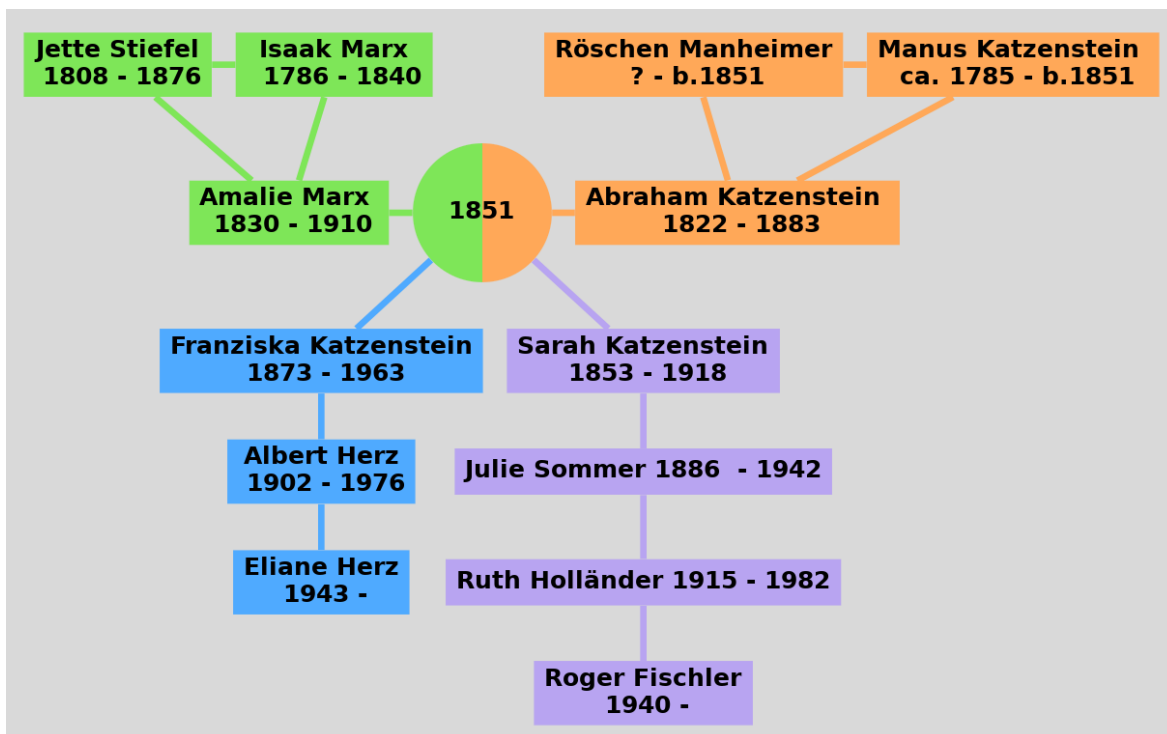# Common Ancestors

The following chart shows how Eliane Herz and Roger Fischler are related via their common ancestors Amalie Marx and Abraham Katzenstein.

Amalie Marx *Malchen* (1 2 2 • 1 / 2 1 1 • 1 1830.12.20, Grüsen -- 1910.02.27 Frankenberg [B, [LAGIS, 365-361, p. 30], D [LAGIS, 922-3688, p. 30], [HH, p. 328, 423, P].

Notice that on her marriage entry she is referred to as Malchen Marx.

1830.12.20: birth of Amalie Marx

Abraham Katzenstein (1 2 2 • 2 / 2 1 1 • 1 2)   1822.07.22, Frankenau -- 1883.06.04, Frankenberg D [LAGIS, 922-3661, p. 31; 365-185, p. 19] , [HH, p. 328, 423, P].

On his tombstone ([HH, p. 544]) he is referred to as the son of Menachem HaKohen, so we know that he too was a Cohen.

`marriage:` 1851.05.20, Frankenau. [LAGIS 365-175, p. 4],

Common Ancestors

| 1851 May 20 | Abraham Katzenstein -- Malchen Marx | Frankenau | ?? | 22 July 1822 -- 1830 |

1851.05.20: marriage of Amalie Marx and Abraham Katzenstein

Marx -- Katzenstein House, Frankenberg: 2010.10.09

The main source for our information about the family and their descendants is the 591 pages long monumental work by Horst Hecker, the Frankenberg archivist:

101

[HH]   Hecker, Horst. 2011. *Jüdisches Leben in Frankenberg.* Zweigverein des Vereins für hessische Geschichte. The Katzenstein family is discussed on p. 328 ff. and there is a list of various member of the family on p. 423.

The first eight children of the couple were born in Frankenau and at first Abraham Katzenstein ran a food store in Frankenau, possibly inherited from his father Manus; see below. In 1866 he acquired a property in Allendorf, a small community 3 km away on the route to Frankenberg and here the next four children were born. At first Abraham Katzenstein ran a guest house and after the latter closed in 1872 (see the copy of the advertisement[DVD]) he ran a combined wholesale and retail store and alcohol was among the goods sold. In 1874 he acquired a large tract of land (4.7 ha) and had a maid, a male servant and animals. His reported income in 1874 made him one of the wealthiest persons in Allendorf.

He seems to have had an abrasive character and quarreled with members of the Jewish community, as well as with the school teacher. The latter also served as the reader in the church and expected everyone to give him a present in the form of a Christmas cake or bread. Abraham Katzenstein said that as a Jew he was not obliged to give a gift and refused. To give an idea of the size of the Jewish communities where the Marx-Katzenstein family lived, in 1861 Frankenau had 40 Jews out of a population of 1065 (3.8%), while Frankenberg had 58 Jews out of a population 2719 (2.1%) [BRA, p. 39].

A Sketch from memory of the synagogue in Frankenau [Brandt, p. 36]

Common Ancestors

As the future in Frankenau did not seem promising, Abraham Katzenstein sold everything and moved the family to Frankenberg. There he bought the large house shown in the picture and opened up a store, again both wholesale and retail, in a building next to house. Among the items sold were goods imported from the "colonies".ᴰⱽᴰ Hermann the couple's last child was the only one born in Frankenberg.

After Abraham Katzenstein passed away in June of 1883 Amalie Marx ran the business until 1894. We have several advertisements related their commerce as well as their act of mariage, announcements of their death in the newspaper.ᴰⱽᴰ

`children:`

The couple had thirteen children of whom three died at a very young age. From a variety of sources, including the research done by Horst Hecker and the information provided by two of the grandchildren and one great-grandchild, we know a great deal about the children and their descendants:

1   **Isaak** 1852.05.20 -- 1852.08.05.

2   **Sarah** (2 1 1 • 1) 1853.07.10 -- 1919.02.14.

> See the Heinebach group

3   **Rosa** *Röschen* 1855.06.16 -- 1916.02.04.

4   **Manus** *Moritz* 1857.08.20 -- 1929.03.03.

5   **Sußman**   1859.08.29 -- 1879.11.19.

6   **Johanna** *Hannchen* 1861.07.01 -- 1939.10.20.

7   **Salomon**   1863.04.23 -- 1864.

8   **Jakob**   1865.04.08 -- 1942.11.27.

9   **Friederike** *Ricksen* 1867.03.13 -- 1934.01.16.

10   **Samuel**   1869.07.06 -- 1934.05.01.

11   **Sally**   1872.03.25 -- 1933.

12   **Franziska** (1 2 1) 1873.07.20 -- 1963.02.23.

> See the Haiger group.

13   **Hermann**   1877.07.19 -- 1877.11.12.

More information on the children appears on the DVD.

Common Ancestors

We are very fortunate in having a photograph ([MM]), most likely taken shortly after the family moved from Frankenau to Frankenberg in the summer of 1874: A comparison[DVD] of the dates of birth and death of the children with the photograph results in the following identification (1, 7, 13 were deceased; 2 and 4 were absent):
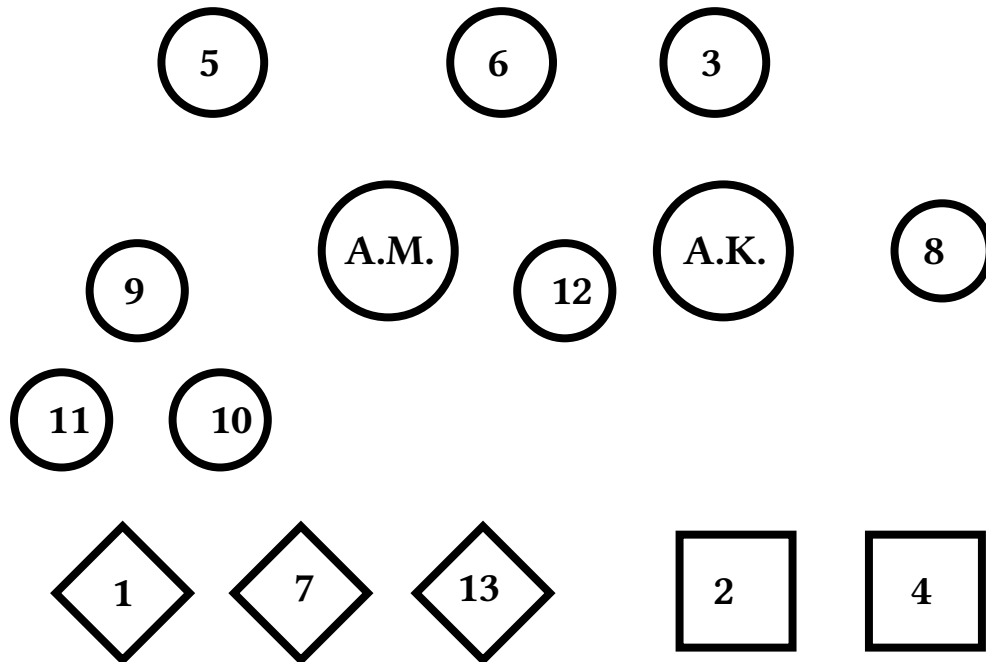
Amalie Marx, her sons Jacob and Issak and family members, ca. 1909

