

Finally, I just want to set down for you how desperate things are for our family after this disastrous war:

The family in 1946:

The Angermanns:

Grandfather *Theodor, Constantin Angermann* +.¹ His first wife, *Mathilde, née Klemm* +.²

His sons:³

Erich + young⁴

Walther big trader in Argentina +.⁵

Our father: *Konrad Theodor Constantin* + 1st January 1946;⁶ his wife *Clara Clementine Charlotte née Beutler*.⁷

The children:

Mathilde Marianne,⁸ Dr chem., married to Dr med. *Franz Bielschowsky*,⁹ Dr med. at the University of Sheffield.

Helene Dorothee,¹⁰ Dr jur.,¹¹ married to Dr jur. *Ernst Schnabel*¹², factory owner in Berlin.

Their children:

Peter Schnabel,¹³

*Sybille Schnabel*¹⁴

¹ Theodor Constantin Angermann (Höckendorf 1844 – Bühlau 1911). Theodor Angermann was a teacher at the St Afra School in Meissen, one of Germany's oldest schools, which was established under Saxon royal patronage in the 16th century. He published a school history on the occasion of its 350th anniversary: *Die dreihundertfünfzigjährige Jubelfeier der Fürsten und Landesschule St. Afra zu Meissen den 3. und 4. Juli 1893*, L. Mosche: Meißen, 1894. Amongst the school's former pupils is the famous writer Gotthold Ephraim Lessing. Today, it is a high school for gifted pupils under the authority of the Saxon State Ministry of Education.

² Mathilde Klemm (Bautzen 1844 – Meissen 1885). Mathilde was the daughter of Clemens Bethmann Klemm (1808 – 1886), a Saxon lawyer, civil servant and Royal Privy Councillor in the Finance Ministry, and the sister of Ludwig Klemm, the Court Chaplain. See https://www.stadtwickidd.de/wiki/Clemens_Klemm Accessed 7 April 2021.

³ The third son was obviously Marianne's father, Konrad.

⁴ Erich Angermann (Meissen 1871 – New York 1897). Erich Angermann emigrated to the United States in 1889 on board the *Bohemia* from Hamburg. The New York City authorities recorded his death on 16 November 1897, aged 27. The cause of death is given as rachexia and tabes dorsalis. According to the death certificate his occupation was that of "learned man". (New York City Department of Records & Information Services; New York City, New York; *New York City Death Certificates; Borough: Brooklyn*. Year: 1897)

⁵ Walther Angermann (1873 - ?). Like his older brother, Walther Angermann left Germany at a relatively young age. The Argentinian National Census of 1895 has him resident, at the age of 22, in Buenos Aires; his occupation is given as "businessman" ("comercio"). (Argentina, *National Census, 1895*. Salt Lake City, Utah: FamilySearch, 2013.)

⁶ Konrad Constantin Angermann (Meissen 26 / 7 / 1874 – Dresden 1 / 1 / 1946).

⁷ Clara Clementine Charlotte Angermann née Beutler (? – Limburg a.d. Lahn 23 / 2 / 1958). A card printed by the Schnabel family to notify friends and relatives of Charlotte's death is held by the Hocken Collections but it only lists the date of death.

⁸ Mathilde Marianne Bielschowsky née Angermann (Dresden 4 / 7 / 1904 – Dunedin 28 / 7 / 1977).

⁹ Franz David Bielschowsky (Berlin 5 / 1 / 1902 – Dunedin 21 / 4 / 1965).

¹⁰ Helene Dorothee Angermann (Ilmenau 4 / 7 / 1907 – Meran, Italy 1969).

¹¹ Doctor of Laws

¹² Ernst Schnabel (Moscow 12 / 6 / 1902 – ?).

¹³ b. 1935

¹⁴ Sybille Wiesmüller née Schnabel (Berlin 1939 – Meran/Italy 2002).

Children and grandchildren of grandfather Angermann's siblings:

The parents: Pastor *Rudolf Angermann*,¹⁵ [Married to] *Mathilde née von Pforte*,¹⁶

[The children:]

Armgard +,¹⁷ well-known artisan in paraments¹⁸

The parents: *Anna Zocher née Angermann*,¹⁹ [married to] court organist *Zocher*²⁰ well-known organ judge.

[The children:]

Hilde Reinhardt née Zocher,²¹ [married to] *Curt Reinhardt*²²

The Reinhardt children:

Elisabeth Winter +, dreadful Nazi.

Their children:²³

Burkhardt, killed in action;²⁴

Friederun, pharmacist married to *Anhilde*, pharmacist.

Wieprecht Angermann, district court judge +,²⁵ [married to] *Elisabeth née Roßberg* +²⁶

[Their children:]

Wieprecht,²⁷ engineer in Leipzig

His children:

Irmgard, teacher in the Tyrol;

Brigitte, economist.²⁸

Rudolf Angermann,²⁹ wife *Lotte*: totally bombed-out in Hagen,³⁰ pensioners.

