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The Jewish Families Gumbel (Gümbel, Guembel) from Albisheim

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guembel-guembel-from-albisheim)

1. Elias Gumbel, * Dec 12th 1776 in Framersheim, died on Jan 7th 1843, he was a livestock dealer. He was the son of Levy Elias Moses, married to Etleise Hirsch Schoen from Harschweiler. The family name changed in 1808 from Moses into Gumbel. Elias Gumbel married on Feb. 19th 1804 Hirsch Kaye, * 1781 in Albisheim. Wedding certificate # 6/1804. Her parents had been: Hirsch Mardagay, died on April 6th 1803, married to Handel Elina, maiden name Benedikt, who died on May 8th 1799. The family Elias Gumbel bought the "Gumbel Haus" in Hauptstr. Albisheim, which was built in 1704 by the pastor Graeser. The family Elias Gumbel had had 7 children

1.1. daughter Scheegen Gumbel, born March 24th 1806

1.2. son Hirsch Gumbel, born Jan 15th 1806, died Oct. 30th 1850, he married on Oct. 18th 1831 Esther Stern, her former name Vogel Sockel, born July 29th 1805, her father: Isaac Stern, died July 1st 1828, his former name was "Seckel Samuel"

1.3. Joseph Gumbel, born May 30th 1812, died on Dec. 10th 1875. He was a coal merchant, He had been married twice. First marriage on June 5th 1839 to Charlotta Mayer, born on May 17th 1816 in Niderflörsheim, she died Jan 22nd 1845, her parents: Ludwig Mayer oo Friederica. The widower Joseph married on Dec. 14th 1847 Etlina Landsberg, she died on Dec 29th 1916, her parents Jacob Landsberg, 58 years old oo Sara Schöpfung, 54.

1.4. Anna Gumbel: born on Jan 5th 1815

1.5. daughter Vögelchen Gumbel, born March 1st 1817

1.6. daughter Edlina Gumbel, born in 1818, died on Oct. 14th 1880

1.7. Simon Gumbel: emigrated to the U.S.A. in March 1848

2. Hirsch Gumbel born Jan 15th 1806 in Albisheim, died Oct. 30th 1850, he married on Oct. 18th 1831 Esther Stern, her former name Vogel Sockel, born July 29th 1805, died in 1862. [Her parents: Isaac Stern, died July 1st 1828, former name "Seckel Samuel" married with Sara, maiden name Daniel, who died on Sept 24th 1822 in the age of 60 years in Kirchheimbolanden, Holzgasse # 77, born in Wachenheim, daughter of Daniel Sußkind oo Baruch Vögele].

Their children: 2.1) Clara Gumbel, * July 18th 1828, emigrated to America in March 1851, (2.2.) Johanna Gumbel * March 12th 1830, emigrated with her sister to America in 1851. (2.3) Simon Gumbel * 18.3.1832 in Kirchheimbolanden, (2.4) Johannes Gumbel * Jan.18th 1839, (2.6) Sara Gumbel * June 30th 1842, (2.7) Carl Gumbel * 15.5.1847, (8) Gotthilf Gumbel * March 4th 1849, emigrated to America, arrived N.Y. on Oct 12th 1868; (2.5) Ferdinand Gumbel * Ferdinand Gumbel * Febr. 29th 1840; To avoid compulsory Bavarian Military service he secretly disappeared in 1861. He had emigrated to the U.S.A. which made it impossible to bring him to justice. The Bavarian government immediately seized the assets of the Gumbel family. On Sept 30th 1862, the Royal Court in Kaiserslautern sentenced Ferdinand Gumbel to a fine of 860 Gulden, equal to the value of 20 cows. Because the family was unable to pay the fine, the entire assets of the family had to be auctioned by the government. The auction generated 1.200 Gulden. After the fine was paid, his children received only a small amount each, as did Ferdinand, who now lived in New Orleans".