Common Ancestors

1883.06.04: death entry for Abraham Katzenstein

1910.02.27: death entry for Amalie Marx

Common Ancestors

The graves of Amalie Marx and Abraham Katzenstein are located in the Jewish cemetery in Frankenberg. In the appendix to [HH, p. 535 -- 592] seventy-two graves are listed containing seventy-nine people. Some of the tomb stones are the original ones and others have part of the original tombstone mounted in marble. The gravestones for Amalie Marx and Abraham Katzenstein appear to be more recent replacements of the originals. As in other parts of Germany this graveyard was not destroyed by the Nazis.

Graves of Amalie Marx and Abraham Katzenstein

The Ancestors of Amalie Marx and Abraham Katzenstein

Preliminary Discussion

Determining who is who among the ancestors of this couple is no easy task. Thus this prelimary section is devoted to a brief discussion of the problems and points of possible confusion, as well as to a list of the most important sources. Copies of all or part of these sources, as well as a more complete discussion, are contained on the **DVD**.

The history of the ancestors and relatives of Amalie Marx is particularly complicated because it involves marriages (and remarriages) among cousins etc., name changes

and the great repetition of given names. Furthermore there were several cases of marriage between Katzensteins and the extended family of Amalie Marx.

Already in 1976 I had heard how complicated the story was from Julius Stern (the son of Friedricke Katzenstein, child 9 above) and, as I recall, he mentioned some sort of health-related problem that was prevalent. A further aperçu of what was to come to light later on, also dating from 1976, was forthcoming from Tilda Plaut. Tilda Plaut's paternal grandmother was Betti Marx, a sister of Amalie Marx and further she and her sister had both married the grandsons of Sara Marx (another sister) and Heinemann Katzenstein (the brother of Abraham Katzenstein) and their brother had married a granddaughter of Betti Marx!

When I started my own investigations, particularly when I started looking at other relationships between families with the name Marx, Katz-Stiefel, Katzenstein, and Plaut, I came to the conclusion that the inter-relationships was even more complicated (and confusing) than I could have imagined. I have indicated some of these in the text below and in the appendix to this chapter entitled, "The Plauts". The reader will excuse the excess numbr of exclamation marks which appear; my rough notes contained many more!

Fortunately there are two extremely reliable sources to help us illuminate our path through the labyrinth:

[SCH]   Schneider, Alfred. 2006. *Die Jüdischen Familien im ehemaligen Kreise Kirchain / Beiträge zur geschichte und Genealogie der jüdischen Familien im Ostteil des heutigen Landkreises Marburg-Biedenkopf in Hessen.* Amöneberg: Museum Amöneberg, p. 196.

Dr. Schneider was the director of Museum Amöneberg and from correspondence with him as well as from the foreword, I learned that he used archival documents for his research. This work is particularly useful for the earliest known (mid-eighteenth century) history, but it also includes information up to the early twentieth century. Information from this work is cited in the form [SCH, no. 1.1] where 1.1 is Schneider's designation for Gütel Katz / Jette Stiefel. In addition to information concerning the Katz family of Rauschenberg, this work also includes details about members of the Plaut family of Rauschenberg and their relationship to the Marx and Katzenstein families.

Schneider's numbering system involves a modified d'Aboville System in which a period is added to the end of the *digits* of the preceeding generation and to this is added another digit corresponding to a child. Thus, for example, we have the designations 1, 1.3 and 13.8 respectively for Selig Katz, his son Jakob Katz / Jakob Löb Katz-Stiefel, and one of the latter's daughters, Friederike Katz-Stiefel. I have given the numbers 0 and 00 to Selig Katz's father and grandfather respectively.

Common Ancestors

[KLE]   Klein, Hans-Peter. 2009, revised edition 2014. "The Descendants of Suss-mann Marx and Hannchen [Hertz] from Gruessen".

As of May, 2019 this text, as well as genealogies for other families, is available at:

```
inh.lima-city.de/index-gene.htm
```

References to this work use Klein's numbering system wherein Meyer Katz is assigned the number 1, his son Sußman the number 2 and the three sons of the latter 3, 4 and 5. Then the children of son 3 are 8, 9, 10 and 11; the child of son 4 is 12 and those of 5 (Issac Marx) are 13 through 16 from his first marriage and 17 through 23 for his marriage to Gütel Katz/Jette Stiefel. Amalie Marx correponds to number 19. Spouses are discusssed with the main entries so that in connection with no 5 (Issac Marx) we learn that after Issak Marx passed away in 1840 and that Jette Stiefel remarried with no 26 (Herz Marx). Thus a reference to a number is also used for a person discussed in connection with that number.

Because of the intermarriage between people from Rauschenberg and Grüsen (and also with the Katzensteins) these two sources complement each other, e.g. one may give the date of birth and the other the date of death.

In addition there are two local studies of the Jews of Frankenau and Frankenberg respectively:

[BRA]   Brandt, Heinz. 1992, *Die Judengemeinde Frankenau zwischen 1660 und 1940/Aus dem Leben jüdischer Landmenschen*, Frankenberg Hefte: no 1.

Brandt [p. 70] gives precise archival references for certain of his information [as indicated by footnote numbers]. Unfortunately he does not do this for all of the dates of importance to us; see below under "The Parents of Abraham Katzenstein".

Brandt (1912 -- 1996) was a journalist. When I first came across this title in the summer of 1999, I was surprised that someone had written about the Jews in this small town. I now know that there was a reasonably sized, at least for rural northern Hesse, Jewish community there.

[STA]   Stadtler, Karl-Heinz. ["Various Genealogies"].

Stadtler was part of the group involved in the beautiful restoration of the synagogue in Vöhl (about 20 km north of Frankenau):

```
http://synagoge-voehl.de
```

He has done a lot of research concerning the Jews of the region and a map shows the villages and towns where Jews lived; by clicking on a high-lighted town name one finds the index to the Jews who lived there:

> synagoge-voehl.de/synvoealt/Juden_im_Landkreis/↷
> index.htm

Of particular interest to us are the Jews of Frankenau:

> synagoge-voehl.de/synvoealt/Juden_im_Landkreis/↷
> frankenau/index.htm

Stadler used [BRA] as the basis for some of his work, but he also obtained information from other sources.

[RK]   Richard Katzenstein (a son of child 4, Manus / Moritz Katzenstein), 1895, Frankenau -- *, New York? [HH], p. 424, no. 108.6]. He made a family tree which lists the names (but without any dates or futher information) of the children and grandchildren of Amalie Marx and Abraham Katzenstein. In addition the chart gives the names of the siblings of Abraham Katzenstein and the names of the latter's grandfather and great-grandfather.