[Their children:]

Dittrich, aircraft engineer, wood sculptor.

Ulrike, teacher, husband killed in war; little boy.

¹⁵ Rudolf Theodor Angermann was Konrad Angermann's paternal uncle.

¹⁶ Rosalie Hermine Mathilde Pfordte (1841 – 1911).

¹⁷ Armgard Angermann ran her own embroidery workshop (Kunststickerei Armgard Angermann) and was one of the founding members of the famous Deutscher Werkbund (German Craft Federation) in 1907. See: https://www.stadtwikidd.de/wiki/Deutscher_Werkbund Accessed 15 November 2021

¹⁸ Woven ornaments and hangings, and ecclesiastical vestments.

¹⁹ Anna Amalie Zocher née Angermann was the paternal aunt of Konrad Angermann.

²⁰ Heinrich Wilhelm Otto Zocher.

²¹ Anna Hildegard Zocher (1865 – 1941).

²² Curt Reinhardt (1855 – 1941).

²³ i.e., the children of Elisabeth (or Elsbeth) Winter née Reinhardt.

²⁴ Burkhard Winter (Schneeberg, Erzgebirge 7 / 12 / 1914 – Staraya Stanitsa, Soviet Union 6 / 1 / 1943). Burkhard Winter was a captain in the 3rd Company of the 574th Grenadier Regiment when he was killed. (Deutsche Dienststelle (WASt); Berlin-Reinickendorf, Deutschland; *Gräberkarteikarten gefallener deutscher Soldaten 1939-1948*). Staraya Stanitsa means simply 'Old Town' in Russian; there are three places with this name in Southern Russia, an area that saw heavy fighting in early 1943.

²⁵ Wiprecht Theodor Angermann (1850 - ?). Paternal uncle of Marianne's father, Konrad Angermann.

²⁶ Marie Elisabeth Angermann née Roßberg (1852 - ?).

²⁷ Wiprecht Theodor Angermann (1885 - ?).

²⁸ Brigitte Angermann was one of the contributors to a book entitled *Das weite Wirkungsfeld (The Broad Sphere of Activity)* which was published in 1934 by the Press and Propaganda Department of the National Socialists' Reichsfrauenführung (Reich Women's Leadership).

²⁹ Dr August Moritz Rudolf Angermann (1880 – 1954), musicologist and librarian.

³⁰ A town in North-Rhine Westphalia, 15 kilometres south of Dortmund.

Burkhart,³¹ physician, prisoner of war in the Urals, engaged to a physician.

Dr *Käthe Popp*³² is working again in the field of colloid chemistry after all her notes and her work which took her 2 years to complete, and was already in print, were destroyed during the terror attack of 13 / 2 / 45.

Daughter:

Sabine Popp, teacher, married to *Dietrich Richter*, senior teacher, anti-fascist!

Anna Angermann³³ – well-known painter, landscapes, portraits

³¹ Burkhardt Angermann (Stettin 1917 – Hagen 1990). Studied medicine in Göttingen and worked briefly at the Evangelisches Krankenhaus (Protestant Hospital) in Hagen-Haspe before being called up in 1942. Served as physician with the 371st Signal Corps before he was taken prisoner at Stalingrad in late January 1943. Returned from the Soviet Union in June 1948 and took up medical practice again in Hagen. (<http://www.verlag-fw.de/autoren-liste/38-geschichten-der-medizin/98-burkhart-angermann> Accessed 15 November 2021) An account he wrote of his experiences at Stalingrad was published in Busch, Reinhold (ed.), *Stalingrad. Zurück aus der Hölle. Die Ärzte von Stalingrad – Teil 3 – 25 Stalingrad-Ärzte berichten vom langsamen Sterben der 6. Armee im Kessel und in der Gefangenschaft*. Band I. 39 – 125. (Berlin: Frank Wünsche, 2006).

³² Katharina Elisabeth Popp née Angermann (31 / 3 / 1882 – 30 / 8 / 1954), chemist and translator. A first cousin of Konrad Angermann.

³³ Anna Elisabeth Angermann (Bautzen 1883 – Dresden 1985), painter. First cousin of Konrad Angermann. She took art classes with Oskar Popp and A.J. Pepino before enrolling at the Art School in Weimar in 1903. In 1906 she began working as an independent artist in Dresden. From 1913 – 1915 she had a studio in the Loschwitz Artists' House and was a member of the Loschwitz Circle. (Anna-Angermann-Straße in Loschwitz is named after her.) Initially influenced by Art Nouveau, her style took an Impressionist turn after 1914. After the Second World War, she remained in Dresden where she held a number of solo shows which indicates that her work was acceptable to the Communist authorities. According to the Dresden Stadtwiki, Anna Angermann had protested against the Degenerate Art exhibitions organised by the Nazis in 1937 – an act which may have been sufficient to establish her antifascist credentials with the East German regime. (https://www.stadtwikidd.de/wiki/Anna_Elisabeth_Angermann Accessed 16 November 2021). Judging by a comment Charlotte made in her entry of 15 May 1945, however, it appears Anna Angermann may have been adept at trimming her sails to the prevailing political winds: though they now wanted to appear pro-Soviet, Charlotte claims Anna's family had flown a swastika at half-mast on hearing news of Hitler's death. (Possibly this refers to the dictator's rumoured death in July 1944.)

