

An Alsatian Jewish Story

**The Ancestors of Coralie Weill
of Marmoutier**



Coralie Weill ca. 1930

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The Ancestors of Coralie Weill of Marmoutier

Roger Herz-Fischler

Nirjeds isch mer sau güt as derhaam.

(Nulle part on n'est aussi bien que chez soi.)

-- proverbe judéo-alsacien

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LPeΔb°

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This book, and the accompanying DVD, include documents obtained from the on-line site of the *Archives du Bas-Rhin*. In accordance with the agreement that one must accept each time that the one consults the site, I have provided on page 8 the method of *precisely* identifying each document used. Note that the usage of these documents in this book and on the accompanying DVD is *strictly non-commercial*. Persons wishing to use any of these documents for commercial purposes should consult the archives.

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“Mzinhigan” is the word for “book” in the Odawa (Ottawa) dialect of Ojibwa. The logo is “Mzinhigan” written in the related Algonquin language of Cree---as spoken on the west coast of James Bay---using Cree syllabics.

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**À la mémoire de trois personnes
liées à Marmoutier**

Coralie Weill
dite “la mémé”
1910 -- 1995

Pierre Katz
historien et généalogiste extraordinaire
1927 -- 2006

George Mandel*
politicien et résistant mort pour la France
1885 -- 1944

* His mother, Henriette Mandel, was born in Marmoutier. One of her paternal great-grandfathers was Abraham Mandel of Dauendorf. Abraham Mandel, in turn, was the brother of Jacques Mandel, who was a paternal great-grandfather of Caroline Mandel and Pauline Mandel. These two sisters were the mothers of Coralie Weill's parents. This means that Coralie Weill was a two-fold fourth cousin, once removed, of George Mandel.

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The proverb on the title page is take from R. Matzen, “Vieux dictons, proverbes et adages judéo-alsaciens.” *Saisons d'Alsace*, no. 55-56 (ca. 1976), pp. 158 -- 178.

Technical Matters

The entire book, except for the charts at the beginning of each section, was typeset using Xe \TeX .

The basic font used was $\text{L}^{\text{iber}}\text{T}_{\text{ime}}$, more specifically the open-source, unicode based, open type font LinLibertineR.otf. This available at: sourceforge.net/projects/linuxlibertine

The nominal text font size is 12.5 points. In practice this resulted in a maximum height plus depth (below the baseline) of 11.7 points. The same font, at 16.0 points and boldface, was also used for the Hebrew letters. The baselineskip was set to 14 points.

There were two exceptions to the above:

Special symbols such as ■ were set using various \TeX symbol tables and fonts.

The whole text was originally set using plain \TeX . Because of conflicts in the macro files, a simple conversion from plain \TeX to Xe \TeX was not possible for the graphs at the beginning of each section. Thus these charts are set in plain \TeX using the Cork based font series ptmr and also cmtt fonts.

I created various macro files to facilitate the typesetting and the uniformity of the presentation. These are included on DVD, along with the various \TeX files

The operating system used was  **mageia** Linux, version 5.0, with the  KDE desktop.

Among the tools used were:

The text editor Kate.

Qpdfview, Pdfshuffler and Pdfsam for PDF viewing and manipulation.

Pinta for photo manipulation and for adding notes to documents, in particular for the graph on page 1 of the Introduction.

Graphviz for the graphs on page 2 of the Introduction and those in the section on Madeleine Bloch.

Preface

“I expect to finish soon.” --- from *The Book of Famous Last Words*

As is the case with numerous people to whom I have spoken about genealogy, my interest was awoken too late, after my father Sigmund Fischler passed away in 1972. Although my mother was only able to provide bits of information about my father's family, she could provide more information about her own parents and grandparents.

In the summer of 1975, as we were about to leave for a sabbatical in France, I obtained information from my father-in-law Albert Herz and one of his cousins. During the spring break in 1976, I went to Strasbourg -- *matsah* in my backpack as it was still Passover -- and was able to do some research dealing with the ancestors of my mother-in-law Coralie Weill.

I was able to write up some of the results and gather a certain amount of further information, but I was unable to spend very much time on genealogy before my retirement in 2004. I then expected to be able to finish my research and to produce a more polished version of our genealogies within a reasonable amount of time. That was not to be. In the case that interests us here, that of Coralie Weill, five publications were the reason for the considerable delay and the rather large work that you have before you.

1. Pierre Katz's publication of the 1808 declarations of adopted civil names by the Jews of Alsace.
2. Pierre Katz's genealogies of the Weil/Weill families from Marmoutier and the Weiller families from Dauendorf.
3. André Fraenckel's publication of the notarized eighteenth-century marriage contracts and Roseanne and Daniel Leeson's index of the contracts.
4. The reprinting of the 1784 census of the Jews of Alsace.
5. The on-line posting by the Archives départementales du Bas-Rhin of all the pre-1912 civil documents, including the 1808 declarations of adopted civil names.

For us genealogy is more, much more, than a listing of names and dates. We are interested in the ancestors as people, how they lived and the ups and downs of their existence. This is the approach that Eliane took in her book *Ma famille*, to which this book represents a supplement.

Here are just two of the human touches that we came across:

1. Coralie Weill, who was born in 1910, remembered being told that her maternal grandfather Godschau Weiller had died while running to *catch the train home* so that he could arrive in time for the Seder. When we found his 1905 death certificate and checked the date of Passover that year, the dates did indeed coincide. However, it would appear that he died while running *home from the train*.

Preface

2. Coralie Weill also told us that on her father's side they were *Süskind*s. In the course of our research we learned that the last person who was officially identified as a *Süskind* was Alexandre Weill, who changed his name from *Süskind Hirtzel* in 1808. This means that this identification was transmitted orally for well over one-hundred years. In fact the Jews of Marmoutier spoke of *Süskind Leizer* when speaking of Lazare Weill, Eliane's maternal grandfather.

Looking forward to the future there remains the following genealogical material to complete:

Our common ancestors, those of Eliane's paternal grandmother and Roger's maternal grandmother.

Eliane's ancestors on her paternal grandfather's side.

Roger's ancestors on his father's side.

Roger Herz-Fischler

Ottawa, Canada

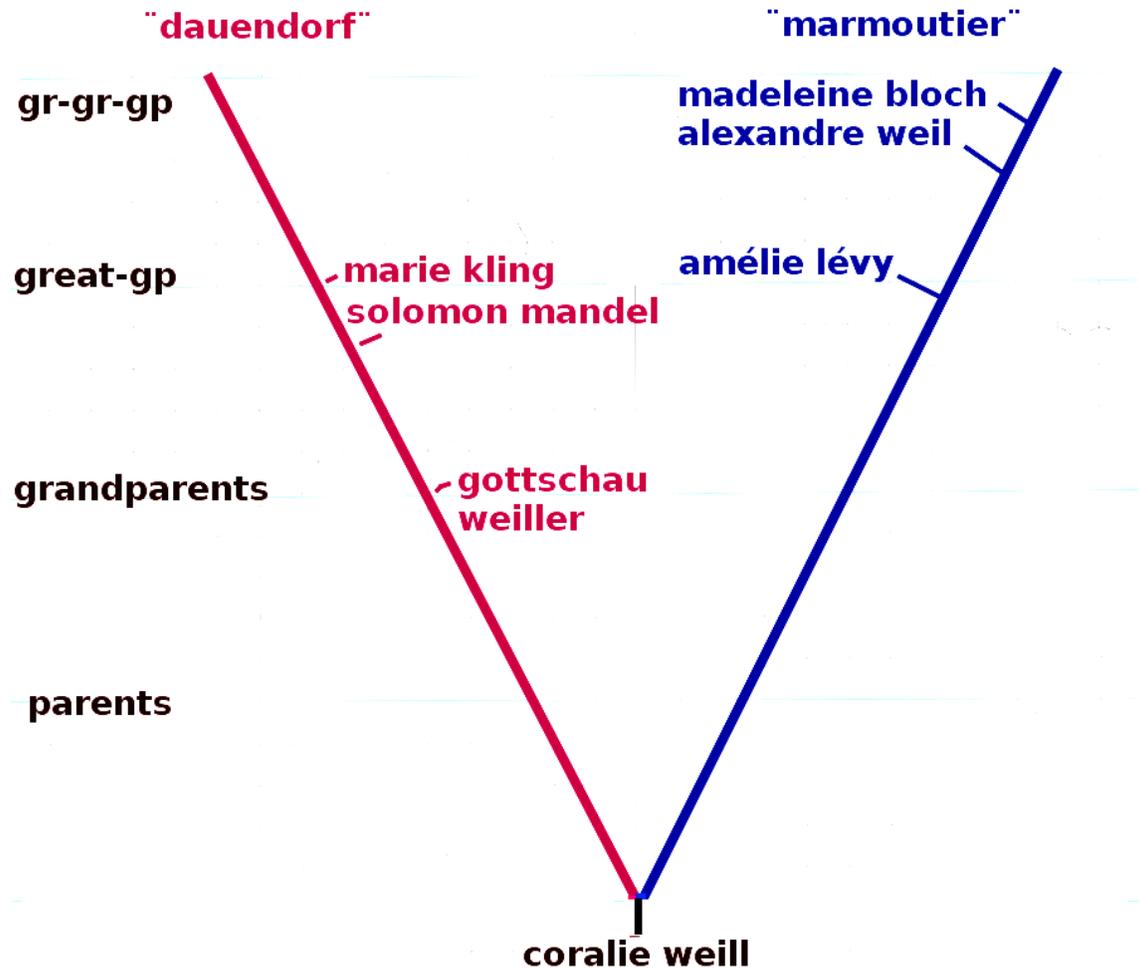
Erev Rosh Hashanah, 2017

P.S. The usual question that I was asked when I told people that I was writing a book dealing with the ancestors of Eliane's mother was, "Which genealogical web site did you use?" My answer was, and still is, that I had absolutely no faith in any of them. These sites are merely repositories for whatever people want to put there. There never is any indication of sources -- aside from other web sites -- , not to mention documentary proof. Stating something without being able to substantiate it goes completely against what I was taught during my graduate studies in mathematics and what I practiced while writing my three research books. That is why I have three levels of caution (?, ??, ???) whenever there is doubt and why I state all the sources that I used.

In one case -- as discussed in the section on Madeleine Bloch -- I had decided to do an on-line search to see if I could "unplug" my research. This led to a long, and very interesting, search in various sources, but in the end I was unable to verify the "missing link". Indeed, as I state, it is possible that two people are in fact one and the same person, but there are reasons for seriously questioning this claim. That is why the second part of the section on Madeleine Bloch is indicated by a ■, and why the people discussed in the second part are not included in the list of ancestors which starts on page 15.

Introduction

The ancestors of Coralie Weill have been divided into seven groups as indicated in the following diagram:



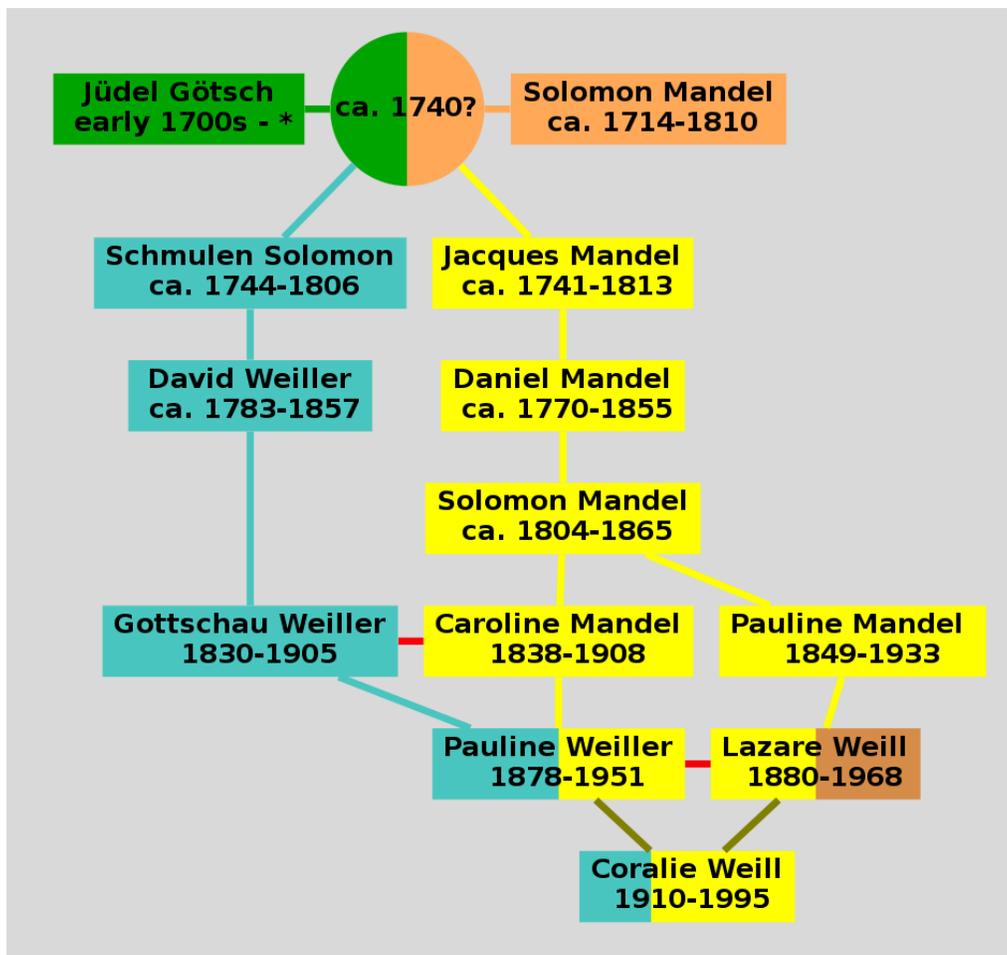
The first thing to notice is that the grouping of people is divided into two main groups, "Dauendorf" and "Marmoutier". The three people listed on the left were all born in Dauendorf, as were some of their ancestors and descendants. On the right only Alexandre Weill was born in Marmoutier, but both Madeleine Bloch and Amélie Lévy married men from there and their children were all born in Marmoutier. Ancestors of the people whose name designates a group are traced as far back as possible in the discussion of the group, unless some of these earlier ancestors have their own group.

The second thing to notice is that the diagram is not symmetrical from a generational point of view. At the beginning I started to group the ancestors by parents, grandparents etc., but I realized that this would obscure matters. The main reason for this is the fact that the parents of Coralie Weill were cousins, with the two grandmothers being the children of Marie Kling and Solomon Mandel. Since children of a couple are always listed with the wife, the two grandmothers of Coralie Weill, as well as her

Introduction

father and paternal grandfather are discussed in the bottom grouping, “Coralie Weill”. Amélie Lévy was the mother of Coralie Weill's paternal grandfather and both she and her husband Jacques Weil are discussed in the grouping “Amélie Lévy”. Madeleine Bloch and Alexandre Weil, the parents of Jacques Weil, are discussed in their respective groups. On the left Gottschau Weiller, who married a daughter of Marie Kling and Solomon Mandel, has his own group as do these latter two people.

From a strictly genealogical viewpoint the major discovery was the fact that the two Mandel families and the Weillers who lived in the early nineteenth century in Dauendorf had a common ancestral pair in Jüdel Götsch and Solomon Mandel. They were both born in the early seventeen hundreds with Solomon Mandel passing away in 1810 at the ripe old age of ninety-six! This is all discussed in detail in the chapters dealing with their great-grandsons Solomon Mandel and Gottschau Weiller. The following chart indicates some of the relationships and this is followed by an abbreviated generational list with Jüdel Götsch and Solomon Mandel representing the first generation.



Introduction

Generation -2

Moyse-Samuel, second half of the seventeenth century.
Father of Naftaly <<Hirtzel>>.

Generation -1

Götsch, end of the seventeenth century.
Father of Jüdel Götsch.

Jüdel, end of the seventeenth century.
Mother of Solomon Mandel.

Naftaly <<**Hirtzel**>>, end of the seventeenth century.
Father of Solomon Mandel.

Generation 1

Jüdel Götsch, beginning of the eighteenth century.
Marriage with Solomon Mandel ca. 1740?
Mother of Jacques Mandel and Schmulen Solomon.

Solomon Mandel, ca. 1714, Dauendorf? -- 1810.03.13 Dauendorf.

Generation 2

Jacques Mandel, ca. 1741 Dauendorf? -- 1813.02.16, Dauendorf.
Marriage with Marie-Anne Solomon: 1768.08.23, Wittersheim.
Father of Daniel Mandel.

Schmulen Solomon, ca. 1744, Dauendorf? -- 1806.05.21, Dauendorf.
Marriage with Fromet David: 1774.08.16, Mommenheim.
Father of David Weiller.

Generation 3

Daniel Mandel, ca. 1770, Dauendorf -- 1855.09.20, Dauendorf.
Marriage with Caroline Apfel, ca. 1798.
Father of Solomon Mandel.

David Weiller, ca. 1783, Dauendorf -- 1857.03.09, Dauendorf.
Marriage with Sophie Lang: 1807.03.24, Traenheim.
Father of Gottschau Weiller.

Generation 4

Solomon Mandel, 1804.04.15 [25 Germinal XII], Dauendorf -- 1865.11.08, Dauendorf.
Marriage with Marie Kling: 1835.07.07, Dauendorf.

Introduction

Father of Caroline Mandel and of Pauline Mandel.

Gottschau Weiller, 1830.12.27, Dauendorf -- 1905.04.19, Pfaffenhoffen.
Husband of Caroline Mandel (Generation 5) and father of Pauline Weiller.

Generation 5

Caroline Mandel, 1838.10.22, Dauendorf -- 1908.11.27, Pfaffenhoffen.
Marriage with Gottschau Weiller (Generation 4): 1861.12.11, Dauendorf.
Mother of Pauline Weiller.

Pauline Mandel, 1849.09.17, Dauendorf -- 1933.04.13, Marmoutier.
Marriage with Nathan Weill: 1872.06.21.
Mother of Lazare Weill.

Generation 6

Pauline Weiller, 1878.04.17, Pfaffenhoffen -- 1951.07.24, Paris.
Marriage with Lazare Weill: 1909.04.14.
Mother of Coralie Weill.

Lazare Weill, 1880.11.25, Marmoutier -- 1968.01.10, Paris.
Father of Coralie Weill.

Generation 7

Coralie Weill, 1910.03.21, Marmoutier -- 1995.08.07, New York.
Marriage with Albert Herz: 1936.02.03, Marmoutier.

The book starts off with an explanation of the system used throughout the book to precisely identify ancestors. This is followed by a list of the symbols, initials and most common references used.

Next comes a list of all the known or possible ancestors of Coralie Weill. This list includes the names of three six times great-grandparents of Coralie Weill, people who were probably born around the middle of the sixteen-hundreds, perhaps during the devastating thirty-years war (1618 -- 1648).

After the list are the seven chapters corresponding to the seven people listed in the chart at the beginning of this introduction. Each chapter starts with several charts showing the people discussed in the chapter.

Of special interest is the chapter dealing with the ancestors of Solomon Mandel, which starts off with a discussion of all the resources and problems involved in doing research for that chapter. The end of the chapter on Madeleine Bloch deals with a purported link to several well-known families in Alsace, Germany, Austria and Switzer-

Introduction

land. Because, in my opinion, the link is far from certain these latter people are *not* included in the list of ancestors.

As the title of the book indicates, our primary interest concerns the ancestors of Coralie Weill, i.e. in the ascending tree with Coralie Weill at the base. Because of this, the other children -- aside from the child who is also an ancestor -- are usually of secondary interest. If the names of other children are known, e.g. from the 1808 change of name lists or from the pre-1792 marriage contracts or from the ten-year compilations of the civil acts after 1792, etc., then these are noted, but no special effort was undertaken to find all the children. Similarly if we came across a marriage act for another child this was noted and occasionally we noted further children. Pierre Katz has done extensive research on the Weills of Marmoutier and I have used his results for the children who were not direct ancestors of Coralie Weill.

Sources

Photographs and Signatures

- [P] There is a photograph of the person on the DVD.
- [S] Some of these appear in the texts, others are on the DVD.

Archival Sources

- [ABR] Archives du Bas-Rhin: etat-civil.bas-rhin.fr/adeloch.
See the end of this section for the documents from the ABR that were consulted for this study.
- [TD] The ten year summaries of births, marriages and deaths created in all French municipalities. Normally the first TD covers the period from 1793 to the year X (1802), but sometimes -- as is the case with Daudendorf -- the TD is missing: French (*Table décennale*).
- [AM] Marriage certificate: French (*Acte de mariage*).
- [AD] Death certificate/newspaper/other source: French (*Acte de décès*).
- [1808] Document showing the adoption of a civil name in 1808: French (*Changement de nom*); see also [Katz-1808].
Napoleon required all the Jews in Alsace to take a civil name. These documents provide a means of obtaining the former names of ancestors. In addition these documents often provide us with the signatures of ancestors.

Printed Sources

N..B. These are listed in approximately the chronological order of the contents.

- [Fraen--mar] Fraenckel, A., 1997. *Mémoire juive en Alsace/Contrats de mariage au XVIII^{ème} siècle*. Strasbourg:Éditions du Cedrat.

In 1701 Louis XIV ordered the creation of notarized Jewish marriage contracts [see the discussion of a possible reason for this on [Fraen-mar, p. xiii, bottom]. The contracts in question are not the *Ketoubas* issued by the rabbi at the moment of the actual wedding ceremony, but are rather pre-nuptial agreements. Fraenckel examined over 5000 of these contracts and in this book he gives, for each contract, all the names mentioned and the dowries involved.

As Fraenkel, [p. xiv], points out, there are relatively few contracts from the beginning of the 1700s; only three for the period 1701 -- 1720 and fifty-one for the period 1721 -- 1730. Even after 1730 there were most likely couples who did not have a contract, or perhaps the contract has been lost. This explains why I was not able to find marriage contracts for all the ancestors. However, even when I could not find a contract for the parents, I was sometimes able to determine one or

Sources

both names by statements of the form, “X, daughter of Y”. In some cases the grandparents could be identified by statements of the type: “X, daughter of Y, son of Z”.

Despite the lacuna in the AM, Fraenkel's incredible work has allowed us to push even further back than the information available in [1808] and [1784].

In 1791 Jews were made citizens and Fraenkel [p. xiii] gives that year as marking the end of these acts. However, one of the AM dates from 1792.09.01 ([118,j]). This was just before the beginning of year I of the Revolutionary Calendar on 1792.09.22, but civil documents did not start until year II. I suspect that this 1792 document was created because of the uncertainty as regards the rules in effect.

Fraenkel's book is organized first by towns and then by notaries. Within each section the AM follow a chronological order. That is why [Fraen-index] is a necessity for doing research. The acts usually give both the civil and Jewish dates, but sometimes the two sets of dates do not agree. Perhaps a rabbi wrote a Jewish date and then the notary used the date on which he registered the act. If only a Jewish date is given I converted it using the following web site:

www.hebcal.com/converter

It is not always clear if a “name” is a given name, a family name, a second given name or even an alternative given name.^{HTML} Fraenkel puts such unclear names in double carets « » . Here is how Alexandre Weil is described on his 1786 AM ([Fraenkel-mar,117h]):

Alexandre «Zyskind» fils de **Naftaly «Hirzel»** fils de feu **Yechaya**, Marmoutier.

I follow this same format when giving the details of an AM.

[Fraen--index] Leeson, R., Leeson, D. 1999. *Index de Mémoire juive en Alsace/Contrats de mariage au XVIII^{ème} siècle par A. A. Fraenkel*. Paris: Cercle de Généalogie Juive.

The book is divided into six main indexes and this facilitates finding people in Fraenkel's book.

[1784] *Dénombrement général des juifs, qui sont tolérés en la province d'Alsace, en exécution des lettres-patentes de Sa Majesté, en forme de règlement, du 10 juillet 1784*. Reprint: Strasbourg, W. Fischer, 1975.

According to the summary table at the end of the book the census counted 3910 families with a total of 11,162 individuals.

The content of the census is also available on-line:

ngj.vjf.cnrs.fr/BdeD/1784/ngjconsult1784.php

Sources

See also:

Leeson, Daniel. 1993. *Quatre tables alphabétiques du Dénombrement général des juifs d'Alsace, 1784*. Teaneck, New Jersey: Avotaynu.

[Katz--1808] *Déclarations de prise de nom patronymique des Juifs du Bas-Rhin en 1808*, 4 vols. Paris: Cercle de Généalogie Juive, 1995.

[Katz--W+W] Genealogies of the Weill families from Marmoutier and the Weiller families from Dauendorf, prepared by Pierre Katz of Marmoutier, 2000, second version 2004.

Other Books and References

Some of the sections of the book have references which are specific to that section. Other material of interest is listed in the “bibliography” ^{HTML}.

Sources Consulted at the ABR

One of the requirements in the agreement for the use of documents from the ABR is an identification of the documents. The identification system involves many digits and letters -- see the examples below -- and given the large number of documents involved, both in this book and on the accompanying DVD, the use of this format for each and every document would result in a huge and incomprehensible set of data. Thus in the interest of satisfying the requirement, and at the same time providing a clearer picture of what was consulted, I will present here a step by step procedure for *precisely identifying* the source of each and every document used:

Consider the first document that appears in the section on Gottschau Weiller, which has the title:

1861.12.11, AM: Signatures of Caroline Mandel & Gottschau Weiller.

Right above this we read, concerning this couple:

Marriage: 1861.12.11, Dauendorf [AM].

From this we learn that we are dealing with an AM that took place in Dauendorf on 1861.12.11. We thus have all the information that we need to retrieve and identify the document, viz. the town, the type of document and the date of the document. The next step is to consult the following web page:

<http://archives.bas-rhin.fr/registres-paroissiaux-et-documents-d-etat-civil/>

1. In the box that appears we type “Dauendorf” and click on *rechercher*.
2. At the bottom of the screen there are three choices of which only the second and third are of interest to us:

Sources

The *Tables décennales* are used to locate documents. Images in this book that are taken from a TD are identified as such by [TD].

In our particular example it is a document that interests us and so we click on *Registres d'état civil*,

3. A set of virtual books appears and we use the slider to go to the virtual book with *M[ariages] 1861* on the binding.
4. We click on the book and the agreement page opens and then we click on *accepter*. One only has to do this once for a session, no matter how many towns and documents are consulted.
5. The screen now goes to the AM for 1861 and as a check we read:
“Dauendorf - Etat civil - Registre de mariages 1861 - Original en mairie”
written at the top of the page.
6. If, while still on the first page, we now look at the address bar of the browser we will see the identification of this page:
<http://archives.bas-rhin.fr/detail-document/ETAT-CIVIL-C87-P1-R39188#visio/page:ETAT-CIVIL-C87-P1-R39188-268240>
7. The desired AM is found on page 4 and 268240 is now replaced by 268243. This is the desired identification number for the document that we were looking for.

This completes the procedure and provides the precise identification of the page on which the document is found.

Presentation and Symbols

- terminology If we consider the person called Solomon Mandel, then:
The expression “given name” refers to Solomon. An equivalent expression is “personal name”.
The expression “family name” refers to Mandel.
Note that a person can have several given names and because of the 1808 name changes they might also have a “former name” or perhaps even several former names.
The expression “name” refers to the combination, Solomon Mandel.
- presentation Each ancestor appears at least once in a “presentation” form. This is illustrated by the main entry for Solomon Mandel (see below for the symbols and abbreviations used):
Solomon Mandel★ , *Solomon Hirtzel* (111•12/112•12)1804.04.15 [25 Germinal XII], Dauendorf -- 1865.11.08, Dauendorf [AN, 1808, AM, AD, S].
Solomon Hirtzel is the former, in this case the pre-1808, name of Solomon Mandel. The names are followed by his identification number, birth and death dates/places and a list of the documents that are available.
Note that women are always referred to by their pre-marriage names. The spelling of names has been standardized in the text e.g. Mantel ⇒ Mandel; Lévi ⇒ Lévy; Salmann ⇒ Solomon, etc.. For an AM taken from [Fraen-mar] I have kept the original spelling.
- dates Dates are given in the format: year.month.day, e.g. 1811.03.19 for March 19, 1811.
Note also that numbers less than 10 are written with a 0 before the number, i.e. the above date is *not* written as 1811.3.19. [This format provides a means of listing the files in a directory of the DVD in the correct chronological order].
Often it is not clear, or not indicated, if the date on a document is the actual date of an event (e.g. AD) or the date when the event was reported. Thus dates indicated may be off by a few days.
Starting on September 22, 1792 [01 vendémiaire of year I] until January 01, 1806 [11 nivôse of year XIV] the French Republican calendar was in effect.^{HTML} If a document was written in the period covered by the French Republican calendar then the date corresponding to the usual calendar is listed first, followed by the Republican date in square brackets. For conversions and more information:
www.poissons52.fr/histoire/revolution1789/calendrier_v.php

Presentation & Symbols

- ★ There is a special section devoted to this person.
- ca. Circa, used when an educated guess can be made concerning a date. E.g. the age of a deceased person might appear on the death certificate, without the actual year of birth being given. The estimated date of birth is obtained by subtraction, but this might be off by one or more years.
- b. Before the date, e.g. b.1808 is used when the person is not listed in the change of name registers of 1808 ([1808], [Katz-1808]) and there is reason to believe that they were no longer alive. This information should be used with caution, because the person may have changed domicile.
- a. After the date, e.g. a.1784 is used when the person is not listed in the census of 1784 ([1784]) and there is reason to believe that they had not yet been born. This information should be used with caution, because of the great variation in names between 1784 and 1808, etc.
- * No information, used, e.g., when a first or last name or a date is missing.
- ?, ??, ??? These indicate respectively, “not absolutely certain”, “educated guess”, “wild guess”. These are not employed on the charts or on the list of all the ancestors.
- !, !!, !!! These indicate respectively, “does not seem right”, “hard to believe”, “truly unbelievable”. These reflect such things as disparate ages of children, etc..
- DVD The AN, AM, AD that are mentioned in the text appear on the accompanying DVD. The symbol DVD is used with other documents, images etc. to indicate that they too appear on the DVD.
- HTML Used to indicate that a topic can be accessed on the DVD from the HTML page: `symbols_sources_references_etc.html`.
- ↪ Used with long web addresses to indicate that the address is continued on the next line.
- Information, e.g. from a web page, which I was unable to verify via documents, texts, etc..

Identification System

As explained in the introduction this is an *ascending* genealogy. In order to precisely identify each person and to clearly indicate their relationships with descendants and ancestors, the following method is used:

Each person is assigned a unique identification number consisting of 1s and 2s, where the digit 1 indicates a female and the digit 2 a male. The number of digits in the identification number depends on how many generations back they are from Eliane Herz, who is identified by the number 1. Her mother, Coralie Weill is 11, and Coralie Weill's father is 112.

In addition to giving an identification number to individuals we want to arrange them in a definite order. The idea is analogous to the system used in dictionaries as illustrated in the following example with “before” being indicated by the symbol $<$.

aardvark $<$ *abaca* $<$ *aback* $<$ *abacus*

We use the same general idea for identification numbers. Consider the following couple:

111•21 **Sophie Lang**

111•22 **David Weiller**

Being a couple, their identification numbers are identical except for the last place and because the wife has a 1 in the last place she is listed before her husband who has a 2 in the last place.

Given the identification number (112•21) of Sophie Lang we immediately know that:

The male child (Gottschau Weiller) of Sophie Lang has identification number 112•2,

The parents of Sophie Lang have identification numbers 112•211 and 112•212 (Dina Naphtaly and Baruch Lang respectively).

Similarly consider the following three men:

111•22 **David Weiller**

112•22 **Jacques Weil**

111•212 **Baruch Lang**

David Weiller precedes Jacques Weil because he has a 1 in the third place and Jacques Weil has a 2.

Baruch Lang is after Jacques Weil even though he has a 1 in the first three places, because his identification number has one more digit and this in turn means that he is one generation earlier than Jacques Weil.

In each of the seven groups of ancestors of Coralie Weill the group is divided into generations and within a generation the lists of people follow the order just described. To illustrate this consider the ancestors of Gottschau Weiller.

Identification System

His parents are listed as follows:

1 1 1 • 2 1 **Sophie Lang**

1 1 1 • 2 2 **David Weiller**

Next we have the grandparents of Gottschau Weiller as follows:

The Parents of Sophie Lang

1 1 1 • 2 1 1 **Dina Naphtaly**

1 1 1 • 2 1 2 **Baruch Lang**

The Parents of David Weiller

1 1 1 • 2 2 1 **Fromet David**

1 1 1 • 2 2 2 **Schmulen Solomon**

In the examples given so far there was only one identification number, but because the two grandmothers of Coralie Weill were sisters, their parents and all preceding generations will have *two* numbers. Thus, since Marie Kling was the mother of both Caroline Mandel (1 1 1 • 1) and Pauline Mandel (1 1 2 • 1) she will have the two numbers obtained by adding a 1 to the numbers of her daughters and we find the same situation with Salomon Mandel, the husband of Marie Kling.

1 1 1 • 1 1 / 1 1 2 • 1 1 **Marie Kling**

1 1 1 • 1 2 / 1 1 2 • 1 2 **Salomon Mandel**

Further, since the Mandel and Weiller lines have common ancestors, these common ancestors will have *three* numbers.

Another consequence of both grandmothers being sisters is that, instead of *eight* great-grandparents, Coralie Weill had only *six* great-grandparents, twelve great-great-grandparents.... The number of possible ancestors is reduced even further when we arrive at the ancestors with three numbers.

The length of the identification number also shows the degree of ancestry with respect to Coralie Weill. Thus her parents are identified by three digits and her grandparents by four. Next come the great-grandparents with five digits and great-great-grandparents with six. From this we see that the number of "greats" is given by the number of digits minus four and conversely to find the number of digits in a designation we simply add four to the number of greats. The longest designation numbers belong to the three, six times great-grandparents of Coralie Weill who have ten digits. The oldest of these three would have been born ca. 1650.

Summary

1. A female ancestor is indicated by a 1, a male ancestor is indicated by a 2.
2. Couples are listed in pairs and their identification numbers only differ in the last number, namely a 1 or a 2.

Identification System

3. The identification number of a child is obtained by *taking off* the last digit.
4. The identification numbers of the parents of a person are obtained by *adding on* a 1 and a 2.
5. The ancestors of any person are discussed one generation at a time. Within any generation people are listed according to the order described above.
6. Marie Kling and Salomon Mandel each have two identification numbers. Their ancestors will also have two identification numbers with some of the very early ancestors of Salomon Mandel having three numbers. People with multiple numbers are listed according to their *first* identification number.
7. Coralie Weill had only six *distinct* great-grandparents, twelve *distinct* great-great-grandparents.... When we arrive at the ancestors with three identification numbers there will be a further reduction in the number of actual ancestors.
8. The length of the identification number indicates the degree of ancestry with respect to Coralie Weill:

Coralie Weill (1 1) has an identification number of length 2.

Her parents (1 1 1 and 1 1 2) have an identification number of length 3

Her grandparents have an identification number of length 4.

Her great-grandparents have an identification number of length 5.

Her two times great-grandparents have an identification number of length 6.

Her three times great-grandparents have an identification number of length 7.

Her four times great-grandparents have an identification number of length 8.

Her five times great-grandparents have an identification number of length 9.

Her six times great-grandparents have an identification number of length 10.

A List of the Ancestors of Coralie Weill

The following is a simple list of all certain, probable and possible ancestors of Coralie Weill. Many of the people listed here had several names and/or spellings of their names during their lifetime. The names given here are those believed to have been their stable, pre-marriage names. Additional names appear in the various chapters. The identification numbers follow the system discussed in the previous section. Only the years of birth and death and the towns corresponding to these dates are given. The level of uncertainty (?, ??, ???) is not indicated in this list; full details are given in the relevant sections of this book.