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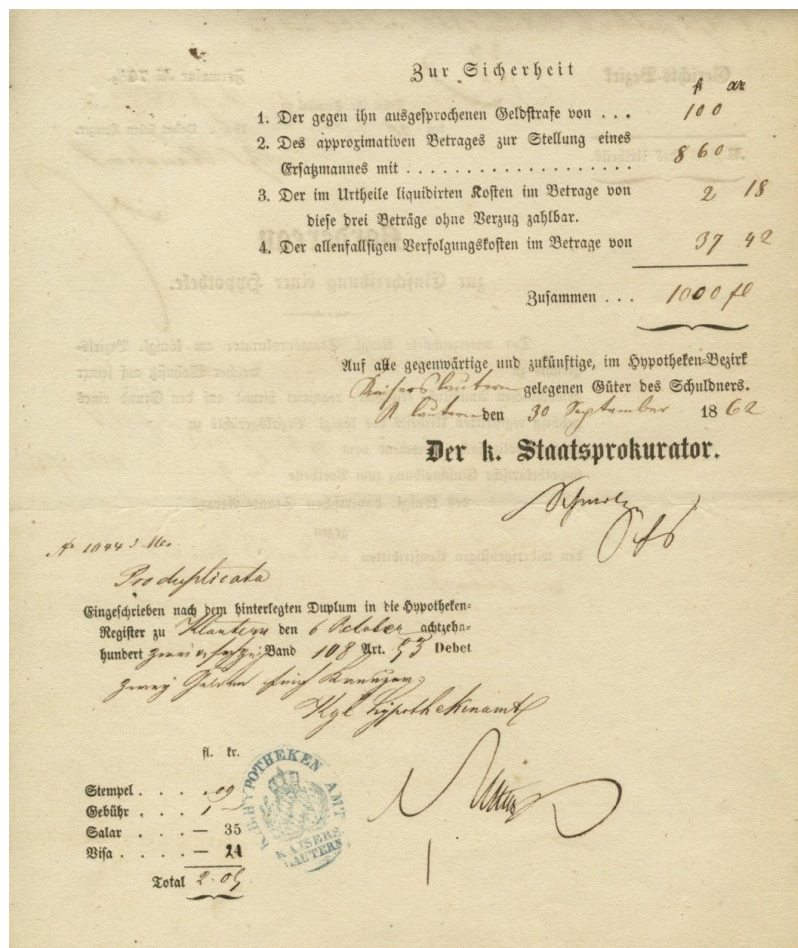
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3. Joseph Gumbel I., born on May 30th 1812, died on Dec. 10th 1875. He was a coal merchant, He had been married twice. First marriage on June 5th 1839 to Charlotta Mayer, born on May 17th 1816 in Niederflörsheim, she died Jan 22nd 1845, her parents: Ludwig Mayer oo Friederica. The widower married on Dec. 14th 1847 Etlina Landsberg, born on Dec. 23th 1816 in Erbes-Büdesheim, who died on Dec 29th 1916, her parents Jacob Landsberg, * Febr 1st 1790 in Obermoschel, died May 24th 1867 old oo April 29th 1813 Sara Schönfeld, * born Aug 1st 1794, died on April 18th 1859. The family Landsberg lived in Niedergasse 40 in Erbes-Büdesheim. The name of the grandfather was Elias Landberg, livestock dealer. Joseph Gumbel had had 10 children:

A) Children from 1st marriage: 3.1) Elias Gumbel * June 17th 1840, (3.2.) Max Gumbel * Febr. 24th 1842, died Febr. 9th 1908. He was married with Rosa Seelenberger, * 1850, (3.3.) Gallen Gumbel * Nov 2nd 1843, (3.4) Emanuel Gumbel, * Nov. 24th 1844.

B) Children from 2nd marriage: 3.5) Charlotta Gumbel * Nov 16th 1848, (3.6) Johannes Gumbel * Aug. 31th 1850, (3.7) Ludwig Gumbel * May 18th 1852, (3.8) Elizabetha Gumbel * March 24th 1853, married on Oct. 25th 1872 Ferdinand Cramer * Oct 8th 1839 in Speyer; his parents:

a tailor, which was supposed to bring him huge success in his life. After his apprenticeship ended, he sought internationally renowned stylists in New York and Paris.

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Der junge August Gümbel

He learned valuable skills from the famous designers. In 1912, he took an internship in Basel, Switzerland. There he met his wife, the daughter of a textile magnate. August became a successful manager. After the death of his father in law, he managed the enterprise very profitably.

After the horrible World War 1, August Gümbel visited his native village, Albisheim. He was shocked that so many of his childhood friends had been killed or seriously wounded in war. In addition, he missed the morning peal because at the beginning of the war, all the church bells were melted into cannons. He decided to give enough money so that the Lutheran Priest could order a big, new bell. .

40 years later, in 1958, he came back and found the same situation; the bells were gone and melted into cannons. He gave money again in 1958 for the four current Stahlgußglocken which were cast in the summer of 1958 in Bochum club in Bochum / Westphalia. Unfortunately, for price reasons, the parish had to opt for a lot cheaper steel bells because not enough money had been provided for bronze bells. Therefore, the bronze bell of August Gümbel no longer suited the sound of the new steel bells and August Gümbel agreed to sell the "Old Bronze Bell". Moreover, August Gümbel paid 4,400 DM for the largest and heaviest bell. It was 1.21m in diameter and weighed 700 kg. It was consecrated in the name of St. John the Evangelist. On November 26th 1989, as part of the Sunday program, "Morning Bell", moderator Hans-Georg Baßler of the Südwestfunk read aloud verses from August Gümbel. He had written the verses, when he was 17 years old, with rapturous sensitivity and remarkable expressiveness and he devoted them to his home village, Albisheim. In awe, Hans-Georg Bassler spoke of August Gümbel's spiritual greatness. This program was recorded by the Albisheimer citizen, Martha Linker, born Rech, who spontaneously sent the tape to the unknown daughter of August Gümbel, Yvonne Vogt-Gümbel. Mrs. Vogt-Gumbel was so touched, that on 01/15/1990 she wrote the following: "May I ask Mr. Gernot Fürwitt, Mayor of Albisheim, I may offer an amount of 100,000 DM in memory of my good-hearted father and his ancestors."