The Iserlohnners³⁴

Edgar Angermann,³⁵ wife Ottilie³⁶

The children:

Edgar Angermann,³⁷ [Married to] Erna née Goldenstedt³⁸; naval officer, as a prominent Nazi his last position was as District Economic Inspector of Bavaria and Baden.

Brigitte Treptow,³⁹ [married to] Treptow:⁴⁰ Director of the Ilse mine,⁴¹ Nazi, sacked.

³⁴ i.e. the branch of the Angermann family that lived in the town of Iserlohn in North-Rhine Westphalia.

³⁵ Edgar Theodor Angermann (1846 – 1931), paternal uncle of Konrad Angermann.

³⁶ Ottilie Angermann née Brockhaus (Iserlohn 1858 – Iserlohn 1860).

³⁷ Edgar Ludwig Theodor Angermann (22 / 2 / 1882 – 2 / 1 / 1963), naval captain and logistics officer in the Wehrmacht. At the end of the First World War, from January to August 1918, Edgar L.T. Angermann was the captain of the light cruiser *SMS Niobe* which had been withdrawn from combat duties and served as an administrative base. (In 1901 and 1902 this vessel had been under the command of Reinhard Scheer, who would later become head of the German High Seas Fleet during the War, and, in 1903, of Franz Hipper, who would later serve as an Admiral – most notably alongside Scheer at the Battle of Jutland in 1916.) During the Second World War, Angermann served with the 18th Army on the Eastern Front as an officer in charge of provisioning (Wehrwirtschaftsoffizier). In 1941 German planners had counted on a quick victory against the Red Army, but as the German advance ran out of impetus in the autumn and early winter, the supply situation soon became critical. As the army realised it would have to find much of its own food in the countryside, it ruthlessly prioritised its own needs over those of the civilian population. Edgar Angermann set out the approach of the army in a memorandum of 4 December: Since the immediate supply of the army should take precedence over any later reconstruction work, he advocated that the occupied territories be scoured for all available foodstuffs and that these be centrally stored and guarded for military purposes only. He acknowledged that this would probably lead to the suffering and even starvation of the civilian populace (“das Darben sogar vielleicht Verhungern der [...] ansässigen Bevölkerung”) but that northwest Russia would be lost to the enemy if the policy were not pursued. Jürgen Kilian writes that these sentiments were not so much evidence of an ideological intention to annihilate the Russians as they were a brutal calculation of German self-interest. (Kilian, Jürgen. *Wehrmacht und Besatzungsherrschaft im russischen Nordwesten 1941 - 1944. Praxis und Alltag im Militärverwaltungsgebiet der Heeresgruppe Nord*. Brill / Schönigh, 2012. 281 – 282) The needs of non-military groups had already been organised according to a strictly utilitarian hierarchy in November: 1. Civilians in the employ of the Wehrmacht 2. Working POWs 3. Non-working POWs 4. Civilian population. Johann Hürter writes that this ordering was also tantamount to a death sentence for Russian POWs, since Angermann himself admitted that “in fact there were only supplies for Category 1” (“Tatsächlich reicht Verpf[legung] nur für Ziffer 1 [...]). (Hürter, Johannes. "Die Wehrmacht vor Leningrad. Krieg und Besatzungspolitik der 18. Armee im Herbst und Winter 1941/42." *Der Deutsche Krieg im Osten. Facetten einer Grenzüberschreitung*. Eds. Hartmann, Christian, et al. München: Oldenbourg Wissenschaftsverlag, 2009. 95 - 154. 142.)

³⁸ Correctly: Goldstedt.

³⁹ Hildegard Brigitte Treptow née Reinhardt.

⁴⁰ Emil Hugo Max Treptow.

⁴¹ This was the Ilse Bergbau (Ilse Mine) near Großräschen, about 80 kilometres north of Dresden in southeast Brandenburg. Prior to the Nazis coming to power, the majority shareholder had been the Jewish-Czech industrialist, Ignaz Petschek. In common with many other industrial concerns in the fascist era, the Ilse Mine made considerable use of forced labour, including that of concentration camp inmates. Coal produced by the mine was used to produce electricity at nearby generating plants including the Lausitz Works at Schwarzheide, and it was there that a branch of the Sachsenhausen concentration camp was set up in mid 1944. This facility housed around 1000 Czech Jews who were made to work under appalling conditions on tasks such as repairing and clearing bomb damage. Although they had been declared indispensable for war work, the prisoners were forcibly evacuated on 18 April 1945 as the Allies approached: 74 died. Only 227 of these Czechs lived to see their liberation on 9 May. (Steinhuber, Uwe. "Einhundert Jahre bergbaulicher Rekultivierung in der Lausitz. Ein historischer Abriss der Rekultivierung, Wiederurbarmachung und Sanierung im Lausitzer Braunkohlenrevier." Doctoral Thesis. University of Olomouc, 2005. 208)

Their children:

Wolfram,⁴² killed in action

Annerose, subnormal

Winfried, army officer, at a farm.