As discussed in the introduction the ancestors of Coralie Weill have been divided into seven groups. Each of these groups is identified in this list by the name of the ancestor who is the starting point for that group and by an identification letter which is used for each member of their ancestral line. This is particularly useful later in the list where the number of ancestors becomes rather large.

The first group includes the parents, grandparents and children of Coralie Weill.

A: 11 Coralie Weill

The next three groups involve the ancestors of Coralie Weill who lived in Dauendorf.

B: 111 • 11 Marie Kling

C: 111 • 12 Solomon Mandel

D: 111 • 2 Gottschau Weiller

The next three groups deal with the ancestors of Coralie Weill who lived in Marmoutier.

E: 112 • 21 Amélie Lévy

F: 112 • 221 Madeleine Bloch

G: 112 • 222 Alexandre Weil

In principle a person has $2 \times 2 = 4$ grandparents, $2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$ great-grandparents ... 256 six times great-grandparents. In the case of Coralie Weill, because her parents were cousins and because of common parents for two different lines of ancestors, these numbers are reduced. For each generation, relative to Coralie Weill, the number of possible and known members of that generation, as well as the form of the identification number is given; e.g:

6 of 6 Great-Grandparents (11x • xx)

means that 6 of the 6 possible great-grandparents of Coralie Weill are known. They all have an identification number of length five of the form 11x • xx, where the x can be either a 1 or a 2.

A List of the Ancestors of Coralie Weill

Daughter (1)

1

Eliane Herz 1943, Limoges -- . [A]

Coralie Weill (11)

11

Coralie Weill 1910, Marmoutier -- 1995, New York. [A]

2 Parents (11x)

This couple were cousins; the mothers (1 1 1 • 1) and (1 1 2 • 1) were sisters.

1 1 1

Pauline Weiller 1878, Pfaffenhafen -- 1951, Paris. [A]

1 1 2

Lazare Weill 1880, Marmoutier -- 1968, Paris. [A]

4 of 4 grandparents (11x•x)

1 1 1 • 1

Caroline Mandel 1838, Dauendorf -- 1908, Pfaffenhoffen. [A]

[The sister of Pauline/Babette Mandel (1 1 2 • 1)]

1 1 1 • 2

Gottschau Weiller 1830, Dauendorf -- 1905, Pfaffenhoffen. [A]

1 1 2 • 1

Pauline, "Babette" Mandel 1849, Dauendorf -- 1933, Marmoutier. [A]

[The sister of Caroline Mandel (1 1 1 • 1)]

1 1 2 • 2

Nathan Weill 1843, Marmoutier -- 1917, Marmoutier. [A]

6 of 6 Great-Grandparents (11x•xx)

[Groups: A: Coralie Weill; B: Marie Kling; C: Solomon Mandel; D: Gottschau Weiller; E: Amélie Lévy; F: Madeleine Bloch
G: Alexandre Weil]

A List of the Ancestors of Coralie Weill

The following two people were the parents of *both* Caroline Mandel (111•1) and Pauline Mandel (112•1). This accounts for the double identification numbers for both them and their ancestors and why there are only 6 possible great-grandparents instead of 8 and only 12 possible two times great-grandparents instead of 16.

111•11/112•11

Marie Kling 1811, Dauendorf -- 1867, Dauendorf. [B]

111•12/112•12

Salomon Mandel 1804, Dauendorf -- 1865, Dauendorf. [C]

111•21

Sophie Lang ca. 1786, Traenheim -- 1865, Dauendorf. [D]

111•22

David Weiller ca. 1786, Dauendorf -- 1857, Dauendorf. [D]

112•21

Amélie Lévy 1802, Diemeringen -- 1887, Marmoutier. [E]

112•22

Jacques Weil 1806, Marmoutier -- 1888, Marmoutier. [E]

12 of 12 Two Times Great-Grandparents (11x•xxx)

[Groups: A: Coralie Weill; B: Marie Kling; C: Solomon Mandel; D: Gottschau Weiller; E: Amélie Lévy; F: Madeleine Bloch
G: Alexandre Weil]

111•111/112•111

Babet Lévy ca. 1786 Kolbsheim -- 1848, Dauendorf. [B]

111•112/112•112

Charles Kling ca. 1779, Uhlwiller -- 1817, Dauendorf. [B]

111•121/112•121

Caroline Apfel ca. 1779, Pleiswiller, Rhineland-Palinate -- 1838, Dauendorf. [C]

111•122/112•122

Daniel Mandel ca. 1770, Dauendorf -- 1855, Dauendorf. [C]

A List of the Ancestors of Coralie Weill

111•211

Dina Naphaly *, Balbronn -- *, Traenheim. [D]

111•212

Baruch Lang ca. 1748, Traenheim -- 1815, Traenheim. [D]

111•221

Fromet David ca. 1750, Surbourg -- 1792 Dauendorf. [D]

111•222

Schmulen Solomon ca. 1744, Dauendorf -- 1806, Dauendorf. [D]

Schmulen Solomon, the father of David Weiller and grandfather of Gottschau Weiller, was a *two* times great grandparent of Coralie Weill. He was also the brother of Jacques Mandel (111•122•2 / 112•122•2), who was a *three* times great-grandparent. In order not to have parents and children listed in the same generation, their common parents, Jüdel Götsch (111•122•21 / 112•122•21 / 111•222•1) and Solomon Mandel (111•122•22 / 112•122•22 / 111•222•2) are listed with the *four* times great-grandparents. Note that, because they are the progenitors of two ancestral lines, Jüdel Götsch and Solomon Mandel have *three* identification numbers.

112•211

Rifka Seligmann ca. 1777, Diemeringen -- 1804], Diemeringen. [E]

112•212

Gottschaud Lévy ca. 1764, Saverne -- 1849, Diemeringen. [E]

112•221

Madeleine Bloch ca. 1770, Balbronn -- 1849, Marmoutier. [F]

112•222

Alexandre Weil ca. 1757, Marmoutier -- 1829, Marmoutier. [G]

20 of 22 Three Times Great-Grandparents (11x•xxx•x)

Jüdel Götsch and Solomon Mandel, the parents of Schmulen Solomon, are listed with the *four* times great-great-grandparents. That is why there are only twenty-two possible people in this group instead of $2 \times 12 = 24$.

[Groups: A: Coralie Weill; B: Marie Kling; C: Solomon Mandel; D: Gottschau Weiller; E: Amélie Lévy; F: Madeleine Bloch
G: Alexandre Weil]

A List of the Ancestors of Coralie Weill

111•111•1 / 112•111•1
Hindel Gerstel * -- b. 1819. [B]

111•111•2 / 112•111•2
Manuel Lévy * -- b. 1819. [B]

111•112•1 / 112•112•1
Magthlene Lévy ca. 1743, Schirrein -- 1829.12.04, Uhlwiller. [B]

111•112•2 / 112•112•2
Gerstel Lévy * -- *, Uhlwiller. [B]

111•121•2 / 112•121•2
Raphael Apfel Pleiswiller, Rhineland-Palinate. [C]

111•122•1 / 112•122•1
Marie-Anne Solomon *, Wittersheim -- a. 1784, Dauendorf. [C]
111•122•2 / 112•122•2
Jacques Mandel ca. 1741, Dauendorf -- 1813.02.16, Dauendorf. [C]

111•211•2
Napthaly Juda alive in 1776, lived in Balbronn. [D]

111•212•1
Feigel Elias early 1700s, Valff -- 1793.09.18, Traenheim. [D]
111•212•1
Nathan Lehman early 1700s, Traenheim -- b. 1784, Traenheim. [D]

111•221•1
Sorlé early 1700s, lived in Surburg. [D]
111•221•2
David Israel early 1700s, lived in Surburg [D]

112•211•1
Gelchen Joseph * -- b. 1795. [E]
112•211•2
Seligmann Simon ca. 1727, * -- 1804. [E]

A List of the Ancestors of Coralie Weill

112•212•1

Esther Jacob ca. 1730, Schalbach -- 1807.02.15, Saverne. [E]

112•212•2

Nathan Lévy * -- b.1795. [E]

112•221•1

Fromet Bing ca.1737 -- 1799. [F]

112•221•1

Lazarus Bloch ca.1732 -- 1823, Balbronn. [F]

111•222•1

Genendel Blum *, Bouxwiller -- b. 1784, Marmoutier. [G]

111•222•2

Naphtali Hirtzel *, Marmoutier -- a. 1784, Marmoutier. [G]

26 of 42 Four Times-Great-Grandparents (11x•xxx•xx)

[Groups: A: Coralie Weill; B: Marie Kling; C: Solomon Mandel; D: Gottschau Weiller; E: Amélie Lévy; F: Madeleine Bloch
G: Alexandre Weil]

111•111•12 / 112•111•12

Elyakoum Lévy * -- a. 1770, Lauterbourg. [B]

111•111•22 / 112•111•22

Samuel lived in Kolbsheim. [B]

111•112•11 / 112•112•11

Guttel Lévy * -- a. 1771, lived in Schirnhoffen/Schirhein. [B]

111•112•12 / 112•112•12

Kauffman Schweitzer * -- b. 1768, lived in Schirnhoffen/Schirhein. [B]

111•112•21 / 112•112•21

Merle Joseph * -- a. 1771, lived in Uhrwiller. [B]

111•112•22 / 112•112•22

Judah * -- b. 1771, lived in Uhrwiller. [B]

A List of the Ancestors of Coralie Weill

111•122•11 / 112•122•11

Hanna Samuel a. 1784, Wittersheim. [C]

111•122•12 / 112•122•12

Solomon Hirsch a. 1784, Wittersheim. [C]

The following couple are the parents of both Schmulen Solomon (111•222) (listed with the two times great-grandparents) and Jacques Mandel (111•122•2 / 112•122•2) (listed with the three times great-grandparents) This explains why they and their ancestors have *three* identification numbers and why there are only 42 possible four times times great-grandparents.

111•122•21 / 112•122•21 / 111•222•1

Jüdel Götsch early 1700s -- *. [C]

111•122•22 / 112•122•22 / 111•222•2

Solomon Mandel ca. 1714, Dauendorf -- 1810, Dauendorf. [C]

111•211•22

Juda early 1700s -- *, lived in Balbronn. [D]

111•212•12

Elias late 1600s -- a. 1739, Valff. [D]

111•212•22

Lehman late 1600s -- b. 1739, Traenheim. [D]

111•221•22

Israel early 1700s, lived in Surburg. [D]

112•211•12

Joseph *. [E]

112•211•21

Vogel Mär early 1700s. [E]

112•211•22

Simon Moyse early 1700s. [E]

A List of the Ancestors of Coralie Weill

112•212•12

Jacob * -- b. 1760. [E]

112•212•21

Clara Joseph *, lived in Saverne. [E]

112•212•22

Naftaly Elyakoum-Moché *, lived in Saverne. [E]

112•221•11

Madel * -- b. 1779, Obernai. [F]

112•221•12

Chaim Bing b. 1721 -- b. 1784, Obernai. [F]

112•221•22

Götschel * -- b. 1784, Balbronn. [F]

111•222•12

Zeev Blume * -- b. 1746, Bouxwiller. [G]

112•222•21

Yerès * -- b. 1753, Marmoutier. [G]

112•222•22

Yechaya [Hirzel] early 1700s -- 1746--1753, Marmoutier. [G]

13 of 84 Five Times-Great-Grandparents (11x•xxx•xxx)

[Groups: A: Coralie Weill; B: Marie Kling; C: Solomon Mandel; D: Gottschau Weiller; E: Amélie Lévy; F: Madeleine Bloch
G: Alexandre Weil]

111•111•121 / 112•111•121

Nenna Meyer early 1700s -- a. 1736. [B]

111•111•122 / 112•111•122

Goetschel Lévy early 1700s -- a. 1736. [B]

A List of the Ancestors of Coralie Weill

111•112•121/112•112•121

Eve . [B]

111•112•122/112•112•122

Moyse Schweitzer *. [B]

111•122•112/112•122•112

Samuel early 1700s. [C]

111•122•122/112•122•122

Hirsch/Naftaly early 1700s. [C]

111•122•211/112•122•211

Götsch late 1600s. [C]

111•122•221/112•122•221 & 111•221

Jüdel late 1600s. [C]

111•122•222/112•122•222 & 111•222

Naftaly late 1600s. [C]

112•212•212

Joseph late 1600s. [E]

112•212•222

Elyakoum-Moché late 1600s. [E]

112•221•122

Israel Bing * -- a.1751, Obernai. [F]

112•222•222

Naphtali Hirtz late 1600s -- b.1733, Marmoutier. [G]

3 of 168 Six Times-Great-Grandparents (11x•xxx•xxx•x)

[Groups: A: Coralie Weill; B: Marie Kling; C: Solomon Mandel; D: Gottschau Weiller; E: Amélie Lévy; F: Madeleine Bloch
G: Alexandre Weil]

A List of the Ancestors of Coralie Weill

111•111•121•2 / 112•111•121•2
Meyer Wolf * -- ca. 1730, Mutzig. [B]

111•111•122•2 / 112•111•122•2
Jacob alive in 1736, Lauterberg. [B]

111•122•22 / 112•122•22 & 111•222•2
Moyse-Samuel ca. 1650. [C]

11 Coralie Weill, Parents & Grandparents

Coralie Weill

Coralie Weill (11) 1910.03.21, Marmoutier -- 1995.08.07, New York [AN, AD, P, S].

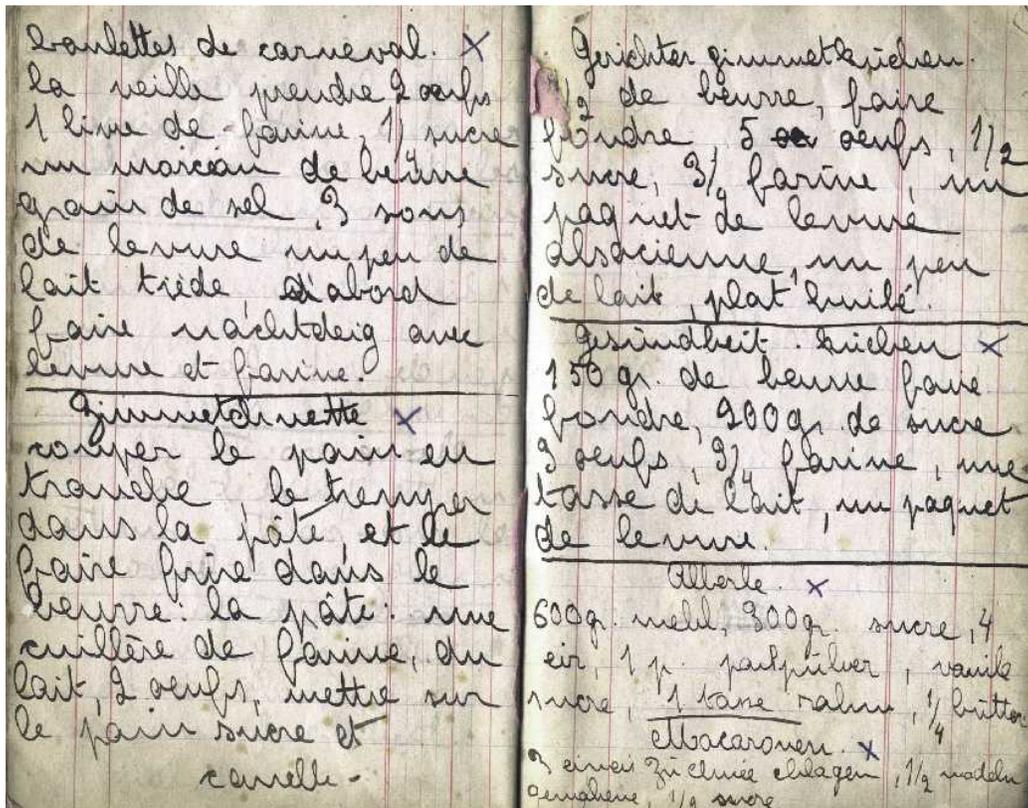
The legal French name of Coralie Weill was **Caroline Weill**, but she was always referred to as "Coralie". Alsace was part of Germany from the end of the Franco-Prussian War in 1870 until the end of World War I in 1918. Thus her birth certificate is in German and the name is given as **Karolina Weill**.

Albert Herz (12) 1902.09.07, Haiger -- 1976.12.12, New York [AN, AD, P, S].

marriage: 1936.02.03, Marmoutier [AM].

The story of this couple appears in the book *Ma Famille*

Despite the fact that we have several official documents belonging to Coralie Weill none of these bear her signature. In lieu of a signature, here is a page from one of her handwritten recipe books. She wrote in French, Alsatian and German, sometimes using more than one language in the same recipe.



A page from the recipe book of Coralie Weill

11 Coralie Weill, Parents & Grandparents

children:

1. **Arlette Herz**, 1940.04.22, Paris -- .
marriage: Henry Strauss.
children: Karen, Susan, Wayne.
2. **Eliane Herz** (1) 1943.01.23, Limoges -- .
marriage: **Roger Fischler** (2) 1964.04.12, New York -- .
child: Mychèle Herz-Fischler, 1969.01.24, Toronto -- .
child: Seline Herz-Fischler, 1972.06.29, Ottawa -- .

The story of the early life of Eliane Herz appears in the book *Ma Famille*

The Parents of Coralie Weill

Pauline Weiller (111) 1878.04.17, Pfaffenhoffen -- 1951.07.24, Paris.

Lazare Weill (112) 1880.11.25, Marmoutier -- 1968.01.19, Paris [AN,AD,P,S].

For his ancestors see the section on Alexandre Weill

marriage: 1909.04.14, Marmoutier.

Pauline Weiller and Lazare Weill were first cousins, the children of Caroline Mandel (111•1) and Pauline Mandel (112•1) respectively.

children:

1. **Coralie Weill** (11); See above.
2. **Gabriel Weill** 1911.01.24, Marmoutier -- 1913.01.14, Marmoutier [Katz-W+W].
3. **René Weill**, 1914.01.15, Marmoutier, -- 1960.01.24, Neuilly-sur-Seine, [Katz-W+W].
marriage: Paulette Friedlander.
children: Evelyne.

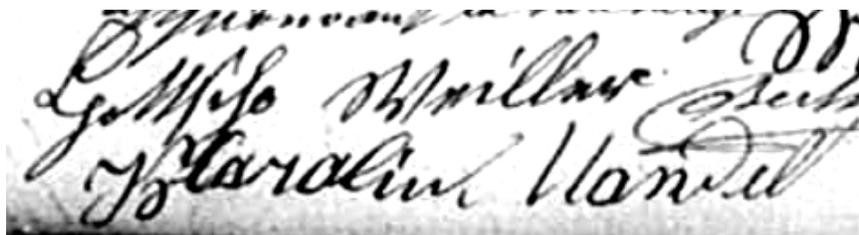
The Grandparents of Coralie Weill

Caroline Mandel (111•1) 1838.10.22, Dauendorf -- 1908.11.27, Pfaffenhoffen [AN,PAS,S].

Gottschau Weiller (111•2) 1830.12.27, Dauendorf -- 1905.04.19, Pfaffenhoffen [AN,AD,P,S].

marriage: 1861.12.11, [AM].

11 Coralie Weill, Parents & Grandparents



1861.12.11. AM: signatures of Caroline Mandel & Gottschau Weiller

Both Caroline Mandel and Gottschau Weiller were born in Dauendorf and they married in 1861. Their first child was born in Pfaffenhoffen in 1864. It is not known whether or not Gottschau had moved to Pfaffenhoffen before the marriage.

children: The source is [Katz-W+W] unless otherwise noted. Additional notes from the 1999 family reunion in Albuquerque are indicated by [Alb]. The book *Four Alsatian Jewish Families Shape Albuquerque* by Henry Tobias (New Mexico Jewish Historical Society, 2004) is indicated by [Tobias]^{DVD}.

Boys 1, 2, 6 and 7 emigrated to the United States. The first three of these settled in the South West where their descendants still live (See *Ma Famille* for photographs and further discussion). Boy 7 ended up in Chicago. Since the boys were born between 1864 and 1876 they all would have come of military age while Alsace was under German control. This corroborates what Coralie Weill had told us, namely that the boys left Alsace to escape conscription. [For a discussion of the reactions and actions of Alsatian Jews during the period of German control see: Vicki Caron, *Between France and Germany: the Jews of Alsace-Lorraine, 1871- 1918*, Stanford University Press, 1988.]

As will be discussed in the section dealing with Solomon Mandel, there were two Mandel families in Dauendorf after 1808 and they were related to the Weillers. In addition to the Weiller boys, there was also an emigration to the South West by members of these two Mandel families and there were close ties and intermarriage between them. Some of the Mandel boys are listed in the section on Marie Kling.

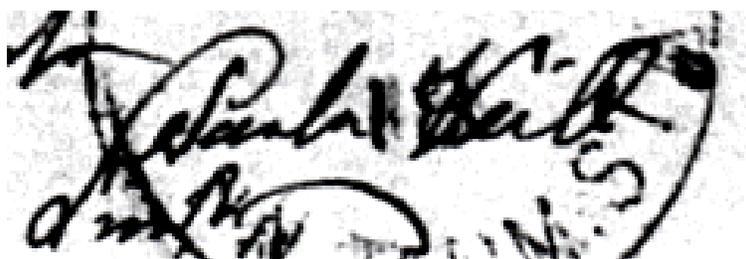
children:

1. **David Weiller** 1864.04.29, Pfaffenhoffen -- *, Albuquerque [Alb].
2. **Salomon Weiller** 1866.09.20, Pfaffenhoffen -- *, Albuquerque [Alb, Tobias].
3. **Aline Weiller** 1869.04.11, Pfaffenhoffen -- deported from Marseille, 1943.
marriage: Jacques Polski.
4. **Mathilde Weiller** 1871.01.11, Pfaffenhoffen -- 1942.
marriage: Henri Weil.
children: Dina, Aline, Marthe, Jeanne.
5. **Samuel Weiller** 1872.12.20, Pfaffenhoffen -- 1873.03.22, Pfaffenhoffen.
6. **Henri Weiller** 1874.02.08, Pfaffenhoffen -- *, Albuquerque [Alb].

11 Coralie Weill, Parents & Grandparents

7. **Benjamin Weiller** 1876.05.08, Pfaffenhoffen -- *, Chicago? [Alb, Tobias].
8. **Pauline Weiller** (1 1 1); see above.
9. **Charles Weiller** 1880.06.12, Pfaffenhoffen -- 1907.05.25, Pfaffenhoffen [AD].

Pauline Mandel (1 1 2 • 1) 1849.08.17, Dauendorf -- 1933.04.13, Marmoutier. [AN, AD, P, S].



1915.06.21, postcard: signature of Pauline Weiller

Nathan Weil (1 1 2 • 2) 1843.02.16, Marmoutier -- 1917.02.06. [AN, Katz-W+W, P, S].

N.B. Nathan *Weil*, his father (Jacques Weil) and paternal grandfather (Alexandre Weil) wrote *Weil* with one “l”, However, on the birth certificate of Lazare Weill there are two “l”s for both Nathan and Lazare. This may have something to do with the document having been issued under the German administration of Alsace.

marriage: 1872.06.21 Marmoutier. [AM].

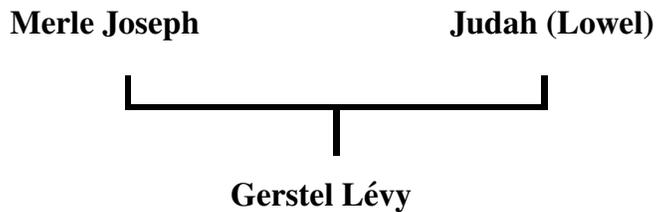
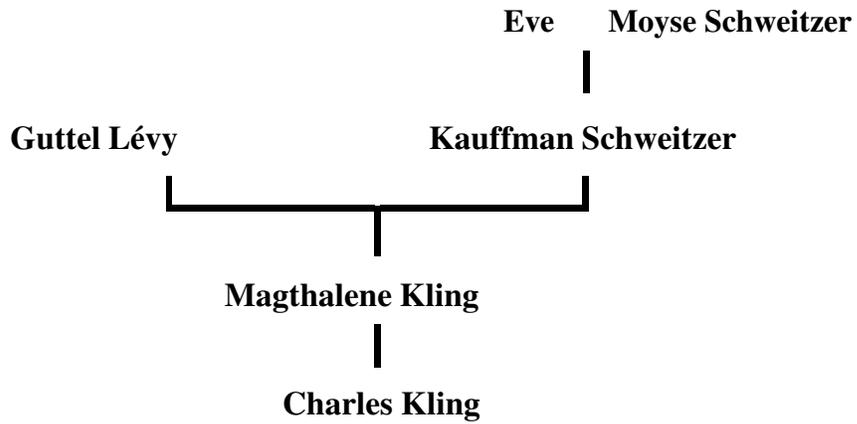
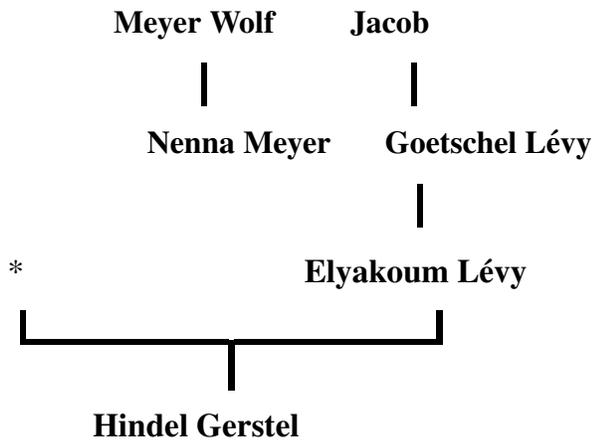
children: The source is [Katz-W+W], except for children 4, 5 and 6. The birth certificates often have germanized versions of the names.

1. **Salomon Weill** 1873.04.05, Marmoutier -- 1877.02.12, Marmoutier.
2. **Alexis Weill** 1874.03.16, Marmoutier *.
3. **Henri Weill** 1875.05.27, Marmoutier -- *
marriage: 1908.03.11, Marmoutier avec Delphine Kern (Struth).
4. **Joseph Weill** 1876.10.29, Marmoutier -- 1910.02.03, Marmoutier [AN, AD].
5. **Miria Weill** 1878.06.19, Marmoutier -- Paris, a. 1950.
6. **Lazare Weill** (1 1 2); see above.
7. **Clémentine Weill** 1882.10.11, Marmoutier -- *.
8. **Régine Weill** 1884.06.05, Marmoutier -- *.
9. **René Weill** 1886.09.25, Marmoutier -- 1981.04.19, Paris.

11 Coralie Weill, Parents & Grandparents

10. **Marthe Weill** 1890.12.18 -- *

11. **Oskar Weill** 1895.05.13, Marmoutier -- 1946.01.21, Colombes.



Marie Kling

Marie Kling was a great-grandmother of Coralie Weill (11) and, because Coralie Weill's parents were cousins, Marie Kling was in fact a twofold great-grandmother of Coralie Weill. Because of this she, and all of her ancestors, have two numbers.

Marie Kling (111•11 / 112•11) 1811.03.19, Dauendorf -- 1867.01.08, Dauendorf [AN, AM, AD, S].

On her AN her name is given as **Merlin**, but on her AM she is called **Caroline** with the addition *ci-devant Merlin*. On the AN (1836.08.06) of her daughter, both mother and daughter are called Marie! Similarly, on the AN of her daughters Caroline Mandel and Pauline Mandel, as well as on her AD, she is referred to as Marie.

Solomon Mandel★, *Solomon Hirtzel* (111•12 / 112•12) 1804.04.15 [25 Germinal XII], Dauendorf -- 1865.11.08, Dauendorf [AN, AM, AD, S].

For his ancestors see the section on Solomon Mandel

marriage: 1835.07.07, Dauendorf [AM].

Note that on the following AM Solomon Mandel puts Mandel first, whereas his father Daniel Mandel (third signature) puts Mandel -- spelled Mant[e]l -- after his given name. The second signature is that of Marie Kling, which I read as: מריע קלי[נ?]ג. The fourth signature is that of Caroline Apfel. Her signature is very clear; note how the ל is the same in both the first and family names: קארלן אפפל.

The image shows four handwritten signatures in cursive. The top two are in German: 'Solomon Mandel' and 'Marie Kling'. The bottom two are in Hebrew: 'דניאל מאנדל' (Daniel Mandel) and 'קארלן אפפל' (Caroline Apfel). The signatures are written in dark ink on a light background.

1835.07.07: AM Marie Kling & Solomon Mandel

Signatures of: Solomon Mandel, Marie Kling, Daniel Mandel, Caroline Apfel

Children: For a discussion of the Mandel children who went to the USA, see the section on Coralie Weill.

1. **Marie Mandel** 1836.08.06 Dauendorf -- 1839.01.30, Dauendorf [AN, AD].

2. **Caroline Mandel** (111 • 1) 1838.10.22, Dauendorf -- 1908.11.27, Pfaffenhoffen [AN, AM, AD, S].

She married Gottschau Weiller ★ (111 • 2) in 1861.

For information on her children see the section on Coralie Weill

3. **Charles/Kaufman Mandel** 1840.09.14, Dauendorf -- 1933.11.24, Miami, [AN, AD].

I learned a great deal about this son who went to the USA as a boy and became very active in Jewish affairs and in the financial community.^{DVD} Here I will simply quote from 1916 newspaper article because it is the only available written source that touches on the lives of the Alsatian ancestors in the mid-nineteenth century:

His mother [Marie Kling] brushed his hair and straightened out his necktie while she cried over him, and his father [Solomon Mandel] took him to the stage station ... [went to] friends in New York.

4. **Felix/Feist/Jacques? Mandel** 1842.09.02, Dauendorf -- * [AN, AM].

He is called Felix on his AN, then Feist on the 1846 census, but Felix again on the 1851 census. On the 1856 census there is a Jacques who is said to be 11 years old, and this can only refer to Felix.

On 1870.01.27 he married Carolina Lévy of Schafhausen. One of the witnesses was his brother Manuel Mandel (child 5).

5. **Manuel Mandel** 1845.01.30, Dauendorf -- * [AN].

I have not found the AM, but according to the 1880.01.30 AN of his daughter Carolin[e] (Célestine), he was married to Pauline Meyer. He was a butcher in Dauendorf as was his father Solomon Mandel.

Manuel's daughter Célestine Mandel married George Lévy, the father of André Lévy whom Eliane knew as a child in Paris.

6. **Pauline /Babette Mandel** (112 • 1) 1849.09.17, Dauendorf -- 1933.04.13, Marmoutier [AN, AM, AD, S].

She is called Pauline on her AN and the 1851 census but Babette on the 1856 census. Coralie Weill, Eliane's mother, always referred to her as Babette. The name Babette was probably used instead of Pauline to avoid confusion with her niece Pauline Weiller, the mother of Coralie Weill.

For information on her husband and children see the section on Coralie Weill

The Parents of Marie Kling

These people were the two times great-grandparents of Coralie Weill (11).

Babet Lévy, etc., Sarah Schanet (111 • 111 / 112 • 111) 1786?; 178[3?].12.20, Kolbsheim -- 1848.12.27, Dauendorf [AM-1, AM-2, S, AD].

I wrote 178[3?] because I am not certain about the last number. My best guess for the strange looking number is a "3". However, it is undoubtedly supposed to be a "6" because of the age listed on various documents: 1807 AM (21); 1836 census (50); 1838 AD of daughter Caroline (52); 1840 AM of her daughter Louise (54); 1848 AD (62). These figures would all place her AN in 1786. Another indication that 1783 is incorrect is the fact that -- see the discussion of her parents -- the family does not appear to be listed in [1784-Kolbsheim] where she is said to have been born.

Babet Lévy used several names and because of this, and also because of the variety of names for other members of the family, Ginsburger indicates that we are dealing with two different women. I have checked all the available documents and it is clear to me that we are always dealing with the same person. The following discussion is divided into the pre- and post-1808 change of names.

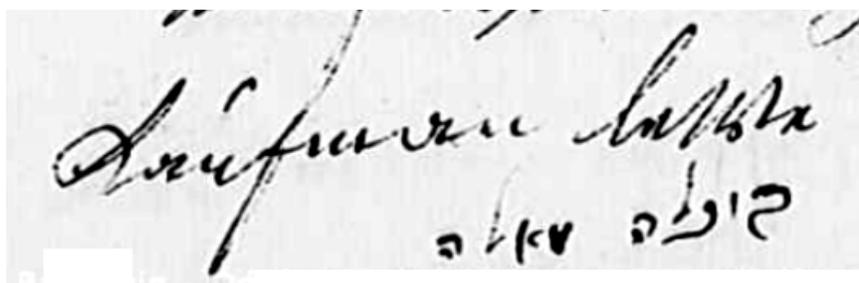
The names of Babet Lévy in 1808 and earlier

- i. Her name on her AM with Charles Kling (1807) appears to be **Bünel Emanuel**, the same as on the list of marriages in the TD for XI (1802.11.22).
- ii. In [1808], [Katz-1808, 047] her former name is given as **Bünel** and her new name is **Sarah Schanet**.

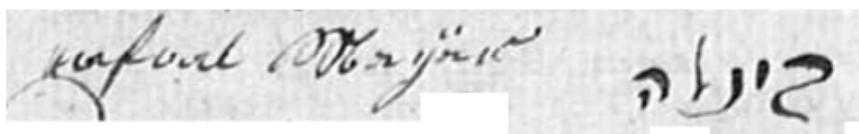
Often an early name is related to the father's name. On her second AM (1818) her father's name is given as **Manuel Lévy**. Thus the [E]manuel and the **Lévy** in her name make sense, but the new name, **Sarah Schanet**, is difficult to explain.

Interestingly, on the 1867 AD of her daughter Marie Kling, Babette Lévy is referred to as Babette Emmanuelle and the same is true of the 1838 AD of her daughter Caroline. Thus we see that the pre-1808 manner of referring to someone in terms of their father's name is still in existence.

- iii. Although there is apparently no document on which **Babet Lévy** signed with a civil name, we do have two specimens of her signature in Hebrew letters. Notice that in 1807 Babet Lévy signed her name: **בונלה מאלה** (bunelah malah?, probably for malkah, i.e. queen) whereas at the time of her second marriage only: **בונלה**.

A photograph of a document showing two handwritten signatures. The top signature is in French cursive, reading 'Kaufmann Lévy'. Below it is a signature in Hebrew, 'קאופמאן לעווי'. The document is aged and has some discoloration.

1807.02.22: signatures of Kaufmann Lévy and Babet Lévy

A photograph of a document showing a handwritten signature in French cursive, 'Raphaël Meyer', followed by a signature in Hebrew, 'קאופמאן לעווי'. The document is aged and has some discoloration.

1818.12.21: signature of Raphaël Meyer and Babet Lévy

The names of Babet Lévy after 1808

- i. On the 1811 AN of Marie Kling the father's name is Char[les] Kling and the mother's name is Isa[c?] Bunné.
- ii. On the 1813 AN of Louise Kling the father's name is Karl Kling and the first name of the mother is Bauklein [?]. The family name is difficult to read, but it is probably Isak.
- iii. On the 1815 AN of Judith Kling the father's name is Karl, but the name of the mother is not given.
- iv. On the 1817 AD of Charles Kling he is described as *époux de Barb Lévy*.
- v. On the 1835 AM of her daughter Marie, Babet Lévy's name is given as Buné Issac.
- vi. On the 1836 census for Dauendorf Babet Lévy's name is given as Babette Manuel.
- vii. On the 1838 AD of Caroline Kling the parents' names are Karl Kling and Manuelle Babette.
- viii. On the 1838 AD of Babet Lévy's son Emanuel Meyer her name is given as Babette Manuel.
- ix. On the 1840 AM of Louise Kling the name of the mother is Bauklen Isak.
- x. On both the 1841 and 1846 census for Dauendorf Babet Lévy's name is given as Bouklin Isaac.
- xi. On her 1848 AD Babet Lévy is referred to as Bauklen Isak.
- xii. On the 1867 AD of Babet Lévy's daughter Marie Kling, she is referred to as Babette Emmanuelle.

