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FORGOTTEN FRAGMENTS

of the History of an old Jewish Family

1. TEXT AND INDEXES

BY LOUIS AND HENRY FRÆNKEL

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of the History of an old Jewish Family

BY LOUIS AND HENRY FRÆNKEL

COPENHAGEN

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FORGOTTEN FRAGMENTS

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PREFACE

My brother John Fränkel published a small book in memory of my father in 1948, the 80th anniversary of his birth; it was called “Louis Fränkel – A Dynamic Idealist and Pioneer”. There was one thing, however, which was not mentioned in it, namely my father’s interest in, and work on, the family history.

In memory of the centenary of Dr. Louis Fränkel’s birth I started to assemble the extensive material that he left concerning the various branches of the family before they came to Denmark.

This also comprised material for a genealogical table of my father’s ancestors and the subject encouraged me to do further research into the family’s history so that there are now 10 genealogical tables and the centenary is long past.

It is obvious that family history should be preserved for the family in particular, but as this material throws light on various personalities and also mentions facts concerning the changing conditions of the Jews – especially in the German principalities during the 17th and 18th centuries – it may perhaps interest wider circles.

Whilst working on this material I realised that, as so many sources have been lost in Nazi-Germany, every known fact could be of value.

Another thing which prompted me to publish this material was that the authors of the Nazi period published tendentious and distorted accounts based on biased documents – which of course were readily available at the time – especially as this tendency can still be found in post-war Germany in research works on the subject (see footnote 12).

The forgotten fragments of the title apply especially to the Danish language for in German and English the source material is very extensive, in particular that concerned with the colourful personalities of this book. See list of references at the back.



1. Louis Fränkel, Doctor. Copenhagen 1868–1935. Drawing by Hermann Struck 1918.

Many of the original papers have now completely disappeared and others can only be found in special Judaic libraries.

Many of the people mentioned in the genealogical tables were well-known names in their country, such as the dynasties of court financiers (the families Oppenheimer, Wertheimer, Gumperz, Behrens, Lehmann, Itzig, Gans, David, Fränkel, Ephraim, etc.) who came to play important roles both for the German states during these centuries and for the people of their own creed.

To the best of my knowledge only small fragments of genealogical tables of these families have been published before. The ones given here, which are based on abundant sources, comprise more than 5.000 people and the data is subject to the inaccuracies and imperfections which are inevitable in this type of work.

The names found in older Jewish families are known to be very inconsistent which makes the research difficult. Besides changing name from generation to generation, several names sometimes exist for the same person. This is at times due to a person's activities in very different spheres (e.g. a Hebrew name within the synagogue and on grave stones and an official name in business life) and at other times changing experiences and successive places of residence suggested these changes of name. Town names were often used in connection with the fore-name. When a person has several names, these are therefore added in brackets in the genealogical tables and the official name, in so far as this is known, is not in brackets.

I know that my father has been helped immensely in the preparation of his family tree by the late librarian, Mr. Josef Fischer, and that he has received advice from the German genealogists Dr. Max Freudenthal and Dr. Eduard Duckesz. Personally, I owe a debt of gratitude to the librarian, Mr. Julius Margolinsky, for his help in the continuance of this work and also to the library assistant, Mr. Siegfried Heimann. In connection with assistance in the publication I would like to thank the Carlsen-Lange Foundation, the V. Giese Trust and the Doctor Kjeld Andersen and wife Ebba Andersen née Kielberg Trust.

In order to give the background to the epoch I would like to outline the situation of the Jews in Western Europe at the time.

There were two events which were of decisive importance, namely the banishment of the Jews from the Iberian Peninsula and the Thirty Years' War.

In the small German and Austrian states of the late Middle Ages, where Catholics and Protestants alternatively held the power, Jews formed small minorities fought by both the other parties.

For several centuries restrictions had limited the activities of the Jews to such an extent that they could only earn their living by the simplest retail business, door to door sales or by money-lending. They had been reduced by this to being a backward, insignificant people. Life in the ghetto concentrated on religion. Learning meant exclusively the study of religious writings. The alienation from the outside world increased continually – even the language diverged more and more from that of the surroundings.

In Spain and Portugal, however, religious tolerance flourished for a longer period and in these countries the Jewish population belonged to the cultural elite.

This situation came to an abrupt end with the religious fanaticism of King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella who, with their impracticable demand that all Jews be converted to Christianity, caused most Jews to emigrate from Spain at the end of the 15th century and from Portugal a few years later.

The emigration of this elite meant an increased prosperity for the countries which received them. Many went to the Mediterranean countries, to Holland and to some German principalities. Under Frederik II of Denmark some Jews got permission to settle in Altona and Christian IV invited 1622 Sephardic Jews (descendants of the Spanish and Portuguese Jews) to settle at several places in Holstein.

The Thirty Years' War had devastated the German-Austrian areas. After the Peace Treaty of Westphalia the states had to be rebuilt. Old laws and restrictions had partially disintegrated and the states needed all the vigour they could muster.

In this way the Jews got their chance to participate. Gradually their conditions improved, the small tradesmen of the ghetto becoming wholesalers and manufacturers.

A few personalities had the ability and the energy to work their way out of the restricted circles of the ghetto and into high princely ones.

They formed the peculiar institution of "Court Jews" who – under various titles i.e. Court Factors, Chamber Agents and, the most distinguished of all, Residents – were employed by the princely houses, particularly to provide capital, but also to supply goods to the Court and army (and also to supply soldiers) and in special cases to undertake diplomatic missions.

From the late Middle Ages to Baroque was the transition period in which the small German states moved towards absolute monarchy, each prince striving to outshine the others' extravagant Court life, new castles and military armament, all of which required large funds.

In the Middle Ages banking had been dealt with chiefly by non-Jewish Italians; but the new, large demands for capital were so risky that the Court had to seek other sources. The wealthy Iberian Jews and the Court Jews, who had risen from the German ghettos as mentioned above, were able to help. These families gradually formed a financial aristocracy and, like dynasties, they intermarried.

They nearly all learnt that the risks involved in these loan transactions, in any case in the long run, really were so formidable that bankruptcy was the natural conclusion. The difficulties were many and large, but the reason for bankruptcy usually was that the borrowers, in general the princely houses against whom the lenders had no power, did not repay their debts. Bankruptcy ensued when a financing house had to recover outstanding debts to immediately cover a credit demand on the death of the owner (e.g. Samuel Oppenheimer in Vienna) or alternatively when false accusations were made (e.g. the brothers Behrens in Hanover as described in this book).

These hazardous circumstances did not improve until the time of Napoleon when the Court Jew institution gradually disappeared and the large banks constituted as limited companies took over the money market.

There is a famous and frequently quoted source describing the Jewish ghetto circles in Germany from the time shortly after the Thirtyyears War, namely Glückel von Hameln's memoirs. They are of special interest to our family, because Glückel was the sister-in-law of our ancestress Jente Hameln and therefore many of the members of our family are mentioned in the book.

Many of Jente's descendants in Germany have played important roles in culture and commerce. Among the names with an international ring I can mention the philologist Jakob Bernays, the Goethe scholar Michael Bernays, the poets Heinrich Heine, Paul Heise and Karl Wolfskehl, the dramatist Carl Sternheim, the philosophers Theodor Lessing, Israel Jacobson and David Friedländer, the composer Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, the orientalist Oppert, the art historians Max Friedländer and Aby Warburg, and the Nobel prize winner in chemistry Adolf von Baeyer.

In the genealogical and family trees it is shown that the ancestors who first came to Denmark were those who, under Frederik II, settled in Altona and that the first person who settled in Denmark proper was Mayer Goldschmidt who moved from Hamburg to Copenhagen in 1683 where he, together with his partner the Court jeweller Israel David, founded the Jewish community in 1684.

Copenhagen 1975

HENRY FRÆNKEL

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GLOSSARY

Alenu leschabeach	“It is our duty to praise” (the opening words of the concluding prayer of every service)
am ha’arez	Ignorant person
Arians	Disciples of the Alexandrian theologian Arius from the 4th century
ben	Son of
Bet hamidrasch	House of study
Chaver	Scholar (title of honour, now used in Israel in the sense of companion, member)
Chacham	Rabbi of Sephardic community
Dajan	Judge in rabbinical court
Darschan	Preacher
Etrog	Citrus fruit (ceremonial symbol in the feast of tabernacles)
Gaon	Very learned man (title of honour corresponding to excellence)
Hagaon hagadol	The great erudite (chief title of honour)
Hasaken	The old man
Hechasid	The pious man
Jeschiba	Seminary for rabbinical learning
Kiddusch	Blessing of the wine and bread
Klaus	School of Talmud studies
Kontousche	Smoking jacket used in the 18th century
Lulaf	Palm branch (ceremonial symbol in the feast of tabernacles)
Ma’asebook	Book of tales
Machsor	Prayer book for the high festivals
Masar nefesch	Expression used about persons who hazard their lives (often used in connection with the title Statlan)

Megilla	Scroll
Mennonites	Community of anabaptists founded in the 16th century by the Dutchman Menno Simons
Mohel	Circumcisor
Money matters	It is impossible to state either the definite value of the different currencies of Taler, Guilder, Florins, Mark, Groschen or their proportion to each other as there were both local and temporary variations. To get a fair idea of the value of the Taler in the 18th century as compared to the US dollar, the number of Taler has to be multiplied by 30. (1 Taler = 1½ Florin = 1½ Guilder = 30 Groschen, all approximate).
Morenu	Scholar (title of honour for Talmud scholars)
Nasi erez Jisrael	Prince in Israel (title of honour for Rabbis)
Parnas	Oldest man in the community (i.e. the warden)
Reb.	Rabbi = Rav. (i.e. Mr., implied: Talmud scholar)
Remembrance book	Book in Jewish community about deceased members
Schabbat	Sabbath
Schächter	Ritual slaughterer
Sëder	Passover ceremony. To give the sëder is to perform the ceremony
the State General	Parliament by the former Dutch republic, having sovereign authority in common matters
Statlan	Spokesman, patron (title of honour for the person who represents the Jews towards the authorities – a sort of ambassador)
Sukkot	Feast of tabernacles
Talmud	Exegesis (consists of two parts: “Mischna” and “Gemara”)
Tefilin	Phylacteries
Tora	Learning of the 5 books of Moses
Waivode	Elective monarch in the Slavonic countries

THE FRÄNKEL FAMILY

See the tables: “*The Fränkel Family*” and “*Louis Fränkel’s Ancestors*”

An old manuscript by *Moses ben Maier Schochet*, who was expelled from Vienna in 1670, gives an account of the Fränkel family in the 17th century¹.

The first person he mentions in this manuscript is his own great-grandfather *Seckel Baiersdorf*. The name shows that Seckel originates from the town where the Rabbi for the principality Beyreuth lived. It is not known whether Seckel, whose original name was *Jeremias Isak Halevi* ended his days in Baiersdorf or whether he had previously emigrated.

One thing, however, is certain: his children emigrated from Germany because of the troubled times there during the Thirty Years’ War. They settled in Austria, Vienna and its close surroundings.

By his first marriage Seckel had a son named *Samson* who, judging from his surname, would appear to have settled at Tribuswinkel near Baden in Lower Austria where a Jewish community is said to have once flourished. By his second wife *Ritchel* Seckel Baiersdorf had the children *Koppel Fränkel*, *Berman*, *Esther* and *Freudel*.

KOPPEL FRÄNKEL or *Jacob Koppel Fränkel*, Seckel Baiersdorf’s second son, presumably came to Vienna around 1635, which is after the establishment of the Vienna ghetto. In the land register he is first mentioned as a property owner in 1651 and his property is estimated at the very high value of 9200 Florins.

From the manner in which his name is entered, namely “*Jacob Fränckel Hoff Judt in Wienn*”, it can be concluded from the “*in Wienn*” that he had immigrated to Vienna and was not born there. In the literature he is very frequently mentioned as the rich *Koppel Fränkel* or the richest Jew in Vienna, but it is up to posterity to find in the Viennese archives what influence he had financially and, indeed, which occupation he had. We only know with certainty that in his

house he entertained the most learned Jews of the epoch, among them *Chaggai Chanoch*, who became his son-in-law, and Reb. Ephraim Cohen, who was the teacher of Koppel’s son, *Israel*, and who later became Rabbi in Ofen². In the introduction to “*Sha’ar Efraim*” (Efraim’s Gate) he writes a eulogy of Koppel and his son *Israel* because of the care they devoted to scholars who came and studied the Tora with them.

One basis for the assumption that Koppel Fränkel arrived in Vienna some time in the thirties at the latest is that his first wife *Vittoria*, *Simeon Siemel’s* daughter, died and was buried in Vienna in 1640.

By her he had two daughters, *Ritschel*, who was named after his own mother, and *Kröndel*. *Ritschel* married the learned *Henoch Levi Fränkel*, also called *Chaggai Chanoch*, and *Kröndel* married *Isachar Bär ben Zacharia Meyer Halevi*. *Kröndel* died at the early age of 22 in 1659. Koppel Fränkel’s second wife was called *Zörtel* and was a daughter of *Avigdor Siemels*, overseer of the poor. She died in 1661 after having born three sons and three daughters – *Seckel*, *Henoch*, *Israel*, *Gitel*, *Hindel* and *Edel*.

In 1667 *Gitel* married the printer *Aron* in Sulzbach, who was a son of Hagoon hagadol *Uri Lippman* from Vienna. A year later *Hindel* married *Selkele*, a son of the dreaded and hated President of Community *Hirschel Meyer* in Vienna who for a long time and in spite of all attacks managed to keep his position of power, but who finally fell into disgrace and went bankrupt. The marriage lasted only a short while. *Hindel* succeeded in saving part of the fortune, which had already been seized, and the marriage was dissolved by divorce. She later married Reb. *Leser Schneior*, a son of *Salman* (the elder), President of Community, in Fürth.

Edel also came to Fürth when she married Reb. *Lemel ben Joel*.

Israel became so learned that he was given the title Hagoon hagadol. In 1663 he married *Cheile*, a daughter of *Jehuda Reiss* and worked as Rabbi in Ungarisch Brod, Pinsk and Würzburg. He died in 1706.

1. Published by Ludwig Lazarus in *Monatsschrift für Geschichte und Wissenschaft des Judentums* 1912.
2. The part of Budapest which includes the Pest quarter.

Koppel Fränkel's third wife was the widow *Ella* from Holleschau who already had four children and who, in the marriage with Koppel Fränkel, bore two daughters, *Freudel*, who later married *Wolf Fürth*, and *Esther*, who in 1678 married *Benjamin Wolf ben Ascher Ansel Spira* in Fürth.

In 1670 a disaster which had long been imminent overcame the Jews in Vienna; they were banished mercilessly. Koppel Fränkel died in the interval between the publication of the banishment, 28th February, and the expiry of the time limit the Jews had been given, 28th July. On 18th April 1670 the community gathered for probably the last occasion for a long time to come in order to bury its distinguished member, Jacob Koppel Fränkel. A short time afterwards his sons Seckel and Israel succeeded in buying the Jewish burial ground from the town of Vienna and got the municipal authorities to take it under their protection in order to keep it inviolable after the community had been banished. This is the text of the receipt:

Revers der Judenschaft Gottesacker betreffend.

Wir N. Burgemaister und Rath der Kays. Residenz Statt Wien bekennen hiemit für Unss und unsere Nachkhomen, demnach die Jüdischabgezogenen Coppel Fränkelscher Erben, das wir der alhier geweste Judenschaft in der Rossan gehabte Begrabnuss und gräber unveränderlich bleiben lassen wollen, gehorsamblich gebetten, und auch hierueber pr. 4000 fl. Satisfactiongelaist haben, als geloben Zusagen und versprechen wiir, dass besagte Ihre gräber und Stain darauf, wie Sie zu Zeit ihres-abzugs gewessen und noch sein, mit einer Plankhen eingep plankht verbleiben und von uns nicht verändert werden sollen, dessen zu wahren Vikhunnt haben wir zu Versicherung dieses mit unserer Stattinsigl verfertigen und ausfertigen lassen, so beschehen in Wien 12 July 1671.

On the Jews' banishment from Vienna all the houses which they had built in the ghetto were confiscated and the owners received no compensation. Many were impoverished to such an extent that they had nothing left to settle private debts and the ones who could not pay up were threatened with prison.

The debt of the community also had to be paid, of course, and this had to be shared by the individual members. The brothers Fränkel and their brother-in-law, Henoeh, put an end to this predicament; besides satisfying all the demands addressed directly to them, they also gave a valuable security and placed the sum of 20,000 Guilders at the disposal of the Imperial Commission dealing with the banishment and the collection of the debt. In this way they liberated their distressed fellow Jews. The security was not less than the Moldavian crown jewels and treasures which Prince Gregorius Zeika, the exiled Waivode of Moldavia, had handed over to Koppel Fränkel when he came to Vienna on 12th March 1665 in order to request the Emperor to intervene for aid from the Turks against a revolt by the population.

The poor people arrested because of debt were liberated and on 31st July the brothers Fränkel received both from the Emperor Leopold I and from the Commission their certificates of good conduct for all tribunals and authorities with the warmest recommendations. Both certificates can be found in the archives of the Austrian Ministry of the Interior.

As already mentioned, Koppel Fränkel had married some of his daughters to prominent men in the Fürth community where the Jews at that time lived under favourable conditions, partly under the protection of the Deanery of Bamberg and partly under the patronage of the Margrave of Hohenzollern-Onslzbach.

As Koppel Fränkel's children were forced to seek a new home, Fürth was their natural refuge. Several other Jews from Vienna also chose Fürth as their residence. By virtue of their wealth and the Emperor's recommendation Koppel Fränkel's sons were well received. They brought a precious souvenir with them from the synagogue in Vienna, a candlestick which they donated to the synagogue (Alt-Schul) in Fürth as a token that they had found a new home. The community of Fürth and its reputation were considerably enhanced by the fact that the three Fränkel brothers, David Isak Seckel, Israel and Henoeh and their famous brother-in-law, Ritschel's husband Henoeh (Chaggai Chanoeh) had settled there. For in this family, learning, piety, prosperity, high principles and good reputation were

united. The way in which the children were brought up to respect learning, the devotion given to Jewish literature and the generosity shown to those who studied it attracted many scholars and writers into the family circle and its entourage. One of these was the Viennese Mose ben Simon Altschul whom Seckel and Israel Fränkel housed and looked after for three years. In the introduction to his work “Panim masbirot” (Elucidations) he expressed his great gratitude to these two.

Seckel Fränkel’s wife was *Ratsch*, daughter of *Zacharias Meyer Halevi* in Vienna. They had six sons: *Secharja*, *Jacob Josef*, *Bärman*, *Aron (Worms)*, *Jehuda Löb* and *Schalom* and three daughters: *Vögla Lea*, *Zartel (Edel)* and *Libele*. Seckel died in Fürth on 4th November 1691 and his wife, who reached the age of approximately 90 years, died at the same place on 23rd January 1727.

BÄRMAN FRÄNKEL, or as he was called by his Jewish name, Reb. *Samuel Eli Jissarchar ben Isac ha-Levi*, son of Seckel Fränkel, was born while the family was still living in Vienna. Already as a young man, in the lifetime of his father, he was appointed Darschan (Preacher) in 1686 and Dajan (Judge in rabbinical Court) in Fürth. In the same year he was on the list of candidates at the Rabbi election in Bamberg. In 1693 he was elected Chief Rabbi in Schnaitach and the principality Ansbach with residence in Fürth where, after 1700, he also occasionally acted as Chief Rabbi. He never became official Rabbi there, which can possibly be attributed to the influence of *Elkan Fränkel*, his cousin. The reason was that Elkan was ill disposed towards him and, as a Court Jew, particularly in favour with the Margrave Wilhelm Friedrich of Ansbach, Elkan had succeeded in securing power in community matters.

Bärman’s inaugural speech³ is, due to his modesty, the only printed work that indicates his great Talmud learning. It was not even published by himself but by his grandchild *Elia Fränkel* in Prague. It contains Hebrew speeches and Talmudic short stories. In the tributes to this work from Reb. Jecheskel Landau in Prague one gets an idea of the esteem in which Reb. Bärman was held for his great learning. This reputation is also shown by the number of requests he

himself received to write tributes to other people’s works⁴.

During the confiscation of books from the Jews in Fürth in 1702 six members of the community were prosecuted and Bärman Fränkel

3. The speech was made on Schabbat Bechalach 1693 in Schnaitach and can be found in “Matei Jisachar” 21 b (Isachars Stick, Fürth 1792).
4. Tributes by Bärman Fränkel exist for the following:
 - “Jefej to’ar” (Beauty) by Samuel Jaffe Askenase, Fürth 1692.
 - “Ale Dejona” (Jona’s Leaf) by Chajim Jona, Teomim Fränkel, Fürth 1693.
 - “Schabta derigla” (The Sabbath during the Festival) by Zwi Hirsch ben Jerachmiel Hatsch, Fürth 1693.
 - “Tapuche sahav” (Gold Apples) by Jechiel Mili, Fürth 1693.
 - “Chelkej avanim” (Rubble) by David ben Arje Löb Lida, Fürth 1693.
 - “Ein schein neue sefer” (A beautiful new Book) by Simon Akiba Beer ben Josef, Fürth 1694.
 - “Kitzur Schela” (Compendium of the Tables of the Covenant) by Jechajahu Hurwitz, Fürth 1696.
 - “Sera kodesch” (Holy Offspring) by Moses Graf, Fürth 1696.
 - “Mekor Hachajim” (The Source of Life) by Chajim Krochmal, Fürth 1697.
 - “Zadik tamim” (The Completely Just) by Jehuda Leib Lipschitz, Fürth 1698.
 - “Vesot Lihuda” (And This is by Juda) by Jehuda Leib Lipschitz, Fürth 1698.
 - “Schem Schemuel” (Samuel’s Name) by Schemuel ben Mosche, Fr. a.d.O. 1699.
 - “Schevet Jehuda” (Juda’s Stick) by Salomon ibn Verga, Amsterdam 1700.
 - “Eschel Avraham” (Abraham’s Tamarisk) by Mordechai ben Jehuda Leib Askenasi, Fürth 1701.
 - “Tiferet hakodesch” (The Ornament of the Holy) by Salomon ben Israel Zolkiew, Fürth 1701.
 - “Derech Chajim” (The Way of Life) by Chajim ben Moses Lipschitz, Sulzbach 1702.
 - “Pi schenajim” (Two Voices) by Akiba Beer ben Josef and Isak Seligman ben Meir, Sulzbach 1702.
 - “Chemdat Zwi” (“Zwi’s Longing”, explanation of the supplement to Sohar) by Zwi Hirsch Chatsch, Amsterdam 1705–06.
 - “Avodat bore, mahadura batra” (“The Divine Service”, new edition), Sulzbach 1707.
 - “Machsor”, 2nd edition (Prayer-Book for the Festival), Sulzbach 1707.
 - “Chinnuk bet Jehuda” (Jewish Upbringing) by Chanoch Hennik, Frankfurt a. M. 1708.
 - “En Jakob” (The Source of Jakob) by Jakob ben Schlomo ibn Chabib with appendix:
 - “Kotnot or” (Leather Coats) by Isak Meir Teomim Fränkel, Berlin 1709.

had been requested to appear for the defence, but on the fourth day of the proceedings he declared that he would have nothing more to do with it as he was not the Rabbi of the people in Fürth.

He spent his short life studying the Tora and the Talmud and he died at an early age, on 30th September 1708. The remembrance book in the Klaus synagogue in Fürth gives him an exceptional posthumous reputation.

Reb. Bärman's greatest achievement was the founding of a Klaus synagogue in Fürth. He appointed it with many Tora scrolls, splendid curtains and precious objects. He donated to the community the building in which the synagogue had been established and created in the same building a college where studies of the Tora were to be pursued day and night. At the same time he deposited a sum of money, the interest of which was to be spent on the maintenance of the building, on the salaries of a cantor and a servant, and on light and heating for the students. This stipulation is found in his will which was drawn up on 11th December 1707.

Less than a year later he died on the second day of Sukkot and was buried on the same day. On account of the festival Lulaf and Etrog were carried in front of the bier.

Reb. Bärman married twice; his first wife, *Channa*, a daughter of *Meier Guggenheim*, died young on 2nd April 1698. Among the words of praise inscribed on her gravestone the following can be found: "Banim gadla" (she brought up children).

Bärman's second wife was called *Bunle*. She was a daughter of the President of Community in Fürth, *Salman Schneior* (the younger), and a sister of the printer *Joseph Schneior*. She survived her husband by many years and died on 4th April 1736.

Bärman had five sons and one daughter, *Abraham*, *Isak*, *Jacob Koppel*, *Zacharias*, *Jakob Benjamin Wolf* and *Treinle*.

Bärman Fränkel's brother (Aron) Secharja Fränkel was married to *Fejle*, a daughter of the learned *Elihu Eger*. Their son, *Jakob Koppel Böhm Fränkel*, was the President of the Community in Fürth and married his cousin, the above-mentioned *Treinle*.

After the banishment of the Jews from Vienna in 1670 only three

years went by before they were allowed to move back again. This was due to the desperate state of the Government finances. Some of the first to be granted privileges by the Emperor (Leopold I) were the Court Bankers *Samuel Oppenheimer* and *Samson Wertheimer* who had extensive international connections. Both in business and family they were closely related to the Court and Chamber Agent *Leffmann Behrens* in Hannover and the royal Polish Resident *Behrend Lehmann* in Halberstadt who are among the colourful persons of our family and who are mentioned later.

When the Austrian Empress Maria Theresia, who fervently hated the Jews, issued a decree on 18th December 1744 that all the Jews of Prague were to leave the town within a fortnight and the Jews of Bohemia were to leave the country within six months the Court Banker *Wolf Wertheimer*, who was just as famous as his father the above-mentioned *Samson W.* (died 1724), started an extensive diplomatic relief action. In spite of his office he could not speak to the Court in Vienna as, in Maria Theresia's time, no Jew was allowed to enter the castle. But through his connections with the Court Jews of other countries the rulers of these countries and the high-ranking clergy were asked to intervene for the Jews in Prague.

Thus Christian VI of Denmark brought his influence to bear both through the Danish Legation and by personally writing to Maria Theresia⁵.

Jacob Koppel (Böhm) Fränkel in Fürth, who was the father-in-law of one of *Wolf Wertheimer's* sons, was also active and persuaded the Bishop of Bamberg, whose words carried great weight with the Court at Vienna, to intervene.

The result was several postponements of the banishment. When it did come into force in 1746 it only lasted 2 years before the loss to public finance was so severe that the Jews were again allowed to move in. Some members of the Fränkel family returned. Amongst the descendants in Prague were the learned Chief Rabbi *Zacharias Fränkel* and the poet and doctor, professor *Ludwig August Frankl*.

5. Tidsskrift for jødisk Historie og Litteratur 1915, volume 1 page 126 ff (Periodical for Jewish History and Literature 1915).

LEFFMANN BEHRENS

See the table: “*Leffmann Behrens and Jente Hameln’s Descendants*”

Of all the families forming the core of the old Hanoverian community none surpasses in glory the house founded by *Elieser Leffmann Behrens* who was called Lippmann Cohen by his fellow Jews and who in official went under the name of Leffmann Behrens.

Not much is known about Leffmann’s parents, except their names and that they lived in Hanover. His father died on 23rd August 1675 according to the entries in the Hanover remembrance book and his name was *Isachar Behrmann*, often called the pious – hechasid. He was a son of *Isac Cohen* from Bockum who must have been a Talmud scholar judging from the title (Morenu harav rabi) which precedes his name.

Leffmann’s mother was called *Lea*, and her father was *Jacob Cohen*. Her brother, *Elieser Liebmann*, was the father of *Jost Liebmann* in Berlin, the Great Electoral Prince’s well-known Court Jeweler, and also the father of the Rabbi in Berlin *Isac Benjamin Wolff*.

Lea died in Hanover on 2nd September 1675 and her gravestone is the third oldest in the cemetery there, her husband’s grave has not been found.

In memory of his father Leffmann adopted the name Behrens. His firm was at first called Leffmann Behrens and later, when he took in his sons as partners of the firm, Leffmann Behrens and Sons.

The house founded by him was mentioned far outside the frontiers of the country with pride and deep respect, wherever there were Jews, and that it was by his own work that Leffmann reached the prominent position he later occupied is shown, for instance, in the memoirs of *Glückel von Hameln* in which she writes of him: “When he married my sister-in-law Jente he was certainly not the man he now is.”

2. *Lea Cohen née Cohen. Hanover, deceased 1675, (perhaps even Behrens Isak C., deceased 1675).*





3. *Gnendel Oppenheimer née Behrens, deceased 1712. Jente Behrens née Hameln, deceased 1695. Isak Behrens deceased 1765. Leffmann Behrens deceased 1714.*

Leffmann married three times, first *Jente*, who was a daughter of the very wealthy and highly thought of President of Community, *Joseph Hameln (Goldschmidt)*. *Jente* was the sister-in-law of *Glückel von Hameln* (born *Pinkerle*) who was married to *Jente's* brother, *Chajim Hameln (Goldschmidt)*.

Before *Jente's* marriage to *Leffmann*, she had been married to the rich *Salman Gans* and by this marriage she is both on the father's and the mother's side the great-great-great-grandmother of *Heinrich Heine*. After the death of her first husband she was a widow for two years⁶ as it was probably in 1656 that she married *Leffmann*. She died on 25th July 1695 in Hanover where she is buried. In the remembrance book she is described as a very pious and charitable wife who kept her sons at the study of Jewish law, richly supported the poor and even sent a considerable sum of money to Jerusalem every year for the support of the poor Jews there. In her will she generously remembered these as well as other destitute people.

After *Jente's* death *Leffmann* married *Elkele*, a daughter of *Reb. Jacob*. She is described in the remembrance book as a benevolent and pious woman who died on 2nd November 1710 and was buried next to *Leffmann's* first wife.

When *Leffmann* married for the third time he was already an old man. His third wife was called *Fejle*. She was a daughter of *Jehuda Selke Dilmann*. She survived her husband and was deeply affected by the fate which met the two sons of one of her stepsons. She died on 17th March 1727 and was buried in Hamburg.

In his first marriage *Leffmann* had two sons (*Naphtali Herz* and *Moses Jacob*) and one daughter *Gnendel*.

Leffmann rendered great services to the Jewish community in Hanover for a long time in his capacity as President and also as Stadlan. In his efforts for his fellow Jews he drew aid not only from

6. According to the remembrance book in Düsseldorf and Osterode 5 years.

4. *Leffmann Behrens, Chamber Agent, Hanover 1634–1714. Isak Behrens, Chief Court Factor, Hanover deceased 1765.*

his extensive business connections, but also from his close relations with both the Hanoverian and with foreign princely houses.

A Stadlan is a sort of emissary who looked after the Jews interests vis-à-vis the authorities, princes and kings. The person in question had to be in possession of the general education of the epoch, be eloquent, diplomatic, have courage and enthusiasm. On the virtue of this some people could rise so high in the favour of the princes, often in spite of strong adversaries, that they accomplished great things for their people. Others had to have recourse to the bulging purse, to presents or to promises to undertake diplomatic missions in the interest of the prince in question. At a time when public opinion and governments were not familiar with the concept of the ordinary Rights of Man it was quite natural that it was material advantage which carried most weight with the princes when the problem was to secure protection for the life and property of the Jews, to obtain relief from oppressive taxation or a more worthy political position in the country. The position of Stadlan was often dangerous, especially with those princes who fervently hated the Jews. In the remembrance books the following note is found by the mention of many a Stadlan: *Masar nefesch* – “he who risks his life”.

Leffmann’s interest in and care of the Jews who came to Hanover without protection even occasioned an official written complaint dated 31st January 1668 from his brother-in-law *Levin Goldschmidt (Löb Hannover)* as he feared that these foreign elements, when trading in suspicious goods, could cause trouble for the resident privileged Jews, leading innocent people to suffer with the guilty.

The Regent, Duke Johann Friedrich of Braunschweig-Lüneburg, employed Leffmann as a banker. Leffmann had to provide him with the funds he needed for his great passion – shooting, and with the money he spent on his frequent journeys to Italy. Leffmann also had to attend to several purchases for him, for instance wallpapers, pearls and jewellery, especially in Antwerp. Of the silver trumpets which





5. Notice engraved on stone placed against the wall of the old Jewish burial ground in Hanover.

Leffmann bought for the Duke, two are said to still be in the possession of the Duke of Cumberland.

It was thanks to Johann Friedrich that in 1669 Leffmann was granted permission to build a private house which at that time was a great honour. Four years later, at Leffmann's request, the same Duke issued an order, the object of which was to prevent the repetition of an outrage which had several times been committed against the Jews. In spite of prohibition, malicious people had time after time driven sand away from the Jewish cemetery and had been so scurrilous that several of the bodies had become uncovered and had to be buried again. In 1673 Leffmann applied to the Duke on the Jews' behalf and referred to the fact that they had for centuries had a graveyard on the Sandhill outside the stone gate and that the Duke's brother, Georg Wilhelm, had fixed a poster out there to the effect that desecration of the cemetery and disturbance of the dead would be severely punished. On the order of the Duke, the Town Clerk also had this prohibition carved in stone and had the stone placed against the wall of the burial place; nonetheless so much sand was taken away that the Jews had had to bury a body time and time again although there was sand in abundance to fetch from outside the cemetery and much nearer.

The stone in question can still be seen where it was inserted in the wall on 11th September 1671.

On 26th August of the same year Duke Johann Friedrich addressed a letter to the Mayor and Council of Hanover recommending severe punishment if the misdeeds were repeated⁷.

The association of Leffmann Behrens' name with the history of the principality of Hanover is not only due to his humanitarian and cultural efforts for the Jewish community, which he organised, nor to the financial assistance which he gave both to Duke Johann Friedrich and

7. The documents can be found in the Stadtarchiv, Hanover.

after his death in 1672 to Johann Friedrich's younger brother, Duke Ernst August, who died in 1698, and consequently to his successor, Duke Georg Ludwig, who became King of England in 1714.

His historical significance lies in the great part he played in the successful execution of several diplomatic assignments which considerably strengthened the Duchy.

It was the ambition of Duke Ernst August firstly to strengthen and extend his principality and secondly to raise it to the rank of Electorate. The first was accomplished partly by the unification of the territories of the Duchy, which was divided into small principalities and dioceses, and partly through an agreement (1689) concerning the purchase of the Saxon territory Lauenburg – incidentally in competition against the Danish King Christian V, who as Duke of Schleswig-Holstein was also interested in purchasing Lauenburg. In Northern Germany the only people who were able to finance this purchase were Leffmann and Behrend Lehmann of Halberstadt.

As regards the second point, it was a thorn in Duke Ernst August's flesh that he, as Gelfer and in the line of succession to the English throne, was not a participant in the Convocation of 8 Electors who elected the Emperor and that he had no voice in the policy of the Empire at the Reichstag in Regensburg. His wish to raise the status of his Duchy to the 9th Electorate met with violent resistance. As a Protestant he had only two co-religionists against 6 Catholics in the Convocation and both the Pope and the Emperor, Leopold I, brought their influence to bear against him in this matter.

It was only after the Second World War that further information was found in the archives concerning the extremely important diplomatic and advisory role which Leffmann Behrens played in the complicated international negotiations which in 1692 led to the result which Duke Ernst August had hoped for.

The influential Rabbi and Chief Court Factor *Samson Wertheimer* also worked with Leffmann. The negotiations included a secret agreement with Louis XIV to the effect that Hanover was to stay neutral in the Palatinate War of Succession between France and the Empire (Leopold I)⁸.

This neutrality helped to weaken the Emperor's position which was also threatened by the Turks. In this way – and by bringing pressure to bear on the most influential ministers – the way was prepared for Duke Ernst August. Over and above the rewards he received from Louis XIV, it cost him a further 1.1 million Taler and it also became the task of Leffmann Behrens to find this enormous sum.

A third great historical assignment in which Leffmann Behrens participated – the election of the King in Poland in 1697 – is mentioned in the section concerned with Leffmann Behrens' relative, Behrend Lehmann.

Having brought these diplomatic assignments to successful conclusions, Leffmann Behrens and his son, Herz, were, according to a proclamation published in Celle on 10.2.1698, nominated Court and Chamber Agents by the Duke Georg Wilhelm.

It was Leffmann's influence with the Elector which gained the Jews of the Principality the right to elect a Rabbi. In all points of issue or religious matters they had hitherto had to contact Rabbis abroad which involved considerable costs and also had the disadvantage that one or other of the disputing parties might not agree to abide by the decision of the foreign Rabbi. On Leffmann's request, Duke Ernst August gave, on 10th May 1687, his Court and Schutzzude (Protected Jew) a privilege which was later on, 9th October 1697, renewed in the name of the Duke's son, Crown Prince Georg Ludwig. According to this privilege the Jews were permitted to elect and dismiss a Rabbi and the Rabbi was authorised to lead the religious ceremonies, impose bans as a means of compulsion and to settle legal disputes in the cases where the Jews were entitled to settle these according to Jewish law. The Rabbi's decision was to be final and if it was not obeyed the Rabbi had the power to sentence the rebel to pay a fine, half of which was to go to the public purse and the other half to the Jewish community.

8. There is a contract with Leffmann Behrens of 3.4.1691 concerning guarding 500,000 Taler which was to be paid by France to the Hanoverian resident in Paris, Brousseau, in return for the neutrality in accordance with the agreement of 27.11.1690 with amendment of 11.12. same year.

27 Jun 1700.
 G. L. Eisenmenger
 Rast und loben gebühren.
 Ich bin die Ursache an
 dieser und an der dreyen
 best. Zeit nach und nach
 für die dreyen in die
 sind unter dem Titel
 die in der dreyen
 dreyen contra die dreyen
 mit allen dreyen für
 die dreyen an dem er
 dient, nicht weniger
 gebührt und, in der
 Letzten dreyen für die
 in der dreyen dreyen
 unter dreyen dreyen
 nicht weniger dreyen
 dreyen dreyen
 Ich wünscht nur, dass die dreyen
 gelobte dreyen dreyen,
 mit guter maner solle
 officia, was Letzten dreyen
 dreyen dreyen dreyen
 und, ob dreyen, nicht
 in der dreyen dreyen
 nicht weniger dreyen
 dreyen dreyen. Dies ist
 vom 27 Jun 1700.
 G. L.

6. Letter from Duke Georg Ludwig to his ambassador in Vienna in support of Leffmann Behrens' complaint about the book "Entdecktes Judentum" by Eisenmenger.

When the licentiate Gulich in Göttingen published his anti-semitic pamphlets in the eighties, Leffmann protested against them.

At the request of the Rabbi *David Oppenheimer*, who was married to Leffmann's daughter, Gnendel, and at the time was Land Rabbi in Mähren, Leffmann and his son Herz had to intervene in 1697 in Osnabrück with the Bishops of Olmütz and with the Duke of Lothringen for the benefit of the Jews who were threatened with banishment from Kremsier. The banishment failed to materialise.

In 1700, when Eisenmenger published propaganda against the Jews in the book "Entdecktes Judentum" with accusations disguised as scientific study of sources, the Stadlanim who protested on the Jews' behalf to the Emperor Joseph I were Samson Wertheimer in Vienna and Leffmann – through the Elector Georg Ludwig – in Hanover. The Emperor had the book confiscated.

When the Jews were expelled from Bücksburg Leffmann applied on 27th June 1706 to the titular Privy Councillors in Hanover for permission for 3–5 families to settle in Hanover. In this way he worked for the welfare of his fellow Jews on many occasions.

Rabbi Joseph in Stadthagen relates in a Hebrew manuscript that, in July 1704, he received a letter by messenger from the famous Mr. Leffmann in Hanover. This said that he, Reb. Joseph, was to go at once without delay to Hanover in the carriage in which the messenger had arrived and present himself in Leffmann's house before dinner the next day. His Highness, the Elector, had planned a religious disputation in which Jewish scholars were to converse about the verities of religion with a learned baptised Jew. The apostate had already at several places invited such disputations, but everywhere he had withdrawn in return for presents of money. Leffmann could not agree to this. The Elector's mother, the Elector of Celle and other very eminent people were to be present as were the most important clergy.

Rabbi Joseph arrived. Leffmann drove him to the Elector and

7. The Leffmann Behrens petition for the benefit of the Jews in Osterode 6.10.1677.

introduced him, bringing the Hebrew books which the apostate had said he would quote.

The disputation⁹ ended to the advantage of Rabbi Joseph and this was a moral victory for the Jews which is what Leffmann desired.

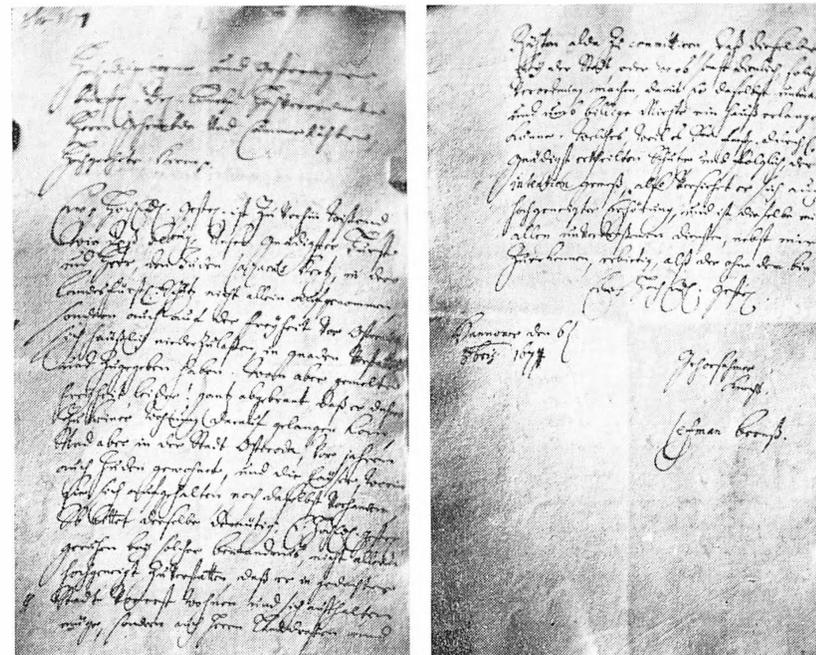
There are numerous documents in the archives concerning Leffmann's connection with the government and a few are quoted below.

From the Elector Georg Ludwig there is an intercessory letter dated 6th November 1701 occasioned by an amount which was owed to Leffmann in Kurmainz and some letters from 1703 and 1704 to the Austrian Emperor Joseph I about debts which Leffmann was to collect in Vienna. Furthermore there is from 1704 an order for an amount to be paid out to Leffmann for his advance to the troops and a letter of recommendation which Leffmann obtained for his son-in-law David Oppenheimer on 28th October 1702 before the latter started a journey to Prague and Vienna.

In an intercessory letter dated 14th April 1712 from the Elector Georg Ludwig to the Imperial Titular Privy Councillor and Bohemian Colonel, Court Chancellor, Count v. Wratislaw in Vienna, the Elector requests the Count to expedite the payment of the balance due to Leffmann after the death of the Court Jew Samuel Oppenheimer (1703).

In 1712 Leffmann received a letter of safe conduct from Her Britannic Majesty Anna Stuart, guaranteeing him the same rights and protection as other electoral subjects.

A charter dated 29th November 1683 found in the ducal archives in Wolfenbüttel shows that Leffmann also had connections with foreign princes. By this charter Duke Rudolph August graciously appointed him Chief Factor in the lead and litharge works in his Harz-Communion. The Duke granted him and his people safe conduct everywhere in his principality, ordering all his officers, municipal employees and other officials as well as all his subjects, especially the clerks and border watchmen employed at the frontiers and passport offices, to let



not only Leffmann Behrens personally, but also his sons and other Jews, whom he may send into the country concerning the lead and litharge trade with a certificate to this effect, pass freely, safely and unimpeded everywhere in the principality, in so far as the persons in question were duly provided with bills of health and certificates from the authorities.

He also had dealings with the Duke of Braunschweig-Lüneburg residing in Celle and with the city authorities of Goslar, which was at that time still a free Imperial City. This is shown by a letter from Leffmann Behrens und Söhne dated 7th September 1694 which is still kept in the Goslar town archives.

9. "Religionsgespräch gehalten am kurfürstlichen Hofe zu Hannover 1704" published and translated from Hebrew by A. Berliner, Berlin 1914, at the request of Aron Hirsch.

Another foreign Prince with whom Leffmann had business connections was Duke Adolph Friedrich of Mecklenburg; this is indicated by a bond for 20,600 Reichstaler which the latter issued to Leffmann on 18th December 1709.

In “Geschichte des Hochstiftes und der Stadt Eichstädt” Sax recounts that Bishop Johann Anton of Eichstädt in 1707 bought 270,000 Florins worth of jewellery from a Hanoverian Jew, who must have been Leffmann as there was probably not, at the time, another Jew in Hanover able to provide jewellery of such a value. The story illustrates the range of his business as well as the great fortune he had at his disposal.

Documents in the Rigsarkivet (the Record Office) in Copenhagen show that in 1710 Leffmann, using his agent in Berlin, *Isak Liebmann* – who was a son of Leffmann’s cousin the Court Jeweller *Jost Liebmann* – started negotiating for a loan for the Danish King Frederik IV with security in the revenue from the duchies of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst. After Liebmann’s death *Michael David*, who was at the time employed by Leffmann, took over finalising the negotiations which, in 1711, resulted in a loan of 700,000 Reichstaler¹⁰.

Among the other notes concerning the later years of Leffmann there is one in the government office in Brünn which is an ordinance from Emperor Joseph I dated 27th March 1711 directing the Diocesan Prefect to recover by execution a large sum of money from the Znaimer district designated for the Electoral Court Agent Leffmann Behrens on Mähren. This claim originated in 1708 when Austria raised a loan of 800,000 Florins “und zwar zu 1 per mese für Zinsen und Provision” and Leffmann Bernatz, as he is called in this connection, provided one fourth of the loan.

Like other wealthy Jews, Leffmann considered it his holy duty not only to occupy himself with studies of the Talmud, but also, to the best of his ability, to further others’ studies and to make instructive and edifying Hebrew works available to larger circles.

He fulfilled this duty by organising a Bet hamidrash (house of learning) for several scholars of the Talmud in a house he owned. Here he gave them free lodging and complete maintenance and also

paid the printing costs of several Jewish theological works. It is evident that they were published at his expense from the title pages or the introductions. Among these books are “Be’er Avraham” (Abraham’s Well) – Mischnah notes published in 1683 by his relative *Abraham Lisker*, the Kalischer Rabbi Jehuda ben Nissan’s “Bet Jehuda” (Juda’s House) published in 1698 in Dessau¹¹, “Wajakhel Moscheh” (And Moses Called Together) published in Dessau 1699 by Moscheh ben Menachem from Prague, and “Divrei sikkaron” (Commemorative Words) by Joseph Stadthagen printed in Amsterdam in 1705.

Leffmann has earned the deepest gratitude of later generations of Jewish scholars by transferring the large library of his son-in-law, the well-known Chief Rabbi David Oppenheimer from Prague to Hanover. This son-in-law had worked continuously to increase his book collection, but partly due to censorship and partly for other reasons, he was apprehensive of keeping these literary treasures in the Bohemian capital.

Leffmann had them placed in Hanover and this enabled the well-known Hamburg clergyman, Reb. Wolf, to collect material for his work “Bibliotheca Hebræa” which was later revised by Zunz and Steinschneider. The library comprised about 7,000 printed volumes and 1,000 manuscripts. The core of this library is said to originate from David Oppenheimer’s uncle, Chief Court Factor Samuel Oppenheimer in Vienna, who had rendered great services to the Austrian Emperor. As a reward he had asked for a number of Hebrew books, which the Duke of Savoy had taken from Turkey, and had later left the book collection to his nephew. In order to complete it as far as possible, a catalogue of the missing Jewish works was prepared in 1711.

On David Oppenheimer’s death in 1736 the library went to his son residing in Hanover, *Joseph David Oppenheimer*, a former Rabbi in Holleschau and now Imperial Court Factor. After his death on 21st

10. A. Arnheim “German Court Jews and Denmark during the Great Northern War” in “The Scandinavian Economic History Review” volume XIV, No. 2, 1966.

11. In the introduction to this book the author mentions the death of Leffmann’s son, Moses Jacob, which had taken place the previous year in Dessau.

July 1739 the library was valued at 150,000 Taler. For a time it was owned by his nephew *Isak Ahron Cohen* in Hamburg and later passed into English ownership. Today it is a valued part of the Bodleian Library in Oxford.

Hanover's distinguished clergy and laymen had no notion of this treasure which was housed in the town for so many years, they only knew the Cohen-Oppenheimer office but not its invaluable library.

Leffmann had an exceedingly noble character and his charity, in particular, was known far and wide. He spent considerable sums of money in order to help the poor. In the introduction to the above-mentioned work "Bet Jehuda" he is praised as a generous President of the Community and as a human being who never disappointed if he was able to help. In matters of charity he made no difference between people's creed and helped where he could rewarding honesty and faithfulness in a princely manner¹².

One evening in 1695 he had forgotten a bag with 1,000 Taler at the entrance to his house where Heinrich, a young musketeer, found it and was honest enough to deliver it to the office. The cashier introduced the scrupulous finder to the owner, Leffmann, who rewarded him with a large sum of money, purchased his freedom from the regiment and took him on as his coachman. Heinrich, who, as was customary due to his employment, passed by the name of "Juden-Heinrich", had his board and lodging at Leffmann's house till the end of his days¹³.

Leffmann has given numerous proofs of his exceptional social awareness and more than one memorial testifies to the good he did for the Jewish community in Hanover and to the gratitude in which his name is remembered.

After the Jews had previously been expelled from the town by Duke Heinrich Julius, the first synagogue was built in 1609. But four years later it was torn down by the Sheriff of Calenberg under orders from the Prince. After that time the Jews had for a long time no place where they could hold their public service and it was only in 1688 that it became possible to arrange a small synagogue in the house of the President of the Community, Levin Goldschmidt.

It is not known whether this synagogue had gradually become too small or whether there is another reason, but in 1703 Leffmann and his son Herz decided to build a new synagogue on the spot where the old synagogue had been torn down in 1613. He paid the substantial building costs and when it was ready he handed over the use of it to the community. Two Hebrew inscriptions mention this generosity, one from 1703 over the entrance to the front building of the synagogue, and the other from 1704 on a plaque which was built into the western wall. This inscription commemorated the two above-mentioned benefactors.

Above the door in Bergstrasse 8 Leffmann wrote:

דירת קדש בניתי. להחזיק תורה לעמו זביתי.
בשנת ויכהן אלעזר ובנו מניתי לפ' ק

12. An author who was active in Germany during the Nazi period, Heinrich Schnee, has in a 6 volume comprehensive work "Die Hoffinanz und der moderne Staat", 1963-67, given a detailed account of the Court Jew institution in Germany. In volume 2 there is, among other accounts, a thorough discussion of Leffmann Behrens. In this it is alleged that Leffmann had initiated an attempted murder on a family member who had had himself baptised.

The author refers to some documents in the town archives of Osnabrück, marked "G. R. Abschnitt 377 Nr. 1" and alleges that these have escaped the attention of Jewish researchers, but the documents indicate that the quoted names and family circumstances do not at all correspond with Leffmann's family and the accuracy of the alleged assault is not proved either. Nonetheless, the author puts this story forward as a fact and as an indication of Leffmann's "reckless nature". The author has previously published this story in the treatise "Der Hof- und Kammeragent Leffmann Behrens als Hof-finanzier der Welfen" in Niedersächsisches Jahrbuch, volume 23, 1951.

As all facts concerning Leffmann's personality and activities are in conflict with this accusation and as false accusations against eminent Jewish persons, in order to discredit them, were not unusual, this story would appear both then and now to belong to the same category. There are several other examples in this otherwise very detailed work of such unscholarly misrepresentations.

13. According to the historical notes of the chamberlain Redecker in the town archives of Hanover.



8. The front residence of Bergstrasse 8, Hanover, with the synagogue behind. Erected in 1704 by Leffmann and Herz Behrens. Photographed in 1923.

9. Inscription above the gate of Bergstrasse 8, Hanover. Photographed in 1923.

“I have built a holy place in order to strengthen the Tora with His people, this has been granted me 5463 [1703]”.

In order to express the year he used the following sentence, with reference to one of his forenames: “And Eliaser and his sons became priests”. To the right the words “Good Luck” can be found. He retained the ownership of the synagogue which meant that he and his sons had to meet the dues on it.

On the large brass candelabrum at the right hand side of the reader’s stand there is also an inscription saying that it is a present donated by Leffmann and his son in 1703 to the community. Furthermore, there



is the following sentence on one side of the foot of the Chanuka candelabrum:

ולפני אלעזר הכהן יעמד ושאל לו במשפט האודים

“And he shall stand in front of the priest Eleasor and shall ask him for Urim’s judgement” (Exodus 27.21). The sentence refers to Leffmann’s name and also to the word “Ur” meaning light. On the other side of the candelabrum there is the following sentence:

בדקותם עומדת לעד וזכותם לדור דורים

“Their (i.e. the Makkabees’) piety will last for ever and their merit for all generations”.

The pointed letters indicate the year 5458 (1698).

In 1941 the last service was held in Hanover in this building with the few remaining members of the community which had been dissolved by the Nazis. During the same year even these few were deported to concentration camps and the building was destroyed, perhaps by bombing. The larger synagogue which was built in 1870 to replace the one in Bergstrasse had previously been blown up by the Nazis in 1938.

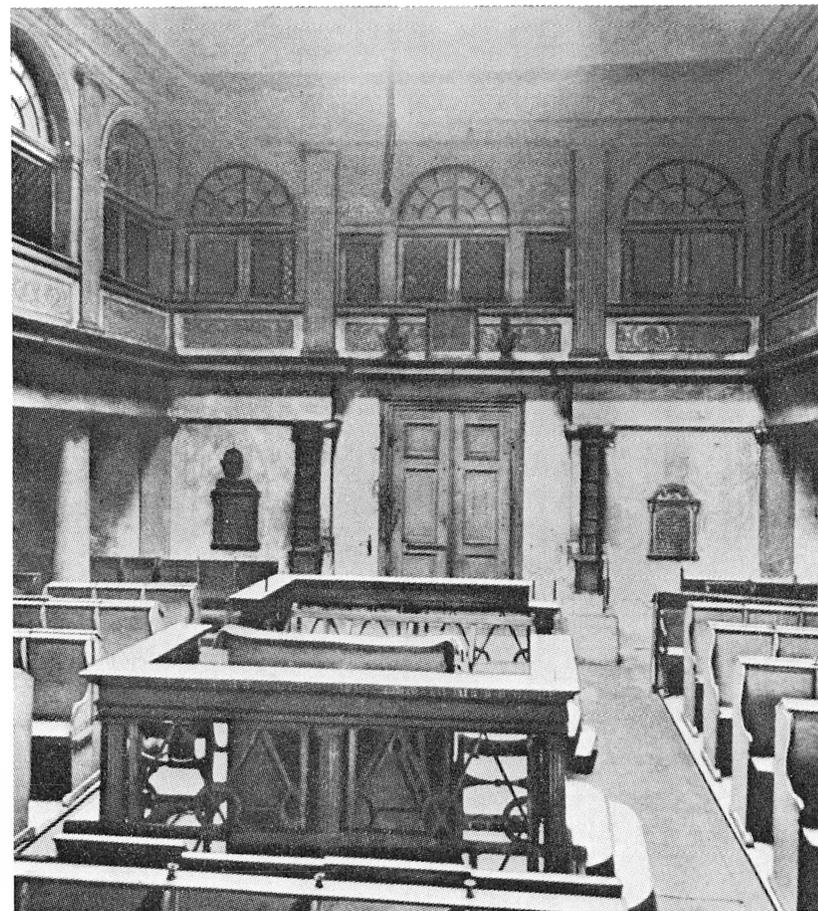
As previously mentioned Leffmann had three children, the sons Herz and Moses and the daughter Gndel. All three were from the first marriage. To his grief they all three died while he was still alive. He himself died on 30th January 1714 at the age of eighty.

Besides referring to the contents of the remembrance book it suffices to cite two of his contemporaries’ observations.

In the Hebrew edition of Menasse ben Israel’s “Israel’s Hope” published in 1698 by Eljakim, a son of cantor Jacob of Komarna near Lemberg, the following sentence is found.

“Lastly I would mention as the most dear to me that the wealthy, pious and distinguished old man Reb. Leffmann occupied a very honourable position with the Dukes and Princes of Hanover.”

In 1712 the son-in-law, Reb. David Oppenheimer, mentions Leff-



mann’s house in the following way in the approbations to “Rapduni batapuchim” (“Apples for Refreshment” – published that year in Berlin) and to “Chut Jair” (Jair’s Thread):

“The President of the Community, Reb. Leffmann, of Aron’s extraction must be counted amongst the sages and eminent people of his age.”



11. Commemorative plate about the erection of the synagogue in 1704, Bergstrasse 8, Hanover.

Regarding the financial circumstances of Leffmann at the time of his death we know that the valuables which went to his granddaughter's newborn daughter *Gnendel Fränkel*, and which are said to have been one sixth of his property, were estimated at 18,000 Florins. Leffmann's daughter Gnendel had died as early as 1712 and her daughter, *Sara Oppenheimer*, who married *Chajim Jona Teomin Fränkel*, died at the age of 18, on the following 22nd October. On Leffmann's death in 1714 the inheritance went straight to her daughter, Gnendel Fränkel.

For a long time a picture of Leffmann is said to have hung in the Royal Castle at Herrenhausen. "In spite of careful searching it has not been possible to find it there" writes Meir Wiener in his treatise on Leffmann in 1864¹⁴. This is not surprising as the picture has in fact been in the Fränkel family's possession in Copenhagen for more than 100 years.

Leffmann's oldest son, Herz, was for several years President of the Community and is described as very charitable and as a patron of Jewish scholars. The publication of Mose Meir Perez' "Megillat sefer" (Scroll) is owed to him.

As already mentioned he and his father were given the title of Court and Chamber Agents on 10th February 1698. Herz married *Serchen Wertheimer*, a daughter of Chief Court Factor *Samson Wertheimer* in Vienna, and died on 23rd February 1709; his wife died on 9th March 1739.

The younger son, *Moses Jacob*, was born in 1657 and was a great business man who often went on long journeys. It was said of him that he studied the Talmud diligently, donated several Tora scrolls and silver objects to the synagogue, that he was very generous to scholars, gave large sums of money at the wedding of poor orphans, founded a trust for the maintenance of several colleges of learning abroad and

14. "Liepmann Cohn und seine Söhne" in *Monatsschrift für Geschichte und Wissenschaft des Judentums* 1864.

was a patron of Jewish literature. Jehuda ben Nissan's work "Bet Jehuda" (Juda's House), Dessau 1698, is thus due not only to Leffmann, but also to Moses Jacob.

The fact that he had been in favour with the Dukes of Braunschweig and Lüneburg was later to stand his widow in good stead.

In 1680 Moses Jacob was the first Jew to get permission to settle and trade in Lüneburg since the Jews had been banished from there in 1350. The Town Council, however, limited his commercial privileges to precious metals and drapery goods. Moses Jacob spent very little time in Lüneburg and had his business looked after by his cousin, *Isac Ahron Cohen*, which made the population suspect that perhaps Isac Ahron Cohen was the real owner of the business and that Moses Jacob himself only lent his name to it because of the benevolent protection he enjoyed.

Moses Jacob was married to *Siese*, a daughter of the highly regarded *Elias Gumpertz* of Cleve. He died in his 40th year on 19th January 1697 during the New Year fair in Leipzig whilst returning from Nikolsburg where his brother-in-law, Reb. David Oppenheimer, lived. His body was transferred to Dessau.

Leffmann's daughter *Gnendel* was, as has already been mentioned, married to the famous Chief Rabbi *David Oppenheimer* and is reported to have been very generous to poor people and scholars and to have supported poor orphans on their marriages. She died in Hanover on 13th June 1712 as is recorded in the remembrance book there.

On the early death of Moses Jacob, his sons *Isak* and *Gumpel* were taken into the firm. In 1721 a false charge was brought against them for having made a fraudulent bankruptcy. Isak wrote a family-megilla in 1738 about these affairs which is reproduced in the chapter "The Story of Isak and Gumpel Behrens".

Shortly after her husband's death Moses Jacob's widow had another son who was called after his father and who died at the age of only 19 in 1716. The widow was re-married to *Meyer Schiff*, also called *Meyer Goldstein* in Frankfurt a. M., where she died and is buried.

Widow Siese prevailed upon the Elector Ernst August of Hanover to intervene with the Elector of Brandenburg, Friedrich III, in favour

of her brother, *Ruben Elias Gumperz*, as he had been grossly slandered by a fortune-hunter, Colonel Edelack, who had falsely accused him of plotting murder.

The letter, which is shown below, in its whole style bears witness of deep concern:

Unsere freundliche Dienste, und was wir mehr liebes und gutes vermögen Zuvor, Durchlautigster Fürst, Freundlichvielgeliebter Herr Vetter-Sohn und Gevatter.

Ewwer Ld. wird dero Gefälligkeit nach ab der Copeylichen Anlage können vorgetragen werden, weszgestalt Unseres gewesenen Hoff- und Schutz-Juden Jacob Berens nachgelassene Wittib bey Uns demüthigst nachgesuchet, wir wolten gernhen bey Ew. Ld. dahin zu intercedieren, dasz besagter Wittiben Bruder Roban Gumbertz, welcher zu Wesel alwo er wohnhaft, auff Ihrer Königl. M. am Ew. Ld. geschehene requisition in dortige Citadelle in arrest gebracht worden, gegen Caution wieder loszgelassen werden mögte. Nun ist Uns zwar die Ursache unbekand, umb derentwillen dieser arrest über besagten Juden verhenget worden. Wir unternehmen auch im geringsten nicht, Ew. Ld. in dero hohem obrigkeitlichem Ambte vorzugreifen. Diesweil jedoch er, der Jude Gumberts selbe, sowoll als seine Anverwante, dem Vermemen nach in Ew. Ld. Clevischen Landen genugsahmb gesessen seyn, und wir nicht vermuthen, dasz die Beschuldigung ein so grosses betreffe, dasz nicht eine Caution dagegen angenommen werden möge; Supplicantin auch vorgestellet, dasz seine arrestirung, wan selbiger länger dauern solte, ihr, Supplicantin und itzt besagten Anverwandten obwohl unschuldig in ihrem Handel und Credit sehr nachtheilig mit fallen würde. So geben Ew. Ld. wir zu erwegen freund-vetterlich anheim, ob Sie nicht vermeinen, dasz auf diese umbstände zu reflectiren, und dasz in deren betract, salve processu gegen annehder anbietenden Caution den arrestirten Juden wieder auf freyen Fusz zu stellen thunlich auch der Billigkeit gemäsz sey, gestalten denn Ewwer Ld. die sache dahin bestens zu recommendiren wir uns bey obriger Beschaffenheit nicht entlegen mögen in der sichern Hoffnung Ew. Ld. werden Uns



12. *Leffmann Behrens, Chamber Agent. Hanover 1634–1714. Painting by Andreas Scheidts (72×63 cm).*

darunter nicht verdenken, sondern vielmehr dieses Unser Vorwort bey Ihro in solche consideration, wie es Ew. Ld. weltbekanter hoher aequanionitet mit sich bringet, kommen zu lassen betrieben, als werumb Ew. Ld. wir hiermit freund-vetterlich ersuchen und dero-selben zu allen angenehmen Diensten stets geflissen verbleiben.

Hannover den 1. September 1697

Von Gottes Gnaden Ernst August, Herzog zu Braunschweig und Lüneburg, des Heil. Röm. Reichs Churfürst, Bischoff zu Osnabrück. Ewwer Lbd.

dienstwilliger treuer Vetter
Vater und Gevatter
Ernst August Churfürst

Chur-Brandenburg

G. Hattorff

On his death Moses Jacob left three daughters and two sons. The daughter *Fradel* married *Simon Wolf Oppenheimer*, a son of Chief Court Factor Samuel Oppenheimer in Vienna. He later moved to Hanover where he died on 10th November 1726. Fradel died on 2nd May 1717.

The daughter *Simelie* was married to a nephew of her sister's husband, *Löb Oppenheimer*, son of Samuel Oppenheimer's eldest son, *Moses*. Simelie died on 14th December 1739.

The daughter *Hannele (Hale)* married *Mordechai Gumpel Beer*, a son of *Mendel Beer Oppenheim*, whose father is the founder of the family *Meyerbeer*. She died on 6th November 1749. Her daughter's grandson is the famous Rabbi and scholar *Leopold Zunz*. Gumpel Beer died in 1762.

The sons were *Mordechai Gumpel* or *Gumpert* and *Isak* who have already been mentioned. In 1720 both were given the title of Chief Court Factor as is recorded in the following certificate:

13. Isak Behrens, Chief Court Factor, Hanover. Deceased 1765. Painting by Andreas Scheidts (72×63 cm).

Georg König und Churfürst

Urkunden hiermit, dass wir denen gebrüder Gumpertz und Isaac Behrens wegen ihres grosväterlichen und väterlichen auch eigenen wolverhaltens und aus daher uns bewogenden ursachen die gnade gethan, sie zu unsern Oberhoff-Factoren zu bestellen. Thun das auch hiermut und Krafft dieses, ernennen declariren und bestellen sie zu unseren Oberhoff-Factoren dergestalt, dass sie in der qualitet unter solchen praedicat in unseren Diensten stehen, uns treu, hold und gehorsam seyn, dasjenige, was ihnen sampt und sonders als unseren Oberhoff-Factoren von uns oder unseretwegen wird aufgetragen werden, mit allem Fleis, unverdrossen und redlich verrichten, auch sonst sich so bezeigen und verhalten sollen, wie das ehrlichen vernünftigen und embsigen Dienern und Ober Factoren wol anstehet, eignet und gebühret. Dahingegen sollen sie Gebrüder Gomberz und Isaac Berens unserer specil-protection nebst der exemption in personalibus von unseres New Städtischen Schuldheissengerichts juris-diction, auch übriger privilegien und praerogationen in genere und in specie, welche unsere Jüdische Agenten bisher genossen und noch geniessen sich ebenmässig zu erfreuen haben.

29. Jan.,

St. James: 9. Febr. des 1720^{ten} Jahres, unseres Reichs des sechsten.

Like their father and grandfather before them, they used their abundant resources for the support of Jewish scholars and made the printing of several Jewish works possible by considerable subsidies. These included Elia ben Samuel Lublin's collection of expert opinions "Jad Elijah" (Elia's Hand) Amsterdam 1711–12, Reb. David Lito's "Ir David" (David's Town) Amsterdam 1717, and Reb. Selig Margalith's "Kesef nivchar" (Precious Silver). This is also indicated by the title page of Reb. Meyer Eisenstadt's collection of expert opinions "Panim meïrot" (The Radiant Countenance) Amsterdam 1715.



That the brothers, right from the beginning, were held in high esteem by the government is evident from the fact that, both under the electoral government as well as under the government of the English King George I, they were used in numerous negotiations with other princes.

On one occasion Gumpert was also called to Hildesheim in order to judge a court case within the community.

Both contracted marriages consistent with their station in life. Gumpert married *Sprinze*, a daughter of *Jacob Kann* in Frankfurt, and Isak married *Lea*, a daughter of the Polish Resident *Behrend Lehmann* in Halberstadt; in the prime of life, however, they were overtaken in 1721 by a cruel fate. One year earlier Isak had been forcibly taken prisoner by Prince Leopold of Dessau, to whom he had to pay a ransom of 2,000 Reichtaler.

Whilst away on a journey they were suspected of wanting to arrange a fraudulent bankruptcy and a proclamation was issued for their arrest; they were captured and transported back to Hanover. Envy and false information from the lower-ranking civil servants, who no longer thought they profited sufficiently from the brothers Behrens, seem to have been the cause of their predicament.

After 5 years' imprisonment, during which they were subjected to terrible torture, they were finally freed on 20th February 1726 having been completely exonerated, but financially ruined.

Having had to swear that if they ever made a fortune again they would satisfy their creditors, they then had to leave Hanover. They first went to Halle where they had relations and later to Hamburg and Altona, where Isak is known to have stayed in 1731.

In 1745 Isak was granted a licence to return to the Hanoverian lands when he, on the efforts of his sons Jacob and Lehmann, received permission from King George II of England to "touch the King's lands when he travelled on business and to stay there as a foreigner and traveller for as long as necessity demanded". However, when he made extensive use of the permission – he is said to have stayed for two whole years in Hanover – he was expelled again.

He spent his last year in Schleswig near his son Lehmann who was

a doctor in Rendsborg and he died on 11th September 1764. His body was transferred to Hanover where it was buried in the old cemetery.

An account written by Dr. Manzfeld in Wolfenbüttel in 1878¹⁵ relates how the large business concern was weakened.

King William III of Orange had, as King of England, fought against Louis XIV and had for this purpose been provided with troops by various German princes and by the Archbishop of Münster. The latter was not paid the stipulated subsidies punctually and King William finally owed him £ 149,997 from the years 1696 and 1697.

On 11th Februar 1698 this was recognised as a national debt by the House of Commons and entered in the Parliamentary records.

The Archbishop of Münster died in 1706 and the election of a new one caused disputes. The Imperial Court in Vienna was in favour of a Prince of the house of Lothringen whilst England and Holland wanted Frantz Arnold, Count of Metternich. George I, who in the meantime had come to the throne, persuaded Leffmann Behrens in Hanover to advance the Count the necessary money and, in this way, almost all the members of the chapter of Münster were made to nominate Frantz Arnold for the position – even against the Pope's wishes. Leffmann, however, did not get the money back and a statement as per 31st November 1716 shows a claim in capital and interests of

	<i>Reichstaler</i>	<i>Groschen</i>	<i>Pfennig</i>
The Prince's brother owed Beh-	111,260	4	1
rens for the same purpose	14,768	3	2
	126,028	7	3
The total debt was			

Leffmann Behrens died without recovering his claim and when his heirs demanded the money, the Archbishop ceded them his subsidiary claim on the English throne while Behrens' heirs requested that the claim should first be acknowledged by King George I.

When the Archbishop had applied to the King on 16th December 1716, the latter arranged for the Lord Chancellor to give him a

15. The original is in my possession.

guarantee for the Münster debt and on 1st January 1717 Behrens' heirs, who had approached the King direct, received a resolution indicating that they would have more security if they let the English Crown owe the money rather than the Bishop of Münster.

It seems to have no connection with this claim that on 4th October 1715 King George gave power of attorney to his Minister in Vienna, Daniel Freiherr von Hulderich, to transfer the 66,548 Florins which was debited in the imperial bank in Vienna in the King's name as Elector of Braunschweig-Lüneburg to Leffmann Behrens' heirs – Gumpert Behrens, Herz Behrens' widow and David Oppenheimer.

On 15th March 1717 King George I declared in a memorandum to the ministry in Hanover:

“The parliamentary register and records for 1697 have been searched and it has thus been established that the House of Commons has accepted the mentioned Münster claim of £149,997 as true and valid. We shall presently receive a certificate to this effect verified by the signature of a clerk of the House of Commons and we will send the certificate to the interested parties. In the meantime you must indicate to the Family Behrens that they should not hesitate to let the specified Münster debt cede to them.”

On 9th April 1717 George I wrote in another memorandum to his Hanoverian ministry:

“You shall give them (the family Behrens) our assurance that we, through the Parliament, will grant them the best possible help and support in order that they shall soon have their money paid back.”

The same day the King wrote to the Bishop of Münster:

“– furthermore there is no doubt that, given time, Parliament will not evade the obligation which it has assumed and acknowledged. I will moreover contribute all I can in order that he or his cessionaries, the heirs of Leffmann Behrens, may be satisfied as soon as possible.”

Again on 23rd May 1718 George I wrote on that subject to the Hanoverian ministry:

“– it is known to him that the late Leffmann Herz Behrens at his (the King's) persuasion has paid the money in order to secure the

election of the Archbishop and that the heirs, also at the persuasion of the King, have ceded the Münster claim on England.”

As the claim, however, remained unpaid the great business concern, Leffmann Behrens und Söhne, started to suffer. The family Behrens applied once more to the King who on 14th February 1721 replied:

“The payment does not depend on the King, but on a Parliamentary appropriation. But the supplicants should not doubt that payment will be taken care of – as far as possible next year.”

The Behrens went bankrupt. Once again they directed urgent requests to the King who replied on 6th January 1722:

“His Majesty will do his utmost as soon as possible – without further reminders – in the new Parliament in order that the payment of the frequently mentioned claim is not forgotten and that the necessary funds will be forthcoming.”

This was the situation just after the death of the senior partner of the Concern Leffmann Behrens und Söhne.

THE HAMELN FAMILY

See the tables: “*Samuel Stuckhart’s* Descendants” and “*Nathan Spanier’s* Descendants”

In about 1600 in the town of Witzzenhausen in the Electorate of Hesse we find that one of the family ancestors is President of all the Jewish Communities in Hesse.

His name, *Samuel Stuckhart* (Stuttgart), indicates that he was born somewhere else. He must have been a wealthy man for it is known that he gave one of his sons, *Josef Goldschmidt* (called *Hameln*), a dowry of 1,500 Taler when he married *Freude*, a daughter of *Nathan Spanier*. Her dowry was 2,000 Taler. Another of his sons, *Mose Goldschmidt* (called *Kramer*) was an ancestor of the Danish poet *Meïr A. Goldschmidt*.

NATHAN MOSES SPANIER, who was also born in the 16th century, lived in Stadthagen at the turn of the century. A contract exists, dated 3rd January 1615, between the Town Council of Stadthagen and “the Jew Nathan Spanier”. According to this contract he was to live, as long as he was “tolerated” in Stadthagen, in the house in Echternstrasse, which had been sold to the Council by Jost Anhagen of Wiedensahl, for 32 groschen house-tax and 12 groschen in advance. He was to have his deposit of 300 Taler repaid when he left.

He died on 12th November 1646 in Altona whilst he was President of the local Jewish Community which, according to Glückel von Hameln’s account, he founded. His gravestone is No. 854 in Altona¹⁶. It is true that gravestone No. 849 records that Samuel ben Juda who died in 1621 is the founder of the Community, but there may have been several founders.

Reference has been found to two of Nathan Spanier’s daughters, but it is not known whether he had more children. *Ester* married *Löb Hildesheim* who moved to Altona. She ran a business, went to the Kiel market (Kielerumschlag) with goods and supported her family by her

trade. As already mentioned, the other daughter, *Freude* (*Freudchen*), married Joseph Hameln, Samuel Stuckhart’s son.

JOSEPH HAMELN is best known from the accounts of his daughter-in-law *Glückel von Hameln*. She describes him as an unusually lovable, considerate and pious Jew who possessed great wit and common sense. He lived in Hameln, a small village not far from Hanover when Glückel married his youngest son *Chajim*. Glückel who came from the large town of Hamburg writes:

“After my wedding my parents returned home and left me, a child not yet fourteen, in a strange town, among strangers. I was not unhappy but even had much joy because my parents-in-law were respectable, devout people and looked after me better than I deserved. How shall I write of the righteousness of my father-in-law? He was an honourable man. He was like one of God’s angels!

Everyone knows the difference between Hameln and Hamburg. I, a young child brought up in luxury, was taken from parents, friends, and everyone I knew, from a town like Hamburg to a village where only two Jewish families lived. And Hameln is a dull, shabby place. But this did not make me unhappy because of my joy in my father-in-law’s piety. Every morning he rose at three and, wrapped in talit (prayer shawl), he sat in the room next to my chamber studying and chanting Talmud in the usual sing-song. Then I forgot Hamburg. What a holy man he was! May his merits benefit us! And may he persuade God to send no further ills; and that we may not sin, or come to shame.”

Glückel records the following information about Joseph Hameln’s children:

The eldest son, *Moses*, died after having been attacked by robbers on a journey.

The second son, *Abraham*, was “as full of Tora as a pomegranate of seeds”. He had studied Judaism in Poland and married a daughter,

16. A photograph from about 1920, which is in my possession, shows the stone to be rather dilapidated; a search for it in 1968 was unsuccessful.

14. *Josef Hameln (Goldschmidt), Jeweller, Hanover 1597–1677.*

Sulke, of the highly esteemed *Chajim Boas* of Posen. He continued his studies after his marriage, was a great scholar of the Talmud and an exceedingly clever man. He “spoke very little, though when he did speak every breath was full of wisdom”.

The third child was a daughter named *Jente*. When she was twelve years old her father betrothed her to the rich *Sussmann Gans*’ son *Salomon*. This is said to have taken place over some glasses of wine and *Sussmann* is also said to have regretted it when he became sober, but *Joseph Hameln* was such a highly esteemed man that it was not possible to go back on one’s word.

Salomon Gans had even before the wedding become less well off. His father-in-law, *Joseph Hameln*, took him away from *Minden* where he had his home and placed him in *Hanover* where he earned himself a fortune. He died young. After having been a widow for some years *Jente* married *Leffmann Behrens*.

Joseph Hameln’s fourth child, the son *Samuel*, became a Rabbi in *Hildesheim* and married *Reb. Scholem’s (Meschullam’s)* daughter *Lena* from *Lemberg*. He died in 1687.

The fifth child was the learned *Reb. Isak* who lived in *Frankfurt a.M.* He married *Löb Oppenheimer’s* daughter *Henderle* and died wealthy and esteemed barely 50 years old.

The daughter *Esther* became married to *Löb Hannover (Levin Goldschmidt)* and is mentioned as a paragon of gentleness and all womanly virtues.

The son *Löb (Bonn)* was President of the *Cologne* district Communities and died wealthy and honoured at an early age.

The daughter, *Hanne*, who married *Jacob Speyer*, also died young.

The youngest of *Joseph Hameln*’s children was *Chajim Hameln* who became married to *Glückel Pinkerle* and had thirteen children by her. He was a pious and modest Jew, an honourable and industrious business man who traded in jewellery, gold and pearls and who died at a relatively early age in *Hamburg* in 1689.

Joseph Hameln had lived for some years in *Hildesheim* when the





rumour about Zabbatai Z'wi made Jews all over the world lose their sense. It was really believed that the new Messiah had arrived. Joseph Hameln was amongst those seized by the frenzy and from Hildesheim he sent two barrels containing linen and non-perishable foods such as peas, beans, smoked meat and dried fruits to his son Chajim so that everything should be prepared for the journey to the Holy Land. After about a year he ordered the food to be unpacked for fear that it should not keep any longer, but the linen remained packed for another couple of years until Zabbatai Z'wi's deception was disclosed.

In 1668 Joseph Hameln was one of the founders in Hildesheim of the association "the pious fraternity" where he is found among the signatories to the rules.

Glückel says that at this time Joseph Hameln was worth 20,000 Taler, that all his children had been married and that he remained five years in Hildesheim which is said to have cost him 10,000 Taler even though he did not keep a large establishment. However, as he saw that there was nothing for him to do in Hildesheim he moved with his wife to Hanover where they lived in the house of his son-in-law Leffmann Behrens. They spent the rest of their days there.

He died on 30th January 1677 at the age of 80 years and had sent for his youngest son, Chajim, in order to see him before he died. He thought that he would die when he had seen him, but when the son had been there for three weeks the father said to him: "My son, I called you to me that you should be here at my end. You are doing big business and have already been here three weeks. You have done your duty. I put my trust in the Lord. Return in His Name to your house." The son wanted to stay, but the father insisted that he should return home.

Glückel says of Joseph Hameln's testament that it was wonderful to see how wisely and piously it was made.

His widow, who had been encouraged to live with her sons and Glückel in Hameln, refused and stayed in Hanover until she died in 1682 at the age of 82.

THE GUMPERZ FAMILY

See the table: “*The Gumperz Family*”

In the second half of the 16th century we find *Mordechai Gompel*, the first person detected in the Gumpert part of the family. His son, *Salomon Gumpert*, is one of the two Jews who in 1600 were granted residence permit in Emmerich by the last Duke of Jülich-Cleve, Johann Wilhelm.

Wassenberg’s description of Emmerich from 1667 says:

“Quem ad modum et Judæi e quibus non nisi duos, Simoneum & Salomonem anno reete sæculari nullesimo nimirum & sexcentesimo nostra Embrica ipsumper Serenissimum Johannem Guilelmum Familiæ Marcanæ ultimum ducem Cliviæ, Juliæ, Montium, requisita suis cum familiis admisit, quorum posteri, ul solent, multiplicati, Mansfeldicos & Brunswicenses per corundem spoliis, magnas ad divitias pervenere, sic est modo & c . . . ”,

and Dederick’s “The Annals of the Town Emmerich” from 1667 records that the two Jews obtained residence permits and that their descendants acquired great wealth by buying booty from the Dukes of Mansfeld and the Duke Ferdinand of Braunschweig during the Thirty Years’ War.

In 1609 Johann Wilhelm died without leaving any children. During the disputes over the succession two governors were appointed, one in Cleve and one in Düsseldorf. They both renewed Salomon’s residence permit and from the letter of protection which they jointly issued on 22nd November 1610 it appears that Salomon had already been granted a residence permit by Johann Wilhelm’s father, Wolfgang Wilhelm.

This letter of protection, which is probably the oldest from a Brandenburg prince to a Jewish family and at any rate is the oldest known in the family, reads:

Von Gottes Gnaden des Churfürsten zu Brandenburg in Preußen, zu Gülich, Cleve, Berg Hertzogen und Frauen Annen Pfalz Gräffin beym Reyhn, in Beyern, zu Gülich, Cleve und Berg Hertzogin. Gewalthabern, Wir Ernst Marggraf zu Brandenburg in Preußen, zu Stettin Pommern der Cassuben und Wenden Hertzog Unndt Wir Wolfgang Wilhelm, Pfalz Graf bey Reyhn, in Beyern, zu Gülich, Cleve und Berg Hertzog. Thun kundt vür Unsz unsere Chur- und Fürstliche Principalen unndt fügen hiermit zu wissen, dasz unnsz Vorweiser Salomon Jud supplicirend unterthenig angefügt, Waszgestalt er sambt Weib, Kindern und gesinde unter Weyl. bey der in Gott ruhender Vatter unndt Sohnesz Hertzogen zu Gülich, Cleve und Berg Christmilden andenkens verlichenen geleidt Schutz unnd Schirm in der Statt Emrich sein Hauszliche Niedersasz unnd Wohnung etzliche Jahren hero gehabt, unnd demnegst unterthenig gebehten, Wir wolten solch glaidt, Schutz und Schirm gnedlichen von neuen confirmiren, continuiren und Ihme darüber unsern schriftlichen besiegelten schein ertheilen laszen. Wann nun Unsere liebe getreue Bürgermeister, Scheffen und Rath der Statt Emrich dasz vorgemelter Jud zehen Jahr sich alda Heüszlich und gleitlich aufgehaltten, geringes vermögensz und seinem beruff noch dergestalt stil unnd Erbarlich bey der Gemeyne verhalten, dasz er wolgelitten, gut Zeugnus z unnd recommendation eingeschickt so haben Wir solcher bitte uff ietz vermelte Intercession gnedliglichen stath geben unnd obberüerten Jueden sambt seinem Weib, Kindern und gesinde von neuen in Unser gelcith, Schutz und Schirm, gnedliglichen aufunnd angenohmmen, Thun solches auch hirmit crafft dieses Brieffs, dergestalt, dasz er, sein Weib unnd Kinder sambt Hausgesinde von dato dies Fünffzehen nach ein ander folgende Jahre, so ferne der Rechtmessige Successor dieser Landen inmittelsz ein anders nit statuieren oder anordnen würde, die Zeit über wehrender gemeyenschafft in der Stat Emrich gleitlich wohnen, daselbst sich heüszlich aufhalten und nach Judischer Ordnung immassen solches im Heiligen Reich hin und wieder vergönnet und zugelassen, Handeln keüffen, verkeüffen, unnd gewerb treiben, Jedoch von einem jeden thaler wochentlich mehr nicht alsz drei heller für Wucher

nehmen, aber den aufgang unnd gewinn zu dem Capital nit rechnen unnd schlagen. Daneben auf Kirchen oder gestohlene Güeter wisentlich kein Gelt herleihen müge, Dafern aber deszen Ichtwas geschehen würde, unnd der oder die ienigen, denen solches entfremdet, innert dreyen Monathen erscheinen unnd solche Güter fordern würde, sol er dasselbe gegen hergebung des auszgelegten Geldes wieder folgen zu lassen schuldig sein. Imfal aber innerhalb sölcher Zeit niemandt kommen, unnd sich darzu, wie ietz gehört, qualificiren würde, Mag er sein bestes damit fürstellen. Wie er dann auch die Pfende, darauf er Gelt auszpfendet, unnd ihme zugebracht werden für verlauff eines Jahrs (:sofern solche intzwischen nicht abgeloset:) zu vereuszern nicht soll macht haben, Unndt Unnsz zu erkenntnusz dieser Vergleitung iehrlichs von iedem hauszgesinde für Tributh dreyzehen thaler Clevischer wehrunge unnd so oft einer stirbt oder verheyratet einen Goltfl. einmahl entrichtet werden, unnd wofern mehr besagter Jude oder die seinigen, so wie vorgemelt dieses gleit brieffs vähig, gegen deszelben Inhalt handeln würde, allzdan zur wilkürlichen straff unnsz erfallen sein. Da auch Wir oder Unsere Principalen den Juden der endts lenger zugestatten nicht gemeynet, solches sol Ihme ein halb Jahr zwor gestalt anderwerts seine gelegenheit bey Zeit anzuschaffen. Aufgekündigt doch für dem abzuge zu Einbringung seiner schult, gebüerlichen behülff gethan werden. Bevehlen demnach Euch Unsern Ambtsleüten Bevehlhabern und Richtern, auch Bürgermeistern Scheffen und Rath, sambtlichen Bürgern und Unterthanen obgemelter Stat Emrich hirmit gnedig unnd ernstlich, bemelten Juden nebenst Weib, Kindern unnd Hauszgesinde, alda gleitlich wohnen, darbey handthaben, Dagegen aber Ihme kein eintrag thun oder geschehen, Auch auf der Nothfall unnd ansuchen gebüerliche Justitiam administriren unnd wiederfahren zulassen.

Alles ohne gefehrde, und bey vermeydung Unser Ungnad unnd Straff.

Urkundlich unser handtzeichnussen unnd vorgedrückten Secret-Siegeln.

Geben zu Düsseldorf am Zwey unnd zwantsigsten Monats tag Novembris im Sechszehnhundert unnd Zehenden Jahr.

Ernst
(L. S.)

Wolfgang Wilhelm
(L. S.)

The family was, as this letter informs us "geringes vermügensz", and the country which had been quite impoverished by disorganised administration and by the conflict between Spain and the Netherlands seemed unable to provide any sort of existence for its inhabitants. Besides this there were further disputes about the succession. Austria, Saxony, Spain, France, England and the Netherlands all sent troops into the country, some as protectors, some as opponents of those who thought they were entitled to inherit the small Rhenish border district. Under these conditions the purchase and sale of booty from the war came to be dealt with by Jews and it must have been this trade which was the basis of the great wealth which was later acquired by this family.

Salomon married *Jachet (Agate)*, a daughter of *Issachar*. Together with her he kept an open and hospitable house and supported the poor. He even sent presents to the poor people in Jerusalem. Not being able to pursue Jewish studies himself, he wanted to create a home for this and he had the pleasure of helping his son, *Mordechai Gumpel*, with the result that he saw him as Land Rabbi in the Duchy of Cleve and the County of Mark.

REB. MORDECHAI GUMPEL, also called Reb. Gompel or officially *Marcus Gumperts*, is the first person in the family who is endowed with both learning and wealth. The honorary titles which accompany his name in the remembrance books testify to his extensive and exhaustive scholarship. Just as the father had won the favour of the last Dukes of Cleve, he himself understood how to form good relationships with the new Brandenburger rulers. When Johann Sigismund acquired the country by the agreement in Xanthen 1614, he renewed the family's residence permit in Emmerich and his successor Georg

Wilhelm and “The Great Elector” (Friedrich Wilhelm) did the same. When the latter visited the country at the end of the Thirty Years’ War, he again renewed Mordechai’s letter of protection on 22nd July 1647 with special emphasis on

“des guten Gezügnisses, dass er nemlich in wählender Zeit neben seinem Weib, Kindern und Hauszgesinde sich dergestalt bezeiget und verhalten, das man damit wohl zufrieden seyn können”.

The new letter of protection was valid for 15 years and was extended again on 1st May 1661. The conditions were approximately the same as in 1610 and his expulsion was still anticipated:

“Da auch Wier bedenken trügen, das ohrts einige Juden lenger zu gestotten, wollen Wier Ihm solches ein halb Jahr zuvor, umb sich in Zeiten anderswohin zu begeben, ankündigen, und für den Abzug zu einbringung seiner schulden behörige Hülffleistung thun lassen”.

The Great Elector, who later proved such a magnanimous protector of the Jews banished from Vienna in 1670, had probably no intention of making use of this clause, but the inhabitants of Emmerich insisted all the more that the promise, which the Elector had made to them during his visit, that no more than four Jewish families would be granted residence permits, was kept. As a result of this Mordechai Gompert’s own brother, *David Gomperts*, had to leave Emmerich though he had already been given a residence permit and had established himself in the town.

By decree of the council dated 3rd September 1659 the Jews were given the right to purchase a cemetery and the Jew Gomprecht who, on the behalf of the community, negotiated with the council is probably none other than Reb. Mordechai.

The Jews were not allowed any other purchase of land and in 1653 Reb. Mordechai and his son *Elias* had to submit to a lawsuit due to the taking over of some houses in Emmerich when the judge was ordered by the Elector to

“die Häuser einzuziehen, zu verheeren oder zu verkauffen und das Gelt unsern geheimbten Cammerier Hüdtkempffen einzuschicken, und sich darin keineswegs jernandts irrig zu machen”.

This letter is dated 12th April 1653, signed by Otto von Schwerin and addressed to Theodor Ruhemann, judge in Embricht.

In an electoral proclamation of 28th March 1653 Reb. Mordechai was nominated taxation assessor for the dues which the Jews had to pay in that country. A certain Berend Levi, who felt aggrieved about the tax he had been assessed at, accused Reb. Mordechai of embezzlement and he and his son Elias were arrested. When the Electoral Governor, Count Moritz of Nassau, got wind of this he wrote to the Elector to order their immediate release. The Magistrate and the Governor had proof of the honesty of the arrested men and the Judge had overstepped his powers. Reb. Mordechai and Elias were, of course, released shortly afterwards.

Even such unpleasant events could not harm the reputation of the family Gumpert. Their prestige was, at that time, firmly established and it was soon to grow further both inside and outside narrow Jewish circles. Those having close connections, especially family connections, with the Gumperts were thought to be in an enviable position. *Glückel von Hameln*, whose sister *Hendel* became one of the daughters-in-law of Reb. Mordechai discourses at length in her memoirs on this:

“It was the most important match in all Germany, and the whole world wondered at the large dowry”.

She writes of Reb. Mordechai:

“ – what a pious saintly man he was. There is none today to compare with him.”

She talks at great length of the festivities during the wedding and the generosity with which Reb. Mordechai treated all the poor and needy during these days.

After the children of Reb. Mordechai had settled in the capital of the country, Cleve, it appears that he himself, at any rate from time

to time, took up residence there and performed his duties from there, which is why he is frequently referred to as Reb. Gumpel Cleve. He died in Cleve on 9th October 1664 and was buried the next day in Emmerich.

The remembrance book in Emmerich tells of his wife *Simelie*, a daughter of *Moses Levy* and a sister of *Zaudich Herz*, that she was very generous. She only outlived her husband by six months and died in Cleve on 26th February 1665. She is also buried in Emmerich.

Under the guidance of parents such as these, a whole generation of sons grew up. They were to be the pride of the family and quite a few of them attained prominent and influential positions.

The family Gompert became prosperous at the time when Friedrich Wilhelm seriously took possession of the Duchy of Cleve and proved to be the true ruler of the estates of the realm. From time to time he kept court in the capital Cleve.

Two of the Land Rabbi Gumpel's sons entered into close connection with the Elector who was the real founder of the Prussian state. It testifies to their great competence and capability that he drew these two to him and honoured them with his confidence at a time when the Jews' position in the Prussian lands was very bad. The belief was disseminated, by protestant fanaticism and renegades' slander, that the Jews derided Christianity in their homes and in their synagogues. However, Friedrich Wilhelm understood that, in the interest of the state, he had to silence the prejudices inherent in his upbringing and his surroundings. In his political testament of 16th May 1667 he writes to his son that he must love his subjects without regard to their religion, promote all that is useful to them, further trade and seek to increase the population. In accordance with this he allowed the Jews to settle in his Brandenburger-Prussian lands and, in spite of strong protests from the estates, he insisted on the principle that he had incorporated in his constitution concerning the treatment of Arians, Mennonites and Jews: "Wir wollen keines Gewissen kontringieret haben". When the estates accused the Jews of blasphemy, fraud and treason, the Elector declared calmly that these characteristics were to be found among the Christians as well, and in that case with impunity.

In the Duchy of Cleve, a neighbour of the liberal Holland, the Elector did not meet with any intolerance towards the Jews. When the estates there complained about them it was only about the preferential treatment that they received in financial transactions. The government in Cleve repudiated these complaints on the grounds that one could not take the financial transactions away from the Jews as long as they were not allowed to enrol in the guilds.

Prince Johann Moritz of Nassau fully understood the tragedy of the Jews' social position: they had been forced into something which was later used as a reproach against them. Under Princes and rulers of this liberal attitude the family Gompert, who had already proved their superiority by their prestige and fortune, was bound to advance even further and gain more influence as they won the favour of those in power. From his accession the great Elector had looked with favour on the Land Rabbi Reb. Mordechai, but this was shown far more strongly towards his two sons, *Lehmann* and *Elias*.

ELIAS GUMPERTS (CLEVE) became the most notable of Mordechai Gumpel's sons, his name became one of the most famous in the Jewish world and was also well known outside it. The banking house which he founded in Emmerich must have been known all over the world; in any case, his contemporary, Wassenberg, relates:

"Sic ut modo corum unus Elias Gomperts, Salomonis nepos considerabilis collybistes totam Embrica per Europam, Viam, Romam, Constantinopolim et ultra mare mediterraneum in remotam a nobis Asiam Hierosolymam & Antiochiam, ut in Africa et Ægypto Alexandriam magnæque Memptrim [Memphim] negotictur, ant si opus fuerit negotiæri possit Serenissimis Principibus ob cantorem non ingratus et, ut verum fatear, si Judaismi pertinæciam, quam Hebræi pro virtute habent, exipiamus, vir honestus, probus atque animo (quod in Judæis est rarissimo) generosopræditus, dignus divitiis quibus non privatæ tantum, sed et publicæ utilitati commodoque servit."

This is rendered in the annals of Dederich in the following way:

“One of them, Elias Gomperts, the grandchild of Salomon, is a highly esteemed banker, who did business not only all over Europe, but also in Asia (Jerusalem) and in Africa (Alexandria). He is an inveterate Jew, but otherwise an honest fellow, who has also done much for the common good.”

This claim may have been slightly exaggerated, but there can be no doubt that Elias had founded one of the greatest banking houses in the Prussian lands of that time. By his contemporaries he was assessed as being worth 100,000 Taler.

Wassenberg pays him the compliment of saying that he was worthy of the wealth he possessed and it is even recorded in his birthplace, Emmerich, which was anything but pro-Jewish, that

“er bei Kriegswerbungen, Unterhaltung der Garnisonen, Umwechslung und Ueberwachung der Gelder ihr absonderliche Dienste getan und darin noch tagtäglich continuire, sowie dasz er der Stadt sowohl, als particulieren Bürgern und Einwohnern oftesmalen in ein und anderer vorgefallener occasion begnüglichen accomodieret.”

Upright and noble-minded, firm and loyal as he was, he could be sure of the great Elector's appreciation. On 1st May 1661, few weeks after the longlasting resistance of the estates had been broken by the new Cleve constitution, Friedrich Wilhelm, during a stay in Cleve, signed a letter of protection for Elias and his children, about whose ancestors it is said in a rather exaggerated manner that they “seit undencklichen Zeiten in der Stadt Emmerich gewohnt hätten”. This safe-conduct was valid for the towns of Emmerich, Wesel, Duisburg “oder wo er Elias und seiner Kindern am besten und dienlichsten zu seyn bedünken würde”. Where he settled down he was to have the right to buy himself a house to live in and on his death the house was to go to his heirs as their property.

Elias later decided to take up permanent residence in Cleve. From there he was in contact with the States General in the Hague and relationships were here established ever more closely with the Elector, who was pleased to make use of Elias' services in the desperate pecu-

niary position he had got into due to the decline of the country and the expensive armaments that had been needed at land and at sea. The transactions which were entrusted to Elias by the Elector, concerned first and foremost supplies for the troops and the repair of fortresses. Equipment, ammunition, provisions, wages, pay, horses for the regiments, timber, bricks, stockades and stores of grain for the fortresses, in short he had responsibility for all the large deliveries to the army and the continual preparedness of the Brandenburger troops was largely due to “Elias Gumperts Jew” as he used to sign himself. The Elector's open-mindedness went so far as to use his services even in church matters and matters of faith. It was thus the Jew Elias who produced the advances in 1677 necessary for the completion of the religion treaty between the Catholics and the Evangelists.

Besides all these services to the state there were private transactions of the princes. At times it was precious stones which had to be obtained, but usually it was money and this was no easy matter during that troubled period. In 1665 when the country was threatened by war Elias had to find an advance of several thousand Taler, but a year later he still managed to deliver another sum, this time of 10,000 Taler although the value of money at that time was very high. 10,000 Taler then was worth approximately £ 6,000 at the beginning of the present century. The money market was very tight and outstanding claims were hard to recover.

Quite often, Elias had to use the Elector's help in order to get domestic loans redeemed and he got him to intervene with foreign potentates when the borrowers were foreign, for instance in 1665 with the landed aristocracy in Mark and in 1667 with lieutenant-colonel Wangenheim in Saxony, when the Elector of Saxony had to step in. Otherwise Elias would not have managed to cover the requirements of his own Prince and, indeed, Elias was never refused help of this sort. It was with special vigour that the Great Elector stood by Elias in a dispute with the government in Geldern in 1686. The government, against all laws, was protecting an untrustworthy debtor. Even the Diet in Geldern was on Elias' side, but the Geldern Court stuck firmly to their viewpoint. The Elector then sent a letter to the government

in Cleve, praised them for their attitude in this matter which was more important to him than to the Jew, encouraged them to do everything to protect Elias against unlawful ill-treatment by the Geldern country and expressed the hope that the government there would change its mind.

The impression which Elias' fellow-Jews had of the princely favour he enjoyed is described by Eljakim ben Jacob from Komarno who, in the appendix to his Hebrew translation of Menasse ben Israel's "Mikve Jisrael" (Israel's Hope), Amsterdam 1698, mentions the honour which was bestowed on Elias Emmerich by the good Elector from Brandenburg and by the mighty Council in Holland.

Like several of our family's ancestors, already mentioned, Elias used his prominent position and his influence with the Prince to secure alleviation of the Jews' unfavourable circumstances. He did not consider his letter of safe-conduct to be a private favour which he had to guard cautiously and jealously to his own advantage, but on the strength of it he tried to obtain residence permits for other Jews, and as their leader and Stadlan he looked after their welfare for many years. One of his services, which is mentioned in the remembrance books in Cleve and Emmerich, was to have brought about the abolishment of the degrading head tax in Cleve and Mark and it can be taken for granted that he played his part when the Great Elector let so many of the Jewish families banished from Vienna in 1670 take up residence in the Prussian lands.

In addition to the Prince's favour, Elias also enjoyed an increasing prosperity and furthermore, a happy family life.

Elias had married *Marie Benedict*, a daughter of the highly esteemed *Baruch Bendit ben Jacob* also called *Benedict of Jülich* (died on 20th January 1641 and buried in Jülich). The remembrance book in Cleve gives him a good name.

In his marriage with Reb. *Ruben's* daughter *Heilchen*, who died in Düsseldorf on 30th January 1658, Baruch Benedict had a son, *Jacob of Jülich*, and the daughter *Sara Mirjam*, Elias' wife, who was also called after the father *Marie Benedict*.

In the hospitable home of Elias and Mirjam, her ready wit won the

admiration of the guests of the house, among whom were also the most important personalities of the Court of Cleve. In accordance with the fashion of that time she took part in religious discussions and did not hesitate publicly to stand up for her religion. It is a historical phenomenon, well worth noticing, that in the second half of the 17th century in the Rhine district there was a Jewess who had received such an upbringing and education that she had the style, the knowledge, tact and eloquence to successfully defend Judaism against people of other faiths and to confidently hold forth within a group of distinguished men.

Besides great intelligence she also had a gentle religious disposition. She brought up her many children in a strict Jewish spirit and in charity she competed with her husband, about whom a reluctant appreciation, as already mentioned, says that he was "ein eingefleischter Jude, aber sonst ein ehrlicher Kerl".

Elias kept up a large and exclusive establishment in Cleve, distinguished by its furniture and fittings and by its lay-out. *Glückel von Hameln*, whose daughter *Zippora* was married to the son *Kosman Gumperts*, writes a good deal in her memoirs on this subject and about the wedding; her description gives an impression of the prosperity of the house. First she mentioned that, during the war which Louis XIV had started in 1672 against Holland, Elias had moved to Amsterdam with his people. When an alliance had been suggested between Elias' son Kosman and Glückel's eldest daughter Zippora, who at the time was only 12 years old, Glückel's husband travelled to Amsterdam in order to go into details.

Glückel writes as follows:

"On my husband's arrival in that town rumour spread that he was about to ally himself by marriage with Elia Cleve. This was on post day when people read their letters on the Börse. Many would not believe it and there was much wagering, for Elia Cleve was a very rich man, worth 100,000 or more reichstaler.

