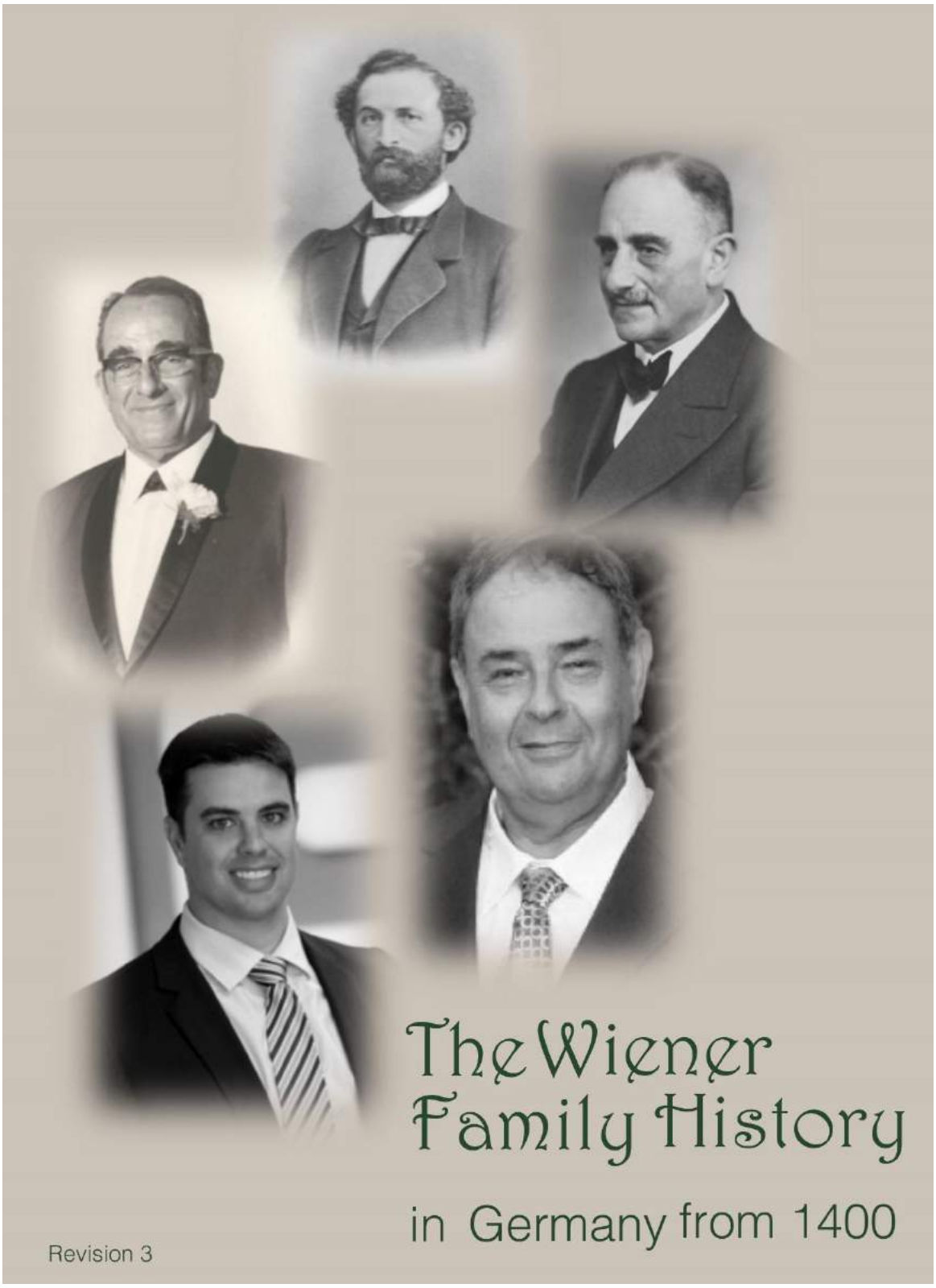


The Wiener Family History

in Germany from 1400

Revision 3

WHAT IS NEW IN REVISION 3

A family geneaology takes on a life of its own, a continuous evolving science, as new facts from new sources come to light and once verified, need to be documented. Added to this is as the geaneologist becomes more experienced in the science so he becomes more adept in moving forward at a faster rate, being better able to differentiate between the important information relating to his study and the vast amount of chaff existing on the periphery.

Since publishing the book in October 2016 I have made some major discoveries:

1. The discovery of more of our relatives who survived the Holocaust, the most prominent of which was the WIENER-COHN family living in Raanana, Israel. The story of how we met up is fully described in this edition commencing on page 334.
2. The phenomenal discovery of the DUCKESZ REPORT ON THE WIENER-RIES-OETTINGEN LEVYTE FAMILY which was a direct result of meeting up with the COHN family mentioned above. This document proved that my research was highly accurate in essence but also disproved a hypothesis I made concerning 3 generations was incorrect, at the same time giving full information of the correct lineage. This to me is The Holy Grail of my research and I have appended it at the end of this book. This can also be read as either an alternative or supplemental addition to my research – it certainly details a lot more family information than what I had and starts on page 393 of this book.
3. The above report also includes new and different branches in my family lineage – including the well-known SPANIER and WARISCH families. These will also need further investigation.
4. Updated information in research relating to the Levite R1a1a research.
5. Discovery of many more family graves in the Konigstrasse Jewish Cemetery in Hamburg including inscriptions and date of deaths.
6. Various other bits of information regarding the family.
7. The discovery and confirmation of direct descendancy of the famous KALONYMOS family through Bunlin Günzburg, daughter of Rabbi Shimon Günzburg, and wife of Goan Eliyahu Oettingen. This family lived from the 8th century in Lucca, Tuscanny, and are known to be one of the first Jewish families to live in Germany. This virtually doubles the genealogical timeline I am researching and there is a lot more work I need to do on it.

We Are the Chosen

by

Della M. Cummings Wright (1943)

We are the chosen. In each family there is one who seems called to find the ancestors. To put flesh on their bones and make them live again, to tell the family story and to feel that somehow they know and approve.

Doing genealogy is not a cold gathering of facts but, instead, breathing life into all who have gone before. We are the story tellers of the tribe. All tribes have one. We have been called, as it were, by our genes. Those who have gone before cry out to us: Tell our story. So, we do. In finding them, we somehow find ourselves. How many graves have I stood before now and cried? I have lost count. How many times have I told the ancestors, "You have a wonderful family; you would be proud of us." How many times have I walked up to a grave and felt somehow there was love there for me? I cannot say.

It goes beyond just documenting facts. It goes to who am I and why do I do the things I do. It goes to seeing a cemetery about to be lost forever to weeds and indifference and saying I can't let this happen. The bones here are bones of my bone and flesh of my flesh. It goes to doing something about it. It goes to pride in what our ancestors were able to accomplish. How they contributed to what we are today. It goes to respecting their hardships and losses, their never giving in or giving up, their resoluteness to go on and build a life for their family.

It goes to deep pride that the fathers fought and some died to make and

keep us a Nation. It goes to a deep and immense understanding that they were doing it for us.

It is of equal pride and love that our mothers struggled to give us birth, without them we could not exist, and so we love each one, as far back as we can reach. That we might be born who we are. That we might remember them. So we do.

With love and caring and scribing each fact of their existence, because we are they and they are the sum of who we are. So, as a scribe called, I tell the story of my family. It is up to that one called in the next generation to answer the call and take my place in the long line of family storytellers.

That is why I do my family genealogy, and that is what calls those young and old to step up and restore the memory or greet those whom we had never known before.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR



Dennis Wiener was born in 1947 and grew up in Pietersburg, South Africa. The son of a German Jewish refugee father and a mother of Lithuanian roots, he is a qualified Industrial Engineer. For several decades he managed the family's engineering business in what is now Polokwane, Limpopo. He simultaneously established a property investment company and pioneered a personal computer business in the early 1980s. After retiring, he and his wife Charlotte made Aliya in 2003 and now live in Netanya. He has three children and five grandchildren.

Dennis has been researching his family roots in Germany for almost 40 years. During that time he has made numerous visits to that country, retracing the steps of his ancestors and locating their final resting places. He broke through the proverbial genealogical "brick wall" in 2015 as a result of DNA analysis. Establishing a close genetic match with a man living in Long Island (NY) enabled him to prove a paternal lineage going back to 1400, to Oettingen in Bavaria and traced his ancestors' migrations from Bavaria to Vienna, Berlin, Hamburg and Lubeck. As his was a prominent Levite and rabbinical family which kept meticulous records, Dennis was able to prove that he was a direct descendent of several illustrious Rabbonim amongst them the MaHaRaL of Prague and Yitzchak Luria, better known as HaARi, the founder of contemporary Kabbalism. In accordance with legends and the Old Testament, this lineage can be followed back some 120 generations to the House of King David and before .

Many members of the other branches of Dennis's family, especially from Schleswig-Holstein, Hamburg, Mecklenburg-Pomerania and Lower Saxony, were movers and shakers in their communities. Not all were successful, I have also traced one who lived in a cellar existing on charity. Relatively few descendants managed to escape the Holocaust, but of these some went on to accomplish great achievements and contribute to their new societies in all corners of the world for good and for bad. Amongst them were a world renowned nuclear radiologist, a 3M patent holder, an Israeli Air Force helicopter pilot killed in the Yom Kippur War in Sinai and a Soviet assassin who masterminded Trotsky's demise in Mexico!

The author has not neglected to include the lives of his father and grandparents both before and after the advent of Nazism, describing how they fled Germany and re-established themselves in South Africa.

Dennis embarked on this project mainly so that he could leave a legacy to his children and their descendants of where they came from. By so doing he was following in the footsteps of his 6th great aunt, the definitive and famous German Jewish diarist of the 17th century, Glückel of Hamelin, who wrote her memoirs because she wanted to be sure that her children knew "from what sort of people you have sprung, lest today or tomorrow your beloved children and grandchildren come and know naught of their family".

"In all of us there is a hunger, marrow deep, to know our heritage – to know

who we are and where we came from. Without this enriching knowledge,

there is a hollow yearning. No matter what our attainments in life, there is

still a vacuum, an emptiness, and the most disquieting loneliness."

Alex Haley – 1976, author of ROOTS

This information painstakingly gathered over decades of research also demonstrates how when determination and conventional genealogy is combined with modern day technology, results can be achieved that are beyond the wildest of expectations.

PREFACE

"Thus said the Lord God: Come o breath, from the four winds, and breathe into these slain, that they may live again.
(Ezekiel 37:9)

Is it this breath that drove the descendant of the tribe of Levi, Dennis Michael Wiener, born in 1947 in Pietersburg, South Africa, to embark upon the arduous quest into his repeatedly deracinated and transplanted family tree whose roots had grasped the soils of different German lands? Lands, as he was to discover, that were partly fertilised with the wholesome components of intellectual nourishment and hope, confidence and gratitude for the smallest of monarchical favours, and that on the other hand were poisoned with the toxic blend of envy, fanaticism, intolerance, bigotry, ethnic frenzy and nationalism which resulted in antagonism towards "the other".

In their foreign soils which they inexorably laboured to transform into a habitat of learning, communal care and proud belonging, these ancestors brought their tree to blossom time after time as learned Rabbis steeped in Talmud and Kabbalah, as writers of responsa, founders of yeshivot and printing presses, as congregational leaders, court Jews to potentates of major power and minor intellect, and as members of communities which - as one of his documents recalls - had to submit to dictates of Jew-hating rabble for the sake of communal survival, as narrated in the awful tale of Devorah Traub, neé Hirsch , who was publicly executed in 1793.

Sometimes their names reflect their places of sojourn: Öttingen (Bavaria in Southern Germany), Riess (further north across the Danube), Vienna (therefore the name Wiener), or Würzburg – (but this was by default, once Jewish surnames were made mandatory by Napoleonic decree). Their withered tombstones, some desecrated, hold a silent vigil in in the Jewish cemeteries of Berlin, Hamburg, Lübeck, Bremen, Amsterdam, Dannenberg and other towns and villages.

Dennis can trace back his ancestry to the great Rabbi Yehuda Loew, (1520 – 1609), the Maharal of Prague, legendary creator of the *golem* that was to protect the Jews from their enemies as they had suffered enough already - but as it transpired, not yet enough.

In this genealogical research , Vienna was the city that divides legend and historical facts. From the 12th century the stronghold of the Holy Roman Empire of the German nation had opened its gates to Jews and had profited from their entrepreneurship as merchants, army suppliers, mint traders and, due to the ban of any other trade opportunities, as credit agents. But in February 1671 the Roman Catholic Habsburg Emperor Leopold I of

Austria expelled all Jews because their otherness in this climate of Counter-Reformation and wars (chiefly instigated by him) made him nervous.

In their desperate plight after the expulsion from the city, in whose growth they had taken such a vital part, they were fortunate that another ruler who resided in Berlin-Brandenburg, the Grand Elector Frederick William of Brandenburg (*Der Grosse Kurfürst*) (1620-1688) of the Protestant Hohenzollern dynasty had cast his eyes upon them. No deeply moving sense of altruism lodged in his heart. It was nothing but sheer economic expediency that led to his instruction to his Viennese emissary, Andreas Neumann, to select among those expelled fifty wealthy Jewish families and invite them to Berlin. He badly needed to boost the commerce of his Reich. And so the physical survival of Dennis' forbears was guaranteed once again, albeit on very costly conditions.

Among them was the scholar Model Riess, and his sons Jacob, Hirsch, Salomon and Benjamin (who assumed the name of Frankel) and Jacob Abraham. Under the *Grosse Kurfürst*'s sovereign decree they became protected Jews (*Schutzjuden*) for which they had to pay the exorbitant sum of 5000 Thalers per person, amongst other massive sums for minor privileges such as spaces of learning in their private homes, marriage contracts, and later institutions for poor and destitute co-religionists. The *Kurfürst's* initial decree for their sojourn in Berlin was adopted under the specific condition that they would not, heaven forbid, build any synagogues. Model Riess managed to purchase a Jewish burial ground in the Grosse Hamburger Strasse, in which he himself would be laid to rest.

And thus began the period of Dennis Wiener's family under the Hohenzollern dynasty which in its psychic essence lodged an inherent antipathy against Jews, so abysmally devoid of any scruples of ethical decency, that some Jewish thinkers of today hypothesise about a neuro-biological component in the brain structure of the European minds that passionately and irrationally ignore the fact that their own divine Saviour was of the same tribe.

The *Grosse Kurfürst* had intended to play out the Jews against the powerful guilds which had made him a bit anxious. But this backfired when the Berlin traders' association forced him with impassioned vehemence to exclude Jews in their statutes. And so began the precarious relationship between Jews and Germans: costly favours by the ruler, envy by the inhabitants , concession of rights, curbing of rights. Never was there to be any social integration of Jews under the Hohenzollern monarchs. By some strange atavism Jews were regarded as outsiders. They were allowed to pursue their professions and to provide wealth, but on the other hand they were limited in numbers by decrees such as permitting only the oldest sons of *Schutzjuden* to marry, or else to forfeit protection. For any transgression by an individual Jew, such as trading illegally, the community was

collectively punished with exorbitant fines. And the ruler placed the onus on the protected Jews themselves to report on their co-religionists in case of any transgression. Thus discord ensued among the community which spilled over onto religious unity and Jewish traditions. Only in the lowest classes could Jews mingle with the rabble, as witnessed in Friedrich von Schiller's famous play *Die Räuber* (The Robbers), (1781), and the figure of the Jewish highwayman Moritz Spiegelberg. At times the Jews experienced spouts of emancipation, but then their rights were curbed again, and again - right up to the 20th century. It is moving to reflect upon the encounters between Walter Rathenau and *Kaiser* Wilhelm II. The leading Jewish cosmopolitan could not but feel a deep compassion as he quietly observed the monarch's heart-rending battle for poise and for the façade of strength, unaware of his own neediness and vulnerability. Rathenau recognised in him the human being who needed protection as he was oblivious of what was driving him to the brink of the abyss which would prove fateful to both.

From the 16th century onwards, Jews had to live and survive in a climate of psychological resentment from Martin Luther's diatribes against the Jews ("*and their lies"*), (1543), up to the German philosophers of the post-Enlightenment era, crowned by the ideas of the Romantic philosopher, Johann Gottlieb Fichte (1762-1814). He was the father of German Nationalism preaching (that is what German philosophers did at the time) against the Napoleonic "Freedom of man" and his emancipation of Jews. This anomaly, he said, would undermine the German nation and destroy German virtues. His "*Briefe an die deutsche Nation*" (Letters to the German Nation), the glorification of "blood and soil" (*Blut und Boden),* expressed a pseudo-sacral concept of patriotism that would fulfil the ideal of "Germanness". Fichte's brand of nationalism contained all the ingredients of xenophobic *angst.* Jews, he stated, would only be able to obtain civil rights if their heads were cut off and new ones set on their shoulders which should contain not a single Jewish idea. Thus antisemitism in the 19th century was even enmeshed in philosophical thinking, or rather, as Fichte would have preferred, calls to action upon his theories.

Dennis Wiener's search for his forbears of the 19th century continues through family clans scattered within the German countryside, especially of Schleswig Holstein, the Hirschs, the Meinungens and the Wolfs, until he finds his great-grandfather Lazarus Wulff Würzburg. He was born in 1814 in the Hanseatic town of Lübeck during Napoleon's conquest of Europe, the time in which the Jews were emancipated. Now it became the class of Jewish trades people that aroused the ire of Germans in general and the citizens of Lübeck specifically. The scholars and rabbis of the family tree had meanwhile dissipated and Lazarus Wulff was a butcher whose hard work bore fruit and whose family prospered. His son, Jacob Lazarus Wulff, Dennis's great grandfather, left the butchery trade and

started dealing with furs and hides in the family house and its annexe in Wahmstrasse 22(a).

And then the Titans rose up and the Nazi era crushed down upon the family. From now on Dennis' documents echo with the refrain: "perished in the Holocaust" or "committed suicide on receiving the deportation order" or "managed to escape and to survive". The latter was the fortune of Dennis' father Kurt Moritz, who left Lübeck and came to South Africa. Having changed his name to Morris, he managed to bring his traumatised parents out of Germany to come and live with him, shortly before the doors closed, whilst he built up a thriving engineering business in Pietersburg, presently Polokwane.

Morris, was a leading member of the Pietersburg Jewish community. He belonged to numerous charitable organisations and served both on the Chevra Kadisha and in the South African Police Reserve. Dennis grew up in this community and its history was recorded by his wife Charlotte in a highly acclaimed monograph, The Jews of Polokwane/Pietersburg.

Dennis and Charlotte now live in Israel. They have re-visited Germany in search of traces of their ancestors. In the presence of their children Janine, Elian and Mandy they set up *Stolpersteine* ("Stumbling Stones") for those members of their family who perished in the Holocaust. These cobblestone-size concrete cubes bear a brass plate inscribed with names of Jews who perished in the Holocaust and act as symbols of commemoration. They are let into the streets in front of the houses in which the Jews have lived and walked before and during the event of their deportation to the death camps.

The three siblings have actively supported their father in his quest for his family roots and in his decision to go on Aliyah with their mother. After perusal of this astonishing book, it seems that Dennis Michael Wiener was simply destined to heed the command:

Thus said the Lord God: I am going to open your graves and lift you out of the graves, O my people, and bring you to the land of Israel.

(Ezekiel 37:12)

Dr. Ute Ben Yosef

INTRODUCTION AND HISTORY

DEDICATION

This chronicle is dedicated to my bloodline – past, present and future.

My lineage is of the Jewish tribe of Levites and it is claimed that it can be traced back to King David and maybe even further to Aaron – I will not attempt to do so in detail in this book, although I shall provide the reader with a clear history of our deeper ancestry so it can better be appreciated.

I will restrict my narrative to the history of our family roots in Germany giving as much information as I have been able to find about the many generations dating back to the early 15th century, the time of our illustrious ancestor, the MaHaRal of Prague. For those who want to delve deeper and follow the lineage northwards. I recommend you go to Geni at www.geni.com where many people have done much work researching the lineage – there is no necessity for me to re-invent the wheel.

From these pages you will learn, apart from family genealogy, the trials and tribulations of our Jewish ancestors during their sojourn in Germany, culminating in the greatest tragedy to befall our people.

I hope my descendants, in their journey through life, will learn from this history where they came from, who they are and that this will assist them in attaining their destinations.

Writing this has been a labour of love, honour and deep appreciation to my ancestors who enabled me to be in a position to relate their stories. It is due to their determination to survive ages of adversities and have faith in the future that we are here today.

I could not put it better than my late 9th cousin, Dr. Harold Atkins of New York, who prefaced his book as follows:

> For those of us who do not believe in an afterlife, our ancestors live in the memory of those who follow. This contribution is dedicated to help preserve that memory. It is my hope that my children and grandchildren will learn something of the lives of those who preceded them, thus giving them a sense of family and of who they are. I also hope they will enlarge on the material provided them in this volume and extend it to succeeding generations.

NOTES TO THE READING OF THIS CHRONICLE

1. It is highly advised that these chronicles be read in conjunction with the family tree data I have constructed with the programme **FAMILY TREE MAKER Version FTM16**. I will supply the reader with the necessary data disc. One can also use the Dennis&Charlotte Wiener site on MyHeritage.com and I will supply you with the password.

2. After giving much thought to whether to structure this manuscript in chronological order or whether to separate it into the different branches, I have decided on the latter as it would be easier for the reader to follow without having to refer to other chapters. However, as a result of DNA matching in 2015, I am now able to include a far earlier history of the WIENER family prior to their arrival in Hamburg, which I have placed prior to that of the other family branches.

3. Although I tried to write these chronicles as accurately as possible I cannot guarantee 100% veracity of every detail. They are based on documents (some of which are difficult to decipher) that I have accumulated from various archives, from reference books, Wikipedia, conversations with witnesses, from the internet and sometimes from my own assumptions. I have used Geni for general guidance and known family tree information.

4. For convenience a Descendant Outline Tree for each branch of the family is set out on most pages.

5. This chronicle is an ongoing exercise – as I receive more information it will be updated.

6. I have uploaded the DENNIS&CHARLOTTEWIENER site to both **Geni** and **MyHeritage.com** on the internet.

7. In 2015 I submitted my DNA to the company FTDNA for testing to ascertain if there were any matches on the WIENER paternal line. There were and much reference will be made thereto in the appropriate chapters. My Kit Number is 374699 and the password can be obtained from me.

8. I highly recommend the reading of the Duckesz Report which I have appended at the end of this book. Rabbi Eduard Duckesz researched the OETTINGEN-RIES-WIENER lineage in the 1930s and compiled a detailed history of the family report dating back to the early 1400s. His report, which I only discovered in 2017 demolished my “brick wall” in proving the family history in the mid-1700s and also proved my hypothesis to be incorrect – I have revised and corrected the narrative in this new version.

MY APPROACH IN RESEARCHING THE GENEAOLOGY OF MY ANCESTORS

One of the most basic mistakes we all make is not asking our parents about our ancestors – youth is obsessed mostly by the present, a little about the future and zero concerning the past. Sometimes our parents do not know much about their ancestors but mostly they have a fair knowledge of a few preceding generations – it is amazing what stories can be fleshed out once they get talking.

Relative to most kids of my time I was always fairly inquisitive about our family history. A problem was that our parents were then recovering from the traumas of World War II and the Holocaust – they were in survival mode and one of their tools was to draw a line, putting the past behind them and moving on. This was understandable as they had lost most of their families and possessions during that period and were forced to work hard in putting their lives together again – some managed better than others. For decades many could not even bring themselves to talk about the past as it was too disturbing for them and they also wanted to protect us from the horror stories.

My father, Kurt Moritz (Morris) Wiener, was born in 1912 in the north German city of Lübeck and fled his home country in 1936, three years before the war started. Fortunately his immediate family escaped the Holocaust but many of the extended family were exterminated by the Nazis. Whilst growing up I would periodically ask Morris about his youth and he would occasionally share a yarn here and there but he ensured that these conversations were brief and generally evaded talking about the bad times he had endured. I understood this and did not want to upset him by probing too deeply. Morris and I had a wonderful relationship but also respected one another's comfort zones.

When Morris passed away in 1978 after a short illness I realised how little I knew about the family. I was an only child and Morris had no close relatives in South Africa to whom I could turn for information, his only remaining sibling being his sister Hilda who lived in Argentina.

The first line of enquiry I took was to write to the archives of the City of Lübeck enquiring what recorded information about the family they might have. A few months later (remember this was pre-fax age, never mind emails, and "snail mail" was the order of the day) a letter arrived for me from Germany. With great delight I read that they had fairly detailed information available which included a basic family tree of our Würzburg family going back several generations.

Now aware of the unpredictability of life, I promptly booked a flight to Argentina to visit Hilda in Buenos Aires. Spending a wonderful week together I pumped her for as much information as possible, taking copious notes. Fortunately Hilda, although almost 10 years older than Morris, had an amazing memory and was able to impart most of the details to me, including basic family trees of the Würzburg, Hirsch and Wiener clans.

I appreciated that what I had learned could just be the tip of the iceberg. My wife Charlotte and I travelled in November 1982 to Lübeck where we stayed at a small hotel on the Trave (canal) near the main gate, the famous Holstentör. We were taken aback by the beauty of this medieval city. We spent most of our time visiting the house in which Morris grew up, the school he attended,

the shul, the cemetery in Moisling where my ancestors are buried, the buildings which the family had owned and of course the archives. The archives staff was prepared for us and had all the family documents at our disposal. It was a very successful trip and I learned so much about my grandparents and their lives. My appetite whetted, I resolved to really find out as much as possible about my ancestors.

Over the next 20 years we frequently visited Germany with our children touring the beautiful country and showing the kids where their family came from. They endured all the visits to the places I mentioned above, sometimes moaning and groaning, but they got to know the family history. In the meantime I was progressing slowly in accumulating documents and evidence going back further than my great grandparents. Progress was slow during that period because I was still involved in my businesses and the technology of the internet was not yet available for on-line searching.

After making Aliyah in 2003 I had a lot more time on my hands and I decided to do some serious research. The internet had developed with lightning speed and more and more libraries and archives were making their records available on-line. Specialised genealogy web based sites like Geni.com and Ancestory.com provided excellent general information. Using these tools and with no little assistance from my good genealogist friend Paul Cheifitz I made good and steady progress. I discovered complete branches to my tree on more than a few occasions and you will later read of their fascinating histories.

Whilst I had found all this remarkable information about the various branches to the tree, I had hit a brick wall with the WIENER family, my paternal lineage, which hailed from Hamburg. I could not get past Nathan Wiener, my 3rd great grandfather and had virtually no information on him.

I searched cemetery lists, birth records, archival records but to no avail. Whilst searching on Geni I found a family named Ries-Wiener, formerly Ries-Oettingen (they originally lived in Oettingen, Bavaria in the 1400 to 1600 period), and one member of whom had relocated to Hamburg from Vienna in the late 1600s. Various facts regarding this family led me to hypothesise that they were probably our forefathers. They were Levites, they had the same first names as our family had, such as Elias, Eliyahu and Moses - and I just had this gut feeling that I was on the right track. But the paper trail was not there and my theory could remain only but a supposition. For nearly a year I obsessed about finding the answer but it remained elusive – it was really haunting me.

There was now only one possible avenue left for me to explore – the science of DNA to determine if I could get a match with some living person with whom I shared a common ancestor in the period 1400 to 1700. Investigating this option I selected a Texas based company called FamilyTreeDNA (FTDNA) which appeared to be the leaders in this field and who also had a large Jewish clientele thereby increasing the matching possibilities. I opted to purchase the y67 marker test kit with Family Finder autosomal testing included.

Three months later my results were posted on my FTDNA web account page. At first it was all Greek to me but slowly I started figuring out the basics.

BINGO!

I had hit pay dirt!

Now I am in a position to complete and share the story of my family history delving back into deeper ancestry. I don't intend for the reader to get acquainted with scientific technicalities but I would encourage you to click on the following link in order to acquaint him/her self with the basics of DNA testing as a geneaolical tool:

https://www.familytreedna.com/pdf-docs/tr_Y111M.pdf

THE RESULTS OF MY yDNA TEST



The Haplogroup to which my DNA belongs was clearly indicated:



A new haplogroup is born when a very specific new mutation occurs which all descendants will carry. That haplogroup is defined by that mutation. So if a new haplogroup is born today, we would not know it was a haplogroup until hundreds or thousands of years later when it was found that many people had this same mutation, all arising from a single individual. As you might imagine, many haplogroups over the ages have died out, but some have been very successful as evidenced by the fact that we are all here today





This was an extremely important result for my research as it is the haplogroup unique to a well-defined Y-DNA haplogroup of Jews of Ashkenazi origins with a tradition of Levite descent – a group commonly known as R1a1a Ashkenazi Levites.

WHAT IS A LEVITE?

In the Jewish tradition Jews are divided into three patrilineal groups - Cohanim, Levites and Israelites. A Levite is considered to be descended from Levi, Jacob's third son, and their traditional role was as musicians and assistants to priests in the Temple. Today they still have specific roles in the religious services - they are called up second to the Torah readings and assist the Cohanim by washing their hands before they bless the community during festivals.

Levite Y-chromosome studies

A 2003 study of the Y-chromosome by Behar *et al.* points to multiple origins for Ashkenazi Levites, a priestly class who comprise approximately 4% of Ashkenazi Jews. It found that Haplogroup R1a1a (R-M17), uncommon in the Middle East or among Sephardi Jews, originating in South or Central Asia and was dominant in Eastern Europe and the Indian subcontinent at 30-65%, and is present in over 50% of Ashkenazi Levites, while the rest of Ashkenazi Levites' paternal lineage is of Middle Eastern origin. Roots & Behar, in a 2013 paper, conclude that R1a1a Ashkenazi Levites likely have a Middle Eastern origin. In fact in a paper to be published by Behar in 2016 there is conclusive evidence that those of us with the 2619 SNP can be traced back to the 1st millennia BCE to the Middle East proving that Jews have resided in this area for at least 3000 years.

How do I know that I am a Levite?

Because my father told me that I am a Levite.

And how did my father know that he was a Levite? Because his father told him he was a Levite.

My son knows that he is a Levite because I told him that he is a Levite.

Levite fathers traditionally verbally pass this information on to their sons – it is not written in any register that one is a Levite. On the grave of a Levite it is inscribed that the deceased is a Levite, for example, on my father's tombstone it is written: *Here lies Moshe ben Eliahu, HaLevi.*

In times past it sometimes happened that a man would falsely claim to be a Levite in order to provide himself with "yichis" in the eyes of a community in which he was unknown but it was a rare occurrence.

So now I know for sure, both from tradition passed down through the millennia from father to son as well as from absolute scientific proof, that I am one of the Jews today who are of Ashkenazi Levite descent. That narrows the playing field down somewhat in the field of genealogical research on my direct paternal line, as less than 5% of Ashkenazi Jews are of this Levite group. I also know that it is highly unlikely that any of my forefathers were adopted or that any of them were illegitimate.

