



Blessing of the Kohanim hands on a tombstone in Baisingen

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Hildburghausen (Landkreis Hildburghausen) Jewish History / Synagogues

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In Hildburghausen Jews already lived in the **Middle Ages**, shortly after the city since 1324 the city was right. **1331** is the first Jewish residents of the city. **1349** meets the persecution of the Jews in the plague, the Jews in Hildburghausen. **1367** will Gottschalk of Hildburghausen in Erfurt called. To Jud Gutkind was 1388 Financier of the Counts of Henneberg. 1404 was Count Henry V at Gutkind with 160 guilders in debt. 1412 Wilhelm I still had a debt of 350 guilders to be paid. In the 15th Century are more Jews in the city, which lived from the money-lending. Four families are expected from 1423 to 1425 from the Frankish came to be.

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From a displacement of Jews from the city is unknown. **1723**, however, it came at a residence ban for ortsfremde Jews. Since **1714** Simon was from Moyses Mertzbach Hoffaktor in the residence of Duke Ernst I (Duke of Saxony-Hildburghausen). 1726, 12 Jewish families in the city, including the Dutch-born Frank Hoffaktor. **1729** the Jews were temporarily from Hildburghausen in rural communities of the Duchy of reference, but the following year resumed. **1748** were re-established 12 Jewish families. Over the next few decades, their numbers increased, so that 1796 22 Jewish families in the city with a total of 128 persons were counted.

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On **teacher training** in Hildburghausen, since the 1st Half of the 19th century over several decades also trained Jewish teachers (see the report on the death of the seminar teacher Julius Rosenthal 1896, even the 1839 to 1842 on teacher training and was trained from 1872 to 1896 taught here).

In the 19th **Century**, the number of Jewish inhabitants in Hildburghausen relatively constant or declined slightly (1819 113 persons, 1833 123, 1844 130 out of a total of

4182 inhabitants, 1856 106, 1871 120, 1898 114). Reasons for the decline were **the education and migration**. So there were in the 1850s years of emigration to North America (New York, 11 persons, Albani 1, Boston 6, San Francisco 2), Australia (1 person), Paris (1 person, Rome (1 person), and emigration to Hamburg, Fürth and Frankfurt / Main.

Facilities at the Jewish community had a synagogue (see below), a school, a ritual bath and a [cemetery](#) (for Weitersroda). To errand tasks of the religious community was a teacher employed at the same time as Vorbeter and Schochet was active (see below for the post 1848 and report to teacher Julius Rosenthal). 1864 was a Jewish house to a private school teacher with a converted apartment.

Beginning of the 20th Century included several Jewish residents of the economic life of the place where major businesses and activities (textile acts, acts of colonial goods, etc.). There were also Jewish doctors in the city.

During the **First World War** died five Jewish men from the town on the fronts.

The mid-1920s belonged to the synagogue on Board: Selig Rosenthal, H. Bachmann, Max Friedmann, Moses Pulfer and Adolf Kahn. The religious instruction of the then seven Jewish children held from teachers Löwenstein Themar.

Due to the Nazi machinations and boycott measures already migrated 1932/33 the first Jewish families (1932 traders Siegmund and Ms. Levi to Palestine, 1933 The hardware dealer and former City Councilor Max Friedmann). 1933 were still about 50 people to the Jewish community. By 1939, a larger proportion of the Jewish people emigrate to other cities or forgiven. **1942** were still in Hildburghausen remaining Jewish inhabitants after Belzyce / Poland or in the Terezin concentration camp.

