Letter of 7-26-2005 from Salem Fields Cemetery.

³⁵⁴ I am not certain as to the year of Abraham Bamberger’s birth. The sources I found vary. For example, the 1870 Census (for Fort Scott, KS) and the 1880 Census (for Baxter Springs, KS) indicate that Abraham Bamberger was born in 1843, but that seems unlikely. (Abraham’s brother Karl was born on April 26, 1843.) Abraham Bamberger’s death certificate gives December 23, 1844 as the date of his birth.

Dun credit reports indicate that Abraham and Jacob Bamberger were working together in Fort Scott in 1868 and 1869.³⁵⁵

In July 1869, Abraham and Jacob Bamberger purchased a residence at 10 Hendricks Street in Fort Scott. The 1870 Census for Fort Scott listed Abraham Bamberger as a clothier; he was eligible to vote, indicating that he had become a naturalized United States citizen.

At some point after 1871, Abraham and Jacob Bamberger terminated their partnership. I do not know when Abraham left Fort Scott, but, by October 1876, he was living in Baxter Springs (Cherokee County), Kansas, and had a store there.³⁵⁶ Baxter Springs is located in the southeastern corner of Kansas, 57 miles south of Fort Scott.

Abraham Bamberger remained in Baxter Springs and continued to operate a clothing store there for about ten years, as shown by the 1880 U.S. Census and the 1885 Kansas Census.

Around 1886, Abraham Bamberger moved from Baxter Springs to Wichita, Kansas, where he opened a men's clothing store.³⁵⁷

2. Abraham Bamberger and Frances Hirsh. (I received much of the information in the following sections from Vivian Kann Walworth, the granddaughter of Abraham and Frances Bamberger.)

On March 24, 1889, Abraham Bamberger and Frances Hirsh were married in Wichita.³⁵⁸ They were married by Rabbi Henry Berkowitz of Congregation B'nai Jehudah, Kansas City, Missouri.

Frances Hirsh was born in Missouri, probably in St. Louis, on July 31, 1862.³⁵⁹ Her parents were Abraham and Rosa Hirsh. At the time of the 1880 Census, Abraham and Rosa Hirsh and their five children—Frances, Joseph, Morris, Harry and Isabelle (Belle)—lived in St. Louis. Abraham and Rosa Hirsh were both born in Rhine Hessen (Germany). Abraham was born on May 27, 1832; and Rosa was born on October 14, 1833.³⁶⁰

By 1887, the Hirsh family was living in Wichita; the 1887 Wichita city directory listed Frances Hirsh as a bookkeeper in the grocery store owned by her brother Joseph Hirsh.

After their marriage in March 1889, Abraham and Frances lived in an apartment on the second floor of a building he owned. The 1890 Wichita city directory shows that Abraham Bamberger's clothing store was located at 316 East Douglas; his residence was "above" 211 North Fourth.

Frances and Abraham Bamberger had one child—their daughter Estelle was born in Wichita on February 6, 1890.

³⁵⁵ A December 1868 Dun credit report referred to the Fort Scott store as "Bamberger & Bro.," and a May 1869 Dun report stated that Jacob and Abraham Bamberger were "steady" and making money. E-mail from Nonie Akman (1-23-2005).

³⁵⁶ E-mail of 9-23-2005 from the Baxter Springs Heritage Center. Two items in the Baxter Springs newspaper referred to Abraham Bamberger as "Adam" Bamberger.

³⁵⁷ *Wichita Eagle* (12-27-1923)(obituary).

³⁵⁸ List of Wichita marriages (skyways.lib.ks.us/genweb/mhgs/marriage); and marriage license.

³⁵⁹ Source as to date: skyways.lib.ks.us/genweb/sedgwick/cems/tempcem.

³⁶⁰ *Id.*

On September 1, 1891, Frances Bamberger's father Abraham Hirsh died in Wichita.³⁶¹ He was 59. Abraham Hirsh was buried in Temple Emanuel Cemetery in Wichita.

The 1891 Wichita city directory listed Abraham Bamberger as a clothier and Frances Bamberger as a music teacher.

Vivian K. Walworth's mother Estelle Bamberger Kann told her that Abraham Bamberger "participated in the Oklahoma land rush" and "owned a claim in Chandler, Oklahoma." (A history of Chandler states that the town "was opened to settlers by run on September 28, 1891."³⁶²) Abraham, Frances and their infant daughter Estelle moved to Chandler and lived there for a year or two. Abraham started a store in Chandler, but it was not successful. Frances and Estelle moved back to Wichita before Abraham did.