Levite Tombstones

Jewish Tombstones (Matzevot) will often be the most reliable evidence of Levite Status and will identify Levites, in Hebrew, as Ha-Levi, SeGaL, or (הלוי or הלווי) meaning the Levite

In addition, tombstones for Levites of Ashkenazi descent often include the Levite symbol of a pitcher (an ewer), sometimes a bowl, referring to the Levites' traditional duty, during Biblical times, of cleaning the hands of the Temple priest (the Cohen) prior to a religious service. Some tombstones for Levites of Ashkenazi descent may picture a musical instrument, a reference to the service of Levites as musicians at the Temple in Biblical times. Sephardic tombstones have not included symbols to identify the deceased as a Levite.

Below are some pictures of Levite tombstones:

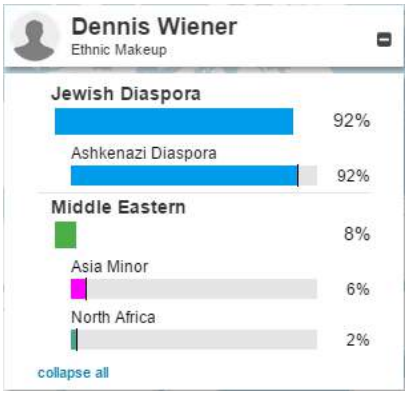






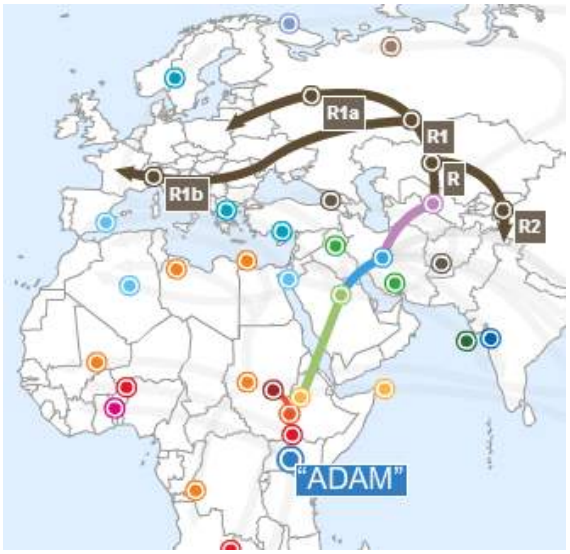
MY ORIGINS AND ETHNIC MAKEUP

We see clearly that we are from the European Jewish Diaspora, having originated from North Africa and Asia Minor many centuries ago.





yDNA MIGRATION MAPS



This chart depicts the migration of man over tens of thousands of years.

For our purposes we are interested in the migration of the R1 and R1a haplogroup population only and so we see the movement from Saudi Arabia to Iran (Persian Empire) and Iraq, then through Azerbaijan to Kazakhstan through to Eastern Europe to Central Europe. Remember that this is only a guide as to the larger picture and the time frames are huge.

For our purposes we are only looking at the last 1000 years, a microscopic view of all this.

We shall now examine how yDNA analysis enabled us to leapfrog from the paper trail of the WIENER family which I had exhausted in the mid-1700s to the RIES WIENER and earlier to the RIES OETTINGEN ancestors.

FINDING AND ESTABLISHING THE yDNA MATCH

As I previously stated, I had hit the proverbial "brick wall" with NATHAN WIENER who was born in about 1766. For years I had been researching his family without any good results. As I mentioned earlier I had good reasons to believe that there was a connection between the RIES WIENER and WIENER male line in Hamburg but the link was elusive.

Now I had the DNA results and looking at the yDNA matches I noticed immediately that my closest match was to a Dr. Harold Lewis Atkins from New York:

Y-DNA - Matches

FILTER MATCHES

Show Matches For: The Entire Database | Markers: 111 | Distance: All | Matches Per Page: 25 | Last Name Starts With: (Optional) | New Since: | Run Report

111 MARKERS - 36 MATCHES

Page: 1 2 of 2

Genetic Distance	Name		Most Distant Ancestor	Y-DNA Haplogroup	Terminal SNP	Match Date
2	Dr. Harold Lewis Atkins M.D.	Y-DNA111 FF	Leiba Eitingon, b.c.1820, Orsha,Belarus	R-CTS6	CTS6	4/5/2015
4	Mr. Lee Shelby Martin	Y-DNA111 FF	Alfred Shelby Martin, b. 1931, Philadelphia, PA	R-CTS6	CTS6	4/5/2015
4	J. Theiss	Y-DNA111 FF		R-M512		4/5/2015
7	Mr. Clifford H Singer	Y-DNA111	Meyer Itzhak Halevi Zynger b. 1836	R-CTS3412	CTS3412	4/5/2015

On yDNA Harold is a Genetic Distance of 2 from me, which is extremely close – we match on 109 out of the 111 markers. A grandfather, father and son would normally have a Genetic Distance of

0 unless there was an unforeseen mutation. Furthermore Harold's most distant direct male ancestor which he knew of was LEIBE EITINGON who was from Belarus. One does not have to be a brain surgeon to realise that OETTINGON and EITINGON are probably connected - Harold's family had anglicised their surname to ATKINS on their arrival in America.

I immediately emailed Harold and received an instant reply from him together with an attachment on his family researches:

Origin of the Surname Eitingon
In Wachstein's *A Dictionary of Jewish Surnames from the Russian Empire* (Alexander Seider, Avotaynu, Teaneck, NJ 1993) I came across some general information about Jewish names and the Eitingon surname.

> Jews were often known by their first name and patronymic until the early 19C after which hereditary surnames were more common. Surnames were required by law in the Russian Pale in 1804 (enforced 1835/45) and in Russian Poland in 1821. Surnames were commonly derived from patronymics, occupation, personal characteristics, religion, geographical origin or were romantic (eg Rothschild). Spelling varies and is not significant. Names are rarely monogenetic, i.e. possession of the same surname does not prove a common ancestor. The name Eitingon seems to have a geographical origin. According to one source it originates in the Bavarian town of Oettingen, a Jewish centre from the Middle Ages until the early 19C, and is to be found all over Europe in Ashkenazim families. The Dutch Jewish Genealogical Data Base however lists various 18C Eijtinges and Eitingens some of whom were born in Eijtingen (Neurenberg) , so this group may be presumed to have derived their name from there. It is not clear which group, if either, the Lodz Eitingons derived from. Variations of the Eitingon name include: Aitingen, AitinGen, Atingen, AtinGen, Atinger, AtinGer, Eijtinge, Eitiger, Eitingen, Eitinger, Eitingin, Eitingon, Etigin, Etinger, Etinkin, Ettinger, Etyngier, IetiGin, IetiGin, Ittinge, Oettinger,Itigin, Iting, Itingin. This surname has been known since the 17th century when numerous bearers of Levite origin lived in Vienna.

Ralph Atkins, the first of the "Atkins" to arrive in the New World was already an Atkins by the 1910 census. Abram, arriving in 1913 was still Eitingon, although there was some misspelling on the Ellis Island documentation. Bertha and Ben, arriving in 1911, were Atkin, and Morris (Moise)and Theodore (Tewa) arriving in 1914 were Atkins. All eventually changed to Atkins. Charles Ettington, arrived in 1904 as Chaim Eitingon.

There it was – the connection.

I then went to the FTDNA TiP calculator which indicated the following:

Y-DNA TiP Report

In comparing Y-DNA 111 marker results, the probability that **Dr. Harold Lewis Atkins M.D.** and **Dennis Michael Wiener** shared a common ancestor within the last...

COMPARISON CHART	
Generations	**Percentage**
4	64.63%
8	94.96%
12	99.48%
16	99.96%
20	100.00%
24	100.00%

I zeroed further in on the TiP calculation to intervals of 1 generation:

In comparing Y-DNA 111 marker results, the probability that **Dr. Harold Lewis Atkins M.D.** and **Dennis Michael Wiener** shared a common ancestor within the last...

COMPARISON CHART	
Generations	**Percentage**
1	9.63%
2	28.04%
3	47.82%
4	64.63%
5	77.18%
6	85.82%
7	91.45%
8	94.96%
9	97.09%
10	98.34%
11	99.07%

This clearly proved that we very likely had a Most Recent Common Ancestor (MRCA) approximately 8 to 10 generations ago. TiP calculations are known to be subject to variables resulting in degrees of inaccuracy BUT this was indeed compelling evidence. I needed the advice of people who really knew their way around the DNA scene.

Both Meir Gover of Israel and Jeff Wexler of Los Angeles were of great assistance

This from Jeff:

> Dennis--
> Based on the DNA results, I've concluded that our ancestors were far more mobile than I had expected. I would not be surprised by, say, an 18th century MRCA shared by men with 19th century direct male ancestors from Lübeck and Belarus.
>
> I've sorted my spreadsheet (attached) to one of your most unusual deviations, a two-step deviation on DYS537=12 (DYS537=12 rather than the mode of DYS537=14). You'll see that you share other unusual marker values (most importantly, DYS578=9 rather than the mode of DYS578=8 on very slow-mutating DYS578=8) with Harold Atkins and Lee Shelby Martin.
>
> They appear to be your closest matches; Harold is closer to you than Lee.
>
> That makes particularly intriguing the potential Ottingen/Eitingon connection that I understand you are trying to track down with Harold. (You're a 109/111 match for Harold, and one of the differing markers -- CDYa, where you have CDYa=34 and Harold has CDYa=35 -- mutates so frequently that you're effectively a 110/111 match with Harold.)
>
> Jeff

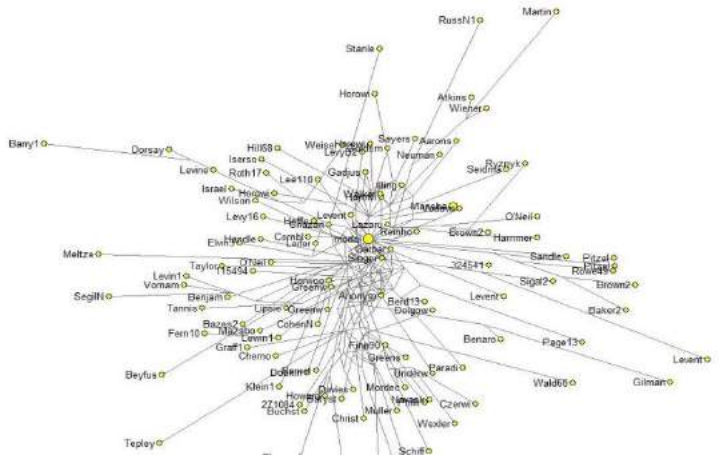
Of course Harold and I were extremely excited by all this. Harold was a retired Nuclear Radiologist who had graduated from Harvard and Yale and over 80 years old. He did his DNA testing in 2003 and this was the first hard match he had found, demonstrating that one needs patience in this game.

Jeff, who runs a website on R1a1a Ashkenazi Levites, (www.levitedna.org) R1a1a projects sent us the following Star Tree.

If you look at the top right hand side of this chart you will clearly see the convergence point where Harold and I share a Most Recent Common Ancestor (MCRA).

Star Tree for R1a1a Ashkenazi Levites Who Have Tested to 111 Markers

This tree shows the relationship among all of the R1a1a Ashkenazi Levites who have tested to 111 markers as of April 18, 2015. (The node identified as modal includes the results for multiple men; accordingly, not all men's names appear on the tree.)



If you look at the top right hand side of this chart you will clearly see the convergence point where Harold and I share a Most Recent Common Ancestor (MCRA).

Below is Meir Gover's assessment:

Assuming that this Abraham lived say 65 long years so that his lifespan was 1500-1565 and assuming 30 year generation gap to his father Israel and additional 30 to his zeide Abraham Segal than your earliest known by now is Abraham Segal from Ottingen born C1440 or maybe a bit earlier.

Following what I told you the other day and as per the Snips 150-160 year average (avoiding the unreliables) we may highly assume now that Snip 18700080 (under YP3939, not yet assigned a Common name by YFull) does actually evolve when Abraham Segal from Ottingen b.C1440 was conceived...

You're now the first non Horowitz surname that can be assigned a specific Snip and a 15th-16th cen. matzeva.

It is also obvious now that your pre Wiener-Ottingen-Ettinger surname was SEGAL written in Hebrew as ל"ס proving that Levites were written as S"[ega]L due to their religious chore.

Your ancestor's surname on our R1a-Y2619 Tree should be amended now to Segal-Ottingen,

This is an important find since the only matzevot we have from that era are Levi, Horowitz in Prague and Vienna, and Ish-Horowitz in Germany and Poland.

Going back some 650 years on my lineage and using Geni, I trace back to ABRAHAM HA-LEVY ÖTTINGEN who was born in Oettingen in about 1440. My theory is that one of his sons was Harold's ancestor whilst another was my ancestor.

It is surprising how "upwardly mobile" the Jews of that period were. Some of the descendants of Abraham moved to Vienna and France – others dispersed to the eastern European countries such as Poland and Belarus (these were the ancestors of Harold).

Sadly my newly-found genetic relative Harold passed away on the 1st May 2015 just after we had put all this information together – he had been suffering from ALS for some years. We had formed a wonderful rapport in the six weeks we were in contact and he shared all his research with me. The only consolation was that he finally discovered his family roots before he died.

There is no doubt that in finding Harold I had in fact found a needle in a haystack. To date I have found no other surviving male descendants of the OETTINGEN/WIENER-RIESS dynasty. I can only hope that someday I might be surprised with another close genetic yDNA match.

THE PATERNAL LINE OF THE FAMILY DATING BACK 1300 - 1600 YEARS AGO (AND EVEN FURTHER BACK)

A theory is that the progenitor of my line is the 2619 man who could have been a first generation Iberian or may have been in the Arabian Peninsula. A Levite man in the Western Roman Empire could have been a survivor of the Levite Quraysh Tribe who was forced to convert to Sunni Islam, became a Moslem soldier who made his way from Arabia to the West Roman Empire in north Africa and then returned to his Levite roots and moved with the Moors into Iberia through Gibraltar. It is possible that he could have five branches, say sons, who did not go through Iberia but went directly to Italy or southern France.

Under +Y2619 there are now three established branches which are the Y2630 branch which includes members of the Horowitz rabbinical family, the FGC18222 branch and the relatively newly discovered YP3939 (to which I belong).

Meir Gover gives the following explanation:

> **The R1a-Y2619 (R-Y2619) Levite Y-Chromosome Haplogroup.**
> Y-DNA Haplogroup **R1a-Y2619 (R-Y2619)** is a very unique haplogroup across the Y chromosome spectrum. Jewish men are usually spread in all haplogroups together with gentiles. But; R1a-Y2619 is a compact, young haplogroup, which is **UNIQUE** in the sense that it is the **ONLY haplogroup with 100% sole membership of Jewish Levite or Jewish Levite ancestry men all emerging from a single Progenitor.**
>
> Y chromosome alleles are inherited almost identically, with minute mutations only from a father to his genetic sons, thus Y marker research evolved in the last 10 years to an **exact science.** Similarly,

according to the Jewish faith Old Testament rules, the religious status of Levi (and Cohen) is delegated solely from a Levite father to his genetic sons - .בן אחר בן

The Levite sub clade sprung out of a Genetic Bottleneck, created by a single Levite Jewish male progenitor. Each and every man who belongs to the R1a-Y2619 Haplogroup is of Levite decent stemming from this very same progenitor, even if during the span of ages, one of them might have forgotten or lost his Levite heritage or Jewish faith.

Some 8% of Jewish men which amounts to date to some 500,000 Jewish males worldwide carry the R1a-Y2619 Levite Y markers. Additional estimated 50,000 NPE men (Non Paternal Events: adoption, wedlock, conversion, etc.) are of Levite heritage. 21st century Peak Frequency of the R1a Levite clade is in North America and in Israel with history of Paper and Oral Trails leading to central and east Europe, the Iberian Peninsula and Israel. The R1a-Y2619 haplogroup is a young 1, 300 (+/-300) year Y chromosome sub clade.

My own thesis is that the Most Recent Common Ancestor (MRCA) Progenitor of the Y2619 haplogroup was an 7th-8th century Levite man or group of paternally related men, in the West Roman Empire, possibly a surviving male line of the 627 AD Muslim massacre of the Levite tribe of Bney Qurayza in the Arabian Peninsula, a surviving line which settled within the Muslim Moors in North Africa: For more information see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Banu_Qurayza https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Invasion_of_Banu_Qurayza

From North Africa the incubating Levite R1a-Y2619 clade spread into Europe via the Iberian Peninsula (with the Moorish invasion) and to south France, north Italy and the Ottoman Empire. Significant Jewish and Ashkenazi Levite population expansion occurred in the 16th to 19th centuries in central and east Europe (the Pale of Jewish Settlement). See https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pale_of_Settlement

The R1a-Y2619 Levite Haplogroup footprint was scientifically identified in 2008 by Population Geneticist Dr. Anatole Klyosov of Boston, MA. In 2010 Dr. Klyosov identified and published the Y12 unique STR allele panel print of the Levite Modal. In 2012 he extended the Modal panel to the full footprint of 111 STR allele markers which became the present Y ID scientific definition of the Ashkenazi Levite cluster.

Research by Jeffrey Halevi Wexler in Los Angeles and myself supports a 2016 study by Geneticist Dr. Doron Behar. We point to 4,000 year old Abrahamic Era Y allele common patterns between the Y2619 Levite clade and upstream Near East clades Y-F1345/ Y-F2935.

As more men are Y tested, the Levite Haplogroup was subdivided into 3 main sub clusters and we face yet additional sub-clustering.

The Progenitor-Modal's identical Y111 marker footprint (so to speak) is carried to date by the Halevi Garbarz-Gover line with genealogy in Poland, Belarus and The Ukraine. In proximity to the genetic Modal are: Halevi-Lazarus with genealogy in Poland, Halevi-Schlesinger with Paper Trail in Prussia, Halevi-Neiman with Paper Trail in Lithuania and the Halevi Horowitz Rabbinical cluster which sprung in Prague.

The earliest HaLevi paper trail documented in Iberia is about in the 11th century, some 32 generations from me. Tradition says that Levites Moses and Aaron are 106 generations upstream from us.

Who am I to argue?

If one is fortunate enough to be descended from a rabbinical family, good records were kept by them as it was of great importance to provide a “CV” or “yichus” for their descendants so that they could be married off into similarly prestigious families. So let us take a look at the lineage of my family for the past 120 generations:

Unknown Abraham's relation to you: Direct ancestor (121 generations)

Here's how:

1. Kurt Moritz "Morris" Wiener is your father
2. Elias Edmund Wiener is the father of Kurt Moritz "Morris" Wiener
3. Moses Elias Wiener is the father of Elias Edmund Wiener
4. Elias Nathan Wiener is the father of Moses Elias Wiener
5. Nathan Elias Wiener is the father of Elias Nathan Wiener
6. Elias Wiener is the father of Nathan Elias Wiener
7. Mosche Nathan Levie Wiener is the father of Elias Wiener
8. Elias Elijahu (Model Ries Elias Riess-Wiener Elia Model Wiener-Riess) Wiener-Riess is the father of Abraham Elias Ries Ries Levie Wiener
9. Pessel Ries-Ottingen is the mother of Elias Elijahu (Model Ries Elias Riess-Wiener Elia Model Wiener-Riess) Wiener-Riess
10. Jacob David Neumark Neumark (Fraenkel) is the father of Pessel Ries-Ottingen
11. Mirel Bat Abraham Heller - Wallerstein is the mother of Jacob David Neumark Neumark (Fraenkel)
12. Rachel (Reichel,Maharal daughter #4) Heller-Wallerstein [Maharal Dau. #4] is the mother of Mirel Bat Abraham Heller – Wallerstein
13. Yehuda (המהר"ל מפראג,Maharal of Prague,Loew / רבי יהודה לאו המהר"ל מפראג,The Marahal of Prague,יהודא מהר"ל ליווא',LIVAIIY" AMAARA"L FROM PRAGUE") Loew (Miprag) is the father of Rachel (Reichel,Maharal daughter #4) Heller-Wallerstein [Maharal Dau. #4]
14. Betzalel (Father of Maharal,Rabbi Betsalel of Worms) Loew is the father of Yehuda (המהר"ל מפראג,Maharal of Prague,Loew / רבי יהודה לאו המהר"ל מפראג,The Marahal of Prague,יהודא מהר"ל ליווא',LIVAIIY" AMAARA"L FROM PRAGUE") Loew (Miprag)
15. Rav Chaim ben Bezalel Loew-Beer is the father of Betzalel (Father of Maharal,Rabbi Betsalel of Worms) Loew
16. Betzalel ben Yehuda Loew is the father of Rav Chaim ben Bezalel Loew-Beer

17. Yehuda ben Betzalel Loew is the father of Betzalel ben Yehuda Loew

18. Yitzhak ben Betzalel Loew is the father of Yehuda ben Betzalel Loew

19. Betzalel HaZaken ben Yehuda Loew is the father of Yitzhak ben Betzalel Loew

20. Yehuda Loeb is the father of Betzalel HaZaken ben Yehuda Loew

21. Rabbi Aryeh Zeev Loew is the father of Yehuda Loeb

22. Rabbi Yerachmiel Loew is the father of Rabbi Aryeh Zeev Loew

23. Rabbi Elazar Loew is the father of Rabbi Yerachmiel Loew

24. Rabbi Leibish Kalman Loew is the father of Rabbi Elazar Loew

25. Rabbi Kalman (Kalonymos) Luria is the father of Rabbi Leibish Kalman Loew

26. Rabbi Nachmal Luria is the father of Rabbi Kalman (Kalonymos) Luria

27. Rabbi Yoseph ben Elia II is the father of Rabbi Nachmal Luria

28. Rabbi Azarya II Luria II is the father of Rabbi Yoseph ben Elia II

29. Rabbi Laemel Luria is the father of Rabbi Azarya II Luria II

30. Rabbi Yechezkal of Spain Luria, [Maharal ancestor] is the father of Rabbi Laemel Luria

31. Rabbi Azariah Ben Avraham II is the father of Rabbi Yechezkal of Spain Luria, [Maharal ancestor]

32. Rabbi Avraham ben Yekhiel Luria is the father of Rabbi Azariah Ben Avraham II

33. Abu Nasr Yehiel Azariah ben Yosef Gaon Ibn Nagre is the father of Rabbi Avraham ben Yekhiel Luria

34. Yosef HaNagid HaLevi Ibn Nagrela is the father of Abu Nasr Yehiel Azariah ben Yosef Gaon Ibn Nagre

35. Shmuel (שמואל הלוי בן יוסף הנגיד,Samuel ha-Nagid,Samuel ibn Naghrela,Sh'muel HaLevi ben Yose Abu Yusef Ismāʿīl ibn al-Nag'hdīlah ibn Aṭā al-yahūdī,Abu Iṣḥāq Ismāʿīl bin an-Naghrīlah,שמואל הנגיד) ibn Naghrela HaLevi HaNagid is the father of Yosef HaNagid HaLevi Ibn Nagrela

36. Yehoseph HaNagid is the father of Shmuel (שמואל הלוי בן יוסף הנגיד,Samuel ha-Nagid,Samuel ibn Naghrela,Sh'muel HaLevi ben Yose Abu Yusef Ismāʿīl ibn al-Nag'hdīlah ibn Aṭā al-yahūdī,Abu Iṣḥāq Ismāʿīl bin an-Naghrīlah,שמואל הנגיד) ibn Naghrela HaLevi HaNagid

37. ?ophni Yosef ben Yakob haKohen Bar Sa?ya, Av Bet is the father of Yehoseph HaNagid

38. Kohen ?edeq II "Yakob" ben Yosef, Gaon of Sura & is the father of ?ophni Yosef ben Yakob haKohen Bar Sa?ya, Av Bet

39. Natronai Yosef "Mari" haKohen, Gaon of Sura & Ja is the father of Kohen ?edeq II "Yakob" ben Yosef, Gaon of Sura &

40. Eleazar ibn Shmuel al-Hurga, Alluf al-Andalus & is the father of Natronai Yosef "Mari" haKohen, Gaon of Sura & Ja

41. Hophni "Boaz" Kohen Ṣedeq (Sar Shalom ben Boaz R. Shalom b. Mar R. Mishael) ben Ivomai, Gaon of Su is the father of Eleazar ibn Shmuel al-Hurga, Alluf al-Andalus &

42. Mar Ivomai Mishael ben Hillel Kohen ben Hillel Kohen Zedeq, Gaon is the father of Hophni "Boaz" Kohen Ṣedeq (Sar Shalom ben Boaz R. Shalom b. Mar R. Mishael) ben Ivomai, Gaon of Sura

43. Hillel "Hilai" (Hillay Hulayl) ben "Mari", Gaon of Sura is the father of Mar Ivomai Mishael ben Hillel Kohen ben Hillel Kohen Zedeq, Gaon

44. Meiri "Mari" (ha-Kohen of Nehar Peḳod) ben Hananiah haKohen al-Nahr Peḳod is the father of Hillel "Hilai" (Hillay Hulayl) ben "Mari", Gaon of Sura

45. Hananya "Dayan of the Gate" ben Haninai ben Haninai haKohen al-Nahr Paqod (ben Haninai bar Adai), Gaon of Sura is the father of Meiri "Mari" (ha-Kohen of Nehar Peḳod) ben Hananiah haKohen al-Nahr Peḳod

46. Haninai al-Nehar Peḳkod (Haninai (Bar Adoi) Ben Bustanai Baradai Bustenai Hanini bar Adoi Exilarch of Babylon) ben Bustanai bar Adai (bar Adoi), Exilarch is the father of Hananya "Dayan of the Gate" ben Haninai ben Haninai haKohen al-Nahr Paqod (ben Haninai bar Adai), Gaon of Sura

47. Hananya "Bustenai" ben Haninai, Exilarch & Gaon is the father of Haninai al-Nehar Peḳkod (Haninai (Bar Adoi) Ben Bustanai Baradai Bustenai Hanini bar Adoi Exilarch of Babylon) ben Bustanai bar Adai (bar Adoi), Exilarch

48. Hananya "Bustenai" ben Haninai, Exilarch & Gaon is the father of Hananya "Bustenai" ben Haninai, Exilarch & Gaon

49. Ḥananya 'Ḥanan of Isḳiya' (Mar b. R. Ḥanan of Isḳiya) bar Adoi ben Hophni (David), Exilarch & Gaon is the father of Hananya "Bustenai" ben Haninai, Exilarch & Gaon

50. Hophni Haninai (Mar R. Mar b. Mar R. Huna) ben Ahunai, 32nd Exilarch Mar Hop is the father of Ḥananya 'Ḥanan of Isḳiya' (Mar b. R. Ḥanan of Isḳiya) bar Adoi ben Hophni (David), Exilarch & Gaon

51. Ahunai (Ahunai Huna Mar II Mar Ahunai Yosef) ben Haninai, 31st Exilarch Huna Mar II is the father of Hophni Haninai (Mar R. Mar b. Mar R. Huna) ben Ahunai, 32nd Exilarch Mar Hophni

52. Haninaï ben Mar Mar Mari, Grandson of Exilarch Mar Z is the father of Ahunai (Ahunai Huna Mar II Mar Ahunai Yosef) ben Haninai, 31st Exilarch Huna Mar II

53. Mar Mari (Mar e Mar Mari Mar Mar Mari) ben Mar Zutra I I is the father of Haninaï ben Mar Mar Mari, Grandson of Exilarch Mar Zutra

54. Zutra (Ravina I Rab Abina I Reinado) ben Kahana, 25th Exilarch Mar is the father of Mar Mari (Mar e Mar Mari Mar Mar Mari) ben Mar Zutra I I

55. Zutra "the Pious" ben Kahana, 25th Exilarch Mar is the father of Zutra (Ravina I Rab Abina I Reinado) ben Kahana, 25th Exilarch Mar

56. Abba Mar ben 'Ukba (ben ben Ukba ha-David (ha David), 20th Exilarch Abb is the father of Zutra "the Pious" ben Kahana, 25th Exilarch Mar

57. Ukba Mar II ha David, 20th Exilarch Abb is the father of Abba Mar ben 'Ukba (ben ben Ukba ha-David (ha David), 20th Exilarch Abb

58. Nechemya ben ben Nathan, Exilarch at Babylon is the father of Ukba Mar II ha David, 20th Exilarch Abb

59. Nathan de-?u?ita bar Hanan (Ukvan), 11th Exilarch is the father of Nechemya ben ben Nathan, Exilarch at Babylon

60. Nathan de-?u?ita bar Hanan (Ukvan), 11th Exilarch is the father of Nathan de-?u?ita bar Hanan (Ukvan), 11th Exilarch

61. Nathan ben ben Nachum, 7th Exilarch 'Mar Ukba I is the father of Nathan de-?u?ita bar Hanan (Ukvan), 11th Exilarch

62. Nachum (Nachum II,Nahman,Nachum,Nahum,Nakhum) ben Achaya (ben Ahijah), 2nd Exilarch Nachum II is the father of Nathan ben ben Nachum, 7th Exilarch 'Mar Ukba I

63. Achaya bar Akkub, 1st Exilarch 2nd Dynasty is the father of Nachum (Nachum II,Nahman,Nachum,Nahum,Nakhum) ben Achaya (ben Ahijah), 2nd Exilarch Nachum II

64. Ya'akov ben Shlomo, Exilarch of Babylon is the father of Achaya bar Akkub, 1st Exilarch 2nd Dynasty

65. Shlomo ben Hunya, Exilarch Interregnum is the father of Ya'akov ben Shlomo, Exilarch of Babylon

66. Hunya ben Nathan, Exilarch Interregnum is the father of Shlomo ben Hunya, Exilarch Interregnum

67. Nathan ben Shalom, Exilarch Interregnum is the father of Hunya ben Nathan, Exilarch Interregnum

68. Shalom II ben Hizkiya, Exilarch Interregnum is the father of Nathan ben Shalom, Exilarch Interregnum

69. Hizkiya ben Shehanya, 33rd Exilarch Hizkiya III is the father of Shalom II ben Hizkiya, Exilarch Interregnum

70. Shechanya ibn Da'ud, Exilarch is the father of Hizkiya ben Shehanya, 33rd Exilarch Hizkiya III

71. Da'ud ben Shemaya, Exilarch is the father of Shechanya ibn Da'ud, Exilarch

72. Shemaya ben Shlomo, Exilarch is the father of Da'ud ben Shemaya, Exilarch

73. Shlomo ibn Da'ud, Exilarch is the father of Shemaya ben Shlomo, Exilarch

74. Da'ud ibn Akkub is the father of Shlomo ibn Da'ud, Exilarch

75. Akkub ben Elioenai, Exilarch is the father of Da'ud ibn Akkub

76. Elioenai ben Neariah, 20th Exilarch is the father of Akkub ben Elioenai, Exilarch

77. 18th Exilarch Neriyah, Dayan, Menton, Yahya, We is the father of Elioenai ben Neariah, 20th Exilarch

78. Shemayahu ben Shechanya, 13th Exilarch is the father of 18th Exilarch Neriyah, Dayan, Menton, Yahya, We

79. Shechanya ben Ovadya, 12th Exilarch is the father of Shemayahu ben Shechanya, 13th Exilarch

80. Obadya ibn Arnan, 11th Exilarch is the father of Shechanya ben Ovadya, 12th Exilarch

81. Arnan (Amay,Arnán,ben Refaya) ben Rafaya, Exilarch is the father of Obadya ibn Arnan, 11th Exilarch

82. Rafaya (Rephiah,Refaya) ben Yishaya (ben Chananya), 10th Exilarch is the father of Arnan (Amay,Arnán,ben Refaya) ben Rafaya, Exilarch

83. Yishaya (Jesaiah,Jeshaiah,Yeshaya,ben Hananiah,ben Chananya) ben Hananya, 8th Exilarch is the father of Rafaya (Rephiah,Refaya) ben Yishaya (ben Chananya), 10th Exilarch

84. Hasadya ., 7th Exilarch is the father of Yishaya (Jesaiah,Jeshaiah,Yeshaya,ben Hananiah,ben Chananya) ben Hananya, 8th Exilarch

85. Berakhiya ., 6th Exilarch is the father of Hasadya , 7th Exilarch

86. Unknown Hananya is the father of Berakhiya , 6th Exilarch

87. Meshullam \ the Scribe 4th Exilarch is the father of Unknown Hananya

88. Zerubbabel, Exilarch III Governor of Judah is the father of Meshullam \ the Scribe 4th Exilarch

89. 2nd Exilarch Shealtiel is the father of Zerubbabel, Exilarch III Governor of Judah

90. Jechoniah Yehoakhin King of Judah is the father of 2nd Exilarch Shealtiel

91. Jehoiakim Yehoahaz King of Judah is the father of Jechoniah Yehoakhin King of Judah

92. Josiah Josias King of Judah is the father of Jehoiakim Yehoahaz, King of Judah

93. Amon King of Judah is the father of Josiah Josias, King of Judah

94. Menasseh King of Judah is the father of Amon, King of Judah

95. Hezekiah King of Judah is the father of Menasseh, King of Judah

96. Ahaz King of Judah is the father of Hezekiah, King of Judah

97. Jotham Joatham King of Judah is the father of Ahaz, King of Judah

98. Uzziah King of Judah is the father of Jotham Joatham, King of Judah

99. Amaziah King of Judah is the father of Uzziah, King of Judah

100. Jehoash Joash King of Judah is the father of Amaziah, King of Judah

101. Ahaziah King of Judah is the father of Jehoash Joash, King of Judah

102. Jehoram King of Judah is the father of Ahaziah, King of Judah

103. Jehosaphat King of Judah is the father of Jehoram, King of Judah

104. Asa Asaph King of Judah is the father of Jehosaphat, King of Judah

105. Abijah King of Judah is the father of Asa Asaph, King of Judah

106. Rehoboam King of Judah is the father of Abijah, King of Judah

107. Solomon \ Jedidya is the father of Rehoboam, King of Judah

108. King David is the father of Solomon \ Jedidya

109. Unknown Jesse is the father of King David

110. Unknown Obed is the father of Unknown Jesse

111. Unknown Boaz is the father of Unknown Obed

112. Unknown Salmon is the father of Unknown Boaz

113. Nahshon ben Aminadav is the father of Unknown Salmon

114. Unknown Amminadab is the father of Nahshon ben Aminadav

115. Unknown Ram is the father of Unknown Amminadab

116. Unknown Hezron is the father of Unknown Ram

117. Unknown Pharez is the father of Unknown Hezron

118. Unknown Judah is the father of Unknown Pharez

119. Jacob - Israel is the father of Unknown Judah

120. Unknown Isaac is the father of Jacob - Israel

121. Unknown Abraham is the father of Unknown Isaac

Although the above looks pretty impressive I cannot vouch that it is 100% accurate but it has been collated and checked by many genealogists and rabbinical scholars – in essence I would say that it has to quite accurate. Assuming the average generational span to be 34 years this traces my ancestry back some 4,100 years to about 1800 BCE to Abraham, father of the Jewish nation.