The few non-name words are written in English, so my best guess is that he escaped from Germany sometime in the 1930s. I would also guess that his information was based on what he had learned from family members. This family tree was given to me by Albert Herz in 1976.
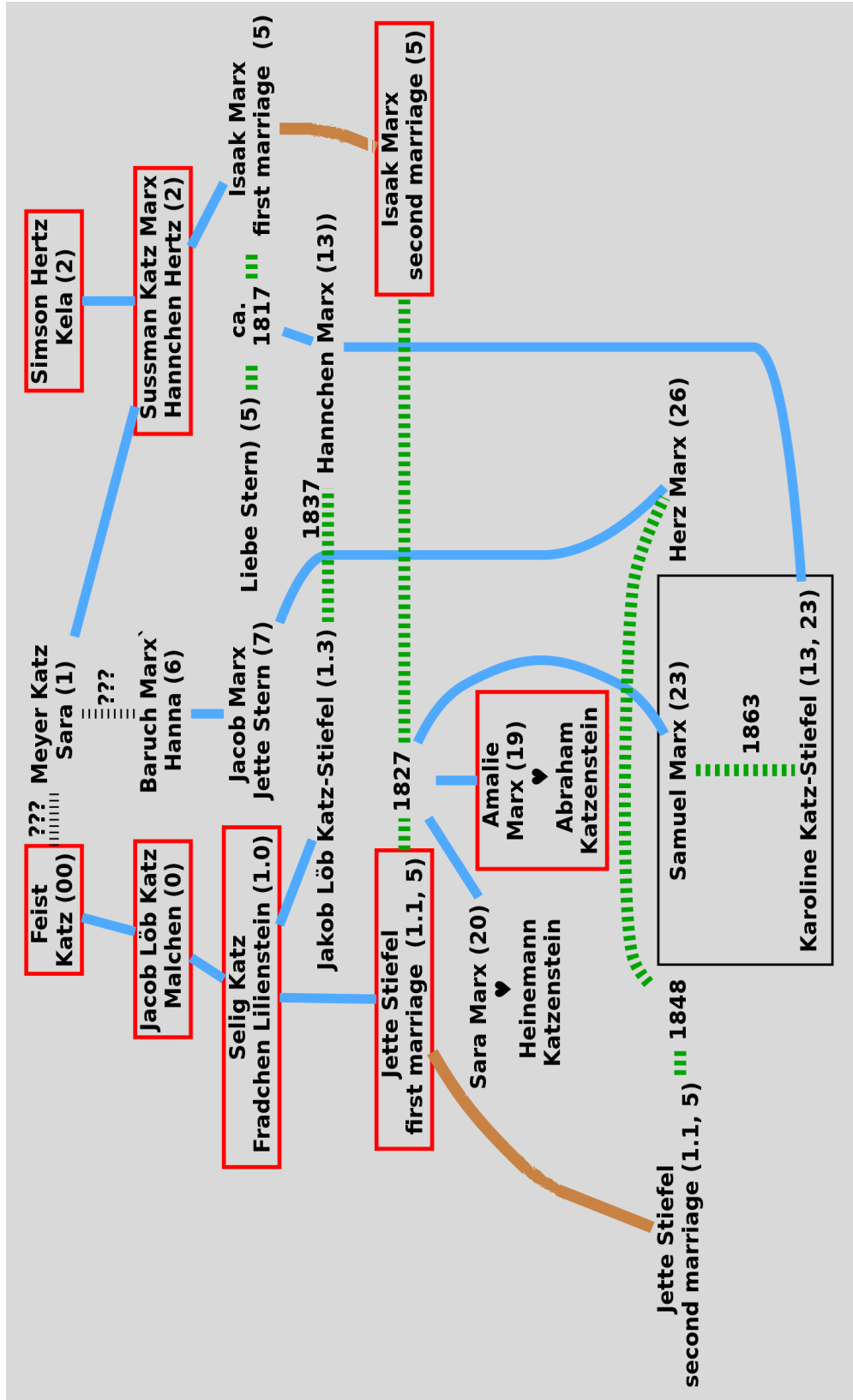
[JS]   Julius Stern (a son of child 9, Friederike / Rickchen Katzenstein), 1894, Gilserberg -- 1978, New York [Aufbau]. Oral communication and notes, 1976.

Julius Stern was able to give me the precise dates of birth and death of most of the children -- he even knew of Solomon (child 7) who had died at about the age of one year -- of Amalie Marx and Abraham Katzenstein, as well as other information. According to him the marriage of the parents of Amalie Marx was a "very complicated story of marriage between cousins" and that Amalie Marx had between twenty and twenty-five siblings and step-siblings. As the lists below indicate Amalie Marx had fifteen siblings and step-siblings, but in Julius Stern's memory the larger number may have included the large number of cousins etc.

[TP]   Tilly Plaut, 1905, Frankenau -- 1984, New York. Oral communication and family tree. Her paternal grandmother was Betti Marx, a sister of Amalie Marx. See below under "The Three Marx Sisters".

The chart on the next illustrates just how complicated the relationships are:

A Partial Illustration of the Complex Relationships Between Families

Simson Hertz Kela (2)

Sussman Katz Marx Hannchen Hertz (2)

Isaak Marx first marriage (5)

Isaak Marx second marriage (5)

ca. 1817

Hannchen Marx (13))

Liebe Stern) (5)

1837

Herz Marx (26)

Meyer Katz Sara (1)

???

Baruch Marx` Hanna (6)

Jacob Marx Jette Stern (7)

Jakob Löb Katz-Stiefel (1.3)

Feist Katz (00)

Jacob Löb Katz Malchen (0)

Selig Katz Fradchen Lilienstein (1.0)

Jette Stiefel first marriage (1.1, 5)

1827

Amalie Marx (19) ❤ Abraham Katzenstein

Samuel Marx (23)

1863

Karoline Katz-Stiefel (13, 23)

Sara Marx (20) ❤ Heinemann Katzenstein

Jette Stiefel second marriage (1.1, 5)

1848

The Ancestors of Amalie Marx

The Parents of Amalie Marx

Because there are so many first and second marriages and other relationships involved in what follows, the discussion of the main line of ancestors is typeset in the normal font size, with text related to other people indented and in a smaller font size. In addition, because the situation is so complicated, I will first treat all the known ancestors of Amalie Marx, before turning to those of Abraham Katzenstein.

As mentioned above there were several changes of names in the families of interest. The maternal grandfather of Amalie Marx was called Selig Katz and on the 1812 and 1814 birth registrations of his children Amalie and Jakob his family name is still Katz. Thus the mother of Amalie Marx would have been known as Gütel Katz. However at the time of her marriage in 1827 to Issak Marx she was referred to as Jette Stiefel and I will use this latter name. The same for her brother, Jakob Katz who became known as Jakob Löb Katz-Stiefel [SCH, 1.3]. Similarly I will refer to the father of Issac Marx as Sussman Marx as this is the name that appears on his death certificate, even though his father was Meyer Katz.

Jette Stiefel *Gütel Katz* (1 2 1 • 1 1 / 2 1 1 • 1 1 1) 1808, Rauschenberg -- 1876.05. 21?, Grüsen [SCH, no. 1.1], [KLE, no. 5, 26].

Unfortunately the birth records for the Jews of Rauschenberg [LAGIS, 365-693, p. 3-4] do not exist for 1803 to 1811 so we do not have a birth certificate for her. The date 1876.05.21 for her death is given in [KLE, no. 6]. I have searched the records for Grüsen, Rauschenberg and Frankenau, but was unable to locate the record.

Issac Marx (1 2 1 • 1 2 / 2 1 1 • 1 1 2) ca. 1786, Grüsen -- 1840.04.17, Grüsen [KLE, no. 5], [LAGIS, 365-351, p. 7].

[LAGIS, 365-351, p. 7] shows the 1784 birth entry for Emanuel Marx, the brother of Issac Marx, and an entry for a person born in 1794, but for some reason Issac Marx does not appear. On the act of his marriage with Jette Stiefel his age is given as forty-one, which would place his birth year as ca. 1786. In the 1811 copy of a document -- see below -- where his father Sussman Marx is officially declared deceased, the age of Issac Marx is said to be eighteen, but we do not know the date of the original act.

On the tombstone of his daughter Amalie Marx ([HH, p. 567]) he is referred to as Issac HaKohen. From a document, that I will discuss after first listing the three marriages involving this couple, we learn that Issac Marx was a cattle dealer, whereas the death entry describes him simply as a tradesman.
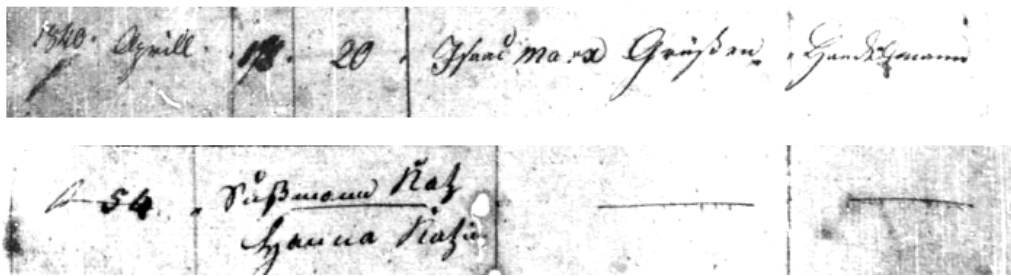
1840.04.17: death entry for Isaak Marx with the names of his parents

`marriage:` 1827.05.12, Grüsen [KLE, no. 5], [LAGIS, 365-351, p. 60].