By 1894, Abraham, as well as Frances and Estelle, had returned to Wichita. The 1894 Wichita city directory listed Abraham as a clothing merchant and Frances as a music teacher. Their residence was 211 North Fourth. Also residing there were Frances' mother Rosa Hirsh and two of her children, Harry and Belle Hirsh.³⁶³

At the time of the 1900 Census, Abraham, Frances and Estelle Bamberger lived at 520 North Third. Rosa Hirsh and her son Harry Hirsh lived with them. According to Vivian Walworth's information, Abraham Bamberger "owned lots of property," but suffered losses during the depression of 1901.

By 1904, Abraham, Frances and Estelle Bamberger and Rosa Hirsh lived at 716 St. Francis. Abraham had a clothing store at 326 North Main. Frances worked as a musician and, by 1909, had started the Bamberger Orchestra. Estelle was a member of the orchestra. It performed in the Wichita area and elsewhere, including a resort hotel in Cloudcroft, New Mexico.

On December 16, 1909, Frances Bamberger's mother Rosa Hirsh died in Wichita.³⁶⁴ She was 76. Rosa Hirsh was buried in Temple Emanuel Cemetery, Wichita.

In September 1915, Estelle Bamberger and Sydney Kann were married in Wichita. After their marriage, they lived in Detroit, Michigan.

In early 1916, after her daughter had become pregnant, Frances Bamberger moved to Detroit, where she would remain for the rest of her life. Frances lived with Estelle and Sydney Kann; and, for many years, Frances worked in her son-in-law's business.

Abraham Bamberger was still in Wichita in 1916. For a short time, he resided with his brother-in-law Harry Hirsh. By 1917, Abraham Bamberger's business and residence were both located at 426 North Main. He continued to work and live there for the rest of his life.

Over the years, Abraham Bamberger kept in touch with his brother Herman in New York City and his brother Jacob in Fort Scott, Kansas.

On August 16, 1920, Jacob Bamberger died in Fort Scott. Jacob Bamberger's obituary in the Fort Scott newspaper stated that Abraham was going to attend Jacob's funeral.

On December 24, 1923, Abraham Bamberger had a cerebral hemorrhage. He was taken to St. Francis Hospital in Wichita, and he died there on December 26, 1923.³⁶⁵ His

³⁶¹ *Id.*

³⁶² "Brief History of Lincoln County, Oklahoma" (rootsweb.com/~oklincol).

³⁶³ In 1898, Belle Hirsh and Harry Snyder were married in Wichita (skyways.lib.ks.us/genweb/mhgs/marriage).

³⁶⁴ Date of death from cemetery list (skyways.lib.ks.us/genweb/sedgwick/cems/tempcem).

³⁶⁵ *Wichita Eagle* (12-27-1923) p. 5 (obituary); *Wichita Beacon* (12-27-1923) p. 7 (obituary).

widow Frances Bamberger traveled from Detroit to Wichita and arrived in Wichita on December 27.

I think that Abraham Bamberger was 79 at the time of his death. He was survived by his widow, daughter, and three grandchildren. His funeral was held on December 28, 1923, and was conducted by Rabbi Henry Wallenstein. Eugene Bamberger of Fort Scott (Abraham's nephew) attended the funeral.³⁶⁶ Abraham Bamberger was buried in Temple Emanuel Cemetery, Wichita.³⁶⁷

Frances Bamberger continued to live in Detroit, with the family of her daughter and son-in-law. Detroit city directories indicate that, at least until 1935, she was still working for the business of Sydney Kann, her son-in-law.

In Detroit, Frances Bamberger did not work as a musician or music teacher, but she played music at home. Another of her interests was writing short stories.

On August 7, 1945, Frances Hirsh Bamberger died in Detroit. She was 83 and was survived by her daughter and three grandchildren and by her sister Belle Hirsh Snyder. The funeral of Frances Bamberger took place in Wichita; on August 10, she was buried in Temple Emanuel Cemetery, Wichita.³⁶⁸

3. Descendants of Abraham and Frances Bamberger: Estelle Bamberger and Sydney Kann and Their Family. (This section is based largely on information I received from Vivian Kann Walworth, the daughter of Estelle and Sydney Kann.)

a. Estelle Bamberger and Sydney Kann. Estelle Bamberger, the only child of Abraham and Frances Bamberger, was born in Wichita, Kansas, on February 6, 1890. Around 1891, Abraham and Frances Bamberger and their infant daughter moved to Chandler, Oklahoma Territory. By 1894, they had returned to Wichita.

Estelle Bamberger completed the lower grades in Wichita and began high school there. She did not finish high school, but left in order to care for her grandmother Rosa Hirsh, who lived with Estelle and her parents. At that time, around 1905, Estelle's mother worked as a music teacher. Rosa Hirsh died in December 1909.