> Dennis--
>
> To date, your success is almost unparalleled, among R1a1a Ashkenazi Levites on their direct male lines.
>
> Jeff Wexler

Thanks to intensive research into DNA science the discovery curve revealing its hitherto secrets is increasing exponentially. Scientists are continually sub dividing SNPs, clades and sub-clades thereby enabling us to accurately go back further in time as to the approximate period of the mutations. This combined with other branches of geology and anthropology, such as carbon dating, are now revealing facts from which probable hypothesis can be confidently made.

Restricting ourselves to the Levite history and lineage researchers such as Rd. Behar, Jeff Wexler and Meir Gover have from current evidence developed a trail which takes us back some 7000 years – this boggles the mind but the facts and the computer models of the DNA certainly make compelling evidence for this to be the case:

Period	Historical Event	Geographical Location
4700 BCE	NOAH's DELUGE ERA R1a-M417 abt BCE 4700	Caspian Steppes
2700 BCE	R1a-F1345 FOUNDER abt BCE 2700	Eurasian Steppes
1650 BCE	R1a-F1345 PROGENITOR abt 1650 BCE	Eurasian Steppes/Near East
1500 BCE	ABRAHAMIC ERA R1a-CTS6 abt 1500BCE	Near East
700 BCE	SAMUEL - R1a-Y2619 Founder, Halevi BCE700	Babel / Arabia
600 AD	R1a-Y2619 PROGENITOR, Halevi	Babel / Arabia
1000 AD	R1a-Y3939 PROGENITOR Halevi,	Ibera - France - Italy – Turkey
1440 AD	Abraham (Halevi) "aus" Oettingen (aka Ries(s)	Oettingen, Bavaria

Another very interesting DNA chart was developed by Meir Gover in which he takes the dating of the earliest SNP of the R1a-CT56 (Founder) back to approximately 1500 BC which is about the time just before the Israelites entered the land of Canaan and the age of the Judges starts. This correlates to the time of Moses and Aron and legend has it that Aron was known to be a Levite.

The Founder of the R1a-Y2619 SNP lived in the period about 1000 BC, the time of Kings David and Solomon who were also of Levite descent. The Progenitor of the R1a-Y3619 SNP lived in about 900 AD during the time of the Muslim Caliphate.

From these DNA results we can clearly see that Levite gene dates back to before the time of Moses, runs through the House of David, then survives the era of the Muslim Caliphate and continues to present times.

From the table on the following page I trace by audit trail combined with DNA analysis some 16 generations of our paternal Levite lineage from my son Elian to Abraham (Halevi) "aus" Oettingen (aka Ries(s)) who was born in about 1440. Backwards from there we go through a combination of DNA analysis, biblical and legendary histories to almost 5,000 BC.

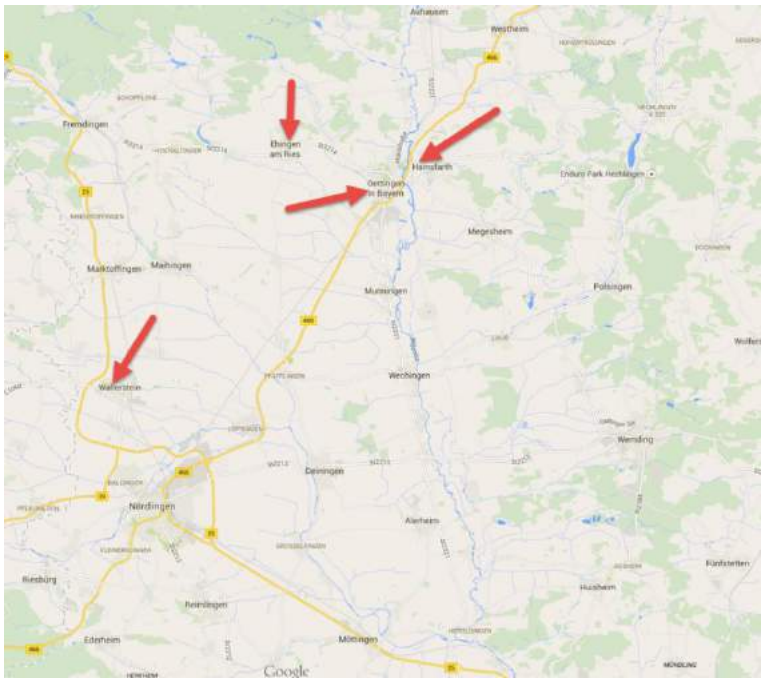
THE PATERNAL ANCESTRY LINE OF ELIAN WIENER (HALEVI) – RIES(S)

1. Dennis Michael Wiener (Halevi) - Ries(s) is the father of Elian Wiener (Halevi) - Ries(s)
2. Kurt Motitz "Morris" Wiener (Halevi) - Ries(s) is the father of Dennis Michael Wiener (Halevi) - Ries(s)
3. Elias "Edmund" Wiener (Halevi) - Ries(s) is the father of Kurt Motitz "Morris" Wiener (Halevi) - Ries(s)
4. Moses Elias Wiener (Halevi) - Ries(s) is the father of Elias "Edmund" Wiener (Halevi) - Ries(s)
5. Elias Nathan Wiener (Halevi) - Ries(s) is the father of Moses Elias Wiener (Halevi) - Ries(s)
6. Nathan Wiener - Ries(s) is the father of Elias Nathan Wiener (Halevi) - Ries(s)
7. Elias Nathan Wiener - Ries(s) is the father of Nathan Wiener - Ries(s)
8. Nathan ben Model ben David Wiener - Ries(s) is the father of Elias Nathan Wiener - Ries(s)
9. Elia (Eliyahu) Model ben David (aka Ries(s) is the father of Nathan ben Model ben David Wiener - Ries(s)
10. Mordechai Model ben Dajjan David Tewele Ries(s) is the father of Elia (Eliyahu) Model ben David (aka Ries(s)
11. David Tewele \ Tevli Ha-Levi Oettingen Ries(s) is the father of Mordechai Model ben Dajjan David Tewele Ries(s)
12. Mordechai Model ha-Levi Oettingen Riess Ries(s) is the father of David Tewele \ Tevli Ha-Levi Oettingen Ries(s)
13. Goan Eliahu \ Elia (ha-Levi) Oettingen Ries(s) is the father of Mordechai Model ha-Levi Oettingen Riess Ries(s)
14. Abraham ben Israel ben Abraham Ha-Levi Ries(s) is the father of Goan Eliahu \ Elia (ha-Levi) Oettingen Ries(s)
15. Israel ben Abraham (Halevi) Oettingen Ries(s) is the father of Abraham ben Israel ben Abraham Ha-Levi Ries(s)
16. Abraham (Halevi) "aus" Oettingen (aka Ries(s) is the father of Israel ben Abraham (Halevi) Oettingen Ries(s)
17. R1a-Y3939 PROGENITOR Halevi, ???? is the father of Abraham (Halevi) "aus" Oettingen (aka Ries(s)
18. R1a-Y2619 PROGENITOR, Halevi is the father of R1a-Y3939 PROGENITOR Halevi, ????
19. Samuel - R1a-Y2619 Founder, Halevi BCE700 is the father of R1a-Y2619 PROGENITOR, Halevi
20. ABRAHAMIC ERA R1a-CTS6 abt 1500BCE is the father of Samuel - R1a-Y2619 Founder, Halevi BCE700
21. R1a-F1345 PROGENITOR abt 1650 BCE is the father of ABRAHAMIC ERA R1a-CTS6 abt 1500BCE
22. R1a-F1345 FOUNDER abt BCE 2700 is the father of R1a-F1345 PROGENITOR abt 1650 BCE
23. NOAH's DELUGE ERA R1a-M417 abt BCE 4700 is the father of R1a-F1345 FOUNDER abt BCE 2700

We are now going to embark on the journey of my ancestors in Europe from the mid 1400s

THE OETTINGEN CLAN IN BAVARIA AND VIENNA 1440 TO 1669

OETTINGEN IN BAVARIA – BACKGROUND AND HISTORY



Oettingen and the Ries - a town and one of the most extraordinary regions in Germany would like to introduce themselves. About 15 million years ago, a meteor from space was racing towards Earth. Its impact was followed by an unimaginable explosion that formed a gigantic crater. Today there is still a flat, circular basin, 25 kilometres in diameter, surrounded by forested hills. From its creation on, this region, called "the Ries", has been an attraction. Oettingen is situated on the North rim of this crater, on the banks of the Wörnitz River and very close to the vast forest of Oettingen. Remains of town walls (built in 1294), King's Gate in the South and the Prince's castle in the North encircle a market-square of unique beauty. The prince's architectural ideas demanded half-timbered houses on one side and Baroque-style fronts on the other side of the main street.

As our family lived in this area for over 200 years I believe it is important that its Jewish history be understood. The following is taken from the Jewish Encyclopedia which was published before the Shoah.

ÖTTINGEN:

Former principality and county of Germany, covering about 100 square kilometres. It belonged to the two houses of Gottingen-Spielberg and Öttingen-Wallerstein, and included, aside from the capital of Öttingen, the communities of Hainsfurth, Mönchsroth, Harburg, Deggingen, Ederheim, Schopfloch, Erdlingen, Pflaumloch, Baldern, Oberdorf, and Aufhausen. The earliest date mentioned in connection with the Jews of Öttingen is 1298, the time of the Rindfleisch persecutions; this occurs in the "Martyrologium," where the capital is referred to in connection with the same date. On May 30,1331, Emperor Ludwig granted to Count Ludwig the Elder of Öttingen the right "to use and enjoy his Jews, together with all rights, honors, and good habits." On Nov. 21, 1342, an imperial edict was issued ordering every Jew twelve years of age and over to pay the "Opferpfennig" and one gulden (in gold) every Christmas into the imperial exchequer. On June 16, 1439, Count Ludwig sent at the emperor's command the physician Enoch b. Abraham to a conference with the royal councillors at Nuremberg. In 1552 Count Ludwig XVI., of the house of Spielberg, expelled all the Jews from the territory; they went to Esslingen, and refused to return even when the governor Conrad Zwickh sent them "resolutions" as an inducement to do so. In 1587 only seven Jews and one Jewess are mentioned as at Öttingen. From 1608 to 1614 the two branches of the house conferred with a view

to expelling all Jews, but the plan was not carried out. In 1658-1659 the Jews were expelled from Öttingen-Baldern by the countess Isabella Eleonore, and admitted to Erlingen at the intercession of the head of the Order of St. John, Heinrich von Lützow. In 1714 the regulations restricting the Jews of Öttingen to the towns of Spielberg and Wallerstein were abolished.

Earliest Documents. The earliest documents referring to the Jews there belong to the fifteenth century and are letters of protection granted by the counts to individual Jews. The earliest of these letters, of the year 1434, was granted to the brothers Hirsch and Süssmann. Jews were permitted to lend money on pledges at a weekly interest of one pfennig in the gulden. If involved in lawsuits, the testimony of at least two Christian citizens was required against them. This contract was indefinite as to time and could be cancelled at the pleasure of the count. Similar letters of protection were granted in 1444 by Count Wilhelm to the Jew Jacob of Wemding, and in 1559 by a later Count Wilhelm to some Jews of Neresheim. These Jews were each required to keep in their houses a Christian as a substitute in case of war, and a spear, and to pay the yearly state tax in addition to ten gulden as protection money. Letters of protection for the Jews were granted at Öttingen only after the Thirty Years' war. In the introductions to these letters it was invariably observed that the Jews ought to be "expelled and abolished," and that the count granted them his protection only by special request, and his favour only for the specified time. A request for the renewal of a letter had to be made half a year before the expiration of the old one. On being taken under protection the Jews were required to take an oath of fealty, for which joining of hands was substituted in 1806.

The Jews of Öttingen were subjected to the following taxes in addition to those mentioned already:

(1) the "Kleppergeld" (in the form of one or two good saddle-horses, sent to the castle for the use of the count every two or three years; frequently a sum up to ten gulden per family was required instead);

(2) the "Ordinari" tax (introduced in 1649, for real estate; which was entered every year at the "Rentkammer");

(3) the goose-tax (introduced in 1719; it consisted in the delivery to the count of "fattened, unplucked, and live" geese every year, on St. Martin's day; this tax also was often commuted to a money-payment at the rate of one gulden per goose);

(4) the Michaelmas tax;

(5) the "Herbstzins" or synagogal tax;

(6) the New-Year's and "Sacrist" money (from 75 to 100 gulden, collected by the parnasim of the various communities and handed to those of Öttingen, who solemnly transferred it to the prince's exchequer).

Jewish Business. In addition to these taxes the Jews were obliged to send a valuable present to the count on his wedding. If a Jew married one of his sons or daughters, he could keep the young couple only one year (the "Kostjahr") thereafter in his house, after which they had to leave the county. Beginning with 1806 a Jew was permitted to marry only when another family had disappeared in some way, or on receiving special permission. Jews were not permitted to take more than 7 per cent interest for their money. Any Jew convicted of usury, or of taking any object in addition to his legitimate interest, forfeited the loan and was compelled to pay a fine amounting to double the sum loaned. The Jews of Öttingen were not allowed to deal in spices in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In 1785 those of Öttingen-Spielberg were permitted to establish chintz-, cotton-, and silk-

mills. One Moses the Elder was considered to be the richest Jew of Öttingen, the value of his property being estimated at 12,000 gulden in 1684.

Restrictions. In the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries the houses of the Jews were officially inspected every second year; beginning with 1806, every third year. Every Friday each Jew was compelled to clean the street in front of his house, under penalty of a fine of two thaler. Although a decree of 1530 ordered the Jews to wear yellow rings on their caps, this was never enforced in Öttingen, and Charles V. annulled it entirely in 1541, since Jews wearing this badge beyond the county would be in peril of life and limb. The Jews were furthermore permitted to ride through the streets of the town with baldric and side-arms, except on Easter, Whitsuntide, and the Christmas holidays. On June 8, 1623, the Jews of Öttingen were forbidden to make their purchases in the weekly market before the "Jew's flag" was hoisted. The tongue of every ox killed for Jewish consumption was sent to the court. Intercourse with foreign Jews was strictly forbidden; a foreign Jew coming into the county paid a poll-tax of eighteen kreuzer per day and reported daily to the authorities. As Jewish beggars were especially troublesome in the territory of Öttingen, the state established inns for them at Harburg and Wallerstein. A detailed description of the Jewish tramps, who, with others, often made the roads unsafe, was given by the Jew Joseph Isaac, bookseller at Goschheim, in the "Journal von und für Franken," 1790; for the betterment of their condition he published in 1791, in Hebrew and German, a work entitled "Gedanken über Betteljuden und Ihre Bessere Versorgung."

Legal Status. Difficulties between Jews and Christians were brought into the Christian courts, before which Jews and Christians were equal; and the former had their own ceremony in taking the oath. The Jew about to take an oath first covered his head; then he washed his hands, said the prayer "Asher Yaẓar," drew the ṭallit over his head, put on the tefillin, turned with his face toward the east, took the roll of the Law into his right hand, covered it partly with the left hand, and recited the formula of the oath. In especially difficult cases he held a butcher's knife in his hand, or took the oath in the synagogue, sitting, arrayed in a shroud, on a coffin before the open ark. In 1783 the "Ordnung des Jüdischen Eides vor Christlichen Gerichten" appeared.

In 1583 the Jew Abraham Haas was hanged by the feet on a gallows, beside a hungry dog, and expired after thirty hours. In 1555-56 the Jews Hirsch Rubin and Schmerein were accused of having killed a Christian child for ritual purposes. Anna Grävin, the complainant, however, was convicted of calumny and sentenced to death by drowning. The Jews were liberated June 30, 1556, on taking a solemn oath to renounce their feuds. On Jan. 12, 1611, "Jacob the Tall," after committing a burglary, made an attempt to blow up the "Deutsche Ordenshaus" with gunpowder; he was captured, tortured several times in spite of having confessed, and hanged by his feet on the gallows, between two dogs. A great fire was built near him, at which he was slowly roasted for half an hour, until he expired. In May, 1690, the Jews were suspected of having murdered a Christian child, but they succeeded in proving that the Christian Hans Hopfenstetter committed the deed. The Jews thereupon held services of thanksgiving and appointed the 18th of Iyyar as a day of fasting in commemoration of their deliverance, which day is still observed.

Rabbis and Teachers. The Jews had local and two district rabbis, the former being elected by the communities and the latter by the parnasim, who convened for this purpose from the various communities. The rabbis, cantors, schoolmasters, slaughterers, and "schulklopfers" were exempt from all taxes, administered justice with the consent of the county, imposed fines, and pronounced the sentence of the lesser or the greater excommunication upon individual members. The district rabbis received from 45 to 90 gulden; after the Jewish courts were abolished in 1811 they received 400 gulden.

Communal Government. In Öttingen the parnasim were the actual administrative officials, and three or four were elected for each community, serving for three years. Their political duties included guarding the interests of the exchequer of the count or prince; policing the community; making an inventory of the property of the Jews every three years; caring for the poor; and collecting the taxes. They were exempt from all services and taxes while holding office, and received a fee for each paper bearing their signature. They were also empowered to fine any member of the community to an amount not exceeding five gulden. Since the house of Öttingen had a Catholic and a Protestant branch, these terms were applied to their Jewish supporters. Thus there were "Catholic" and "Protestant" synagogues and "Catholic" and "Protestant" Jews.

Court Jews. Noteworthy among the court Jews of Öttingen were Hirsch Neumark and David Oppenheim. Hirsch Neumark lived in the second half of the seventeenth century, first at Wallerstein and then at Öttingen. Through the great influence he exercised over Count Albert Ernst he succeeded, supported by the suspicious of the Jews of Fürth, in having the Swiss citizen Paccaton arrested at Nördlingen; consequently, when the suspicions proved to be unfounded, the Jews were expelled from the cantons of Bern, Freiburg, and Basel (1701). In 1672 David Oppenheim (Oppenheimer) was granted protection for fifteen years by Count Albert Ernst of Öttingen; he was made director of the mint of Öttingen with the title "Mint Jew of the Prince" (1674-95). He received also the privilege of furnishing the metal necessary for coinage; he used for this purpose foreign coin, which he purchased cheaply and recast. Bavaria, Swabia, and Franconia protested against this practise. In 1695 Oppenheim was arrested by order of the president of the council, Count Wolfgang, but died in prison before the end of the trial. The following court Jews are also mentioned: **Öttingen**: Koppel zu Lauchheim (Baldern; 1710); Abraham Elijah Model of Mannheim (Wallerstein; 1739); Löw Manasseh (1740); Joseph Löw Zachariah (1771); Zachariah Model (1772); Hänle Meïr, Simon Ḥayyim Springer, Itzig Wolf Springer, Wolf Ḥayyim Springer (1775); Wallerstein: Abraham Itzig, Ḥayyim Löw (1792). Jacob Hechinger (1803), at Harburg, was the last court factor in the territory of Wallerstein. Abraham Jonas (1811)was the last court factor of Öttingen, having been appointed by the princess Marya Aloysia.

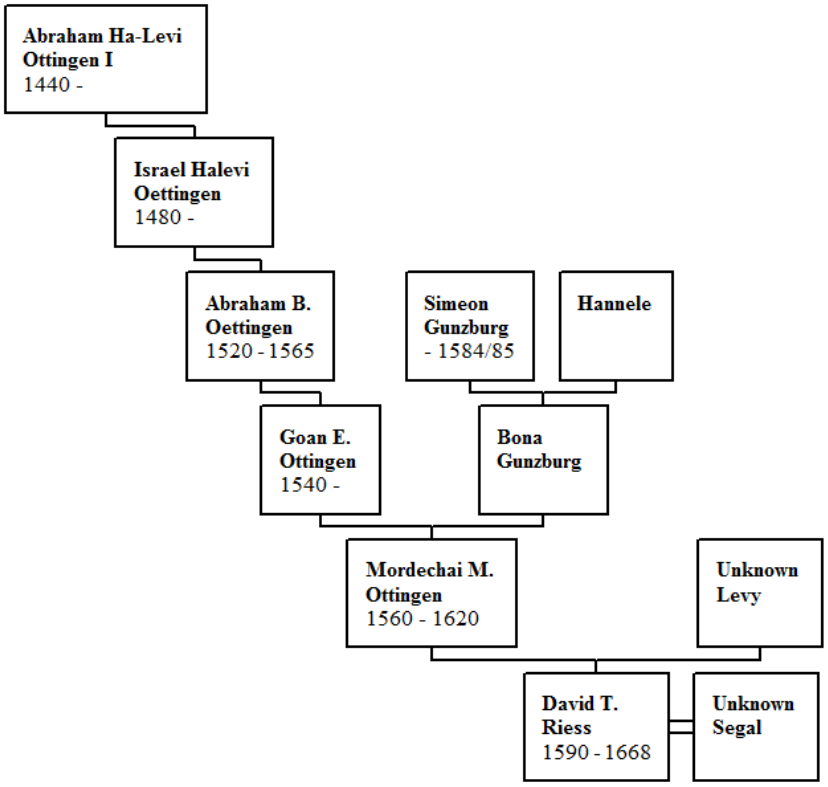
The community of the town of Öttingen does not seem to have possessed its own cemetery. Between 1444 and 1461 it used the cemetery of Nördlingen. Then Wallerstein offered its cemetery. When a quarrel broke out between the two communities on this account in 1716 they compromised with the understanding that the community of Öttingen should pay eight gulden a year to the community of Wallerstein.

From the above we can see that Jews in general could not have had a very happy time in this Bavarian area, at best tolerated and otherwise much worse. It is no secret that the Bavarians were inherently antisemitic as were their Austrian neighbours.

We shall now proceed to our family ancestry most of which I have extracted from Geni.com – I cannot vouch for its absolute veracity but I am sure that it is quite accurate for our purposes. However, it would take me more than a lifetime to verify it and I have found most of the researchers concerned to be competent and dedicated people.

I shall start with our first recorded ancestor – should the reader wish to delve further into the past it can be easily done within Geni.

OUR ANCESTORS IN OETTINGEN, BAVARIA AND VIENNA, AUSTRIA



Descendants of Abraham Ha-Levi Ottingen I

1 Abraham Ha-Levi Ottingen I 1440 -
2 Israel Halevi Oettingen 1480 -
3 Abraham Ben Israel Abraham Ha-Levi Oettingen 1520 - 1565
. 4 Goan Eliyahu Eliahu Halevi Ottingen 1540 -
..... +Bona (Bunlin) Gunzburg 1535 -
.. 5 Mordechai Model Ha-Levi Ottingen 1560 - 1626
..... +Sorle bat Abraham - 1636
.... 6 David Tewele Ha-Levi Ottingen Riess 1590 - 1668
..... +Unknown Segal
..... 7 Mordechai Ben David Ha-Levi Ries-Ottingen 1623 - 1675
..... +Pessel Mirels Neumark 1618 - 1678
.....8 Elias Elijahu Model Wiener-Riess 1650 - 1713
..... +Mate Pinkerle 1650 - 1713
..... 9 Mosche Natan Levie-Wiener - Riess - 1737
..... +[1] Rebecca Warisch Unknown - 1771
..... 10 [2] Elias Nathan Wiener 1785 - 1866
..... 11 [3] Moses Elias Wiener 1824 - 1874
..... +[4] Hannchen (Johanna) Wolff 1837 - 1911
..... 12 [5] Stillborn Girl Wiener 1862 - 1862
..... 12 [6] Joseph Julius Wiener 1863 - Unknown

..... 12 [7] Rachel Martha Wiener 1866 - 1942
..... +[8] Bernhard Zadig 1868 - 1902
..... 12 [9] Elias Edmund Wiener 1867 - 1948
..... +[10] Dina Würzburg 1877 - 1946
..... 13 [11] Hilda Hitsel Wiener 1903 - 1987
..... +[12] Julio Wagner 1897 - 1967
..... 14 [13] Wally Fanny Wagner 1924 - 1991
..... +[14] Harry Munz December - 1993
..... 15 [15] Claudia Munz 1955 - 1965
..... 15 [16] Rudolf "Rudi" Munz 1951 -
..... +[17] Sylvia Velo
..... 16 [18] Gabrielle Esteban "Stevie" Munz 1977 -
..... 16 [19] Bernardo Munz 1982 -
..... 13 [20] Gertrude Gittel Wiener 1905 - 1956
..... +[21] Knidrelm
..... 14 [22] Margarita "Rita" Wiener 1928 -
..... +[23] Eugene DiGiacoma
..... 15 [24] Peter DiGiacoma 1949 -
..... +[25] Haydee Cubilas
..... 13 [26] Kurt Moritz "Morris" Wiener 1912 - 1978
..... +[27] Judyth Behr 1916 - 1984
..... 14 [28] Dennis Michael Wiener 1947 -
..... +[29] Charlotte Chazen 1948 -
..... 15 [30] Janine Wiener 1974 -
..... +[31] Martin Ignacio Kohan 1974 -
..... 16 [32] Yair Kohan 2010 -
..... 16 [33] Liran Kohan 2012 -
..... 15 [34] Elian Wiener 1976 -
..... +[35] Michelle Jackson 1974 -
..... 16 [36] Chloe Wiener 2009 -
..... 15 [37] Mandy Wiener 1982 -
..... +[38] Sean Meisel 1978 -
..... 16 [39] Sam Meisel 2014 -
..... 16 [40] Ruby Meisel 2016 -
..... 12 [41] Hilda Wiener 1869 - 1886
..... 11 [42] Nathan Wiener 1825 - 1836
..... 11 [43] Hannchen (Hitzel) Wiener 1827 - 1909
..... +[44] Abraham Jacob Hutger-Ruben Unknown - Unknown
..... 12 [45] Johann (John) Hutger 1854 - 1907
..... +[46] Alma Cohen Unknown - Unknown
..... 13 [47] Siegfried Carl (Karl) Hutger 1889 - 1942
..... 12 [48] Rudolf (Rudolph) Hutger-Ruben Unknown - Unknown
..... +[49] Sara Selma BERNHARDT 1867 - Unknown
..... 13 [50] Else Hutger-Ruben 1892 - 1943
..... +[51] Erwin Loeffler 1899 - 1943
..... 13 [52] Irma Hutger-Ruben 1893 - 1943
..... +[53] ? Baron Unknown - Unknown
..... 14 [54] Max Eric Baron 1922 -
..... +[55] Hilde ? Unknown -
..... *2nd Husband of [52] Irma Hutger-Ruben:
..... +[56] ? Freund Unknown - Unknown
..... 13 [57] Carla Hutger-Ruben 1894 - Unknown
..... +[58] ? Schreiber Unknown - Unknown
..... 13 [59] Herta Hutger-Ruben 1896 - 1942
..... +[60] James Dresdner 1893 - 1942
..... 12 [61] Rosalie (Rose) Hutger-Ruben 1860 - Unknown
..... +[62] Max Cain 1849 - 1917
..... 13 [63] Sara Bettina Cain 1882 - 1921
..... +[64] Julius Salomon 1857 - Unknown
..... 13 [65] Bertha Cain 1883 - 1883
..... 13 [66] baby Cain 1883 - 1883
..... 13 [67] Selma Cain 1884 - 1941
..... 13 [68] Hilda Cain 1887 - Unknown
..... +[69] Naftal Nadelman 1895 - Unknown
..... 13 [70] Friedrich Cain 1893 - 1894
..... 13 [71] Friederike (Frieda) Cain 1895 - Unknown
..... +[72] ? Benus Unknown - Unknown
..... 11 [73] Emma (Esther) Wiener 1829 - 1911
..... +[74] Wolf Abraham Prenzlau 1828 - 1908
..... 12 [75] Marianne Prenzlau 1854 - 1932