About the wedding in Cleve Glückel says:

"Reb. Elia Cleve's house was really like a king's palace, hand-

somely furnished in every way; like the mansion of a noble. We had no rest all day from the eminent and distinguished visitors who came to see the bride. In truth my daughter was really beautiful and had no equal.”

(Somewhere else in the text it is mentioned that she was approximately 14 years old and brought with her a dowry of 2,200 Taler).

There were extensive preparations for the wedding. At that time Prince Friedrich (later Elector Friedrich III of Brandenburg, after 1701 King Friedrich I of Prussia) was in Cleve.

The oldest Prince (Karl Emil), who was Elector, was still alive then and was about 13 years old. He died shortly afterwards (1674) and Friedrich became Elector in his place. Besides, Prince Moritz of Nassau (the Governor in Cleve) and other princes and distinguished gentlemen were there. They had all made it known that they would be present at the wedding and the bridegroom’s father, Elias Cleve, had of course also made arrangements in advance for such distinguished guests. On the wedding day, immediately after the marriage ceremony, there was a great feast with all sorts of sweetmeats and exquisite foreign wines and fruits. It is not difficult to imagine the excitement there must have been and how Elias Cleve and his people turned all their thoughts to serving and accommodating these guests. At the wedding there were also several distinguished Portuguese, one of them a jeweller by the name of Mocatta. He had a beautiful little gold watch decorated with diamonds which was worth 500 Taler. Elias Cleve wanted to buy it of him and present it to the Prince, but a good friend standing next to him said: “But why? Do you really want to give the young Prince such a big present? If it had been the Elector!”

... “The young Prince, Prince Maurich, and all the courtiers enjoyed themselves and left well satisfied. For a hundred years no Jew had enjoyed such high honour.”

A hundred years later we again find the Gumpert ancestral home mentioned in the literature. On the occasion of a patriotic celebration in 1763 a non-Jewish eye-witness writes:

“In the house of the Schutzjude (protected Jew) and Court Agent Gomperts, No. 328, the windows in the first room were open. Inside there was a glass chandelier lit by many wax candles which, reflected in the mirror by the fireplace, looked like a mountain of crystals. Above the mirror there was a three-quarter length portrait of His Majesty the King, an exquisite picture.”

Next to his house Elias built a private synagogue which he equipped in accordance with his wealth. All his life he followed the Jewish laws and in order that their study could be continued he organised a house of learning, a klaus.

Here poor scholars could study the law without worrying about their livelihood, for which he assumed responsibility. This house of learning has made his memory endure as Jewish literature has been enriched with excellent publications from here. Reb. Juda Meiler, one of Germany’s most prominent Rabbis, studied here, and Salomon Hanau, father of the modern Hebrew grammar, wrote his “Binjan Schelomo” (The Building of Salomon) here. In his approbation of the latter book Reb. Juda Meiler wrote in 1706:

“I saw Reb. Elias Emmerich while he was still among the foremost of the intellectuals, for this was what he was, and the above-mentioned author was always to be found there. He made his nights into days in his efforts on this work. Day after day he corrected and passed all his words through thirteen sieves.”

In their endeavours to decorate the synagogue, to maintain the house of learning and to support the students, husband and wife were in friendly competition and this increased the esteem which the house enjoyed among the members of the community. They retained this esteem in spite of the suspicion which some envious people tried to throw on them.

Bernd Levi from Bonn, also called *Baer Warendorf*, was in favour with the Prince before the family Gumpertz became popular and was afraid of finding a rival in Elias. Levi attacked him, as he had formerly attacked his father, Reb. Mordechai. Bernd Levi had applied for and

obtained the control of the collection of Jewish taxes in Cleve. The community, led by the Gumpertz family and supported by the non-Jewish citizens, objected to the control being given to a stranger and promised an extra 1,200 Taler if it was taken away from Bernd Levi. What with one thing and another, the Elector Friedrich Wilhelm was induced not only to take the licence away from Bernd Levi, but on 16th September 1652 he gave the Jewish community in Cleve a new and more comprehensive charter.

As already mentioned, Elias' father, Reb. Mordechai, had been appointed taxation assessor. Bernd Levi and his father-in-law, Isaac Jakob, complained repeatedly about their business conduct and brought about Mordechai and Elias' arrest. They were, however, soon free again, cleared of every accusation. The control of the tax collection was, however, transferred to one of the Elector's military officials, Colonel von Spaen, on 30th November 1654. This was not to the advantage of the Jews. Thus, at the beginning of 1658 on the occasion of the election of the Emperor (Leopold I) they had to give a present of 800 Taler to the Elector. Elias had to advance this 800 Taler, but later in the year they were asked, exceptionally, to pay 2,000 Taler in cancellation fees, a sum which by the efforts of Elias and other heads of communities was, however, halved.

In all these negotiations Elias proved to be a useful mediator between the community, the government and the Prince, which is why the Elector in 1661 granted him the more honourable than pleasant position of receiver of the Jewish taxes. This was fortunate for the community as he was known to be above suspicion, and his authority could not only keep the opposition down but leniently enforced the lawful regulations.

All the worries and problematic pleasures inherent in such a position were to be Elias' once again few years before his death when, on 17th November 1685, the Great Elector increased the assessment of the Jews in Cleve and Mark from 400 to 1,000 Taler and furthermore demanded an advance of 4,000 Taler. At the Jewish diet, which on this occasion was held in Cleve, the majority decided to pay 800 Taler yearly with a supplementary payment of 2,000 Taler if the charter was

renewed for 15 years, while a minority, among whom some of Elias' opponents were to be found, wanted a further reduction. The current time-limit for the protection had not expired and, as long as it lasted, the dues could not be demanded. The Elector, who had already acceded to the conditions which the majority had agreed, was inclined to fall in with an inquiry into whether the taxation was too high for the Jews, but the collection had already been started. Elias then took it upon himself and on members of his family to make extraordinary contributions and the Elector's command of 5th March 1687 to the government in Cleve then put a stop to the party disputes: The government together with Elias were to collect the established sum as soon as possible, if necessary by distraint. About the same time the new charter for the protection of the community was issued.

In the middle of these disputes the Elector went to a political meeting in 1686 in Cleve with his nephew, William III of Orange, with whom he entered into league against both England and France. This visit was the last time Elias was face to face with the Prince whom he had served for more than 30 years and whom he was to outlive for only a very short time.

On Tuesday 28th June 1689 Joseph Elia Gumperts died in Cleve and was buried the next day in the ancestral grave in Emmerich. After his death he was usually mentioned as "The Famous Benefactor" or "The Great Land Stadlan", and when some of his opponents talked disparagingly of him shortly after his death at a meeting in Wesel on 28th July 1689, the Jewish Diet of 1690 sentenced them to make a public apology by the grave of the deceased in the presence of ten men and to pay a fine of 39 Taler; there was to be strict, humiliating punishment for those trying to dishonour the memory of the deceased in the future.

Some pieces of his gravestone, which had sunk into the earth, have been found and the few legible fragments mention his most important merits, namely his work for the abolition of the head tax and his creation of a klaus (college).

Friedrich III, who took over the throne after the death of his father, the Great Elector, in 1688, had already from his young days had a

personal, friendly relationship with the Gumpert house. As reigning Prince he proved that he had not forgotten this. Shortly after his succession he invited Elias to a meeting in Wesel where he held out the prospect of a special favour, but Elias died a short time afterwards. His widow later benefited from the goodwill of the Prince when she requested a renewal for herself of her husband's privilege and that no difficulties were to be put in her way by the liquidation of her outstanding demands. Her request was granted and in 1689 Friedrich III renewed and extended Elias' "Schutzbrief" (protection) for Marie Benedict and her children with an express acknowledgement of

"der getreuen Dienste und Aufwartung, welche derselbe Uns und dem hiesigen Lande in verschiedenen Gelegenheiten geleistet".

The holders were to have an unlimited residence permit for the whole country and, with the exception of dues for protection and fees for weddings and deaths, be exempt from all taxes and dues. They were to have the right to buy residential properties and

"falls sich einer aus Unseren Landen anderswohin zu begeben wilens, ein attestatum wegen seines Verhaltens ohne exitgeld erhalten".

However, Mirjam did not for long outlive her husband whose death she mourned deeply and sincerely – we know this from Glückel von Hameln who visited her at that time in Cleve. The night of 20th November 1691 she died in Cleve and she was buried with great honour in Emmerich. The remembrance books of both communities commemorate her in otherwise rare expressions.

However, her children were the greatest credit to her. At that time there was few places in the world which, like Cleve, had all the facilities for making a success of a Jewish family upbringing. Traditional Judaism in connection with universal culture, a firm faith and cosmopolitanism was rare. In the Jülich-Cleve region the atmosphere was tolerant and conciliatory and here Elias and Mirjam Gomperts brought up 5 daughters and 5 sons who by their example passed on the parents' excellent qualities to their descendants.

Shortly before her death Mirjam lost her daughter *Simelie*, who was married to *Mendel Beer Oppenheim* in Düsseldorf. The remembrance book in Cleve mentions her hospitality, charity, piety and noble deeds. She died on 14th October 1691 and was buried in Düsseldorf.

The daughter *Sara Hitzel* was married to her uncle *Lehman Gumperz* and *Agate (Jachet)* married the distinguished and wealthy *Abraham ben Mair Schwab (Krumbach-Schwab)* in Metz. *Bella* married *Levin Gumperz* in Cleve and *Siese (Susanne)* married *Leffmann Behrens'* son *Moses Jacob*.

Among Elias' and Mirjam's sons the eldest, *Moses Salomon Salman* stayed in Emmerich. *Kosman* settled in Amsterdam, *Baruch Bendit* in Lippstadt and *Ruben* firstly in Wesel, later on in Berlin. All held prominent positions and became the ancestors of families who preserved their reputations.

BEHREND LEHMANN

See the table: “*The Behrend Lehmann Family*”

The already frequently mentioned *Behrend Lehmann* (called *Berman Halberstadt*), Isak Behrens’ father-in-law, was a son of *Juda Lehmann Halevy*, who again was a son of the distinguished *Elia von Essen*, whose father, *Kosman ben Moses* is known to have been living in Essen in 1596 and who after 1623 is mentioned with the title of Rabbi. Nothing is known about his father, Moses. Among the children of Elia, three sons are known: *Abraham Elias*, Reb. *Moses Kosman* in Deutz and *Jehuda Lima* (called *Juda Lehmann Halevi*).

JUDA LEHMANN HALEVI is mentioned in the remembrance book of the Halberstadt community:

“This extremely pious and humble man constantly devoted his time to studies of the Tora and to charity. He was too modest to accept the title which had been given to him – Chaver¹⁷. Before his death a burning light went from the house of God to his home¹⁸. At the beginning of the Sabbath he was completely well; he said kiddusch of wine. By the end of the Sabbath his pure soul went into eternity after he had made the usual confessions. His death was like a divine kiss”.

From the mention made in contemporary Rabbis’ recommendations of books which the son Behrend had published it is known that Juda Lehmann was also wealthy, very charitable, modest, highly esteemed and very active for all religious and general institutions of the community.

The persecutions of the Jews which took place at the beginning of the 17th century in the towns of Westfalen were possible the reason why he moved from Essen to Halberstadt – in spite of the heavy taxation. These persecutions may also have caused the brother, Reb. *Moses Kosman* to move from Essen to Deutz by Cologne, where also

the latter’s son, *Joseph*, lived. Joseph was author of “Masbir” (Comments) published in 1712 in Amsterdam.

Juda Halevy’s gravestone has not been found, presumably because in Halberstadt, as the graveyard gradually became too small, it was necessary to fill earth on top of the older graves in order to make space for new ones in a higher layer. Something similar has happened in Worms, Frankfurt and other places.

Juda’s contemporary, Reb. *Joel Ben Jehuda* is mentioned as the learned President of the Community in Halberstadt; he died in 1678 in Halle. His daughter *Mirjam* became the wife of Juda’s eldest son, *Behrend*. Among Juda’s other sons two are known: *Naftali Herz* who moved to Darmstadt and later to Pressburg and Vienna where he died in 1746, and *Mendel*.

BEHREND LEHMANN (also called *Isachar Beermann* or *Bermann Halberstadt*) was certainly the most distinguished man in the history of the Jewish community in Halberstadt. Without being a great Jewish scholar himself, as a man and as a Jew he did great services to Jewish scholarship which gave him a splendid posthumous fame in Jewish history. His activities to improve the political circumstances of his people were so extensive that the Portuguese Rabbi, S. Illion, in Amsterdam wrote the following about him in his recommendation of the edition of Midrasch Raba (Collection of devote explanations of the text):

“His merits are known to all the world.”

to which the Rabbi of the German community adds:

“He works for justice to be done to his people at any time, fights violence and represents his people in the palaces of kings and princes”.

Details of his life taken from authentic documents and memorials which he established for himself follow:

17. Scholar.

18. Express the sympathy from the heaven.

16. August the Strong of Saxony, King of Poland.

Behrend of Levy's tribe was born on 24rd April 1661. Nothing is known of his childhood apart from the fact that he was brought up in a distinguished and religious home.

He soon proved that he had a pronounced business talent, but how he acquired what was, for the time, an enormous fortune whilst still a young man is not known. He often travelled to Hanover and there made contact with the previously mentioned, famous Chief Court Factor, *Leffmann Behrens*, who employed the intelligent young man for many important business transactions with German princes and found him to be worthy of his confidence.

There are two versions of *Leffmann's* later dismissal of Behrend. The first records that *Leffmann* had sent Behrend to Halle with a large sum of money. On the way the heir presumptive of Dessau, who was short of money, threatened Behrend's life if he would not lend him a large sum which the heir presumptive would pay him back on his father's death. Behrend found it necessary to give him what he wanted and was therefore dismissed by *Leffmann*. When the Prince came to the throne he is said to have paid the money back and rewarded Behrend with special favours.

The other version says that Behrend's dismissal was due to intrigues initiated by another man who was in *Leffmann's* service. When *Leffmann* later discovered that Behrend had been the object of false slander he dismissed the man and established a close relationship with Behrend who had, however, founded his own business. In this business his clients were, among others, the Princes of Dessau, Braunschweig and Saxony.

Behrend was in great favour with the Electoral Prince Friedrich August II of Saxony – also called the Strong. At a time when the Jews had been banished from Saxony for 200 years, August the Strong, in the second year of his reign on 12th February 1696, wrote a letter to the Council in Leipzig in which he commanded that his Court Jew, Behrend Lehmann from Halberstadt, and the Hanoverian Court Jew *Leffmann Behrens* and his two sons, were to be allowed to keep an



open stall during the usual fair. At the same time the Electoral Prince required that their goods should not be taxed more than those of other tradesmen. The Council in Leipzig ignored it and when reminded maintained that they never received the letter. Twelve years later, on 8th May 1708, August the Strong again wrote to the Council in Leipzig and demanded that his earlier order be respected.

In September 1697 August the Strong sent Behrend to Berlin with absolute authority in order to sell the territories Quedlinburg, Lauenburg, Levenberg and Gersdorff. Ernst August of Hanover bought Lauenburg as related in the chapter entitled Leffmann Behrens. The total sale brought in 340,000 Taler. The sister-in-law of King August, a sister of Countess Königsmark, Countess Löwenhaupt, wrote to her husband on 10th December 1697:

“With authority from our King of Poland the Jew Lehmann has been sent to the Electoral Prince¹⁹ with an absolute authority to sell Quedlinburg. It seems strange that a matter of such importance has not been entrusted to someone more competent and esteemed than Monsieur Lehmann”.

On 15th January 1698 she wrote to him again:

“She²⁰ is most upset that it is a Jew who has finalised the business.”

When the tradesmen in Leipzig and Dresden had complained that Jews had arrived there and when Behrend’s son, Lehmann, had applied for permission to settle there, August the Strong wrote to the Governor and Privy Councillor in Dresden on 23rd September 1707:

“Wir werden mittelst Beischlusses von unserm Residenten in Niedersächsischen Kreise Berend Lehmann, derer uns von vielen Jahren her in Ungarn, Polen und allhier geleisteten treuen Dienste genügend erinnert, zugleich auch unterthänigst angelanget, dass wir in Ansehung derselben sowohl um anderer darin angeführter Ursachen willen, ihn nebst seiner Familie und einem Bevollmächtigten, sich hier und zu Leipzig gegen Erlegung eines leidlichen Schutzgeldes wesentlich aufzuhalten und Seszhaft niederzulassen in Gnaden verstaten, zu dem Ende auch mit einem nachdrücklichen

Schutzbrief versehen möchten. Ob wir nun zwar, dass der gleichen Vergünstigungen verschießen Bedenklichkeiten unterworfen, wohl ermessen, diesweil wir aber dennoch von Supplicantens treuem und billigem Gemüth vielvältige Proben haben und daher seinem geschehenen Suchen zu deferiren um so viel mehr geneigt sind, als dergleichen Gnade und Freiheit im Branden- und Lüneburgischen, auch anderen benachbarten Landen, einige um die Herrschaften wohlverdiente Juden ebenfalls genießen, dieselbe auch auszer auf seine Person und Familie nebst obenerwähnten Bevollmächtigten sich weiter nicht extendiren noch zu Konsequenz gedeihen soll, so ist hiermit unser gnadigstes Begehren, Uns wollen Ew. Liebden und ihr zur Ergreifung eines sicheren Entschlusses von der Sache und deres Einrichtung ihre und eure unvorgreifliche Gedanken eröffnen”.

When, on King Sobieski’s death in 1696, August sought the Polish throne, Behrend became his active deputy and spokesman. August’s chances, however, were very small as the larger countries had other candidates.

The following is a brief account of the dramatic events during the election of the King in Poland in 1697:

Louis XIV’s influential emissary, Count Polignac, was quite certain of his candidate, Prince Conti, whom he had brought to the fore among the 10 competing princes by many intrigues and bribes. Election meetings and agitation by all available means continued right up to the day of the election.

The evening before the election Behrend succeeded in unloading, unseen, a great shipload of wine casks filled with 40,000 Taler and distributed this among the electors. This sum, plus the promised subsidies, gave the best, tangible arguments in favour of August and the following day he was victorious.

This was but a fraction of what the crown cost in all. The events

19. Friedrich III of Brandenburg.

20. The Countess Königsmark who was the wife of the Dean of the Diocese Quedlinburg.

This again gave rise to many tasks for Behrend, both diplomatic and financial ones. He was sent on many secret missions from court to court.

When August, for the second time later in 1709, penetrated Poland with a Saxon army, Behrend's eldest son, Lehmann, is said to have accompanied him as a tax official. Lehmann later became royal Court Factor and lived in Dresden.

August recaptured the Polish crown in 1717.

An old record from Cracow makes it evident that Behrend, on his journeys, paid great attention to the welfare of the Jews:

“The good deeds of the Rabbi, the President of Community, the noble Reb. Issachar Bermann, son of Jehuda Lima Halevi from Halberstadt, are innumerable. He saved many Israelites by his work as stadlan in the kingdom of Poland. He gave generously in order to have an edition of the Talmud printed. With his fortune he also supported those who studied the Lord's teachings and for them he built houses of learning. He also built a synagogue in Cracow at his own expense.”

King Stanislaus Leszczinski, whom Karl XII appointed in 1707 and who was dethroned when August recaptured Poland, had received large loans from Behrend which he was now unable to pay back. His large private property Lissa in Poland, to which also Reisen, Zabowrowo, Luschwitz, Grune, Striesewitz and Lasswitz belonged, was therefore transferred to Behrend as holder of the unredeemed mortgage. But as, at the time, Jews were not allowed to possess estates in Poland these, which in size surpassed many of the German principalities, were placed under the protection of the Saxon Field Marshal Flemming who was one of Behrend's customers, and were administered by Lissa's mayor Benjamin Arnold. Behrend disposed of the estates in 1725 after having owned them for 10 years.

In a letter from Arnold to Behrend dated 31st March 1723 the former acknowledged the Resident's demand that Jews in Lissa were not to pay more than 1,000 Guilders in land tax per year.

Behrend, who was cultured, eloquent and possessed courage which

did not fail him when facing princes and kings, and who was not weakened by temporary bad luck, was one of the few men of that time who successfully raised their voice against the suppressions and tax injustices which were perpetrated against the Jews.

With an understanding of the cause of the ill-luck of many of his fellow Jews, he supported the poorer part of the population with advances in order to enable them to do retail trade in a respectable and advantageous manner. This was the only thing the Jews were permitted to do at the time.

He was extremely generous in matters concerned with the dissemination of knowledge of the Jewish faith to the young. If teachers were short of means of support, they applied to Behrend and never went in vain. If a Jewish scholar was in need and he travelled to Behrend, he was helped. Behrend's house was a meeting place for Jewish scholars from everywhere and anyone without employment became his guest until some suitable occupation was found.

At the time it was impossible to publish Jewish scientific works without the help of Jewish patrons. There are works, the printing and publication of which has been paid solely by Behrend and still more to which he has contributed. The work “Midrasch Rabba” (Collection of devote explanations of the text), which is several hundred pages long, with the commentary “Hakodesch” (The sanctuary), Jessnitz 1719, All Alschech's works about the bible, Jessnitz 1721, Responsa “Panim meïrot” (The shining face), Amsterdam 1715, “Chibburej likkutim” (Complete works), Venice 1715, “Selichot” (Prayers of penance) with the commentary “Masbir” (Comments), Amsterdam 1712, all appeared, as witnessed by the Rabbis' approbations to these works, thanks to Behrend's patronage. Behrend

“who with a noble mind and generosity let the gold stream from his blessings in order to honour the divine teachings”.

His generosity and magnanimity also benefited many widows and fatherless children. The Klaus book of remembrance says:

“He had many girls and boys educated at his own cost, fitted them out for their wedding and gave them a financial background”.

It should not go without mention that his wife Mirjam, a daughter of the above-mentioned scholar and President of the Community, Reb. Joel, had her share in Behrend's generosity. She was, says the remembrance book

“a rare paragon of all wifely virtues, chiefly domesticity and tender affection for her husband and children. She was the pride of her husband and her eyes shone with unfeigned piety. She spoke only tenderly and modestly and she gave generously to the poor. She died in 1707 to the great sorrow not only of her husband and children, but to all who knew her”.

Behrend himself showed great respect and reverence for his father-in-law. In Jewish documents and on the title page of the works he published he always mentioned himself as “Behrend, son of Juda Lehmann, son-in-law of the learned Reb. Joel”.

Behrend later married again. His second wife was called *Hannele*, a daughter of *Mendel Beer Oppenheim*, President of the Community in Frankfurt a. M. Also she showed charity and her name is praised in an inscription on the candelabrum in the Klaus synagogue and on a stone which has been built into the great synagogue to the left of the Tora shrine. (This inscription is given p. 74). She survived Behrend and some years after his death married the above-mentioned Court Agent *Michael David*, President of the Community in Hanover.

Behrend was also given credit as a circumcisor. Everywhere where he was called upon to carry out this holy act, he complied with the request, whether it was in a poor or rich home, whether it was near or far away, in spite of the difficulties of the journey and without regard to what he may neglect in his business.

When, on 24th May 1694, a serious fire broke out due to carelessness on Breiter Weg in Halberstadt and many houses and farms went up in flames, Behrend made a sum of money available for rebuilding the houses for the poorer part of the population. He did the same after the great fire on 5th January 1705. When the rebuilding was done he made sure that the roofs were not again thatched as this had often been the reason why the fires became so extensive. Instead they were

covered with slate or tiles. During other rebuildings he did his best to embellish the town and diminish the dangers.

A story in a Jewish Ma'asebook (chronicle) connects Behrend's name with the following event which has been described in the town's annals:

After Friedrich I's death on 25th February 1713 his son, Friedrich Wilhelm I, followed him on the throne. As is known, he was a very thrifty King and very friendly with the soldiers. The soldiers obtained many privileges from him and treated the citizens as they pleased. General von Marwitz, who was commanding officer, kept a great bear for his own pleasure. Muzzled and with the front paws bound together it was allowed to roam the town freely. Everyone who saw it stepped aside. The citizens greatly disapproved of this monster and their indignation reached a climax when the bear one day went in among a crowd of playing children, turned one of them over and squashed him to death.

Complaints were made to the King and General von Marwitz was commanded to dispose of the bear. However, he took no notice of the order but let the bear walk around as usual. Nobody dared accuse the dreaded General a second time, but Behrend settled the question and had the bear shot at his own risk.

It is probably this event which has found its figurative expression in his seal which under a baron's coronet shows a little man dragging a large muzzled bear.

On the plaque which has been put up in the Klaus synagogue in memory of its founder it is noted that the Elector of Brandenburg had granted him the baronial coat of arms. Gottfried Seelig, who was lictor-publicus in Hebrew at the university of Leipzig informs that Behrend had been allowed by the monarchs of Sweden and Prussia to carry their portraits in gold.

On Behrend's seal, which is found under a reverse dated 27th March 1708, there is under a five-pronged crown a water jug and a lion (the attributes of the Levites) and the letters B. L.

The same picture is found together with Behrend's name both on



18. Behrend Lehmann, Resident. Halberstadt 1661–1730. Photographed in 1923.

the ovens which have come from his oven foundry in Blankenburg and on the title page of his Talmud edition, as well as on his gravestone.

On the gravestone the coat of arms is supported by 2 bears, both provided with collar and chain. The nazis had designed to destroy the tombstones at the two Jewish cemetaries, but some people succeeded in removing and hiding this stone, so that it later on could be reset as it is now²¹.

The privileges which the Jews in Halberstadt were granted under Friedrich I and Friedrich Wilhelm I were due to Behrend's efforts. His acquaintance with the former dates back to 12th October 1692. On this day Friedrich III of Brandenburg (he did not take the title Friedrich I, King of Prussia until 18th January 1701) was cheered in Halberstadt and the town council led him from Breiter Tor to Petershof past the citizens lined along the road. The government had taken up their position by the Wendel steps and the president, von Ruck, welcomed the Prince and showed him into the apartment which had been arranged for him. Among the huts, his eye was caught by Behrend's resplendent house which had been decorated for the occasion with beautiful banners. The Prince asked the mayor, Diederich, whose house it was and was told that it belonged to a Jew, Behrend Lehmann. The Prince had him called in, asked him about his business, about the conditions of the Jews and many other things and Behrend took the opportunity to ask him his permission to publish a new edition of the Talmud in Frankfurt a.d.O. and also for several other things of interest to the Jews. As will be seen from the following, his requests were granted.

A legend has it that once when Behrend arrived for an audience the Elector was just playing chess with president von Ruck. The Elector had Behrend shown in, but told him gloomily: "He can wait till I have

21. Pierre Saville: *Le Juif de Cour*, Paris 1970.

19. Stove plate from Behrend Lehmann's oven foundry with the inscription: Behrend, son of the honourable Reb. Lima von Essen and his wife Mirjam. Photographed in 1923 in the klaus at Halberstadt.

lost the game, it is already going very badly". Behrend who is said to have been a competent chess player answered courageously: "All is not yet lost". "Of course, if he is good enough to win it, then he can show me how to do it", the Elector said. Behrend at once showed him some moves and the game was won.

On the above-mentioned occasion Behrend succeeded without further ado in obtaining the Elector's protection of all the officials employed by the community. The community made ample use of this and created quite a few new posts. It did not take long before they had a first, second and third cantor, just as many community servants, one community baker for the evening of Easter Sunday and one for the evening of Easter Monday, two cemetery attendants and so on.

In this connection there is an anecdote about a tradesman who had several times applied for protection and the community now sought to obtain it for him by formally engaging him as third cemetery attendant. When he went to the town council with his nomination the mayor, Diederich, who was familiar with Jewish circumstances remarked smilingly: "But you are a Cohen²² and must therefore not enter the cemetery. Now, you can pay the fee for the protection and then I shall degrade you to ordinary Jew".

The house in which Behrend lived remained in the possession of the family during the lifetime of his children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren and was not sold even when they came upon hard times. It was not sold until the middle of the 19th century by the heirs. In 1865 there was a Catholic school in the house, which at that time was dilapidated.

As known, Eisenmenger's propaganda against the Jews occurred at the beginning of the 18th century. He slandered the Jews with King Friedrich I and maintained that the Jews in the Alenu-prayer "taunted the Christian Messiah, spat as for something disgusting and jumped away from the place where they were standing". In connection with



this accusation Behrend turned to the King and assured him that the Jews in Halberstadt no more spat and jumped away than they taunted the Messiah. Nonetheless, the King commanded in 1703 that the Jews were always to say this prayer aloud, must not spit nor jump away and, from time to time, a royal official was to visit the synagogue in order to supervise that none of these things took place. However, the King felt certain that such misconduct did not take place in Halberstadt, this is expressly stated in the edict of 28th August 1703.

Further details of this matter can be found in the following letter from the Rabbi in Berlin, with documents attached:

By God's help! Berlin the first day of the month Marcheschwan 5464²³. Life, peace and good will.

My friend, the great and famous Rabbi Reb. Abraham Berlin in Halberstadt.

At the suggestion of our Land Stadlan, Mr. Bermann from Hal-

22. One of the descendants of Aron, the priest tribe.

23. 1703.

berstadt I would inform you that the edict concerning Alenu has already been issued and that the royal command cannot be rescinded (enclosed you will find it in Hebrew and in German), but that his mission with God's help has been partially successful. From the edict itself you will see that the oath-takings by the communities planned by some of the royal government's councillors concerning the spitting, jumping away and the fictitious additions to the Alenu prayer have been abandoned by the grace of the King and that at least you in Halberstadt will not be inconvenienced by commissioners during the service. The most important of the royal councillors had said in confidence to Mr. Bermann that also here they would rather escape supervision and according to the doctrine נדר שהוחר מקצתן הותר בולו²⁴ we can hope that the whole matter will be forgotten if God will it. However, as far as the heavy taxes and burdens are concerned, we should abandon all illusions. Any application for relief will be rejected as the state and government would suffer materially thereby. In fact, there is said to be even heavier taxes and burdens on our brethren in other states. Such an application would in my opinion only be successful where the pressure is solely due to rischut²⁵ and where the elimination thereof would not make the state suffer financially.

The galut²⁶ which has become our fate demands its right and may God only let it manifest itself in a taxation burden.

May God give his people peace and send it his Messiah for our liberation in the way which your noble person and your sincere friend wish it.

Schmaja ben Abraham Isacher Beer
Rabbi in Berlin

Wir Friedrich von Gottes Gnaden, König in Preussen, Markgraf zu Brandenburg des Heil. Römischen Reichs Ertz-Cämmerer und Churfürst Souverainer Printz von Oranien, zu Magdeburg, Cleve, Jülich, Berge, Stettin, Pommern, der Cassuben und Wenden, auch in Schlesien, zu Grossen Hertzog, Burggraf zu Hohenzollern, der

Marck, Ravensberg, Lingen, Moers, Bühren und Lehrdam, Marquis zu der Vehre und Vlieszingen, Herr zu Ravenstein der Lande Lauenburg und Bülow, auch Arlay und Breda geben hiermit allen und jeden Prälaten, Grafen, Herren, denen von der Ritterschaft, Verwesern, Haupt- und Amtleuten, Magistraten in Städten und Flecken, Gerichs-Obrigkeiten, Befehlshabern, Verwaltern, Schultzen in Dörfern, wie auch insgemein allen Unsern Unterthanen, Gläubigen und Ungläubigen, über welche der allerhöchste Gott Uns in Unserm Königreich, Churfürstenthum, Fürstenthümern, Graf- und Herrschaften nach seinem allerhöchsten Rath und Willen des Uns gebühre Lob, Preiss, Ehr und Dank zu gehen Dem, Der Uns Königreich, Macht, Stärke, Ehre und Herrlichkeit verliehen hat, und dasz mit Uns alle so auf Erden seine Stadt-Halter, und seines Reichs Amt-Leute seyn, nebst der Verherrlichung des grossen Namens Gottes, auch diesen Haupt-Zweck haben müssen, dasz sie nicht allein die zeitliche Wohlfart Ihrer anvertrauten Unterthanen befördern, sondern weil dieselbe nicht für diese Welt allein geschaffen, und in dem sterblichen Leibe eine unsterbliche Seele tragen, auch dafür nöthig zu sorgen haben, dass wo sie nicht alle zu Gott bekehret, wenigstens doch ihr Gericht ihnen einsten nicht Schwerer werde.

Wann dann in solcher Erwegung, Wir mit erbarmenden Auge das arme Juden-Volch, so Uns Gott in Unsern Landen unterwürfig Gemachet, ansehen, so wünschen Wir wol herzlichst dasz die Volck, welches der Herr ehemals so hoch geliebet, und vor allen andern Völckern zu Seinem Eigenthum erwehlet hatte, endlich von seiner Blindheit möchte befreyet und mit Uns zu einer Gemeinschaft in dem Glauben an den aus ihnen selbst gebohrnem Mesziam und Heyland der Welt gebracht werden: Weil aber das grosze Werck der Bekehrung zu dem geistlichen Reich Christi gehöret und Unsere weltliche Macht keinen Platz darin findet, Wir auch die Herrschaft über die Gewissen der Menschen dem Herrn aller Herren allein

24. Half abolished is completely abolished.

25. Malice towards the Jews.

26. Exile.

überlassen, so müssen Wir Zeit und Stunde abwarten, welche der barmhertzige Gott sie zu erleuchten Seinem allein gnädigen Willen vorbehalten hat, indessen sie mit Gedult ertragen, und die Mittel zu ihrer Bekehrung mit aller Liebe und Sanftmuth anwenden lassen.

Wie wir dann hiermit insonderheit die Geistlichen und Seelensorger ermahnet haben wollen, so oft die Gelegenheit dazu ersehen, sich zu bemühen, wie sie die ungläubige Volck mit Sanftmuth gründlich überzeugen und dem Meszia, Unserm Herrn, zuführen mögen, und alle und jede, so den Namen Christi unter Uns bekennen, ernstlich dahin anweisen, ihnen Aergernüz nicht zu geben, und keinen Stein des Anstoszes in den Weg zu legen, dagegen Wir aber auch die Boszheit, das sie wider Christum Jesum, Unsern Herrn und Heyland und sein Reich erheben wolte zu wehren, und sie mächtiglich zu stören, Uns höchst verpflichtet zu seyn achten.

Weil dann Wir vor kurzverrückter Zeit mit vieler Wahrscheinlichkeit benachrichtigt worden, dasz die Juden, grosz und klein in ihrem Gebet, so sich "Alenu leschabbeach"²⁷ anfänget, und von ihnen sowohl in den Schulen als zu Hause gesprochen wird, abscheuliche Lästerungen wider Unser Erlöser und Heyland der Welt führen, auch alsdann, wie vor einem Greuel ausspeyen, und von dem Orte etwas hinwegspringen sollen, so haben Wir deshalb in verschiedenen Unsern Provinzien und Landen, eine genaue Inquisition angeordnet, und Unsern Regierungen und Commissarien unter andern mitgegeben, die Rabbinen und Aeltisten, mittelst eines wohl geschärfften Judas-Eydes, zu Bekänntnisz der Wahrheit anzuhalten, nebst angehängter ausdrücklicher Bedrohung, daferne sie darunter einen Mein-Eyd begehen würden, dasz sie Andern zu Abscheu, an Leif und Leben gestraffet werden solten.

Als nun die Juden vernommen dasz die Lästerung in den Worten des erwehnten Gebete bestünde **שהם כורעים ומשתחוים** **להבל וריק ומתפללים ללא יושיע** ²⁸ so haben sie nicht allein dem hefftig widersprochen, sondern sogar auf einen in den Jüdischen Sachen erfahren und gelehrten Christen sich beruffen, der sie deshalb in seinem inoffentlichen Druck herauszugebenen Buche entschuldige.

Was aber den Verstand und Sinn der angeführten Worte anlanget, so haben sie vorgeben, dasz das Gebet "Alenu leschabbeach" von Josua Zeiten herkommen, und von ihm, als der Amoriter grosse Abgötterey, welche die Sonn, Mond und das Gestirn, ja noch andere ganz elende nichtige Dinge angebetet, gesehen hätte, sey gemacht worden, und wäre solcher Worte eigentlicher Inhalt und Verstand dieser: welche kniendt sich bücken vor Eitelkeit und Leerheit, und anbeten das nicht helfen kann: wo mit Josua auf die grosse und blinde Abgötterey der Heyden gezielt hatte, und folgendes irrig wäre dasz sie, Juden, unter solchen Worten die Christen begreifen oder solche Völcker verstehen solten, welche nebst ihnen den Schöpffer Himmels und der Erden (von dem in dem Gebet vorhin gemeldet worden) anbeten, oder dasz sie selbige Worte, angeschuldiger Massen, zu einer Lästerung des Heylands gebrauchen solten.

Ob nun wohl wegen des Ausspeyens, und Hinwegspringens es ihnen an Ausrede nicht ermangelt, sie auch überall zu Abschwerung des auf schärfste projectirtgewesenen – und ihnen vorgelesenen Eydes erboten, so haben Wir dennoch, aus Landsväterlicher Sorgfalt gegen alle Unsere Unterthanen, mehr Liebe vor sie, als sie selbst des Erbarmens über sich gehabt, und daher Unsern Commissarien allergnädigsten Befehl ertheilet, zu Ablegung des Eydes sie nicht anzuhalten, in mehren Erwegung, dasz Wir noch dadurch bis auf den Grund der Sachen nicht kommen würden, die Entheiligung aber des allerheiligsten Namens Gottes sehr zu besorgen stünde, bey einem Volck, das den Eyd nach der Lehre einiger unter ihnen zu verrichten, und hier, insonderheit aus Furcht der unausbleiblichen Gefahr, vor zulässig halten dürfte.

Weil aber dabey die Ehre Unsers Gottes und Unsers Herrn und Heylandes Christi Jesu, verthädigt, erhoben, und vor allem Volck erkannt werden musz, und zum Preis der Majestät Unsers Gottes, weit sicherer seyn wil, dasjenige, so verdächtig ist und als Gotteslästerlich angegeben worden, schlechterdings abzuschaffen, als mit

27. "It is our duty to praise".

28. The one who kneels down and bends in front of that which is nothing and worships that which cannot help.

Gefahr über das gantze Land, und alle seine Einwohner, länger hin zu dulden, so wollen setzen und ordnen Wir hiermit, und in Krafft dieses, dasz von nun an, bis zu ewigen Zeiten, kein Jude, Mann oder Weib, Jung oder Alt, in Unsern Landen, bey Verlust daraus sofort gejaget zu werden weder in der Schule, noch in seinem Hause die oberabgeführte Worte des Gebets “Alenu leschalbeach”: **שְׁהֵם ... כּוֹרְעִים** ²⁸ brauchen, beten und aussprechen, dabey ausspucken und hinwegspringen, auch den Kindern nicht beybringen sollte: Und damit man dessen soviel mehr versichert sey, so sol hinführo das Gebet “Alenu”, welches sonst von jedem in der Stille in der Schule gebetet worden, von einem aus der Gemeinde laut und deutlich gesprochen, und von den übrigen nachgebetet werden, dazu wir gewisse Aufseher verordnen wollen, die deshalb die Juden-Schulen öffter besuchen werden. Da aber zu Hause oder anders wo, ein oder mehr Juden sich gelüsten lassen solten, wider dieses Unser ernstliches Gebot zu handeln und die verdächtige Worte dennoch zu beten, und dabey zu speyen und zu springen oder den Kindern ein solches beybringen, so sol wider den- oder dieselbe, alsobald es in Erfahrung gebracht wird, mit der angedroheten Strafe unverzüglich verfahren werden. Diejenigen aber, welche, ohne dasz man es erführe, solches thun und insgeheim mehr berührte Worte, zur Schmach Unsers Heylandes, mit dem Munde oder auch in ihren Hertzen sprechen möchten, wollen Wir der gottlichen Allmacht, die auch die verstockten Hertzen ändern und erweichen kan, überlassen haben, und wird Christus Jesus, Unser Herr und Erlöser seine Ehre zu rechter Zeit schon zu retten wissen.

Wir versehen Uns aber allergnädigst, dasz die Juden diesem Unserm Gebot, welches Wir, in allergnädigster Erwegung, dasz sie, ehemals Gottes geliebtes Volck gewesen, und dasz sie nach dem Fleisch die Befreundten Unsers Heylands seyn, mit Liebe, Mitleiden und Erbarmung gegen sie verknüpfet haben, sonsten aber die Ehre Unsers Gottes von Uns unumgänglich erfordert, so vielmehr allerunterthänigsten Gehorsam bezeigen werden, weil ihnen darin nicht das Geringste wider ihre Religion, Ceremonien, Aufsätze oder Gebräuche angemuthet wird, massen sie nicht allein selbst von vielen

Jahren her, in ihren gedruckten Büchern, die mehr angezogene Worte wegen Beysorge einiger Gefährlichkeit, so ihnen an Heydnischen Orten, oder ihrem Vorgeben nach, aus Miszdeutung bey den Christen erwachsen könnte, auszulassen gewohnt sind, sondern selbst einige ihres Mittels vor Unserm Commissarien bezeuget, dasz weder sie solche Worte gelernet, noch ihre kinder lernen lassen, ja dasz solche Worte nicht von allen Juden gebetet würden, auch sie zu beten nicht nötig wäre, darum, weil dieselbe nicht zu Gott gerichtet wären, und eigentlich kein Lob Gottes in sich hielten: Das Ausspeyen aber bey der Gebet “Alenu” Gemäsz ihren bei der Commission producirten Büchern vor eine sündliche Sache zu halten wäre, welche von Unser Judenschafft zu Halberstadt bereits freywillig abgestellt worden, übrigens von dem Hinwegspringen sie gar nicht wissen wollen.

Die nun hier in Unserm allergnädigsten und ernstlichsten Willen gehorsam nachleben werden, haben sich Unsers Landes-Väterlichen Schutzes und Schirms, wie andere getreue Unterthanen, noch vernerhin allerunterthänigst zu erfreuen, die Uebertreter aber die oben angeordnete, ja nach Befinden der Umstände, gar Leib- und Lebens-Straffe unausbleiblich zu gewarten. Massen Wir hiermit allen in Unserm Königreich und Landen verhandenen Regierungen, Judlitz-Collegiis, Hohen und Niedrigen, Geist- und Weltlichen Gerichten, Obrigkeiten in Städten und auf dem Lande, auch dabey Unsern Fiscalischen Bedienten allergnädigst und zugleich ernstlich anbefehlen, hierüber ein wachendes Auge zu haben, und so lieb ihnen ist schwere Verantwortung bey Uns, oder vielmehr bey dem strengen Richter-Stuhl Jesu Christi zu vermeiden über dieses Unser ewiges Edict treu-eifrigst zu halten.

Uhrkündlichst unter eigenhändigen Unterschrift, und aufgeruckten Königlichen Insiegel.

Gegeben zu Cölln an der Spree den 28. Aug. 1703.

Friedrich
P. F. v. Fuchs

From the documents in Halberstadt's archives it appears that it was owing to Behrend that the Jews again got permission to settle in Halle and to found a community there. In 1493 they had been banished from there by the government of Bishop Ernestus. In 1693, at the time when the archdiocese belonged to the Elector of Brandenburg, several Jewish families in Halberstadt obtained, through Behrend's efforts, permission to live in Halle, to establish a cemetery there and to buy a house for their services.

In the privilege issued concerning residence, Bernhard Lehmann's name (this is how he wrote it in German) can be found.

In 1707 he obtained permission for *Alexander David*, a brother of *David Michael David*, to settle as banker and merchant in Braunschweig (he later became Chamber Agent).

In 1718 he secured permission for a relative to settle and do business in Magdeburg from where the Jews had also been banished since 1493. The person in question, a Gumpel from Hanover, is however said to have been so embarrassed by the resentment of the citizens that he later moved to Halle.

According to tradition Behrend is said to have been employed in many negotiations with other German princes by King Friedrich Wilhelm I, with whom he was in great favour.

When Friedrich Wilhelm gave 20,000 fugitive Calvinistic prisoners residence permits for his country and granted them millions in aid, Behrend apparently gave the King advances unselfishly when the means of the state did not suffice. But he also enjoyed the protection of the government when he had to collect debts for his own account at home and abroad and it also supported him and refused the Hanoverian government permission to distrain him on the occasion of the sentence which had been pronounced against him as implicated in the Behrens bankruptcy lawsuit in 1721. (See Isak and Gumpel Behrens' Story).

Behrend did not confine himself to taking care of the Jews in his immediate surroundings. Whenever a misfortune threatened them in Germany, Poland or elsewhere he travelled, as soon as he heard of it, to where he considered he could do something about it and he neither

spared his own time, his energy nor his means. On such occasions he stayed for months on end in Posen, Kijev, Minsk and other places. Even with princes who could not be moved by emotion or money, he is said to have had favourable results from his efforts.

He probably did most in Poland, where the conditions, not least for the Jews towards the end of the 17th century after the bloody Cossack revolts, were extremely desperate.

In 1667 a large number of Jews were murdered in Brisk and the great exodus of Polish Rabbis to Germany towards the end of the 17th century also seems to indicate that conditions were bad for them in Poland.

The Polish princes and noblemen, who for a large part were impoverished, imposed large tax burdens on their Jews and if the Jews could not pay up they were threatened with torture and banishment. When another Polish Prince received them, he shortly afterwards demanded a large sum in return for his goodwill and this was more than they could pay. Under these conditions they turned to Behrend as he was the Polish Resident.

The King and the Polish princes used him for all sorts of missions with German princes because he was always honest, punctual and competent and because he could always supply them with money when they were in difficulties. In this way Behrend had become so influential that he could do something for his fellow Jews.

Behrend was often called upon by the Jewish communities to act as justice of the peace in community or financial matters and the remembrance book shows that within the Prussian monarchy no important decision has been taken in any Jewish community without Behrend having been consulted beforehand. It was not so much his financial means as his wisdom, moderation, consideration and knowledge of the human character which brought help against the dangers of anti-Semitism and envy.

The following legend concerns an attempt made on Behrend's life:

The income of some clergymen had been considerably diminished after the peace of 1650 when the diocese of Halberstadt went to the Elector of Brandenburg and they had taken up a loan first with

Behrend's father and later with Behrend himself. When the money was due for repayment they conspired to get rid of their creditor. They pretended that one of their friends, a Prelate in Bohemia, wanted to sell a lot of precious stones due to pecuniary difficulties and that they had suggested to him that he could do the business with Behrend. When Behrend was to leave, one of the men gave him a sealed letter to the Prelate in question in Bohemia, with the instruction to hand it over before three weeks had elapsed as a further delay could cause great damage. Behrend took the letter and promised to hand it over. But it was a perfidious letter, the contents of which were: "Dear friend! Put the bearer out of the way as soon as possible so that we can be freed from our debt". Behrend had no suspicion. He stayed in Prague in order to buy some bills of exchange as he did not wish to travel with large amounts of gold due to the danger of the roads in Bohemia and here in Prague he was taken ill. As the doctor held out prospects of a longish time in bed and Behrend did not want to delay the letter which was promised within three weeks he hired a reliable messenger to take the letter. But the messenger did not come back to inform him that it had been delivered, not even to fetch his payment for the errand. It was evident that something had happened to him on the way. After two months, when Behrend was well enough, he travelled to the Prelate. On Behrend's question whether the letter had been delivered, he replied in astonishment: "It is already four weeks since I wrote to my friends in Halberstadt that I had received their letter and that I had taken care that the Jew who delivered it would not trouble them any more in this world concerning their debt to him."

When Behrend retired after the audience he promised the Prelate that he would bring the reassuring message orally to the debtors in Halberstadt.

It has been mentioned earlier that Behrend was a circumcisor. In the book in which he entered all the circumcisions he did there is an account of his rescue. In this, however, there is no mention of an illness being the reason for the delay, but that a poor man had requested him to circumcise his newly-born child. Behrend, who did

not wish to refuse, had to wait until the child was eight days old and therefore sent off the letter with a messenger. Because of the wonderful way in which he was saved he is said to have wished that among his descendants there would always be one who would do circumcisions. It is maintained that until the Nazi period there always was one.

Another legend about Behrend tells that he was on a journey across the Channel together with his brother, *Naftali Herz* from Vienna, in order to participate in the foundation of the Bank of England in 1694. When the ship was imperilled, Behrend promised that if he arrived safely in London he would look up the Rabbi and ask him how he could best show his gratitude. The Rabbi advised him to publish a new edition of the Talmud and to establish a house for the study of the Tora.

It is also recounted that Behrend once had his valuable fur coat stolen in Prague. When he returned to Prague a year later he saw a man wearing it in the street. He found out who it was and took him to court. The accused, a tailor, maintained that he had bought the skins several years ago from a Russian and had sewn the coat himself. Behrend could only refute this by bringing witnesses from Halberstadt, but this was rather complicated. Behrend therefore suggested to the judge that he should ask the tailor with which sort of thread he had sewn the coat. The tailor, who did not want to give himself away, at once replied that he had sewn it with strong linen thread. Behrend, who according to Jewish rites did not wear wool and linen together and therefore had all his clothes made with silk, told this. The fur coat was examined in the court and was found to be sewn with silk and it was therefore given back to Behrend.

From this legendary material we return to the historical facts.

In 1696 Behrend had the Babylonian Talmud, a work of 12 voluminous foolscap books, printed at his own expense in Frankfurt a. d. O. The shortage of Talmud copies was, at the time, so severe that the greatest Rabbis in Germany, Poland and Holland plaintively wrote in their approbations of Behrend's edition of the Talmud:

“The klaus²⁹ are empty due to the shortage of Talmud copies. At the most one complete copy is found in a town. May God forbid that it continues in this way because then the Tora Israel will be forgotten. Already now ten scholars have to make do with one Gemara.”

This shortage – especially in the Polish lands ravaged by the Cossacks – was not so much due to wear and tear as to confiscation and burning. Anyone wanting to remedy this shortage had to be generous indeed. As a measure of the appreciation of what Behrend did in this respect, here are some quotes from the most famous Rabbis of the day.

Rabbi Joseph Samuel in Frankfurt a.M., David Oppenheimer in Prague and several others record that

“for a long time the rich and the distinguished in Poland have been discussing how to relieve the shortage of Talmud copies. Also in our town Frankfurt, which is a metropolis for Israel, we have had meetings without reaching any conclusion because the costs would be astronomical, printing and proof-reading would be such onerous tasks and would take such a long time to complete and because, after the completion, there would be no guarantee that the heavy costs would be recuperated during the next few years as most of those who thirst for God’s word are not among the wealthy and affluent. All this was the reason for the sad half-heartedness and misgivings about this holy cause. Finally, the Lord in his grace lighted upon the magnanimous President of Community, Stadlan Issachar Bermann, he who is a son of the lamented, venerable Juda Lehmann from Essen, the Levite who has his noble residence in Halberstadt, had his spirit moved to make his contemporaries and later generations happy with this, the most precious of presents in Heaven and on earth. With untiring zeal he furthered the printing of the Babylonian Talmud. As from a source, he let the gold flow in order to increase considerably the number of printing presses, in a short time he succeeded in completing the work, beautifully and correctly, and put it in the hands of the scholars and their disciples

for the benefit and use. Where does one meet a man with whom the Lord’s spirit reigns as with Issachar Bermann!

He not only brought this into being, which in other people had been but a pious wish, but he did even more for his edition of the Talmud has a far higher value than the earlier ones. He had added to his edition many comments and variants abstracted by scholars from other books. In order to have the proofs read as carefully and conscientiously as possibly he employed, at the place where the work was printed, a number of thorough Jewish scholars; may many of their equals arise in Israel! At the same place he employed the printing workers who did the task with uninterrupted diligence and a holy love for the cause. The favour which God let him acquire with the great ones of this earth was also noteworthy. What nobody else had been able to acquire, he had obtained for himself: “Privilegium Cæsar-Maj. & Serenissimi Electoria Brandenburgici”. May God bless him, etc.”

In order to obtain this privilege Behrend, it seems, had to submit to the authorities an aide-memoire which was to establish the need for a new edition and which was to prove that the attacks made on its contents were unfounded. Such a letter, written in Hebrew by Reb. Abraham Juda Berlin who at the time was Rabbi in Halberstadt and later in Amsterdam, does exist. It is not known whether the letter, which is reproduced here, was used or not.

“I shall not inconvenience your Electoral Durchlout with a lengthy discussion of the contradictory views on the Talmud, but in order to disprove the many obscure opinions on the matter, I would like to give the reasons which have made me beg your Durchlout for permission to attend to a new edition of the Talmud.

It is a fact, which it would be difficult to challenge, that those who denounce the Talmud neither really understand it nor do they wish to, as they are blinded by a hatred of the Jews which they have imbibed with their mother’s milk. But it is also certain that whoever understands it and reads it without prejudice cannot but

29. College of talmud studies.

be attracted by it; it is the Talmud which obliges the Jews to be faithful to the Regent and the country which offers them protection. Furthermore, it tells him to be honest, upright, co-operative and to love all the inhabitants of that country. I take the liberty of quoting a few of the doctrines which come to mind as these alone would, I hope, justify my prayer:

On the Sabbath and on festival days Jews everywhere shall pray for the salvation, happiness and long life for the Regent under whose protection they live. The Holy Scripture says nothing about this, but the Talmud commands: "Pray for the welfare of the Regent for, if it was not for the fear of him, one would swallow the other alive."

Standing by the Tora the Rabbi or the Cantor says the following prayer in a loud voice and the whole community says "Amen" afterwards:

"He who gives victory to the Regent and power to the anointed and whose kingdom is the kingdom of eternity! He who saved his servant David from the threatening sword, cleared a way through the waters and a path through the burning streams, may He bless, keep, shield, protect and raise our Highness the Elector and Master, may his glory shine! May the King of Kings keep him alive and watch over him! May he save him from need, sorrow and harm of any kind! May He lay nations at his feet, overthrow his enemies and give him happiness wherever he turns! May the King of Kings in his goodness put charity in his and his advisors' hands so that they are kind to us and to all of Israel! May Juda be helped in his and our days, may Israel live safely and a Redeemer come to Zion. May this be God's will! Let us say Amen."

The Talmud also teaches: "The power of princes on the earth is a reflection of the divine power."

Anyone who sees a Regent, even if he is a foreign Regent, must give the following blessing: "Praise be to the Eternal One, our God, the King of the world, who has given man part of your honour."

The Talmud says: "God has placed Israel under two obligations:

- 1) not to try by force of arms to re-establish the Jewish state, and
- 2) never to be disloyal to the states who receive Jews."

The laws of the state are binding, they are equal to religious laws. The person who does not pay the legal taxes and dues, even those which are imposed only on Jews, violates the commandment: Thou must not steal.

At times treacherous advisors may have tricked princes and induced them to suppress and banish Jews by imputing to them some offence or other – but the princes could not accuse them of disloyalty.

Even the moral conduct of the Jews and their behaviour towards non-Jews – indeed towards heathens – is regulated and sanctified by the Talmud. It teaches: "You shall support the poor among the heathens as well as the poor in Israel; you shall visit and look after their sick and bury their dead, for the Lord is good to everybody and takes pity on all his creatures."

The Talmud forbids taking illegal interests even from heathens, and it forbids cheating a heathen even if it is only by words and more emphatically by action.

The Talmud teaches: "Whosoever publicly humiliates his neighbour has no place in eternal life; he can be compared to a murderer for the blood leaves the one who has been humiliated."

Furthermore it teaches: "That which you do want others to do to you, you shall not do to others."

"When you finally stand before God, the first question will be, 'Were you true and upright in all your dealings?'"

"The honour and fortune of your neighbour should be just as precious to you as your own."

"Three things sustain the world: Truth, justice and peace, as the Holy Writ says: This is what you shall do – speak truth one with another, introduce truth and peaceful judgment in your spheres. Your 'yes' shall be 'yes', your 'no' 'no'; do not speak otherwise with your mouth than you think with your heart."

When an heathen came to Hillel with the wish: "I want to be an Israelite if you can teach me the whole of the Tora while I am

standing on one leg,” the Sage replied: “That which you do not want others to do to you, you shall not do to others, that is the main contents, everything else is but exegesis.”

“Who is really rich? The one who is satisfied with his lot. Who is a hero? The one who controls his passion. Envy, lust and ambition bring man out of the world. Receive everyone with kindness.”

“Man has to unite piety with wise conduct! His speech must be gentle, kind and soothing, not only to friends and relations, but to everybody, even to the heathens he meets, so that he can be loved in Heaven, esteemed on earth and be acceptable to all.”

The Talmud prohibits passionate playing for money and declares that people who play and bet for money are like reckless persons and are unfit as witnesses in a court case.

“What arms and fire cannot destroy, can be destroyed by perjury. – The man who accepts something from a thief, tastes of the theft. Do not enter others’ property in order by your own hand to take what belongs to you, for you will behave like a thief. – On the Sabbath it is better that you live as on a weekday than to accept alms. – Do not say: I am too distinguished, I descend from the Tribe of the Priests – etc. Nobody is allowed a life of idleness, not even the wealthy, because idleness leads to many sins. Even the study of the Holy Script finally declines and results in sin when it is not combined with a vocation.”

The Talmud asks: “Which is the right way for a human being to choose? The one which, in his eye, is worthy and which is respected by other people. If all seas were ink, all rushes pens, all heavens carpets, all people scribes, all this would still not suffice to describe the deep meaning of sovereignty, for it is said: the height of the Heavens can be measured in the same way as the depth of the earth, but the heart of the Regent is unfathomable (proverb 25). – Shame is a good thing in a human being for it protects him against sin. – The person who supports himself by his work but still accepts charity will be really poor before his death.”

“Who is ignorant and simple? The person who does not make his children learn something.”

“Daughters of Israel! You should be shy and modest, also with your husbands.”

“You can find out about a person from his relationship with four things, money, drink, anger and gambling. – The dignity of a human being should be respected in the same way as the commandments of the law. – It is better to give money as a loan than to give it as a present, it is still better to give it as a loan for business. – Generosity is superior to sacrifice, for it is said: Generosity and justice are more pleasing to the Lord than sacrifice. – Sinful thoughts are often more damaging than the sinful action itself. – The person who raises his hand against his neighbour, even without hitting, is a criminal. – Keep away from anything false and from anything which renders you suspicious.”

“The love of God should manifest itself in you by your willingness to make the name of God loved by all people, not only by study of his words and by serving the sages, but also by being honest and amiable to everyone. – Charity, hospitality, visiting the sick, nursing, equipping brides, accompanying the dead and making peace among people – all these are acts, the fruits of which can be enjoyed in this life and which have influence in the next one.”

These and innumerable other rules in the Talmud protect all people and all estates against unfairness and injustice, treachery, violence and attack on their honour and fortune.

If the Jews are deprived of this work, which enjoys a very high standing with them, or if their pupils and teachers are not given the necessary number of copies, they are robbed of their guide to virtue and piety, their teacher in their duties to Regent, Fatherland and Gentiles. They will forget all these duties as they are not so easy to extract from the Scriptures. It is also clear that in bygone days ignorant and malicious advisors have acted in patent contradiction to their own intentions in arranging for the destruction

and removal of copies of the Talmud, under the pretext that the elimination of these would improve the morality of the Jews.

The great and learned Bock³⁰ says as follows:

The Talmud is not only *corpus juris civilis & ecclesiastici judaeorum*, but a work which must be of great significance to any scholar. It forms not only the historical continuation of what the Scriptures tell about that people's religion and customs which were found worthy of the divine revelation, but it very frequently explains and makes understood the Scriptures themselves. It is one of the oldest of the abundant collections of explanations of the text of the Scriptures which the Christian theologian and philologist should be obliged to use just as much as the Jewish Rabbi; its historical traditions are so interesting and so significant that the historian also would regret it if such a work were lost. Granted, many scholars do not understand Talmud because the language, which is not pure Hebrew but closed to the Syrian-Caldean dialect, frightens them. However, the man who takes the trouble to read it with due diligence will find his efforts richly rewarded; this has been clearly shown a long time ago by the greatest Christian scholars, for example Johann Reuchling, the Buxtorffs and several others. They recommend the study of the Talmud as being useful for theologians and historians. It is true that in it one finds many text interpretations which we would consider mystical and there are many quite hyperbolic things and stories which would be very difficult to reconcile with reality. Its hermeneutics are also often cabalistic and quibble over the letter rather than the larger context. It does contain very discerning interpretations of the Scriptures, wonderful allegories and in the treatise "Abot" there are really pithy sentences which would, at any time, be an unflinching guide for man on the road to virtue.

I would like seriously to ask those who, in the overestimation of their own interpretations, denigrate the interpretations of the Talmud, whether their explanations offer a greater guarantee of the truth than those of the Talmud. Should the interpretations of the Talmud not be considered more reliable, if for not other reason

than the fact that our present time is so much more distant from the views of the biblical period than was the Talmudic period and the present does not immediately accept the popular mind of that period, its traditions and legends.

How useful Talmud is to us in the criticism of the text of the Old Testament: There is no known manuscript of the Old Testament in existence which dates from before the 9th century. Compared with the innumerable variants in these manuscripts of marginal notes and interpretations "Kri Uksiv"³¹ commenting on consonants and vowels, accents and critical notes, the Talmud, which was already a finished work by the end of the 5th century, sometimes gives the best solution and the most reliable criticism. It gives the oldest biblical passages in the form, the style and in the accentuation which is expressly quoted or explained and judging from the principles of the criticism they are therefore probably the genuine ones. For this reason our scholars have always expressly compared the Talmud in this respect with our written copies and printed editions of the Old Testament and published the results in special papers. They have not failed to note, however, that this rich source is far from exhausted. Anyone really perceptive will also notice how incomplete is their knowledge and understanding of those quotations from the Talmud which they thought they had exhausted with such clarity and assurance.

We must not fail to realise, as Buxtorff emphasises in his Caldean-Talmudic and rabbinical dictionary, that the Talmud is not only of great use to theology and knowledge of the Bible, but also to other literary and scientific subjects. It contains a large collection of legal principles and judicial decisions which would appear to be of the greatest interest to jurisprudence, medicine, physics, customs and laws of state, astronomy and other worthwhile sub-

30. Possibly Professor Dr. Joh. Christoph Bockmann who is mentioned on the title page of Behrend's Talmud edition in this way. The following joke is added in the margin: He is the goat ("Bock" = "Goat") on whom the load "For the Lord" falls (Leviticus 16.9).

31. What is read and what is written.

jects. It is therefore of interest to future generations. It contains innumerable intelligent and wise observations and perspicacious thoughts which could make the reader better, wiser or more learned and which, like precious stones, decorate the Hebrew language no less than the languages of Latium and Greece are being embellished by their flowers. It contains many rare words from the Old Testament, the origins and meaning of which are explained by many other words. The Hebrew and Caldean language would be imperfect and incomplete if the Talmudic verbal riches did not so wonderfully supplement and complete it.

Quite apart from its usual name and considering it as a book for Judaism, it must be emphasized that the authors merit the deep gratitude of the Jews. The moral principles of the Talmud, expressed in innumerable proverbs, sentences and allegories, have been the reason for the Jews' laudable sober-mindedness and moderation towards all manner of worldly things and have inspired their spirituality, their noble-mindedness, sincerity and warmth in religious matters, their virtue and charity. Any unprejudiced outsider interested in the life of the Jews cannot but recognise the significance of this great work. Philanthropists must be deeply saddened when the benefits of this book have been so unjustly denied and they must be glad that this ancient people, from which the founder of our religion came, still honours this the greatest product of Jewish learning, that they make great sacrifices to found schools and institutions for the expansion of this learning, that they even during cruel persecutions occupied themselves with studies of this book and found courage and force to continue their fight in confidence in God, the Ruler of the world.

One could ask oneself: How is it possible that such a learned work, which furthermore is written in a dialect that is difficult to understand, has any influence with the Jewish layman. Judging from the education in our schools this is really incomprehensible. In our circles it is only the scholars and high schools which are concerned with learned works written in a foreign language, the people and the ordinary schools know nothing of these matters. In

Jewish circles it is quite different. What the soothsayer Bileam said about this people is perfectly true, "Look, this is a people that lives quite separately, they do not belong with other peoples". All the people of antiquity were divided up into laymen and priests and the latter alone monopolized the sciences, scholarship and the appropriate books; they jealously guarded their monopoly, they kept to themselves all the sources which could give knowledge to lay people. The lay Israelite, on the other hand, kept up with the priests; all were initiated priests and scholars according to the words of the Scriptures "You shall be a kingdom of priests for me, a holy people". It has always been so with the Jews. The source of Jewish scholarships, the Talmud, is open to everybody. In their synagogues and schools education does indeed start with the Old Testament in Hebrew, but no sooner can the children translate some chapters than the great book of the Talmud is opened to them. They study so zealously and diligently that children of 12 years can read easy monographs in the Talmud independently and understand the theological arguments better than many Christian scholars who have been spending a lustrum. The highest aim in these schools is an extensive knowledge of the Talmud and in their Mischna it is recorded, "The study of the Tora takes precedence over anything else and it is not advisable to distract young people from these studies even if it is necessary for building up the temple in Jerusalem".

It is evident that the Jews have various stages of development within this sphere. The young people studying to become Rabbis must have a more extensive knowledge of the Talmud than the ones who are going into a trade. Most of them understand the moral principles of the Talmud and study it both as youths and as men, for "the more expert they are on this subject, the higher their reputation in their own circles, and the more honoured and esteemed they will be by others. Just as warriors are the most esteemed class with one people, the poets with another, the priests with a third, thus Talmud scholars are the most esteemed with the Jewish people". A person who is unversed in the Talmud, a "am

interest of Jewish science. Reb. Arjeh Löb showed his gratitude to Behrend by printing on the title page of every volume of his edition:

“In acknowledgement of the improvements in this edition, the high-minded Parnas, Herr Bermann from Halberstadt, has renounced his privilege and allowed me to print it. Thanks and praise are due to him for this.”

His edition of the Talmud is one thing for which Behrend is remembered in gratitude, as is his klaus.

On 14th February 1698 Behrend wrote, from Berlin, an application to the Elector Friedrich III of Brandenburg requesting permission to build and run at his own expense a Hebrew language school.

The Elector issued an Order in Council dated Cöln (near Berlin) 26th February 1698 to the Halberstadt government to grant this wish and the permission was given. In 1703 Behrend built, at his own expense, among unimpressive hovels in Rosenwinkel in Halberstadt, a good-looking brick house (the so-called klaus) with stone filigree and large windows as a residence and college for 3 Jewish scholars. In the building he provided a theological library and a synagogue with all the necessary accessories, ark curtains, Tora scrolls and the appropriate decorations in silver. The community gave this establishment a plot adjoining the site as a kitchen garden for the residents of the klaus.

Behrend put a further 9,000 Taler in trust at an interest of 6 per cent for their upkeep. This trust was later increased by a relative, Levy Saltin, by a further 400 Taler and the President of Community, Rabbi Joal Herz Kirchheim donated 300 Taler especially for maintenance.

In this jeshiba (seminary for rabbinical learning) founded by Behrend, three scholars and their pupils met daily for more than 200 years right up to the Nazi period. During the whole of this time the scholars held public lectures which were much frequented. These men came into closer contact with the public only in this way and through their



papers, as one of the conditions of their appointment, set down by the founder, was that they study uninterruptedly.

Among the scholars who, during the first few years of the institution, became most famous were Reb. Jechiel Michel from Glogau – author of “Neser hakodesch” (The Holy Crown), the dajan Reb. Samuel ben Moses – author of “Olat Schemuel” (Samuel’s Fire Offering), and Reb. Abi Esri Selig Margalith – author of “Kesef nivchar” (Precious Silver) and “Chibburej likkutim” (Collected Papers).

In the beginning Behrend had to fight against opponents in his own community. They tried to give the klaus the character of a children’s school whereas Behrend wished that it should serve higher scientific purposes. From Minsk Behrend wrote a Hebrew letter, signed Jissachar Bermann, to the Presidents and the Rabbi in Halberstadt. The text of the letter is as follows:

“The klaus which I, with the permission of the Elector and with your approval, have erected for Tora studies by scholars was only built for this purpose and I have spent large sums on it. Now opponents are protesting against it and try to influence the Regent to arrange that it will only serve for the education of the young and for teachers of children. Whereas you know that I have never had my employment nor my business proceeds in your community, but have had to seek profit from outside, I still bear a third of the taxation burden of the community in spite of the fact that I only occasionally live in my native town and then only as a visitor. I can reside where I want but, as I have started this establishment in your community, then I request that it remains, as originally intended, a high school and that the extension serve for studies by scholars. If this is granted, everything shall remain as previously but if you do not fulfil my wish then I shall go elsewhere with my family and only pay 4 Taler yearly to your community.”

The letter does not seem to have worked. In any case, Behrend was given a co-inspector of the klaus and this inspector, the Halberstadt Rabbi Liebmann who was a relative of the Great Elector’s Court Jeweller *Jost Liebmann*, hindered the scholars employed by Behrend

in their teaching, probably because he was urged by Jost Liebmann. Behrend had fallen out with the Court Jeweller over the erection of a synagogue which was built recently in Heidereutergasse, Berlin, by a group who were dissatisfied with the Liebmann synagogue in Spandauerstrasse erected in 1684. Behrend had given a loan of 3,000 Taler for the construction of the new synagogue.

On 13th August 1713 Behrend complained to King Friedrich Wilhelm I about these matters. Consequently the King demanded, on 30th August and on 8th September 1713, a declaration from the government in Halberstadt. On 10th November 1713 the declaration came down in favour of Behrend’s wishes and on 22nd November 1713 an Order in Council was made out to the government in Halberstadt.

On 23rd March 1730 “the President Behrend Lehmann Levi” in Halberstadt donated this klaus, the synagogue, Tora scrolls and all accessories to his son Kosmann and his male descendants with the obligation that the claims on the communities in Halberstadt and Berlin were to stand and the interest was to go to the klaus and its teachers.

The third and largest monument to Behrend’s Jewish disposition and religious feeling is the synagogue which he built. Halberstadt had been without a synagogue since 1669. The one which had earlier been in Göddenstrasse (Judenstrasse) and for which permission was given in 1652 had been violently torn down. In the meantime, the community had been using a spacious private room, but the community had grown and now comprised about 200 families and more and more they needed their own synagogue building. Their financial affairs prevented them from building because of the many taxes and dues to king, state, citizens, aristocracy and clergy besides expenses on their own charitable and educational institutions. Behrend undertook to build a synagogue at his own expense. In order to make it convenient for the visitors to the synagogue to attend the Sabbath lectures in his klaus, he placed the synagogue just opposite in Backenstrasse. In 1712 the building was ready and was one of the most beautiful Jewish temples at the time. From the street it was not easy to see and many

22. Interior of the synagogue in Backenstrasse, Halberstadt, erected 1712, razed by the nazis on the "crystal night" 11.10.1938.

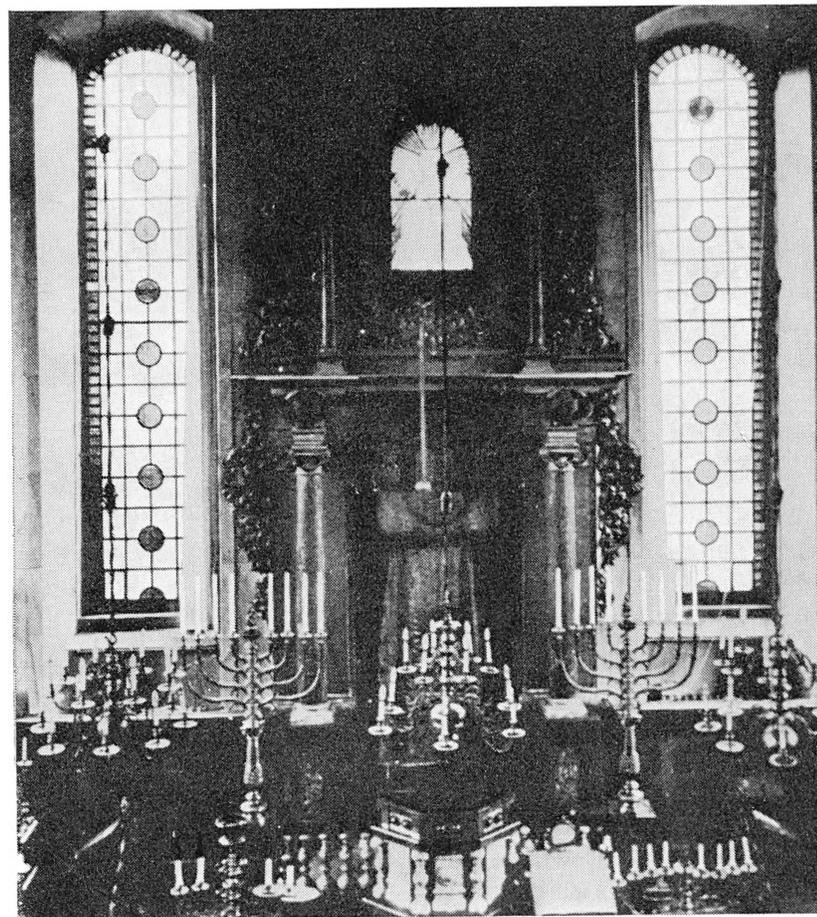
travellers may have been in Halberstadt without noticing it, for, like most synagogues from the 17th and 18th centuries, it was half tucked away in order to avoid attacks or fouling by mobs. From Russia Behrend brought beautiful, tall marble columns, he had the holy shrine decorated with elaborate, rich gilt; at the inauguration a Tora scroll was put in which he had provided with a pointer and a coat of arms in solid gold. He furthermore donated five other Tora scrolls and two wonderful gold embroidered curtains, one marked with the year 1709 and the other 1712. The rich architecture of the temple and the dome was mentioned by experts as being a work of art. At the top of the dome is said to have hung a large gilt cluster of grapes made from solid silver. It is maintained that this was taken away in the Seven Years' War by a roaming French corps during an attack in 1761.

For 18 years Behrend had the pleasure of attending the services in this synagogue. The night of 10th November 1938 – 226 years after its erection in 1712 – the Nazis set fire to the building and razed it to the ground.

Also in Saxony Behrend carried on many activities.

Already in 1696 August the Strong had given Behrend permission to keep a stall at the fair and in 1707 he was inclined to permit Behrend and his family to reside permanently in Dresden and Leipzig, but the Privy Council was against this. Nevertheless, August the Strong gave him the following letter of protection:

“Wir Friedrich August v. G. G. König &c. Hiermit thun kund und bekennen, dasz wir von unserm Residenten in Niedersachsischen Kreise Behrend Lehmann, verschiedentlich allerunterthänigst angelangt worden, wir wollen in Erwägung der uns viele Jahre her von ihm geleisteten treuen Dienste ihm die besondere Gnade und Freiheit verstatten, dasz er sich mit seinem Weibe, Kinder und benöthigtem Gesinde in unserer Residenz allhier mit einem Hause und Garten ankaufe und wesentlich wohnhaft niederlassen möchte



und wir denn solcher seiner, in allen vorgefallenen Begebenheiten verspürten treuen Dienste, derer wir von ihm ferner gewärtig seyn, uns noch wohl erinnern und deshalb sein Bitten in Gnaden anzuhören um so viel weniger Bedenken getragen, als dergleichen Schutzjuden an anderen benachbarten Orten auch geduldet werden, dasz wir solchem noch aus besonderen Königlichen und Churfürstlichen Gnaden und anderen uns beiwohnenden Ursachen, jedoch



ohne Consequenz, gedachten Residenten Lehmann mit Weif, Kindern und benöthigtem Gesinde auf seine und ihre Lebenszeit in unseren Schutz genommen, thun auch das hiermit aus landesfürstlicher Macht und Gewalt dergestalt und also, dasz derselbe ein Haus und Garten in und bei unserer Residenz allhier zu erkaufen, dasselbe zu besitzen und zu gebrauchen, mit Weif, Kindern und Gesinde alle hier sich ordentlich aufzuhalten, oder in Abwesenheit seiner durch einen Bevollmächtigten das seine beobachten zu lassen. Kraft dieses befugt, daneben auch alle und jede den erkauften Grundstücken obliegenden Beschwerden und gemeinen Anlagen gleich anderen angesessenen Einwohner zu gesetzten Fristen richtig, und hierüber noch ein jährliches Schutzgeld von 8 Rthlr. Courant an unser Rentamt zu entrichten schuldig sein soll. Wir befehlen hiernächst unserm jetzigen und künftigen Gouverneur und Commandanten allhier, sowohl dem Rathe dieser Stadt, gedachten unsern Resident Lehmann, sein Weib, Kinder und benöthigtes Gesinde, auch in Abwesenheit seiner, dessen Bevollmächtigten, bei dieser ihm verliehenen Freiheit wider männiglich bis an uns gebührenden Schutz zu leisten und ihn und sie dawider in keinerlei Weise zu beschweren, noch Andere dasselbe zu thun gestatten. Urkund-

23. Candlestick (menora) in the synagogue in Halberstadt. Photographed in 1923.

lich haben wir diesen Schutzbrief eigenhändig unterschrieben und mit unserm Kgl. Chursecret bedrucken lassen.

Geben Dreszden dem 8. Martii 1708.”

The documents which are connected with this letter of protection give a good picture of the ill-will which the population bore towards the Jews. The Private Secretary wrote that he had finally made a draft of the “auf vielfältiges Anregen des Residenten Lehmann und auf hohe Erinnerung”, but that the titular Privy Councillor von Hoymb had hesitated before signing it. He had to consult two presiding cabinet ministers first, “His Excellency would not take the responsibility alone”. The ministers decided to request the King to reconsider the matter; but the King stayed firm. They then washed their hands of it by letting the King sign the draft himself after, however, having once again tried to change his mind. The cabinet minister relates how he gave the King the document for signature after having told him that it would be necessary to demand an agreement from Lehmann to the effect that he would not abuse his freedom as the association of silver and goldworkers had complained that the Jews bought up the burnt and broken silver and gold. The King signed personally: “fiat Augustus Rex” and gave the order for Lehmann to sign an agreement. On 27th March 1708 Behrend received the original document and made out an agreement not to transgress his liberties. It is this agreement which has preserved for our time a copy of his seal.

Supported by this royal letter Behrend’s brother-in-law and proxy, the general purveyor to the court *Jonas Meyer*, moved from Hamburg to Dresden and later on Behrend’s eldest son, the court factor *Lehmann Behrend*, moved there from Halberstadt with his family and servants.

When Jonas Meyer had a son in the winter of 1708 and the government opposed the circumcision of the boy, Behrend complained to the King in a memorandum dated 6th January 1709. At this very cold time of the year the infant had to be sent to Teplitz in order to be

circumcised. As Lehmann Behrend wanted to settle in Dresden it was to be feared that the authorities would forbid him to hold Jewish ceremonies and Jewish services in his own house and he asked “wenn wir in Zukunft Actus unseres Gottesdienstes und jüdische Ceremonien begehen, darin nicht gehindert und turbiert zu werden”.

When Jonas Meyer had arranged a synagogue in 1710 in a house which the clerk of the exchequer Rüger had bought – probably for him – the city authorities intervened and cleared the synagogue. Meyer complained on his own and on his principal’s, Behrend Lehmann’s, behalf to the King and on 25th April 1711 the latter issued the following rescript:

“Nun ist zwar unsre Meinung niemals gewesen, dasz sie³² allhier öffentlich und mit gewöhnlichen Geschrei ihren jüdischen Gottesdienst betreiben mögen, noch viel weniger werden wir geschehen lassen, dasz eine ordentliche Synagoge von ihnen angelegt werde. Allermaszen aber dem Resident Lehmann unter den 8. März 1708 das in Copie hier beigefügte Privilegium seiner aus lange Zeit geleisteten treuen Dienste wegen ertheilt worden, so ist unser gnädiges Befehlen, Ew. Liebden und Ihr wollet verfügen, dasz gedachter Resident Lehmann nebst seinem Gevollmächtigtem Jonas Meyer noch ferner dabei geschützt, mithin denselben freigelassen werde, in einem Hause dieser Stadt Dresden, welches sie jetzund bewohnen oder künftig bewohnen werden, den Gottesdienst nach jüdischer Art, jedoch in aller Stille und ohne Geschrei für sich und die ihrigen zu verrichten. Auch sind Meyer Gebetbücher und Tische und was sonst aus dem Hause genommen worden, ohne Verzug zu restituiren.”

This time, also, the Private Secretary declined to sign the letter. Instead of signing he wrote as follows:

“Ihre Kgl. Majestät bezeugen mit der eigenhändigen hohen Unterschrift, dass sie vorstehendes Reskript wegen Bernhardt Lehmann’s allergnädigst anbefohlen haben”.

Dresden 25. April 1711

and the King signed personally “August Rex”.

It is shown from documents dating from 1713 concerning the “meat purchases by Jewesses” that the cook Brünel bought one or two calves. The master of the market recounts that this cook daily bought the best calves on the market and fed the Jews there. She sold the hind quarters.

When Meyer lost a daughter in 1715 he was not given permission to bury her in Dresden. He had to bring the body to Teplitz. About the same time, when a Jewish child was born, the town council wanted to impose fines on both the midwife and on the host in the house. For these reasons Behrend wrote to the King on 20th November 1715:

“Als kürzlich eine Wehmutter einer Judenfrau im Kindbette hier geholfen, ist sie hart zur Rede gesetzt worden. Man wird sie und den Wirth mit Geld strafen.”

Behrend asked for a command to the effect

“dasz die unter Dero gnädigen Schutz allhier wohnenden Juden sich ihrer Gebräuche und Ceremonien bedienen mögen, dann auch dasz um dergleichen Hülfe oder Dienst, wenn eine Wehmutter einer Judenfrau beisteht, man dieselbe nicht zur Rede setzen oder sie und den Hauswirth deshalb bestrafen mögen, indem ja niemand leicht einem Nothleidenden solche Hilfe versagen will. Und, da ich dahier vor dem Pirnaischen Thore mir einen Garten angekauft, so bitte allergehorsamst, Ew. Kgl. Majestät wolle allergnädigst erlauben, dasz die etwa hier versterbenden Juden darin nach jüdischen Ceremonien mögen begraben werden.”

In reply to this we have the King’s rescript of 7th December 1715:

“Was bei Uns unser Resident Lehmann in Unterthänigkeit vorgestellt und gebeten hat, das erseht Ihr aus der Beilage mit mehreren. Nun sind wir zwar denen Juden eine mehrere Freiheit, als selbige bisher in unseren Landen genossen, zu gestatten keineswegs, sondern vielmehr gemeint, die Anzahl derer, so in unseren Landen sich bisher aufgehalten, laut des unter dem 4. Dez. an unseres Statthalters Liebden und Euch ergangenen Reskripts auf gewisse

32. the Jews.

und wenige Personen zu restringiren. Allermassen aber diesen wenigen, so zu unseren Diensten sich allhier befinden sollen, die Essentiellsten, so zu ihrem Aufenthalte gehören, notwendig müssen verstattet werden, worunter auch die Begräbnisse derer Todten nebst der Hülfe von denen Kindermütter an die gebährenden Weiber mit zu rechnen sind: “Als ergeht an Euch hiermit unser gnädigstes Begehren, ihr wollet nicht allein zu den Begräbnissen derer Juden, welche allhier versterben, entweder vorgeschlagenermaszen in Lehmann’s Garten oder an einem anderen Orte, welches nicht infam ist, einen Platz aussuchen lassen, sondern auch verstotten, dasz die Kindermütter denen jüdischen Weibern wenn sie in der Geburt arbeiten, ungehindert beispringen mögen.”

The rescript dated 4th December 1715 referred to contains the following decree:

“Ausserdem Resident Lehmann und dem Hofagent Meyer nebst ihren Angehörigen und Domestiquen ist keinem Juden allhier oder sonst in unseren Landen der Aufenthalt zu verstatten.”

August the Strong’s decrees, which were favourable to the Jews, were to meet steady opposition. The council complained to the Diet, firstly because a Jewish cemetery implied the possession of property, secondly because the free performance of the Jewish religion would demand a synagogue, and thirdly because the Roman Catholics and the Reformed Church could press their demands if the Jews were given permission. On 8th April 1716 the Diet wrote a letter “gegen die Juden” to the King. It says as follows:

“Da diese befreiten jüdischen Familien³³ sich bereits stark vermehrt, ihnen auch, wenn sie Kinder zeugen, Hebammen zuzulassen anbefohlen, das Puerperium aber die Beschneidung nach sich zieht, und nach ihren Gesetzen keine Synagoge sein kann, darin nicht eine gewisse Anzahl gelehrter Juden sich aufhalten, übrigens auch zu ihren Begräbnissen nicht nur die Verstattung eines gewissen Ortes, sondern auch die Zulassung jüdische Ceremonien dabei präntendirt werden wolle, so erhelle zur Genüge, wie es auch die Erfah-

rung aus anderen Ländern an die Hand gebe, welche gefährliche Folgerungen aus diesen Duldungen erwachsen, und wie sehr in kurzer Zeit sich die Anzahl derselben noch verstärken könnte”.

Not only the council, but also the business circles and the guilds in Dresden had made representations to the Diet against the Jews. The following is an extract of their letter of 28th February 1717:

“Desto weniger dürften sie³⁴ so kühn sein, lieber gar ein öffentliches Begräbnis zu präntendiren, und dasz sie ihre Todten mit jüdischen Ceremonien begraben möchten, wie denn Berend Lehmann zu dem Ende einen Garten vor dem Pirnaischen Thore vermittelt Substituierung einer andern Person zuschreiben lassen, so dasz es das Ansehen gewirmt, als ob sie hier eine recht ordentliche Heimath veranstalten wollten, maszen Lehmann und Meyer dergestalt ihre Domestiques extendiren, dasz alle, die nur ein Billetchen von Meyer vorzubringen haben, dafür angesehen werden sollen.”

According to the information of the council, Behrend Lehmann is said to have bought the garden in question through a gold-worker, Köhler, for 1,000 guilders.

When, despite the rescript of 4th December 1715, the council proclaimed on 28th January 1716 that the inhabitants were not to house Jews, not even those who belonged to Lehmann’s and Meyer’s households, Lehmann wrote from Halberstadt to the King on 10th February 1716 and asked that “meine und meines Schwagers Angehörige und Domestiquen und diejenigen, so von ihnen bevollmächtigt, mögen wie bisher zu Dresden ohne des Magistrats Beeinträchtigung ihren Aufenthalt haben.”

Again, the King had to take the matter in hand and on 23rd March 1716 he wrote to the town council:

“Liebe Getreue! Uns giebet unser Resident Bernd Lehmann in dem copeylichen Anschluss allerunterthänigst zu vernehmen, welchergestalt, nachdem wir an euch unter dem 20. December des erst-

33. Lehmann and Meyer.

34. the Jews.

abgewichenen Jahres Verordnung ertheilt, dasz er Lehmann und der Hofagent Jonas Meyer nebst ihren Angehörigen und Domestiquen, auszer diesen aber kein Jude in unserer Residenzstadt allhier geduldet werden solle, ihr euch derselben gemäsz nicht bezeiget, sondern vielmehr, dasz von Lehmanns und Meyers Domestiquen Angehörigen und Domestiquen allhier beherberget, noch weniger miethweise in die Häuser aufgenommen werden solle. Verfügung gethan hättet, wobei er, wie aus obenangezogener Abschrift insmehrere zu ersehen, um unsere anderweite Verordnung an euch gehorsamst gebeten. Hierauf nun ist hiermit unser Begehren, ihr wollet, aus was für Ursachen ihr diese Veranstaltung aus eigener Bewegung und, da ihr hierzu keinen Befehl erhalten, getroffen habt, auch was solches eigentlich veranlaszt, Uns des Förderlichsten allerunterthänigst berichten, hiernächst auch von ermeldeten Lehmann und Meyern eine richtige Specification ihrer, zu den ihnen aufgetragenen Verrichtungen nöthigen und ihnen zugehörigen Juden, damit die ihnen ertheilte Freiheit von anderen nicht gemisbraucht werde, kaft dieses abfordern, auch solche darin namentlich zu benennen zu bedeuten, und selbige zu Unserem Ersehen und fernerer gnädigster Entschlieszung zugleich mit allergehorsamst einsenden, daran geschiet Unsere Meinung.”

On 15th May 1716 Behrend wrote from Leipzig to the King: “Es fehlt an Vorschlägen nicht mir in Dresden ein Haus anzuschaffen, ich muss aber befürchten, dasz der Rath oder künftige Nachbarn mir conträr sind . . .”

The King, who was in Danzig at the time, wrote on 27th May 1716 to the Privy Council:

“Lehmann stellt vor, dasz das Verbot von Juden auszer ihn und Meyer zu weit extendirt wird, indem ihnen der Handel auszer den Messen nicht erlaubt wird. Auszer Lehmann und Meyer soll sich zwar kein Jude wohnhaft in Sachsen niederlassen, es soll aber auch Juden wie sonst gegen Zoll und Accisen erlaubt sein, Geschäften nachzureisen.”

“Lehmann will in Dresden ein Haus kaufen, es nach seinem

Gefallen bauen, in Lehn nehmen und auf seinen Namen schreiben. Wir sind nicht ungeneigt, dem stattzugeben. Doch, wenn allzuviel Bedenken dagegenstehen, mag Lehmann ein Haus kaufen und einen Christen zum Lehnsträger nehmen.”

The Council was opposed to freedom of trade for the Jews and on 27th May 1716 referred the King to the Diet’s complaints and daily experience “dasz Juden unter dem Prätext des Handels Misse, thaten verüben” and added:

“Wir wollen Lehmann ein Haus mit christlichem Lehnsträger gestatten, aber die Landesregierung ist dagegen, ihre Gründe seien nicht unerheblich, der König wolle Lehmann bescheiden lassen, dasz er sich mit dem begnüge, was ihm und Meyer bisher aus allerhöchster Milde verstattet worden: nämlich sich und die Ihren so gut sie können miethweise unterzubringen.”

Government, Chancellor and Council declared in unison on 11th July 1716 that even with a “Lehnsträger” it would be irreconcilable with the constitution of the country for a Jew to acquire property; on 30th August same year the King proclaimed from Janswics that the old constitution has to stand, but enclosed he added

“Auch haben Ew. Liebden und Ihr den Residenten Lehmann zu bescheiden, dasz obwohl wir uns ganz geneigt befinden, ihm deren bisher erwiesenen treuen Deinste halber eine besondere Gnade zu erzeugen, uns gleichwoll die den Ständen ertheilte Versicherung, dasz keine Juden Immobilien und Länder besitzen im Wege steht, wannenhero er sich mit miethweiser Unterbringung begnügen lassen würde.”

On 26th April 1717 Behrend wrote from Leipzig to the King:

“Verschiedene Juden, so mir gar nicht angehörig, setzen sich hier und sonst in Sachsen an. Nicht aus Privatinteresse, sondern weil Ew. Kgl. Majestät diese gnädige Intention für meine Nation hegen, dasz etliche derselben unter dero großmächtigem Schutz in dero Landen wohnen mögen, und Mich und die Meinigen bevoraus aller-

gnädigst privilegirt: So will mir als einem wirklichen Diener und Unterthanen nichts anderes gebühren, als darin zu trachten, dasz in Ew. Kgl. Maj. Landen solche Leute placirt werden, die capable sind allerunterthänigst treue Dienste zu leisten, und dies kann ich von unserer Familie darstellen, von andern aber, so sich sonst an-geben möchten und einzuschleichen suchen, würde, andere Inconsequenzen jetzt nicht zu gedenken, dergleichen vielleicht nicht zu hoffen sein.”

Knowing Behrend’s interest in his fellow Jews, it cannot be assumed that this letter is based on envy and fear of competition. It is more probably due to his anxiety to keep away unfortunate elements which might have given the guilds reason for hostility towards the Jews’ trade.

The King’s reply followed on 15th May 1717 in a rescript written in Leipzig to the effect that no other Jews than Lehmann and Meyer and their households may live there.

Some months later, on 20th August 1717, the King conceded as a special favour that the Resident Lehmann may buy the post office in Pirnaische Gasse, later No. 7 in Landhausstrasse. The price was 13,000 Taler of which he had already paid 4,000 in kind. The right of repurchase was reserved and this was to be no precedent for other cases.

When the chamber council on 24th January 1718 protested, on account of the tax question, against the transfer of the property, the King decreed on 17th March that the house was to be given to Lehmann as security for 20 years against the payment of the 13,000 Taler. During this time he was to have the right of use instead of interest and he was to pay the taxes. Furthermore, all Jews belonging to Lehmann’s and Meyer’s households in Dresden and Leipzig were to be registered with the government and no Jews were to be buried in the garden by the post office.

On 5th May 1718 August the Strong again had to reassure the guilds

“drittens wegen derer Juden bleiben Ihro Majestät nochmals dabei,

dasz denselben weder ein öffentliches Kultus, noch den Ankauf von Immobilien gestatten werden soll, gestalt denn das vormalige Posthaus dem Residenten Lehmann blos pfandweise auf etliche Jahre und mit ausdrücklicher Bedingung, in den Garten keine Leiche zu begraben, eingeräumt wird, es geschiet auch wider Ihre Maj. Willen, wenn deren Juden Angehörige vermehrt und sie auszer der Leipziger Messzeit Handel und Wandel treiben, daher nur die Obrigkeiten über die bisherigen Verordnungen halten und selbige wegnehmen dürfen, es soll auch an das Gouvernement allhier diesertwegen wiederholtes Befehl ergehen.”

Behrend’s eldest son, *Lehmann Behrend*, three times wrote to the King – on 28th March, 10th July and 15th July 1718 – and asked for a verified copy of the letter of protection and a free pass. He added that his father lived in Halberstadt, but he himself in Dresden where he “dero Interesse betreibe”. The letters are all signed with his German name and his Hebrew name *Jehuda* has been added.

A “Mandat wider Juden, Italiänen, Tabouletträger und andere Hausierer” from 10th July 1719 prohibits “Sonderlich denen Juden das Hausiren und Herumtragen allerhand auswärtiger und inländischer Waaren gänzlich” with the exception of Naumburger and Leipziger fairs, “allwo der Handel und Wandel in seines bisherigen rechtmässigen Uebung billig verbleibet”.

Lehmann Behrend, his son and Meyer then lived in the post office from 1718 to 1734. According to various historical sources they established the first important banking business there and they lived in a splendour which was almost princely. Behind the post office they laid out a garden with beautiful fountains and a bath which was very much admired. The house was talked about as “the Jew’s House”. At a large party there on 1st September 1720 the Electoral Prince and Princess were among the visitors and a historian³⁵ related: “Auch bestrebten sie (Lehmann und Meyer) sich dieser Gnade würdig zu leben und versorgten Dresden und fast das ganze Land bei der groszen Theuerung 1719 mit Getreide”.

35. Magazin der Sächs. Geschichte.

They imported grain from Russia, England, Mecklenburg and from other places and sold it cheaper than the current price which was 4 Taler per Scheffel³⁶. The distribution took place twice a week and there was such a crush that several people lost their lives. In Lindau's "Geschichte in Haupt- und Residenzstadt Dresden" we find the following:

"Under royal licence the Court Jew Jonas Meyer took over Dresden's supply during this period of high prices. By May 1720 he had already imported more than 40,000 Scheffel by ship from the northern Elb and also from Danzig and he sold the grain at 3 Taler 15 Groschen to the citizens. Only bakers and distillers did not get any. The crush in front of the Jew's house and in front of the store was so bad that the military had to be called upon to keep order. In May also the Council let the grain supply in Kreuzkirchen be sold at a price of 3 Taler 15 Groschen. Finally in July exportation from Bohemia and Silesia were reallowed and as the summer brought a large harvest the grain prices went down to 2 Taler 20 Groschen already in August. But as Meyer still had a large stock, August the Strong issued a special order that this was to be distributed to the towns and counties. In Dresden alone the bakers, distillers and vinegar brewers, who had not so far got any, had to take large quantities at the original price of 3 Taler 15 Groschen." Finally is added:

"Weil die Sache durch Judenhände gegangen, ist die Frage, ob der Preis des Getreides der Armuth zu statten gekommen, wie es des Könige Majestät gewünscht, gewollt und verlangt haben".

An interval of five years between the documents would seem to indicate that Lehmann Behrend lived peacefully for this period, but on 24th May 1723 the father, Behrend Lehmann, complained to the King that his son had to pay a double octroi on the goods which were sent to him for sale sometimes. The merchant guild was unreasonably envious and tried to place obstacles in the way of his business. He ended as follows: "Wegen meiner steten Abwesenheit bitte ich die mir mildest nachgelassene Handlung durch meiner Sohn über zu lassen,"

whereupon the King on 24th June commands that Lehmann and his son have to pay the same dues as the other merchants and no higher.

On 3rd September 1723 the Council in Dresden published an announcement according to which a fine of 20 Taler was to be imposed on Jews who stayed there outside market hours and Lehmann's and Meyer's employees were prohibited from doing trade. The Council justified this announcement in its report to the King on 18th September. The decision was taken "wegen der häufig sich hier aufhaltenden Juden und deren fast freien treibenden Handels zum Trots der hiesigen mit Handlung sich nährenden Bürgerschaft und zur Abwendung der durch solch Judenwesen beförderten Untreu und Partirerei unter dem Gesind und Jungen, auch anderem liederlichem Volk. Gemeinen, von dero Resident und Hoffaktor Lehmann und Meyer nicht abhängenden Juden", were not to be given a residence permit at all and Lehmann and Meyer had "der Personen gar viel, und man gar nicht meinen sollte, dasz sie dergleichen Anzahl zu ihren Diensten von Nöthen". It is to be suspected that they were not all real domestics.

That year Meyer had listed 43 and Lehmann 30 people as their domestics or as belonging to their households. Meyer's list is as follows: Jonas Meyer, his brother Ruben, his wife and 3 sisters, 1 wet nurse, 1 nanny, 1 cook, 3 servants, 1 bookkeeper and his wife, servant and maid, 1 cashier and his wife, 1 informant, 1 maid, 1 rabbi, another informant, 4 clerks, 1 steward, 1 butler, 3 servants, 3 servant maids, 2 kitchen maids, 2 waiters, 1 watchman, 2 sons-in-law and 2 daughters.

Lehmann Behrend's list, besides himself, comprised Elias Nickelsburger and 4 sons, a Hebrew clerk, 3 shop-assistants, his wife, 1 maid, Elias Berend, 1 servant, 1 rabbi, 1 informant, 1 bookkeeper, his brother, 2 clerks, 1 butcher, 3 secretaries, 1 nanny, 2 wet nurses, 1 maid, 1 kitchen maid and 1 cook.

On 22nd September 1723 the Privy Council insisted that the King requested Meyer and Lehmann to register the number of their people from time to time and to give their residence and their occupation.

36. 1 Scheffel = 17,3902 Litres.

On 19th February 1724 it further added the frequent complaints of the merchants and silver and gold workers, namely that Lehmann Behrend had brought many thousands of Talers' worth of precious gold and silver articles, drysaltery goods and other goods to Dresden during that year, that he kept a stock in his own residence and let other Jews bring the goods round to the houses. On the occasion of the Michaëlis fair he had unpacked 3,021 Talers' worth of goods (damask, cloth, linen, paper, tobacco, olives, etc.). He and his people abused the favour which had been shown to them in letting them settle there. Almost daily many Jews were seen in the streets. Due to the substantial competition Lehmann and Meyer had to be limited to having only 5 or 6 people in their households besides their wives and children and they had to be forbidden to do trade when this was against the privileged guild ordinances. The King yielded to this. On 8th April 1724 he commanded that Lehmann and Meyer were only to have 5 or 6 domestics each and he forbade them to do trade.

Berend Lehmann wrote on 8th May from Leipzig and on 19th June from Halberstadt to the King saying that when his son was forbidden to do trade, he would be threatened by complete ruin as his fortune was invested in the business; the reason was only envy. In Berlin, Prague, Halberstadt and Teplitz the Jews were allowed to do trade. "Sonder eitlen Ruhem" he reminded the King of the services he had rendered him for more than 30 years. The merchants' accusations were false – his son did not keep an open shop, he only had his goods ready in a closed up room on the second floor in case a minister was looking for something which he could not obtain from the merchants. The prohibition was only due to persecution and hatred.

On 12th July the King replied that the ban must remain – the petitioner could sell the goods he already possessed, but he must not buy new ones.

The son then complained in a letter from Warschau dated 19th July 1724. He informed the King that his and his father's credit would be ruined and as he had no other profession he would be unable to maintain himself, his wife and children. His business would keep others' up to the mark and he would like his credit to become as good as his

father's. Besides the dues he was already paying he offered to pay a further 300 Taler protection money to the Privy Purse. On 27th July the father wrote in a letter addressed direct "au roi" that he had ordered valuable goods which the Dresden merchants were almost unable to sell and some of the goods were already on the way. His son had for more than a year sold, almost incognito, from his room to ministers, noblemen and ladies. He would be unable to sell without making new purchases as no-one would buy for fear that the goods were old. The King must give the permission to his faithful servant, whom he had for more than 30 years protected against the attack of enemies, for his son to continue the business for more some years, or in any case as long as Behrend Lehmann lived. If this were granted, he would pay 500 Taler.

It must be presumed that Behrend Lehmann personally handed the King this letter in Warschau.

Among the documents there is one which is described as "information" for the King. It is probably written by the Reichsgraf Flemming and it is in favour of the application. It recorded that, as an old, faithful servant, the Resident Lehmann had been granted permission to obtain a house and garden in Dresden; in this he had been specially privileged. According to the agreement he was not permitted to trade in property, court officials were privileged with regard to commodities. Lehmann had no open shop and the 500 Taler he had offered was equal to the taxes received from 10 merchants.

But, as so often in this matter, the King was in a dilemma and on 8th September 1724 he ordered that the ordinances had to remain valid unless the Privy Council could comply with the Resident's application without prejudice for the merchants and the guilds: "Es bewendet falls Ihr kein Mittel wiszt".

On 28th November 1724 a "factoratus" (Court Factor diploma) was issued in Latin for "egregius Lehmann Berent". This was addressed from Warschau and was until the Nazi period in the possession of the surviving relatives of Emil Lehmann in Dresden.

It was, however, in vain that the father on 20th February 1725 again applied to the King: the only profession the Jews had was trade and

the King of the country was in no way tied by the laws which were valid only for his subjects. The King's only reaction on 27th February was to demand the whole, revised story straight from the beginning.