This was Jette Stiefel's first marriage and and Issac Marx's second. Note that she was nineteen and that he was forty-one at the time of this marriage.
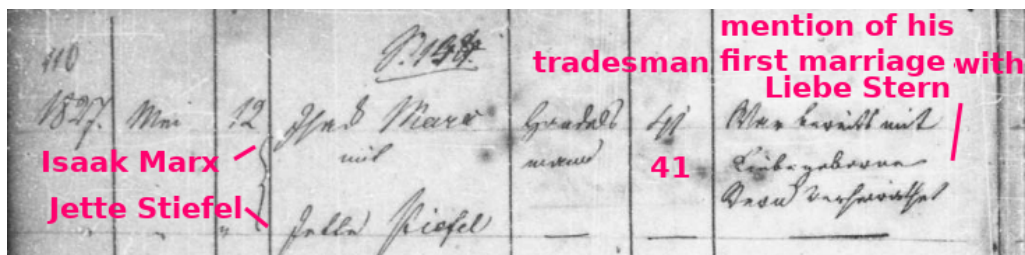
1827.05.12: marriage entry for Jette Stiefel and Isaac Marx

N.B. Jette Stiefel and Issac Marx were each married two times. I have given a number to all of the offspring of these marriages starting with the children they had together, then continuing with the children from Issac Marx's first marriage and then those from Jette Stiefel's second marriage.
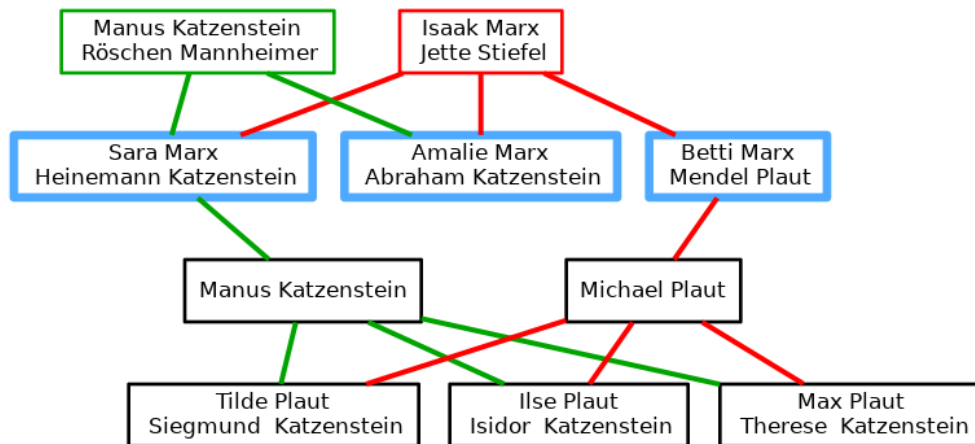
`children of Jette Stiefel and Issac Marx` [KLE, no. 5].

 1. **Jakob Löb Marx** 1828.05.20, Grüsen -- 1858.11.26, * [KLE, no. 17].

 2. **Simson Marx** 1829.12.27, Grüsen -- 1830.03.17, Grüsen [KLE, no. 18].

Common Ancestors

3. **Amalie Marx** *Malchen* 1 2 2 • 1 / 2 1 1 • 1 1 1830.12.16, Grüsen -- 1910.02.27, Frankenberg [KLE, no. 19]; see above.

4. **Sara Marx** 1833.01.01, Grüsen -- * [KLE, no. 20] [TP].
   On 1851.05.20 she married Heineman Katzenstein, the brother of Abraham Katzenstein, and the story continues as their daughter Röschen Katzenstein (1855 - 1877) married (1877) Samuel Katz-Stiefel, the son of Jacob Katz-Stiefel and Hannchen Marx (child 8) below. [SCH, no. p. 177, 13.5].

5. **Johanette Marx** 1835.02.03, Grüsen -- 1846.02.03, Grüsen [KLE, no. 21].

6. **Betti Marx** 1837.03.24, Grüsen -- 1919.02.20 [KLE, no. 22], [SCH, p. 175, 2.7].
   She married Mendel Plaut of Rauschenberg and they had ten children; see the appendix, "The Plauts".

7. **Samuel Marx** 1839.03.28, Grüsen -- * [KLE, no. 23].
   See below under Hannchen Marx and Jette (Karoline) Katz-Stiefel!

The Three Marx Sisters

The sisters Amalie Marx and Sara Marx married the brothers Abraham Katzenstein and Heineman Katzenstein and, as I learned from [TP], the same scenario repeated itself two generations later when Tilde Plaut and her sister Ilse Plaut, the daughters of Michael Plaut, married two grandsons of Sara Marx and Heineman Katzenstein. In fact, while doing research on the Plauts -- for some reason Tilde Plaut did not mention him -- did I learned that Tilde and Ilse had a brother Max, who married a Therese Katzenstein. Upon checking the latter's birth certificate I learned that she was a daughter of Manus Katzenstein (the latter being the son of Heinemann Katzenstein, and not Heinemann's father of the same name), which means that she was the sister of Siegmund Katzenstein and Isidor Katzenstein. Thus there was a triple intermarriage between the children of Manus Katzenstein and Michael Plaut!

The relationships are shown in the diagram, with the details regarding the Plauts being

Common Ancestors

3. **Amalie Marx** *Malchen* 1 2 2 • 1 / 2 1 1 • 1 1 1830.12.16, Grüsen -- 1910.02.27, Frankenberg [KLE, no. 19]; see above.

4. **Sara Marx** 1833.01.01, Grüsen -- * [KLE, no. 20] [TP].
   On 1851.05.20 she married Heineman Katzenstein, the brother of Abraham Katzenstein, and the story continues as their daughter Röschen Katzenstein (1855 - 1877) married (1877) Samuel Katz-Stiefel, the son of Jacob Katz-Stiefel and Hannchen Marx (child 8) below. [SCH, no. p. 177, 13.5].

5. **Johanette Marx** 1835.02.03, Grüsen -- 1846.02.03, Grüsen [KLE, no. 21].

6. **Betti Marx** 1837.03.24, Grüsen -- 1919.02.20 [KLE, no. 22], [SCH, p. 175, 2.7].
   She married Mendel Plaut of Rauschenberg and they had ten children; see the appendix, "The Plauts".

7. **Samuel Marx** 1839.03.28, Grüsen -- * [KLE, no. 23].
   See below under Hannchen Marx and Jette (Karoline) Katz-Stiefel!

The Three Marx Sisters

The sisters Amalie Marx and Sara Marx married the brothers Abraham Katzenstein and Heineman Katzenstein and, as I learned from [TP], the same scenario repeated itself two generations later when Tilde Plaut and her sister Ilse Plaut, the daughters of Michael Plaut, married two grandsons of Sara Marx and Heineman Katzenstein. In fact, while doing research on the Plauts -- for some reason Tilde Plaut did not mention him -- did I learned that Tilde and Ilse had a brother Max, who married a Therese Katzenstein. Upon checking the latter's birth certificate I learned that she was a daughter of Manus Katzenstein (the latter being the son of Heinemann Katzenstein, and not Heinemann's father of the same name), which means that she was the sister of Siegmund Katzenstein and Isidor Katzenstein. Thus there was a triple intermarriage between the children of Manus Katzenstein and Michael Plaut!

The relationships are shown in the diagram, with the details regarding the Plauts being

discussed in the appendix. I started to construct an expanded version of the diagram which showed further links between the Katzenstein and Plaut families and well as connections with Marx and Stiefel / Katz-Stiefel, but the connections are so numerous and complicated that it would have been incomprehensible.

———————

`First marriage of Issac Marx:` with Liebe Stern, ca. 1817 [KLE, no. 5]. The date of their marriage is suggested by the ca. 1818 date of birth of child 8. Liebe Stern passed away on 1826.11.07 and six months later, with four young children, Issac Marx married Jette Stiefel.

`children from the first marriage of Issac Marx:`

8. **Hannchen Marx** ca. 1818, Grüsen -- 1891, Rauschenberg [KLE, no. 13], [SCH, no. 1.3]. Liebe Stern

———————

Hannchen Marx

Hannchen Marx was eight years old when her father married Jette Stiefel. On 1837.11.17, when she was nineteen, she married Jakob Löb Katz-Stiefel (1814 - 1890) from Rauschenberg [SCH, no. 1.3]. This Jakob Löb Katz-Stiefel was the *brother* of Jette Stiefel, the second wife of Hannchen Marx's father Issak Marx. In other words, Hannchen Marx married the brother of her step-mother!

But the story becomes even more involved. Hannchen Marx and Jakob Löb Katz-Stiefel had nine children, the second of whom was Karoline Katz-Stiefel (1841.12.17, Rauschenberg -- *) [KLE, no. 13] [SCH, no. 13.2]. On 1863.08.25 Karoline married her step-uncle Samuel Marx (1839.03.28, Grüsen -- *) who is listed above (child no. 7) as the child of the marriage of Karoline's grandfather Issak Marx and Samuel's mother Jette Stiefel!

———————

9. **Moses Marx** 1820.10.10, Grüsen -- 1828.01.07, Grüsen [KLE, no. 14].

10. **Meier Marx** 1823.01.21, Grüsen -- * [KLE, no. 15].

11. **Ruben Marx** 1825.05.24 Grüsen -- * [KLE, no. 16].

`second marriage of Jette Stiefel:` with Herz Marx, 1845.09.10 [LAGIS, 365-351, p. 61], [KLE, no. 26].

Issak Marx died on 1840.04.17, when Samuel Marx (child no. 7) was just one-year old. Approximately six years later -- probably ca. 1846, since child 12 was born on 1848.01.10 -- Jette Stiefel remarried, this time to Herz Marx (1815.03.12, Grüsen -- 1859.01.11). Whereas in her first marriage Jette Stiefel married someone who was twenty-two years older than herself, in her second marriage she married someone seven years younger.