Of the Hildburghausen born and / or long time resident at the place where Jewish people are **in the Nazi era died** (available after the lists of [Yad Vashem, Jerusalem](#) and the details of the "[commemorative book - victims of the persecution of Jews under the Nazi tyranny in Germany 1933-1945](#)"): Clara born Joelsohn Bachmann (1870), Eugenie Bärmann born Simon (1869), Helene Bamberger born Birkenstein (1883), Bella flower seeds born Simon (1898), flower seeds, Inge (1929), Josef Boehm (1871), Greta Friedman (1919), Therese Frühauf born Guttmann (1861), Marta Gerau née Stern (1879), born Hedwig Goetz Walther (1890), Sofie Haskel, Haskel Willi, Heinrich Hedwig née Steinhardt (1877), Arno Hollander (born 1883), Agnes Joachim son born summer (1908), Edith Katz (1911), born Hedwig Köhler Katzenstein (1882), Paula Lang born Strupp (1862), Ludwig Ledermann (1892), Walther Leopold, Heinz Levi (1907), Liebmann Minna née Levy (1883), Regine Unsetting born Birkenstein (1875), Getti lions Tritt (1878), Hugo Popper (1876), Adolf Rehbock (1882), Anneliese Rehbock born Gerau (1911), Peter (Machol) roebuck (1938), Betty Rice born Walter (1871), Daniel Rosenthal, Rosenthal Emma née Kahn (1880), Erna Rosenthal (1905), Rosa born Birkenstein Rosenthal (1877), Daniel Selig Rosenthal (1868), Bernhard Simon (1859), Flora born Simon Müller (1873), Jacob Simon (1865), Julius Simon (1899), Jenny Sommer (1898), Hedwig née Steinberg Strupp (1867), Frieda boots born Raban (1883), Hedwig Strupp, Leopold Walter (1883), Wilhelm Weissmann (1913), Anna Zinn (1899).

Reports from the history of the Jewish community

From the history of the Jewish Teachers

The first confirmation ceremony in the synagogue by teachers Hard S. Stein (1835)



Source: [Judaica collection in Frankfurt](#) - the entire document is available as a pdf file online: [click here](#).

"Berit Adonai - The Confederation of the Lord -- First Confirmationsfeier, held in the synagogue to Hildburghausen on the first day of the week in 5595 (June 3, 1835) with two boys and a girl
S. Stein Hard, religion teacher.
Schleusingen at Conrad Glaser 1835".

The post of Teacher (1848)



Ad in the "Allgemeine Zeitung of Judaism, 17 April 1848: "Job Completed. In the Israelite community Hildburghausen be after Easter this year the body of a Vorbeters and shafts will be

filled. Unmarried candidates who are capable of a contemporary worship service would be regulated, German chorale singing lead and the Bible sections, mutatis mutandis, without Trop forward, want to get as soon as postage-free letters to the synagogue board Hildburghausen contact. The annual income amounts to approximately 100 Prussian thalers Krt. "

On the death of teacher Julius Rosenthal (1896) - Teachers in the community as teachers at the seminar in Hildburghausen



Article in the journal "The Israelite", 1 June 1896: "Berkach. On the 5th of this month (sc. 5 May, 1896) was a man of vielbewährter school Meiningen, Mr Julius Rosenthal teachers in Hildburghausen, led to the final resting. Born in the same meadow in 1823, enjoyed his training the same to Hildburghausen from 1839-1842 and worked 54 years as a teacher in Wolfenbüttel, [Jever](#), Bibra and [Waldorf](#) and least in Hildburghausen, where he was 24 years as a teacher of the Jewish community, as well as a seminar for teachers and Hebrew Israelite religion was active. With rare talent and

industries was extraordinary that he succeeded in extraordinary knowledge. That, and his humble, loving nature and his readiness to help in word and deed earned him the affection of all those to whom he in the near or distant relationship. The fact that his ability and his Biederkeit of his professional comrades in landing Meiningen appreciated, is the fact that he 20 years a member of the Central Committee of the Meiningen Teachers Association and

a long time Vice-Chairman of the meetings was Landeslehrer. And his work was such that many colleagues from near and far with his Council recovered, and always, as far as possible, facilitate and help found. As an educator thoroughly educated, he knew he led the elementary schools, as well as his religious school in Hildburghausen always on the amount of time to receive, and since he has more than 2 Dezennien also at the seminar effect, they are almost all the time in our Ländchen Acting Israeli teacher had his students, always full respect to him emporblickten.