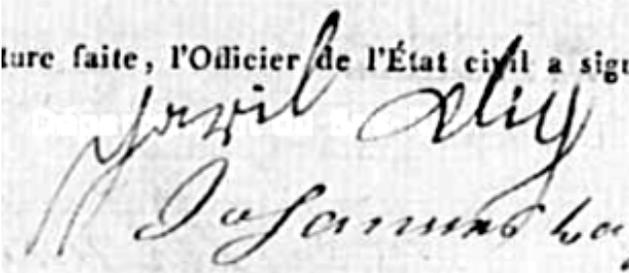
111•11 / 112•11 Marie Kling & Ancestors

first marriage of Babet Lévy: **Kauffman Lévy**, 1807.02.22, Uhlwiller [AM].

Charles Kling, *Kauffman Lévy* (111•112 / 112•112) ca.1779 Uhlwiller -- 1817.12.03, Dauendorf [AM,AD,S].

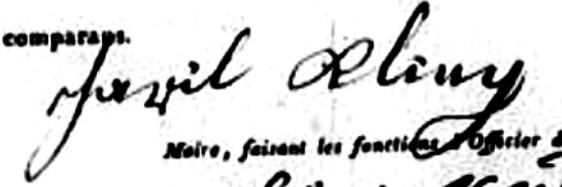
On the 1807 AM we read that Kauffman Lévy was twenty-eight and not previously married . The marriage took place in Uhlwiller so Kauffman Lévy may have still been living there, or perhaps Uhlwiller was chosen because his family was still living there.

See above for his signature as Kaufmann Lévy in 1807, before the 1808 change of names.



ture faite, l'Officier de l'État civil a sign

1811.03.19: signature of Charles Kling on the AN of Merlin Kling



comparais.

Maire, faisant les fonctions d'Officier de

1815.11.06: signature of Charles Kling on the AN of Judith Kling

Children from the first marriage of Babet Lévy:

1. **Rosalie Kling Minet** [Lévy] 1808.09.30, Dauendorf? -- *. [1808].

In the 1808 change of name documents (group 046 -- 48) the only child listed for Babet Lévy and Charles Kling is Rosalie Kling, whose previous name was Minet.

In the 1819 census for Dauendorf, family 91 (house number 11) is said to be that of Charles Kling, even though his AD dates from 1817! We are told that he is married with four daughters, but their names are not recorded. Since Charles Kling was deceased at this point and because daughters Marie, Louise and Caroline are accounted for, the “missing” girl is either Rosalie or Judith (daughter 5 below).

A search of the Dauendorf TD for the period XI(=1803) -- 1812 indicated that a Hindel Levy was born on 1808.09.30. Unfortunately the document was not

111 • 11 / 112 • 11 Marie Kling & Ancestors

to be found in the Dauendorf AN for 1808, but this may be due to documents from another town being mixed in with the AN for Dauendorf. Supporting the supposition that Hindel Lévy is one and the same person as Minet [Lévy] we have:

- a. Charles Kling used Lévy as his family name on the 1807 AM.
 - b. The AN dated 1808.09.30 corresponds to nineteen months after the AM dated 1807.02.22. In addition the change of name for Dauendorf took place on 1808.10.17 so the child would have only been one month old. This may account for the lack of a birth date.
 - c. I did not find an AD for a girl named Kling or named Lévy in either the XI(=1803) -- 1812 or 1813 -- 1822 TD.
2. **Marie Kling** (111 • 11 / 112 • 11) 1811.03.19, Dauendorf -- 1867.01.08, Dauendorf. See above.
 3. **Louise Kling** 1813.09.12, Dauendorf -- *, Dauendorf. The 1836 census shows a Nanette Kling who is said to be 22 years old, which would put the date of birth ca. 1814. Thus Nanette must be the same person as Louise. On 1840.12.24 Louise married Gerstel Kling (apparently her cousin). The 1851 census shows that they were still in Dauendorf; [AN, AM].
 4. **Judith Kling** 1815.11.06, Dauendorf -- * [AN]. Her name does not appear on the 1836 census.

The 1819 census shows four girls in the family without giving their names, so I do not know if the “missing” girl is Rosalie (daughter 1, above) or Judith.

5. **Caroline Kling** 1816, Dauendorf -- 1838.05.21, Dauendorf [AD].

On her AD Caroline Kling is stated to have been 22 years old. This would put the year of her birth as 1816. On the 1836 census she is said to be 19 years old, which corresponds to 1817. I, however, have been unable to locate the AN.

Caroline's sister Marie had a daughter on 1838.10.22; i.e. five months after the death of Caroline. This is probably why this daughter was named Caroline Mandel (111 • 1).

Second marriage: **Raphael Meyer**, 1818.12.21 [AM].

Note that the marriage took place a little over a year after the death of Charles Kling on 1817.12.02. Babet Lévy is described as *veuve de feu Karl Kling*. Raphael Meyer was a *colporteur* from Pfaffenhoffen, but no age is given on the AM. From the census taken in the years 1836, 1846 and 1851 we learn that he was born ca. 1796, which in turn implies that he was 10 years younger than Babet Lévy.

Children from the second marriage:

1. **Emanuel Meyer** -- 1821.01.24, Dauendorf -- 1838.08.15, Dauendorf [AN, AD].

A sad story, Emanuel was apparently the only child of his father and he was only seventeen when he passed away.

An examination of the TD for Dauendorf for 1813 -- 1822 and 1823 -- 1832 did not reveal any other Meyer children. In the 1836 census -- which was the first conducted after the 1819 census -- Emmanuel Meyer is the only child listed in the Meyer household.

The Grandparents of Marie Kling

These people were the three times great-grandparents of Coralie Weill (11).

The Parents of Babet Lévy

The two AM of Babet Lévy provide us with information about her parents. The first name is from her 1807 AM and the second from her 1818 AM:

Hindel Gerstel/Hindel Manuel (111•111•1 / 112•111•1) * -- lived in Kolbsheim -- b. 1818.12.21.

Mena'hem Samuel??/Isaac Manuel/Manuel Lévy (111•111•2 / 112•111•2) * -- b. 1818.12.21; lived in Kolbsheim.

He was a *marchand* according to the 1818 AM of Babet Lévy.

The family does not seem to have been -- unless their names were radically different -- in Kolbsheim in 1784 according to [1784 -- Kolbsheim]. The records [1808-Kolbsheim] are missing from [Katz-1808] and [ABR] so we can not verify if the couple was living there, or even alive in 1808.

marriage??; second marriage of Isaac Manuel??:

The only act in [Fraen-mar] which, at least partially, agrees with the above names of the parents of Babet Lévy is the following:

[Fraen-mar, 248h]

1767.05.26, Kolbsheim

le veuf **Mena'hem** «**Man**», fils de **Samuel**, Kolbsheim.

Hindele, fille de **Elyakoum** «**Goetschel**» Lévy, Lauterbourg.

The name of the bride in this AM agrees with the name of the mother of Babet Lévy on the latter's 1807 AM, and we know that Babet Lévy was born in Kolbsheim. However, it is less than certain that **Mena'hem** «**Man**» is the same person as Isaac Manuel/Manuel Lévy especially since the father of **Mena'hem** «**Man**» would appear to have been called **Samuel**. However, since there is so little consistency in the names of

members of this family -- witness the above names on the AM of Babet Lévy and the names of Babet Lévy herself -- that I would not completely reject the AM of [Fraen-mar, 248h] on the basis of the groom's name.

Given that Babet Lévy was born in 1786? or perhaps 1783, another possibility is that the 1706.05.26 marriage was the *first* marriage of Hindel Gerstel and that Babet Lévy was the child of a second marriage to someone called Isaac Manuel / Manuel Lévy.

There is another AM, dated 1770.06.12 ([Fraen-mar, 249k]), in which the bride is **Fromet**, fille de **Elyakoum «Goetschel» Lévy**, Lauterbourg. She is certainly the sister of Hindele in the preceding act. The groom was **Mena'hem «Mendel»** fils de **Joseph**, Kolbsheim. Note that here the groom is *fils de Joseph*, whereas in the preceding act he is *fils de Samuel*. In addition that statement *le veuf Mena'hem* is missing, so we are almost surely dealing with another Mena'hem.

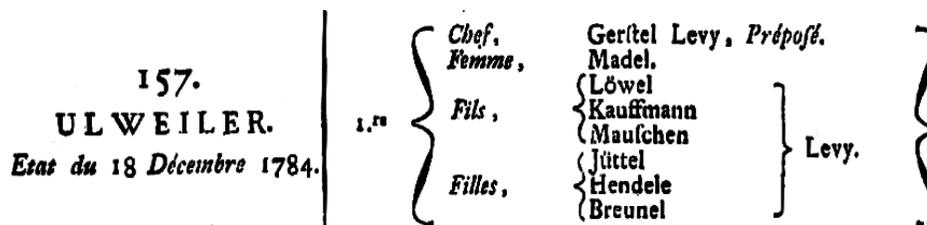
There is another, much earlier AM, dated 1750.06.25 ([Fraen-mar, 236c]) in which the bride is **Hindel Lévy** fille de **Jacob** fils de **Elyakoum**, also from Lauterbourg

children:

1. **Babet Lévy** (111•111 / 112•111); see above.

The Parents of Charles Kling

On his 1807 AM we read that Kauffman Lévy was the twenty-eight year old son of Gerstel Lévi and Hindel? [Madel?] Lévy. These names correspond to family number 1 in [1784 -- Uhlwiller] where the mother's name is given as **Madel**. The names of his parents are not given on his 1817 AD.



1784, Uhlwiller: family 1

Magthalene Kling/Lévy, Mattel Kauffman (111•112•1 / 112•112•1) ca. 1743, Schirrein -- 1829.12.04, Uhlwiller [1784, 1808, AM, AD].

In [1784] she is listed as Madel. In [1808, Uhlwiller] her former name is Mattel Kaufman and her new name is Magthe[?]na Kling, with Kling being the name

111•11 / 112•11 Marie Kling & Ancestors

adopted by her four children still living in Uhlwiller, as well as by her son Charles Kling in Dauendorf. But on her AD her name as given as Magthalene Lévy, the same family name as her parents who are mentioned in the AD.

Gerstel Lévy (111•112•2 / 112•112•2) * -- between 1784 and 1808, Uhlwiller [1784, AM].

Gerstel Lévy appears in [1784, Uhlwiller] and Magthalene Kling is described as *veuve Gerstel Lévy* in [1808, Uhlwiller].

marriage: 1771.02.20, Schirrhoffen [AM?]

The following appears to be the AM, but note the name of Matel's father:

[Fraen-mar, 52h]

1771.02.20

Gerschon (Gerstel) Lévy, fils du feu **Judal (Loewel)** et de **Merlé Joseph**, "Uhrwiller". [See the note below with the parents of Gerstel Lévy.]

Matel fille de feu **Kauffman Schweitzer** et de **Guttel**, Schirrhoffen.

On the AD the place of birth is given as Schirrein, whereas here it is Schirrhoffen. Schirrhoffen is only 1.3 km to the east of Schirrhein. Since Schirrhein does not appear in the lists for either [1784] or [1808] I suspect that Schirrhoffen was the centre of Jewish activity and that the two towns were often treated as one. This I will simply write Schirrhoffen below.

Children: The list follows the order in [1784].

1. **Jacob Kling** In [1808, Uhlwiller] his former name is given as **Anchel Lévy**. He probably can be identified with Löwel in [1784]. 5
2. **Charles Kling Kauffmann Lévy** (111•112 / 112•112); see above.
3. **Michael Kling** In [1808, Uhlwiller] his former name is given as **Moses Lévy**. He probably can be identified with Mauschen in [1784].
4. **Judith Kling** She is listed in [Katz-W+W, 4.112] and appears as person 100 in [Katz-1808, Schwenheim]. Her former name is given as Jüdel Lévy and we can identify her with Jüttel in [1784]. She married Israël Lehman of Schwenheim on 1803.01.05. and died in Schwenheim 1862.
5. **Carlin Kling** In [1808, Uhlwiller] her former name is given as **Hintel Lévy** (probably Hendele in 1784).
6. **Breinel Lévy** Obtained from 1784, unless she is the same person as Carlin in (4).

The Great-Grandparents of Marie Kling

These people were the four times great-grandparents of Coralie Weill (11).

The Parents of Hindel Gerstel, mother of Babet Lévy

The 1767 AM of Hindel Gerstel ([Fraen-mar, 248h], given above) lists the name of her father, but not that of her mother:

Elyakoum «Goetschel» Lévy (111•111•12 / 112•111•12) alive in 1770?, lived in Lauterbourg.

The Parents of Issac Manuel, father of Babet Lévy

The 1767 AM of Issac Manuel ([Fraen-mar, 248h], given above) lists the name of his father, but not that of his mother:

Samuel (111•111•22 / 112•111•22) lived in Kolbsheim.

The Parents of Magthalene Kling, mother of Charles Kling

The names of the parents of Magthalene Kling appear on both her 1771 AM and on her 1829 AD(see above with Magthalene Kling), but note that they are not the same.

I did not find an AM in [Fraen-mar], but the brother of Kauffman Schweitzer married in 1755 (see below with the parents of Kauffman Schweitzer) and Kauffman Schweitzer was able to give his brother a house that he owned. This suggests that it is unlikely that Kauffman Schweitzer was born after 1730; possibly quite a bit earlier.

Guttel/Gertru[d?]e Lévy (111•112•11 / 112•112•11) lived in Schirrhofen, apparently alive in 1771.

Kauffman Schweitzer (111•112•12 / 112•112•12) b. 1730?, lived in Schirrhoffen, not alive in 1768.

children:

1. **Magthalene Kling** (111•112•1 / 112•112•1); see above.
-

The Parents of Gerstel Lévy, father of Charles Kling

The names of the parents of Gerstel Lévy are given on his 1771 AM ([Fren-mar, 52h]) given above,

Merle Joseph (111•112•21 / 112•112•21) lived in Uhlwiller?, apparently alive in 1771.

Judah (Loewel) (111•112•22 / 112•112•22) lived in Uhlwiller?; not alive in 1771.

On the AM of Gerstel Lévy the village is given as Uhrwiller. However, according to an unpublished article, by Pierre Katz (ca. 2000), entitled “Uhrwiller ou Uhlwiller/Un problème posé par le Fraenkel” Uhrwiller and Uhlwiller -- which are close to one another -- were sometimes erroneously interchanged. If we look at [1784,p.331] we find that Uhlwiller is town number 157 with three families and seventeen people and Uhrwiller is town number 158 with three families and eighteen people. Since Gerstel Lévy is listed as being in Uhlwiller in 1784 (see above), Uhlwiller is probably the correct town.

marriage: I did not find the AM in [Fraen-mar].

children:

1. **Gerstel Lévy** (111 • 112 • 2 / 112 • 112 • 2); see above.

2. **Scheinel Lévy**

The following is her 1768 AM:

[Fraen-mar, 50g]

1768.12.20, Uhrwiller

[groom]

La veuve **Scheinel Lévy** fille de feu **Juda** et de **Merlé**, assisté de son frère **Raphaël(Fohlen)** Uhrwiller.

3. **Raphaël(Fohlen) Scheinel Lévy**.

The following is his 1769 AM:

[Fraen-mar, 51h]

1769.12.12, Uhrwiller.

Raphaël(Fohlen) Scheinel Lévy fils de feu **Judah (Loewel)** et de **Merlé**.
Uhrwiller.

[bride]

The Two Times Great-Grandparents of Marie Kling

These people were the five times great-grandparents of Coralie Weill (11).

The Parents of Elyakoum Lévy, father of Hindel Gerstel

On the 1767 AM of Hindel Gerstel ([Fraen-mar, 248h] given above) we read that the bride is:

Hindele, fille de **Elyakoum «Goetschel» Lévy**, Lauterbourg.

Unfortunately the name of Hindele's mother is not given, but the name of Hindele's

father, together with the place of residence, would seem to correspond to the following AM:

[Fraen-mar, 119a]

1736.01.02 [in German, a note says that the Hebrew act dates from 1735.12.29].

Goetschel Lévy fils de **Jacob**, Lauterberg

Nenna fille de **Meyer Wolf**, Mutzig

assisté par son frère **Aron Meyer** de Mutzig

That these are indeed Hindele's parents -- although it is not certain -- is supported by the early date of 1736 as compared to the 1767 date for Hindele's wedding:

Nenna Meyer?(111 • 111 • 121 / 112 • 111 • 121) early 1700s after -- .1736.01.02

Goetschel Lévy?) 111 • 111 • 122 / 112 • 111 • 122) early 1700s -- after 1736.01.02.

The father, brother and sister of Nenna are mentioned on two earlier acts:

1. [Fraen-mar, 152a]

1728.09.09, [the actual marriage took place 1728.08.10, in Odratzheim].

[groom]

[bride]

Fraenkel writes: *L'acte fait mention ... et de Meyer Wolf de Mutzig, proche parent* [of the father of the bride?].

2. [Fraen-mar, 153b]

1734.09.10 [registered at Obernai]

[groom]

Sara fille de **feu Meyer Wolf** assistée de son frère **Aron Meyer** qui est son tuteur.

Notice that in this AM Meyer Wolf is described as being deceased, whereas there is no such mention in the above 1736 AM ([Fraen-mar, 153b]).

According to [Fraen-mar, p. xvii], the family of Aron Meyer of Mutzig was one of the *grandes familles*. He is mentioned in several other AM:

In 1742 ([Fraen-mar, 206j]) he was the guardian of the bride.

In 1752 ([Fraen-mar, 167l]) his son Meyer married.

In 1762 ([Fraen-mar, 128b]) his daughter Frommette married. Meyer Wolf is described as *préposé des juifs*.

In 1787 ([Fraen-mar, 093h]) his son Eliezer is described as *distingué rabbin*.

The Parents of Kauffman Schweitzer, father of Magthalene Kling

The names are given on the 1755 AM of the brother of Kauffman Schweitzer:

[Fraen-mar, 36f]

1755.02.11, Mommenheim.

Elias fils de **Moyse Schweitzer** et de **Eve**, assisté de son frère **Kauffman Schweitzer**, Schirrhein.

[bride]

Kauffman Schweitzer donne à son frère une maison qui lui appartient, mais Elias devra payer l'enregistrement devant notaire, soit 20 florins.

Based on the 1755 date of marriage given in this AM, and the fact that Kauffman Schweitzer was established enough to give his brother a house, the parents of the groom, **Moyse Schweitzer** and **Eve**, mentioned in this AM almost certainly married before 1730 and possibly quite a bit earlier in the century. Thus, it seems safe to assume that they were born late in the seventeenth century.

Eve (111 • 112 • 121 / 112 • 112 • 121) late 1600s -- *.

Moyse Schweitzer (111 • 112 • 122 / 112 • 112 • 122) late 1600s -- *.

marriage: b. 1730.

In an AM dated 1742.06.19 [Fraen-mar, 329f] there is an addition to the AM that says:

Le 26.11.1744, Salomon Weyl (signé Salomon fils du rabin Moyse Schweitzer de Metz), chantre à Wattwiller, ...

It is possible that this *rabin Moyse Schweitzer de Metz* is the same Moyse Schweitzer as the ancestor just listed. In order to pursue this possibility, I consulted the following:

Meyer, P.-A. 1998. *Tables du registre d'état civil de la communauté juive de Metz, 1717 -- 1792*. Paris: Cercle de Généalogie Juive.

The index of names ([p. 456]) shows just one Schweitzer and the AD ([p. 297]) concerns one Jonas Schwei[t]zer who died 1728.03.09. No further information is given.

A series of articles entitled "Les Rabins de Metz" by A. Kahn appeared in the *Revue des études juives* starting with volume VII (1883), p. 103, but these mainly deal with the chief rabbis and I did not find a reference to a rabin Moyse Schweitzer.

Meyer, P.-A. 1993. *La Communauté juive de Metz au XVIII siècle / Histoire et Démographie*. Nancy: Presses Universitaires de Nancy.

Again only the chief rabbis are discussed ([p. 67]).

111•11 / 112•11 Marie Kling & Ancestors

Aside from the above two AM, I only found a 1766 AM ([Fraen-mar, 105g]) for a Simon Schweitzer who came from Erlingen in Germany.

The Paternal Grandparents of Magthalene Kling

These people were the six times great-grandparents of Coralie Weill (11).

Above, in connection with the parents of Elyakoum Lévy, father of Hindel Gerstel, I stated that the relevant AM was probably [Fraen-mar, 119a]. This AM dates from 1736 and gave the name of the couple on the AM as:

Nenna fille de **Meyer Wolf**, Mutzig.

Goetschel Lévy fils de **Jacob**, Lauterberg.

If my assumption is correct then we know the names of the fathers of Nenna and Goetschel Lévy, namely **Meyer Wolf** and **Jacob**. Since Nenna and Goetschel Lévy were married in 1736, their fathers would have born in the latter part of the seventeenth century. We know from [Fraen-mar, 153b], discussed in connection with the AM of Nenna and Goetschel Lévy, that Meyer Wolf was not alive on 1734.09.10.

Meyer Wolf? (111•111•121•2 / 112•111•121•2) late 1600s? -- a. 1728.09.09, b. 1734.09.10, Mutzig.

Jacob? (111•111•122•2 / 112•111•122•2) late 1600s? -- apparently alive on 1735.12.29, Lauterberg.

A Discussion of Problems Encountered While Researching Ancestors

The following general problems are not limited to the case of Solomon Mandel or Dauendorf but, because they occurred repeatedly in the case of Solomon Mandel, I present them here:

i. The 1808 change of names data can be a major obstacle to progress:

Only one previous name, apparently the personal name, is given in [1808] for Dauendorf and sometimes two people have the same previous name listed.

For some children the recording officer wrote a date of birth, but some of these dates are complete nonsense or no AN is to be found for the date indicated or the date given was the birthdate of another child! See below the family of Caroline Apfel and Daniel Mandel where children 31 and 32 are given the same -- both incorrect -- date of birth and where child 29 also has an incorrect date of birth!

There are several people who lived in Dauendorf whose AD is after 1808 and yet they do not appear in [1808].

Only signatures in Latin characters were acceptable for [1808]. If the person could only sign their name in Hebrew characters the official wrote the name in Latin characters and put a mark. This deprives us of the possibility of making comparisons.

ii. Problem related to names and documents:

The same name was sometimes given to different people. Thus there are two Solomon Mandels who appear in [1808] and the older one (no. 22) had a son whose name was also Solomon.

Identification of people on documents can be difficult, e.g. we find two different persons signing their name Hirtzel Feiss in Hebrew and a Feiss Hirtzel and Hirtzel Feiss signing the same document. The person who entered names spelled them according to what they heard. This accounts for a variation in spelling that hinders identification. This is especially true if the person pronounced the name in Judeo-Alsatian and could only write his name in Hebrew characters. Because the Hebrew signatures are written **פ״ס**, I have written “Feiss” even if “Feist” is used in a French version of the name.

Names and dates can be listed in the TD, but sometimes the corresponding document does not seem to exist and conversely there are documents which do not correspond to entries in the TD.

iii. Missing documents:

The TD for Dauendorf for the years II -- X [fall 1793 -- fall 1802] is either missing or never existed. The same is true of the AN, AM, and AD for the years II -- VII [fall 1793 -- fall 1799]. For the following years this is what is available:

VIII [fall 1799 -- fall 1800], AN, AM [second part of the year], AD; IX [fall 1800 -- fall 1801], AM; X [1801 -- 1802], AM; XI [1802 -- 1803], AN, AM. Starting with the TD for the years XI [1802 -- 1803] -- year 1812 there is a complete set of TD. Starting with the year XII [fall 1803 -- fall 1804] there is a complete set AN, AM, and AD, but the year 1806 -- when France reverted to the Gregorian calendar -- is bound in with the first four months of the last Revolutionary year XV. The year XII corresponds to the birth of Solomon Mandel so we are fortunate in having his birth certificate and the signature of his father. I would have liked to consult the AN of his sister Sara (1808, no. 28, born 1799.04.03), but as indicated this is not available.

iv. Reading the acts:

Before 1810 the acts were handwritten in a German handwriting that I (and others) found very difficult to read. In some cases I was able to recognize names. Without the TD for the pre-1802 years to offer a starting point the task was even more difficult. In 1811 the acts were still written in German, but the handwriting is easier to decipher. I have used what I believe to be the proper translation / transcription of the German, but I would not be surprised if what I wrote is incorrect in certain cases.

Starting in 1812, French language forms were used and, in addition, they added information about the parents etc. However, for certain acts, either the ink has faded or part of the information is hidden because of the binding.

Solomon Mandel

Solomon Mandel was a great-grandfather of Coralie Weill (11) and because Coralie Weill's parents were cousins, Solomon Mandel was in fact a twofold great-grandfather of Coralie Weill. Because of this he, and all of his ancestors, have at least two numbers. Starting with his paternal great-grandparents his ancestors have three numbers.

Solomon Mandel can be considered as the pivotal person, in several ways, among the ancestors of Coralie Weill. Born in 1804, when the French Revolutionary calendar was still in effect, he knew both his grandfather (Jacques Mandel, 1741 -- 1813) and great-grandfather (Solomon, ca. 1714 -- 1810) both of whom grew up while the *Ancien Régime* was still firmly in place, while his father (Daniel Mandel, 1770 -- 1855) was a young man when the French Revolution started in 1789. By the time of his death in 1855, his son Kaufmann/Charles had left for the United States and the Industrial Revolution was in full swing in France. Two of his daughters, Caroline and Pauline, became the grandmothers of Coralie Weill.

Solomon Mandel, *Solomon Hirtzel* (111•12 / 112•12) 1804.04.15 [25 germinal XII], Dauendorf -- 1865.11.08, Dauendorf [AN 1808, AM, AD, S].

Marie Kling★ (111•11 / 112•11) 1811.03.19, Dauendorf -- 1867.01.08, Dauendorf [ANAM,AD,S].

marriage: 1835.07.07, Dauendorf [AM].

For their children see the section on Marie Kling

The Parents of Solomon Mandel

These people were the two times great -grandparents of Coralie Weill (11).

At the beginning of this section I outlined some of the problems faced while doing research concerning the ancestors of Solomon Mandel. Because the final printed version hides some of the difficulties, and because the present subsection was particularly complicated, I decided to first present a brief summary. The detailed discussion, along with specimens of signatures will be presented in the subsection, "The Three Mandel Brothers & Gottlieb Herzog".

The major problem occurred while trying to find all the children of the parents of Solomon Mandel. It turned out that:

1. **Daniel Mandel**, the father of Solomon Mandel, went by the name of **Hirtzel Feiss** and signed his name that way in Hebrew.
2. There was another person in Dauendorf, **Abraham Herzog**, who also went by the name of **Hirtzel Feiss** and signed his name that way in Hebrew.

From the 1835 AM of Solomon Mandel and Marie Kling we know that the post-1808 names of the parents of Solomon Mandel were Caroline Apfel and Daniel Mandel. These names correspond to the parents (no. 26 and 27) in [1808] as presented below.

From the AN of Solomon Mandel we know that Caroline Apfel was previously called Crönel Raphael and that Daniel Mandel was previously called Hirtzel Feiss.

On her 1838 AD the age of Caroline Apfel is given as fifty-nine and her place of birth as Bleischweiller, Bavaria. From a footnote in [Fraen-mar,39d] we learn that this is the same town as Pleiswiller, in the present day province of Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany. There was a sizable immigration of Jews from the Palatinate region into

Alsace during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Pleiswiller is about 50 km north-east of Dauendorf and only 11 km from the Alsatian town of Wissembourg.

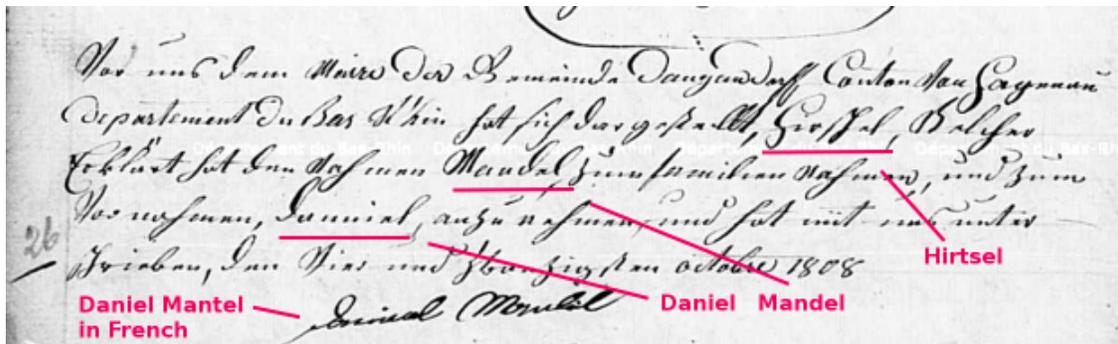
On the 1814 AN of his twin sons Feiss and Brunal, Daniel Mandel's age is given as forty-two, on the 1818 AN of his son Augustin it is forty-eight, on the 1831 AD of his son Aser it is 60, and on his 1855 AD it is eighty-six, so we can give his birth year as ca. 1770.

Daniel Mandel is described as a butcher on the 1807 and 1818 AN of his children Johanna and Augustin as well as on the 1835 AM of his son Solomon and on his 1855 AD. On the AD his place of birth was Dauendorf. The AD is shown below in connection with his father Jacques Mandel.

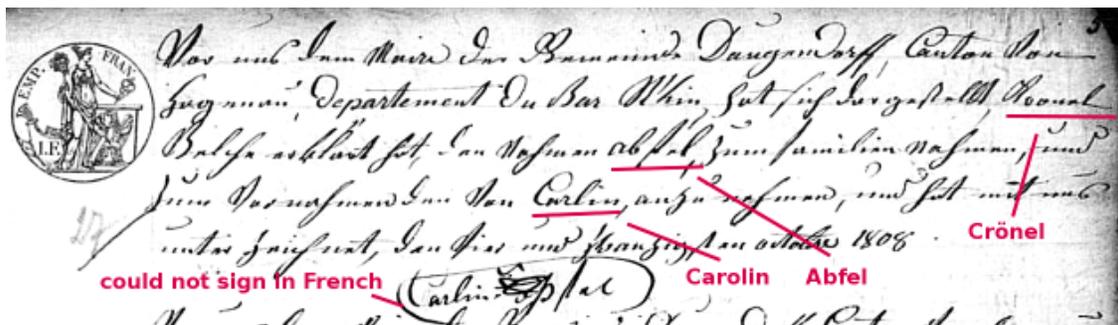
Caroline Apfel, *Crönel Raphael* (111•121 / 112•121) ca. 1779, Pleiswiller--1838. 05.23, Dauendorf [1808, no. 27, AD, S].

Daniel Mandel, *Hirtzel Feiss* (111•122 / 112•122) ca. 1770, Dauendorf--1855. 09.20, Dauendorf [1784, family 13, "Hirtzel Solomon", 1808, no. 26, AD, S].

marriage: ca. 1798. [This estimate is based on the 1799 date of birth of their daughter Sarah and the ca. 1779 date of birth of Caroline Apfel. The AM for Dauendorf for these years are not available; see the discussion of problems above.



1808, Dauendorf: no.26, Daniel Mandel



1808, Dauendorf: no.27, Caroline Apfel

It is interesting to note that on the 1804 AN of his son Solomon, Hirtzel Feiss signed his name in Hebrew characters (whereas the two witnesses signed in Latin letters), but that only four years later, when he adopted the French name Daniel Mandel, he was able to sign with a practiced French signature. Caroline Apfel, however, was unable to sign her new name in French. However, we do have her signature in a clear Hebrew hand on the 1835 AM of her son Solomon.

The image shows two handwritten signatures. The top signature is in French cursive, reading 'Daniel Mandel'. The bottom signature is in Hebrew cursive, reading 'דניאל מאנדל'.

1835.07.07, AM of Marie Kling & Sololomon Mandel
signatures of Daniel Mandel & Caroline Apfel

Children: Here is a partially corrected list of the children of Caroline Apfel and Daniel Mandel as given in [1808]:

028	MANDEL	Sara	Genentel	Fille		03/04/1799
030	MANDEL	Jacobina	Jedel	Fille		15/10/1800
032	MANDEL	Salomon	Salomon	Fils	15.04.1804	25/04/1804
029	MANDEL	Raphaël ?	Macholen ?	Fils	X	01/01/1806
031	MANDEL	Johanna	Hanna	Fille	27.09.1807	25/04/1804

1808, Dauendorf: Children of Daniel Mandel

Confusion totale, dans tous les azimuts!

- i. **Solomon** (no. 32): As shown by his AN the date is 1804.04.15 and not 1804.04.15.
- ii. **Johanna** (no. 31): The date given for Johanna is the same as the date given for Solomon, but the correct date of 1807.09.27 is obtained from her AN.
- iii. **Sara** (no. 28, 30): The AN can not be verified because the acts for the listed dates are not available.
- iv. **Jacobina**: The date on the AM is the same as that given in 1808.
- v. **Raphael / Macholen** (no 29): The purported date of birth, 1806.01.01, is incorrect. Indeed a check of the AN for 1806 shows that the first birth in Dauendorf only occurred on January 3, 1806. The date 1806.01.01 was the date of the restoration of the Gregorian calendar in France.

Notice that as far as the registration number is concerned /**Raphael**/ *Macholen*, at number 28, is between Sara and Jacobina. Katz [Katz-1808] has listed the children by the order of the date of the AN as recorded in the register. Despite much searching in the available AN and AD records, I have

not been able to shed any light on the matter. It is possible that he was born between the dates given for Sara and Jacobina, but there are several other possibilities.

Next, consider the following two AN, (no. 168 and 169), found in the Dauendorf TD for XI -- 1812:

168. Hirtzel, Rachel, 26 Jan 1806

169. Hirtzel, Joachim, 1e Juin 1806

- vi. **Rachel Hirtzel:** An examination of the AN shows that the date 1806.01.26 is correct and that the father was Hirtzel Feiss -- who signed his name in Hebrew -- and the mother Crönel Raphael. This latter fact shows -- see what follows -- that Rachel Hirtzel was a daughter of Daniel Mandel and Caroline Apfel. This child is not listed in [1808] and there is no sign of her, either under Hirtzel or under Mandel, under AD in the TD for XI -- 1812.
- vii. **Joachim Hirtzel:** When I first saw the above TD entry dated 1806.06.01 for a Joachim Hirtzel, I assumed that this was the AN for Raphael / *Macholen* listed in [1808] as child 29. Reinforcement for my assumption was provided by the AN in which the father, Hirtzel Feiss signed his name in Hebrew.

There was however, a “slight” problem that arose; according to entries 168 and 169 in the TD Rachel Hirtzel was born on January 26, 1806 and Joachim Hirtzel on June 1 of the same year. Since they evidently could not have the same pair of parents and since Caroline Apfel bore later children to Daniel Mandel something was amiss. A closer examination of the AN of Joachim Hirtzel showed that the name of the wife of the Hirtzel Feiss who signed the AN for Joachim Hirtzel was Gütel, not Crönel. Further investigation revealed that the couple Hirtzel Feiss -- Gütel corresponded to Abraham Herzog and Rosalie Baum (no. 50 and 51) in [1808] and that Joachim Hirtzel corresponded to their child (no. 54). This means that in Dauendorf ca. 1800 there were two people named Hirtzel Feiss and they both signed their name that way in Hebrew. This point of confusion is discussed in detail in the sub-section “The Three Mandel Brothers & Gottlieb Herzog”.