On 21st April 1725 the Council in Dresden demanded that Behrend (junior) gave a specification of his goods within a week and that he got them out of the country within a fortnight.

For his part, Jonas Meyer wrote to the King on 14th May saying that he needed more than 6 clerks for his office and in order to keep the Jewish rites he needed a private tutor and a butler who could do the ritual slaughters for him. Furthermore he needed servants for his children. On 22nd May Behrend Lehmann wrote to the King and Lehmann Behrend wrote on 12th June to the Reichsgraf Flemming. The father asked to be protected against the demand of the Council and the son referred to the promise, given i Warschau, that he would be permitted to sell the goods in Dresden which might be necessary.

An order came from the King from Pillnitz to the effect that Meyer and Lehmann were each allowed to keep 9 persons. The order is dated 13th June 1725. The merchants who were behind this severe measure asked on 14th June whether it was true that Lehmann Behrend would be given privileges, as he maintained. On 25th June Lehmann Behrend made the merchant guild "unverfängliche Propositionen" yearly to pay a piece of gold, not to trade in wool or drapery goods, but only to deal with Italian silks and heavy French materials which he would sell to the merchants there at the prices charged at the Leipzig Fair, or to sell solely to the Court and only the goods which had arrived in the spring.

Behrend Lehmann, who had become old, implored the King on 16th July, both in writing and verbally, to help his son and referred to promises given in the past in order to prevent "his poor son's complete ruin". The King seemed to be favourably impressed, but all the ministers declared it on 16th July to be "schädlich und präjudizirlich" to permit trade in goods. "Weilen die Lehmmänner sich immerfort auf Ew. K. Maj. höchstes Wort und Bewilligung berufen, welcher wir doch Ew. K. Maj. nicht anrathen könnten" the ministers asked the King to allow them a retinue of 18 people, but no trade.

In reply to this the King declared to the ministers on 21st July: "Da er dem Resident Lehmann und seiner Familie den Aufenthalt erstattet, könne ihm die Warenhandlung nicht wohl recht versagt werden, und wolle deshalb K. Maj. des beschehenen Vorstellens und Gutachtens ungeachtet diese Concession, eine Warenhandlung in Dresden zu treiben, ertheilt haben".

The ministers were concerned that this might "cause despair and lamentations from both the guilds and the merchants", but as the King wanted it, the permission was finally granted on 22nd July 1725 by the King after the ministers had shown, once again, how uneasy they were about it. This rescript gave Lehmann and his son permission to trade in Dresden, but it never became legally valid. The government filed it away and did not inform the town council of its existence! No wonder it gave rise to a new complaint from Behrend Lehmann dated 23rd August 1725, as he sincerely wanted this matter settled.

The merchants, however, made sure that the government and the Privy Council impressed upon the Cabinet, and the latter in turn upon the King, that the welfare of many families was at stake. They asked for an annulment – a rescriptum correctorium – and the fight between the two parties continued for so long that the will and benevolence of the enlightened, absolute Monarch broke down.

At the personal request of Behrend's son the ministers had to turn up three times with a report to the King and on 6th September the ministers suggested to the King that if he wanted to show Lehmann and his son a favour, then he should give them permission to sell the goods they had in stock.

Letter again followed letter with only short intervals between them; on 12th November Behrend Lehmann made "tausendfältige Vorstellung" for his poor son's investments. Nonetheless, on 4th January a ban on trade was issued by the King from Warschau – only what was already in stock could be sold. Lehmann, however, did not tire. On 4th February 1725 he wrote from Halberstadt "au roy, au main propre" reminding the King that he last year had assured him of his protection and had promised him "zu allen Zeiten Zutritt zu dero geheiligtes Person". He had been relying on this and now the Council

in Dresden had commanded him to get rid of all the goods he had in Dresden before the Easter Fair, an order which would bring him to his grave from sorrow. He asked for an open decree in favour of himself and against the Council, his son would apply himself. Lehmann's request was considered as "ein neuer unmaszgeblicher Vorschlag". He wanted permission to trade with the Court and otherwise only wholesale, or, as he had already ordered goods worth 10,000 Taler, he wanted a respite of 5 or 6 years for selling them. The merchants were against this, but on 13th March 1726 it was decided in Warschau "in Gegenwart der Prinzen" that besides the goods Lehmann already had in stock he could sell the goods already on order.

However, on 9th October, the town council banned Lehmann and his son from doing any kind of trade. On 1st November they both applied from Grottnau to the King suggesting that either the merchants' guild should buy their goods off them at a reasonable price or they should be given a suitable period to sell them.

In March 1727 the father and son reminded the King that he had granted them a respite of three years and the King admitted as much on 27 June 1727 providing the goods had not been sold earlier. On this occasion the merchants lodged an appeal and the government advised, on 22nd December, that the respite should expire at Easter 1728.

During all these arguments the Court still made use of Lehmann's services and the relationship remained good.

Moritz of Saxony, a son of August the Strong and Countess Königs-mark, aspired to the throne of Courland and on 5th November 1726 he wrote to his mother, as he was about to set out on a journey there:

"Was den Juden Lehmann betrifft, so bitte ich ihn mein Freund zu bleiben. Es wird sich bald viel Gelegenheit finden, wo er mir dienen und seine Rechnung finden kann. Ich habe die Augen immer auf ihn gerichtet als einen Mann, der sich auf grosze Geschäfte versteht. Ich weiss nicht, ob mir der König künftig wird Hilfe leisten wollen. Sobald mir Gelegenheit bietet, werde ich ihm schreiben, dem Herrn Lehmann die Weisung zu gebeten, dasz er meine Wechsel honorirt".

On 10th April 1727 Moritz wrote to his mother:

"Haben Sie die Gnade dem Berend Lehmann zuzureden, dasz er mir 20.000 fl. leith. Ich werde ihm dagegen einen Schuldschein geben, worin ich mich verpflichte dasz, wenn er binnen Jahresfrist nich vom König die Wiederbezahlung worum ich denselben bat, erhält, ich ihm darauf meine Kammerpension bis zur Tilgung des Darlehns anweisen und ausserdem 6 % zahlen werde. Die Obligation kann so eingerichtet werden, dasz er dabei durchaus nichts wagt. Schenken Sie Madame, dem Gelingen dieser Sache ja Ihre ganze Beredtsamkeit."

On 28th June 1727 the Marshal, Prince Moritz, wrote to his mother:

"Mit dem Juden Lehmann bin ich recht unzufrieden, weil er die Sache in die Länge zieht. Zwar ist es wahr, dasz er mir den Vorschlag gemacht hat, zu der mir zu leihenden Summe die 5000 taler, die Sie ihm schulden zuzurechnen. Der König giebt mir keinen Heller und zeigt sich gar gütig, giebt mir aber kein Geld."

On 8th July he had the following to relate: "Der Jude hat mir auf meine Pension 20.000 Taler vorgeschossen". And after this Moritz succeeded in obtaining, but not in keeping, the throne of Courland.

On 4th February 1728 Dresden received the visit of King Friedrich Wilhelm I of Prussia and the Crown Prince (the later Friedrich II). In the royal Polish and Electoral official year-book there is a special mention of how Lehmann and Meyer had decorated their house for the occasion with fir branches, lamps, coat of arms, ermine and also a greeting:

"Der Himmel verbinde beständig zusammen
Was ewig von Wappen und Namen wird stammen"

Six or seven weeks later, on 22nd March, the guilds complained that the Jews were still living in the royal residential town in the house they had obtained a few years earlier:

"Insbesondere bringen unsre Kramer und Handelsleute beweglich

an, dasz Resident Berend Lehmann und Hoffactor Jonas Meyer zu ihren Schaden wesentlichen Aufenthalt haben, statt je fünf bis sechs Bediente, mehr haben; an allen Orten schleichen sich Juden in Menge ein. Lehmann Berend und Berend Lehmann treiben Handel fort. Die Juden sind gänzlich zu eliminiren auszer in Meszzeiten. – Der Kontrakt wegen des Posthauses ist zu cassiren . . .”

This presumably gave rise to some rescripts which were issued on 8th and 9th April and which were very unfavourable. Trading had to cease immediately: “Wir sind überhaupt durch schärfere Verordnungen den Juden mehr Schranken zu setzen gemeint”. On 12th April Lehmann was given a 3 months’ delay in which to sell out stock.

Their doom was sealed.

On 27 October 1728 the Council complained that Lehmann and Meyer had made changes in their domestic staff without notifying them and many foreign Jews were taking advantage of the situation. They were again required to give a specification to the town hall.

The ban on trading had far-reaching consequences. On 22nd October 1731 the government asked whether the number of domestic staff should not be further limited as Jonas Meyer’s affairs were not what they used to be and as Lehmann Behrend had gone bankrupt and his brothers were implicated in the bankruptcy. This had been caused by the unsound financial foundations of many important people, set off by the death in 1730 of Behrend Lehmann, the senior partner.

Family documents show that Behrend was in possession of quite a few outstanding debts which could not be collected; King Stanislaus of Poland owed him 104,333 Taler, Count Sapieha owed him 60,000 Taler and the bankrupt estate of Isak and Gumpel Behrens in Hanover owed him 80,000 Taler (of which more will be said later).

Behrend’s last years were not happy. His health failed him and the fate which struck his son-in-law, Isak Behrens, affected him deeply. The fact that he was involved in the case and that his honesty was



questioned made it even worse (see the story of Isak and Gumpel Behrens).

The Kings of Prussia and Poland and also King George of England enthusiastically took up Behrend's case, but, it seemed, without success. King George sent at least 2 letters on this subject, one dated 28th November/9th December and the other 12th/23rd December 1721.

Behrend's enemies, or perhaps just the enemies of Jews generally, made all sorts of accusations against him in order to destroy his reputation with the authorities and to ruin the influence which he had and which he used for the advantage of his fellow Jews.

His enemies also attacked his fortune. In Blankenburg he owned some large concerns, one of which was an iron foundry. The klaus which he established there was, until the Nazi period, heated by stoves made in his own foundry. These stoves bore Behrend's baronial coat of arms and carried the Hebrew inscription "Beerman, son of the honourable Reb. Lima v. Essen and his wife Mirjam, daughter of the learned Reb. Joel 1703". He also had a large stock of wax and oil; the wax was exported by Polish princes and noblemen and the oil by German princes with Behrend's help. This stock was, at times, stored in Blankenburg where it was easily accessible during the night; one night criminals drilled holes in a large number of casks so that the oil gushed through the streets and Behrend suffered a considerable loss.

This loss, as well as the fact that all his properties and claims outside the Prussian territory were impounded by the Hanoverian legal authorities after the Behrens proceedings, made a deep and painful impression on him. This was further aggravated because he was compelled to limit his previous generosity and the people who had formerly been at the receiving end now looked on him with different eyes.

In these sad circumstances he found consolation in his family, where his children showed promise for the continuation of his work.

Behrend died on 14th July 1730 and the community had the following inscription made in relief on both sides of the holy shrine in the synagogue:

"He said of Levi: Bless his power and find pleasure in the work of his hands. The president of the community and leader, the pious Reb. Berman, son of Reb. Lima from Essen – the Lord aroused his brilliant spirit so that he, urged by his pure heart, erected the holy ark after great sacrifices and many efforts, worked, helped and supported the establishment of the synagogue and the small sanctuary. May his name ever be held in blessed memory and that of his wife, Hannele, daughter of the president of community and leader Mendel Beer³⁷. Fr. a. M. in the year 1712."

This inscription shows that Behrend paid out of his own pocket for the holy shrine and the precious ornaments surrounding it and that he supported the whole building richly with money and energy. From one of the community's oldest bonds signed in April 1714 it appears that the community only participated in the expenses to the sum of 6,000 Taler, which, indeed, was also lent by Behrend on the condition that the yearly interests were to be spent on the support of the klaus rabbis. The remaining 3,000 Taler earmarked for them had been lent by Behrend to the community in Berlin for the erection of the synagogue in Heidereutergasse which was inaugurated in 1714.

In the remembrance book in the klaus of Halberstadt the following apokrostikon is found of his name:

"Thus, we must always keep the Lord in our heart and also the leader, the famous and great stadlan, the parnas of our time and the one who helps anyone seeking the Lord. The prince of the Levites' princes, the esteemed Reb. Isachar Berman, a son of the honourable Reb. Jehuda Lima, the Levite from Essen, whose hands were strong enough to do good to rich and poor, distant and near. He had the Mischna printed at his own expense because he loved the Tora and everyone studying it. Anyone obeying the commandments knows no evil and he reaps in relation to the devotion and charity he has sown. He built the glory of Lebanon – a small sanctuary – and a klaus from which originated buttresses and cornerstones. His departure left a void. Everybody praises him and in the

37. Oppenheim.



holy halls tears are wept over this terrible loss. He left everyone in deep sorrow. Being one of the great men of the earth, he reserved great riches and royal treasure for the heaven. The Jews of Poland, where some suffered and some were banished, handed over their cause to him as leader and he courageously pleaded for them before kings in their castles and palaces. He ran his business with pure hands and an honest heart and many orphans were married at his expense. His greatness, glory and honour turned to heaven and through his good deeds he acquired eternal life. The one who has cherished the fig tree shall enjoy its fruit. He shall be mentioned with goodwill in every district and every town. He was noble and pious in his deeds for his religion and therefore he earned double merit.”

He was born 27 Nissan 421 (1661) and died 24 Tamus 490 (1730).

26. *Lea Behrens née Lehmann. Friedrichstadt. Deceased 1741. The stone was destroyed by the nazis. Photographed in 1930.*

25. *Apokrostikon about Behrend Lehmann in the klaus of Halberstadt.*

Behrend Lehmann’s daughter *Lea* married *Isak Behrens* in Hanover, a son of *Leffmann Behrens’* son, *Moses Jacob*.

His eldest son, *Lehmann Behrend*, who was called to Dresden as Court Factor to King August the Strong of Saxony, had inherited his father’s generosity. He was the ancestor of the family Lehmann in Dresden.

Lea’s son, the pious klaus rabbi *Jacob Behrens (Hannover)* died in 1784 in Halberstadt. His widow *Mate* and son *Wolf* moved to Copenhagen (see page 104).



THE STORY OF ISAK AND GUMPEL BEHRENS

In Bibliotheca Rosenthaliana in Amsterdam³⁸ there is a family megilla about the sad fate which overtook Isak Behrens and his brother Gumpel: this megilla was written in 1738 by Isak in yiddish with Hebrew characters. It has been translated into German by Dr. I. M. Jost and published in "Jahrbuch für die Geschichte der Juden" volume II, 1861. The following is a translation into English of the Danish version. Unfortunately, some of the original aura has inevitably been lost in the process.

On the title page of the original there is a pen and ink drawing of a temple gateway inside which there is the following text in Hebrew:

This megilla shall serve as a reminder to my descendants to acknowledge the miracles and great achievements which God has performed for me these days. Praise be to Him who gives strength to the weak. Have mercy on us and let us live to see the deliverance by Messiah. Amen! So be His will.

Written in the year 5498³⁹.

1. Introduction

This is the story of what happened to me in Sachkinthal on a journey to Leipzig. On 13. Nisan 480⁴⁰ I was travelling to the Easter Fair in Leipzig. I came from Halberstadt where I had spent the previous Sabbath, namely the 12th. From Hanover I was accompanied by Salman Dd.⁴¹ and Salman Gans and from Halberstadt by my father-in-law Berman⁴²; my mother-in-law travelled with us on the Sunday. We had quite a bit of money with us and therefore had two trailers. We arrived on that same day in Schackinthal which is between Aschersleben and Könnern where we stopped because the drivers had to pay

customs duty. While this was going on I stepped out. Suddenly a non-commissioned officer in a blue uniform was standing in front of me. He asked my father-in-law, who was by his coach, who he was and received the reply: "The Resident". Then he directed the same question to me and I replied: "The Royal Chief Factor from Hanover". The non-commissioned officer then shouted: "Come out chaps!" At once seven soldiers came out carrying eight guns, gave the non-commissioned officer one and then surrounded me. The N. C. O. said to me: "In the name of my gracious Prince of Dessau⁴³, you are arrested." I asked him why and he replied that he did not know. He only wanted to let me choose whether to stay at the town hall or at the inn. I preferred the latter and we all went into the taproom. The non-commissioned officer had two sentries with bayonets placed outside the door and at first he would permit nobody else to come in, but later he let us be together.

I asked him what was going to happen next. He declared that he would send for the Prefect at once and that it would be up to him to take further action. In the meantime we sat down to play, eat and drink coffee, but I could not swallow anything. After a couple of hours the Prefect came. Immediately on entering he said to me: "Are you the prisoner?" I replied: "It seems like it, but I don't know why". He said: "You will be taken to Dessau. I only want to finalise some matters first". I remarked to him that he had better be careful that he had seized the right person as I was travelling on a royal errand and also had royal money with me. The Prefect said that he was certainly not making a mistake, he had nothing to do but to execute the commands of his Prince. The Prince would make further decisions. I suggested that I put down a surety of ten to twenty, or even thirty thousand Taler and would present myself after the Fair as my honesty

38. Catalogue M. Roest page 1171.

39. 1738.

40. 1720.

41. probably Düsseldorf.

42. Behrend Lehmann.

43. Leopold.

and my reputation could be at stake if I did not arrive at Leipzig. However, he insisted that he could only obey orders. Furthermore, he had not been commanded to seize either my money or my luggage, only me; he would let me drive in a coach to Dessau. I declared that it would not do, I had to be where my luggage was. He said that he would take responsibility for all of it; I was to leave everything here or to send a clerk with the coaches to Leipzig. I replied that I wanted to keep the coach with me. This was settled and he went to the town hall.

When my father-in-law realised that I was to be taken to Dessau and we had heard in the meantime that the Prince of Dessau was in Halle to hold a review, he drove with Salman Dd. to Leipzig and I sent my clerk with two coaches containing money to Leipzig. I kept Salman Gans with me. I directed Salman Dd. to speak fully to the Prince in Halle and to make sure that I was released soon as I had to go to Leipzig. When I was alone with Salman Gans I let the soldiers have as much to drink as they wanted. In this way the time passed until three o'clock when the Prefect had arranged everything. Then we were driven a further half an hour before we obtained royal horses, but the road was so bad that four horses were not sufficient to bring me, the non-commissioned officer and Salman any further. I was in a hurry because the next day was Erev Pesach⁴⁴ and I preferred to take two further riding horses, one for the man who hired out the horses and one for Salman. At about five or six o'clock I sent my servant Hillel as a courier to Elias⁴⁵ in Dessau. Hillel had gone with the coach driver who had transported us as we could not get other horses. Hillel, however, did not find Elias at home, as he was some miles away from the town. He therefore made sure that Elias was given the message of my arrest and a plea to come at once to Dessau.

However, at about two o'clock in the morning also I arrived in Dessau. I had repeatedly asked the non-commissioned officer where he was to bring me. At first he would not say anything, but later he let me know that he was to deliver me to the chancellery. I implored him and succeeded in getting him to drive me to Elias' door. I now stayed in the coach until he returned from the commandant and gave

me orders to go into Elias' house and warm up. I did enjoy my coffee. Soon afterwards the captain, who was acting as commandant in Dessau, came and greeted me; he added that he had been asked to give me a room in the chancellery. I went there with Salman, accompanied by the guard. I was given a room on the ground floor facing the back, it was not very beautiful. The non-commissioned officer had to stay with me and a sentry with bayonet was put outside. From Elias' house they sent me an armchair and some bedclothes, so here I sat until eight in the morning. It was the Eve of the Easter celebration.

Then Elias arrived. I asked him to obtain a permission for me to spend the festival under arrest in his house. The Prince was in Halle; Elias therefore had to drive to Oranienbaum to arrange it with the Princess. If possible he would find bail in order to release me so that I could go to Leipzig.

Elias drove off at once; at 10 o'clock he came back with the message that for the duration of the celebration I was to be under arrest in his house. The Princess would send a courier to Halle and write to the Prince, Elias did the same. Then the commandant came, brought me from the chancellery to Elias' house and left the non-commissioned officer and three men on guard. I was free to move around the house – accompanied, however, by the non-commissioned officer.

Shortly before the beginning of the celebrations in the evening a dispatch rider arrived from Halle from my father-in-law to inform me that he had talked to the Prince. The latter demanded 2,000 Taler and I would then be released, but Elias thought it better to await the Prince's replies to his wife and to him. In the meantime I sent off a dispatch rider to Halle to Mordechai Halle, asking him to look after my affairs in Leipzig; my cashier Jechiel would be willing to help him. I also sent a dispatch to my father-in-law in Leipzig with a letter for Hanover so that my wife, who was awaiting the birth of a child, should not be frightened.

We then started the celebrations and gave the *sëder*⁴⁶ according to

44. Easter Eve.

45. Probably the brother-in-law of Isak.

46. celebrated the evening formally.

customs and we were content and happy until about 11 o'clock in the evening. I was very tired, partly from the night's journey and partly because I had fasted for my son Jacob⁴⁷, so I retired early. The guard stayed at the back of the house, but the non-commissioned officer was in the room with me. At 1 o'clock in the morning the commandant returned with twelve armed soldiers and stepped behind my bed with his sword drawn. He had to call me several times as I was fast asleep and when I woke up I was terrified seeing the shining rifles. I asked what all this meant. The commandant replied: "Get up! You are to be under arrest in the chancellery again". I dressed quickly, put on my dressing gown, and promising the commandant 50 Taler, I asked: "Why?" He replied that a courier had just arrived from the Prince – and he showed me a note with the signature of the Prince – with the order to bring me back to the chancellery. We set out and Salman Gans went with us. On the way I asked the commandant for another room as the one we had had was too damp which was bad for my health. He promised to recommend this.

Then I let Elias' German clerk join me. He had to make out an application to the Prince and promise him the 2,000 Taler. Furthermore, he had to write to Hanover requesting the Privy Councils to send one of their secretaries, Backmeister or Ramdar, to Dessau. Finally, there was a letter for my father-in-law in Leipzig informing him of how matters were going. The first and third letters were sent off with a dispatch rider, the second with a courier.

On the first festival day at 10 o'clock in the morning I was granted a room on the second floor. I stayed there the whole day and we were quite happy because we were visited by quite a few paterfamilias from Dessau. In the evening we again gave the sēder. There was me, Gans and a young man, Leser, a son of another Salman, who was also under arrest in the chancellery. He presided and everything necessary for the sēder had been sent over by Elias. We stayed at table until 1 o'clock. We were just going to go to bed – my servant Hillel was making the bed – when at nearly 2 o'clock we heard them sounding the horn very loudly down in the square. I said at once to Salman: "It is probably about us", and I shouted out of the window who the letter was for.

"For the commandant" was the reply. The driver stopped outside his house, the gate was opened, the driver went in and stayed a quarter of an hour. Then the commandant, in his dressing gown, came out of the house just opposite the chancellery. I asked whether the message was good or bad. He replied: "Depends on how you take it" and went off to the Court Councillor. He stayed there half an hour and finally came up to me showing me the Prince's command that I was to be released when I had paid 2,000 Taler and signed an agreement⁴⁸. I replied: "Today is a holiday and I dare not touch money, still less write letters", but I would at once deposit 1,000 ducats for the evening, then I would be able to sign the agreement. The commandant did not consider that he could release me on that basis. I then asked him to keep me under arrest, for the time being, in Elias' house, still under guard of course, as they now had a surplus of 1,000 Fl. as a surety. At first the commandant did not agree, but he then decided to go in for this. I gave him a bag with 1,000 ducats and went off to Elias' house. Here I asked for the clerk and sent a dispatch rider to Hanover saying that I had been released and a further dispatch rider to Leipzig to my father-in-law and then we went to bed.

On the following day we held the service in Elias' house. The commandant again came and let the soldiers go, but the non-commissioned officer had to stay – under orders to follow me everywhere. I thanked him, but rejected the offer to go out. In the evening after the holiday had ended we went to the commandant's house and he gave a rate of 2 Taler 8 Goldgroschen for 1 ducat when I paid the 2,000 Taler with the ducats. At the same time I was presented with a very intransigent agreement, I protested and finally said that it was certainly not in order. Whereupon the commandant said: "Then you must be arrested

47. On the day before the Easter celebration a father fasts for his first-born son, until the latter has reached the age of 13 when he himself takes over this duty.
48. Probably saying that the signatory declares himself to be satisfied with the decision. The arrest and blackmail were presumably the Prince's revenge for an earlier insult from Hanover.

once again". I replied that I had not meant it in that way; the agreement was not in order because it did not bear a signature.

I signed, gave him the 50 Taler which I had promised him and took my leave. The commandant thanked me and asked me not to mention the 50 Taler in the court case, which he was sure would follow, as this could cost him his position. This I promised him. I then said my good-byes and left. From the non-commissioned officer I had bought a salmon of 32 pounds before leaving Elias' house and this I took with me to my father-in-law in Leipzig.

During my arrest I had all the time tipped the guard, every man received 2 Fl. I had my last meal in Elias' house and gave his wife 100 Fl. for the poor in Dessau. I then left in my own coach and six accompanied by Salman Gans, my servant Hillel and a former servant, Leibche, who was living in Dessau. We left at one o'clock in the morning for Holzweisz where I finally arrived at four o'clock. I was in a hurry to be in Leipzig before the mail left and it leaves every day at seven o'clock. I therefore took two riding horses, left Salman and Hillel in the coach and rode myself with Leibche towards Leipzig where I arrived exactly at six o'clock, inspite of the road being bad and seven miles long. Leibche came afterwards as the road was in such a bad condition.

I wrote at once to Hanover and to other destinations where the post goes to on a Thursday morning and then visited my parents-in-law who were pleased to see me free.

While I was eating with them on Friday night the secretary Bademeister and the clerk Stutzer came. I went to the place where they were staying and found them somewhere better as they were dissatisfied. Bademeister told me that he had a stringent letter from the Privy Councils in Hanover for the Prince, but as he had heard on the way that I was free he would first hear how things were and would not go to Dessau. This was not right. He advised us in future not to travel via Könnern, but via Merseburg, in order to avoid the Dessau region. I agreed with him in this. When I was travelling through Aschersleben I met, in the post office, the official who had arrested me; I thought he had come in order to arrest me again, but that was certainly not

his intention, nor had he any orders to do so and we talked about trivialities. Finally, I arrived safely in Hanover.

The Privy Councils and His Royal Highness took the matter into serious consideration. A messenger was sent off from the chancellery to Dessau. He talked with the Prince without knowing him and asked him where the Prince was, to which the reply was: "Out hunting. If there is anything, he could contact the chamber who would give him an answer". But the chamber's reply to his complaint was that as the Prince was not there, they could not accept the government's letter from Hanover and he was given the letter back unopened.

Shortly afterwards when the King visited Hanover, he himself wrote to the Prince. A courier delivered the letter. The Prince replied curtly that if the King considered that one of his officials had been treated unjustly, he could complain to the Emperor. The prisoner had been treated very well, the commandant and the non-commissioned officer had repeatedly said as much.

The King did not let the matter rest, but turned to the King of Saxony⁴⁹ because the treatment I had been given was in infringement on the rights concerned with fairs. The matter dragged on and in the meantime the following event took place.

[Now follow some rhymes in Hebrew about God's goodness and graciousness].

We interrupt Isak's story in order to quote a letter from King George to the Prince of Dessau dealing with the above-mentioned arrest. The letter can be found in the town archives of Hanover.

Georg König und Churfürst.

Unsere Freundschaft und was Wir mehr Liebes und Gutes Vermögen zuvor Durchlauchtigster Fürst freundlich lieber Vetter. Wir haben von verschiedenen Orthen glaubwürdig auch sogar aus denen publiquen Gazetten vernommen, dasz als unser Ober-Hof-Factor Isaac Berens auf seiner letzthin nach der Leipziger Oster-Messe seiner Handelschaft halber gethane Reise durch Err. Lbd. Land

49. and Poland.

passirt, er zu Schackenthall und zwar Vorgebentlich in Eurer Lbd. Nahmen und auf dero Befehl durch Soldaten arretiret Von denenselben gefänglich nach Dessau geschleppt und allda in ein so entsetzliches Gefangen Loch, worin man die grössesten Übelthäter zu setzen pflaget, geworffen worden, dasz er schier seine Gesundheit und Leben darin Verlohren hätte, auch ohngeachtet er eine reale parate Caution bis $\frac{M}{20}$ Rth. de iudicio sisti und indicatum solvi⁵⁰ dargestellt, wann man ihm sein Verbrechen sagen wolte und er dessen schuldig befunden würde, er dennoch weder die Ursache solches Tractaments erfahren – noch auch seine Freiheit erlangen können, biss er endlich 2.000 Thlr., die man von ihm, ohne zusagen warumb, gefordert erleget.

Wir haben gedachten Ober-Hof-Factor umb dieses Factum scharff befragen lassen, der will aber nicht mit der Sprache heraus, und wird also dadurch bestärcket, dass dem also sey, wie es äusserlich Verlautet, dass man ihm gezwungen, zu versprechen und sich zu reversiren, dass er von der Sache nichts nachsagen, noch die That, wann es an ihn solte begehret werden, gestehen wolte.

Wir haben aber von dem Factor so viel Information und Beweises anderwärts her, dass es seiner eigenen Confession nicht bedarff, wir achten auch durch die an diesem Unserm Unterthanen und Bedienten Verübte so unerhörte Gewaltthat Uns so empfindlich beleidigt, dass Wir Ehren und Gewissens Halber es so nicht dabey lassen können, sondern zeigen müssen, dass Wir Uns gleichwoll so geringe nicht geschätzt wissen wollen, als wann Wir nicht darnach zufragen hätten, wie man mit denen Unsrigen umgehe, und alls Wann entweder es Uns an Vermögen dieselben zu schützen, oder am Willen und Liebe zur Gerechtigkeit fehlete, dieselbe zu bestrafen, wann und wie Sie es meritiret, woran Wir es gewiss in diesem Casu nicht würden haben ermangeln lassen, auch noch nicht ermangeln lassen werden, wann man Uns darumb, wie es sich gebühret hätte, würde belanget und dasjenige beygebracht und Klargemachet haben, worinn mehr ernandten Isaac Berens begangene Missethat bestehen sollte, oder wann solches noch geschiehet. Wir

hegen Von Euer Lbd. eine gar zu gute opinion umb glauben zu können, dass Euer Lbd. solten approbiren, und noch mehr dass sie es selbst solten Verhenget haben, dass mann Isaac Behrens als einen nach einer privilegierten Jahr-Messe reisenden Handelsmann Von öffentlicher Heerstrasse weggenommen und dergestalt, wie Vor-erwehnet, Vor aller Welt in Schimpf, Schaden und Misscredit gebracht, ohne dass ihm eröffnet und Vielweniger er darüber zum Gehör und Verantwortung verstattet worden warum man so Unbarmhertzig mit ihm verführe, sondern Wir vermuthen Vielmehr, dass unbesonnene böse Leuthe ohne Euer Lbd. Wissen, willen und Geheiss solches müssen angestiftet und Euer Lbd. Nahmens sie dazu Missbrauchet haben. Eben darum aber halten Wir Uns desto Versicherter, dass dero gerechte indignation gegen die Anthores dessen mit schwerer Hand werden zu Tage legen und verhoffen wollen, dass nicht allein das Isaac Behrens abgepressete Geld sambt dem Original Revers zu dessen Unterschreibung Wir gantz gewiss wissen, dass man ihm gezwungen, müsse wieder – heraus – sondern auch der Uns an Unseren Bedienten erwiesene Affront und Verachtung durch eine eclattante Satisfaction repariret und mithin der ihn dadurch Veruhrschachte Schade und Verlust ersetzt werden, dessen Wir Uns zu Eurer Lbd. zuverlässig versehen, Sie darumb freundvetterlich ersuchen und Dero gewierigen Erklärung darauff erwarten. Umb Uns darnach richten und daraus abnehmen zu können, dass die Consideration und Freundschaft für Uns deren Wir Unss bissher Von Euer Lbd. zu erfreuen gehabt bey Ihro noch unverloschen sey. Wir verbleiben . . .

St. James $\frac{31. \text{May}}{11. \text{Juni}}$ des 1720^{ten} Jahres. Unseres Reichs im Sechsten.
Euer Lbd. freundwilliger Vetter

Georg R.

We now continue Isak Behrens' own manuscript:

50. As security for the possible fine.

Megilla.

On Monday the 3. Nisan 481 (= 1st April 1721⁵¹) my brother Gumpel and I intended to travel to Harzburg, four miles from Halberstadt, on a business trip. We took my father-in-law's cook, Manes, with us, he had been here with aqua vitae and we had kept him. He cooked for the party on the occasion of my third son Joel Leib's circumcision. On Sunday night at twelve o'clock we had sent several cases with silver and gold ahead to Steierwald by mail coach. We intended to go in the morning and the mail coach driver was to order horses for us. At six o'clock we left in our coach, but as we feared that our ordinary coach would not stand up to the journey we ordered the driver first to drive to our wax bleaching works where we would take a travelling coach. During the night we had called our clerk, Stutzer, and asked him if there were any letters waiting for a reply as we were leaving. To this he said no. We impressed on him to work hard in the office, we also asked the other people to look after the office carefully. Furthermore they were to ask the commandant to arrange for the town gate to be open, so that we should not be delayed if we could not arrive on the Tuesday before nightfall. We had also sent our cashier Samuel with Moses Danzig to Celle where the daughter of the late Feiwelmann Zell was to be married and besides other business he had been given instructions concerning the wedding. Before his departure he had gone to Privy Councillor Bademeister and asked him for a pass which he was given together with some missions. Besides, we had asked him to be back in Hanover on Monday.

We now had another coach prepared and drove with our horses to Klie, six miles from Hanover. In the post office there we hired other horses for Steierwald because it became too late for our horses and we ordered our driver to wait there for us so that we could drive back to Hanover with our own horses. In Steierwald we met Manes and the horses which were ready, but we still stayed for two hours and had dinner. Then we drove to Nedling. Here we also stayed for several hours because there were no horses.

I must remark that on our departure from Hanover we saw Joseph Oppenheim, the kosher butcher, standing in his doorway with his

clerk, Mose Hemi, whom I called over to me, asking him to send greetings to his principal and to my brother-in-law Löb Wertheimer and his wife Serchen⁵². I added that the following day I was to have the honour of speaking to them. They must forgive me that I had not had the time to say farewell.

We were not yet two hours away from Hanover when the rumour spread that we were bankrupt and had taken flight. The Privy Councillor Bademeister came to our home and talked with my wife. Several non-commissioned officers were called at once to the Council Hall and also the Privy Councillor Bernstorff's courier, Erdmann, the aide-de-camp Sakan and several others. They were given orders to track us down and arrest us together with our cook Manes and our cashier.

Somebody was sent out on every road, on some roads even two people. The courier of Privy Councillor Bernstorff caught up with us in Nedling at two o'clock with his driver. In the beginning we did not suspect anything. Then the driver jumped down from the horses and stepped in front of our coach with a pistol in his hand while Erdmann ran into the village. I asked the driver where he came from and he replied that we could soon find out. I then asked what was the matter and he replied "In Hanover rumour has it that you are bankrupt and want to flee". "Good gracious!" we exclaimed, "come, we will return at once". He then called Erdmann back, but he did not agree. Then we said to him that if he was afraid that the two of them would not be able to guard us, they could hire some peasants to help at our expense. Erdmann would not be responsible for this. He ran to the prefect. The latter had us led before him and spoke harshly to us. We did as he said and declared that we were honest people and would remain this way. We now got a guard of 40 peasants, but we were walking on the road. In the evening the driver rode to Hanover. We gave him a

51. This must be an error in the manuscript: In 1721 the 1st April was a Tuesday. Monday 3. Nisan must therefore have been 31st March. A week later in the story the dates are correct.

52. Serchen was a sister of Isak Behrens' wife Lea. Both were daughters of Behrend Lehmann. In 1719 Serchen married Löb Wertheimer.

letter for Privy Councillor Bernstorff asking him not to act rashly as this could ruin us. We had never considered bankruptcy, they were to do nothing in our house, we could soon be back. At the same time we wrote to our wives – openly and in German writing. The driver took all these letters with him. The courier also sent letters off. That night we slept on straw and whenever we had to fetch something in the coach the courier and several peasants went with us and other peasants kept guard by the coach. At ten o'clock in the evening a secretary came from Hildesheim, had us searched and all our things sealed.

On Tuesday morning the 4. Nisan (2nd April) the prefect offered us coffee and sugar through his servant, sent this over to us and also an Italian cock which we arranged to be killed according to Jewish rites and which we had for lunch.

In the meantime they had already Monday evening arranged for about twenty soldiers to be on guard in our house in Hanover. They had barred all exits and entrances and had sealed our belongings. Towards evening our cashier had come back from Celle according to orders. The courier had met him, but had not recognised him and therefore let him drive on. When he came, he was brought before the president of the chamber, von Goertz, who talked to him. He was taken to our house where he was kept under arrest like all our people, namely Stutzer from Hanau, Abraham Sturm and Wolf Joseph, a copy clerk. I shall later relate what then happened to him; first I want to talk about our experiences.

On Tuesday 4. Nisan Seckel came to us from Hildesheim, but the prefect called the priest who spoke and wrote Hebrew better than any Christian I had heard. He had to be present for as long as Seckel was with us in order that we should not make any secret arrangements with him. With Seckel's help we had a letter written to Halberstadt to my father-in-law. The priest had to read the letter first and a man called Wolf from Hildesheim who was present by chance took it with him to Halberstadt. In this letter we told everything that had happened and asked him to send someone to Hanover or to come himself. Seckel then went home.

At around seven or eight in the evening two sergeants, Hutmann

and Radier, came as couriers from Hanover. They brought us letters from our wives. These sergeants had been ordered to stay with us and to accompany us back to Hanover and from them we heard what had happened at home. They had in Hildesheim urged that we should be released at once, but the government had refused this and had asked them to come back the following day. We therefore had to sleep there again that night. On the Wednesday Hutmann travelled to Hildesheim in order to get us released. Around two o'clock a troop of soldiers came from Peine, a Feldwebel and 22 men. They ordered us inside as we were out on the road; they then took over the guard and the peasants retired.

Towards dinnertime a lieutenant came from Hildesheim with the order that we were to be taken to Steierwald and we were taken there at three o'clock in the afternoon. Before our departure we thanked the prefect for his kindness, paid his expenses and 40 Taler for the peasant's guard. In the evening we were in Steierwald where we were each given a mean room with a sentry. The lieutenant also stayed there, but the Hanoverian sergeants did not dare come with us, they stayed at the post office.

On Thursday 6. Nisan we were given two horse guards. The soldiers from Peine were only on guard by the coaches outside the town hall and several of them were sent away. The courier had already been sent to make his reports in Hanover on the Wednesday. We had also given him a message to take to our home.

Hillel and Salman Gans had asked for permission from the council office to ride to us and they brought us food and wine. Seckel from Hildesheim also brought us food. The lieutenant did not dare leave us for a moment. – Later on we sometimes played board games. In the morning of this particular day we were interrogated separately by a director of the chamber in Hildesheim and his secretary. Gumpel's servant and Manes were also interrogated.

Until then we had been kept under arrest in separate rooms, afterwards we two brothers were allowed to be together and the servants were allowed to wait on us. There was nothing special about the interrogation itself. It was suggested that we should accept the protection

of Hildesheim, but we refused with thanks and implored them to send us home to our people in Hanover. The sergeants had in the meantime sent a message to Hanover asking for further orders about what to do as they were not allowed to be with us. The reply was that they were to stay where they were, we would soon be given over to them.

As it happened, a lieutenant Talart from Hanover and also a prefect called Fricke were at that time in Steierwald and they only ventured to speak to us through the window down from the yard. Finally Best, the Privy Council secretary and war commissar, was sent to Hildesheim in order to arrange the release, but the negotiations took until Monday 10. Nisan (7th April) as will be seen from the following.

Now, we would like to relate what had happened in the meantime in Hanover. Everything had been put under seal. The Privy Council gave Salman Dd. the order to arrange for advances to be given to our wives as they had not taken anything from the office.

On the first day of our journey, the Monday, colonel Wecht and other people had already been at the office in the morning together with Samuel Altona. It had not yet been sealed up. The copy clerk Joseph had opened the office and the strong cupboard containing the bonds had been opened by a blacksmith called Kramer as the keys could not be found, these were in Samuel's cash box. Samuel looked through the papers of all interested parties and found everything in order just as the bailiff had recorded it.

On the Tuesday our staff were called to a meeting in the chancellery. The records show that the court councillors Bernstorff and Werner and Ewers, the secretary, interrogated our staff in order to find out if we had really fled as bankrupts. This was denied by all of them, namely Abraham Sturm – the bookkeeper, Samuel – the cashier, Wolf Offenbach – the clerk, Hieronymus Stutzer – our German clerk, Hemi – the clerk who dealt with the affairs of the partners and Joseph Hamburger – the copy clerk.

A. Sturm, W. Offenbach and J. Hamburger were for some time kept under arrest in our house, the others were sent away after first having sworn that they would present themselves whenever wanted. In the meantime, Ahron Sturm had been sent to here from Halberstadt and

he intervened so persistently for Abraham Sturm that also he was finally released, but by that time he had been under arrest for two or three weeks.

On Friday the 7th Best, the war commissar, came to tell us that we would be taken to Hanover in the afternoon. While we were in Steierwald, Kapmann, the syndic, once came to see us and afterwards his son came a couple of times⁵³.

In the afternoon a secretary came from Hildesheim together with a man representing the widow Brobeck. He demanded that her money be returned, she had deposited 3,000 Taler with us, but we did not want to pay the money. The secretary had orders to leave our affairs in abeyance and take the money himself. Under protest we then paid 2,200 Taler in cash and gave pieces of gold and earrings together with other trifles worth 100 Taler, in all as much as they had asked for in Hildesheim. This was put down on record. We then drove off at about three or four o'clock. Best had a coach, I and my brother with Nathan, my brother's servant, and Manes on the box. The two sergeants came in a trailer. The lieutenant wanted to take us to the bishop's palace with his horseguards, but Best did not allow this, so we drove to Klie. On the way we met Salmche Hildesheim, he wanted to speak to us but Best ordered the sergeants not to permit this and he drove on. In Klie we met our driver with our horses and paid the costs. He then had to go back to Hanover with the horses.

We made a stop in Heide because we did not want to return in broad daylight. In the evening we then finally drove through Ägidienthor and waited by our front door in Neugasse until it was opened. Hundreds of people had gathered round our coach and a sentry was on guard. Jaken, the aide-de-camp, with some soldiers received me and led me to the bedroom on the first floor. Gumpel was taken in the same way to his house. Both of us had a corporal and a sergeant inside our room and a sentry posted outside. They were not allowed to let anybody enter and when we wanted food the servant had to place it outside the door and the corporal had to bring it in.

53. There is no information of the reason for their visit.

As soon as I had entered my room the bailiff came with Lidmann, the secretary, and said to me that here were some clothes which I was to put on and the ones I was wearing I was to take off. When this had been done, the clothes were put in a case and it was sealed at once. The same thing happened to my brother. Our servants Manes and Nathan stayed downstairs with the guard in Gumpel's house. Everything we had had with us was sealed up and put away in a room.

It is easy to imagine what consternation this caused in the house.

On Tuesday 11. Nisan (8th April) Herr von Bernstorff and Herr von Werner arrived at eight in the morning and interrogated us. My interrogation took almost the whole morning and my brother's lasted until some time in the evening. At the latter part of the interrogation the cases were opened and the clothes were examined. A tailor and a shoemaker were present, they had to slit all the clothes open; nothing of suspicion was found, not in my clothes either. The results of the interrogation were put down in the records.

On Wednesday (9th April) the rabi was asked to come to the chancellery, Samuel, the cashier, and Abraham Sturm also had to be present. They were sworn in after which they were interrogated point by point and everything was entered in the records.

Friday (11th) was the day before the Easter festival and in the morning Herr von Bernstorff brought the order that our wives' servants were to join us, but a non-commissioned officer was to make sure that we only spoke German so that they could understand everything that was said. Afterwards my wife and my sister-in-law came up to me. Until then we had not been shaved, but now we could also have this done. Furthermore, my children were allowed to come and see me and it is easy to imagine what our meeting was like.

On Tuesday (15th April) the same gentlemen came back again, interrogated us separately and it was all taken down. Our servants were also interrogated and Manes was released, he rode home before the holiday. Nathan was under arrest for another couple of days.

On Monday, the last day of the new moon in the month of Ijar (28th April) the bailiff was called for a meeting with Herr von Bernstorff and Herr von Werner and he was interrogated about the office

and the cupboards containing the bonds. He said, for the record, that they had been opened because Samuel had demanded it under the pretext that if the commission documents were not found the Widow Sarche would pursue us to the end of the world⁵⁴.

Before the interrogation the next day we had to make an interim balance to see how this would turn out. We – my brother, myself and our clerk, Abraham Stutzer, who had been released under oath to present himself whenever wanted – prepared the balance. This interim balance is with the other documents. For as long as this took we were in the office and Ewers, the secretary, and Scharbrügge were with us. We also had to make an inventory of our silver and gold and during this Schilling, the assessor, and Lidmann, the secretary, were present. The latter had from the start sealed everything in the house. As can be seen, the interim balance turned out unfavourably as it only contained liquid assets. We were therefore interrogated again and Moses Cleve from Berlin attended, he talked to us in the presence of Herr von Bernstorff and Herr von Werner. My brother had an attack of gout and we therefore all went to his room. This has all been put down in the records under the appropriate date.

Wednesday 3. Ijar (30th April) I was interrogated again and also on Monday (5th May) just like my brother, as shown by the records. On this day my brother was ordered to make a draft of how the creditors could best be satisfied. In the meantime I, together with Joseph Oppenheim and Samuel and also the secretaries Ewers and Langschmidt, had daily in the office to inspect the bonds of all the partners to see if everything was in order.

Everything was found to be in order. Abraham Sturm then had to attend to make an inventory of our own bonds and make lists of those which were there as well as those which had been pledged or ceded.

Tuesday (6th May) Gumpel with Mr. Ewers' assistance started to make a draft plan of how to satisfy the creditors, but on 7th May in the afternoon Vogt, the aide-de-camp, informed us that he had an order to bring us to Cleve Thor that same evening. He asked us

54. The meaning is not clear.

whether we wanted to walk or be carried in sedan chairs. He would in any case not take us before dark. We immediately sent for Rickmann, the advocate, who some days previously had been appointed to act for the defence. He declared that this was not the right procedure, we should first have received an announcement that we were to be taken there. He made a complaint at once, went himself to the Privy Council and sent messages everywhere, but in the evening at 10 o'clock we were nevertheless taken to Cleve Thor in two sedan chairs with the assistance of the aide-de-camp and a non-commissioned officer from the castle, the sergeant on duty and 22 soldiers. I was with my wife in her room before I left and imagine what a terrible lament and commotion there was in the house!

When we arrived at Cleve Thor the bailiff Kehr was there. He let my brother go on the right side and me on the left. Then chains were brought up for each of us, this took until 12 o'clock, then everything was closed and nobody dared come in to us.

I slept quite well that night which really was wonderful, but it was probably due to the many worries and problems.

At six or seven in the morning the doors were re-opened. We said our morning prayers and had some coffee and, whereas we had only been given an armchair for the night, I now had a good bed with curtains brought in. Orders were issued not to let anybody enter and when the bailiff opened up the non-commissioned officer from Cleve Thor had to be present. Furthermore, there was a sentry outside. Whenever we had something brought from home, our people were searched closely to make sure that they did not give us a note or something like that. The doors were only opened in the morning, at midday and in the evening when we were given our food and when the beds were made up.

On Friday 4th Sivan (30th May) we were both interrogated at Cleve Thor as the records show. I in the morning and my brother in the afternoon. We were ordered to make up a detailed balance sheet. The following week we started it; Ewers, the secretary, was present as was our clerk, Stutzer, and our bookkeeper, Abr. Sturm. The latter, however, did not turn up very frequently as he was sometimes

occupied in the chancellery. In the meantime, two attorneys had been nominated by the chancellery, they were Schrader who was procurator litis⁵⁵ and Scharbrügge who was curator bonorum⁵⁶. They had orders to be present when the balance sheet was worked out. Schrader came daily at 4 o'clock in the morning⁵⁷. We worked straight through till evening as they urged us to complete it as quickly as possible. Kehr, the bailiff, had to wake us up every morning and also Schrader so that we could start work early. For as long as we were working on the balance sheet, we brothers were together. At the same time we were preparing the accounts for our defence in order to attach it to the balance sheet. This consisted of nothing but profit and loss accounts as can be seen from the documentation.

On Wednesday 16. Sivan (11th June) Gumpel was interrogated about some documents as the records show. On the same day Herr von Bernstorff arrived towards evening when we had stopped the day's work. I was just sitting on the arch when he shoutet that that looked nice; he thought that we were working when I sat there. I replied that we had just finished and I had come out for a bit of fresh air.

Here I must insert the remark that from the time we arrived at Cleve Thor we had each day received half a Taler from the estate, but later on Schrader found that this was too much and decided only to give us 6 Gr. This was granted until we were chained – as I will relate later.

We started the balance sheet on 4th June. However, we reported that it was impossible to finalise it at Cleve Thor, we had to be at the office, but the reply was that we must finalise it where we were.

On Tuesday 3. Tammus (22nd July⁵⁸) we were both brought in a coach escorted by 24 soldiers to the chancellery and a compromise settlement was suggested to us.

55. Barrister.

56. Solicitor.

57. This should probably be seven and not four o'clock as there seems to be an error in the Hebrew written numbers.

58. should be 28th June.

On Wednesday 23rd July⁵⁹ we were again taken to the chancellery. Here we acknowledged the bonds and had dinner in the commissioner's room in order not to have to go the same way twice. At Cleve Thor we had made a draft suggestion of how to satisfy the creditors. In the meantime my father-in-law's brother, Mendel, had arrived. We talked to him at Cleve Thor and agreed to send the draft to my father-in-law and ask him for his opinion. Mendel would then act according to his brother's decision.

Monday 11. Ab (4th August) we handed over the draft to the chancellery. Already some days earlier, when it had been completed, we had wanted to send it to Halberstadt, but Schrader had taken it away from us under the pretext that he first had to show it to Werner. However, he went to several of the creditors and advised them not to agree to the settlement. He also showed it to Werner and kept it so long that we missed the mail to Halberstadt and finally, on the orders of the chancellery, we had to send it off with a dispatch rider.

Together with the draft we also handed over the balance sheet which we had to sign. The chancellery gave it to the commissioner, Westphal, who read it loud in the office to several of the creditors standing round him and in the square outside. He wanted to hear their opinion and they replied that they wanted to hold a meeting.

On Wednesday 13. Ab (7th August⁶⁰) we were again taken to the chancellery in order to acknowledge the bonds and claims. A man had been sent in my father-in-law's place to guard his interests and to make a petition, as can be seen from the records.

On Sunday 24. Ab (17th August), instead of the usual sentry, a man was placed on front of each door with strict orders not to let anybody enter and to check the food carefully.

On Thursday 21st August we were taken by 12 soldiers to the chancellery and again at 3 o'clock although there was nothing special to be done there. We stayed there until 6 o'clock. When we were brought back to Cleve Thor the aide-de-camp, Vogt, went with us and also a jailer, Kahl, who had been summoned from the town hall with his helpers in order to chain us, i. e. to place a thick iron bar between our legs with two rings which were placed round the feet and closed. This

is called the irons. The feet cannot be separated further than the length of the iron bolt.

From the middle of this bolt there is a thick chain which is fastened to the hand by a ring and this is also locked. Orders were given to open it when we were eating and praying, otherwise to keep it locked day and night. Next morning I received the permission to have the hand released at midday, but never the legs. Even during the prayers they had to be locked up although we complained that we could not do our prayers as laid down in the instructions as the feet were to touch. Our complaint was to no avail. At the same time strict orders were given to keep our prison closed except at morning, midday and evening and our daily allowance was reduced to 3 Gr. When we were brought food, the jailer and a non-commissioned officer had to make sure that there were no notes or other things. At night everything was searched, the jailer had to open up and the chains were examined. This happened nearly every night. Sometimes the searchers came, sometimes one of the helpers and at other times the men on guard only called outside the room and we had to reply. When Kahl became in charge of the supervision, Kehr was no longer allowed to enter our room.

In the morning the jailer came with his helpers and the non-commissioned officer of the guard in order to search. They examined the room and the service. At midday we had the hand released for half an hour, also when we had supper and then everything was again searched and locked up. When we were eating the non-commissioned officer had to be there with one of us and the jailer with the other. We always let them eat with us just as we had done with Kehr and the non-commissioned officer.

On Wednesday 4. Ellul (27th August) Schrader came and took our clothes away, we kept nothing except an old pair of trousers and a dressing gown and could not even get dressed when we were to go to the chancellery.

59. should be 29th June.

60. should be 6th August.

On Friday (28th August⁶¹) orders were given for the prison doors to be kept open and a sentry with his sword drawn was to stand outside each door. The officer was to make sure that the sentries were always alert and our doings were watched every minute. We were still kept in chains and the jailer searched just as diligently. They also still remained with us when we were eating, the non-commissioned officer usually with me and the jailer with my brother.

It is easy to imagine what trouble the iron bolt caused, firstly because it was very heavy and secondly because it made us unable to walk. We could not get from the table to the bed. Furthermore, it was uncomfortable to lie down. If one lay on the back the bar was pressing against the back of the feet and it was impossible to lie on one's side – on one side because of the lock and on the other because of the knob on the bolt. It was also impossible to stand up because of the weight. It was almost unbearable and our legs became swollen. We made a strong complaint and lieutenant-colonel Quernheim came to see us. Kahl had to unlock us in order to satisfy himself that we had really swollen up and he sent for two regimental barber-surgeons, Frede and Thibeau, who reported that we were unable to tolerate it.

Orders were therefore received on 2nd September that we were to be chained crosswise, the right foot to the left hand. We now protested that we were unable to lay tefillin⁶² and we therefore had the left foot chained to the right hand and were released at midday and in the evening at mealtimes. Every evening and morning the jailer and his helpers had to search us in the presence of the non-commissioned officer. Strict orders were again given that we were to receive or send no messages and we were not to have ink and pen. We two brothers did not dare see each other and nobody else ventured to see us other than those who brought us our food.

On Wednesday 3rd September there was a special command that a corporal from Cleve Thor was to come up instead of the jailer during mealtimes at midday and in the evening. At night the non-commissioned officer should sleep in one room and the lance-corporal in the other; Kahl could come and search us as often as he wanted. Whenever it occurred to that wretched man, we had to get out of our beds

and be searched. This was also the cause of his removal, he could not get on with anybody and started arguments every day. The superior officers still searched us diligently, whenever they made their main round, their police patrol or the daily round. The first took place between 11 and 12 a.m., the second between 12 a.m. and 1 p.m. and the third in the winter between 4 p.m. and 5 p.m. and in the summer between 1 and 2 or 2 and 3 p.m.

Wednesday 15. Cheschwan 482 (5th November 1721) we were taken down to the chancellery, as usual accompanied by soldiers. I was interrogated first as the records show. We had complained that we had no clothes because Schrader had taken them all away from us. We were informed that we should come as we were, even if we were naked. However, we had received some clothes from home.

On 11th November we were again taken to the chancellery – without any reason whatever or only, as the order said expressly, in order that we could be led past our house, whereas we usually came another way. In the meantime we had applied for permission to establish our defence and we had asked for a clerk; this was finally granted. The name of this clerk was Fischer and he was sworn in at the chancellery. We did, however, protest that it was not possible to make our defence at Cleve Thor, various documents were needed. But we were still required to do the impossible. Albert, the attorney, was made available to us, he had books and other things locked away. In this way we could finally make a start on our defence on 17th February 1722. We had to pay for the clerk and for writing materials ourselves.

During this time Schrader, the attorney, and the lawyer of the creditors, H. . . . , had made severe complaints against us. As the documents show we countered them in such a way that no person in the whole world could argue against it; this was also acknowledged in the opinions given by Halle and Jena. At least we handed in our defence in the month of Cheschwan 483 (the autumn of 1722) and asked for the documents to be sent off and this was done after a long delay.

61. should be 29th August.

62. Phylacteries.

During this work we had not been chained, but we were put in chains again as soon as it was finished.

On Friday 3rd Tebet 483 (11th December 1722) at midday orders were received that nobody was to enter our rooms, not even the cook or the clerk, Fisher. We were to be chained and not to be unlocked at all, not even for meals as previously. In the afternoon at 5 o'clock there was a new command: the cook could enter to bring food and make the beds, but we were not to talk Hebrew to her, only German, so that the non-commissioned officer could understand what was said. In the evening of the 12th there were orders that we could be unchained for meals and the cook and clerk could enter our rooms.

On 21. Nissan 483, the seventh day of the Easter celebrations (26th April 1723) Rickmann reported that our documents had been returned. A sitting was arranged for a few days later and it was decided that the judgment would be delivered on Friday 6. Ijar 483 (7th May 1723⁶³). It did take place on that day towards midday.

Our papers had been sent to Ingolstadt, which is in Bayern and we now heard the judgment with *raisons decidantes*. This was very favourable to us, but the creditors and Schrader at once appealed to Celle. Their appeal was accepted as the documents show.

On 3. Kislev 484 (4th December 1723⁶⁴) the sentries were ordered by the colonel to stand outside the prisons so that they could guard the prisoners in there.

On 15. Tebet (11th January 1724) in the morning between 8 and 9 I was cleaving a piece of wood to put on the fire, but the axe flew out of my hand and made a large hole in my ankle. I reported this accident and was told that I could not be bandaged before message had been received from the chancellery. Frede was to come after the meal and Kehr was to be present when I was bandaged. I was, however, bandaged by Niklo. Not only a vein had been severed, but also one of the main tendons of the ankle. Sergeant Striebel from the company of Plack was on guard at the time.

On 17. Tebet (13th January 1724) it was commanded that I was to have my hand and foot chained on the uninjured side, which was the left side as the wound was on my right foot. On 22. Tebet (18th

January) I complained that I was unable to move and asked to be released from the chains, but on 27. Tebet (23rd January) Werner passed the message through the cook that my sound side was to remain chained.

On 4th Schwat (29th January 1724) I had very bad colic in the evening, so bad that it was easy to imagine that this was the end of me and as I had still not been chained after the meal a message was sent that I was dangerously ill. Orders were given that I should not be chained up and Niklo had to spend the whole night with me. He gave me enemas four times. In the morning Dr. Ebel came and prescribed some medicine. I was not chained again until 20. Schwat. On that day the attorney came and said that nobody was to enter the rooms, the food should be placed outside, we were to make the beds ourselves and I must be chained at once again although I was still not well. We were not to go near the windows either, this was to make sure that we did not speak to anybody. We were to be severely punished, should we infringe this regulation. All this was signed by Quernheim personally and the guard was to be responsible.

The regulations were tightened because on 12th February we had been sentenced in Celle to torture if we did not willingly admit that we had disposed of money and securities and that we had made simulated cessions⁶⁵. This sentence was delivered early on Sunday. I applied at once through Rickmann for restitution and sent off a letter to Celle. They wrote back that we must be supervised closely until further notice. We were therefore guarded by one sergeant each and were submitted to the strict measures explained already. Our restitution was being considered in Celle and we were asked to send in our defence. Rickmann had to work it out at Cleve Thor in the presence of Knolle, the secretary. On 19. Adar (14th March) we started it and we handed

63. should be 11th May.

64. should be 30th November.

65. The documents in the State Archives of Hanover show that after this sentence (12th Feb. 1724) King Friedrich Wilhelm I of Prussia sent an intercessory letter dated 25th March 1724 in favour of the brothers Behrens to King George I, Elector of Hanover.

in our plea on 8. Ijar (1st May). On Wednesday 2. Sivan (24th May) the sentence was unfortunately confirmed.

On the night of 9. Sivan (31st May) we were woken at one o'clock by Vogt, the aide-de-camp, he said that he was going to bring us to the town hall. We were guarded by six sentries. Before we left Cleve Thor the jailer and his helpers closed our rooms. At the town hall I was placed in the old trial room and my brother upstairs in another. The two sergeants and the sentry stayed with us. Orders were given not to let anybody enter and not to bring us food or drink before special orders were issued by Bernstorff and Hotorf. About dinner-time at 11 o'clock we demanded something to eat, but we were told that we had fasted so often that we could fast that day too. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon both gentlemen arrived with Knolle, the secretary; they had ordered that I should be in the trial room to the right.

Rickmann, our representative, had on that day (1st July) gone to the chancellery and had entered into the records that the torture was to be postponed for the time being as he was certain that the relatives would try for a new agreement. For this purpose a messenger had been sent to Halberstadt and he was expected back at any moment. The reply was that the records would be sent to the commissioners and this was done, but no reply was sent back. I was now shown the sentence which was torture and I was encouraged willingly to confess and to say the truth, otherwise I would be brought down into the basement and the sentence would be carried out. Some questions were put to me and I answered them in the way the records show. In the meantime, the weighing clerk of the town hall stepped in with a request from Joseph Oppenheim and Samuel Hamburger who wanted to talk to the councillors before the torture as they wanted to suggest an agreement favourable to the creditors. Herr von Bernstorff threw the letter on the floor, reproached the weighing clerk bitterly for receiving such letters. But Herr von Bernstorff still took it up again, read it and put it in front of himself.

He then asked me if I could suggest an agreement with which the creditors could be satisfied. I said yes to this and that was put down

in the records. In the meantime, the torturer was called in; he had been sent for especially from Osterode. Then Herr von Bernstorff said to me: "I would like to introduce you to a gentleman who will find it easier to get the truth out of you". The torturer stepped in and Herr von Bernstorff said to him: "Look, Master, here is a man who will not tell the truth. You will know better how to make him!" The torturer started shouting with a terrible voice, at the same time he hit me several times on the head and tore out my side curls – I had no other hair on the head. In short, he treated me so horribly that I finally shouted whether we could not make an amicable settlement.

He finally dismissed me together with the torturer, we had to wait outside the door where he again treated me horribly, threatening me with blows while he held his stick over me so that I thought that he would shatter my head. Shortly afterwards orders were given to take me to my room and to fetch Gumpel. He, also, was examined and introduced to the torturer who treated him the same way he had treated me.

During this I said my evening prayers – I had already said my afternoon prayers – and I included in the prayer as many confessions as possible and I prepared myself like a man who is ready to meet his death.

About five o'clock the torturer came and said that I was to be brought down into the basement. The sergeant went to the gentlemen to ask and they declared that it had to be done. Vogt, the aide-de-camp, went down as well. As soon as I had got down in the basement the torturer shouted: "Take your clothes off!" I took my dressing gown and Kontusche⁶⁶ off, that was all I had on in the way of over-clothes. The torturer shouted: "Take also the Zehngebote⁶⁷ off", and he tore off the shirt from above – I was still in chains – and gave me with all his might 40 or 50 flogs before the gentlemen had arrived. He hit me in the face between the eyes so that I nearly lost an eye: I had marks from it for a very long time afterwards. He then put a

66. Leisure jacket.

67. Hebrew: Arba-kanfot – a ceremonial piece of clothing (literally: 4 corners).

sort of gag round my neck, it consisted of 6 or 7 pieces of wood which, when I wanted to scream, penetrated into my mouth so that I could not scream at all. I then had to sit down on the lower part of the bench. Now the gentlemen stepped in. The torturer asked if he could undo my chains and they said yes to this. They now lit twelve or more candles. A piece of cloth was tied round my eyes. One of the assistants had to pull off my stockings and trousers which he had to tear off as he could not loosen them fast enough. They also took the shirt completely away and they tied a haircloth the size of a handkerchief in front which was bound together at the back.

They then started the real torture. The torturer and his assistant then put their hands on my back, put on the thumbkins, fixed a piece of rope round the hands and pulled them backwards over my head. When I screamed that I would rather they chopped my head off, I got some terrible blows on the back. From time to time they asked whether I intended to declare myself bankrupt, whether the sessions were in order and whether I had not put something away.

I had to reply to every single question, but I screamed so loudly that they had to gag me. I bit deeply into it from pain. – Afterwards they put a Spanish boot on each foot, they are about the width of a hand and are then screwed together so that the legs become nearly flat. Again they asked the same questions and I answered in the same way. Then on each foot was put a screw which was a bit narrower and they pulled as sharply as possible and they changed over so that sometimes the large one was up and the small one down and the other way round or separately from the ankle to the knee and downwards again and that was very frequent. Then they took thin pieces of rope and tied them from the shoulders to the hands and tortured them with pieces of wood so that they cut deeply into the flesh. The shoulderblades were pulled so closely together that the head sank quite down to the chest and during all this I was suspended by a rope.

This was frequently pulled up and as soon as I became so long that I could reach the ground with my toes it was again pulled up half an ell. This took place over and over again for the rope went through a ring so that they could keep on pulling it up. At the same time I was

whipped. Afterwards they threw fire on my back, I do not know what it was made of, but I think it was sulphur and pitch. A couple of times I fainted, then they held burning sulphur under my nose or hit me in the head so that I rolled around. This happened often. They dripped 18 burning drops on my back so that I screamed that they were burning me to death. Even this was not enough for them. From an inflammable material they made a plaster which they put fire to and placed it between my shoulderblades and let it burn. I screamed terribly. Then they loosened everything up and released me so that I sat on the bench, this only lasted a couple of minutes before they pulled hard again so that I was going up again. The screws on the feet were screwed on again and again they threw fire on me very frequently and especially on the right foot. They then took a thick hair rope and tied it on the left elbow, pulled it tight and took it off again. The torturer then remarked that I still did not have the signs and looked at me from all sides. He raised my head and looked for something on my throat so that I thought that death was approaching because he meant this by the signs and also because it felt like that to me. After all this had lasted two and a half hours they took me down and loosened everything quickly. I was not conscious any more.

The gentlemen ordered that I was to remain sitting like that. Then they fetched my brother Gumpel. They said to him that he should confess by his own free will and not first allow himself to be treated in the way he saw me. I was covered in blood, of course. They then brought my brother up once again and threw my shirt over my head, it would not go on at all. With great difficulty they put my dressing gown on, the slippers would not go over the big toe, still less the thick and swollen feet. When they dressed me they threw my arms over each other, I was unaware that they were my arms. One of the torturers dragged me off. At each step in the basement and up the steps to the yard I collapsed, everything in my body had been broken and I sagged like a ball of wool. Before I left the basement I asked Herr von Bernstorff not to let them chain me again and he agreed. When I came up, they brought me over the leaden roof behind the woodshed into a real hole where the poor sinners are usually put. They threw in

some hay for me, as one would do for a dog, and left me uncovered as my shirt was torn and I did not have anything to put over me. I asked for some water or a glass of beer, but they did not give me anything and then the hole was closed.

Now they took Gumpel down and tortured him in the same way.

I was so cold that they could hear my teeth chattering from the yard and finally Vogt let them open the hole and cover me with some hay which, if truth be known, did not help very much. Between 9 and 10 the torturer came and ordered them to fetch one groschen's worth of French brandy. The jailer had taken the money from my trouser pocket. I drank it in one go and also two bowls of half a stob⁶⁸ of water. They also fetched some red aqua vitae, tore a piece off my shirt, dampened it with the aqua vitae and put this round my feet. Afterwards my cook – helped by the jailer as the non-commissioned officer would not allow the cook to see me – brought me a bottle of Broikan⁶⁹ which they held to my mouth until I had drunk it all. She also brought some quilts and a blanket with which they covered me, but I did not feel warm. Finally, the cook came to me outside my prison. I told her everything through the door opening about the torture and my suffering, asked after my dear wife and asked her to come the next morning early. That night I was unable to sleep for pains and thirst; I moaned so much that a sentry called Engelmann from captain Wackerbart's regiment finally by means of a long stick gave me a bowl of Broikan and held it in front of my mouth. Part of it went in my mouth and part of it spilt on my bare body. The pains were still so fierce as if I was under torture and they were turning the screws. The main patrol arrived in the night under my prison and called out to me and I replied.

Early on Friday the cook came and brought me some coffee. I drank a couple of small bowlfuls, she held them in the front of my mouth for I could still not move⁷⁰.

The torturer came again and ordered that I should be rubbed frequently with oil of camomile and brown wine with safran in order to close the wounds. This was done the whole of that day and the next until the morning. On that Friday doctor Ebel got orders from the

chancellery to visit us and he came in the afternoon and prescribed medicine and something for the thirst.

In the evening about 10 o'clock Vogt arrived with orders that we were to be taken back to Cleve Thor. This had been requested by our wives. My wife sent an armchair with two carrying poles and I was now carried in a calico blanket from my prison up over the leaden roof. In the armchair there were some quilts and I was placed on these. On each side were four people, one carrier in front and one at the back. In this way they carried me past my own house to Cleve Thor. I saw several people standing in the door and shouted good morning to them. I arrived at my room, was lifted up in the calico blanket and put in my bed. The room was heated, but I felt cold. In the night I did not sleep, but had to have compresses applied all the time.

The same things had happened to Gumpel. – The two non-commissioned officers had to go off duty, but the doors were kept open so that the sentry could see in. On the sabbath permission was given for the doors to be closed.

We were closely guarded during the transportation from the town hall to Cleve Thor, but now everybody could come and see us. On the sabbath Frede's two helpers came in the morning, they put on dressings and cut several blisters. My right foot was found to be very bad; it looked quite black and there was nearly gangrene. Kale, the torturer, came frequently to see us. In the afternoon the young Frede came together with helpers. He did the dressings himself.

In the evening I let my wife come, but I could not move either hand or foot. When the bed had to be made, ten people had to lift me up in a sheet and put me on the couch.

Sunday morning the old Frede came with his son and helpers and also doctor Ebel. They did our dressings and some medicine was prescribed.

68. one stob = 2 jugs.

69. a sweet spicy kind of beer which is a speciality from Hanover.

70. Here a section of the manuscript has been crossed out.

Monday at midday, orders were again issued that nobody could come to us except the doctor, the barber and the cook. But as they could not manage like that because each of us had to have 2 or 3 people and it took 8 at least to get us out of bed, orders were given at three o'clock to make the staff up to 14 for the two of us. One of Frede's helpers had wangled this as he had explained how dangerous and impossible it was to dress the patients without help. He came twice a day in order to change the dressings. The burn between the shoulder-blades was so severe that they wanted to make cuts as long as one could stretch one's fingers open. Köhber, the surgeon, who was often present also wanted to have this done, but nothing came of it as I did not agree in the same way as I did not agree during the sabbath to have the barber-surgeon amputate my foot, I expressed myself strongly against it.

On the Tuesday our wives went to the chancellery and made Herr von Bernstorff consent to them spending the day with us. On the Wednesday I had such a temperature that Frede did not do my dressings on that day, but visited me every two hours. Finally, he bled me in the night by candlelight and I felt better. But I was still so ill for five weeks that I could not say my prayers nor praise the Lord – I was so weak.

On 5. Tammus I said my prayers for the first time again. In the morning he washed me with warm wine and water, but not later in the day. I had to be treated like a small baby which could not do anything for itself. The food had to be put in my mouth. The first 8 or 9 days I could not eat anything at all. – Time passed in this way until Tuesday 5. Ab. – All sorts of rumours had gone around that we were to be tortured again.

The palace guard then gave orders for the key to the vault to be handed at nine o'clock in the evening to the guard and whenever the sentries were changed the lance-corporal was to take the key down. None of our staff were to come up or down. Whoever was upstairs was to remain there. There was to be no chair next to the sentry to make sure that he did not sit down and fall asleep.

On Friday 8. Ab at midday orders were given for nobody to be up

there. The food had to be handed up by a sentry. Early in the morning of the sabbath Knolle was sent up and it was ordered that two people could be with each of us and also our wives were admitted. In the evening the cook and Moses came again and they stayed. On Sunday my wife was admitted.

On the Monday the chancellery gave a full report to Celle, but the report only went off on the Thursday. In the meantime, we had also sent a report to Celle. Time went on, but on the Friday the jailer started to shout horribly and wanted to hit me. However, the sentry intervened. The jailer was arrested and put in prison at midday. He was released in the evening, though. The following day towards evening, Zecker commanded that the jailer was not to be admitted to us alone, he should be accompanied at all times by a non-commissioned officer in order to prevent there being any arguments.

After I had eaten on 19. Ab together with my wife, Vogt came together with two non-commissioned officers giving instructions that nobody was to be allowed in. Food had to be handed by the sentry. Nobody could be with us.

My wife and staff had to go home once again. The following Monday our wives travelled to Celle to try to change this situation, but the same day the cook was allowed in, in order to bring us our food and to make the beds; the barber-surgeon could also come, but without helpers. This latter fact seemed to be impossible and was reported. The colonel replied that he could do nothing on his own, a request had to be made to the chancellery. These requests took eight days. On Wednesday of the following week our wives came back from Celle with the instructions that Phoebus, Gittelche and the cook were allowed and Hanne and Gretche for Gumpel. In the evening the instructions came in writing and the jailer stuck them on the doors. From then on the non-commissioned officers were on guard at night and none of our staff dared stay the night. Nor was the jailer admitted any more.

On the Friday instructions were received from Celle that our wives could be with us every day for two hours, one in the morning and one in the afternoon. These instructions were given first to the lieutenant-

colonel, who passed them on the following day with the remark that everything else was to remain as previously.

The other events are mentioned in the documents⁷¹.

Finally, the message arrived that Celle had decided to release the prisoners in Hanover; but the negotiations continued until the documents were despatched. I was once again interrogated at Cleve Thor about Wolf Offenbach regarding various documents. In the end the documents were sent off and from Cologne came the decision that complete release had been granted.

The trustee appealed on behalf of the creditors, but Celle sent a final decision that we were to be released.

On Monday 17th in the first Adar 486 (1726, 18th February) we were sworn in, in front of the judge, Kesse, in the presence of the cantor and the “Shamus” and on Wednesday 19. Adar (20th February) we were set free and travelled at once from Hanover via Harzen to Halle.

May God grant us happiness in the future
and bless us.

Finishing remark

The events of the journey from Halle to Hamburg and in Altona are described in my other little megilla in grateful memory of God’s wonderful wisdom.

However, this book I would like to leave to my children in remembrance and every year on 19. Adar they shall hold a Purim Feast because God liberated me on that day from distress and terrible sufferings.

May the Lord keep us from distress and save us in times of sorrow, gladden us and fulfill our wishes in His supreme goodness and endless compassion. Amen!

* * *

The information in Isak Behrens’ megilla corresponds in almost every detail with the documents in Hanover – a comparison has been made by Meir Wiener. There are only a few discrepancies regarding the names which are written in Hebrew in the megilla. The Privy Secretary was not called Bademeister, but Bacmeister, Klie should be Klaie, a name given by the local people to Gleidingen. Nedling should be Netlingen, Heni Hemme, Brobeck von Brabeck, Lidmann Lüdemann, Ewers Ewerts, Scharbrügge Thorbrügge, Kehr Koehr, Kahl Kohl and Frede Wreden.

Finally, the lawyer not named by Jost⁷² was Hantelmann.

From the documents in Hanover it appears that on 12th December 1719 Gumpel and Isak Behrens sent a letter to King George I saying:

Our father-in-law and cousin⁷³, the Royal Polish and Electoral Saxonian Resident, Behrend Lehmann, had in 1707 and 1714 given a cash loan of Rth. 104.533¹/₃ to King Stanislaus and one of Rth. 80.000 to the starost⁷⁴ Benedict Sapieha. The forthcoming congress in Braunschweig would be an excellent opportunity to promote the repayment of the debt.

As Isak and Gumpel were hoping for the repayment, they wanted the King to give the ministers, whom he sent to the congress, instructions to arrange an early repayment with the authorised persons sent by the Polish crown.

It also appears that while the court case was being dealt with during the years 1720–24, Leffmann Behrens’ heirs undertook a series of negotiations with the Swedish crown concerning a sum of Rth. 20.751 which the Swedish crown owed.

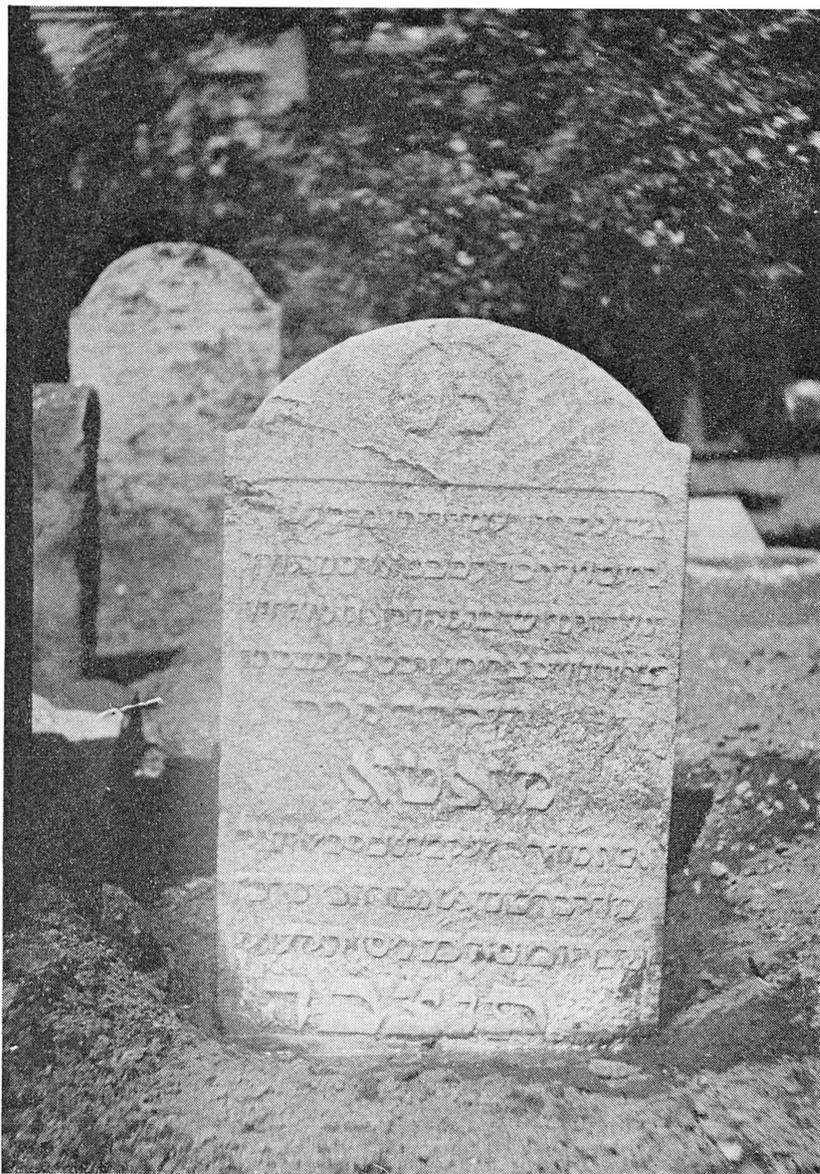
Isak Behrens’ father-in-law, Behrend Lehmann, applied several

71. These documents are in Hanover. See M. Zuckermann’s lists in *Mitteilungen des Gesamtarchivs*.

72. In *Jahrbuch für die Geschichte der Juden* 1861.

73. The designation “cousin” is due to the relationship between Behrend’s second wife, a daughter of Mendel Beer Oppenheim, and Isak and Gumpel’s mother Siese Gumperts.

74. “The Oldest”, a Russian title corresponding to “chairman”.



27. *Mate Behrens, married Jakob B., Copenhagen, deceased 1813. The stone does not exist any longer. Photographed 1930.*

times to the government and to King George to intervene to mitigate the cruelties done to the prisoners.

The documents in Hanover also show that Leffmann Behrens' widow, Feile, (who later lived in Copenhagen) and the wives of his grandsons received an allowance of only two and one sixth Taler weekly each from the bankruptcy and 60 Taler a year for rent. This was in accordance with the decision of the chancellery court. However, when Isak's wife later joined him in Altona, the trustee of the bankruptcy wanted to withdraw her allowance. In 1731 she applied to the chancellery court, reminding them that the agreement was that she should receive this allowance until the matter had been completely finalised. Furthermore, her husband was unable to support her as he was poor and when he left Hanover he had sworn that if he ever made any money, he would give it to the creditors. The court then made a decision in her favour.

There were other expenses which had to be paid by the bankruptcy. As Leffmann remained the owner of the synagogue which he built in 1704, at his death the ownership passed to his heirs and the synagogue was therefore included in the bankruptcy. The latter therefore also had to pay the expenses of the synagogue, like for instance 6 Taler each year in taxes. In 1743 the synagogue was sold by auction to the highest bidder. *Michael David*⁷⁵, the Chamber Agent, bought it together with *Salomo Getschlick*⁷⁶ and they donated it to the community.

The Jews in Hebron were among the creditors and in 1724 they laid a claim on the money which had been collected for the Jews in Palestine and which had been deposited with the Behrens brothers. It is not known what the result of this claim was.

75. married to the widow of Behrend Lehmann and mentioned on page 20.

76. = Gottschalk, probably = Düsseldorf.

28. *Wolf Jakob Behrens (called Hannover), born 1763 in Halberstadt, deceased 1839 in Copenhagen. Møllegade cemetery. Photographed in 1969.*

The legal negotiations did not end when the Behrens brothers left Hanover. Even one hundred years later the case had not been completely settled; this way partly due to slow legal proceedings and partly to the fact that outstanding claims were entered for decades and long after the debtors had died and the creditors could therefore only get their claims satisfied successively according to their priority; in many cases only the children or grandchildren received what had been owing to their parents or grandparents.

The proceedings in the Behrens' case include much of historical interest. Many foreign Jews were involved as the trustee entered claims against business connections of the Behrens brothers and in particular against Isak's father-in-law in Halberstadt, the Royal Saxonian Resident Behrend Lehmann and his three sons: Lehmann, Mordechai Gumpel and Moses Kosman.

The family Behrend were drawn into the case because several times, and latest in 1721, the Behrens brothers had ceded bonds and various objects of great value to Lehmann, the Resident; the trustee maintained that this was done in order to deprive the creditors of these things. He therefore claimed that these transfers should be revoked and the Resident should return the objects or pay compensation. The main point of issue was a debt of 100,000 Taler for which the Mecklenburg nobility had issued bonds to the Behrens brothers. The brothers had ceded an amount of 68,500 Taler to the Resident on security of these bonds. The Resident denied the trustee's accusations of fraud as the cession had taken place two years before the bankruptcy and, as previously mentioned, he even entered claims on the estate.

The decision of the chancellery court in Hanover was in favour of the trustee and this was based on an opinion by the legal faculty in Tübingen. But the Resident could not be compelled to pay this sum of money as the Prussian government refused to urge him to do so and further granted him protection against collection of the money.





29. Breine Behrens née Goldschmidt, called Birgitte Berendt. Copenhagen 1759–1849. Møllegade cemetery. Photographed 1969.

The situation was as follows: The Mecklenburg nobility were not only accountable to the Behrens brothers, but every nobleman and knight was separately liable with his property. As Messrs. von Hahn, who belonged to the Mecklenburg nobility, had extensive property in the Magdeburg region, the Resident laid claims on this, secured the help of the Magdeburg government to distraint it and had Messrs. von Hahn sentenced to pay 68,500 Taler, inspite of the appeal of the Mecklenburg nobility.

This decision having been made against them, the nobility now considered themselves *ex nexu*⁷⁷, but they were again taken to court, this time by the trustee in bankruptcy who declared that the payment which had been made to Behrend did not concern him. The estate maintained its claim on the nobility; the Resident had neither been in his right to keep the bond nor to start legal action.

Nor did the Magdeburg government have any right to distraint Messrs. von Hahn. The distraint must be considered as *actus nullus*⁷⁸ which it had been possible to effect only by violence; it could not therefore result in the bankrupt estate losing what legally belonged to it, just as a person, who is entrusted with some money and who is robbed of it *per vim majorem*⁷⁹, would nonetheless owe this amount. The estate should not suffer, even if the nobility was greatly to be pitied.

The decision of the chancellery court favoured the trustee. After much correspondence and after the royal government had been asked to intervene, the nobility was asked to fulfil their obligations. They were charged with paying back the capital with interest until the time when the cession to Behrend had taken place. When this case had been finalised, the bankruptcy gained the handsome sum of 136,112 Taler.

77. thought the matter finished as far as they were concerned.

78. invalid.

79. by force majeure.

30. Nathan Moses Fridericia (Nathansen). Copenhagen. Deceased 1783. Møllergade cemetery. Photographed 1969.

While these legal proceedings were taking place, several attempts were made to have the Münster claim paid⁸⁰, but now it was the creditors in the estate of the Behrens brothers who applied⁸¹.

In reply the English government made a resolution dated 9th June 1723:

“ – payment will not be possible in this parliamentary session, but His Majesty will look after the mentioned creditors.”

On 14th January 1729 a reply to an application through the Hanoverian minister, count von Bothmer, says as follows:

“His Majesty has ordered me to talk to Mr. Walpole about you and I will do this as soon as possible.”

After this, the matter was in abeyance and was only taken up many years later.

The trustee now sought to implement his claims on Behrend by means of the valuables which had been ceded to him by the Behrens brothers. As he could not be made to surrender them without the intervention of the Prussian government, the trustee decided to stick to them when he heard that the Resident had property in Blankenburg in the Duchy of Braunschweig. He demanded that the ducal government in Wolfenbüttel should seize them, but in 1730 before a judgement was passed in this matter the Resident died. The trustee maintained his demand on Behrend's heirs, but as two of his sons, Gumpertz and Kosmann, were still under age, the matter became even more complicated.

The well-known mathematician, Raphael Levy, who was well in-

80. see page 28 f.

81. What follows is due to Dr. Mansfeldt's manuscript, Wolfenbüttel 1828. The manuscript is in my possession.





31. *Hanna Nathan née Hirtz. Copenhagen 1718–1788. Møllegade cemetery. Photographed 1969.*

formed about the details as he had been employed by the court as translator of the Hebrew documents, tried to arrive at an amicable settlement between the Resident's eldest son, Court Factor Lehmann Behrend in Dresden and the trustee; he was not successful.

Some years later when Gumpertz and Kosmann came to Hanover, the trustee made a complaint against them and demanded that they and their brother in Dresden should surrender their paternal inheritance to the bankrupt estate. At first they denied having received any inheritance from their father; this, however, was proved not to be true as a sum of 12,000 Taler had been cashed by their eldest brother in Detmold. Then the legal faculty in Wittenberg decided that the defendants should pay the sum their father had been sentenced to pay and in such a way that everyone should pay an amount in relation to the inheritance he had received. A day should be fixed on which quantum & liquidum⁸² should be established. On this day the parties were to meet and provide the necessary information and the defendants should announce, or establish on oath, the number of joint heirs. They should give a correct inventory of their deceased father's properties or give a list signed on oath and swear to what they had received as creditors or heirs.

When the Hanover court had agreed to this decision, the defendants resorted to *beneficium restitutionis in integrum*⁸³ as they had been minors at the time of the father's death and also had a claim on the estate. They cited a decision by the legal faculty in Marburg. This faculty had on 23rd March 1737 ruled as follows: "Although it would appear that *beneficium restitutionis* cannot be granted to the defendants, as they are privileged Jews they are entitled to ordinary justice as ordered in *jure Romano*. They are, consequently, also entitled to *jura*

82. Amount and cash.

83. Plea for the right to a new trial.

32. *Moses Nathan. Fridericia. Deceased 1757. The stone has nearly weathered away. Photographed 1931.*

minorum⁸⁴ and to beneficium restitutionis usque ad annum 25⁸⁵ and, in the case of women, to privilegium dotis⁸⁶.”

However, the trustee protested against this decision and demanded that the two brothers should be compelled to fulfil their obligations pro rata. He opposed the Marburger decision, arguing that Jews were not at all entitled to beneficia juris, nor to beneficium restitutionis, and that the defendants, even if they had been Christians, would not have been entitled to this beneficium as there were circumstances which invalidated this, these being that they had connections in Marburg and that the chamber agent Michael David, – who was related to the defendants and who, after the Resident’s death, married his widow – was proven to do business in Marburg. The faculty had failed to examine whether Jews had any legal rights at all. According to novella justiniani neither heretics nor Jews had any such rights and, consequently, the women would not have privilegium dotis. When the women, to whom Justinian showed every consideration due to their weakness, were in this position, then terms were not likely to be easier for the men.

The chancellor had already for this reason deprived *cridarum*⁸⁷, Lea Lehmann, Isak Behrens’ wife, of privilegium dotis when she laid claim on the estate for her dowry. Novella justin chapter 109 says that heretics – and therefore also Jews – have no share in any legal privileges and consequently they cannot benefit from restitution in integrum. Indeed, the legal faculty had stated that this novella was only valid for heretics who had abandoned the Catholic church and did not apply to Jews and the faculty had therefore granted Jewish women privilegium dotis, but the court in Hanover had made a decision to the contrary. The above-mentioned novella stated that it concerned

84. The rights of minors.

85. Until the age of 25 years.

86. The privilege of dowry.

87. The bankrupt.





33. Abraham Fränkel, born 1750 in Fürth, deceased 1827 in Copenhagen. Møllergade cemetery. Photographed 1969.

everyone who did not belong to the Christian church and the Marburger faculty would probably not want to declare the Jews to be *mebra catrolicae & apostolicae ecclesiae*. Consequently, its decision could not be valid. If the faculty wanted to refer to Mr. Stryck, the lawyer, who had entered the list for the Behrens estate saying that the King of Prussia, after application from the Jewish people in Halberstadt, had granted their wives *privilegium dotis*, he himself would want to retort that, quite apart from the fact that the laws which are valid in Halberstadt and in Prussia cannot be valid for the court in Hanover, the very fact that they had been granted *privilegium dotis* would indicate that Jews were quite excluded from legal privileges according to Roman law. It was obvious that the Jews in Halberstadt had obtained this beneficium as a special privilege from the King of Prussia and as they had first applied for it, they had not previously held it *de jure*.

And if the King of Hanover also wanted to grant the Jews of his country the same privilege, then it could only be applicable in *posterum*. As the Jews in Hanover so far had neither legal privileges nor favours but only protection, the decision of the court had to remain valid, in the way that the Chancellery had already decided. Nor could it be protested that restitution *ad integrum* was different as it was granted due to the heirs being minors. Such a distinction was not to be found in the novella in question and, furthermore, Oddus had pointed out that this restitution could be revoked when it was in conflict with another legal decision. In addition, the defendants had already reached puberty when they took possession of the inheritance, even if they were probably still minors, and therefore the religion could be taken into consideration; Jews could not be granted restitution to the detriment of a Christian, especially as it was evident that this privilege was only claimed in order to damage the bankrupt estate. In 1730, when the defendants ceded the inheritance to their elder brother against full satisfaction, the latter had already come of age which, in the Jewish

34. *Rose Frænkel née Berendsen. Copenhagen 1753–1805. Møllegade cemetery. Photographed 1969.*

tradition, takes place at the age of 13. He already had a business and was married, but at that time he was bankrupt and could not pay.

How large the inheritance must have been was shown by the fact that a joint heir, the imperial Court Factor *Löb Wertheimer* in Vienna⁸⁸, the husband of Behrend Lehmann's daughter Serchen, had made a claim on two bills at 10,000 Taler and several other bonds. Consequently, the defendants had to be compelled to pay pro rata.

On 26th April 1737 the Chancellery decided that the defendants first had to comply with the Wittenberger decision and acknowledge the *læsion*⁸⁹, whereupon a restitution ad integrum could be made.

However, proceedings still took a long time and in order to prevent the total fortune of the brothers Mordechai Gumpel and Moses Kosman from being confiscated Michael David – who was married to Behrend Lehmann's widow Hannele – stood bail for them for 40,000 Taler. The trustee was still not satisfied. He demanded that the estate which the Resident had left in Blankenburg should be sequestered until the other heirs had also fulfilled their obligations.

Moses Kosman maintained that this estate had been bequeathed to him *prælegat*⁹⁰ by his father and, consequently, the Superior Court of Appeal in Celle decided on 9th January 1740 that the estate did not have to be sequestered, but that the owner should be prohibited from selling it and a letter was sent to the Blankenburg government on this matter.

Moses Kosman had, in the meantime, gone to Braunschweig and had arranged the sale of the estate from there. When this had been

88. The trustee had also taken steps against Wertheimer and informed the imperial tribunal that the decision of the Wittenberger university had become legally valid in Hanover. The decision of the imperial tribunal in the case against the Court Factor can perhaps be found in the Vienna archives.

89. Infringement of the law.

90. preferentially.





35. Levin Abraham Fränkel. Copenhagen 1785–1856. Møllegade cemetery. Photographed 1930.

completed the trustee complained again and demanded that the sale should be cancelled or that the proceeds of the sale should be confiscated so that the Behrend brothers did not receive it.

At the same time the Superior Court of Appeal received a letter from the Blankenburg government. In this they said that, as the character of the estate was such that a loan could not be granted on it without the consent of the Prince, the government had put the Prince in the picture and he thought that as the estate had already been sold with his consent and was no longer *res integra*⁹¹ and as furthermore Michael David had found security, the demand could not be taken into consideration.

The Superior Court of Appeal then again wrote to the Blankenburg government requesting that if the money were still in the possession of the buyer it should be confiscated or impounded until the case be completed. The Court decided that the defendants should have complete restitution in spite of all objections if they would state their real age – either by giving their original mappas⁹² or a certified extract – and that they would furthermore demonstrate the *læsion* in that they would give to the plaintiff and appellant a proper inventory or in another legally valid way would prove what they, as creditors or heirs to their father or in any other way, had received in money or valuables from their elder brother, Court Factor Lehmann Behrend, in respect of his cession from the estates on the paternal side and also anything they had received beyond what could be proved to be due to them.

The trustee of the Behrend brothers then declared himself willing to prove that the brothers had not received any of their father's estate and that they had not been involved in it.

91. intact.

92. Mordechai Gumpel's file (birth certificate, painted as a Tora binding) was in 1864 in Hanover in the possession of Mr. Meyerhoff. It states that Gumpert Behrend Lehmann was born on 19 Schwat 5471 (1711).

36. Baruch Israel, born in Schlochau, deceased in Copenhagen 1807. Møllegade cemetery. Photographed in 1969.

The trustee of the bankrupt estate accepted the decision of the Superior Court of Appeal and only protested against restitution in integrum with regard to the bonds ceded to the Resident Lehmann which were still included in his estate as these belonged to a third party; the brothers had rather transgressed in venturing to cede these to their brother in Dresden, but the Prince's Blankenburg court declared that the sequestration of the money could not take place as demanded because the reasons *ad funendum arrestum*⁹³ according to the Court's legal arrangements were missing. The brothers were therefore allowed to keep the money made on the estate.

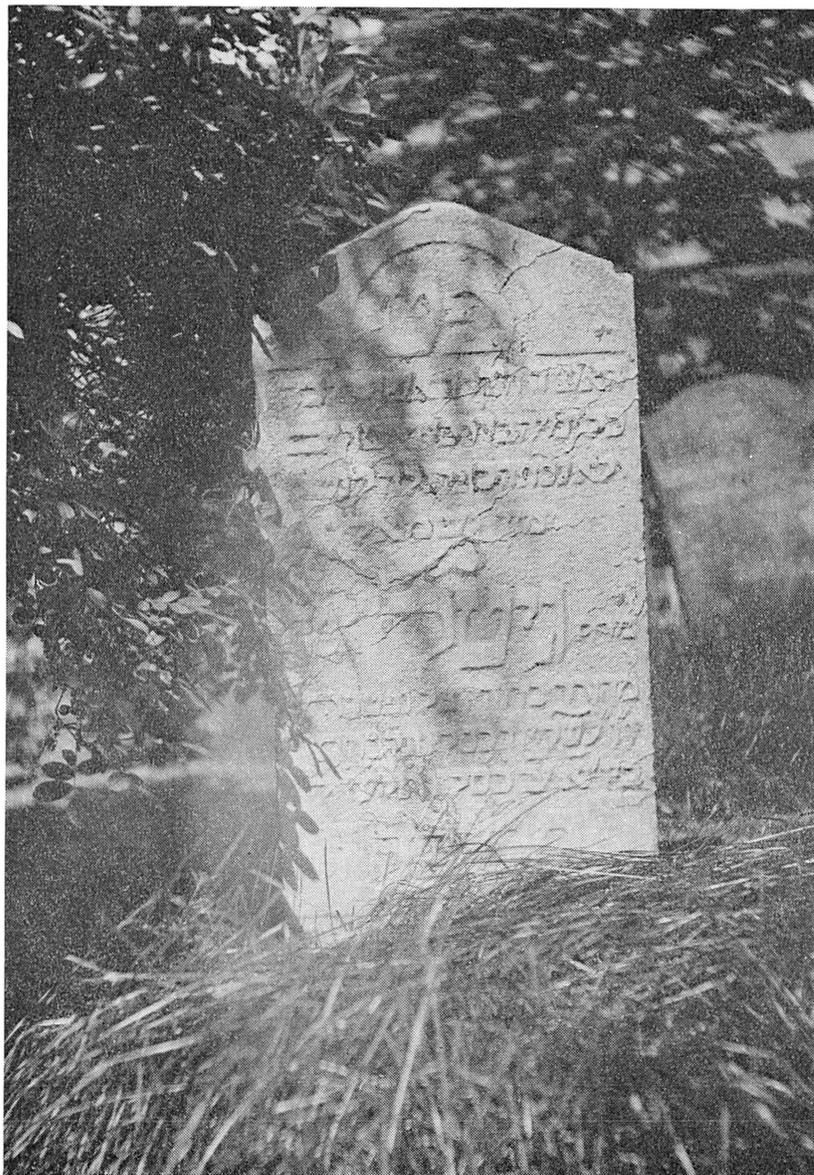
Isak Behrens left six sons, *Jacob, Joel* who lived in Leimen by Heidelberg, *Lehmann* who was a doctor in Rendsburg, *Leffmann* who died in Pressburg 1780, and *Kosmann* and *Elias* – both in Dresden.

The eldest, *Jacob Behrens*, known under the name of *Jacob Hannover*, was a keen scholar of the Talmud. He was a pupil of *Jacob Emden* and was in correspondence with the famous Reb. Jacob Josua. For a couple of generations there had been friendly relations between the families of Jacob Emden and Jacob Hannover. Jacob Emden himself wrote that he was one of the guests at the circumcision celebration which Isak said in his megilla had just taken place in his home.

Jacob Hannover first lived in Mannheim and then in 1754 applied for the position as Klaus Rabbi at the Klaus founded by his grandfather in Halberstadt; his application shows most clearly the impermanence of human fate. He writes:

93. to make an arrest.





37. *Gitel Baruch Israel* born approximately 1748, deceased 1813 in Copenhagen. *Møllegade cemetery*. The stone does not exist any longer. Photographed 1930.
38. *Martha Fränkel née Nathansen*. Copenhagen approximately 1782–1837. *Møllegade cemetery*. Photographed 1930.
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“Like a prince I had become great; I grew up in my parents’ house like in a palace, but the cup of bitterness came to us. Now my youth has gone and I still have not found a permanent position. If I could find one, I could also bring home a bride”.

However, he did not get the position on this occasion, but he nevertheless succeeded in getting married. In spite of his poverty he made a wealthy match on the strength of his distinguished parentage.

A letter to Jacob Emden gives the information that he was married on 8.9.1758. We know that his wife was called *Mate* and that she had a brother who was called *Wolf* as a letter from Jacob Hannover to his brother-in-law *Wolf* is in my possession. *Mate* was buried in Copenhagen.

Provided with abundant funds, *Jacob Hannover* now started a business, but as he was less capable as a business man than as a scholar he had to go into liquidation after some time, and this also involved a loss for his brother-in-law. In the above-mentioned letter – a sort of testament – he asks his brother-in-law’s forgiveness for this loss. About 1764 he finally got the position as *Klaus Rabbi* in Halberstadt. He looked after this for twenty years and died in Halberstadt at the age of 71, on 25th August 1784.

Before his death he had requested that no mourning speech be delivered and that no honorary title be inscribed on his gravestone. He left the widow, *Mate*, a daughter, *Susanne*, and a son, *Wolf*, who became cantor and *schächter* to the Portuguese community in Copenhagen.

Wolf Behrens’ wife *Breine Goldschmidt* was the widow of *Nathan Moses Fredericia*. Her great-great-grandfather was the *Mayer Goldschmidt* who in 1684 founded the Jewish community in Copenhagen.



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- Municipal registers
- Police registers of traders
- Registers of estates

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- Registers of deeds

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1. The Family

References to the text are quoted by giving the appropriate page number. References to the tables are given in Roman numerals, which indicate the number of the table, followed by a letter, which indicates the page of the table, and an Arabic numeral, which indicates the line in the table (= generation number). When using the tables the flaps of the first and last pages should be unfolded to expose the generation numbers.

If there is a comma between the references either there are two different persons with the same name or no proof of the two being the same person is available. If there is a “+” between the references it refers to the same person. The references are repeated each time the name of a person appears on the same line in a table.

Women are recorded both under their maiden name and any married name; persons with several surnames are registered under all their names and are indicated thus (= . . .).