By 1909, Frances Bamberger had organized the Bamberger Orchestra, which she led. Estelle was also a musician. For a number of years, Estelle was a music teacher and a member of her mother's orchestra.

Around 1914, Estelle Bamberger and Sydney Kann met. Sydney was in Wichita on a business trip and he attended a performance of the Bamberger Orchestra. He then asked to be introduced to one of the musicians—Estelle.

On September 28, 1915, Estelle Bamberger and Sydney Kann were married in Wichita. They were married in the home of Estelle's parents.

Sydney Kann was born in Adelsheim, a small town in Baden, Germany,³⁶⁹ on September 12, 1879. He came to the United States in 1896, when he was 16. He changed his last name, which was originally "Kahn." He became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1901.

³⁶⁶ *Fort Scott Daily Tribune-Monitor* (12-29-1923).

³⁶⁷ Cemetery list (skyways.lib.ks.us/genweb/sedgwick/cems/tempcem).

³⁶⁸ *Id.*

³⁶⁹ In 1880, the population of Adelsheim was 1,602, including a Jewish population of 64. *Encyclopedia of Jewish Life*, vol. I, p. 20.

After their marriage, Estelle and Sydney Kann lived in Detroit. Sydney Kann had his own business, Sydney Kann & Co., which sold dresser-top sets and other non-drug items to drugstores. He also designed and sold mugs to soda fountains.

Estelle and Sydney Kann had three children, all born in Detroit—Herbert M. Kann (b. September 17, 1916), Walter F. Kann (b. July 11, 1918), and Vivian C. Kann (b. January 12, 1922). Estelle Kann did not work as a musician after her marriage, but she played the flute at home and gave piano lessons to her children.

At the time of the 1930 Census, the Kann family and Estelle's mother Frances Bamberger lived at 4020 Clairmont Avenue in Detroit.

After the Depression, the nature of Sydney Kann's business changed. He sold lower-priced items, such as novelties and tricks.

In 1938, Herbert Kann married Mary Cunningham.

Around 1940, Estelle Kann took night-school courses and completed high school.

In 1941, Vivian Kann married Wilbur Walworth.

In 1942, Walter Kann enlisted in the U.S. Army. He was single then, but later married.

In August 1945, Estelle Kann's mother Frances H. Bamberger died in Detroit.

Around 1957, Sydney Kann died in Detroit. He was about 77 and was survived by his widow, three children, and grandchildren.

After her husband's death, Estelle Kann moved to Concord, Massachusetts, and lived with the family of her daughter Vivian K. Walworth.

On April 19, 1966, Estelle Bamberger Kann died in Concord. She was 76 and was survived by her three children and by grandchildren.

b. Descendants of Estelle and Sydney Kann

(1) Herbert M. Kann and Mary Cunningham. Herbert M. Kann, the first child of Estelle and Sydney Kann, was born in Detroit on September 17, 1916. He grew up in Detroit.

In May 1938, Herbert Kann and Mary Cunningham were married. They lived in Warsaw, Indiana. Herbert and Mary Kann had three children—Virginia, Dorothy, and Russell. Herbert Kann was a self-employed salesman.³⁷⁰

On February 3, 1994, Herbert M. Kann died in Warsaw, Indiana.³⁷¹ He was 77 and was survived by his widow, his children Virginia Kreutzer, Dorothy Szabo, and Russell Kann, seven grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. Herbert Kann was also survived by his brother and sister.

(2) Walter F. and Dolly Kann. Walter F. Kann, the second child of Estelle and Sydney Kann, was born in Detroit on July 11, 1918. He grew up in Detroit.

After college, Walter Kann worked as an accountant. On April 15, 1942, when he was 23, Walter Kann enlisted in the U.S. Army.³⁷² He enlisted for the duration of the war. At that time, he was single.

³⁷⁰ Source: archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com.

³⁷¹ *Id.*

³⁷² Source: WW II Army Enlistment Record (ancestry.com).

Walter Kann and his first wife, Dolly, had four children—Douglas, Donna, Dennis, and Deborah. Walter Kann and his first wife divorced.

Walter Kann and his second wife, Dolena, live in Arkansas.

(3) Vivian C. Kann and Wilbur Y. Walworth. Vivian C. Kann, the third child of Estelle and Sydney Kann, was born in Detroit on January 12, 1922. She grew up in Detroit. After graduating from Cass Technical High School in Detroit, Vivian attended the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor. At the university, she met Wilbur Walworth.