Below, after the list of children from this marriage, I will examine a document that discusses Jette Stiefel's situation after the death of Issac Marx.
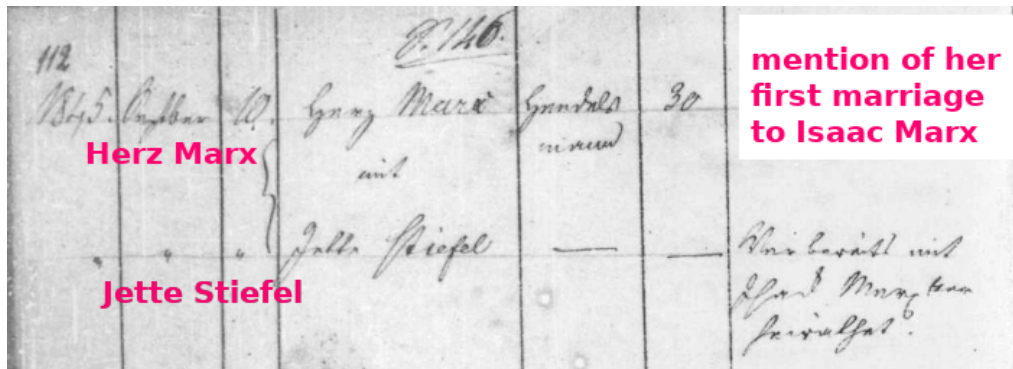
1845.09.10: marriage entry for Jette Stiefel and Herz Marx

Herz Marx

Who was this second husband of Jette Stiefel? His father was Jacob Marx (ca. 1779, Grüsen -- 1835.05.15, Grüsen and his paternal grandfather was Baruch Marx [KLE, no. 76]. Issak Marx ([KLE, no. 5]), on the other hand, was a son of Sussmann Marx who in turn was the son of Meyer Katz [KLE, no. 2, 1]. There is no indication that Baruch Marx was also a son of Meyer Katz. In fact [KLE] states that there was no connection, although I do not know how one can be sure. In any case I have indicated the possible relationship by question marks on the chart. If Baruch Marx were indeed a brother of Sussmann Marx then Herz Marx would have been a nephew of Jette Stiefel's first husband Issak Marx. As we have already seen in connection with child 8 this would not have been out of place in the history of these families.

And while we are discussing family names, notice that the first person in Klein's list is named Katz and not Marx. Was he related to the Katzs of Rauschenberg? If so this would add another layer of relationship between these families.

```
children from the second marriage of Jette Stiefel:
```

12. **Johanna Marx** 1848.01.10 Grüsen -- * [KLE, no. 71].

13. **Rickchen Marx** 1849.05.10, Grüsen -- * [KLE, no. 72].

14. **Frommet Marx** 1850.12.17, Grüsen -- * [KLE, no. 73].

15. **Jakob Marx** 1852.10.15, Grüsen -- * [KLE, no. 74].

16. **Fradchen Marx** 1854.10.19, Grüsen -- *[KLE, no. 75].

Jette Stiefel's Life After the Death of Issac Marx

Brandt's book is about the Jews of Frankenau, but in his discussion ([BRA, p. 33]) of the difficulties that Meyer Blum of Frankenau encountered in obtaining the right to add spices to the items he sold in what we would call a corner store (*Tante-Emma-Läden*) he provides three similar examples. One of these was a request by Jette Stiefel (identified as Jette Stiefel Marx) to open a fabric and drapery store (*Ellen- und Schnittwaren*) in

Grüsen after the death of Issac Marx in 1840. She writes that, from both a physical and moral viewpoint, being a cattle dealer was not a suitable occupation for a woman and especially a mother with nine, mainly underage children. The administration refused the request on the grounds that Grüsen, with twenty-eight houses and two hundred and ninety-seven inhabitants, had no need for such a store.

Since the request mentions nine children and Issac Marx and Jette Stiefel had seven children together, the two other children were probably Meier Marx (born in 1823) and Ruben Marx (born in 1825) from Issac Marx's first marriage.

The question of interest is how did Jette Stiefel manage after the request was refused. It was not until ca. 1846 that she married Herz Marx. Since he was born in 1815 he would have been thirty-one and therefore they could have married years before. Perhaps support was forthcoming from the other Marxs in Grüsen. We know that Hannchen Marx (child 8) married Jakob Löb Katz-Stiefel, Jette Stiefel's brother, in 1837, so there was perhaps help from from that quarter.
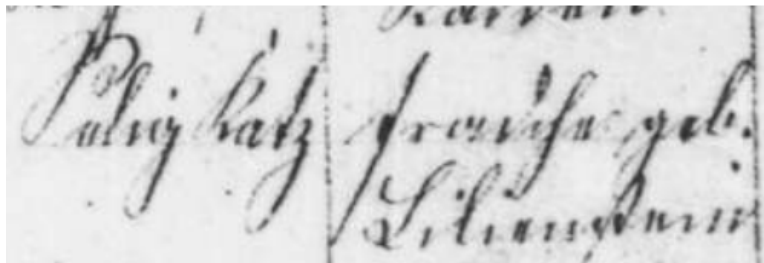

The Parents of Jette Stiefel

Even though we do not have a birth notice for Jette Stiefel, we find the names of her parents on the birth notice of her brother Jakob Katz. The same names appear on the birth notice of her sister Amelia Katz, born 1812.05.07 ([LAGIS, 365-693, p. 3]). From Jakob's date of birth we know that the mother was still alive in 1814. There are no Jewish marriage records for Rauschenberg before 1827 and no civil records for Rauschenberg before 1874 so that marriage records for the parents are not available.

1814.06.05 birth Jakob Katz
name of parents:
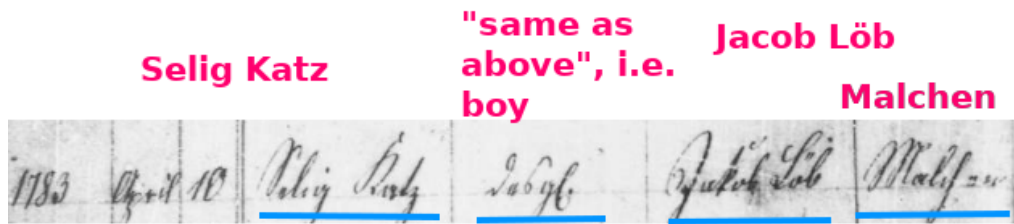**Selig Katz   Fradchen Lilienstein**

1814.06.05: the names of the parents of Jakob Katz

Fradchen Lilienstein (121•111 / 211•111•1) * -- a. 1814, Rauschenberg? [SCH, no. 1].
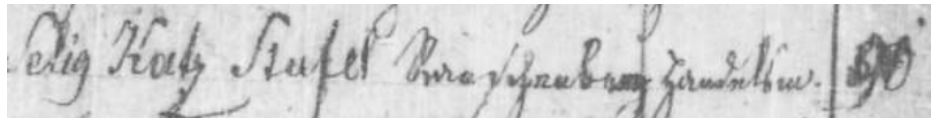
Selig Katz *Selig Katz Stiefel* (121•112 / 211•111•2) 1783.04.10, Rauschenberg -- 1871.02.02, Rauschenberg [SCH, no. 1], [LAGIS, 365-693, p. 3, 7].

On his birth notice the family name is Katz, but on the death notice it is Katz
Stiefel.

1783.04.10: birth entry for Selig Katz with the names of his parents

1871.02.02: death entry Selig Katz Stiefel, part

```
children:
```

1. **Jette Stiefel** (1 2 1 • 1 1 / 2 1 1 • 1 1 1) 1808, Rauschenberg -- 1876.05.21?, grüsen; see above.

2. **Amalie Katz** 1812.05.07, Rauschenberg -- 1843.01.04, Rauschenberg [SCH, no.
   1.2].

3. **Jakob Löb Katz-Stiefel** 1814.06.05, Rauschenberg -- 1880.06.02 [SCH, no. 1.3].
   See the discussion above under child 8.

Mitochondrial DNA

Note that Fradchen Lilienstein (Bilgenstein) has 2 1 1 • 1 1 1 • 1 as her identification
number, which makes her a four times great-grandmother of Roger. Of greater interest
is that since the number 2 is followed by six ones, Roger (2) is a strictly matrilineal descendant and thus has inherited Fradchen Lilienstein's Mitochondrial DNA.[DVD] I hope
(2019.05.22) to have this Mitochondrial DNA recorded so as to provide a positive link
to this ancestor. Eliane does not have this Mitochondrial DNA, because with respect
to Eliane the identification number for Fradchen Lilienstein is 1 2 1 • 1 1 1, with her
father Albert Herz (12) breaking up the Mitochondrial link. She does have a Mitochondrial link to Hindel Gerstel (1 1 1 • 1 1 1 • 1) [see: *An Alsatian Jewish Story*, p.
39] who lived in Alsace in the eighteenth century. Thus these two matriarchal ancestors were contemporaries.

The Grandparents of Jette Stiefel
The Parents of Selig Katz

The names of the parents are given on his birth entry; see above.

Malchen (1 2 1 • 1 1 2 • 1 / 2 1 1 • 1 1 1 • 2 1) * [SCH, no. 0].

Jaköb Löb Katz (1 2 1 • 1 1 2 • 2 / 2 1 1 • 1 1 1 • 2 2) * -- b. 1830 [SCH, no. 0].