Continuing my investigations, I located the following two AD for children in the TD for XI -- 1812 and in both cases the father's name is Hirtzel Feiss. As seems to be generally true for the AD, the mother's name is not given so we can not use this criteria to determine if the father is Daniel Mandel or Abraham Herzog.

- viii. **Jüdel Hirtzel:** The AD is dated 1804.01.23 [2 pluviôse XII]. The AD was reported

by Hirtzel Feiss, but the only signature is that of the witness Löbel Salomon. I do not see an age given (although I am not sure about certain words), so this may be a new-born child. If this is the case then she would have been born in the same year as Solomon Mandel which suggests that this was a child of Abraham Herzog.

- ix. **Löbel Hirtzel**: The AD is dated 1804.01.31 [10 pluviöse XII]. The child was two years old so he would have been born in 1802. The signature in Hebrew was "Hirtzel Feiss". As was the case with Joachim Hirtzel I examined the signature on this AD and determined that it corresponded to Daniel Mandel. Notice also that the date 1802 fits in between the births of Jacobina Mandel (1800) and Solomon Mandel (1804).

Having cited the above difficulties and confusion, I will nevertheless try to create a list of the children of Caroline Apfel and Jacques Mandel. I have only systematically searched the dauendorf TD for the periods XI -- 1812, 1813 -- 1822 and 1823 -- 1832 for information about the children, although I found a few bits of informatioun while searching for other acts. Some of the children would have moved away and in addition caution must be taken because there are children from the Abraham Mandel branch who have identical names to those of the Jacques Mandel branch.

1. **Sara Mandel** / *Genentel* 1799.04.03, Dauendorf -- * [1808, no. 28; date from 1808; (iii) above].
2. **Jacobina Mandel** / *Jedel* 1800.10.15, Dauendorf -- * [1808, no. 30; (iv) above].
marriage: 1823.08.20, Dauendorf, Leopold Lehman [AM].
3. **Löbel Hirtzel** ca. 1802, Dauendorf -- 1804.01.31 [10 pluviöse XII], Dauendorf [AD; (ix) above].
4. **Solomon Mandel** / *Salmann Hirtzel* (111•12 / 112•12) [1808, no. 32; (i) above].
5. **Rachel Hirtzel** 1806.01.26, Dauendorf -- * [TD, AN, (vi) above].
6. **Johanna Mandel** / *Hanna* 1807.09.27 Dauendorf -- * [AN, 1808, no. 31; (ii) above].
7. **Raphael** / *Macholen* [1808, no. 29; (v) above].
9. **Anschel** / **Aser Mandel** 1811.10.02, Dauendorf -- 1831.01.19 [AD].
The AN reads Anschel, but the AD reads Aser. This child does not appear in the TD for XI-1812 under Mandel.
- 10a. **Feiss Mandel** 1814.05.14, Dauendorf -- * [AN].
- 10b. **Brunal Mandel**: 1814.05.14, Dauendorf -- 1814.07.31, Dauendorf [AN, AD].
11. **Augustin Mandel**: 1818.06.25, Dauendorf -- *. [AN].
marriage: 1850.07.26, Dauendorf, Caroline Lévy [TD].

children: Clémence, Esther, Félix, Daniel, Michel, Raphaël [TD].

On the 1855 AD of his father, Daniel Mandel, Augustin's age is given as thirty-three which would put his date of birth in 1822!

The Grandparents of Solomon Mandel

These people were the three times great-grandparents of Coralie Weill (11).

The Parents of Caroline Apfel

On the 1838 AD of Caroline Apfel, the name of her father is given as Raphael Apfel (deceased) of Bleischwiller, i.e. the modern Pleiswiller, Rhineland-Palatinate (see the above discussion under Caroline Apfel). The mother's name is not given and I was not able to locate an AM in [Fraen-mar].

Raphael Apfel (111•121•2 / 112•121•2) lived in [Pleiswiller, Rhineland-Palatinate].

The Parents of Daniel Mandel

In a world of perfect genealogical research one would not find two people with the same name. One would backtrack through the nineteenth century, find the complete and unambiguous change of name record in [1808] and then locate the person in [1784]. This would be followed by a search in [Fraenkel-index] resulting in an AM in [Fraenkel-mar]. Then with the names of the parents of the bride and groom we would be able to arrive at even earlier generations.

The situation encountered here is far removed from this ideal situation. First we have to look at the AD of Daniel Mandel to determine that the post-1808 name of his father was Jacques Mandel. Knowing this we can locate the AD of Jacques Mandel. The AD gave the name of his wife and this leads to the AM of the couple and further tells us the names of the parents etc.

The only document that I have found that definitely associates the name of Daniel Mandel with his parents is his 1855 AD. We learn from this document that Daniel Mandel's father was Jacques Mandel, but that the name of his mother was not known to either Daniel's son August or to his son-in-law Leopold Lehman, the husband of Jacobina Mandel.

Given the name Jacques Mandel, we can now search for his AD:

DÉCLARATION DE DÉCÈS faite en la Maison commune de Dauendorf
 département du Bas-Rhin, pardevant l'Officier de l'État civil, à sept heure du matin
 le dix sept février de l'an _____ mil huit cent treize.

Prénoms et nom du DÉCÉDÉ Jacques Mandel

Âgé de soixante deux an _____ mois _____ jours; né à Dauendorf

Profession ou qualité, repreneur

Domicilié à Dauendorf département du Bas-Rhin mort en cette mairie,
 le seize du mois de février, à _____ heure
 du relevé, dans la maison située N.° 154. Maison de Daniel Mandel

Épouse de Marie Anne Salomon au dit Dauendorf

Prénoms, nom et profession de son PÈRE, Ju Salomon Mandel rependeur

Prénoms et nom de sa MÈRE, Jüdel Göttsch

1813.02.16, Dauendorf: AD Jacques Mandel

The AD says that Jacques Mandel passed away in the house of Daniel Mandel and this tends to confirm the father -- son relationship. Since the age at the time of death is given as seventy-two we can estimate the AN as 1741.

We are fortunate that the AD also gives the name of his wife as well as those of his parents:

Wife of Jacques Mandel: **Marie-Anne Solomon.**

Parents of Jacques Mandel: **Jüdel Götsch and Solomon Mandel.**

The AD does not provide us with the former name of Jacques Mandel, but by using [Fraen-index] for Dauendorf and then [1784] we can, with virtual certainty, pinpoint the couple.

I start with the following AM (For a photograph of the original, see^{DVD}):

[Fraen-mar, 50c]

1768.08.23, Wittersheim (located 7 km south of Dauendorf)

Feiss fils de **Salmen** fils de **Naftaly** «Hirtz», Dauendorf.

Miryam fille de **Salmen** fils de **Naftaly** «Hirtz», Wittersheim.

Le père de l'époux apporte un jardin. Salman aura la faculté de racheter le jardin à son fils pendant six ans et demi. Le couple sera logé pendant six ans et demi et nourri pendant une demi-année.

Dot: 250 florins; Ketouba: 600 florins.

Notice that **Salmen** fils de Naftaly «Hirtz» appears for both the groom and the bride. At first I thought that this might be an error on the part of [Fraenkel-mar] or the *notaire*. However, see below with the parents of Marie-Anne Solomon, the name of the father in [1784-Wittersheim]

is indeed called Salomon Hirsch.

The dowry of 250 florins amounted to about half the price of a house in a small town [Fraenkel-mar, xv].

Since the marriage took place in 1768 we can hope to find the couple listed in the census for 1784. The following is the listing for family 13 in Dauendorf:

13. ^e	{	<i>Chef,</i> <i>Femme,</i> <i>Fils,</i> <i>Filles,</i>	{	Feist Salomon. Mayen. {Hirtzel {Götsch {Schmuhlen {Höffen {Bühnen	}	} Salomon.	}
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1784, Dauendorf: family 13

Mayen, the name of the mother in family 13, corresponds to both the name of the bride, Miryam, on the 1768 AM and Marie-Anne (!) on the AD of Jacques Mandel. Feiss Salomon, the father in family 13, corresponds to “Feiss fils de Salmen”, the name of the groom on the above AM. Further Salmen as the name of the father of the groom on the AM corresponds to the Solomon Mandel listed on the AD of Jacques Mandel as his father. Further confirmation is provided by the name of the first son, “Hirtzel”, which is the name associated with Daniel Mandel in [1808].

Jacques Mandel, who was born ca. 1741, would have been about twenty-seven at the time of his marriage in 1768 and forty-three in 1784. Daniel Mandel born ca. 1770 would have been about fourteen in 1784.

Marie-Anne Solomon, *Miryam Solomon* (111•122•1 / 112•122•1) *, Wittersheim -- a. 1784, Dauendorf [1784-family 13, AM, AD Jacques Mandel].

Jacques Mandel, *Feiss Solomon* (111•122•2 / 112•122•2) ca. 1741, Dauendorf -- 1813.02.16, Dauendorf [1784-family 13, AM, S? AD].

Note that Jacques Mandel does not appear in [1808] even though he lived for another five years after this date. I will discuss Jacques Mandel further, and present what might be his signature, in the section, “The Three Mandel Brothers & Gottlieb Herzog”.

marriage: 1768.08.23, Wittersheim [AM].

children:

1. **Daniel Mandel** 111•122 / 112•122; see above.
2. **Götsch** [1784-family 13]

3. **Schmulen** [1784-family 13]
4. **Höffen** [1784-family 13]
5. **Bühnen** [1784-family 13]

The last four children were at home in 1784, which implies that they were not yet married and there is no sign of them in [Fraenk-index, Dauendorf] for the period from 1784 onwards. There is no sign of them in [1808, Dauendorf]. So unfortunately we are deprived of the possibility of obtaining more information about Jacques Mandel.

The Great-Grandparents of Solomon Mandel

These people were the four times great-grandparents of Coralie Weill (11).

The Grandparents of Caroline Apfel, Mother of Solomon Mandel

As indicated in the above discussion about the parents of Caroline Apfel the only information available is that the father of Caroline Apfel was Raphael Apfel. Thus we can not go further back along this line of ancestors.

The Parents of Marie-Anne Solomon, Mother of Daniel Mandel

On the above 1768 AM of Marie-Anne Solomon and Jacques Mandel ([Fraen-mar, 50c]) we read that the bride was:

Miryam fille de **Salmen** fils de **Naftaly** «Hirtz», Wittersheim.

If we now look at the 1784 census for Wittersheim it is the father of family 12, Solomon Hirsch who fits this description:

12.°	{	<i>Chef,</i>	Salomon Hirsch.	}			
		<i>Femme,</i>	Hanna Samuel.				
		<i>Fille,</i>	Guttel			}	Salomon Hirsch.
		<i>Fils marié,</i>	Hirsch				
		<i>Femme,</i>	Rechel Abraham.			}	Hirsch Salo- mon Hirsch.
		<i>Fils,</i>	(Hirtzel Abraham Samuel				
		<i>Filles,</i>	{ Merlen Guttlen				

1784, Wittersheim: Family 12

From this we now know the names of Marie-Anne Solomon's parents. The 1808 change of name document is missing for Wittersheim; [Katz-1808, tome I].

Hanna Samuel (111•122•11 / 112•122•11) * -- after 1784, Wittersheim? [1784, Wittersheim-family 12].

Solomon Hirsch (111•122•12 / 112•122•12) * -- after 1784, Wittersheim?
[1784, Wittersheim-family 12].

children:

1. **Marie-Anne Solomon** 111•122•1 / 112•122•1. See above.
2. Hirsch Solomon Hirsch. Married in 1784.
3. Bunlé. Her AM, [Fraen-mar, 63a], is dated 1780.11.13.
4. Gütel Solomon Hirsch. Unmarried in 1784.

The Parents of Jacques Mandel, Father of Daniel Mandel

We saw above on the AD of Jacques Mandel that his parents were Jüdel Götsch and Solomon Mandel (his post-1808 name). From his 1768 AM ([Fraen-mar, 50c]) we learn that Jacques Mandel was **Feiss** son of **Salmen** son of **Naftaly «Hirtz»**.

If we look at [1784] we see that this latter information corresponds to family 10:

10.° { Chef, Salomon Hirtzel.
Femme, Jüttel. }

1784, Dauendorf: Family 10

Here is the AD of Solomon Mandel:



1813.03.13 AD Solomon Mandel, âgé de quatre-vingt seize ans
witnesses: Abraham Mandel, Daniel Mandel, David Weiller

In the section, “The Three Mandel Brothers & Gottlieb Herzog”, we will see that Abraham Mandel (no. 17 in [1808]) corresponds to the father in family 12 in [1784] and that on his AM he is called **Judah «Löbel»** son of **Salmen** son of **Naftaly «Hirtz»**. This shows that Abraham Mandel was the brother of Jacques Mandel. From this we can be pretty certain that the AD of a Solomon Mandel, dated 1810.03.13, corresponds to the father of Jacques Mandel. For the AD was reported by Abraham Mandel and by Daniel Mandel, Jacques Mandel's son, as well by as David Weiller, the son of the deceased third brother. Solomon Mandel died at the age of ninety-six (*um berufen!*) which means that he was born ca. 1714 and this fits in well with the dates of birth of the three brothers (ca. 1741, 1744 and 1752). As was the case with Jacques Mandel, Solomon Mandel does not appear in [1808].

Jüdel Götsch (111•122•21 / 112•122•21 / 111•222•1) early 1700s -- * [1784 -family 10, AD Jacques Mandel].

Solomon Mandel, *Salmen Naftaly/Naftaly «Hirtz»* (111•122•22 / 112•122•22 / 111•222•2) ca. 1714, Dauendorf? -- 1810.03.13, Dauendorf [1784-family 10, AD Jacques Mandel, AD].

Notice that this couple has *three* identification numbers. This is due to their being the parents of child 3, Schmulen Solomon, the progenitor of the Weiller ancestors of Coralie Weill.

marriage: I was unable to find an AM in [Fraen-mar] that corresponds to this couple. They were probably married ca. 1740 and the AM for the early part of the eighteenth century are few in number (see [Fraen-mar, xiv]).

children:

1. **Jacques Mandel** 111•122•2 / 112•122•2; see above.
2. **Abraham Mandel**; see below under “Three Mandel Brothers & Gottlieb Herzog”.
3. **Schmulen Solomon** 111•22; he was the father of David Weiller and grandfather of Gottschau Weiller. See the section on Gottschau Weiller.

Since Jacques Mandel and Schmulen Solomon were brothers their children, Daniel Mandel and David Weiller respectively, were first cousins. Later on, in 1861, we find Caroline Mandel, a great-granddaughter of Jacques Mandel, marrying Gottschau Weiller, a grandson of Schmulen Solomon. Even closer in time, in 1909, this latter couple's daughter, Pauline Weiller, would marry her cousin Lazare Weill, the son of Caroline Mandel's sister, Pauline Mandel.

See the section on Coralie Weill for details.

4. **Reiselé:**

[Fraen-mar, 52c]

1770.12.06, Hochfelden.

Wolf fils de feu Hirtzel

Reiselé fille de **Solomon** fils de **Naftaly «Hirtz»**

The couple appears in [1784, Hochfelden] as family 6.

The Two Times Great-Grandparents of Solomon Mandel

These people were the five times great-grandparents of Coralie Weill (11). They were probably all born in the last part of the seventeenth century.

The Grandparents of Marie-Anne Solomon

We learned above ([1784, Wittersheim-family 12]) in connection with the parents of Marie-Anne Solomon that her parents were **Hanna Samuel** and **Solomon Hirsch**. This information provides us with the names of her two grandfathers. I did not find any relevant AM for Wittersheim.

The Father of Hanna Samuel, Mother of Marie-Anne Solomon

Samuel (111•122•112 / 112•122•112) AN late 1600s? [1784, Wittersheim-family 12].

The Father of Solomon Hirsch, Father of Marie-Anne Solomon

Naftaly «Hirtz»/Hirsch (111•122•122 / 112•122•122) AN late 1600s? [AM Marie-Anne Solomon, 1784, Wittersheim-family 12].

The Grandparents of Jacques Mandel

The Father of Jüdel Götsch, Mother of Jacques Mandel

Götsch (111•122•211 / 112•122•211) AN late 1600s? [AD Jacques Mandel].

The Parents of Salomon Mandel, Father of Jacques Mandel

We saw above that Jacques Mandel and his two brothers are referred to as: fils de **Salmen** fils de **Naftaly «Hirtz»**. So we know that the father of Salomon Mandel was **Naftaly «Hirtz»**. None of the three AM of the brothers gives the name of the wife of Naftaly «Hirtz». However, the name of the wife is given on the AM of the couple's daughter Bliemel:

[Fraen-mar, 43c]

1762.07.06, Mommenheim.

[groom]

Bliemel fille de **Naftaly «Hirtz»** fils de **Moyse-Samuel** et de **Judel**, Dauendorf. [I assume that this means that **Judel** was the wife of **Naftaly**, not of Moyse-Samuel].

Jüdel (111•122•221 / 112•122•221 / Th 111•221) AN late 1600s? [AM of Bliemel, Fraen-mar, 43c].

Naftaly «Hirtz» (111•122•222 / 112•122•222 / 111•222) AN late 1600s?.

If we take off thirty years from the ca. 1714 AN of Solomon Mandel we can roughly estimate their AN as ca. 1680.

children:

1. **Solomon Mandel** *Salmen Naftaly/Salman Hirtzel* 111•122•22 / 112•122•22 / 111•222•2; see above.
2. **Bliemel**; see above [Fraen-mar, 43c].
3. **Judah «Leïb»**

[Fraen-mar, 80h]

1747.[11.08], 6 Kislev 5508, Dauendorf.

Judah «Leïb» fils de **Naftaly «Hirtz»** fils de **Moyse-Samuel**, Dauendorf.

[bride]

Judah remarried in 1784:

[Fraen-mar, 66j]

1784.07.23, Dauendorf. [just before the census of 1784].

Juda«Leïbel (Loewl)» fils de **Naftaly «Hirtzel»**, Dauendorf.

Bouné fille de **Benjamin «Wolff»**, Dauendorf.

L'époux déclare n'avoir aucune prétention sur les biens de sa femme non-inclus dans la communauté.

This couple corresponds to the parents of family 8 in [1784]:

8.°	{	<i>Chef,</i> <i>Femme,</i> <i>Fils,</i>	Löwel Hirtzel. Bünnen. Gerstel Hirtzel.	}
-----	---	---	--	---

1808, Dauendorf: family 8

4. **Esther**

[Fraen-mar, 81d]

1749.[06.25], 9 Tamouz 5509, Dauendorf.

[groom]

Esther fille de **Naftaly «Hirtz»** fils de **Moyse-Samuel**, Dauendorf.

A Three Times Great-Grandparent of Solomon Mandel

This person was a six times great-grandparent of Coralie Weill (11).

From the AM -- given just above -- of children 2, 3 and 4 of Naftaly «Hirtz» we learn that the name of his father was Moyse-Samuel. The hyphen may represent “son of”, but I will use Fraenkel's transcription. From the ca. 1714 AN of Solomon Mandel, we can estimate his AN as ca. 1650.

Moyse-Samuel (111•122•22 / 112•122•22 & 111•222•2) ca. 1650? - *
[AM of three children of Naftaly «Hirtz»].

children:

1. **Naftaly «Hirtz»** 111•122•222 / 112•122•222 & 111•222; see above.

The following is another example of how information is sometimes obtained indirectly from an AM:

[Fraen-mar, 137b]

1761.03.17, Dauendorf.

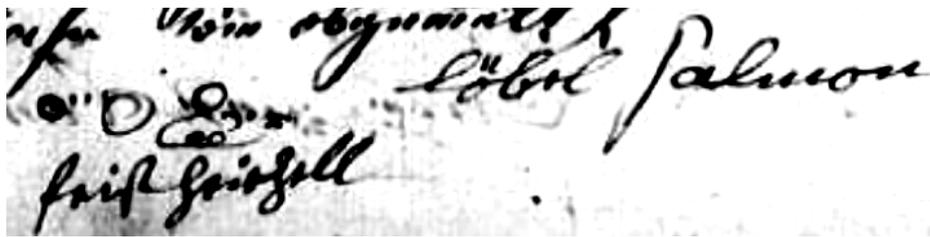
[groom]

La veuve **Serlé** fille de **Salomon** fils de Moyse-Samuel.

2. **Solomon**

The Three Mandel brothers & Gottlieb Herzog

I start off with the signatures on the 1804 AN of Solomon Mandel. The reasons for the matching of names and signatures will be given as I proceed. There were difficulties associated with the names and signatures of these three people, as was the case with Jacques Mandel. However, since Jacques Mandel was -- and perhaps is still -- well hidden, I will speak about him last.



1804.04.15: AN Solomon Mandel

Hirtzel Feiss (Daniel Mandel) -- Löbel Solomon (Abraham Mandel)
 Feist Hirtzel (Gottlieb Herzog)

Daniel Mandel: Two people named Hirtzel Feiss

The place to start is with the entire AN of Solomon Mandel.



1804.04.15: AN Solomon Mandel

The parents were **Hirtzel Feiss** and **Crönel Raphael** who correspond to Daniel Mandel and Caroline Apfel ([1808, no. 26,27]) respectively.

Next here is the 1806 AN of Joachim Hirtzel. He is perhaps the same person as “Jochanan” (1808, no. 54) who is stated to be a child of the first marriage of Abraham Herzog, but this may be yet another mistake in [1808]:

If we compare the last two signatures we notice that the ל and the פ are written differently. Even the letter ך seems to be written differently.

Conclusion: Before the 1808 change of names both Daniel Mandel, the father of Solomon Mandel, and Abraham Herzog signed as Hirtzel Feiss in Hebrew.

Löbel Solomon = Abraham Mandel

Above we saw the list of members of the family of Daniel Mandel, but there were two more Mandel families in Dauendorf at the time of [1808].

017	MANDEL	Abraham	Lewel		
018	LEVI	Eva	Sorlen	Epouse	
019	MANDEL	Samuel	Schulen	Fils	30/08/1785
020	MANDEL	Gabriel	Cötsch	Fils	11/10/1787
021	MANDEL	Jacob	Feist	Fils	15/09/1788

1808, Dauendorf: family Abraham Mandel

Löbel Solomon = Abraham Mandel

022	MANDEL	Salomon	Hirzel		
023	WEIL	Sophie	Breinen	Epouse	

1808, Dauendorf: family Solomon Mandel

Thus, according to [1808], Abraham Mandel's previous name was Löbel. His AD is dated 1824.04.11 and was signed by his son Jacob [no. 21]. Abraham Mandel's age is given as seventy-two, which would place his AN as ca. 1752. His age is also given on other documents and they provide ANs between 1751 and 1757, so I will use ca. 1752.

On his AD the name of Abraham Mandel's father is said to be Solomon Mandel, but the name of the mother was not known to Jacob Mandel. However on the 1813.03.01 AM of Gabriel Mandel (no. 20) we learn that the name of Gabriel Mandel's mother was **Fromet Hirzel** and that she had died in 1800. [The TD for XI--1812 do not show an AM for couple 22--23, so we are deprived of an opportunity of directly seeing the pre-1808 names.]

With this information we can locate the AD of Gabriel Mandel's mother, which is dated 1800.01.09. Here the husband is **Löbel Solomon** and the deceased wife's name is **Fromet Leibel**, with the Leibel perhaps being a reference to Löbel in her husband's name. Her age is given as forty, which places her AN at ca. 1760.

On the 1841.03.25 AD of the Solomon Mandel in the second list (person no. 22) he is stated to be the son of Abraham Mandel. His age is given as fifty-nine, which means

that he was born ca. 1782 and therefore should appear in [1784].

The above information fits in with the listing for family 12 from [1784] with Abraham Mandel's son Solomon Mandel corresponding to Hirtzel Salomon and his brother Schmulen Solomon corresponding to Samuel Mandel (no. 19). [The AN of Samuel on the above 1808 list is given as 1785.08.30, a date which is after the census of 1784!] This is probably another of the many errors in [1808]. I note also that on the above list from [1808], the AN of Gabriel Mandel is given as 1787.10.11, whereas on his AM the AN is stated to be 1786.10.11.

Löbel Solomon = Abraham Mandel

12.°	{	<i>Chef,</i> <i>Femme,</i> <i>Fils,</i> <i>Fille,</i>	Löwel Salomon. Fromette. { Hirtzel { Schmuhlen Briffel	}	Salomon.
------	---	--	---	---	-----------------

1784, Dauendorf: family 12

The following is the AM for the parents in family 12:

[Fraen-mar, 63c]

1780.12.05, Hochfelden

Judah «Löbel» fils de **Salmen** fils de **Naftaly «Hirtz»**, Dauendorf.

Fromet fille de feu **Hirtzel**, Hochfelden.

The following added note sheds a light on family life:

Le père de l'époux apporte la moitié d'une maison. S'ils ne peuvent habiter ensemble, Salomon devra leur fournir un autre logement.

Notice that, just as was the case with Jacques Mandel, the groom is “fils de **Salmen** fils de **Naftaly «Hirtz»**”. This shows that Abraham Mandel was brother of Jacques Mandel.

Fromet Leibel ca. 1759, * -- 1800.01.09, Dauendorf [AM, 1784-family 12, AD].

Abraham Mandel Löbel Solomon ca. 1752, Dauendorf -- 1824.04.11, Dauendorf [AM, 1784-family 12, 1808-no. 17, AD, S].

Eva Lévy, the wife of Abraham Mandel ([1808-no. 18]), was his second wife. I was not able to find any further information concerning her.

children: Since Fromet Leibel died in 1800 the children listed above in [1808] were hers.

Jacques Mandel

*Frère Jacques, frère Jacques
Où êtes-vous, où êtes-vous?*

In the section, “The parents of Daniel Mandel”, I outlined the roundabout manner in which I was able to obtain the AM and AD of Jacques Mandel, and locate him in [1784]. I also noted that Jacques Mandel does not appear in [1808] even though he lived for another five years after this date.

What followed were several cases of faulty reasoning on my part. This was due to the worst error that one can commit in any type of investigation: having one's reasoning influenced by the desired outcome rather than the other way around.

From the 1768 AM of Jacques Mandel ([Fraenkel-mar, th 50c]) I knew that he had been referred to as Feiss fils de Salmen fils de Naftaly «Hirtz». I also knew that Daniel Mandel, the son of Jacques Mandel, signed his name -- see above -- Hirtzel Feiss. In addition the signature of a Feiss Hirtzel appeared many times on the documents that I examined, the 1804 AN of Solomon Mandel above being one example. Since at that time there was often a reversal of names between fathers and sons, I simply transformed all of this into the conclusion that Jacques Mandel was one and the same person as Feiss Hirtzel.

As if this one case of faulty reasoning was not bad enough, I committed another one much later on. I noticed that Gottlieb Herzog, person no.49 in [1808], had previously been called Feist and that despite repeated searches in the [TD] for Dauendorf, I could not find the AD for Gottlieb Herzog. On the other hand there was an AD for Jacques Mandel, who did not appear in [1808]. My conclusion was that all this could be accounted for by assuming that “Herzog” was derived from “Hirtzel” and that when Gottlieb Herzog passed away in 1813 in the house of his son Daniel Mandel his name was registered as Jacques Mandel.

Two great theories, but all wrong!

Feiss Hirtzel = Gottlieb Hirtzel

It turns out that Gottlieb Herzog was the person who signed as Feiss Hirtzel, but that

he was not Jacques Mandel. Jacques Mandel in turn apparently kept the name Feiss Solomon that was on his AM and signed that way. In order to explain what I now believe is correct I will start with Gottlieb Herzog, and then present what I believe is the signature of Jacques Mandel.

Gottlieb Herzog

Here is the list of the Herzogs in [1808]:

050	HERZOG	Abraham	Hirzel	
051	BAUM	Rosalie	Götschel	Epouse
052	HERZOG	Jacob	Borich	Fils (1er lit)
053	HERZOG	Benjamin	Wolf	Fils (1er lit)
054	HERZOG	Simon	Jochanan	Fils (1er lit)
055	HERZOG	Schanet	Scheinel	Fille
049	HERZOG	Gottlieb	Feist	Père

1808, Dauendorf: list of Herzogs

We saw above, in connection with Daniel Mandel, that Abraham Herzog (no. 50) was formerly Hirtzel Feiss and that he signed that way in Hebrew on the 1806 AN of his son Joachim. His wife Rosalie (no. 51) is here referred to by the man's name Götschel, instead of Gütel as on the AN. Note that Gottlieb Herzog (no. 49), who is described as the *père* of the family, signed ahead of Abraham Herzog and that his former name was **Feist**.

Our next step is to consider the AD section of the TD for XI--1812:

132	Herzog,	Madelaine,	8 Pluvisier XII.
133	Hirtzel,	Leibels,	10 Pluvisier XII.
134	Hirtzel, Feist,	Schönels, rue Wolff,	22 Prairial XII.
135	Hirtzel,	Tüdel,	2 Pluvisier XII.

TD XI--1812: AD for Herzog and Hirtzel

In 1804 the change of names had not yet taken place, which explains why entries 133--135 involve the Jewish-Alsatian name Hirtzel. The non-Jews in entries 129--132 had probably already taken civil family and personal names.

The year 1804 was quite eventful for the Jews of Dauendorf. The AD for the two children, no. 133 and 135, correspond to January 1804 and no. 134 corresponds to June 1804. Another child Minckel Isaac (no. 149), whose AD is discussed below, passed away on 1804.04.04. Eleven days later, on April 15, Solomon Mandel was born. In September Wolf Hirtzel (no. 165), the son of Hirtzel Feiss / Abraham Herzog was born. There are also several other AN and AD for 1804, but they are not of direct interest to us.

The person who interests us at present is number 134. Whereas the death occurred in 1804, the TD for the years XI-1812 was compiled in early 1813, after the change of names law went into effect. This explains why the clerk wrote Hirtzel, Feist, instead of Feist Hirtzel. That the reference is to Feiss Hirtzel is confirmed by the text of the AD:

Today the 23 of prairial of the year XII [1804.06.11] ... Feiss Hirtzel ... [and declared the death of his wife] Schönel Wolff [aged] fifty ... [signed in Latin letters] Feiss Hirtzel.

The age of fifty on the AD of Schönel Wolff in 1804 would put her AN ca. 1750. With the above information we can now identify Feiss Hirtzel and Schönel Wolff as the parents of family 6 in [1784].

6.e	{	<i>Cbef,</i> <i>Femme,</i> <i>Fils,</i> <i>Fille,</i>	Feist Hirtzel. Schönel. Hirtzel Jüttel	}	}FeistHirtzel.}
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1784, Dauendorf: family 6

Because of what precedes, we are virtually certain that Gottlieb Herzog is the same person as the Feist Hirtzel who signed many documents, including the 1804 AN of Solomon Mandel.

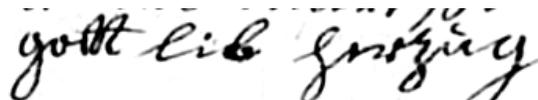
I was unable to find the AM for the parents in family 6. The estimates for the AN of Feist Hirtzel / Gottlieb Herzog based on what we find in the documents that I have consulted varies from 1742 to 1754, so I will take his AN as c. 1745.

As stated above, I was unable to find the AD for Gottlieb Herzog. In the 1819 census^{DVD} for Dauendorf we find an entry for Abraham Herzog. There is an indication that there are two adults in addition to the children and I presume that the second adult is Abraham's wife Rosalie Baum.

Finally, for comparison, here are two signatures: that of Feiss Hirtzel on the 1804 AD of Schönel Wolff and that of Gottlieb Herzog in 1808. There are too few letters in common to decide if they were signed by the same person:



1804.06.11, AD Schönel Wolff: signature of Feiss Hirtzel



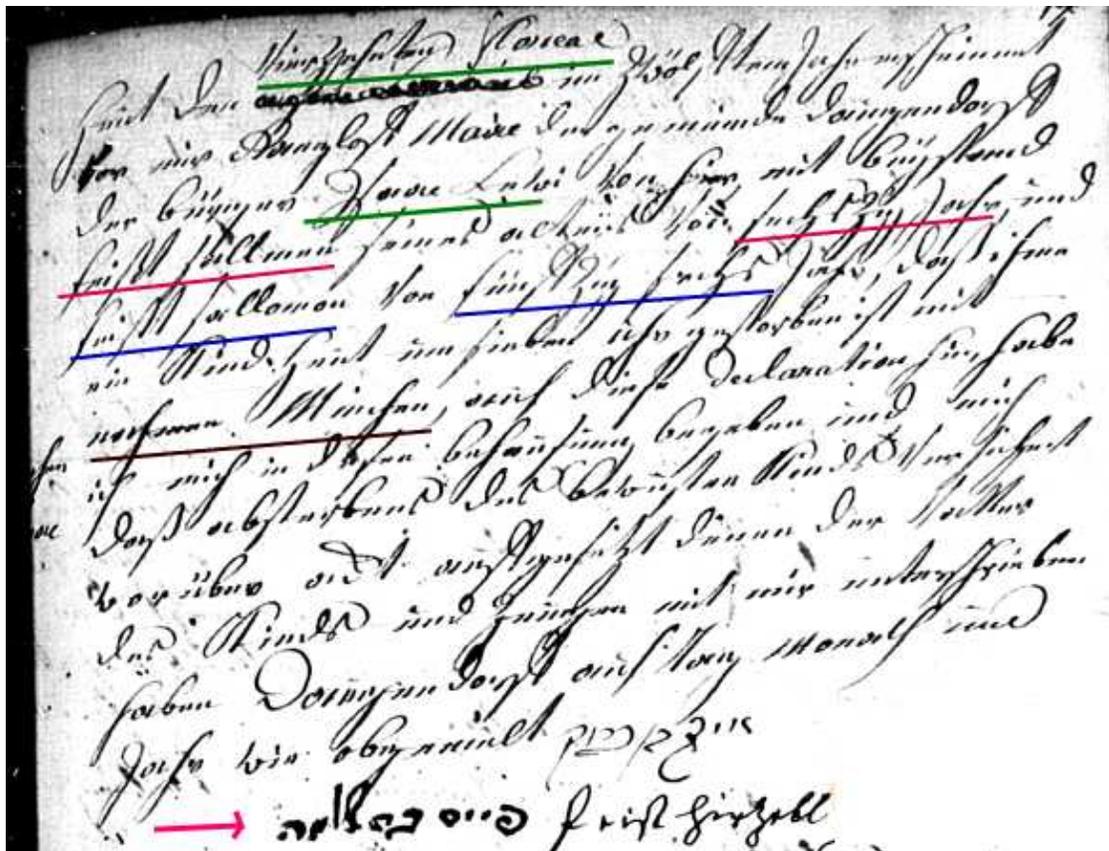
1808: signature of Gottlieb Herzog

Schönel Wolf ca. 1750, * -- 1804.06.11, Dauendorf [1784, AD].

Gottlieb Herzog Feiss Hirtzel ca. 1745, * -- b. 1819 [1784, 1808, S].

Jacques Mandel

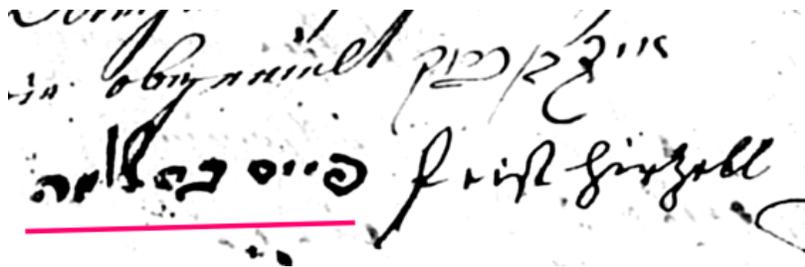
We know from the 1768 AM of Jacques Mandel that he was referred to as, “Feiss fils de Salmen fils de Naftaly «Hirtz»”. The only document, among the many that I have looked at, which might bear his signature is the 1804.04.04 AD of Minckel Issac, the daughter of Issac Levi. The latter may be the same person as the Isaac Bloch listed in [1808, no. 9]. Here is the AD:



1804.04.04, Dauendorf: AD Minckel Issac

Note the names of the two witnesses in this act: a Feist Sallman aged sixty and a Feist Sallomon aged fifty-six! We recognize the signature in Latin characters from the preceding discussion as that of Feist Hirtzel/ Gottlieb Herzog. Why the name of the witness is not stated to be Feist Hirtzel as on other documents is another mystery!