..... +[76] Joseph Pergamenter 1845 - 1922
..... 13 [77] Henry Isaac Pergamenter 1881 - Unknown
..... 13 [78] Johanna Pergamenter 1883 - 1941
..... +[79] Leopold Kunodi 1879 - 1917
..... *2nd Husband of [78] Johanna Pergamenter:
..... +[80] David Hirsch 1882 - Unknown
..... 13 [81] Albert Pergamenter 1887 - 1952
..... 12 [82] Abraham Prenzlau 1855 - 1934
..... +[83] Julie Pergamenter 1851 - 1934
..... 13 [84] Martha Prenzlau 1879 - 1880
..... 13 [85] Elsa Rahel Prenzlau 1881 - 1940
..... +[86] Siegfried Philip Unknown - Unknown
..... 14 [87] Herbert Leopold Wolfgang Philip 1909 - 1988
..... +[88] Lotte Johanna Friderike ? 1910 - 1986
..... 13 [89] Sybilla Hilda Prenzlau 1882 - 1925
..... 13 [90] Jettchen Alice Prenzlau 1884 - 1885
..... 12 [91] Helene (Hitzel) Prenzlau 1856 - 1931
..... +[92] John Hirsch 1855 - 1892
..... 13 [93] Max Hirsch 1883 - 1947
..... +[94] Luise Sophie (Lilli) Hartmann 1894 - 1989
..... 14 [95] Ellen Hirsch 1915 - Unknown
..... +[96] Isfried (Fred) (Nussbaum) Norton 1908 - Unknown
..... 15 [97] Vivian Charlotte (Nussbaum) Norton 1943 -
..... +[98] Michael Ross Unknown -
..... 15 [99] Peter Michael Norton 1945 -
..... 14 [100] Annelen Hirsch 1918 - 2007
..... +[101] Robert Seymon 1903 - 1995
..... 15 [102] Stephen F (Steve) Seymon 1942 -
..... +[103] Doris J Lipsitz 1944 -
..... 16 [104] Neil D Seymon 1965 -
..... 16 [105] Jefferey Seymon 1968 -
..... 15 [106] Ronald M (Ron) Seymon 1947 -
..... +[107] Elaine F Lewis
..... *2nd Wife of [106] Ronald M (Ron) Seymon:
..... +[108] Tracy E ? 1943 -
..... *3rd Wife of [106] Ronald M (Ron) Seymon:
..... +[109] Gayla D Dawson Unknown -
..... *2nd Husband of [100] Annelen Hirsch:
..... +[110] Stanley Tanner Unknown -
..... *3rd Husband of [100] Annelen Hirsch:
..... +[111] Jacques Harold Richards Unknown -
..... *4th Husband of [100] Annelen Hirsch:
..... +[112] ? Spellens Unknown -
..... 13 [113] Arthur Hirsch 1885 - 1947
..... +[114] Ida Christine Pforr 1895 - Unknown
..... 13 [115] Ella Hirsch 1886 - 1965
..... +[116] Paul Koretz 1884 - 1926
..... 14 [117] Lotte Sara Koretz 1910 - 1942
..... +[118] Erwin Vogel Unknown - Unknown
..... 13 [119] Elsa Hirsch 1887 - Unknown
..... 13 [120] Walther Hirsch 1892 - 1915
..... 12 [121] Isaac Prenzlau 1858 - Unknown
..... 12 [122] Hermann (Zebi Hirsch) Prenzlau 1861 - 1912
..... +[123] Caroline Hirsch 1860 - 1937
..... 13 [124] Rahel Irma Prenzlau 1885 - Unknown
..... +[125] Heinrich Leuchtag 1880 - 1933
..... 14 [126] Erika Kaethe Leuchtag 1908 - 1980
..... 13 [127] Jacob Paul Prenzlau 1886 - 1887
..... 13 [128] Jettchen Grethchen Prenzlau 1887 - Unknown
..... 13 [129] Ernst Adolf Prenzlau 1892 - 1893
..... 12 [130] Louis Prenzlau 1865 - Unknown
..... 12 [131] Nathan (Norbert) Prenzlau 1865 - 1942
..... +[132] Olga Meyer 1869 - 1942
..... 13 [133] Georg Rudolf Prenzlau 1896 - 1917
..... 13 [134] Friedrich Wilhelm Adalbert Prenzlau 1899 - Unknown
..... +[135] ? ? Unknown - Unknown
..... 11 [136] Aron Elias Wiener 1831 - 1918
..... +[137] Rike Ruben Jacob Hutcher 1834 - 1919
..... 12 [138] Helvina Wiener 1860 - 1918
..... +[139] Oskar Sigmund Karl Friedrich Merkel Unknown - Unknown

..... 12 [140] Robert Wiener 1862 - 1929
..... +[141] Hilda Kallmes 1864 - 1944
..... 13 [142] Hedwig Wiener 1888 - 1942
..... +[143] Georg Golinski 1873 -
..... 13 [144] Ellli Wiener 1892 -
..... +[145] Martin Heymann 1877 -
..... 14 [146] Heinz Heymann 1911 -
..... 14 [147] Gunter Heymann 1915 -
..... 13 [148] Ernst Wiener
..... 13 [149] Martha Wiener
..... 12 [150] Martin Wiener 1864 - 1935
..... +[151] Wilelmine Sophie Elise Christine Sick 1868 - 1936
..... 13 [152] Unknown Wiener
..... 12 [153] Eduard Wiener 1871 - 1928
..... +[154] Else Metzler
..... 11 [155] Roschen Wiener 1833 - 1833
..... 11 [156] Nathan Levy (Louis) Wiener 1836 - 1919
..... +[157] Friederike (Rechel/Rieke) Samuel 1834 - 1878
..... 12 [158] Edmund Louis Wiener 1874 - Unknown
..... +[159] Elise Hess 1879 - Unknown
..... 13 [160] Fredy Norbert Wiener 1901 - 1962
..... 13 [161] Kurt Egon Wiener 1903 - 2000
..... 13 [162] Hilda Ellen (Hedda) Wiener 1909 - 1997
..... +[163] Walter Cohn 1905 - 1960
..... 14 [164] Hannelore Marie Cohn 1933 - 2015
..... +[165] Peretz Yaron 1928 - 1999
..... 15 [166] Ofra Yaron Unknown -
..... +[167] Reuven Rom
..... 16 [168] Lehi Rom
..... 16 [169] Roni Rom
..... 16 [170] Guy Rom
..... 15 [171] Orit Yaron 1958 -
..... +[172] Amiram Rosenberg 1955 -
..... 16 [173] Adi Rosenberg 1982 -
..... 16 [174] Gil Rosenberg 1985 -
..... 16 [175] Liran Rosenberg 1989 -
..... 14 [176] Peter Cohn 1938 - 2008
..... +[177] Yehudit Lipnik 1942 -
..... 15 [178] Eran Mordechai Cohen 1962 -
..... +[179] Dina Alterman 1965 -
..... 16 [180] Yarden Shlomo Cohen 1993 -
..... 16 [181] Amit Henya Cohen 1996 -
..... 16 [182] Ido Cohen 2000 -
..... 15 [183] Ofer Cohen 1965 -
..... +[184] Orna Ashkenazi 1967 -
..... 16 [185] Daniella Cohen 1993 -
..... 16 [186] Noah Cohen 1997 - 2003
..... 16 [187] Gilad Benjamin Cohen 2005 -
..... 15 [188] Oded Moshe Cohen 1968 -
..... +[189] Orit Mizrahi 1971 -
..... 16 [190] Nitzan Cohen 2001 -
..... 16 [191] Nadav Cohen 2004 -
..... 16 [192] Noam Cohen 2005 -
..... *2nd Wife of [156] Nathan Levy (Louis) Wiener:
..... +[193] Sara Getz 1845 - 1895
..... 10 [194] Mordechai Marcus Nathan Wiener 1795 - 1883
..... +[195] Hindche Ephraim (Hannchen) Levyte Unknown - 1834
..... 11 [196] Nathan Marcus Wiener 1828 - 1914
..... +[197] Sophie Braunschweiger 1837 - 1901
..... 12 [198] Hannchen Wiener 1857 -
..... +[199] Heymann (Hermann) Rosenthal 1853 - 1932
..... 13 [200] Lili Rosenthal 1886 - 1981
..... +[201] Theodor Abel 1883 - 1957
..... 14 [202] Edith Abel 1909 - 1969
..... +[203] Gerhard Braemer
..... *2nd Husband of [202] Edith Abel:
..... +[204] Rudolph Weiss
..... 12 [205] Meyer (Martin) Wiener 1860 - 1922
..... +[206] Blume Susskind
..... 13 [207] Hilda Wiener 1892 -

..... 13 [208] Manfred Wiener 1895 - 1898
..... 13 [209] Senta Wiener 1897 - 1982
..... 12 [210] Helene (Hinda) Wiener 1857 - 1937
..... +[211] Samuel (Semmy) Warisch 1853 - 1938
..... 13 [212] Hermann Warisch 1888 - Unknown
..... +[213] Kathe Kessler 1894 - Unknown
..... 14 [214] Alfred Nathan Warisch 1922 -
..... +[215] Sarah Shemesh Unknown -
..... 15 [216] Ester Warisch 1961 -
..... 14 [217] Mirjam Kathe Warisch 1926 -
..... +[218] Zvi Berger Unknown -
..... 14 [219] Helene Warisch 1930 -
..... +[220] Eric Goldschmidt Unknown -
..... 15 [221] Daniel Goldschmidt Unknown -
..... 15 [222] Howard Goldschmidt Unknown -
..... 15 [223] daughter Goldschmidt Unknown -
..... 13 [224] Jacob Warisch 1890 - 1984
..... +[225] Dora Regina Kessler 1898 - 1985
..... 14 [226] Ilse Dora Warisch 1924 - 2009
..... +[227] Julius Marek 1925 - 2008
..... 15 [228] Tessie Marek 1955 -
..... +[229] Michael Weiss Unknown -
..... 16 [230] Lynn Weiss Unknown -
..... +[231] Aaron Kraft Unknown -
..... 17 [232] Adira Kraft Unknown -
..... 17 [233] Tani Kraft Unknown -
..... 17 [234] Eli Kraft Unknown -
..... 17 [235] Akiva Kraft Unknown -
..... 16 [236] David Weiss Unknown -
..... +[237] Moriah Rosenzweig Unknown -
..... 17 [238] Miriam Weiss Unknown -
..... 17 [239] Ashira Weiss Unknown -
..... 17 [240] Shalva Weiss Unknown -
..... 16 [241] Jonathan Weiss Unknown -
..... 16 [242] Joshua Weiss Unknown -
..... 15 [243] Herbert (Herb) Marek 1960 -
..... +[244] Iris Fernhoff Unknown -
..... 16 [245] Kevin Marek 1996 -
..... 16 [246] Sean Marek 2000 -
..... 16 [247] Erica Marek 2003 -
..... 13 [248] Hertha Warisch 1892 - 1899
..... 13 [249] Max Warisch 1895 - 1942
..... 12 [250] Bertha Wiener 1868 -
..... +[251] Lazarus Gosschalk 1855 -
..... 12 [252] James Wiener 1873 -
..... 11 [253] Chawa Wiener 1834 - 1835
..... *2nd Wife of [194] Mordechai Marcus Nathan Wiener:
..... +[254] Schonsche (Jeannette) ? Unknown - 1873
..... 10 [255] Serchen Wiener 1790 - 1816
..... 10 [256] Ahron Wiener Unknown - Unknown
..... *2nd Wife of Mosche Natan Levie-Wiener - Riess:
..... +[1] Rebecca Warisch Unknown - 1771
..... 10 Elias Nathan Wiener Unknown - 1770
..... +Rebecca Spanier Unknown - Unknown
..... 11 Nathan Elias Wiener 1756 - 1800
..... +Hitzel Ahron Unknown - Unknown
..... 12 [2] Elias Nathan Wiener 1785 - 1866
..... 13 [3] Moses Elias Wiener 1824 - 1874
..... +[4] Hannchen (Johanna) Wolff 1837 - 1911
..... 14 [5] Stillborn Girl Wiener 1862 - 1862
..... 14 [6] Joseph Julius Wiener 1863 - Unknown
..... 14 [7] Rachel Martha Wiener 1866 - 1942
..... +[8] Bernhard Zadig 1868 - 1902
..... 14 [9] Elias Edmund Wiener 1867 - 1948
..... +[10] Dina Würzburg 1877 - 1946
..... 15 [11] Hilda Hitsel Wiener 1903 - 1987
..... +[12] Julio Wagner 1897 - 1967
..... 16 [13] Wally Fanny Wagner 1924 - 1991
..... +[14] Harry Munz December - 1993
..... 17 [15] Claudia Munz 1955 - 1965

..... 17 [16] Rudolf "Rudi" Munz 1951 -
..... +[17] Sylvia Velo
..... 18 [18] Gabrielle Esteban "Stevie" Munz 1977 -
..... 18 [19] Bernardo Munz 1982 -
..... 15 [20] Gertrude Gittel Wiener 1905 - 1956
..... +[21] Knidrelm
..... 16 [22] Margarita "Rita" Wiener 1928 -
..... +[23] Eugene DiGiacoma
..... 17 [24] Peter DiGiacoma 1949 -
..... +[25] Haydee Cubilas
..... 15 [26] Kurt Moritz "Morris" Wiener 1912 - 1978
..... +[27] Judyth Behr 1916 - 1984
..... 16 [28] Dennis Michael Wiener 1947 -
..... +[29] Charlotte Chazen 1948 -
..... 17 [30] Janine Wiener 1974 -
..... +[31] Martin Ignacio Kohan 1974 -
..... 18 [32] Yair Kohan 2010 -
..... 18 [33] Liran Kohan 2012 -
..... 17 [34] Elian Wiener 1976 -
..... +[35] Michelle Jackson 1974 -
..... 18 [36] Chloe Wiener 2009 -
..... 17 [37] Mandy Wiener 1982 -
..... +[38] Sean Meisel 1978 -
..... 18 [39] Sam Meisel 2014 -
..... 18 [40] Ruby Meisel 2016 -
..... 14 [41] Hilda Wiener 1869 - 1886
..... 13 [42] Nathan Wiener 1825 - 1836
..... 13 [43] Hannchen (Hitzel) Wiener 1827 - 1909
..... +[44] Abraham Jacob Hutger-Ruben Unknown - Unknown
..... 14 [45] Johann (John) Hutger 1854 - 1907
..... +[46] Alma Cohen Unknown - Unknown
..... 15 [47] Siegfried Carl (Karl) Hutger 1889 - 1942
..... 14 [48] Rudolf (Rudolph) Hutger-Ruben Unknown - Unknown
..... +[49] Sara Selma BERNHARDT 1867 - Unknown
..... 15 [50] Else Hutger-Ruben 1892 - 1943
..... +[51] Erwin Loeffler 1899 - 1943
..... 15 [52] Irma Hutger-Ruben 1893 - 1943
..... +[53] ? Baron Unknown - Unknown
..... 16 [54] Max Eric Baron 1922 -
..... +[55] Hilde ? Unknown -
..... *2nd Husband of [52] Irma Hutger-Ruben:
..... +[56] ? Freund Unknown - Unknown
..... 15 [57] Carla Hutger-Ruben 1894 - Unknown
..... +[58] ? Schreiber Unknown - Unknown
..... 15 [59] Herta Hutger-Ruben 1896 - 1942
..... +[60] James Dresdner 1893 - 1942
..... 14 [61] Rosalie (Rose) Hutger-Ruben 1860 - Unknown
..... +[62] Max Cain 1849 - 1917
..... 15 [63] Sara Bettina Cain 1882 - 1921
..... +[64] Julius Salomon 1857 - Unknown
..... 15 [65] Bertha Cain 1883 - 1883
..... 15 [66] baby Cain 1883 - 1883
..... 15 [67] Selma Cain 1884 - 1941
..... 15 [68] Hilda Cain 1887 - Unknown
..... +[69] Naftal Nadelman 1895 - Unknown
..... 15 [70] Friedrich Cain 1893 - 1894
..... 15 [71] Friederike (Frieda) Cain 1895 - Unknown
..... +[72] ? Benus Unknown - Unknown
..... 13 [73] Emma (Esther) Wiener 1829 - 1911
..... +[74] Wolf Abraham Prenzlau 1828 - 1908
..... 14 [75] Marianne Prenzlau 1854 - 1932
..... +[76] Joseph Pergamenter 1845 - 1922
..... 15 [77] Henry Isaac Pergamenter 1881 - Unknown
..... 15 [78] Johanna Pergamenter 1883 - 1941
..... +[79] Leopold Kunodi 1879 - 1917
..... *2nd Husband of [78] Johanna Pergamenter:
..... +[80] David Hirsch 1882 - Unknown
..... 15 [81] Albert Pergamenter 1887 - 1952
..... 14 [82] Abraham Prenzlau 1855 - 1934
..... +[83] Julie Pergamenter 1851 - 1934

..... 15 [84] Martha Prenzlau 1879 - 1880
..... 15 [85] Elsa Rahel Prenzlau 1881 - 1940
..... +[86] Siegfried Philip Unknown - Unknown
..... 16 [87] Herbert Leopold Wolfgang Philip 1909 - 1988
..... +[88] Lotte Johanna Friderike ? 1910 - 1986
..... 15 [89] Sybilla Hilda Prenzlau 1882 - 1925
..... 15 [90] Jettchen Alice Prenzlau 1884 - 1885
..... 14 [91] Helene (Hitzel) Prenzlau 1856 - 1931
..... +[92] John Hirsch 1855 - 1892
..... 15 [93] Max Hirsch 1883 - 1947
..... +[94] Luise Sophie (Lilli) Hartmann 1894 - 1989
..... 16 [95] Ellen Hirsch 1915 - Unknown
..... +[96] Isfried (Fred) (Nussbaum) Norton 1908 - Unknown
..... 17 [97] Vivian Charlotte (Nussbaum) Norton 1943 -
..... +[98] Michael Ross Unknown -
..... 17 [99] Peter Michael Norton 1945 -
..... 16 [100] Annelen Hirsch 1918 - 2007
..... +[101] Robert Seymon 1903 - 1995
..... 17 [102] Stephen F (Steve) Seymon 1942 -
..... +[103] Doris J Lipsitz 1944 -
..... 18 [104] Neil D Seymon 1965 -
..... 18 [105] Jefferey Seymon 1968 -
..... 17 [106] Ronald M (Ron) Seymon 1947 -
..... +[107] Elaine F Lewis
..... *2nd Wife of [106] Ronald M (Ron) Seymon:
..... +[108] Tracy E ? 1943 -
..... *3rd Wife of [106] Ronald M (Ron) Seymon:
..... +[109] Gayla D Dawson Unknown -
..... *2nd Husband of [100] Annelen Hirsch:
..... +[110] Stanley Tanner Unknown -
..... *3rd Husband of [100] Annelen Hirsch:
..... +[111] Jacques Harold Richards Unknown -
..... *4th Husband of [100] Annelen Hirsch:
..... +[112] ? Spellens Unknown -
..... 15 [113] Arthur Hirsch 1885 - 1947
..... +[114] Ida Christine Pforr 1895 - Unknown
..... 15 [115] Ella Hirsch 1886 - 1965
..... +[116] Paul Koretz 1884 - 1926
..... 16 [117] Lotte Sara Koretz 1910 - 1942
..... +[118] Erwin Vogel Unknown - Unknown
..... 15 [119] Elsa Hirsch 1887 - Unknown
..... 15 [120] Walther Hirsch 1892 - 1915
..... 14 [121] Isaac Prenzlau 1858 - Unknown
..... 14 [122] Hermann (Zebi Hirsch) Prenzlau 1861 - 1912
..... +[123] Caroline Hirsch 1860 - 1937
..... 15 [124] Rahel Irma Prenzlau 1885 - Unknown
..... +[125] Heinrich Leuchtag 1880 - 1933
..... 16 [126] Erika Kaethe Leuchtag 1908 - 1980
..... 15 [127] Jacob Paul Prenzlau 1886 - 1887
..... 15 [128] Jettchen Grethchen Prenzlau 1887 - Unknown
..... 15 [129] Ernst Adolf Prenzlau 1892 - 1893
..... 14 [130] Louis Prenzlau 1865 - Unknown
..... 14 [131] Nathan (Norbert) Prenzlau 1865 - 1942
..... +[132] Olga Meyer 1869 - 1942
..... 15 [133] Georg Rudolf Prenzlau 1896 - 1917
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..... +[135] ? ? Unknown - Unknown
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..... +[143] Georg Golinski 1873 -
..... 15 [144] Ellli Wiener 1892 -
..... +[145] Martin Heymann 1877 -
..... 16 [146] Heinz Heymann 1911 -
..... 16 [147] Gunter Heymann 1915 -
..... 15 [148] Ernst Wiener

..... 15 [149] Martha Wiener
..... 14 [150] Martin Wiener 1864 - 1935
..... +[151] Wilelmine Sophie Elise Christine Sick 1868 - 1936
..... 15 [152] Unknown Wiener
..... 14 [153] Eduard Wiener 1871 - 1928
..... +[154] Else Metzler
..... 13 [155] Roschen Wiener 1833 - 1833
..... 13 [156] Nathan Levy (Louis) Wiener 1836 - 1919
..... +[157] Friederike (Rechel/Rieke) Samuel 1834 - 1878
..... 14 [158] Edmund Louis Wiener 1874 - Unknown
..... +[159] Elise Hess 1879 - Unknown
..... 15 [160] Fredy Norbert Wiener 1901 - 1962
..... 15 [161] Kurt Egon Wiener 1903 - 2000
..... 15 [162] Hilda Ellen (Hedda) Wiener 1909 - 1997
..... +[163] Walter Cohn 1905 - 1960
..... 16 [164] Hannelore Marie Cohn 1933 - 2015
..... +[165] Peretz Yaron 1928 - 1999
..... 17 [166] Ofra Yaron Unknown -
..... +[167] Reuven Rom
..... 18 [168] Lehi Rom
..... 18 [169] Roni Rom
..... 18 [170] Guy Rom
..... 17 [171] Orit Yaron 1958 -
..... +[172] Amiram Rosenberg 1955 -
..... 18 [173] Adi Rosenberg 1982 -
..... 18 [174] Gil Rosenberg 1985 -
..... 18 [175] Liran Rosenberg 1989 -
..... 16 [176] Peter Cohn 1938 - 2008
..... +[177] Yehudit Lipnik 1942 -
..... 17 [178] Eran Mordechai Cohen 1962 -
..... +[179] Dina Alterman 1965 -
..... 18 [180] Yarden Shlomo Cohen 1993 -
..... 18 [181] Amit Henya Cohen 1996 -
..... 18 [182] Ido Cohen 2000 -
..... 17 [183] Ofer Cohen 1965 -
..... +[184] Orna Ashkenazi 1967 -
..... 18 [185] Daniella Cohen 1993 -
..... 18 [186] Noah Cohen 1997 - 2003
..... 18 [187] Gilad Benjamin Cohen 2005 -
..... 17 [188] Oded Moshe Cohen 1968 -
..... +[189] Orit Mizrahi 1971 -
..... 18 [190] Nitzan Cohen 2001 -
..... 18 [191] Nadav Cohen 2004 -
..... 18 [192] Noam Cohen 2005 -
..... *2nd Wife of [156] Nathan Levy (Louis) Wiener:
..... +[193] Sara Getz 1845 - 1895
..... 12 [194] Mordechai Marcus Nathan Wiener 1795 - 1883
..... +[195] Hindche Ephraim (Hannchen) Levyte Unknown - 1834
..... 13 [196] Nathan Marcus Wiener 1828 - 1914
..... +[197] Sophie Braunschweiger 1837 - 1901
..... 14 [198] Hannchen Wiener 1857 -
..... +[199] Heymann (Hermann) Rosenthal 1853 - 1932
..... 15 [200] Lili Rosenthal 1886 - 1981
..... +[201] Theodor Abel 1883 - 1957
..... 16 [202] Edith Abel 1909 - 1969
..... +[203] Gerhard Braemer
..... *2nd Husband of [202] Edith Abel:
..... +[204] Rudolph Weiss
..... 14 [205] Meyer (Martin) Wiener 1860 - 1922
..... +[206] Blume Susskind
..... 15 [207] Hilda Wiener 1892 -
..... 15 [208] Manfred Wiener 1895 - 1898
..... 15 [209] Senta Wiener 1897 - 1982
..... 14 [210] Helene (Hinda) Wiener 1857 - 1937
..... +[211] Samuel (Semmy) Warisch 1853 - 1938
..... 15 [212] Hermann Warisch 1888 - Unknown
..... +[213] Kathe Kessler 1894 - Unknown
..... 16 [214] Alfred Nathan Warisch 1922 -
..... +[215] Sarah Shemesh Unknown -
..... 17 [216] Ester Warisch 1961 -

..... 16 [217] Mirjam Kathe Warisch 1926 -
..... +[218] Zvi Berger Unknown -
..... 16 [219] Helene Warisch 1930 -
..... +[220] Eric Goldschmidt Unknown -
..... 17 [221] Daniel Goldschmidt Unknown -
..... 17 [222] Howard Goldschmidt Unknown -
..... 17 [223] daughter Goldschmidt Unknown -
..... 15 [224] Jacob Warisch 1890 - 1984
..... +[225] Dora Regina Kessler 1898 - 1985
..... 16 [226] Ilse Dora Warisch 1924 - 2009
..... +[227] Julius Marek 1925 - 2008
..... 17 [228] Tessie Marek 1955 -
..... +[229] Michael Weiss Unknown -
..... 18 [230] Lynn Weiss Unknown -
..... +[231] Aaron Kraft Unknown -
..... 19 [232] Adira Kraft Unknown -
..... 19 [233] Tani Kraft Unknown -
..... 19 [234] Eli Kraft Unknown -
..... 19 [235] Akiva Kraft Unknown -
..... 18 [236] David Weiss Unknown -
..... +[237] Moriah Rosenzweig Unknown -
..... 19 [238] Miriam Weiss Unknown -
..... 19 [239] Ashira Weiss Unknown -
..... 19 [240] Shalva Weiss Unknown -
..... 18 [241] Jonathan Weiss Unknown -
..... 18 [242] Joshua Weiss Unknown -
..... 17 [243] Herbert (Herb) Marek 1960 -
..... +[244] Iris Fernhoff Unknown -
..... 18 [245] Kevin Marek 1996 -
..... 18 [246] Sean Marek 2000 -
..... 18 [247] Erica Marek 2003 -
..... 15 [248] Hertha Warisch 1892 - 1899
..... 15 [249] Max Warisch 1895 - 1942
..... 14 [250] Bertha Wiener 1868 -
..... +[251] Lazarus Gosschalk 1855 -
..... 14 [252] James Wiener 1873 -
..... 13 [253] Chawa Wiener 1834 - 1835
..... *2nd Wife of [194] Mordechai Marcus Nathan Wiener:
..... +[254] Schonsche (Jeannette) ? Unknown - 1873
..... 12 [255] Serchen Wiener 1790 - 1816
..... 12 [256] Ahron Wiener Unknown - Unknown
..... 11 Sara Wiener Unknown - Unknown
..... +Isaac Levin Unknown - Unknown
..... 11 Halche Wiener Unknown - Unknown
..... +Josef Hollander Unknown - Unknown
..... 11 Lesser Wiener Unknown - 1769
..... 10 Mate Wiener Unknown - Unknown
..... +Marcus Isaac Beit Unknown - Unknown
..... 10 Monisch Wiener Unknown - 1760
..... 10 Model Markus Wiener Unknown - 1767
..... +? Cohn Unknown - Unknown
..... *2nd Wife of Model Markus Wiener:
..... +Pribche Schiesser Unknown - Unknown
..... 9 Rechli Riess - 1762
..... +Rabbi Bendit Monisch - 1752
..... 10 Roschen Monisch
..... +Rabbi Isaiah Joffe
..... 9 Merle Riess Wiener - 1758
..... +Wolff (Seew) ben Abraham Halle - 1755
..... 10 Mate bat Wolff Halle - 1752
..... +Meyer (Levin Seligman) Jaffe
..... 11 Abraham Jaffe 1738 - 1806
..... +Hanne (Johanna) Wulff - 1820
..... 12 Meyer Jaffe 1768 - 1839
..... +Pessel Leffmann 1772 -
..... 12 Amalie Jaffe 1781 -
..... +Theodore Tobias
..... *2nd Husband of Amalie Jaffe:
..... +Magnus Israel
..... 12 Mate bat Abraham Meyer Jaffe 1773 -

..... +Wolff Abraham Meyer 1765 - 1836
..... 13 Joel Wolff Meyer 1794 - 1869
..... 14 Sigmund Joel Meyer 1830 - 1903
..... 15 Edmund Meyer 1864 - 1903
..... 16 Hildegard Meyer 1891 - 1961
..... +? Schmidt
..... 17 Eberhard Schmidt 1928 - 2005
..... 18 Christoph Schmidt 1956 -
..... 12 Jacob Jaffe1779 -
..... +Bela Riess 1784 -
..... 11 Mordechai Jaffe 1752 - 1825
..... +Sara Kreinle Elkish - 1824
..... 11 Benjamin Jaffe - 1792
..... +Edel von Emdin - 1800
..... 12 Amschel Jaffe 1746 -
..... 11 Meyer Israel Riess
..... 10 Samuel Wolff Halle - 1758
..... 11 Joel Samuel von Halle 1747 -
..... 10 Edel bat Wolff Halle - 1762
..... +Joel Halle zum Buchsbaum - 1806
..... 9 David Tewle Levie-Wiener 1675 - 1757
..... 10 Elijahu Levie-Wiener - 1768
..... 9 Sara Levie-Wiener Riess 1675 - 1700
..... +Rabbi Gumpel Schnaber
..... 9 Marcus Model Wiener-Riess 1678 - 1746
..... +Schoontje Isaac de Jong Rintel 1682 - 1755
..... 9 Mendel Wiener Levie-Wiener 1680 - 1700
..... 9 Pessel Levie-Wiener Riess 1680 - 1700
..... 9 Seckel (Isaac) Riess Wiener 1680 - 1753
..... +Betty Sara Cohen
..... 10 Pessche Wiener - 1727
..... 10 Hirsch / Hertz Isaac Riess 1715 -
..... +Unknown
..... 11 David Hertz Riess 1748 -
..... +Unknown
..... 12 Betty (Bella) Riess Hertz 1778 - 1854
..... +Moses Josua - Joshua 1766 - 1848
..... 13 Hertz "Henry" Joshua 1817 - 1925
..... +August Dellevie 1833 - 1901
..... 14 John Joshua 1862 - 1925
..... +Jenny Adler 1874 - 1943
..... 15 Auguste Joshua 1908 - 2008
..... +Siegfried (Herbert) Ehrlich 1906 - 1979
..... 16 Alan James Ehrlich 1945 -
..... +Gabriela Steinwandter 1960 -
..... 10 Bilho Chane Wiener - 1774
..... +David Moses Ashkenazi
..... 11 Malchen Ashkenazi 1760 - 1846
..... +Bendix (Baruch) Hildesheim 1752 - 1827
..... 12 David Hildesheim 1802 - 1863
..... +Sophie Englischmann 1804 - 1877
..... 13 Samuel (Samoil) Hildesheim 1840 - 1914
..... +Emilie Seligman 1835 - 1932
..... 14 Daniel Hildesheim 1867 - 1953
..... +Johanna Hecksher 1882 - 1958
..... 15 Percy Hill 1908 - 1977
..... +Edythe Miriam Goodman 1914 - 1964
..... 16 Alan Peter Hill
..... +Yvonne Hilda Metzger
..... 17 Elana Hill
..... +Todd NMiller
..... 17 Michelle Hill
..... +Gavin Meyers
..... 15 Edgar Hill 1906 -
..... 14 Joseph John Hildesheim 1857 - 1868
..... 14 Johannes Hugo Hildesheim 1859 -
..... 14 Agnes Hildesheim 1871 -
..... 14 Ella Hildesheim 1872 -
..... 14 Thyra Hildesheim 1874 - 1942
..... +James Wolff 1873 - 1942