Many names are spelt in various ways, but are here usually given only in one way. Many fore- and surnames have several synonyms – below are some examples:

Baruch – Bendix	Jachet – Agate
Beerman – Bärman – Behrend	Joost – Just – Juspa – Josef
Bendit – Benedict – Bendix – Benny	Kela – Kele – Karoline
Bonnim – Bunim – Benjamin	Koppel – Jacob
Breine – Berta – Birgitte	Kramer – Goldschmidt
Chajim – Heyman – Henrik	Lämmel – Teomim
Channa – Hanne	Levi – Levy – haLevi – Halevi (= levit)
Cleve – Gumperz	Mayer – Meyer – Meir – Meier
Emmerich – Gumperz	Mata – Mate – Marta
Feibel – Philip	Mendel – Emanuel
Frankl – Fränkel – Fraenkel – Fränkel	Mirjam – Marie
Gitl – Gitel – Judit	Mordechai – Marcus – Marx
Gompel – Gumpel – Gomperts – Gumperz	Nymwegen – Gumperz
Hameln – Goldschmidt	Pinches – (also) Bendix

Pösing – Bösing
 Reis – Reiss – Ries
 Salman – Schalom – Salomon
 Sanwil – Samuel
 Schönchen – Jeanette
 Secharja – Zacharias
 Seckel – Isac – Itzig – Isak
 Segal – Levi (really = levit)

Siese – Suese – Süsse – Susanne
 Simson – Shamshon – Samson
 Särchen – Sarchen – Sarla – Sara
 Treinle – Trine
 Wesel – Gumperz
 Zartel – Zortel – Zörtel – Sara
 Zippora – Sipora – Sofie
 Zwi – Zbi – Hirsch

Æ æ = Ä ä = Ae ae

Ø ø = Ö ö = OE oe

Å å = AA aa

Abeles, Elkan	X-I-9	Altmann, Edel née Fränkel	X-X-9
– , Leon (Leb)	X-I-10	Altona, Mayer Samuel	I-E-4
– , Löw	X-I-9	– , Prive ~ Heilbut	I-E-5
– , Merle (Magdalena) née Wertheimer	X-I-9	Anaw, Aron	III-B-5
– , Samuel	X-I-10	– , Chajim	III-B-5
Abner (= Levi, David)	II-A-5	– , Sela née Fränkel	III-B-5
Abrahamson, Gnendel ~ Stern	X-Q-9	Aquilar, Don Diego d'	VI-F-12
– , Isak (= van Deen)	X-Q-10	Arnstein, Adam Isak (Anschel)	VI-F-11 + VII-1-9 + X-G-8
– , Jonas	II-B-12, D-12	– , Baruch	IX-H-9
– , Josef	II-D-12	– , Benedict	VII-I-11
– , Josef Isak	II-B-12	– , Blümele née Leidesdorf	VII-J-10
– , Meyer	X-Q-10	– , Chaja Sara ~ Oppenheimer	IX-D-6
– , Moses	X-Q-9	– , Charlotte ~ von Herz	VII-I-11
– , Rebekka ~ Jacobson	X-Q-9	– , David	VII-I-11 + J-10
– , Rose née Fränkel	II-D-12	– , Edel née Wertheimer	X-A-9
– , – Pesche née Fränkel	II-B-12	– , Eleonora ~ Duschenes (= Dusensy)	VII-I-11
Adler, Isac David	V-A-9	– , Ella née Brilin	VII-H-9
– , Pessel née Levy	V-A-9	– , Ester née Schlesinger	IX-H-8
– , Rachel née Henriques	V-A-9	– , Fanny von née Itzig	VI-F-11 + VII-I-10
Adlersthal, von (= Eibeschütz, Wolf)	III-C-9	– , Hanna	IX-H-9
Adrian-Werburg, Ferdinand von	II-K-10	– , – née Wertheimer	X-S-9
Aichelburg, . . .	VI-C-15	– , Hendel	IX-H-9
Akiba, Achimelek	III-B-7	– , Henriette von ~ von Pereira	VI-F-12
– , Sara Malka née Fränkel	III-B-7	– , Isac	IX-H-9
Alexander, Gerson David	VIII-D-9	– , Isak	VII-H-9 + I-9 + J-10 + IX-D-6 + G-8 + G-9
– , Jachet née Meyer	VIII-D-9	– , Israel	X-S-9
– , Rebekka ~ Michael	IX-G-7		
– , Sofie (Zippora) ~ Fränkel	II-E-10		

- , Judith (Jütel) ~ Arnstein	VII-I-10	- , - née Rapoport	II-O-8	(= Levinger)	X-O-10	- , Moses (= Brilin)	VI-Q-7 + IX-R-6
- , Kele née Hamburg	II-G-11	Aub, Fanny née Gumperz	VII-H-11	Austerlitz, Pesser ~ Wertheimer	X-A-9	Bamberger, Agathe née Wertheimer	
- , Krene	II-G-12	- , Irene ~ Ollendorf	VII-H-12	- , Sofie née Boskowitz	X-Ø-10		X-D-9
- , Löb (= David, Lion)	VII-J-11	Auerbach, Aron	VII-K-9	Avnon, Aron	VI-Q-15	- , Amalie née von Hirsch	X-B-11
- , Maria Anna ~ von Herz	VII-I-10	- , - Sulzbach (Lipman)		- , Dorrit	VI-Q-16	- , Betty ~ Levy	X-D-10
- , Marx	IX-H-8		9 + II-H-5 + III-H-7	- , Jacob	VI-Q-16	- , Henri	X-B-11
- , Mayer	II-G-11	- , Batseba ~ Welch	III-H-6	- , Ruth née Möller	VI-Q-15	- , Rebekka née Königsberger	X-V-10
- , Meyer	VII-I-10 + X-G-8	- , Bery (= Seeb)	III-H-7			- , Seligmann Löb	X-D-9
- , Nathan	VII-J-11, IX-H-9	- , Chajim	III-H-6	Bacharach, Chawa ~ Oppenheimer		- , Ulrika ~ Fränkel	III-J-10
- , - Adam von	VI-F-11 + VII-I-10	- , Edel ~ Koppel	III-H-6		IX-K-5	- , Zacharias	X-D-10
- , Seckel	X-B-9	- , Esther ~ Landau	III-H-8	- , Dobrousch ~ Oppenheimer	IX-K-5	Banco, see del Banco	
- , Sibylle née Gumperz	VII-I-9	- , Filia ~ Auerbach	III-H-6	- , Jair Chajim	IX-K-5 + K-5 + X-A-5	Bandorf, Emma née Wiener	VI-N-10
- , Simile née Gumperz		- , Freudel née Saul	III-H-7	- , Samuel	III-F-4	- , Josef Simon	VI-N-10
(= Nymwegen)		- , Gitel née Fränkel		- , Sanwell	X-A-5	Bartholdy,	
2° ~ Kampen	VII-H-9		9 + II-H-5 + III-H-7	- , Slawa ~ Fränkel	III-F-4	see also Mendelssohn-Bartholdy	
- , Tolza née Wertheimer,		- , Isak (= Seeb)	III-H-7	Bachroch, Hanna née Breuer	VI-A-16	- , Levin Jacob (= Salomon)	VI-D-11
1° ~ Schmalkalden		- , Krassna née ha-Cohen	III-H-6	Bär, Isachar		Bar Tikva, Benjmin	VI-R-15
	VII-I-10 + X-G-8	- , Malka née Malkes, 1° ~ Lipschitz		(= Fränkel, Berend Simon)	II-B-12	- , Gitta Ella née Samson	VI-R-15
- , Veronika née Simon	IX-G-9		III-G-4 + G-4 + H-5 + H-5	- , Tudia ~ Teschi	II-A-6	- , Hanna Ora	VI-R-16
- , Vögele ~ Pressburg	IX-G-8	- , Menachem Mendel	III-H-6	Baeyer, Adolf von	VI-E-14	- , Meir Abraham	VI-R-16
- , Wolf	IX-G-9	- , Meschullam Salman Fischhof		- , Eugenie née Hitzig	VI-E-13	Baruc, Bernhard	IX-J-9
Aschkenasi, Abraham	III-A-5		III-G-4 + GH-4 + H-4 + H-5	- , - von ~ Piloty	VI-E-15	- , Mathilda Rebekka	
- , Aron Moses	III-JK-3	- , Mirjam née Katan, 2° ~ Lipschitz		- , Hans von	VI-E-15	née Oppenheimer	IX-J-9
- , Gwendel, 1° ~ Oldenburg,			III-G-4 + G-4 + H-4 + H-5	- , Johan Jacob	VI-E-13	Baruch, Baruch Israel	II-A-12 + E-12
2° ~ Hirschfeld,		- , Mose	III-H-7	- , Lida von née Bindemann	VI-E-14	- , Frederikke née Kayser	
3° ~ Mamrot	III-F-8	- , Nechama	II-H-6 + III-H-8	- , Otto von	VI-E-15		II-A-12 + D-12
- , Jakob	III-F-7	- , Rebekka	III-H-6, H-7	Baiersdorf, Ritschel	9 + I-B-3 + II-A-3	- , Israel	II-A-12 + E-12
- , Mirjam ~ Löwenstam	III-E-8	- , Salman Lipman	II-H-6 + III-H-8	- , Samson Tribuswinkel		- , Jacob	VII-O-11
- , Nachala née Fränkel	III-J-3	- , Salomon Wolf Fischhof			9 + II-A-4, VI-Q-7	- , Johanna ~ Wertheimer	X-H-9
- , Rechla ~ Heller	III-J-4		III-G-4 + H-5	- , Seckel (= Halevi, Jeremias Isak)		- , Julie née Emmerich	VII-O-11
- , Sara née Fränkel	III-F-7	- , Uri Lipman	9 + II-H-5 + III-H-6		9 + I-A-3 + II-A-3	- , Juliette	II-A-13 + D-13
- , Sarle (= Katzenellenbogen)		- , Vogel	III-H-7	Ballin, ~ Hirsch	VI-A-14	- , Lea ~ Wertheimer	X-E-9
née Fränkel	III-A-5	Auerhan, Rosette ~ Cohen	VI-P-12	- , Elia	VI-A-6 + P-7	- , Löb (= Börne, Ludwig)	VII-O-12
- , Selig (= Katzenellenbogen)	III-A-5	Auscha, Hindel ~ Schulhof	III-G-10	- , Mirjam ~ Goldschmidt		- , - (= Königswarth)	II-J-8
- , Zwi Hirsch		- , Hirsch	III-G-10	(= Hameln)	VI-A-7 + P-7	- , Rebekka ~ Lehmann	
(= Zwi, Chacham)	III-F-7	Auspitz, Babette née Gumperz	VII-J-10	- , Süsse née Hildesheim	VI-A-6	(= Lachmann)	I-H-10
Askenasi, Debora née Helmann	II-O-9	- , Henriette ~ Gumperz		Bamberg, David (= Brilin)		- , Simle née Wertheimer	
- , Isak	II-O-9		VII-J-10 + J-11		II-H-7 + IX-R-6	2° ~ Löwenthal	X-G-9
- , Israel	II-O-8	- , Lazarus	VII-J-10 + J-10 + X-O-10	- , Esther ~ Fränkel	II-K-7	- , Simon Alexander	II-A-13 + DE-13
- , Leeb Wolf	II-O-9	- , Rudolf	X-O-11	- , Gela née Trep, 1° ~ Cohen,		- , Sprinze 1° ~ Fränkel,	
- , Naftali Herz	II-O-8	- , Samuel	X-O-10	2° ~ Michael	VI-M-8	2° ~ Rosenthal	II-J-8
- , Perl ~ Pulitz	II-O-10	- , Therese (Ester) née Levy		- , Mikel	VI-M-8	- , Trine née Fränkel	II-A-11

Bass, Akiba	II-I-5 + III-G-7	- , Mendel (= Gumperz, Emanuel)	1° ~ Friederica	104 + I-D-10 +	- , - ~ Kann	IV-C-9 + IX-M-9			
Bassewi, Abraham	III-D-5	VII-J-10	II-D-12 + IV-A-10 + V-A-10	- , Jette née Wulff	IV-A-11				
- , Sofie née Fränkel	III-D-5	- , Michael	II-K-9	- , Carl Jakob	IV-A-12				
Basswitz, Lisette née Oppenheimer	IX-I-9	- , Mordechai Gumpel (= Oppenheim)	26f + III-C-8 + IV-C-8 +	- , - Johan	IV-A-13				
- , Meir Samuel	IX-I-9	VII-A-8 + F-8	- , Caroline	IV-A-11	- , Johan	IV-A-14			
Bassøe, Betty ~ Goldschmidt	V-D-11	- , Wilhelm	II-K-9	- , Clara ~ Bloch	IV-A-14	- , Julius Jakob	IV-A-12		
Bauer, Abraham Levin	V-A-10	Beermann, Adelheid ~ Zunz	IV-C-12	- , Elias	103 + IV-A-9	- , Karina	IV-A-14		
- , Adolf	V-A-12	Behrend, Abraham	VI-I-14	- , Elkele née Jacob	14 + I-F-6 + IV-A-6	- , Kate Susanne 1° ~ Plougmann,	2° ~ Pedersen	IV-A-14	
- , Anna née Haurowitz	V-A-12	- , Adolf	VI-I-13, I-13, I-3	- , Emil	IV-A-14	- , Kosman	103 + IV-A-9		
- , Buma née Cohn	V-A-11	- , Anna ~ Torsch	VI-J-14	- , Feile née Dilmann	14 + 94 + I-F-6 + IV-A-6	- , Lea Rachel née Lehmann	28 + 75 + 81n + I-H-8	+ IV-A-8 + VIII-AB-8	
- , Fradchen ~ Wolf	VI-C-11	- , Betty née Kann	VI-I-13	- , Fradel ~ Oppenheimer	26 + IV-A-8 + IX-H-5	- , Leffmann	103 + IV-A-9		
- , Gella née Gans	VI-C-10	- , Eduard	VI-J-15	- , Gndel ~ Oppenheimer	14 + 18 + 23f + IV-E-7 + VII-G-8	- , - Elieser (= Cohen, Liepmann)	12-29 + 31 + 43ff + 94	+ I-F-6 + IV-A-6 + VI-AB-6	
- , Gitel née Wessely	V-A-10	- , Emil	VI-J-14	- , Grete ~ Krogh	IV-A-14	- , Lehmann	28 + 103 + IV-A-9		
- , Levin Abraham	V-A-10	- , Henriette ~ Dvid	VI-I-14, J-13	- , Gumpel	26-29 + 43 + 74	- , Lise ~ Vollmond	IV-B-14		
- , Ludwig (Jehuda Leib)	V-A-11	- , Hindchen née Riess	VI-I-12	- , Hanne née Fränkel	II-D-12 + IV-B-11	- , Louis	IV-A-12		
- , Olk née Goldschmidt	V-A-10	- , Isachar (= Lehmann, Bärman)	VI-G-10 + I-11 + M-11	- , Hannele (Hale) ~ Beer	(= Oppenheim)	- , Mate née . . .	75 + 104 + I-G-9 + IV-A-9		
Baum, Anna ~ von Chaulin-Egersberg	VI-D-15	- , Jette ~ Frank	VI-I-13	- , Herman Jakob	IV-A-12	- , Mathilde	IV-B-12		
- , Flora née Dirichlet	VI-D-14	- , Julie née Samson	VI-I-13	- , (Naftali) Herz Leffmann	(= Cohen)	- , Moses Jacob	14 + 20n + 23-26	+ 41 + 75 + I-F-7 + IV-A-7	
- , Maria	VI-D-15	- , Jutta 1° ~ Wesel,	2° ~ Wessely	- , Nancy née Levin	IV-B-12	- , Olga née Trier	IV-A-13		
- , Wilhelm Georg	VI-D-14	- , Kosman	VII-P-7	- , Ove	IV-A-14	- , Rosette	IV-B-12		
Bechhöfer, Scherche née Gosdorfer	X-K-10	- , Leonora née Cohen	VI-J-14	- , - née Wulff, 2° ~ Nathan	IV-A-12	- , Sally	IV-A-13		
Beck, Antonie 1° ~ Lösewitz,	II-M-12	- , Løb	VI-I-12	- , Salomon Wolf	II-D-12 + IV-B-11	- , Seligmann Herz (= Cohen)	IV-D-8		
2° ~ Ebers	II-M-12	- , Mata	VI-I-12	- , Serchen née Wertheimer	24 + 81 + 101 + IV-DE-7 + X-Ø-6	- , Siese née Gumperz,	2° ~ Goldstein (= Schiff)	25 + 41 + 94n + I-G-7	+ IV-A-7 + VII-B-7
Beer, Amalie née Fränkel	II-K-8	- , Mathilde née Jacobsen	VI-J-14	- , Sigrid née Philipsen	IV-A-14				
- , Bela	IV-C-9	- , Mendel	VIII-C-9						
- , Betty née Meyer	VII-P-11	- , Michael	VI-I-12, J-14						
- , Dob	IV-C-10	- , Nanny née Samson	VI-I-13						
- , Ella ~ Wertheimer	X-E-8	- , Nathan	VI-J-13						
- , Fradel	IV-C-9	- , Rebekka née Riess	VI-I-12						
- , Gutle ~ Zunz	III-C-8 + IV-C-9	- , Rösel née Eger	VI-I-12						
- , Hanna (= Oppenheim)	~ Gumperz	- , Sara ~ Bernays	VI-I-13						
IV-C-9 + VII-E-9 + F-8		- , - née Goldschmidt	VI-I-13						
- , Hannele (= Oppenheim)	née Behrens	Behrens, Alexander (= Cohen)	IV-F-6						
26 + IV-C-8 + VII-A-8		- , Aron (= Cohen)	IV-F-6						
- , Heinrich	VII-P-11	- , Astrid née Poulsen	IV-A-13						
- , Jacob Herz	II-K-8	- , Beerman	IV-A-10						
- , Levi (= Gumperz, Løb)	VII-G-9	- , Behrens Herz (= Cohen)	IV-D-8						
- , Liebmann	II-K-8	- , Bertha	IV-A-13						
- , Lipman	IV-C-9	- , Breine née Goldschmidt,							

- , Simelie ~ Oppenheimer 26 + IV-A-8 + IX-K-6	Berech, Moses II-K-4	12 + 17 + 28 + 42-78 + 86 + 94nf	Berusch, Isachar (= Eskeles, Berend Gabriel) VI-E-11 + Q-7 + R-6
- , Sophie IV-B-12	- , Nachama née Fränkel II-K-4	+ I-H-7 + IV-A-8 + C-11	
- , - ~ Lachmann I-F-11 + IV-B-11	- , Rösel née Model II-K-4	+ VI-G-9 + M-10 + VII-A-8	Besolzheimer, . . . ~ Königsberger X-V-10
- , Sprinze née Kann 29 + IV-C-8	Berendsen, Rose ~ Fränkel I-C-10 + II-A-10 + E-10	+ K-10 + VIII-A-7 + C-8 + D-8	
- , Susanne 104 + IV-A-10	Berendt, Emmy Philippa 1° ~ Fränkel 2° ~ Polack II-D-13	+ X-R-6 + S-6	Bettelheim, Karoline ~ von Gumperz VII-J-12
- , - née Friedländer IV-A-12	- , Sigismund II-D-13	Bernays, Anna ~ Freud VI-I-15	Beyfuss, Amschel X-S-8
- , - (Kate) 1° ~ Plougmann, 2° ~ Pedersen IV-A-14	Berlin, Abraham II-I-6	- , Beerman VI-I-14	- , Babetta née von Rothschild X-S-10
- , Süsse née Cantor IV-A-9	- , - Meyer (= Halberstadt) II-G-9 + III-E-9 + VII-N-9	- , Eduard VI-I-16	- , Charlotte ~ Oppenheimer X-T-11
- , Terese (Treindel) née Hirsch, 1° ~ Elías VI-A-13	- , Chajim Hirsch (Noach) VII-N-10	- , Eli VI-I-15	- , Elias X-V-8
- , Wolf Jakob (= Hannover) 75 + 104 + I-G-10 + II-D-12 + IV-A-10 + V-A-10	- , Ester née Schulhof VI-O-7	- , Emmeline née Philip VI-I-14	- , Fradchen ~ Schwarzschild X-T-9
Behrman, Isachar (= Cohen, Behrens Isak) 13 + I-F-5 + IV-A-5	- , Esther née Nathan II-G-10 + VII-N-11	- , Hella VI-I-16	- , Frumet née Zunz X-S-9
Beit, Judit ~ Wertheimer X-B-8	- , Hanna née Ullmann II-G-10 + VII-N-11	- , Isak VI-I-13, I-15	- , Hendel ~ Emmerich VII-O-10
Bellak, Cheile ~ Wertheimer X-F-9	- , Isak (= Liebmann) IX-G-7 + X-Å-5	- , Jacob VI-I-14	- , Hendele ~ Getz X-T-10 + T-10
- , Judit née Wertheimer X-F-9	- , Josel II-GH-7	- , Judith VI-I-16	- , Henriette ~ von Haber X-S-11
- , Moritz X-F-9	- , Juda (= Liebmann, Jost) 13 + 20 + 62 + VI-O-7	- , Louise née Rübke VI-J-14	- , Julia ~ von Haber X-S-11
- , Wolf X-F-9	- , Koppel II-G-10 + VII-N-11	- , Lucie ~ Wiener VI-I-16	- , Julie née von Rothschild X-T-10
Bendit, Baruch (= Benedict of Jülich) 38 + I-G-5 + VII-A-6	- , Lene ~ Spira II-I-6	- , Marie VI-J-15	- , Louisa née Jaques X-K-10
- , - (= Gumperz, Benedict Elias = Lippstadt, Bendix) 41 + VII-A-7 + B-8	- , Løb II-G-9 + VII-N-10	- , Martha VI-I-16	- , Löb X-S-9
- , Heilchen née Ruben 38 + I-H-5	- , Malka née Hameln VI-O-7	- , - ~ Freud VI-I-15	- , Marianna ~ Getz X-T-10 + T-10
- , Mirjam Sarche (= Benedict, Maria) ~ Gumperz 38 + 41 + I-G-6 + VII-A-6	- , Merle née Schiff, 2° ~ Wertheimer IX-L-5 + X-O-7 + Å-5	- , Michael VI-J-14	- , Meyer X-S-10
Bendix, Baruch (= Halle, Bendit) IX-I-7 + O-8	- , Rachel née Hamburg II-G-9 + VII-N-10	- , Minna VI-I-15	- , Mirjam ~ Deutz X-T-9
- , Hanna (= Halle) née Oppenheimer IX-O-8	- , Röschen Dina née Gumperz III-E-9 + VII-N-9	- , Sara née Behrend VI-I-13	- , Sara née Kann X-S-8
- , Mary ~ Goldschmidt V-B-12	- , Sprinze ~ Henle II-L-11	- , Ulrich VI-J-15	- , Schönche ~ Fränkel X-V-8
Benedict, Maria (= Bendit, Mirjam Sarche) ~ Gumperz 38 + 41 + I-G-6 + VII-A-6	- , Wolf II-G-10 + VII-N-11	Bernhardt, Veronika (Frumet) née Oppenheimer IX-Q-7	- , Seligmann X-S-10
Benjamin, Cilly née Hackenbroch X-B-12	- , Zortel née Fränkel II-G-7	- , Zacharias IX-Q-7	- , Sussman VII-O-10
- , Hugo X-B-12	Berliner, Benjamin (= Fränkel) II-L-7	Bernheim, Bery (= Itzig) VI-E-12	- , Süsskind X-T-10
	- , Moses (= Ephraim) X-Q-8	Bernheimer, Sanwill (= Dessauer) X-X-9	- , Zerla ~ Haas X-S-9
	Berman, Bernhard VI-T-15	- , Sara ~ Buchbinder X-X-10	Biedermann, Louise ~ von Wertheimstein X-J-10
	- , Ruth ~ Samson VI-T-15	- , Zacharias X-X-10	- , Michael Lazarus X-J-10
	Bermann, Isachar (= Lehmann, Behrend = Halberstadt, Beermann)	Berthelsen, Allan V-C-14	Bielefeld, Bella ~ Detmold IX-K-8
		- , Ellen née Holme-Sørensen V-C-14	- , Josef VII-C-10
		- , Elsebeth née Rasmussen V-C-14	- , Moses VII-C-11
		- , Hans Carl V-C-13	- , Nathan IX-K-8
		- , Karen née Goldschmidt V-C-13	- , Salman VII-C-11
		- , Maria Giovanna Marilena née Ronchiato V-C-14	Bies, Charlotte née Hackenbroch X-B-12
		- , Michele née Said V-C-14	- , Guido X-B-12
		- , Svend Ejnar V-C-13	Bindemann, Emil VI-E-14
		- , - Ole V-C-14	- , Lida ~ von Baeyer VI-E-14
		- , Thyra née Ribbing V-C-14	Bine, Henriette née Meyer VI-O-11
		- , Valerie V-C-15	

– , Moritz	VI-O-11	– , Veitel	III-F-10	– , Hirschel	VII-F-10	– , London	VI-O-7
Bing, Fanny (Jeanette)		Blumberg, Laura von		– , – Marcus	VIII-B-9	Borchhardt, Hendel ~ Wulff	VI-F-10
~ Wertheimer	X-B-9	~ Friedländer	VI-M-13	– , Joachim	VII-F-10	Borges, Herschmann Lazar	X-X-10
Bingen, Schöndle ~ Wertheimer	X-R-8	Blumenthal, Bune née David	VI-J-12	– , Judith née Gumperz	VII-G-9 + L-9	– , Sara née Fränkel	X-X-10
– , Süssel	X-R-8	Blüdnorn, Rosa		– , Lazarus	VII-F-9, F-10, VIII-B-8 + C-7	Boskowitz, Amalie née . . .	X-Æ-9
Bingswangen, Schönche		née von Wertheimstein	X-J-10	– , Lea ~ Oppenheimer	VII-F-9 + IX-I-6	– , Anna ~ Jerusalem	X-Ø-10
née Theben	X-U-9	Boas, Chajim	31 + VI-A-6	– , Leon Elias (= Hirschel, Löb)	VII-G-10 + IX-B-7	– , Friederike ~ Gutman	X-Æ-10
Bischoffsheim, Clara		– , Hendele ~ Kann	X-T-8	– , Leopold		– , Hanna née Fränkel	X-Æ-8
~ von Hirsch	X-B-11	– , Hindel ~ Kann	IX-N-8 + X-T-7	– , Louis ~ Kafka		– , Julius	X-Æ-10
– , Jonathan Raphael	X-B-11	– , Simon Tobias	X-T-7	– , Meyer	VIII-B-9	– , Leopold	X-Æ-9
Bischofshausen, . . . von	VI-C-15	– , Sulke ~ Hameln	31 + VI-A-6	– , Mirel ~ Lehmann	VIII-C-7	– , Louisa ~ Kafka	X-Æ-10
Bischoff, Henrik	V-D-12	– , Tobias	X-T-7	– , Mordechai (= Hirschel = Priskin)	VIII-B-8	– , Moses	X-Æ-8
– , Julie née Goldschmidt	V-D-12	Bosella, Franz	X-R-9	– , Naftali Herz (= Hirschel)	VII-G-10	– , Sofie ~ Austerlitz	X-Ø-10
Blasberg, Heiman	I-E-13 + II-D-13	– , Josef	X-R-9	– , Pessel née Sinzheim	VII-F-9	– , Therese ~ Schwelb	X-Ø-10
– , Henriette née Gelberg	I-E-13	– , Lisette	X-R-9	– , Philip	VII-F-10	– , Wilhelm	X-Æ-10
– , Sofia ~ Fränkel	I-E-13 + II-D-13	– , Maria	X-R-9	– , Philip Lazarus (= Feibel, Kaleb)	VI-I-10 + VII-F-8 + M-9 + IX-I-6	Brandeis, Chajim	III-D-3
Bloch, Alice née Ruben,		– , Matheus	X-R-9	– , Rebekka née Kulp	VII-F-9	– , Ferke née Fränkel	III-G-6
1° ~ Hannover,		– , Samuel	X-R-8	– , – ~ Weinheim	VII-F-9	– , Gitel née Fränkel	III-D-3
2° ~ Faber	VII-Q-14	– , Sophie	X-R-9	– , Ruben	III-B-9 + VII-F-9	– , Israel	III-G-6 + K-6
– , Birthe ~ Nielsen	IV-A-15	– , Traule née Wertheimer	X-R-8	– , Sara Hale née Gumperz	VII-F-8	– , Jiska née Emmerich	VII-F-10
– , Camilla	IV-A-16	– , Wolf	X-R-8	– , Schöndel ~ Oppenheimer	IX-L-6	– , Karoline née Schlenker	X-Y-10
– , C. C.	VII-Q-14	Boch, Jakob	X-Æ-8	– , Serle ~ David	VI-I-10 + VII-G-9	– , Nachama	III-D-4
– , Clara née Behrens	IV-A-14	Bock, David Binnes	VI-H-10	– , Zwi Hirschel	VIII-B-10	– , Rösel ~ Fränkel	III-G-7 + K-6
– , Emilie née von Kronenburg	III-F-12	Böhm, Jakob Koppel Segal		Bondi, Isak	IX-A-5	– , Schalom	VII-F-10
– , Erling	IV-A-14	(= Fränkel) 12 + I-AB-7 + II-B-7		– , Schifra née Spira,		Brandes, Emilie née Fränkel,	
– , Fradel née Gosdorfer	X-L-10	+ F-7 + F-7 + VII-E-9		2° ~ Oppenheimer	IV-E-7 + IX-A-5	1° ~ Cohen	II-M-9
– , Henrik	IV-A-15	Börne, Ludwig (= Baruch, Löb)	VII-O-12	Bondy, Charlotte	X-Y-10	– , Joel Israel	II-M-9
– , Jacob	IV-A-16	Bösing, Abraham	VII-F-10	– , Hanna née Fränkel	X-Y-9	Braunschweig, Bella ~ Goldschmidt	
– , Jeanne née Ferlov	IV-A-15	– , Brendel née Guggenheim		– , Hirschmann	X-Y-9	IV-C-12 + C-12 + VII-L-11 + L-11	
– , Johann Gottlieb	III-F-12		VII-G-10 + IX-B-7	– , Moritz	X-Y-10	– , Jeanette née Kann	
– , Julie ~ Jellineck	III-F-12	– , Buna	VII-F-10	– , Sara	X-Y-10	– , Model	IV-C-11 + VII-L-10
– , Louise née Kreutzenach	X-N-9	– , Elias Hirschel		Bonn, Emma née Heidelbach	VI-C-14	– , Moses	IV-C-11 + VII-L-10
– , Marcus	III-F-11	VII-G-9 + LM-9 + IX-B-7		– , Max Julius	VI-C-15	– , Sprinze ~ Goldschmidt	
– , Maria née Götz	IV-A-15	– , Elieser	VII-B-9, B-11	– , Meir	VI-P-6	IV-C-12 + C-12 + VII-L-11 + L-11	
– , Marie ~ Jellineck	III-F-12	– , Gitel	VII-F-10	– , Roche ~ Fürst	VI-P-9	Brebacher, Louise née Wertheimer,	
– , Mariem née Hamburger	III-F-10	– , Hanna (Johanna Christiana)		– , Wilhelm G.	VI-C-14	2° ~ Fränkel	X-Z-9
– , Michael	IV-A-15	1° ~ Pacificus, 2° ~ Müller	VII-F-9	Borag, Edel née Hameln,		Breuer, Agate née Jidel	VI-A-15
– , Nathan	III-F-11	– , Helena née Lehmann	VII-B-8	1° ~ Cohen	VI-N-7	– , Else née Fraenkel	VI-A-15
– , Salomon	III-F-11	– , Helene (Hale) ~ Fränkel				– , Hanna ~ Bachroch	VI-A-16
– , Sarla ~ van Geldern	VI-H-10	III-B-9 + VII-F-10				– , Haya ~ Sternfeld	VI-A-16
– , Täubchen ~ Jellineck	III-F-11					– , Isak	VI-A-15
– , V. A. V.	IV-A-14	– , Hendel née Sinzheim	VII-F-8				

- , Markodai	VI-A-16	- , Sorel ~ Minkau	IX-R-6	- , David (= Bunzel)	II-I-8 + X-X-9	Chanoch, Chaggai (= Fränkel, Henoah Levi)	9f + II-A-5
- , Salomon	VI-A-14	- , Sorle née Oppenheimer	IX-L-4	- , Meyer	II-I-7	Charif, Elichawa née Möller	VI-Q-15
- , Samson	VI-A-15	- , Sussmann	IX-L-5	- , Sara née Fischel	II-I-8	- , Jitsrak	VI-Q-15
- , Schlomo	VI-A-16	- , Traule née Theben	IX-R-7 + R-8	Butenwies, Elkan (= Henle)	II-L-11	- , Jonnat	VI-Q-16
- , Sophie née Hirsch	VI-A-14	- , Veronika (Frommet) ~ Landau	IX-Q-6	Bückeberg, Chajim (= Heine, Heimann)	VI-F-10 + H-10 + H-11	- , Mose Zebi	II-O-6
- , Zeev	VI-A-16	- , - (Frommet) 1° ~ Oppenheimer	IX-L-5 + X-A-5	- , Salomon	VI-G-8	- , Nachama née Fränkel	II-O-6
- , Zippora ~ Henschke	VI-A-16	- , Wolf	II-H-7 + IX-R-5	- , Simon David (= Heine)	VI-F-9 + VIII-B-8	- , Rachel	VI-Q-16
Brilin, Abraham	IX-A-6	Broda, Abraham	III-E-7	Cahn, Betty ~ Emmerich	VII-N-11	- , Ruth	VI-Q-16
- , Anna (Hanna) ~ Nassau (= Nass)	IX-R-6	- , Hindel née Schlesinger	II-J-8	- , Isak Josef	IX-Q-8	- , Sara Chaja ~ Rapoport	II-O-7
- , Breinle ~ Eskeles	IX-L-6	1° ~ Fränkel	II-J-8	- , Josef	IX-Q-7	- , Tammar	VI-Q-16
- , Cheile née Fränkel	II-H-7 + IX-R-6	- , Moses	II-J-8	- , Lea née Oppenheimer	IX-Q-7	Chaulin-Egersberg, Anna von née Baum	VI-D-15
- , David (= Bamberg)	II-H-7 + IX-R-6	Brody,	II-I-8	- , Nathan	VII-N-9	- , Gaston von	VI-D-15
- , Elieser Meschullam Sussmann	IX-L-4	Bruck, David	X-G-8	- , Noemi Channa ~ Samson	VI-R-15	- , Marietta von ~ von Raumer	VI-D-16
- , Ella ~ Arnstein	VII-H-9	- , Isak	X-G-9	- , Teiche ~ Lemle	VII-N-9	Christensen, Bodil Højberg ~ Linvald	VII-Q-16
- , Hanna née	IX-L-5, R-5	- , Judit née Wertheimer	X-G-8	Calmer, Leffmann	VI-M-11	- , Ingeborg ~ Friedländer	II-C-15
- , - ~ Kreylsheim	IX-R-6	- , Pessel née Seckel	X-G-9	Campen, Isak Berend	VII-C-9	- , Rasmus	II-C-15
- , Hannele ~ Oppenheimer	IX-L-5	- , Philip	X-G-10	Cantor, Abraham	IV-A-9	- , Clef, Henny von née Wolf	VI-C-13
- , Hindchen	IX-L-5	- , Simle ~ Seckel	X-G-9	- , Baruch Bendit	II-E-11	Cleve, Abraham (= von Halle)	VII-P-10
- , - (Heyle)	IX-Q-6	Brude, Leif Wolf	II-K-7	- , Caroline née Fränkel	II-E-11	- , Anna (Maria Magdalene) ~ Oppenheim	VII-N-7
- , Hindel ~ Lipmann	IX-L-5	- , Rechel née Fränkel	II-K-7	- , - ~ Wulf	II-A-12	- , Baer (= Gumperz)	VII-A-6
- , Hirschel	IX-Q-6	Brüll, Isak (= Brilin)	IX-L-4 + X-A-5	- , Judith ~ Goldschmidt	V-A-10	- , Beer	VII-P-9
- , Isak	IX-R-6	Brüssel, Julie née Wertheimer	X-N-9	- , Julie ~ Guggenheim	VII-Q-10	- , Bella ~ Gumperz	41 + VII-A-7 + G-7
- , - (= Brüll)	IX-L-4 + X-A-5	Buchbinder, Sara née Bernheimer	X-XY-10	- , Levin	VII-Q-10	- , Breine née	VII-O-9
- , Israel (Ariel)	IX-R-7 + R-8	Buckheimer, Hanne	VI-R-16	- , Nathan Levin	V-A-10	- , Chajim	VII-O-7, P-8, P-9
- , - (Esriel)	IX-Q-5	- , Maxim	VI-R-15	- , Süsse ~ Behrens	IV-A-9	- , - (= Gumperz, Heyman)	I-E-6 + V-A-7
- , Josel	IX-L-6, R-6	- , Sara Lis née Samson	VI-R-15	Carlebach, Fromet née Fränkel	II-H-7	- , Chawa Eva ~ Hannover	VII-O-10
- , Löb	IX-Q-6	- , Susanne	VI-R-16	- , Jakob Uri	II-H-7	- , Chawwa née von Halle	VII-P-10
- , Mair	IX-R-6	Bunzel, Ascher	VII-Q-10	- , Moses	II-H-7	- , Feibelman	VII-O-10
- , Manes	IX-R-7	- , David (= Bunzlau)	II-I-8 + X-X-9	Caro, Abigdor	III-J-5	- , Gelchen Mirjam née	VII-O-8
- , Meir	IX-Q-7	- , David (= Bunzlau)	II-I-8 + X-X-9	- , Agnes née Munk	III-J-11	- , Hanna née von Halle	VII-P-10
- , Moses	IX-L-5	- , -	VII-Q-11	- , Eduard	III-J-11	- , Hendel(e) née Pinkerle	35 + VII-A-6
- , Moses (= Bamberg)	VI-Q-7 + IX-R-6	- , Eleaser	VII-Q-11	- , Elieser	III-J-6	- , Isachar Beer (= Gumperz, Berend Levi)	IV-E-8 + VII-G-8
- , Regina (Rachama) née David	IX-Q-5	- , Jitel née Eger	II-I-7	- , Georg Martin	III-J-12	+ M-9 + IX-B-6	
- , Samuel	IX-L-5, R-6 + R-8	- , - née Günzburg	II-I-7	- , Sara	III-J-6	- , Jachet née Gumperz	VII-O-7
- , - (Sanwel)	IX-R-8	- , Löb (= Fischel)	II-I-8	- , Schneior Feibisch	III-J-5		
- , Sara ~ Öttingen	IX-Q-6	- , Meyer Fischel	II-I-7	Caspary, Josef	X-P-9		
- , - Ester ~ Nass	II-H-8 + IX-R-7	- , Noach Meir	VII-Q-11	Cauer, Louise ~ Mendelssohn	VII-Q-11		
- , Simon Wolf	IX-Q-6	- , Ritschel née Fränkel Spira, 1° ~ Spitz	II-I-7	Chajut, Abraham	II-O-10		
		Bunzlau, Bär	II-I-8	- , Efraim	II-O-10		
				Chalson, Salomon Levy	VI-E-11		

- , Jeanette Rachel ~ Willich 41 + VII-A-7 + O-6
 (= Wallich) VII-P-9
- , Josef Elia (= Gumperz, Elias) 25 + 35-41 + I-G-6
 + IV-A-7 + VI-P-7 + VII-A-6
 + G-7 + L-8 + O-6
- , Josef Mendel Menachem (= Gumperz, Man) I-E-5
- , Josua Feibelman (= Gumperz, Philip) IV-C-10 + VII-H-9 + K-8
- , - Feibelman (= Heyman, Philip Magnus) VII-O-8
- , Juda Löb (= Gumperz, Levin) II-F-7 + IV-E-8 + VII-A-7 + C-7
 + C-8 + G-7 + IX-B-6 + H-6
- , - Simon VII-P-9
- , Man VII-P-9
- , - (= Heyman, Mangolus) V-B-7 + VII-O-7 + IX-B-6
- , Mata ~ Halberstadt VII-P-9
- , - née Heilbut I-D-6
- , - née Heckscher VII-O-7
- , Menachem Man VII-O-7, O-9, IX-B-6
- , Mirjam Glückel (= Gumperz) ~ Guggenheim VII-P-8
- , - Sarche (= Gumperz) née Bendit 38 + 41 + I-G-6 + VII-A-6
- , Mordechai Gumpel VII-N-7
- , Moses (= Gumperz) I-E-4
- , - Kosman VII-N-6
- , - Magnus Heyman V-B-7 + VII-P-8
- , Peschen née VII-P-8
- , Rachel Rösche née Goldschmidt V-B-7 + VII-P-8
- , Rebekka Lea née VII-P-9
- , Rechel Brendel ~ Prager VII-P-9
- , Särche ~ Goldschmidt I-E-7 + V-A-7
- , Sanwill VII-O-8
- , Sara Hitzel ~ Gumperz
- , Sibylle VII-N-7
- , Simelie ~ Oppenheim 41 + VII-A-7
- , Süsse née Schiff VII-N-6
- Cohen, see also Cohn and ha-Cohen
- , Abraham IV-E-11
- , - Behrens Aron IV-F-9
- , - Herz IV-D-10 + E-11 + E-12
 + F-12 + VI-A-11
- , - Meir X-Q-7
- , Adda Hannover ~ Linvald VII-P-15
- , Albert VI-A-13 + J-14
- , Alexander (= Behrens) IV-F-6
- , - Herz IV-F-12 + VI-B-12
- , Amalie ~ Cohen IV-F-12 + VI-B-12
- , - ~ Moses X-D-10
- , Aron (= Behrens) IV-F-6
- , August IV-E-13 + VI-A-13, B-14
- , Behrend V-B-9
- , Berend Salomon IV-E-8 + IX-E-6 + X-Q-7 + Ø-6
- , Behrens (= Lüne) IV-F-8
- , - Herz (= Behrens) IV-D-8
- , - Isak (= Behrman, Isachar) 13 + I-F-5 + IV-A-5 + VI-AB-6
- , - Leffmann Aron IV-F-8
- , Bernhard Marcus V-C-11
- , Bertha née Graff V-CD-12
- , Blümche ~ Gans VI-F-8
- , Charlotte ~ Symons VI-B-13
- , Chawa ~ Oppenheimer IX-E-6
- , Chemka née Lisker IV-F-8
- , Clara née Marx IV-E-13 + VI-B-14
- , David VI-N-11
- , Edel née Hameln, 2° ~ Borag VI-N-7
- , Eduard IV-F-13 + X-F-11
- , Eleonora ~ Gundersheim X-Q-8
- , Elias V-A-7
- , Elieser Liebmann 13 + IV-A-5 + VI-O-7
- , Elka ~ Oppenheimer IX-O-8
- , Ella ~ Oppler IV-F-13 + X-F-11
- , Emilie née Fränkel, 2° ~ Brandes II-M-9
- , - Sofie née Goldschmidt V-C-11
- , Ester ~ Emmerich VI-M-9
- , Eva née Eibenschütz X-Q-8
- , - née Kaulla VI-B-12
- , Fanny née Darmstädter VI-A-13
- , - née Hannover VII-P-14
- , - Herz IV-E-12 + VI-B-13
- , Fradche ~ Schammes X-Ø-7
- , Fredericke Herz ~ Marx IV-E-12 + VI-B-13
- , Frederikke ~ Levy X-Q-8
- , Freudchen ~ Hahn VI-M-9
- , Freude ~ Gans VI-A-9
- , G. X-Q-11
- , Gela née Trep, 2° ~ Michael, 3° ~ Bamberg VI-M-8
- , Gella ~ Levi VI-N-11
- , Gnendel IV-E-9 + IX-A-7
- , - née Schiff (= ha-Cohen) IX-E-6
- , Gustav IV-E-13 + VI-B-14
- , Hanna née Dehn X-Q-11
- , - née Gans VI-A-8
- , - née Hildesheim IV-F-8
- , - née Wertheimer IX-E-7 + X-Ø-6
- , Heinrich IX-I-9
- , - Jacob IV-F-12
- , Helene ~ Warburg VI-A-13
- , Hermann IV-F-12 + X-F-10
- , Herman Selig IV-E-12 + E-12 + VI-B-13
- , Herz VI-B-13
- , - (= Behrens, H. Leffmann) 14 + 17f + 21-24 + 29 + 31ff
 + IV-D-7 + X-Ø-6
- , - Leffmann IV-E-11 + VI-B-12
- , - Seligmann IV-D-9 + VI-A-11
- , Ida ~ Eisig VI-A-14
- , Isac 13 + I-F-4 + IV-A-4
- , Isak IV-E-12, IX-E-7 + X-Ø-7
- , - (= Behrens) 25 + 29 + 43 + 74
 + 76-103 + I-G-8 + IV-A-8
 + VIII-B-8
- , - Aron 20 + IV-F-7
- , - Leffmann IV-E-11
- , Israel Moses II-M-9
- , Jacob 13 + I-F-4 + IV-A-5
- , - Herz VI-B-12
- , - Leffmann IV-E-11 + VI-A-12
 + B-12 + IX-P-9 + X-F-10
- , Jeanette ~ Jacobsen IV-F-12 + IX-P-9
- , Jente née Oppenheimer IV-E-8 + IX-A-6
- , Jette ~ Wilner VI-N-9
- , Joel VI-N-11
- , Johan Hannover VII-P-15
- , Johanne ~ Jacobsohn IV-E-13 + VI-B-14
- , Jonas IX-O-8
- , Josef VI-N-10, N-11, P-15,
 X-Q-8, Ø-7
- , - Süssel VI-M-8
- , Julius VI-A-13, A-14
- , - Levin VII-P-14
- , Just Egmond VII-P-14
- , Lea ~ Cohen 13 + I-F-5 + IV-A-5
- , - née Samson IV-E-11, E-11 + IX-P-9
- , Leffmann Aron IV-F-7
- , - Herz IV-E-10, E-12, V-A-9
 + VI-B-12, B-13, IX-P-9
- , - Lüne (= Lini, Lipmann) IV-F-8
- , Leiser VI-N-8
- , Lena VI-N-8
- , Leonora ~ Behrend VI-A-14 + J-14
- , - née Wertheimer X-D-9
- , Leopold IV-E-13 + VI-B-14
- , Liepmann (= Behrens, Leffmann) 12-29 + 31 + 43ff + 94
 + I-F-6 + IV-A-6 + VI-AB-6
 + VII-B-7 + IX-A-5 + X-Ø-6

- , Lipman	IV-A-10	~ de Jonge	VI-B-12	- , Jachet Rebekka née Emmerich		- , Blümchen née Minden	
- , Lisette ~ Strassmann	IX-I-10	- , Salomon Abraham			VII-O-12		VI-K-10 + VII-H-10
- , Louis	VI-A-13		IV-E-12 + VI-A-12	- , Jacob	VII-A-10	- , Bune née Goldschmidt	VI-J-10
- , Louise Herz ~ Meyer		- , Samson	IV-F-12	- , Jenny ~ Heimann	VI-P-13	- , - Simon ~ Blumenthal	VI-J-12
	IV-E-12 + VI-B-13	- , Sanwill	VI-A-8	- , Jette ~ Goldschmidt	V-B-10	- , Caroline	VI-L-12
- , Ludwig	IV-E-12 + VI-B-13	- , Sara ~ Löwenheim	VI-C-12	- , Jonas	VI-Q-14	- , Catharina	VI-M-11
- , Madel née Gans	IV-D-10 + VI-A-11	- , - née Oppenheimer	IV-F-12	- , Lea Hendel née Fränkel	II-K-8	- , David Michael	53 + VI-G-10
- , Malka Liebman ~ Cohen	IV-D-9	- , Sarine née Goldschmidt	V-B-9	- , Levin	II-K-8		+ I-10 + M-11 + VII-G-9
- , Martin Julius	V-C-12	- , Sarla ~ Deutz	IX-B-5	- , Löb	II-K-8	- , - Salomon Michael	VI-L-11
- , Mathilde ~ Gronau	VI-B-13	- , Schönche ~ Norden	V-A-6	- , Moses	V-B-10	- , Edel née Kann	VI-L-11
- , Mendel Selig	IV-E-9	- , Selda (= Rapoport)		- , - Jesaias	VI-P-12	- , Elias (Ludwig Friedrich)	VI-M-11
- , Meschullam		~ Fränkel	III-B-4	- , Natfali Herz	VI-P-12	- , Ezechiel Simon	VI-I-14 + J-12
	VI-M-8 + N-7, N-8, N-10	- , Selig	IV-E-8, F-12	- , Paula née Heimann	VI-P-14	- , Fradchen (Frederike) ~ Eger	VI-L-11
- , Meyer Herz (= Hanek)		- , - Leffmann		- , Rafael	VI-Q-15	- , Fradel née Mendelsheim	
	IV-E-12 + VI-B-13		IV-E-11 + E-12 + V-A-9 + VI-B-13	- , Rosa ~ Kahn	VI-Q-14		VI-G-12 + K-11
- , Mirjam ~ Sanftleben	VI-N-11	- , Seligmann	IV-E-8, X-Ø-8	- , Rosette née Auerhan	VI-P-12	- , Frederike née Seligmann	VI-L-11
- , Mogens	V-C-12	- , (Juda) -	IX-E-7 + X-N-7 + Ø-6	- , Ruben	VI-P-11, P-13	- , Gellchen ~ Dehn	
- , Mordechai	III-G-8	- , - Herz (= Behrens)	IV-D-8	- , Ruth	VI-Q-15		VI-K-11 + K-11 + X-Q-9
- , Moritz Jacob	IV-F-12	- , Siegmund	IV-F-13 + X-F-11	- , Simon	VI-P-12	- , Goldchen ~ Dehn	
- , Moses Gerson	III-B-4	- , Simonette ~ Ullmann	X-D-10	- , Steffi née . . .	VI-Q-14		VI-K-11 + K-11 + X-Q-9
- , - Israel	II-M-9	- , Sophie née Gleisdorfer		Colmann, Merle ~ David	VI-M-11	- , Golde ~ Friedländer	VI-M-11
- , - Selig	IV-E-12		IV-F-12 + X-F-10	Corfbeer, Alphonce	VI-H-14	- , - Michael ~ Lehmann	
- , Naftali Hirz	VI-N-9	- , Sprinze ~ Pollak	X-Q-8	Cosman, Hendel ~ Gans			VI-G-9 + M-10 + VIII-B-8
- , Nathan	VI-N-10	- , Telzche ~ Oppenheimer			VI-F-7 + VIII-D-7	- , Gumpert (= Gumperz, Mordechai	
- , - Josef	V-B-9		IV-E-9 + IX-A-7 + C-7			= Wesel)	VII-P-6
- , - Süssel	VI-N-7	- , Tobi ~ Heimann	VI-P-15	Darmstadt, Herz Löw		- , Gustav	VI-L-12
- , Pesche née Goldschmidt	V-A-7	- , Tolza née Wertheimer	X-Q-7	(= Manasses)	IX-D-6	- , Hannele née Oppenheim,	
- , Philip	IV-E-13, VI-B-14	- , - 1° ~ Wertheimer,		- , Löb	IX-D-6	1° ~ Lehmann	47 + 74 + 94n
- , - Abraham	X-D-9	2° ~ Schammes	X-N-7 + S-7 + Ø-7	Darmstädter, Fanny ~ Cohen	VI-A-13		+ 101 + I-H-7 + VI-I-9
- , - Aron	IV-F-7	- , Uri Philip	IV-E-10	David	I-A-4		+ VII-A-8 + VIII-A-7
- , Philippine née Oppenheimer	IX-I-9	- , Vögel née Löb	VI-N-11	- , Abraham	VI-J-10	- , Henriette née Behrend	
- , Phöbus (= Hannover, Feivel)		- , Vögele née Oppenheimer		- , Alexander Michael	53 + VI-J-10		VI-I-14 + J-13
	IV-E-8 + IX-A-6 + C-7		IX-E-7 + X-Ø-7	- , - Simon	VI-J-12	- , - née Düsseldorf	VI-G-12 + K-11
- , Rachel ~ Cohen	IV-E-11 + VI-B-12	Cohn, Anschel Herz	VII-O-12	- , Anna (Hannchen) ~ Tiktin	VI-L-11	- , Herz (= Harrys, Carl Georg)	
- , Rebekka ~ Cohen		- , Arnold	VI-P-13	- , Beia ~ David	VI-J-10 + VII-G-9		VI-L-11
	IV-E-12 + VI-A-12, B-13	- , Bella née Könighöfer	VI-P-13	- , - ~ Gumperz	VI-K-11 + VII-L-10	- , Hindche Michael ~ Warendorf	
- , - née Goldschmidt		- , Buma née Bauer	V-A-11	- , - ~ Halle	VI-J-11		VI-J-11
	IV-E-10 + V-A-9	- , Daiche née Grotewohl	VI-P-11	- , Bella ~ Moses	VI-M-10	- , Hindchen	VI-L-11
- , - Herz ~ Cohen	IV-E-12 + E-12	- , Doris ~ Samson	VI-Q-13	- , - ~ Wertheimer	VI-N-11 + X-P-8	- , - née Düsseldorf	VI-I-9 + VII-A-8
- , Recka	IV-F-8	- , Halchen née Leinen	VII-A-10	- , Benedict Salomon Michael	VI-L-11	- , - ~ Wallach	VI-J-11
- , Rösele née Schiff	X-Ø-6	- , Hanna ~ Kuhn	VI-P-14	- , Bernhard (= Looser)	VI-I-12	- , Hindel née Reiss	VI-M-10
- , Rosalie (Röschen)		- , Hermann	VI-P-14	- , Betty née Zacharias	VI-J-12	- , Hiskias Alexander Michael	VI-J-11

- , Isak	X-Å-5	David, Magnus		Dessauer, Løb (= Wertheimer)	X-Z-9	- , Walter	VI-D-14
- , Israel Simon	VI-I-14 + J-13	(= Wesel, Menachen Man)	VII-P-6	- , Marianne née Fränkel	X-X-9	Doorn, Anna Wilhelmine van	
- , Jeanette née Seligmann	VI-L-11	Deen, Isak van (= Abrahamson)	X-Q-10	- , Salomon (= Lemle)	VII-N-9	~ Kann	VI-B-14
- , Josef Michael	VI-L-10	Dehn, Abraham		- , Sanwill (= Bernheimer)	X-X-9	Dormitzer, Marcus	X-H-9
- , - Samson Alexander Michael			VI-K-11 + K-11 + X-Q-9	- , Sara née Fränkel	X-Z-9	- , Pessel née Wertheimer,	
	VI-K-12	- , Anna née Melchior	X-Q-10	Desvi, Eli (= Wulff, Elias)	VI-D-8	1° ~ Neustadt	X-H-9
- , Kalman Michael	VI-LM-10	- , Arnold	X-Q-11	Detmold, Bela née . . .	IX-K-8	- , Samuel	X-H-9
- , Leffmann		- , Bernhard Adolf (Bär Abraham)		- , Bella née Bielefeld	IX-K-8	Doss, Christine Alexander Michael	
(Ludwig Friedrich Georg)	VI-M-12		X-Q-10	- , Blüme ~ Jaques	IX-K-9	David von ~ Meyer	
- , Leser	VI-I-11	- , Elisabet Charlotte	X-Q-11	- , Friederike née Oppenheimer			IV-E-13 + VI-B-14
- , Levi Michael (= Lewald)		- , Ferina ~ Weinberg	X-Q-10			Drach, Edel 1° ~ Ulif, 2° ~ Lehmann	
	VI-G-12 + K-11	- , Gellchen née David		- , Georg Hermann	IX-J-8 + J-8		III-B-7 + VIII-C-8 + IX-H-6
- , Lion (= Arnstein, Løb)	VII-J-11		VI-K-11 + K-11 + X-Q-9	- , Hanna ~ Göttingen	IX-K-9	- , Emanuel	VIII-C-8 + IX-E-5
- , Marie (= Harrys) née Kessler		- , Goldchen née David		- , Herz (= Hameln)	IX-K-8	- , Hanna (Edel) ~ Michael	
	VI-L-11		VI-K-11 + K-11 + X-Q-9	- , Isak	IX-K-8	(= Pressburg)	IX-E-6
- , Merle (Meta) née Colmann	VI-M-11	- , Gustav	X-Q-11	- , Jakob	IX-K-9, K-9	- , Jütta née Gans	IX-E-5
- , Meyer Michael	VI-M-10 + X-P-8	- , Hanna ~ Cohen	X-Q-11	- , Johan Hermann	IX-J-9	- , Lea née Oppenheimer	IX-E-5
- , - Simon	VI-J-12	- , Marianne née Goldschmidt	X-Q-10	- , Josef	IX-J-9	- , Wolf	VII-G-8
- , Michael	47 + 94 + 101	- , Martin	X-Q-11	- , Moses	IX-J-9 + J-8	Dreisen, Klara née Ephraim,	
	+ VI-I-9 + VII-A-8 + G-9	- , Max	X-Q-11	- , Treine	IX-K-9	1° ~ Ries, 3° ~ Gumperz	VII-M-9
	+ H-10 + VIII-A-7 + B-8	- , Rudolf	X-Q-11	- , Wolf	IX-J-8, K-9	- , Koppel	VII-M-9
- , - (Georg Ludwig)	VI-M-12	Dejaran, Gabriel	VI-H-8	- , Zerle née Oppenheimer	IX-J-7	Droysen, Anna ~ Jordan	VI-E-14
- , München ~ Hirsch	VI-L-11	- , Serle née Düsseldorf	VI-H-8	Deutsch, Arlette ~ Samson	VI-R-15	- , Gustav	VI-E-15
- , Mindel née Wertheimer	X-Å-5	del Banco,		- , Koppel	II-P-9 + IX-A-8	- , Johan Christoph	VI-E-14
- , Mirjam ~ Lehmann		Ascher Meschullam ha Levi	III-B-5	Deutz, Hendelche	X-T-10	- , - Gustav	VI-E-14
	VI-G-10 + I-11 + M-11	- , Leonora née Schlesinger	III-B-5	- , Løb	IX-B-5	- , Maria née Mendheim	VI-E-14
- , Paula ~ Wolfskehl	VI-I-15	Denkwerth, Moses	IX-J-6	- , Mache	X-T-10	- , Marie ~ Hübner	VI-E-15
- , Philip Salomon Michael	VI-K-11	Denis (= von Eskeles, Daniel)	VI-E-12	- , Mirjam née Beyfuss	X-T-9	Drumm, Salman	VII-K-8
- , Rachel Bela ~ Eger	I-A-5	Depert, Sofie (Zippora)		- , Rebekka	X-T-10	- , Schönele ~ Gumperz	VII-K-8
- , Rebekka (Henriette) ~ Spitta	VI-I-12	~ Goldschmidt	I-D-9 + V-A-9	- , Sarla née Cohen	IX-B-5	Duschenes, Abraham Løb	
- , Regina (Rachama) ~ Brilin	IX-Q-5	Derenberg, Julius	IV-D-15	- , Schöndle née Oppenheimer	IX-B-5	(= Dusensy)	VII-J-11
- , Salomon Michael	VI-G-12 + K-10	- , Louise née Warburg	IV-D-15	- , Seligmann	X-T-9	- , Eleonora (= Dusensy)	
	+ VII-H-10 + L-10 + X-Q-9 + Q-9	Dessau, Bodil Inger		Dilmann, Feile ~ Behrens		née Arnstein	VII-I-11
- , Samson Alexander Michael	VI-K-11	née Goldschmidt	V-C-12	14 + 94 + I-F-6 + IV-A-6		Dusensy (= Duschenes,	
- , Sara ~ Heilbrunn	VI-J-12	- , Edel née Gans	VI-H-10	- , Juda Selke	IV-A-6	Abraham Løb)	VII-J-11
- , - Philip (Mathilde)	VI-L-11	- , Ellen Margrete		Dirichlet, Anna née Sachs	VI-D-14	Düsseldorf, Alexander (Süsskind)	VI-I-10
- , Schönche Simon	VI-J-12	née Salomonsen	V-C-12	- , Elisabeth ~ Nelson	VI-D-15	- , Amalie	VI-H-12
- , Serle née Bösing	VI-I-10 + VII-G-9	- , Israel	VI-H-10	- , Ernst	VI-D-14	- , Bela née Israel	VI-I-10
- , Simon Alexander Michael	VI-J-11	- , Martin	V-C-12	- , Felix	VI-D-14	- , Bella née Leidesdorf	VI-I-10
- , Susanne née Gumperz		- , Salomon Isak	V-C-12	- , Flora ~ Baum	VI-D-14	- , Blümche née Gans	VI-B-8 + H-8
	VI-K-10 + VII-H-10	- , Simcha (= Wulff, Benjamin)	VI-D-9	- , Gustav Lejeune	VI-D-13	- , - ~ Frank	VI-I-8
- , Vögelchen née Minden	VI-J-10	- , Uri	VI-H-10	- , Rebekka née Mendelssohn	VI-D-13	- , Blümchen	VI-H-12

- , Brendel née Menz	VI-I-9	1° ~ Lösewitz	II-M-12	- , Wolf	VI-I-12	el Levi, Simon (= Morene)	X-Ø-7
- , Bräunle ~ Gans	VI-B-8 + H-10	- , Franziska Martha		Egersberg, see Chaulin-Egersberg		Elrich, Bela (= Melrich)	
- , - ~ van Geldern	VI-H-8	née Levysohn	II-M-11	Ehrenreich, Blümele ~ Kohn	X-I-10	~ Pinkerie	VI-P-6 + P-7
- , Chaide née Pinsk	VI-M-8	- , Georg	II-M-12	- , Charlotte (Schöndel)		Emanuel, Emma	
- , Clärchen née Israel	VI-G-11 + I-10	- , Henriette née Wulff	II-K-8 + M-10	~ Sonnenfeld	X-I-10	née Königswarter	X-D-10
- , Eliaser Levi	VI-H-7	- , Hermann	II-M-13	- , Elka	X-I-9	Embden, Charlotte née Heine	VI-F-12
- , Esther ~ Schlesinger	VI-I-9	- , Marie ~ Triepel	II-M-13	- , Gnendel	X-I-10	- , familien	VI-M-13
- , Fradchen née Oppenheimer		- , Martin (= Ephraim,		- , Marcus	X-I-9	- , Helene ~ Hirsch	VI-F-13
	VI-H-10 + IX-I-8	Moses Heiman)	II-K-8 + M-10	- , Moses	X-I-10	- , Lieschen	VI-F-13
- , Frommet ~ Oppenheimer		- , Moritz Georg		- , Sara née von Wertheimstein	X-I-9	- , Ludwig von	VI-F-13
	VI-H-12 + IX-I-8	(= Ephraim, Meyer Moses)	II-M-11	Eibenberg, . . . von	II-O-9	- , Maria 1° ~ de Voss,	
- , Gela née Gans	VI-H-7	- , Serafine née Wulff	II-K-8 + M-10	Eibeschütz, Aron	V-E-9	2° ~ della Rocca	VI-F-13
- , Gella ~ Gottschalk	VI-M-9	- , Viktor (= Ephraim,		- , Bolette ~ Lazarus	V-E-9	- , Moritz	VI-F-13
- , Gottschalk	VI-B-8, G-11, G-12,	Veitel Heiman)	II-K-8 + M-10	- , Elkele née Fränkel	III-C-8 + G-9	Emden, Jacob	103f + III-F-8
	I-10 + K-11 + IX-I-8	Eberty, Babette née Mosson	VII-H-11	- , Jonatan	III-C-8 + G-9	- , Jonathan (= Goldschmidt,	
- , Gumpel	VI-H-11, H-12, IX-I-9	- , Felix	VII-H-12	- , Mordechai	III-C-9	Simon)	V-E-7
- , Hanne ~ Herz	VI-H-8	- , Herman (= Ephraim,		- , Nathan	III-C-9	- , Juspa (= Goldschmidt)	V-E-7
- , Henriette ~ David	VI-G-12 + K-11	Heiman Josef)	VII-H-11	- , Wolf (= von Adlersthal)	III-C-9	- , Moses (= Goldschmidt)	V-E-7
- , Hindchen ~ David	VI-I-9 + VII-A-8	- , Jeanette née Friedländer	VII-H-11	Eibenschütz, Eva ~ Cohen	X-Q-8	- , Rachel née Kohen	III-F-8
- , Hitzle née Leidesdorf		- , Veitel Josef (= Ephraim)	VII-H-11	- , Nathan	X-Q-8	- , Sara née Niar	III-F-8
	VI-H-9 + IX-I-8	Eder, Ariel	VI-S-15	Eisenstadt, David	IX-Q-5	- , Zwi Hirsch	III-F-9
- , Jüdchen née Limburg	VI-H-9	- , Karin née Samson	VI-S-15	- , Jakob	IX-Q-5	Emmerich, Abraham	VII-N-10, O-11
- , Leiser	VI-H-10 + IX-I-8	Edling, Albert Leopold		Einsidel, . . .	VI-C-15	- , Alexander	VII-O-11, O-13
- , - Segal	VI-H-8	(= Ephraim, Assur)	II-M-9	Eisig, Ida née Cohen	VI-A-14	- , Anschel	VII-F-10
- , Mose	VI-B-8 + G-11, G-12, H-9	Efraim, Ascher (= Feidel, Mark)	IX-P-8	Eisler, Fanny née Sonnenfeld	X-I-11	- , Aron	VII-C-9
	+ IX-I-8	Eger, Akiba	IX-A-8, B-8, B-9	- , Josef	X-I-12	- , Baer	VII-O-9
- , Nathan	VI-I-10	- , Benjamin Wolf	IX-B-8	- , Moritz	X-I-12, I-12	- , Bela	VII-N-8
- , - Salomon	VI-I-9	- , Elihu	12 + I-A-5 + II-B-6	- , Pauline	X-I-12	- , Betty née Cahn	VII-N-11
- , Rebekka née Worms		- , Feile ~ Fränkel	12 + I-A-6 + II-B-6	Elb, Blümchen ~ Hannover	VII-O-11	- , Brendle née Flörsheim	VII-O-9
	VI-H-11 + IX-I-9	- , Fradchen née David	VI-L-11	- , Salomon	VII-O-11	- , Breunelchen	VII-O-12
- , Salman (Segal) Salomon		- , Gitel née Fränkel	IX-A-8	- , Samuel	I-D-6	- , - ~ Emmerich	VII-O-11
	76f + 82 + 94 + VI-B-8 + H-8	- , Gomperz	VI-L-12	Elbogen, Elia	IX-E-8	- , Efraim	VII-A-9
- , Salomo Eljakim Gottschalk		- , Jakob Schmarja	IX-B-9	Elchana, Abraham	II-L-8	- , Eliaser Lasi	VI-M-9
	VI-B-8 + H-7	- , Jeanette	VI-L-12	Eleaser, . . . ~ Fränkel	X-Y-8	- , Elka née Ephraim,	
- , Salomon (Salman Segal)	VI-G-12	- , Jettchen	VI-L-12	Elias, Abraham	VI-Q-8	1° ~ Saulsohn	II-N-9
- , Samson Segal	VI-M-8	- , Jitel ~ Bunzel	II-I-7	- , Sara ~ Moses	VI-Q-8	- , Ester	VII-O-10
- , Sara	VI-H-12	- , Meier	IX-A-8	- , Terese née Hirsch,		- , - née . . .	VII-N-11
- , Selig	VI-H-8	- , Rachel Bela née David	I-A-5	2° ~ Behrens	VI-A-13	- , - née Cohen	VI-M-9
- , Serle ~ Dejaran	VI-H-8	- , Rebekka née Fränkel	IX-B-8	- , Zebi	VI-A-13	- , - Feibelman	VII-O-11
- , Süsse née Menz	VI-I-9	- , Rösel ~ Behrend	VI-I-12	Eliaser, Jacob (= Lipman)	I-C-6	- , - (= Gumperz,	
		- , Samuel I. Meyer	VI-L-11	Ellern, Golde née Fränkel	X-V-9	Philip Salomon)	III-E-9 + IV-C-10
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- , Feibelmann (= Gumperz, Philip Salomon) III-E-9 + VII-N-8 + IX-R-7	- , Röschen VI-M-10	(= Eberty, Herman) VII-H-11	- , Breinle née Brillin IX-L-6
- , Feile née VII-N-8	- , Rösle née VII-N-10	- , - Veitel II-K-8 + K-8 + M-9	- , Bundel ~ Tourna II-A-7
- , Feis VII-O-11	- , Särchen née Lubliner VII-A-8	- , - Zacharias Veitel II-N-9	- , Cicilie von née Itzig, 1° ~ Wulff VI-E-11 + X-R-8
- , Freude VII-A-9	- , Salman VII-A-8, C-8	- , Henriette née Wulff II-K-8 + M-10	- , Daniel von (= Denis) VI-E-12 + X-R-9
- , Gelchen VII-O-10	- , - Feibelman (= Gumperz) VII-N-7	- , Jeanette née Friedländer VII-H-11	- , Edel ~ Penges II-B-7
- , - ~ Trep VII-N-9	- , Salomon VII-N-9 + IX-R-7	- , - née Philip II-N-8	- , Eleonora (Lea) von 1° ~ Ephraim, 2° ~ Fleiss X-Q-8
- , Glückel ~ Metz VII-A-9	- , Sara née Mordechai VII-O-9	- , Joachim Heiman II-M-10	- , Ester von X-Q-8
- , - 1° ~ Wolf, 2° ~ Köslin VII-C-9	- , Schöne née Riess VII-C-8	- , Jonas X-Æ-8	- , Gabriel II-O-6 + X-Q-7 + R-6
- , Golde née Öttingen VII-O-11	- , Sender VII-N-9, O-11	- , Josef Veitel II-N-8 + VII-H-10	- , Hanna née Wertheimer, 2° ~ Hartog X-Q-7 + R-6
- , Gumpel IV-C-10 + VII-O-9	- , Simon VII-C-9	- , Klara Veitel 1° ~ Ries, 2° ~ Dreisen, 3° ~ Gumperz VII-M-9	- , Helene von ~ von Gablenz VI-E-13 + X-R-10
- , - (= Gumperz, Marx Lion = Gumpel, Josef Gad Mordechai) II-O-8 + VII-E-9 + F-10 + IX-F-8	- , Vogel née Öttingen VII-N-7	- , Lea née Kann II-M-8	- , Hindel née Lichtenstadt II-B-6
- , Gumperz VII-O-12	- , Vogele ~ Schwarzschild VII-N-12	- , Meyer Moses (= Ebers, Moritz Georg) II-M-11	- , Jakob II-B-6
- , Gutchen née Halle VII-O-10	- , Zippora VI-M-10	- , Moses (= Berliner) X-Q-8	- , Löb II-B-6 + IX-L-6
- , Gutelchen VII-N-10	- , - née Gundersheim VII-O-10	- , - Heiman (= Ebers, Martin) II-K-8 + M-10	- , Marianne (Mirjam) von ~ von Wimpfen VI-E-12 + X-R-9
- , Gutle née Zunz IV-C-10 + VII-O-9	Engelland, Cosman (= Lehmann) VIII-C-8	- , Rebekka née Itzig II-M-9 + VI-F-11	- , Moses IX-L-6
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- , Jente VII-A-9	- , Bella née Gumperz II-N-8 + VII-H-10	- , Schönche née Kann, 2° ~ Morene X-Æ-7	- , Elia von (= Halevi) I-H-5 + VIII-A-5
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- , Leopold VII-N-11	- , Ephraim Veitel II-M-8	- , Zacharias Veitel II-N-8	
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- , Meier Hirsch VII-N-9	- , Heiman Josef Veitel		
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- , - Rachel née Oppenheim		- , - Teomim	II-B-13	- , Ulrika née Bamberger	III-J-10
	I-AB-7 + II-EF-7	- , Sara ~ Aschkenasi	Fränkel, Simele née Wertheimer	Fränkel, Valdemar Niels	II-D-14
- , Rebekka Spira	III-G-7	- , - ~ Borges	X-A-9	Fränkel, Veitel Spira	III-F-10
- , Rechel ~ Brude	II-K-7	- , - ~ Dessauer (= Wertheimer)	II-J-9	- , - Teomim	III-A-6
- , - ~ Fränkel	III-D-5	- , - ~ Fränkel	X-Y-9	- , Vittoria née Siemel	
- , Rechle Teomim ~ Zunz	III-C-6	- , - née Halle	Fränkel, - Abraham	9 + I-AB-4 + II-A-4	
- , Rechlin née Oppenheim		- , - ~ Levin	(= Fiurta, Sabbatai)	- , Vögele née	IX-A-7
	II-H-6 + IX-A-7	- , - ~ Meyer	II-A-12	- , - Teomim ~ Öttingen	
- , Rickele née Lichtenstadt	II-G-8	- , - née Öttingen	II-G-8	(= Riess)	III-D-4
- , Ridel Teomim	III-J-9	III-B-6 + D-7 + I-5	Fränkel, - (Aron)	- , Vögla Lea ~ Eskeles	11 + II-A-6
- , Rifka née Hurwitz	III-A-2	- , - née Oppenheimer	II-G-8	- , Weidel Teomim	III-A-4
- , Ritschel née Fränkel	9f + II-A-5	24 + II-L-7	- , - Teomim	- , Wolf	II-A-6, G-7, L-9
- , Rosa	X-X-10	+ III-H-6 + IV-E-8 + IX-A-6	IX-O-10, X-X-9	- , - Salomon	III-F-7
Fränkel, Rose ~ Abrahamson	II-D-12	- , - ~ Ulrich	- , - (Simon) (Simeon)	- , (Benjamin) Wolf Spira	
- , - née Berendsen		X-Z-9	II-H-6 + IX-A-7	(= Libels)	II-I-5 + K-7 + III-G-7
	I-C-12 + II-A-10 + E-10	- , - Cheile née Lazarus	- , Slawa née Bacharach	- , Wulff	II-K-5
- , - ~ Hildesheim	II-A-12	II-G-7 + M-7	III-F-4	- , (Meschullam)	
- , - ~ Israel	II-C-12	- , - Ester née Neustadt	Fränkel, Sofia née Blasberg	Wulff Salomon Mirels	III-EF-6
Fränkel, - née Veit	III-F-7	III-B-6 + I-5	I-E-13 + II-D-13	- , Zacharias	12, 12, II-F-8, G-7, G-7, X-V-7, X-10
Fränkel, - Pesch ~ Abrahamson	II-B-12	- , - Malka Teomim ~ Akiba	II-D-12	- , - (= Friebe)	II-N-10
Fränkel, Rosel née Neuburg	X-Z-8	III-B-7	II-E-10	- , Zartel (Edel) ~ Gumperz	11 + II-F-7 + VII-K-8 + X-R-7
Fränkel, Rosette ~ Madsen	II-A-13	- , - Teomim (Sorel) 1° ~ Herschel,	II-B-13	- , Zerla ~ Engländer	X-V-9
Fränkel, - née Ephraim	II-N-9	2° ~ Mendel, 3° ~ Fränkel	II-D-13	Fränkel, Zerline	II-C-13
- , Röse née Gosdorf	II-G-8	III-C-6 + D-7 + H-5	III-D-5	Fränkel, Zippora Hendel	
- , Rösel née Brandeis	III-G-7 + K-6	- , Sarche née Schweich	- , - Teomim	~ Fränkel	II-GH-6 + III-C-7
- , - ~ Fränkel	II-K-5 + III-E-6	III-B-9	- , - Spira = Spira, Fränkel	- , - Nechele Teomim	III-B-8
- , - 1° ~ Fränkel, 2° ~ Heschel		- , Sarle Teomimim ~ Aschkenasi	- , Sprinze née Baruch,	- , Zirel ~ Speier	III-F-6
	II-L-7 + III-H-6 + IV-E-8 + IX-A-6	(= Katzenellenbogen)	2° ~ Rosenthal		
		III-A-5	II-J-8		
		- , Saul Feibel Teomim	Fränkel, Susanne née Ruben		
		- , - Teomim	II-A-11		
		- , Schalom	Fränkel, Sussman Teomim		
		11 + II-H-6 + I-6	III-B-9 + VII-F-10		
		- , - Bär	- , Särche		
		II-A-8	II-F-7		
		- , Schaltiel Spira	- , Tanchum		
		III-F-9	III-F-6		
		- , Scheba née Zacharias	Fränkel, Terese ~ Fränkel		
		II-G-8	II-C-12 + D-12		
		- , Schönche née Beyfuss	Fränkel, Therese née Heimann		
		X-V-8	II-I-8		
		- , Schönle née Jehuda	- , Theresia		
		II-H-6	X-X-10, X-10		
		- , Secharja			

- , Zirle	II-A-7	- , Martha née Bernays	VI-I-15	Friedländer, Ellen Margrethe		- , Sally	IV-A-12 + V-D-11
- , Zörtel		- , Mathilde ~ Holletscher	VI-I-16	née Madsen	II-C-16	- , Samuel	VI-M-12
~ Gumperz	II-E-10 + VII-J-10	- , Martin	VI-J-16	- , Erik	II-C-17	- , Susanne ~ Behrens	IV-A-12
- , Zortel	II-H-6	- , Oliver	VI-J-16	Friedländer, Golde née David	VI-M-11	- , - née Itzig	VI-E-11
- , - née	III-B-7	- , Siegmund	VI-J-15	- , Gottlieb	VI-E-13 + E-14	- , Wolf Joachim	VI-M-12
- , - ~ Berlin	II-G-7	- , Sofie ~ Halberstadt	VI-J-16	Friedländer, Gustav	II-C-13	- , Zadik Levin	IV-C-14
- , - née Siemels	9 + I-B-4 + II-B-4	Freund, Adele née Meyer	IX-J-10	Friedländer, Heimann		Friedmann, Dora née Henle	II-L-12
- , Zwi Hirsch Teomim	II-P-8 + III-A-5	Freyhan, Fanny		(= Friedholm)	VI-N-12	Frischen, Helen 1° ~ Weidemeyer,	
Francolm, Henriette		née Hackenbroch	X-A-12	- , Helene née Noether	IV-C-14	2° ~ Hirsch	VI-A-16
née Friedländer	VI-N-13	Fridericia, Breine née Goldschmidt,		- , Henriette ~ Francolm	VI-N-13	Froberg, Regina (= Saling, Rebekka)	
Frank, Amalia (Dobruska)		2° ~ Behrens	104 + I-D-10	Friedländer, Ingeborg		~ Friedländer	VI-E-12
~ Wertheimer	X-G-9	+ II-D-12 + IV-A-10 + V-A-10		née Christensen	II-C-15	Fulda, Hendle née Zunz	IX-B-7
- , Aron	X-G-9	- , Heyman Samuel	VII-O-13	Friedländer, Jeanette ~ Ephraim		- , Marcus Gumpel Moses	VII-D-8
- , Berend	VI-I-13	- , Ida Sara ~ Hannover	VII-O-13	(= Eberty)	VII-H-11	- , Wolf	IX-B-7
- , Blümche née Düsseldorf	VI-I-8	- , Josef Levin	V-B-10	- , Joachim Moses	VI-E-11 + M-11	Fürst, Anna ~ Goldschmidt	
- , Jette née Behrend	VI-I-13	- , Nathan Moses (= Nathansen)		- , Johanna ~ Lippmann	VI-M-12	V-E-8 + VI-A-8 + P-8	
- , Simon	VI-I-8	104 + I-C-10 + II-D-11		- , Jonathan	VI-G-12 + M-13	- , Bella ~ Rothenborg	V-B-8
Frankel, Ester née Fischel		+ IV-A-10 + V-A-10		- , Josef	VI-M-12	- , Chajim (Henrik)	V-B-7 + VI-A-8
II-G-10 + X-X-9		Friebe, Zacharias (= Fränkel)	II-N-10	- , Julie ~ Goldschmidt	V-D-12	+ O-8 + O-8 + P-8	
- , - ~ Fränkel	II-G-9 + X-X-8	Fried, Isak	X-R-8	Friedländer, Julie	II-C-13	- , Freude ~ Goldschmidt	
- , Isachar Bärman (= Fränkel)	II-G-9	- , Klara née Wertheimer	X-R-8	Friedländer, Julius	VI-E-13	V-B-8 + C-8 + VI-O-8	
- , Jakob Koppel		- , Wolf	X-R-8	Friedländer, Kathleen		- , Friedche née Goldschmidt	VI-P-8
(= F., Koppelman Bärman)	X-X-9	Friedberg, Karoline née Pich	IV-D-12	née MacGeorge	II-C-15	- , Gente ~ Ephraim	II-N-8 + VII-H-10
- , Rachel née Mayer	X-X-10	- , Salman Levin	IV-D-12	- , Knud	II-C-15	- , Gitel ~ Goldschmidt	VI-O-7
- , Zacharia (= Fränkel)	X-X-10	Friedholm, Heimann		Friedländer, Laura		- , Herz	VI-P-9
Frankfurter, Menachem Mendel	VI-A-12	(= Friedländer)	VI-N-12	née von Blumberg	VI-M-13	- , Israel	V-B-7, B-8, VI-O-7
Frankl, David Bernhard	II-I-9	Friedländer, Amalie née Heine		- , Leopold	IV-C-14	- , Jeremias	VI-O-7
- , Ludwig August	12 + II-I-9	VI-G-12 + M-13		Friedländer, Lise née Marcus	II-C-14	- , Josef	VI-O-8
- , Wilhelm	II-I-9	Friedländer, Anne ~ Lunn	II-C-16	- , Marianne	II-C-17	- , - Moses	VII-Q-9
Freistadt, Löb (= Pressburg)	IX-F-8	- , Arnold	II-C-14	Friedländer, - ~ Mendheim	VI-E-13	- , Judith née Goldschmidt	V-B-7
- , Moses (= Maor Katan)	III-H-3	Friedländer, August Johan	VI-M-13	Friedländer, Marie née Semberg	II-C-14	- , - ~ Neumann (= Schiff)	V-B-8
Frenkel, Avraham Jizrak	VI-O-17	Friedländer, Axel	II-C-15	- , Mathea née Fränkel	II-C-13	- , Löb Nathan	X-V-12
- , Ester née Heimann	VI-O-16	Friedländer, Bella	VI-N-12	Friedländer, Max Josef	IV-C-15	- , Moses	VI-P-8, VII-Q-9 + IX-B-7
- , Herman	VI-O-16	- , Benoni	VI-E-12 + E-14	- , Meyer	VI-M-11	- , Rachel née Guggenheim	VII-P-9
- , Jakob	VI-O-16	- , Betty née Goldschmidt	VI-N-12	- , Michael	VI-M-12	- , Regine (Röschen)	
- , Leah	VI-O-17	- , Bune née Oppenheim	VI-M-12	- , Moses	VI-E-12	1° ~ Goldschmidt, 2° ~ Lazarus	
- , Penina	VI-O-17	- , Charlotte ~ Wolf	VI-G-13	Friedländer, Per	II-C-16	V-B-8 + C-8 + VI-O-8	
- , Shlomo	VI-O-17	- , David	VI-E-11, E-13, G-12, M-12	Friedländer, Rebekka		- , Roche née Bonn	VI-P-9
Freud, Anna	VI-J-16	- , Eberhard David	VI-M-13	~ Friedländer	VI-M-12	- , Ruben	VI-P-8
- , - ~ Bernays	VI-I-15	- , Elisabeth née Mendheim		- , - née Halle	VI-E-12	- , Samuel	V-B-8
- , Ernst	VI-J-16	VI-E-13 + E-14		- , - née Saling		- , Zippora ~ Glogau	VI-P-10
- , Jacob	VI-I-15 + J-15	- , Elise ~ Leo	VI-G-13	(= Froberg, Regina)	VI-E-12	Fürth, Freudel née Fränkel	10 + II-I-5

- , Hindele ~ Fränkel	II-H-6 + I-6	- , Frommet ~ Horn	VI-F-8	- , Recha née von Essen		- , Löb	X-U-9
- , Jonas	IX-P-8	- , Gela ~ Düsseldorf	VI-H-7		VI-F-7 + VIII-D-7	- , Moses	X-U-9
- , Leib (= Fränkel, Levin Abraham)	I-B-11 + II-C-12 + D-11 + IV-B-11 + B-12	- , Gella ~ Bauer	VI-C-10	- , - 1° ~ Heine, 2° ~ Lehmann		- , Sara	X-U-10
		- , - ~ Herz	VI-A-10		VI-F-9 + M-10 + VIII-B-8	Gerschwald, David Michael	II-C-16
- , Mayer Elkan	II-L-9	- , - née Warburg	VI-A-8	- , Rosette née Goldschmidt	VI-C-12	- , Grethe née Meyer	II-C-15
- , Rösel ~ Gumperz	VII-E-10	- , Georg Friedrich (Philip)	VI-C-12	- , Rösel ~ Minden	VI-B-8	- , Samuel	II-C-15
- , Saul Joel	II-I-5	- , Gottschalk	VI-H-12	- , Salman	14 + 31, 76ff, I-F-6 + IV-A-6 + VI-A-6 + A-8, B-8 + I-10, VIII-D-7	Gerstensang, Abraham	VI-P-15
- , Schöndel née Oppenheimer	IX-P-8	- , Hanna ~ Cohen	VI-A-8			- , Dora ~ Heimann	VI-P-15
- , Wolf (= Rapoport, Benjamin Wolf)	II-O-8	- , - Herz ~ Gumperz	VII-LM-8	- , Salomon	VI-C-12	Getz, Hendele née Beyfuss	X-T-10 + T-10
- , - (= Wolf, Benjamin Seeb)	10 + II-H-6 + I-5	- , Hena ~ Osterode	VI-H-7	- , Samuel	VI-F-7 + VIII-D-7	- , Marianna née Beyfuss	X-T-10 + T-10
Fälklein, Gerson	X-N-8	- , Hendel née Cosman	VI-F-7 + VIII-D-7	- , Schendel née Schmalkalden	VI-A-7	- , Moritz (Moses)	X-T-10 + T-10
- , Sulamit née Wertheimer		- , - née Moses	VI-H-9	- , Selig	VI-H-11	Getzel, Ludwig (Löbel)	X-P-9 + Q-9
1° ~ Kreutzenach	X-N-8	- , - née Traub	VI-A-9	- , Seligman	VI-A-7	- , Mendel (Ferdinand)	X-P-10
		- , Henriette ~ Oppert	VI-C-12	- , Sipora ~ Herz (= Trep)	VI-M-7	- , Rosalie née Leidesdorf	X-Q-9
		- , Isak	II-L-9	- , Sprinze née Goldzieher	VI-B-7	- , Samuel	X-P-9 + Q-9
		- , - Dessau	VI-H-11	- , Sussman	31 + VI-A-6, A-7, C-11	- , Sara née Leidesdorf	X-P-9 + Q-9
Gablentz, Helene von		- , - Jakob	IV-D-10 + VI-A-10	- , Zippora née Marcus	II-L-9 + VI-C-11	- , Wilhelm (Wolf)	X-P-10
née von Eskeles	VI-E-13 + X-R-10	- , Israel Josef Nathan	VI-B-7 + H-8 + I-10	- , - ~ Wulff	VI-D-8	Gibraltar, Esther Shifra of née Gumperz	VI-Q-11
- , Ludwig von	VI-E-13 + X-R-10	- , Jacob	VI-F-8	Gassner, Joe		- , Juda de Jacob Pariente of	VI-Q-11
Gandersheim, Eleonora		- , Jakob	VI-A-9	(= Hirsch, Karl Jakob)	VI-A-16	Ginsmann, Meir	I-A-4
née Cohen	X-Q-8	- , Jente née Hameln, 2° ~ Behrens		Garzon, Jakob	VI-Q-15	Glaser, Amalie née Gutman	X-Æ-11
- , Meir	X-Q-8		5 + 13f + 31 + I-F-6 + IV-A-6 + VI-A-6 + VII-D-7 + IX-A-5	- , Jane née Heimann	VI-P-15	Glass, Betty née Levy	X-Z-10
- , Seligmann	X-Q-8	- , - ~Levi	VI-G-8	- , Jizchak	VI-Q-15	Gleichen (see Uslar-Gleichen)	
- , Zippora ~ Emmerich	VII-O-10	- , Jettchen née Limburg	VI-H-9	- , Jocheved	VI-P-16	Gleisdorfer, Recha née Wertheimer	IV-F-12 + X-F-9
Gans, Abraham	II-L-9 + VI-C-11	- , Jette ~ Wolf	VI-D-10	Gedalja, Abraham	V-E-10		
- , Arkiv David	VI-F-8	- , Josef	VI-B-8, F-8 + VIII-B-8	- , Bolette (Bella) ~ Lazarus	V-E-10	- , Sofie ~ Cohen	VII-E-10
- , Blume Dessau	VI-H-11	- , - Dessau	VI-H-11	Geilinger, Breinle ~ Wertheimer	X-N-8	Glogau, Löb	VII-E-10
- , Blümche née Cohen	VI-F-8	- , Jütta ~ Drach	IX-E-5	- , Moses	X-N-8	- , Maria née Gumperz	VI-P-10
- , - ~ Düsseldorf	VI-B-8 + H-8	- , Kalman	VI-A-9	Gelberg, Henriette ~ Blasberg	I-E-13	- , Simon Cohn	VI-P-10
- , Bräunle née Düsseldorf	VI-B-8 + H-10	- , Leiser Josef	VI-F-10 + H-9	Geldern, Betty van ~ Heine	VI-F-11 + H-11	- , Zippora née Fürst	X-T-10
- , Cho ~ Polak	VI-A-8	- , Löb	VI-H-9	- , Bräunle van née Düsseldorf	VI-H-8	Goar, Gutte née Schwarzschild	X-T-10
- , Edel née	VI-F-8	- , Ludwig Aron	VI-C-12	- , Gottschalk van	VI-F-11 + H-10	- , M. L. S.	VII-G-9
- , Edel ~ Dessau	VI-H-10	- , Madel ~ Cohen	IV-D-10 + VI-A-11	- , Juspa van (Josef Jacob)	VI-H-8 + IX-H-7	Goch, Gndel née Gumperz	VII-G-9
- , - ~ Heine	VI-F-10 + H-10	- , Heir Hamel	VI-A-8	- , Lazarus van	VI-H-9 + IX-H-7	- , Herz	V-A-5
- , Eduard	VI-C-12	- , Mirjam née	VI-H-9	- , Sara Lea van née Michael	VI-H-9 + IX-H-7	Goldschmidt, Abraham	V-E-6
- , Eglä née	VI-H-11	- , Naftali Herz	VII-M-8			- , - (= Stadthagen)	V-B-13
- , Fanny née Hanau	VI-C-11	- , Nathan Hannover	VI-F-8	- , Sarla van née Bloch	VI-H-10	- , Adda Frederikke	V-C-11
- , Fradchen ~ Marcus	VI-C-11	- , Pesse née Warendorf	VI-A-10	Gernsheim, Blumche née Theben	X-U-9	- , Adolf (Aron)	V-C-12
- , Frade ~ Ruben	VI-B-8	- , Philip	VI-C-11			- , Agnes née Seligmann	V-C-13
- , Freude née Cohen	VI-A-9						

- , Agnete ~ Rasch	V-C-12	- , Chajim (= Hameln)		- , - née Jacob	VI-N-8	- , Judith née Cantor	V-A-10
- , Albert Julius Max	V-C-12	14 + 30ff, VI-O-7, P-6, Q-8		- , - née Meyer (= Kramer)		- , - (Gitele) ~ Fürst	V-B-7
- , Alma née Heine	V-E-8 + VI-A-8 + P-8	- , Chawa	VI-N-9		I-EF-5 + V-A-5	- , - ~ Nathan (= Henriques)	V-A-8
- , Anna née Fürst	V-C-12	- , - née Halberstadt	VI-N-7	- , Hanna	V-A-5	- , Julie ~ Bischoft	V-D-12
- , - née Jeppesen	V-C-12	- , Cono née Oppenheimer	IX-Q-7	- , Hanne A. ~ Oppenheimer	IX-J-9	- , - ~ Friedländer	V-D-11
- , - née de Meza	V-D-12	- , Daniel Samuel	(= Levi) I-EF-3 + V-A-3	- , - ~ Jacobsen	V-B-10	- , Juliette née Meyer	V-C-11
- , Antoinette Augusta	née Steinsinner V-B-11	- , Dora née Levy	V-C-11	- , Harald Naftali	V-B-12	- , Julius	II-C-14, V-B-13, D-11
- , Aron Bendix	V-B-8 + C-8 + VI-O-8	- , Dorothea née Jacobsen	V-A-9	- , Hein	V-E-8 + VI-A-8 + P-8	- , - M.	V-B-12
- , - Meir	V-D-10	- , Edel ~ Fränkel	II-K-6 + V-B-7	- , Helene née Hartvig	II-C-13	- , - Moses	V-B-11
- , Astrid	V-D-12	- , - née Halle	V-A-8	- , - Petrea née Levy	V-B-12	- , Juspa (= Emden)	V-E-7
- , Augusta von née Ettling	VI-C-13	- , - née Kulp	V-A-7	- , Hendel	V-C-7	- , Kaj	V-B-13
- , Baruch Bendix	VI-O-6	- , Edith	V-D-13	- , Henriette von ~ Heidelberg	VI-C-13	- , Karen ~ Berthelsen	V-C-13
- , - Daniel Samuel (= Levi	= Stuckhardt) I-EF-4 + V-A-4	- , Elisabeth	V-D-13	- , Henry	V-B-12	- , Lazarus Jonas	V-AB-8
- , Bella née Braunschweig	IV-C-12 + C-12 + VII-L-11 + L-11	- , - née Munch	V-D-12	- , Heyman	V-B-9	- , Lea née Levin	V-D-10
- , Bendix Levin	V-B-8 + C-8 + VI-O-7	- , Elkele née Pinkerle	V-B-6	- , - Levin (= Kopenhagen,	Chajim) I-D-9 + IV-A-10 + V-A-9	- , Leo	VI-C-13
- , - Meir	V-D-10	- , Ellen	V-D-12	- , - Moses (= Stadthagen)	V-A-8	- , Levin Bendix (= Hannover,	Löb) 15 + 21 + 31 + VI-O-6
- , Benedict Salomon	IV-C-12 + C-12 + VII-L-11 + L-11	- , Emilie Sofie (Mille) ~ Cohen	V-C-11	- , Hitzel née Gumperz	VII-D-8	- , - Mayer (= Stadthagen)	V-A-7
- , Benjamin Wolf	(= Stadthagen) V-C-7	- , Ester	II-C-13	- , Ida	V-B-13	- , - Moses (= Halevi,	Jehuda Leib) I-E-8 + V-A-8
- , Benny (Bendix)	V-C-11	- , - ~ Kleinsorg	V-D-11	- , Isak	V-A-10, VI-N-7	- , Löb Isak	VII-D-8
- , Berend	II-C-12	- , - ~ Moses	VI-P-8	- , Israel	V-B-9	- , Louis Adolf	V-C-12
- , Betty née Bassøe	V-D-11	- , Esther (= Hannover)	née Hameln VI-O-6	- , Ivar Benny (Isak)	V-C-12	- , Magnus Moses	V-A-8
- , - ~ Friedländer	VI-N-12	- , Estrid Ester ~ Meyer	II-C-14	- , Jacob	IV-E-10	- , Marcus	(= Hameln, Mordechai) VI-P-7
- , - ~ Hirsch	VI-A-13	- , Eva	V-C-13, IX-M-9	- , - (= Kopenhagen)	V-A-8	- , Margrete	V-D-13
- , Birgitte (Breinche)	V-A-9	- , Fanny ~ Hannover	VII-O-12	- , - Jonas	VII-O-12	- , Maria Sofie Wilhelmine	née ... V-A-8
- , Bodil Inger ~ Dessau	V-C-12	- , Fradman	V-B-9	- , Jehuda	V-C-8	- , Marianne	V-B-11
- , Breine	V-C-9	- , Fradman	V-B-9	- , - Löb (= Stadthagen)	V-C-7	- , - née Dehn	X-Q-10
- , - née ...	I-E-6 + V-A-6	- , Frederik M.	V-B-12	- , Jenny née Jacobi	V-D-11	- , Marie Louise	V-C-13
- , - 1° ~ Fridericia, 2° ~ Behrens	104 + I-D-10 + II-D-12 + IV-A-10 + V-A-10	- , Frederikke née Levy	V-B-11	- , - ~ Larsen	V-B-12	- , Marthe	V-B-9
- , Brendel née Nathan	VI-P-7	- , - Sofie	V-D-12	- , Jeremias	IX-Q-7	- , Martin	V-B-12
- , Bune ~ David	VI-J-10	- , Freude née Fürst	V-B-8 + C-8 + VI-O-8	- , Jette née Cohn	V-B-10	- , - Meyer	V-D-11
- , Caja née Lange	II-C-14	- , - ~ Norden	V-A-6	- , - ~ Levin	V-B-10	- , Mary née Bendix	V-B-12
- , Carl	V-D-13	- , - née Spanier	30 + I-F-5 + V-A-5 + VI-A-5	- , - Riwka ~ Goldschmidt	V-A-8	- , Mate ~ Rothschild	V-B-7
- , Caroline née Fränkel	II-C-12, D-13	- , - ~ Traub	V-B-7 + VI-A-9	- , Johanne née Sonne	V-D-11	- , Max Moses	II-C-14, V-C-12
- , Cecilia	V-C-12	- , Friedche ~ Fürst	VI-P-8	- , Johannes Adolf	V-D-12	- , Mayer (= Stadthagen)	104 + I-EF-6 + V-A-6 + VI-Q-7 + VII-P-8
		- , Friedrich Ludwig von	VI-C-13	- , Josef (= Hameln)	14 + 30ff + I-F-5 + IV-A-6	- , Meier Moses	V-B-11
		- , Galatea née Meyer	V-D-11	+ V-A-5, B-7 + VI-A-5, N-8, P-7		- , Meir Aron	30 + V-C-9, D-11
		- , Gela	V-A-5	- , - (= Stadthagen)	II-K-6 + V-B-6	- , Mendel	IX-M-9
		- , Georg	V-D-12	- , - Heyman	V-A-9		
		- , Gitel née Fürst	VI-O-7	- , - Moses	II-C-13		
				- , Josua	VI-N-9		

- , Merle (= Hannover) née Jakob	VI-O-6	- , Rösel Kröndel ~ Goldschmidt	V-B-7 + VI-Q-7	née Hildesheim	VI-A-6	Groag, Zippora ~ Wertheimer	X-F-9
- , - ~ Noether	VI-C-13	- , Rosa ~ Philip	V-B-10	- , Mose	VI-A-6	Gronau, Mathilde née Cohen	VI-B-13
- , Meyer (= Oldenburg)	V-E-7	- , Rose	V-B-11	- , - Aron	VI-B-7	Grotewohl, Daiche ~ Cohn	VI-P-11
- , - Salomon	VI-C-12	- , - née Trier	V-D-10	- , Samson Ruben	VI-A-6	- , Jesaias	VI-P-11
- , Mirjam née Ballin	VI-A-7 + P-7	- , Rosette ~ Gans	VI-C-12	- , Sprinze ~ Gans	VI-B-7	Grothuss, . . . von	II-N-9
- , - Breine née Halle	I-D-8 + V-A-8	- , Ruben	V-B-9	Golz, Klara von der née Wolf	VI-G-14	Grün, Rachel ~ Koblenz	IX-I-9
- , Moritz	V-D-11	- , Särche née Cleve (= Gumperz)	I-E-7 + V-A-7	Gompel, Godefroi	VI-H-13	Grünbaum, Berthe Marie	
- , Moses	V-A-10, IX-J-9, M-8	- , Samuel	V-A-9	- , Mordechai	33 + I-G-3 + VII-A-3	1° ~ Iversen, 2° ~ Heilesen	VII-O-16
- , - (= Emden)	V-E-7	- , - (= Hameln)	31 + VI-N-6, O-7, O-7	Gosdorf, Hirsch	II-G-8	- , Caroline	
- , - (= Hameln) 30 + VI-A-6, O-7, Q-7		- , Sandel	IX-M-9	- , Josef (= Fränkel)	II-G-8	~ von Wertheimstein	X-J-10
- , - (= Kramer) 30 + I-EF-5 + V-A-5		- , Sara ~ Behrend	VI-I-13	- , Röse ~ Fränkel	II-G-8	- , David	VII-O-16
- , - Heyman	V-A-9	- , - ~ Henriques	V-A-9	Gosdorfer, Beer	X-L-9	Guggenheim, Abraham	
- , - Josef	II-C-12	- , - née Ree	V-C-7	- , Efraim	X-L-10	VII-G-10 + P-8, Q-10, IX-B-6	
- , - Krönck	V-B-9	- , - Ann ~ Oppenheimer	IX-J-9	- , Eleonora ~ Fränkel	X-L-9	- , Brendel	
- , - Lion	VI-G-11	- , Sarine (Serche) ~ Cohen	V-B-9	- , Ester née Mautner	X-L-9	~ Bösing	VII-G-10 + IX-B-7
- , - Meir	V-B-10	- , Sigfred	V-D-11	- , Eva née Wertheimer	X-K-8 + L-8	- , Channa	
- , - Meyer (= Kopenhagen)	I-E-7 + V-A-7	- , Sigrid	V-C-12	- , Fradel ~ Bloch	X-L-10	~ Fränkel	12 + I-C-6 + II-F-6
- , - Samuel	V-A-10	- , Simon	VI-J-10	- , - (Fanny) ~ von Königswarter	X-D-11 + L-9	- , Elisabet née Levi	VII-Q-9
- , Mozart	V-C-12	- , - (= Emden, Jonathan)	V-E-7	- , - ~ Prager	X-K-10	- , Frommet née Oppenheimer	IX-B-5
- , Nathan	II-C-13	- , Sofie née Depert	I-D-9 + V-A-9	- , Frumet ~ Hamburger	X-L-10	- , - ~ Mendelssohn	VII-P-9
- , - (= Hameln)	V-E-8 + VI-A-7 + P-7	- , - Munka	V-B-12	- , Golde née Stiefel	X-K-9	- , Josef	VII-P-8, Q-9 + IX-B-5
- , Olk ~ Bauer	V-A-10	- , Sorel née Openheimer	IX-M-8	- , Hendle ~ Lavin	X-M-9	- , - (= Rott, Friedrich)	VI-A-14
- , Olof	V-D-13	- , Sprinze née Braunschweig	IV-C-12 + C-12 + VII-L-11 + L-11	- , Jeanette (Schöndle) ~ Heilbronn	X-L-9	- , Julie née Cantor	VII-Q-10
- , Otto	V-D-13	- , Svend Harald	V-B-13	- , Lea ~ Stromberger	X-K-10	- , Marum	IX-B-5, B-7
- , Paul von	VI-C-14	- , Tage	V-C-13	- , Lemle	X-K-8, K-9, L-8, L-10	- , Meir	12 + I-C-5 + II-F-6
- , Pauline ~ Weinberg	VI-C-13	- , Valdemar	V-D-12	- , Louise	X-L-10	- , Mirjam Glückel f. Cleve (= Gumperz)	VII-P-8 + IX-B-6
- , Pesche ~ Cohen	V-A-7	- , Victor Albert	V-D-12	- , Moses	X-D-11 + K-8 + L-8	- , - Sara ~ Sinzheim	IX-B-6
- , Priwe née Heilbut	V-E-7	- , - M.	V-B-12	- , Rebekka ~ Lederer	X-L-10	- , Moses	VII-Q-10
- , Rachel ~ Oppenheim	IV-C-13	- , Vogel	VI-O-7	- , Samuel	X-L-10	- , Nathan	VII-Q-10
- , - (Frederikke) ~ Philipson	V-B-10	- , Wilhelm	V-C-11	- , Sara ~ Lewin	X-K-10	- , Rachel ~ Fürst	VII-P-9
- , - Rösche ~ Cleve	V-B-7 + VII-P-8	- , Zerline ~ Levin	II-C-14	- , Scherche ~ Bechhöfer	X-K-10	- , - née Hirsch	VI-A-14
- , Ragnhild	V-D-11	- , Zippora née Nathan	V-C-9	- , Selke ~ Springer	X-K-10	- , Simon	VII-Q-10
- , Rebekka ~ Cohen	IV-E-10 + V-A-9	Goldstein, Meyer (= Schiff)	25 + I-G-7 + IV-A-7 + VII-B-7	- , Susanne née Wertheimer	X-K-8 + L-8	- , Trendel née . . .	IX-B-6
- , - ~ Jacobsen	IV-C-13	- , Siese (= Schiff) née Gumperz	1° ~ Behrens 25 + 41 + 94n + I-G-7 + IV-A-7 + VII-B-7	Gottschalk, Eljakim	VI-M-10	- , Vogel née . . .	VII-G-10 + P-8 + IX-B-6
- , Regine née Fürst	2° ~ Lazarus V-B-8 + C-8 + VI-O-8	Goldzieher, Golde		- , Gella née Düsseldorf	VI-M-9	- , Wolf	IX-B-6
- , Reizchen née Traub	V-C-7			- , Hedes ~ Herz	VI-A-11	Gumpel, Gad Mordechai	VII-E-11
- , Rösche ~ Salomonsen (= Nyborg)	VI-Q-8			- , Levi	II-K-8	- , Hale Koppel ~ Oppenheimer	VII-O-9 + D-9 + IX-I-7
				Graff, Bertha ~ Cohen	V-CD-12	- , Jachet née Gumperz	VII-D-8
				- , Isidor	V-D-12	- , Josef Gad Mordechai	