When, on Sunday 3 May the client of his in the previous night were in widespread death, showed overall participation within and outside the teaching circles. The Board of the Teachers Association, Mr Adam teachers from Pößneck said all named teacher of the duchy of deeply saddened widow his sincere condolences in due recognition of what his colleagues had Heimgegangen. When the funeral was the teachers' college, the school and the city school by all teachers, teachers from the district Hildburghausen conference were all the members that make it possible could, and



also all teachers of the Israelite country Meiningen present. The executive of the Pestalozzi Foundation was represented by Mr. Müller from Meiningen represented. The occasional him his 50th service anniversary of his Highness, the Duke, Merit Medal was awarded to him below. The participation by the city was so extraordinary that the funeral procession made an impressive impression. At

the cemetery was given by Rabbi ducal country, Mr. L. Fränkel from [Meiningen](#), the funeral speech. Although the same until a few months in office and the dead know only temporarily, but he had such an insight into his life and work won it in his speech a faithful image of his was what the deceased's family and all the circles, where he belonged, was. From the depths of the heart come, found the words of the speaker re Hall all listeners. This teacher said Mr Dutchman from [Berkach](#) as his former student, also named some of his colleagues felt warm words of recognition and appreciation.

Even the best and worthiest must bless the time and only the good name of the noble aspirations and work goes on beyond the grave. That is the Heimgegangenen not only by his family, but also by the community Hildburghausen, by his students and colleagues a grateful memory preserved.

'The Pious will shine like the brightness and the sky, which many in the best virtue, shine like the stars forever! " Daniel 12.3. GH "



Article in the "Allgemeine Zeitung of Judaism" of 22 May 1896: "Same meadows, May 15 (1896). As an addendum to your obituary to teachers Rosenthal in Hildburghausen, I am sending you the following obituary yet, on the

tip of the 'paper for school and Thuringia Franks' stood in No. 9.' Am 2nd of this month died after a short illness from heart paralysis of the Israelite religion teacher at the duke's seminar in Hildburghausen Mr. H. Rosenthal, whose Hinscheiden among our school teacher duchy overall participation will have caused. The deceased has in the former Central Committee of the General Inge's My Teacher Association as a secretary equally zealous than prudent action unfolds. A whole series of years he devoted to selfless devotion of time and energy promoting and ensuring respect for our professional interests. But it is the teachers every time a honor and grateful remembrance preserve. The good thing, what he wanted for them and knitted , will remain unforgettable. Let the secluded after his long, loyal Sämansarbeit in the field of Eternity is a beautiful and bountiful harvest will be given. Pößneck the May 6, 1896. name of the main Board of the General Inge's My teacher association. Adam. "

From the Jewish community life

Brief description of the community Hildburghausen (1878)



Article in the journal "The Israelite" of 23 October 1878. From a longer article on the situation of Jewish communities in Thuringia was the section on [Meiningen](#) and Hildburghausen play: "... Since the introduction of free movement, this community, as well as the obvious Dreissigacker, a large part of its lost members, which are mostly in Meiningen established. In this, from a few years ago, held

large Brande newly purchased city in which 10 years ago only a few Israeli families lived, the same number by moving from the outside has already grown to 60. The land Rabbi Dr. tripod, what earlier in Walldorf was settled, has also relocated its headquarters here. Unfortunately, he has been a long time due to old age and illness prevented any official activities. The community has a skilled teacher and religious leader, but no synagogue, but serves as a such a tenant, but functional room. The community includes many hochachtbare, bourgeois very prestigious members, among these 2 lawyers, one of commerce and some Hofbankiers also has more freedom of movement of the religious element in the town came to a rather fruitful evolution over would wish.

Fairly equal conditions found only in much smaller and older municipal Hildburghausen. The same has its own synagogue and one of its members, 1 doctor, 1 lawyer and 1 paid assessor, the first and until now only judicial officials in the Jewish Herzogtum Meiningen. "

Ads of Jewish businesses and individuals

Display of cloth and fashion goods business Oppenheimer (1871)



Advertisement in the magazine "The Israelite" of 2 August 1871: "For my cloth and fashion goods business (Saturdays and public holidays) I am looking for an apprentice as soon as possible

Israelite religion with good school skills.

A. Oppenheimer in Hildburghausen (Thüringen). "

Display the hardware store and sewing machine factory alleys S. Heimer and son (1897)



Advertisement in the magazine "The Israelite" of 8 October 1897: "apprentice from respectable family, under favorable conditions.