..... 15 Alice Wolff 1904 - 1991
..... +Erik Krebs
..... *2nd Husband of Alice Wolff:
..... +Carl London 1897 - 1941
..... 16 Helga London 1924 - 2012
..... +Ernst Ephraim Aufseeser 1914 - 1998
..... 17 Cary Aufseeser 1946 -
..... 13 Elkan David Hildesheim 1837 -
..... 12 Rachel Hildesheim 1798 -
..... 12 Sara Hildesheim 1790 -
..... 9 Abraham Elias Ries Levie-Wiener 1699 - 1747
..... +Hadas Esther Nathan van Hamburg 1711 - 1780
..... 10 Elias Abraham Ries Levie-Wiener 1748 -
..... +Pes Samuel 1749 -
..... 11 Model Wiener - 1810
..... 9 Samuel (Sanwel) Levie-Wiener Riess 1700 - 1747
..... +Bella Hamel - 1751
.....8 Yaakov Koppel Model Wiener-Riess 1657 - 1709
..... +Rosel Lippman 1645 - 1701
..... 9 Aron Ries 1670 - 1722
..... +Rachel Spira - 1740
..... 10 Moses Aron Ries
..... 10 Simon Aron Ries
..... 10 Schoene Aron Ries
..... 9 Tewele David Koppel Wiener-Riess 1662 - 1727
..... +Pessel Meyer Katz
..... 10 Meyer David Riess
..... 10 Roesle Riess
..... 10 Schoene Riess
..... 10 Abraham Riess
..... 10 Jached Riess 1703 -
..... 10 Moses David Riess
..... 10 Model Marcus David Riess
..... 9 Liepmann Wiener-Riess 1666 -
..... +Mirel Ries 1672 -
..... 10 Schoen Wiener-Riess
..... 9 Esajas Wiener-Riess 1687 -
..... +Rikla Jeitles
..... 10 Isak Itzig Riess 1713 - 1787
..... +Pessel Fraenkel
..... *2nd Wife of Isak Itzig Riess:
..... +Channa Goslar
..... 11 Philip Isaak Riess 1737 - 1797
..... +Lea Jonathan 1742 -
..... 12 Michael Philip Riess 1765 - 1829
..... +Bluemche David
..... 13 David Levin Riess
..... +Betty Fanty
..... 13 Marcus Michael Riess
..... 12 Henriette Riess 1767 - 1833
..... +Abraham Wolff Meyer 1765 - 1836
..... 13 Joel Wolff Meyer
..... 13 Phillipp Wolf Meyer
..... 13 Julis Meyer
..... 13 Itzik Meyer
..... 13 Joseph Meyer
..... 12 Nathan Philip Riess
..... 12 Israel Levi Riess
..... 12 Sara Riess
..... 12 Riekel Uri Riess
..... 12 Moses Isak Riess
..... 11 Moses Isak Riess
..... 10 Meyer Esajas Riess 1721 -
..... 10 Miriam Riess 1711 -
..... 10 David Tewele Riess 1724 - 1806
..... 10 Sara Riess 1730 -
..... 10 Esther Riess
.....8 Mirel Wiener-Riess - 1663
.....8 Hirsch Ries Wiener - 1715
..... +Lea Chalfan

..... 9 Freidel Ries Wiener
..... 9 Rachel Wiener
..... 9 Model Ries Wiener
..... 9 NN Wiener-Ries
..... +Loeb Hameln - 1701
..... 10 Jochebed Hameln
.....8 Abraham Riess
.... 6 Moise Jeremie Levy-Ottingen 1580 -
.... 6 Ascher Laemel Levy-Ottingen 1594 - 1662
..... +Bona bat Josbel Steppach 1610 - 1639
.... *2nd Wife of Ascher Laemel Levy-Ottingen:
..... +Marjam bat Ahron Rofe Maor Katan Lucerna 1608 - 1668
..... 7 Jizchak (Seckel) Levy-Ottingen 1630 -
..... +?
.....8 Schimon (Simle) Levy-Ottingen Riess - 1723/24
..... +Breine bat Josef Wiener-Riess 1660 - 1743
..... 9 Meier Wiener-Riess
..... 9 Ahron Wiener-Riess - 1778
..... +Dina Sara Friedburg - 1746
..... 10 Elya Wiener - 1799
..... +Malke
..... 11 Hanna Wiener
..... +Gottschlick Friedburg - 1814
..... 12 Gottschalk Friedburg
..... 13 Fred (Louis) Friedburg
..... 14 Rena Friedburg 1897 - 1980
..... +? Lewis
..... 15 Stephanie Randa Lewis 1914 - 1986
..... +? Stauberman
..... 16 Penelope Anne Stauberman 1948 -
..... +? Bishop
..... 17 Emily Bishop
..... +? Perreault
..... 10 Meir Wiener-Riess
..... +Mirjam bat Rabbi Essig
.... *3rd Wife of Ascher Laemel Levy-Ottingen:
..... +Mrs Ottingen
..... 7 Moshe Amil Segal-Ettinger-Halevi
.... 6 Simon Levy-Ottingen 1590 -
.... 6 Hanna Levy-Ottingen
.... 6 Elias Levy-Ottingen
.... 6 Avraham Levy-Ottingen - 1637
..... +Vogele Feigel Ottingen Teomim 1585 -
..... 7 Samuel Phoebus Levy-Ottingen - 1612
..... 7 Naftali Hirsch Levy-Ettinger
..... 7 Leib Levy-Ettingen
..... 7 Moses Levy-Ottingen
..... 7 Bryndel Ettinger - 1613
..... 7 Eliyahu Elie Levy-Ettingen
..... 7 Blima Oettingen Ettinger
..... 7 Chana Oettingen - 1682
..... 7 Mordechai (1) Levy-Ottingen - 1622
..... 7 Mordechai (2) Levy-Ottingen - 1631
.. 5 Daughter Ottingen

ABRAHAM HA-LEVI OETTINGEN, 1 - MY 13TH GREAT GRANDFATHER

He was born in about 1440 originally as AVRAHAM HA-LEVI. I have no idea who his wife was nor the number of children he sired. I believe that he might have come from Spain before the Inquisition when anti-Semitism started rearing its head. No doubt he came from a long line of Levites who had eventually found their way into central Europe – there is also the possibility that his family had been living in Oettingen since the 1300s.

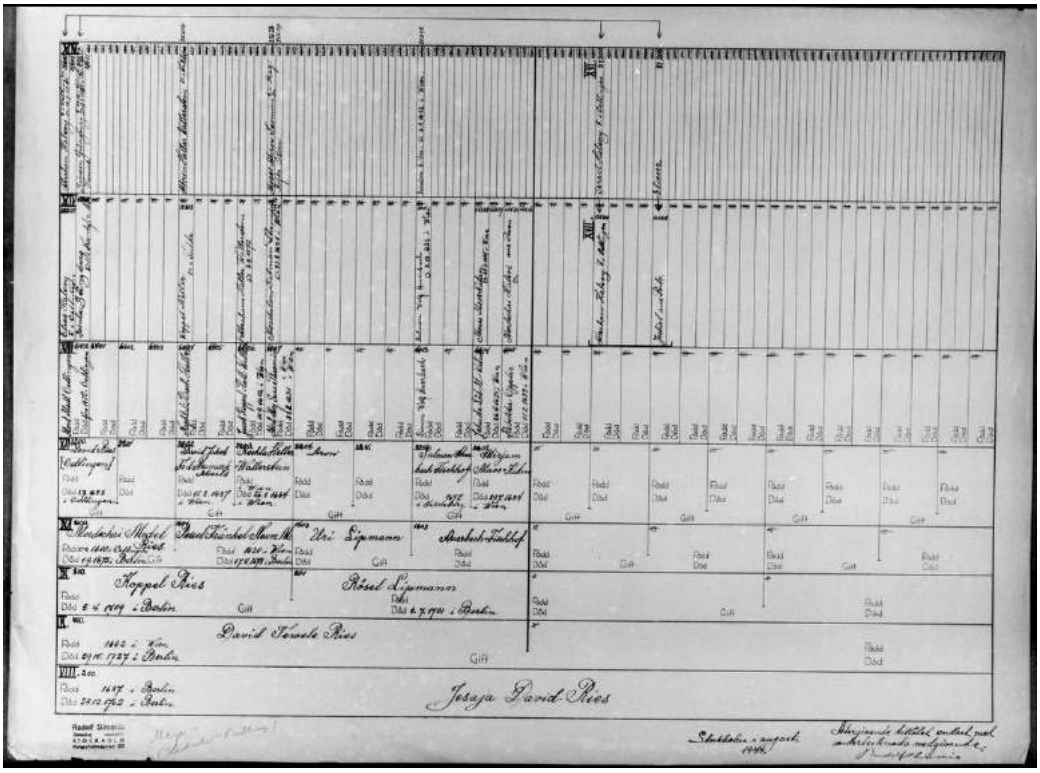
As I have explained earlier Abraham is the man who is probably the MRCA of Harold Atkins and myself.

ISRAEL HA-LEVI OETTINGEN - 12TH GGF

Probably born in about 1470 and again, we know nothing more about him.

ABRAHAM BEN ISRAEL HA-LEVI OETTINGEN 2 - 11TH GGF

I found the following chart in the "Simonis Collection" at the Leo Baeck Institute which details the lineage of Abraham Halevi:



He was probably born in about 1500 and again, we know nothing more about him except that he died on the 15th September 1565 and was buried in Vienna.

This is the first record we have of any of our family relocating from Bavaria to Austria. The last member of the family to be buried in Vienna was David Tewele in 1670 so it appears that the time span of our ancestors sojourn there was just over a century and I will confine the narrative of the Jewish history there to that period only.

From WIKIPEDIA

> In middle of the 15th century, following the establishment of the anti-Catholic movement of Jan Hus in Bohemia, the condition of the Jewish population worsened as a result of accusations that the movement was associated with the Jewish community. In 1420, the status of the Jewish community hit a low point when a Jew from Upper Austria was charged with the desecration of the sacramental bread. This led Albert V to order the imprisonment of all of the Jews in Austria. Two hundred ten Jews were burnt alive in public and the rest were deported from Austria, leaving their belongings behind. In 1469, the deportation order was cancelled by Frederick III, who was known for his good relationship with the Jews and was even referred to at times as the "King of the Jews". He allowed Jews to return and settle in all the cities of Styria and Carinthia. Under his regime, the Jews gained a short period of peace (between 1440 and 1493).
>
> The relative period of peace did not last long, and with the start of the regime of Ferdinand I in 1556, though he also opposed the persecution of the Jews, he levied excessive taxes and ordered them to wear a mark of disgrace. Between 1564 and 1619, in the period of the regimes of Maximilian II, Rudolf II and Matthias, the fanaticism of the Society of Jesus prevailed and the condition of the Jews worsened even more. Later on, during the regime of Ferdinand II in Austria, which in spite of that like his grandfather he opposed the persecution of the Jews and even permitted constructing a synagogue, he demanded a huge amount of tax from the Jewish population.
>
> The nadir of the Jewish community in Austria arrived during the period of the regime of Leopold I, a period in which Jews were persecuted frequently and were deported from different areas, including a deportation from Vienna in 1670, but gradually returned after several years. Jews also had to bear different laws—one of which permitted only first-born children to marry, in order to stop the increase of the Jewish population. Although Leopold I treated the Jewish population severely, he had Samson Wertheimer, a Jewish economic advisor, working for him.
>
> A Sabbateans movement, which was established during the same period of time, also reached the Jewish community in Austria, especially due to the rough condition of the Jews there, and many of them immigrated to the land of Israel in the footsteps of Sabbatai Zevi.



3. Abraham b. Israel b. Abraham ha-Levi aus Öttingen.

?(שכ"ו א' כ"א תשרי — 1565, September 16, Sonntag.)?

Kalkstein. 78 cm hoch, 28 cm breit, 13 cm dick, 46 cm Texthöhe, 24 cm Zeilenlänge. 239. Unterhalb der Inschrift Spuren der üblichen Levitenattribute.

יז א כא

תשרי פה
שכ(ו) לפק
אברהם בן
ישראל הה
אברהם סל
מאיטנגא
תנצבהא

Abraham ben Israel was buried in the Seegasse Cemetery.

Sunday 21 Tischrei [here?] 325 [1565]

Avraham son Israel S"l [Segan Levi]

Of Oetingen

TNZBHA

May his soul be bound in the eternal life.

Amen

Vienna's oldest Jewish cemetery

Vienna's oldest preserved Jewish cemetery, the cemetery in Seegasse, is a jewel of art history. Restoration works at the graveyard have already been carried out for many years.



All in all, 349 graves have been preserved.

The headstones date from the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries and are of considerable artistic importance.

Many renowned members of the Jewish community in Vienna such as Rabbi Menachem Hendel (1611), Rabbi Simeon Auerbach (1631), merchant Jakob Koppel Fränkel (1670), banker Samuel Oppenheimer (1703), Diego de Aguilar (1759), and Samson Wertheimer (1724) have found their last home at the cemetery in Seegasse.

Access for visitors

The cemetery was made accessible in 1984. Today the cemetery is managed by the Jewish Community Vienna. During the day, visitors have access to the Jewish cemetery in Seegasse 9–11 via the retirement home Rossau. The graveyard covers an area of 2,000 square metres and is situated on the premises of the retirement home.

Opening hours: Monday to Friday from 7am to 3pm. Access via the retirement home.

History

The cemetery in Vienna's 9th district in Seegasse is Vienna's oldest preserved cemetery. It was opened in 1540 and first mentioned in a document in 1582.

Contract of 1670

Following a pogrom against the Viennese Jews in 1670 under the reign of Leopold I, the Jewish merchant Koppel Fränkel paid 4,000 gulden for the commitment of the city to "preserve the cemetery for all times". From 1696, the banker Samuel Oppenheimer was known as owner of the cemetery. He took care of its restoration and had a stone wall put up around it. The graveyard was in use until 1784. In the course of the many reforms introduced by Joseph II, the cemetery had to be closed but its preservation was guaranteed for all times.

Jewish community saved headstones from destruction by the Nazis

The atrocities of the Nazi regime also affected the cemetery in Seegasse: In 1941 the Nazis decided to "dissolve" all Jewish cemeteries in Vienna. As a matter of fact, they destroyed and desecrated many graveyards, stole headstones, and exhumed the human remains. Most of the headstones were destroyed between 1943 and 1944. A group of courageous members of the Jewish community in Vienna removed some of the headstones and human remains and buried them at the Central Cemetery, where they were discovered and returned to Seegasse a few years ago.

Contract of 1670 was renewed

In 1978 the City of Vienna purchased the premises in Seegasse and promised to restore the graveyard. The contract of 1670 regarding the "preservation of the cemetery for all times" was still valid and was officially renewed in 1978 by mayor Leopold Gratz, when the City of Vienna committed itself to restoring and maintaining the graveyard.

The identification of the preserved headstones was initiated in 1982, and the cemetery was officially reopened on 4 September 1984.

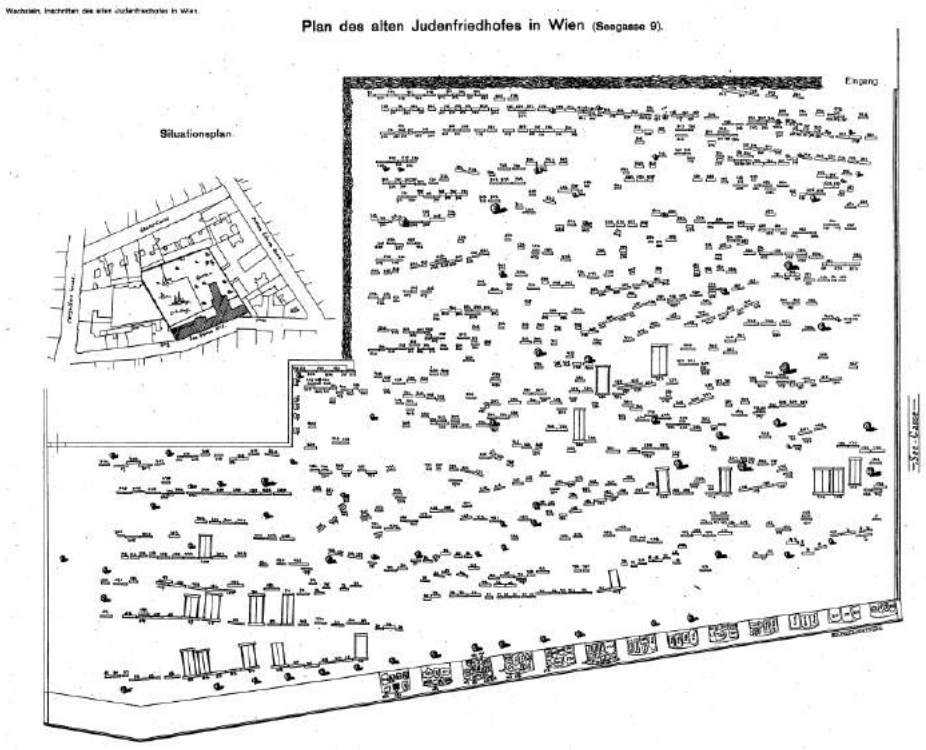


A fish on top of headstone

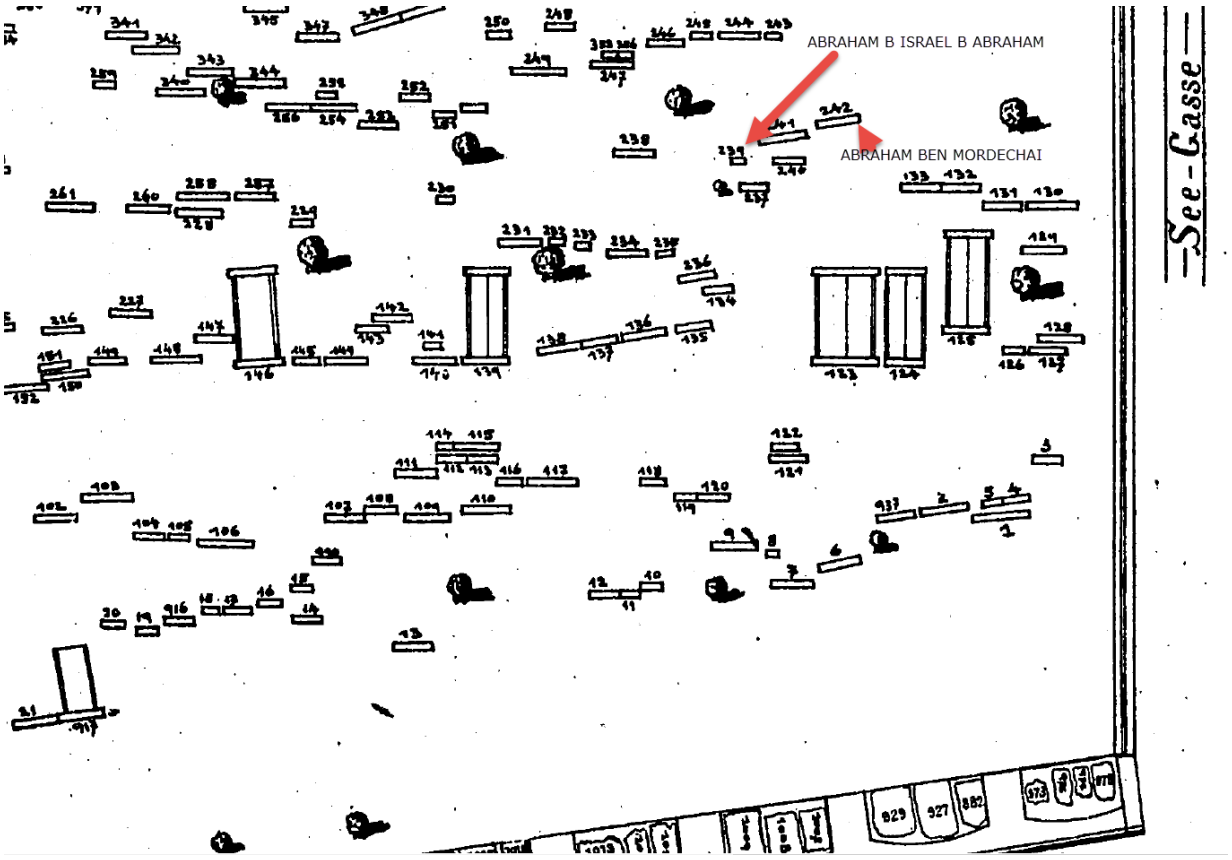


Headstone of Chief Rabbi Samson Wertheimer

THE LOCATION AND PLAN OF THE SEEGASSE CEMETERY



THE GRAVES OF ABRAHAM ben ISRAEL & ABRAHAM ben MORDECHAI – SEEGASSE



The following members of our Oettingen family were buried in this cemetery

Katan.
Öttingen (levitisch):
Abraham b. Israel b. Abraham aus Öttingen 3 3—4.
Abraham Lichtenstadt b. Hirz 449.
Abraham b. Mordechai Model Öttingen, Schwiegersohn d. Samuel Phöbus Theomim 222 173—175. 4. 449. 531. 535.
Ascher Leml b. Mordechai 562 425—426. 479.
Binla T. Abraham 57 49.
Bona T. Josbel Steppach, Fr. Ascher Leml Öttingen 252 196—197.
Chana T. Abraham 183 142.
David Tebli b. Model Dajjan 491 371.
Elia b. Abraham 534 (Elia b. Juda Löb in Prag sein Schwiegersohn? 534).
Elia b. Model Dajjan, Vorsteher in Altona 371.
Elia, Schwiegersohn d. Simeon Günzburg 4.
Elieser b. Abraham Lichtenstadt Öttingen, Rabbiner in Holleschau 449; seine Frau (Tochter d. Josef b. Zacharia ha-Levi) 449.
Hirz b. Abraham, Arzt in Przemyśl 449.
Isserl Lipschitz, Verwandter d. Abraham Öttingen 173 s. d.
Jehuda Löb b. Elieser Öttingen, Oberrabbiner von Lemberg 449.
Josef b. Elieser 449.
Mirjam T. Ahron Maor Katan, 2. Fr. Ascher Leml Öttingen??? 479.
Mirl T. Model Dajjan ha-Levi 575 435
Model Dajjan b. David ha-Levi 539. 371. 435.
Mordechai b. Abraham 172 134—135.
Mordechai Model b. Abraham 112 88.
Moses b. Abraham, gestorben in Krakau 174[1].
Moses b. Mordechai Model, Vorsteher in Metz 174[1].
Pessl T. Jakob David Neumark, Fr. Model Dajjan Öttingen 435.
Samuel Phöbus b. Abraham 47 41. 531.
Vögele (Vogellin), Fr. Abraham Öttingen 174. 226.
— s. *Bachur-Öttingen.*

GOAN ELIAS ELYAHU ELIAHU HA-LEVI ÖTTINGEN - 10TH GGF

He was born in about 1540 in Oettingen and married Bunlin Günzburg, the daughter of Simon and Rachel Günzburg, of a well known rabbinic family. Elias Eliyahu himself was a well-known learned and wise Gaon of the time. He was known for authoring the commentaries on "Masechess Horios" of the Talmud.

Elias Eliyahu died on the 13th June 1622 and was buried in the Seegasse cemetery in Vienna.

In 2017 our small group of "cousins" collaborating in researching our ancestors independently reached the conclusion that we are directly descended from the illustrious KALONYMOS family through the marriage of Goan Elias Oettingen to Bona Günzburg, the daughter of the famous Rabbi Simon (Shimeon) Günzburg.

THE KALONYMOS FAMILY

Kalonymos or **Kalonymus** (Hebrew: קלונימוס) is a prominent Jewish family who lived in Italy, which, after the settlement at Mainz and Speyer of several of its members, took during many generations a leading part in the development of Jewish learning in Germany. The family is according to many considered the foundation of Hachmei and Hasidei Ashkenaz.

The name ought really to be spelled "Kalonymos," as Kalonymus ben Kalonymus and Immanuel of Rome both rhyme it with words ending in "-mos".[1] The name, which occurs in Greece, Italy, and Provence, is of Greek origin; Kalonymos (Καλώνυμος) stands for "good name" in Greek and Wolf pointed that it is a translation of the Hebrew "Shem-Tob";[2] Zunz, that it represented the Latin "Cleonymus".[3]

Traces of the family in Italy may be found as early as the second half of the eighth century. As to the date of the settlement of its members in Germany, the opinions of modern scholars are divided, owing to the conflicting statements of the Jewish sources.[4]



A replica of the capital of the pillar from Kalonymous house, Mainz (10th century)

Rapoport, Leopold Zunz, and many others place the settlement in 876, believing the King Charles, mentioned in the sources as having induced the Kalonymides to emigrate to Germany, to have been Charles the Bald, who was in Italy in that year; Luzzatto and others think that it took place under Charlemagne, alleging that the desire to attract scholars to the empire was more in keeping with the character of that monarch; still others assign it to the reign of Otto II (973-983), whose life, according to the historian Thietmar von Merseburg, was saved in a battle with the Saracens by a Jew named Kalonymus. The following table, compiled from the accounts of Eleazar of Worms and Solomon Luria, gives the Italian and German heads of the family, which produced for nearly five centuries the most notable scholars of Germany and northern France, such as Samuel he-Hasid and his son Judah he-Hasid. Although all of them are mentioned as having been important scholars, the nature of the activity of only a few of them is known.

The Kalonymos family were a highly learned and educated family who over the centuries had sired poets, litugists, rabbis, writers of commentries and advisors to non Jewish dukes, kings and royalty. They also accurately recorded their lineage and family history. As this research is in the public domain I am simply extracting it from Wikipedia and various sources as follows:

Bunlin GÜNZBURG
married to Elias OETTINGEN

Simon GÜNZBURG
(- 1582 Frankfurt, Germany)
married to Rachel

Jakob ULMO-GÜNZBURG

Eliezer Avraham ULMO-GÜNZBURG
(1477 Portugal - 1544)

Jechiel ben Schmuel
(1445 Porto, Italy - 1505 Ulm, Germany)
married to Frimes bat Aharon

Schmuel ben Falk
(1418 - 1478)

Falk ben Lemlin
(1390 Augsburg, Germany - 1465 Ulm, Germany)

Lemlin ben Baruch
(1355 - 1410)
married to Zuerlin

Guetlin
(1328 - 1417)
married to Baruch ben Meier Zurich (1319-1382)

Smoe Samuel ben Baruch
(1295 - 1385)

Bendit Baruch ben Juda
(1269)

Jehuda ben Jitzhak Kalman "Juedlin" Kalonymos
(1248 - 1328)

Jitzchak Jerachmiel Kalman "Benditte" Kalonymos
(1225 - 1309)

Eleasar Kalonymos
(1190 - 1266)

Kalonymos ben Moshe
(1170 - 1240)

Moshe ben Shmuel Kalonymos
(1145 - 1215)

Shmuel ben Kalonymos
(1120 - 1190)

Kalonymos ben Moshe
(1099 - 1160)

Moshe ben Jekutiel Speyer Kalonymos
(1075 - 1150)

Jekutiel ben Moshe
(lived in Speyer c. 1070)
Liturgical poet, author of יראתי *(Yareiti)*, a poem recited on the first day of Rosh Hashanah

Moshe ben Kalonymos
(lived in Mainz c. 1020)
Liturgical poet, author of אימת נוראותיך *(Eimat Norotekha)*, a poem recited on the last day of Passover

Kalonymos ben Meshulam
(lived in Mainz c. 1000)
Liturgical poet

Meshulam "HaGadol" ben Kalonymos
(lived in Lucca Tuscany or Rome c. 976)
Halakhist and liturgical poet

Kalonymos ben Moshe "Kalonymus of Lucca"
(lived in Lucca or Rome c. 950)
Halakhist and liturgical poet; brought by King Chales "the Bald" to Mainz with father c. 887

Moshe "HaZaken" ben Kalonymos
(lived in Lucca or Rome c. 926)
brought by King Chales "the Bald" to Mainz with sons c. 887

Kalonymos ben Jekutiel
(lived c. 900)

Jekutiel ben Moshe
(lived c. 876)

Moshe ben Meshulam
(lived in Rome or Lucca c. 850)
Liturgical poet, composed two tahanunim incorporated in the Mahzor

Meshulam ben Itiel
(lived c. 825)

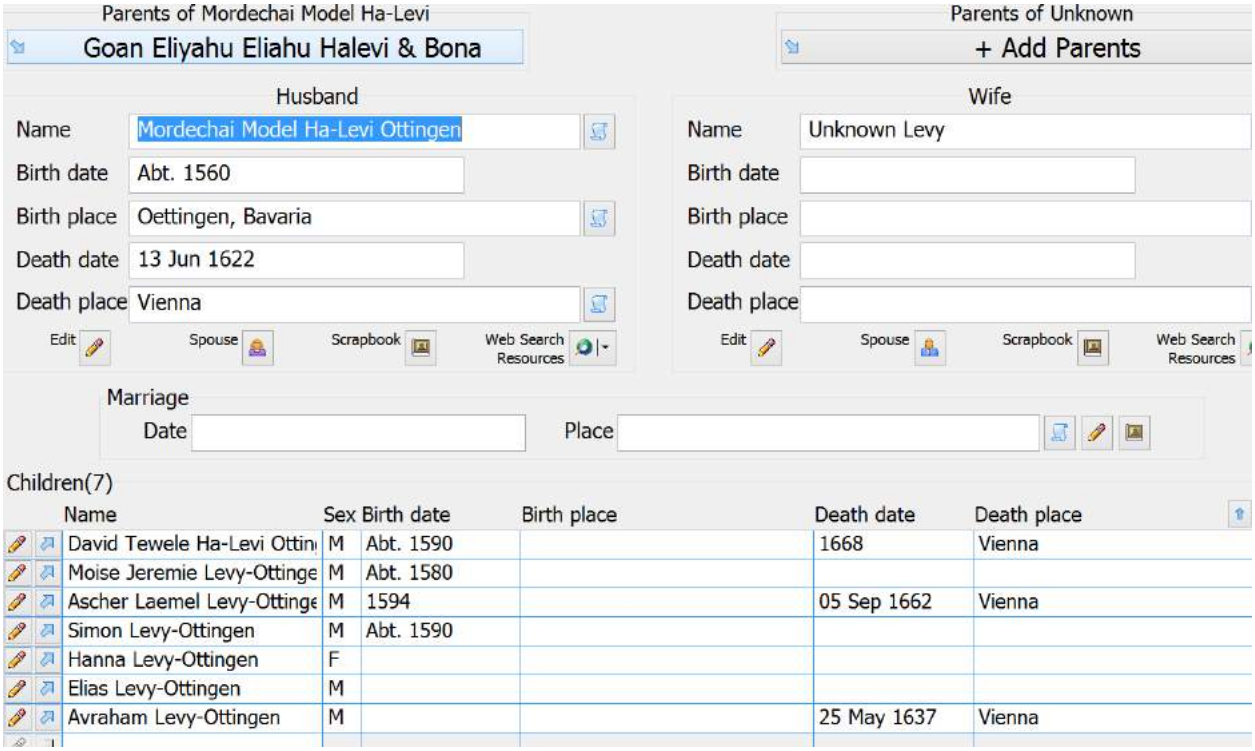
Itiel ben Meshulam
(lived c. 800)

Meshulam
(lived c. 780)

This information allows me to virtually double the timeline of our proven direct ancestry to 1240 years spanning 44 generations. Furthermore, the Kalonymos family are purported to be one of the founding families of Jewry in Germany and it assumed that most German Jews were connected to this family one way or another.