> Schneider states that his name appears in a right of residence document (*Schutz-brief*) dated 1776.11.10.

children:

1. **Selig Katz** (1 2 1 • 1 1 2 / 2 1 1 • 1 1 1 • 2) 1783.04.10, Rauschenberg -- 1871.02.02, Rauschenberg; see above.

2. **Mendel Katz** * -- 1788.03.08 [SCH, no. 0].

A Two Times Great-Grandfather of Amalie Marx
The Father of Jaköb Löb Katz

This person was a five times great-grandfather of Eliane Herz and a six times great-grandfather of Roger Fischler.

Feist Katz (1 2 1 • 1 1 2 • 2 2 / 2 1 1 • 1 1 1 • 2 2 2) ca. 1700 -- a. 1760 [SCH, no. 00].

> Schneider perhaps obtained this name from the right of residence document, mentioned above, for his son Feist Katz. He notes that there was an Issak Katz, alive in 1742 and still alive in 1790. There is no indication of any relationship between the two Katzs

child:

1. Jaköb Löb Katz (1 2 1 • 1 1 2 • 2 / 2 1 1 • 1 1 1 • 2 2); see above.

The Ancestors of Issac Marx

In 2009 Hans-Peter Klein kindly sent me copies of all the documents that he found while doing research for [KLE]. Among these was a series of death certificates dated May 16, 1811, for the six ancestors of Issac Marx given below. One of these, for Sussman Marx, is only an abstract and so even though Issac Marx signed the original we unfortunately do not have an example of his signature. This death certificate is the only one which has a date of death, the others either give a year, or simply affirm that the person is deceased. Perhaps the creation of legal statements to the effect that a person was deceased was part of the desire on the part of the authorities to create some sort of census for the Jews of Grüsen. I was unable to locate these [LAGIS] so we are fortunate to have these copies. I have scanned the relevant parts.

The Parents of Issac Marx

Hannchen Hertz (1 2 1 • 1 2 1 / 2 1 1 • 1 1 2 • 1) * -- 1809, Grüsen [KLE, no. 2].

Hanna Marx wife of

Sussman Marx

1809 is indeed

deceased

1809: death certification for Hannchen Hertz, dated 1811.05.16

Sussman Marx (1 2 1 • 1 2 2 / 2 1 1 • 1 1 2 • 2) ca. 1743, Grüsen 1810.07.02, Grüsen [KLE, no. 2].

Isaac Marx, age 18

father, the tradesman Sussman Marx (Grüsen) 67

2nd of July 1810

passed away

1810.07.02: death certification for Sussman Marx, dated 1811.05.16

children:

1. **Meier Marx** ca. 1784, Grüsen -- 1849.04.21, Grüsen [KLE, no. 3].
   He married Edel Meier and they had four children.

2. **Emanuel Marx** ca. 1784, Grüsen -- * [KLE, no. 4].

3. **Issac Marx** 1 2 1 • 1 2 / 2 1 1 • 1 1 2 ca. 1786, Grüsen -- 1840.04.17, Grüsen; see above.

The Parents of Hannchen Hertz

Kela (1 2 1 • 1 2 1 • 1 / 2 1 1 • 1 1 2 • 1 1) * -- b. 1811.05.16, Grüsen [KLE, no. 2].

Kela Hertz wife of

Simson Hertz and grandmother of

Emanuel Marx on his mother's side is indeed deceased

death certification for Kela * -- b. 1811.05.16, dated 1811.05.16

Simson Hertz (121•121•2•fsl   211•112•12) * -- b. 1811.05.16, Grüsen [KLE, no. 2].

Simson Hertz grandfather

[on his] mother's side [of] Emanuel Marx

is indeed deceased

death certification for Simson Hertz, dated 1811.05.16

The Parents of Sussman Marx.

Sara (121•122•1 / 211•112•21) * -- b. 1811.05.16, Grüsen [KLE, no. 1].

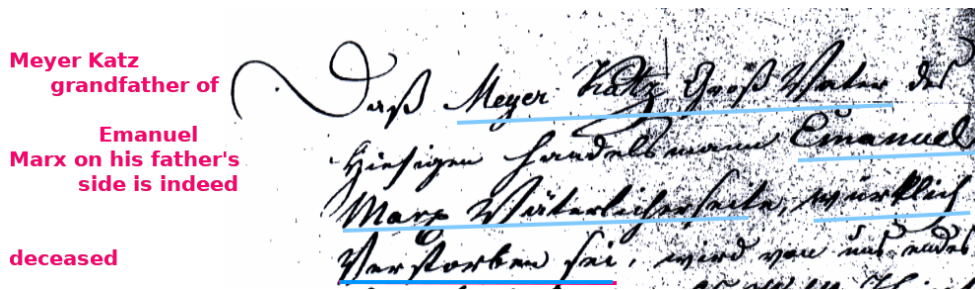

Sara Katz grandmother

[of] Emanuel

Marx on his father's side

is indeed deceased

death certification for Sarah *, dated 1811.05.16

Meyer Katz (121•122•2 / 211•112•22) * -- b. 1811.05.16, Grüsen [KLE, no. 1].

Common Ancestors

Meyer Katz grandfather of Emanuel Marx on his father's side is indeed deceased

death certification for Meyer Katz, dated 1811.05.16

The Parents of Abraham Katzenstein

Resede Mannheimer (1 2 2 • 2 1 / 2 1 1 • 1 2 1) ca. 1797, Ungedanken? -- 1853.[10.18?], Frankenau [D; see the discussion].

Manus Katzenstein (1 2 2 • 2 2 / 2 1 1 • 1 2 2) ca. 1785, Erdmannrode -- 1856.06.07, Frankenau [D; see the discussion].

> On the tombstone of his son Abraham Katzenstein ([HH, p. 544]) he is referred to as Menachem HaKohen.
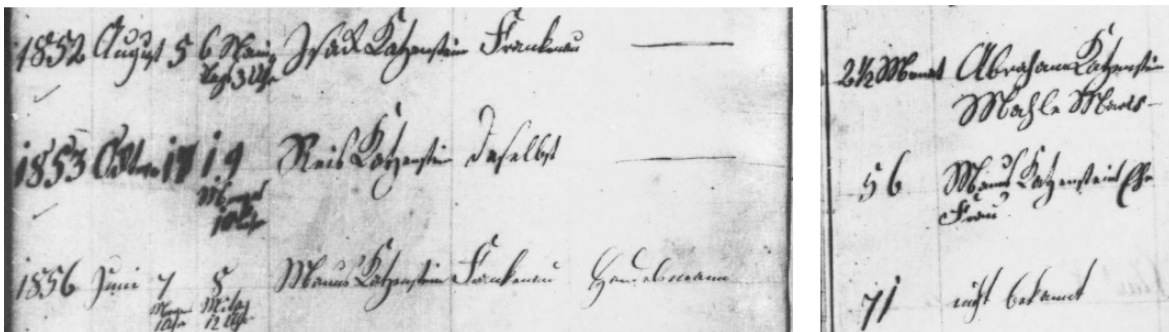
death entries for Issac Katzenstein, Resede Mannheimer, Manus Katzenstein

> The first death notice, dated 1852.08.05, is that of Issac Katzenstein, child 1 (born 1852.05.20) of Amalie Marx and Abraham Katzenstein. The second is that of Resede Mannheimer, here referred to as Reis, and identified as the wife of Manus Katzenstein. It is dated 1853.[10.18?] and her age at death is given as fifty-six, making her year of birth is ca. 1797. The third is that of Manus Katzenstein. It is dated 1856.06.07; his age is given seventy-one, making his year of birth is ca. 1785. There was thus a fifteen year age difference between the wife and husband. Manus Katzenstein is listed as a tradesman (*Handelsmann*).

>> These death certificates were taken from the Jewish record books of Frankenau, so that even as late as 1856 the Jews in Hessen-Kassel were treated differently.

Common Ancestors

Discussion

Resede Mannheimer:

According to [JS] she was born in Ungedanken bei Fritzlar in 1797, so the date agrees with the death certificate. [RK] only gives her name. [BRA, p. 24] has 1777 which is probably a typographic error. He also gives her place of birth as Ungedanken.

> Ungedanken, which is now part of the Fritzlar region is about 25 km east of Frankenau. According to the town's web site Jews settled in Ungedanken ca. 1600, as a result of the Khmelnytsky Cossack uprising in Poland in which tens of thousands of Jews were massacred. However, this uprising took place in the period 1648 to 1657. There were two Jews with the surname Pollack in Frankenberg in the late seventeen hundreds [HH, pp. 446-449], [BRA, p. 15]. If Resede Mannheimer is descended from Polish Jews there might a mixture of western and eastern DNA in the descendants. ᴰⱽᴰ

Manus Katzenstein

According to [RK] he was born in Erdmannrode in 1785. On the copy of the genealogy on which I recorded Julius Stern's comments, the date of 1785 had been obtained from [RK]. The former added "bei Hersfeld" to the Erdmannrode on the sheet, but for the date I have "1796?", which must indicate that Julius Stern was not sure of the date; perhaps he was influenced by the 1797 date he had given for Resede Mannheimer. According to [BRA, p. 24] Manus Katzenstein was born in Ungedanken in 1788. My tendancy would be to give more credit to [RK] and [JS], especially since Richard Katzenstein had the correct date.