Irmgard Vampel,⁴³ [married to] Dr. *Vampel*, curator at the Grassi Museum in Leipzig.⁴⁴

Their children:

Konrad, organist, outstanding organ recitals.

Dietrich, didn't come home.⁴⁵

Götz, student at a Gymnasium.

Ulrike and *Waldtraut* school children.

Everything has come to an end. In an attic in Augsburg.

Hilde Angermann, dreadful party member, at her old mother's.⁴⁶

Adolar Angermann,⁴⁷ Bielefeld, senior grammar school teacher, Nazi, dismissed without notice and without a pension. [Married to] *Emily*, née *Kisker*.

3 sons:

The youngest murdered in the Hitler Youth, the oldest killed in action,⁴⁸ the middle one, *Neidhardt* wants to become a book dealer.⁴⁹

*Constantin Angermann*⁵⁰ physician in Hemer,⁵¹ [married to] *Grete*, née [!];⁵² Doctor in the SS during the war, now in Iserlohn. As he was a Nazi he hardly has patients now.

Children:

Son a prisoner of war in Africa, engineer, lost one arm.

2 daughters who haven't any training, work in a factory.

⁴² Max Wolfram Treptow (Schwarzkollen, Liegnitz 13 / 10 / 1920 – Busovaya, Soviet Union 13 / 7 / 1941). Max Treptow was a corporal in the 1st Company of the 627th (Motorised) Pioneer Battalion. He was killed about 14 kilometres east of the village of Busovaya, around 130 kilometres west of Kiev. (Deutsche Dienststelle (WASt); Berlin-Reinickendorf, Deutschland; *Gräberkarteikarten gefallener deutscher Soldaten 1939-1948*)

⁴³ Irmgard Vampel née Angermann, daughter of Edgar Theodor Angermann and a first cousin of Konrad Angermann.

⁴⁴ The Grassi Museum in Leipzig was founded in the 1890s and is today an ensemble of three separately housed collections: the Museum für Völkerkunde zu Leipzig (Ethnography Museum), the Museum für Musikinstrumente der Universität Leipzig (Musical Instruments Museum) and the Museum für Angewandte Kunst (Applied Arts Museum).

⁴⁵ i.e., killed in the war.

⁴⁶ This is an especially puzzling entry. Although Edgar Ludwig Theodor Angermann and his wife, Erna, resided in Augsburg, there are no records suggesting that anyone else in the Angermann family lived in the city, much less committed suicide there.

⁴⁷ Adolar Edgar Theodor Angermann (1884 - ?). First cousin of Konrad Angermann.

⁴⁸ Edgar Angermann (8 / 9 / 1921 – 7 / 11 / 1942). Edgar Angermann was a sergeant (Army HQ) in the 1st Motorised Airforce Signals Regiment, Africa when he was killed by shrapnel in Eastern Libya. According to records in the Federal Archives, he was buried in a single grave 20 kilometres to the east of the town of El Salloum. *Kartei der Verlust- und Grabmeldungen gefallener deutscher Soldaten 1939-1945 (-1948)*, Bundesarchiv B 563-2 Kartei. Berlin, Deutschland: Deutsches Bundesarchiv.

⁴⁹ Correctly: Neidhart Angermann (1925 – 2011).

⁵⁰ Correctly: Konstantin Angermann (1886 – 1974), physician.

⁵¹ A town on the outskirts of Iserlohn in North- Rhine Westphalia.

⁵² Grete Clarfeld (1890 – 1984). The surname is missing in the original.

Otti Rehse, née Angermann, [married to] *Rehse* a senior public prosecutor at the People's Court, + 2 days before [sic!] he was captured. It was said: acute pneumonia.⁵³

The Klemm family

All dead: Court Chaplain *Klemm*, brother of Father's mother⁵⁴

The children:

Hans Klemm, magistrate +,⁵⁵

Mathilde Klemm +,

Dere Säume, née Klemm, bombed out?⁵⁶

Dr med. *Klemm*, court councillor (Hofrat) +,⁵⁷ Frau *Klemm*⁵⁸ dead.

[The children:]

Both daughters bombed out, escaped, missing.