If the reader wishes to investigate this family in greater depth there are countless sites on the internet. A great site is the Geni Project on the Kalonymos family. We need to do a lot more research on this newly found family as well as their Günzburg descendants.

MORDECHAI MODEL HA-LEVY ÖTTINGEN - 9TH GGF



Parents of Mordechai Model Ha-Levi: Goan Eliyahu Eliahu Halevi & Bona

Parents of Unknown: + Add Parents

Husband		Wife	
Name	Mordechai Model Ha-Levi Ottingen	Name	Unknown Levy
Birth date	Abt. 1560	Birth date	
Birth place	Oettingen, Bavaria	Birth place	
Death date	13 Jun 1622	Death date	
Death place	Vienna	Death place	

Edit | Spouse | Scrapbook | Web Search Resources

Marriage — Date | Place

Children(7)

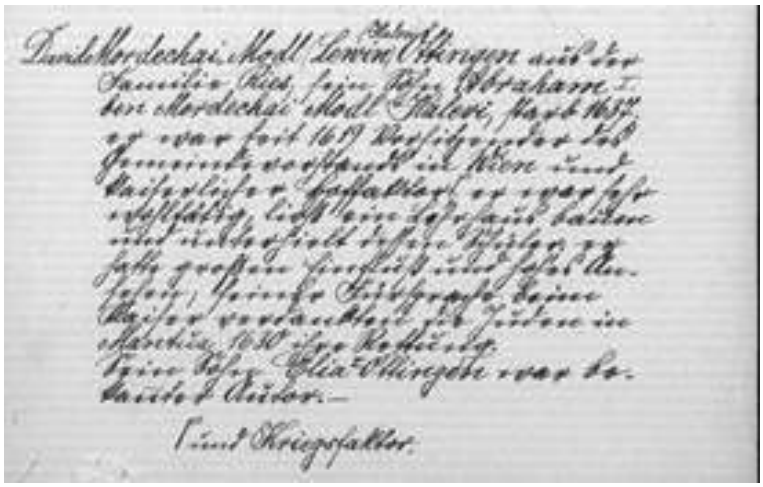
Name	Sex	Birth date	Birth place	Death date	Death place
David Tewele Ha-Levi Ottin	M	Abt. 1590		1668	Vienna
Moise Jeremie Levy-Ottinge	M	Abt. 1580			
Ascher Laemel Levy-Ottinge	M	1594		05 Sep 1662	Vienna
Simon Levy-Ottingen	M	Abt. 1590			
Hanna Levy-Ottingen	F				
Elias Levy-Ottingen	M				
Avraham Levy-Ottingen	M			25 May 1637	Vienna

The following is from the archives of Simonis:

> David Mordechai Model aus Oettingen in Bavaria was the son of Elia who was the son-in-law of Simeon Günzburg, who in the 16th century had been one of the most wealthy and charitable men among the Jews in German lands who died in 1585 and was buried in Burgau and whose memory David Gans in Prague felt compelled to immortalise in his chronicle among the most celebrated great Rabbis. Elia's wife was Bona or Bunlin, the daughter of Simeon who died and was buried in Frankfurt am Maine. Model Oettingen added her name to that of his daughter, in the same way as his sons transmitted the name of the matriarch over their families.
>
> The grandson of Simeon Günzburg was the heir of his fame, but not of his name. He was man enough to establish a name of his own and to erect a house which could compete with the wide extent and honourable distinction of his very famous grandfather. In the same way in which Simeon became the progenitor of the lineage of the Günzburgs who branched out over so many lands and so many areas of knowledge and competence, Model had acquired the name of his Bavarian home town Oettingen and put his imprint upon a succession of not less famous lineages. When Model closed his eyes forever in Oettingen where his memory is still alive today, about the beginning of the 17th century, his children already lived in the most diverse communities and carried out distinguished occupations through their family connections, and their accomplishments contributed to the posthumous fame of their father.

David Mordechai Model died on the 13th June 1622 and is buried in Vienna. Unfortunately I do not have much information about him. He produced a brood of outstanding children. This might not

be surprising as they were the product of the genes of two famous and highly educated rabbinic families – the Oettingens and the Günzburgs.



David Mordechai-Modl Lewin (Halevi) Öttingen of the family Ries; his son Abraham I. ben Mordechai Modl Halevi, died 1637. As from 1619 he was the Chairman of the congregational committee in Vienna and imperial ambassador. He was very charitable, had a house of learning erected and supported its scholars. He was greatly influential and was held in high esteem; due to his intercession with the emperor the Jews of Mantua were saved in 1630. As part of the Counter-Reformation Emperor Ferdinand II besieged Mantua where the Jews had been living relatively peacefully. When the imperial troops broke through in 1630, the 1,800 Jews were expelled and their property confiscated.

His son, Elia II (or maybe III] Öttingen was a well-known author. Found [under] war factor.

Without any shadow of doubt the most prominent was **ABRAHAM OETTINGEN (1582 – 1637)** who married VOEGELE TEOMIM (descended from the famous rabbinical TEOMIM family)

I discovered this from Dr. David Kauffman's writings:

Abraham Oettingen. Died 1637

Ahead of all the children of Model (David Mordechai Model of Oettingen), Abraham Oettingen was a shining light. He had gained an influential position at the imperial court. In this position he was more than once able to become the benefactor and protector of his co-religionists from near and far. Even the Jews of Mantua, upon whom the Angel of Death in the person of Aldhringen had descended, (A nasty figure in the 30 year's war: Johann Reichsgraf von Aldringen, Wikipedia) were indebted to Oettingen for their rescue in 1630 after his intercession when he followed the emperor for business matters to Regensburg. When he was torn away from his loved-ones on Monday, 25 May 1637 far too early, the young, newly constituted community in Vienna were distressed , feeling that one of their best men had been seized from their midst. Of his many children, four of whom died young, three sons and two daughters have outlived him and retained his name through numerous descendants.

From the research of Barbara Staudinger from the Institute for Jewish History in Austria, who with Peter Rauscher published in 2004 *About city Jews and country Jews in Austria. 16th and 17th century. And during the 30 years' War,* I discovered the following information about Abraham Oettingen:

> In the year 1612 Abraham Ries, his wife, chidren and sons-in-law and other dependents had received a privilege as court Jew by Emperor Mattias (Mattew), which permitted them to live in the imperial residence of Vienna and to conduct trade with the court.[1] Within the community, which at the time was not very large, and was just beginning to consolidate itself after its annihilation in 1420/21 and various expulsions during the 16th century, Abraham Ries had, as early as 1614, assumed the position of one of three deputies who had to oversee the just division of taxes, and later as dayan ("Jewish Judge") he fulfilled a leading function. After the Jews of Vienna were relegated in 1624 to the Jewish sector, the ghetto in the Lower Werd, he acquired two houses there. On the business side Abraham Ries was engaged in the monetary (coinage) system and in cloth and wine trade. Corresponding with his prosperity and social standing he revealed himself as a noble benefactor whose generosity even extended to far-distant Jerusalem where an institution for religious scholars was established, apparently thanks to him. Also his personal connections reached far beyond Vienna. Not only was he related to leading Jewish families of the imperial Residency but also with the Jewish Elite of Cracow, Prague and Frankfurt am Main, the centres of Ashkenazic Jewry. Such widespread familial and trade networks were characteristic for the Jewish upper eschelon of his time.

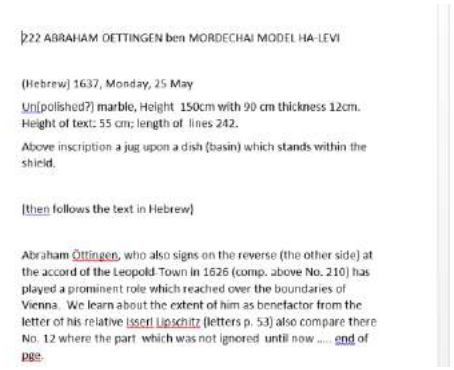
I found more about Abraham in the Mirels Collection:

> Meanwhile the descendants of the Ries lived in South Germany, in the Pfalz, then in Vienna and other towns, serving as overseers of the courts, chief Rabbis, lawyer, primati, physicians under the name of Öttingen-Ries . They enjoyed a high regard and as a result of marriages into families of scholars of high standing, with whom they were related: [such as] Maorkaten-Chalfan-Lucerna - Spira – Teomin-Heller-Landau-Fränkel-Mirels, they came to assume ever greater power; the imperial court overseer in Vienna amongst others – since 1619 war superintendent, Abraham Model Halevi- Öttingen, president of the community, was an extremely charitable individual, protector and helper. He had a House of Study built in Vienna and supported its students. Through his great influence at the imperial court and the high regard he enjoyed with Emperor Ferdinand II, he was often able to help afflicted persons through his intercession. Thus the Jews of Mantua had to thank him for their rescue following his advocacy on their behalf with the emperor as well as his consort, Empress Eleonor. Abraham Öttingen-Ries also had a House of Learning erected in Jerusalem and it was maintained by him; in 1630 he erected the Yeshiva of Mantua; He was a patron and sponsor of the sciences, and his spouse, Schödel Halevi, was a benefactress. Their sons were famous Rabbis, physicians and authors of books. Dr Naftali-Hirz was the imperial court

[1] For Abraham Ries see Barbara Steudinger: "Reach your imperial majesty my very humble pleas." Strategys of trade of the Jewish elite at the Emperor's court in the 16th and 17th century. In: Court Jews and Country Jews in the early New Era, publ by Sabine Hödl, Peter Rauscher, Barbara Staudinger. Berlin/Vienna 2004. Page 143-183, here p. 158-160. Peter Rauscher: Langenlois (Lech? In Hebrew letters) A Jewish country community in Lower Austria during the age of the 30 years war. Horn, Waidhofen at the Thaya 2004 (Writings of the Home Society of Waldviertel (*Schriften des Waldvierteler Heimatbundes*) No. 44, p. 9f, 55-57, 68-74 (there with the older literature.)

physician of King Stephan Bathory, and later he served as personal physician of the Sultan Selim. Dr N. H. Öttingen is the Primator of Prague, [and] Abraham Öttingen II. – [that of] Lichtenstadt. He is a well-known patron and intercessor for his community at the imperial court and within the public authorities. His spouse is a Spira-Fränkel-Mirels; they are the progenitors of the one branch of our genealogical tree which is conspicuous through the celebrated names in the history of Rabbonim and Jewish literature.

Abraham Oettingen was buried in the Seegasse Cemetery in Vienna:



222 ABRAHAM OETTINGEN ben MORDECHAI MODEL HA-LEVI

(Hebrew) 1637, Monday, 25 May

Un[polished?] marble, Height 150cm with 90 cm thickness 12cm. Height of text: 55 cm; length of lines 242.

Above inscription a jug upon a dish (basin) which stands within the shield.

[then follows the text in Hebrew]

Abraham Öttingen, who also signs on the reverse (the other side) at the accord of the Leopold-Town in 1626 (comp. above No. 210) has played a prominent role which reached over the boundaries of Vienna. We learn about the extent of him as benefactor from the letter of his relative Isserl Lipschitz (letters p. 53) also compare there No. 12 where the part which was not ignored until now .... end of page.



222. Abraham Öttingen b. Mordechai Modl ha-Levi.

Abraham Öttingen, der ebenfalls den Revers bei der Ehrbauung der Leopoldstadt 1626 unterschreibt (vgl. oben Nr. 210), hat eine über die Grenzen Wiens weit hinausreichende Rolle gespielt. Von dem Umfang seiner Wohltätigkeit erfahren wir aus dem Briefe seiner Verwandten Isserl Lipschitz (Briefe, S. 53); vgl. dazu n. 12, wo auf die bis aus unbekannte Stelle in

מהר"ר אברהם איטינגן סג"ל

פה

נקבר הוא האביר

חכם וחובר חבר

מחוכם וסבר מנהיג

ודובר ראש המדבר

ידיו כביר בבית המדר[ש]

בעיר המחובר הנדיב

הגדול האלוף מהר"ר

אברהם בן ה"ה מהר"ר

מרדכי מאדיל סג"ל

ז"ל ה"ה נפטר ונקבר

בשם טוב ביום ב'

ב' בחודש סיון שצ"ז

לפ"ק

Our Master and Techar Rabbi Avraham Oetingen Segal

Here

Is buried the mighty

Scholar author of works

Clever and deep leader

Speaker and chairman

His powers are great in the learning halls

Of the joint city / the great generous philanthropist our master and teacher

Abraham son of our master and teacher

Mordechai Model Segal

OBM Died and Buried with a good name on Monday second of the month of Sivan 397 [1637]

A second well known son of Mordechai Model was ASCHER LEML OETTINGEN (1594 -1662). He too was buried in the Seegasse Cemetery in Vienna.

562. Ascher Leml ben Mordechai ha-Levi Öttingen. I am doing a summary. Ute

The gravestone is of limestone, Height: 142cm, width 82 cm, thickness 14 cm. Height of text 102cm. Length of lines 133. Pictre: above the inscription is a resting Lamb in Relief, turned to the left.

Ascher Leml Öttingen was a signatory f the contract between the Jewish commuity and the city of Vienna. (see kaufmann, Vertreibung, p. 59. We know about him from the document 20. He was married twice. The grave inscription of his wife is No. 252.

Reference to more about him written by David Günzburg in Maggid in the history of the genealogy of the Günzburgs. There is doubt about him as "Superintendent of the Jewish hospital".



562. Ascher Leml b. Mordechai ha-Levi Öttingen.

תכ"ב ג בא אלול — 1662, September 5, Dienstag.

Kalkstein. 142 cm hoch, 82 cm breit, 14 cm dick, 102 cm Textköhe, 36 cm Zeilenlänge. 133.

Oberhalb der Inschrift ein nach links gewendetes ruhendes Lamm[1] im Relief.

Über Ascher Leml Öttingen, den wir aus der Urkunde 20 vom Jahre 1655 bei Wesehel, p. XLX, als Mitunterzeichner des Vertrages zwischen der Judengemeinde und der Stadt Wien kennen, vgl. Kaufmann, Vertreibung S. 59. Die Grabschrift seiner Frau vgl. oben S. 196—197, Nr. 252. Aus FMB, 128, 5 geht hervor, daß er zum zweitenmal geheiratet hat. Über seine Deszendenz vgl. Kaufmann, l. c., S. 184. Ausführlich über seine Genealogie derselbe in Monatsschrift 1898, S. 557ff.; David v. Günzburg in Maggid, zur Gesch. und Geneal. der Günzburge, S. 257 ff. Seinen Grundbesitz vgl. Schwarz, Reg. sub Rüss Lembl (231, 29 — 249, 34 scheint sich nicht auf ihn zu beziehen). Vgl. ferner ib. S. 203, Nr. 96. Vielleicht tritt er hier gleich Lew Khalstatt (oben S. 317) als Amtsperson auf. „Der Superintendent des Judenspittals" in der oben zitierten Urkunde bei Wesehel mag wohl dem aus anderen Gemeinden bekannten entsprechen.

My 8th Great Grandfather, DAVID TEWELE, was another of the well known sons of Mordechai Model and he is the subject of the following chapter.

DAVID TEWELE HA-LEVI LEVY-ÖTTINGEN - 8TH GGF

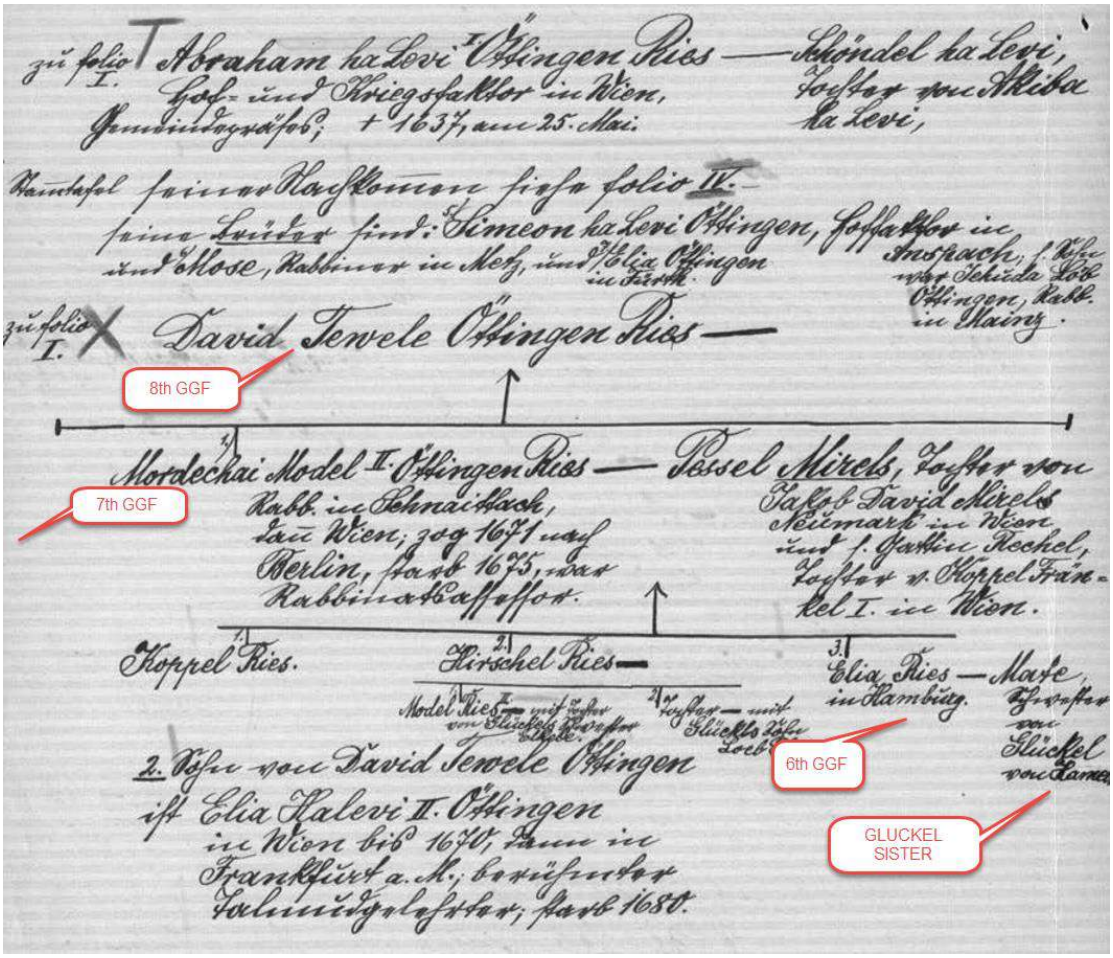
He was the last of my lineage born in Oettingen. He with his family relocated to Vienna, Austria and died there in about 1667.This relocation could possibly have resulted from the base anti-Semitism in the area.

Taken from a document written by Lemm and translated by Jules Troxler

> Among the sons of the ancestors of Oettigen was David Tewele, who effectively operated from his Oettigen home and came from a proud family of lawyers and protectors of their brothers-in-faith. The name Reis was taken from the fertile plain "der Reis" bordering the Schäbisehen and Fränkisehen Jura , on the northern edge of Oettigen. This became the surname of his descendants. In the land register of Oettingen David was noted as the bond creditor to Samuel Goldschmidt as a house owner.

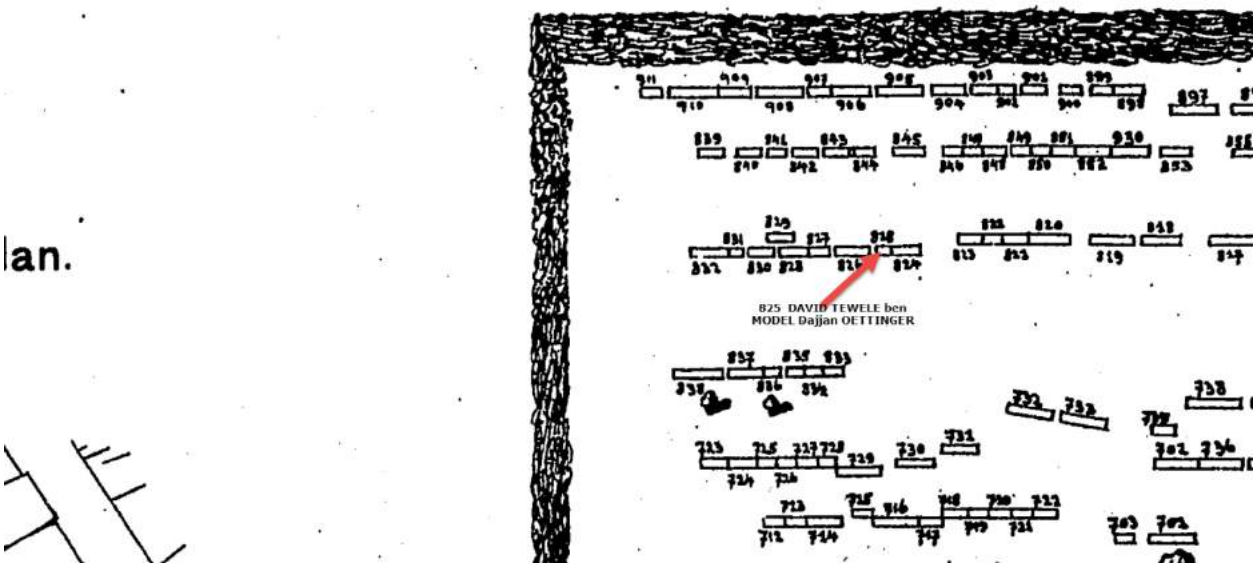
Of Model's sons only Simeone was more revered. The Memorybook of Oettigen (*Memorbüch von Oettigen see* http://www.worldcat.org/title/memorbuch-von_oettingen/oclc/24804101) gives him credit for getting the authorities to open the Landschaft (landscape) Ellwangen , which was

closed to the Jews until then. For this he will be a permanently remembered. David Ries died on 01.07.1658 in the Seegasse Cemetery in Vienna . His is one of the graves which has been restored in the Seegasse Cemetery Project.



From the Papers of Mirels Family History

Grave of David Tevele Ben Rav Modechai Model Ha-Levi Oettingen



491. David Tebli b. R. Model ha-Levi Dajjan [Öttingen].

ת"ח ב' ר"ח תמוז — **1658,** Juli 1, Montag.

Kalkstein. 68 cm hoch, 30 cm breit, 13 cm dick, 50 cm Texthöhe, 28 cm Zeilenlänge. 825.

שברה לבי
גדל כאבי על
מות לבן דוד
נקרא טעבלי
בן הה מהרר מאדל
הלוי דיין יום ב
ר"ח תמוז תיח

Model b. David (Approbation zu Bochners Or-Chadasch) ha-Levi Öttingen vgl. Kaufmann, Vertreibung, S. 69, 87, derselbe in Monatsschrift 1898, S. 563—564; Stammbrief bei Maggid, Zur Gesch. u. Geneal. d. Günzburge, S. 256 und weiter unten Nr. 575.

Im Grundbuch erscheint Model Öttingen als Hypothekargläubiger des Samuel Goldschmidt (Schwarz, S. 179, Nr. 6) und als Hausbesitzer (zwischen 1660 und 1670, ib., S. 222, 250, Nr. 52). Den Namen Rüss, unter dem er hier angeführt wird, haben wir schon oben S. 174 als Familiennamen der Öttingen kennen gelernt.

Der in Altona 1713 verstorbene Vorsteher Elia b. Model ha-Levi Dajjan[1] (Wittkower, Agudath Perachim, S. 302, Nr. 36), genannt Elia Wiener (Dukesz, Chachme AHW, S. 15), ist wohl sein Sohn, der allerdings in dem zitierten Stammbrief fehlt.

Z. 1. Ps. 69, 21. Z. 2. Vgl. Job 2, 13.

Z. 2—3. Ps. 9, 1; בן hier natürlich im Sinne von Sohn.

My pain great on the death

of the son David

named Tebeli

son of the master and teacher Rabbi Model

Halevi Dayyan {Judge] Monday

Rosh Chodesh Tammuz 418 [1658]

I must stress that I have have only scraped the surface of the Oettingen family history. My "cousins" research collaborators and I are now researching the greater family, those who migrated to France and the eastern European countries such as Belarus, Poland, Galicia etc. – we have no idea where this will lead us.

We now move to the times when the family name was changed from ÖTTINGEN to RIES-WIENER and later WIENER.

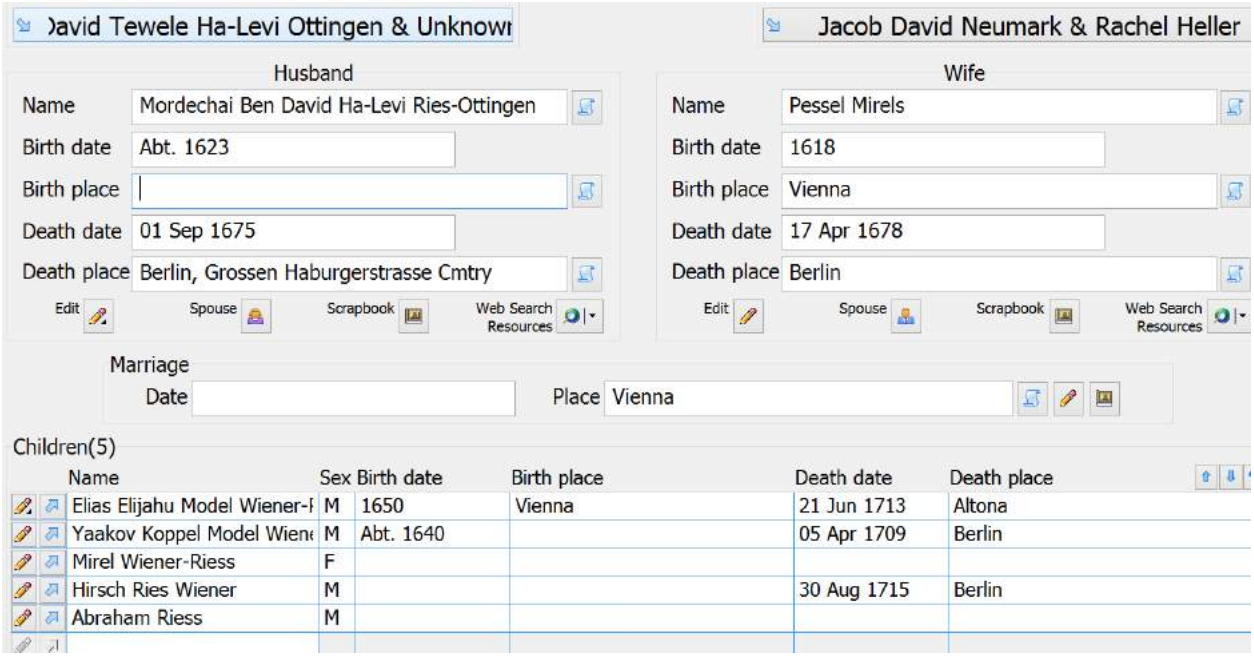
THE RIES-WIENER AND WIENER FAMILY IN BERLIN AND LATER HAMBURG

We are entering a far more interesting era for our family.

When Mordechai relocated to Berlin he continued with the OETTINGEN name but this was afterwards changed by their children to RIES WIENER – the name WIENER = VIENNA (WIEN) and the RIES was taken from the name of the famous crater of their previous home town of Oettingen. It was a distinctive name.

MORDECHAI BEN DAVID HA-LEVI ÖTTINGEN - 7TH GGF

Mordechai was born in Vienna in about 1623. Mordechai established himself in Berlin and became a highly respected and influential Rabbi in the city. He had married **Pessel Mirels** born in about 1618 in Vienna – if you look at the Tree below I have marked her lineage to the top rabbinical families of Europe.

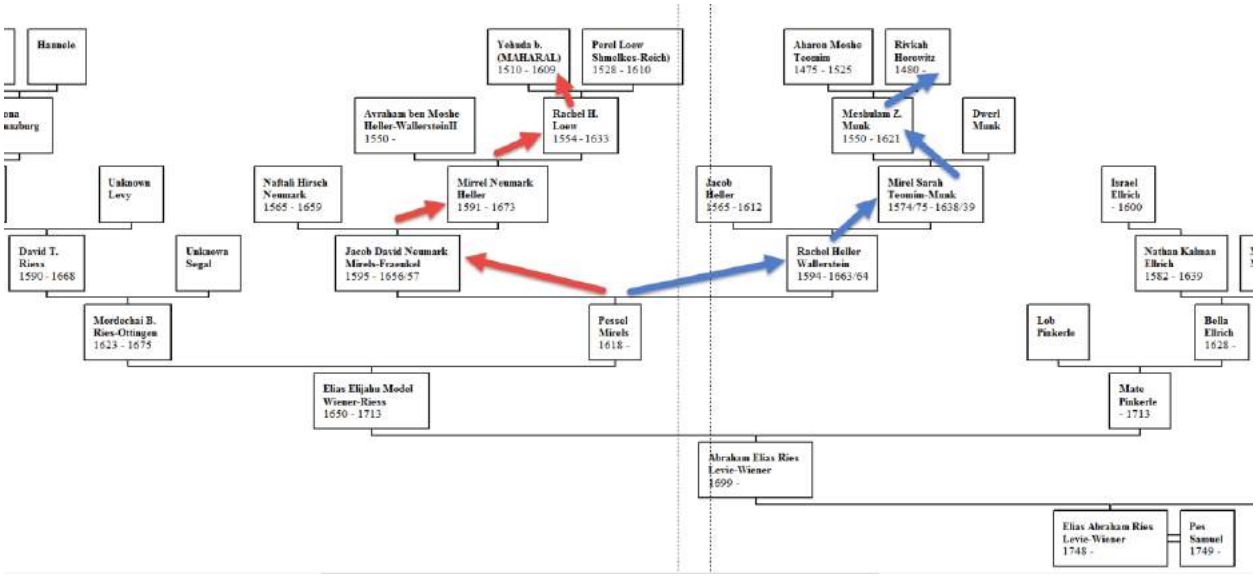


However a pivotal event took place in Europe at that time, the Thirty Year War (1618 -1648), between the Catholic and Protestant countries. This was probably the most serious conflagration ever to have occurred on the European continent to the extent that some 30 percent of the population were wiped out, either by violence, starvation, pestilence and disease.