Here is an enlargement of the signatures on the AD:



1804.04.04, Dauendorf: AD Minckel Issac, signatures

The signature that interests us here is the Hebrew signature on the bottom left. I read it as: מה [?] [?] [?] פייס ב although I am not certain about the second name. I left a space before and after the ב, because it might just stand for בן, i.e. “son of”. If I am correct in my interpretation this might be the Hebrew equivalent of “Feiss fils de Salmen”, i.e Jacques Mandel, but again I may be forcing my desired interpretation.

There remains the question as to which of the two witnesses is Feist Hirtzel? The first witness is stated to be aged sixty, which corresponds to an AN of ca. 1744 and the age fifty-six of the second witness corresponds to an AN of ca. 1748. According to the AD of Jacques Mandel his AN is ca. 1741, whereas above I estimated the AN of Feist Hirtzel/ Gottlieb Herzog as ca. 1745. As I have already noted the ages stated on the various documents vary a great deal, but my best guess is that the first witness is Jacques Mandel -- if that indeed is who he is -- and the second witness is Feist Hirtzel/ Gottlieb Herzog .

Other Dauendorf Families

Family Abraham Herzog [1808, no. 50 -- 55]

We saw above that Abraham Herzog (person 50 in [1808]) was one of two people -- the other being Daniel Mandel -- who signed their name in Hebrew as Hirtzel Feiss. Abraham Herzog, the son of Gottlieb Herzog, was born ca. 1775 according to his AD (1840.06.06) and several other documents so that he should appear in [1784]. We know from the 1806 AN of his son Joachim and the latter's 1836 AM that Abraham Herzog's pre-1808 name was Hirtzel Feist. Thus we can identify him with the name Hirtzel FeistHirtzel in family 6.

6.*	{	Chef, Femme, Fils, Fille,	Feist Hirtzel. Schönel. Hirtzel Jüttel	}	} FeistHirtzel. }
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1784, Dauendorf: family 6

According to his AD (1840.06.06) and several other documents Abraham Herzog was

born ca. 1775. The date of birth suggests an AM in the late 1790s, a period for which records are not available.

Abraham Herzog presents an interesting case of name change. His daughter Schanet (no. 55) was born on 1808.10.15, just before the name changes took place on 1808.10.24. On this document^{DVD} his name is said to be Abraham Hirtzel, and not Hirtzel Feiss as on the above 1806.06.01 AN of his son Joachim. As the official's mark on the signature indicates, Abraham Hirtzel could not sign his name in Latin letters. My guess, in view of the date, is that officials were no longer allowing a Hebrew signature, nor would they accept Hirtzel Feiss as a name. Abraham Herzog took the given name of Hirtzel from [1784] as his new family name and then on 1808.10.24 changed Abraham Hirtzel to Abraham Herzog!

However, after 1808 Abraham Herzog continued to sign in Hebrew letters, but now he wrote (bottom signature) Abraham Herzog!

Signature faite, l'Officier de l'Etat civil a signe
 David Weiller
 Abraham Mandel
 אברהם מנדל

1814.04.29: AN Feist Herzog

signatures: David Weiller, Abraham Mandel, Abraham Herzog

I could not find the AD for Rosalie Baum, but the above 1836.06.04 AM of her son Joachim indicates that she was deceased at that point.

Rosalie Baum Gütel * -- b. 1836 [1808, no. 49].

Abraham Herzog Hirtzel Feiss ca. 1775, Dauendorf -- [1808, no. 50, AD, S].

children:

1. Jacob Herzog *Borich* [1808, no. 52].
2. Benjamin Herzog *Wolf* [1808, no. 53].
3. Simon Herzog *Joachim Hirtzel/ Joachanan* 1806.06.01, Dauendorf -- *. [AN, 1808, no. 54].

On his AN (see above in the sub-section "The Three Mandel brothers & Gottlieb Herzog") he is referred to as "Joachim Hirtzel", whereas in [1808] his former name is said to have been "Joachanan".

Marriage: 1836.06.04, Dauendorf, Jeannette Weil [AM].

4? **Jüdel Hirtzel**?? 1804??, Dauendorf -- 1804.01.23 [2 pluviôse XII], Dauendorf [AD].

She is child (viii) in the above discussion of the children of Daniel Mandel.

5. Schanet Hirtzel *Scheinel* 1808.10.15, Dauendorf -- * [AN, 1808, no. 55].

Family 2

2.^e { *Chef,* Löwel Salomon.
Femme, Dienen.
Mere, Cronel Salomon. }

1784, Dauendorf: Family 2

The name **Löwel Salomon** here corresponds to that of the bride in family 1 and that of the groom in family 3.

Family 1

1.^{re} { *Chef,* Moyfes Hirtch Weyl, *Prévôt.*
Femme, Merlen.
Fils, { Nathan
 { Schielen } Weyl.
Filles, { Rachel
 { Jüttel }
Servante, Rahnel. }

1784, Dauendorf: Family 1

The AM for this couple is dated 1771 ([Fraen-mar, 52j]). Both the bride and groom were from Dauendorf. The bride was **Merlé** fille de **Leibel** fils de **Solomon**, Dauendorf; see on family 2.

The son **Schielen** is perhaps the same person as the Schillen who became Moïse Schillinger in 1808 ([1808, no. 42])

Family 3

3.^e { *Chef,* Meyer Löwel Salomon.
Femme, Zörlen.
Fils, Salomon Löwel Salomon.
Niece, Dienen.
Pupille, Madel. }

1784, Dauendorf: Family 3

The AM for this couple is dated 1782 ([Fraen-mar, 65j]). The groom is **Meyer** fils de **Juda** fils de **Salomon**, Dauendorf. Recall that in *Genesis* Judah is referred to as a lion, which in Judeo-Alsation leads to “Löbel”; (cf. German “Löwe”). Thus the father of the groom corresponds to the husband in family 2.

Family 15

15.^a { *Chef,* Isaac Levy.
 Femme, Göllé.
 Fils, Hannen Levy. }

[1784], Dauendorf: Family 15

The AM for this couple is dated 1782 ([Fraen-mar,65g]). The bride is **Gellé** fille de **Aron** fils de **Simon-Mosché**, Dauendorf. Since this AM took place only two years before the census of 1784, we might expect to find Aron, the father of the bride listed in [1784]. However this does not seem to be the case. He perhaps passed away in the meantime. Part of the dowry was the payment for the right of the groom, Issac Lévy, to reside in Dauendorf.

From [1808,no.9,10] we learn that Issac Lévy became Isaac Bloch and that Göllé became Louise Thoman. They had six children living with them in 1808. It is possible -- given the many mistakes in [1808] -- that Caroline Bloch (no.15), whose former name was Hanna, is the same person as the son Hannen Lévy listed in [1784].

Élias Salomon of Dauendorf

According to a royal edict of 1682, all children of unmarried Protestant or Jewish women were to be baptized as Catholics. This was modified in 1762 so that it did not apply to children whose parents married before the child's fifth birthday.

An article^{DVD} entitled "L'histoire d'Élias Salomon de Dauendorf et de Iedelé d'Obernai" discusses one such case. Despite the modified law and the intercession of higher authorities, the civil authorities took the child. The affair dragged on from October 1790 until at least May 1792, but the dénouement is not known. There were several families in Dauendorf in 1784 with the name Salomon, and since the name Élias does not appear, it is not possible to know who his parents were.

Other Mandels in Alsace in 1808

Katz ([Katz-1808,tome 1, "Patronymes hommes"]) indicates that, in addition to Dauendorf, the name Mandel was also adopted in Bischeim and Strasbourg, but I did not find a Mandel listed in Strasbourg. In Bischeim there was one family, but the father (no.669) was previously called Joseph Simon and this suggests that there was no connection with the Mandels of Dauendorf.

A Famous Descendant of Abraham Mandel

Georges Mandel, born in 1885, was a French politician who was a minister in several governments. He opposed the 1940 French armistice with Germany. Captured in

North Africa, he was imprisoned by the Germans until 1944 when he was assassinated by a French paramilitary group. From an undated article by Pierre Katz, entitled, "Un grand Français d'origine maurimonastérienne / Georges Mandel", we learn that Georges Mandel's mother was Henriette Mandel who was born in Marmoutier in 1855, and that her father was Joseph Mandel, who in turn was the son of the above Abraham Mandel.

The 1784 census in Dauendorf

The following chart summarizes what we know about the people who appear in the census. Since the family name of children is based on the name of the father, the wives are not listed. Similarly, only the children of direct interest appear here. The complete list for [1784.Dauendorf] appears on the DVD. The names of the ancestors of Coralie Weill are in boldface.

Note the following:

The fathers in households 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 and 10 have Hirtzel as the family name.

The father, Salomon Hirtzel, in household 10 is Solomon Mandel and he is the brother of Löwel Hirtzel in household 8 (see above on the parents of Solomon Mandel). Hirtzel was too common a name for me to speculate upon a possible link to the other Hirtzels.

Salomon Hirtzel in household 10 is the father of the heads of households 11, 12 and 13; respectively Shmulen Solomon, Abraham Mandel and Jacques Mandel.

The fathers in households 2 and 3, have Salomon as a family name, with the father in family 3 and the wife in family 1 being the children of the father in household 2. [The Salomons in households 11, 12 and 13 obtain "Salomon" from their father in household 10].

Abbreviations:

column 3: H/L = signature in Hebrew/Latin characters.

column 4: entry number in [1808]; abs = alive, but does not appear in [1808].

column 8:

5gr-gp = subsection dealing with the five times great-grandparents of Coralie Weill, etc.

3M+H = subsection on the three Mandel brothers and Gottlieb Herzog.

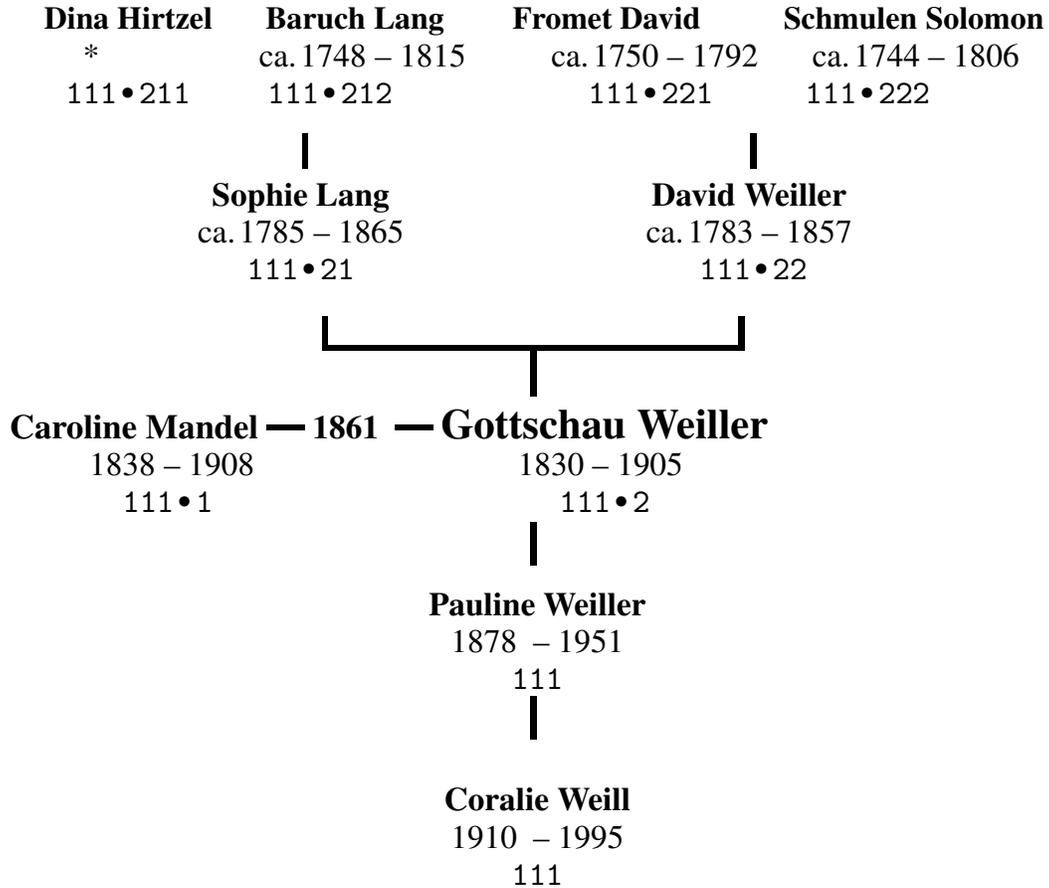
other = subsection on the other families.

GW = section on Gottschau Weiller.

no.	name 1784	a. 1784	1808	a. 1808	AM	dates	section
1	Moyses Hirsch Weyl				1771		other
2	Löwel Salomon						other
3	Meyer Löwel Salomon				1782		other
4	Schielen Hirtzel						
5	Moyses Schielen Hirtzel						
6	Feist Hirzel Hirtzel FeistHirzel	Feist Hirtzel (F) Hirtzel Feiss (H)	49 50	Gottlieb Herzog Abraham Herzog		ca. 1745 – b. 1819 ca. 1775 – 1840	3M+H other
7	Bäffel						
8	Löwel Hirtzel				1747		
9	Schmulen Leibel Hirtzel						
10	Salomon Hirtzel		abs	Solomon Mandel		ca. 1714 – 1810	4gr-gp
11	Schmulen Salomon David Salomon	Schmulen Salomon (H) David Schmulen (F)			1774 1807	ca. 1744 – 1806 ca. 1783 – 1857	GW GW
12	Löwel Salomon Hirtzel Salomon	Löbel Salmon	17 22	Abraham Mandel Solomon Mandel	63c	ca. 1752 – 1824 ca. 1782 – 1841	3M+H 3M+H
13	Feist Salomon Hirtzel Salomon	Feist Salomon? (H) Hirtzel Feiss (H)	abs 26	Jacques Mandel Daniel Mandel	1768 ca. 1798	ca. 1741 – 1813 ca. 1770 – 1855	3gr-gp, 3M+H 2gr-gp, 3M+H
14	Aron Simon						
15	Isaac Levy		9	Isaac Bloch	1782	* – a. 1808	other

111.2 Gottschau Weiller & Ancestors

The first chart includes the four grandparents of Gottschau Weiller. This is followed by charts for three of the grandparents and a note about the location of the ancestors of the fourth grandparent, Schmulen Solomon.





Juda



Hirtzel Juda



Dina Hirtzel



Elias



Feigel Elias

Lehman



Nathan Lehman



Baruch Lang



Israel



David Israel



Sorlé



Fromet David



Schmulen Solomon

Schmulen Solomon was the brother of Jacques Mandel, the grandfather of Solomon Mandel, and so they have common ancestors. The charts and discussion are included with those of the ancestors of Solomon Mandel.



111•2 Gottschau Weiller & Ancestors

Gottschau Weiller

Gottschau Weiller was the maternal grandfather of Coralie Weill (11).

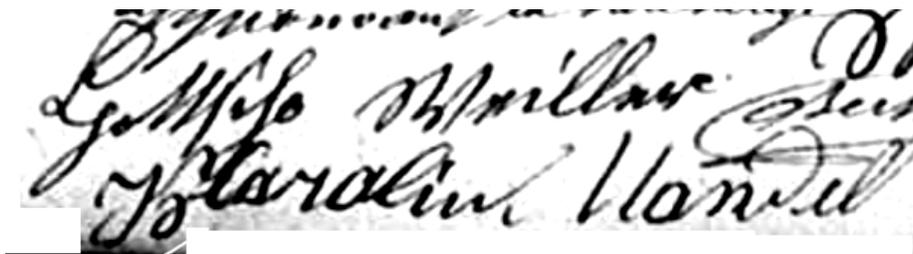
Gottschau Weiller (111•2) 1830.12.27, Dauendorf -- 1905.04.19, Pfaffenhoffen [AN,AD,P,S].

According to his AD, he was a calves dealer.

Coralie Weill was born in 1910, five years after the death of Gottschau Weiller, but she was told, and then transmitted to us, the story that Gottschau Weiller had died while running to catch a train so that he would be home on time for Pessach. Indeed, if we consult a Jewish calendar for April, 1905, the 19th of April was erev Pessach! The death report was filed in Pfaffenhoffen on April 20 by one Adam Wächter of Pfaffenhoffen, occupation hatter, who stated that he had a personal knowledge of the death. The time of death was 18h30. From this it would appear Gottschau Weiller died in Pfaffenhoffen and thus was not running to catch a train. I was unable to find the sunset time for April 10, 1905 (daylight savings time was not yet in effect), but for April 2017 sunset is around 20h00 (daylight savings) or 19h00 regular time. So my guess is that Gottschau Weiller *arrived* in Pfaffenhoffen by train around 18h30 and because it was almost Pessach he was running *from* the station towards his home.

Caroline Mandel (111•1) 1838.10.22, Dauendorf -- 1908.11.27, Pfaffenhoffen [AN, AD,P,S]

Marriage: 1861.12.11, Dauendorf [AM].

A photograph of a document showing two handwritten signatures in cursive. The top signature is 'Gottschau Weiller' and the bottom signature is 'Caroline Mandel'. The ink is dark and the paper appears aged.

1861.12.11, AM: Signatures of Caroline Mandel & Gottschau Weiller

Caroline Mandel and Gottschau Weiller were second cousins once removed. Schmulen Solomon, the grandfather of Gottschau Weiller was the brother of Jacques Mandel, the paternal great-grandfather of Caroline Mandel. Eliane Herz and Roger Fischler were also second cousins once removed, the maternal great-grandmother of Roger being the sister of the maternal grandmother of Eliane.

See the section on Coralie Weill for their children

111 • 2 Gottschau Weiller & Ancestors

The Parents of Gottschau Weiller

These people were the great-grandparents of Coralie Weill (11).

We start with the two families in Dauendorf who adopted the name Weiller in 1808:

033	WEILLER	David	David		
034	LANG	Sophie	Jachet	Epouse	
036	WEILLER	Caroline	Hefen	Fille	29/08/1794
037	WEILLER	Salomea	Rahel	Fille	23/07/1800
038	WEILLER	Sara	Sorlen	Fille	04/12/1802
035	WEILLER	Samuel	Samuel	Fils	24/10/1808
039	WEILLER	Moïse	Moïses		
040	SCHILLINGER	Janet	Jedel	Epouse	
041	WEILLER	Abraham	Aron	Fils	13/09/1807

1808: Weillers in Dauendorf

According to [Katz-1808], the name Weiller was also adopted by families in Bischeim, Dambach, Gerstheim, Mutterholtz, Strasbourg, Uttenheim, and Westhouse.

Sophie Lang, *Jachet Baruch* (111 • 21) ca. 1785, Traenheim -- 1865.10.05, Dauendorf [AM, 1808, AD].

David Weiller, *David Schmulen* (111 • 22) ca. 1783, Dauendorf -- 1857.03.09, Dauendorf [1784, AM, th 1808, AD, S].

On the 1807 AM, the age of Sophie Lang is given as 22 and on her 1865 AD it is 80. The age of David Weiller on the AM is 23 and on his 1857 AD it is 74. In any case he was born before the 1784 census because his name appears.

marriage: proclamation: 1807.02.01; marriage: 1807.03.24, Traenheim. [publication AM, AM, S].

The image shows a handwritten signature in cursive script, which appears to be 'David Schmulen', followed by a distinct mark or symbol, likely representing 'Jachet Baruch'.

1807.03.24: signature of David Schmulen and mark of Jachet Baruch

Sophie Lang could not sign her name in Latin characters on [1808], but she could sign her name in Hebrew characters on the 1829.05.15 AM of her daughter Féyéle. The Hebrew reads: סאפי ל[?]גג.

The image shows a handwritten signature in Hebrew characters, which reads 'סאפי ל[?]גג' (Safey Le...).

1829.05.15, AM Féyéle Weiller: signature Sophie Lang

children:

Note children 36, 37, 38 are listed in [1808] as “fille” which would lead one to think that they were the daughters of Sophie Lang and David Weiller. In fact, as we shall see below in connection with the parents of David Weiller, they are his half-sisters and are thus “filles” in the sense of young girls.

1. **Samuel Weiller** 1808.10.17, Dauendorf -- * [1808, AN, AM].
On 1836.08.17 he married Jeanette Herz (*Rachel Blum*).
On 1845.02.12, after the AD of Jeanette Herz, he married Sara Lévy [AM].
The date of birth given in [1808] is 1808.10.24, but this was the date that the change of name took place! Strangely the document was signed by the Dauendorf official even though David Weiller was fully capable of signing his name in French.
2. **Fromet Weiller** 1810.03.01, Dauendorf -- * [AN, AM].
The TD for XI-1812 does not list Fromet Weiller, but does list a Sebastian Weiller born 1810.03.01. The AN corresponding to 1810.03.01 is indeed that of Fromet Weiller. [Another example of the need for verification.]
On 1838.06.04 she married Marc Lévy and signed her name in French.
3. **Féyéle Weiller** 1811.07.13, Dauendorf -- * [AN, AM].
On 1829.05.15 she married Michael Klein, also of Dauendorf at the time of marriage. She was only eighteen which was rather young compared to other marriages that I have come across. The age of the husband is only given as “majeur”.
4. **Charlotte Weiller** 1813.02.10, Dauendorf -- 1814.05.21 [TD].
5. **Baruch Weiller** 1816.09.29, Dauendorf -- * [TD].
On 1847.12.13 he married Jeanne Blum.
6. **Solomon Weiller** 1819.03.06, Dauendorf -- * [TD].
On 1852.06.11 he married Amélie Lévy.
7. **Nathan Weiller** 1821.03.20, Dauendorf -- 1825.12.13, Dauendorf [AN, AD].
8. **Sara Weiller no. 1** 1823.01.10, Dauendorf -- 1823.01.17, Dauendorf [AN, AD].
She was born two days before her cousin Marie Kling, daughter of her aunt Salomé Weiller.
There were a considerable number of AD in January 1823.
9. **Sara Weiller no. 2** 1825.07.18, Dauendorf -- 1825.11.05, Dauendorf [AN, AD].
Here we have the parents Sophie Lang and David Weiller choosing the same name as that of a child who had died two years previously. Unfortunately she too did not survive very long.
10. **Napthali Weiller** 1826.10.12, Dauendorf -- * [AN].

11. **Gottschau Weiller** (111 • 2) 1830.12.27, Dauendorf -- 1905.04.19, Pfaffenhofen; see above.

The Grandparents of Gottschau Weiller

These people were the two times great-grandparents of Coralie Weill (11).

The names of all four grandparents are given on the 1807 AM of Sophie Lang and David Weiller.

The Parents of Sophie Lang

On the 1807.03.24 AM of Sophie Lang (*Jachet Baruch*) and David Weiller (*David Schmulen*) that took place in Traenheim (about 40 km southwest of Dauendorf), we read that the bride was the twenty-two year old daughter of the merchant Baruch Natan and Dinnan Hirtzel, both of Traenheim. With the name of the parents known, we can locate their AM:

[Fraen-mar, 106i]

1776.08.05, Traenheim.

Barouch fils de feu **Nathan** assisté de sa mère **Feigel Elias**, Traenheim.

Dina fille de **Naphtaly** «**Hirtzel**» fils de **Juda**, Balbronn.

La mère de l'époux s'engage à loger gratuitement le couple pendant dix ans. Si la mère et le couple ne peuvent vivre ensemble, la mère devra donner 6 florins par an pour payer un loyer.

Given the names we can identify this couple as family 5 in [1784-Traenheim]:

5.°	}	<i>Chef,</i> <i>Femme,</i> <i>Fils,</i> <i>Filles,</i>	Baruch Nathan. Diena. { Jüttel { Elly { Hanna { Rachel	}	Nathan.
6.°	}	<i>Veuve,</i> <i>Fils,</i>	Feigel { Nathan { Jacob { Meyer.	}	Nathan.

1784, Traenheim: familles Nathan

Unfortunately [1808] is missing for Traenheim, but given that Jachet Baruch adopted the name “Lang” we can search for Lang in the TD for Traenheim. There are several documents with the family name Lang, but except for the AD of Baruch Lang -- whom I assume is indeed the father of Sophie Lang -- these refer to what are presumably

111•2 Gottschau Weiller & Ancestors

other branches of the same family. The 1815 AD of Baruch Lang says that he was sixty-seven years old and that he was a merchant. Neither the names of his parents nor that of Dina Hirtzel appear and this suggests that these people had pre-deceased him. I was unable to locate an AD for Dina Hirtzel.

Dina Naphtaly «Hirtzel» (111•211) *, Balbronn?? -- *, Traenheim? [AM].

Baruch Lang, *Baruch Nathan* (111•212) ca.1748, Traenheim? -- 1815.01.07, Traenheim [AM,AD].

marriage: 1776.08.05, Traenheim [AM].

children:

1. **Juttel Nathan** b. 1784, Traenheim? -- * [1784].
2. **Elly Nathan** b. 1784, Traenheim? -- * [1784].
3. **Hanna Nathan** b. 1784, Traenheim? -- * [1784].
4. **Rachel Nathan** b. 1784, Traenheim? -- * [1784].
5. **Sophie Lang** (111•21) ca.1785, Traenheim -- 1865.10.05, Dauendorf; see above.

The Parents of David Weiller

From the AM of Sophie Lang and David Weiller we learn that the names of the parents of David Weiller were Schmulen Solomon and Fromet David and using this information we can locate their AM:

[Fraen-mar, 57b]

1774.08.16, Mommenheim.

Samuel fils de **Solomon«Salmen»** fils de **Naftaly «Hirtzel»** , Dauendorf.

Fromet fille de **David** fils de **Israel** et **Sorlé**, Surbourg.

Le père de l'époux apporte le quart d'une maison.

Notice that the groom is “fils de **Salmen** fils de **Naftaly «Hirtz»**”. As discussed in the section on Solomon Mandel this shows that Samuel was the brother of Jacques Mandel (111•122•2 / 112•122•2), the grandfather of Solomon Mandel.

This couple are the parents of family 11, where the son David became David Weiller.

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1784, Dauendorf: family 11

Fromet David (111•221) ca. 1750?, Surbourg? -- 1792.05.26 Dauendorf [1784, AM-David Weiller, AM-Caroline Weiller].

The date of the AD is given on the 1820.12.18 AM of her daughter Caroline Weiller.

Schmulen Solomon (111•222) ca. 1744, Dauendorf -- 1806.05.21, Dauendorf [AD, AM-David Weiller, 1784].

1804.10.01: signature Schmulen Solomon, AN Sara Weiller

first marriage: 1774.08.16, Mommenheim [AM].

children from the first marriage:

1. **David Weiller** (111•22); see above.
2. **Rachel Schmulen** b. 1784, Dauendorf -- before 1794? (see child 7) [1784].
3. **Heffen Schmulen** b. 1784, Dauendorf -- before 1794? (see child 6) [1784].
4. **Löss Schmulen** b. 1784, Dauendorf -- * [1784].
5. **Moïse Weiller** [1808, no. 39]. I presume that he is the brother of David Weiller. The AM is not in the TD for XI-1812. He is not listed in [1784] and according to [1808] his son Aron was born in 1807. So if he is indeed the brother of David Weiller, he would have been born shortly after 1784.

His wife Janet Schillinger [1808, no. 40] was probably the daughter of Moïse Schillinger [no. 42]. If this is the case, and assuming that Moïse Weiller was indeed the brother of David Weiller, then Moïse's stepmother Sarah Blum -- see below -- was married to his father-in-law.

6. **Caroline Weiller**, *Heffen Schmulen* 1780.[10?].19, Dauendorf -- 1823.01.17, Dauendorf [1808, AM, AD].

The date of birth given in [1808] is 1794.08.25 (8 fructidor II). However, on her AM the date of birth is given as 1780.[10?].19 (I believe that the AM reads "octobre") and this agrees with the age of 43 given on her AD.

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Note that her former name, Heffen, was the same as that of child 3 above, so presumably child 3 died before 1780.

Marriage: 1830.12.18, Dauendorf, Henri Koch [AM].

I now return to the three girls (no. 36, 37, 38) in [1808] listed above. Since Sophie Lang was born ca. 1785 and David Weiller ca. 1783 and they married in 1807, the first three girls can not be their children. The first thing that can be said is that the 1802.12.04 [13 frimaire XI] date of birth for Sara Weiller is incorrect; it corresponds to the date of AN of Borich Herzog (child 52) and a verification shows that the AN was indeed signed by Borich's father Abraham Herzog!

David Weiller's father Schmulen Solomon passed away in May 1806, and furthermore Fromet David, the mother of David Weiller, does not appear in [1808]. Upon first viewing this information I assumed that Fromet David had passed away at some point after the birth of Sara and before the change of name list was created in October 1808. This assumption was incorrect. As I noted above with the entry for Fromet David, the AM of her daughter Caroline Weiller indicates that she passed away on 1792.05.26. Thus it remains to determine the name of the mother of the three girls grouped together with Sophie Lang and David Weiller in [1808].

A search in the TD XI -- 1812 (AN no. 379) showed that a Zerle Schmulé (the AN seems to say Soulin) had been born on 2 brumaire XIII (1804.10.01). This child corresponds to Sara Weiller (no. 38) in [1808]. The AN was signed by Schmulen Solomon and the name of the mother is Jüdel Moise. On the 1831.09.05 AN of Sara Weiller's son Mose Weiller (it should perhaps be Moses or Moïse) the parents of Sara Weiller are listed as feu Samuel Weiller and Sarah Blum. Notice how Schmulen Solomon's name was changed on this 1831 act even though he had died before 1808. However, on the 1836.05.26 AM of Sara Weiller and Zachee Moock, the former names, Schmulen Solomon and Jüdel Moise, are used as on Sara's AN. On the AM Sarah Blum's age is given as seventy-four which would put her AN as ca. 1761 as compared to that of ca. 1744 for Schmulen Solomon.

second marriage: early 1790s?? (Caroline Weiller was born in 1794).

Sarah Blum *Jüdel Moise* ca. 1761, * -- a. 1836. [second AM, 1808, no. 43, AM-Sarah Weiller].

On 1807.10.10 she remarried with Moïse Schillinger; see also above with Moïse Weiller. One of the witnesses was her stepson David Weiller. She was alive at the AM of her daughter Sara Weiller, but I did not find any sign of her in the TD from 1833 to 1862.

children from the second marriage:

1. **Salomé Weiller/Rosalie Weiller??** *Rahel Schmulen*: 1800.07.23??, Dauendorf -- a. 1867? [1808, AM, AN of Marie Kling].

The date of 1800.07.23, corresponding to 4 thermidor VIII, is given in [1808,

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Dauendorf]. An AN for this date would be on page 12 of the book for the year VIII, but I did not find the purported AN there or elsewhere. The date 3 thermidor VIII is given on her AM, but was perhaps copied from [1808].

On 1822.05.06 she married Issak Kling [AM].

On 1823.01.12 she gave birth to Marie Kling. This occurred just two days after the birth of her niece Sara Weiller, the daughter of her stepbrother David Weiller.

I was unable to find any other records directly linked to Salomé Weiller, but there are two AN of interest:

There is an AN from Dauendorf dated 1837.03.26 for a Samuel Kling, with the father being Issak Kling and the mother [?] Weiller. I could not read the first name of the mother, but her age is given as thirty-eight.

There is an AN from Dauendorf dated 1840.04.07 for a Madeleine Kling, with the father being Issak Kling and the mother being Rosalie Weiller, age forty. Madeleine Kling married on 1867.12.30 and the names of the parents are the same as on her AN. Further it is stated that the parents were living in Dauendorf.

From the ages given on the two AN and the AM, Rosalie Weiller would have been born in 1799 or 1800 and Salomé Weiller's date of birth is given as 1800.07.23 on her AM.

There is no evidence that any of the other Weiller girls, born in Dauendorf could be Rosalie Weiller. A search through the list of Weillers given in [Katz-1808] led to only two possibilities, sisters Sara and Régine Weiller from Uttenheim who were born in August 1798 and September 1799 respectively.

From all of this I suspect that Rosalie Weiller is one and the same person as Salomé Weiller. This is supported by the absence of an AD for Salomé Weiller between 1823.01.12 and 1837.03.26 and the absence of an AM for Issak Kling in the same period. Arguing against this theory is the fourteen year gap between the 1823 AN for Marie Kling and the 1837 AN for Samuel Kling. Perhaps I missed an AN for the period. I note that I was unable to find an AD for Rosalie Weiller which would, perhaps, provide us with the names of her parents.

2. **Sara Weiller** *Zerlé Schmulé / Sorlen Schmulen* 1804.10.01 (2 brumaire XIII), Dauendorf--* [TD, 1808, AN, AM].

On 1831.09.05 she gave birth to Moise Weiller, "hors mariage"[AN].

On 1836.05.26 she married Zachée Moock. I did not find an AD, so the couple probably left Dauendorf.

6. **Zipora Schmulen** summer of 1805 (end XIII) -- 1806.06.17, Dauendorf [AN, AD]. She is listed in the TD (AN number 350) and on her AN as having a birthdate

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of “15 complimentaire XIII” and Schmulen Solomon signed as the father. The AN appears along with some others with the same “date” at the end of the book for XIII. Since Sara was born in the second month of the year XIII, Zipora must have been born at the end of XIII, in the summer of 1805.

7. **Reissel Schmulen** * -- 1806.02.20 Dauendorf [AD].

I believe that the AD gives the age as “zwei und Jahre” which does not seem to make sense. Given the dates for Sara and Zipora she can not have been two years old.

A Sad Tale told by three AD

Riessel passed away on February 20, 1806 and the AD was signed by her father Schmulen Solomon. He in turn died on May 21 of the same year and his death was followed by that of Zippora on June 17; in fact both AD appear on the same page.

The Great Grandparents of Gottschau Weiller

These people were the three times great-grandparents of Coralie Weill (11).

The Father of Dina Hirtzel, mother of Sophie Lang

On the above 1776 AM of the parents of Sophie Lang ([Fraen-mar, 106i]) the father of the groom is described as *feu Nathan*, but Dina is simply described as *fille de Naphthaly*. Since the word *feu* is used in connection with the father of the groom, but not with Dina's father, we can assume that Dina's father Naphthaly was alive at the time of the marriage. The name of the mother is not mentioned, but this does not necessarily mean that she was deceased; the name of the mother of the groom was probably given because the father was deceased.

Naphthaly «Hirtzel» Judah (111 • 211 • 2) alive in 1776, lived in Balbronn, [AM of Dina Hirtzel].

Katz ([Katz-W+W]. chart 4.6122) associates the parents of Dina Hirtzel with the parents, Devora Lehman and Hirtzel Judel, of family 23 in [Balbronn, 1784]. This couple was married ca. 1750 ([Fraen-mar, 104n; no date is given for the AM]). I feel that the association is too tenuous to be used. Katz also states that Judel Hirzel became Judas Schneider and if we look at [1808, Balbronn, no. 170] we find that a Judel Hirzel did become Judas Schneider. However this Judel Hirzel had children born in 1789, 1791 and 1794. These seem to be rather late dates for someone who married ca. 1750, even if these were children of a second wife. There is a further problem: [1808, Balbronn] is missing so we can not be sure that Dina Hirzel became Dina Schneider as Katz indicates.

