

# FURNITURE OF THE JEWISH PRIVATE SCHOOL

## **Cast-iron support column from the classroom on the first floor**

Schneider Family, Creglingen

Since 1831 there was a Jewish religious school in Creglingen. The column that held up the ceiling was removed when the synagogue building was converted to a bistro. Until the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, schooling for Jews meant religious instruction and learning Hebrew. School attendance for Jewish children was compulsory since 1825. The “Erziehungsgesetz” (educational law) of 1828 also regulated by law state-controlled exams for teachers.

## **Proposal of Christian and Jewish craftsmen for the expansion of the Jewish school**

March 1878

Creglingen City Archive

The locksmith Brand, the joiner Kessler and the two glaziers Blumenfeld and Rost provided their quotes for work at the school.

*“...both Jewish schoolmasters, one from Aub and one from here, had a huge fuss in the street and were arguing, ... so they were punished to pay 10 thaler each...”*

Earliest reference to a schoolmaster in Creglingen 1659

According to Heuwinkel 2001

*“...an unwed lad to instruct his children...”*

Note regarding a private teacher appointed by Jacob Maennlein to teach his eight children after 1740

according to Heuwinkel 2001

## **Complaint by the teacher and cantor Isak Levi Kallmann about the inadequate heating of the classroom**

December 2, 1851

Creglingen City Archive

The classroom was both the work room of the teacher and cantor, as well as the office of the head of the community. In other places it was even the dwelling place of the teacher. In Creglingen since 1865, one-half of the house at Neuen Str. 31 served as the apartment for the teacher.

**Record of the earnings of the beadle and the costs for the cleaning of the classroom**

July 25, 1875

Creglingen City Archive

Since July 1, 1875 the wage of the beadle was 24 marks. Dorothea Schmidt got 22 Marks for cleaning and heating the classroom.

*“...we would not have spared efforts to acquire the education which the law requires for a cantor; but what men may do in this matter, when they are educated in another spirit of time (zeitgeist) and in their old days – we both are beyond the age of 60 – have been advanced...”*

Petition of the two fired cantors and teachers, Jesaias Uhlfelder from Creglingen and Feidel Scheuer from Archshofen, dismissed in 1836 because of a missing state examination

1836, Ludwigsburg State Archives

*“The heating of the Jewish classroom is so bad that every winter complaints of all kinds and trouble from everywhere were addressed to the signer. The classroom, also the office and consulting room of the head of the community, has been neglectfully heated and not at times when it is needed... so that the teacher and the cantor are hindered in their official duties which in that way are not easy to perform...”*

Complaint from December 2, 1851