⁵³ This entry is perhaps the most mystifying in the Angermann family tree. Charlotte seems to be implying that a relative, Otilie Angermann ("Otti" in the journal), was married to an Oberstaatsanwalt (Senior State Prosecutor) by the name of Rehse at the Nazis' infamous Volksgerichtshof (People's Court), and that this latter individual died before the Allies were able to apprehend him. That someone called Rehse existed and played a key role at the court is indisputable: Hans-Joachim Rehse (Prenden 1902 – Schleswig 1969) was a Volksgerichtshof-Hilfsrichter (assistant judge) who was personally responsible for handing down 231 death sentences to defendants who had attempted, in however small a way, to resist Nazi tyranny. In all cases the instrument of execution was the guillotine. Rehse survived the war and went on to practice law in the northern state of Schleswig-Holstein. The subject of a number of investigations from the late 1950s onwards, in 1967 he was sentenced to five years imprisonment on a charge of being an accessory to murder for the decisions he had taken at the Volksgerichtshof. The sentence was overturned by a higher court and a subsequent appeal by the state authorities also failed. Rehse was acquitted, having always maintained that his legal decisions had been correct and grounded in contemporary law. The case drew international attention and became a cause célèbre for West German activists who sought to hold the older generation – and, in particular, the legal profession – to account for their actions in the Nazi era. However, there is no evidence to suggest that Hans-Joachim Rehse had any connection to the Angermann family: his wife's name was not Otilie Angermann but Helene Margarete Witte (1906 – 1991). The connection to Hans-Joachim Rehse is also not supported by an earlier entry from 23 August 1940 when Charlotte wrote that "Otti" and "Rehse" were "living quietly" just as she and Konrad were. At this time, Hans-Joachim Rehse must already have been fully engaged with the National Socialist terror apparatus through his work as an investigating magistrate at the Volksgerichtshof in Berlin. (See: Pausch, Robert. "Freislers Rechte Hand." *Die Zeit* 26/2017.; Glückert, Jürgen. "Orwell und die deutschen Staatsrechtslehrer." *Zeitschrift für Rechtspolitik* 2.8 (1969): 176 - 79.; Hess, Christine. *Die rechtliche Aufarbeitung von Kriegsverbrechen und schwerwiegenden Menschenrechtsverletzungen. Eine Analyse aus der Perspektive der Opfer*. Göttingen: Cuvillier, 2007.)

⁵⁴ Ludwig Klemm (1846 – 1911). Maternal uncle of Konrad Angermann. Ludwig Klemm was Protestant Court Chaplain in Dresden and ultimately held the rank of Saxon Royal Advisor. (https://www.stadtwikidd.de/wiki/Ludwig_Klemm [Accessed 18th November 2021])

⁵⁵ Johannes Clemens Klemm (1873 - ?).

⁵⁶ Correctly: Dere (Dorothea) Seume. She married Ernst Georg Seume (1861 - ?) in 1902.

⁵⁷ Richard Klemm (4 / 4 / 1847 – 26 / 7 / 1938), physician and 'Geheimer Sanitätsrat' (an honorary medical title). Brother of Ludwig Klemm.

⁵⁸ Lina Maria Wilhelmine Klemm née König (1857 – 1945).

The Beutler family

Grandfather Richard Beutler⁵⁹, senior public prosecutor at Plauen i. V.;⁵⁹ grandmother Helene Beutler, née Speck ⁶⁰

Their children:

Charlotte Angermann, née Beutler; [Married to] Konrad Angermann +, jurist, mayor

Friedrich Beutler⁶¹ Ministerialrat (Head of Department) at the Reichsrechnungshof (Court of Audit), Oberstintendant (Colonel Commissar) in the SS. Captured in Glauchau together with the commissary. Released after 13 months in captivity?⁶² [Married to] Ilse, née Waurick.⁶³

Their children:

Hans Joachim, returned in good health, wants to become an engineer

Ruth née Zöllner, 1 little daughter, 2 years.⁶⁴

Hans Beutler, physician at the pulmonary clinic in Plauen i. V.,⁶⁵ stroke near Paris.⁶⁶ [Married to] Mieze, née Meier. Mieze Beutler in Plauen i. V. totally bombed out, in Glauchau with her sister. Dreadful Nazi.

⁵⁹ Paul Richard Beutler (? – 1910), lawyer.

⁶⁰ Clara Emilie Helene Speck (29 / 1 / 1859 – 11 / 2 / 1935).

⁶¹ Friedrich Karl Moritz Christian Beutler (Plauen 30 / 1 / 1886 – Dresden 20 / 12 / 1958). His military roles seem to have been in the areas of inspection, auditing and logistics.

⁶² The question mark in the entry indicates uncertainty about the fate of Charlotte's brother. As Glauchau was in the path of the Soviet advance and Friedrich was a member of the SS, it seems unlikely that he would have been released so quickly.

⁶³ Anna Charlotte Ilse Waurick (Glauchau 24 / 2 / 1890 – Radebeul 28 / 9 / 1974).