In the early 1670s the infamous expulsion of the Jews from Austria took place which resulted in the dispersal of our Oettingen family to various parts of Europe. The family of Moise Jeremie relocated to Alsace in France establishing themselves at Metz – over the centuries they prospered

and became an imortant family in the area. Other sons of David Tewele went to eastern Europe, to Galicia, Poland, Ukraine, Belarus and built up dynsasties in those lands. This needs to be explored further and my next project might be to map out what became of them – we do have fragments of information here and there, such as the Eitingen family in Belarus, and I know that they some went to Pzremzyl and Lvov. But that is for another time. These Oettingen families also married into other well-known Rabbinic falilies such as Spro, Wedeles, Gans, Landau, Bondi etc.

Our family amongst some 50 others were invited by the Great Elector of Prussia (the Grösse Kurfursten Frederick William) to relocate to Berlin. His motives were not altruistic – about one hundred years previously Berlin expelled its Jews and he wanted them to bring their money and expertise in reviving the city's economy.



The blue arrows shows Pessel Mirels's lineage to **Rav Yeshaya Halevy Horowitz** through the also well known Monk and Teomim families – he was the founder of the well known Horowitz clan who came from Horowice in Bohemia, incidentally also Levites.

The red arrows trace Pessel's lineage to **Rabbi Yehuda ben Betzalel Loew (MAHARAL of Prague)** and therefore makes me a direct descendant of this distinguished and famous spiritual leader, renowned for creating the legendary Golem of Prague. As you can see by his name he is also a Levite.

רב Yehuda (Maharal of Prague,Judah Loew ben Bezalel,המהר"ל מפראג,Loew / רבי יהודה לאו המהר"ל מפראג,The Marahal of Prague,יהודא מהר"ל ליוואי,LIVAIIY" AMAARA"L FROM PRAGUE") Loew (Bezalel Loew), המהר\\"ל מפרג to Dennis Michael Wiener: Direct descendant (14 generations)

1. Rachel (Reichel,Maharal daughter #4) Heller-Wallerstein [Maharal Dau. #4] is a daughter of רבי Yehuda (Maharal of Prague,Judah Loew ben Bezalel,המהר"ל מפראג,Loew / רבי יהודה לאו המהר"ל מפראג,The Marahal of Prague,יהודא מהר"ל ליוואי,LIVAIIY" AMAARA"L FROM PRAGUE") Loew (Bezalel Loew), המהר\\"ל מפרג

2. הרב Rabbi Avraham (Maharal son in law,Son-in-law of Maharal of Prague) Heller Wallerstein [Maharal Gt.gd.son] (Heller Wallerstein), הרב אברהם הלוי הלר-ולרשטיין is a son of Rachel (Reichel,Maharal daughter #4) Heller-Wallerstein [Maharal Dau. #4]

3. Mirel (Gt.Grandaughter of Maharal) Hirsh-Neumark, מירל נוימרק is a daughter of הרב Rabbi Avraham (Maharal son in law,Son-in-law of Maharal of Prague) Heller Wallerstein [Maharal Gt.gd.son] (Heller Wallerstein), הרב אברהם הלוי הלר-ולרשטיין

4. Rabbi Jacob David Heller Wallerstein, of Vienna is a son of Mirel (Gt.Grandaughter of Maharal) Hirsh-Neumark, מירל נוימרק

5. Pessel Neumark is a daughter of Rabbi Jacob David Heller Wallerstein, of vienna

6. Elias Elijahu (Model Ries Elias Riess-Wiener Elia Model Wiener-Riess) Wiener-Riess is a son of Pessel Neumark

7. Mosche Nathan Öttingen Riess is a son of Elias Elijahu (Model Ries Elias Riess-Wiener Elia Model Wiener-Riess) Wiener-Riess

8. Elias Nathan Wiener is a son of Mosche Nathan Öttingen Riess

9. Nathan Wiener is a son of Elias Nathan Wiener

10. Elias Nathan Wiener is a son of Nathan Wiener

11. Moses Elias Wiener is a son of Elias Nathan Wiener

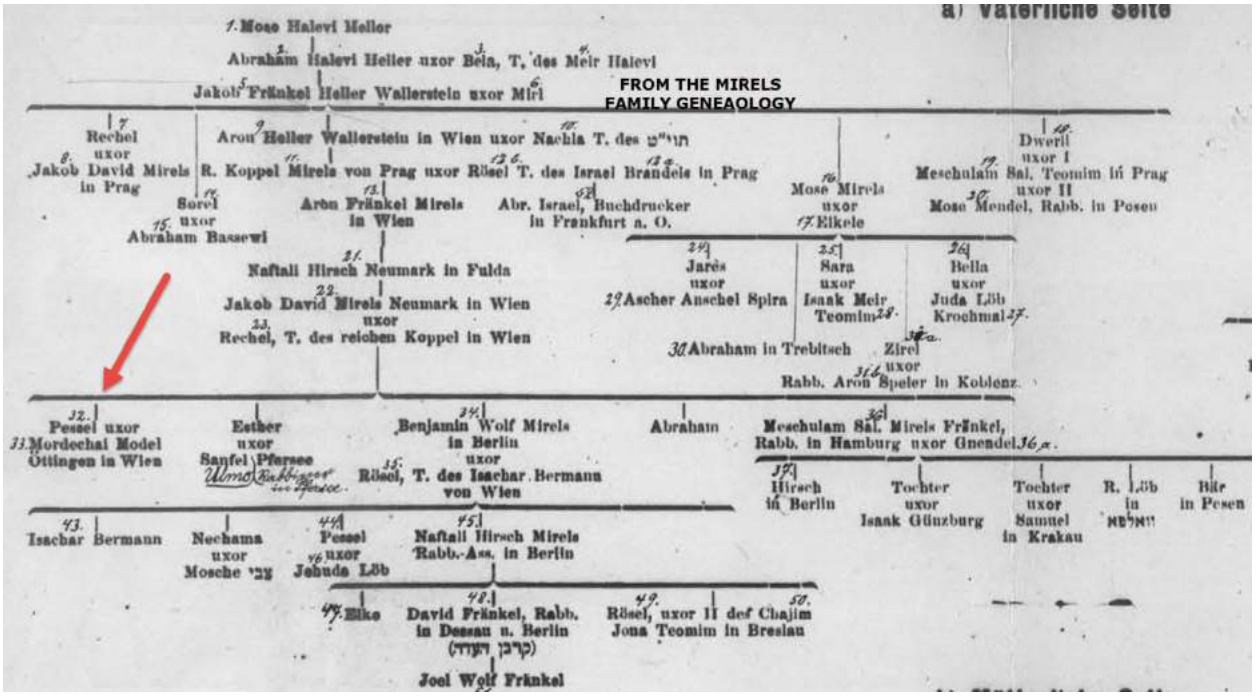
12. Elias Edmund Wiener is a son of Moses Elias Wiener

13. Kurt Moritz "Morris" Wiener is a son of Elias Edmund Wiener

14. Dennis Michael Wiener is a son of Kurt Moritz "Morris" Wiener

It must be understood that the Rabbis always kept meticulous records of their family histories as it was their desire to marry off their offspring into families of similar class. It must also be realized that the Rabbis were scribes and amongst the few at that time who were able to read and write these records. At that time all Jewish boys were taught to read Hebrew – that in a period in which only priests could do so. "The average Jew could always read and write which is more than can be said of the ordinary layman in the middle ages." Israel Abrahams: (*Jewish Life in the Middle Ages*)

The following was taken from the Heller-Mirels-Frankel-Neumark family history in the Mirels Family Collection at the Leo Baeck Institute. The red arrow points to the Oettingen connection where Mordechai Model marries Pessel:



I am also a direct descendant of **Rabbi Yitzhak (יִצְחָק לוּרְיָא,Yitzchak Luria,"HaARi",Yitzhak Ben Shlomo Ashkenazi,Arizal,The Lion,HaAri HaKadosh) Luria**, the founder of comtemporary Kabbalism and who is buried in Tsfat, Israel.

Rabbi Yitzhak (יִצְחָק לוּרְיָא,Yitzchak Luria,"HaAri",Yitzhak Ben Shlomo Ashkenazi,Arizal,The Lion,HaAri HaKadosh) Luria to Dennis Michael Wiener: Direct descendant (15 generations)

1. Mrs. Rivka? Teomim, רבקה תאומים לבית לוריאis a daughter of Rabbi Yitzhak (יִצְחָק לוּרְיָא,Yitzchak Luria,"HaAri",Yitzhak Ben Shlomo Ashkenazi,Arizal,The Lion,HaAri HaKadosh) Luria

2. Aharon Moshe (Hechassid,Moses Aron Theomim,Aaron) Teomim is a son of Mrs. Rivka? Teomim, רבקה תאומים לבית לוריא

3. Meshulam (Zalman,Msholam Zalman Lamelin Teomim Munk from Hlavní město Praha,Česká republika) Frenkel Teomim Munk, משולם זלמן תאומיםis a son of Aharon Moshe (Hechassid,Moses Aron Theomim,Aaron) Teomim

4. Miriam Sara (Mirel) (Mirl Sarah,Tsortel,Mirel,Sara) Koppel Frankel Heller-Wallerstein, genannt Mirel is a daughter of Meshulam (Zalman,Msholam Zalman Lamelin Teomim Munk from Hlavní město Praha,Česká republika) Frenkel Teomim Munk, משולם זלמן תאומים

5. Rachel Heller Frankel-Mirele is a daughter of Miriam Sara (Mirel) (Mirl Sarah,Tsortel,Mirel,Sara) Koppel Frankel Heller-Wallerstein, genannt Mirel

6. Pessel Neumark is a daughter of Rachel Heller Frankel-Mirele

7. Elias Elijahu (Model Ries Elias Riess-Wiener Elia Model Wiener-Riess) Wiener-Riess is a son of Pessel Neumark

8. Mosche Nathan Öttingen Riess is a son of Elias Elijahu (Model Ries Elias Riess-Wiener Elia Model Wiener-Riess) Wiener-Riess

9. Elias Nathan Wiener is a son of Mosche Nathan Öttingen Riess

10. Nathan Wiener is a son of Elias Nathan Wiener

11. Elias Nathan Wiener is a son of Nathan Wiener

12. Moses Elias Wiener is a son of Elias Nathan Wiener

13. Elias Edmund Wiener is a son of Moses Elias Wiener

14. Kurt Moritz "Morris" Wiener is a son of Elias Edmund Wiener

15. Dennis Michael Wiener is a son of Kurt Moritz "Morris" Wiener

So from the two previous diagrams we see that Pessel Mirrels was well connected but one has to appreciate how well connected she really was. Her marriage to my 7th great grandfather Mordechai ben David Ha-levi Oettingen also makes me a direct descendant of the following esteemed and famous Rabbis:

1. **Rabbi Moshe HaLevi Heller-Wallerstein** of Wallerstein and Vienna
2. Rabbi Simon Teomim Munk of Prague and Vienna

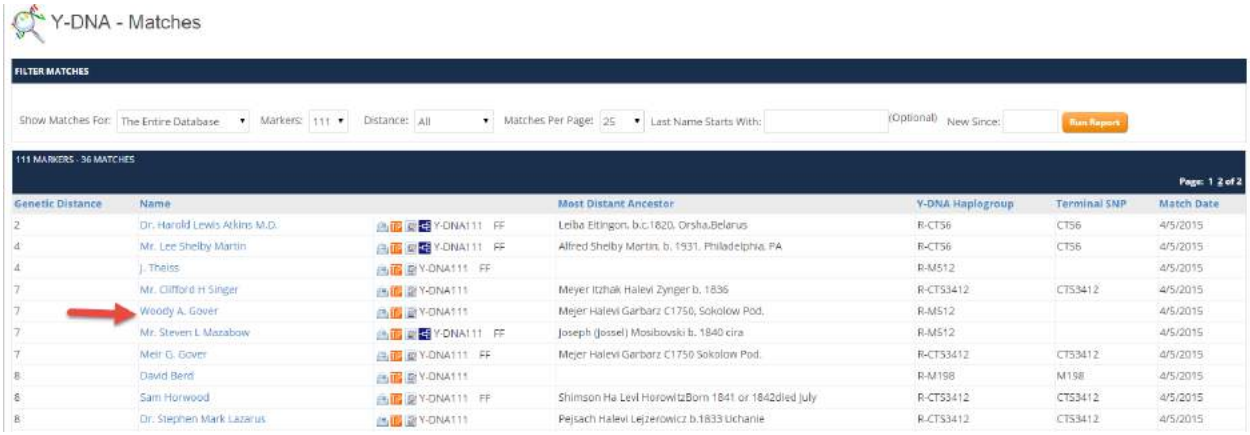
3. **Rabbi Simon Ulmo-Gunzburg** of Prague
4. The **MaHaRaL of Prague**, Rabbi Bezalel Loew
5. Rabbi Shmelkes Reich (Altschuler) of Prague
6. Rabbi Chaim ben Bezalel Issenheimer of Issenheim, Lorraine, France
7. Rabbi Yitzchak **"HaAri HaKadosh"** Luria, founder of contemporary Kabbalah, of Safed, Israel
8. **Rabbi Isaias Horowitz**, founder of the Horowitz dynasty, of Horovice, Czechoslavakia
9. **Rabbi Yom Tov Wallerstein**
10. **Rabbi Yosef Yoske Shem Tov Benvenisti** of Tortosa, Catalonia, Spain

Through marriage I am also related, amongst many other famous Rabbis, to:

1. Rabbi Frankfurter-Guggenheim
2. Rabbi Naftali Hirsh Neumark Neumark Mirels (Fränkel) of Berlin
3. Rabbi Jacob Teomim of Metz, France
4. Rabbi Zecharia Mendel "Zecharia Ha-Navi" Kloizner (the Elder, of Posen)
5. Rabbi of Worms Abraham Samuel Bachrach, אברהם שמואל בכרך
6. Samuel Sanfel "Shaul Ulmo Pfarese" Ulmo – Pfersee
7. Rabbi Moishe (Moses Broda) "Moses Broda" Broda (Braude, Broda, Broyde), אב"ד וורמייזא
8. Chacham Tzvi Hirsch /חכם צבי "חכם צבי הירש" Ashkenazi / אשכנזי
9. הרב Rabbi Shmuel Brandeis, שמואל ברנדייס, נכד המהר"ל
10. Rabbi Moshe Sabatka [of Posen] משה סאבאטקא, Rab
11. Rabbi Aryeh (Aryeh Leib Gerondi of Shpole,R' Aryeh Leib ben R' Boruch,Aryeh Leib of Shpolye, Shpolar Zeide I) Fischel-Klauzner, [Shpolar Zeide I] אריה לייב סאבטקא
12. Hagaon Harav Yom-Tov Lipmann ben Nathan ha-Levi Heller

All the above were the aristocracy of European Jewry of their times, from the 13th to the 18th centuries – influential, powerful and wealthy families well steeped in the Talmud and Kabbalah, writers of Responsas and commentaries which have been accepted and taught by successive scholars and Rabbis ever after.

When looking at my yDNA matches I come across various people whose oldest known ancestors were of the Horowitz family.



Y-DNA - Matches

FILTER MATCHES

Show Matches For: The Entire Database | Markers: 111 | Distance: All | Matches Per Page: 25 | Last Name Starts With: (Optional) New Since: Run Report

111 MARKERS - 36 MATCHES

Page: 1 2 of 2

Genetic Distance	Name		Most Distant Ancestor	Y-DNA Haplogroup	Terminal SNP	Match Date
2	Dr. Harold Lewis Atkins M.D.	Y-DNA111 FF	Leiba Eltingon, b.c.1820, Orsha,Belarus	R-CTS6	CTS6	4/5/2015
4	Mr. Lee Shelby Martin	Y-DNA111 FF	Alfred Shelby Martin, b. 1931, Philadelphia, PA	R-CTS6	CTS6	4/5/2015
4	J. Theiss	Y-DNA111 FF		R-M512		4/5/2015
7	Mr. Clifford H Singer	Y-DNA111	Meyer Itzhak Halevi Zynger b. 1836	R-CTS3412	CTS3412	4/5/2015
7	Woody A. Gover	Y-DNA111	Mejer Halevi Garbarz C1750, Sokolow Pod.	R-M512		4/5/2015
7	Mr. Steven L Mazabow	Y-DNA111 FF	Joseph (Jossel) Mosibovski b. 1840 circa	R-M512		4/5/2015
7	Meir G. Gover	Y-DNA111 FF	Mejer Halevi Garbarz C1750 Sokolow Pod.	R-CTS3412	CTS3412	4/5/2015
8	David Berd	Y-DNA111		R-M198	M198	4/5/2015
8	Sam Horwood	Y-DNA111 FF	Shimson Ha Levi HorowitzBorn 1841 or 1842died July	R-CTS3412	CTS3412	4/5/2015
8	Dr. Stephen Mark Lazarus	Y-DNA111	Pejsach Halevi Lejzerowicz b.1833 Uchanie	R-CTS3412	CTS3412	4/5/2015

Let us examine Woody Gover's TiP calculation:

In comparing Y-DNA 111 marker results, the probability that **Woody A. Gover** and **Dennis Michael Wiener** shared a common ancestor within the last...

COMPARISON CHART	
Generations	**Percentage**
4	1.53%
8	25.25%
12	65.04%
16	89.09%
20	97.44%
24	99.51%

Clearly, based on our YDNA results, there is a common ancestor we share up to 1400 years ago and which is upstream of the time of the founding of the Horowitz clan. See also on the image above the number of Horowitz ancestors noted.

Let us go back to Mordechai – from what I have read on him he was not a particularly healthy man but he had a reputation of being extremely wise and pious.

The following was recorded by the well-known German Jewish historian Lemm and translated by Jules Troxler:

> Mordechai Model born ca. 1610 in Oettingen, the son of David Tewele Reis, was named after his grandfather. He was the Rabbi of Schnaittach in Bayern before he became an assessor in the Vienna rabbinate.

Model Ries was one of the first exiles to be granted asylum by the Great Elector (*GrossenKurfürsten*) in Berlin after the Jews were expelled from Vienna in 1670. Model's son Abraham made his way, with a small group to Potsdam in the spring of 1671. His aim was to get a protection letter (*Shutzebrief*) for the group from the Great Elector (GrossenKurfürsten). He got the letter on 8th of September and the protection (*schutz*) was also extended to his father Model Ries. Model Ries almost immediately bought land in 1672 for a Jewish cemetery and was one of the first to be buried there. In this new environment Model quickly regained his prominence and respect.

He oversaw the uninterrupted study and the education of his students, as a very proficient master of the Talmud and Kabbalah. He was known for his acute maxims by the whole Vienna community, which had been displaced to a new land. In his felicitous wife Pessel, the daughter of Jakob Neumarkte, he found dependable support for his life on earth. In spite of a long-lasting foot problem she was able tackle all the trials and tribulations of daily life, keep house, manage business, feed and bring up her children. Rabbi Model himself, was very popular with the Great Elector (*GrossenKurfürsten*) who often praised him and said "if the legs of the man were like his head he would find no equal".

The definitive and well known Jewish woman diarist of the time, Glückel of Hameln (more of her later), wrote in her famous memoirs, and I quote, that her mother

"betrothed my sister Mata, at the Leipzig Fair, to the son of the rich and learned Rabbi Model Ries; and the wedding took place in Hamburg. Everyone knows what an excellent man the Rabbi Model was, and Pessele, his pious wife, had not her like for goodness in the wide world. Such piety was never seen among women since the days of our mothers, Sarah, Rebecca, Rachel and Leah. With it all she was a mighty capable woman, she managed the business and amply provided for her husband and children, both in Vienna and when they later lived in Berlin.

For Rabbi Ries was a bedridden man, not able to attend to overmuch business. Yet he was a man of such pre-eminent wisdom, the whole world rang with his fame. He was likewise greatly beloved by the Elector of Brandenburg, God heighten his name! who once said of him, "If his legs were as good as his head, he would stand without rival".

Both of them died in Berlin, in riches and honour.

Mordechai died on the 1st September 1675 and was one of the first to be interred in the then newly opened Jewish cemetery on the Grossen Hamburger Strasse in Berlin – his tomb was integrated with the front wall. This cemetery was destroyed by the Nazis who then built a bunker under the area. Some of tombstones have found their way to the Weissensee Jewish cemetery in Berlin however the epitaphs of the graves of Mordechai and Pessel remain embedded on the reconstructed wall of this old cemetery which is now a park.

Epitaph no, 16 is that of Pessel and no. 17 is Mordechai's. A memorial plaque above Mordechai's stone was endowed in 1884 and states that Mordechai was the Rabbi and was the purchaser of the cemetery - he was the 2nd person to be buried in this cemetery. The tombstone of Pessel has deteriorated to a state where it cannot be deciphered.



פה נקבר ונטמן צדיק וישר ונאמן חכם מכלכל והימן עסק בתורת
ישראל יומם וליל ומהדר
בפלפולו כעתניאל * והעמיד
תלמידים הרבה : כרב אשי ורבה:
והיה מדוכה ביסורים של אהבה:
ומגירסא לא פסיק פומיה * ה"ה הרב הגדול
מעוז ומוגדל * כבוד מהור"ר מרדכי מאדיל
בן ה"ה מהור"ר דוד טעבלי הלוי איש איטיגן
ממגורשי ק"ק ווינא * נחית לעומקי דדינא
רבה דאומתא ורבה דדיינא * פומי' ממלל
רברבתא * ברזא דחכמתא למעלה עלה
נשמתו* יום א' יו"ד אלול תל"ה * נשמתו עלה
למעלה * תהיה נשמתו צרורה בצרור
החיים * וזכותו יעמוד לכל החיים אמן





Here was buried and lies the pious and honest and faithful wiser than Kalkal and Heiman [biblical names Kings I 5,6 rhyming with נאמן]

Diligently studying the Torah of Israel day and night and with his sharp erudition can re-establish the laws as Otniel [Judges 3, 9 and Talmud, Temura 16,1]
Taught many students: as Rav Ashi and Rabba [Amoraite sages of the Talmud]
And was agonised with suffering but accepted them with love:
And didn't stop his mouth from his Torah learning * that is the great rabbi
* Stronghold and towering figure our teacher our rabbi Mordecai Model son of our teacher our rabbi David Tevli Halevi of Ittingen of those who were expelled from the holy community of Vienna * delved in the depth of Halacha a master of the nation and great judge * his mouth uttered great things * in the mysteries of wisdom up ascended his soul Sunday 10 of Ellul 5435 [1675] * his soul ascended to heaven * may his soul be bound in the bond of life* And let his merit withstand for all the living. Amen

In July 2016 I visited this former cemetery and it was very emotional to see and to actually touch the tombstone of my ancestor who died some 350 years ago. Model's tombstone is on my left and you can see that the inscription is quite legible. From records I have gleaned I believe that his wife Pessel's (nee Mirels) tombstone is on Model's right hand side but from wear and tear the inscription cannot be read. The tombstone to his left should be that of his son, Naftali Hirsch Riess. The plaque depicting his gifting of the cemetery to the community is above Model's stone.



Mordechai's one son, Yaakov Koppel Model Ries, had four sons, one of whom, Aron Ries, married Rachel Spira Wedeles, daughter of the well known and highly respected Rabbi Wolf Wedeles. In the Spira Family Genealogy the following is written:

> Rochele (Rachel) SPIRA WEDELES Born: in Prague, Bohemia. Died: Oct 24, 1740 Berlin, Germany + R' Aaron RIES or RIESS Born: in Berlin, Germany. occupation: Usury and Smuggling of Bohemian Silver Coins into Brandenburg, Germany. Died: Jun 10, 1722 *geni Father: Yaakov Koppel Model Ries (1657 Vienna - 4/5/1709 Berlin) *geni-more Mother: Resel Fraenkel (ca. 1645 Vienna - 7/7/1701 Berlin) *geni-more Grandfather: Rabbi Model Ben David Ha-Levi Öttingen Riess "aka. Mordechai Ries-Oettingen" (ca. 1623 Vienna - 9/1/1675 Berlin) Grandmother: Pessel Mirels (1618 Vienna - 4/17/1678 Berlin) *geni-more Koppel Ries, Brandenburg court Jew comes from the same formerly Viennese family as Abraham Aaron Oettingen Lichtenstadt (below).
>
> Note: Aaron Ries must have also been a spy. His presumed services for the Habsburg Monarchy could explain the authorities' surprising tolerance to his criminal economic activities. (He may have

> also worked for the Prussian government.) It should be mentioned that Rachel, daughter of Rabbi Wolf Wedeles, was omitted from the official genealogy of the Fränkel-Wedeles family. Undoubtedly this happened in order that the name of her notorious husband would not appear in it

This proves that there are skeletons lurking in every family's cupboards regardless of their lineage or "kavod"

I would say that the era of Mordechai Model was when the OTTINGEN/WIENER/RIES family's "yichis" was at its zenith – his marriage to Pessel of the prestigious Mirels family connected him to many of the prestigious rabbinical families in Europe. Moreover Mordechai Model and Pessel were themselves remarkable people – he was well known and respected for his knowledge of Torah and Kabbalah as also for his righteousness.

Although the sojourn of the WIENER/RIES family in Berlin was a relatively short one so far as my direct ancestry is concerned, the family was highly esteemed and respected and played a major part in the Jewish communal life of the city.

I am therefore including below a translation of several pages of Kauffmann's documentary of the community of Berlin at that period of time which describes how they fitted into the community at large:

The excerpt begins with the Jews who fled from Vienna, Austria, to Berlin in 1671, received by the **Grosse Kurfürst,** (Grand Elector Friedrich Wilhelm of Berlin-Brandenburg). Most prominent: Benedictus Veit and Abraham Ries. Together with their families they had relocated from the Vienna ghetto to Berlin. They were called "Austrian colonialists".

> The (protection money) "Schutzgeld" for Jews of Berlin were 16 Reichtaler. Members of the families were tolerated under the grosse Kurfürst if a Schutzgeld was paid for them. However, they were not citizens. In 1672 Model Ries acquired ground for a Jewish cemetery in Berlin. Religious services took place in their home. The Grosse Kurfürst himself appointed the Rabbi in 1672 (R. Chajjim).
>
> With the three brothers-in-law: Model Ries, Salomon and Benjamin Fränkel, the two sons of David Jacob Neumark, the religious and learned leader of Vienna, an outstanding part of learning and affluence of the destroyed community of Austria had been saved. Most outstanding: R. Mordechai Model, a very learned man, who established religious education and Talmud studies. But he suffered from an ailment of his legs. One of his daughters-in-law was the famous Glückel of Hameln who was married to his son Elia. Mordechai Model passed away on 1.9. 1675, and was interred as the second person in the cemetery which he had established. His wife followed him on 17 April 1678.
>
> Abraham Ries, head of the exiles who served as retainer of Jewish knowledge and good works, died 29 March 1687 (Footnote: the interment of the Austrian exiles was gleaned from Landshuth, Hazefirah.). Through his son Model the family Ries expanded to Prague. His sons-in-law were the

president of the Berlin Rabbinate R Mardochai (sic) Tockels from Lissa and the chairman of the congregation Meïr Rinteln.

After the death of their brother, Kopel and Hirschel Ries maintained the Veit-Riess synagogue and through a decree had the right to demand absolute obedience from visitors of this house of God. One of the daughters of Hirschel was married to Löb, son of the sister-in-law of his brother Elia, Glückel of Hamelin. Koppel Ries the son-in-law of the preacher Uri Liepman from Vienna, the brother-in-law of the book printer Aaron von Sulzbach, enjoyed such great favour with the Kurfürst (Grand Elector) Frederick III that he permitted him and his son Tewle to build a public synagogue by decree on the 17th November 1697. Their descendants, the families Ries, Güterbock, Israel Lehfeld, Geber, Gebert and Speier, were families of high standing. Koppel Ries died at a ripe old age on the 5 April 1709, his spouse Rösel Lipmann having preceded his passing on 6 July 1701. Their son David Tewele died on the 29th October 1727 in Berlin.

Of the highest standing were the brothers Salomo and Benjamin Mirels. They transferred the piety from the Vienna Ghetto to Berlin (p. 213) combining trade with study and charity work. Salomo at one stage negotiated a loan for the Kurfürst for which he was permitted to travel to Vienna for a few weeks . Subsequently he decided to change his profession to the Rabbinate. The congregation of Hamburg Altona and Waldsbeck had called upon him to become their spiritual leader. Benjamin remained in Berlin as he was already called upon in 1673 to become the prinicipal (head) of the entire Jewish community there. He died on Thursday 22 March 1691, deeply mourned by the congregation. Through his son Naftali Hirsch he became the grandfather of the prominent Rabbi David Fränkel, the teacher of Moses Mendelsohn. His sons-in-law, probably also having originated in Vienna were:, Moses Abraham b. Zebi, Rabbi of Grodno, and Juda Loeb, and his son Dawid Isak Seckel Fränkels in Fürth. After his death his wife Rösel, the sister of Zacharias, founder of the Vienna Talmudschool together with her sons Isachar Bärmann, who carried her father's name, and Naftali Hirsch Neumark Fränkel, made a gift to the Library of the Elector (kurfürstliche Bibliothek) in Berlin, the four precious voumes of an old and valued Bible manuscript in giant folio . Rösel died Tuesday 6th April 1694.

Furthermore, her son Naftali Hirsch is mentioned as leader and assessor of the Rabbinate,as well as his exemplary sons who had connections to the most learned Rabbis of Germany. His son David Fränkel became a Rabbi of the congregation of Dessau. His son Salomo was covered with the fame, patron, a man of great renown through the launch of Maimuni's (sic) codex of laws.

Another leader of the Austrian immigrants was Benedict Veit and his father-in-law Jacob Mardochai (sic) Gumpricht, son of Jechiel Ashkenasi who was mistakenly counted among the family Gomperz and who was made the first court Jew of Berlin. He died on Sunday 1 May 1672 soon after his arrival, and he was the first person laid to rest in the cemetery established by Model Ries. Furthemore: His son-in-law Baruch, son of Menachem Rausnitz who was called Benedictus Veit by the authorities. One of his sons married Hendel, daughter of Glückel of Hamelin. His daughter Rosa married Wolf, the son of R. Salomo Neumark-Mirels. Benedict Veit died in 1689. On 20 April 1696 Wolf Mirels, also called Wolf Salomon, received by decree as compensation for rebuilding his house in the Spandauer street after it had burned down, the right to hold religious services there. In the same year (1696) he was elected as elder of the Berlin Jewry by kurfürstlich (grand electorial) decree. Through his generosity and support the printing of Jewish books gained momentum. But he also died all too soon, at the end of 1716, a few weeks after his wife Rosa. The

president of the Rabbinate of Berlin, R. Mordechai Tockels was Wolf's son-in-law by second marriage. Also a second son of Salomo Fränkel, Hirschel, served in this position in Berlin until his untimely death in 1720. He was the brother-in-law of the famous Rabbi of Berlin, R. Michels the Pious and through him the uncle of the Austrian statesman Alois Wiener von Sonnenfels.

Further prominent people mentioned under the "Austrian Colony": Jakob Joseph, also called Jacob Österreicher, who survived most of those who immigrated together with him and lived to a ripe old age. He died in Autumn 1744. He, Bärmann Fränkel and Ruben Fürst were appointed by decree as superintendents of the Berlin community's poor. His son-in-law was Natan, son of the exile (David) Jakob Koppel Kanitz-Ulm officially named David Nate.