(= Gumperz, Marx Lion	- , - Cleve ~ Fränkel	II-E-9 + F-8	- , - ~ Aub	VII-H-11	- , - née Herz	VII-F-7
= Emmerich, Gumpel)	- , Bella née Cleve	41 + VII-A-7 + G-17	- , Feibelman	VII-D-8	- , Isachar Beer	VII-G-10, M-9
II-O-8 + VII-E-9 + F-10 + IX-F-8	- , - ~ Ephraim	II-N-8 + VII-H-10	- , Filette née . . .	VII-G-8	- , Isak	VII-E-9
- , Koppel (= Wolfenbüttel)	- , - ~ Holleschau	VII-G-9	- , Fradel 1° ~ Gumperz,		- , - Beer	VII-G-10
VII-D-8 + IX-I-7 + I-7	- , - née Rindres	VII-C-8	2° ~ Warburg	IV-D-10 + VII-M-9	- , Israel	VII-P-7 + Q-8
- , Minkel Rachel Koppel	- , - née Salomons	VII-B-8	- , - née Wertheimer	VII-K-9 + X-R-7	- , Jachet (see also Agate)	IV-C-10
~ Oppenheimer	- , - Cleve ~ Kann	IV-C-10 + VII-K-9	- , Franken ~ Juda	VII-Q-8	- , - ~ Cleve	VII-O-7
VII-D-9 + D-9 + IX-I-7	- , Bendit	VII-E-10 + F-9	- , Fratje	VII-G-9	- , - ~ Gumpel) (= Wolfenbüttel)	
- , Mordechai (= Gumperts,	- , - Philip	IV-D-11 + VII-M-10	- , Freude ~ Meraris	VII-E-11		VII-D-8
Marcus)	- , Bendix		- , Freudel née Moor	VII-H-10	- , Jacob	VII-C-7 + H-8, D-9,
34ff + 40 + I-G-5		VII-C-8, D-8, D-8 + H-8 + K-9	- , Gertrude	VII-H-11		D-9, H-9, H-10, L-8
+ VII-A-5 + A-7		+ L-9 + IX-C-6 + G-8 + X-S-7	- , Gittel ~ Landesmann	VII-I-10	- , Jehuda Emmerich	II-EF-8 + VII-E-9
Gumpert, Jachet née Isachar	- , Benedict	IV-C-9 + VII-E-9	- , - née Leidesdorf,		- , Jente ~ Mendel	IV-D-10
34 + I-G-4 + VII-A-4		+ F-8, I-10, M-9	1° ~ Güns	VII-J-9	- , Jitchen née Oppenheim	IV-D-12
- , Salomon	- , - (Nymwegen)	VII-I-10 + IX-L-9	- , Gnendel ~ Goch	VII-G-9	- , Josef	VI-Q-9
33f + I-G-4 + VII-A-4	- , - Elias (= Bendit, Baruch		- , - née Hess	VII-N-8	- , - Elia	VII-M-9
Gumperts, Bela née Salomo	= Lippstadt, Bendix)		- , Golde ~ Pressburg		- , Josefine ~ von Wertheimstein	
VII-P-6		41 + VII-A-7 + B-8		VII-E-10 + IX-EF-8 + L-8		VII-J-12 + X-JK-10
- , - Rachel	- , Berend Levi		- , Gumpel	VII-A-8, D-9	- , Josua Elia Feibelman	
VII-A-5	(= Cleve, Isachar Beer)		- , Gutle ~ Gumperz	VII-D-8 + H-9		IV-D-10 + VII-M-9
- , David	IV-E-8 + VII-G-8 + M-9 + IX-B-6		- , - ~ Oppenheim	VII-M-8	- , - Feibelman Cleve	II-F-8 + VII-K-9
35 + VII-P-5	- , Cecilie (Simelie) ~ Wertheimer		- , Hanna née Beer (= Oppenheim)		- , - - - (= G., Philip)	IV-C-10
VII-P-5	VII-K-9 + X-A-7			IV-C-9 + VII-E-9 + F-8	- , Judith ~ Bösing	VII-G-9 + L-9
- , - ~ Minden	- , Chaja Sara ~ Osers	VII-E-11	- , - née Gans	VII-LM-8	- , - (Jettchen) ~ Gumperz	
VII-Q-7	- , David	VII-E-10	- , - 1° ~ Pich, 2° ~ Schlesinger			VII-J-9 + K-9
VII-A-5, Q-7	- , ina Sara ~ Levy	VII-E-10		IV-D-11	- , - ~ Oppenheimer	VII-E-8 + IX-C-5
- , Marcus	- , Elia	VII-K-9, L-10, X-R-7	- , - née Reiss	VII-L-9	- , - née Reinganum	VII-C-8 + H-8
(= Gumpel, Mordechai)	- , Elias	VI-K-11, VII-C-8, H-8,	- , - ~ Ulman	VII-D-10	- , Julius von	VII-J-12
34ff + 40	L-10, L-10, N-8, IX-L-9, X-S-7		- , Hebel née Reinganum	VII-N-9	- , Jutta née Oppenheim	VII-G-6
+ I-G-5 + VII-A-5 + A-7	- , - (= Cleve, Josef Elia)		- , Heimann	VII-H-11	- , Karl	VII-J-12
- , Mordechai (= David, Gumpert	25 + 35-41 + I-G-6 + IV-A-7		- , Hendel née Pinchas	IV-D-10	- , Karoline	VII-J-12
= Wesel)	+ VI-P-7 + VII-A-6		- , Henriette née Auspitz		- , - ~ Fränkel	II-K-8 + IV-D-11
VII-P-6	+ G-7 + L-8 + O-6			VII-J-10 + J-11	- , Klara née Ephraim	
- , Simelie née Levi	- , - Levi	VII-G-8 + IX-H-6	- , Herz	VII-C-9, L-9	1° ~ Ries, 2° ~ Dreisen	VII-M-9
I-G-5 + VII-A-5	- , Elieser Josua Feibelman		- , - Cleve	VII-L-10	- , Kosman	
VII-Q-6	VII-A-7 + E-8 + G-6		- , - Moses	VII-M-9		38 + 41 + VI-P-7 + VII-C-7
- , Slipa ~ Isak	- , Emanuel (= Beer, Mendel)	VII-J-10	- , - Wesel	IV-D-12	- , Lambert (= Lemle, Ascher)	VII-M-9
VII-Q-6	- , Ester 1° ~ Speir,		- , Heyman (= Cleve, Chajim)		- , Lehman (= Lima, Juda)	
Gumperz, Abraham	2° ~ Rapoport	II-O-8 + VII-DE-10		I-E-6 + V-A-7		36 + 41 + VII-A-7 + O-6
VII-L-9	- , Esther née Moses	VI-Q-9	- , Hirsch	II-E-11	- , Leon	VII-M-10
- , - Wesel	- , - Shifra ~ of Gibraltar	VI-Q-11	- , Hitzel	VII-F-8	- , Leopold (Löb)	VII-J-9 + J-11
IV-D-12	- , Fanny	VII-K-10	- , - ~ Goldschmidt	VII-D-8	- , Levin (= Cleve, Juda Löb)	
- , Agate (Jachet)						
~ Krumbach-Schwab						
41 + VII-B-7						
- , Arje Löb						
II-E-8 + VII-E-8 + F-8						
- , Babette ~ Auspitz						
VII-J-10						
- , Baer (= Cleve)						
VII-A-6						
- , Barent Emmerich						
VI-Q-9						
- , Beer Cleve						
VI-K-10 + VII-L-9						
- , Bela						
VII-E-11						
- , - née David						
VI-K-10 + VII-L-10						
- , - née Essen						
VII-E-9						
- , - née Levy						
VII-E-8						
- , - née Öttingen						
VII-N-8						
- , - née Ulmo						
VII-E-10						

40 + II-F-7 + IV-E-8 + VII-A-7 + C-7 + C-8 + G-7 + IX-B-6 + H-6	- , - Gumpel Cleve II-N-8	- , - Feibelman (= Emmerich) VII-N-7	- , Sofie ~ von Todesco VII-J-12
- , Levy VII-D-9 + H-10	- , Moses VII-C-9, E-8, E-9, E-10, M-7, Q-8	- , - Levi (G., Salomon Levin) II-F-7 + F-8 + VII-K-8 + X-A-7 + R-7	- , Susanne (Schönche) ~ David VI-K-10 + VII-H-10
- , Lion VI-Q-10	- , - (= Cleve) I-E-4	- , Salomo Salman VII-C-8	- , Suske ~ Lipschütz VII-G-9
- , Löb VII-G-9, G-11, H-10, L-10	- , - Levin IV-D-10 + VII-G-9 + H-9 + L-9	- , Salomon (Salman) VII-E-10 + F-10, L-9	- , Theodor VII-J-12
- , - (= Beer, Levi) VII-G-9	- , - Salomon Salman 41 + VII-E-4 + M-7 + IX-C-5	- , - Cleve VII-J-9	- , Theresia née Hirsch VII-H-10
- , - Cleve II-E-10 + E-10 + VII-J-10	- , Nathan (= Emmerich) VII-N-7	- , - (= Wesel, Salman) VII-Q-8	- , Tolza née Oppenheimer IV-E-8 + VII-G-8 + IX-B-6
- , Lou VII-J-10	- , Philip VII-G-9	- , Samuel VII-C-9, Q-8	- , Traule née Oppenheimer VII-I-10 + IX-L-9
- , Malka née 1° ~ Lipman VII-L-8	- , - (= Feibelman, Josua) VII-J-10 + I-11 + X-K-10	- , - Breslau II-K-8 + IV-D-10	- , Treinle née Fränkel II-E-10 + VII-J-10
- , Man (= Cleve, Josef Mendel Menachem) I-E-5	- , - (= G., Josua Feibelman Cleve) IV-C-10 + VII-H-9 + K-8	- , Sara VII-E-11, L-9, M-9	- , Veronica (Freudel) ~ Kalmus VII-H-11
- , Marcus VI-K-10	- , - von VII-J-13	- , - ~ Hameln VII-E-9	- , Vogel née Pressburg VII-H-9 + IX-G-8
- , - (= Cleve, Mordechai Gumpel) VII-H-9 + L-9	- , - (= Nymwegen, Josua Feibel) VII-H-10	- , - Jachet VII-N-7	- , Wolf VII-E-10
- , Maria ~ Glogau VII-E-10	- , - Beer VII-H-9 + H-9	- , - née Moor, 2° ~ Saphir VII-I-10	- , - Emmerich VII-E-11
- , Marianne VII-G-9	- , - Bendix (= Feibelman, Josua) VII-D-8 + H-9	- , - née Oppenheimer VII-G-8 + IX-H-6	- , Zacharias II-E-9 + E-10 + E-10 + F-8
- , Marie Gude (Merle) ~ Oppenheimer VII-K-9 + IX-C-6	- , - Jacob (= Feibelman, Josua) VII-D-8	- , - née Symons VII-D-9 + H-10	- , - Cleve VII-J-9 + K-9, K-10
- , Mata née Heckscher VII-O-7	- , - Salomon (= Emmerich, Feibelman) III-E-9 + VII-N-8 + IX-R-7	- , - Hale ~ Bösing VII-F-8	- , Zartel née Fränkel 11 + II-F-7 + VII-K-8 + X-A-7 + R-7
- , - née Heibut I-D-6	- , Rebekka née Fränkel II-F-8 + VII-K-9	- , - Hitzel née Cleve 41 + VII-A-7 + O-6	- , Zerle VII-M-8
- , - ~ Ulff VII-Q-8	- , - née Salomons VI-Q-10	- , - Rachel ~ Gumperz VII-E-10 + F-10	- , - née Limburg VII-C-7
- , Marx Lion (= Emmerich, Gumpel = Gumpel, Josef Gad Mordechai) II-O-8 + VII-E-9 + F-10 + IX-F-8	- , - Rela (Minka) ~ Gumperz VII-Q-8	- , - Schönnen VII-D-10	- , Zippor VII-H-11
- , Max VII-J-10	- , - Röschen ~ Gumperz VII-C-8 + H-8	- , - née Reiss VII-L-9	- , Zippora née Hameln 38f + VI-P-7 + VII-C-7
- , - von VII-J-12	- , - née Samson IV-D-11	- , Schönele née Drumm VII-K-8	- , Zörtel née Fränkel II-E-10 + VII-J-10
- , Meir VII-H-10, L-9	- , - Dina ~ Halberstadt (= Berlin) III-E-9 + VII-N-9	- , Serchen née VII-D-9	- , - née Schlesinger VII-E-9
- , Meyer VII-H-9, J-10, IX-G-8	- , - Rösel née Fürth VII-E-10	- , Sibylle ~ Arnstein VII-I-9	Gumprecht, Emanuel X-H-9
- , Minna VII-J-12	- , Rosina née VII-A-7	- , - ~ Gumperz VII-H-9 + M-9	- , Henriette ~ Wertheimer X-H-9
- , Mirjam VII-D-9	- , Ruben IV-D-11, VII-D-8, G-8	- , - Siese (Susanne) 1° ~ Behrens, 2° ~ Goldstein (= Schiff) 25 + 41 + 94n + I-G-7 + IV-A-7 + VII-B-7	- , Jette ~ Jaques IX-K-9
- , - ~ Heilbuth VII-D-8	- , - Elias 25 + 41 + IV-C-9 + VII-E-9 + F-7	- , Sigmund VII-H-11	Gutman, Amalie ~ Glaser X-Æ-11
- , - ~ Speyer VII-M-9	- , Rudolf VII-J-12	- , Simcha VII-Q-9	- , Asher VI-O-17
- , - née Wertheimer VII-H-9	- , Särche (= Cleve) ~ Goldschmidt I-E-7 + V-A-7	- , Simelie (= Nymwegen) 1° ~ Arnstein, 2° ~ Kampen VII-H-9	- , Atara née Schechter VI-O-16
- , - Glückel (= Cleve) ~ Guggenheim VII-P-8 + IX-B-6	- , Salman VII-D-9, I-9	- , - ~ Gumperz VII-C-7 + L-8	- , Bernhard VI-O-15
- , - Sara VII-K-9		- , - ~ Taub VII-N-7	- , Bertil VI-O-16
- , - Sarche (= Cleve) née Bendit 38 + 41 + I-G-6 + VII-A-6		- , - Emmerich ~ Gumperz VII-E-8 + M-7	- , Daniel VI-O-17
- , Mordechai VII-B-8, C-9, D-9, G-8, M-8			- , David von III-F-12
			- , Debora VI-O-17

- , Dobresch née Fränkel	III-F-11	- , - Henriette née Wertheimer	IV-B-14	- , Wolf	VI-J-16
- , Else née Heimann	VI-O-15	X-B-10 + C-10	Hahn, Antonie née Regenbrecht,	Halberstamm, Chajim	III-I-10
- , Friederike née Boskowitz	X-Æ-10	- , Cilly ~ Benjamin	2° ~ Herz	Ḥalevi, Abraham Elias (= von Essen)	42 + VI-F-7 + VIII-D-6
- , Herbert	VI-O-16	- , Clementine	- , Bernhard	- , David Isak (= Fränkel, Seckel)	9ff + I-B-5 + II-B-5 + I-6 + M-6 + III-C-7
- , Judith	VI-O-17	née Schwarzschild	- , Freudchen née Cohen	- , Elia (= von Essen)	42 + I-H-5 + VIII-A-5
- , Julius	VI-O-15	- , Fanny ~ Freyhan	- , Hanna	- , Elisabeth née Zacharia	I-B-3
- , Kate ~ Wiener	VI-O-16	- , Gella née Neuburger	- , Heinrich August	- , Eljakim Gottschalk	VIII-A-5
- , Markus Leopold	III-F-11	- , Ida née Lewisohn	- , Jacob	- , Fögele née Isac	I-C-4
- , Margarete	X-Æ-11	- , Josef	- , Judit née Hartog	- , Isachar Bär (= Maier, Peer)	9 + I-B-4 + II-A-5
- , Marika née Stasney	VI-O-16	- , Josefine née Rosenberger	- , Moscs Samuel	- , - Bärman (= Fränkel, Berman)	9 + II-K-4 + III-E-6
- , Michael	VI-O-16	- , Lazarus	- , Samuel	- , Jehuda Leib (= Goldschmidt, Levin Moses)	I-E-8 + V-A-8
- , Paul	X-Æ-11	- , Leon	Haikes, Eduard Adolf	- , Jeremias Isak (= Baiersdorf, Seckel)	9 + I-A-3 + II-A-3
- , Wilhelm von	III-F-12	- , Leonora ~ Möller	- , Fanny ~ Winternitz	- , Josef Kosman	42 + VIII-D-7
- , Zahava	VI-O-17	- , Martha née Feuchtwanger	- , Gustav	- , Juda Kosman Moses	42 + I-H-4 + VIII-A-4
Güns, Ansel	VII-J-9	- , Max	- , Josef	- , - Lehman (= Lima, Jehuda)	42 + 74f + I-H-6 + VII-A-8 + VIII-A-6
- , Gittel née Leidesdorf,	VII-J-9	- , Wilhelm	- , Maria	- , Kröndel née Fränkel	9 + II-A-5
2° ~ Gumperz	VII-J-9	- , Zacharias	- , Rosel née Wertheimer	- , Meir	I-B-2
Günzburg, . . . ~ Fränkel	II-A-7	- , Zerline ~ Feuchtwanger	Halberstadt, Abraham Meyer	- , Meschullam	I-B-1
- , Ansel Josef	II-I-6	- , - née Wertheimer	(= Berlin)	- , Moses	42 + I-H-3 + VIII-A-3
- , Isak	III-F-7	ha-Cohen, Alexander	II-G-9 + III-E-9 + VII-N-9	- , - Kosman	42 + VIII-D-6
- , Jachel ~ Spira	II-I-6	- , Bela	- , Beermann (= Lehmann, Behrend = Bermann, Isachar)	- , Ratisch Meyer ~ Fränkel	11 + I-B-5 + II-B-5
- , Jitel ~ Bunzel	II-I-7	- , - ~ ha-Cohen	12 + 17 + 28 + 42-78 + 86 + 94nf	ha-Levi, Salman	IX-E-7
Göttinge, Hanna née Detmold	IX-K-9	- , David Teble Schiff	+ I-H-7 + IV-A-8 + C-11	Halevi, Zacharias Meyer	9 + 11 + I-B-4 + II-A-5 + B-5
- , Jakob	IX-K-9	- , Grendel (= Schiff) ~ Cohen	+ VI-G-9 + M-10 + VII-A-8	Halle, Abraham von (= Cleve)	VII-P-10
Götz, Hans	IV-A-15	- , Hendel	+ K-10 + VIII-A-7 + C-8	- , - Levin	I-D-7 + V-A-8 + A-8
- , Maria ~ Bloch	IV-A-15	- , Isak	+ D-8 + X-R-6 + S-6	- , Alexander	IX-O-9
Haas, Gütel née Kann	X-V-8	- , Josef	- , Chawa ~ Goldschmidt	- , Bela née David	VI-J-11
- , Isak	X-V-9	- , - Juspa	- , David (= Jaques)	- , Bendit (= Bendix, Baruch)	IX-I-7 + O-8
- , Josef Todros	X-T-9	- , Joschua Falk	- , Hirsch		
- , Rebekka	X-V-9	- , Krassna ~ Auerbach	- , Josef		
- , Samuel Salomon	X-V-8	- , Mate ~ Fränkel	- , Mata née Cleve		
- , Sanwil	X-V-8	- , Naftali Hirz	- , Max		
- , Schönche née Kann	X-V-8	- , Nissel	- , Mirjam (= Lehmann) née Joel		
- , Todros	X-V-8	- , - née Fränkel	42 + 47 + 49 + 74		
- , Zerla née Beyfuss	X-T-9	- , Samuel Phöbus	+ I-H-7 + VIII-A-7		
Haber, Henriette von née Beyfuss	X-S-11	- , Seeb Wolf	- , Rechel (= Wiener) née Riess		
- , Jordan von	X-S-11	Hagemann, Inger Margrete	- , Röschen Dina née Gumperz		
- , Julia von née Beyfuss	X-S-11	née Lachmann	- , Sanfel (= Wiener, Model)		
- , Maximilian von	X-S-11	- , John	- , Sofie née Freud		
Hackenbroch, Agathe née Meyer	X-B-12	- , Kirsten née Vogt			
- , Charlotte ~ Bies	X-B-12	- , Klaus			
		- , Malene ~ Woodman			
		2 + IV-B-15			

- , Brendel ~ Perez	VI-J-12	- , - Mirjam née Lucha	II-G-10	- , Henderle née Oppenheimer		Hamm, Löb	IX-I-7
- , Chawwa von ~ Cleve	VII-P-10	- , Wolf	II-G-11	31 + VI-O-6 + IX-K-7		- , Moses	IX-I-7
- , Christian Hermann Adolf	VI-G-12	- , - Lippmann (H., Abraham Benjamin)	II-G-10	- , Herz (= Detmold)	IX-K-8	- , Rösel	IX-I-8
- , Edel ~ Goldschmidt	V-A-8	Hamburger, Andreas von	III-F-11	- , Isak	31 + VI-O-6, O-8, IX-K-7	- , Sara née Mirel	IX-I-7
- , - (Adelaide) ~ Oppenheimer	IX-K-8 + X-V-9	- , Elias (= Oppenheimer)	IX-E-6	- , Jente 1° ~ Gans, 2° ~ Behrens	5 + 13f + 31 + I-F-6 + IV-A-6 + VI-A-6 + VIII-D-7 + IX-A-5	- , Särle née Oppenheimer	IX-I-7
- , Ella ~ Schuster	IX-O-9	- , Frumet née Gosdorfer	X-L-10	- , Jochebed ~ Heilbuth	III-E-9 + VI-P-8	Hanau, Fanny ~ Gans	VI-C-11
- , Ester ~ Hess	X-V-9	- , Henle (= Moses, Henry)	VI-Q-8 + R-8	- , Josef (= Goldschmidt)	14 + 30ff + I-F-5 + IV-A-6 + V-A-5, B-7 + VI-A-5, N-8, P-7, VII-E-9, IX-K-7	- , Lea ~ Emmerich	VII-O-10
- , Frade Bendit ~ Oppenheimer	IX-I-7 + O-9	- , Marcus	III-F-10	- , Leib	VI-O-7	- , Meier	VII-O-10
- , Frumet	IX-O-9	- , - (= Hildesheim = Moses)	VI-A-7 + Q-7	- , Lena née Meschullam (= Schalom)	31 + VI-N-6	- , Rebekka ~ Halle	X-V-9
- , Gutchen ~ Emmerich	VII-O-10	- , Mariem ~ Bloch	III-F-10	- , Lööb (Bonn)	31 + VI-A-7, O-6	Hanek (= Cohen, Meyer Herz)	IV-E-12 + VI-B-13
- , Hanna (= Bendix) née Oppenheimer	IX-O-8	- , Meier	III-F-10	- , - Segal	III-E-8 + VI-P-7	Hannover, Aage	VII-O-15
- , - von ~ Cleve	VII-P-10	- , Robinow	III-F-10	- , Malka ~ Liebmann (= Berlin)	VI-O-7	- , Abraham Salomon	VII-O-11
- , Herz	IX-K-8 + X-V-8	- , Sara née Mamrot	III-F-9	- , Mirjam ~ Wilstadt	VI-Q-7	- , Adolf	VII-O-13
- , Hirsch von	VII-P-10 + P-10	Hameln, Abraham	30f + VI-A-6 + P-6	- , Mordechai (= Goldschmidt, Marcus)	VI-P-7	- , Alice née Ruben, 2° ~ Faber, 3° ~ Bloch	VII-Q-14
- , Isak	X-U-9	- , Breinle ~ Schwab	VI-Q-8	- , Moses (= Goldschmidt)	30 + VI-A-6, O-7, Q-7	- , Allan	VII-O-16
- , Joel Samuel	VI-E-12	- , Chajim (= Goldschmidt)	14 + 30ff, VI-O-7, P-6, Q-8	- , Nata née Weissweiler	VI-O-8	- , Beate ~ Marcus-Møller	VII-Q-15
- , Mirjam Breine ~ Goldschmidt	I-D-8 + V-A-8	- , David	VI-O-8	- , Nathan	VI-O-7	- , Bent	VII-P-16
- , Moses	IX-O-9	- , Edel	1° ~ Cohen, 2° ~ Borag	- , - (= Goldschmidt)	V-E-8 + VI-A-7 + P-7	- , Birgitte	VII-O-17
- , Rebekka ~ Friedländer	VI-E-12	- , Ester ~ Krumbach-Schwab	VI-P-7 + VII-B-8	- , - (= Lübeck)	VI-N-7	- , Blümchen née Elb	VII-O-11
- , - née Hanau	X-V-9	- , Esther ~ Goldschmidt (= Hannover)	31 + VI-O-6	- , Rebekka née Pinkerle	VI-P-7	- , Chawa Eva née Cleve	VII-O-10
- , Salomon	VI-J-11	- , Freudchen ~ Moses (= Hamburger = Hildesheim)	VI-A-7 + Q-7	- , Samuel	VI-A-7 + P-7	- , Elin ~ Tafdrup	VII-P-16
- , Sara (Zerle) ~ Fränkel	II-C-11	- , Freude (= Goldschmidt) née Spanier	30 + I-F-5 + V-A-5 + VI-A-5	- , - (= Goldschmidt)	31 + VI-N-6, O-7, O-7	- , Else née Meyer	VII-P-15
- , - née Kann	X-U-8	- , Glückel von (= Goldschmidt) née Pinkerle, 2° ~ Levi	5 + 14 + 30ff + 35 + 38 + 41 + III-E-7 + E-8 + V-B-6 + B-7 + E-8 + VI-A-7 + A-7 + A-7 + P-6 + VII-A-6 + B-8 + C-7 + IX-R-7	- , Sara née Gumperz	VII-E-9	- , Emil Viggo	VII-Q-14
- , Therese née Heine	VI-G-12	- , Hanna (Mattic) ~ Hameln	VI-A-7	- , - ~ Hameln	VI-A-7	- , Fanny ~ Cohen	VII-P-14
- , Wolff von	VII-H-12	- , Hanne ~ Speyer	31 + VI-O-6	- , Sippora ~ Süsskind	VI-O-7	- , - née Goldschmidt	VII-O-12
Hamburg, Bärman	II-G-9	- , Hendelchen ~ Veit	VI-Q-7	- , Sulke née Boas	31 + VI-A-6	- , Feivel (= Cohen, Phöbus)	IV-E-8 + IX-A-6 + C-7
- , Bendit	II-G-8 + VII-N-10			- , Zanwill	VI-Q-7 + IX-R-7	- , Finn	VII-O-16
- , Benjamin	II-G-9			- , Zippora ~ Gumperz	38 + VI-P-7 + VII-C-7	- , Hans	VII-P-15
- , Dick Seckel	II-A-5					- , Harald Imanuel	VII-O-14
- , Eliesser Aron Lippmann	II-G-9					- , Henny née Jeppesen	VII-P-16
- , Ellche née Fränkel	II-G-8					- , Ida née Knuthsen	VII-O-16
- , Fanny ~ Samson	VI-R-14					- , - Sara née Fridericia	VII-O-13
- , Gella née Fränkel	II-A-5					- , Inger née Hansen	VII-P-15
- , Kele ~ Arnstein	II-G-11					- , - née Meyer	VII-P-15
- , Koppel	II-G-9					- , Jacob	VII-P-17
- , Kreinle née Niederwern	II-G-9					- , Jakob (= Behrens)	28 + 76 + 78 + 103f + I-G-9 + IV-A-9 + V-A-10
- , Löb	II-G-9					- , Jens	VII-P-17
- , Rachel ~ Berlin	II-G-9 + VII-N-10					- , John	VII-P-16

- , Karen Anna née Topsø	VII-Q-14	Hart, Recca ~ Moses	VI-R-8	- , Jeanette née Gosdorfer	X-L-9	- , Channa ~ Heimann	VI-O-16
- , Karina ~ Windfeld-Hansen	VII-Q-15	Hartog, Hanna née Wertheimer,		- , Leopold	X-L-10	- , Deborah ~ Leitner	VI-P-16
- , Kate ~ Højsgaard	VII-P-16	1° ~ Eskeles	X-Q-7 + R-6	- , Louise (Lea) ~ Wertheimer	X-L-10	- , Dora née Gerstengang	VI-P-15
- , - née Nielsen	VII-P-16	- , Josef (= Neumark)	X-J-9	- , Philip	X-LM-9	- , Eleonora née Wertheimer	
- , Knud	VII-P-15	- , - Jakob	X-R-7	- , Sophie	X-L-10		X-E-9 + K-9
- , Laura née Michaelsen	VI-O-14	- , Judit ~ Hahn	X-R-8	Heilbrunn, Sara née David	VI-J-12	- , Eliahu Elieser (Eli)	VI-O-16
- , Lene née Sørensen	VII-P-16	- , Leon (Leb)	X-R-8	- , Simon	VI-JK-12	- , Else ~ Gutman	VI-O-15
- , Lily née Johansen	VII-O-15	- , Pessel (Rosalie)		- , Therese ~ Lessing	VI-J-13	- , Ester ~ Frenkel	VI-O-16
- , Lisbeth née Reumert	VII-O-16	~ von Wertheimstein	X-J-9	Heilbut, Hitzla née Magnus	I-D-4	- , Esther née Levy	VI-P-15
- , Lise ~ Raahauge	VII-O-16	Hartvig, Beate (= Homel)		- , Jacob	V-E-7	- , Gitel Susanne	VI-P-16
- , Löb (= Goldschmidt, Levin		~ Fränkel	II-B-11	- , - Moses	I-D-5	- , Jacquelin	VI-P-17
Bendix) 15 + 21 + 31 +	VI-O-6	- , Frederikke ~ Fränkel	II-B-12	- , Josua Josef Feibel Mann	I-D-4	- , Jane ~ Garzon	VI-P-15
- , Lone ~ Sundt	VII-P-16	- , Helene ~ Goldschmidt	II-C-13	- , Mata ~ Gumperz (= Cleve)	I-D-6	- , Jenny née Cohen	VI-P-13
- , Margit Aase ~ Heilesen	VII-O-15	- , Josef Marcus	II-D-13	- , Mose Jacob	I-D-3	- , Jisrael Meir	VI-P-16
- , Martin Adolf	VII-O-14	- , Julius Jacob	II-C-13	- , Prive née Altona	I-E-5	- , Josef	VI-O-16
- , Merete ~ Senn	VII-Q-15	- , Magna	II-D-14	- , Priwe ~ Goldschmidt	V-E-7	- , - Chajim	VI-P-16
- , Mette ~ Shayne	VII-P-16	- , Michael Marcus	II-D-13	Heilbuth, Jakob	III-E-9 + VI-P-8	- , - Jehoshua Jechezkel	VI-O-17
- , Mogens	VII-Q-15	- , Nathan	II-B-12	- , Jochebed		- , Judith	VI-P-16
- , Moses Abraham	VII-O-12	- , Olga ~ Philipson	II-D-14	née Hameln	III-E-9 + VI-P-8	- , Martin	VI-P-13
- , Per	VII-O-17	- , Sofie Mathea née Fränkel	II-D-13	- , Mirjam née Gumperz	VII-D-8	- , - Ruben	VI-P-15
- , Nancy née Rubin,		- , Sonja	II-D-14	- , Mose	VII-D-8	- , Moses (= Hayum)	X-E-9 + K-9
1° ~ King	VII-O-16	Hastrup, see Vibe-Hastrup		- , Moses	III-E-9 + VI-P-8	- , Paula née Cohn	VI-P-14
- , Poul	VII-O-15	Haurowitz, Anna ~ Bauer	V-A-12	Heilesen, Aase née Finsen	VII-O-16	- , Rachel	VI-P-16
- , Rebekka	VII-O-17	- , Lion Vallentin	V-A-12	- , Aina née Pedersen	VII-O-16	- , Salo (Schlomo)	VI-P-16
- , Salomon Salman Jacob	VII-O-10	Hausen, Leb		- , Berthe Marie née Grünbaum		- , Salomon (Sally)	VI-P-14
- , Sigrid née Seligmann	VII-O-14	(= Meyer, Levin Jacob)	II-M-8	1° ~ Iversen	VII-O-16	- , Samuel	VI-P-16
- , Wolf Jacob (= Behrens)		Haushofer, Albrecht	IV-E-15 + VI-B-16	- , Bjørn	VII-O-16	- , Sara née von Wertheimstein	
76 + 104 + I-G-10 + II-D-12		- , Heinz	IV-E-15 + VI-B-16	- , Christian Christensen	VII-O-15		X-E-9 + K-9
+ IV-A-10 + V-A-10		- , Karl	IV-E-14 + VI-B-15	- , Claus Christian	VII-O-16	- , - Rebecca	VI-P-17
Hansen, Dorthe Vibeke		- , Martha Mathilde		- , Henning	VII-O-16	- , Schmucl Zvi (Semmy)	VI-P-16
née Marcus-Møller	VII-Q-16	née von Doss	IV-E-14 + VI-B-15	- , Margit Aase née Hannover	VII-O-15	- , Shoshannah	VI-O-17
- , Henrik	VII-Q-17	Hausner, Friederike née Lavin	X-M-10	- , Marianne	VII-O-17	- , Siegfried (Shimshon)	VI-P-15
- , Inger ~ Hannover	VII-P-15	Hayum, Moses		- , Simon Bjørn	VII-O-17	- , Slomo	VI-P-16
- , Niels Henrik	VII-Q-16	(= Heimann)	X-E-9 + K-9	- , Søren	VII-O-15	- , Sulamith née Kritzler	VI-P-16
- , Pernille	VII-Q-17	Heckscher, Mata ~ Cleve	VII-O-7	- , Thyge Christian	VII-O-16	- , Therese ~ Fränkel	II-I-8
- , Viggo	VII-P-15	Heidelbach, Emma ~ Bonn	VI-C-14	Heilprin, Rachel ~ Leibusch	II-L-8	- , Tobi née Cohen	VI-P-15
Harrys, Carl Georg		- , Henriette		Heimann, Alfred	VI-P-15	- , Zvi	VI-P-16
(= David, Herz)	VI-L-11	née von Goldschmidt	VI-C-13	- , Anita ~ Steinhaus	VI-Q-15	Heine, Albertine ~ Mendelssohn	VI-D-13
- , Hermann	VI-L-12	- , Max	VI-C-13	- , Annie née Mathias	VI-O-16	- , Alma ~ Goldschmidt	V-C-12
- , Marie (= David)		Heidingsfelder, Henriette		- , Baruch Bär	VI-O-16	- , Amalie ~ Friedländer	
née Kessler	VI-L-11	née Wertheimer	X-Æ-10	- , Bernard	VI-P-17		VI-G-12 + M-13
Harsent, Vera ~ Vollmond	IV-B-15	Heilbronn, Friederike	X-L-10	- , Betty née Nathansohn	VI-P-14	- , Armand	VI-G-12

- , Bela ~ Isral	VI-G-10	- , Jomtob Lipman	III-D-5 + JK-4	- , - ~ Hirsch	VI-A-12	- , Rose née Veitel Ephraim	VII-H-11
- , Betty née van Geldern		- , Mose	III-K-5	- , Georg	VII-H-14	- , Ruben	IX-J-7
	VI-F-11 + H-11	- , - Halevi	III-D-4	- , Gilla née Møller	VI-Q-15	- , - (David?) Wolf	IX-J-8
- , - née Goldschmidt	VI-G-11	- , Nachala ~ Fränkel	III-D-5 + J-5	- , Gutrad ~ Oppenheimer		- , Salomon Leffman von	VII-I-10
- , Carl	VI-G-12	- , Rechla née Aschkenasi	III-J-4		VIII-A-9 + IX-J-7	- , Samson von	VII-I-11
- , Cecile née Fortado	VI-G-12	Helmann, Debora ~ Askenasi	II-O-9	- , Hanna née Levin, 2° ~ Jaffe		- , - Isak	VI-A-11
- , Charlotte ~ Embden	VI-F-12	- , Samuel	II-O-9	(= Mayer)	IX-A-9	- , Samuel	X-E-10
- , Edel née Gans	VI-F-10 + H-10	Hemspach, Samson	IX-K-6	- , - ~ Poppenheim	X-E-10	- , - von	VII-I-11
- , Eugenie née Mirat	VI-F-12	Henle, Dora ~ Friedmann	II-L-12	- , - (= Hirz) ~ Nathan	I-CD-9	- , Sara von ~ Königsberg	VII-I-11
- , Eva née Popers,		- , Elkan (= Buttenwies)	II-L-11	- , - née Schira	VI-A-10	- , - née Oppenheimer	IX-J-8
2° ~ Schiff	VI-F-10 + H-10	- , Helene	II-L-12	- , Hanne née Düsseldorf	VI-H-8	- , - Pauline von ~ von Liebenberg	
- , Fanny ~ Schröder	VI-G-12	- , Jakob	II-L-11, L-12	- , Hedes née Gottschalk	VI-A-11		IX-F-11
- , Hannchen née Samson	VI-F-9	- , - von	II-M-13	- , Henriette née Wertheimer	X-E-9	- , Simonette ~ Moser	X-E-10
- , Heimann (= Bückeburg, Chajim)		- , Ottilie née Fränkel	II-L-11	- , Hitzel ~ Gumperz	VII-F-7	- , Sipora (= Trep) née Gans	VI-M-7
	VI-F-10 + H-10 + H-11	- , Sprinze née Berlin	II-L-11	- , Isak Samson	VI-A-10	- , Veronika ~ Lieben	X-E-10
- , Heinrich	5 + 14 + VI-F-12	- , Sigmund von	II-L-13	- , Jacob	VI-Q-15, VII-H-11	- , Wilhelm	VII-H-14
- , Hermann	VI-G-12	Henriques, Abraham Moses	V-A-9	- , Jakob Josef	X-E-9	- , Zaudich (= Levy)	
- , Herz	VI-G-11	- , Herz Moses (= Nathan)	V-A-8	- , Jette née Herz	VI-A-11		36 + VII-A-5 + F-7
- , Isak	VI-F-9, G-11	- , Rachel ~ Adler	V-A-9	- , Jitsrak	VI-Q-16	Herzberg, Henriette (Hendel)	
- , Leser	VI-G-10	- , Sara née Goldschmidt	V-A-9	- , Josef	X-E-10	~ von Wertheimstein	X-K-8
- , Maximilian	VI-F-12	Henschke, Zippora née Breuer	VI-A-16	- , - Jacob (Johann)	VII-H-12	Herzenskron, Maria Anna née Nassau	
- , Meyer	VI-F-11	Hensel, Fanny née Mendelssohn	VI-D-13	- , Judith von ~ Offenheimer			IX-C-8
- , Michel	VI-G-12	- , Paul	VI-D-15	(= Israel)	VII-I-11	Herzfelder, Elise née Lavin	X-M-10
- , Nanette née Kaulla	VI-G-13	- , Sebastian	VI-D-14	- , Julius	VII-H-13	- , Franziska (Fradel) (Fanny)	
- , Nathan	V-C-12	- , Wilhelm	VI-D-13	- , Karin née Fränkel	II-E-11	~ Wertheimer	X-O-9
- , Recha née Gans, 2° ~ Lehmann		Herschel, Ester ~ Wilner	VI-O-9	- , Katarina von ~ Leidesdorf		- , Lazarus	X-O-9
	VI-F-9 + M-10 + VIII-B-8	- , Lea ~ Riess	III-E-7	(= von Neuwall)	VII-I-11	Heschel, Josua	II-L-7 + III-H-6
- , Salomon	VI-G-11 + M-13	- , Löb	III-E-7	- , Lazarus (= Trep, Leiser)	VI-M-7	- , Rösel née Fränkel,	
- , - Josef	VI-G-13	- , Mordechai	III-C-6 + I-5	- , Leon von	VII-I-11	1° ~ Fränkel	II-L-7 + III-H-6
- , Samson	VI-F-11 + H-11	- , Sara née Fränkel, 2° ~ Mendel,		- , Leopold von	VII-I-11 + IX-F-11		+ IV-E-8 + IX-A-6
- , Samuel	VI-G-11	3° ~ Fränkel	III-C-6 + H-5	- , Lipman	VII-I-10	- , Saul	II-L-7 + III-EF-8 + H-7
- , Simon David (= Bückeburg)		Herz, Abraham	II-E-11, IX-A-9	- , Magnus	VII-P-16	Hess, Ester née Halle	X-V-9
	VI-F-9 + VIII-B-8	- , Achilles	X-E-10	- , Marcus Samson	IX-J-8	- , Gnendel ~ Gumperz	VII-N-8
- , Therese ~ Halle	VI-G-12	- , Adolf	IV-C-15	- , Maria Anna von		- , Löb M.	X-V-9
- , Wulff	VI-O-7	- , Anna ~ Dorn	VII-H-14	née Arnstein	VII-I-10	- , Sender	VII-N-8
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- , Jakob	III-F-6	- , Frederikke née Kalkar	IV-B-12	- , Meir	IX-B-10	- , Clara (Bella)	X-H-10
Kuntzweil, Lippmann	VI-Q-15	- , Gustav	IV-B-12	Larsen, Carl	VII-O-16	- , Joachim	X-H-9
- , Sulamit ~ Kahn	VI-Q-15	- , - Harald	IV-B-13	- , Eduard	V-B-12	- , Josel	X-L-10
Königsberg, Karl	VII-I-11	- , Herman	IV-B-12	- , Jenny née Goldschmidt	V-B-12	- , Julius (Heimerl)	X-H-10
- , Sar née von Herz	VII-I-11	- , Inger Margrete		- , Lori née Pauli	V-B-12	- , Rebekka née Gosdorfer	X-L-10
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- , Elias	X-V-10	- , Jakob Josef	IV-B-12	- , Elise ~ Herzfelder	X-M-10	- , Zacharias (Serach)	X-H-10
- , Koppel	X-V-10	- , Josef Abraham		- , Friederike ~ Hausner	X-M-10	Leffmann, Marianne ~ Itzig	
- , Rebekka ~ Bamberger	X-V-10	I-H-11 + II-D-12 + IV-B-11		- , Hendle ~ Gosdorfer	X-M-9	(= Hitzig)	VI-E-11
- , Treile née Fränkel,		- , Lauritz William Herman	IV-B-13	- , Hermann	X-M-9	Lehmann, Bärman	
1° ~ Sulzbacher	X-V-9	- , Lehmann	IV-B-12	Lazarus, Abraham	II-H-8	(= Behrend, Isachar)	
Königshöfer, Bella ~ Cohn	VI-P-13	- , Nachmann (= Lehmann)	IV-B-11	- , - Jacob (= Kik)	V-D-8 + VI-O-8	VI-G-10 + I-11 + M-11	
Königswarter, Betty		- , Poul Albert	IV-B-13	- , Bolette née Eibeschutz	V-E-9	- , Behrend	
~ von Hirsch	X-D-10	- , Rebekka née Baruch	I-H-10	- , - née Gedalja	V-E-10	(= Halberstadt, Beermann	
- , Caroline ~ Moses	X-D-10	- , Sophie née Behrens I-F-11 + IV-B-11		- , Ester née Fischer	II-I-9	= Bermann, Isachar)	
- , Charlotte von		- , Viggo Frederik Kalkar		- , Frederikke ~ Melchior	V-E-11	12 + 17 + 28 + 42-78 + 86 + 94f	
née von Wertheimstein		II-D-14 + IV-B-13		- , Fromme	V-E-10	+ I-H-7 + IV-A-8 + C-11	
X-CD-11 + J-11		Landau, Esther née Auerbach	III-H-8	- , Gella (= Trep, Gela)		+ VI-G-9 + M-10 + VII-A-8	
- , Emma ~ Emanuel	X-D-10	- , Ezechiel	IX-E-9	1° ~ Cohen, 2° ~ Michael,		+ K-10 + VIII-A-7 + C-8 + D-8	
- , Fanny (Frumet)		- , Gabriel	IX-Q-6	3° ~ Bamberg	VI-M-8	+ X-R-6 + S-6	
~ von Pfeiffer	X-O-10	- , Isak	III-H-8	- , Gitel	V-D-9	- , - Behrend	VIII-A-9
- , - née Wertheimer	X-O-9	- , Sara ~ Kulp	IX-Q-7	- , Gütel ~ Pollak	IX-R-8	- , Bela	VIII-C-9, C-9, D-8
- , - (Fradel) née Gosdorfer		- , Veronika née Brilin	IX-Q-6	- , Hanne	V-E-9	- , Berend	VIII-A-11
X-D-11 + L-9		- , Witusch ~ Mirels	III-H-9	- , Heymann (= Kik, Chajim)	V-E-9	- , Bonnier	VIII-A-11 + A-12
- , Heinrich Max von	X-C-12	- , Zwi Hirsch Mirels	III-H-8	- , Helena (= Levi)	IX-R-7	- , Brendel née Hirschel	VIII-A-10
- , Hermann von	X-D-11, D-12, L-9	Landauer, Samuel	X-Ø-8	- , Hendel	IX-R-8	- , Cosman (= Engelland)	VIII-C-8
- , Jeanette née Wertheimer	X-C-9	- , Sara ~ Schammes	X-Ø-8	- , Jacob	V-D-9	- , Edel née Drach, 1° ~ Ulif	
- , Jonas	X-D-9 + O-9	Landesmann, Gittel		- , Joachim Josef (= Levi)	IX-R-7	III-B-7 + VIII-C-8 + IX-H-6	
- , - von X-C-10 + J-11 + L-9 + O-10		née Gumperz	VII-I-10	- , Juliana née Levy	V-D-10	- , Elena née	VIII-B-8
- , Josefine (Pessel)		- , Jeremias	VII-I-10	- , Leiser	V-D-10	- , Eleonora	VIII-C-9
~ von Königswarter		Landsofer, Elia	II-J-6	- , Levin	V-E-10	- , Elia Behrend	VIII-A-9 + B-8
X-CD-10 + O-10		- , Jomtob	II-J-9	- , Ludwig	II-I-11	- , Elias	VIII-C-9, C-9, D-8
- , - von née Königswarter		- , Jona	II-J-6, J-8	- , Meir	II-I-10	- , Elisabet (Hitzel)	VIII-C-9
X-CD-10 + O-10		- , Mendel	II-J-7	- , Moses	V-E-10	- , Emanuel	VIII-C-9
- , - Franziska von ~ Schiff	X-D-12	- , Selig	II-J-11	- , Rachel ~ Fränkel	II-H-8	- , Emil	VIII-A-12 + A-12
		- , Slava née Fränkel Spira	II-J-6	- , Regine née Fürst,		- , Emilie	VIII-A-10
Lachmann, Bellamine ~ Fränkel		Lange, Amalie de née Kann	VI-B-15	1° ~ Goldschmidt		- , Esther	VIII-D-8
I-G-12 + II-D-12 + IV-B-12		- , Antonius de	VI-B-15	V-B-8 + C-8 + VI-O-8		- , Friederica Behrend	VIII-A-9
- , Bertha Hermine	IV-B-13	- , Caja ~ Goldschmidt	II-C-14	- , Rose née Maribo	V-D-9	- , Genta	VIII-C-9
- , Engel Cathrine née Saxild	IV-B-13	- , Jacoba de		- , - ~ Melchior	V-E-10	- , Gnendel née Meyer	VIII-C-8 + D-8
- , Erna née Palmér	IV-B-13	~ van Vollenhoven	VI-B-16	- , Sara Cheile ~ Fränkel	II-G-7 + M-7	- , - Behrend ~ Lehmann	

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- , Golde née Michael David		VIII-C-8 + IX-L-7	Leidesdorf, Abraham	X-P-9	- , - Marcus (= von Neuwall)	VII-I-11
	VI-G-9 + M-10 + VIII-B-8	- , Marcus VIII-A-11, C-8 + IX-H-6	- , Anna (Ester) ~ Stern	IX-F-10	- , Sara ~ Getzel	X-P-9 + Q-9
- , Hannele née Oppenheim		- , - Behrend VIII-A-9	- , Aron	IX-F-9	- , Susskind	VI-H-9
2° ~ David	47 + 74 + 94 + 101	- , Marianna ~ Steinschneider VIII-D-9	- , Bela (Barbette) ~ Hirsch	IX-F-10	- , Veronika (Frumet)	
	+ I-H-7 + VI-I-9 + VII-A-8	- , - Behrend VIII-B-9	- , Bella ~ Düsseldorf	VI-I-10	~ Reitlinger	IX-F-10
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- , - (Hitzel) ~ Meyer	VIII-C-8 + D-8	VI-GH-9 + M-10 + VIII-B-8	- , Cecilie (Sirle) ~ Stern	IX-F-10	- , Elias	VII-A-9
- , Helene née Sinzheim	VIII-D-8	- , Mirel VIII-C-9	- , Eleonora née Wertheimer	X-P-8	- , Gumpel	VII-A-10
- , Henle	VIII-C-9	- , - née Bösing VIII-C-7	- , Emanuel	IX-EF-10	- , Gumperz	VII-A-9
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- , (Naftali) Hertz	42 + 54 + VIII-C-7	- , - née Joel 42 + 47 + 49 + 74	2° ~ Gumperz	VII-J-9	Leipnik, Chaja	IX-H-10
	+ IX-H-6 + L-7	+ I-H-7 + VII-A-8 + VIII-A-7	- , Hitzle ~ Düsseldorf	VI-H-9 + IX-I-8	- , Jütel	IX-H-10
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- , Hirschel	VIII-C-9	(Gumpert) Behrend 104 + 138-142	- , - (Itzig)	X-P-9	- , - (= Metz)	IX-L-9
- , - Behrend	VIII-A-9	+ VIII-C-8 + D-8	- , Joachim	X-K-9	- , Simcha	IX-H-9
- , Jacob	VIII-C-9, D-9	- , Moses Kosman	- , - (Chajim)	X-P-8	- , Solka née Schlesinger	IX-H-9
- , - Behrend	VIII-A-9	95 + 97-103 + VI-G-9	- , Josef	X-S-9	Leitner, Aaron	VI-P-16
- , - Hertz	VIII-A-9 + C-8	+ I-11 + M-10 + VIII-B-8	- , - (Juspa)	IX-F-10	- , Deborah née Heimann	VI-P-16
- , Joachim Löb	VIII-B-9	- , Nachmann (= Lachmann)	- , Judith (Güttel) ~ Wittitz	IX-F-10	- , Kurt	VI-P-16
- , Joel Behrend	VIII-A-9	I-GH-10 + IV-B-11	- , Jütel ~ Koblenz	IX-I-9	Lemburger, Abraham Hirsch	IX-L-10
- , Johanna (Anna) Behrend		- , Rebekka née Baruch I-H-10	- , Karl (Samson)	X-Q-9	- , Aron	IX-L-7, L-8, L-9
~ Lehmann	VIII-A-9 + B-9	- , Recha née Gans, 1° ~ Heine	- , Katarina (= von Neuwall)		- , Chaja née Theben,	
- , Judit née Meyer	VIII-A-9	VI-F-9 + M-10 + VIII-B-8	née von Herz	VII-I-11	2° ~ Wesel	IX-L-8
- , Kosman Isak Behrend		- , Regine (Rachel)	- , Levia née Pressburg	IX-E-9	- , Chajim	IX-L-9
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- , - Behrend	VIII-A-9	- , Sara VIII-C-9	née von Hönigsberg	X-Q-9	- , Jakob	IX-M-9
- , Lea née Oppenheimer		- , - ~ Oppenheim VIII-C-8	- , Markus	IX-F-10	- , Jechiel	IX-M-9
	VIII-C-8 + IX-L-7	- , Sarel VIII-A-10	- , Meir (Moritz)	IX-F-10	- , Josef (= Lwov)	IX-L-7
- , - Rachel ~ Behrens		- , - ~ Lehmann VIII-A-8 + C-8	- , Mendel	VII-J-9	- , Juda Löb	IX-L-8
28 + 75 + 81n + I-H-8		- , Serchen (Sara) ~ Wertheimer	- , - (= Nass)	IX-F-9	- , Mendel	IX-L-9
+ IV-A-8 + VIII-AB-8		82 + 101 + VIII-C-8 + X-R-6	- , Moses	VI-I-10	- , Michel (Jechiel)	IX-L-8
- , Lehmann Elia Behrend	VIII-B-9	- , Vogel VIII-C-9, C-9	- , - (Karl)	IX-F-10	- , Moses	IX-L-8
- , - Behrend		- , Zippora née Kaskeline VIII-A-9	- , Nanette née Wertheimer	X-S-9	- , Perle née Metz	IX-L-9
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+ VIII-A-8 + B-9 + C-8 + C-8		- , Edel née Fränkel II-L-8	- , Rosalie (Serle)		née Oppenheimer	IX-L-7
+ IX-J-7		- , Levi Josua II-L-8	~ Götzel	X-P-9 + Q-9	- , Resel	IX-L-9

- , Salomon	IX-L-11	- , Moses (= Levy)		- , Bela ~ Gumperz	VII-E-8	Levysohn, Franziska Martha	
- , Samuel	IX-L-13	36 + I-G-4 + VII-A-5		- , Betty ~ Glsas	X-Z-10	~ Ephraim (= Ebers)	II-M-11
Lemle, Ascher		- , Pella	VII-E-11	- , Dina Sara née Gumperz	VII-E-10	Lewald, August	VI-K-12
(= Gumperz, Lambert)	VII-M-9	- , Pinches	VI-N-11	- , Dora ~ Goldschmidt	V-C-11	- , Ernst Anton	VI-K-12
- , Hirsch	VII-N-9	- , Samuel	II-J-6 + K-7	- , Esther ~ Heimann	VI-P-15	- , Levi Michael (= David)	VI-G-12 + K-11
- , Nathan (Noe)	VII-N-10	- , Sarel	VII-E-11	- , Ezekiel	X-Q-8	Lewend, Sara (= Kleinberlin)	
- , Salomon (= Dessauer)	VII-N-9	- , Simelie ~ Gumperts		- , Frederikke née Cohen	X-Q-8	~ Oppenheimer	VI-H-12 + IX-I-8
- , Teiche née Cahn	VII-N-9	36 + I-G-5 + VII-A-5		- , - ~ Fränkel	II-E-10	Lewin, Benjamin	X-K-10
Leo, Elise née Friedländer	VI-G-13	- , Wolf	VII-E-11	- , - ~ Goldschmidt	V-B-11	- , Sara née Gosdorfer	X-K-10
- , Fritz	VI-G-13	Levia, Rachel ~ Michael		- , Frumet née Fränkel	X-Z-9	Lewisohn, Ida ~ Hackenbroch	X-B-11
- , Gertrud ~ Pfeil	VI-G-14	(= Simon)	IX-E-7	- , Gnendel née Krumbach-Schwab		Libels, Wolf (= Spira, Wolf Fränkel)	
Lessing, Jeanette ~ Sternheim	VI-J-14	Levin, Adolf	II-C-14		VII-B-8	II-I-5 + K-7 + III-G-7	
- , Levi	VI-K-13	- , Dina Margrethe		- , Hanna	X-Z-10	Lichtenstadt, Abraham	
- , Siegmund	VI-K-14	née Lundgren	II-C-15	- , - ~ Meyer	VI-O-10	(= Öttingen)	III-B-6 + D-6
- , Theodor	VI-K-15	- , Fegelche ~ Isac	I-C-8	- , Helene ~ Meyer	VI-C-14	- , Elieser	II-G-8
- , Therese née Heilbrunn	VI-J-13	- , Hanna, 1° ~ Herz, 2° ~ Jaffe		- , - Petrea ~ Goldschmidt	V-B-12	- , Hindel ~ Eskeles	II-B-6
Levi (see also el-Levi, Halevi and Levy)		(= Mayer)	IX-A-9	- , Hirsch	VII-B-8	- , Phöbus	III-D-7
- , Abraham (= Halle)	I-D-7	- , Heyman Josef	V-B-10	- , - Samuel	X-Q-8	- , Rachel née Öttingen	III-D-7
- , Aron (= Fränkel, Worms)		- , Hirschel	IX-A-8	- , Jakob	X-Z-10	- , Rickele ~ Fränkel	II-G-8
	II-G-6 + III-C-7	- , Israel	V-D-10	- , Josel	VII-E-8	Lichtenstädtler, Fanny ~	X-Y-11
- , Daniel Samuel (= Goldschmidt		- , Jacob	I-D-6	- , Judit née Wertheimer	X-A-9, O-9	- , - née Schlenker	X-Y-10
= Stuckhart) 30 + I-EF-4 + V-A-4		- , Jette née Goldschmidt	V-B-10	- , Juliana ~ Lazarus	V-D-10	Liebe, Lisette ~ Königswarter	X-D-10
- , - (= Abner)	II-A-5	- , Judas	IX-O-8	- , Koschel	X-A-9	Lieben, Leopold	X-E-10
- , Elisabet ~ Guggenheim		- , Kay Adolf	II-C-15	- , Lisette (Elka)	X-O-10	- , Veronika née Herz	X-E-10
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- , Freudel née Fränkel Spira,		- , Lena ~ Fränkel	I-AB-10 + II-A-10	- , Lotti ~ Monteser	X-Z-10	- , Ignatz von	
1° ~ Spira	II-J-6 + K-7	- , Marcus	I-C-7	- , Louise ~ Fischer	X-Z-10	(= Hirsch, Israel)	IX-F-10
- , Frummet née Oppenheimer	IX-A-5	- , Mariam née Manasses	IX-D-7	- , Max	X-Z-10	- , Jesaia Egon von	IX-F-12
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- , Glückel (see Hameln)		- , Moses	IX-D-7	- , Meyer	X-Z-9	- , Sara Pauline von	
- , Gütchen ~ Jehuda	I-E-3	- , Nancy ~ Behrens	IV-B-12	- , Moritz	X-Z-10	née von Herz	IX-F-11
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- , Isak Aron (= Fränkel)	II-H-7	- , Sara née Fränkel	IX-A-8	- , Samuel	VI-E-11	Liebmann, Ester (= Berlin)	
- , Jente née Gans	VI-G-8	Levin, Saul	IX-A-8	- , - J.	II-E-10	née Schulhof	VI-O-7
- , Joachim Josef (= Lazarus)	IX-R-7	- , Sigfried	II-C-14	- , (= Levinger)	X-O-9	- , Isak	20 + X-Q-8
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- , Vögelchen ~ David VI-J-10	1° ~ Ephraim X-Æ-7	- , Sara née Elias VI-Q-8	- , Johanna née Würzburg IX-C-8
Minkau, Mair IX-R-6	- , Simon (= el Levi) X-Ø-7	- , Simon Jacobus VI-R-8	- , Josef IX-C-9
- , Sorel née Brilin IX-R-6	Morhange, Alexander	- , Susan ~ Moses VI-R-8	- , Löb IX-C-9, R-6
Mirat, Eugenie ~ Heine VI-F-12	(Abraham) VII-B-8	Mossbacher, Jeanette née Ross X-D-13	- , Maria (Merle)
Mirel, Sara ~ Hamm IX-I-7	Moser, Josef X-E-10	- , Leopold X-D-14	née Oppenheimer IX-C-7 + R-7
Mirels (see also Fränkel)	- , Simonette née Herz X-E-10	Mosson, Babette ~ Ephraim	- , - Anna ~ Herzenskron IX-C-8
- , Abraham III-F-6	Moses, Amalie née Cohen X-D-10	(= Eberty) VII-H-11	- , Marianne IX-C-9
- , Aron III-H-9, H-10	- , Bella née David VI-M-10	Munch, Elisabeth ~ Goldschmidt V-D-12	- , Regina ~ Siegfried IX-C-8
- , Chajim III-H-11	- , Caroline née Königswarter X-D-10	Munk, Agnes ~ Caro III-J-11	- , Resel ~ Theben IX-R-7
- , Hirsch III-H-9	- , Catrine ~ Oppenheimer IX-J-8	- , Aron (= Fränkel, Moses	- , Sara IX-R-7
- , Mordechai III-F-5	- , Eleazer VI-Q-9	Lämel Teomim) III-A-2	- , Sofie IX-C-9
- , Nechama III-F-6	- , Elisabeth VI-R-8	- , Eduard (= Fränkel,	- , Wolf (= Nass) IX-R-6
- , Rebekka née Fränkel III-F-5	- , Ester née Goldschmidt VI-P-8	Teomim) III-J-10	- , - Isak IX-C-8 + X-H-9
- , Witusch née Landau III-H-9	- , Esther VI-R-8	- , Israel (= Fränkel,	Nata, Natan III-C-7 + G-9
- , Zwi III-F-5	- , - ~ Gumperz VI-Q-9	Jesaja Teomim) III-J-8	- , Schöndel née Zunz III-C-7
Mochiach, Kröndel	- , Frances VI-R-9	- , Löb (= Fränkel,	- , Selig III-C-7
1° ~ Schlesinger, 2° ~ Michael,	- , Freudchen	Löb Teomim) III-A-5	Natan, Moses Levin V-C-9
3° ~ Steinhardt IX-G-7	née Hameln VI-A-7 + Q-7	- , Veit (= Fränkel, Nathan	- , Zippora Levin ~ Goldschmidt V-C-9
- , Löb IX-G-7	- , Hanna VI-R-9	Veitel Teomim) III-A-4	Nathan, Brendel ~ Goldschmidt VI-P-7
Model, Bela née Öttingen III-D-7	- , Hendel ~ Gans VI-H-9	- , - (Fränkel, Phöbus	- , Elia Bär II-G-10 + VII-N-11
- , Efraim III-D-7	- , Henry (= Hamburger, Henle)	Teomim) III-C-5	

- , Esther ~ Berlin	II-G-10 + VII-N-11	Neustadt, Baruch Abraham	III-B-6	- , Israel Mose Josef	III-J-5	- , Elieser	III-D-7
- , Hanan née Hirz (= Herz)	I-CD-9	- , Isak	III-B-6	- , Naftali Menasse Salomo	V-A-6	- , Esther née Fränkel	II-I-6
- , Herz Moses (= Henriques)	V-A-8	- , Sara Ester (Serle)		- , Pinchas Seligman	V-A-6	- , Feile	III-D-7
- , Judith née Goldschmidt	V-A-8	~ Fränkel	III-B-6 + I-5	- , Schönche née Cohen	V-A-6	- , Golde Schuster	
- , Marta (Mate)		Neustadtl, Barbette	X-H-10	Nyborg, Eisik		~ Emmerich	VII-O-11
~ Peiser	I-C-9 + II-E-9	- , Clara	X-H-10	(= Salomonsen, Isak)	VI-Q-8	- , Isak	II-I-6
- , Michael	IV-A-12	- , Karoline Charlotte		- , Fegelche (= Isak) née Levin	I-C-8	- , Jehuda Löb	II-I-6, I-7, III-D-8
- , Moses	I-C-9 + V-A-10, VI-P-7	(Schönde) ~ Wertheimer		- , Nathan (= Isac)	I-CD-8	- , Josef	III-D-8
- , - Aron	V-A-8	(= von Wertheimstein)	X-H-8	Nymwegen, Benedict		- , Libele née Mayer	III-D-7
- , Rosette née Wulff,		- , Pessel née Wertheimer,		(= Gumperz)	VI-I-10	- , Löb	IX-Q-6
1° ~ Behrens	IV-A-12	2° ~ Dormitzer	X-H-9	- , Chajim	X-U-9	- , Maier	VII-N-8
Nathansen, Moses		- , Samson	X-H-9	- , Josua Feibel		- , Meier Cohen	III-C-7
(= Fridericia, Moses Nathan)		- , Samuel	X-H-10	(= Gumperz, Philip)	VII-H-10	- , Mirel (= Riess)	III-E-7
I-C-10 + II-D-11 + IV-A-10		- , Simon (Simche)	X-H-9	- , Merle née Pollak	X-U-9	- , Mordechai Model	III-D-5, D-6
Nathansohn, Betty ~ Heimann	VI-P-14	Neustädtl, Elkele		- , Moses	X-U-9	- , - (= Riess)	III-DE-6
Nathanson, Martha		née Fränkel Spira	II-J-7	- , Simelie, 1° ~ Arnstein,		- , Moses	III-D-5
~ Fränkel	I-D-11 + II-D-11	- , Jakob	II-J-7	2° ~ Kampen	VII-H-9	- , Muskat née . . .	
Nelson, Elisabeth née Dirichlet	VI-D-15	- , Lipmann	II-J-7			1° ~ Sachsels	III-D-6
- , Heinrich	VI-D-15	Neuwall, Katarina von		Obornik, Betty née Wertheimer,		- , Naftali Hirsch	III-D-5
- , Leonard	VI-D-16	(= Leidesdorf)		2° ~ Wartfeld	X-I-9 + S-9	- , Pessel (= Riess)	
Nescher, Karl	VI-P-14	née von Herz	VII-I-10	- , Meir	X-I-9 + S-9	née Fränkel	III-D-6
Netan, Natan	II-P-8 + III-I-7	- , Samuel Marcus von		- , Simon	X-I-9	- , Rachel ~ Lichtenstadt	III-D-7
Neuburg, Beer	IX-O-10	(= Leidesdorf)	VII-I-10	- , - (Simcha)	X-I-10	- , Salomon	III-D-7
- , Elias	IX-O-10	Neuwied, Itzig (= Israel, Isak)	VI-G-10	Österreicher, Alexander		- , Samuel Phöbus	III-D-5
- , Frumet née Fränkel	IX-O-10	Niar, Sara ~ Emden	III-F-8	(= Joskin)	IX-D-7	- , Sara née Brillin	IX-Q-6
- , Rosel ~ Fränkel	X-Z-8	Niederwern, Kreinle ~ Hamburg	II-G-9	- , Elieser	IX-D-7	- , - ~ Fränkel	III-B-6 + D-7 + I-5
Neuburger, Chaile née Fränkel	X-Æ-9	- , Sanvel	II-G-9	- , Isac	IX-D-8	- , Vogel ~ Emmerich	VII-N-7
- , Frumet Nelli	X-Æ-10	Nielsen, Anders Højby	IV-A-16	- , Marcus	IX-D-8	- , Vogele (= Riess)	
- , Gella ~ Hackenbroch	X-B-11	- , Birthe née Bloch	IV-A-15	- , Samuel	IX-D-8	née Fränkel	III-D-4
- , Hindel ~ Schatz	X-Æ-10	- , Henry	VII-P-16	- , Veronika (= Joskin)		Offenheimer, Judith	
- , Isak	X-Æ-10	- , Kasper Højby	IV-A-16	née Oppenheimer	IX-D-7	née von Herz	VII-I-11
- , Jente ~ Kunreuter	X-Æ-10	- , Kate ~ Hannover	VII-P-16	Öttingen, Abraham		- , Marcus	
- , Joel	X-Æ-10	- , Niels Peter	IV-A-15	(= Lichtenstadt)	III-B-6 + D-6	(= Israel, Gumperz)	VII-I-11
- , Mathes	X-Æ-10	- , Simon Højby	IV-A-16	- , - (= Riess)	III-D-4, D-7	Oldenburg, Gndel	
- , Wolf	X-Æ-10	- , Tage Højby	IV-A-15	- , Aron Cohen	III-C-7	née Aschkenasi, 2° ~ Hirschfeld,	
- , Zacharias	X-Æ-10	Noach (= Berlin,		- , Bela ~ Gumperz	VII-N-8	3° ~ Mamrot	III-F-8
Neumann, Adelheid née Roob	IX-C-9	Chajim Hirsch)	VII-N-10	- , - ~ Model	III-D-7	- , Johanna (Jüttel) ~ Hirsch	VI-A-13
- , Carl Gottlob (= Schiff)	V-B-8	Noeter, Helene ~ Friedländer	IV-C-14	- , Cheile née Fränkel	III-C-7	- , Markus	VI-A-13
- , Grete ~ Senn	VII-Q-16	- , Josef	IV-C-13	- , David Teble	III-DE-6	- , Meyer (= Goldschmidt)	V-E-7
- , Judith née Fürst	V-B-8	- , Merle née Goldschmidt	IV-C-13	- , Dina née Salomos	III-D-6	- , Peilte	III-F-8
Neumark, Josef (= Hartog)	X-J-9	Norden, Freude née Goldschmidt	V-A-6	- , Edel ~ Wiener	III-D-7	Ollendorf, Irene née Aub	VII-H-12
- , Naftali Hirz	X-R-7	- , Isak Sekle	III-J-6	- , Eliahu	III-D-5	Oppenfeld, C. D.	VI-F-12

- , G. M.	VI-F-12	II-H-6 + P-8 + IV-E-8 + IX-A-6	O-8, P-8, X-Ø-6	- , Gndel née Behrens	14 + 18 + 23f
Oppenheim, Anna née Cleve	VII-N-7	- , Mordechai Gumpel (= Beer)	IX-I-7	+ IV-E-7 + VII-G-8 + IX-A-5	
- , - Marianna (Mirjam Merle)		26 + III-C-8 + IV-C-8	IX-K-8	- , - ~ Oppenheimer	
~ Wertheimer	X-M-8	+ VII-A-8 + F-8	IX-L-9	IV-E-9 + IX-A-7 + O-7	
- , Aron	IV-E-8 + IX-A-6 + X-V-9	- , Moses	IX-K-5	- , Gütel ~ Speyer	IX-Q-7
- , - Beer	VII-A-7	- , Nathan	IX-K-7	- , Gutrad née Herz	VIII-A-9 + IX-J-7
- , Bär	II-P-8, P-10, IX-A-7, A-9	- , - Marcus	IX-A-3	- , Hale Koppel née Gumpel	VII-D-9 + D-9 + IX-I-7
- , Blüme née Oppenheimer	IV-E-8 + IX-A-6	- , Rachel née Goldschmidt	IX-K-8 + X-V-9	- , Hanna	IX-O-9
- , Bune ~ Friedländer	VI-M-12	- , Rebekka Rachel	IX-J-6 + P-7	- , - née Goldschmidt	IX-J-9
- , Caroline née Sagenheim	X-C-10	~ Fränkel	IX-C-6 + M-7	- , - ~ Halle (= Bendix)	IX-O-8
- , Chajim	II-P-10 + IX-A-9	- , Rechlion ~ Fränkel	IX-J-9	- , - ~ Hirtz	IX-M-8
- , Charlotte ~ Warburg	IV-C-14	- , Salman	IX-M-8	- , - née Josef	IX-J-9
- , David	II-P-10 + IX-A-9, A-11	- , Salomon (= Peer)	IX-O-8	- , - ~ Stern	IX-N-7
- , Edel ~ Meyer	II-L-8	- , Sara née Lehmann	IX-E-6 + X-Ø-7	- , Hannele née Brilin	IX-L-5
- , Elias Beer	VII-A-8	- , Simelie née Cleve	IX-O-8	- , Helena ~ Roob	IX-C-7
- , Eliche ~ Fränkel	X-V-9	- , Süskind	IX-O-8	- , Henderle (Hendel) ~ Hameln	31 + VI-O-6 + IX-K-7
- , Gutle née Gumperz	VII-M-8	Oppenheimer, Abraham	IV-A-8 + IX-H-5	- , Hendle ~ Zunz	IX-B-5
- , Hanna (= Beer) ~ Gumperz	IV-C-9 + VII-E-9 + F-8	IV-E-7 + IX-A-4, A-11, B-5,	- , Emanuel	- , Henry Herz	IX-K-9
- , Hannele (= Beer) née Behrens	26 + IV-C-8 + VII-A-8	C-6, D-7, K-5, T-11	D-7 + D-7, M-7 + X-A-6	- , Herz Wolf	IX-J-8
- , - 1° ~ Lehmann, 2° ~ David	47 + 74 + 94n + 101 + I-H-7	- , Adam	IX-J-9	- , Hindchen ~ Mainz	IX-R-4
+ VI-I-9 + VII-A-8 + VIII-A-7		- , Anna née Michael	IX-Q-7	- , Hirschel	IX-P-8
- , Herz (Hirsch)	VII-N-8 + IX-A-6	- , Beer	IX-L-8	- , Isachar Bär	IX-A-5
- , Isachar Beer	VII-N-8	- , Bela née	IX-I-8	- , Isak	IX-D-7 + D-8, K-5, O-8, P-8
- , Isak	II-P-9 + IX-A-8	- , Blümele	IX-I-6	- , - Löb	IX-M-8
- , Jendele ~ Zunz	IX-B-9	- , Blümle ~ Oppenheim	IX-I-7 + O-9	- , - Nathan	IV-C-11 + E-9
- , Jitchen ~ Gumperz	IV-D-12	IV-E-8 + IX-A-6	IX-I-7 + O-9	+ VII-K-10 + IX-A-7 + C-6	
- , Jutta ~ Gumperz	VII-G-6	- , - née Wahl	VI-H-10 + IX-I-8	+ J-6 + L-6 + X-H-7	
- , Jüttiche née Itzig	VI-F-11	- , Catrine née Moses	IX-M-8	- , Jachet	IX-P-8
- , Lea Rebekka	II-P-8 + IX-A-7	- , Chaile née Theben	IV-A-8 + IX-H-5	- , Jacob Wolf	VIII-A-9 + IX-J-6 + P-7
née Rapoport		- , Chaja Sara née Arnstein	IX-D-6	- , - - Moses	IX-I-8
- , Marianne ~ von Mendelsohn-	VI-D-15	- , Chajim	IX-M-8	- , Jecheskel	IX-N-9
Bartholdy	IX-B-9	- , Chana	IX-J-7	- , Jechiel	IX-K-4 + L-5
- , Meir	VI-F-11	- , Charlotte ~ Hollewitz	VI-H-12 + IX-I-8	- , Jehuda Löb	IX-A-6, K-5
- , Mendel	26 + 41 + 47 + 74	- , Chawa née Bacharach	IX-B-5	- , Jente	IX-L-7, O-8
- , - Beer	+ 93 + IV-C-8 + VII-A-7	- , - née Cohen	IX-B-5	- , - ~ Cohen	IV-E-8 + IX-A-6
+ VIII-A-7 + D-8 + IX-A-6		- , - ~ Pressburg	IX-B-5	- , Jette	IX-P-8
- , Michael Beer	+ G-8 + IX-A-5 + M-9, N-9,	VII-E-10 + IX-E-8 + L-8	IX-B-5	- , Joachim	IX-A-11, A-12
		- , Cheile	IX-O-8	- , Jonas	IX-P-8
		- , Cono ~ Goldschmidt	IX-A-5	- , Josef	IX-D-7, D-8, D-8, O-8
		- , David	IX-M-8	- , - David	20 + 85 + 89 + IV-E-8
		18ff + 23 + 25 + 29 + 55	IX-P-8		
		+ III-H-6 + IV-E-7 + VII-F-9			
		+ G-8 + IX-A-5 + M-9, N-9,			

	+ IX-A-6 + O-7 + X-O-6	VII-D-9 + D-9 + IX-I-7	- , - ~ Gumperz VII-G-8 + IX-H-6	IX-K-7 + X-R-7
- , - Herz	IX-J-9	- , Minna ~ Oppenheimer	- , - ~ Herz IX-J-8	- , - ~ Österreicher (= Joskin) IX-D-7
- , Judit (Jittel) ~ Levi	IX-Q-7		IX-P-7	- , Vögele ~ Cohen IX-E-7 + X-Ø-7
- , - 1° ~ Oppenheimer,		- , Mirel née Lehmann	VI-H-12 + IX-I-8	- , Wolf IV-E-9, IX-B-4, C-6, L-5
2° ~ Joske	IX-D-7		VIII-A-9 + IX-J-7	- , (Simon) Wolf 26 + IV-A-8
- , Judith née Gumperz		- , Mirjam	IX-Q-7 + X-H-7	+ VII-G-8 + IX-H-5 + P-7
	VII-E-8 + IX-C-5	- , - ~ May	IX-J-9	- , Wolf Jacob VIII-A-9 + IX-J-7 + J-8
- , Julius Herz	IX-J-9	- , Moses	IX-J-9	- , - Moses VI-H-10 + H-12
- , Koppel	IX-L-8	+ IX-A-5, A-7 + C-7 + K-4,		+ VIII-D-9 + D-9 + IX-I-7 + K-6
- , Lasel	IX-L-9	K-5, K-7 + L-9		- , Zerla ~ Detmold IX-J-7
- , Lazarus	IX-P-7, P-8	- , - Wolf VII-F-9 + IX-I-6 + O-9	IX-L-5	- , Zwi Hirschel II-B-9 + F-8
- , - Wolf	IX-I-6	- , Nathan IX-B-5, C-6, L-5, M-7, N-8	IX-P-8	+ IV-E-9 + IX-A-7 + O-7
- , Lea née Bösing	VII-F-9 + IX-I-6	+ O-8, P-8, X-A-5		Oppert, Auguste née Meyer VI-O-11
- , - ~ Cahn	IX-Q-7	- , Philip Wolf VI-H-12 + IX-I-8	IV-E-7 + IX-A-5	- , Eduard VI-O-12
- , - ~ Drach	IX-E-5	- , Philippine ~ Cohen IX-I-9	IX-L-6	- , - Julius VI-C-12 + O-10
- , - ~ Lehmann	VIII-C-8 + IX-L-7	- , Rachel IX-I-9	IX-P-8	- , Ernst Jakob VI-C-13
- , - ~ Mannheim	IX-K-6	- , - Hendel (Reisel) ~ Lemburger	IX-B-5	- , Gustav Salomon VI-C-13
- , - ~ Wertheimer	IX-C-6 + X-A-6	(= Lwov) IX-L-7	IX-D-8	- , Henny VI-O-12
- , Leiser (Elieser)	IX-I-7 + O-9	- , Rebekka Schifra		- , Henriette née Gans VI-C-12
- , Leonora	IX-K-7	née Reinganum IX-C-6	26 + IV-A-8 + IX-K-6	- , Julius VI-C-13
- , Lisette ~ Bassewitz	IX-I-9	- , Rechlin IX-A-5		- , Leonora Sofie ~ Wilda
- , Löb	IX-L-8, P-8	- , Resel ~ Kann IX-N-8 + N-9	IX-K-8 + L-9	(= Wilner) VI-C-13 + O-10
- , - (the younger) VII-I-10 + IX-L-8		- , Rispa Hendlin	IX-A-5 + K-5	Opler, Alexander IV-F-14 + X-F-12
- , - Enikel 26 + 31 + IV-A-8		~ Oppenheimer IX-K-4	IX-A-3	- , Berthold IV-F-14 + X-F-12
+ VI-O-6 + VIII-C-8 + IX-K-6		- , Rösel IX-K-9	IX-M-8	- , Edwin IV-F-13 + X-F-11
+ X-R-7		- , Sabel IX-L-9	IV-C-11 + VII-K-10 + IX-M-7	- , Ella née Cohen IV-F-13 + X-F-11
- , Löw IX-K-8		- , Särle ~ Hamm IX-I-7	IX-P-8	- , Ernst IV-F-14 + X-F-12
- , Marcus (Marx) IX-P-7		- , Salomo IX-K-5	IX-L-4	- , Saloh IV-F-13 + X-F-11
- , Maria (Merle)		- , Salomon IX-G-7, L-10, P-8	IX-E-8	- , Siegmund IV-F-14 + X-F-12
~ Nassau IX-C-7 + R-7		- , Samson IX-O-8		Oppmann, Josef IX-M-8
- , Marie Gude née Gumperz		- , Samuel 5 + 12 + 19f + 26	IV-E-9 + IX-A-7 + C-7	Oranien, Margriet van
	VII-K-9 + IX-C-6	+ IV-A-8 + VII-E-8 + IX-B-4, C-7,		~ van Vollenhoven VI-B-17
- , Mate ~ Marcus IX-I-8		D-6, D-8, D-8, K-8, P-8, X-V-9		Osers, Chaja Sara née Gumperz VII-E-11
- , Mathilde Rebekka ~ Baruc IX-J-9		- , (Noa) Samuel IX-H-6	IX-E-8 + VII-G-8 + IX-B-6	- , David VII-E-11
- , - ~ Herz IX-J-8		- , Samuel (Sussmann) IX-L-7	IV-E-8 + IX-A-6 + X-Ø-6	- , Feibel VII-F-10
- , Meir IX-K-7 + X-R-7 + V-9		- , - Herz IX-J-9		- , Jachet née Emmerich VII-F-10
- , Mendel IV-E-10, VII-E-8 + K-9		- , - Wolf IX-J-8	VII-I-10 + IX-L-9	- , Meir VII-E-11
+ IX-C-5, C-7, C-8, K-9		- , Sandela née Karcassone IX-B-4	IX-K-9 + X-V-10	Osterode, Hena née Gans VI-H-7
- , Meyer IX-C-7		- , Sara ~ Cohen IV-F-12	IX-Q-7	- , Süssel VI-H-7
- , Michel IX-P-8, Q-7		- , - ~ Feidel (= Efraim) IX-O-8		Ottensoo, ~ Rapoport II-O-9
- , Minkel Rachel Koppel		- , - (Serle) ~ Fränkel 24 + II-L-7	IX-L-5 + X-A-5	- , Schile II-O-9
née Gumpel		+ III-H-6 + IV-E-8 + IX-A-6		Ottesen, Anne Marina IV-A-16
			- , - née Wertheimer, 1° ~ Karlebach	

- , Henrik Stig	IV-A-16	Penfold, Gail ~ Schröder	IV-B-15	- , Rachel née Goldschmidt	V-B-10	- , Winnie ~ Kampen	IV-A-15
- , Irene née Plougmann	IV-A-15	Penges, Edel née Eskeles	II-B-7	- , Sigrid ~ Behrens	IV-A-14	Pohelitz, Dweril, 1° ~ Fränkel,	
- , Jørn Ib	IV-A-15	- , Simon	II-B-7	Philipsohn, Moses (= Philip)	X-P-9	2° ~ Mendel	III-D-3
- , Louis	IV-A-15	Pereira, Heinrich von	VI-F-12	Philipson, Lise ~ Salomonsen	II-D-15	- , Jakob	III-D-3
Pabst, Anna ~ Schröder	IV-B-15	- , Henriette von	VI-F-12	- , Olga née Hartvig	II-D-14	Pohle, Gitel née Wilner	VI-N-8
- , Freddie	IV-B-15	née von Arnstein	VI-F-12	- , Sigismund	II-D-14	Polack (see also Polack and Pollak)	
Pacificus, Aron	VII-F-9	Pereira-Arnstein	VI-F-13	- , Svend	II-D-14	- , Emmy née Berendt,	
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2° ~ Müller	VII-F-9	- , Brendel née Halle	VI-J-13	- , Ester née Schlesinger	IX-H-9	- , Josef	II-D-13
Pahn, Gitel née Esriel	VI-N-9	- , David	VI-J-13 + J-14	- , Hanne née Gumperz,		Polak (see also Polack and Pollak)	
- , Lane (= Peine) née Wilner	VI-N-9	- , Emma née Meyer	VI-J-13 + J-14	2° ~ Schlesinger	IV-D-11	- , Cho née Gans	VI-A-8
- , Simon Daniel (= Peine)	VI-N-9	- , Hermann	VI-J-13 + J-14	- , Karoline ~ Friedberg	IV-D-12	- , Elja	VI-A-8
Pallavicini, Alfons von	VI-C-15	- , Johanna ~ Meyer	VI-J-14 + J-14	- , Nachum Marcus	IV-D-11	Poli, Abraham	VI-N-8
- , Wera von née von Weinberg,		- , Minna née Jacob	VI-J-13	- , Ruben	IV-D-11	Pollak (see also Polack and Polak)	
2° ~ von Münster,		- , Moritz	VI-J-13	Piloty, Eugenie née von Baeyer	VI-E-15	- , Abraham	X-U-9
3° ~ von Silviani	VI-C-15	- , Philip	VI-J-13	- , Oskar	VI-E-15	- , Bela	X-U-9
Palmér, Erna ~ Lachmann	IV-B-13	- , R.	VI-J-12 + J-14	Pinchas, Hendel ~ Gumperz	IV-D-10	- , Belinda née Wertheimer	X-M-10
- , Poul	IV-B-14	Petersen, Alfred	VII-Q-16	Pinkas, Ester née Wertheimer,		- , Gütel née Lazarus	IX-R-8
- , Ragna née Petersen	IV-B-14	- , Carl	IV-B-14	2° ~ Suss	X-S-9	- , Hänle née Kann	X-T-8 + U-8
Paolozzi, Maria		- , Karl	VII-Q-15	Pinkerle, Bela née Elrich		- , Isak Abraham (= Tiktin)	
née von Weinberg	VI-C-14	- , Merete ~ Senn	VII-Q-16	(= Melrich)	VI-P-6 + P-7	VI-K-11 + K-11 + L-11 + X-Q-8	
Pappenheim, Calman	X-E-10	- , Ragna ~ Palmér	IV-B-14	- , Elkele ~ Goldschmidt	V-B-6	- , Joachim Josef	X-M-10
- , Hanna née Herz	X-E-10	Pfeiffer, Fanny von		- , Glückel, 1° ~ Hameln, 2° ~ Levi		- , Josef	II-H-8
Pardo, Isac	II-B-13	née Königswarter	X-O-10	5 + 14 + 30ff + 35 + 38 + 41		- , Leviche	X-U-9
- , Sofie née Fränkel	II-B-13	- , Josef von	X-O-10	+ III-E-7 + E-8 + V-B-6 + B-7		- , Löb	X-T-9
Parnes, Jehuda	III-I-9	Pfeil, Friedrich Joachim	VI-G-14	+ E-8 + VI-A-7 + A-7 + A-7		- , Merle ~ Nymwegen	X-U-9
Pauli, Lori ~ Larsen	V-B-12	- , Gertrud née Leo	VI-G-14	+ P-6 + VII-A-6 + B-8		- , Rafael	IX-R-8
Pedersen, Aina ~ Heilesen	VII-O-16	Phersee, Sanfel		+ C-7 + IX-R-7		- , Refelche née Kann	X-TU-8 + U-8
- , Gunnar	IV-A-14	(= Ulmo, Salomon)	III-E-6	- , Hendel(e) ~ Cleve	35 + VII-A-6	- , Rose ~ Eskeles	II-B-6
- , Kate Susanne née Behrens,		Philip, Camilla née Hildesheim	II-A-13	- , Löb (= Stade)	III-E-7 + V-B-6	- , Samuel	II-I-8, X-U-9
1° ~ Plougmann	IV-A-14	- , Emmeline (Egla) ~ Bernays	VI-I-14	+ VI-P-6 + P-7 + VII-A-6		- , Selige née Melchior	X-Q-8
- , Søren Møller	VII-O-16	- , Henriette née Hildesheim	II-A-13	- , Mate ~ Riess	III-E-7	- , Serche	X-U-9
Peer, Salomon		- , Hirsch	II-A-13 + A-13, IX-F-10	- , Rebekka ~ Hameln	VI-P-7	- , Simon	X-TU-8, T-9, U-8
(= Oppenheim)	VIII-CD-8	- , Jeanette ~ Ephraim	II-N-8	Pinsk, Chaide ~ Düsseldorf	VI-M-8	- , Simson	X-U-9
Peine, Simon Daniel (= Pahn)	VI-N-9	- , Josef	II-A-13, V-B-10	- , David	VI-M-8	- , Sprinze née Cohen	X-Q-8
Peiser, Bela née Fränkel,		- , Marianne née Wertheimer	X-P-9	Pinto, Jakob	X-T-8	- , Tobias	X-U-9
1° ~ Fränkel	I-B-8 + II-B-8 + F-7	- , Moses (= Philipsohn)	X-P-9	- , Levie née Kann	X-T-8	Popers, Löb Kohn	III-F-7
- , Berend Simon		- , Rosa née Goldschmidt	V-B-10	Plougmann, Børge	IV-A-14	- , Pesla née Fränkel	III-F-7
(Beer)	I-BC-9 + II-A-10 + E-9	- , Salomon	IV-E-8	- , Ernst	IV-A-14	Poppert, Eva, 1° ~ Heine,	
- , Marta née Nathan	I-C-9 + II-E-9	- , Sigfried	II-A-13	- , Irene ~ Ottesen	IV-A-15	2° ~ Schiff	VI-F-10 + H-10
- , Schaptai	I-C-8 + II-E-8 + F-7	Philipsen, Constantin	IV-A-14	- , Kate Susanne née Behrens,		- , Meyer Samson	VI-G-10
		- , Gerson	V-B-10	2° ~ Pedersen	IV-A-14	Porges, Sali née Wertheimer	X-P-10

Poulsen, Astrid ~ Behrens	IV-A-13	~ Gumperz	VII-H-9 + IX-G-8	Rasch, Agnete née Goldschmidt	V-C-13	Reutlinger, Isachar	VII-EF-9
- , Emil	IV-A-13	Priskin, Mordechai (= Bösing		- , Anette ~ Kejtum	V-B-14	Ribbing, Gustaf	V-C-14
Prager, Fradel née Gosdorfer	X-K-10	= Hirschel)	VIII-B-8	- , Carl Johan	V-C-13	- , Thyra ~ Berthelsen	V-C-14
- , Joachim	X-K-10	Pulini, Caroline ~ Veit	VII-P-11	- , Marianne ~ Tierney	V-C-14	Richter, Rosamunde	
- , Löb	VII-P-9	Pullitz, . . . ~ Rapoport	II-O-9	- , Michael Konstantin	V-C-13	~ Mendelssohn	VII-P-11
- , Rechel Brendel née Cleve	VII-P-9	- , Gerson	II-O-10	Rasmussen, Conrad	V-C-14	Ries, Aron	VII-C-8
- , Wolf (= Isac, Benjamin)	VI-Q-8	- , Perl née Askenasi	II-O-10	- , Elsebeth ~ Berthelsen	V-C-14	- , Edel née Ephraim	II-M-8
Pressburg, Anna		- , Selig	II-O-10	Raumer, Herman von	VI-D-16	- , Klara née Ephraim, 2° ~ Dreisen,	
née Simon	IX-G-8 + G-9	Pullitz, Blümle		- , Marietta von		3° ~ Gumperz	VII-M-9
- , Berech	IX-F-8	~ von Wertheimstein	X-I-8	née von Chaulin-Egersberg	VI-D-16	- , Mammi née Wertheimer	X-B-10
- , Chawa née Oppenheimer		- , Jakob Moses	X-I-8	Ree, Philip	V-C-7	- , Moses	II-M-8
	VII-E-10 + IX-E-8 + L-8	Pösing (see Bösing)		- , Sara ~ Goldschmidt	V-C-7	- , Rachel née Spira	VII-C-8
- , David	IX-E-8	Raahauge, Lise née Hannover	VII-O-16	Regenbrecht, Antonie		- , Schöne ~ Emmerich	VII-C-8
- , Ester ~ Scheuer	IX-G-8	- , Nina	VII-O-17	1° ~ Hahn, 2° ~ Herz	VII-H-13	- , Wilhelm	X-B-10
- , Eva		- , Tom	VII-O-16	Regensburg, Sekel	X-C-9	Riess, Abraham	
née Wertheimer	IX-G-9 + X-O-8	Raben, Sisse ~ Fränkel	II-A-11	- , Simle née Wertheimer,		(= Öttingen)	III-D-4, D-7
- , Falk (= Michael)	IX-E-8	Randel, Tamor ~ Michael	IX-E-8	2° ~ Sagenheim	X-C-9	- , Elia	III-D-7
- , Gabriel Itzig	IX-E-10	Rapa (see Rapoport)		Reick, Edel née Fränkel	II-H-7	- , Elias	VI-M-10 + VII-L-9
- , Golde née Gumperz		Rapoport, Arje Löb	II-O-8 + VII-E-10	- , Josef	II-H-7	- , Feibel	VI-I-12
	VII-E-10 + IX-EF-8 + L-8	- , Aron	II-O-9	- , Schneior Phöbus		- , Hindchen ~ Behrend	VI-I-12
- , Hanna ~ Scheuer		- , Baruch Abraham	II-O-7 + III-A-5	(= Singer, Veit)	II-H-7	- , Hindel ~ David	VI-M-10
(= Salomon)	IX-G-8	+ I-7 + VII-E-10 + IX-A-7		Reinganum, Abraham	VII-C-8	- , Hirschel	
- , Isak	IX-G-8	- , Benjamin Wolf	II-O-10	- , Hebel ~ Gumperz	VII-N-9	(= Wiener)	III-E-7 + VI-P-7
- , - Simon	IX-G-9 + X-O-8	- , - - (= Fürth, Wolf)	II-O-8	- , Judith (Gittel)		- , Koppel	III-E-7
- , Jechiel (= Michael)	IX-G-7	- , Ella	II-O-9	~ Gumperz	VII-C-8 + H-8	- , Lea née Herschel	III-E-7
- , Josef Salman	IX-E-9	- , Ester née Gumperz,		- , Meyer	VII-N-9	- , Mate née Pinkerle	III-E-7
- , Levia ~ Leidesdorf	IX-E-9	1° ~ Speir	II-O-8 + VII-DE-10	- , - (= Mannheim)	IX-C-6	- , Mirel (= Öttingen)	III-E-7
- , Lima (= Lehmann,		- , Gella née Wolf	II-O-8 + VII-E-10	- , Rebekka Schifra		- , - née Sanwel	III-E-7
Lehmann Herz)	VIII-C-8 + IX-L-7	- , Isak	II-O-9, O-9, O-9	~ Oppenheimer	IX-C-6	- , Model	III-D-8, D-10
- , Löb	IX-G-8	- , Lea ~ Falkenau	II-O-9	- , Recha ~ Gumperz	VII-C-8	- , - (= Wiener)	III-E-8
- , - (= Freistadt)	IX-F-8	- , - Rebekka ~ Oppenheim		Reiss, Cheile ~ Fränkel	9 + II-H-5	- , Mordechai Model	
- , Meir	VII-E-10 + IX-E-8 + L-8		II-P-8 + IX-A-7	- , David Jakob	IX-P-10	(= Öttingen)	III-DE-6
- , Merle	IX-G-8	- , Mose Maier	II-O-7	- , Hanna ~ Gumperz	VII-L-9	- , Pessel	III-E-8
- , Michael	IX-E-6, E-8, G-8, G-9	- , Perl ~ Askenasi	II-O-8	- , Jacob	VII-L-9	- , - (= Öttingen) née Fränkel	III-D-6
- , Samuel (= Michael)		- , Rachel ~ Spira	II-O-8	- , Jehuda	9 + II-H-5	- , Rebekka ~ Behrend	VI-I-12
	VII-H-9 + IX-G-7 + G-9	- , Samuel	II-O-10	- , Philippine ~ Jacobsen	IX-P-10	- , Rechel ~ Halberstadt	
- , Seckel	IX-E-8	- , Sara Chaja née Charif	II-O-7	- , Schönchen ~ Gumperz	VII-L-9	(= Wiener)	III-E-8
- , Simon	IX-E-9, G-8 + X-O-8	- , Selda (= Cohen) ~ Fränkel	III-B-4	Reitlinger, Moses	IX-F-10	- , Samuel	III-D-9
- , - (= Michael)	IX-E-6	- , Simcha Bunim	II-O-9	- , Veronika née Leidesdorf	IX-F-10	- , Sorel née Segal	III-D-8
- , - Levia	IX-E-8	- , Zbi Hirsch	II-O-10	Reumert, Johannes	VII-O-16	- , Teble	III-E-8
- , Vögele née Arnstein	IX-G-8	- , Zwi Hirsch	II-O-8	- , Lisbeth ~ Hannover	VII-O-16	- , Vögele (= Öttingen)	
- , Vogel						née Fränkel	III-D-4

Rindres, Bella ~ Gumperz	VII-C-8	Rott, Friedrich		- , Heinrich	VI-F-14	- , Debora Ester	VI-R-16
Rinteln, Mata (= Wallach)		(= Guggenheim, Josef)	VI-A-14	- , Hermine		- , Doris née Cohn	VI-Q-13
née Ulf	VII-Q-10	Ruben,	I-H-4	~ Lehmann	VIII-A-12 + A-12	- , Emöche née	VI-S-15
- , Meyer	III-E-8	- , Alice Johan, 1° ~ Hannover,		- , Jacob	VI-D-11	- , Fanny née Hamburg	VI-R-14
- , Moses (= Wallach)	VII-Q-10	2° ~ Faber, 3° ~ Bloch	VII-Q-14	- , Karoline ~ Samson	VI-T-14	- , Gitta Ella ~ Bar Tikva	VI-R-15
Rocca, Carlo della	VI-F-14	- , B.	VII-Q-14	- , Lea ~ Mendelssohn-Bartholdy		- , Gittel Inge ~ Schulzbacher	VI-R-15
- , Ida della		- , Frade née Gans	VI-B-8		VI-D-12 + VII-P-10	- , Hannchen ~ Heine	VI-F-9
née della Torre Lombardini	VI-F-14	- , Heilchen ~ Bendit	38 + I-H-5	- , Leonie ~ Kaminski	VI-F-15	- , Herman Ruben	VI-R-15
- , Maria della née Embden,		- , Susanne ~ Fränkel	II-A-11	- , Levin Jacob		- , Herz	II-N-8 + IV-E-12 + IX-P-8
1° ~ de Voss	VI-F-13	- , Sussman	VI-B-8	(= Bartholdy)	VI-D-11 + VII-P-10	- , Hilda née Schalimtzek	VI-R-14
- , - Yvonne della	VI-F-15	Rubin, Israel	VII-O-16	- , Löbel	VIII-A-11 + A-12	- , Hirsch Herz	IX-P-9
- , Michael della	VI-F-13	- , Nancy, 1° ~ King,		- , Mathilde née Hirsch	VI-F-14	- , Ib	VI-T-15
- , - Christoforo della	VI-F-15	2° ~ Hannover	VII-O-16	- , Philip	IX-G-8	- , Isak	IX-P-9
Ronchiato, Giovanni Maria	V-C-14	Rübke, Louise ~ Bernays	VI-J-14	- , Rebekka		- , - Avi	VI-R-15
- , Maria Giovanna Marilena				~ Seligmann	VI-E-11 + VII-P-11	- , Isidor	VI-Q-13, R-14
~ Berthelsen	V-C-14	Sabel (= Leidesdorf, Samuel)	IX-F-10	- , Rosalie née Lehmann	VIII-A-11	- , Josef	VI-S-14
Roob, Adelheid ~ Neumann	IX-C-9	Sachs, Anna ~ Dirichlet	VI-D-14	- , Salomon Jacob	VI-E-12	- , Julie ~ Behrend	VI-I-13
- , Beer	IX-C-8	Sachsel, Isak	III-D-6	Salomons, Bella ~ Gumperz	VII-B-8	- , Julius	VI-S-14
- , Edel	IX-C-8	- , Muskat née,		- , Rebekka ~ Gumperz	VI-Q-10	- , Jütchen ~ Wertheimer	X-A-2
- , Helena née Oppenheimer	IX-C-7	2° ~ Öttingen	III-D-6	- , Salomon	VI-Q-10	- , Karin ~ Eder	VI-S-15
- , Wolf	IX-C-7	Sagenheim, Caroline		Salomonsen, Axel H.	II-D-15	- , Karoline née Salomon	VI-T-14
Rosenberger, Josefina		~ Oppenheim	X-C-10	- , Ellen Margrete ~ Dessau	V-C-12	- , Lea	
~ Hackenbroch	X-A-12	- , Hermann	X-C-9	- , Eva	II-D-16	~ Cohen	IV-E-11, E-11 + IX-P-9
Rosenthal, Elias Naftali	II-J-8	- , Samuel	X-C-10	- , Finn	II-D-16	- , Lena née	VI-S-14
- , Naftali	VII-H-10 + I-10	- , Simele née Rotschild	X-C-10	- , Isak (= Nyborg, Eisik)	VI-Q-8	- , Meyer Herz	IX-P-9
- , Sprinze née Baruch,		- , Simle née Wertheimer,		- , Jacob	II-D-16	- , Miriam Susanne ~ Zwi	VI-T-15
1° ~ Fränkel	II-J-8	1° ~ Regensburg	X-C-9	- , Lise née Philipson	II-D-15	- , Moses David	VI-T-16
Ross, Benjamin	X-E-10	- , Zacharias	X-C-10	- , Martha née Magnus	VI-Q-8	- , - Jesaias	VI-R-14
- , Jeanette ~ Mossbacher	X-D-13	Said, George	V-C-14	- , Preben	II-D-15	- , Nanny ~ Behrend	VI-I-13
- , - née Wallach	X-D-10	- , Michele ~ Berthelsen	V-C-14	- , Rösche née Goldschmidt	VI-Q-8	- , Naomi Astrid	VI-S-15
Rothenborg, Bella née Fürst	V-B-8	Saetz, Jack	IV-B-15	- , Salomon Moses	VI-Q-8	- , Noemi Channa née Cohn	VI-R-15
- , Berendt Moses	V-B-8	- , Tove Rachel ~ Vollmond	IV-B-15	Salomos, Dina ~ Öttingen	III-D-6	- , Olaf	VI-S-15
- , Moses	V-B-8	Saling, Rebekka (= Froberg, Regina)		Samson, Abraham	VI-Q-13, R-16	- , Philip	II-N-8 + IV-D-11
- , - Berendt	V-B-9	~ Friedländer	VI-E-12	- , - Alan	VI-R-16		+ E-11 + IX-P-8 + P-9
Rotschild, Amschel	V-B-7	Salomo, Bela ~ Gumperts	VII-P-6	- , Anna née Schalimtzek	VI-S-14	- , Rachele	VI-R-16
- , Babetta von ~ Beyfuss	X-S-10	- , Chaja		- , Arlette née Deutsch	VI-R-15	- , Ralph	VI-S-15
- , Julie von ~ Beyfuss	X-T-10	née Fränkel	III-HI-7 + IX-A-7	- , August	IX-P-10	- , Röschen ~ Gumperz	IV-D-11
- , Mate née Goldschmidt	V-B-7	- , Naftali Menasse	VII-P-6	- , Baracha Bettina	VI-T-16	- , Rosa ~ Kahn	VI-S-14
- , Mayer Amschel von	X-ST-10 + T-10	- , Zwi Hirschel	III-H-7 + IX-A-7	- , Bezalel	VI-R-16	- , Rosine ~ Ephraim	II-N-8
- , Moses	VII-B-9	Salomon, Bella née Itzig	VI-D-11	- , Britta	VI-S-15	- , Ruth	VI-T-15
- , Olry Alcan	VII-B-9	- , David	X-P-8	- , Carry ~ Möller	VI-Q-14	- , - née Berman	VI-T-15
- , Simele ~ Sagenheim	X-C-10	- , Hanna ~ Wertheimer	X-P-8	- , Daniel Hayim	VI-R-16	- , Sara Lis ~ Buckheimer	VI-R-15