⁶⁴ Infant daughter referred to as "Elke" in final entries from 1945.

⁶⁵ Plauen i[m] V[ogtland]

⁶⁶ Hans Beutler (Plauen 1 / 2 / 1893 – Kassel 17 / 10 / 1941), physician. In World War Two he attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Medical Corps. At the time of his death from a stroke he was with the 6th Medical Reserve Section. (*Kartei der Verlust- und Grabmeldungen gefallener deutscher Soldaten 1939-1945 (-1948)*, Bundesarchiv B 563-2 Kartei. Berlin, Deutschland: Deutsches Bundesarchiv.)

Uncle *Otto Beutler* +, High Burgomaster of Dresden,⁶⁷ [Married to] Aunt *Mariechen née Löser* +⁶⁸

Adopted daughter:

Paula v. Reppert,⁶⁹ divorced, totally bombed out in Stettin, evacuated to Thuringia

The son + killed at Stalingrad⁷⁰

Uncle *Georg Beutler* + Director of the Saxon curtain factory in Dresden. [Married to] Aunt *Gretel Beutler née Klemm* +⁷¹

Daughter

Johanna Beutler + Painter with a great future!⁷²

⁶⁷ Gustav Otto Beutler (6 / 8 / 1853 – 1 / 8 / 1926), High Burgomaster of Dresden. Marianne's great-uncle on her mother's side and probably the most significant public figure in her family tree. Gustav Beutler assumed the office of High Burgomaster in 1895 and he quickly developed a reputation as an energetic promoter of the interests of Dresden. One of his chief achievements in the first half of his tenure was the radical expansion of the city's boundaries in response to a drop in the urban population. Between 1897 and 1903, fifteen towns and the Albertpark were incorporated within the city's limits, increasing its size from 2860 hectares to 7195 hectares. This made Dresden even larger than Berlin, despite the country's capital having four times as many inhabitants. Beutler reinforced the city's reputation as a great cultural centre and he undertook efforts to make Dresden one of the country's main exhibition centres. He supported ground-breaking craft exhibitions at the great Ausstellungspalast (Exhibition Palace) in 1903 – 04 and again in 1906. In the latter case he ensured that the Palace could be used rent-free. As Burgomaster he appointed the architect Wilhelm Kreis to redesign the famous Augustusbrücke (Augustus Bridge), and he was an enthusiastic proponent of the establishment of a university in Dresden for which the city earmarked 18 million marks. Gustav Beutler was not an official elected by universal suffrage, so it is hardly surprising to learn that he was not a committed democrat: "The conservative-leaning Beutler was energetic in taking matters into his own hands and he vigorously emphasised the personal character of leadership and the professionalisation of the city's representative body." (Ulbricht, Gunda. "Kommunale Verwaltung und Vertretung." *Geschichte der Stadt Dresden*. Ed. Starke, Holger. Dresden: Stadt Dresden, 2006. 40-49. 46) His conservatism made him an ardent nationalist. It was at his behest that a Verein für vaterländische Festspiele (Association for Patriotic Festivals) was set up in 1898 with the aim of organising annual celebrations of the victory over the French in 1871 that had led to the founding of the German Empire. His conservative views unfortunately extended to providing financial subsidies to various German nationalist or proto-fascist organisations which were also offered the free use of municipal facilities. Beutler made no efforts to conceal his sympathies for groups such as the Society for the Eastern Marches, the Navy League or the Pan-German League and he would frequently appear at their events as patron, honoured guest or keynote speaker. (ibid, 53) There were occasions, however, when he was capable of a more conciliatory approach. When a diplomatic incident led to tensions with Dresden's large English community in 1906, Beutler organised a demonstration on 28 January under the banner "für die Schaffung freundschaftlicher Beziehungen zwischen beiden Völkern" („for the creation of friendly relations between both peoples"). (Gänshirt-Heinemann, Susanne. "Fremde' in Dresden." *Geschichte der Stadt Dresden*. Ed. Starke, Holger. Dresden: Stadt Dresden, 2006. 234-42. 241) After the First World War, Beutler would become affiliated with the far-right DNVP – the same political party with which Konrad Angermann – also a mayor – was associated.

⁶⁸ Friederike Dorothee Marie Beutler née Löser (27 / 7 / 1862 – 10 / 8 / 1925).

⁶⁹ Paula Helene Alita Ilse von Reppert née Beutler (1898 – 1989). She was the second wife of Hans Leopold von Reppert (1883 – 1946).

⁷⁰ i.e., the son of Paula and Hans Leopold von Reppert. A number of soldiers by the name of Reppert were killed in 1942-43 but none of them match the location (Stalingrad) and likely age of this person.

⁷¹ Agnes Margarethe Beutler née Klemm (Plauen 30 / 12 / 1861 – Radebeul 9 / 2 / 1941). Although Agnes Beutler was a direct relative of the journal's author, Charlotte Beutler, she shared her maiden name with Konrad Angermann's mother – an indication of how closely the dominant upper-middle class families of Saxony were intertwined.