P. Heimer streets and son, hardware store, near the machine factory and storage of agricultural machinery, Hildburghausen. "

The history of the synagogues

Until the beginning of the 19th Century was one **Betsaal** or a synagogue (eg 1737 in connection with the formula referred to Judeneid). On 30 August 1811, a **synagogue** on the west wall will be inaugurated. The duke **Hoffaktor Levi Simon** had taken the money and where initially two land in the area of Lower Market Street with the then Census No. 22 and 23 purchased. The inauguration took place with the permission of Frederick Herzog. The inauguration speech Josef Michael Hirsch. In 1866 in front of the synagogue in the former palaces of the Simon Hoffaktors a branch of the bank Strupp (Meiningen) in the chair. **1911** was solemnly the **100th anniversary of the synagogue** committed:



Article in the journal "The Israelite" of 15 September 1911: "Hildburghausen. On 1 and 2 September, the local community celebrated the 100th anniversary synagogue. The focus of the jubilee celebration was the last Friday evening

in the festively decorated synagogue worship festival held, which includes representatives of the local state, city -, church and school authorities were released. The speech was a rabbi Fränkel country. Superintendent of Churches Dr. Human said the thanks of the invited guests from leaving and a deed which the congratulations of the Protestant parish and also included the beautiful and intimate relationship between the denominations stressed . early Saturday morning was held a second celebration and worship take place Saturday evening banquet. On the telegraphic Festgruß Georg Herzog sent a dispatch in which he for the greeting from the heart, and thanked him warmly reciprocated. "

In 1933, the bank nationalized Strupp and the bank building to the adjacent **synagogue** forcibly aborted.

The Jewish industrialist streets Heimer then offered him the part of the garden house to

rebuild than to synagogue. Yet **1933** was the building as a synagogue inaugurated. In **November 1938** the synagogue on the morning of the 10th November dispelled. The cult objects, and other equipment were burnt. The building remained as a garden house to the building Gerber Gasse 17, and has since been used as a storeroom. On 19 January **1990** the building was its historical significance as it is already in a very neglected condition was. Despite the report's heritage, the building was **demolished 2005**. The plot was equipped with a new fence around the garden and will be used. A memorial for the former synagogue was situated.

Address / location of the synagogue 1933/38: Gerber Gasse 17

Photos

(Color: unless otherwise specified: Hahn, recording date 14.8.2005)

**The Old Synagogue
(1811-1933)**



Inside the
synagogue
(Source: Ross /
Nothnagel p. 50)



The site was located
behind the former
bank building Strupp

**The 1933 set
Makeshift
synagogue**



Former home of the
industrialist
Metallwarenfabrik
streets Heimer,
whose Gartenhaus a
synagogue was set
up



The former
makeshift synagogue
around 1990



Views of the former makeshift synagogue in the summer of
2005

The memorial

stone from 2005 to the former synagogue in the 1933/38 Gerbergasse (Photos: Jürgen Hanke, Kronach; recording date 23.6.2009)



Inscription of the board: "Here stood the building in the Reichspogromnacht 1938 desecrated and plundered 2nd synagogue Hildburghausen. In memory of our Jewish fellow citizens. 2005".

The former Jewish School



The former Jewish School in the Lower 10 Braugasse



Commemorative plaque at City Hall



The Duke George Fountain on Marktplatz (the left in the background the town hall) in 1900 was based on a foundation of a Jewish citizen Max Michaelis established. In 1975, the fountain as part of a redesign of the marketplace in the plant before Stadttheater up. After 1990, he was back to his old position back.

Memory work on site - individual reports

Articles in November 2007:



Links:
Photos from the



PHOTOS from the
event on 9
November
2007, Source:
magazine "Free
word"

Published on 10.11.2007 in the [journal "free word"](#) - Article by
Petra Rügheimer

Wreath - victims of the pogrom night thought -- At the site of a former synagogue in Hildburghausen found the event

"Hildburghausen - To commemorate the Jewish victims of Nazism appealed yesterday morning representatives of the Alliance against right-wing Hildburghäuser a flower container at the site of a former synagogue in the Gerbergasse from. On the night of 9 the 10th November 1938 burned Jewish synagogues across Germany, SA and SS men systematically smashed the windows of Jewish businessmen, demolished Jewish homes and abused its inhabitants. Also Hildburghausen was of the riots against Jewish citizens are not spared, as Bernd Ahnicke against right-wing alliance of the spot said yesterday.