The Parents of Baruch Nathan, father of Sophie Lang

On the above 1776 AM of the parents of Sophie Lang ([Fraen-mar, 106i]) we read that the groom was Barouch fils de feu Nathan assisté de sa mère Feigel Elias, Traenheim. Thus we know that the father, Nathan was not alive in 1776 and that the mother, Feigel Elias, was still alive. With the name of the parents known, we can locate their AM:

[Fraen-mar, 104e]

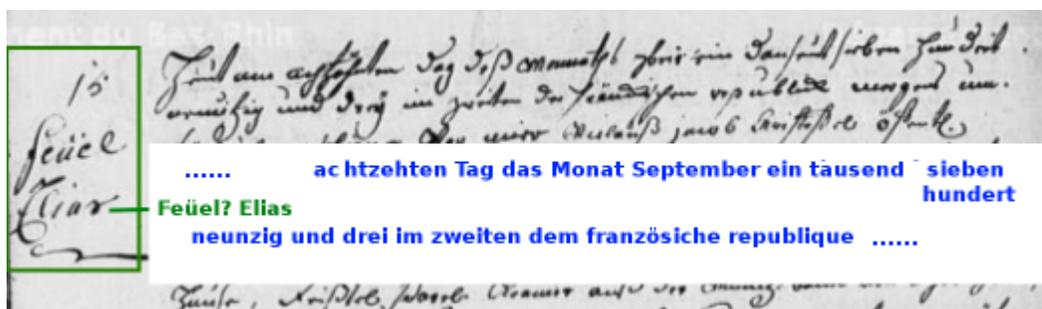
1739.07.17, Traenheim

Nathan fils de feu **Lehman**, Traenheim.

Feyele fille de **Elias**, Valff.

Traenheim is about 25 km west of Strasbourg and Valff is about 25 km south of Traenheim and about the same distance southwest of Strasbourg.

In the above extract from [1784, Traenheim], in connection with the couple Dina Hirtzel and Baruch Nathan (family 5), we have a Feigel listed (family 6) as “veuve Nathan”. which tells us that Nathan Lehman was not alive in 1784. Further, a search of the TD (1792 -- X) for Traenheim showed that the AD for Feigel is 1793.09.18 and we learn that she was referred to as Feigel Elias.



1793.09.18, Traenheim, AD: Feigel Elias

This AD is extremely interesting in several regards. First of all it is the earliest document for which we have an exact copy (the AM given in [Fraen-mar] are just summaries; one would have to go to the ABR to obtain actual copies).

The second point of interest is related to the French Revolution, civil records and the Republican Calendar. The monarchy was abolished by the Convention on September 21, 1792 and on the 22nd it was decreed that from that point on all civil documents would be dated starting with September 22, 1792. Thus on the AD of Feigel Elias (act number 15 on the left side of page 8 of the volume marked “1793 -- An IV”) we have the Gregorian date (“eighteenth

111 • 2 Gottschau Weiller & Ancestors

day of September 1793”), followed by “in the second [year] of the French Republic”. But it was not until October 5, 1793 -- and thus very shortly after the AD of Feigel Elias -- that the form of the Republican Calendar, with the names of the months etc., was finally established.

Acts 16 and 17, those right after that of Feigel Elias, read “October, 1793, second year”. For entry 18 the month (? illegible) is written above the line, but on entry 19 we have the date “(9?) *frimaire* 1793, second year”; i.e. it was only starting with entry 19 that the revolutionary name for the month was used. The month of *frimaire* started on November 21, 1793 and I suspect that the delay in using the new names was probably due to the slowness of communications between Paris and the Alsatian countryside. On page 14 of the volume there is a printed sheet which speaks of the following pages as a supplement to the register which had been started on January 1, 1793 in the *vieux style*.

I looked at what was available for Strasbourg and although there was a police registry for 1792, the first true TD is again for 1793 -- An IV.

Feigel Elias (111 • 212 • 1) early 1700s, Valff? -- 1793.09.18, Traenheim [AM, AD].

Nathan Lehman (111 • 212 • 1) early 1700s, Traenheim? -- b. 1784, Traenheim [AM, 1784].

The Parents of Fromet David, Mother of David Weiller

From the above 1774 AM ([Fraen-mar, 57b]) of the parents of David Weiller we learn that Fromet was the daughter of David and Sorlé and was living in Surbourg at the time of the AM and further that David was the son of Israel. So we turn our attention to the census of 1784 for Surbourg. The only family with the name “David” is that of Moyse David and Ethel David and their five children. They do not appear in [1808]. From the name “David” I assume that there was some sort of relationship, perhaps Moyse was a brother of Fromet.

The only AM that I have found that would seem to correspond to the parents is one dated 1773.06.03 ([fraen-mar, 55e] where the bride is the widow “Elle fille de feu David” and she is assisted by her brother Issac David of Surbourg. The word *feu* tells us that David was deceased at this point. The date of 1773, being close to 1774, suggests that Elle was the sister of Fromet.

There is also an AM [Fraen-mar, 165e], dated 1752, where the groom named Suessel was the son of David Israel. Since this AM is much earlier than the AM of Fromet David, this is surely another family.

Sorlé (111 • 221 • 1) early 1700s, lived in Surburg [AM-Fromet David].

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David Israel (111•221•2) early 1700s, lived in Surburg [AM-Fromet David].

children:

1. **Fromet David** (111•221); see above.
2. Issac David? See [AM, fraen-mar, 55e], discussed above.
3. Elle David? See [AM, fraen-mar, 55e], discussed above.

The Parents and Earlier Ancestors of Schmulen Solomon

Schmulen Solomon was a two times great grandparent of Coralie Weill (11) so his ancestors are her three or more times great-grandparents. Since he was the brother of Jacques Mandel (111•122•2 / 112•122•2), the grandfather of Solomon Mandel, they have common ancestors.

See the section on Solomon Mandel for details

The Great-Great-Grandparents of Gottschau Weiller

These people were the four times great-grandparents of Coralie Weill (11).

A Grandfather of Dina Hirtzel, mother of Sophie Lang

On the above 1776 AM ([Fraen-mar, 106i]) of the parents of Sophie Lang we learn that Sophie Lang's mother was **Dina** fille de **Naphtaly** «**Hirtzel**» fils de **Juda**, Balbronn.

Juda (111•211•22) early 1700s -- *, lived in Balbronn.

children

1. **Naphtaly** «**Hirtzel**» **Juda** (111•211•2); see above.

Two Grandfathers of Baruch Nathan, father of Sophie Lang

On the above 1739 AM ([Fraen-mar, 104e]), we learn that Baruch Nathan's mother was **Feigel** fille de **Elias**. Since the word *feu* is used in connection with the father of the groom, but not for the father of the bride, we can assume that Elias was still alive.

Elias (111•212•12) late 1600s -- a. 1739, Valff.

children

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1. **Feigel Elias** (111•212•1); see above.
2. **Gümbel Elias??** This person was the father of family 4 in [1784, Valff].

On the same AM ([Fraen-mar, 104e]) we learn that Baruch Nathan's father was **Nathan** fils de feu **Lehman**, Traenheim.

Lehman (111•212•22) late 1600s -- b. 1739, Traenheim.
children

1. **Nathan Lehman** (111•212•2); see above.

A Grandfather of Fromet David, mother of David Weiller

Israel (111•221•22) early 1700s, lived in Surburg.

child:

1. **David Israel** (111•221•2); see above.
-

112•21 **Amélie Lévy & Ancestors**

The first chart goes back to the grandparents of Amélie Lévy. This is followed by four charts which show the ancestors of the grandparents.

Gelchen Joseph * – b. 1795 112•211•1	Seligmann Simon ca. 1727 – 1804 112•211•2	Esther Jacob ca. 1730 – 1807 112•212•1	Nathan Lévy * – b. 1795 112•212•2
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|

Rifka Seligmann
ca. 1777* – 1804
112•211

|

Gottschau Lévy
ca. 1764 – 1849
112•212

┌──────────────────┐
|
Amélie Lévy — 1834 — Jacques Weil
1802 – 1887 1806 – 1888
112•21 112•22

|

Nathan Weil
1843 – 1917
112•2

|

Lazare Weill
1880 – 1968
112

|

Coralie Weill★
1910 – 1995
11

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Amélie Lévy

Amélie Lévy was a great-grandmother of Coralie Weill (11).

Amélie Lévy, *Malka Lévy* (112 • 21) 1802.03.06 [15 ventôse X], Diemeringen -- 1887.03.29 Marmoutier [AN, 1808, AM, AD, S].

The AN provides us with information about her parents and maternal grandfather:

Malcke [Malka] Lévy, born on the 15th of *ventôse* in the tenth year of the French Republic.

Parents: Goetsch Lévy and Rivke [Rivkah] Lévy born Seligmann.

Witness: Seligmann Simon, aged 74, the grandfather of the child.

On the 1808 change of name ([Katz-1808-Diemeringen, no. 52]) her personal name is given as “Amalia”, but on the 1837 birth certificate of her daughter Rosalie, her name is gallicized to “Amélie”.

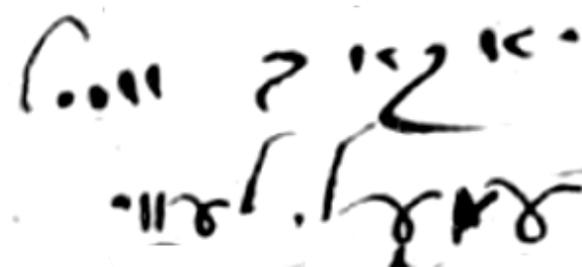
Jacques Weil *Jacob Süsskind* (112 • 22) 1806.04.03, Marmoutier -- 1888.11.12, Marmoutier [AN, 1808, AM, AD, S].

On the 1808 change of name ([Katz-1808-Marmoutier, no. 336]) his former name is listed simply as “Jacques”, but since the former name of his father, Alexandre Weil [no. 333], was Süsskind Hirtzel, he would have been called Jacob Süsskind. Note that “Weil” was written with only one letter l.

For his ancestors see the sections on Madeleine Bloch and Alexandre Weil

marriage: 1834.05.26, Diemeringen.

Note that both the groom **יאקאב ווייל** and bride **לעווי עמעל** [?] signed in Hebrew. Amélie's father Gottschau Lévy (see below) was able to sign in French.



1834.05.26, AM: Signatures of Amélie Lévy and Jacques Weil

Children:

1. **Alexandre Weil** 1835.04.10, Marmoutier -- * [Katz-W+W].
2. **Rosalie Weil** 1837.05.28, Marmoutier -- 1921.07.29 [Katz-W+W].
married Aron Heimann of Marmoutier, 1862.12.17.
3. **Caroline Weil** 1839.05.27, Marmoutier -- * [Katz-W+W].

112 • 21 Amélie Lévy & Ancestors

4. **Nathan Weil** (112 • 2): 16.02.1843 Marmoutier -- 06.02.1917 Marmoutier [AN, AM].
married: **Pauline Mandel** (112 • 1), 1872.06.21.

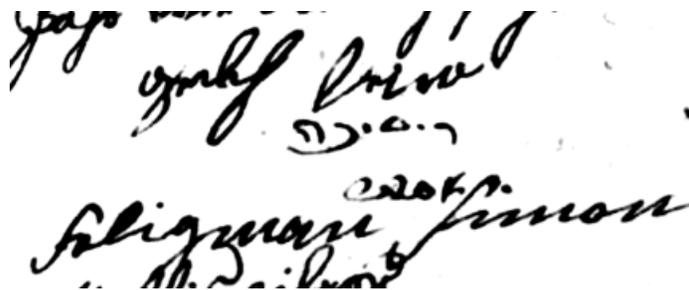
For further information on this couple see the section on Coralie Weill

5. **Lazare Weil**, 26.01.1847, Marmoutier -- 10.12.1947(!), * [Katz-W+W].

The Parents of Amélie Lévy

These people were two times great-grandparents of Coralie Weill (11).

We saw above on the AN of Amélie Lévy that her parents were Goetsch Lévy and Rifka Seligmann. We are fortunate to have these very early signatures. The first signature is that of Goetsch Lévy, followed by that of Rifka Seligmann, [רײַ פֿריקאַ סעליגמאַן]. The signature on the bottom is that of Seligmann Simon, Rifka Seligmann's father. Right above this might be the signature of Esther Jacob, Goetsch Lévy's mother who was present at the ceremony; I believe that the Hebrew letters to the left of the "S" in Simon are, אַס טען [אָר].

The image shows three handwritten signatures in cursive. The top signature is 'Goetsch Lévy' with Hebrew characters 'אָס טען' written to its left. Below it is the signature 'Rifka Seligmann' with Hebrew characters 'רײַ פֿריקאַ סעליגמאַן' written to its left. The bottom signature is 'Seligmann Simon' with Hebrew characters 'אַס טען' written to its left.

1795.08.10, AM: Signatures:

Goetsch Lévy, Rifka Seligmann, [Esther Jacob??], Seligmann Simon

Rifka Seligmann (tt 112 • 211) ca. 1777, Diemeringen -- 1804.10.17 [25 vendémiaire XIII], Diemeringen [AM, AD, S].

Gottschau Lévy, Götsch Lévy (112 • 212) ca. 1764, Saverne -- 1849.04.25, Diemeringen [AM, 1808, AD, S].

marriage; first marriage of Gottschau Lévy 1795.08.10 [23 fructidor III], Diemeringen [AM].

Since Rifka Seligmann died in 1804 she does not appear in [1808-Diemeringen] and it is rather his second wife (below) who appears. Gottschau Lévy is no. 49. The first three children in the list are the children of Rifka Seligmann.

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Note that Rifka Seligmann was only eighteen years old when she married. This was very young, compared to the ages on the other AM that I have seen.

children; first marriage of Gottschau Lévy:

1. **Guiguite Lévy** 1796.06.29, Diemeringen -- * [AN, 1808-person 51].
On her AN she is called Gelge Lévy. She was probably named after her maternal grandmother, Gelchen Joseph (below).
2. [**Claire?**] **Lévy** 1797.11.14 [24 brumaire VI], Diemeringen -- b. 1808 [AN]
She is not listed in [1808].
3. **Daniel Lévy** 1800.11.05 [14 brumaire IX], Diemeringen -- b. 1808.
He is not listed in [1808].
4. **Amélie Lévy** (112 • 21); [1808-Diemeringen, person 52]. See above.
5. **Nathan Lévy** 1804.01.04, Diemeringen -- *.
According to [1808-Diemeringen, person 53] his previous name was also **Nathan Lévy**.

Rifka Seligmann died on 1804.10.17, at the age of twenty-seven and only eight months after her father Seligmann Simon. Six months later Gottschau Lévy, with at least three young children to raise, married again, to someone eighteen years his junior.

second marriage of Gottschau Lévy: 1805.04.16 [25 pluviôse XIII], Diemeringen. [Katz-W+W].

Marianne Lévy 1783.04.16 Dieuze -- * [Katz-W+W].

I did not find the AM on the date indicated by Katz, nor did I find an indication of this AM in the TD for XIII.

children; second marriage of Gottschau Lévy:

1. **Solomon Lévy** 1806.07.11, Diemeringen -- *.
According to [1808-Diemeringen, person 54] his previous name was also Solomon Lévy.
2. **Nephtali Lévy** 1807.07.27, Diemeringen -- *.
According to [1808-Diemeringen, person 55] his previous name was Herz Lévy.

I did not search for children born to this couple after 1808.

The Grandparents of Amélie Lévy

These people were three times great-grandparents of Coralie Weill (11).

The Parents of Rifka Seligmann, mother of Amélie Lévy

That Seligman Simon was the father of Rifka Seligmann is stated on the latter's 1795 AM and 1804 AD. Seligman Simon died in 1804, eight months before his daughter

112 • 21 Amélie Lévy & Ancestors

Rifka Seligmann, and his age is given as seventy-seven. On the AM of Rifka Seligmann, it is sixty-eight. Both of these place his AN at ca. 1727.

The real question then is: what was the name of her mother?

Rifka Seligmann was born ca. 1777 when her father was approximately fifty years old, but her sister Brendel Seligmann (see below) was born approximately nineteen years earlier ca. 1758 when her father was approximately thirty-one years old. This makes it plausible that they had two different mothers, but unfortunately [1784-Diemeringen] is missing.

In order to clarify the situation, I start with the 1804 AD of Seligman Simon which contains information, not only about his second wife, but also about his parents:

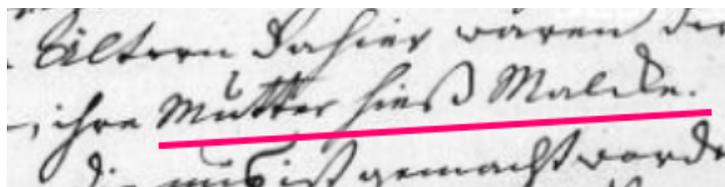
AD for Seligman Simon, citizen and merchant who passed away on the sixteenth of this month of pluviôse [of the year XIII; 1804.02.06], aged seventy-seven.

He was a widower and his wife's name was Malka Moses from Herpersdorf [in Bavaria, Germany; south of Nuremburg, quite a distance from Diemeringen!].

His father's name was Simon Moses and his mother's name was Vogel Mär. [Signed by Simon Moses and Götsch Lévy].

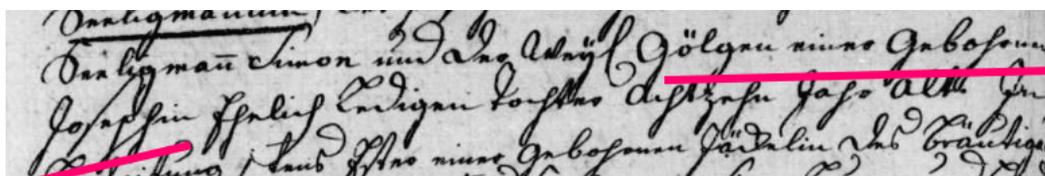
N.B. Neither the town of Herpersdorf, nor the name Mär appears in [Fraen-index].

This same person, but without the family name Moses, appears as the mother of Rifka Seligmann on her AD dated 1804.10.17:



1804, AD: Mother's name is Malcke [?]

However if we look at the 1795 AM of Rifka Seligmann the mother's name is given as Gölgen Joseph:



1795, AM: Mother's name is Gölgen Joseph

On the 1826 AD^{DVD} of Rifka's sister, Brendel Seligmann, the name of the mother is

Gelchen Joseph. Gelchen is probably the correct version since in [Fraen-index, part 2, p. 43] we find Gelchen twice; Gelche and Gelché four times, as well as Gela and Gele. Child 1 of her daughter Rifka Seligmann (above) was called Gelge, probably after her. The family name is Joseph in both documents.

Gelchen Joseph is not mentioned as being present at the wedding, although the mother of the groom (presumably a widow) was mentioned and may -- see above -- have signed the AM. This suggests that Gelchen Joseph was deceased in 1795.

How can it be that even though the AM and AD are only separated by nine years and with Rifka Seligmann's husband Goetsch Lévy being still alive at the time of the AD, that we have two different names for her mother? My opinion is that the name on the AM has greater credibility, because Seligmann Simon was alive at that time and signed the AM. The AD is very short and was not signed by Goetsch Lévy. It was signed by two cousins of Rifka Seligmann; Simon Joshua ([1808-Diemeringen, no. 3]) the son of Seligmann Simon's brother Joshua Simon ([no. 1]) and Samuel David ([no. 28]) the son of Rifka Seligmann's sister Brendel Seligmann. Both of these cousins were aged twenty-three when they signed the AD and might have only known Malka Moses. The one thing that could argue against Gölgen Joseph being the mother of Rifka Seligmann is the nineteen year age difference between her and her sister Brendel Seligmann, but this is not an impossible difference in age.

Gelchen Joseph (112 • 211 • 1) * -- b. 1795 [AM-Rifka Seligmann].

Seligmann Simon (112 • 211 • 2) ca. 1727, * -- 1804.02.06 [16 pluviôse XIII], Diemeringen [AD].

children:

1. **Rifka Seligmann**(112 • 211); see above.
2. **Brendel Seligmann** ca. 1758, * -- 1826.11.26, Diemeringen [AD].
She is person 24 in [Katz-1808]. Her husband was David Falk and at that point in time she had four children, two of whom were adults. There is no sign of her AM in [Fraen-index].

second marriage of Seligmann Simon: Malka Moses [AD Seligmann Simon].

Malka Moses was not alive in 1804 as we learned from Seligmann Simon's AD.

An AM from 1791 ([Fraen-marm, 118g]) speaks of a Seligmann Simon from Diemeringen as being the *tuteur* of the bride, who was also from Diemeringen. I note in passing, because Simon's granddaughter Amélie Lévy married Jacques Weil of Marmoutier, that the groom was from Marmoutier. This suggests a link between the families.

The Parents of Gottschau Lévy, Father of Amélie Lévy

From the 1795 AM of their son Gottschau Lévy, we learn that his parents were Nathan Lévy and Esther Jacob and this in turn allows us to find their AM:

[Fraen-mar, 218f]

1760.03.20, Saverne

Nathan Lévy, fils de **Naftaly «Hertzel»**, fils de **Elyakoum-Moché**, et **Clara Joseph**, Saverne.

Esther, fille de feu **Jacob**, veuve de Barach Lévy de Schalbach.

Esther Jacob (112 • 212 • 1) ca. 1730, Schalbach -- 1807.02.15, Saverne [AM, AD].

On her 1807 AD, her age is given as seventy-seven and her place of birth is given as Schalbach. On the AM of her son Gottschau Lévy her age is given as fifty which would put her AN as ca. 1745, an impossible date in view of the AM.

Schalbach is about 20 km northwest of Saverne in Lorraine.

Nathan Lévy (112 • 212 • 2) * -- b. 1795.

Nathan Lévy is not mentioned as being present at the 1795 AM, whereas Esther Jacob was present. This suggests that he was not alive. He is not listed in the 1792-X TD-AD for Saverne.

marriage: 1760.03.20, Saverne [AM].

From the 1784 census in Saverne, we learn the names of the siblings of Gottschau Lévy:

5.	{	<p><i>Chef,</i> <i>Femme,</i></p> <p><i>Fils,</i></p> <p><i>Filles,</i></p>	<p>Nathan Levy. Esther Jacob.</p> <p>{ Götichel Hirtz Abraham } { Schenel Claire }</p>	} Levy.
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1784, Saverne: family 5

children:

1. **Gottschau Lévy** (112 • 212); see above.
2. **Hirtz Lévy** [1784].
3. **Abraham Lévy** [1784].
He is probably person 60 in [Katz-1808, Saverne].
4. **Schönel Lévy** [1784].

5. **Claire Lévy** [1784].

The Great-Grandparents of Amélie Lévy

These people were four times great-grandparents of Coralie Weill (11).

The Father of Gelchen Joseph, Mother of Rifka Seligmann

From the name “Gelchen Joseph” we learn the name of her father.

Joseph (112 • 211 • 12) * [AM-Rifka Seligmann].

The Parents of Seligman Simon, Father of Rifka Seligmann

The parents of Seligman Simon were named on his 1804 AD given above:

Vogel Mär (112 • 211 • 21) early 1700s [AD Seligman Simon, Marx Simon].

Simon Moyse (112 • 211 • 22) early 1700s [AD Seligman Simon, Marx Simon].
children:

1. **Seligman Simon** (112 • 211 • 2); see above.
2. **Marx Simon** ca. 1730, 1804.02.05 [15 pluviôse XII], Diemeringen [AD].
3. **Joseph (Joshua) Simon** * -- a. 1808.

He is entry no. 1 in [1808-Diemeringen]. That he was the brother of Seligman Simon is indicated by his son Simon Joshua who is stated to be the cousin of Rifka Seligman when he acted as a witness on her 1804 AD.

[Fraen-index, vol.3] shows twenty-one people, besides Seligmann Simon, whose family name was Simon, but I was unable to make any connection.

The Father of Esther Jacob, Mother of Gottschau Lévy

On the above 1760 AM ([Fraen-mar, 218f]) of the parents of Gottschau Lévy we learned that Esther was the daughter of Jacob, who was deceased at the time of the AM.

Jacob (112 • 212 • 12) * -- b. 1760.

The Parents of Nathan Lévy, Father of Gottschau Lévy

On the above AM ([Fraen-mar, 218f]) of the parents of Gottschau Lévy ([Fraen-mar, 218f]) we learned that the parents of Nathan Lévy were Clara Joseph and Naftaly «Hertzel».

Clara Joseph (112•212•21) *, lived in Saverne. .

Naftaly «Hertzel» Elyakoum-Moché (112•212•22) *, lived in Saverne.

The Great-Great-Grandparents of Amélie Lévy

These people were five times great-grandparents of Coralie Weill (11).

Two Great-Grandfathers of Gottschau Lévy

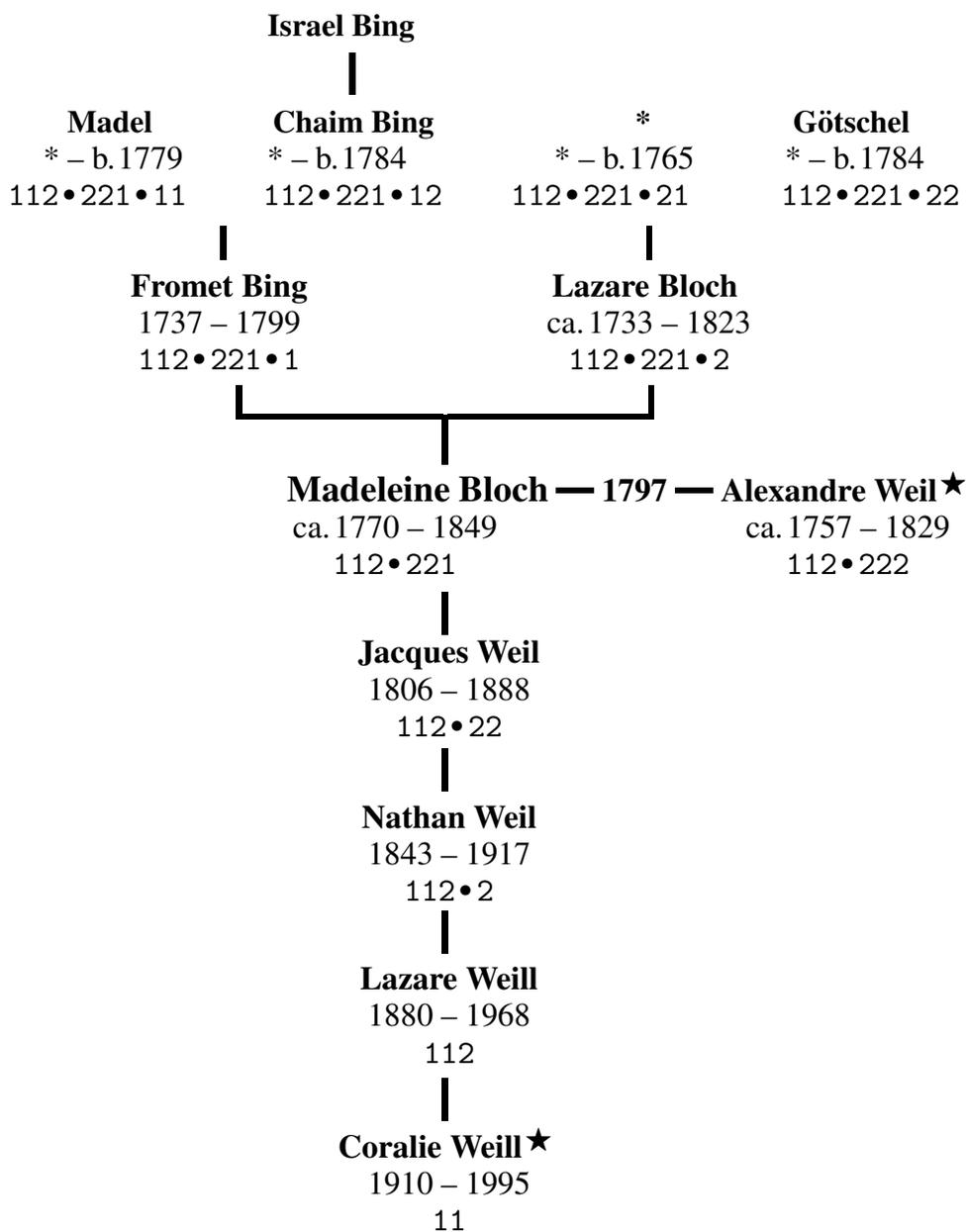
On the above AM of the parents of Gottschau Lévy ([Fraen-mar,218f]) we learned that the parents of Nathan Lévy were Clara Joseph and Naftaly «Hertzel», fils de Elyakoum-Moché:

Joseph (112•212•212) *.

Elyakoum-Moché (112•212•222) *.

112•221 **Madeleine Bloch & Ancestors**

Material that I was unable to verify is indicated by a ■ and is discussed in the second part of this section. If this material were correct it would allow us to conclude that Madel (below) and a presumptive person called Madel Guggenheim are one and the same person. In turn this would extend our knowledge of the ancestors of Coralie Weill back to the 1500s. This unverified connection is *not* included in the following charts.



Madeleine Bloch

Madeleine Bloch was a two times great-grandmother of Coralie Weill (11).

By tracing back in the following order: Coralie Weill ★ \mapsto Lazare Weill \mapsto Nathan Weil \mapsto Jacques Weil, we find that the parents of Jacques Weil were Madeleine Bloch and Alexandre Weil ★.

Knowing the post-1808 names of the couple and that Jacques Weil was born in Marmoutier, we can locate them in [Katz-1808] as persons number 333 and 334. We learn that their former names were Süsskind Hirtzel and Madel Leiser and that at that point in time they had four children. The 1849.05.24 AD of Madeleine Bloch informs us that she was born in Balbronn. Combining her place of birth with the pre-1808 names we can find their AM which is dated 1797.05.08 (19 floréal V). On the AM she is referred to as Madam (Madem?) and that is the way she signed. On the 1808 change of name she seems to have signed as Madlein Bloch and that is the way she is referred to by the official. Madeleine Bloch's age is given as twenty-seven on the AM, which would situate her AN as ca. 1770. I note that on her 1849 AD her age is given as sixty-nine which would put her AN as ca. 1780, which in turn would imply that she had married at the age of seventeen).

The image shows three handwritten signatures from a document dated 1797.05.08. Signature A is the top signature, signature B is in the middle, and signature C is on the right. The text is in French and appears to be a marriage or civil act record.

1797.05.08, AM: Signatures

The top signature (A) is that of Süsskind Hirtzel, the next (B) that of Madeleine Bloch who seems to have signed Madam (Madem?). The third signature (C) is that of Madel's father Lazarus Götschel.

The image shows a handwritten signature from 1808, which is highlighted in blue. The signature is written in French and appears to be a civil act record. The signature is "signature Madeleine Bloch".

1808: Signature of Madeleine Bloch.

112 • 221 Madeleine Bloch & Ancestors

Madeleine Bloch *Madel/Madam Leyser* (112 • 221) ca. 1770, Balbronn -- 1849.05.24, Marmoutier [1784, AM, 1808-Marmoutier, no. 334, AD, S].

Alexandre Weil ★ *Süsskind Hirtzel* (112 • 222) ca. 1757, Marmoutier -- 1829.03.17, Marmoutier [AM, 1808-Marmoutier, no. 333, AD, S].

marriage: 1797.05.08 (19 floréal V), Balbronn [AM].

The marriage took place less than five months after the death of Alexandre Weil's first wife. In addition to raising at least one child, (as indicated by the list in [1808]) from the first marriage, we know of ten more children of whom four -- including Jacques Weil (112 • 22) -- are known to have survived into adulthood. Alexandre Weil's first marriage is discussed in the file devoted to him.

children born to Madeleine Bloch:

The following information, with the exception of Jacques Weil, is taken from [Katz-W+W, sheet 4.6, Katz-1808, Marmoutier, no. 333 -- 336].

1. **Wolf Süsskind** 1798.03.19, Marmoutier -- 1798.03.28, Marmoutier.
2. **Madel (Dina) Süsskind** 1799.04.11, Marmoutier -- 1808.10.05, Marmoutier. Note that she died just before the civil names were adopted on 1808.10.17.
3. **Abraham Weil**, *Scheyen Süsskind* 1801.12.25, Marmoutier -- 1864.04.15. "Sourd-muet". [Katz-1808, Marmoutier, no. 338, gives the date of birth as 1802.09.10].
4. **Henriette Weil**, *Fromette Süsskind* 1804.05.22, Marmoutier -- a. 1808. [Katz-1808, Marmoutier, no. 337, gives the date of birth as 1804.03.13].
5. **Jacques Weil**, *Jacob Süsskind* (112 • 22) 03.1806.04.03, mar -- 1888.11.12, Marmoutier [Katz-1808, Marmoutier, no. 336].
6. **Moïse Jacob Süsskind** 1808.06.08, Marmoutier -- 1808.06.11, Marmoutier. Note that he died, as was the case for child 2, just before the civil names were adopted on 1808.10.17.

The following children were born after the change of the family "name" from Süsskind to Weil and so are all called Weil.

7. **Gottlieb (Théophile) Weil** 1809.06.04, Marmoutier -- 1880.01.22, Marmoutier "boucher".
8. **Israël Weil** 1811.07.30, Marmoutier -- 1811.11.11, Marmoutier.
9. **Chaïm Weil** 1814.07.27, Marmoutier -- 1874.02.24, Marmoutier "courtier".
10. **Benjamin Weil** 1816.02.29, Marmoutier -- *.

The Parents of Madeleine Bloch

These people were the three times great-grandparents of Coralie Weill (11).

On the 1797.05.08 AM of Madeleine Bloch her father's name is given as Lazarus Götschel and her mother is referred to as Fromet [Kaie?]mbink (in one word). From what we will see below, I believe that this represents a concatenation of “Chaim” and “Bink”, the name of Fromet's father. The following is the AM of this couple:

[Fraen-mar, 178a]

1765.06.07, Obernai

Leyser fils de Götschel, Balbronn.

Fromet fille de Chaim Bink et Mattle, Obernai.

dowry : 500 florins plus personal belongings and jewelry estimated at 120 florins.

This was a relatively modest sum for the dowries listed in [Fraen-mar; see p.xv]. I will discuss this further in the second part of the file when discussing possible ancestors of Madeleine Bloch.

The family of this couple appears in the 1784 census for Balbronn:

28.º	{	<i>Chef,</i>	Leyser Götschel, <i>Maitre d'Ecole.</i>	}	
		<i>Femme,</i>	Frümet Bing.		
		<i>Fils,</i>	{ Chequem		}
			{ Hirtzel		
<i>Filles,</i>	{ Götschel	Götschel.			
			{ Madel		
			{ Leya		

Balbronn, census of 1784, family 28

Fromet Bing [Bink] (112 • 221 • 1) ca.1737 -- 1799.06.05 [17 prairial VII], Balbronn, AM, 1784, AD].

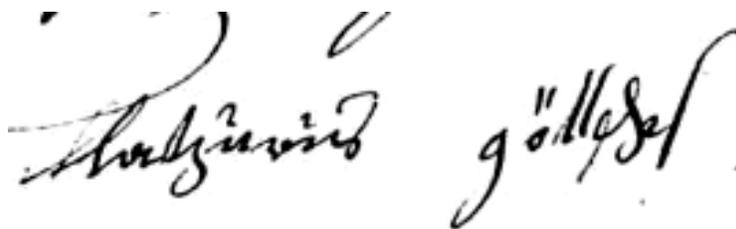
Lazarus Bloch, *Leyser Götschel* (112 • 221 • 2) ca.1732 -- 1823.07.20, Balbronn. [AM, 1784, AM of Madeleine Bloch, AD of Fromet Bing, 1808, Katz-1808 no. 140, AD].