⁷² An odd comment to make, given that the "+" sign indicates that she is deceased.

Uncle *Moritz Beutler*,⁷³ Justizrat⁷⁴ in Chemnitz, owner of the Thum estate, dispossessed,⁷⁵ [Married to] Aunt *Eva Beutler* +⁷⁶

Their children:⁷⁷

Otto Beutler+, general, killed in Russia. ⁷⁸

⁷³ Moritz Adolf Beutler (1862 – 1942), lawyer. Served on the Chemnitz city council from 1902, and as its chairman from 1916 until 1918 when it was dissolved during the short lived era of the Arbeiter- und Soldatenräte (Workers' and Soldiers' Councils). Stood unsuccessfully for the Saxon Landtag (Legislature) in 1907 as a member of the Konservativer Verein (Conservative Union). (<http://www.chemnitzgeschichte.de/pers-kat-liste-top/259-justizrat-moritz-beutler> Accessed 18 November 2021) The comment about dispossession of property is anachronistic as Moritz Beutler had died in 1942, three years before the German defeat and Soviet occupation.

⁷⁴ An honorary title similar to "QC".

⁷⁵ This is the estate (Rittergut) of Herold near the town of Thum, around 90 kilometres southeast of Dresden and 20 kilometres south of Chemnitz. In 1945 it was owned by Moritz Beutler's daughter-in-law, Jutta Gabriele Freiin (Baroness) von Wagner, the widow of Major-General Otto Beutler from his second marriage. She appealed against the order from Soviet military authorities to expropriate the Herold estate on the grounds that her husband had been court-martialled in 1943 for making derogatory comments about Hitler's direction of the war. Her request was rejected by the Soviet authorities (see the footnote for her husband, Otto Moritz Max Beutler). The estate was subsequently broken up and the land allocated to small-scale farmers as part of reforms undertaken during the Communist era. (Reuter, Erich. "Arbeitsgruppe Ortsgeschichte Herold." *Stadtbote. Amtsblatt für öffentliche Bekanntmachungen und Mitteilungen der Stadtverwaltung*. Thum: Stadtverwaltung Thum, October 2010. Vol. 12.10)

⁷⁶ Eva Thekla Lorenz (1872 – 1917).

⁷⁷ There were also two daughters who are not mentioned in Charlotte's family tree: Brigitte Eva Luise Beutler (12 / 9 / 1895 – 14 / 1 / 1921) and Ruth Eva Mathilde Beutler (16 / 7 / 1897 – 21 / 10 / 1959).

⁷⁸ Major-General Otto Moritz Max Beutler (16 / 3 / 1894 – 21 / 7 / 1944), professional soldier and owner of the Herold estate at Thum. Otto Beutler attended an officer cadet school in Dresden from the age of thirteen before he joined the Royal Saxon Hussars (19th Regiment) as an ensign in 1913. During the First World War he saw active service and was promoted to the position of Ordonanzoffizier (orderly officer). He remained in service after Germany's defeat when he was part of the Grenzschutz Ost – military units whose aim was to defend Germany's eastern borders against any territorial claims that might be made by the new Polish state. After the failed right-wing Kapp Putsch of 1920, Beutler was involved in the suppression of a workers' revolt in Leipzig. His political leanings at this early stage were expressed in a comment he made about being told of the work of proto-Nazi agitators in Bavaria: "While travelling through Munich I heard for the first time of a circle of men, who were working to combine Socialist and National-Socialist ideas in order to win back the workers for national objectives. The task seemed to me very reasonable and commendable." (Fröhlich, Paul. „*Der unterirdische Kampf: Das Wehrwirtschafts- und Rüstungsamt 1924 - 1943*. Krieg in der Geschichte. Eds. Wegner, Bernd, Stig Förster and Michael Werner. Leiden: Brill / Schönigh, 2018. 74.) From 1924, Beutler was based in Dresden with the Wehrkreiskommando IV, a local command centre for the small, professional post-war army of the Weimar Republic, and during his time there his gifts for planning, logistics and strategy were noted. In 1929 Beutler was transferred to Berlin and in 1930 he took up a position in the Reichswehrministerium (Reich Defence Ministry). In July 1934 he began work in the newly formed Dienststelle Wehrwirtschafts- und Waffenwesen (Office of Weapons and Defence Economy) as part of the Heereswaffenamt (Army Weapons Office). He and his colleagues were tasked with developing the massive rearmament programmes of the new National Socialist state. Beutler was a key figure in an ultimately unsuccessful proposal to centralise the production and procurement requirements of all three armed services under the Wehrmachtamt/Defence Office. In 1936 he became head of the Economics section of the Defence Economy Staff but was forced to step down from this position in autumn 1937 due to ideological differences; the Defence Office section led by Alfred Jodl (who would later be tried at Nuremberg and executed as a war criminal) held that Beutler's economic liberalism was out of date and that, in a total war economy, industry should simply be dictated to by the armed forces. His demotion was part of a broader revolution in the Nazi state which, in the years 1937 – 1938, was taking a much more uncompromising and aggressive stand in both foreign and domestic policy, a process that went hand in hand with the side-lining of people (such as Beutler) who were merely "conservative and authoritarian pillars of the State". (Broszat, Martin, *Der Staat Hitlers*, DTV Verlag, 1989. 432. Quoted in Fröhlich, 266). From 1938 the group of officers with whom Beutler had worked in the late 1920s in Dresden began to consider ways to remove Adolf Hitler. Many of them would later be executed