- , - Minkel (Minna) Herz		III-B-8 + IX-B-9	+ IV-A-7 + VII-B-7	- , Hirsch	IX-G-7
~ Jacobson	IV-F-12 + IX-P-9	III-B-8 + IX-B-9		- , Hirschel (Herzl)	IX-H-8
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- , Teinle ~ Fränkel	IX-A-7	- , Särchen née Cleve	V-B-8 + VII-P-9	3° ~ Steinhardt	IX-G-7
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- , Samuel	III-E-7	- , Eva née Poppers,		- , Maja ~ Spitz	IX-H-8
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- , Elka née Ephraim,		- , Henoch Kohen	II-A-8	- , Michael	III-B-4
2° ~ Emmerich	II-N-9	- , Jacob	II-A-7, IV-C-15	- , Michel	IX-H-8
Saxild, Engel Cathrine		- , Jakob	X-S-9, S-10	- , Mose (= Jaffe, Margolit)	II-H-8
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- , Johan	IV-B-13	née von Königswarter	X-D-12	- , Rebekka	II-G-9
Schalimtzek, Anna ~ Samson	VI-S-14	- , Kela née Fränkel	II-A-7	- , Reichel née Michael,	
- , Hilda ~ Samson	VI-R-14	- , Maximillian Paul	X-D-12	1° ~ Kreilsheim	IX-E-9 + H-8
Schalom, Lena (= Meschullam)		- , Meir	X-S-9	- , Sara ~ Wormser	IX-H-8
~ Hameln	VI-N-6	- , Merle, 1° ~ Berlin,		- , Simle née Michael	IX-H-7
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- , David	X-Ø-7		IX-L-5 + X-O-7 + Å-5	1° ~ Wertheimer	X-N-8 + N-9
- , Fradche née Cohen	X-Ø-7	- , Meyer (= Goldstein)		- , Solka ~ Leipnik	IX-H-9
- , Jakob	X-Ø-7	25 + I-G-7 + IV-A-7 + VII-B-7		- , Wolf	II-H-9, IX-E-9, I-8
- , Josef (Hirsch)	X-Ø-8	- , Minkel Kohen	II-A-9	- , - Jafe	II-J-8 + VII-E-9 + IX-H-7
- , Sara née Landauer	X-Ø-8	- , Mordechai ha-Cohen	IV-C-11	- , Zartel	IX-E-10, I-10
- , Seligmann (Scholem)	X-Ø-8	- , Moses Jacob		- , Zirle ~ Schlesinger	IX-H-8
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Schechter, Atara ~ Gutman	VI-O-16	- , Siese (= Goldstein)		- , Michael	VII-I-10 + X-G-8
- , Marcus	VI-O-16	née Gumperz, 1° ~ Behrens		- , Schendel ~ Gans	VI-A-7
Scheior, Hanna née Zunz		25 + 41 + 94n + I-G-7		- , Tolza née Wertheimer,	
				- , Sörle Kohen	II-A-9
				- , Sorle	II-A-8
				- , Süsse Meier ~ Cleve	VII-N-6
				- , Zippor née Wertheimer	X-S-9
				Schira, Hanna ~ Herz	VI-A-10
				Schlegel, Dorothea von	
				née Mendelssohn,	
				1° ~ Veit	VII-P-10
				- , Friedrich von	VII-P-10
				Schlenker, Fanny ~ Fränkel	X-Y-9
				- , - ~ Lichtenstädtler	X-Y-10
				- , Heinrich	X-Z-10
				- , Karoline ~ Brandeis	X-Y-10
				- , Mendel	X-Y-9
				- , Sara	X-Z-10
				- , Seligmann	X-Y-10
				- , Sofie ~ Levy	X-Z-10
				- , Treintel née Fränkel	X-Y-9
				- , Zacharias	X-Z-10
				Schlesinger, Abraham	
					II-H-9, IX-E-10, H-8
				- , Anna (Hanna) ~ Marburger	IX-H-9
				- , Aron	III-B-4
				- , - Jaffe	VI-I-9
				- , Baruch	IX-E-9, E-10, H-7, H-9
				- , Chajim	II-H-9
				- , David	II-H-9
				- , Elieser	IX-H-8
				- , Ester ~ Arnstein	IX-H-8
				- , - ~ Pich	IX-H-9
				- , Esther née Düsseldorf	VI-I-9
				- , Feile ~ Wertheimer	X-B-8
				- , Friedericke (Fradche)	IX-H-9
				- , Gerstel	III-B-5
				- , Hanne née Gumperz,	
				1° ~ Pich	IV-D-11
				- , Henoch	IX-H-8
				- , Herz	X-O-9
				- , Hindel, 1° ~ Fränkel,	
				2° ~ Broda	II-J-8
				- , - ~ Koblenz	IX-I-9

2° ~ Arnstein	VII-I-10 + X-G-8	- , - Michael	IV-B-15	1° ~ Meyer	IX-O-9	- , Torben	VII-Q-16
Schmekes,	II-I-8	- , Susanne Caroline	IV-B-16	- , Jakob	IX-O-9	Shayne, Adam	VII-P-17
Schmidt, Jette	II-M-10 + VI-F-12	- , Wilhelm	VI-G-13	Schwerin, Nathan	X-K-8	- , David	VII-P-16
- , Johan Andreas (= Ephraim, David)	II-M-9 + VI-F-11	Schulhof, Ansel	III-G-8, J-5	- , Sara (Särche) ~ von Wertheimstein	X-K-8	- , Mette née Hannover	VII-P-16
- , Julius	II-M-10 + VI-F-12	- , Ester ~ Liebmann (= Berlin)	VI-O-7	Sealsfield, Veronika	II-I-8	- , Philip	VII-P-17
- , Rebekka née Itzig	II-M-9 + VI-F-11	- , Hindel née Auscha	III-G-10	Seckel, David (= Seckstein)	X-G-9	- , Ralph	VII-P-17
Schnaittach, Chrono Israel	II-F-10	- , Jakob (= Fränkel, Teomim)	III-J-5	- , Ella ~ Wertheimer	X-F-8	Siegfried, Charlotte	IX-C-9
- , Löb	II-G-9 + X-Z-9	- , Jares née Fränkel	III-F-8	- , Löw	X-G-9	- , Johanna	IX-C-9
- , Mordechai	II-G-10	- , Jitle ~ Fränkel (= Schulhof)	III-J-5	- , Pessel ~ Bruck	X-G-9	- , Regina née Nacsau	IX-C-8
- , Selde Sara (Chaja) née Jaffe, 2° ~ Fränkel	II-F-9 + X-Z-9	- , Koppel	III-F-9	- , Simle née Bruck	X-G-9	Siemel, Simon	9 + II-A-4
Schnapper, Anton	X-J-10	- , Lipman	III-F-10	- , Therese (= Seckstein) née Wertheimer	X-G-9	- , Vittoria ~ Fränkel	9 + I-AB-4 + II-A-4
- , Löb (= Fränkel, Arje Löb Teomim)	III-B-7	- , Malka née Meliz	III-G-9	Seckstein (see Seckel)		Siemels, Avigdor	9 + I-B-3 + II-B-4
- , Maria née von Wertheimstein	X-J-10	- , Meir	III-G-8	Seeb, Bery (= Auerbach)	III-H-7	- , Zortel ~ Fränkel	9 + I-B-4 + II-B-4
Schneior, Bunle ~ Fränkel	12 + I-B-6 + II-F-6	- , Rafael	VII-E-12	Segal, Josef	III-D-8	Siemsen, Nathan	VI-N-7
- , Hindel(e) née Fränkel, 1° ~ Meyer	9 + II-B-5	Schuster, Ella née Halle	IX-O-9	- , Sorel ~ Riess	III-D-8	Silviani, Wera von née von Weinberg, 1° ~ von Pallavicini, 2° ~ von Münster	VI-C-15
- , Joseph	12	- , Kallman Meyer	IX-O-9	Selig, Julie née Wertheimer	X-P-9	Simon, Anna ~ Pressburg	IX-G-8 + G-9
- , Leser Secharja	9 + II-B-5	Schwab (see also Krumbach-Schwab)		- , Lea née Wertheimer	X-P-9	- , Baruch	VII-O-11
- , Salman	9, 12, II-B-5, F-6	- , Breinle née Hameln	VI-Q-8	- , Simon	X-P-9	- , Hendel (Henriette)	IX-G-9
Schochet, Channa ~ Fränkel	II-A-7	- , Elias	X-N-7	Seligmann, Adolf	VII-O-14	- , Josef	VIII-D-8, IX-G-9
- , Freudel née Fränkel	9 + II-K-4	- , Nathan	VI-Q-8	- , Adolph Bernhard	V-C-12	- , Judit	IX-G-9
- , Josef	II-A-7	- , Zirle ~ Wertheimer	X-N-7	- , Agnes ~ Goldschmidt	V-C-12	- , Michael (= Michael, Michael Lazarus)	VII-E-10 + IX-E-7
- , Maier	9 + II-K-5	Schwabach, Frade née May, 2° ~ Weil	IX-H-7	- , Aron Elias	VI-L-11	- , Resel née Lehmann	VIII-D-8
- , Moses Maier	9 + II-K-6	- , Meir	IX-H-7	- , Bernhard	VI-E-11 + VII-P-11	- , Rosine (= Berendsen, Rose) ~ Fränkel	II-A-10 + E-10
Schonberg, ~ Königsberger	X-X-10	Schwabacher, Josef von	X-F-10	- , Frederike ~ David	VI-L-11	- , Veronika (Frade) ~ Arnstein	IX-G-9
Schreiber, Sanwell	VII-Q-10	Schwarz, Karl Marcus	IX-E-8	- , Jeanette ~ David	VI-L-11	Singer, Edel née Fränkel	II-H-7
- , Sarel ~ Wesel	VII-Q-10	Schwarzschild, Amschel	X-T-10	- , Lea née Itzig	VI-E-11	- , Veit (= Reick, Schneior Phöbus)	II-H-7
Schröder, Anna née Pabst	IV-B-15	- , Clementine ~ Hackenbroch	X-B-12	- , Marianne ~ Mendelssohn	VII-P-11	Sinzheim, Abraham	VII-F-9 + VIII-B-8
- , C. W.	VI-G-12	- , Elsa née Heiss	X-T-10	- , Rebekka née Salomon	VI-E-11	- , Blümle ~ Fränkel	II-H-7
- , Emil	VI-G-13	- , Fradchen née Beyfuss	X-T-9	- , Sigrid ~ Hannover	VII-O-14	- , Chajim	II-H-7 + IX-B-6
- , Fanny née Heine	VI-G-12	- , Gutte née Goar	X-T-10	Semberg, Marie ~ Friedländer	II-C-14	- , Helene ~ Lehmann	VIII-D-8
- , - ~ Nanne	VI-G-13	- , Jakob	X-T-9	Senn, Adam	VII-Q-16	- , Hendel ~ Bösing	VII-F-8
- , Gail née Penfold	IV-B-15	- , Jente ~ Emmerich	VII-O-11	- , Bjarne	VII-Q-15	- , Löb	IX-B-6
- , Inge née Behrens, 2° ~ Vibe-Hastrup	IV-B-14	- , Salomon	X-T-10	- , Berit	VII-Q-17	- , Mindel ~ Lehmann	VI-GH-9 + M-10 + VIII-B-8
- , Jan Patrick	IV-B-15	- , Sara ~ Lorie	X-T-10	- , Grete née Neumann	VII-Q-16	- , Mirjam Sara née Guggenheim	IX-B-6
- , John Michael	IV-B-16	- , Vogelee née Emmerich	VII-N-12	- , Helena	VII-Q-17		
- , Karl	IV-B-14, B-14	- , Schweich, Isserle	III-B-9	- , Martin	VII-Q-17		
		- , Sarche ~ Fränkel	III-B-9	- , Merete née Hannover	VII-Q-15		
		Schwelb, Therese née Boskowitz	X-Ø-10	- , - née Petersen	VII-Q-16		
		Schwelim, Bela née Fränkel,		- , Thomas	VII-Q-17		

- , Pessel ~ Bösing	VII-F-9	- , - - - (= Wedeles)	III-G-8	- , Samuel	II-O-8	- , - Segal	III-E-8
- , Salman Isak	VIII-D-8	- , Ansel Fränkel	II-J-6 + II-K-6	- , - Gerson	II-J-7	- , Levin Mayer	
Sklowu, Samson	II-H-7	- , Benjamin Wolf	II-J-7 + III-G-10	- , Schiffra, 1° ~ Bondi,		(= Goldschmidt)	V-A-7
Snaittach (see Schnaittach)		- , - - (= Wedeles, Wolf)	IX-A-5	2° ~ Oppenheimer	IV-E-7 + IX-A-5	- , Mayer (= Goldschmidt)	
Sonne, Johanne ~ Goldschmidt	V-D-11	- , Berman Fränkel	II-J-7	- , Simon Fränkel (= Wedeles)	II-J-6	104 + I-EF-6 + V-A-6	
Sonnenberg, Henriette ~ Fränkel	II-B-12	- , David Fränkel		- , - Wolf Fränkel	II-I-6 + K-7	+ VI-Q-7 + VII-P-8	
Sonnenfeld, Amalie	X-I-11	(= Fränkel, David Simon)	II-I-7	- , Slava Fränkel ~ Landsofer	II-J-6	Stasney, Marika ~ Gutman	VI-O-16
- , Charlotte née Ehrenreich	X-I-10	- , Ela Fränkel ~ Spira	II-J-6	- , Wolf (= Wedeles)	III-D-7	Steinhardt, Josef	IX-G-7
- , Fanny ~ Eisler	X-I-11	- , Elia	II-G-7	- , - Fränkel	II-J-7	- , Kröndel née Mochiach,	
- , Netty ~ Hirschler	X-I-11	- , Elias	II-J-6	- , (Benjamin) Wolf Fränkel		1° ~ Schlesinger,	
- , Sara ~ Wasservogel	X-I-11	- , Elkele Fränkel	II-J-6	(= Libels, Wolf)		2° ~ Michael	IX-G-7
Spanier, Ester		- , - - ~ Neustädte	II-J-7		II-I-5 + K-7 + III-G-7	Steinhaus, Anita née Heimann	VI-Q-15
~ Hildesheim	30 + VI-A-5	- , Esther née Fränkel		Spiro, Fromet née Kann	IX-N-8	- , Bernhard	VI-Q-15
- , Freude ~ Goldschmidt		10 + II-I-5 + III-G-7		- , Salman	IX-N-8	- , Jizchak	VI-Q-16
(= Hameln)		- , Estherl née Weli	II-J-7	Spitta, August Philip	VI-I-14	- , Simcha	VI-Q-15
30 + I-F-5 + V-A-5 + VI-A-5		- , - Fränkel	II-I-9	- , Friedrich Adolf Wilhelm	VI-I-14	- , Slomo	VI-Q-16
- , Moses	30 + I-F-3 + VI-A-3	- , Fränkel = Fränkel, Spira		- , Heinrich	VI-I-13, I-15	Steinschneider, Marianna	
- , Nathan Moses		- , Freudel née Jeruschalmi	II-J-6	- , Karl Johan Philip	VI-I-13	née Lehmann	VIII-D-9
30 + I-F-4 + V-A-5 + VI-A-4		- , - Fränkel	II-I-7	- , Lebrecht	VI-I-12	- , Selig (Lebel)	VIII-D-9
- , Sippora	VI-A-4	- , - - 1° ~ Spira, 2° ~ Levi		- , Mathilde née Hiller	VI-I-14	Steinsinner, Antoinette Augusta	
Speier, Aron	III-F-6		II-J-6 + K-7	- , Rebekka née David	VI-I-12	~ Goldschmidt	V-B-11
- , Zirel née Fränkel	III-F-6	- , Gabriel Fränkel	II-I-9	Spitz, Baruch	II-I-7	Stern, Alfred	IX-F-12
Speir, Ester née Gumpers,		- , Hindele Fränkel	II-J-6	- , Maja née Schlesinger	IX-H-8	- , Anna née Leidesdorf	IX-F-10
2° ~ Rapoport	II-O-8 + VII-DE-10	- , Isak	III-F-6	- , Mariam ~ Schlesinger	IX-I-8	- , Babette née Fränkel	X-Z-10
- , Jacob	II-O-8 + VII-E-10	- , - Fränkel	II-I-8	- , Ritschel née Fränkel Spira,		- , Cecilie née Leidesdorf	IX-F-10
Speyer, Gütel née Oppenheimer	IX-Q-7	- , Israel Fränkel	II-J-7, J-7, K-7	2° ~ Bunzel	II-I-7	- , Gndel née Abrahamson	X-Q-9
- , Hanne née Hameln	31 + VI-O-6	- , Jachel née Günzburg	II-I-6	Spreti, . . . von	VI-C-15	- , Hanna née Oppenheimer	IX-N-7
- , Isak	IX-Q-8	- , - Fränkel	II-I-8	Springer, Madlan	X-KL-10	- , Herwelle ~ Kann	IX-M-8 + N-8
- , - Michael	VII-M-9	- , Jakob	II-J-8	- , Selke née Gosdorfer	X-K-10	- , Julia	X-Z-11
- , Jachet ~ Kann	IX-N-8 + O-9 + Q-8	- , - Koppel Wolf Fränkel	II-K-6	Stade, Löb (= Pinkerle)	III-E-7	- , Karl	IX-F-11
- , Jacob	31 + VI-O-6	- , Jares	II-O-9	+ V-B-6 + VI-P-6 + P-7 + VII-A-6		- , Katharina née Wittitz	IX-F-11
- , Lazarus	IX-Q-8	- , Lene née Berlin	II-I-6	Stadthagen, Abraham		- , Malwine	X-Z-11
- , Michael	VII-M-9	- , Löb Fränkel	II-I-9	(= Goldschmidt)	V-E-6	- , Markus	IX-F-10
- , - Josef	IX-N-8 + Q-7 + X-B-8	- , Mirjam née Joel	II-I-7	- , Benjamin Wolf		- , Meyer Elkan	X-Q-9
- , Mirjam née Gumperz	VII-M-9	- , Moses Fränkel	II-J-6	(= Goldschmidt)	V-C-7	- , Mirjam ~ Kann	IX-N-8 + X-S-7
- , Veronika (Frumet)		- , Rachel née Rapoport	II-O-8	- , Edel née Kulp	V-A-7	- , Rosa	X-Z-11
~ Wertheimer	IX-Q-8 + X-B-8	- , - ~ Ries	VII-C-8	- , Heyman Moses		- , Süsskind	X-ST-7
Spira (see also Fränkel)		- , Rebekka ~ Fränkel	II-G-7	(= Goldschmidt)	V-A-8	- , Theodor	X-Z-11
- , Abraham Wolf	II-J-7	- , - ~ Spira	III-G-7	- , Jehuda Löb		- , Todros Samuel Aron	
- , Aharon Jechiel Michael	III-G-7	- , Ritsche ~ Jan	II-J-7	(= Goldschmidt)	V-C-7	(= Kann)	IX-M-8 + N-7
- , Ascher Ansel	II-J-7, K-8	- , Ritschel Fränkel ~ Jitteles	II-K-6	- , Josef		Sternfeld, Haya née Breuer	VI-A-16
- , - - Fränkel	II-I-5 + III-FG-6	- , - - 1° ~ Spitz, 2° ~ Bunzel	II-I-7	(= Goldschmidt)	II-K-6 + V-B-6	Sternheim, Jeanette née Lessing	VI-J-14

- , Julius	VI-K-14	Tafdrup, Axel	VII-P-16	- , Koppel (Mendel)		- , Reizchen ~ Goldschmidt	V-C-7
- , Karl	VI-J-15, J-16	- , Elin née Hannover	VII-P-16		IX-L-8 + R-7 + R-7	Trep, Gela (= Lazarus, Gella)	
Stiefel, Golde ~ Gosdorfer	X-K-9	- , Finn	VII-P-16	- , Rachama	IX-R-8	1° ~ Cohen, 2° ~ Michael,	
- , Samuel	X-K-9	- , Monica	VII-P-17	- , Resel née Kann	X-U-8	3° ~ Bamberg	VI-M-8
Stieglitz, Sofie Jeanette		- , Pia	VII-P-17	- , - née Nassau	IX-R-7	- , Gelchen née Emmerich	VII-N-9
née Ephraim	II-N-9	- , Sten	VII-P-17	- , Samuel	X-L-9	- , Leib Cohn	VI-N-8
Strassmann, Lisette née Cohen	IX-I-10	Taub, Benedict	VII-N-7	- , Schönche ~ Binswzngen	X-U-9	- , Leiser (= Herz, Lazarus)	VI-M-7
- , Wolfgang	IX-I-10	- , Josef	VII-N-8	- , Traule ~ Brilin	IX-R-7 + R-8	- , Salman	VI-M-8
Strauss, Caroline née Ulrich	X-Z-10	- , Simelie née Gumperz	VII-N-7	- , Veilche ~ Josef	X-U-9	- , Sanwill	VII-N-9
- , M.	X-Z-10	Tausig, David	X-R-8	- , Vögelche ~ Hirsch	X-U-9	- , Seligman	VI-N-8
Stromberger, Lea née Gosdorfer	X-K-10	- , Veronika	X-R-8	- , Wolf	IX-M-8	- , Zippora (= Herz, Sipora)	
Stuckhart, Baruch Daniel Samuel		Tausky, Abraham	VI-S-16	- , Zippor née Wertheimer	X-L-8 + S-7	née Gans	VI-M-7
(= Goldschmidt = Levi)		- , Debora	VI-S-16	Thoft, Beate Marianne		Treuberg, Bat Schewi von	III-D-5
30 + I-EF-4 + V-A-4		- , Ester Feige	VI-S-16	née Marcus-Møller	VII-Q-16	Trier, Frederik Adolf	IV-A-13
Sulzbacher, Aron Löb	X-V-11	- , Rafael Aser	VI-S-16	- , Paul Ancher	VII-R-16	- , Olga ~ Behrens	IV-A-13
- , Chawa Noemi	VI-R-16	- , Tove née Kahn	VI-S-15	- , Sven Ancher	VII-R-16	- , Rose ~ Goldschmidt	V-D-10
- , Gittel Inge née Samson	VI-R-15	- , Twi	VI-S-15	Tierney, Kevin	V-C-14	Triepel, Heinrich	II-M-13
- , Leo	VI-R-15	Teomim (see Fränkel)		- , Marianne née Rasch	V-C-14	- , Marie née Ebers	II-M-13
- , Max Carl	X-V-12	Termansen, Inger ~ Meyer	IV-B-16	Tiktin, Anna née David	VI-L-11	Tschumper, Ernst	IV-B-16
- , Moses	X-V-11	- , Johannes	IV-B-16	- , Isak Abraham		- , Inez ~ Meyer	IV-AB-16
- , Samuel David	VI-R-16	Teschi, Samuel	II-A-6	(= Pollak)	VI-K-11 + K-11 + L-11	Turnau, Lipman	III-G-9
- , Seckel	X-V-10	- , Tudia née Bär	II-A-6	- , Moses	VI-L-11	- , Salomo	II-J-8 + III-G-9
- , Simon	VI-R-16	Theben, Abraham		Tikva, Benjamin Bar	VI-S-15	Tuschkauer, Nachama	
- , Treinle née Fränkel,			III-C-9 + IX-R-7, X-U-9	- , Gitta Ella née Samson	VI-S-15	~ Wertheimer	X-A-8
2° ~ Königsberger	X-V-9	- , - Mendel	X-L-8 + R-7 + S-7	- , Hanna Ora Bar	VI-S-16		
Sundheim, Brendel ~ Wertheimer		- , Blumche ~ Gernsheim	X-U-9	- , Meir Abraham Bar	VI-S-16	Uffenheim, Kalche Katharina (Kela)	
X-M-7 + S-7 + Ø-7		- , Chaile		Tockels, Mordechai	III-E-8	~ von Wertheimstein	X-K-8
- , Löw	X-M-7	~ Oppenheimer	IX-K-8 + L-9	Todesco, Eduard von	VII-J-12	- , Meir	X-K-8
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- , Lone née Hannover	VII-P-16	2° ~ Wesel	IX-L-8	- , - von	VII-J-13	- , Eleonora née Oppenheimer	IX-M-8
- , Paul	VII-P-16	- , David	IX-K-8 + L-8	- , Sofie von née Gumperz	VII-J-12	- , Götz	IX-M-9
- , Rolf	VII-P-16	- , - Mendel (Emanuel)	X-L-8 + S-7	Todros, Mindros ~ Fränkel	III-C-5	- , Jakob	IX-M-8
- , Trine	VII-P-17	- , - (= Wartfeld)	X-S-8	Topsø, Karen Anna		- , Josef	IX-M-9
Symons, Charlotte née Cohen	VI-B-13	- , Eleonora		~ Hannover	VII-Q-14	Ulff, Isak	VII-Q-8
- , Sara ~ Gumperz	VII-D-9 + H-10	née Wertheimer	X-L-8 + S-7	- , Vilhelm	VII-Q-14	- , Levy	VII-Q-8
Süss, Ester née Wertheimer,		- , Esterl née Oppenheimer	IX-L-8	Torsch, Anna née Behrend	VI-J-14	- , Mata née Gumperz	VII-Q-8
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Süsskind, Sippora née Hameln	VI-O-7	- , Fradel ~ Ullmann	X-U-9	- , Wolf Salomon	II-A-7	- , Moses	VII-Q-9
Sørensen, Axel	VII-P-16	- , Hanna ~ Wertheimer	X-R-7	Traub, Alexander	V-B-7 + C-7 + VI-A-9	Ulif, Edel née Drach, 2° ~ Lehmann	
- , John	V-C-14	- , Hirsch	IX-L-8 + M-8	- , Freude		III-B-7 + VIII-C-8 + IX-H-6	
- , Lene ~ Hannover	VII-P-16	- , Josef Mendel		née Goldschmidt	V-B-7 + VI-A-9	- , Ester née Isak	III-B-8
		(= Kriegshaber)	X-U-8	- , Hendel ~ Gans	VI-A-9	- , Herz	III-B-8

- , Hindel	III-B-8	- , Caroline née Pulini	VII-P-11	- , Vera née Harsent	IV-B-15	- , Charlotte née Oppenheim	IV-C-14
- , Isak	III-B-7 + IX-H-6	- , Dorothea	VII-P-12	- , Vicki	IV-B-16	- , Felix Moritz	IV-C-15
- , Jakob	III-B-8	- , - née Mendelssohn,		Voss, Honoré de	VI-F-13	- , Fradel née Gumperz,	
- , Josef David (Gerson)	III-B-7 + VIII-C-8 + IX-B-8 + H-6	2° ~ von Schlegel	VII-P-10	- , Maria de née Embden,		1° ~ Gumperz	IV-D-10 + VII-M-9
- , Merle	III-B-8	- , Franziska	VII-P-12	2° ~ della Rocca	VI-F-13	- , Frieda née Schiff	IV-C-15
- , Mirjam née Fränkel, 2° ~ Zunz	III-B-7 + IX-B-8 + H-6	- , Friedrich	VII-P-12	Wagner, Caroline ~ Fränkel	II-B-12	- , Fritz Moritz	IV-D-15
- , Moses	III-B-8	- , Hendelchen née Hameln	VI-Q-7	Wahl, Beile (= Katzenellenbogen)		- , Gella ~ Gans	VI-A-8
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- , Mayer Simon	VII-D-10	- , Moses	VII-P-11	- , Blümle ~ Oppenheimer	IX-A-4	- , Helene née Cohen	VI-A-13
Ullmann, Caroline (Schönle)		- , Philip	VII-P-11	- , David	IX-A-4	- , Jacob Gumpel	IV-D-11
~ Wertheimer	X-M-7	- , Rose ~ Fränkel	III-F-7	- , Hirz	IX-A-4	- , Löb	IV-D-10, D-11
- , Emil	X-D-10	- , Simon	VII-P-10	- , Meyer	III-H-4	- , Louise ~ Derenberg	IV-D-15
- , Fradel née Theben	X-U-9	- , Therese	VII-P-12	- , Saul	III-H-4	- , Mary née Herz	IV-C-15
- , Hanna ~ Berlin	II-G-10 + VII-N-11	Veitel, Efraim	X-V-8	- , Schönle ~ Schiff	II-A-7, IX-A-4	- , - Anna	IV-C-15
- , Henle ~ Wertheimer	X-A-9	- , Lea née Kann	X-V-8	Wallac, Israel	X-E-9	- , Max Moritz	IV-C-15
- , Jakob	X-M-7	Vibe-Hastrup, Edvard	IV-B-14	Wallach, David Isak	VI-J-11	- , Moritz	IV-C-14, VI-A-13
- , Ribka née Wertheimer	X-B-9	- , Inge née Behrens,		- , Hanna née Wertheimer	X-D-9	- , Nina née Loeb	IV-C-15
- , Simon	X-U-9	1° ~ Schröder	IV-B-14	- , Hindchen née David	VI-J-11	- , Olga ~ Kohen Speyer	IV-D-15
- , Simonette née Cohen	X-D-10	- , Poul	IV-B-14	- , Jeanette ~ Ross	X-D-10	- , Paul M.	IV-C-15
Ulma, Bela ~ Fränkel		Vibæk, Barbara		- , Mata (= Rinteln) née Ulff	VII-Q-10	- , Siegfried	IV-D-15
I-G-7 + II-B-8 + F-7		~ Marcus-Møller	VII-Q-16	- , Moses	VI-J-11	- , Wulff Salomon	VI-A-13
Ulmo, Bela ~ Gumperz	VII-E-10	- , Jens	VII-Q-16	- , - (= Rinteln)	VII-Q-10	Warendorf, Hindche née David	VI-J-11
- , Ester née Fränkel	III-E-6	Vogt, Erik	IV-B-15	Wallich, Isak	VI-D-9	- , Hirsch Herz	VI-J-11
- , Meir	VII-E-10	- , Kirsten ~ Hagemann	IV-B-15	- , Lea ~ Wulff	VI-D-9	- , Pesse ~ Gans	VI-A-10
- , Salomon (= Pfersee, Sanfel)	III-E-6	Vollenhoven, Bernhard Lucas		- , Moses (= Willich)	VII-P-9	Warschauer, Alexandrine	
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- , Ignatz	X-Z-10	- , Jacoba van née de Lange	VI-B-16	née Wertheimer	X-N-8	Wartenegg, Wilhelm von	X-J-11
- , Löb	X-Z-9	- , Margriet van		- , Jakob Koppel Fränkel Heller		Wartfeld, Amalie	X-I-10
- , Sara née Fränkel	X-Z-9	née van Oranien	VI-B-17		III-D-4 + JK-5	- , Betty née Wertheimer,	
Unga, Heinrich	X-C-10	- , Maurits van	VI-B-18	- , Mirel née Fränkel	III-D-4	1° ~ Obornik	X-I-9 + S-9
- , Jeanette née Wertheimer	X-C-10	- , Pieter van	VI-B-16, B-17	Walter, Alma née Lavin	X-M-10	- , David	X-I-9
Uslar-Gleichen, Friederike von		- , - Christian Michiel van	VI-B-18	Wandsbeck, Hitzel ~ Fränkel	II-A-8	- , - Mendel	X-S-8
née Jaques	IX-K-10	Vollmønd, Aage	IV-B-14	Wang, Christian	IV-A-15	- , Eduard	X-I-10
- , Johan Ludwig Ferdinand von	IX-K-10	- , Anette	IV-B-16	- , Grete	IV-A-16	- , Fanny	X-I-10
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- , Benedict		- , Ole	IV-B-15	- , Alice née Magnus	IV-C-15	- , Sussman	X-I-11
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- , (= Fränkel, Ascher Anschel Spira) III-G-8	- , Schönle née Zunz IX-B-9	- , Edele née Kreisheim X-A-8	- , Frumet née Igersheim X-A-5
- , (= Fränkel, Jakob Spira) III-G-9 + G-9	Werbург (see Adrian-Werburg) Wertheimer, Abraham (see also Anton) X-B-9, M-8 + N-7, Q-8, A-7	- , Eduard (Samuel) X-K-10	- , - Lea X-H-8
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- , Frade née May, 1° ~ Schwabach IX-H-7	- , Agathe (Jocheche) ~ Bamberger X-D-9	- , - (Lea) X-K-10	- , Gustav X-H-10
- , Jesaja III-H-5	- , Amalia (Dobruska) née Frank X-G-9	- , - ~ Heimann (= Hayum) X-E-9 + K-9	- , Hanna X-A-9 + M-9
- , Jochanan III-H-4	- , Amalie X-B-10	- , - ~ Leidesdorf X-P-8	- , - ~ Arnstein X-S-9
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- , Mose III-H-5	- , - ~ Kohn (= Kornblum) X-N-8	- , - (Lea) ~ Theben X-L-8 + S-7	- , - 1° ~ Eskeles, 2° ~ Hartog X-Q-7 + R-6
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- , Bernhard Otto VI-C-13	- , Auguste X-C-10	- , Elisabet X-O-9	- , - née Wilmersdorfer X-F-9
- , Ferina née Dehn X-Q-10	- , Belinda ~ Pollak X-M-10	- , Ella née Beer X-E-8	- , Henle née Ullmann X-A-9
- , Karl von VI-C-14	- , Bella née David VI-N-11 + X-P-8	- , - née Seckel X-F-8	- , Henriette VI-N-12
- , Lazar X-Q-10	- , Bernhard (Beer) X-O-10	- , Emanuel (Mendel) X-B-8, H-8, H-9, H-10, N-7, O-9, P-8, S-8	- , - née Gumprecht X-H-9
- , Maria von ~ Paolozzi VI-C-14	- , Betty (Rebekka), 1° ~ Obornik, 2° ~ Wartfeld X-I-9 + S-9	- , Ernst X-E-10, O-9	- , - ~ Heidingsfelder X-Æ-10
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- , Meyer X-Q-11	- , Brendel née Sundheim X-M-7 + S-7 + Ø-7	- , - 1° ~ Pinkas, 2° ~ Süß X-S-9	- , - (Hindsche) ~ Koppel X-P-9
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- , Estherl ~ Spira II-J-7	- , Dolzele X-A-6	- , - ~ Wertheimer X-O-9	- , - (Schöndel) ~ Königswarter X-C-9
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- , Berech III-H-6		- , Ferdinand X-H-10, N-9	- , Jechiel (Achilles) (see also Achilles) X-B-9
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		- , Fritz X-N-9	

- , Jonathan	X-F-9	- , Liepman Cohen	X-A-2	- , Otto	X-H-10	~ Behrens	24 + IV-DE-7 + X-Ø-6
- , Josef	X-Z-10	- , Lipmann X-F-9 + N-8 + N-9 + P-8		- , Pesser née Austerlitz	X-A-9	- , - (Sara) née Lehmann	
- , - von	X-A-10 + M-9	- , Lippmann	X-A-9	- , Pessel (Josefa), 1° ~ NeustadtI,		82 + 101 + VIII-O-8 + X-R-6	
- , - Abraham	X-N-8	- , Lisette (Lea)	X-P-10	2° ~ Dormitzer	X-H-9	- , Simele ~ Fränkel	X-A-9
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- , - Joel	VI-N-11 + IX-G-9 + L-5 + X-A-4 + A-4 + G-8 + J-8 + N-8 + N-9 + O-7 + Å-6	- , - Samson	82 + 101 + VII-H-9 + VIII-C-8 + IX-L-7 + X-M-7 + R-6	- , - Isak	X-F-8 + P-9	2° ~ Löwenthal	X-G-9
- , - John	X-M-9	- , Löw	X-A-8	- , Rachel née Wetzlar	X-P-8	- , - ~ Levy	X-E-9
- , - Josel	X-O-9	- , Louis (Lazar)	X-B-10	- , Rebekka Eva (Chawa)		- , - (Zemira), 1° ~ Regensburg,	
- , - Löb	X-R-7	- , - (Lazarus)	X-O-10	~ Eskeles	X-Q-7 + R-6	2° ~ Sagenheim	X-C-9
- , - Wolf	X-M-7 + N-7	- , - (Wolfgang)	X-S-9	- , Recha ~ Gleisdorfer	X-F-9	- , - 1° ~ Wertheimer,	
- , Judit	X-O-8, Q-7	- , Louise, 1° ~ Brebacher,		- , Rechla	X-OP-9	2° ~ Schlesinger	X-N-8 + N-9 + P-8
- , - née	X-M-8	2° ~ Fränkel	X-Z-9	- , Ribka ~ Ullmann	X-B-9	- , Simon	X-B-10, I-9
- , - née Bcüt	X-B-8	- , - née Heilbronn	X-L-10	- , Rosa ~ Zappert	X-R-9	- , Sulamit (Schamus)	
- , - ~ Bellak	X-F-9	- , Mamma ~ Ries	X-B-10	- , Rosel (Theresia) ~ Haikes	X-S-9	1° ~ Kreutzenach, 2° ~ Fätklein	X-N-8
- , - ~ Bruck	X-G-8	- , Marianna ~ Philip		- , Sali ~ Porgis	X-P-10	- , Susanne (Schöndle)	
- , - ~ Levy	X-A-9	(= Philipsohn)	X-P-9	- , Salman	X-H-8	~ Gosdorfer	X-K-9 + I-8
- , - ~ Levy (= Levinger)	X-O-9	- , Marianne	VI-N-12	- , Salomo	X-F-9	- , Theodor	X-H-10
- , - ~ Wertheimer	X-M-8 + N-7	- , Marie	X-O-10	- , Salomon Josef	X-A-10 + M-8	- , Therese ~ Wertheimer	X-G-9
- , Julie ~ Brüssel	X-N-9	- , Mayer	X-A-5	- , - Wolf	X-M-7 + S-7 + Ø-7	- , Theresia (Tolza ~ Wertheimer	X-N-8
- , - ~ Selig	X-P-9	- , Menachem Mendel	X-PQ-8	- , Samson	12 + 17 + 24 + IV-C-11 + DE-7 + E-8 + VII-K-10 + VIII-C-8 + IX-A-6 + C-6 + L-5, X-A-4, A-5, A-8, M-8, O-7, Q-8, R-7, Z-10, Å-5	- , - (Resel) ~ Wilner	X-R-8
- , Jutta Rebekka	X-H-8	- , Merle (Magdalena) ~ Abeles	X-I-9	- , - (= von Wertheimstein)		- , Tolza ~ Cohen	X-Q-7
- , Jütchen née Samson	X-A-2	- , - née Kohn	X-G-8	- , - (Wilhelm)	IX-C-8 + X-G-8	- , - née Cohen, 2° ~ Schammes	X-N-7 + S-7 + Ø-7
- , Karoline	X-H-10	- , - (Magdalene) née Schiff,		- , - (Samuel)	X-O-9	- , - ~ Oppenheimer	
- , - Charlotte		1° ~ Berlin (= Liebermann)		- , Sara	VI-N-11, IX-Q-7	IV-E-8 + IX-A-6 + X-Ø-6	
(= von Wertheimstein)		IX-L-5 + X-O-7 + Å-5		- , - (Rosina)	X-O-7, O-8	- , - 1° ~ Schmalkalden, 2° ~ Arnstein	
née Neustadt	X-H-8	- , - ~ von Wertheimstein	X-J-8 + P-8	- , - ~ von Hirsch	X-B-10	VII-I-10 + X-G-8	
- , Katzau	X-B-9	- , Milli (Mindel) ~ Hirsch	X-O-10	- , - ~ Kann	IV-C-11 + VII-K-10 + VIII-A-8 + X-S-6, Å-10	- , Traule (Antoinette) ~ Bobella	X-R-8
- , Kelche née Wochenhausen	X-M-8	- , Mindel	X-O-7	- , - (Rosalie) ~ Lederer	X-H-9	- , Veronica (Frumet)	X-M-8
- , Klara (Särche) ~ Fried	X-R-8	- , - ~ David	X-A-5	- , - née Oppenheimer	IX-Q-7	- , - ~ Wertheimer	X-O-7 + Å-6
- , Krönle ~ Wertheimer	X-A-4 + Å-5	- , Mirjam		- , Schöndle née Bingen	X-R-8	- , Veronika	X-E-10
- , Lea	X-M-9	~ Gumperz	VII-H-9 + X-S-7	- , - ~ von Hirsch	X-B-10	- , - née Brillin, 1° ~ Oppenheimer	
- , - née Baruch	X-E-9	- , - née Kah	X-A-9	- , - ~ von Hirsch	X-B-10	IX-L-5 + X-A-5	
- , - née Oppenheimer	IX-C-6 + X-A-6	- , Moses	X-F-9, M-8, Å-6	- , - ~ Kann	IV-C-11 + VII-K-10 + VIII-A-8 + X-S-6, Å-10	- , - (Frumet), 1° ~ Karlebach,	
- , - (Lenchen) ~ Selig	X-P-9	- , Josef	X-O-7	- , - (Rosalie) ~ Lederer	X-H-9	2° ~ Oppenheimer	IX-K-7 + X-R-7
- , Leon (Joachim Löw)	X-M-8	- , Nachama née Tuschkauer	X-A-8	- , - née Oppenheimer	IX-Q-7	- , - ~ Oppenheimer	IX-K-7 + X-R-7
- , Leonora ~ Cohen	X-D-9	- , Nanette (Gutel) ~ Leidesdorf	X-S-9	- , Schöndle née Bingen	X-R-8	- , - née Speyer	IX-Q-8 + X-B-8
- , Leopold	X-C-10	- , Nathan (= von Wertheimstein)		- , Seckel (Sigfried)	X-F-9 + P-9	- , - née Tausing	X-R-8
- , - (Lipman)	X-P-10	- , Nathan (= von Wertheimstein)		- , Seligmann	X-A-2, N-8	- , - née Tausing	X-R-8
- , Libele	X-A-7	X-I-8 + S-9		- , Serche	X-E-9	- , - née Wolf	X-E-8
		- , Natl	X-B-10	- , Serchen		- , Wilhelm	X-O-10
						- , Wolf	VII-K-9 + K-9 + IX-C-6 +

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- , - (Samson) von X-J-9 + Q-9	- , Sara (Sophie) von ~ Jaques IX-K-10 + X-K-9	- , Sussmann X-P-8	- , Betty (Pesse) ~ Meyer VI-N-9
- , - (Samuel) von X-K-9	- , - von ~ Ehrenreich X-I-9	Wiener, Anselm VII-F-9 + F-9	- , Charlotte VI-N-10
- , Caroline von née Grünbaum X-J-10	- , - - née Schwerin X-K-8	- , Ashira VI-O-17	- , Emma ~ Bandorf VI-N-10
- , Charlotte von née von Königswarter X-CD-11 + J-11	- , - (Lotte) von ~ Heimann (= Hayum) X-E-9 + K-9	- , David III-D-7, VI-O-17, IX-L-8	- , Ester née Herschel VI-O-9
- , Emil von X-J-11	- , Viktor von X-J-11	- , Edel née Ottingen III-D-7	- , Ferdinand Adolf VI-O-10
- , Fanny von née Leidesdorf X-K-9	- , Wilhelm von X-J-11	- , Emanuel VI-O-16	- , Gela née . . . VI-N-8
- , Franziska von X-J-11	- , - (Wolf) von X-J-9	- , Felix VI-I-16	- , Gitel née Pohle VI-N-8
- , Gerson von X-I-9	Wesel, Arje Löb VII-R-9	- , Fredrick VI-I-17	- , Isak Salomon VI-N-8
- , Heinrich (Herz) von X-K-9	- , Bela VII-Q-9	- , Hermann VI-I-16	- , Jacob Israel (= Wilda) VI-N-9
- , - Herz (Naftali Hirz) von IX-F-11 + X-D-11 + J-10	- , Bendit IV-D-13	- , Hirschel (= Riess) III-E-7 + VI-P-7	- , Jette née Cohen VI-N-9
- , Henriette von née Herzberg X-K-8	- , Chaja née . . . VII-Q-9	- , Israel (= Fränkel) 9f + II-H-5 + IX-A-7	- , Lane ~ Pahn (= Peine) VI-N-9
- , Hermann (Hirsch) von IX-K-10 + X-K-8	- , - née Theben, 1° ~ Lemburger IX-L-8	- , Jidse ~ Gumperz VII-F-9	- , Philip Adam (Simson) X-R-9
- , Ignatz (Itzig) von X-I-9	- , Ephraim Gumprecht VII-Q-11	- , Judith ~ Gumperz VII-F-9	- , Salomon VI-N-7
- , Josef von X-J-10	- , Feiwei IX-L-8	- , Kate née Gutman VI-O-16	- , - Isak VI-N-9
- , - Eduard von X-J-8 + P-8 + Q-9	- , Gumpert VII-Q-9	- , Lucie née Bernays VI-I-16	- , Simon Wolf VI-N-7
- , Josefine von née Gumperz VII-J-12 + X-JK-10		- , Lynette VI-O-17	- , Theresia née Wertheimer X-R-8
		- , Model (= Halberstadt, Sanfel) III-E-8 + VII-N-9	- , Wilhelm (= Wilda) VI-C-13 + O-10
			- , Wulff Salomon VI-N-8

- , Zippora née Hameln	VI-N-7	née Gumperz	VII-D-8	- , Lea née Wallich	VI-D-9	- , Hendele ~ Schiff	IV-C-11
Wilstadt, Esai	VI-Q-7	- , Koppel (= Gumpel)	VII-D-8	- , Mirjam ~ Itzig	VI-D-10	- , Hendle ~ Fulda	IX-B-7
- , Mirjam née Hameln	VI-Q-7	Wolff, Isac Benjamin	13	- , Moses Benjamin	VI-D-8	- , - née Oppenheimer	IX-B-5
- , Mose	VI-Q-7	- , Marianne ~ Herz	VII-H-12	- , Rosette, 1° ~ Behrens,		- , Jachet née Langgass	IX-B-10
Wimpfen, Franz von	VI-E-12 + X-R-9	Wolfskehl, Karl	VI-I-16	2° ~ Nathan	IV-A-12	- , Jakob	IX-B-8, B-9
- , Gabriel Jacob	X-A-6	- , Otto	VI-I-15	- , Sara ~ Itzig	VI-E-11	- , Jechiel	IX-B-5
- , Jacob	X-A-5	- , Paula née David	VI-I-15	- , Serafine Liepmann ~ Ephraim		- , Jehuda Löb	IX-B-5
- , Marianne von née von Eskeles		Woodman, John	IV-B-15	(= Ebers)	II-K-8 + M-10	- , Jendele née Oppenheim	IX-B-9
	VI-E-12 + X-R-9	- , Malene née Hagemann	IV-B-15	- , Zippora née Gans	VI-D-8	- , Jonatan	III-C-7
Windfeld-Hansen, Emil	VII-Q-16	- , Paul	IV-B-16	- , - ~ Itzig (= Ilsing)	VI-D-11	- , Leopold	20 + 26 + IV-C-11
- , Ivar	VII-Q-15	- , Stanley	IV-B-15	Würzburg, Johanna née Nassau	IX-C-8	- , Löb	IX-B-9
- , Jens Anton	VII-Q-15	Worms, Abraham	X-G-9	- , Götz	IX-C-8	- , (Jud) Löb	
- , Karina née Hannover	VII-Q-15	- , Hay	VII-B-8				III-C-8 + IV-C-9 + VII-O-9
- , Nina ~ Juul	VII-Q-16	- , Herz	VII-J-13	Zacharia, Elisabeth Maier ~ Halevi	I-B-3	- , Mirjam née Fränkel, 1° ~ Ulif	
Winkler, Golde ~ Kahn	VI-S-15	- , Jacob	VII-O-9 + IX-R-6	- , (the martyr)	I-B-2		III-B-7 + IX-B-8 + H-6
Winternitz, Fanny née Haikes	X-S-10	- , Jidche née Mainz	IX-R-6	Zacharias, Betty ~ David	VI-J-12	- , Moses Isak Jehuda Löb	III-C-6
Wittitz, Judith née Leidesdorf	IX-F-10	- , Margolit ~ Emmerich		- , Elia Lazarus	II-G-7 + G-8 + M-7	- , Naftali	IX-B-9
- , Katharina ~ Stern	IX-F-11	- , Naftali Herz	VII-O-9 + IX-R-6	- , Scheba ~ Fränkel	II-G-8	- , - Hirsch	III-B-7, C-7, IX-B-5, B-7
- , Nathan	IX-F-10	- , Rebekka ~ Düsseldorf	VI-H-11 + IX-I-9	Zadok, Beer	III-K-8	- , - Hirz	III-C-6, IX-B-9, B-11
Wochenhausen, Kelche		- , Zittel née Wertheimer	X-G-9	- , Benjamin Wolf	III-K-9	- , Nisle ~ Schloss	IX-B-7
~ Wertheimer	X-M-8	Wormser, Ester née . . .	IX-H-8	- , Fridel née Heller	III-K-6	- , Rechle née Fränkel	III-C-6
Wolf, Benjamin Seeb		- , Hirschel	IX-H-8	- , Juda Selke	III-K-7	- , Schönle	IX-B-9
(= Fürth, Wolf)	II-H-6 + I-5	- , Sara née Schlesinger	IX-H-8	- , Salomon	III-K-6	- , - ~ Welsch	IX-B-9
- , Charlotte née Friedländer	VI-G-13	Wulf, Amalie ~ Fränkel	II-A-12	Zappert, Amalia	X-R-10	- , Schöndel ~ Nata	III-C-7
- , David	VI-C-12	- , Caroline née Cantor	II-A-12	- , Cecilie	X-R-10	- , Seckel	X-S-9
- , Fradchen née Bauer	VI-C-11	- , Josef	II-A-12	- , Gottlieb	X-R-9	- , Seligmann	IV-C-10
- , Frederike ~ Meyer	VI-D-12 + O-10	Wulff, Benjamin	VI-E-11	- , Jacob	X-R-9	- , Simcha	III-C-7
- , Gella ~ Rapoport	II-O-8 + VII-E-10	- , - (= Dessau, Simcha)	VI-D-9	- , Rosa	X-R-10	- , Simon Wolf	III-B-7 + IX-B-6
- , Glückel née Emmerich,		- , Cecilie née Itzig, 2° ~ von Eskeles		- , - née Wertheimer	X-R-9	- , Tözlchen née Litauer	IV-C-10
2° ~ Köslin	VII-C-9		VI-E-11 + X-R-8	Zunz, Adelheid née Beermann	IV-C-11	- , Wolf	III-B-7 + IX-B-8
- , Henny ~ von Clef	VI-C-13	- , Debora Levi ~ Fränkel	II-M-7	- , Alexander	III-C-7 + IV-C-9	- , Zwi	III-C-7
- , Jeanette née Enoch	VI-C-12	- , Edel ~ Itzig	VI-D-11 + F-11	- , Ansel	IX-B-8, B-10	Zwi, Abraham	II-O-6
- , Jette née Gans	VI-D-10	- , Elias (= Desvi, Eli)	VI-D-8	- , Aron	IX-B-8, B-9	- , Arie Rosen	VI-T-15
- , Josef	VII-C-9	- , Hendel née Borchhardt	VI-F-10	- , Ascher Ansel	IX-B-6	- , Chacham (= Aschkenasi,	
- , Karl Daniel	VI-G-13	- , Henriette Liepmann ~ Ephraim		- , Bella née . . .	IX-B-8	Zwi Hirsch)	III-F-7
- , Klara ~ von der Golz	VI-G-14	(= Ebers)	II-K-8 + M-10	- , Emanuel (Mendel)	IV-C-10	- , Mirjam Susanne	
- , Löb	VII-C-9	- , Isak Aron Levi	II-M-7	- , Fromet ~ Menz	IV-C-11	née Samson	VI-T-15
- , Mendel	VI-C-11	- , - Benjamin	VI-D-11 + D-11 + F-10	- , Frumet ~ Beyfuss	X-S-9		
- , Moses Josef	VI-D-11 + O-10	- , Jette ~ Behrens	IV-A-11	- , Gutle née Beer	III-C-8 + IV-C-9		
- , Samuel	VI-D-10	- , Josef Carl	IV-A-11 + A-12	- , - ~ Emmerich	IV-C-10 + VII-O-9		
- , Veronika ~ Wertheimer	X-E-8			- , Hanna ~ Scheier	III-B-8 + IX-B-9		
Wolfenbüttel, Jachet (= Gumpel)				- , Hendel née Behrens	IV-C-10		

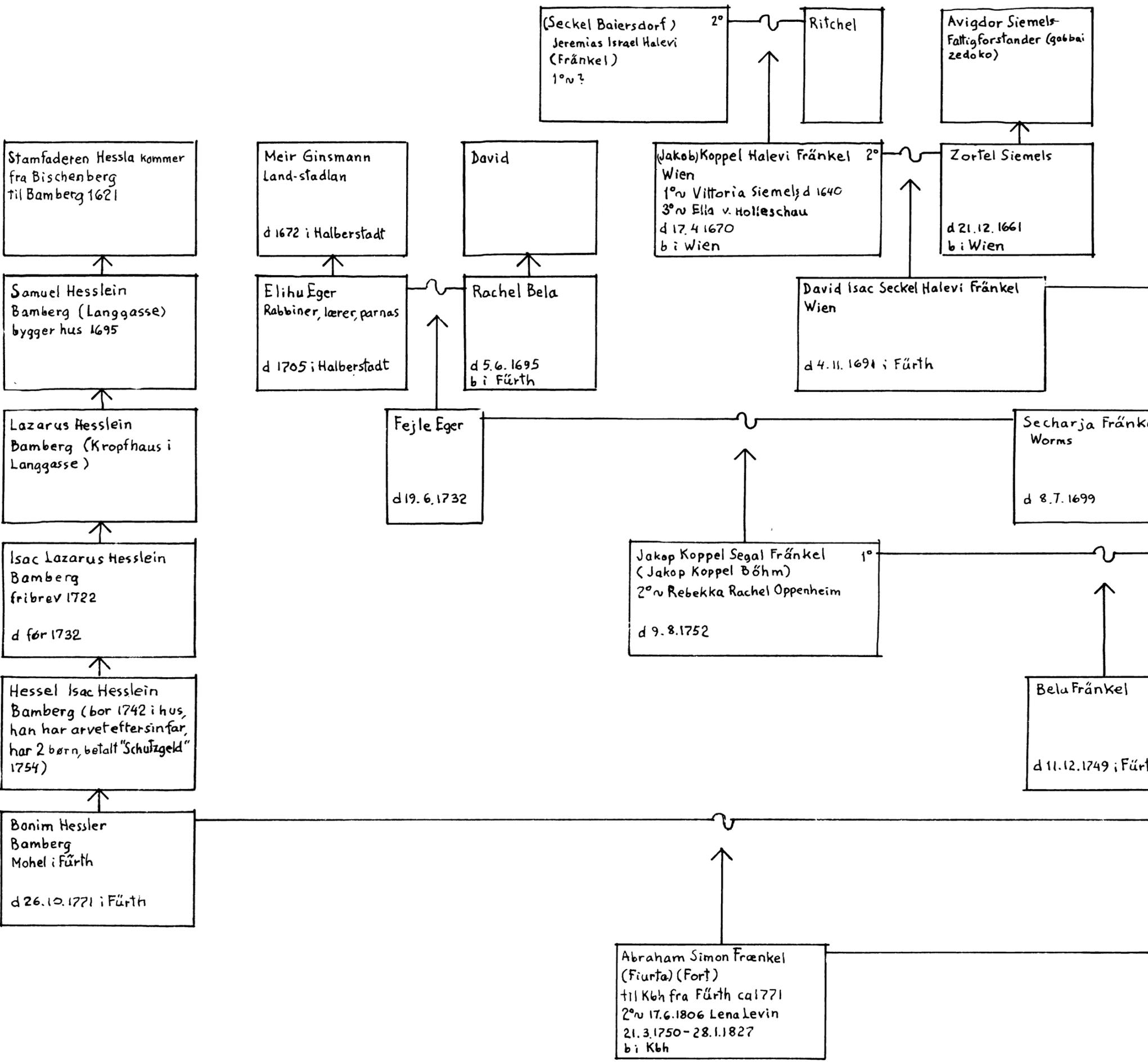
2. Princes mentioned in the text

Adolph Friedrich, Duke of Mecklenburg	20	Frederik II, King of Denmark	4f	= George I, King of Great Britain		Louis XIV, King of France	17, 28, 38, 43f
August II, Elector of Saxony, King of Poland		- IV, King of Denmark	20, 45	- Wilhelm, Elector of Brandenburg	17	Maria Theresia, Empress	
= August the Strong	43-46, 63-72	Friedrich I, King of Prussia		- - , Duke of Braunschweig-Lüneburg	34f	of the German-Roman empire	12
Christian IV, King of Denmark	4	= Fr. III, Elector of Brandenburg	25, 39f, 44, 47-53, 61	Henrich Julius, Duke of Braunschweig-Lüneburg	21	Moritz, Prince, Governor of Nassau	35, 39
- V, King of Denmark	17	- II, King of Prussia	72	Johann Friedrich, Duke of Braunschweig-Lüneburg	16	- , Prince of Saxony, Field-Marshal	72f
- VI, King of Denmark	12	- III, Elector of Brandenburg		Isabella, Queen of Spain	4	Peter the Great, Emperor of Russia	45
Conti, Prince of France	44	= Fr. I, King of Prussia	25, 39f, 44, 47-53, 61	August, Elector of Saxony		Rudolph August Duke of Braunschweig-Lüneburg	19
Ernst August, Elector, Duke of Braunschweig-Hanover	17ff, 25f, 44	- August, Elector of Saxony	43-46, 63-72	= August II, the Strong	43-46, 63-72	Sobieski, Johann, King of Poland	44
Ferdinand, Duke of Braunschweig	33	- Wilhelm, Elector of Brandenburg	35-38, 40	- Sigismund, Elector of Brandenburg	34	Stanislaus II Leszczinski, King of Poland	45f, 73, 94
- , King of Spain	4	= the Great Elector	35-38, 40	- Wilhelm, Duke of Jülich-Cleve	33	Stuart, Anna, Queen of Great Britain	19
		- King of Prussia	47f, 53, 62, 72f, 89n	Joseph I, Emperor of the German-Roman empire	18	Wilhelm Friedrich, Margrave of Ansbach	11
		George I, King of Great Britain, Elector of Hanover		Karl XII, King of Sweden	45f	William III of Orange, King of Great Britain	28, 40
		= Georg Ludwig	17f, 27ff, 74, 80f, 89n, 94	- Emil, Elector of Brandenburg	39	Wolfgang Wilhelm, Duke of Jülich-Cleve	33f
		- II, King of Great Britain, Elector of Hanover	28	Leopold, Duke of Anspach-Dessau	28, 77-81	Zeika, Gregorius, Waiwode of Moldavia	10
		Georg Ludwig, Elector of Hanover		- I, Emperor of the German- Roman empire	10, 12, 17		

I. LOUIS FRÆNKEL'S ANCESTORS

by Louis and Henry Frænkel

Appendix to FORGOTTEN FRAGMENTS

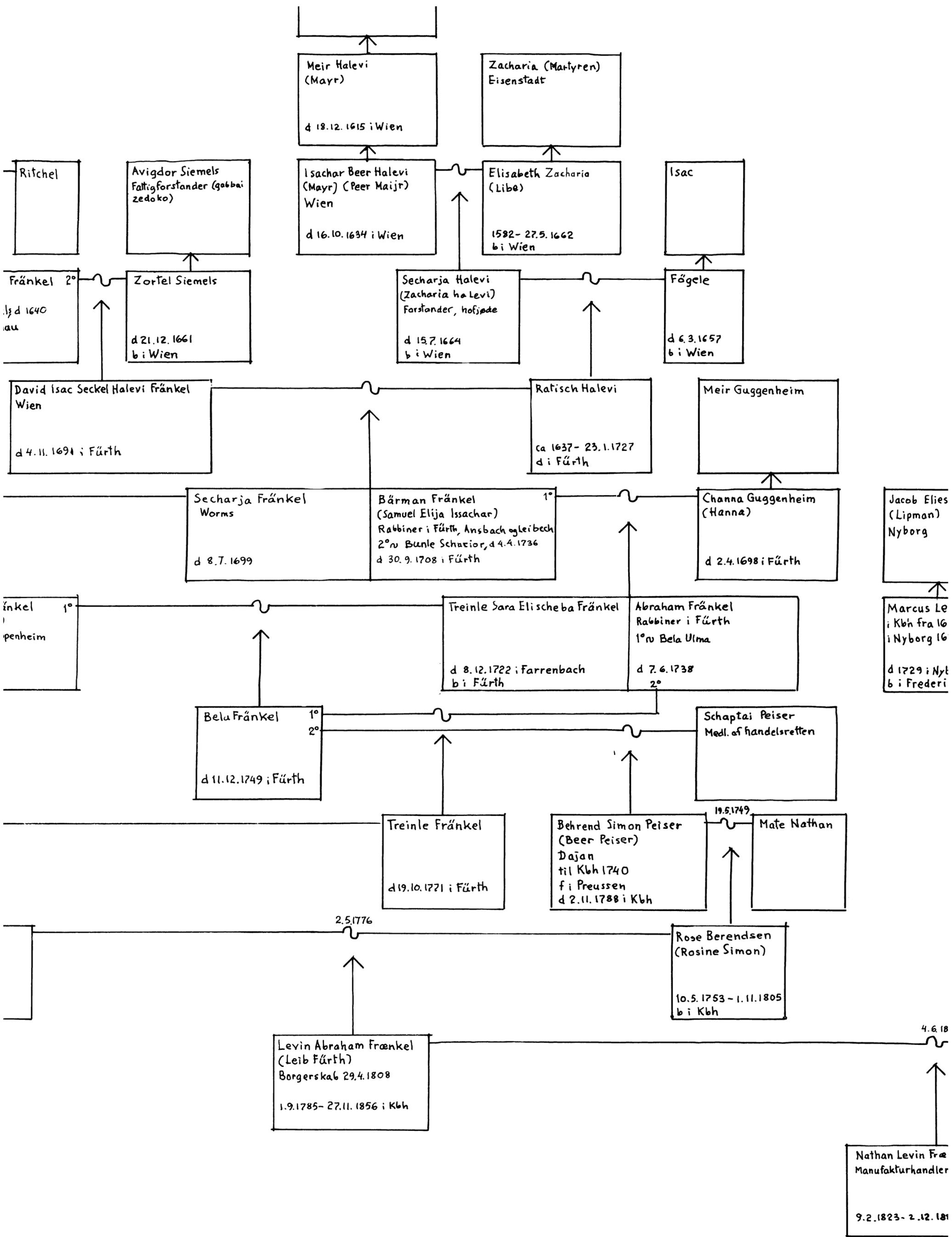


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A

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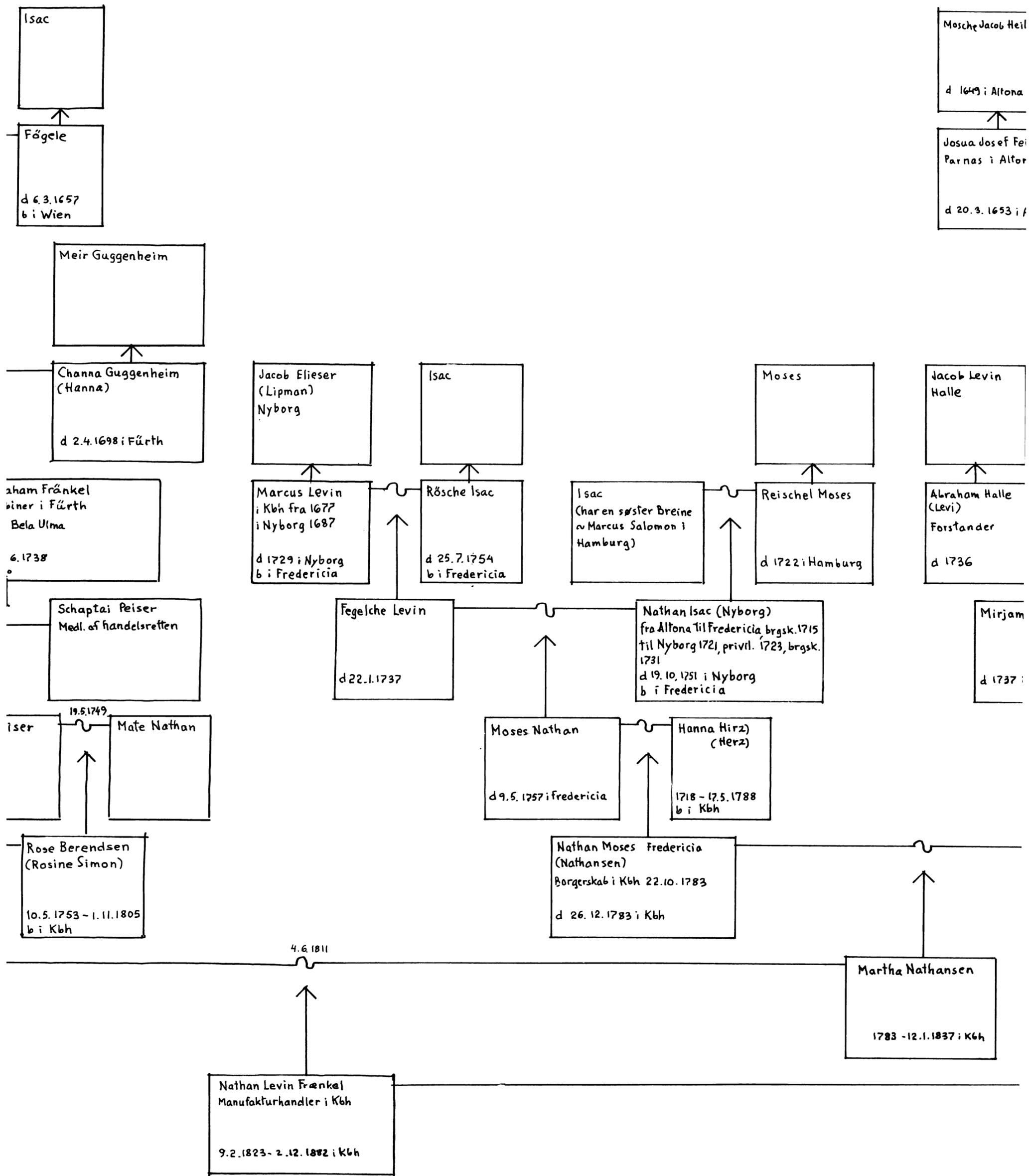
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B

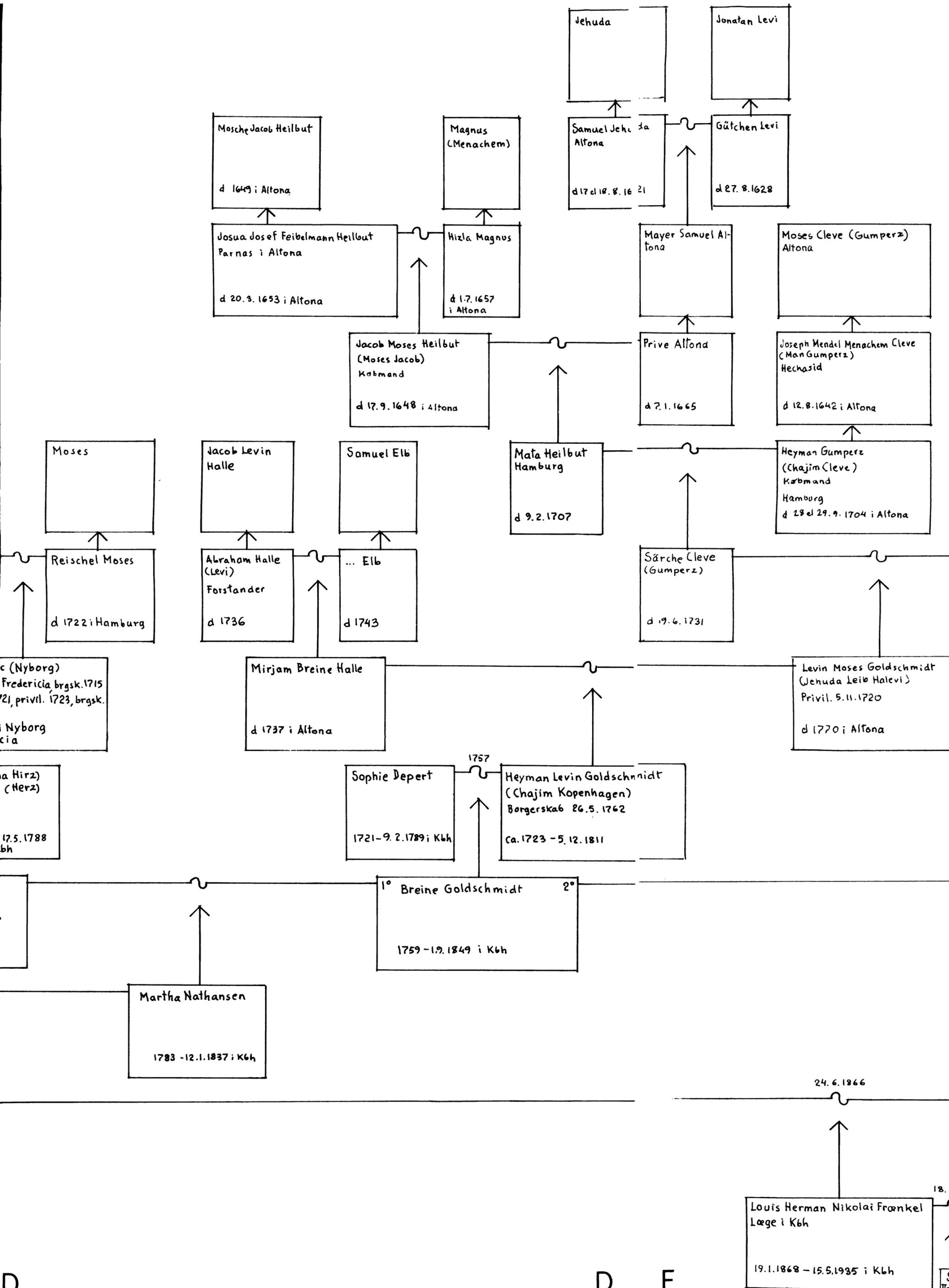
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C



C

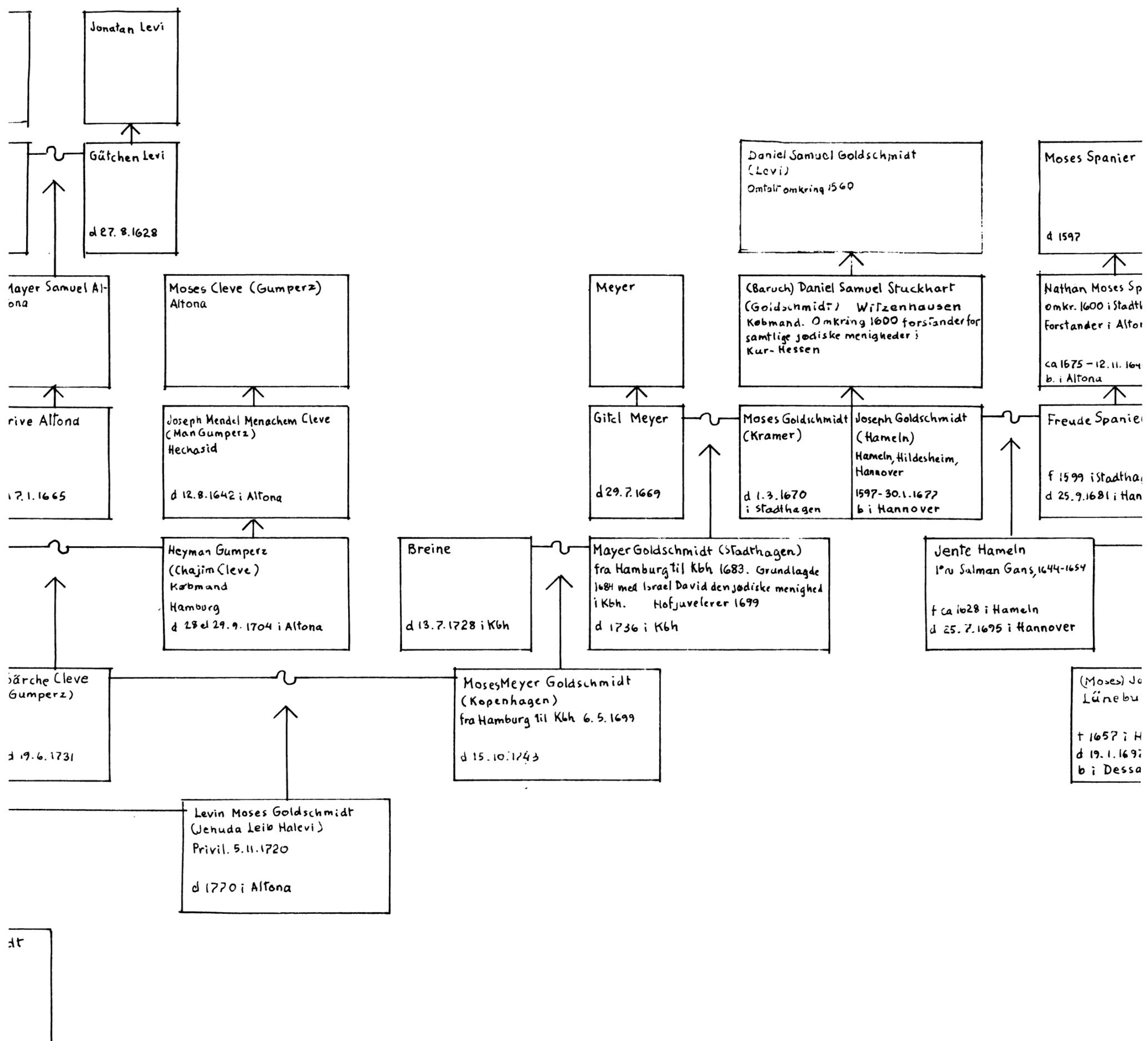
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D

D

E



at

7.5.1792

Sophie Behrens
30.9.1797 - 2.5.1866 i Kbh

24. 6. 1866

Louis Herman Nikolai Fränkel
Læge i Kbh
19. 1. 1868 - 15. 5. 1935 i Kbh

Sophia Blasberg (datter af Heiman B. og Henriette Gelberg)
f 13. 3. 1880 i Hålsingborg
d 25. 3. 1922 i Berlin
b i Kbh

SE: III-D-14

E

E

F

Samuel Goldschmidt
omkring 1560

Moses Spanier
d 1597

Mordechai Gompel

Isachar

Daniel Samuel Stuckhart
Witzenhausen
Omkring 1600 forst nder for
j diske menigheder i
Lessen

Nathan Moses Spanier
omkr. 1600 i Stadthagen
Forst nder i Altona
ca 1675 - 12.11.1646
b. i Altona

Isac Cohen
Bochum
Talmudl rd

Jacob Cohen

Salomon Gumpert (Jud)
Opholdstilladelse ca 1600
Emmerich

Jachet
(Agate)

Joseph Goldschmidt
(Hameln)
Hameln, Hildesheim,
Hannover
1597-30.1.1677
b i Hannover

Freude Spanier
f 1599 i Stadthagen
d 25.9.1681 i Hannover

Behrens Isak Cohen
(Isachar Behrman)
Hechasid
f i Bochum
d 23.8.1675 i Hannover

Lea Cohen
(s ster til hofjuvelerer
Jost Liebmanns far)
d 1675 i Hannover

Marcus Gumperts
(Mordechai Gumpel)
Landsrabbiner i Cleve og Mark
d 9.10.1664 i Cleve
b i Emmerich

Jente Hameln
1^oru Salman Gans, 1644-1654
f ca. 1628 i Hameln
d 25.7.1695 i Hannover

(Eliaser) Leffmann Behrens (Liepman Cohen)
Hof- og Kammeragent i Hannover. Stadlan
2^oru Elkele Jacob, d 2.11.1710
3^oru Feile Dilmann, d 17.3.1727
f 1634 i Hannover d 30.1.1714 i Hannover

Joseph Eli
Cleve
Bankier, s
d 28.6.168
b i Emme

(Moses) Jacob Behrens
L neburg
f 1657 i Hannover
d 19.1.1697 i Leipzig
b i Dessau

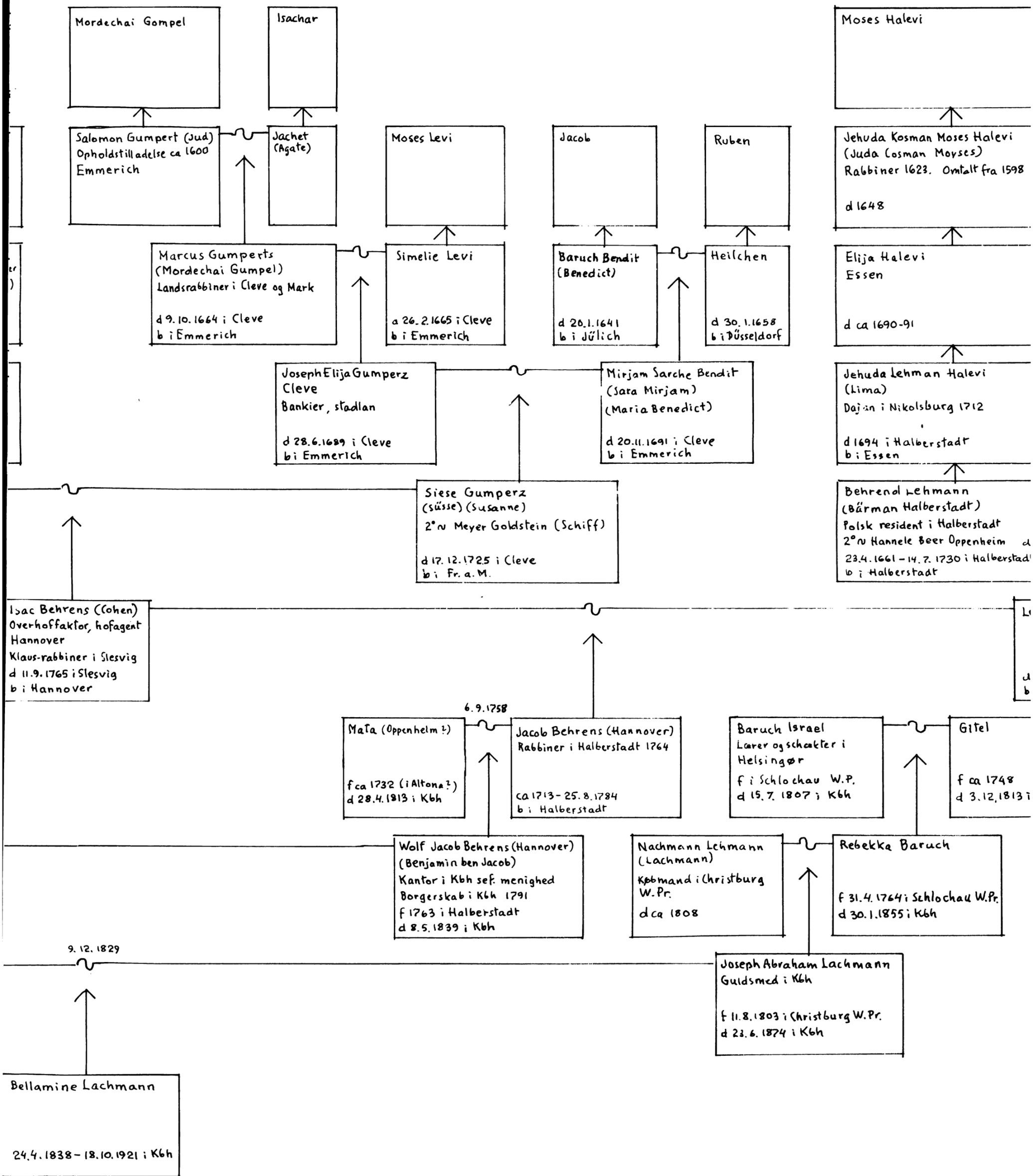
Isac Behrens (Cohen)
Overhoffaktor, hofagent
Hannover
Klaus-rabbiner i Slesvig
d 11.9.1765 i Slesvig
b i Hannover

Sophie Behrens
30.9.1797 - 2.5.1866 i
Kbh

Bellamine Lachmann
24.4.1838 - 18.10.1921 i Kbh

F

F G



G

G H

II. THE FRÄNKEL FAMILY

by Henry Fränkel

Appendix to FORGOTTEN FRAGMENTS

Jeremias Isak Halevi 1°... (Seckel Baiersdorf) ↑
 Samson Tribuswinkel Baiersdorf (U...)
 Dick Seckel Hamburg (U) Bella Fränkel dat of Koppel F's 3die hustru Ella Holleschau
 Ritschel E (U) Henoch Levi Fränkel (Chaggar Chanoch) søn of David L. (Abner) Prag, Fürth 1620-1691
 Kründel F. (U) Isachar Bär Meyer Halevi søn of Zacharias M. H. 1637-1659 ↑

2° Ritschel/... ↑
 (Jakob) Koppel Halevi Fränkel 1° Vittoria Siemel dat of Simon S., søn of Juda Liebermann Wien d 1670 ↑
 Ritschel E (U) Henoch Levi Fränkel (Chaggar Chanoch) søn of David L. (Abner) Prag, Fürth 1620-1691

Elkanan F. (U... 1655-1720 ↑) Josef H. F. (U... Isserl) F. ↑
 Eva F. ↑ Akiba Bär F. (U... Isserl) dat of Israel I., søn of Zacharias fra Eisenstadt ↑
 Schalom B. F. Josef Cleve F. Wien d 1767

Moses F. (U... 1726 ↑) Hirsch F. Fr. a. M., Heidelberg, Ansbach 1662-1740 ↑
 Zirle F. Juda Selke F. (U... Günzburg) ↑
 Mordechai Model F. (U) Mirjam Horwitz dat of Dob Bär H. Schwabach Kamnitz

(U) Klara Mainz Bärmann F. (U) Rachel Meyer Hanau d 1733 ↑
 Wolf F. (U... 1750 ↑) Fr. a. M. ↑
 Tudia Bär (U... Teschi søn of Samuel T. 1745 ↑) Vögla Lea F. (U) Bundel E. (U) Wolf Saloman Tourna Prag

Isak F. Koppel F. Henoch F. (U) Channa Schochet dat of Josef S. d 1729 d 1761 d 1764 d 1770 ↑
 Feis F. Koppel F. (U) Hitzel Wandsbeck d 1827 d 1789

Henoch F. Kela F. (U) Abr. Kohen Schiff søn of Jacob S. og Schönle Wahl d 1729 d 1761 d 1764 d 1770 ↑
 Henoch K.S. (U) Sorle... Ballbron *) d 1759 ↑
 Abr. K.S. Sörle K.S. Minkel K.S.

Abraham Simon Fränkel (Fiurta) (Fort) Fürtlh, 1771 til Kbh, 1750-1827 →
 1776 Rose Berendsen (U) dat of Berend Simon Peiser Kbh 1753-1805 ↑
 1806 Lene Levin (Lea) Kbh ca 1759-1833

Benjamin F. (Bendix) Kbh 1777-1834 ↑
 1806 Susanne Ruben (U) (Sisse Raben) d 1813 ↑

Magnus B. F. Randers, Hobro 1809-1873 ↑
 1839 Amalie Wolf (U) dat of Josef W. og Caroline Cantor 1812-1893 ↑

Rose F. 1836 Nathan Isak Hildesheim (U) f 1811 ↑

SE OGSÅ : BARUCH ISRAEL'S EFTERKOMMERE (af Josef Fischer, Kbh 1913)

Baruch I. B. (U) Frederikke Kayser (U) dat of Johanne Fränkel Rlborg, Kbh →

Benjamin F. (Sabbatai Fiurta) (Schops) Kbh 1781-1817
 Benjamin S. F. (Bonnim) Kbh, Hamburg 1806-1871
 Rosette F. Næstved 1844-1906

Benjamin F. Cecillie F. Caroline F. Josef F. Viborg 1841-1899 1842-1905 1846-1924 1848-1910
 Cecillie H. Isidor H. Camilla H. 1880 Josef Philip (U) søn of Hirsch P. Nakskov, Kbh 1850-1918 1837-1911 1839-1905 1845-1906 ↑
 SE : EN NAKSKOV SLÆGT (af Josef Fischer, Kbh 1949)

Henriette H. 1886 Sighrid Philip (U) søn of Hirsch P. Nakskov, Kbh 1857-1941 1847-1920
 Juliette B. Simon Alex. B. Kbh 1851-1924 f 1854

*) = Paderborn

A

2° Zortel Siemels
N dat af Avigdor S.
↑ d 1661

Seckel F. N Ratisch Meyer Halevi Hindele F. 1° Juda Selkele Meyer 2° Leser Secharja Schneior Edel F. N Lemel Joel (III)
David Isak Halevi) dat af Zacharias M.H. Fürth N son of Hirschele M. N son of Salman S. (d. ca.) Fürth son of J. (II)
Fürth d 1691 Fürth 1637-1727 d 1686 d 1626 d 1698 d 1698

Löb Eskeles
son of Jakob E. Fürth
(2° N Hindel Lichtenstadt, 3° N Rose Pollak) d 1763

Secharja F. N Feile Eger Jacob Josef F.
Worms dat af Elishu E.
d 1699 d 1732 d 1740

Edel E. N Simon Penges
Polnau

Jakob Koppel Segal F. 1° Treinke Sara Elischeba Fränkel
(Böhm) → N dat af Bärman F. →
Fürth d 1752 ↑ Farrenbach d 1722

Bela F. ↑ 1° Abraham Fränkel ↑
Fürth N son of Bärman F.
d 1740 el. 49 ↑ (1° N Bela Ulma) d 1738

Treinle F. N Bonim Hessler ↑ Löb F. N Frumet Oppenheimer ↑
Fürth ↑ son of Hessel Isak Hesslein Hildesheim dat af Zwi Hirschel O.
d 1771 ↑ Bamberg, Fürth d 1771 d 1771 ↑ (Veronika)

1805 Beate Hartvig
N (Pesche Hamel)
↑ 1782-1870

1838 Hanne Meyer 2° Henriette Sonnenberg
N dat af Jacob Michael M. N Hamburg
(2° N Moses Merkin) 1809-1890 ↑ 1815-1860

N Jørgen Andreas Frederik Madsen Sigfred F. N Marie Heitmann Sofie F. N Isac Pardo
son of A. M. Rio de Janeiro, Hamburg ↑ Hamburg
↑ 1838-1903 1847-1927 f 1853 f 1858

SE: LEVIN MARCUS HARTVIGS Hermine F. Beelha F. Valdemar F.
EFTERKOMMERE (af Michael Hartvig, Kbh 1928)

3° Caroline Wagner
N f 1825
↑ Hamburg, Haiti
Josef F. Henriette F.
f 1863 Hamburg, Haiti

Rose Pesche F. N Josef Isak Abrahamsen Berend S.F. Levin F. Marcus Hirsch F. 1840 Frederikke Hartvig Mathilde F.
N son of Jonas A. (Isachar Bär) N dat af Nathan H.
1808-1891 ↑ Nakskov, U.S.A. f 1817 1810-1832 f 1812 1815-1898 Hillerød 1818-1865 1817-17
SE: LEVIN MARCUS HARTVIGS
EFTERKOMMERE
(af Michael Hartvig, Kbh 1928)

B

Nathan Abr. F. ¹⁸⁰⁷ Sara Halle ^{2°} Frederikke ...
Kbh. → ¹⁷⁸³⁻¹⁸³⁹ ↑ ^(Zerle) ¹⁷⁸³⁻¹⁸²⁷ ¹⁷⁶⁹⁻¹⁸⁴¹

Josef N. F. ¹⁸³⁹ Terese Frenkel
Kbh. → ¹⁸⁰⁹⁻¹⁸⁷⁹ ↑ ^{dat of Levin Abr. F.} ^{f 1816} →

Nathan J. F. Mathea F. ¹⁸⁶⁷ Gustav Friedlaender
Kbh. → ¹⁸⁴⁰⁻¹⁸⁹⁷ ↑ ^{son of Julius F.} ¹⁸⁴³⁻¹⁹¹⁴ ↑ ^{Hamburg, Roskilde 1836-1905} Zerline F.
Kbh. 1847-1887

Arnold F. ^{1°} Marie Semberg ¹⁹²⁷ Lise Marcus
Kbh. → ¹⁸⁶⁸⁻¹⁹⁵⁵ ↑ ^{Nyborg, Kbh} ¹⁸⁶⁸⁻¹⁹²⁶ ↑ ^{(Lea) dat of Susman M.} ¹⁸⁹³⁻¹⁹⁷³

Axel F. ¹⁸⁹⁶⁻¹⁹⁶⁰ ↑ ^{Ingeborg Christensen} ^{dat of Rasmus C.} ^{Kbh f 1894} Knud F. ¹⁸⁹⁹⁻¹⁸⁶⁷ ↑ ^{Kathleen Mac George} ^{Kbh} ^{England, Kbh f 1903}

Anne F. ¹⁹²⁰ ↑ ^{Ulrik Lunn} ^{son of Aage L.} Per F. ¹⁹³⁰ ↑ ^{Ellen Margrethe Madsen} ^{Kbh} ^{dat of Niels J. M.} ^{Esbjerg, Kbh f 1932}

Villars L. Michala L.
Kbh. Kbh.
f 1946 f 1951

Erik F. Marianne F.
Kbh. Kbh.
f 1960 f 1963

Rose F. ¹⁸¹¹⁻¹⁸⁸⁷ ↑ ^{Josef Jeremias Israel} ^{son of Jeremias I.} ^{ca 1816-1891} Benjamin F. Berend F. ^{f 1812} ^{f 1815} Caroline F. ¹⁸¹⁴⁻¹⁸⁹⁵ ↑ ^{Moses Josef Goldschmidt} ^{son of Berend G.} ^{f 1804} Ludvig F. ¹⁸²¹ ↑ ^{Emma...} ^{f 1845} Philip F. ¹⁸¹⁷⁻¹⁸⁸¹ ↑ ^{Elise ...} Treindel F. ^{f 1819}

Sara I. Julius I. Nathan I. Sofie I. Nancy I. Nathan G. Ester G. Josef M. G. ¹⁸⁸¹ Helene Harlvig
Kbh. Kbh. Kbh, U.S.A. Kbh. Kbh. Kbh. ¹⁸⁵⁴⁻¹⁹²⁶ ↑ ^{dat of Jul. Jac. H.} ¹⁸⁵⁸⁻¹⁹¹⁹ Frederik F. Emil F. Mary F. Fanny F.
1842-1928 1843-1950 f 1845 1848-1935 1852-1944 1848-1912

Estrid Ester G. ¹⁹¹³ Albert Meyer
Kbh. → ¹⁸⁸² ↑ ^{son of Moses Abr. M.} ¹⁸⁸²⁻¹⁹⁴⁸ Julius G. Zerline G. ¹⁸⁸⁴⁻¹⁹⁶⁸ ↑ ^{Sigfred Levin} ^{son of Adolf L.} ¹⁸⁸⁷⁻¹⁹⁴² Max M. G. ¹⁸⁹²⁻ ↑ ^{Caja Lange} ^{f 1897}

Svend Estridsøn M. ¹⁹⁴⁸ Inge Hirsch
Kbh. → ^{f 1913} ↑ ^{dat of Max H.} ^{f 1923} Grethe M. ^{f 1916} ↑ ^{Samuel Gerschwald} ^{Rusland, Kbh} ^{d 1966}

Albert M. Hanne Lene M. David Michael G.
Kbh. Kbh.
f 1950 f 1959 f 1951

Kay Adolf L. ^{f 1924} ↑ ^{Dina Margrethe Lundgren} ^{f 1924}

Stig Sigfred L. Ole Christian L.

C

Levin Abr.F. (Leib Fürth) Kbh 1785-1856	1811 ↗ Martha Nathanson dat af Nathan Moses Fridericia ↑ 1783-1837																		Johanne F. (U... Kayser (Hanne) f 1788 ← ↑
Mathilde Galatea F. (U M. Frænkel) f 1823	Rose F. 1812-1891	1844 ↗ Josef Abrahamson søn af Jonas A. f 1818	Hanne F. 1814	1840 ↗ Salomon Wolf Behrens søn af W. Jakob B. og Breine Goldschmidt f 1799	Terese F. Kbh ← f 1816	1839 ↗ Josef Nathan Frænkel søn af N. Abr. F. ← Kbh 1809-1879	Sofie F. Kbh f 1818	Caroline F. Kbh f 1821	Nathan L. F. Kbh 1823-1882	1866 ↗ Bellamine Lachmann dat af Josef Abr. L. ↑ 1838-1921	Benny L. F. Kbh 18 - 1893	Frederikke K. (U Riborg, Kbh 1827-1905 ← ↑							
Caroline F. (U... Goldschmidt)	Louis Herman Nikolaj F. Kbh 1868-1935	1898 ↗ Sofia Blasberg dat af Heiman B. ↑ Helsingborg, Kbh 1880-1922		Numa Valdemar F. Kbh, 1871-1901 b Budapest	1894 ↗ Emmy Philippa Berendt dat af Sigismund B., Kbh ↑ (2°u Josef Polack) 1874-1954	Sofie Mathea F. Kbh 1872-1949	1894 ↗ Josef Marcus Hartvig søn af Michael M.H. ↑ Kbh 1866-1940	Martha Rebekka F. Kbh 1873-74	Juliette B. Kbh 1851-1924	Simon Kbh f 1854									
	John L. F. Kbh 1899-1965	Henry F. Kbh f 1900	1931 ↗ Eva Lachmann dat af Viggo L. ↑ Kbh f 1909	Kai Nathaniel F. 1895-95	Valdemar Niels F. Kbh, U.S.A., Andorra 1901-1972	Magna H. Kbh, Israel 1895-1961	Sonja H. Kbh 1896-1965	Olga H. Kbh 1899-1968	1925 ↗ Svend Philipson søn af Sigismund P. ↑ Kbh f 1898	Lise P. Kbh f 1930	1951 ↗ Preben Salomonsen søn af Axel H.S. ↑ Kbh f 1929	Eva S. Kbh f 1954	Finn S. Kbh f 1956	Jacob S. Kbh f 1964					

D

David F. 1783 *Josie Alexander*
 Fürth, Kbh (N) *(Zippora)*
 1751-1828 ↑ d 1836
 Caroline F. 1827 *Baruch Bendit Cantor* Birgitte F. Hanne F.
 (N) ↑
 f 1787 f 1777 f 1793 1796-1806

Baruch Israel Baruch
 son of I.B.
 1812-1887
 Alexander B.
 Jerusalem

Hessel F. 1789 *Frederikke Levy* Ratisch F.
 Fürth, Kbh (N) *dat of Samuel J.L.* Fürth
 1754-1820 ↑ 1759-1834 d 1789
 Trine F. Karin F. 1822 *Abr. Herz* Charl. F.
 (N) ↑
 f 1793 f 1795 f ca 1798 f 1797

Hirsch F. (N) *Bela Cleve Gumperz*
 Fürth ↑ *dat of Zacharias G*
 d 1805 ↑

Zörtel F. (N) *Löb Cleve Gumperz*
 Fürth ↑ *son of Zacharias B.* →
 d 1796 ↑ *(2nd Treinle F.) 1755-1833*
 Hirsch G.

Treinle F. (N) *Löb Cleve Gumperz* ← Abraham F.
son of Zacharias G. *son of Zacharias G.*
 (1st N Zörtel F.) 1755-1833 1762-1839

2^o *Rebekka Rachel*
 (N) *dat of Salman D.*
 d 1771
 2^o *Schaptai Peiser*
 (N) ↑
 Berend Simon P. 1749 *Marja Nathan*
 (Ber) (N) ↑ *(Mate)*

Rose Berendsen 1776 *Abr. Simon Frankel*
 (Rosine Simon) (N) *(Fürta) (Fort)* ←
 Kbh 1753-1805 ↑ *Fürth, Kbh 1750-1827*

E

Oppenheim Libele F.

Gumperz Salman F. (N) ...
Sulzbach ↑
d 1767
♀ (N) 17zig ben Löb
↑
Henoch L.

Rebekka F. (N) Jasna Eibelman Cleve Gumperz
son of Salman Levi G.
d 1788 ↑ 1718-1800
SE: VII-K-10

Zartel F. (N) Salman Levi Gumperz
(Edel) ↑ son of Levin G.
d 1765 ↑ Fürth d 1734
SE: VII-K-9

Bärman F. 1° Channe Guggenheim 2° Bun/ Schneior Libele F.
(Samuel Elia Isachar) (N) dat of Meir G. (N) dat of Salman S. (d.y.)
Wien, Fürth d 1708 ↑ d 1698 d 1736

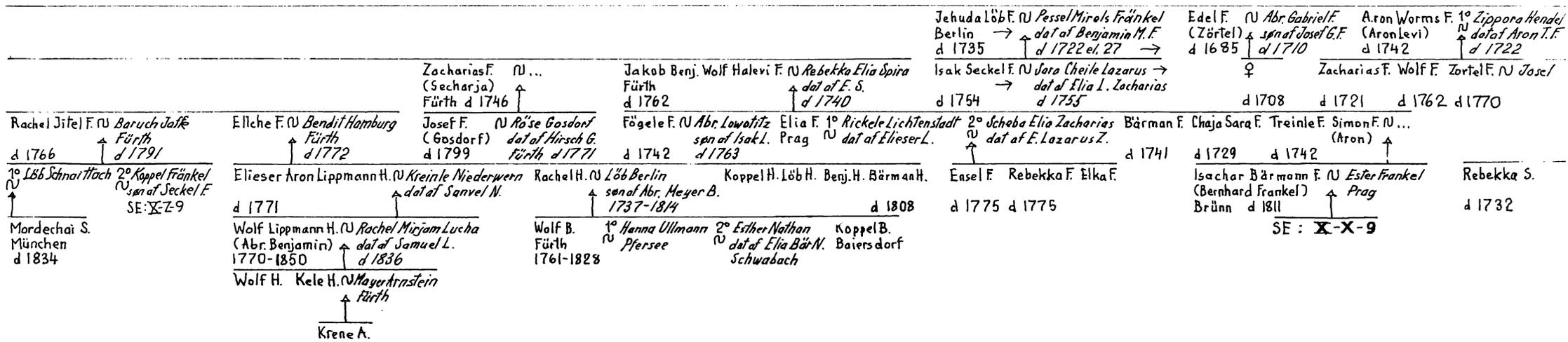
Treinle Sara Elisheba F. (N) Jacob Koppel Segal Fränkel Abr. F. 1° Bela Ulma 2° Bela Fränkel Jakob Koppel F. (N) Järche ...
Farrenbach ← ↑ (Böhm) Fürth ← Fürth ↓ (N) dat of Jak. Koppel Segal F.
d 1722 ↑ (2° N) Rebekka Rachel Oppenheim d 1752 d 1738 d 1710 ↑ (2° N) Schapitel Peiser d 1740 d 1755 ↑ d 1749

Treinle F. (N) Bonim Hessler Löb F. ↓ (N) Frumet Oppenheimer Hirsch F. (N) Bela Cleve Gumperz Zacharias F. (N) Frumet Kann
↑ son of Hessel Isak Hesslein Hildesheim ↑ dat of Zwi Hirschel O. Fürth ↓ dat of Zacharias G. Fr. a. M. ↑ dat of Mose Löb K.
d 1771 ↓ Bamberg, Fürth d 1771 d 1771 ↑ (Veronika) d 1805 ↓ d 1789 d 1781 ↑ d 1788
SE: IX-0-9 SE: X-V-8 Selde Sara J. (Chaja)

Chrono Israel S.

d 1816

F



G

3^o Ella Holleschau
N (enke m. 4 barn:
Leiser, Josef, Bella, Rebekka)
Esther F.