Wilbur Y. Walworth was born in Adrian, Michigan, on December 17, 1917. His parents were Frank Walworth and Alice Yarnell. In 1941, Wilbur Walworth received a B.S. degree (electrical engineering) from the University of Michigan.

On June 23, 1941, Vivian Kann and Wilbur Walworth were married in Ann Arbor. After their marriage, Vivian remained in Ann Arbor for her final year of college. Wilbur went to Rochester, New York; his work there related to radar. In 1942, Vivian received a B.S. degree (chemistry) from the University of Michigan. She then joined her husband in Rochester, New York.

In 1943, Vivian and Wilbur Walworth moved from Rochester to Cambridge, Massachusetts. In Cambridge, using his background in radar, Wilbur worked for Submarine Signal Company. In 1944, Vivian Walworth, using her background in chemistry, began working for Polaroid Corporation. In 1946, Wilbur Walworth's employer, Submarine Signal Company, merged with Raytheon Company.

Vivian and Walter Walworth had five children—Janis (b. November 16, 1947), Alan (b. December 3, 1949), Roger (b. March 12, 1952), James (b. August 8, 1954), and Irene (b. May 31, 1956). In 1952, the Walworth family moved from Cambridge to Concord, Massachusetts. Vivian's parents, Estelle and Sydney Kann, still lived in Detroit.

Around 1957, Sydney Kann died in Detroit. After her husband's death, Estelle Kann moved from Detroit to Concord, where she lived with Vivian and her family. In 1966, Estelle Kann died in Concord.

Wilbur Walworth continued his career with Raytheon. Vivian Walworth continued her career with Polaroid, working there until around 1984. After retiring from Polaroid, Vivian worked part-time, including consulting relating to stereoscopic (three-dimensional) photography and co-authoring an encyclopedia article.

Around 1998, Wilbur Walworth was diagnosed with Lou Gehrig's disease. On April 20, 2001, Wilbur Walworth died. He was survived by his widow, five children, and grandchildren. After her husband's death, Vivian Walworth remained in Concord.

Conclusion

I hope that this history of the descendants of Salomon and Esther Bamberger is accurate and that it helps to preserve the memory of members of our family.

As a member of the Jacob Bamberger branch of the family, I am especially interested in the history of the Jewish community of Fort Scott, Kansas. Kate Emmett-Sweetser, who lives in Fort Scott, and David Meyer, a descendant of Fort Scott's Liepman family, are working together to provide to online databases information on each person buried in Fort Scott's Jewish cemetery. Also, Kate Emmett-Sweetser curated an exhibit, at the Lowell Milken Center in Fort Scott, on the history of Fort Scott's Jewish community, and she is working on a related Web site. Her exhibit and Web site (OurJewishPast.org) include photographs of members of my family.

When I was researching my Bamberger ancestors and their descendants, many people helped me—by providing information, telling me of other sources, or translating German material. The following list may not be complete, but I want to express my thanks to: Frank Adler, Nonie Akman, Ralph N. Baer, *Claude and Mo-Li Bamberger, Michael Bernet, David Berz, Ruth B. Botwinick, Tomer Brunner, *William G. Calhoun, Fred Campbell, *Gerald E. Caspary, *Barton and Mary Cohen, Jacques Cukierkorn, Diana da Costa, Hermine Dreyfuss, Kendall Durst, Rodney Eisfelder, Kate Emmett-Sweetser, *Frank Ephraim, Diane Feldmann, Ann Gillmore, Mary Goodstein, Vicki Harburger, Volker Hess, Andreas Heusler, Hans George Hirsch, Walter F. Kann, Lisl Kaumheimer, Linda Killian, Rick Klein, Diana J. Kline, Herbert Kolb, Peter Lande, Martha Lev-Zion, Herbert Loebel, Suzanne Loebel, John P. Lowens and the German Jewish Special Interest Group of JewishGen.org, *Lotte Mahrer, James H. Manges, *Sol Mann, Dick Marblestone, Jim Marblestone, Katy Matthews, Lee Mehler, Lars E. Menk, David Meyer, Don Miller, Else Moskowitz, Jane Oberndorf, *Jane B. Orgel, Dori Oshlag, Rolf Paul, Nancy Parker, *Bud Penniman, Leonard Rogoff, Kenneth E. Sanger, Dorothy Smith, Nancy Soliz, Cory Streisinger, Beverly Tetterton, Naomi Teveth, Ruth Cohen Toplansky, Vivian Walworth, and Wilma Witherspoon and other members of the Old Fort Genealogical Society of Southeastern Kansas.

I especially want to thank my wife Barbara for all she did to help and our daughters Ruth and Judy for their interest in family history.

David B. Marblestone
Chevy Chase, Maryland
May 2009

* Deceased.

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