On his 1823 AD the age of Lazarus Bloch is given as 90 years, which corresponds to 1733, but on the 1799 AD of Fromet Bing his age is given as 68, which places his birth year around 1731.

On the 1799 AD of Fromet Bing, Lazarus Bloch is described as a merchant whereas on the 1808 change of name document he is referred to as a Hebrew school teacher.

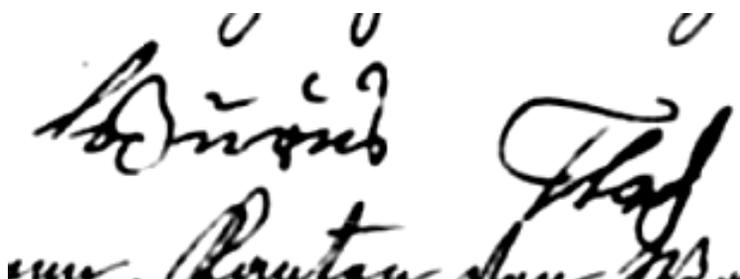
Above we saw the signature in Latin letters of Lazarus Götschel (Lazarus Bloch) on the AM of Madeleine Bloch. He also signed this way on the 1799 AD of his wife Fromet Bing:

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1799.06.05, AD: Signature of Lazarus Götschel

On the 1808 change of name document he signed with his new name, Lazarus Bloch. He was one of the few Jews in Balbronn who was able to sign his name in Latin letters, with the others signing in Hebrew letters:



1808, Balbronn: Signature of Lazarus Bloch

children:

In [1784] (see above) the clerk wrote “Götschel” for the “family name” of the children of Leyser Götschel, but they would have been known locally as Madel Leyser, etc.

1. **Madeleine Bloch** (112 • 221); see above.
2. Chequem Leyser, b.1784, Balbronn -- * [1784, Balbronn, family 28].
3. Hirtzel Leyser, b.1784, Balbronn -- * [1784, Balbronn, family 28].
4. Götschel Leyser (!), b.1784, Balbronn -- * [1784, Balbronn, family 28].
5. Leya Leyser, b.1784, Balbronn -- * [1784, Balbronn, family 28].

In 1808 she gave her former name as Leya Lazarus and changed her name to Léa Bloch, ([Katz-1808 no. 139]), signing just before her father Lazarus Bloch. That Léa Bloch was indeed the daughter of Lazarus Bloch is confirmed by her being identified as the wife of Isaac Schwarz and, on the AD of Lazarus Bloch, Isaac Schwarz is identified as his son-in-law.

The Grandparents of Madeleine Bloch

These people were the four times great-grandparents of Coralie Weill (11).

The Parents of Fromet Bing

We know the names of the parents of Fromet Bing from her 1765 AM ([Fraen-mar, 178]), but I will write “Madel” as per the 1784 list, instead of “Mattle”.

Madel (112•221•11) presumably alive in 1765, presumably not alive in 1779. Lived in Obernai.

In the above AM the name of the bride is given as: “Fromet fille de Chaim Bink et Mattle, Obernai”. I assume that the naming of the mother and the lack of the word, “feu”, implies that “Mattle” was still alive at that time. Similarly the absence of her name in the 1779 marriage of her daughter Reichel (below) suggests that she was deceased.

Chaim Bing/Bink (112•221•12) b.1721, * -- b.1784, Obernai? [AM Fromet Bing, AM of his daughter Genedel Bink].

In an AM dated 1741.06.26 ([Fraen-mar, 186b]) we read that the bride, whose father was not alive, was assisted by Chaim Bing of Obernai. He must have been at least twenty years old, perhaps quite a bit older, if he acted in this capacity. From this we can conclude that he was born before 1721.

That Chaim Bing/Bink was a rabbi is stated in the AM of his daughter Reichel Bink (below). Since Chaim Bing /Bink was a rabbi, it is possible that he came -- as did a number of Alsatian rabbis -- from Germany. There were several families named Bing in Frankfurt (see e.g. www.judengasse.de), possibly named after the town of Bingen. In the second part of this section I will discuss the possibility that Chaim Bing's wife Mattle was in fact someone named Madel Guggenheim. If this were indeed the case, this would add weight to the likelihood that the marriage of “Madel” and Chaim Bing took place in Germany, perhaps in Frankfurt, for the parents of Madel Guggenheim, who were apparently named Frumet Oppenheimer and Joseph Guggenheim, are said to have been buried in Frankfurt.

children:

1. **Fromet Bing/Bink** (112•221•1). See above.
2. **Reichel Bink**

In an AM dated 1779.10.26 ([Fraen-mar, 186b]) she is described as the daughter of rabbi Chaim of Obernai. She married Michel, son of Isaac of Rosheim (about 7 km north of Obernai). We can identify this couple with the parents of family 18, listed in the 1784 census for Obernai (called Obernheim in the census). The father is simply listed as Michael, the wife as Reichel and a daughter as Juttlen Michael. The bride was alive, but widowed, in 1808.

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Her former name is listed as Rachel Chaim Bing and her new name as Rachel Bing. [1808, Strasbourg, no. 466]. She is the only Bing/Bink listed in [Katz-1808] for all of Alsace.

3. Genedel Bink

In an AM dated 1784.09.09 ([Fraen-mar, 264c] she is described as the daughter of the deceased Rabbi Chaim of Obernai.

The Father of Leser Götschel

Götschel (112 • 221 • 22) alive in 1765, but probably deceased before 1784.

In the 1765 AM of Leyser Götschel he is described as Leyser son of Götschel. There is no sign of him in the 1784 census in Balbronn; in particular he was not living in the house of his son Leyser Götschel.

A Great Grandfather of Madeleine Bloch??

This person would have been a five times great-grandparent of Coralie Weill (11).

In an AM dated 1751.12.01 ([Fraen-mar, 165a]) one of the rabbis who signed the contract was Israel Bing of Obernai. The next day, in an AM dated 1751.12.02 ([Fraen-mar, 165b]), Israel Bing again signed the contract . Since Chaim Bing was a rabbi in Obernai, it is quite possible that Israel Bing was his father. As discussed above with Chaim Bing, it is possible that Israel Bing came from Germany.

Israel Bing?? (112 • 221 • 122) alive in 1751, Obernai.

Possible Ancestors of Madeleine Bloch ■

During my years of research I avoided looking, because of a professional distrust of writings which do not provide sources, through the myriad of on-line sites. However in December 2015, probably because I had not been able to go back further than the maternal grandparents of Madeleine Bloch, **Madel** and Chaim Bing, I did do an on-line search for the Bing family. I have decided to present what I have found in the hope that eventually one can arrive at verifiable conclusions, either positive or negative.

Our interest is in three well-known families, the Weyls, the Guggenheims and the Oppenheimers:

The Weyls were a very old and important Alsatian family and included merchants, financiers, heads of Jewish communities and rabbis, often combining several of these functions. The person of particular interest is **Baruch Weyl** (ca. 1660 -- 1750), for it is claimed that he is a great-grandfather of **Madel**.

The Guggenheims, on the other hand, present many difficulties. We know that there were many Guggenheims from the Lengau region in Switzerland and we know that some of them married Alsations, but there were also Guggenheims in Germany and perhaps in Alsace. It is a **Joseph Guggenheim** who is claimed to be a grandfather of **Madel**.

The third group of interest are the Oppenheimers of Germany and Austria of whom the best known is Samuel Wolf Oppenheimer, a *Hofjude*, i.e. a Jew who was tolerated by a ruler because of services rendered, at the court of Vienna in the late 1600s. They enter the picture because one of Samuel Wolf Oppenheimer's daughters, **Fromet Oppenheimer**, was the wife of **Joseph Guggenheim**.

The chart on the next page outlines the information gathered from various web sites, as well as from my own research. For the people at the bottom of the chart I have used the same numbering system as in the first part of this file. For the people at the top of the chart I have used a combination of letters and numbers as follows:

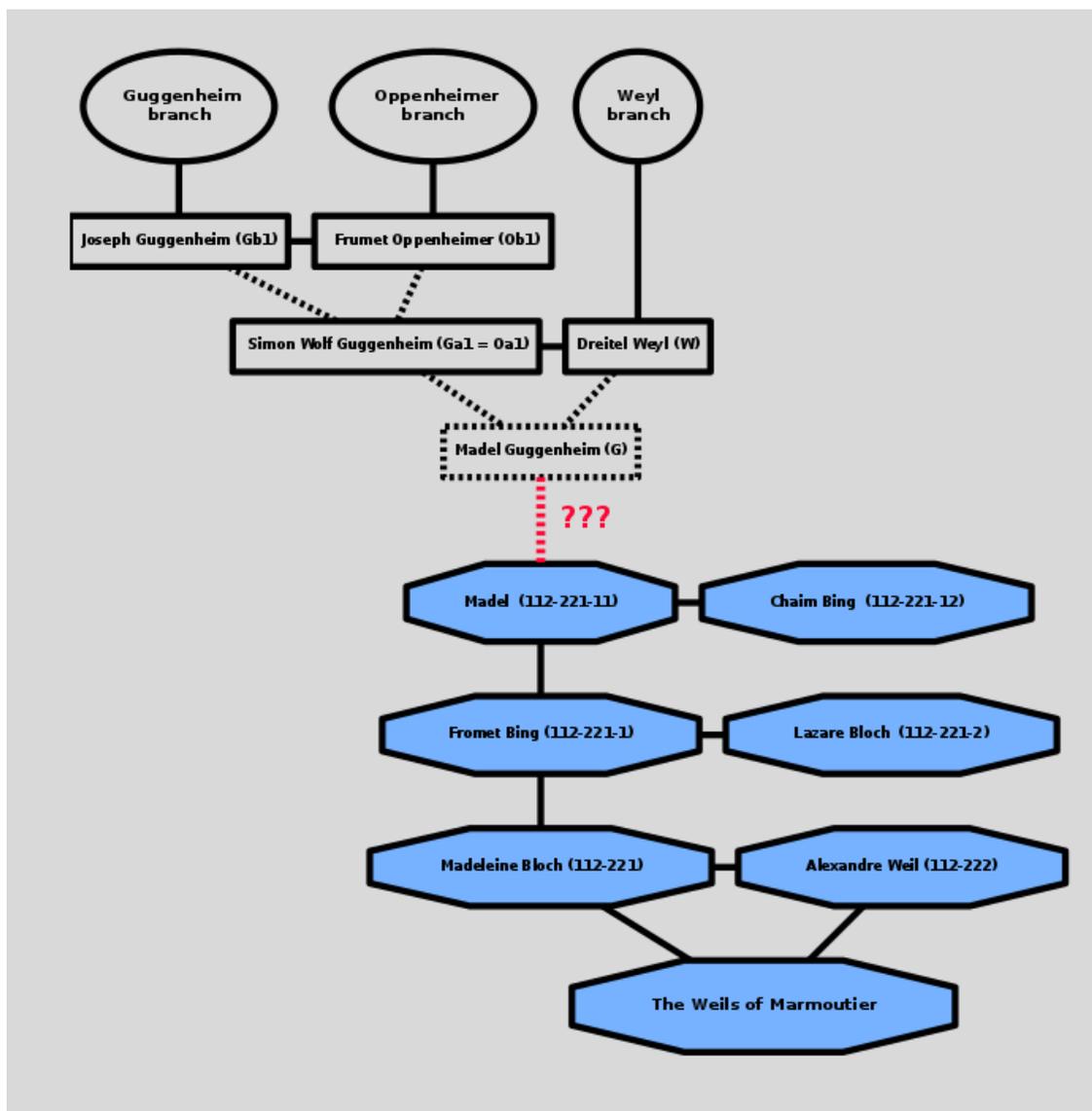
The Guggenheim, Oppenheimer and Weyl branches are designated by **G**, **O** and **W** respectively with Simon Wolf Guggenheim belonging to both the **G** and **O** branches.

Madel Guggenheim is **G** and the two preceding generations of Guggenheims are indicated by **Ga**; and **Gb** and similarly for **Oa** and **Ob**. The Weyl branch starts with **W**.

The final number in the designation is added for the identification of particular people in generation a, generation b, and so on.

A Composite Tree of Possible Ancestors

Solid lines indicate links that I have been able to verify, whereas dashed lines indicate putative links on the web which I was unable to verify.



I introduced the notation used on the chart because the same system is used on the two charts -- obtained from websites -- that I shall present at the end. One of these charts pretends to go back as far as Oe and Ge and the other as far back as Oj. Strange as it may seem the information concerning the earlier people in the Oppenheimer branch is more reliable than what seems to be available for the later people. This is because the Oppenheimers lived in Frankfurt and there are many documents related

to the Jews of Frankfurt, even to the point of knowing in which houses they lived in the Jewish Ghetto.

The Weyls, Guggenheims and Oppenheimers

The following information is verifiable from serious sources. Some of this material is on the **DVD**, whereas for others I have simply given a few references. I first discuss the Weyls and Guggenheims in general, together with the names of people about whom we have definite information. This is followed by a closer look at various links, certain or suggestive, between the Weyls and other Alsations and the Guggenheims. The fourth section deals with the Oppenheimers and the last section summarizes what we know for sure, what is highly probable as well as the things that I was unable to verify.

The Weyls of Alsace

This family is of particular interest because of the important role that they played in seventeenth and eighteenth century Alsace. There are several references which discuss them, in particular the magnificent, document based, work by Haarscher:

Haarscher, A-M. 1997. *Les juifs du Comté de Hanau-Lichtenberg: entre le quatorzième siècle et la fin de l'Ancien Régime*. Strasbourg: Société Savante d'Alsace.

Hanau-Lichtenberg was a highly parcelled territory which extended over what are now Alsace and Germany. Even after the French takeover of the Alsace region the counts retained many of their former privileges. This work is based on extensive archival work and contains several documents related to the Weyls. It also has a section devoted to the role that the Weyl family played in Hanau-Lichtenberg.

The following work gives an overview of Jewish life in pre-revolutionary France with an extensive discussion of the *préposés généraux*, in particular during the eighteenth century:

Raphaël, F, Weyl, R. "Juifs d'Alsace (Histoire, Archéologie et Art)", *Encyclopédie de l'Alsace*, vol. 7, p. 4358--4385.

Unless otherwise noted the statements below are based on the above two texts; see the **DVD**. Some of the other works that I have consulted are listed in the bibliography and some of these are also on the **DVD**.

The following summary is designed to put matters in context.

The Thirty Years War (1618 -- 1848) caused an enormous loss of life, displace-

ments of populations, as well as massive destruction in Alsace. As a result of the war, control or partial control of parts of present day Alsace passed from various states that formed part of the German empire (consisting of approximately 350 states!) into the French monarchy under Louis XIV. There were other wars between France and various European countries later in the seventeenth century. Strasbourg was not ceded to France until 1697 and even then the city maintained certain rights, in particular that of deciding whether or not Jews could live within the city limits.

Similarly some of the principalities maintained certain powers well into the eighteenth century. One example of this is the case of Samuel Sanvil Weyl, the son of Baruch Jacob Weyl (**Wa2**) -- sometimes referred to simply as Baruch Weyl - - who was appointed chief rabbi of Haute-Alsace in 1711 by the king, but was not officially allowed to establish a residence in Obernai. Another power held by some of the principalities, as well as by the king, was that of appointing the *préposés* who collected taxes and acted as intermediaries between the Jews and the government.

Aside from political control of Alsace, there is also the question of the Jewish population. Estimates vary but here are some estimates based on various sources: 1637, 300-400 families, 1500 -- 2000 Jews; 1698 (report of Intendant Lagrange), 550 families, 2600 -- 3000 Jews; 1716, 1350 families, 6000 -- 6500 Jews of whom about 75 percent were in Basse-Alsace. Some of the influx into Alsace was due to Jews leaving the Electoral Palatinate (which forms part of the present German state of Rhineland-Palatinate) due to the number of wars fought at the end of the seventeenth century. Apparently there was also an influx of Jews from Central Europe, but I have not seen any estimates.

The Weyl family lived in Westhoffen at the end of the seventeenth century. By the early part of the eighteenth century they were one of the most influential Jewish families. They were engaged in supplying horses to the army and they were also active in banking. This aspect of the Weyl family is discussed in [Harscher, 1997, chapter 11, "Les Banquiers et Agents de la Cour"^{DVD}].

The following is a list of some of the members of this family.

Jacob Weyl ca. 1630 -- ca. 1695.

Haarscher has reproduced^{DVD} several documents related to Jacob Weyl:

Document 41, 1674: summary of meat sold to the commune of Westhoffen by both "Baruch Weyl and his son". The date suggests that this should rather be Jacob Weyl and his son.

Document 60, 1683: a request to the magistrate of Strasbourg for permission to be unaccompanied when he visits Strasbourg and to be allowed to stay overnight. This document bears his signature, but unfortunately there is no photographic reproduction.

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Document 77, 1690: This deals with a complaint about the Jews using a pasture in Westhoffen.

Bessel. alive in 1701. This is the person whom Haarscher names as the wife of Jacob Weyl.

In a document dated 1701 [Haarscher, p.157] she is listed, along with her son Baruch, as having paid a tax on wine sold. Haarscher notes that Jews paid at a lower rate than Christians!

Baruch Weyl *, Westhoffen? -- *, Obernai?

In 1703 Baruch Weyl and his brother Mathias obtained the right to live in Strasbourg for a short period and then in 1715 to live in Obernai. What is of particular interest is the letter by the *Intendant* to the magistrate of Obernai in which he speaks of Mathias having a married son and daughter, but for Baruch he only speaks of a married son.

Haarscher has reproduced^{DVD} several documents related to Baruch Weyl:

Document 42, 1674: a loan of money to the army.

Document 53, 1691: rights related to the sale of iron.

The following shows the Hebrew signature of Baruch Weyl on a document from 1691; [Haarscher, document 53; photo: p. 312c^{DVD}]. The signature reads, with Harscher's transcription and completion, **ברוק** [fils de (mon maître)] **יאקב ווייל**.



1691.04.23: Signature of Baruch Weyl

We have documents concerning two sons of Baruch Weyl:

- i. Samuel Sanvil Weyl, sometimes referred to simply as Samuel Weyl, was appointed chief rabbi of Haute-Alsace in 1711 and remained in this post until his death in 1753. Ginsburger [1933] describes his life. Of particular interest for us (p, 74--75) is his dispute with his uncle Meyer who was the *préposé* of the Jews and the letter written by Baruch Weyl to the duchess against his brother.
- ii. Jacob Baruch Weyl had the title of rabbi, but was mainly active in affairs and built a synagogue in Obernai, of which vestiges still exist. He became one of several *préposés généraux* in 1746 and occupied this post until his death.

The Guggenheims

The origin of the name Guggenheim is not known. There were many Guggenheims in the Lengau region of Switzzlerland and some married Alsatian Jews, but there were also Guggenheims in Frankfurt. Catane (“Noms Juifs d'Obernai”) suggests the possibility that the name is related to the town of Guggenheim in Alsace, even though there is no proof of the existence of a Jewish community there.

In 1784 there was one Guggenheim family in Obernai, that of Löw Guggenheim. In 1808 there was no one with that name.

The first Guggenheim of direct interest to us is:

Joseph Guggenheim, the husband of Fromet Oppenheimer, the daughter of Joseph Oppenheimer who is discussed below. He is known to have been a money changer in Frankfurt from around 1705 and to have worked for Joseph Oppenheimer. He was very rich, had three maids, two servants as well as an overseer for the household.

The book by Alexander Dietz, *Stammbuch der Frankfurter Juden*^{DVD} speaks (p. 129) of only two sons of Joseph Guggenheim, Abraham and Moses Joseph as well as of a Simon Wolf Guggenheim, who is supposed to be the father of a Madel Guggenheim. It is possible that Dietz did not know of such a person because there were no records in Frankfurt relating to him.

Shlomo Ettlinger in his compilation, *Ele Toldot*^{DVD} (Burial records of the Jewish community of Frankfurt am Main, 1241-1824), speaks of two sons. The first, Moses, is probably the same person as Moses Joseph. The second is **Wolf Guggenheim**, who lived in Berlin and then Strasbourg with an AD of ca. 1724. Since Strasbourg is in Alsace it is possible that **Wolf Guggenheim** is the same person as the **Simon Wolf Guggenheim** who married **Treitel Weyl**.

Relationships between Weyls and Guggenheims

The small towns of Lengau and Endingen are both in the Aargau canton of northern Switzerland and were the only places in Switzerland where Jews were legally allowed to settle---although with many restrictions---from the mid-seventeenth century until 1878!

The French armies needed horses and food and the Jewish suppliers---see above, in particular document 60, regarding the Weyl family---located in Lorraine and Alsace obtained some of these in Switzerland where they had connections. Lengau is only 65 km from Basel, where boats on the Rhone would have provided transport to various parts of Alsace. The Swiss and Alsatian dialects of German are related and the Judeo-German (sometimes referred to as Western Yiddish) of Alsatians and Swiss Jews would have been close. These relationships are discussed in Stein's typescript: *Mariages entre juifs d'Alsace-Lorraine, de Bade et de Suisse au début du XVIII^e siècle*^{DVD}.

We have several documents which provide us with important information. I start with the following AM:

[Fraen-mar, 154j]

1739.01.18, Obernai

Jacob Gougenheim fils de Wolff Guggenheim, Obernai.

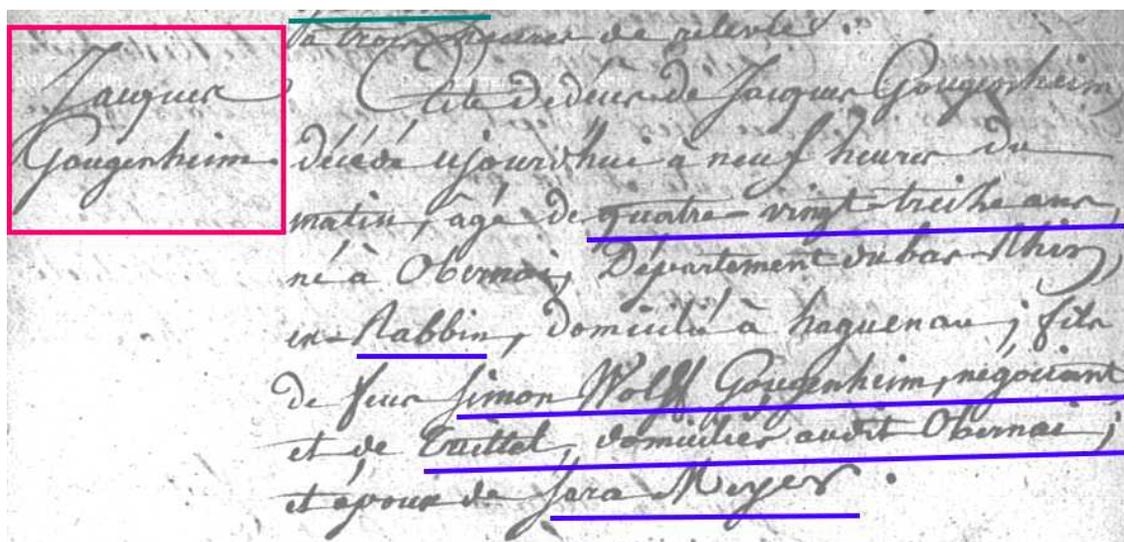
Madene fille du sieur *Samuel Weill* rabin et juge des Juifs de Ribeauville et de *Esther*.

Les deux comparants sont assistés de *Baruch Weill leur grand-père* Juif banquier en cette ville de Obernai

dowry: 11,000 livres [a tremendous sum].

From the description of the functions of rabbi Samuel Weill we can associate him with Samuel Sanwil Weill the son of Baruch Weyl, discussed above, and this accounts for the bride being his grandchild. But what about the groom? Since he is said to be a grandson of Baruch Weill and is described as “the son of Wolff Guggenheim” it is very tempting to associate Wolff Guggenheim with **Simon Wolff Guggenheim** the purported husband of a **Dreitel Weyl**, a daughter of **Baruch Weill**.

Even stronger evidence of this latter statement is the 1803.04.18 (28 germinal XI) AD of Jacques (Jacob) Guggenheim from which we learn that his father was indeed Simon Wolff Guggenheim. His mother's name is simply given as “[Trei?]ttel”, whom I refer to as Treitel. Unfortunately, the mother's family name is not given. We also learn that he died at the age of ninety-three which would put his AN as ca. 1710. This would suggest that the AM of his parents was ca. 1700 and that their AN was in the last part of the seventeenth century.



1803.04.18: AD Jacques Guggenheim

We learn even more about him from a memoir written in 1753 (Neher-Bernheim [*Documents*, p. 108--111]^{DVD}). First of all we learn that the full name of the Esther in the above AM ([Fraen-mar, 154j]) was Esther Phillips. The memoir, addressed to royal officials, deals with the way the election of a replacement for her husband Samuel Sanwil Weill had been held. This resulted in her son-in-law, whom she refers to as Jacob Wolf Guggenheim, being denied the position. Most importantly we learn that Jacob Wolf Guggenheim was born in Obernai.

Jacob Guggenheim performed many marriages (see [fraenkel-index, vol. 1, p. 17]) and was involved, as the rabbi of Hagenau, in a fight against the authorities who prohibited his functioning as a rabbi and forbidding Jewish services ([Schied, *Juifs de Hagenau*, p. 230]).

Six years after Jacob married in 1739 we find his sister Sarlé marrying:

[Fraen-mar, 158f]

1745.07.16, Obernai

David fils de Issac Meyer, Westhouse

Sarlé fille de *Wolff Guggenheim* ... depuis quelques années à *Vienne*.

assistée de son grandpère *Baruch Weill de Obernai*.

dowry : 3,000 florins with presents totaling 600 florins.

Of particular interest here is that the bride was living in Vienna, which -- if the link to Frumet Oppenheimer is correct -- is where her grandmother apparently lived.

Another sister, Rebecca Guggenheim from Obernai, married someone from Karlsrue in 1752 ([Fraenkel-mar, 165g, 1752.01.31, Obernai]). The dowry was the extremely

large sum of 5,6787.50 florins

Baruch Weyl is also called the grandfather of the groom, Lion Guggenheim, in a 1748 AM ([Fraenkel-mar, 161f]).

Relations between Alsace and Lengau

There are many AM in [Fraenkel-mar] which suggests a link between the Jews of Alsace and those of Lengau in Switzerland. The one that is of the most interest to us, because it directly names Wolf Guggenheim, is an engagement contract from 1730 for a wedding that is required to take place in May or June of 1732. This contract was drawn up in Lengau, but filed with a notary in Haguenau, the residence of the groom :

[Fraen-mar, 72a]

1730.12.17 (8 *Tevet* 5491; marriage to take place in *Sivan* 5492

[groom]

Serlé fille du préposé Yaeckel *Guggenheim de Lengau*.

Le garant de la fiancée est *Wolff Guggenheim de Obernai*.

dowry: 4,500 florins plus 200 florins for the first child and 100 florins for the second

There are several indications as to the importance given to this contract: there were guarantors for both the bride and the groom; a large penalty was to be assessed in case the wedding did not take place; the father of the bride was a *préposé* in Lengau and the father of the groom was a wealthy resident of Hagenau ([Fraen-mar, xvii]). The dowry was enormous and there are even specified sums of money that were to be paid upon the birth of a first and second child.

Another suggestive link is provided by the remarriage ([Fraenkel-mar, 178l, 1766.01.27, Valff]) of Meyer Weyl of Valff -- Baruch Weyl's brother -- to "Merlé, fille du notable Salomon Guggenheim, Lengau".

Previously, in 1752 ([Fraenkel-mar, 165c, 1751.12.03, Valff]) a Meyer Weyl from Valff, who is described as the son of Samuel, married Leye the daughter of Moyses Guggenheim from Lengau. Again the dowry was very large.

The Oppenheimers

The Oppenheimer family of interest to us, that of Samuel Wolf Oppenheimer, is discussed in many sources, some of which are on the **DVD**.

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The founder of the Frankfurt branch of the Oppenheimer families were:

Löb (Juda) Oppenheimer

and

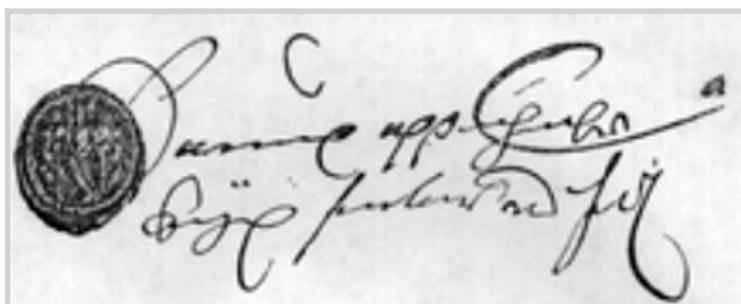
Edel

They moved to Frankfurt from Heidelberg in 1531 and many members of this branch lived in Frankfurt before being expelled in 1612.

The person of particular interest is:

Samuel Wolf Oppenheimer, 1630.06.21, Heidelberg -- 1703.05.03, Vienna.

Samuel Wolf Oppenheimer came to Vienna from Worms in 1680 and supplied the Austrian army during the war with the Turks and at the beginning of the Spanish war of succession. Prince Eugène praised him as "Saviour from the Turkish threat" when the Turkish army was threatening Vienna. When he died the government owed him a great deal of money, but they refused to pay his estate which then went bankrupt. Oppenheimer owned an important collection of manuscripts and art.



Signature of Samuel Wolf Oppenheimer [Wikipedia]

Samuel Wolf Oppenheimer was married to:

Sandela Carcassone who was the daughter of a Sephardi Jew from Mannheim.

The couple had nine children, among whom was:

Frumet Oppenheimer, * -- 1713.04.14, Frankfurt.

Frumet Oppenheimer married:

Joseph Guggenheim. * -- 1735.02.03, Frankfurt.

The compilation *Ele Toldot*^{DVD}, spoken about above, contains the inscription of the tombstone of Frumet Oppenheimer and refers to her father Samuel Oppenheimer as Samuel Heidelberg.^{DVD} Apparently the gravestone for Joseph Guggenheim was not standing when the compilation was made. The AD of Joseph Guggenheim is given in the compilation.

Frumet Oppenheimer had a brother Abraham Oppenheimer whose daughter, also named Frumet Oppenheimer (1737-1812), married the famous philosopher Moses Mendelsohn.

A Summing Up

From the above discussions we can say that:

- i. It is fairly certain that Simon Wolf Guggenheim married Treitel, the daughter of Baruch Weyl.
- ii. Simon Wolf Guggenheim had a son, rabbi Jacques Guggenheim, who was born ca. 1710. This date in turn implies that his parents married ca. 1700. Jacques Guggenheim married in 1739 and his sister Sarlé married in 1745.
- iii. Despite the fact that we have the AM of two of the children of Treitel Weyl and Simon Wolf Guggenheim, there is none for a child named Madel Guggenheim. It is this child who is purported to be the mother of Fromet Bing and grandmother of Madeleine Bloch; see the first part of this file.

The following may explain why there is no AM. We know that “Madel”, the grandmother of Madeleine Bloch was married to a rabbi Chaim Bing. We know that Samuel Sanvil Weyl, studied for the rabbinate in Frankfurt. According to Dietz ([p.58]) there were nine different Bing families in Frankfurt. So it is possible that Chaim Bing was from Frankfurt and that the marriage took place there. Still another possibility is that the marriage took place in Lengau.

- iv. As discussed above with the Guggeheims, it is reported that a son of Joseph Guggenheim of Frankfurt named Wolf Guggenheim moved to Strasbourg and died there ca. 1724. I have not found any source which definitely links this person with the father of Simon Wolf Guggenheim.
- v. One point that calls for prudence in identifying **Madel** (the grandmother of Madeleine Bloch) with a purported **Madel Guggenheim** is precisely the fact that the latter was a Guggenheim. We saw several times how important the Guggenheim family of Alsace was and how they were linked to the Weyls. The dowry for Wolff Guggenheimer's daughter Sarlé ([Fraen-mar, 158f]) was 3,000 florins with presents totaling 600 florins. Sarlé's brother Jacques Guggenheim was a rabbi, married to the daughter of a famous rabbi, and very active. Yet on the 1765 AM of Fromet Bing ([Fraen-mar, 178a], given in the main discussion of Madeleine Bloch), the name of her mother is simply given as “Madel”. The marriage took place in Obernai and it is difficult to believe that no one would have remembered that she was a daughter of Simon Wolf Guggenheim of Obernai. Furthermore the

dowry was the relatively modest sum of 500 florins plus personal belongings and jewelry estimated at 120 florins.

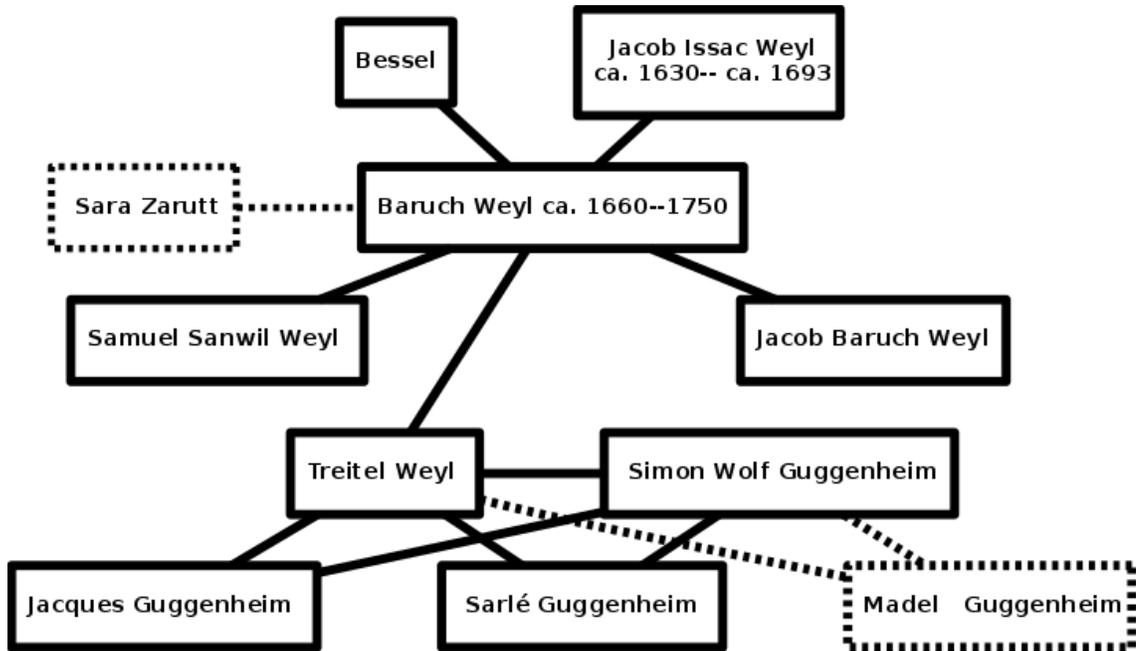
These points are illustrated by the charts on the next page. Solid rectangles and lines are used for people and relationships which I have documented, whereas dashed lines are used when no documentation exists.