> Erdmannrode is about 65 km south-east of Ungedanken. ᴰⱽᴰ

Below, in connection with the father of Manus Katzenstein, I will discuss archival evidence, which is very likely to be related to the family.

Marriage

According to [BRA, p. 24] the couple were married in 1820. Their daughter Sarah is also said to have been born in 1820. [LAGIS] does not show any marriage acts prior to 1829, so I could not verify the date. For birth records the earliest date is 1824, so the acts for Sarah and Abraham are not verifiable on-line. In the discussion below concerning the money that Manus had to pay in 1820, Brandt [p. 29] writes that part of this money was for the right to bring his wife to Frankenau and he suggests that a marriage in Frankenau would have resulted in fewer problems. This could mean that the couple married where Resede Mannheimer lived, and possibly that Manus had already moved to Frankenau.

Children:

1. **Sarah Katzenstein** ca. 1820, Frankenau -- 1866.12.01, Altenlotheim [STA]
   [BRA, 24] The date 1820 is given by Brandt ([BRA, 24]), but as indicated above I could not verify this.

On 1841.08.26 she married Mannes Schiff in Altenlotheim. They had several children of whom two left for the U.S. in 1873.

2. **Abraham Katzenstein** 1 2 2 • 2 / 2 1 1 • 1 2 1822.07.22, Frankenau -- 1883.06. 04, Frankenberg; see above.

3. **Heinemann Katzenstein** 1824.06.17, Frankenau -- 1891.[03].31 [B, D].
   On 1854.05.30 he married Sarah Marx, the sister of Amalie Marx; see above under "The Marx Sisters".

4. **Hanne Katzenstein** 1827.01.27, Frankenau -- * [BRA,p.th 24].

5. **Wolf Katzenstein** 1829.06.11, Frankenau -- * [BRA,p.th 24].

6. **Meyer Katzenstein** 1834.07.12, Frankenau -- 1903.08.23, Frankenau [STA].
   He owned a leather shop in Frankenau.

Thanks to [BRA] we have a glimpse into the life of Manus Katzenstein. A summary is given by [STA].

We do not know exactly when Manus moved to Frankenau, but his name does not appear on an 1811 list of Jews [BRA, p. 25]. This was the period (extending from 1807 to 1813) when Jerome Bonaparte, the brother of Napolean, was the ruler of the Kingdom of Westphalia, which, as far as our ancestors was concernced, replaced the Principality of Kurhessen (also known as Electorate of Hesse, Hesse-Kassel, Kurfürstentum Hessen). In theory the Jews now enjoyed equal rights, but in practice this was not always the case.

After the dissolution of the kingom in 1813 things reverted to the pre-1807 situation and once more Jews had to apply for permission to reside in towns. Thus in 1820 he and his wife had to pay a residency fee in Frankenau [BRA, p. 29]. Manus thought that this gave him permanent residency, but he was told by the officials in 1836 that he only had the status of an "owner".

According to [BRA, p. 29] in 1836 Manus owned nine acres *Acker* (an imperial acre is about .4 ha, it varied in different parts of Germany). On p. 24 the figure given is one and a half acres in 1838.

We have a copy of a letter dating from 1827, unfortunately written by a scribe and thus not in Manus' handwriting, in which he says that, given his situation, he had been made to contribute too much towards the special church tax imposed on Jews. He compares his situation to that of two Jews in other towns, who he says are rich and should be paying relatively more (interestingly one of these is Emanuel Marx ([KLE, no. 4]) who was the brother of Issak Marx, the future father-in-law of Manus' son Abraham). Manus says that Frankenau is a poor town, that business is poor, profits are low and that he has to sell things on credit. Further he suffers from poor health and his wife has crooked limbs so that she can not even go out. Despite an attestation from the regional doctor all this was to no avail.

Common Ancestors

In 1833 Manus Katzenstein was accused of using false weights, but, since apparently this was not an uncommon charge by competitors, we do not know whether this was indeed the case. The case came up again in 1843 ([BRA, p. 32]) and Manus explained that he always added a little of the merchandise after the scales balanced. In addition one of his sons -- not named -- had been twice sentenced for peddling. Manus agreed to pay a fine, but pleaded that his grocery not be closed due to his poor health and the need to support his family. He obtained the support of eighty-four fellow citizens as well as that of the Protestant minister, the cantor, the director of markets and the forestry officer and also an attestation from the regional doctor in Frankenberg to the effect that he was indeed weak and unable to do any work aside from running a store. The police wanted to make an example and responded th so that a sick wifeand poverty were no excuse. If I understand Brandt correctly there is no doubt that the store was closed. He further notes that there were many anonymous denunciations at the time and that while in theory Jews were to be treated equally, in practice that was not the case.

This is last time that Brandt discusses Manus Katzenstein, so we do not have any further details regarding the rest of his life. His sons, Abraham Katzenstein and Heinemann Katzenstein were still in Frankenau at the time of Manus's death and Abraham at least was well off so Resde and Manus probably received help from them.

The Probable Parents of Manus Katzenstein

According to [RK] the father of Manus Katzenstein was **Abraham ben Menachem**, so that it was the Jewish name of the father that appears to have been passed down through the generations.

In June of 2019, I had an exchange of e-mails with Barbara Greve of Gilserberg (by coincidence the home town of Julius Stern [JS]). The following is based exclusively on the content of her two letters. I have, for the purpose of this formal text, simply combined, rearranged and partially rewritten what she told me. Note that the father's name in the following is also Abraham and that the 1786 year of birth of child 4 is essentially the same as the ca. 1785 from [RK] and the death document from Frankenau. Also note the names of the children of the brothers, which reappear as the names of the children -- listed above -- of the *Manus Katzenstein* of interest to us (the italicized name is used for "our" Manus Katzenstein to distinguish him from child 4 below).

The following is based on my research in Erdmannrode, Niederurff, Schwarzenborn, and Treysa, and also in Frankenau:

The couple Abraham Katzenstein, from Erdmannrode, and Sara Ephraim had four sons that we know of:

1. Jakob Katz / Katzenstein born in 1768. In 1813 he married a girl from Schwar-

zenborn and settled there.

2. Susmann Katz, born in 1769. He was a witness at the marriage of his brother Jakob. He settled in the village of Niederurff, where he married before 1809. Susmann had two children named Abraham after his father and David after the father of his wife.

3. Leib Katzenstein, born in 1777. He was a witness at the marriage of his brother Jakob. He settled in the village of Treysa, where he married in 1813.

4. Manus Katzenstein, born in 1786. In a document from 1816 he is named as housemate of his brother Leib in Treysa.

Most convincing in making the connection between child 4 and *Manus Katzenstein* are the names of the children of brothers 2 and 3 and those of *Manus Katzenstein*. We have the names Abraham, Hanne / Hanchen, Sara and Wolf.

In all my investigations over the years, I have not yet found the missing link, which would definitely prove the connection. The sources for Erdmannrode and Ungedanken are poor. The place of birth of *Manus Katzenstein* is nowhere specified in the files I have examined in Frankenau. It will probably always remain a 99 percent guess!

All these towns seem to be far away from each other, but the communication between Jewish communities had been well established by the traders and cattle dealers.

———————

Combining the information in [RK] and the above information from Barbara Greve, and writing **?** to indicate some degree of uncertainty we have:

Sara Ephraim ? (1 2 2 • 2 2 1 / 2 1 1 • 1 2 2 • 1) *.

Abraham ben Menachem / Abraham Katzenstein ? (1 2 2 • 2 2 2 / 2 1 1 • 1 2 2 • 2) *.

The Probable Grandfather of Manus Katzenstein

From [RK] we have:

Menachem ? (1 2 2 • 2 2 2 • 2 / 2 1 1 • 1 2 2 • 2 2) * [RK].

The Plauts

We saw under the note "The Marx Sisters" in the discussion of the ancestors of Amalie Marx that there were marriages between Katzensteins and Plauts, in particular those mentioned in [TP]. There are others that I noticed in [SCH] and [KLE], as well as marriages between Plauts and Marxs, Katz and Stiefels. I also remarked that many of these people ended up in New York. This in itself was not surprising because New York was the main port of entry to the United States for Jews fleeing the Nazis; I wondered if my parents knew any of these people. There were about 2,000,000 Jews in the New York area when I was growing up, but since the people discussed here came from Nordhessen they may have known my mother's relatives.

I thought that it would of interest to explore these relationships further, as an illustration of how the *Landjuden* families intermarried. It turns out that there is an entire work devoted to various Plaut families:

[EP]   Plaut, Elizabeth S. Plaut. 2007. *The Plaut Family/Tracing the Legacy*. Bergenfield, New jersey: Avotaynu.

   According to page 2, the author found 11,000 Plauts! The book itself is divided into towns, with the Rauschenberg Plauts listed on pages 137 to 164. The numbering starts anew for each town and it follows the d'Aboville system, with a period between each number, e.g. Tilly Plaut has the identification number 1.1.1.2.7.5.3, with the 3 at the end indicating that she was the third child of her father Michael Plaut, number 1.1.1.2.7.5. In turn the 5 at the end of his number indicates that Michael Plaut was the fifth child of 1.1.1.2.7, who is listed *nine* pages earlier, after *all* the descendants of the previous four children are listed. An index provides some relief from this cumbersome situation. The system in [SCH] is easier to follow because there is only one period before the last digit, and more importantly Schneider first lists all the children right after the parents and then later om discusses the individual children.