Freudel F. N Wolf Fürth
(Benj. SeebWolf)
d 1707 ↑ son of Saul Joel F. d 1709

Esther F. 1678 (Benj.) Wolf Fränkel Spira
Prag N (Wolf Libels) son of Ascher Anschel F.S.
d 1720 ↑ (1^o N dat of Akiba Bass) d 1715

Esther F. N Isak Öttingen
Fürth ↑ son of Jehuda Löb Ö.
d 1709 ↑ d 1705

Hindele F. N Schalom Fränkel Naffali F. Jakob Koppel F.
← son of Seckel F.
d 1710 ↑ ← d 1710 1681-1709

Simon W. F.S. 1^o Jachetel Günzburg 2^o Lene Berlin
N dat of Anschel Josef G. N dat of Abr. B.
d 1745 ↑ d 1721 d 1723

Mirjam Chaja F. N Menachem Meni Markbreit

Jehuda Löb Ö.
Fürth

Elieser F. N Marianne Hönig
(Lazar) (Mojsem) dat of Löbel H.
Chrudim ↑ syster til Israel v. Hönigsberg

Freudel F.S. Ritschel F.S. 1^o Baruch Spietz 2^o Meyer Fischei Bunzel
N son of M. fra Bunslau
d 1735 d 1761 ↑ (1^o N Jitel Günzburg, 2^o N Jitel Eger) d 1770

David F.S. N Mirjam Joel
(D. Simon F.) ↑ dat of Isak J.
d 1773

♀ N Sam. Pollak
Lodenitz

Leopold F. 1808 Therese Heimann
Chrast N Lissiitz

Bernh. F.
(Franz)
Prag d 1817

Fradel F. N Johan Schenda
(Freude)(Fanni) ↑ son of Veronika Sealsfield
(Aloysie Barbara) ↑

♀ N... Schmekes ♀ N... Brady

Löb F. Moses Fischei N... Sara F. N Bär Bunzlau
Prag Wien ↑ son of David B.
1732-1808 1766-1835 d 1771

Jachetel F.S. Isak F.S. N...
d 1739 ↑

Ludwig Aug. Frankl David Bernh. Frankl Wilh. Frankl
Chrast, Prag Chast, Prag F 1821
1810-1893 1820-1859

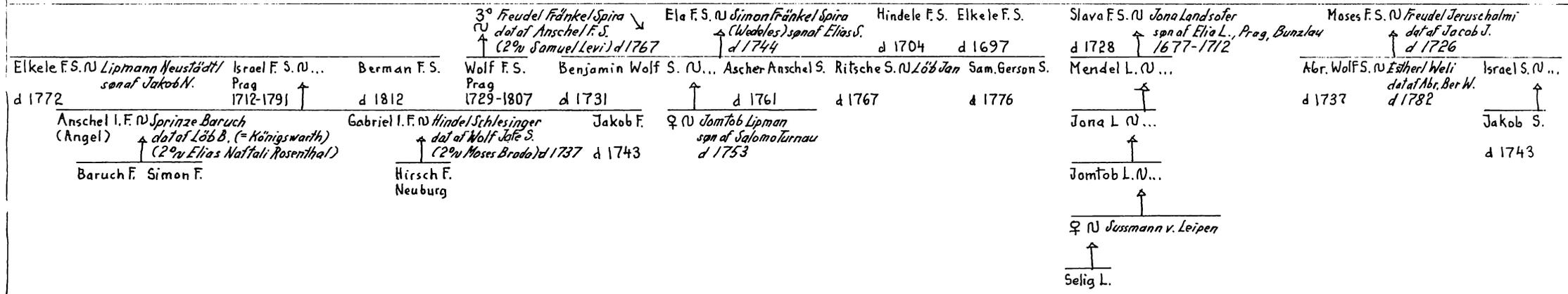
♀ ♂

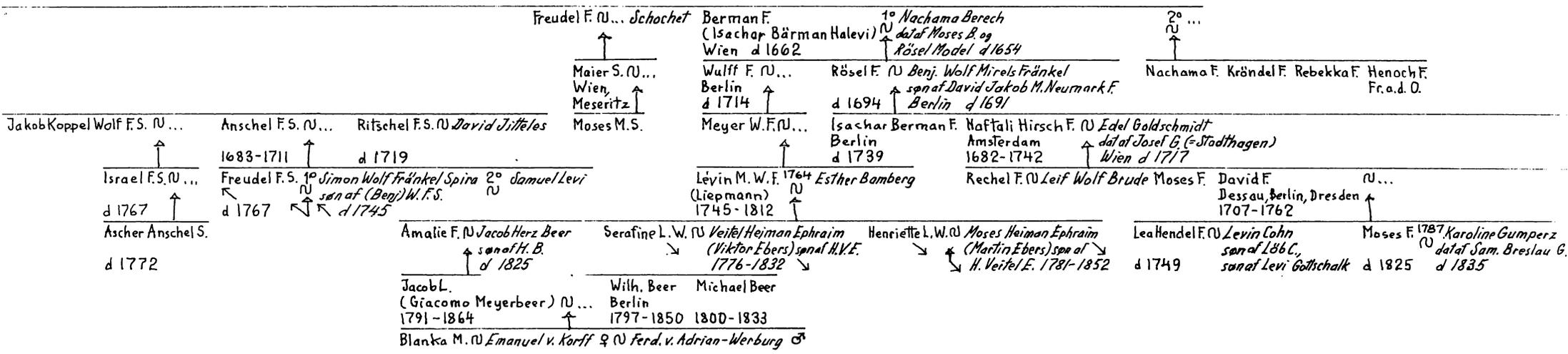
Meyer Fischer Ester F. N... Lazarus (ialt 5 ♂ 4 ♀)
(Markus) Prag ↑ Wien
1783-1858

Meir L. N...

Ludwig L.

Löb F.S. Gabriel F.S. Esther F.S.
d 1753 d 1760 d 1765





K

Sara F. 1774 ¹ Josef / Israel Meyer
 (son of I. Jacob M.
 (2^o u Edel Oppenheim) ca 1753-1807

Joel Wolf F. u Edel Fränkel
 1746-1819 ¹ dat of Isak Josef Jonas Teomim F.
 1749-1818

David F. Breslau 1771-1837
 Jonas F. Breslau 1773-1846

Benjamin F. u...
 (Berliner) Fürth d 1773 ¹

♀ u Abr. Eichana
 Bernburg ¹

Mayer Elkan Fürth
 Dessau ca 1775-1821

Elia F. u...
 Halberstadt d 1734 ¹

Berman F. u... Ester F. u Koppel/Marcus
 d 1770 ¹ ¹

Wolf F. Zippora M. u Abr. Goss
 1776-1839 ¹ ¹ ¹ ¹
 son of Isak G.
 1766-1813
 SE: VI - C - 12

Rösel F. 1^o Chajim Jona Teomim Fränkel
 u son of Josua J. Feibel T. F.
 d 1764 ¹ Breslau (1^o u Jara Oppenheimer) d 1727

Edel F. u Levi Josua Leibusch
 Hannover d 1798 (1^o u Rachel Heilprin) d 1789

2^o Josua Heschel
 u son of Saul H.

Abraham F. u
 Berlin ¹

Jakob T. F. u...
 Breslau ¹

Jehuda Arje Löb T. F.
 (Löbusch) Dessau ¹
 d 1865

Moses F.
 Dessau, Berlin 1739-1812

David F. u...
 Dessau ¹
 d 1865

Moses F. (Moritz) Dessau, Hamburg 1815-1873 ¹

1848 Martha Mathilde Loria
 u dat of Herz Isak L.
 1823-1852 ¹

Offilie F. (Olk) 1770-1846 ¹

1789 Elkan Henle
 u (Buttenwies) son of Jakob H.
 Berlin, Fürth (1^o u Sprinze Berlin)

Dora H. u... Friedmann 1802-1890 ¹

Helene H. (Sara) Fr. a. M. 1803-1875 ¹

Jakob H. Fr. a. M. 1803-1875 ¹

Sigmund v. H. Münschen 1821-1909 ¹

L

Josef V.E. 1^o *Gente Fürst* 2^o *Bella Gumperz*
1731-1786 *dot of Mordechai Gumpel Cleve*
(= Marcus Gumperz)

SE: VII-H-11

Zacharias V.E. 1749 *Rosine Samson*
1736-1779 *(Röschen) spätrtl*
Philip og Herz S. d 1808

Rosette E. *(N Heimann) Josef Fränkel* Heimann I. V.E. *(N Röschen) Ephraim*

d 1786
Zacharias F.
(Friebe)
1781-1842

Benjamin V.E. *(N Jeanette) Philip*

1742-1811

Ejka E. 1^o *Saulsohn* 2^o *Emmerich Adelheid E. (N Philip)...* Sofie Jeanette E. *(N Stieglitz)*
f 1774 *Fr. a. M.*

Rösel E. *(N Aron) Meyer*

d 1803

♀ *(N ... v. Grothuss)*

N

Nachama F. (N) Mose Zebi Charif
d 1742 ↑ son of Abr. Zwi, bradert til Gabriel Eskeles
Gradna

Sara Chaja C. (N) Boruch Abr. Rapoport
d 1751 ↑ son of Mose Maier R.
Lemberg, Fürth 1668-1746

Arje Löb R. (N) Gella Wolf 2^o Ester Gumperz
Fürth (N) dat of Marx Lion G.
ca 1693-1780 ↑ (1^o N Jacob Speir) d 1768

Aron R. (N) ... Offensoo Isak R. Lea R. (N) Seckel Bär Falkenau
Fürth dat of Schile O.

Zwi Hirsch R. (N) ...
Wallenstein
d 1763 ↑

Isak R. Simcha Bunim R. (N) Ella ...
Rheindorf Rheindorf
d 1788 d 1816 ↑
Samuel R. Zbi Hirsch R.

Binjamin Wolf R. (N) ...
(Wolf Fürth) ↑

Isak R. (N) ... Pulitz

Binjamin Wolf R. ♀ (N) Efraim Chajut
son of Abr. C.
1754 - 1837

Perl R. (N) Israel Askenosi
d 1737 ↑ son of Natfali Herz A.
d 1744

Leeb Wolf A. Isak A. (N) Debora Helmann
d 1757 1706-1758 ↑ dat of Samuel H.
Perl A. (N) Selig Pulitz
son of Gerson P.
d 1772

Rachel R. (N) Sam. Spir
Prag
d 1746 ↑

Jares S. (N) Koppel
d 1772

III. THE TEOMIM FRÄNKEL FAMILY

by Henry Fränkel

Appendix to FORGOTTEN FRAGMENTS

Moses Aron Lämél T.F. (Aron Munk) Prag
N Rifka Stern Hurwitz
datat Israel H.
søster til Pinchas H.

Samuel Feibel T.F. (S. Phöbus)(Veit Munk) Wien d 1616
N Gertrud...

Nathan Veitel T.F. (Veit Munk) Prag d 1609
Weidel T.F. Wien, Worms, Wien d 1630
N Rössel... Batseba T.F. Rösel T.F. (Leo Lucerna) →
d 1635 → son of Moses M.K.

Nachama T.F. (Abr. Flesch) d 1666
son of Gerson Jehuda d 1640

Samuel T.F.

Zwi Hirsch T.F. (Rapaport) Plozk
datat Baruch Abr. R.

Samuel Phöbus T.F.

Nissel T.F. (Josef Juspa ha-Cohen) son of Jaschua Falk h.-C.

Sarle T.F. (Nidelig Aschkenasi) (Katzenellenbogen) d 1666
son of Abr. A d 1651

Löb T.F. (L. Munk) N Magdalena ...

Buna F. Hirsch F. d 1655

Samuel Phöbus h.-C. (N...) Bela h.-C. Hendel h.-C.

Veitel T.F.

d 1639

Bela h.-C. (N Alexander ha-Cohen) Nissel h.-C. Seeb Wolf h.-C.

Josef h.-C.

♀ (N) Michael Schlesinger
↑ son of Aron S.
Wien d 1619

Leonora S. 2° Ascher Meschullam ha-Levi del Banko Libel S. (N) Jekuliel Kaufman Gerstel S. Isak S.
(Lanna) (N)
d 1651 d 1650

d 1649 ↑
Joakim K.

Aron T.F. (Darschan) Krakau d 1691

1° Sara Ester Neustadt (Serte) dat of Baruch Abr. ben Isak N. (N)
↑ d 1686

2° Sara Öttingen dat of Abr. Ö. (Lichtenstadt) d 1686

Simon T.F. (N) Selda Cohen (Rapa) (Rapoport) 1577-1650 ↑ dat of Moses Gerson C. 1584-1626

Sela T.F. 1621 (N) Aron Anaw son of Chajim A. Wien d 1626

Moses T.F. (N) ... d 1639 ↑

Hirsch T.F. (N) ... ↑

Mirjam T.F. 1° Josef David (Gerson) Ulif son of Isak U., Mannheim (1° N Edel Drach) d 1729 d 1744 ↑

2° Wolf Zunz barnebarn of Simon W. ben Mattali Hirsch Z. ↑

Arie Löb T.F. (Löb Schnapper) Fr.a.M. d 1717

1° Zortel... d 1716 ↑

2° Michle... d 1722

Sara Malka T.F. (N) Achimelek Akiba Worms d 1686 d 1742

Jakob T.F. Worms d 1686

Simon T.F. Prag 1653-1673

Bunle T.F.

Zippora Nechli T.F. d 1734

Moses U. (N) Ester Isak Herz U. Jakob U. Hindel U. Merle U. d 1784 d 1769 d 1750 d 1769

Hanna Z. (N) Löb Scheier d 1773

Aron T.F. Bingen, Zweibrücken d 1765

1° Hanna... d 1743 ↑

2° Malka... d 1758

Merle T.F. Ester T.F. d 1754

Sussman T.F. (N) Helene Bösing dat of Ruben B. Bingen d 1794 d 1805

Löb T.F. (N) Jarche Schweich dat of Isserle S. Bingen d 1784

Michle T.F. d 1752

Phöbus T:F *n* Mindros Todros
(Veit Munk) ↑ d 1666

Pinchas T:F Selda T:F *n* Lazarus
d 1664 1632-1654

Naftali Hirsch Z. Simcha Z. Schöndel Z. *n* Natan Nafa
Pintschow STryj ↑ *n* Selig N.
d 1707

Jonatan Eibeschildt *n* Elkele Fränkel
Prag, Metz, Hamburg ↑ *n* Moses Isak
1690/95 - 1764 ↓ *n* Spira F. d 1764 ↓

Nathan E. Wolf E. Mordechai E. *n* ... Theben
(v. Adlers-
thal) *n* Abr. T.

Gerson T:F Rechle T:F *n* Moses Isak Jehuda Löb Zunz
(Gerstel) ↑ *n* Holleschau, Pintschow
Wien ↑ *n* son of Nallali Hirz Z. d 1682

Jonatan Z. Zwi Hirsch Z. Alexander Z. *n* ...
Neustadt Buczacz d 1714

(Jud) Löb Z. *n* Guile Beer
Fr. a. M. ↑ *n* dat of Mordechai
d ca 1734 ↑ Gumpel B.

SE : IV - C - 10

3° Sara Teomim Fränkel ↗
↑ *n* dat of (Chajim) Jana T:F
(1° *n* Mordechai Herschel, 2° *n* Samuel Mendl) d 1715

Zippora Hendel T:F *n* Aron Worms Fränkel
d 1722 ↑ (Aron Levi) (2° *n* Schönle Jehuda,
3° *n* Hitzel Kohen) *n* son of Seckel F. d 1742

SE : II - 6H - 7

Cheile T:F *n* Aron Cohen Öttingen Chajim Eldon Balthasar T:F
Fr. a. M. *n* son of Meier C. Ö.
d 1686 d 1733

Gitel T.F. N Chajim Brandeis

d 1600 ↑
Nachama B.

Meschullam Salman T.F. N Dweril Pchelitz

(Lärmlein) ↑ dat of Jakob P.
Wien d 1621 (2^o N Mose Mendel)

Mirel T.F. N Jakob Koppel Fränkel Heller Wallerstein

1575-1639 ↑

Aron T.F. Hirschel T.F. N Leo Löb

d 1620

Simon T.F.

Eibenschütz

d 1638

Rechel F. N Jakob David Mirels Neumark Fränkel

d 1664 ↑ son of Nattali Hirsch F.
Wien d 1657

Sorel F. 1616 N Abr. Bassewi

d 1660

son of Bat Schewi von Treuberg

Prag d 1639

Aron H.W.F. N Nachele Heller →

Wien → dat of Jom Tob Lipman H.
d after 1660 ↘ d 1632

Leb F. Abr. Mirels F.
Berlin

Pessel F. N Mordechai Model
↑ (Öttingen) son of
d 1678 ↗ Wien, Schnaittach

Vögele T.F. N Abr. Öttingen
↑ (Riess) son of Mordechai Model (den ældre)
Wien d 1637

Nattali Hirsch O. N ...

Przemysl ↑

Mordechai Model O.

d 1622

Samuel Phöbus O.

d 1612

Moses O. Krakau

d 1649

Eliahu O. Wengrow

Abr. O. (Lichtenstadt) Prag d 1702

↑

1^o Dina Selomas 2^o Maskat...
↑ (1^o N Isak Sachsel)

d 1697

d 1719

Mordechai Model O. Turbin

Elieser O. N Libele Zacharias Mayer

Holleschau d 1709

↑ dat of Josef Z.M. (Liwa)

Wien

Bela O. N Efraim Model

son of Marx M.

Sara O. N Aron Teomim Fränkel (Basschen)

d 1686

(1^o N Setle Neustädt, 3^o N Sara Teomim Fränkel)

Rachel O. N Phöbus Lichtenstadt

d 1690

Kolin, Bunzlau

Salomon O. N ... Spira

dat of Wolf S. (Helene)

Edel O. N David Wiener

Feile O.

Abr. R. N ... Berlin d 1687

↑

Elia R. Altona d 1713

Model R. (III) N Sorel Segal

Schnaittach d 1727

↑ dat of Josef S.

Samuel R. N ...

↑

Model R. (IX)

Josef O. Jehuda Lbb O.

Riess (II)
 David Teble Öttingen
 Berlin d 1675

(U) Mate Pinkerle
 dat of Löb P. søster til
 Glückel v. Hameln d 1714

Mirel Öttingen
 d 1663

Koppel R. (U) ... Lippmann
 dat of Uri L.
 d 1709

Hirschel R. 1^o Leah Hirschel
 (Wiener) dat of Löb H.
 Berlin d 1715 d 1677

2^o Mirel Samwel
 dat of Samuel S.
 d 1721

Ester F. (U) Salomon Ulmo
 (Santel Ptersee)
 d 1692 d 1709

(U) Abr. Broda

Benj. Wulff M.F. (U) Risse / Fränkel
 Berlin d 1691
 dat of Berman F.

SE : II - K - 6

(Meschullam) Wulff Salomor
 Hamburg, Berlin, Wien
 1624-1707

Hirschel F. (U) Lea Michel
 Berlin dat of Jehuda
 Löb M.

Pessel R. (U) Meyer Rinteln (U) Mordechai Tockels
 d 1729

Teble R. (U) Löb Segal Hameln
 søn of Glückel v. H.
 d 1701

Model R. (Wiener) (U) Stadthagen
 dat of Josef
 Segal S.

Rechel R. (U) Santel Halberstadt
 Berlin (Model Wiener)
 d 1742

Mirjam A. (U) Löb Saul
 søn of Saul
 d 1753 d 1691-1755

SE : J.G.E. MICHAELSEN
 FORFÆDRE, Kbh 1913

Jochebed H. (U) Moses Heilbuth
 søn of Jakob H.
 d 1736 d 1717

Abr. Meyer H. (U) Röschen Dina Gumpertz
 (Berlin) dat of Philip Salomon G.
 Fürth d 1780 d 1768

SE : VII - N - 10

Jakob T.F. 1° Bela... 2° Sawa Bacharach
 d 1617 1° dot of Jakob d 1610 2° dot of Samuel B. d 1621
 Meir T.F. 1° Eva... 2° Gittel T.F.
 d 1634 d 1637

Rebekka F. 1° Mordechai Mirels
 Wien son of Zwi M. d 1659
 Mose M.F. 1° Elkele Meinsten
 Wien dot of Tanchum M. ben Juda Fischhof
 1598-1668 1614-1668
 Abr. M. Nechamo M.

M. F. 1° Grendel Kupeles
 dot of Jakob K.

Jakop Koppel M.F. Tanchum F. Zirel F. 1° Aron Speier
 1631-1645 1643-1663 d 1691 son of Isak Spira
 Koblenz d 1697
 Bella F. 1° Juda Löb Krochmal
 d 1695 son of Mendel K.
 Nikolsburg, Krakau d 1684
 Sara F. 1° Isak Meyer Teornim Fränkel
 d 1672 (Marcus F.) son of Jona T.F.
 (2° dot of Abr. Fränkel) 1651-1702
 Jares F. 1° Ascher
 Wien son of
 1631-1661 1628-

Sara F. 1° Zwi Hirsch Aschtenasi 2° Isak Günzburg 3° Samuel Krakau Löb F. Bär F. Pestla F. 1° Löb Kohn Papers
 1677-1719 1713-1817 1659-1718
 Sara M. 1° Meier Hamburger
 1743 Sara Niar (10 börn)
 Posan Berlin d 1716
 Ansel S.F. 1° Salde Mahr
 d 1720 (Mayer) dot of Jonas M.
 d 1726
 Schalliel S.F. 1° Machisch... 2° Rachel...
 d 1775 1° dot of Elieser d 1774
 Veitel S.F. 1° Kela... 2° Ansel S.F. 1° Dobresch...
 d 1809 dot of Esriel d 1810 d 1797
 Lipman S. 1°

Swenstam Grendel A. 1° Reille Oldenburg 2° Salm Hirschteld 3° Natan Mamrot
 'eschel 1713-1817
 Jacob Emden 1° Rachel Kohen
 Altona dot of Mordechai K. d 1739
 Sara Niar (10 börn)
 (Twillinger)

GHUSTRU'S

Marcus H. 1°... Mariem H. 1° Veitel Bloch Robinow H.

Andreas v. H. 1899
 Marcus B. Salomon B. 1°... Nathan B. Täubchen B. 1°... Jellineck

Julie B. 1° Philip Veit Jellineck Marie B. 1° Max Jellineck Johann Gottlieb B. 1° Emilie v. Kronenburg
 dot of Heinrich v. K.
 d 1902

Veitel S.F. 1° Kela... 2° Ansel S.F. 1° Dobresch...
 d 1809 dot of Esriel d 1810 d 1797
 Lipman S. 1°
 Dobresch S.F. 2° Markus Leopold Gutmann
 d 1853
 Wilh. v. G. David v. G.
 d 1895

Edel T.F. n Aron Malkes

Malka M. 1° /sser/Lipschitz 2° Meschullam Salman Fischhof Averbach
Wien → n son of Mordechai L. n (Schalom) son of Salomon Wolff F.A.
1584-1661 (2° n Mirjam Maar Katan) d 1621 (1° n Mirjam Maar Katan) d 1622

Jakob T.F. n Mirjam Michels
Prag d 1627 ↑ (Misles) dat of Isak M. d 1634
Aron T.F. Meier T.F. Israel T.F. n Bela Man
d 1632 d 1634 d 1663 ↑ d 1673

Estar T.F. n Mordechai
d 1635 ↑ son of Elia L. Kohn d 1626
Isser L. 1° Malka Malkes
d 1621 n dat of Aron (2° n Salman)

Josef T.F. n ...
d 1631 ↑

Ansche/Spira Fränkel
Aron Simon S.F.
1661

Abc M.F. n ... Wedeles
Trebitsch,
Tannhausen ↑

Jesaja T.F. Sorel T.F. Ferke T.F. n Israel Brandeis
d 1632 d 1638 d 1680 ↑ Prag

Rebekka S.F. n Aharon Jechiel/Michael Spira
d 1727 ↑ son of Benjamin Wolf S. (= Wedeles, Wolf) d 1723

(Benj.) Wolf S.F. 1° ... Bass 1678 Esther Fränkel
(Libels) n dat of Akiba B. n dat of Jakob Koppel F.
Prag d 1715 ↑ Prag d 1720

♀ n Isak Meyer Teomim Fränkel
↑ (Marcus F.) son of Jona T.F. (2° n Sara Fränkel) 1651-1702

Rösel B. n Jakob Köppl M.
→ son of Aron Heller
d 1680 → Prag d 1699

Meir Schultof
son of Anschel S.
Wien

Ascher Anschel S.F. n ...
d 1713 ↑

Moses Isak S.F. 1° Maie ha-Cohen 2° Bela Löb Spira Fränkel
d 1749 ↑ dat of Mordechai C. n dat of Arje L. S.F.
Hamburg d 1736 d 1743

SE: II- I- 6

Malka Meliz
dat of Gumprecht M.
d 1742

Jakob S.F. n Jares Spira Frankel Samuel S.F.
(Wedeles) ← → d 1745

Jares S.F. n Jakob Spira Fränkel
← (Wedeles) d 1764 d 1743

Elkele S.F. n Jonatan Eibeschutz
d 1764 ↑ (son of Natan Neta) 1690/95-1764

♀ n Salomo Turnau
↑ son of Lipman T. d 1743

Hindel Auscha
dat of Hirsch A.
d 1768

Jom Tob L. n ... Spira Fränkel
dat of Benj. Wolf S.F. (III)
d 1753

1° Mordechai Herschel 2° Samuel Mendel 3° Aron Teomim Fränkel ✓
 ♂ Krakau ♂ senat Mose M. ♂ son of Moses T.F.
 (1% derle Neustadt, 2% dara Offingen) d/1691

Salomo
 Pintschaw Neufeld
 1761

Arje Löb T.F. ♂ ...
 Kizeszow,
 Leipnik

Fränkel ♀ ♂ Arje Löbusch
 Tona T.F. Pintschaw,
 Neufeld

Josef T.F. ♂ ... Nefer
 Lublin ← dat of Natan M.
 d 1782 barnebarn of Baruch Rapoport

Samuel T.F. ♂ ...
 Lobsenz

Arje Jehuda Löb T.F. Saul Feibel T.F. ♂ ...
 Brody Ostrawze

Arje Jehuda Löb T.F. ♂ ...
 (Lisser) Loschitz,
 Holleschau d 1794

Baruch T.F. 1° ... Pappes 2° ... Hurwitz
 Leipnick ♂ dat of Jehuda P. ♂ dat of Zwi Josuah.
 ↑ Wichnitz

Jakob T.F. Josua Feibel T.F. ♂ ...
 Czempin Chodziesen
 (= Kolmar)

Josua Herschel T.F. ♀ ♂ Chajim Halbersfamm
 Komorn Sandec

Moses David F.
 Breslau

Josef Joske T.F. ♂ ...
 Krakau

Samuel T.F. ♂ ...
 Prag

Josef T.F. ♂ ...

Meir T.F. ♂ ...
 Lemberg
 d 1771

Josef M.T.F. ♂ ...
 Lemberg, Berlin, Lemberg
 Fr. a. d. 1727-1792 d 1775

Isak Meyer T.F. ✓
 (Marcus F.) Wien, Trebitsch, Hamburg,
 Amsterdam, Posen 1651-1703

1° Sara Fränkel 2° ... Fränkel ✓
 ♂ dat of Mose Mirels F. ♂ dat of Abr. F. ben
 d 1672 Mose Mirels F.

Jehuda Jona T.F. Aron T.F. ♂ ... Meir (2)
 Rostnoi

Pinches T.F. ♂ ... Saul T.F. Leibusch T.F. ♂ ...
 Wichnitz ↑ Meier T.F. Mohilew ↑ Meyer F. Meseritsch

Meyer F.
 Meseritsch

Nachala T.F. (N) Aron
 ↑
 Rechla A. (N) Jom Tob
 ↑
 Wallerste
 1519-
 Nachala H. (N) Aron
 ←
 d 1632 ↑
 d effer
 Moses Aron F.

Jakob T.F. (N) Jitle Schulhof
 (Schulhof) ↑
 da'af Ansel S.
 Prag d 1722 ↑
 d 1710
 Henok T.F. Isak T.F. Saul T.F. Jette T.F. (N) Hirschel Jona T.F. Baruch T.F.
 d 1734 d 1719

Israel T.F. (N) ...
 Glogau
 d 1705 ↑
 Samuel Feibel T.F. Jesaja T.F. (N) ... Juda T.F. ♀ (N) Chajim ...
 Kremsier Blogau Glogau Kzeszow
 d 1694 d 1733 d 1715
 Natan T.F. (N) Malka ...
 Blogau ↑
 d 1738

♀ (N) Israel Mose Josef Norden
 ↑
 Isak Sekle N.

♀ (N) Abigdor Caro
 son of Schneiar Feibisch C.
 Wien, Gross-Blagau d 1675
 Elieser C. Sara C. (N) Jakob ...
 Wilna

Chajim T.F. Channa T.F. (N) Mose Teomim Fränkel Nata T.F. (N) ...
 d 1756 d 1734 (Nofel) ↑
 d 1762 ↑
 Hirsch T.F. Esther T.F.
 d 1768 d 1767

Lea T.F. Jakob T.F. (N) Glückel Samuel Jona T.F. Jesaja T.F. (N) ...
 d 1777 d 1786 ↑ d 1786 d 1786 (Israel Munk) ↑
 d 1798

Nathan T.F. (N) Freude ... Isser T.F. (N) Jentel ... Ridet T.F. Rafael Löbell T.F. (N) Rachtisch ...
 d 1792 ↑ d 1782 d 1798 d 1794 d 1812 d 1832 ↑ d 1820

Jekel T.F. Feiwei T.F. Katriel T.F. Eduard T.F. 1840 (Munk) ↑
 d 1820 d 1796 d 1843 1803-1871 ↑
 Agnes M. 1866 Eduard Caro
 ↑
 Georg Martin C.
 f 1867

Moses Aschkenasi

Lipman Heller
in Wien, Prag, Krakau
1654

Heller Halevi Wallerstein Fränkel
Jakob Koppel H. F. W.
1660 Wien

Jütel H. F. Frumet H. F. Jakob Koppel Mirels F. U. Rösel Brandeis
Wien Wien Prag ← ↑ dat of Israel B. d 1680 ←
d 1738 d 1749 d 1699
Abr. Israel F. Aron M. F.

Mose H. U...
Prag ↑
d 1663

Jakob Koppel H. Fridel H. U. Saloman Zadok
Wien ↑
d 1645

Juda Selke Z. U... ↑

Beer Z. U... ↑

Benjamin Wolf Z.
Prag ↑
d 1763

IV. LEFFMANN BEHRENS AND JENTE HAMELN'S DESCENDANTS

by Henry Fränkel

Appendix to FORGOTTEN FRAGMENTS

Isac Cohen (U...
Bochum

Behrens C (U) Lea Cohen
(Isachar Behrman) dat of Jacob C., spöter til Elieser Liebmann C.
Hannover d 1675 Göttingen d 1675

Leffmann Behrens 1° Jente Hameln 2° Elkele Jacob 3° Feile Dilmann
(Elieser) (Ljepman Cohen) (U) (Galdschmidt) dat of Josef H. (66) (U) dat of Juda Selke D.
Hannover 1634-1714 (1° u Salman Gans) d 1695 d 1710 d 1727

Moses Jacob B. (U) Susanne Gumperz
Dessau (Siese) dat of Josef Elia Cleve
1657-1697 (2° u Meyer Schiff) d 1725

Isak B. (U) Lea Rachel Lehmann Jacob B.
Hannover dat of Behrend L.
d 1765 d 1741 b i Friedrichstadt 1697-1716

Fradd B. (U) (Simon) Wolf Oppenheimer
son of Samuel O., Wien
d 1717 (2° u Ella Model) d 1726

Simette B. (U) Löb Enikel Oppenheimer
Pressburg son of Moses O.
d 1739 d 1732

Jacob B. 1758 Mate ... Joel Leib B. Lehmann B. (U) Ulisse Cantor Leffman B. Kosman B. (U) ... Elias B.
(Hannover) (U) (Oppenheim?) Leimen Rensburg dat of Abr. C. Pressburg Dresden d 1780
d 1784 (1° u) (Alana, Kbh 1732-1813) 1721-1780 Kbh d 1780

SE: IX-H-6

SE: IX-K-7

Wolf J. B. 1792 Birgitte Goldschmidt • Lipman Cohen Susanne B.
(Hannover) Kbh (U) (Breine) dat of Heiman Levin G. (Siese)
1763-1839 (1° u Nathan Moses Fidericia) 1759-1849 d 1780 Beerman B.
d 1845

Jakob W. B. 1828 Jette Wulff Caroline B.
Kbh (U) dat of Josef Carl W.
1793-1844 1803-1878

Herman J. B. 1859 Rosette Wulff Carl J. B. Julius J. B. 1866 Susanne Friedländer
Kbh (U) dat of Carl Josef W. Kbh Kbh (U) dat of Sally F.
1829-1886 1835-1905 1832-42 1834-1914 1842-1927
Randers, Kbh Carl Johan B. 1902 Astrid Paulsen
(2° u Michael Nathan) 1867-1946 (U) dat of Emil P.
1875-1957

Louis B. (U)
Tyskland
f 1835

Sally B. 1893 Olga Trier Bertha B.
Kbh (U) dat of Frederik Adolf T. Kbh
1869-1943 1873-1942 1872-1928

Johan B. Clara B. 1925 Erling Bloch Emil B.
Gilleleje Kbh (U) son of V. A. V. B. Kbh
1904-1967 f 1905 f 1904 f 1907

Kate Susanne B. 1929 Børge Plougmann 1959 Gunnar Pedersen Karina B.
Kbh (U) son of Ernst P. (U) Esbønderup Gilleleje
f 1909 f 1908 f 1908 f 1914

Ove B. 1916 Sigrid Philipsen Grete B. 1917 Vladimir Keogh
Kbh (U) dat of Constantin P. (U) son of Otto Peter K.
1894-1936 f 1896 f 1893-1948

Michael B. 1966 Jeanne Ferloy Henrik B. 1961 Maria Götz Birthe B. 1957 Tage Hejby Nielsen
Kbh (U) dat of Hugo T. Kbh (U) dat of Hans G. Kbh (U) son of Niels Peter N.
f 1930 f 1941 f 1931 Hamburg, Kbh f 1931 f 1937 f 1918

Irene P. 1956 Jørn Ib Ottesen Winnie P. 1952 Christian Kampen
Kbh (U) son of Louis O. Kbh (U) son of Axel K.
f 1935 f 1929 f 1936 f 1927

Lily K. 1939 Christian Wang
Norge (U) son of Johannes W.
f 1917 f 1913

Camilla B. Jacob B. Simon H. N. Anders H. N. Kasper H. N.
Kbh Kbh Kbh Kbh Kbh
f 1967 f 1970 f 1957 f 1960 f 1962

Henrik Stig O. Anne Marina O.
Kbh Kbh
f 1958 f 1963

Axel K. Astrid K. Søren Gudmand K. Susanne K.
Kbh Kbh Kbh Kbh
f 1960 f 1962 f 1968 f 1970

Grete W. Jannicke W. Mette W.
f 1940 f 1943 f 1945

Jens T. M. 1967/ine
Stockh. Kbh (U) da
Hamb. f 1944

Dorthe M. Troels M.
Kbh Kbh
f 1967 f 1970

A

Gumpel K. U. ... Reis

Sophie B. 1829 Josef Abraham Lachmann
Kbh U son of Nachmann Lehmann Kbh
1797-1866 ↑ Christburg, Kbh 1803-1874 f 1799 f 1814

Salomon W. B. U Hanne Frænkel
Kbh dat of Levin Abc. F.
f 1799 f 1814

Nancy Levin Mathilde B. Rosette B. Sophie B.
Kbh Kbh Kbh Kbh
1837-1904 1841-1904 1941-1913

Gustav L. Jakob J. L. 1859 Frederikke Kalkar
Kbh Kbh U dat of Jacob Simon K. Kbh
1831-35 1832-1903 ↑ 1827-1917 1833-36 1836-1855

Bellamine L. 1866 Nathan Levin Franke
Kbh U son of L. Abc. F.
1838-1921 ↑ Kbh 1823-1882

Jenny B.

Bertha Hermine L. Poul Albert L. Gustav Harald L.
Kbh Kbh Kbh
1861-1949 1868-1891 1866-1950

Lauritz William Herman L. U Erna Palmer
Kbh, Malmö, Kbh U Ystad, Kbh
1863-1934 ↑ f 1882 1864-1928

Viggo Frederik Kalkar L. 1909 Engel Cathrine Saxild
Kbh U dat of Johan S.
1864-1928 ↑ Skagen, Kbh 1885-1966

SE: II - D - 13

Lise B. 1920 Aage Vallmand
Kbh U son of Axel V.
f 1900 ↑ 1889-1965

Inge B. 1939 Karl Schröder
Kbh U son of K. S.
f 1908 ↑ Sverige (2% Holmström) f 1913

1949 Poul Vibe-Hastrup
U son of Edvard V.-H.
Kbh f 1912

Poul Palmer U Ragna Petersen
Kbh, London U dat of Carl P.
f 1906 1914-1973

Eva L. 1931 Henry Frænkel Inger Margrete L. 1936
Kbh U son of Louis F. Kbh U
f 1909 Kbh f 1900 f 1911 ↑

Birte V. 1942 Torben Meyer Ib V. 1951 Vera Horsent
Kbh U son of James M. Kbh, New Zealand U
f 1921 ↑ f 1909 f 1923 ↑ f 1921

Ole V. U Tove Rachel Saieitz
Kbh U dat of Jack S.
f 1928 ↑ f 1931

Karl Michael S. 1967 Gail Penfold Jan Patrick S. 1967 Anna Pabst
U U U
f 1942 ↑ f 1944 f 1947

Malene H. 1960 John Woodman Klaus H. 1964 Kirsten Vogt
Kbh, England U son of Stanley W. Kbh U
f 1938 ↑ London f 1935 f 1940 Kbh f 1942

Tschumper Ulf T. M. 1974 Inger Tenmansen Vicki V. Lise V.
at Ernst T. Kbh U dat of Johs. T. Kbh Kbh
f 1945 Juliane h. b. f 1949 f 1952 f 1954

Per V. Anette V.
Kbh Kbh
f 1960

John M. S. Susanne Caroline S.
f 1968 f 1969

Paul W.
Schweiz, England
f 1966

B

Gumpel B. 1705 Sprinze Kann
↑
dat of Jacob K.
d 1726

Jente B. ↑ Isak Kann
↑
son of Löb K.
d 1731 ↑ 1703-1731

Löb I. K. ↑ Bella Cleve Gumperz
Fr. a. M. ↑
dat of Philip C. G.
d 1766 ↑ d 1765

Beer K. ↑ Sorel Oppenheimer
Fr. a. M. ↑
dat of Isak Nathan O.

SE = IX - M - 8

Mose K. 1^o Sara Wertheimer 2^o ... Lehmann
↑
dat of Samson W. ↑
dat of Behrend L. (Schönle)
d 1761 ↑ d 1724

SE = X - S - 7

Bella B. 1796 Benedict Saloman Goldschmidt
↑
(2^o ↑ Sprinze Braunschweig)
1722-1813

Rebekka G. 1832 Moritz Jacobsen Merle G. 1822 Josef Noether
↑
1798-1873

Elka J. 1857 Fritz Meyer
↑

Richard Moritz M.
1860-1914

Helene N. 1863 Leopold Friedländer
↑
son of Zadik Levin F.
1843-1901 ↑ 1882-1880

Max Josef F.
1867-1958

Mary Anna W.
1865-65.

Hannele B. ↑ Mordechai Gumpel Beer (Oppenheim)
(Hale) ↑
son of Mendel B. O.
Fr. a. M. d 1762

Gutle B. ↑ Löb Zunz Lipman B. Bela B.
↑
son of Alex. Z.
Fr. a. M. d ca 1734

Gutle Z. ↑ Gumpel Emmerich Emanuel Z. ↑ Hendel Behrens
Fr. a. M. ↑
son of Feibelman E. (Mendel) ↑
dat of Job Beer
d 1755 ↑ d 1793 (SE: VII - O - 9) 1761-1802 ↑ 1773-1809

SE: VII - O - 10

Leopold Z. 1822 Adelheid Beermann
(Lippmann) ↑
1794-1886 d 1874

Sprinze B. 1813 Benedict Saloman Goldschmidt
↑
(1^o ↑ Bella Braunschweig)
1785-1855

Rachel G. 1840 Nathan Marcus Oppenheim
↑
Fr. a. M.

Charlotte O. 1864 Moritz Warburg
↑
Hamburg
1842-1921 ↑ 1838-1910

Aby M. W.
1866-1929

Mary Herz 1897
↑
dat of Adolf H.
1866-1834

Max M. W.
1867-1946

Alice Magnus 1899
↑
dat of Hermann M.
f 1873

Paul M. W.
1868-1932

Mina Loeb 1895
↑
dat of Salomon L.
f 1870

Felix M. W.
1871-1937

Frieda Schiff 1895
↑
dat of Jacob S.
f 1876

SE = STAMM- UND NACHFAHRENTAFELN DER FAMILIE WARBURG (af Hertz, Hamburg 1937)

C

(Nattali) Herz L. B. (Cohen) 1663-1709

↑ Serchen
↑ dat af Samson
↑ Wien Hannover

Seligmann H. B. (Cohen) d 1744

↑ Behrens H. B. (Cohen) d 1689

H. S. Cohen d 1777

↑ Malka Liebman Cohen
↑ d 1791

Abr. H. G. 1746-1825

↑ Madel Gans
↑ dat af Isak Jakob B.

SE-VI-A-12

Fradel G. 1° Josua Eli Eibelman Gumperz
son of Moses Levin G.
d 1794 ↑ 1722-1736

2° Gumpel Levin Warburg
son of Löb W.
Halbestadt d 1779

Jente G. (N) Meier Mendel
d 1801 ↑

Samuel Breslau G. (N) Hendel Pinchas
Berlin
1740-1800 ↑ d 1791

Bendit Philip G.
Kbh, Fr. a. O.

Löb W. Jacob Gumpel W.
f 1761 f 1771

Johanna M. (N) Hirsch Löb
son of Juda Löb

Ruben G. (N) Röschen Samson
dat af Philip S.
1769-1851 ↑ 1771-1830

Karoline G. 1787
son of David F.
d 1835

Moses Fränkel
d 1825

Hanne G. 1° Nachum Marcus Pich
2° Meyer Schlesinger
d 1800

Herz Wesel G. (N) ütchen Oppenheim
d 1821 ↑

Abr. Wesel G.
d 1781

Anette Frank P. Ruben P. Karoline P. (N) Galman Levin Friedberg (dat 16 børn)
1791-1869

Bendit Wesel (N) ...

↑
Jehuda Löb W. (N) ...

↑
Moses W.

Olga W. (N) Paul Köhen-Speyer
Hamburg ↑ England
1873-1904 ↑ f 1869

Fritz M. W. 1908 Anna Warburg
Hamburg (N) dat af Siegfried W.
f 1879 ↑ f 1881

Louise W. 1901 Jul. Derenberg
Hamburg (N) Hamburg
f 1879 ↑ 1873-1928

D

Wertheimer
 W
 d 1739
 ♀ ♂ Salomon Philip ♀ ♂ Seligmann Cohen
 plajesøn af Berend C.
 Hamburg, Hannover
 Mendel Selig Cohen
 d 1758
 Uri Philip C. Leffmann H. C. ♂ Rebekka Goldschmidt
 d 1788 1751-1813 ♂ dat af Jacob G.
 Kbh
 Selig L. C. ♂ Lea Samson
 dat af Philip S.
 d 1819 ♂ d 1855
 Moses S. C. Herman S. C. ♂ Rebekka Herz Cohen
 dat af H. Leffmann C.
 d 1848
 Johanne C. ♂ Ferd. Jacobsohn Gustav C. ♂ Clara Marx Philip C. Leopold C. August C.
 Gwendel B. ¹⁶⁸¹ David Oppenheimer
 ♂ søn af Abraham O. Hannover, Nikolsburg, Prag
 d 1712 ♂ (2^o ♂ Schiffra Spira) 1664-1736 bi Prag
 Sara O. ♂ Chajim Jona Theomim Fränkel Blümle O. ¹⁷⁰¹ Michael Beer Oppenheim
 (Serle) ♂ søn af Josua Feibel T. F. ♂ søn af Aron O.
 1695-1773 ♂ (2^o ♂ Rösel Fränkel) Breslau d 1727 d 1738 ♂ d 1750
 SE: IX-A-7 SE: IX-A-7
 Tolza O. ♂ Berend Levi Gumperz Jente O. ♂ Phöbus Cohen
 (Isachar Beer Cleve) (Feivel Hannover)
 d 1761 ♂ søn af Juda Lbb Cleve G. d 1761 ♂ søn af Selig C.
 SE: VII-G-9 Telzche C. ♂ Moses Oppenheimer Gwendel C.
 d 1773 ♂ søn af Wolf O. d 1734
 Mendel O. d 1774 ♂ Zwi Hirschel Oppenheimer
 son af Isak Nathan O
 Hannover, Hildesheim d 1770
 SE: IX-O-8
 Herz L. C. ♂ Rachel Herz Cohen Isak L. C. Abraham C.
 d 1848 ♂ dat af Abr. H. C. d 1804
 Rebekka H. C. ♂ Herman Selig Cohen Meyer H. C. Frederike H. C. ♂ Meyer Marx Fanny H. C.
 ♂ søn af J. Leffmann C. (Hanek)
 Louise H. C. ♂ Rudolf Lehmann Meyer Leffmann H. C. Ludwig H. C.
 1819-1881 ♂ 1809-1884
 Georg Ludwig M. ♂ Christine Alex. Michael David v. Doss
 f 1847
 Martha Mathilde Meyer-Doss ♂ Karl Haushofer
 ♂ 1869-1946
 Albrecht H. Heinz H.
 1903-1945 f 1906
 Jacob L. C. ♂ Lea Samson
 dat af Herz S.
 1772-1847 ♂ d 1814
 Isak C. Rebekka C. ♂ Salomon Abr. Cohn
 son af A. Herz C.
 d 1824 d 1874 ♂ 1811-1863
 SE: VI-A-13

E

V. SAMUEL STUCKHART'S DESCENDANTS

by Henry Frænkel

Appendix to FORGOTTEN FRAGMENTS

Daniel Samuel Goldschmidt N...
(Levi)
omkring 1560

Baruch Daniel Samuel Stuckhart N...
(Goldschmidt) (Levi)
Witzenhausen

Moses Goldschmidt N Gittel Meyer Abraham G. Gela G. Hanna G. Josef G. (Hameln) N Freude Spanier
(Kramer) 1597-1672 dat af Nathan S. 1599-1682
Stadthagen d 1670 d 1669 SE: VI-A-6

Mayer G. N Breine ... Freude G. N Pinchas Seligman Norden
(Stadthagen) Kbh son af Nathali Menasse Salomo N.
1683 til Kbh d 1736 d 1728 d 1714 Altona (1^o u Schönche Cohen) d 1709

Levin M. G. N Edel Kulp
(Stadthagen) dat af Eisik K.
Kbh

Moses M. G. N Särche Gumperz Pesche G. N Elias Cohen
(Kopenhagen) (Cleve) dat af Heyman G.
Kbh d 1731 = Chajim Cleve d 1743 d 1758

♀ N Jacob Goldschmidt
(Kopenhagen)

Judith G. N Herz Moses Nathan
(Nosche) (Henriques)
son af M. Hran N. Nakskov *

Levin Moses G. N Mirjam Breine Levin Halle Heyman Moses G. (N... Magnus M. G. 1^o Edel Halle 2^o Maria Sofie Wilhelmine... Jette Riwka G. N Lazarus
(Jehuda Leib ha-Levi) Abr. L. H. (Stadthagen) (Friedrich) N dat af Abr. N Emden
Altona d 1770 d 1737 ca 1710-1789 1704-1763 Levin H.

Rebekka G. N Leffmann Herz Cohen
son af H. Seligmann C.
1751-1813

Rachel Henriques N Isaac David Adler
Altona, Kbh (1^o u
Rene Levy) 1729-182

Heyman Levin G. 1757 Sophie Depert
(Chajim Kopenhagen) N (Zippora) Holland
Kbh ca 1723-1811 Kbh 1721-1789

Birgitte G. Josef H. G. N Dorthea Jacobsen Moses H. G. N... Samuel G. N... Sara G. N Abr. Moses Henriques
(Breinche) Kbh 1741-1813 f 1752 f 1750 Isak G. N Judith Cantor
dat af Nathan Levin C.

SE: IV-E-11

Birgitte G. 1781 Nathan Moses Fridericia 1792 Wolf Jacob Behrens
(Breine) N son af Moses Nathan N son af J. B.
1759-1849 Kbh d 1783 Kbh 1763-1839

SE: I-D-11
I-F-11

SE: IV-A-11

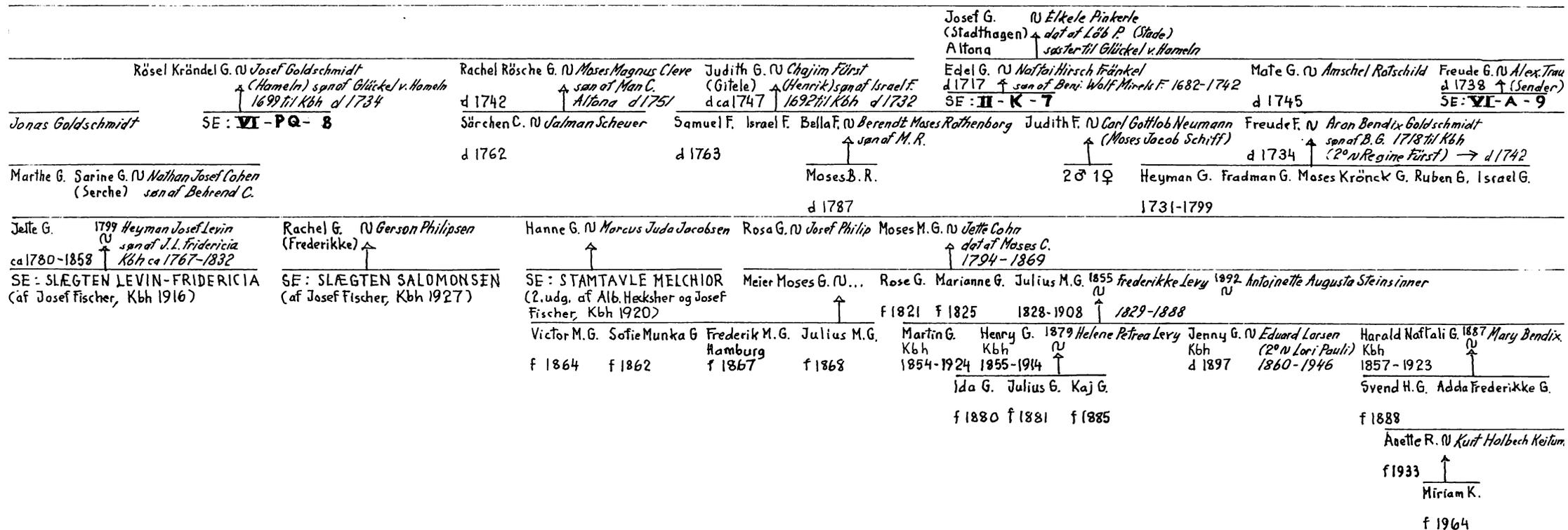
Olk G. N Abr. Levin Bauer
Kbh + son af L. A. B.
d 1826 (2^o u Gittel Wesely) d 1823

Ludwig B. N Buma Cohn
(Jehuda Leib) dat af Jakob Katz
Kbh 1798-1885

Adolf B. N Anna Haurowitz
Kbh dat af Lion Valentin H.
1845-1910 1858-1927

A

x) 1721-1794



B

Benjamin Wolf G. (U... (Stadthagen) ↑
 Jehuda G. d 1742
 Jehuda Löb G. 1^o Sara Ree (Stadthagen) 2^o Reizchen Traub (Stadthagen) ↑
 d 1720 d 1760 ← d 1708
 Hendel G. (U...)

Regine F. 1738 (Röschen) ↑
 d 1784
 Aron Bendix Galdschmidt (son of B. G., Hamburg, Kbh) ↑
 ← (1^o v. Freude Fürst) d 1742

Breine G. Meitron G. (U) Zippora Levin Natan (U) ↑
 Kbh d at Moses L. N. Nakskov d 1833

Adolf G. 1873 (Aron) Kbh 1831-1905 ↑
 Juliete Meyer (dat of Hartvig Wulff M.) 1837-1909
 Wilhelm G. f 1832

Benny G. 1864 (Bendix) 1834-1901 ↑
 Dora Levy 1842-1924

Emilie Sofie G. (U) Bernh. Marcus Cohen (Mille) 1836-1915 ↑

Albert J. Max G. 1897 (Kbh) 1869-1961 ↑
 Agnes Seligmann (dat of Adolph Bernh. S.) 1876-1963

Cecilia G. Sigrid G. Mozart G. Louis Adolf G. 1918 Anna Jeppesen (U) ↑
 f 1864 f 1867 1868-1924 f 1870 f 1890

Max Moses G. 1865-1871 Ivar B. G. 1890 (Isak) 1866-1919 ↑
 Alma Heine (dat of Nathan H.) f 1866 f 1868 Bodil Inger G. 1890 1872-1897 ↑
 Martin Dessau (son of Sal. Isak D.) 1865-1919 (2^o v. Ellen Margrete Salomonsen)

Mogens C. Martin Jul. C. 1909 (U) 1874-1910 ↑
 Bertha (dat of) f 1885

Agnete G. (U) Carl Johan Rosch (Kbh) 1899-1965 ↑
 f 1899
 Marie Louise G. 1902-1914 (son of Mich. Konstantin R. Kbh)

Karen G. 1930 (Kbh) 1905-1968 ↑
 Svend Ejnar Berthelsen (Kbh, spr of Hans Carl B.) 1889-1968
 Eva G. Tage G. f 1919 f 1920

SE: SLÆGTEN SALOMONSEN
 (af Josef Fischer, Kbh 1927)

Marianne R. (U) Kevin Tierney (U.S.A.) f 1937

Allan B. 1955 (Kbh) f 1932 ↑
 Ellen Holme-Jørgensen (dat of John S.) f 1932
 Thyra Ribbing 1965 (Stckh.) f 1927 (dat of Gustaf R.)
 Svend Ole B. 1959 (Kbh, Odense) f 1933 (dat of Conrad R.)
 Elsebeth Rasmussen 1966 (U) f 1933 (dat of George S.)
 Michèle Said 1971 (U) f 1936 (dat of Giovanni Maria R.)
 Maria Giovanna Mari'lena Ronchiato (U) f 1940 (Frankrig, U.S.A. f 1936 Venezia f 1940)

Susanne Aina Holme-B. f 1960

Valerie B. U.S.A. f 1968

C

Bendix M. G. *N Rose Trier*

1791-1874 ↑

Sigfred G. ¹⁸⁵⁷ *Galatea Meyer*

1831-1906 ↑ *dat af Saul M.*
1835-1874

Frederikke Sofie G. Georg G. Victor Albert G. *N Elisabeth Munch*

1862-63 1866-1904

↑ *f 1872*
Otto G.

f 1906

Martin Meyer G. ¹⁸⁶⁷ *Julie Friedländer*

1839-1904 ↑ *dat af Sally F.*
1847-1931

SE : EFTERKOMMERE AF MARCUS
SALOMON FRIEDLÄNDER OG
MAGNUS AKIBA BLOCH
(af Axel Behrend, kbh 1962)

Aron Meir G. *N Lea Levin*

1792-1848 ↑

dat af Israel L.
1797-1870

Meir Aron G. ¹⁸⁴⁸ *Johanne Sonne*

1819-1887 ↑

Johannes Adolf G. ¹⁸⁷⁴ *Anna de Meza*

f 1845

Carl G. Olaf G. Margrete G. Edith G. Elisabeth G.

f 1875 f 1882 f 1883

Moritz G. ¹⁸⁴⁶ *Jenny Jacoby*

1822-1888 ↑ *f 1839*

Astrid G. Valdemar G.

f 1867 f 1869

Elisabeth G.

f 1885 f 1887

Ester G. *N M. Kleinsorg*

↑ *Næstved*
d 1875

Marius K. Adolf K.

f 1866 f 1868

Julius G. ¹⁸⁶³ *Betty Bassø* Ranghild G.

f 1827 ↑ *f 1835*

Julie G. ¹⁸⁸⁸ *Henrik Bischoff* Ellen G.

f 1864 1858-1900 f 1868

1776-1846 1785-1862

Gitel L. Jacob L. *N Rose Maribo*

f 1745 f 1746 ↑ *dat af Levin M.*
1752-1817

Leiser L. *N Juliana Levi*

2° ¹⁷⁴⁴ *Abraham Jacob Lazarus*
N (Kik)

bratf
Isidor G.

D

Abraham G. N...
(Stadthagen) ↑
Emden

Meyer G. 1698 *Priwetheilbut* Juspa G. Simon G. Moses G.
(Oldenburg) N *dat of Jacob H.* (Emden) (Jonathan Emden) (Emden)
1650-1738 ↑ *d 1755* d 1737

Anna F. N *Hein Goldschmidt*
Kbh *son of Nathan G., barnebarn af*
Glückel v. Hameln d 1742

SE : GESCHICHTE DES GESCHLECHS GOLDSCHMIDT-OLDENBURG (af E. Duckesz, Hamburg ca 1915)

SE : ADOLF HANNOVERS FÆDRENE OG MØDRENE SLÆGT (af Martin Hannover, Kbh 1914)

Moses L. N *Bolette Gedalja*
(*Bella*) *dat of Abr. G.*
f 1777 ↑ *1789-1859*

Fredenkke L. N *Ludvig Melchior*
↑ *son of Lazarus Moses M.*
1817-1876 ↑

SE : GEDALJA OG HANS FORFÆDRE
(af Johannes Werner, Kbh 1933)

SE : STAMTAVLE MELCHIOR
(2. udg. af Albert Heckscher og
Josef Fischer, Kbh 1920)

Rose L. ¹⁸⁰⁷ *Lazarus Melchior* Levin L. Fromme L.
N *son of Moses M.*
1784-1868 ↓ *1783-1859* 1787-1810 f 1791

SE : STAMTAVLE MELCHIOR
(2. udg. af Albert Heckscher og
Josef Fischer, Kbh 1920)

Heyman L. N *Bolette Eibeschutz* Hanne L.
(Chajim Kik) ↑ *dat of Aron E.*
1747-1814 ↑ *1772-1814* f 1753

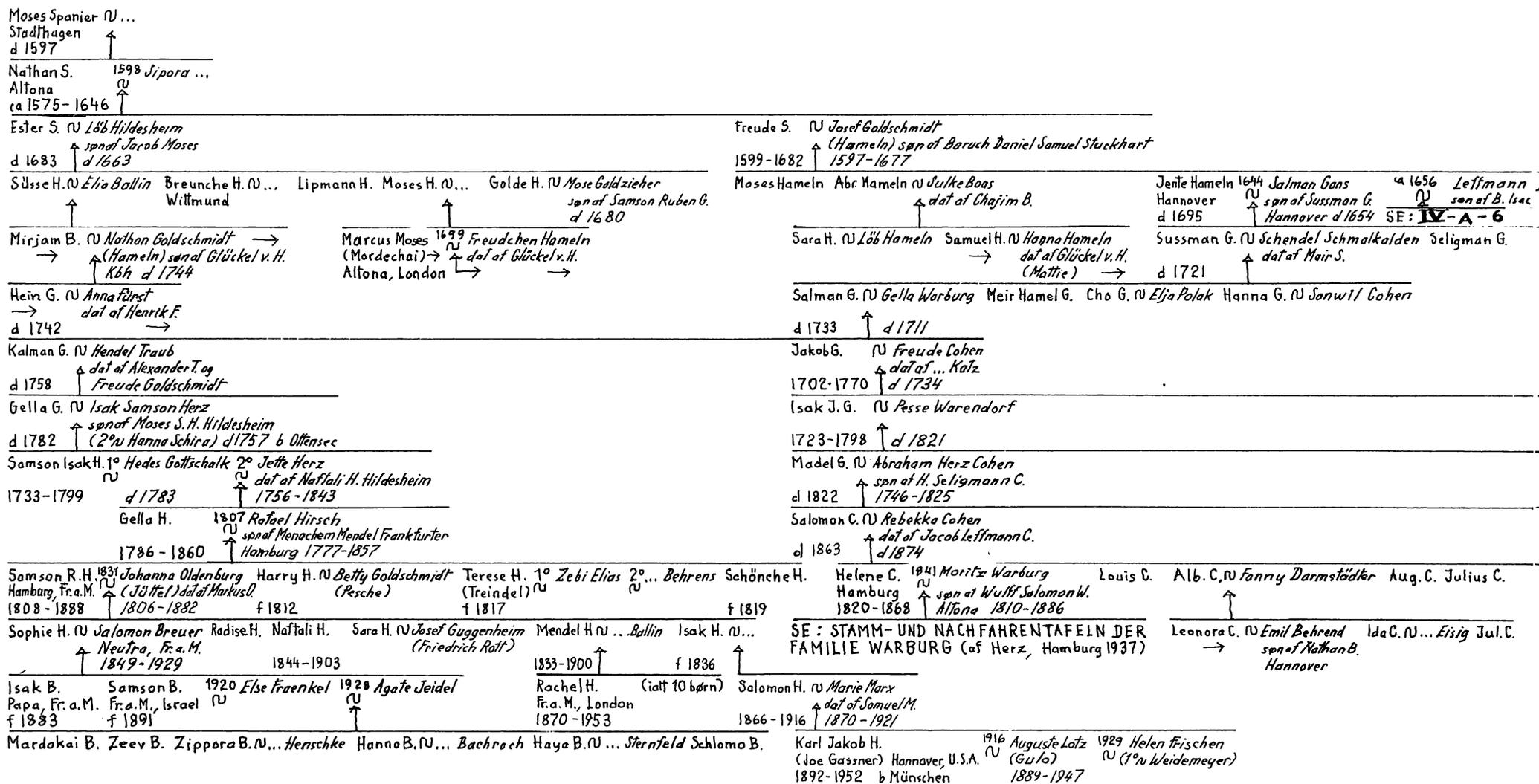
SE : LEGATSTAMTAVLE EIBESCHÜTZ
(af Hans Metzow, Skive 1958)

E

VI. NATHAN SPANIER'S DESCENDANTS

by Henry Frænkel

Appendix to FORGOTTEN FRAGMENTS



A

Pehrens
oben 1634-1714

Israel Josef Nathan G. \cup Sprinze Goldzieher
dat of Moses Aron G.
d 1689 \uparrow d 1728

Salman G. \cup Bräunle Düsseldorf Josef G. Blümche G. \cup Salmon Segal Düsseldorf Rösel G. \cup Abraham Minden Frade G. \cup Sussman Ruben
Hannover \uparrow dat of Mose D. \searrow Menz \rightarrow \uparrow son of Salomo E. Jakob Gottschalk D.
d 1762 \searrow d 1774 d 1736 \rightarrow d 1745 \rightarrow

Tathilde C. \cup ... Gronau Charlotte C. \cup ... Symons

Rachel C. \cup Herz Leffmann Cohen Alexander C. \cup Amelie Cohen
d 1860 \uparrow son of L. Herz C. d 1869 dat of Jacob Leffmann C.
d 1848 d 1885

Leffmann H. C. Ludw. H. C. Fanny C. Fredericke C. \cup Meyer Marx Meyer H. C. Rebekka C. \cup Herman Selig Cohen
(Hanek) \uparrow son of S. Leffmann C.

August C. Johanne C. \cup Ferd. Jacobsohn Gustav C. \cup Clara Marx Philip C. Leopold C.

Louise C. \cup Rudolf Lehman Meyer
1819-1881 \uparrow 1809-1884

Georg Ludw. M. \cup Christine v. Doss

f 1847

Martha Mathilda Meyer-Doss \cup Karl Haushofer

\uparrow 1869-1946

Albrecht H. Heinz H.

1903-1945 f 1906

Jacob H. G. \cup Eva Kaulla Rosalie C. \cup Isak Jakob de Jonge
(Röschen) \uparrow f 1776
d 1830

Herz C.

d 1887

Amelie de J. \cup Johannes Kann

Hendrik Jakob K. \cup Anna Wilhelmina v. Doorn
Holland \uparrow

Amalie K. \cup Antonius de Lange

1882-1912 \uparrow 1862-1921

Jacoba de L. \cup Pieter v. Vollenhoven

f 1906 \uparrow f 1897

Pieter v. V. \cup Margriet v. Oranien

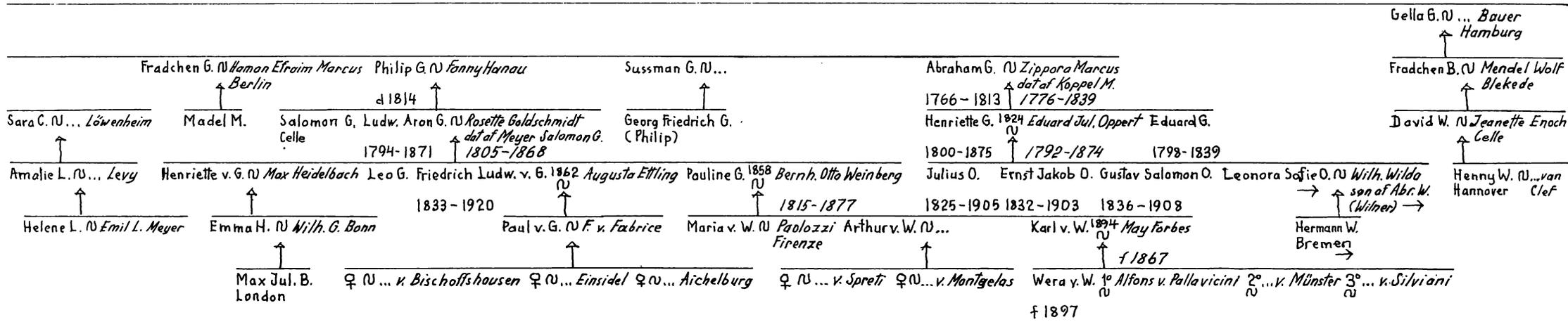
f 1939 \uparrow f 1943

Maurits v. V. Bernhard Lucas Emanuel v. V. Pieter Christian Michiel v. V.

f 1968 f 1969

f 1972

B



C

Zippora G. (N) Elias Wulff
↑ (Eli Desvi) son of Moses Benjamin W.
d 1759 Dessau, Halle d 1754

Benjamin W. (N) Lea Wallich
(Simcha Dessau) ↑ dat of Isak W.
1700-1756

Mirjam W. 1748 Daniel Itzig
(N) ↑ son of D. Jaffe
1727-1788 1722-1799

Hanne I. 1766 Josef Fliess
(N) ↑ son of Moses Isak F.
1748-1801 1745-1822

Bella I. (N) Levin Jacob Saloman
(Bartholdy) son of J.S.
1749-1824 1739-1797

Isak I. (N) Edet Wulff →
↑ dat of Isak Benj. W.
1750-1806 1764-1851

Henriette I. (N) Nathan Mendelssohn
↑ son of Moses M.
Berlin 1782-1852

Moses I. (N) ... Wulff
↑ dat of Isak Benj. W.
1754-1783

Benjamin I. 1780 Zippora Wulff
(Ilsing) (N) ↑ 1761-1830

Moritz Ilsing Jakob Ilsing
f 1784

Frederike W. (N) Dietrich Meyer
Blekede ↑ son of Marcus M.
→ 1788-1875 →

Lea S. (N) Abr. Mendelssohn-Bartholdy
↑ son of Moses M.
1772-1842 Berlin 1776-1835

Moritz Jonathan I. Achim I.
1787-1813 Lützen

SE: VII-PQ-11

Fanny M. (N) Wilh. Hense / Felix M.-B.
Hamburg, Leipzig
1805-1847 1794-1861 1809-1847

1837 Cecile Jeanrenaud
(N) ↑ fr. a. M.
d 1853

Rebekka M. 1832 Gustav Lejeune-Jirichlet
(N) ↑
1811-1868 1805-1859

Paul M. (N) Albertine Heine
d 1874 d 1879

Sebastian H. (N) ...
↑
f 1838

Paul H.

Walter D. 1857 Anno Sachs
(N) ↑
1833-1893 1835-1889

Felix D. Flora D. 1870 Wilh. Georg Baum Ernst D.
(N) ↑
1845-1912

Pauline M. Katharina M. Ernst v. M.-B. (N) Alexandrine Warschauer Gotthold M. Fanny M.
↑

Elisabeth D. 1881 Heinrich Nelson
(N) ↑
f 1860 1854-1929

Maria B. Anna B. (N) Gaston v. Chaulin-Egersberg
↑

Paul v. M.-B. (N) Marianne Oppenheim
↑

Leonard N.
1882-1927

Marietta v. C.-E. 1932 Herman v. Raumer
(N) ↑

Otto Felix P. v. M.-B. (N) Cecile Mendelssohn-Bartholdy
↑

D

Susanne I. (Blümchen) 1752-1814	1772 David Friedländer ↑ Königsberg	Sara I. 1763-1854	1783 Samuel Levy ↑ son of Salomon Levy Chalsan	Elias I. (Hitzig) 1755-1818	1776 Marianne Lefmann ↑ f 1760	Cicilie I. (Zippora) 1760-1839	1777 Benjamin Wulff ↑ f 1756	2° Bernhard v. Eskeles ↑ son of Berend E. 1753-1839	Lea I. 1768-1794	1794 Bernh. Seligmann ↑ (2° Rebekka Salomon) 1772-1842	Jakob I. 1764-1838	Ulara Wulff ↑ f 1767
Benoni F. 1772-1851	↑ Rebekka Halle dat of Joel Sam. H. f 1775	Moses F. 1774-1840	1801 Rebekka Saling ↑ (Regina Froberg) dat of Sal. Jacob Salomon 1782-1850	Julius Eduard Hitzig 1780-1849	↑	Marianne v. E. (Mirjam) 1780-1849	↑	Daniel v. E. (Denis) d 1876	↑	Bery I. (Bernheim) 1786-1869	↑	↑
Marianne F. 1797-1826	↑ Ferd. Mendheim 1786-1860	Gottlieb F. 1805-1878	↑ Elisabeth Mendheim dat of Ferdinand M. 1821-1904	David F. 1800-1868	Julius F. 1813-1884	Klara H. 1780-1849	↑	Eugenie H. 1826-1894	↑ Johan Jacob Boeyer f 1794	Georg H. 1811-1881	↑	Helene v. E. 1811-1881
Maria M. 1820-1846	↑ Joh. Gustav Droyzen son of J. Christoph D. 1808-1884	Elisabeth M. 1821-1904	↑ Gottlieb Friedländer son of Benoni F. 1805-1878	Margarete K. 1834-1862	1854 Paul Heyse ↑ son of Karl H. 1830-1914	Bernh. K. 1837-1862	↑	Adolf v. B. 1835-1917	↑ Lida Bindemann dat of Emil B.	Julius Eduard H. 1835-1917	↑	Eugenie v. B. 1869-1917
Anna D. 1833-1886	↑ Henri Jordan	Marie D. 1834-1901	↑ Emil Hübner	Gustav D. 1838-1908	Ernst F. 1841-1903	Georg F. Schmiedeberg 1843-1914	2♂ 2♀	Eugenie v. B. 1869	↑ Oskar Piloty	Hans v. B. 1875	↑ Otto v. B. 1877-1946	↑

E

					Samuel G. 1 ^o <i>Recha v. Essen</i> Hannover \uparrow <i>da Ta' Abr. Elias v. E.</i> d 1732					2 ^o <i>Hendel Cosman</i> \uparrow d 1735
					Arkiv David G. Frommel G. \uparrow <i>Selig Horn</i>	Josef G. \uparrow <i>Edel...</i> Hannover d 1725	Nathan Hannover G. \uparrow <i>Blümche Cohen</i> d 1741		Jacob G. \uparrow <i>Kassel</i> d 1774	
										Recha G. 1 ^o <i>Simon David Heine</i> \uparrow <i>(Blückeburg) son of Isak H.</i> 1700-1733 \uparrow <i>(1^o Hannchen Samson) d 1744</i>
					Isak Benj. W. \uparrow <i>Hendel Borchardt</i>					Heimann H. \rightarrow 1 ^o <i>Edel Gans</i> \rightarrow 2 ^o <i>Eva Poppert</i> <i>(Chajim Blückeburg)</i> \uparrow <i>da' of Leiser Josef G.</i> \uparrow <i>(Marthe) da' of</i> Hannover d 1780 d 1757 \uparrow <i>(2^o Bendix Schiff) d</i>
Fanny I. 1777 <i>Nathan Adam v. Arnstein</i> <i>Recha I.</i> (Fögele) \uparrow <i>son of Adam Isak A.</i> 1757-1818 \uparrow <i>1748-1838</i>		Rebekka I. 1784 <i>David Veitel Ephraim</i> \uparrow <i>(Johann Andreas Schmidt)</i> 1765-1847 \uparrow <i>1762-1835</i>	Jättiche I. 1791 <i>Mendel Oppenheim</i> \uparrow 1767-1848 \uparrow <i>1758-1820</i>	Edel W. \uparrow <i>Isak Itzig</i> \uparrow <i>Moses Itzig</i> \leftarrow <i>son of Daniel I.</i> \leftarrow <i>son of Daniel I.</i> 1764-1851 \uparrow <i>1750-1806</i> \leftarrow <i>1750-1806</i>		Samson H. \rightarrow 1797 <i>Betty v. Geldern</i> \rightarrow Meyer H. \uparrow <i>da' of Gattschalk v. G.</i> 1764-1828 \uparrow <i>1771-1859</i>				
Henriette v. A. 1802 <i>Heinrich v. Pereira</i> \uparrow <i>neya' / Don Diego d'Aguilar</i> 1780-1859 \uparrow		Julius Schmidt \uparrow <i>Jette Schmidt</i>	G.M. Oppenfeld \uparrow <i>C.J. Oppenfeld</i>	Heinrich H. 1841 <i>Eugenie Mirat</i> \uparrow <i>Charlotte H.</i> 1823 <i>Moritz Embden</i> \uparrow <i>Hamburg</i> 1799-1856 \uparrow <i>1815-1883</i> \uparrow <i>1800-1898</i> \uparrow <i>1790-1876</i>		Maximilian H. \uparrow <i>Gustav v. H-Geldern</i> <i>Berlin</i> \uparrow <i>Wien</i> 1807-1879 \uparrow <i>1810-1886</i>				
Pereira-Arnsteiner				Maria E. 1843 <i>Honoré de Voss</i> \uparrow f 1824	1854 <i>Michael della Rocca</i> \uparrow f 1826	Ludwig v. E. \uparrow <i>Helene E.</i> <i>Wien</i> \uparrow <i>N Wilh. Hirsch</i> f 1826 \uparrow <i>Hamburg</i> \uparrow <i>Berlin</i> 1832-1917	Lieschen E. \uparrow 1834-49		... \uparrow ...	
				Carlo d. R. 1890 <i>Ida della Torre Lombardini</i> \uparrow f 1856		Alice H. \uparrow <i>Mathilde H.</i> 1884 <i>Heinrich Salomon</i> \uparrow <i>Paris</i> \uparrow 1862-1913			Robert v. H-G \uparrow 1885-1968	
				Michael Cristoforo d. R. \uparrow <i>Maria Yvonne d. R.</i> f 1891		Leonie S. 1913 <i>Hugo Kaminski</i> \uparrow <i>Te Aviv</i> f 1892 \uparrow <i>1889-1961</i> A ♂				

♀ N Salomon Bückerburg Jente G. N Lipman Lewi
Berlin

Meyer Samson P.
1799

Isak H. N... Samuel H. Herz H. Salomon H. N Betty Goldschmidt
Bordeaux ↑ Hamburg ↑ det af Moses Lion G.
d 1828 ↑ 1767-1844 ↑ 1777-1837

Armand H. Michel H.

Amalie H. ¹⁸²¹ Jonathan Friedländer Hermann H. Therese H. ¹⁸²⁸ Chr. Hermann Adolf Halle
1800-1838 ↑ Königsberg f 1795 Rom 1804-1830 f 1808 1798-1866

Charlotte F. N Kar/Daniel Wolf Elise F. N Fritz Leo
f 1829 ↑ Berlin

Klara W. N von der Goltz

Gertrud L. N Friedrich Joachim Pfeil

1858-1891 f 1857

Carl H. N Cecile Fortado
(Bear) 1799-1865 ↑

Salomon Josef H. N Nanette Koulla
d 1862 det af Ratael K. d 1877

Fanny H. N C. W. Schröder

Fanny S. N... Wanne With. G. Emil S.

Bela H. N Isak Israel
(Itzig Neuwied) ↑

Clärchen I. N Gottschalk Düsseldorf
→ ↑ son of Mose D. →
d 1778 ↑ d 1796

Henriette D. N Levi Michael David (Lewald) Gottschalk D. Moses D. Salomon D.
→ son of Salomon M. D. → Nancy
(1st N Frankl Mendelsheim) f 1754 d 1788

2^o Mose Kosman Lehmann →
son of Behrend Lehmann
↑ (1st N Golde Michael David, 2nd N Mindel
Bärman I. → N Mirjam David →
(Isachar Behrend) ↑ det af David Michael D.
d 1784 ↓ d 1779

G

Gela G. N Salomo Eljakim Gottschalk Düsseldorf Hena G. N Jüssel Osterode
↑ son of Elieser Levi D.
Hannover 1617-1710

Bräunle D. N Juspa v. Geldern Selig D. Hanne D. N Mose Herz Serle D. N Gabriel Dejaran
Mannheim ↑ (Josef Jacob) Mannheim 1653-1727
d 1735 ↑

Lazarus v. G. N Sara Lea Michael (1011 4 ♂ 3 ♀) SE: STAMMBAUM DER FAMILIE GELDERN
Deütz, Pressburg ↑ dat of Simon M. (af L. Löwenstein, Monatschrift, Neue Folge 15)
1695-1769 ↑ Düsseldorf d 1741

Gottschalk v. G. N Uarla Bloch (1011 4 ♂ 7 ♀) SE: DIE SIEGBURGER FAMILIE LEVISON
↑ dat of David Binnes Bock (af Wilh. Levison, Bonn 1952)
1726-1795 ↑ Düsseldorf d 1779

Betty v. G. N Samson Heine ←
← ↑ son of Heimann H.
1771-1859 ← 1764-1828

Salomon D. N Blümche Gans Leiser Segal D.
(Segal) ← ↑ dat of Israel Nathan G.
d 1745 ↑ ← d 1736

Mose D. N Jüdchen Limburg 2° Hitzle Leidesdorf
↑ dat of Gumpel L. N dat of Suskind L.
d 1763 d 1750 ↑ Kbh d 1770

Leiser D. N Fradchen Oppenheimer Bräunle D. N
↑ dat of Wolf Moses O. ←
d 1816 ↑ d 1805 d 1774 ↑ son

Gumpel D. N Rebekka Warms Selig G. N Egl...
Hannover ↑ dat of Nathali Herz W. d 1802 ↑ d 1809
d 1851 1794-1859 Gottschalk G.

Löb G. N Mirjam... Leiser Josef G. 1° Hendel Moses 2° Jettchen Limburg
Sinzheimer) d 1769 d 1776 ↑ d 1789 d 1757 ↑ d 1730 d 1735

Edel G. N Israel Dessau Edel G. N Heimann Heine ←
↑ son of Uri D. ← (Chajim Blückerburg)
d 1797 ↑ d 1797 d 1757 (2° N Eva Poppert) d 1780

Blume D. G. Isak D. G. Josef D. G.
d 1838 1769-1839 d 1843

Gumpel D. N... Frommet D. N Philip Wolf Oppenheimer Blümchen D. Sara D. Amelie D.
↑ Hannover son of W. Moses O. d 1803 (2° N Sara Lewend) d 1823

Godefroi Gompel N...

↑
♀ N Alphonse Corfbeer

Blümche D. N. Simon Frank

Nathan S. D. 1° Brendel Menz 2° Susse Menz Esther D. N. Aron Jaffe Schlesinger
N dat of Chajim M. N dat of Aron M. son of Marx S.
d 1741 d 1719 d 1724 1714-1770 1718-1779

Salman Nathan Gans Gottschalk D. N. Clärchen Israel Nathan D. 1765 Bella Leidesdorf 2° Bela Israel Alexander D.
at Israel Josef N.G. ← dat of Isak! dat of Moses L. N dat of Jeremias I. (Süsskind)
d 1762 ← d 1778 d 1803 Kbh d 1771 Cassel

Leser D. N...

↑
Bernhard D. Rebekka D. N. Lebrecht Spitta
(B. Looser) (Henriette) ↑ Hannover
1767-1839 1759-1847

Michael B. 1° Rüssel Eger
Hannover N dat of Wolf E.
1766-1832 ↑ d 1798

Heinrich S. Karl Johan Philip S. N...
1799-1860 1801-1859 ↑

Jette B. N. Berend Frank Adolf B. 1° Nanny Samson 2° Julie Samson
d 1851 d 1820

August Philip S. Friedrich Adolf Wilhelm S. N. Mathilde Hiller
1841-1894 1852-1924 ↑

Heinrich S.
f 1902

Hindchen D. N. Michael David
son of D. Alex. Federschnaider
d 1729 ↑ (2° Hannele Lehmann) d 1758

David M. D. 1° Serle Bösing
N dat of Philip Laz. B.
d 1766 ↑ d 1745

Mirjam D. N. Birman Lehmann
← → (Isachar Behrend) ← →
d 1779 ↑ speal Mose Kosmanl. d 1784

2° Hindchen Riess 3° Rebekka Riess Löb B. Mata B.
N dat of Feibel R. N
↑ d 1798 ↑ d 1838

Adolf B. Kosman B. N. Sara Goldschmidt
Hannover ↑
1801-1886

Sara B. N. Isak Bernays Adolf B. N. Betty Kann
Hamburg ↑
1804-1858 ↑ 1792-1849 1811-1861

Henriette B. N. Israel Simon David Abr. B.
son of Ezechiel S. D.
d 1887 ↑ d 1883 ↑

Jacob B. Beerman B. N. Emmeline Philip
Bonn Hamburg, Wien ↑ (Egla)
1824-1881 1826-1879 ↑ 1830-1910

Paula D. N. Otto Wolfskehl
1848-1876 ↑

Isak B. Eli B. 1883 Anna Freud Minna B.
N dat of Jacob F.
1855-1872 f 1860 ↑

Martha B. 1886
N
↑

Karl W.
1869-1948

Judith B.
Wien, U.S.A.
f 1885

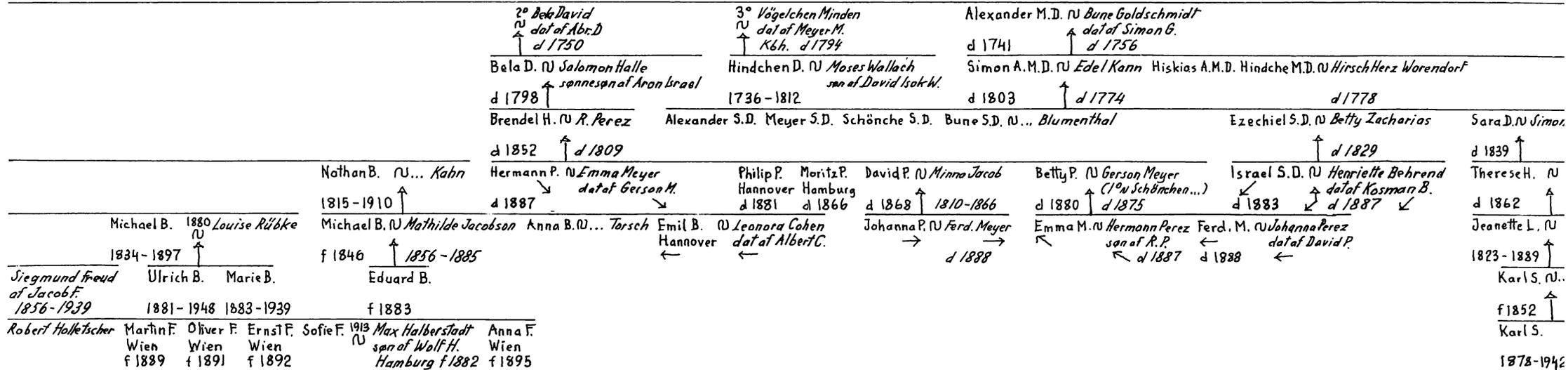
Lucie B. 1904 Felix Wiener
N son of Hermann W.
Wien, U.S.A. Berlin f 1875 f 1891

Eduard B.
Wien, U.S.A.
f 1891

Hella B. Martha B.
U.S.A. U.S.A.
f 1893 f 1894

Mathilde F. 1909
N
f 1897

Fredrick W. Walter W.
U.S.A. U.S.A.
f 1906 f 1907



Samuel Hameln (Goldschmidt) Hildesheim d 1687

U Lena Meschullam (Schalom) Lemberg d 1681

Nathan H. (Lübeck) Hildesheim, Lübeck, Hamburg

U... Siemsen dat of Nathan S.

Isak Goldschmidt U Chawa Halberstadt d 1690

U Chawa Halberstadt dat of Josef H. d 1686

Zippora H. U Salomon Wilner d 1715

U Salomon Wilner son of Simon Wolf W. Hildesheim, Dessau d 1724

Edel H. 1° Nathan Süssel Cohen 2°

U son of Meschullam C. Hildesheim, Lundenburg d 1707

Meschullam C. Lena C. Leiser C.

1703-1733

Josef G. U Gifel Jacob Hildesheim 1686-1758

U Gifel Jacob dat of Michael J. d 1756

Wulff S.W. U Gela ... ca 1682-1762

U Gela ... Bodenworder d 1762

Isak S.W. U Gifel Pohle d 1806

U Gifel Pohle dat of Abr. Poli Rusland, Hannover 1732-1819

1703-1733

Naftali Hirz C. U... Chawa G. Josua G. (i alt 9 børn)

d 1714 d 1731

4 børn

Lane W. U Simon Daniel Pahn Hannover d 1798

U Simon Daniel Pahn (Peine) (2° U Gifel Esriel) d 1777

Salomon I.W. Jacob Israel W. (Wilda) Hannover d 1847

U Jette Cohen

Betty W. U Marcus Meyer (Pesse) Hannover d 1841

U Marcus Meyer 1745-1835

Meschullam C. d 1784

Josef C. U... d 1812

Nathan C. U... d 1814

Bella D. U Samuel Wertheimer son of Josef Joel W. f 1752

Mirjam C. U... Sanftleben d 1812

Joel C. David C. U Vögel Löb d 1829

U Vögel Löb dat of Juda L. d 1829

Josef C. Gella C. U Pinches Levi d 1853 d 1850

Charlotte W. Emma W. U Josef Simon Bandorf

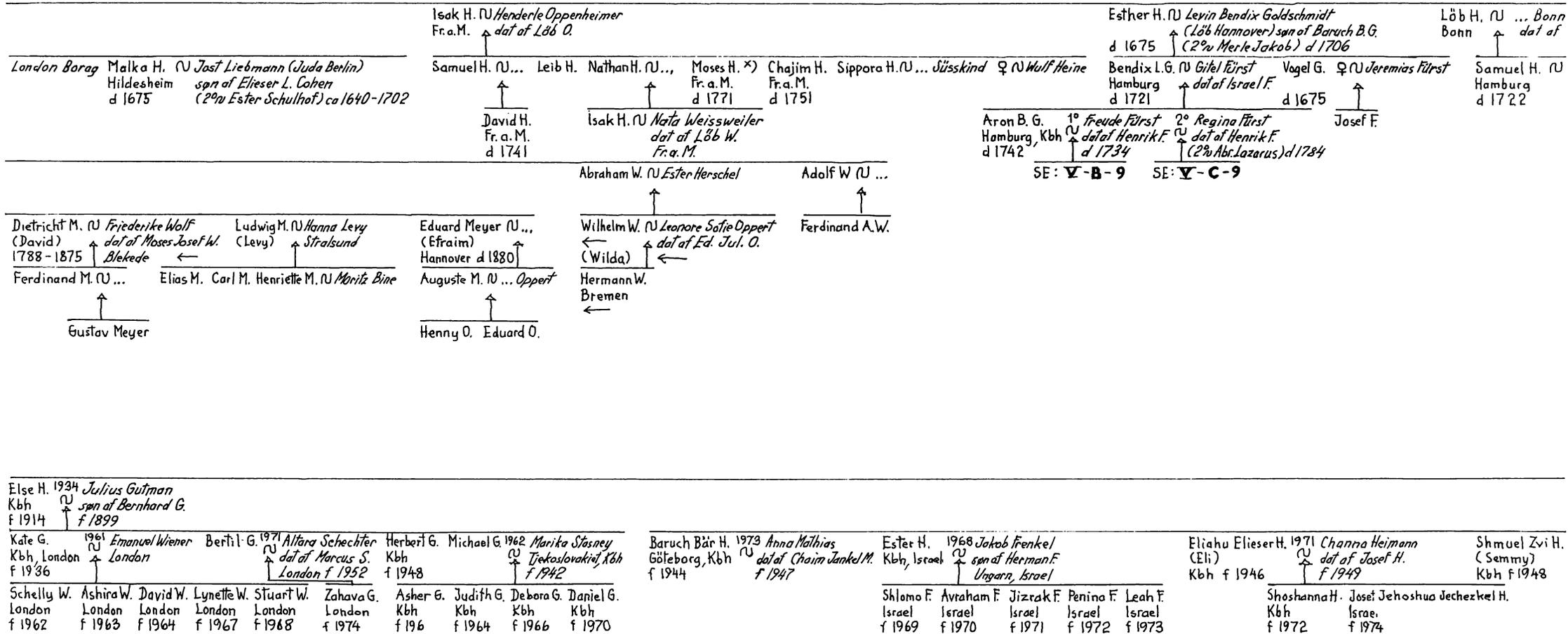
Martin Meyer

Betty Goldschmidt (Liebermann)

Bella F. Heimann F. (Friedholm) Tilsit 1787-1830

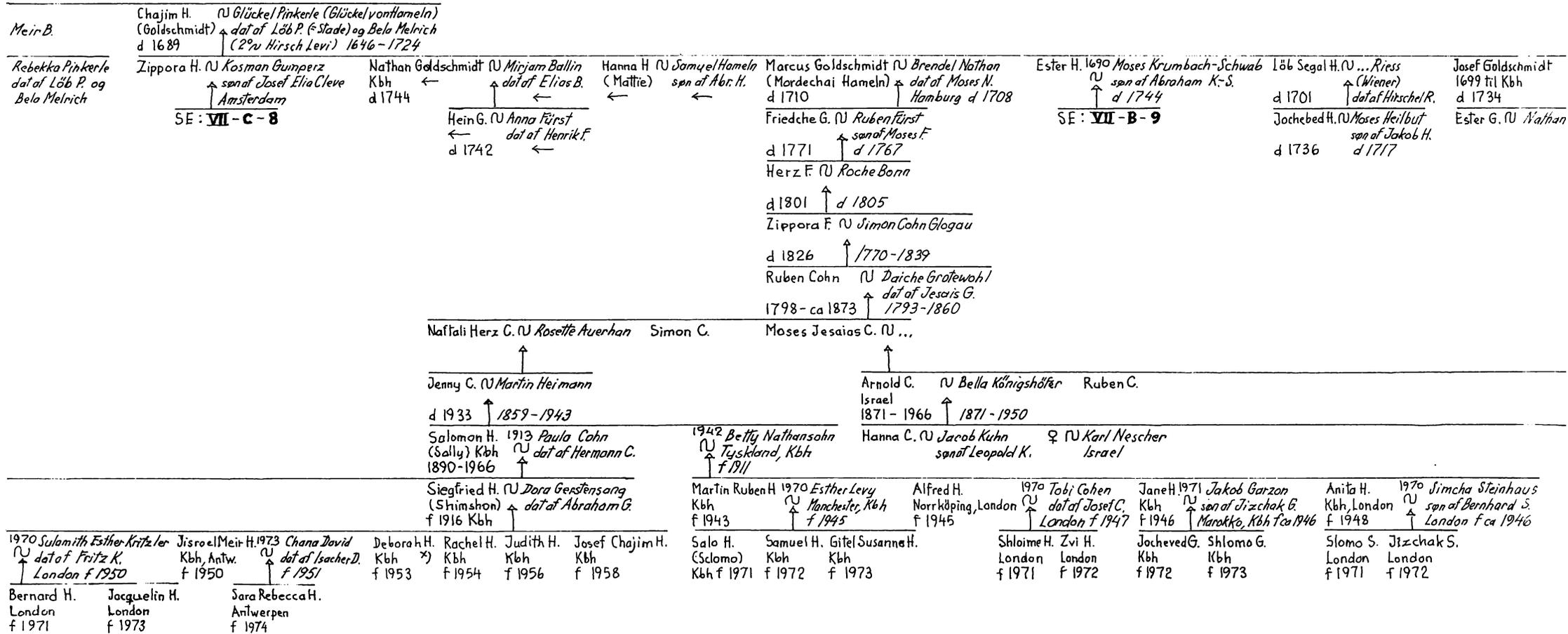
U... Henriette F. U... Francalm 1800-1843 1788-1849

N



*) antagelig = Moses Goldschmidt (N) Sorel Oppenheimer SE: IX-M-8

O



↑
Rosa C. Hamburg, Kbh 1905-1941
↑
Josef Kahn
son of Leopold K.
(2^o v Ella Katzenstein)

Moses ♀ v Levin Jacob Rösche G. v Isak Salomonsen (Eisik Nyborg)
son of Salomon Moses S.
Kbh (2^o v Martha Magnus) 1723-1800
SE : SLÆGTEN SALOMONSEN
(af Josef Fischer, Kbh 1927)

Hanna Lea K. v Salomon Katzenstein
Kbh
↑
son of Jacob K.

Eli K. Susanne K. Debora K. Zippora K. Jacob K.
Kbh
f 1954

Moses K. v Sulamit Kurzweil
Israel
f Kbh
↑
dat of Lippmann K.
Kbh, Israel

2 ♂

Rafael C. Ruth C. v ... (died 4 børn)
↑
Jonas C. v Steffi ...
↑
4 børn

Moses H. v ... Baidersdorf
Baidersdorf
↑
dat of Samson B.

Chajim H. Breinle H. v Nathan Schwab
Mainz
1712-1788 d 1734

Freudchen H. ca 1699
↑
Marcus Moses (Mordechai Hildesheim)
(Hamburger) son of Moses Hildesheim
Altona, London, Indien
Mirjam H. v Moses Wilstadt
son of Isai W.
d 1760

Moses M.M. Hyam M. v Judith Isac
London
f 1701
↑
dat of Benj. I.
(=Wolf Prager)

Jacob M. Esther M. 1761
d 1815
↑
Josef Bumperz
son of Barent Emmerich G.
Huxton 1732-1810

Lion G. v Rebekka Salomons
d 1848
↑
dat of Salomon S.
d 1839

Esther Shifra G. 1841
f 1818
↑
Juda de Jacob Pariente af Gibraltar

Henry M. (Henle Hamburger)
London d 1769
↑
1736 Sara Elias
dat of Abr. E.
d 1799
Levy M.
Indien
d 1753

Eleazer M. Levy M. Lucky M. 1771
Indien d 1822 d 1807 d 1812
↑
Samuel Moses
son of Marcus A
d 1794

Doris C. v Abraham Samson
1871-1960
↑
son of Isidor S.
1871-1949

Carry S. v Paul Müller
Vejle, Israel
f 1901
↑
Altona, Haifa
d 1953

Chawa M. Ruth M. v Aron Aynon
Altona, Israel
f 1924
Altona, Israel
f 1925
Israel

Jacob A Dorrit A.
Israel Israel
f 1951 f 1953

Gilla M. v Jacob Herz
Altona, Israel
↑
Israel

Channa H. Pinches H. Jitsrak H.
Israel Israel Israel
f 1954 f 1956 f 1961

Elichawa M. v Jitsrak Charif
Altona, Israel
f 1926
↑

Jonnat C. Rachel C. Ruth C. Tammar
Israel Israel Israel Israel
f 1956 f 1957 f 1959 f 1964

Q

Samuel M. 1771 *Lucky Moses* Lipman M. Josef M. Elisabeth M. Esther M. Susan M. (Simon Jacobus Moses)
↙ ↘ ↙ ↘ ↙ ↘ ↙ ↘ ↙ ↘
d 1794 d 1812 d 1800 d 1761 d ca 1765 d 1790 d 1765
↙ ↘ ↙ ↘ ↙ ↘ ↙ ↘ ↙ ↘
(dat af Henry M) (Zippora) (2^o Rebecca Hart)

Frances M. Isac M. Hanna M. Minkey M.

d 1823 dca 1772 d 1780 d 1819

Moses Jesaias S. (N Hilda Schalimtzek)
Vejle, Kbh
f 1902 ↑ f 1905

Isak Avi S. (N Noemi Channa Cohn)
Kbh ↑ Lugano, Kbh
f 1935

Herman Ruben S. (N Arlette Deutsch)
Kbh, London ↑
f 1936

Sara Lis S. (N Maxim Buckheimer)
Kbh, London ↑ London
f 1938

Gittel Inge S. (N Leo Sulzbacher)
Kbh, London ↑ London
f 1938

Isidor S. (N Fanny Hamburg)
Vejle, Kbh ↑ Arnhem, Kbh
f 1906 ↑ f 1911

Gitta Eija S. (N Benj. Bar Tikva Torben S.)
Stockholm, Israel ↑ Israel Kbh
f 1944 ↑ f 1941 f 1947

Rachele S. Abraham S. Bezalel S.
Kbh Kbh Kbh
f 1964 f 1965 f 1969

Debora Ester S. Abr. Alan S. Daniel Hayim S. Susanne S.
Amsterdam, London London London London
f 1962 f 1963 f 1965 f 1967

Hanne B. Susanne B. (ialt 6 børn)
London London

Chawa Noemi S. Samuel David S. Simon S. (ialt 4 børn)
London London London
f 1962 f 1964

Meir Abr. B.T. Hanna Ora B.T.
Israel Kbh, Israel
f 1968 f 1969

R

Josef S. <i>U</i> Lena... Kbh f 1908	Julius S. <i>U</i> Anna Schalmitzek Kbh, Israel f 1911	Rosa S. <i>U</i> Elias Kahn Kbh f 1913	Ralph S. <i>U</i> Emöche... Paris	Karin S. <i>U</i> Ariel Eder Kbh, Israel f 1940	Naomi Astrid S. Helsingborg, Israel f 1944	Britta S. Helsingborg, Israel f 1944	Tove K. <i>U</i> Twi Tausky Kbh, Israel f 1937	Ester Feige T. Israel f 1961	Debora T. Israel f 1962	Rafael Aser T. Israel f 1963	Abi. T. Israel f 1964	Isak K. <i>U</i> Golde Winkler Kbh f 1939	Aron Schalom K. (ialt 4 børn)	Wulff K. <i>U</i> Penine... U.S.A., Israel f 1940	3 børn	Daniel Chajim K. <i>U</i> ... U.S.A., Kbh f 1942	Carlebach <i>U</i> Canada, Kbh f 1947	1 barn
	2 børn																	

S

Leopld K. Ruth K. Abr.K.
U. S. A., Israel Kbh Kbh
f 1944 f 1948 f 1952

Semmy S. *N* Karoline Salomon
Israel
f 1914

↑
Nürnberg, Israel
f 1914

Ib S. *N* Ruth Berman
Stockholm, Kbh *dot of Bernh. B.*
f 1941 Stockholm, Kbh f 1945

Ruth S. *N*...
Stockholm, Israel
f 1944

Miriam Susanne S. *N* Ariel Rosen Zwi
Stockholm, Israel
f 1947

Barachabettina S. Moses David S.
Kbh Kbh
f 1967 f 1968

2 børn

1 barn

T

VII. THE GUMPERZ FAMILY

by Henry Frænkel

Appendix to FORGOTTEN FRAGMENTS

Mordchai Gumpel N...