Two Genealogies from the Internet

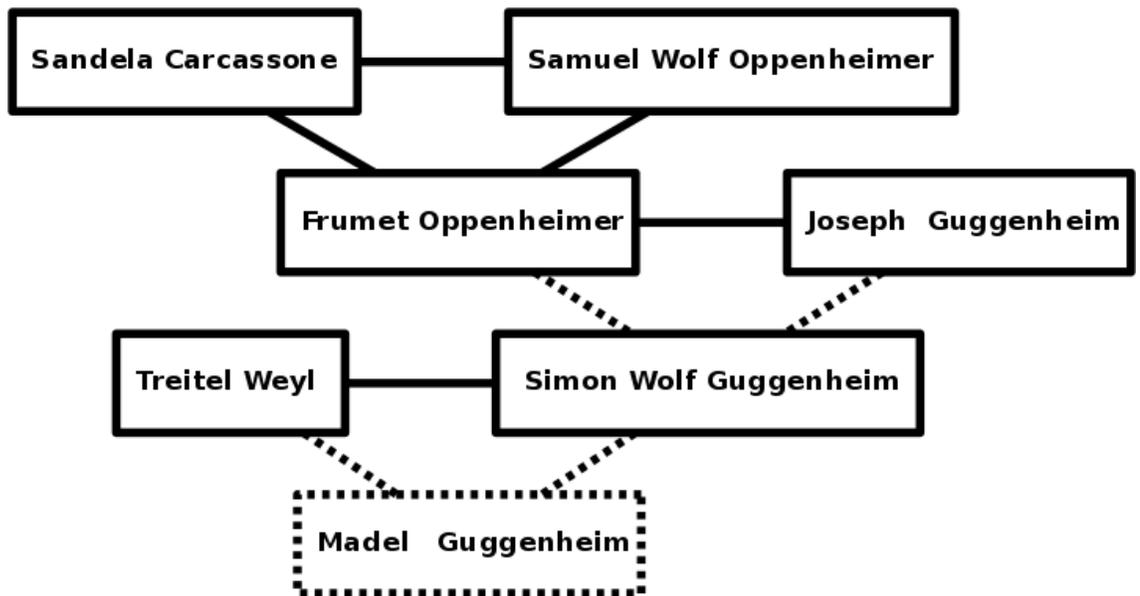
There are many trees given on the web which touch on the above people, not one with the slightest serious indication of sources. I reproduce two of these on the following pages, not because of any particular belief in their accuracy, but because they cover many generations. In response to my inquiry I learned that the source of the first was “grandparents and the web”. The second claims descentance from Rashi, even though several articles^{DVD} indicate how difficult, if not impossible, it is to retrace rabbinic genealogies. Note also the suggestion of a descentance from King David! The genealogy is said to be based on a tree drawn up in the early twentieth century. A picture of that rough tree reveals that it too does not provide sources.

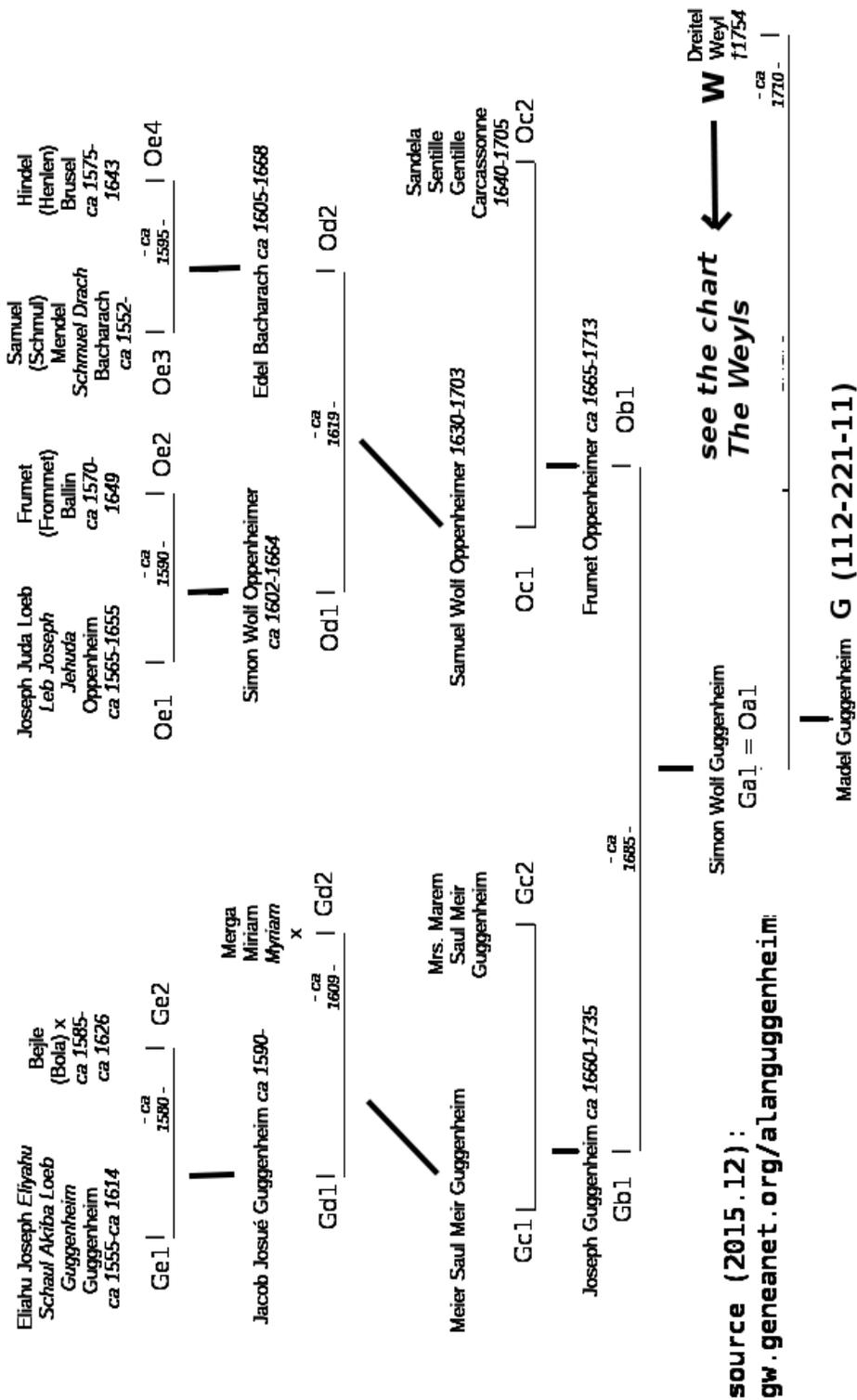
I have to say that some of the genealogies on the web give extensive lists of the children of certain people and this suggests the possibility of sources which I have been unable to discover.

The Weyls

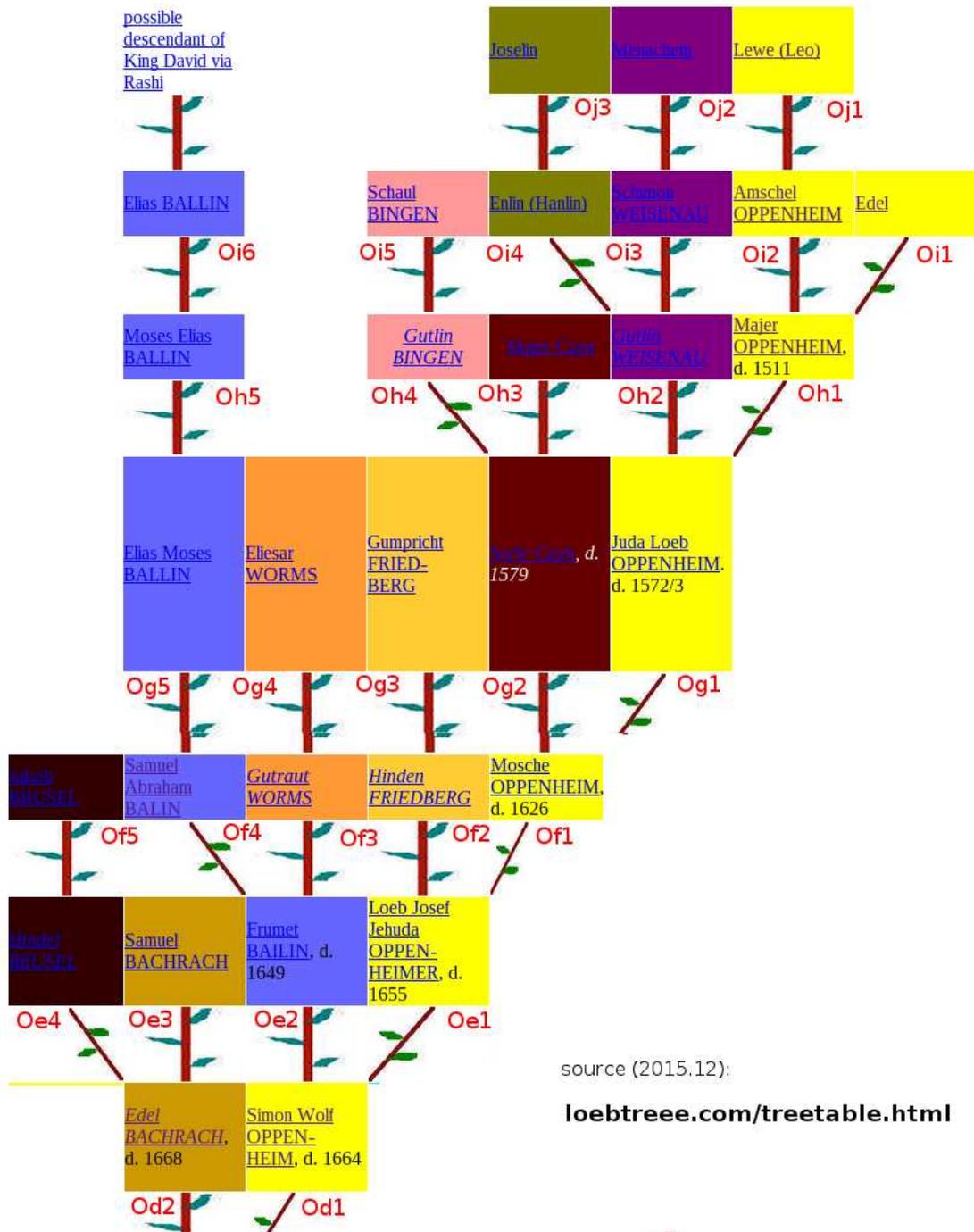


The Guggenheims

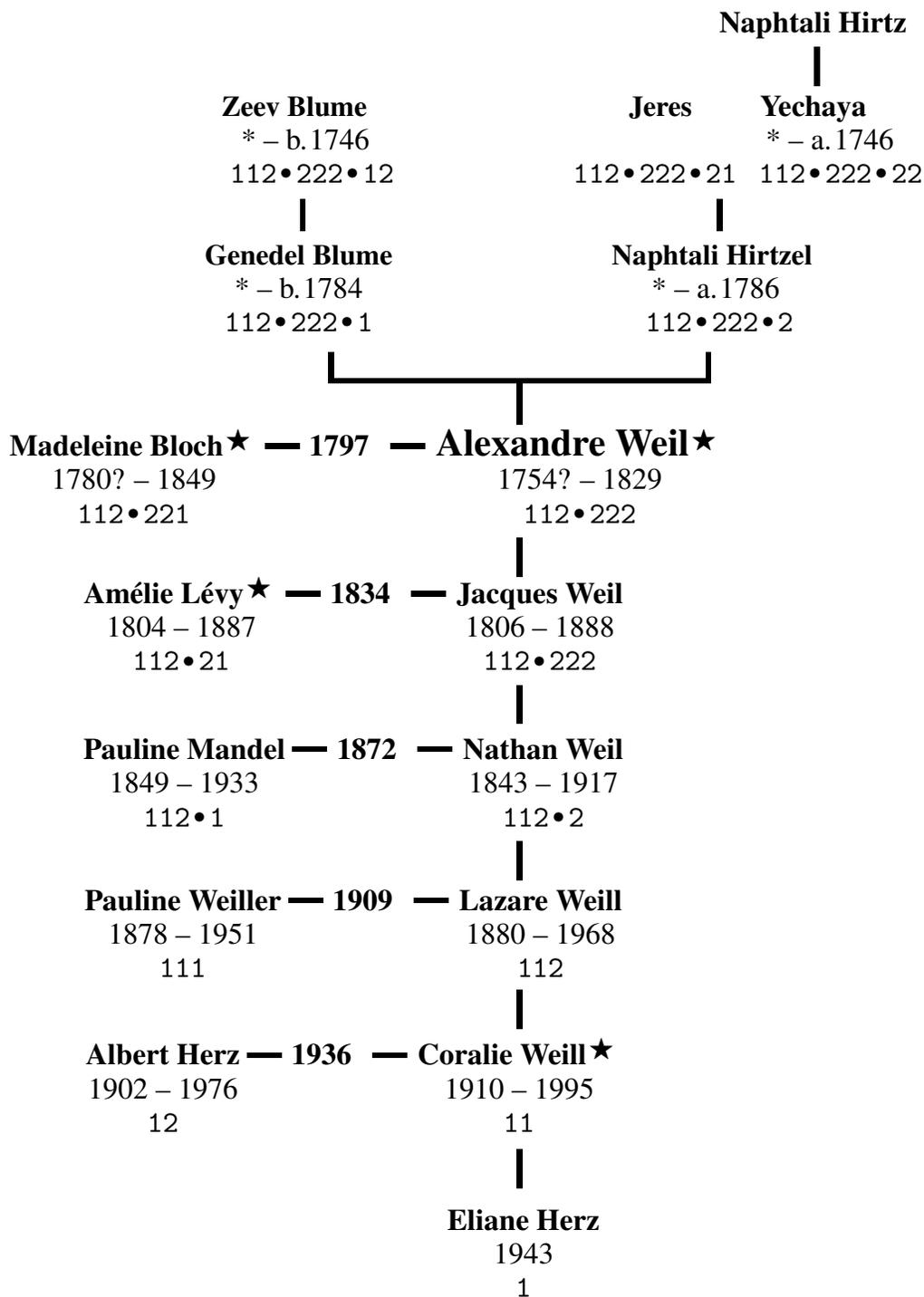




112 • 221 Madeleine Bloch & Ancestors



112•222 Alexandre Weil, Ancestors



Alexandre Weil

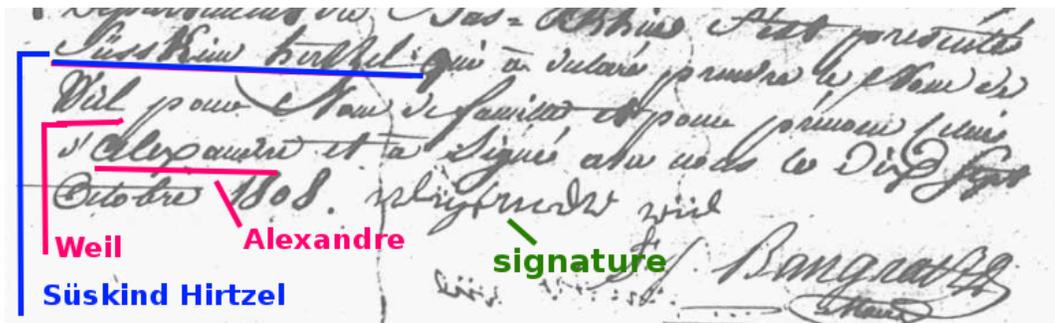
Alexandre Weil was a two times great-grandfather of Coralie Weil (11).

By tracing back in the following order: Coralie Weill ★ \mapsto Lazare Weill \mapsto Nathan Weil \mapsto Jacques Weil, we find that the parents of Jacques Weil were Madeleine Bloch ★ and Alexandre Weil.

According to his 1797 AM, he was forty years old which would put his AN as ca. 1757, whereas on his 1829 AD his age is given as seventy-five years old which would put his AN as ca. 1754. I will use the date on the earlier document.

Alexandre Weil, *Süsskind Hirtzel* (112 • 222) ca. 1757, Marmoutier -- 1829.03.17, Marmoutier [AM, 1808, Marmoutier, no. 333, AD, S].

On his AD he is described as a flour merchant.



1808: Süsskind Hirtzel becomes Alexandre Weil

According to the 1808 name change list ([1808, Marmoutier, person 333]) Alexandre Weil's previous name was Süsskind Hirtzel. However at the time of his first marriage, which took place 1786, he is referred to as Alexandre Zyskind. So he had, at least for his first marriage, adopted a civil first name and used the Süsskind from Süsskind Hirtzel as a family name. But in 1797, at the time of his second marriage, he signed Süsskind Hirtzel.

Note that in [1808] the family name was spelled with one letter "l". The first ancestor of Coralie Weill to write the name with a double "l" was Lazare Weill (112), the father of Coralie Weill. Whether this change in spelling represents a germanization of the name -- just as Coralie Weill's first name was written Karoline on her AN -- I can not say.

The question of interest is why and when did the ancestors of Coralie Weill use "Weil" as a surname. In [1784] -- see below -- Alexandre Weil's father Naphtali Hirtzel is referred to as "Hirtzel", without a surname. However, Naphtali Hirtzel had a brother called Bonef (see below) who is referred to

in [1784-Marmoutier] as “Bonaf Weyl”. There is a Borach Weyl listed under family 49, but “Borach” does not correspond to any name that I have found in the family of Naphtali Hirtzel. There is a Jacques Wahl (family 18), which I thought at first might have been a misspelling of “Weil”, but he is listed in [1808, no. 123] with Jacques Wahl as both his old and new names.

first marriage: **Miriam Lévy** [AM]

[Fraen-mar, 117h]

1786.08.10, Marmoutier.

Alexandre «Zyskind» fils de **Naftaly** «Hirzel» fils de feu **Yechaya**, Marmoutier.

Miriam fille du lettré **Azariel** «Seligmann» fils de **Yehochoua Lévy**, Mutzig.

The act records that there was a *permission royale* dated 1785.10.21. Recall that one of the reasons for the census of 1784 was to control Jewish marriages.

Children from the first marriage:

Miriam Lévy passed away on 1797.01.08 in Marmoutier. In the 1808 change of name list [1808, Marmoutier, person 335] the birth date of the eldest daughter, Jeres (Sophie Weil), of Alexandre Weil is given as 1792.06.15, thus Jeres must be the daughter of Miriam Levy.

1. **Sophie Weil** 1792.06.15, Marmoutier -- alive in 1808.

With at least one young child to raise, Alexandre Weil remarried less than four months after the death of his first wife.

Madeleine Bloch ★ *Madel/Madam Leyser* (112 • 221) ca. 1770, Balbronn -- 1849. 05.24, Marmoutier [1784, AM, 1808, mar, no. 334, AD, S].

second marriage: **Madeleine Bloch** 1797.05.08 [19 floréal IV], Balbronn.

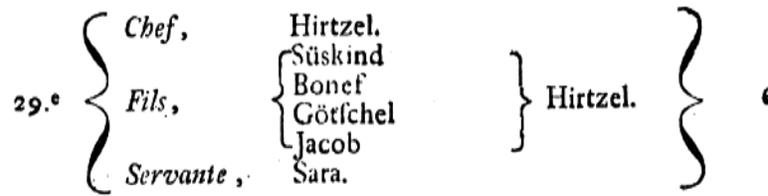
For their children see section on Madeleine Bloch

The Parents of Alexandre Weil

These people were the three times great-grandparents of Coralie Weill (11).

From the above 1786.08.10 AM ([Fraen-mar, 117h]) we learn that the father of Alexandre Weil was Naftaly «Hirzel» fils de feu Yechaya, Marmoutier. If we look at all the families listed in [1784, Marmoutier] we see that in family 29 the father is called Hirzel

and one of the sons is called Süskind, so that this would appear to be the family of interest:



1784, Marmoutier: famille 29

Since the name of the wife is not given, we can assume that she died before 1784. Unfortunately the name of Alexandre Weil's mother does not appear either on the 1786 AM for his first marriage or on the 1797 AM for his second marriage, nor does her name appear on his 1829 AD. I checked the AM and AD for the siblings of Alexandre Weil and nowhere is the mother's name given. In view of this lack of information the only option is to search in [Fraen-index]. The only AM which corresponds to the father of Alexandre Weil is the following (note the spelling “Hirz”):

[Fraenckel-mar, 109g]

1746.08.26, Marmoutier

Naftaly Hirz, fils du lettré **Yechaya** fils de feu rabin **Naftaly Hirz**, Marmoutier.

Genedel, fille de feu **Zeev Wolff Blume**, assistée de son oncle le lettré **Leib Blume**, Bouxwiller.

Yechaya remet à son fils tout ce que ce dernier avait gagné étant célibataire.

The date 1746 fits in well with the AN of the known children of this couple. Since Genedel Blume is not listed in [1784, family 29] we can assume that she died before this date. There is no indication that this Naftaly Hirzel remarried and so I will assume that Genedel Blum is indeed the mother of all the children of Naftaly Hirtzel listed below.

Note that Genedel came from Bouxwiller. There were several other marriages -- see below with the children -- between the families of the bride and groom.

Genedel Blum (111 • 222 • 1) *, Bouxwiller -- b. 1784, Marmoutier? [AM].

Naphtali Hirtzel (111 • 222 • 2) *, Marmoutier -- a. 1784, Marmoutier? [AM].

I refer to him as Naphtali Hirtzel, rather than Naphtali «Hirzel» [fils de] Yechaya, because that is how he is referred to on the AM. From [1808, Marmoutier] we know that at least three of the sons had “Hirtzel” as their former family name, so I will also use Hirtzel as the family name for his children.

marriage: 1746.08.26, Marmoutier [AM].

children:

The following four children are listed in the chronological order of their AM. The AM reads, “[name] fils/fille de Naftaly «Hirzel» fils de [feu] Yechaya”.

1. **Jeres Hirtzel** *, Marmoutier -- b. 1779, Marmoutier [AM].
 In 1766 she married Moché «Kochel», son of Acher son of Salomon Lévy and Nené, who was also from Marmoutier ([Fraen-mar, 113h]). We know that her AD is before 1779 because her husband is described as a widower when he remarried that year.
 We learn from the AM that the couple was married by a Rabbi Joseph who was a resident of Marmoutier.
2. **Benjamin Weil** *Wolf Hirtzel/Zeèv «Wolf» Hirtzel* ca. 1750, Marmoutier -- 1815.04.21, Marmoutier. [AM, 1808-Marmoutier, no. 51, AD].
 He married Ittelé Coblenz in 1768 [Fraen-mar, 114e]. He remarried in 1778 [Fraen-mar, 185d; the name of his second wife being Kendelé Lévy]. He was a widower again 1808 and there were five children living at home in 1808; one being a “fille majeure” and the others having been born in the 1790s.
3. **Miryam Hirtzel** ca. 1749, Marmoutier -- 1798.10.23?, Bouxwiller [AM, Katz-W+W].
 In 1768 she married her uncle Alexandre «Zyskind» Blum of Bouxwiller; see below AM no. 7.
4. **Yechaya Hirtzel** *, Marmoutier -- 1792.10.27??, Marmoutier [AM, Katz-W+W].
 In 1778 he married his cousin Blimelé, the daughter of Alexandre «Zyskind» of Bouxwiller; see below AM no. 9.

The following four sons are listed in the order that they appear above in [1784, Marmoutier, family 29]. Notice that the AD for sons 6, 7 and 8 are all dated 1835.

5. **Alexandre Weil** *Süsskind Hirtzel* 112 • 222; see above.
6. **Bonef Hirtzel** [Félicien Weyl???] b. 1784, Marmoutier -- 1835.01.12, Kuttolsheim?? [1784 1808-Kuttolsheim, no. 69, AD??].
 Entry 69 in [1808-Kuttolsheim] states that a Bonef Weyl became Félicien Weil. The identification of Félicien Weil with Bonef Hirtzel is made in [Katz-W+W], but on the 1835 AD of Félicien Weil the names of his parents are stated as being unknown. Perhaps Katz made the identification on the basis of the former name.
7. **Götschel Hirtzel** [1784] [Cyriaque Marcelin (!!?) Weyl???], ca. 1774, Marmoutier -- 1835.08.15, Kuttolsheim; [1808-Kuttolsheim, no. 35, AD???].
 The situation here is the same as for child number 6.
 The three daughters of Cyriaque Marcelin Weyl had their names changed to Cécile Madeleine, Louise Adelaïde and Thérèse Cécile!! His wife Bessele Joseph became Barbe Wartzlof, the only member of the family not to receive two personal names.

8. **Jacques Weil** *Jacques Hirtzel* b.1784, Marmoutier -- 1835.12.29, Marmoutier??

[1784, 1808-Marmoutier, no. 277].

What is bothersome in this case is that on the AD the name of the father is given as Cerf Weil. Jacques Weil's father, Naphtali Hirtzel, is not listed in 1808 so he would not have had a civil name. However since in *Genesis* 49, Naphtali is compared to a female deer, "Cerf Weil" might be a masculine reference to Naphtali Hirtzel.

- ? **Soulke** daughter of **Hirtzel Scheye**

This is how the bride is referred to on an AM from 1774 ([Fraenkel-mar, 215d]). Katz ([Katz-W+W]) treats Hirtzel Scheye[n] as the father of Alexandre Weil. However the date of this AM falls between the dates of the AM of children 3 and 4 and both are referred to as fils/ fille de Naftaly «Hirzel» son of [feu] Yechaya. This makes the identification less than certain; see however the AM of Henne, the daughter of Naphtali Hirzel ([Fraen-mar, 84e]), below.

- ? **Zerlé**

She was a widow, from Mittelbronn and had a daughter named Heve when she remarried in 1768 [Fraen-mar, 114c]. Her father's name is given simply as Naftaly «Hirzel», without the addition of son of Yechaya. This may have been omitted as she was a widow but, on the other hand, Naftaly/Hirzel was a common name in Alsace. The groom was from Marmoutier, which might be a coincidence or it might suggest some sort of link.

The Grandparents of Alexandre Weil

These people were the four times great-grandparents of Coralie Weil (11).

From the above 1746 AM ([Fraenckel-mar, 109g]) of the parents of Alexandre Weil we learn that:

Alexandre Weil's mother was *Genedel*, the daughter of the deceased *Zeev* «*Wolff*» *Blume* from Bouxwiller.

Alexandre Weil's father was *Naptaly* «*Hir[t]z*», the son of *Yechaya* the son of the deceased *Naftaly Hir[t]z* from Marmoutier.

What is interesting is that in looking through the AM in [Fraenckel-mar] we find two other couples from the parents' extended families marrying one another. So as to avoid the repetition of AM, and to facilitate an examination of the names, I first present, except for one, the relevant AM, in chronological order. Following the AM is a list of the families with the surname "Blum" in Bouxwiller in 1784.

1. 1733.08.03 [Fraenckel-mar, 108g]. Marriage of *Sulche* daughter of *Scheye* son of the deceased rabbi *Naftaly Hirtz*.

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That *Scheye* is the same person as *Yechaya* is confirmed by the AM of his daughter *Hanne*, which is given below with the parents of Napthali Hirzel. This information shows that *Sulche* was the sister of *Alexandre Weil*.

We also learn that *Naftaly Hirtz*, Alexandre Weil's grandfather, was a rabbi, presumably in Marmoutier.

2. 1745.02.16 [Fraenckel-mar, 109d]. Marriage of *Hindel* daughter of *Yechaya* son of rabbi *Naftaly*, Marmoutier.

From the name of her father and grandfather we can determine that *Hindel* was the sister of *Alexandre Weil* and *Sulche*.

3. 1746.08.26 [Fraenckel-mar, 109g]. This is the above AM of the *parents of Alexandre Weil*.

We also learned from the AM that *Genedel* was assisted by her uncle *Leib Blume* -- see AM no. 5 below -- also of Bouxwiller and that her father, *Zeev «Wolff» Blume*, was deceased.

4. 1755.05.21 [Fraenkel-mar, 18i]. Marriage of *Alexandre «Zyskind» Blum* son of *Wolff*, Bouxwiller.

Since Alexandre's surname is "Blum", we can identify his father *Wolff* with the *Zeev «Wolff» Blume* of AM, no. 3. Thus *Alexandre «Zyskind» Blum* was the brother of *Genedel Blume*.

He remarried in 1768; see AM no. 7 below.

- 5a. 1757.02.22 [Fraenkel-mar, 18j]. Marriage of the widower, the cantor *Arié «Leib [Loewel] Blum*, son of *Alexandre Zyskind*, Bouxwiller.

We learned in AM no. 3 that *Leib Blume* was the uncle of *Genedel Blume*, which implies that he was brother of *Zeev «Wolff» Blume* of AM no. 3 and 4.

Notice that the name of the father of *Leib Blume* is *Alexandre Zyskind*, i.e. there is no surname *Blum*. So *Alexandre Zyskind* was the *father* of *Zeev «Wolff» Blume* and the grandfather of both his namesake *Alexandre «Zyskind» Blum* of AM no. 4 and *Genedel Blume* of AM no. 3.

- 5b. On an AM dating from 1760.05.29 (1760.09.09 [Fraenkel-mar, 19b]) we learn that the contract was written by *Loewel Blum* of Bouxwiller, who is described as a rabbi. It is possible that the notary did not distinguish between a rabbi and a cantor.

In contrast to the dowry and the "ketouba" (sum given to the bride in case of marriage break-up) for 5a which were 450 florins and 675 florins respectively, the amounts for 5b were 3,927.25 florins and 5,890 florins respectively. The groom in this case was a scion of the wealthy Netter family of Bouxwiller ([Fraenkel-mar, 19b]).

- 6a. 1760.09.09 [Fraenkel-mar, 207l]. Marriage of the widow *Reis*, daughter of *Yechaya*, assisted by her brother *Hirzel*.

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From the name of the father we can determine that Hirtzel is the same person as Naftaly Hirzel, the father of Alexandre Weil.

An added note says: “L'époux s'engage à entretenir Léa, fille de sa femme jusqu'à son mariage”.

- 6b. 1757.01.10. [Fraenkel-mar, 111c]. This is the AM of Jehoudith, the daughter of the widow *Reis* of 6a. If her daughter married in 1757, then Reis must have married at the latest in the mid-1730s and thus would have been born in the very early 1700s. *Yechaya* was probably born in the latter part of the 1600s.

The rather meagre dowry of 270 florins was provided by *Reis* with the help of her brother *Hirtzel Yechaya*.

- 6c. 1766.01,24 [Fraenkel-mar, 261f]. This is the AM of Léa, the daughter of *Reis* of 6a. *Reis* is now described as the daughter of the deceased *Yechaya*.

7. 1768.03.04 [Fraenkel-mar, 20h]. This marriage involves the families of both Genedel Blume and Napthali Hirtzel.

Alexandre «Zyskind» Blum son of *Zeév «Wolf»*, assisted by his uncle *Loewel Blum*, Bouxwiller.

Miryam daughter of *Naptaly «Hirtzel»*, son of the deceased *Yechaya*, Marmoutier.

- i. The groom here is the same as in AM no. 4 from 1755 and he was assisted by the same uncle as his sister Genedel in AM no. 3 from 1746. The AM does not say that he was a widower, but this might not mean much, or he might have been divorced.
 - ii. The bride is listed above as child 3 of Napthali Hirtzel and is thus a sister of Alexandre Weil. Note that this marriage took place some twenty-two years after the AM of Alexandre Weil. This suggests that she was a widow.
8. 1778.03.03 [Fraenkel-mar, 116d]. As with AM no. 7, this AM involves involves the extended families of Genedel Blume and Napthali Hirtzel.

Yechaya son of *Naptaly «Hirtzel»*, son of the deceased *Yechaya*, Marmoutier.

Blimelé daughter of *Alexandre «Zyskind»* / son of the deceased *Wolff Blum*, Bouxwiller.

12.°	{	<i>Chef,</i> <i>Femme,</i> <i>Fils,</i> <i>Filles,</i>	{	<i>Süskind Blum.</i> <i>Mariani</i> <i>Göttschel</i> <i>Rauchen</i> <i>Epha</i>	}	Blum.
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31.°	}	<i>Chef,</i> <i>Femme,</i> <i>Fils,</i> <i>Filles,</i>	<i>Löwel Blum, Chantré.</i> <i>Meerel.</i> { <i>Götichel</i> { <i>Isaac</i> { <i>Meyer</i> { <i>Riffga</i> { <i>Jaket</i>	} <i>Blum.</i>
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1784, Bouxwiller: Blum Families

Comments on the Blum Families listed in [1784, Bouxwiller]

1. We can identify the parents in family 12 with the couple in AM no.7, *Alexandre* «Zyskind» *Blum* and *Miryam* daughter of *Naptaly* «Hirtzel» /.
2. We can identify the parents in family 31 with the couple in AM no 5a. The groom in 5a was *Arié* «Leib [Loewel] *Blum*, who is referred to simply as *Leib Blume* in AM no 3. The bride in AM no 5a is *Merlé*, the daughter of *Meyer* of Phalsbourg.
3. The couple in AM no. 8 married in 1768, but there is no sign of them in [1784] for either Bouxwiller or Marmoutier.

The Father of Genedel Blume

The name of Genedel Blume's father is given on her AM and on AM no.4, 7, 8, but unfortunately the name of the mother does not appear on any of the AM. From the 1746 AM (AM no 3) of Genedel Blume we learn that her father was deceased at that point in time.

Zeev «Wolff» **Blume** (111 • 222 • 12) * -- b.1746, Bouxwiller [AM Genedele Blume].

children:

1. **Genedel Blume** 111 • 222 • 1; see above.
2. **Alexandre**« Zyskind» **Blum**; see AM no. 4, 7.

The Parents of Naphtali Hirtzel

On the above 1746 AM ([109g]) of the parents of Alexandre Weil we learn that Naphtaly Hirtzel was the son of *Yechaya*, the son of *feu rabin Naftaly Hirtz*. Further since the AM speaks of Yechaya as giving his son the wages earned while he was still unmarried, we know that Yechaya was still alive in 1746.

Further information is given in the AM of his daughter Hanne, from which we also learn the name of his wife and that of another son and also that both parents were deceased in 1753.

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9. 1753, marriage of *Hanne* daughter of *Yechaya*, sister of Naphtali Hirtzel, the father of Alexandre Weil.

[Fraenckel-mar, 84e]

1753.06.18, Gunstett

[name of groom]

Hanne fille de feu **Yechaya (Schayen)** et de feu **Yerès** assistée de ses frères **Hirtzel** et **Bonef**.

Yerès (112 • 222 • 21) * -- b. 1753, Marmoutier?.

Yechaya [Hirzel?] (112 • 222 • 22) early 1700s -- b. 1766, Marmoutier [AM 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9].

children:

1. **Sulche** She married in 1733 (AM, no. 1).
2. **Hindel** She married in 1745 (AM, no. 2). Usually the fact that a person is a widow/ widower is noted, so since the marriage took place only one year before that of her nephew she may have been much younger than Naphtali Hirtzel.
3. **Naphtali Hirtzel** 112 • 222 • 2; see above.
4. **Hanne** She married in 1753; see the AM (no. 9) just above and the comment on Hindel.
5. **Reis** She remarried in 1760 (AM, no. 6).
6. **Bonef/ Bonef Weyl** See the AM of Hanne (no. 9) just above. He is listed in [1784-Marmoutier] as the head of household 39. His wife's name was Kentel and one boy and two girls are listed.

There are also three men, three women, two boys and three girls included in the family under the title *pauvres*. His occupation is given as *hospitalier*, but in light of the designation “pauvres”, the building may have been an alms house, rather than a hospital in the medical sense.

Of particular interest is the fact that his family name is given as “Weyl”, whereas his brother Hirtzel (Naphtali Hirtzel) is listed simply as “Hirtzel” under family 29 (given above).

A Great Grandfather of Alexandre Weil

This person was a five times great-grandparent of Coralie Weill (11).

From the above cited 1733 AM (no. 1; [Fraenckel-mar, 108g]) we learn that the grandfather of the bride was the deceased rabbi *Naftaly Hirtz*. If his granddaughter married in 1733 his AN must date from the last quarter of the seventeenth century and possibly the third quarter.

Naphtali Hirtz (112•222•222) late 1600s -- b.1733, Marmoutier? [AM, no. 1, 2].

Rabbi.

children:

1. **Yechaya**