The following list starts with the Plauts listed under Rauschenberg, the only ones that I consulted in [EP], and only includes Plauts who are married to a Marx, Katz or Stiefel. If a person is related to the extended family of Amalie Marx this is indicated, otherwise I do not know. The number of generations that a person is removed from Michael Simon Plaut, the first person cited, can be obtained by subtracting 3 from the number of digits in the [EP] reference number.

The first number is the identification number in [EP] and is separated from the number in [SCH, p. 173 ff.] by a ◆, with a dash indicating that the person is not listed. References to [KLE], [HH] and [BRA] are mentioned in the discussion. The designation (child 4) refers to the numbering of the siblings of Amelia Marx in the main text. Only the years and places of birth and death are given.

The following chart indicates the relationships:

Common Ancestors
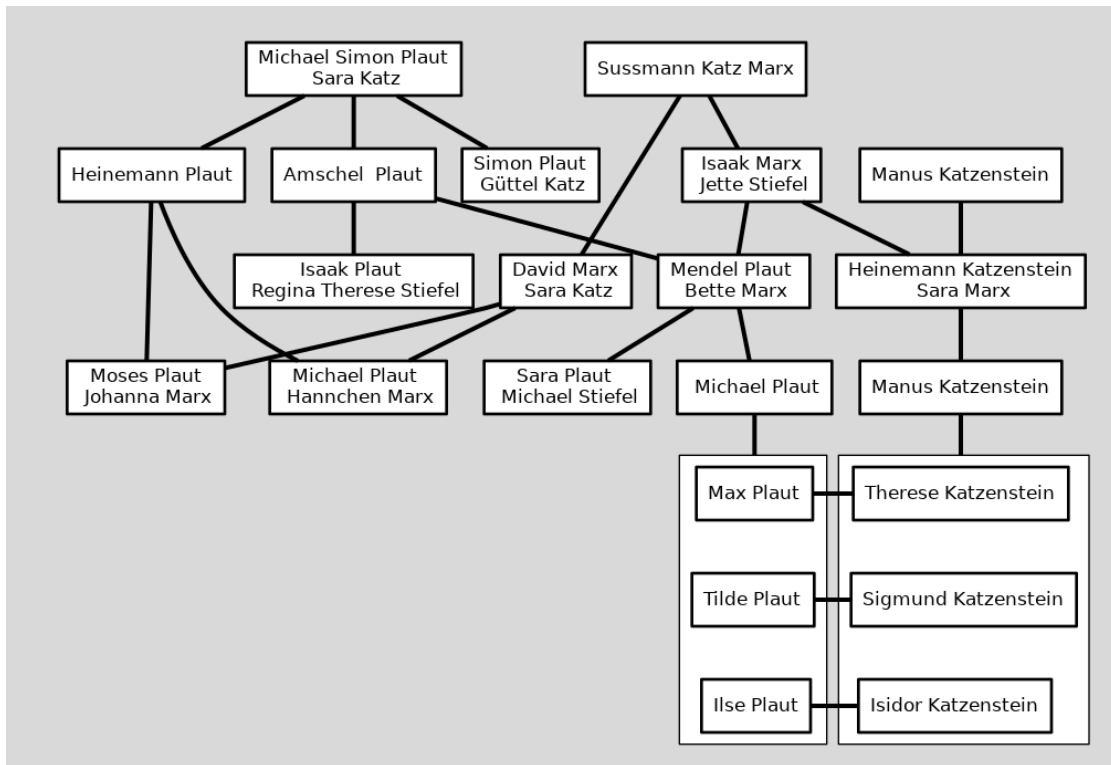
Michael Simon Plaut 1753,* -- *, Rauschenberg (1.1.1 ◆ "0"). He married **Sara Katz**.

Michael Simon Plaut had three children of interest to us:

Simon Plaut 1780, Rauschenberg -- 1849, Rauschenberg (1.1.1.1 ◆ 1). He married **Güttel Katz**.

> None of his dependents is of direct interest to us.

Amschel Plaut 1791, Rauschenberg -- 1892, Rauschenberg (1.1.1.2 ◆ 2); see below.

Heinemann Plaut 1800, Rauschenberg -- 1874, Frankenau (1.1.1.5 ◆ -); see below.

The Descendants of Amschel Plaut (1.1.1.2 ◆ 2)

Isaak Plaut 1885, Rauschenberg -- 1952, New York (1.1.1.2.1.1.4 ◆ 211.5). He married **Regina Therese Stiefel** 1887, Rauschenberg -- 1968, New York.

The parents of **Regina Therese Stiefel** were **Röschen Katzenstein** and **Samuel Katz-Stiefel**. The parents of Röschen Katzenstein were **Heineman Katzenstein**, the brother of Abraham Katzenstein, and **Sara Marx** who was the sister of Amalie Marx. Samuel Katz-Stiefel was the son of **Jacob Katz-Stiefel** and **Hannchen Marx**. As discussed in the above sub-section "Hannchen Marx", she was

child 8 from the first marriage of Isaak Marx and thus the half-sister of Sara Marx, and Jacob Katz-Stiefelwas the brother of Jettes Stiefel!

─────────

Mendel Plaut 1833, Rauschenberg -- 1918, Rauschenberg (1.1.1.2.7 ◆ 2.7). He married **Bette Marx** (child 6) who was the daughter of **Jette Stiefel** and **Isaak Marx** and thus another sister of Amalie Marx.

Michael Plaut had two children of interest to us:

Sara Plaut 1859, Rauschenberg -- 1931, Rauschenberg (1.1.1.2.7.1 ◆ 27.1). She married **Michael Stiefel** 1852, Rauschenberg -- 1837, Rauschenberg.

Michael Plaut 1872, Rauschenberg -- 1951, New York (1.1.1.2.7.5 ◆ 27.8).

Michael Plaut had three children of interest to us; see under "The Marx Sisters" for a digram and other details.

Max Plaut 1901, Rauschenberg -- 1969, * (1.1.1.2.7.5.2 ◆ 278.2). He married **Therese Katzenstein** who was a granddaughter of **Sara Marx** (child 4) and **Heinemann Katzenstein**.

Tilde (*Tilly*) **Plaut** 1905, Rauschenberg -- 1984, Israel (1.1.1.2.7.5.3 ◆ -). She married **Sigmund Katzenstein** who was a brother of **Therese Katzenstein** [TP].

Ilse Plaut 1908, Rauschenberg -- 1992, New York (1.1.1.2.7.5.4 ◆ 278.4) [TP]. She married **Isidor Katzenstein**, who was the brother of **Sigmund Katzenstein** and **Therese Katzenstein**.

Thus we have a *triple intermarriage* between the children of Manus Katzenstein (the son of Heinemann Katzenstein, brother of Abraham Katzenstein) and the children of Michael Plaut.

─────────

The Descendants of Heinemann Plaut (1.1.1.5 ◆ -)

Two sons of **Heinemann Plaut** married daughters of **David Marx** and **Sara Katz**:

Michael Plaut 1830, Frankenau -- 1892, Frankenau (1.1.1.5.1 ◆ -).
He married **Hannchen Marx** (ca. 1843, *Gemüsen* -- 1907, Frankenau.

Moses Plaut 1833, Frankenau -- 1911, Frankenau (1.1.1.5.1.2 ◆ -).
In 1861 he married **Johanna Marx** (1841, * -- 1914, *).

Now turning to [KLE, no. 10] we find a **David Marx** (1815, *Grüsen* -- *) who in 1841 married a **Sara Katz**. This David Marx in turn was the son of **Meier Marx**, the brother of **Isaac Marx** (the father of **Amalie Marx**). For daughter number 40 we read:

> **Johanna / Hannchen Marx**, born 29.04.1843, she was married on 20.11.1861 to **Moses Plaut**, born 29.06.1833 in Frankenau, son of Heinemann Plaut and his wife Jette. Johanna and Moses Plaut

> lived in Frankenberg. … Moses Plaut died on 04.03.1911 in Franke-
> nau. Johanna Plaut died on 04.12.1914 in Frankenau.

The dates for **Moses Plaut** in [KLE] and [PL] agree, as do the dates for the death of **Johanna / Hannchen Marx**. On the other hand the 1843 birth date in [KLE] corresponds to that of Hannchen Marx, the wife of Michael Plaut. Given the information in [PL], I suspect that there is a conflation of the data for the two daughters, Johanna and Hannchen. **Johanna Marx** is not listed in [KLE]. The place of birth of Hannchen Marx is given as *Gemüsen* [PL]. Probably the town of *Gemünden* was meant as the town of *Gemünden* lies 4 km south of *Grüsen.* In fact *Grüsen* is now one of the constituent towns of the town of *Gemünden* (also called *Gemünden* [*on the river*] (*Wohra*) to distinguish it from another Gemünden in Hessen.