↑
Salomo (Jud) Gumpert N Jachet /sachar

↑
Marcus Gumperts N Simlie Levj
(Mordechai Gumpel) ↑ dat of Moses L,
Emmerich d 1664 ↑ spster til Zaudich Herz d 1665

Jacob Gumperts Bela Rachel Gumperts
Josef Elia Cleve N Mirjam Sarche Bondit
(Elias Gumperz) ↑ (Marie Benedict)
d 1689 ↑ dat of Baruch Benedict of Jülich d 1691

Baer Cleve ♂ N Hendele Pinkerle
(Gumperz) dat of Löb P. (=Stade),
spster til Glückel v. Hameln

Simlie C. N Mendel Beer Oppenheim Sara Hitzel C. N Lehman Gumperz Bella C. N Levin Gumperz → Benedict Elias Gumperz N Rosina ...
Düsseldorf ↑ (Emanuel) son of Aron B.O. d 1713 ↑ ↑ son of Marcus G. → (Juda Löb Cleve) son of Elieser
d 1691 ↑ d 1762 d 1713 d 1720 → Josua Feibelman G. d 1728 (Bendix Lippstadt) d 1708 ↑ d ca 1728

Hannele D. 1° Behrend Lehmann 2° Michael David
N son of Juda L. Halevi N son of Alex. Federscheider
d 1757 (1° N Mirjam Joel) (1° N Hindchen Düsseldorf) d 1758 d 1762

Mordechai Gumpel B.O. N Hannele Behrens
(Hale) dat of Moses Jacob B.
↑ d 1749

Elias B.O. ♀ N David Herz Leinen ♀
↑ son of Lehmann L. d 1697

Salman Emmerich N Särchen Lubliner Gumpel G.
Prag, Metz
d 1728 ↑

SE: IV - C - 9

Elias L. N Bella... Lehmann L. Gumperz L.
Wesel
d 1752 ↑
Gumpel L. Halchen L. N Jacob Cohn
Düsseldorf

Moses E. Efraim E. Jente E. Freude E. Glückel E. N

A

Susanne G. 1^o Moses Jacob Behrens 2^o Meyer Schiff Agate G. N Abr Krumbach-Schwab
 (Siese) N son of Löffmann B. N (Goldstein) (Jachet) N son of Mair K.-S.
 d 1725 ↑ 1657-1697 d 1709 ↑ Metz d 1704

SE: **IV-A-8** Gndel K.-S. N Samuel Levy Moses K.-S. 1690 Ester H. N Löb Bendix Lipstadt N Alex. Morhange N Hay Worms
 (Cert) son of Hirsch L. N dat of Glückel v.H. ← son of B. Elias Gumperz (Abr.)
 d 1744 ↑ 1678 d 1744 ↑ dat of Glückel v.H. ← son of B. Elias Gumperz (Abr.)
 Wien d 1703 ←

Mordechai G. N Bella Salomons Löb Bendix Lippstadt N ... Krumbach-Schwab
 Wien → dat of Abr. K.-S. →
 d 1703

Chajim Metz Meir L. Abr. L. ♀ N ... Schwab ♀ N Olry Alcan Ratschild Elja Löb K.-S. N ... Abr. K.-S. Bella K.-S. N Elia Krumbach-Schwab Hendele Zippora K.-S.
 son of Moses K. Metz → son of Jakob K.-S. Hagenau →
 d 1762 d 1771 d 1737

Tomors K.-S. v. v. ...
 1744 ↑
 Ruben K.-S. v. v. ...
 d 1733 ↑
 Moses Meyer K.-S.
 1751
 Abr. K.-S. Zadok K.-S.
 Elia K.-S. v. v. Bella K.-S.
 Hagenau dat of Moses K.-S.
 ← ←

(Moses) Kosman (Elias) G. v. Zipora Hameln
 Amsterdam
 Salman Emmerich v. Schöne Ries
 Berlin dat of Aron R. og
 d 1761 Rachel Spira
 Glückel E. 1744 Löb Wolf 1767 Jacob Kösslin
 v. son of Josef W. v. son of Naftali Herz K.
 Bielefeld d 1769
 Josef Bielefeld v. ... Salman K.
 ↑ f 1769
 Salman B. Moses B.

Jacob G. 1° Zerle Limburg 2° Simelie Gumperz
 Cleve v. dat of Moses L. v. dat of Levin G.
 d 1743 ↑ d 1717 d 1752 ↓
 Röschen G. v. Bendix Gumperz Elias G. v. Recha Reinganum Salomo Salman G. v. Bella Rindres
 → ↑ son of Levin G. → dat of Abr. R. d 1775
 (2° v. Judith Reinganum) d 1754 ↑ d 1741
 Aron E. Simon E. Samuel G. Moses G. Mordechai G. ♀ v. Moses ... Herz G. ♀ v. Isak Berend Campen
 f 1723 f 1715 ↑ Amsterdam
 Elieser

C

Feibelman G. Ruben G. Philip J. G. N ... Heilbut Bendix G. Mirjam G. N Mose Heilboth Gutle G. N Philip Bendix Gumperz
 (Josua Feibelman) ↑ (Josua Feibelman) →
 d 1761 d 1743 d 1743
 son of B. G. →

Salman G. N Serchen ... Mirjam G. Gumpel G. Mordechai G. Jacob G.
 ↑
 Schönchen G.

Jacob G. Levy G. N Sara Symons

Jachet G. N Kappel Gumpel (Waltenbüffel)
 ↑ son of Marcus G. Moses Fulda d 1788

Minkel Rachel K. G. N Wolf Moses Oppenheimer
 d 1767 ↑ son of M. W. O. (2nd w Hale Gumpel) d 1798
 SE: IX-1-8

Hitzel G. N Lökkak Goldschmidt Dieburg

Hale K. G. N Wolf Moses Oppenheimer (alt 25 berrn)
 d 1802 ↑ son of M. W. O. (1st w Minkel Rachel Gumpel) * d 1798
 SE: IX-1-8
 Hanna G. N Mayer Simon Ulman Ester
 Pörsee, Schwaben d 176

*) SE: STAMMTAFEL DER FAMILIE SAMSON
 (udgivet af Das Samsonschen Legatfond,
 Hannover, Braunschweig 1808)

D

Moses Salomon Salman G. N. ...



Judith G. N. Emanuel Oppenheimer Arje Löb G. N. Bela Levy Simelie Emmerich G. N. Moses Gumperz
(Mendel) son of Samuel O. Amsterdam dat of Josef L. dat of Wolf Jaffe S. Fürth, Schnaittach dat of Jakob Koppel Segal F.
d 1738 ↑ Wien d 1721 d 1738 ↑ Metz d 1728 d 1739 ↗ ↘ son of Elieser Josua Feibelman G.
↘ ↗ d 1734

SE: IX-C-6 Marx Lion G. N. Zöfel Schlesinger Jehuda Emmerich G. N. Fränkel Isak G. Moses G. N. Bela Essen Sara G. N. Josef Hameln ♀ N. Benedict Gumperz ♂ N. Isachar R.
(Gumpel Emmerich) dat of Wolf Jaffe S. Fürth, Schnaittach dat of Jakob Koppel Segal F. Amsterdam Amsterdam d 1738 d 1751 d 1745 ↗ son of Ruben Elias G.
(Josef Gad Mordechai Gumpel) d 1746 ↑ d 1763 d 1767 (2^o N. Hanna Beer Oppenheimer) d 1761

G. 1^o Jacob Spein 2^o Arje Löb Rapoport Salomon G. N. Sara Rachel Gumperz Maria G. N. Löb Glogau David G. N. Rösel Fürth Golde G. N. Meir Pressburg Wolf G. Moses G. N. Bela Ulmo Dina Sara G. N. Levi
N. Fra. M. N. son of Baruch Abr. R. Prag → dat of Bendit G. → Breslau Nikolsburg f 1727 ↑ son of Lazarus Michael (1^o N. Chawa Oppenheimer d 1784 1729-1777 1732-1796 Wien d 1783 d 1746 ↑ Pressburg
d 1748 (1^o N. Gella Wolf) ca 1693-1780 d 1794 ↑ d 1769
Gad Mordechai Gumpel Sara G. Bela G. Chaja Sara G. N. David Osers Freude G. N. Meroris Wolf Emmerich G.
d 1744 d 1750 d 1750 d 1821 ↑ son of Meir O.
♀ N. Rafael Schulhof

SE: IX-EF-9

Herz L. Josef L. Pella L. Wolf L. Löbl L. Sarel L.
f 1730 f 1734 f 1735 f 1736 f 1738 f 1738

E

Ruben Elias G. ^{1^o} Hitzel Herz
Emmerich, Berlin, Wesel ^{2^o} dat of Zaudich H.
1655-1705 (Levy)

Benedict G. ^{1^o} dat of Arje Löb Gumperz ^{2^o} Hanna Beer Oppenheim
Breslau ^{1^o} ^{2^o} dat of Mordechai Gumpel B.O.
d 1761 d 1747

Sara Hale G. ^{1^o} Philip Lazarus Bösing
(Kaleb Feibel) son of L. Hirschel
Breslau (2^o w Hendel Sinzheim) d 1749
Hitzel G.

inger Bendit G. ^{1^o} Judith Wiener ^{2^o} Jidse Wiener SE: **IV - C - 10**
Prag ^{1^o} dat of Ansel W. ^{2^o} dat of Ansel W.
d 1742 d 1714 d 1734

Lea B. ^{1^o} Moses Wolf Oppenheimer Lazarus B. Ruben B. ^{1^o} Pessel Sinzheim
son of (Simon) W.O. Breslau Wien, Stampfen ^{2^o} dat of Abr. S.
d 1772 d 1781 d 1768 d 1739

^{2^o} Rebekka Kulp Rebekka B. ^{1^o} Mejer Weinheim
dat of Juda K. ^{2^o} son of Löb Baruch W. Hanna B. ^{1^o} Aron Pacificus
d 1749 (Johanna ^{2^o} Christiana)

Ansel Emmerich ^{1^o} Sara Rahel G. ^{1^o} Salman Gumperz
Prag ^{1^o} ^{2^o} ^{3^o} son of Marx Lion G.
d 1769 d 1794

SE: **IX - I - 7** Helene B. ^{1^o} Sussman Teomim Fränkel Joach. B. Gifel B. Levia B.
(Hale) ^{2^o} son of Aron T.F.
d 1805 d 1794

Laz. B. Abr. B. Buna B. Hirschel B. Philip B.
f 1745 f 1746 f 1747 f 1748 f 1749

Jachel E. ^{1^o} Eibel Osers Jiska E. ^{1^o} Schalom Brandeis
Prag
d 1783 d 1821

Elieser Josua Feibelman G. *U* *Jutta Oppenheim*

d 1675

Levin G. *U* *Bella Cleve*
(Juda Löb Cleve) *dat of Josef Elia C.*
← d 1728 ↑ ← d 1720

Elias Levi G. *U* *Sara Oppenheimer* ♀ *U* *Wolf Drach*
dat of (Simon) Wolf D.
↑ 1699-1785

Philip G. *U* *Marianne G. Löb G. Frätje G. Suske G. U* *Zurt// Lipschütz*
† 1725

Berend Levi G. *U* *Tolza Oppenheimer* Ruben G. *U* *Filette...* Mordechai G.
(Isachar Beer Cleve) *dat of David O. og*
d 1761 ↑ *Gnendel Behrens d 1761* d 1714 d 1740

Löb G. *U* ... Gnendel G. *U* *Herz Goch* Bella G. *U* *Juda Löb Halleschau*
(Levi Beer) ↑ d 1808 d 1762

Isachar Beer G. *U* ... Isak Beer G.
1766-1814 ↑ 1773-1823

Löb G.
Amsterdam
d 1880

2° Georg Gottlieb Müller Sørle B. *U* *David Michael David* Elias B. ¹⁷³⁸ *U* *Judith Gumperz*
son of M. D. → *dat of Moses Levin G.*
d 1745 (2° *U* *Bela David*) d 1766

Naftali Herz B. Leon Elias B. *U* *Brendel Guggenheim*
(Hirschel) (Löb Hirschel) *dat of Abr. G. og Vogel,*
d 1772 *svigerinde til Moses Mendelssohn*

G

Bendix G. 1° Röschen Cleve 2° Judith Reinganum
Nymwegen 1° dat of Jacob C. 2° (Gittel)
← d 1754 ←

Siese G. 1° Mordechai Gumpel Cleve (Marcus Gumperz)
→ → spin of Philip G (= Josua Feibelman C.) →
1745-1811 ↑ Amsterdam

Philip G. 1° Guttle Cleve Gumperz Meyer G. 1° Vogel Pressburg
(Josua Feibelman) ↑ dat of Jacob C. G. Schwabach ↑ dat of Samuel P.
← ← ←

Elias G. 1746 Mirjam Wartheimer 2° Abr. Kampen
d 1755 ↑ dat of Löb W. (Nymwegen) 1° son of Isak A. 2° son of Natfali K.
d 1776 ↑ ag Ella Brilin London

Philip Beer G. 1° Sibylle Gumperz
→ → dat of Moses Levin G.
Doersburg →

Susanne G. 1° Salomon Michael David
(Schönchen) ↑ son of M. D.
d 1797 ↑ (1° u Blümchen Minden) d 1791

Jacob G. Levy G. 1° Jara Symons
← ← ←

Löb G. 1° ...
↑

Meir G. 1° Theresia Hirsch
↑ dat of Aron H.
Freistadt, Pressburg

Philip G. 1° Freudel Maar
(Josua Feibel Nymwegen) ↑ dat of Natfali Rosenthal
1751-1804 ↑ d 1773

SE: VI-K-11 7♀ Veitel J. E. 1° Jeanette Friedländer Heiman J. V. E. 1° Barbelte Mossan
(EberTy) (Herman EberTy) ↑

Rose V. E. 1° Vac. Herz
↑

Fanny G. 1° ... Aub Sigmund G. Gertrude G.
Wien d 1878

Heimann G. Zippor G.

Veronica G. 1° Löwy Kalmus
(Freudel) ↑ Prag
1773-1843

Felix EberTy
Breslau
1812-1884

Josef J. H. 1° Marianne Wolff
(Johann) ↑ dat of W. v. Halle
1788-1867 ↑ 1792-1844

Irene A. 1° ... Ollendorf
↑

Julius H. 1851 Elisabeth Martins 1867 Antonie Regenbrecht
1818-1895 ↑ dat of Albrecht M. ↑ dat of Eduard R.
1827-1865 ↑ (1° u Heinn. Aug. Hahn) 1838-1909

Georg H. Anna H. 1° Ernst Dorn Wilhelm H.
1855-1914 1848-1916 ↑ 1848-1916 1894-1951
2♂ 1♀

Salmon G. Wien 1726-1807	Benedict G. (Nymwegen) Pressburg d 1825	U Traule Oppenheimer Gittel G. U Jeremias Landesmann Pressburg d 1841	Sibylle G. U Adam Arnstein (Bela) d 1787	U (Anschel) son of Isak A. d 1785	Maria Anna A. (Merle) 1646-1812	U Salomon Leitman v. Herz son of Lipman H. 1743-1825	Meyer A. Fürth 1751-1819	U Toza Wertheimer dat of Isak Wolf W. (U Michael Schmalkalden) 1757-1838	Nathan Adam v. A. 1748-1838	U Fanny Itzig (Figele) dat of Daniel. 1757-1818	Judith A. U (Jütel) 1745-1769
SE-FAMILIENREGISTER DES LION GUMPERZ UND SEINER NACHKOMMEN (af Sigmund Gumperz, Budapest 1888)	Leop. v. H. 1793 U dat of David A. 1777-1812	Samson v. H. Judith v. H. 1787 U (Gumperz Israel) 1769-1795 f 1770	Marc Offenheimer Benedict v. H. f 1773	Samuel v. H. Leon v. H. f 1779	Sara v. H. U Karl Königsberg (Charl.) f 1780	Katarina v. H. U Sam. Marc. Leidesdorf (v. Neuwall) f 1758	Rebekka v. H. SE:VI-F-12	Benedict A. Eleonora A. 1784 U 1761-1841 f 1764			

David Arnstein
 son of Isak A.
 (2^o v. Blümele Leidesdorf) 1736-1811

Abr. Löb Duschenes (Dusensy) Prag
 Löb A. (Lion David) Triest 1765-1826
 Nathan A. 1767-1820

Judith G. (Jettchen) d 1790
 N Zacharias Cleve Gumperz
 son of Saloman C. G. →
 Fürtb 1710-1806

Löb C. G. 1^o Zöfel Fränkel 2^o Treinle Fränkel
 N dat of Hirsch F. N dat of Hirsch F.
 1755-1833 d 1796

Bela G. N Hirsch Fränkel
 son of Abr. F.
 d 1789 d 1805

Mirjam G.

SE: II - E - 10

Leopold G. (Löb Brünn) ca 1711-1811
 N Gittel Leidesdorf
 dat of Mendel L.
 (1^o v. Ansel Güns) 1744-1820

Emanuel G. (Mendel Beer) 1772-1844
 Max G. (Meyer) d 1804
 Barbette G. N Laz. Auspitz (1^o v. ...)
 Philip G. (Josua Feibelman) d 1782-1857
 N Henriette Auspitz dat of Laz. A. d 1792-1881

Henriette A. N Philip Gumperz
 son of Leopold G.
 1792-1881 d 1782-1857

Minna G. 1827-1886
 Karl G. 1828-1851
 Rudolf G. 1830-1851
 Theodor G. f 1832
 Max v. G. (N...) Wien 1822-1913
 Philip v. G.

Julius v. G. (N Karoline Bettelheim) Wien 1824-1909

Josefine G. 1820-1894
 N Leopold v. Wertheimstein (Leb) son of Carl v. W. d 1802-1883

Sofie G. 1825-1883
 N Eduard v. Todesco son of Hermann T.
 Hermann v. T. Ungarn 1830-1876
 N Herz Worms

SE: X - J - 11

J

Salomon Levin G. ^N Zartel Fränkel (Edel)
(Salmon Levi G.) [↑] ^{dat of} Secharja F.
Fürth d 1734 [↑] d 1765

Philip G. ^{1°} Schönele Drumm
(Josua Feibelman (Leve)) ^N ^{dat of} Salman D.
d 1738 [↑] ca 1680-1731

Marie Gude ^N Beer Oppenheimer
(Merle) [↑] ^{son of} Emanuel O.
d 1755 [↑] d 1755

Elia G. ^N Fradel Wertheimer
^{dat of} Wolf W.
d 1766 d 1756

Simelie G. ^N Isak Wertheimer
(Cecilie) [↑] ^{son of} Wolf W.
Fürth

Zacharias G. ^N Judith Gumperz
← Fürth [↑] ^{dat of} Bendix G
1710-1806 [↑] ← d 1790

Josua Feibelman G. ^N Rebekka Fränkel
1718-1800 [↑] ^{dat of} Jakob Koppel Segal F.d 1788

♀ ^N Aron Auerbach

Bella G. ^N Löb Kann ^{1°} Mirjam Sara G.
d 1765 [↑] ^{son of} Isak K.
Fr.a.M. d 1766

Fanny G.

SE: IX-C-7

SE: X-A-8

Zacharias G.
Fürth
d 1817

Beer K. ^N Jorel Oppenheimer
^{dat of} Isak Nathan O.
[↑]

SE: IX-M-8

Mose K. ^{1°} Sara Wertheimer ^{2°} ... Lehmann
^N ^{dat of} Samson W. ^N ^{dat of} Behrend L.
d 1761 [↑] d 1724

SE: X-S-7

K

2° Malka Lipman
~ (1° Elieser L.)
Similie G. ~ Jacob Gumperz
son of Josef Elia Cleve
d 1752 ~ d 1743

Jeanette K. ~ Model Braunschweig
(Schönle) ~ son of Moses B.
1748-1824

Bella B. 1796 Benedict Salomon Goldschmidt
~ (2° Sprinze Braunschweig)
1722-1813
SE: **IV-C-13**

Sprinze B. 1813 Benedict Salomon Goldschmidt
~ (1° Bella Braunschweig)
1785-1855
SE: **IV-C-13**

Herz G. ~ ...
↑
Löb G. Elia G.
d 1819

Beer Cleve G. 1° Schönchen Reiss 2° Hanna Reiss
Fr. a. M. ~ dat of Elias R. ~ dat of Jacob R.
1725-1805 ~ d 1766 ~ d 1790
Elias C. G. 1772 Bela David
Fr. a. M. ~ dat of Salomon Michael D.
d 1802

Salomon G. ~ ...
↑
Elias G. Herz Cleve G.

Abr. G. Meir G. Sara G. Marcus G. ←
(Mordechai Gumpel Cleve) ~ dat of Bendix G.
Amsterdam ~ Nymwegen 1745-1811

Moses Levin G. ~ Hann
Berlin ~ dat of
1713-1762 ~ d 1741
Judith G. 1738 Elias
← ~ son of
↑ Breslau
←

L

Herz Gans
Naftali H. G.

Hirschel Bösing Philip Laz. B. Berlin ← d 1768
Mirjam G. N Michael Speyer søn af Isak M. S. Fr. a. M. 1716-1760
Herz Moses G. N Klara Veitel Ephraim dat af Chajim E. og Hanna Veitel (P'u Kies, 2'v Koppel Driessen) d 1773
Josua Elia Feibelman G. N Fadel Gumperz dat af Benedict Ruben G. (2'v Gumpel Levin Warburg) d 1794
Sibylle G. N Philip Beer Gumperz Doesburg ← søn af Isachar B. (Levef = Berend Levi G.) d 1727
Isachar Beer G. Sara G. d 1721
Bendit Philip G. Kbh, Fr. a. d. O.

Moses G. N Simelie Emmerich Gumperz
dat af Moses Salomon Salman G.
d 1734 ↑ ↓ d 1739

Mordechai G. N... Zerle G. Gutle G.
Fr. a. M.

Lambeit G. N... Josef Elias G. N
(Ascher Lemle) ↑

Leon G.

1747-1815

M

Sara Jachet G.
Amsterdam
d 1709
N Isachar Beer Oppenheim Elias G.
son of Hirsch O.

Simelie G. N Benedict Taub
Fr. a. M.
↑
Josef T.

Nathan Emmerich N Vogel Öttingen
(Gumperz)
Fr. a. M. d 1738
↑
d 1713
Lämmel E. N...
Dessau

Salman Feibelman Emmerich N...
(Gumperz)
Fr. a. M. d 1690
↑
Löb F. E. N Feile...
d 1740 ↑ d 1755

Moses Kosman Gieve N Süsser Meier Schiff
dat of Moses M. S.
↑
Sibylle C. Anna C. N Moses Oppenheim Mordechai Gumpel C.
(Maria Magdalene) Metz

Hebe/Reinganum
dat of Meyer R.

Hirsch Lemle Salomon Lemle N Teiche Cahn
d 1813 (Desauer) Fr. a. M. d 1781
↑
Nathan L.
(Noe) dat of Nathan C.

Meier Hirsch E.

Philip Salomon G. 1° Bela Öttingen 2° Gwendel Hess Bela E.
(Feibelman E.) N dat of Maier Ö. N dat of Sender H.d 1760
Röschen Dina G. N Abr. Meyer Berlin Gelchen E. N Janwill Trep
Fürth son of Model Wiener
d 1768 d 1780

Chajim Hirsch B. Löb B. N Rachel Hamburg
(Noach) Bamberg 1737-1814
↑
dat of Bendit H.
Wolf B. 1° Hanna Ullmann Koppel B.
Fürth N Ptersee N dat of Elia Bör N. Baierisdorf
1761-1828 N Schwabach

Sender E. N... Löb E. N... Salomon E. N
↑ ↑ d 1772 ↑
Gutelchen E. Laz. E. N Rösle... Abraham E. N
↑ ↑ d 1805 ↑
Herz E. N Ester... Leopold E. N Betty Cahn Moses E.
↑ ↑ d 1798
Vogele E. N... Schwarzschild

SE: STAMMTAFEL DER FAMILIE
SCHWARZSCHILD
(af Neustadt, 1886)

N

Lehman G. ^{1^o} Sara Hitzel Cieve
(Leiman) (Juda Lima) ^{2^o} dat of Josef Elia C.
↓ d 1711 ↓ d 1713

Jachet G. ^{1^o} Man Cieve
^{2^o} (Menachem M. C.) (Mangelus Heyman)
↑ son of Chajim Cieve (^{1^o} ^{1^o} Mata Hecksher)

Sonwill G. ^{1^o} Gelchen Hicjam Josua Feibelman Josef C. ^{1^o} ...
d 1751 (Philip Magnus Heyman) ↑
(Philip Mangolus)

argalit Worms Baer E.
↑ of Jacob W.
1774

andel Begtuss
↑ of Sussman B.

Julie E. ^{1^o} Jacob Baruch Feibelman E. ^{1^o} ...
(Grendel) ↑ son of B. Simon
762-1838 ↑ d 1827

Ludwig Børne
(Lëb Baruch)
Fr. a. M., Paris 1786-1837

Martin A. H. ¹⁸⁸⁸ Sigrid Seligmann
Kbh ↑ dat of Adolf S.
1859-1930 ↑ 1868-1894

Margit Aase H. ¹⁹¹² Christian Christensen Heilesen
Kbh ↑ son of Søren H.
f 1889 ↑ 1886-1943

Björn H. ^{1^o} Berthe Marie Grünbaum Thyge Chr. H. ^{1^o} Aina Pedersen
Kbh ↑ dat of David G. Kbh ↑ dat of Søren Møller P.
f 1913 ↑ (1^o ^{1^o} Iversen) Kbh f 1915 f 1916 ↑ f 1937 Kbh

Simon B. H.
Kbh
f 1951

Lëb E. ^{1^o} Gutchen Halle
d 1770 ↑ d 1799

Abraham E. Joel E. Henoch E. Breunelchen E. ^{1^o} Sais Emmerich
1765-1855

Breunelchen E.

Lipman E. ^{1^o} Zippora Gundersheim Ester E. Gelchen E.
d 1810

Alex. E. ^{1^o} Jente Schwarzschild
(Sender) ↑

Gumperz E. ^{1^o} ...
↑

Alexander E.

Gumpel E. ^{1^o} Gutte Zunz ^{2^o} Sara Mordechai ^{3^o} Brendle Flürsheim
d 1793 ↑ dat of Lëb Z. ^{1^o} ↑
↑ d 1755

Lëb E. ^{1^o} Leo Hanau
Fr. a. M. ↑ dat of Meier H.
1737-1817 ↑

Joel E. ^{1^o} Golde Schuster Öttingen
d 1849 ↑

Jachet Rebekka E. ^{1^o} Ansel Herz Lohm
d 1834

SE: ADOLPH HANNOVERS FÆDRENE
OG MØDRENE SLÆGT
(af Martin Hannover, Kbh 1914)

Menachem Man G. ^{1^o} Breine ...
d 1773 ↑ d 1779

Chawa Eva C. ¹⁷⁴¹ Salomon Salman Jacob Hannover Feibelman G.
Altona ↑
d 1803 ↑ d 1810

Ab. S. H. ¹⁷⁸¹ Blümchen Elb
Altona ↑ dat of Salomon E.
d 1814 ↑ Hamburg 1758-1837

Moses Abr. H. ¹⁸¹⁴ Fanny Goldschmidt
Altona, Kbh ↑ dat of Jacob Jonas G.
1790-1834 ↑ Danzig, Kbh d 1852

Adolf H. ¹⁸⁵⁷ Ida Sara Fredericia (Galt 4♂ 1♀)
Kbh ↑ dat of Heyman Samuel F.
1814-1894 ↑ 1838-1920

Harald Imanuel H. ¹⁸⁹⁹ Laura Michaelson
Kbh ↑ dat of Jacob Carl Emil M.
1861-1937 ↑ 1871-1959

Aage H. ¹⁹²⁷ Lilly Johansen
Kbh ↑ dat of Wilhelm Ferdinand J.
f 1894 ↑ f 1896

Finn H. ^{1^o} Lisbeth Reumert ¹⁹⁷⁰ Nancy Rubin
Kbh, U.S.A. ↑ dat of Johannes R. ^{1^o} dat of Israel R.
f 1927 ↑ Kbh, U.S.A. f 1928 (1^o King) U.S.A. f 1936

Rebekka H. Birgitte H.
U.S.A. U.S.A.
f 1958 f 1959

Ida H. ^{1^o} Henning Knuthsen
Kbh ↑ son of Ove K.
f 1930 f 1920

Lise H. ^{1^o} Tom Raahouge
Kbh ↑ son of Carl Lassen
f 1934 ↑ f 1921

Allan H. ¹⁹⁵⁶
Kbh ↑

Nina R.
Kbh
f 1964

Poul H. ¹⁹²⁹
Kbh ↑
f 1897

Per H.
Kbh
f 1961

David G. N. Jachaf...
Wesel
d ca 1662 ↑

Mordechai G. N. Bela Salomo Menachem Man Wesel
(Gumpert David) N. dat of Natfali Menasse S. (Magnus Davids)
(Gumpert Wesel) d 1674 ↑ d ca 1702

Moses Wesel N. Jutta Berend Juda Löb Wesel Israel Gumperz N. ... Minden
(2^o N. Moses Wessely) d ca 1717

Chajim C. N. Peschen ... Moses Magnus Heyman C. N. Rachel Rösche Goldschmidt Mirjam Glückel C. N. Abr. Guggenheim
Altona, Kbh, Altona d 1751 ↑ dat of Mayer G. (Stadthagen) (Gumperz) ↑ son of Josef G.
d 1777 ↑ d 1787 d 1742 (2^o N. Vogel...)

Man C. Beer C. N. Rebekka Lea Särchen C. N. Galman Schevar Frommet G. N. Moses Mendelssohn Rachel G. N.
d 1787 d 1762 1737-1812 ↑ son of Menachem Mendel
Dessau, Berlin 1729-1786

Chajim C. N. ... Rachel Brendel C. N. Löb Prager Jeanette Rachel C. N. Moses Willich Mata C. N. Hirsch Halberstadt Juda Simon C.
↑ d 1750 d 1770 (Wallich)

Abraham C. 1^o Chawwa v. Halle 2^o Hannav. Halle
(Abr. v. Halle) N. dat of Hirsch v. H. N. dat of Hirsch v. H.
d 1813 d 1784 d 1825

Dorothea M. 1^o Simon Veit 1798 Friedrich v. Schlegel
(Brendel) N. Witzgenhausen
1765-1839 ↑ d 1819 1772-1829

Josef M. N. Henriette Meyer Henriette M.
d 1848 ↑ d 1831

Abraham M. N. Lea Salomon Recha M. N. ... Meyer Nathan M.
(Bartholdy) ↑ dat of Levin Jacob S. Berlin
1776-1835 ↑ 1772-1842 1782-1852

Moses V. Johann V. Philip V. N. Caroline Pulini
Rom Mainz
1790-1854 1793-1877 ↑

Alex. M. N. Marianne Seligmann Benj. M. N. Rosamunde Richter
↑ dat of Bernh. S. og Rebet- (Benny)
d 1871 ↑ ka Salomon 1799-1888

SE: VI - D - 13 Betty M. N. Heinrich Beer Ottilie M.
↑

Dorothea V. Therese V. Franziska V. Benedicta V. Friedrich V.

Marie M. Margarete M. Hermann M. Adolf M. Franz M. N. ... Wilh. M. Alex. M. Clara M. Marie K.
↑

Robert M. Franz M.

Inger Meyer
dat of Adolf M.
Kbh f 1909

Knud H. 1927 Elise Meyer
Kbh N. dat of Adolf M.
f 1901 ↑ Kbh f 1906

Hans H. 1935 Inger Margrethe Brasse Hansen
Kbh N. dat of Viggott.
f 1904 ↑ Kbh 1920-1973

Fanny H. 1887 Just Egonmond Cohen
Kbh N. son of Julius Levin C.
1863-1933 ↑ 1858-1919

Adda Hannover C. 1913 Axel Steffensen Linvald Johan Hannover C.
Kbh N. son of F. E. C. L. Kbh
1888-1867 ↑ 1886-1965 1891-1932

Kate Nielsen
dat of Henry M.
Kbh f 1932

Elin H. N. Finn Taldrup
Kbh N. son of Axel T.
f 1928 ↑ Kbh f 1925

Kate M. N. Henning Højsgaard
Kbh N. son of Hans Peter H.
f 1933 ↑ Århus, Kbh f 1923

Bent H. 1970 Lene Sprensen
Kbh N. dat of Axel S.
f 1940 ↑ f 1948

Lone H. N. Rolf Sundt John H. S)
Kbh, Norge N. son of Paul S. Kbh
f 1943 ↑ Eidsvoll f 1928 f 1950

Steffen L. 1944 Marie Herz
Kbh N. (Misse) dat of Magnust H.
f 1914 ↑ f 1909

Jytte L. 1940 Pavi Johannes Jensen
Kbh N. son of Rasmus J.
f 1918 f 1911

Jens H. Philip S. Adam S. Ralph S.
Kbh Chicago Chicago Chicago
f 1964 f 1963 f 1965 f 1968

Pia T. Monica T. Sten T.
f 1952 f 1955 f 1962

Pernille H. Irene H.
Kbh Kbh
f 1955 f 1956

Jacob H.
Kbh
f 1971

Anders S. Trine S.
Norge Norge
f 1964 f 1968

Liselotte L. Ulrik S. L.
Kbh Kbh
1946-48 f 1951

Just Chresten L. 1968 Anette
N. f 1944 f 1946

*) 1972 Henny Jeppesen
N. dat of Bjarne Neumann J.
f 1953

P

Slipa G. N... Isak
d 1663 ↑

Jachet G. N. Salman Minden Jacob G. N. ... Isak Essen
↑ d 1743 ↑

♀ N Israel Gumperz Franken G. N. Mair Juda ♀ N Veit... Mata G. ¹⁶⁹⁰ Levi Ufff Moses G. Samuel G. N... Salomon G. N. Rela Gumperz
↑ d 1717 ↑ ↑ (son of Isak U.) d 1732 (Salman Wesel) (Minka)
6 børn d 1730 d 1737 d 1732 Wien d 1733 Amsterdam d 1746

Moses Fürst Josef G. 1781 Elisabet Levi
son of Josef M.F. Kbh N
Kbh 1747-1801 ca 1743-1803 ↑ 1753-1837

N Henriette Itzig Abr. G. Moses G. Simon G. Nathan G. N Julie Cantor
dat of Daniel I. Kbh Kbh Kbh Kbh N dat of Levin C.
↑ f 1785 1788-1813 f 1791 1797-1837 1812-1837

N Eduard Kummer Wilhelm M. N. Louise Gauer
↑ ↑

Ernst K. Arnold M. Bertha M. Ottilie M. Marie M. Louise M.

Moses U. ¹⁷³⁷ ... Simcha G. Hendel Wesel Bela W. Gumpert W. N. Chaja... Josef W. N. Hindel...
↑ d 1722 d 1782 d 1758 ↑ d 1776 d 1794
Mata U. N. Moses Rinteln Löb W. N. Sarel Schreiber ♀ N Asher Bunzel
(Wallach) dat of Sanwell S. ↑
d 1762 d 1799 Ephraim Gumprecht W. Eleaser B. David B. Noach Meir B.
d 1806 d 1795 f 1780 f 1782 f 1789

Emil Viggo H. ¹⁸⁸⁷ Alice Joh. Ruben ¹⁸⁹⁷ Karen Anna Topsø
Kbh N dat of B.R. (2nd Kuhn Fabec N dat of Wilhelm T.
1864-1923 3rd C.C. Bloch) f 1866 ↑ 1872-1943

Mogens H. Karina H. N. Ivar Windfeld-Hansen Merete H. ¹⁹²⁶ Bjarne Senn
Kbh f 1899 ↑ son of Jens Anton Wi.-H. Kbh N son of Karl Petersen
1898-98 f 1901 f 1901

Gunde L. ¹⁹⁴³ Bodil Højberg Christensen Torben S. N. Merete Petersen Adam S. N. Grete Neumann
Kbh N dat of Alfred P. Kbh N f 1913 f 1924
f 1920 ↑ f 1922 f 1927 ↑ f 1933

Lisabeth Hinze Hanne L. Ida J. Kristine J. Ivar Niels J. Jacob Henrik J. Berit S. Helena S. Martin S. Thomas S.
f 1946 f 1955 f 1958 f 1963 f 1965 Kbh Kbh Kbh Kbh
f 1955 f 1957 f 1960 f 1955

Beate H. N. Arne Marcus-Møller Dorthe Vibeke M.-M. ¹⁹⁵³ Niels Henrik Hansen Hans M.-M. ¹⁹⁵⁹ Barbara Nisbak Beate Marianne M.-M.
Kbh N son of H. M.-M. f 1930 f 1932 f 1938 f 1943
1905-1953 ↑ 1898-1973

Henrik H. Pernille H. Jens Chr. M.-M. Esther Birgitte M.-M. Gregers M.-M.
f 1959 1963-1973 f 1958 f 1965 f 1965

Q

Arje Löb W. N Rös/a...

d 1731 ↑
Jakob W. N...

d 1776 ↑
♀ N Süsskind...
Eisenstadt

U Sven Ancher Thoff
son of Paul A. T.
f 1935

R

VIII. THE BEHREND LEHMANN FAMILY

by Henry Frænkel

Appendix to FORGOTTEN FRAGMENTS

Moses Halevi (U...)

Juda Kosman M.H. (U...)
Essen
d 1648

Eliza Halevi (v. Essen) (U...)
Essen
d ca 1690

Juda Lehmann H. (U...)
(Jehuda Lima)
Essen, Halberstadt d 1693

Behrend Lehmann (Isachar Beerermann) (Beerermann Halberstadt)
Halberstadt 1661-1730

1^o Mirjam Joel
2^o Hannele Beer Oppenheim
Mendel L.
d 1707 (2^o Michael David) d 1757

Lehmann B.L. (U Sarel/Lehmann)
Dresden 1690-1774

Q (U Mose Löb Kann)
son of L.K.
(1^o Sara Wertheimer) d 1761

Lea

Mirel L. (U Wolf Jacob Oppenheimer)
son of J.O.
d 1771 (2^o Gutrad Herz) d 1797
SE: IX-3-8

Lazarus B.L.
1715-1780

Joel B.L. (U Zippora Kaskeline)
Täplitz
Lazarus L. (U Brendel Hirschel)
Dresden
1757-1851 (1762-1849)

Kosman Isak B.L. (U Johanna Behrend Lehmann)
Dresden → d 1801 →

Hirschel B.L. (U Judit Meyer)
Emilie L.

Marcus B.L. Behrend B.L. Jacob B.L.

Gndel B.L. (U Jacob Lehmann)
Wien → d 1774 → son of Herz L →
Sarel L. (1714-1776)

Friederica B.L.

Berend L. Marcus L. Bonnier L. (U...)

Rosalie L. (U Löbel Salomon Berlin)

Emil L. (1860)
Hermine Salomon
son of Löbel S. →
1829-1898

Hermine S. (1860)
Emil Lehmann
son of Bonnier L.
← 1829-1898

A

Rachel L. \cup Isak Behrens d 1741 \uparrow son of Moses Jacob B. Hannover d 1765	Helena B. L. d 1728 (Chawa Rachel Grendel) \uparrow (Hirschel) (Priskin) son of Lazarus Hirschel B., Wien	\cup Mordechai Bösing (Hirschel) (Priskin)	Elia B. L. \cup Elena ... Dresden \uparrow	Moses Kosman L. ... Mannheim d 1769	\uparrow 1 ^o Golde Michael David d 1735 \cup dat of M. D.	\uparrow 2 ^o Mindel Sinzheim d 1745 \cup dat of Abr. S.	\uparrow 3 ^o Recha Gans d 1773 \cup dat of Josef G. (\cup Simon David Heine)
SE: IV-A-9 Elieser B. d 1717	Hirschel Marcus B. \cup ... Bösing dat of Meyer B. d for 1737 \uparrow Zwi Hirschel B. \cup ... \uparrow Elieser B. Wien d 1743	Marianna B. L. Lehmann E. B. L.	Johanna B. L. \cup Kosman Isak Behrend Lehmann (Anna) son of Lehmann B. L. Dresden d 1801	SE: VI-M-11	Joachim Lbb L.	SE: VI-G-10	

Mordechai Gumpel B.L. (Gumpert) 1711-1784	→	↑ d 1781	→	Särchen B.L. d 1763	↑	1719 Löb Weitheimer son of Samson W. Wien d 1763	↑	Herz L. (Naffali H.L.) Darmstadt, Pressburg, Wien 1664-1746	↑	1678-1735	↑	Mirel Bösing dat of Lazarus Hirschel B.	↑	Lehmann H.L. (Lima Pressburg) d 1763	↑	1763	↑	Lea Oppenheimer dat of Löb Enike/D. d 1763	↑	Jacob H.L. 1714-1776	↑	1774	↑	Mirel Behrend L. (Engelland) (Hitzel)	↑	Cosman L. Helena L. (Hitzel)	↑	Josef Jonas Meyer son of Jonas M. Dresden	↑	Marcus L. Pressburg 1688-1788	↑	1744	↑	Ede/Drach dat of Emanuel D. (P. Josef David Ullif)	↑	Sara L. (Peer) s. Fr. o. M. *
Mendel Behrend				SE: X - R - 7										Laz. L. d 1780	Jacob L. d 1795	Elias L. d 1787	Hirschel L. 1708-1733	Genta L.	Regine L. (Rachel)	Elisabet L. (Hitzel)	Michel L.	Vogel L.	Bela L. d 1723	d 1733	Eleonora L.	Elias L. Hannover	Hirsch L. Amsterdam	Emanuel L. England	Bela L.	Vogel L. d 1733	Sara L. d 1732	Hentle L. d 1735	Mirel 1742-46	1744		

C

* antagelig =
 Sarel L. ↑ son of B.L. Dresden f. 1690
 ← ↑ son of B.L. Dresden f. 1690 ←

IX. THE OPPENHEIMER FAMILY

by Henry Fränkel

Appendix to FORGOTTEN FRAGMENTS

Simon Wolf O. *n* Edel ...

d 1664 ↑ d 1668

Abr. O. zur Kann *n* Blümle Wahl
Worms ↑ dat of David W, søster til Hitz W.
d 1693 b Mannheim ↑ og Schönte Schiff d 1683

David O. ¹⁶⁸¹ *n* Gndel Behrens ^{2°} Schiffra Spira
Nikolsburg, Prag ↑ dat of Leffmann B. og *n* dat of Benj. Wolf S. = W. Wedeles
1664-1736 ↑ Jente Hameln d 1712 (1° *n* Isak Bondi) d 1737

Rechlen O. (Michel) Simon Wolf O *n* ... O.
Worms → dat of Moses O.
→

Frummet O. *n* Ahron Levi ♀ *n* Isachar Bär Oppenheimer
↑
Jehuda Lbb O.

Blümle O. ¹⁷⁰¹ *n* Michael Beer Oppenheim
d 1738 ↑ son of Aron O, bror til Herz og Mendel O.
Friedburg, Offenbach d 1750

Josef D. O. ¹⁷⁰⁶ *n* To/za Wertheimer
d 1739 ↑ dat of Sam son W.
Wien

Sara O. *n* Chajim Jona Teornim Fränkel
(Serie) ↑ son of Josua Feibel T.F. Breslau
1695-1713 (2° *n* Rösel Fränkel) d 1727

Jente O. *n* Phöbus Cohen
1696-1736 ↑ (Feivel Hannover)
son of Selig C.

Rechlin O. *n* Simon Fränkel
↑ son of Israel F.
d 1727

Bär O. *n* Lea Rebekka Rapoport 4 ♀
Paderborn, ↑ dat of Baruch R.
Friedburg ↑ Firth

Gndel O. *n* Zwi Hirschel O.
d 1724 ↑ son of Isak O.
→ Hannover

Isak Josef J.T.F. ¹⁷³⁹ *n* Trainle Samuel ^{2°} Vögele ...
Breslau ↑ *n* (Katarina) *n* Vögele ...
1721-1793 ↑ d 1773 d 1773

Gndel F. Chaja F. *n* Zwi Hirsch Salomo
Zborz

Gndel G. Telzche G.
d 1734 ↑ Moses Oppel

SE: II-N-7

Isak O. *n* ... Deutsch
(Hzig) ↑ dat of Koppel D.
Pressburg

Sara F. *n* Saul Levin
1744-1810 ↑ son of Hirschel L.
Berlin 1740-1794

Edel F. *n* Joel Wolffränkel
1749-1818 ↑ son of David F.
1747-1819

Nache F. *n* Lewin Moses Heymann
1752-1823 ↑ Breslau
1747-1810

Gitel F. ¹⁷⁷⁶ *n* Akiba Eger
↑ son of Meier E.

Chajim O. *n* ...
Strassnitz ↑
d 1822

David O. Bär O.
Pressburg ↑
1759-1849

Levin Saul Fränkel
(Arje Löbusch)
1765-1815

Marianne L. Hanna L. ^{1°} Abr. Herz ^{2°} Hzig Jaffe
f 1762 *n* Jessnitz *n* (Mayer)
Berlin

David F. Jonas F.
1771-1837 1773-1846

Joachim Jonas H. *n* ... 2 ♀
d 1845

Joachim Jonas H. *n* ... 2 ♀
d 1845

♀ *n* ... Eger
son of Simeha Bunim E.

Beer O. *n* Schöndel Gold
Eibenschitz ↑ dat of Moses G.
d 1859 ↑ Leipnik d 1876

Ludwig H. Josef H. Friederike H. *n* Henry London Maritz H. Judith H. *n* Manasse ... Jakob H. Lea H. *n* Julius London

f 1798 1795-1872

David O. *n* ...
Wien ↑
1816-1876

Joachim O.
Eibenschitz, Berlin
d 1891

♀ *n* Esik Hirsch Weiss Abraham O.
Wien ↑
f 1815

Joachim O.
Brünn
d 1918

Wolf O (P) N ...

Samuel O. N Sandela Karrassone
Heidelberg, Wien dat of Manoach (Israel) K.
1630-1703 d 1705

Hendle O. N Naftali Hirsch Zunz
son of Jehuda Löb ben Jeckiel Z.
d 1681 d 1678

Frommet O. N Josef Guggenheim Abr. O. Nathan O. Schönle O. N Löb Deutz
son of Marum G. Fr. a. M. d 1735 d 1753 d 1730 (2° N Sarla Cohen)

Tolza O. N Berend Levi Gumperz
(Isachar Beer Cleve)
d 1761 son of Juda Löb Cleve G. d 1761
SE: VII - 6 - 9

Ascher Ansel Z. Simon Wolf Z. N ...
d 1706 d 1707

Mirjam Sara G. N 1709/186 Sinzheim Wolf G. N Trenle ...
son of Chajim S., Wien Fr. a. M. d 1740 N Obernheim
d 1744 Marum G. d 1717

Abr. G. N 1° Mirjam Glückel Gumperz
Hamburg N dat of Mangelus Heiman G. = Man Cleve 2° Vogel ...
d 1766

Naftali Hirsch Z. N ... Hendle Z. N Wolf Fulda Nisle Z. N Jakob Schloss
d 1701 d 1725 d 1737

♂ N ...

SE: VII - P - 9

Brendel G. N Leon Bösing
(Löb Hirschel)
son of Elias B. d 1772

Rebekka F. N Benj. Wolf Eger
f 1749 son of Akiba E. (II)
Leipnik d 1769
Akiba E. (III) Jakob Schmarja E.
Halberstadt
d 1824

Ansel Z. N Bella ...
d 1737

Jakob Z. N ...

Aron Z. N ...

Wolf Z.

N Mirjam Teornim Fränkel
dat of Aron T.F.
d 1744 (1° N Josef David Ullit)

Jakob Z. Löb Z. Schönle Z. N Meir Welsch Aron Z. N Jendele Oppenheim
dat of Meir O.
d 1762 d 1764 d 1797

Naftali Hirt Z. N ...
d 1740

Schönle Z. Naftali Z. N ...
d 1741 d 1790

Hanna Z. N Löb Scheier
d 1773

Ansel Z. N Jochel Langgass
dat of Meir L.
d 1775
Naftali Hirt Z.
d 1813

Aron Z.
d 1777

Emanuel O. (Mendel) \cup Judith Gumperz
Wien d 1721 \uparrow dat of Moses Salomon Salman B.
1671-1738

Lea O. \cup Wolf Wertheimer
d 1742 \uparrow son of Samson W.
Wien d 1763

Wolf O. \cup Rebekka Schifra Reinganum
1700-1730 \uparrow dat of Meyer R. (M. Mannheim)
d 1737

Beer O. \cup Merle Gumperz
Worms d 1753 \uparrow (Marie Gude) dat of Bendix G.
Nymwegen d 1755

Edel O. (Helena) \cup Nathan O.
d 1767 \uparrow son of Isak N. O.
 \downarrow Pressburg \downarrow

Abraham O.
f 1716

SE: X - A - 7

Meyer O. 1721-1760
Mendel O. 1724-25

Moses O. \cup Tatzche Cohen
f 1725 \uparrow dat of Phöbus C.
d 1773 \leftarrow f 1729

Maria O. \cup Isak Wolf Nassau
1732-1793 \uparrow 1722-1794
1733-1807

Helena O. \cup Wolf Roob
 \uparrow

Mendel O.
d 1817

Wolf I. N. \cup Eleonora Wertheimer
1757-1838 \uparrow dat of Samson v. Wertheimstein
Josef N. Marianne N. Lsb N. Sofie N.

Maria Anna N. \cup ... Herzenskron

Johanna N. \cup Götz Würzburg
d 1829

Regina N. \cup ... Siegfried
Charlotte S. Johanna S.

Beer R. \cup ... Edel R.
 \uparrow

Adelheid R. \cup ... Neumann

1785-1803 1793-1805 f 1784 f 1793

C

Lea O. 2° Emanuel Drach
Fr. M. (2° v Jütto Gans)
d 1705 ↑ d 1744

Hanna D. v Simon Michael
(Edel) (Pressburg) son of Michael Pressburg
d 1718 ↑ (1° v Chana Menzeles) d 1719

Elias O. v Chawa Cohen
(Hamburger) dat af Berend Salomon C. og
Wien, Altona d 1782 ↑ Gnendel Schiff (halohen) d 1768

Vögele O. v Isak Cohen
son af (Juda) Seligmann C. og
Hanna Wertheimer

Mayer M.
(Marcus) (Marx)
1683-1752

Falk M.
(Pressburg) ↑
Simon M. Marcus M.

1° ...
Michael P. Seckel P.

2°
David P. v ... Karl Marcus Schwarz
Simon P. Reichel M. 1°
Seligman Kreisheim 2°
Lëb Schlesinger
son af Baruch S.

Michael Lazarus M. 1° Rachel Leyia
(M. Simon) dat af Salman ha-Levi
1687-1756 ↑ Düsseldorf

Hirsch M. v Tamar Rondel
dat af Elia Elbogen
d 1773 ↑ Simon Levia P.
d før 1770

Zartel S. Abr. S. Baruch S.
Aron M. Anna M. v ... D. Lëb M.
Pressburg Pressburg

Meir P. 1° Chawa O.
→ dat af Sussman O. → 2° Golde
d 1784 ↑ dat af f 1727

Josef Salmon P. v ... Landou
1708-1784 ↑ dat af Ezechiel L.
Gabriel Hzig P. Ranna L. Emanue
d 1782 d 1841

nperz
x Lion G. (=Josef Gad Gumpel)

Aron Leidesdorf
son of Mendel L. (Nass)
1747-1814 Wien

Cecilie L. (Sirle) v. Markus Stern
1771-1831 1778-1861 d 1861

Bela L. (Barbette) v. Israel Hirsch
son of H. Philip
(Ignatz v. Liebenberg) d 1844

Emanuel v. L. v. Sara Pauline v. Herz
1796-1856 f 1799

↑
dot of Leopold v. H.

Jesaja Egon v. L.

f 1817

Judith L. (Güttel) v. Nathan Wittitz
d 1858 ↑ d 1844

Katharina W. v. Karl Stern

d 1888 ↑ d 1870

Alfred S.

f 1831

Anna L. (Ester) v. Stern
1778-1854

Veronika L. (Frumet) v. Moses Reitlinger
d ca 1839

Samuel L. (Sabel)
1789-1861

Markus L.

Josef L. (Juspa)
1784-1810

Meir L. (Moritz)
f 1785

Moses L. (Karl)
f 1788

Michael Lazar B v. ...
↑

Louise B. v. Heinrich Herz v. Warthaimstein

Lbb P.
(Freistadt)
d 1804

↑
v. ... Biedermann

2^o
v. Nucha...
↑
Berech P.

Henoch M. (Heinrich) 1689-1770	↑ d 1767	↑ f 1690	Abraham M. (Spira)	Jechiel M. (Michel) (Pressburg) Fürth, Anspach 1692- før 1754	1° ... Fränkel ↑ dat of Salman F.	2° ... Fränkel ↑ dat of Moses F.	3° Krändel Mochiach ↑ dat of Löb M. (1° u Hirsch Schlesinger, 3° u Josef Steinhardt)	Samuel M. (Pressburg) 1696-1762	1715 ↑ d 1748	Frade Lipman ↑ dat of Isak L. (=Berlin)	
Schönle M. (Hanna)	↑ f 1738	↑ d 1749	Hanna P. (Wolfscheuer) (Elias Salomon) Hamburg	Simon P. (Vögele Arnstein) dat of Isak A.	Ester P. (Michael Scheuer) son of Philip Saloman	Isak P. Merle P. f 1736 1738-1768	Vogel P. (Meyer Gumperz) son of Bendix G. og Judith Reinganum. Schwabach	Michael P. (Anna Simon) dat of S. Pressburg ↓ f 1741 ↑ 1754-1839	Löb Pressburg f 1744		
Hanna. Caja. Kösel.	Salomon I. Alex. I. Malka I. Brendel I.	f 1789	Isak S. P. (Liva Wertheimer) dat of Josef Joel W. 1751-1803 1754-1780	Judit S. Hendel S. (Henriette)	Anna S. (Michael Pressburg) son of Sam. M. (P.) 1754-1839 → f 1741 →	Veronika S. (Wolf Arnstein) (Frade) son of Isak A. 1756-1826 1740-1811	SE : VII - H - 10	Josef Simon 1791-1834			

G

Sara Lea M. (Sarle) (1695-1741) ↑ son of Jussa v. G. Deutz, Pressburg 1695-1769
 SE: VI - H - 10

Michel S. (1724-29) ↑ Baruch S. Löb S.
 Ester S. (1724-29) ↑ Baruch A. Nathan A. Isaac Hanna A. Hendel A.

Simle M. (Trinle) (1685) ↑ son of Wolf Jafe S. Fütth, Pressburg d/ml 1707-19
 SE: VIII - G - 9

Ed. D. (1744) ↑ Josef David (Gerson) Ullf (1^o) son of Isak U. (1^ou Mirjam Teomim Fränkel) d/1719
 2^o Marcus Lehmann (son of (Nafali) Herz L.) d/1788

Löb S. (1745) ↑ Reichel Michael (1^o) d/1749 (1^ou Seligman Kreisheim) Friedericke S. (Fräuche) d/1745

Henach S. (1749) ↑ Kremsier d/1749 Friedericke S. (Fräuche) d/1745

Hirschel S. (Herzl) (1749) ↑ Solka S. (1^o) (1^ou Simcha Lejpnik) Löbl L. Chaja L. Jütel L.

(Simon) Wolf O. (1726) ↑ 1^o Frade/Behrens (1^o) d/1717 (el. 1707) d/1726
 Sara O. (1699-1785) ↑ Elias Gumperz (1^o) son of Levin G. d/1763
 SE: VII - G - 9

Mirjam O. (1763) ↑ Gabriel May (1^o) son of Michael M. Mannheim d/1765
 (Noa) Samuel O. (1721) ↑ Meir Schwabach (1^o) (1^ou Trah Weil) (2^o)

Moses W.O. ^{1°} Lea Bösing d 1781 [↑] dat of Philip Lazarus B. d 1772	Lazarus W.O. ^{1°} ... O. dat of Feist O.	David Arje Löb O. d 1845	Leiser O. ^{1°} Frade Bendit Halle (Elieser) dat of B.H. d 1805 [↘] d 1800	Cheile O. d 1788	Wolf M.O. ^{1°} Minkel Rachel Gumpel dat of Koppel G. d 1798 [↑] Wolfenbüttel d 1767	Philip W.O. ^{1°} Frammel Düsseldorf dat of Gottschalk D. d 1823 d 1803	^{2°} Sara Lewend (Kleinberlin) d 1859	Feibel Cleve O. (Kaleb) Hannover d 1823	Särle O. ^{1°} Löb Hamm son of Moses H. (^{2°} Sara Mire.) d 1809
Marx Schlesinger son of Wolf S. (Marcus) (Mordechai) (^{1°} Mariam Spitz) 1685-1754	Mate O. ^{1°} ... Marcus d 1809	Jakob W.M.O. d 1789	Fradchen O. ^{1°} Leiser Düsseldorf son of Mose D. og Hilzle Leidesdorf d 1816	Koppel S. Zartel S. (Jakob) f 1742 f 1746	Gumpel D. ^{1°} Rebekka Worms dat of Natfali Herz W. d 1851 1794-1859	Lisette O. ^{1°} Meir Sam. Basswitz d 1823	Philippine O. ^{1°} Heint. Cohen Hannover	Rachel O. d 1831	
... Pick Hindel S. ^{1°} Moses Koblenz Breslau f 1740 Eisenstadt (^{1°} Rachel Grün, ^{2°} v. Jüfel Leidesdorf)							Lisette C. ^{1°} Wolfgang Strassmann Berlin		

Jacob W. O. 1^o Sara Mirjam Sankwirth 2^o Edel O. ↘
N dat of Moses Denkwerth N dat of Isak O.
d 1760 1698-1728 ↑ d 1783

Wolf Jacob O. 1^o Mirel Lehmann 2^o Gutrad Herz Fromet O. N Levi Marcus
N dat of Lehmann Behrend L. N søster til Rubent.
d 1797 d 1771 d 1811

Friederike O. N Georg Detmold Samuel W. O. Herz W. O. 1821^o Cathrine Moses Mathilde O. N Marcus Samson Herz Sara O. N Ruben (David?) Wolf Herz Charlotte O. N ... Hallewitz
→ ↑ son of Moses D. → d 1860
1783-1860 ↑ 1771-1842 →

Zerle O. N Moses Detmold
Hannover ↑ son of Josef D.
d 1773 d 1792

Georg Hermann D. N Friederike O. ← Wolf D.
← dat of Wolf Jacob O.
1771-1842 ← 1783-1860 d 1777

Johan Hermann D. Josef H. O. N Hanna Josef Samuel H. O. 1862^o Hanna A. Goldschmidt Mathilda Rebekka O. 1855^o Bernh. Baruc Jul. H. O. 1862^o Sara Ann Goldschmidt
Hannover d 1901 ↑ d 1910 ↑ ↑
1807-1856

Charleston d 1877 New York
N dat of Moses G.
1841-1913

Emely O. N F. Meyer Edwin O. Sara Gertrude O. N Morik Meyer
Alabama ↑ Chicago d 1918
↑ Hannover

↑ Freund
Berlin

SE: AMERICANS OF JEWISH DESCENT (cf Malcolm H. Stern, Cincinnati 1958)

Moses O. (Senior) Heidelberg, Fürth d 1701 b Worms
N Rispa Hendlin O. dat of Jehiel O. Worms, Wien d 1696

Moses O. N ... d für 1697 ↑
Salomo O. N Dobrousch Bacharach dat of Jair Chajim B. d 1737
Isak O. N (Michel) Simon Wolf O. Worms ←
Jehuda Löb O. N Chawa Bacharach dat of Jair Chajim B. d 1701

Lea O. N Jakob Mannheim Worms son of Salomon M. d 1718 ↑ d 1720
Wolf M.D. N Bela ... Pressburg d 1724 ↑
Löb O. N Simelie Behrens (Enikel) dat of Moses Jacob B. Pressburg d 1739
Samson Hemspach d 1753

Salomon M. Abr. M. d 1723 ↑ d 1740
Moses O. N ... Leonora O. d 1738 ↑
Edel O. Wien d 1718
Hendel O. N Isak Hameln son of Josel Goldschmidt
Meir O. N Veronika Herthel Fr. a. M. (Frumel) dat of (17th) Juda

Isak D. N Bella Bieckfeld dat of Nathan B. d 1792 ↑
Henry H.O. Jakob D. Wolf D. d 1888 f 1779 f 1789

Herz D. N Bela ... (Hameln) d 1803 ↑ d 1789
Jakob D. Treine D. Hanna D. N Jakob Göttingen Blüme D N David Jaques (Halberstadt) son of Jakob J. (2nd N Jette Gumprecht) d 1841
d 1767 d 1802 d 1813

Karl J 1826 N Sara v. Wertheimstein (Sophie) dat of Herr. v. W. d 1837 ↑ 1795-1877
Friederike J. N Johann Ludwig Ferdinand v. Uslar-Gleichen
SE: X-K-10

Simon O. 2nd Chaile Theben dat of David T. David Löb O.
Rösel O. Mirjam O. Chana O. Mendel O.
SE: VI-O-7
Samuel O. N Edel Hallie Löw C. Fr. a. M. dat of Herz H. Rödelheim (Adelaide)
Veronika O.

Sarle O. (Sara) *n* Isak Brilin (Brüll)
 d 1673 *son of Elieser Meschullam Sussman B.*
 d 1678

Sarla O. Pressburg d 1698
 Hannele B. *n* Wolf O. Worms d 1735
 Hindchen B. d 1715
 Samuel B.
 Moses B. *n* Hanna ...
 Hindel B. *n* Elieser Lipman Sussman B. *n* ...
 ↑
 Josel B.

Brengle B. *n* Moses Eskeles
son of Löb E.
 † 1748

Veronika B. (Frommet) 1^o Nathan O.
 1659-1715 *son of Jecheil O.*

Isak N. O. *n* Schön del Bösing
 1679-1739 *dat of Lazarus Hirschel (L.)*
 d 1741

2^o Samson Wertheimer
son of Josef Joel W.
 Worms, Wien (2^o *n* Merle Berlin f. Schiff)
 SE: ~~X~~ - A - 6

186 Samsar W. Karlebach d 1790
 Samuel O. *n* ... Jente O. Blümele O.
 (Sussmann) d 1707 d 1711

Lea O. *n* Lehmann Herz Lehmann
 (Lima Pressburg)
 d 1763 *son of H. L.* d 1763

Rachel Hendel O. *n* Josef Lemburger
 (Reisel) d 1735
 (Zwow) *son of Aron L.* d 1775

Chajim O. *n* ... Koppel O. *n* ...
 David Wolf O. 1793-1835
 Lasel O. *n* ...
 Sabel O. Wien d 1827
 Traule O. *n* Benedikt Gumperz
 (Nymwegen) *son of Elias G.* d 1841
 Chawa O. *n* Meir Pressburg
 (2^o *n* Galde Gumperz)
 Esterl O. *n* David Theben
son of Koppel T.
 Chaile T. *n* Simon O.
son of Moses O.

SE: VIII - C - 9
 Aron L. d 1720

Michel L. (Jecheil) d 1823
 Moses L. *n* ...
 Chajim L. *n* Ester... Resel L. d 1799
 (1^o *n* David Wiener)

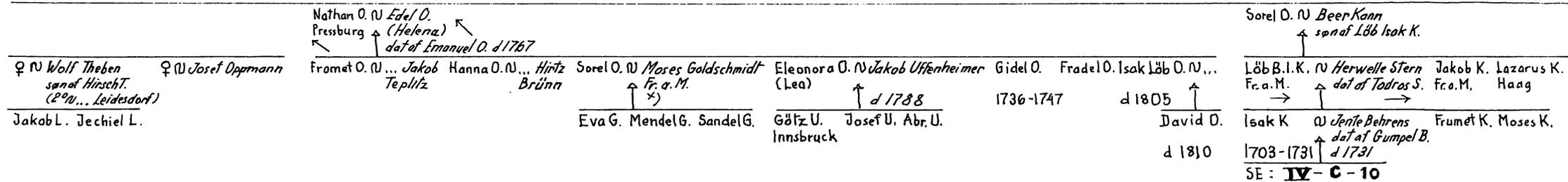
Hirsch L. *n* Chaja Theben Pressburg d 1771
 (2^o *n* Feiwel Wesel)
 Juda Löb L.
 Aron L. *n* Perle Metz
dat of Löb M. (Leipnik)
 Mendel L. *n* ... Josef M.

SE: FAMILIENREGISTER DES LION GUMPERZ
 UND SEINER NACHKOMMEN (of Sigmund Gumperz,
 Budapest 1888)

Salomon O. Wien d 1832

↑
 Salomon L. *n* ...
 ↑
 ... L. *n* ...
 ↑
 Samuel L.

1658-1724



*) antagelig = M. Hameln SE: **VI - 0 - 7**

Nathan B.I.K. Braunschweig Hanna K. (U Löb Moses Kann) Fr.a.M. son of M. Löb K. (1st u Mirj. Stern, 2nd u Hindel Boas) Isak B. K. Fr.a.M. 1st Jochet Speyer 2nd Resel O. (U dat of Mich. Josef S. U dat of Nathan O.) Fromet K. (U Selman Spiro) Fr.a.M. Hirschel K. Rösel K. (U Isak Kann) son of Moses K. (2nd u Schönche Kann) Schönche K. (U Isak Kann) son of Moses K. (1st u Rösel Kann) Hanna O. (U Todros Sam. Aron Stern) Fr.a.M. (Kann) Herwelle S. (U Löb B. Isak Kann) son of Beer K. David O. Zwolle Jecheskel O. Braunschweig Resel O. (U Zwolle) Braunschweig

Zwi Hirschel O. (U) Gnendel O.
Hannover
d 1770

↑ dot of Josef David O.
d 1774

Nathan O. (U) Elke Cohen
Pressburg

↑ dot of Jonas C.

Josef O. Elias O. David O. Jente O. Samson O. Hanna O. (U) Bendit Halle
fr.a.M.

↑ (Baruch Bendix)
son of Judas Levin d 1768

Isak O. (U) ... Kann
dot of Löb K.

Frumet O. (U) Löb Fränkel
(Veronika) ↑ son of Abr. F.
d 1771

Sara O.
d 1771

Isak Kann
son of Beer K.
(1^o U Jacket Speyer)

Hanna O. (1 alt 7 børn)

Frade H. (U) Leiser O.
(Elieser) Hannover
d 1800
↑ son of Moses Wolf O. d 1805

Frumet H. Ella H. (U) Kallman Meyer Schuster
Hannover

Moses H. Alexander H.
Stockholm Stockholm

Hirsch F. (U) Naemi Erlanger
(Fellheimer) ↑ dot of Moses E.

Bela F. 1^o Nathan Meyer 2^o Jakob Schwejim
↑

3 børn

Frumet F. (U) Elias Neuburg
son of Baer N.
Fürth

3 børn

Isak Beer F. Abr. F. Simson F. Friedrich F.
(Forchheimer)

(U) ... ♀ (U) Isidor Löwenhaar ♂

Livermann M.

Benjamin Wolf F.
Dinkesbühl

		Marcus O. N... (Marx) Fürth				Edel O. N Jacob Wolf O. d 1783		Lazarus O. N Sara Hirschel f 1712		
Mark Feidel (Ascher Efraim) Berlin	Schaidel O. N Herz Samson ↑ brantl Philips Waltenbittel d 1794	Löb O. Lazarus O. Fürth London, Wien	Schöndel O. N Jonas Fürth Nürnberg	Hirschel O. Michel O. Jachet O. Nürnberg Nürnberg Heidingsfeld	Sorle O. Gitte O. Fürth Tinschberg	↑ son of W. O. (1 st Sara Mirjam Sankwirth) d 1760		↑		
Hirsch S. Minna S. (Sara Minkel)	1786 Israel Jacobson N son of I. J. Braunschweig (2 nd N Jeanette Cohen) 1768-1828	Lea S. N Jacob Leffmann Cohen d 1814	↑ son of L. Herz C. 1792-1847	Meyer S. N... ↑ August S.	Isak S. N... Samson dat of Philip S.					
Meyer J. N... ↑ f 1801	Hermann J. N Philippine Reiss dat of David Jakob R.	SE: IV - E - 12								
Gottlieb J.	Johan H. Theodor J. Maria Minna Rebekka J.	Ernst Rudolf J.	Victor Josef Richard J. London							
	f 1824	f 1826	f 1827	f 1835						

Israel B. N Regina David
 (Esriel), Fr a M. ↑ (Rachama) d'at David ben Jakob Eisenstadt
 Eisenstadt, Wien d 1744 ↑ d 1729

Lbb B. Abr B Simon Wolf B. Mirschel B. Sara B. N Lbb Öttingen Hindchen B Veronika B. N Gabriel Landau
 (Heyle) (Frommet) Bingen
 d 1780

Sara O. 1730 Samuel Wertheimer
 (Sarle) N son of Wolf W.
 d 1773 ↑ 1710-1786

Michal O.
 Havre de Grace
 1713-1752

Güfel O. N Michael Josef Speyer
 Fr. a. M.
 f 1717 ↑

Veronika O. N Zacharias Bernhardt
 (Frumet) Hamburg
 f 1715

Ester O. N David Juda Kulp
 son of Maier K.
 d 1739 (2^o w Sara Landau) d 1762

Lea O. N Josef Cahn
 Offenbach
 f 1724 ↑

Cono O. N Jeremias Goldschmidt
 Braunschweig
 f 1721

Judit O. N Kalman Levi
 (Jittel) Braunschweig
 f 1722

Meir B

SE: X-6H-8

Jachet S. N Isak Kann ←
 ← son of Beer K.
 Fr. a. M.

1♂ 5♀

Isak S. Veronika S. N Zacharias Wertheimer Lazarus S.
 Fr. a. M. (Frumet) ↑ son of Isak W.
 Fr. a. M. d 1809

SE: X-B-9

Moses B. (U... (Bamberg) Pressburg ↑
 Isak B. (U... Eisensadt ↑
 Samuel B. (U Pressburg 1702-1736 ↑
 Manes B.
 Israel B. (U Traule Theben (Ariel) d 1818 ↑ dat of Koppel T. d 1839 ↓
 Samuel T. (Sanwel)

Anna B. (U Wolf Nassau (Hanna) d 1769 ↑ (Nass) son of Löb N. Pressburg d 1753
 Resel N. (U Kappel Theben (Mendel) son of Abraham T. d 1759 ↑
 Traule T. (U Israel Berlin d 1839 ↑ son of Sam. B. d 1818 ↓

Wolf B. (U Hanna ... Worms d 1753 ↑ Wien d 1769
 Josef B. Mair B. Sorel B. (U Meir Minkau Bingen d 1759
 Sara N. Helena N. (U Joachim Josef Lazarus (Chaile) (Levi) d 1759 ↑ Trappau
 Rachama T. Gütel L. (U RaTael Pollak Hollersdorf
 Hendel L. (dolt 5 børn)

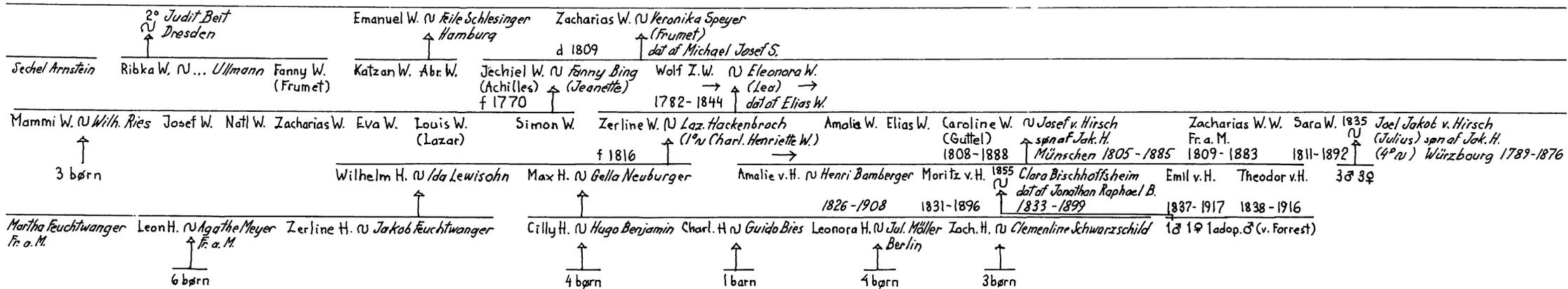
Hanna B. (U Löb Kreylsheim d 1793-1720 ↑ son of Isak K.
 David B. (U Cheile Fränkel (Bamberg) d 1784 ↑ dat of Aton Wormst. d 1784
 Ester K. Sara Ester B. (U Leser Nass Worms d 1790
 1717-20

Hindchen D. (U Moses Mainz d 1705 ↑ son of Gumprecht M. d 1669
 Abraham M. (U ... d 1713 ↑
 Jidche M. (U Jacob Worms d 1748 ↓ d 1754 ↑
 Margolit W. (U Saloman Emmerich d 1774 ↑ son of Philip S. Gumperz d 1772 ↑
 SE : VII - NO - 10

X. THE WERTHEIMER FAMILY

by Henry Frænkel

Appendix to FORGOTTEN FRAGMENTS



Charlotte Henriette W. (1815-1841) (2^o m. Zerline W.)
Laz. Hackenbroch Köln
Zilly W.
Auguste W.
Jeanette W. (1829)
Heinr. Unga Bonn
Achilles W.
Leopold W. (14 børn)

Simle W. 1^o Sekel Regensburg 2^o Hermann Sagenheim
(Zemira) (Fr. o. M.)

3 børn

Samuel S. (1 barn)
Vimele Rothschild
Caroline S. (5 børn)
Nathan Oppenheim
Zacharias S.

1 barn

5 børn

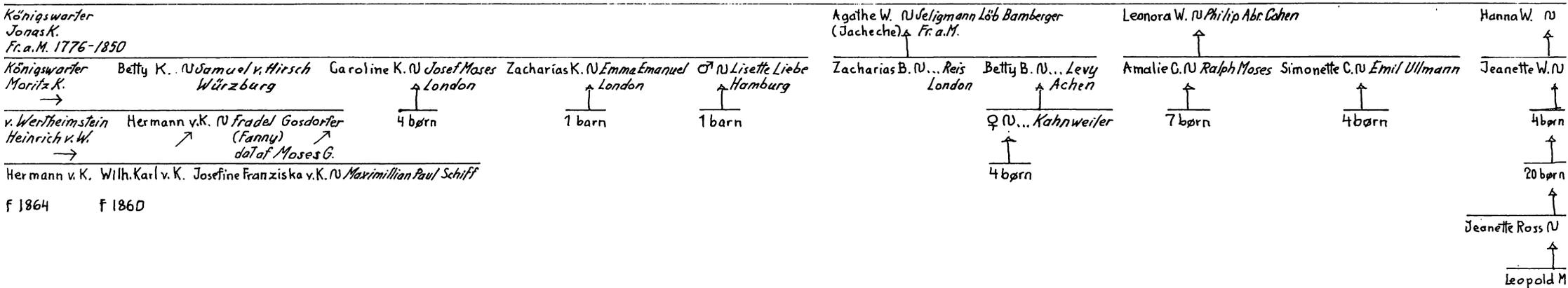
Jeanette W. (1807-1871) (1811-1861)
Markus (Schöndel) (son of Firth)

Jonas v.K. (1837-1893) (1841)
Josefine (1829) (dat af)

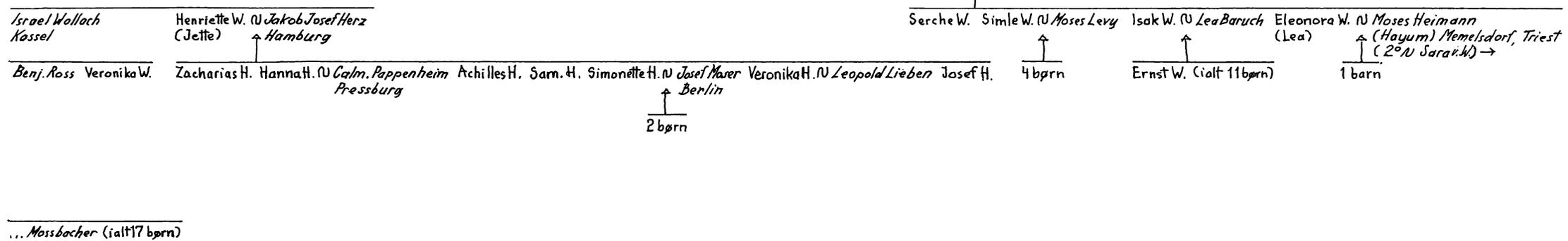
Moritz v.K. (1837-1893) (1841)
Charlotte (dat af)

Heinrich Max v.K.

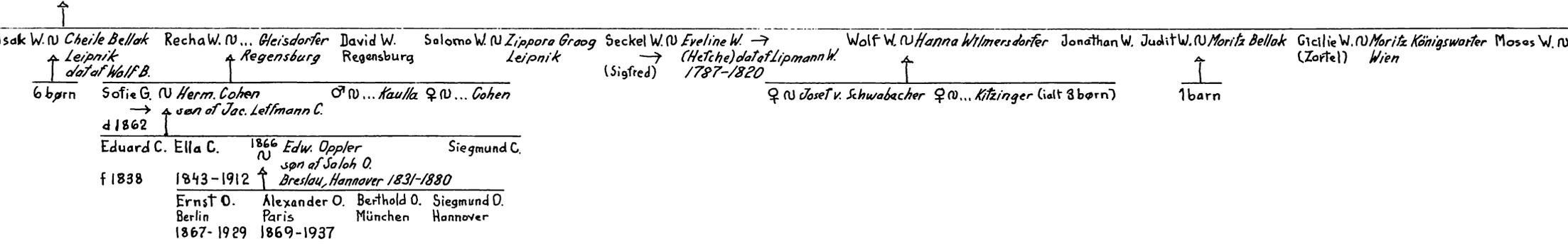
F 1861



F 1864 F 186D



Philip W. (U) Ella Seckel

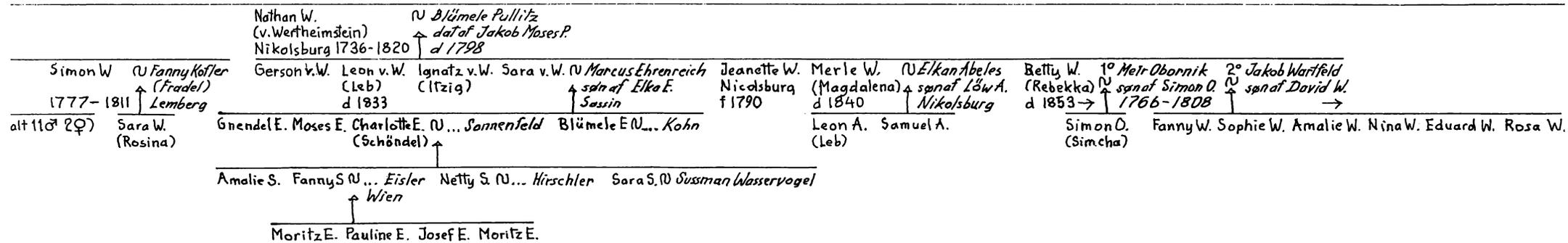


Therese W. München, Berlin
 Ester W. (David Seckel (Seckstein) Bayreuth, Regensb., Wien)
 ↑
 1 barn

Elias W. (Merle Kohn)
 ↑
 Simle W. 1°... Baruch 2°... Löwenthal
 Tolza W. 1° Michael Schmalkalden 2° Meyer Arnstein
 1757-1838 son of Adam Isak A. Fürth 1751-1819
 Eleonora W (Lea) (Wolf W. son of Zacharias W.)
 ← ↑ ←
 Zittel W. (Abr. Worms Fr. a. M.)

Judit W. (David Bruck)
 ↑
 Isak B. (Fessel Seckel Bayreuth)
 ↑
 Philip B. Regensburg
 ↑
 Jakob Karl K. (ialt 3 børn)
 Eleonora W. (David W. → d 1817)
 ↑
 Simle B. (Löw Seckel Bayreuth)
 ↑
 4 børn
 (son of Josef Joel W. 1737-1817)
 (♀... Kanstadter Bingen)

Samuel W. 1730
 Wien
 1710-1786
 ↑
 Samson W. (v. Wertheimstein) 1729-1810
 ↑
 Wolf W. (Amalia Frank (Dobruska) dot of Aron F.)
 f 1769



Josef Eduard v. Wertheimstein (U) Merle W.
Wien 1811 → ↑ dat of Josef Joel W.
1751-1780 →

Vilhelm v. W. (U) Fessel Hartog
W-If) ↑ (Rosalie) dat of Josef H. (=Neumark)
1771-1829 ↑ Königsberg 1775-1831

einr. Herz v. W. 1833 Louise Biedermann Maria v. W. (U) Anton Schnapper Rosa v. W. (U) ... Bildorn Adolf v. W. 1836 Magdalena Mendelssohn Louise v. W. Josef v. W. (U) Caroline Grünbaum Albert v. W.
Nattali Hirz) (U) dat of Michael Laz. B. (Mimi) (Merle) Fr. a. M. (Sara) (Samuel) (U) Podgorze
1799-1859 ↑ d/1890 1800-1831 f 1805 1808-1856 ↑ f 1813 f 1816

mil v. W. Viktor v. W. Maria v. W. Wilh. v. W. Karl v. W. Charlotte v. W. (U) Moritz v. Königswarter
← ↑ sp of Jonas v. K.
1834-1869 1838-1877 f 1836 1839-1900 1840-1861 f 1841 ← ←

Wilhelm v. Wartenegg
f 1839

Carl v. Wertheimstein (U) (Samson) → ↑
1775-1812

Leopold v. W. (U) Josefina (Leb) ↑ dat of
1802-1883 ↑ 1820-

Karl v. W. Franziska v. W.
Wien Wien
1846-1866 d 1907

Lazar v. Wertheimstein München 1740-1818	1 ^o Sara Schwerin (Järche) dot of Nathan S. d 1780	2 ^o Kalche Katharina Uffenheim (Kela) dot of Meir U. ↑ 1761-1823	Herm. v. Wertheimstein (Hirsch) 1753-1812	Henriette Herzberg dot of Natfali Hirz ha-Cohen (Hendel) 1761-1824	Susanne W. (Schöndle) dot of Moses Gasdorfer son of Lemle G. → Fürth (2 ^o Eva W.)					
Fanny Leidesdorf (Frumet) dot of Joach. L. Wien 1783-1818 → 1778-1822	Ignatz W. (Isak)	Sara v. W. (Lotte) f 1794	1823 Moses Heimann (Trient) ← (1 ^o Lea W.)	Carl v. W. (Samuel) Graz 1797-1865	Sophie v. W. (Sara) 1795-1877	1825 Karl Jaques (son of David J.) ↑ Hannover d 1837	Samuel Sigmund v. W. 1797-1854	1819 Nanette Kahn (Jentel) dot of Kaspar K. (Herz) 1800-1849	Heinr. v. W. 1799-1830	Lemle G. (Golde Stiefel) dot of Samuel S. Fr. a. M.
Gumperz Philip G. 1894	Eduard W. (Samuel) 1803-1816	Eleonora W. (Lea) 1807-1836	Louise J. (N... Beyfus)	Heinrich J. 1831-1894	Fradel G. (Joach. Prager Fürth)	Sara G. (Benj. Lewin)	Scherche G. (N... Bechhöfer Schwabach)	Lea G. (N... Stramberger Asschaffenburg)	Selke G. (N... Madl Fürth)	

Springer Samuel G.
Fr. a.M.

Beer G. (U) Ester Mautner
dot of Jakob M.
Fürth

Rebekka G. (U) Josel Lederer
Radnitz

Fradel G. (U) ... Bloch

Frumet G. (U) ... Hamburger

Lemle G.
S. Francisco

Efraim G. Louise G.
S. Louis

Eleonora G. (U) Abr. Fränkel
son of Chisda F.
Fürth

Chisba F. (U) ...

Abr. (F) Louise (F) (U) ... Weil
Vancouver Fürth

Eleonora W. (U) David Mendel Theben
(Lea) (Emanuel) son of Abr. M. T.
d 1826 (1st u Zippor W.) →

Eva W. (U) Moses Gosdorfer ←
son of Lemle G.
(1st u Susanne W.) Fürth

Samuel T.

Fanny G. (U) Herm. v. Königsweiler
(Fradel) son of Jonas v. K.

Jeanette G. (U) Philip
(Schöndle) son of

Louise H. (U) Jakob W.
(Lea) Fürth

Leopold H.

Friederike H.

Sophie H.

Josef W. (U Caroline Ullmann
(Schönle) dat of Jakob U.
d 1769 ↑ Mannheim

Wolf W. Moses W. (U Judith ...
München Fürth Kbh.

Leibronn Hendle G. (U Henr. Lavin
'srael H. ↑ Fürth

Lise L. (U ... Herzfelder Friederike L. (U ... Hausner Alma L. (U ... Walter

Samson W. (U Kette Wachenhausen
Wien ↑

Wolf W. Lea W.

David W. (U ... Makille
dat of L86 M.
London ↑

Josef John W.

Salomon W. (U Anna Marianna Oppenheim
Wien (Mirjam Merle) dat of Süßkind O. München
1758-1834 ↑ Königsberg 1767-1836 ↗

Josef v. W. (U Henriette W.
← (Henle) dat of Hauna W.
1800-1887

Judith W. (U Abr. W. ↗
München ↗ dat of Wolf Samson W.
↑ ↗ d 1755

Hanna v. W. (U John W.
↑ London

Belinda W. (U Jaach. Josef Pollak

Salomon W. 1° Brendel/Sandheim 2° Grendel W.
Wien → ↑ dat of Löw S. ↑ dat of Löb Samson →
d 1793

Leon W.
(Joach. Löw)
Wien

Veronica W.
(Frumet)

3° Tolza Cohen →
v. ↑ dat of (Juda) Seligmann C., Hamburg
(2° u. Beer Schammes)

Anna W. (u. Josef Kohn
(Kornblum)
↑ son of Lemle K., Fürth

Salomon Kornblum (u...
Fürth

♀ u. Jussmann Löwin

Saligm. W. (u. Breinle Geilinger
Fürth
dat of Moses G.
Mannheim

Sulamit W. (Schamus) 1° Löb Kreuzenach 2° Gerson Fätklein
↑ son of Isaye K. ↑ Wertheim

Louise K. (u... Bloch
Mainz

2 børn

Abr. W. (u. Judit W.
↓ dat of Josef Wolf W.
d 1755 ↑ München ↓

Fanny W. (u... Wallerstein Wolf W. (u... Josef W.
(Frumet) Augsburg d 1781 ↑ d 1782

Fritz W. Julie W. (u... Brüssel

Theresia W. (u... W.
(Tolza) ↑

Ferdinand W. Adolf W.

Emanuel W. (u. Zirle Schwab
(Mendel) ↑ dat of Elias S.

Eleonora W. (u. Lipmann W. ↘
→ son of Josef Joel W.
→ (2° u. Simle W.) f 1750

Simle W. 1785 Lipmann W. ↖ ↗
u. son of Josef Joel W.
f 1766 (1° u. Eleonora W.) f 1750

Rachel Wetzlar dat of Sussmann W.	2 ^o Hanna Saloman dat of David S. Hannover	Samuel W. f 1752	W. (N) Bella David ↑ dat of Meyer Michael D. SE: VI-N-12	Merle W. 1745-1780	N Josef Eduard v. Weithemsstein ← son of Samuel Wolf W. d 1811 ←	Lipmann W. Regensburg f 1750	1 ^o Eleonora W. ↑ dat of Emanuel W.	2 ^o Simle W. ↑ dat of David W.	Eleonora W. (Lea) 1744-1782	N Joach. Leidesdorf ↑ (Chojim) son of Lbb L. Wien d 1834	Dolza W. 1750-52	Menachem Mendel
Marianna W.	N Moses Philip (Philipsohn) Hannover	Henriette W. (Hindsche)	N ... Koppel son of Josef Caspary München	Lea W. (Lenchen)	N ... Sellig son of Simon S. (2 ^o N Julie W.)	Eveline W. (Hefsche) 1787-1820	N Seckel W. ← son of Philip W. (Sigfried) Bayreuth, Regensburg 1777-1836	Sara L. ↑ son of Sam. G. (2 ^o v. R. L.) →	N Ludw. Getzel 1773-1831	Ignatz L. (Itzig) d 1831	N Blumele Leidesdorf (Barbara) dat of Abr. L.	Fanny L. (Frument) 1783-1818
		Lisette W. (Lea)	Leopold W. (Lipman)	Fritz W. (Isak)	Philip W. Regensburg 1811-1871	Sali W.	N ... Porges	Fanny W.	N ... Königswarter	Eleonora W. Worms	Mendel G. (Ferdinand)	Wilhelm G. (Wolf)

L8b W. 1719 Särchen Lehmann Rebekka Eva W. (U Behrend/Gabriel/Eskeles ✓
 (Sara) dot of Behrend L. (Chawa) (Isachar Berusch) son of G.E.
 d 1763 ↑ d 1763 d 1749 (2^o u Hanna Wertheimer) 1692-1753

1756 Josef Jakob Haritz Fradel W. (U Elia Gumperz Josef W. (U Schöndle Jacob Samson W. (U Hanna Theben Veronika W. 1^o Juda Karlebach 2^o Meir Oppenheimer
 son of Mattali Hirtz Neumark son of Sal. G. og son of Sal. G. og dot of Ullmann J. dot of Abr. Mendel T. (Frumet) (U son of Löb O. Fr. a. M.
 Königsberg d 1774 d 1756 Zariel Fränkel d 1766 1742-1811 d 1787 ↑ Pressburg 1742-1790 d 1790 SE: IX-K-8

Bernh. v. E. (U Cicilie Itzig
 (Zippora) dot of Daniel.
 1753-1839 ↑ (1^o u Wulff) 1760-1839

Leon H. Judith H. (U Bernh. Hahn
 (Leb) son of Sam. H.
 Königsberg ↑ Hamburg

Ignatz W. (U Schönalle Bingen
 (Isak) dot of Süssel B.
 1771-1834 d 1837

Löb W. (U Veronika Tausig
 Prag dot of David T.
 ↑ Prag

Klara W. 1786 Isak Fried Antoinette W. (U Wolf Bobella
 (Särche) (U son of Wolff. (Traule) ↑ son of Sam. B.
 f 1765 Koraly (Ungarn) f 1768 ↑ Neuhaus f 1769

Anton W. Theresia W. (U Adam Elias Wilner
 (Abr.) (Resel) ↑ Pressburg
 f 1769 f 1773 ↑

Josef Isaksen (U Henriette Melchior
 Kbh dot of Moses M.
 1793-1830 ↑ 1768-1827

Daniel v. E. (U...
 (Denis) ↑
 d 1867

Marianne v. E. (U Franz v. Wimpfen
 (Mirjam)

Hanna H.

Ester W. (U Simon Meyer
 Turnau

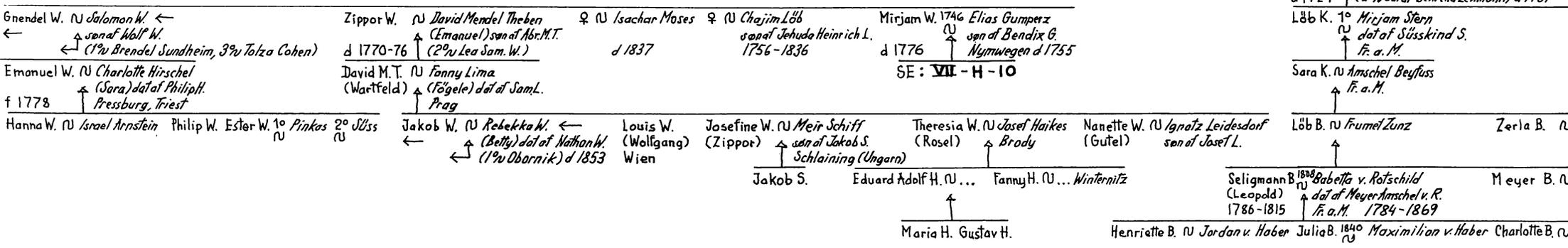
Rosa W. (U Jacob Zappert Anna W.
 ↑ son of Gottlieb Z.
 Prag

Franz B. Josef B. Lisette B. Sophie B. Maria B. Matheus B.

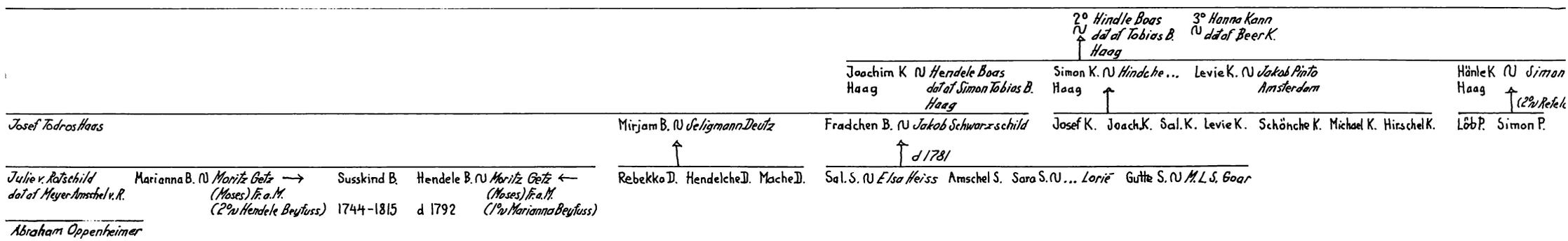
Philip Adam W.
 (Simson)

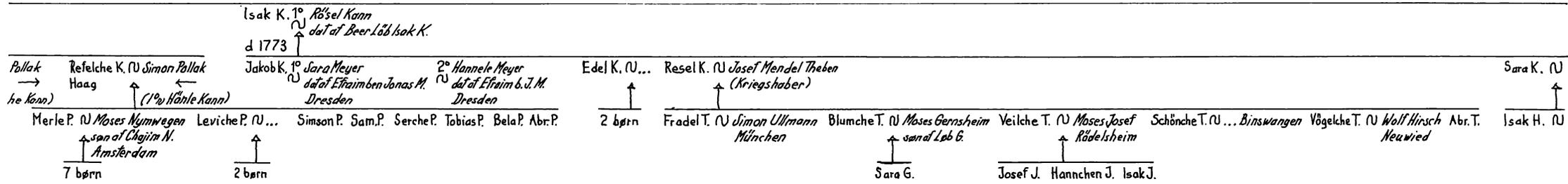
SE: STAMTAVLE MELCHIOR
 (2 udg. af Alb Heckscher og
 Josef Fischer, Kbh 1920)

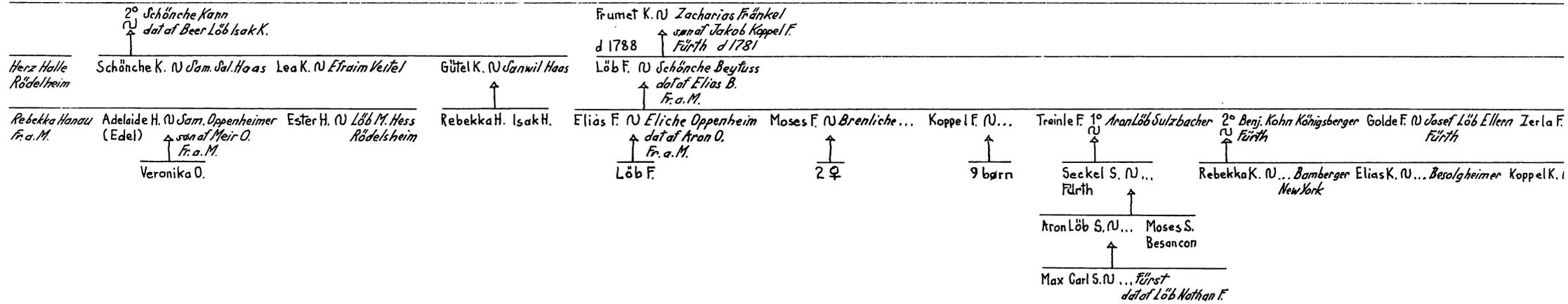
Helene v. E. (U Ludw. v. Goblentz



SE: VII - H - IO







Bernhard F. ^{U Ester Frankel}
(Isachar Bärman) ↑ Prag
Brunn d 1811

U Josef Engländer Edel F. U ... Allmann
Ansbach

Jakob Koppel Fankel ^{1787 Ester Fischel}
(Koppelmann Bärman F.) ^{U dat af Lbb F. (-Bunzel)}
1769-1850 ↑ Prag f 1769

Simson F. ^{U Lisette Jittels} Elieser F.
(Alois)

Moses F. ^{U Rachel Bunzel}
↑ dat af David B.
Prag

Marianne F. ^{U Janwill Dessauer}
(Malka) ↑ (Bernheimer)
Fürth

... Schonberg

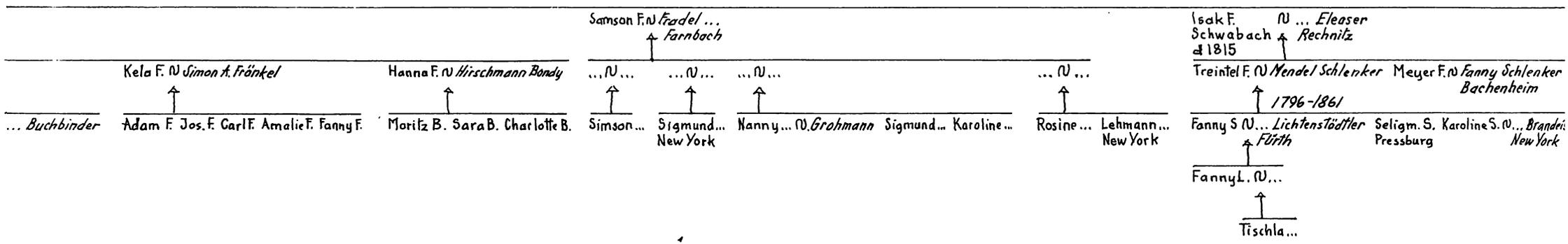
Sara F. ^{U Herschmann Lazar Borges} Caroline F. Henriette F.

Zacharias F. ¹⁸³²
Prag, Jed, Brsl ^U
1801-1875 ^{Rachel Mayer}
(Rosa) dat af Emanuel M.
fra Teplitz d 1872

Salomon F. Theresia F. Julie F.
Prag
1803-1881

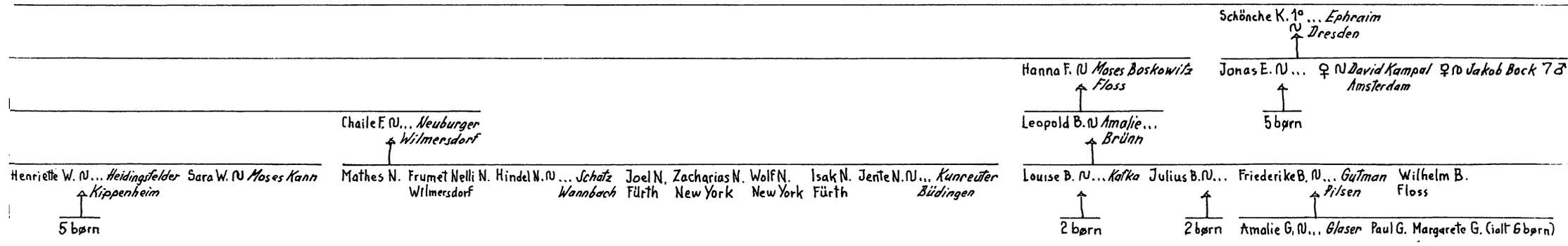
Rosa F. Theresia F. David F. Zacharias F.

Zacharias B. Sara B. U



Seckel F. (N Rose/Neuburg
Fürth Floss
d 1820 ↑

Moses Beer F. d 1846	Sara F. (N Löb Ulrich) ↑	Frumet F. (N Meyer Levy) ↑ Bierstadt	Koppel F. 1° Selda Sara Jaffe (1° N Löö Schnaittach) 2° Louise W. (1° N Brebacher) München	Abraham F. München	Joel F. (N...) ↑	Heinr. F. (N...) Kruznach ↑	Sara F. (N Löb Dessauer) (Wertheimer) Ansbach ↑
Zacharias S. Heinr. S. Sofie S. (N... Levy Sara S. Fr. a. M.)	Caroline U. (N M. Strauss Ignatz U. Schwabach)	Moritz L. Lotri L. (N... Montseser)	Betty L. (N... Glass Jak. L. Prossnitz)	Hanna L. Louise L. (N... Fischer Max L. New York Prossnitz)	Babette F. (N... Stern ↑ Budapest)	3 børn	Josef W. Rödellheim Samson W.
					Theodor S. Julia S. Malwine S. Rosa S.		



Serchen W. N. Herz Behrens
Hannover ↑ son of Leffmann B.
d 1739 ↑ Hannover 1663-1709

Hanna W. N. (Juda) Seligmann Cohen
Altona ↑ son of Berend Salomon C. og
d 1738 ↑ Rd'sele Schiff 1699-1741

Tolza W. ¹⁷⁰⁶ ↑ Josef David Oppenheimer
N son of D. O.
d 1739

SE : **IV-DE-8**

Josef C. Tolza C. 1^o Sal. Wolf W.
← son of Wolf W., Wien
(1^o Brendel Sundheim, 2^o Enndel W.)

2^o Beer Schammes
N
Isak C. N. Kigele Oppenheimer
dat of Elias O.
Hamburg

Fradche C. N. Jakob Schammes
↑ son of David S.
Fr. o. M.

SE : **IX-A-7**

2^o Simon Morene
(el Levi)
↑ Amsterdam
Joachim M. N. ...
↑
2 børn

Josef S. N. Sara Landauer
(Hirsch) dat of Samuel L.

Seligmann S. 1^o ... Schammes
(Scholem) N

Anna B. N. ... Jerusalem Modling ↑ 4 børn
Therese B. N. ... Schwelb ↑ 1 barn
Sofie B. N. ... Austerlitz ↑ 1 barn



$\overset{2^o}{\cup}$ Merle Schiff (Magdalen) dat of David Teble Schiff ha-Cohen \uparrow (1 ^o \cup Isak Liedmann = Berlin) d 1726	Kränle W. \cup Samson W. Markbreit \uparrow	Mindel W. \cup Isak David Markbreit	Mayer W. \cup Frumel Igersheim Worms d 1724 \uparrow d 1728 Moses W \cup ... Dolzele W. \uparrow d 1714 Gerson W. Abr. W. Libele W.	♀ \cup Jacob Wimpfen \uparrow Gabriel J. W. Breslau, Kiemsier	♀ \cup Jan we/ Bacharach søn of Jair Chajim B. Markbreit ♂
Josef Joel W. \cup Veronika W. \leftarrow \uparrow (Frumel) dat of Wolf W. 1718-1761 \leftarrow \uparrow \leftarrow 1718-1781					