His children from his first marriage:⁷⁹

Eva,⁸⁰ married to a farmer;

*Claus*⁸¹ is going to be a doctor.

The extended family

Aunt *Luise Beutler* +

Aunt *Gretel Beutler* +, lately totally non compos mentis, died disgracefully in an infirmary for incurables.⁸²

for their part in the failed July Plot of 1944. From 1939, Beutler was Chief of General Staff in the 4th Army Corps, a position which enabled him to sound out the readiness of high-ranking officers on the Eastern Front to take part in an anti-Hitler conspiracy. In 1942, he was transferred back to the Defence Economy and Armaments Office and proceedings were initiated against him on suspicion of undermining military morale, but lack of evidence meant there was no prosecution. Nevertheless, during the next eighteen months, Beutler, as head of the section Wehrwirtschaft Ausland (Defence Economy Abroad) was able to travel frequently to meet with the heads of the various army groups, such as Erich von Manstein and Carl-Heinrich von Stülpnagel, to try and persuade them to take part in Hitler's overthrow. Heinrich Himmler, head of the SS and Reich Security Services, pushed for new charges to be laid against him, but Beutler was killed on 21 July, the day after the assassination attempt on Hitler failed, while in command of the 340th Division on the Eastern Front. (Only fragments of his division escaped Soviet encirclement near Lemberg in the Ukraine, and the unit was dissolved in August 1944). Though his name almost never appears in the literature concerning the July Plot, there is reason to believe that he played an important role in the most well-known of the attempts to topple Hitler: he was intimately connected to circles around General Ludwig Beck and Carl Friedrich Goerdeler, two of the leading figures of the plot, and he maintained close contact with resistance figures such as Walter Cramer and Wilhelm Schomburgk. (In an interesting historical coincidence, one of Beutler's colleagues, with whom he worked at the Wehrkreiskommando IV and at the Office of Weapons and Defence Economy, was General Walter Warlimont. During the Spanish Civil War, Warlimont played a crucial part in securing early German assistance for the Nationalists as the Military Plenipotentiary of the Reich War Minister on Franco's staff in the second half of 1936. Warlimont was prosecuted at the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg in 1948 with twelve other military leaders and sentenced to life imprisonment. The sentence was reduced to eighteen years on appeal and Warlimont was released in 1954.) Paul Fröhlich provides a full account of Beutler's career, and Beutler himself published a memoir in 1940 with the title *Erinnerungen (Memories)*.

⁷⁹ Otto Beutler had at least two children from his second marriage in 1933 to Jutta Gabriele Freiin von Wagner: a son, Thomas, who died shortly after birth in 1942, and a daughter, Sybille (married name: Köhler).

⁸⁰ b. 1921

⁸¹ b. 1922

⁸² This may be the same Gretel Beutler (full name: Agnes Margarethe Beutler) who was previously listed as Charlotte's aunt, the wife of her paternal uncle Georg Beutler. Records show that Gretel Beutler died in Radebeul, Dresden. It seems possible, therefore, that she was a resident at the Elblandklinikum, a clinic in that town that specialised in caring for those with long-term, or what were then thought to be incurable, conditions. Given the standards of the time this included a wide range of disabilities as well as generally age-related illnesses such as dementia. In 1939 the Nazis initiated the "Aktion T4" programme of mass murder of people deemed to be of "inferior" genetic make-up or who were held to be a burden to the State. This campaign claimed tens of thousands of victims in the country's institutions of care. Although Gretel Beutler's circumstances might have made her especially vulnerable, there is no solid evidence to link her to an act of state-sponsored murder. (Her name, for example, does not appear in the list of T4 victims published by the Bundesarchiv: https://www.bundesarchiv.de/DE/Content/Downloads/Aus-unserer-Arbeit/liste-patientenakten-euthanasie.pdf?_blob=publicationFile Accessed 7 April 2021) The language Charlotte uses to describe her relative's demise - "infam" or "disgracefully" - is certainly ambiguous. She may be suggesting that the manner of Gretel's death has "disgraced" the family - or that the "disgrace" relates to the cause of her death, because it can be attributed to a morally culpable actor (the fascist State).