On that cold and cloudy Saturday, 10 November 1938, had the bad boiler and bustle of the Nazis against the Jewish families in Hildburghausen begun. 9:30 clock counter Hildburghäuser many Jews were on a truck gepfercht and then been forced from the lower alley on the Lower Market Street to Market Square to march. Here they are with nasty insults and other indignities traktiert, even with stones were called Ahnicke at the traditional site of historical facts of the past in memory. Thereafter, those Jews in the City Hall basement eingepfercht, where they are until the next morning had to endure. Then, those people plagued again loaded on trucks and in the concentration camp Buchenwald was abducted. Admittedly, most after a week again after returning Hildburghausen, but some had been in Buchenwald and other camps were killed. During the 2nd World War I, nine months and 20 days after this started Reichspogromnacht had acute reprisals against the Jewish people everywhere in Germany. From 1942, it stressed Ahnicke was a systematic extermination campaign of Jews in the meantime established numerous concentration camps started.

The number of Jewish victims is six million, called Ahnicke in memory. In quiet remembrance of the victims read out Ahnicke appealed from Hildburghausen Sabine Löffert and Carmen Lindner representing the right-wing alliance against a floral container down. Among the attendees also spent Superintendent Michael Kuehne and his predecessor, Hans-Peter Wulff Woesten on behalf of the Christians spoke. It pleased him that meanwhile about religion and party boundaries all clear that neo-Nazi machinations once the craft should be - so that such a thing will never again happen in

Germany, so Wulff-Wosten. That should also nationwide to ensure that the memorial and memorial sites, which in former concentration camps were, to be preserved.

"I'm not so sure whether the large Holocaust memorial in Berlin is the heart of the people can really touch," says the retired superintendent continued. "

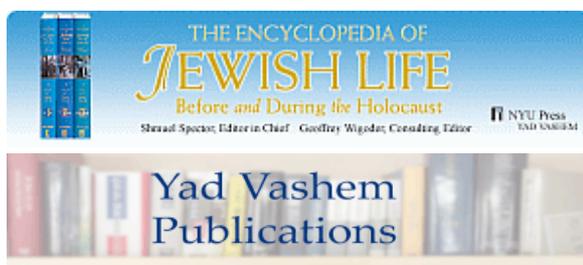
Links and Literature

Links:

- [Website of the City of Hildburghausen](#)
- [Information on the Jewish cemetery in Hildburghausen \(internal link\)](#)

Literature:

- Germania Judaica II, 1 P. 359, III, 1 p. 554-555.
- Karl-Heinz Ross / Hans Nothnagel: Jews in Hildburghausen - an overview of music history - from 1331-1943. In: **Nothnagel, Hans** (ed.): Jews in Südthüringen - protected and hunted. 2nd Bd P. 11-73.



Article from "The Encyclopedia of Jewish Life Before and During the Holocaust". First published in 2001 by [New York University Press](#). Copyright © 2001 by [Yad Vashem in Jerusalem, Israel](#).

Hildburghausen Thuringia. First mention of Jews there dates from the year 1331, but until the 18th century Jewish settlement was sparse and discontinuous. In 1720, there were 13 Jewish families in Hildburghausen and in 1833 the community numbered 123rd The community established a synagogue in 1811 and maintained a school (1824-1922). After 1900, a rapid decline set in and by 1930 there were only 33 Jews in Hildburghausen. The synagogue was Demolished in 1933 and the new synagogue moved to a private house. In 1938 the first "Aryanization" of Jewish businesses occurred. On *Kristallnacht* (9-10 November 1938), Jewish men were arrested, maltreated, and sent to the Buchenwald concentration camp. The last Emigrants left in 1939, one family going to the U.S. Those who remained, in 1942 were deported to the Belzec death camp in May and to the Theresienstadt ghetto in September. Most never returned.



prior to the first synagogue synagogue next
these links have not yet been activated

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