"When the sensation of mouth rushed to the mouth, the reactions were varied. There was astonishment, joy, and admiration, but also wordless horror and tears of emotion and shame. But everything was outshone by the respect and gratitude felt for a woman, who "kindled a light of Reconciliation".

"I took great effort for Ms. Vogt-Gümbel to make a visit to Albisheim because she preferred to avoid any ceremony of gratitude. But in the end, she was glad to have experienced the warm affection that she felt in the "peaceful village". The money of 125,000 DM was used to create the "Yvonne Vogt Gümbel Foundation" and the income while allowing significant support made a great deal of money was spent in 1997 for the improvement of the Church of St. Peter. In the church recalled the following table :

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8. The Story of Siegmund Gumbel (Gümbel),

Author: Detlef Uhrig, translated: by Rob Brown, Canada

Siegmund Gümbel was born on * Feb. 5th 1891. He was a businessman and lived in his house at Hauptstraße 56, Albisheim. At the beginning of World War I, he enlisted together with his friends as a volunteer in the Bavarian Army.



He faithfully carried out his patriotic duties to fight against the evil enemy. He as well as many others, did this without realizing, that they had been brain washed. Together they were sent by the Army High Command into the Hell of war that engulfed millions. A third of the Albisheimers rooted soldiers "stayed in the field of honor" but the returnees were badly wounded in body and soul. Fortunately, society celebrated them as the heroes, that they were. Siegmund Gümbel survived the battles of Sedan and perhaps later he smiled and possibly shook his head, as the idiots, the Nazis, seized the political power in his homeland. But he would have been deeply worried, when the Nazis started to harass the Jews. It remains a mystery to me, why he didn't emigrate after the "Reichskristall-Nacht" of 9th Nov. 1938. Perhaps he thought that his military service and medals of honors would ultimately protect his family.

On May 14th 1919, Siegmund Gümbel married Mina Ulmann, born *Jan 25th 1892 in Fürth. Her parents were Nathan Ulmann and Bertha Bachmann. The couple lived very happily in the early years of their marriage and within four years, two girls were born, 1) Fanny Ilse Gümbel * Sept 1st 1921 and 2) Ria Gümbel * March 12th 1923. The girls had a wonderful childhood. This photo shows how the girls had fun with the kids of the neighborhood (photo given by the neighbour Günther Jungmann),





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On July 15th 1939 Ria Gümbel moved into the household of Dr. Emil Rosenberger in Frankenthal.

There were no indications that their lives would end so tragically. At the same time, on Oct.22nd 1940, at 5 o'clock in the morning, the Jewish life ended in Southwest Germany. Very well organized, the Nazis gathered in a concerted action, secretly collecting all remaining Jews to the points where trains would depart to Gurs in Southern France. This also happened in Albisheim.

Within only a few minutes, the seven Jewish people of Albisheim were forced to gather only a minimum amount of stuff and bring a maximum of 100 Marks, and the Nazi-Secret –Police put them on a truck to Frankenthal, from where the train would depart.

After traveling three days, 6,200 prisoners were brought into this camp "Gurs" in Southern France, where they lived until August 1942. The French guards were blind in one eye and let about 650 children escape by crawling under the fence to liberty. Ria Gümbel also escaped. She was smuggled with the aid of French Resistance fighters through Southern France and crossed the Swiss border to safety.

On August 11th 1942 the Camp Gurs was disbanded and the Jews were transported to the NS-Camp Auschwitz for extermination.

Ria Gümbel arrived June 6th 1947 in New York on board the ship "America". She knew how horrible the economical situation in Albisheim was, so she mailed monthly a parcel to her girlfriend and neighbor Friedel Franck, who gave us this photo:

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9. Gretha Gumbel is the sister of Siegmund Gumbel, born on Jan 1st 1902, she married on March 7th 1933 Ludwig Wahl, a butcher, born Feb 22nd 1902 in Sandhausen. Gretha moved to Sandhausen into the house of his husband. We could not research, how many children this family had, but in the Nazi – records its listed, that the family was brought into the Nazi-Camp Gurs. A short time, both worked on a farm. On 9/4/1942 they were deported to Auschwitz with transport # 30, where they were killed. (Roland Paul, " Die nach Gurs deportierten pfälzischen Juden", page 254)

Geschrieben von Detlef Uhrig

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📅 Veröffentlicht: 24. Februar 2015

👁️ Zugriffe: 2132