Together with Binjamin Mirels, his nephew Feitel, son of Zacharias, the founder of the Viennese Talmud school also immigrated to Berlin. With him and his descendants the spirit of their father, this pious benefactor, lived on, until he realised himself in his great-grandson Veitel Heine Ephraim through endowments. Veitel already died at the beginning of the year 1700. But his son Wolf continued his good works, scholarship and piety up to a ripe old age. He died in 1739. Feitel (who carried the name of his grandfather) was a patron of Jewish literature and together with his family member, Seckel Ries from Kremsier re-published Maimonides' (called "Maimunis") Guide [to the Perplexed] in Jessnitz.

Also from Vienna: Jesaja b. Salomo Salman Schick (died 1721) Henoch b. Simeon (died 1733) and the scholar Seeb Wolf Bruck, probably the son-in-law of Benjamin Fränkel who outlived his wife who died in 1741. Also: Josef b. David of Ebenfurth, lower Austria, who reached an advanced age and was praised for his scholarship and piety. Also Juda Löb b. Mose (who lived in Berlin until 1739) came from the lower Austrian colony.

Together with the Viennese and the members of the country Jews (Landjudenschaft) some single families from Hungary of those affected by the expulsion came to Berlin. Also Eisenstadt, with his wife Rebekka and daughter of Isak and his daughter Liebesch who was married to Salomo Zebi; both mother and daughter died in the spring of 1700. Also from Hungary: David b. Jechiel Michel and his daughter Zirel; the former outlived his wonderful son Jechiel Michel. In addition: Aberl from Eisenstadt referred to himself as "banished from Austria" on the tombstone of his wife Hendel, daughter of Jakob Lakenbach who died in 1698.

In Berlin all the colonists, without consideration of their home town, were called the Viennese ["die Wiener"]. For a long time they remained strangers and were looked down upon although they did so much for the upliftment of the community. It took two decades before the proud court Jew Jost Liebman, together with his wife, appeared at a "Viennese Wedding" ["Wiener Hochzeit"] in honour of the daughter of Glückel of Hamelin who was a member of his family.

Nevertheless even Libmann had to receive into his household a Viennese exile: Together with his son-in-law Aaron, named Arnd, Benjamin Wolff, president of the Rabbinate of Berlin, Mose b. Jesaja, served in the Talmud school and also as his [Libman's] house Rabbi after his expulsion from Vienna. He lived in the generous household of Libman in comfort after his long wanderings and deprivations and wrote an in- depth commentary of the Pesach Haggada which appeared in 1701.

Other outstanding members of the community who hailed from the Viennese ghetto and from the core of those banished from lower Austria are also to be found in Frankfurt on the Oder, which at the time had a very deep connection with Berlin.

Names in summary: Gerson, son of Naftali Hirsch Oettingen from Langenlis,under the name of Gerson Wiener (footnote: source from M. Steinschneider 1717). Historically known for his connection with Jewish books in print in Berlin and Frankfurt a. d. O. he also directed and supervised the Hebrew printing press work established by Wolf Mirels in Berlin. Exiles from Vienna were also patrons in whose generous houses travelling authors found hospitality, because the hosts themselves were highly learned.

Guests: the scholar Baruch Pinchas and his exemplary son-in-law Menachem Mannele, son of Elieser Chalfan, probably the brother of the famous Rabbi Uri Schraga Chalfan. Through his grandson Phöbus the family of Menachem Chalfan became related (by marriage) to another Austrian family, Ascher Selig, the court's gold and silver embroiderer, b. Isak Cohen from Leipnik, named Salomon Isaac, in Berlin. Here too lived the printer Isak b. Salomo from Lakenbach and the scholar and sage Isak who had been banished from Eisenstadt, called "the old one" (der Alte), the father-in-law of Zacharias Mendel, the son of the Rabbi Rafael. The widow of Mendel went to Berlin after his death, where she passed away in 1716.

The fear of the exiles, that they would not feel at home in the new country was unfounded. They all settled down well and melted in with their surroundings, living a meaningful community life and according to the inclination of the great elector who had taken them under his protection. They also never left Berlin, or if Meschullam Salman Mirels or Neumark did leave Berlin, then only because the sister-congregation Hamburg-Altona, which at the time of the expulsion had been so unhappy, have devoted themselves to this congregation when requested to serve as their Rabbi.

In summary: Few people had his high level of learning. His children were also highly learned: His son-in-law: Zebi Aschkenasi. When Neumark became sickly he allowed Aschkenasi who was Rabbi of Altona, to replace him. Through the latter he became Jacob Emden's grandfather. His second son-in-law was Rabbi Elchanan Berliner who became famous as Rabbi of Grodno. Besides his sons Wolf and Hirsch who enjoyed very high renown in Berlin, Mose also became prominent. He was the son-in-law of the renowned Rabbi Petachja b. David Lida, and co-editor of his commentaries. When Rabbi Meschellam died at a very advanced old age on 28 November 1706 in Hamburg, 150 descendants together with countless admirers mourned his passing.

However, life for the Jews in that period of time were by no means easy or straighforward. They lived under the constant threat of increased taxes being imposed on them, having to obey strict decrees imposed upon them by the rulers, and having to live in conditions of disharmony and distrust between the schtzjuden and the non-schutzjuden. I discovered the following narrative on pages 15 to 17 in the *Chronicle of Berlin Jewry*, at the museum section at the Great Synagogue of Berlin, Oranienstrasse:

Decrees for the Jews by the Grosse Kurfürst:

Religious institutions are only permitted to them in a limited way. Whilst the appointment of a Rabbi is not mentioned, i.e. is neither permitted nor forbidden, it is expressly prohibited to them "to maintain a synagogue", i.e. to hold their religious services publicly. Only a gathering in their homes is conceded. "There they can perform their prayers and ceremonies, but without giving offense to the Christians, and to refrain from any blasphemy and profanation under the threat of severe punishment", as well as to appoint a shochet and a school master. The magistrates are requested to leave a place for the burial of their dead."

Whilst other groups of religious refugees, such as the Huguenots, became a structured group within the State of Brandenburg, this was not granted to the Jews during the 17th and 18th centuries. Their community lived outside the structures of society. On the other hand, since Jews were forbidden to carry weapons, they would be permitted to find refuge with other subjects within the protective forts, where they were to be tolerated. For a long time it was thought that in the year 1671 fifty Jewish families had settled in Berlin and the Mark Brandenburg. But a closer historical examination proved that in 1671 only nine Jewish families settled in Berlin and in Frankfurt an der Oder. Of these only seven families came from Austria.

Basically one circle of relatives came to Brandenburg: the rabbinate Assessor Model Ries, his brother-in-law Mirels-Fränkel, the sons of Model Ries, namely Abraham Koppel and Hirschel, as well as the father-in-law of Abraham Ries, Jacob Gumprecht and the brother-in-law of Abraham Ries, Benedict Veit, who was also a son-in-law of Jakob Gumprecht. Apart from this only the Austrian Jews David Nathan and Hirschel Lazarus, with whom no relationship with the family Ries has been established, had settled in Berlin. Two other Jewish families came in the course of the year 1672, namely Moses Leif (Moysis Levin) Lipschutz from Helmstedt and Jeremias Jacob from Halberstadt, thus no further refugees came from Austria. Twelve Jews who signed the "communal register of Berlin Jewry" dated 9th June, 1674, may not have been the elders of the congregation, but all of them were protected Jews, furnished with a letter of safe conduct, who had settled in the city up until this point. Until 1688 their numbers increased to at least 40 families of whom 31 were protected and nine were not. Only during the last decade of the 17th century did the membership of the Jewish community in Berlin increase to 117 families. Of these 70 were protected and 47 unprotected families.

The full establishment of the religious community, including institutions and staff required for the upholding of the religious laws only took place gradually. In 1672 a few months after their relocation, Model Ries purchased an area for a cemetery. In the same year Jacob Gumprecht, the father-in-law of Benedikt Veit, was laid to rest followed in 1675 by Model Ries himself. For the organisation and equipment of the burials, as well as for the support of the bereaved, some members of the community – again those from Austria

– established a burial society, whose president for 40 years was the son of Model Ries, Koppel.

The question regarding the synagogue and at the same time the school, evolved in the course of the first decades after the relocation to become one of the main contentious issues within the emerging congregation. As the prayer services were to be held privately, the house selected for religious services soon became a question of prestige with heated rivalry between four families and their adherents/followers. The conflict lasted for years, ending in 1700 after a bitter lawsuit. The settlement reached was that only two private places of worship would be maintained - one for the family of the court factor Liebmann and one for the family of the Austrian Ries. In adition an official synagogue would be made accessible to all Jews. This took a long time and it was until 1714 that a newly built synagogue in the Heudenreuther Gasse (alley) was inaugurated and the concessions for the private places of prayer were cancelled.

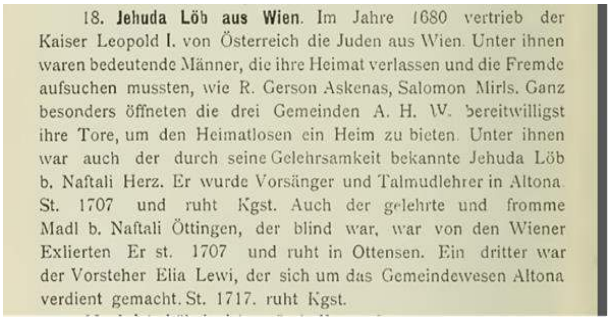
It is difficult to find material about those who served within the congregation. By mediation of the court Factor Israel Aaron, Rabbi Cain was made responsible for the entire Mark Brandenburg. There must have been other Rabbis and rabbinate Assessors, religious teachers (The children previously had private tutors). A decree, dated 1696, names the concessioned community administrators: five teachers, two School Masters, one cantor, one bass player, one keeper of the sick, one grave digger and a shochet, Salomon Moses Aaron (Aaron Salomon) from Glogau had received permission in July 1673 to settle in Berlin.

The elders represented the congregation to the outside world. They had certain punitive rights in the arbitration of disputes, to divide the sums that had to be paid to the state according to their level of fortune, to supervise the congregational employees and see to the adherence of laws. Their most difficult tasks were the defence against foreign, i.e. unprotected co-religionists. The right of residence for protected Jews was connected to their economic use for the city and their ability to pay. If these conditions were compromised, e.g. by the infiltration of foreign, mostly impoverished Jews, they themselves could be in danger of losing the protection of the authorities.

During the first decades of the 18th century the Berlin community became consolidated. Rules were set and changed for the elders, regarding periods of service or range of functions. A rabbinate was established, consisting of the Chief Rabbi, assistant Rabbi and two or three assessors who worked together with the elders. Inter-congregational disputes and state interventions hampered a continuous development. The absolutist state practice in Prussia regulated the lives of each of its subjects, yet hardly any other social group was as strictly limited in its freedom of movement, as were the Jews. The financial productiveness of the Jews in their economic activity and as levy and tax payers was constantly sharpened and limited through ever added regulations. In 1750 the Jewish community of Berlin counted 2,188 persons, 1,93% of the population. They were

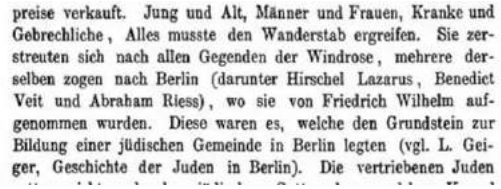
rigorously taxed, especially with regard to the special levies, for example for the procurement of residence rights.

I received the following from my 7th cousin Alan Ehrlich, also a descendant, who lives in Geneva:



18. **Jehuda Löb aus Wien.** Im Jahre 1680 vertrieb der Kaiser Leopold I. von Österreich die Juden aus Wien. Unter ihnen waren bedeutende Männer, die ihre Heimat verlassen und die Fremde aufsuchen mussten, wie R. Gerson Askenas, Salomon Mirls. Ganz besonders öffneten die drei Gemeinden A. H. W. bereitwilligst ihre Tore, um den Heimatlosen ein Heim zu bieten. Unter ihnen war auch der durch seine Gelehrsamkeit bekannte Jehuda Löb b. Naftali Herz. Er wurde Vorsänger und Talmudlehrer in Altona. St. 1707 und ruht Kgst. Auch der gelehrte und fromme Madl b. Naftali Öttingen, der blind war, war von den Wiener Exlierten Er st. 1707 und ruht in Ottensen. Ein dritter war der Vorsteher Elia Lewi, der sich um das Gemeindewesen Altona verdient gemacht. St. 1717. ruht Kgst.

Jehuda Löb from Vienna. In the year 1680 the Emperor Leopold I of Austria drove out the Jews of Vienna. Among them were men of high calibre, who were forced to leave their homes and proceed to strange lands, such as R. Gerson Askenas [and] Salomon Mirls. Especially the three communities of A. H. W. [Altona, Hamburg and Würzburg] eagerly opened their gates to offer domicile to the homeless. Among them was Jehuda Löb ben Naftali Herz, well-known for his scholarship. He became a cantor and Talmud teacher in Altona. He died in 1707 and was laid to rest in Königstrasse. The learned and pious Modl ben Naftali Öttingen, who was blind, was also among the Viennese exiles. He died in 1707 and was laid to rest in Ottensen. A third was the communal leader Elia Lewi, lauded for his communal work in Altona. He died in 1717 and was laid to rest in Königstrasse.



preise verkauft. Jung und Alt, Männer und Frauen, Kranke und Gebrechliche, Alles musste den Wanderstab ergreifen. Sie zerstreuten sich nach allen Gegenden der Windrose, mehrere derselben zogen nach Berlin (darunter Hirschel Lazarus, Benedict Veit und Abraham Riess), wo sie von Friedrich Wilhelm aufgenommen wurden. Diese waren es, welche den Grundstein zur Bildung einer jüdischen Gemeinde in Berlin legten (vgl. L. Geiger, Geschichte der Juden in Berlin). Die vertriebenen Juden

Young and old, men and women, the ailing and the frail, all had to take up the wandering staff. They scattered to all directions of the wind. A large number of them went to Berlin (among them Hirschel Lazarus, Benedict Veit and Abraham Riess), where they were admitted by Frederick William. It was they who laid the corner stone for the establishment of a Jewish community in Berlin (comp. L. Geiger, History of the Jews in Berlin.

However, the impression created above that the **Grosse Kurfürst** was in fact charitable to the Viennese Jews is highly questionable. I received the following from Ute Ben Yosef:

So I read a bit more about the history of the Jews in Germany from the 15th century. Amazing, sobering reading. Then I came across a German book which I own *"Juden in Berlin" 1671 – 1945*. Berlin, Nicolaische Verlagsbuchhandlung Beuermann, 1988. It has a wonderful introduction by

Rachel Livné-Freudenthal about the Jews brought from Vienna to Berlin under the Grosse Kurfurst, although the content is not very wonderful. They were handpicked according to their wealth and nothing but exploited by the Grand Elector. It is a shameful history in which they managed to survive. Your forbears who received the Schutzbrief are mentioned on p.19: Model Riess, Jacob Modell Riess, Hirsch Model Riess's son, Salomon Franken, Benjamin Frankel, Abraham Model Riess's son (sic) Jacob Abraham. P. 20: Coppel Ries (with a C) and the former; and more.

It then continues with those who fled to Poland

Of the people expelled from Vienna a few trickled through to Poland after many wanderings.

Names: Rabbi Menachem Mendel Auerbach went with two families to Krotoshin, and his descendants were known by the name of Wiener. Here Rabbi Mendel was really able to unfold his great knowledge and taught and led the community, known far and wide as "light of Israel". He was repeatedly sought by authors in need of approval. He died on Friday 8 July 1689. He was followed by his exemplary son Mose who died 9 May 1739. His grandson and namesake Menachem Mendel, who became his successor in the Rabbinate of Krotoschin, where the family of Mendel took root and expanded.

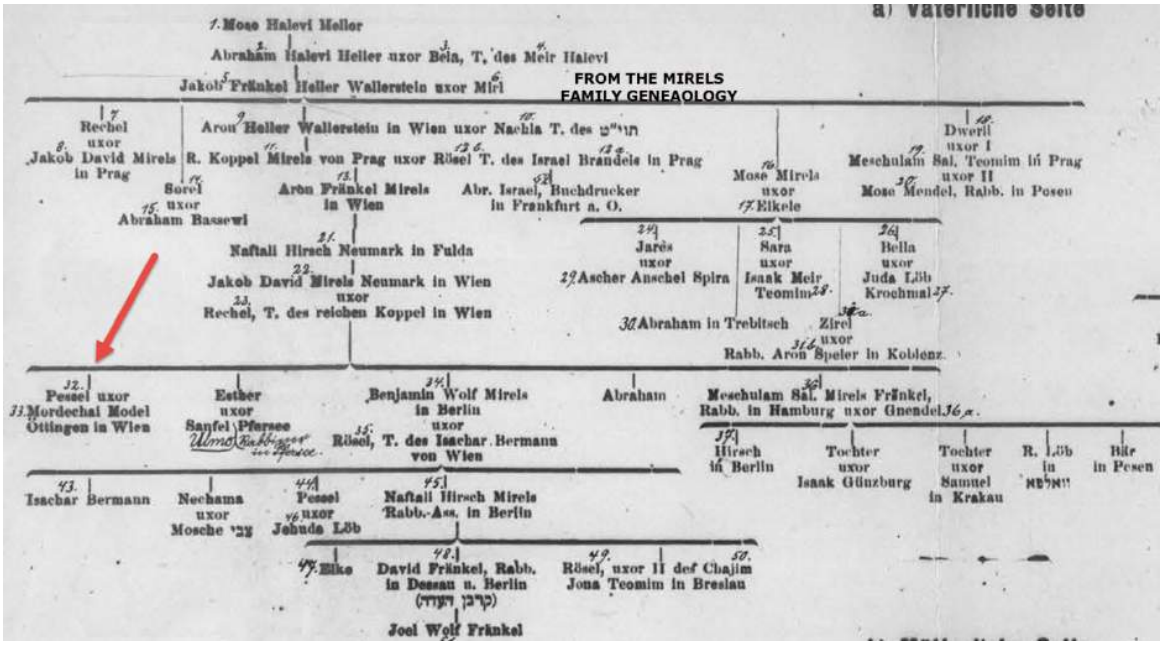
In Schwersenz near Posen, the Viennese exile Naftali Hirsch b. Simson Oettingen who came from Langenlois, had settled. To a great extent his son Elia Elijahu who was a Rabbi and Dajjan in Hamburg was similarly respected and loved. It seems, however, that the succeeding generations did not follow the family tradition of becoming spiritual leaders and followed less orthodox lives and engaged in other careers and occupations.

This son, here called Elia Elijahu of Hamburg was my 6th GGF.

However, we should first take a look at the MIRELS family from which Pessel, wife of Mordechai Model, is descended. This family was at that time one of the most important religious Jewish families and through its member's veins flows the blood of the aristocracy of orthodox Jewry in Europe.

This section I shall extract directly from Rabbi Duckesz's report.

THE MIRELS FAMILY



I. Generation

A h r o n M i r e l s, Rabbi in Berlin, a grandson of the first D a v i d M i r e l s presents in his book B e t h A h r o n, printed in 1829, the genealogy of his family, in which **A h r o n H e l l e r** (my 11th great grandfather), Rabbi in Wallerstein, is specified as the first forebear. He lived roundabout 1450 – 1500.

II. Generation

His son **K o p p e l H e l l e r**, who, according to his title „G a o n M e h u r o r“, must have been a great scholar (my 10th great grandfather) . He lived around 1550.

III. Generation

The name of his son was **N a f t a l y H i r s c h M I r e l s** (my 9th great grandfather) and he was a Rabbi in Fulda. He lived about

1600. From the tombstone inscription of his son Jacob David Mirels in Vienna it can be concluded that his father Naphtaly Hirsch Heller was an outstanding scholar and a wealthy man.

IV. Generation

David Mirels in Vienna

More accurate dates can be found about David, whose name was Jacob David Mirels (and who was my 8th great grandfather)

A famous and influential personality within the large Viennese congregation was Koppel Wallerstein Heller, named Koppel Fränkel with the authorities. It was he who under great sacrifices made rendered outstanding services with the rescue of the great master Lippmann Heller, writer of the Tosafot Yom Tov, who had been innocently arrested. Koppel Wallerstein Heller died on 15. 9. 1612 and his wife Mirel, née Salomon Teomim Lämlein died on 21. 2. 1639. From this exceptionally wise lady Mirel the descendants were said to have partly assumed the family name Mirels.

A son of this Koppel, by the name of Aron Fränkel was married in 1616 to the daughter of Lippmann Heller. The son of Aron Fränkel, Nathan Aron Neumark, later became the leader of the Hamburg-Altona community for over 30 years.

A daughter of Koppel Fränkel from Vienna by the name of Rahel (my 8th great grandmaother) married Jacob David Fränkel in Vienna.

David Fränckel was a merchant. Even in his younger years he was held in high esteem and became the leader of the congregation in Vienna. He owned several buildings and warehouses. In the land register of Vienna (see Schwarz “the Viennese Ghetto” page 178) it is reported that David Fränckel and his wife Rachale have purchased two plots from Salomon Seelig Munckhen. It is reported on page 179: “David t Fränckel, liberated

C o u r t J e w has received use and benefit of a plot on which later a house was built, in the lower knoll" etc.

Later he bought a further property together with a warehouse. In the year 1660 the properties were estimated at 5500 silver guilders. This was a very high sum at the time.

When in the year 1637 the mayor J o h a n n G e o r g D i e t m e y e r drew up a contract with the Jewish community for the payment of 10.000 guilders, negotiating with five communal leaders, it was co-signed by J a c o b D a v i d, son of N a f t a l y N e u m a r k (see archive of the city of Vienna 5/1655). – Even greater than his wealth was his generosity and his endeavour to educate his children well and to bring them into contact with the great scholars of his time. In the earlier days one strove to ennoble wealth with spiritual connection. J a c o b F r ä nc k e l s was brought up in this spirit, namely to acquire so much knowledge as a merchant to be deemed worthy and able to assume the highest rabbinical position. (see Prof. Kaufmann, the last expulsion of the Jews of Vienna.) He died on 27th Shevat 1660. The inscription of his tombstone is printed in the book of tombstone inscriptions of the old Jewish cemetery in Vienna by L u d w. A u g u s t F r ä n k l on page 40, No. 250. It states:

> "Here rests the nobel, leared J a c o b D a v i d, son of the spiritual leader, the wealthy and learned N a f t a l i N e u m a r k. The angels took his holy litter. In the month of Shevat he went out like a bridegroom to meet his eternity. Bitter grief and lament ensues due to the irreplaceable gap which arose through the passing of this sharp minded, heroic head and leader of the congregation and judge of his people. Weep for him, who fed the hungry. His memory will never pass. He is bound in the bond of the pious. "

His wife R e c h i l died on 28th Tevet 1664. F r a n c k l No. 288. The inscription reads:

> "Here rests the pious lady R e c h i l, who was an jewel to her father J a c o b K o p p e l and the crown of her husband J a c o b D a v i d M i r l s."

V. G e n e r a t I o n

As far as is known, J a c o b D a v i d M i r l s left behind four sons:

1.) C o p e l

2.) H i r s c h

3.) B e n j a m i n

4.) S a l o m o n and a daughter

P e s s e l (my 7th great grandmother)

C o p e l and H i r s c h lived in Vienna and had their own businesses. B e n j a m i n and S a l o m o n were employed in the business of their father and took over his houses and gardens as his heirs.

In the minutes recording the valuations of Jewish houses dated 1671 No. 57 (Schwartz, page 250) B e n j a m i n and S a l o m o n F r a n c k e l ' s houses are estimated at 4679 guilders and 15 crowns.

For several centuries the Jews of Vienna lived happily and well respected, until, due to the jealousy and the intolerance of the clerics all the Jews of Vienna were expelled pitilessly in the year 1670. They were forced to sell their houses at any price and according to the fate of the Jewish people had once again to take up the wanderer's staff.

The exiles of Vienna were scattered over different lands. To the glory of the German states it should be mentioned that many families were admitted into the larger towns, such as Berlin, Hamburg, Frankfurt, Fürth, Nürnberg and were given letters of protection, to settle and to trade. Hamburg and Altona opened their gates as well with their hospitality and many a tombstone in Altona, Königstrasse, states:

"Here rests one of the "*M e g u r s c h e s V i e n n a,* the exiles of Vienna "

Prof Dr Kaufmann reports about this in detail in his work: "The last expulsion of the Jews of Vienna. On page 207 he writes:

In the days of the most utter despair in the ghetto of Vienna, after the edicts of expulsion of 25 February, 1670, the eyes of the Prussian resident A n d r e a s N e u m a n n had fallen on the unhappy victims. Considering the plan of his lord, the Grand Elector, to strengthen the meagerly inhabited Mark through settlers, he suggested to the president of the Mark, O t t o F r e i h e r r of S c h w e r i n the idea of influencing the Grand Elector to taking in a large number of the wealthier displaced families which was successful.

B e n e d i c t u s V e i t and A b r a h a m, son of M o d e l R i e s and D a v i d L a z a r u s were the leaders of the new colonists, to whom the Grand Elector allotted the function to register the authorized immigrants at the magistrate.

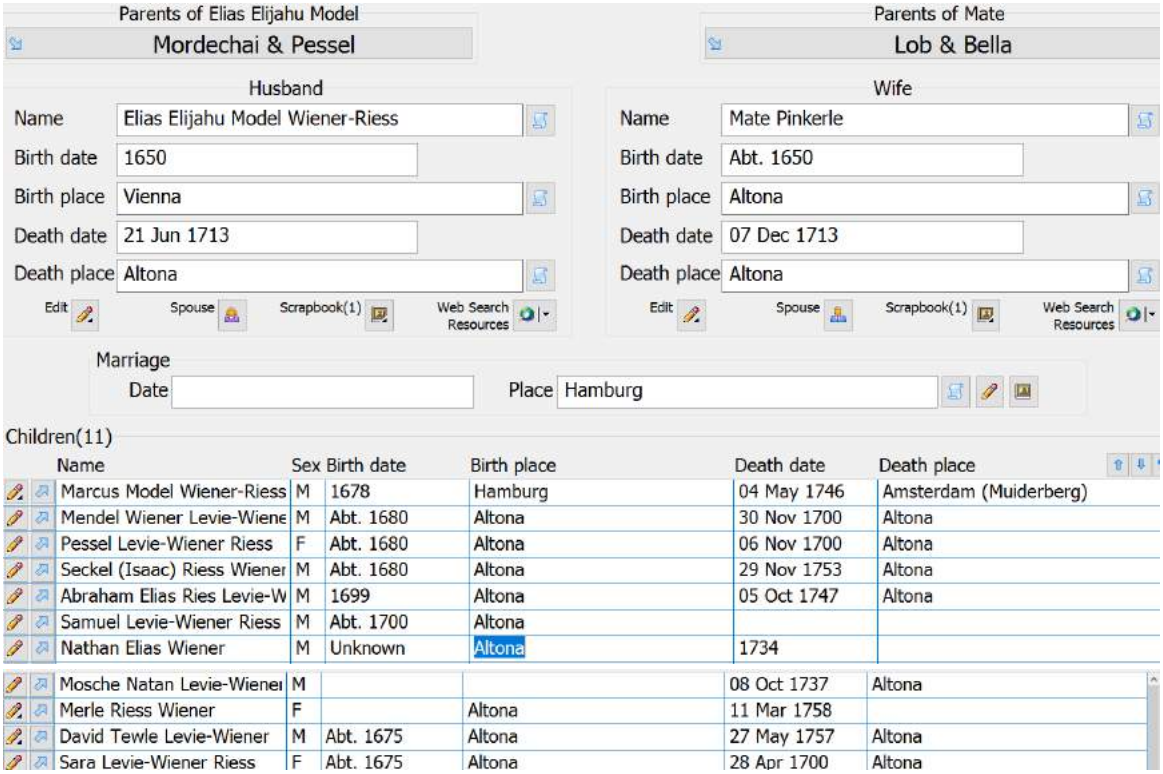
On the 10th September 1671 a decree was issued to extend the protection to A b r a h a m's father, M o d e l R i e s and to his uncle B e n j a m i n M i r l s. M o d e l R i e s was married to P e s s e l, daughter of J a c o b D a v i d M i r l s.

With the three in-laws, M o d e l R i e s, S a l o m o n and B e n j a m i n M i r l s F r ä n k l, an outstanding part of learnedness, high esteem and wealth of the scattered Viennese community was saved and transferred to the newly established one.

So we now return to where we left the Mordechai Model and his wife Pessel in Berlin and move on to their son, my 6th great grandfather, Elia Wiener-Ries, who had moved to Hamburg.

ELIAS ELIJAHU MODEL WIENER-RIES (also known as ELIA) - 6TH GGF

Elias Elijahu was born in 1650 in Vienna and probably moved with his parents and grandfather first to Berlin and then to Hamburg.



Parents of Elias Elijahu Model: Mordechai & Pessel

Parents of Mate: Lob & Bella

Husband		Wife	
Name	Elias Elijahu Model Wiener-Riess	Name	Mate Pinkerle
Birth date	1650	Birth date	Abt. 1650
Birth place	Vienna	Birth place	Altona
Death date	21 Jun 1713	Death date	07 Dec 1713
Death place	Altona	Death place	Altona

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Marriage — Date: | Place: Hamburg

Children(11)

Name	Sex	Birth date	Birth place	Death date	Death place
Marcus Model Wiener-Riess	M	1678	Hamburg	04 May 1746	Amsterdam (Muiderberg)
Mendel Wiener Levie-Wiene	M	Abt. 1680	Altona	30 Nov 1700	Altona
Pessel Levie-Wiener Riess	F	Abt. 1680	Altona	06 Nov 1700	Altona
Seckel (Isaac) Riess Wiener	M	Abt. 1680	Altona	29 Nov 1753	Altona
Abraham Elias Ries Levie-W	M	1699	Altona	05 Oct 1747	Altona
Samuel Levie-Wiener Riess	M	Abt. 1700	Altona		
Nathan Elias Wiener	M	Unknown	Altona	1734	
Mosche Natan Levie-Wiener	M			08 Oct 1737	Altona
Merle Riess Wiener	F		Altona	11 Mar 1758	
David Tewle Levie-Wiener	M	Abt. 1675	Altona	27 May 1757	Altona
Sara Levie-Wiener Riess	F	Abt. 1675	Altona	28 Apr 1700	Altona

Descendants of Elias Elijahu Model Wiener-Riess

1 Elias Elijahu Model Wiener-Riess 1650 - 1713
.... +Mate Pinkerle 1650 - 1713
2 Natan (Mosche Nathan) Levie-Wiener - Riess Unknown - 1738
..... +Rebecca Warisch Unknown - 1771
3 Elias Nathan Wiener Unknown - 1770
..... +Rebecca Spanier Unknown - Unknown
. 4 Nathan Elias Wiener 1756 - 1800
..... +Hitzel Ahron Unknown - Unknown
.. 5 Elias Nathan Wiener 1785 - 1866
..... +Jette Altmann 1797 - 1870
.... 6 Moses Elias Wiener 1824 - 1874
..... +Hannchen (Johanna) Wolff 1837 - 1911
..... 7 Stillborn Girl Wiener 1862 - 1862
..... 7 Joseph Julius Wiener 1863 - Unknown
..... 7 Rachel Martha Wiener 1866 - 1942
..... +Bernhard Zadig 1868 - 1902
..... 7 Elias Edmund Wiener 1867 - 1948
..... +Dina Würzburg 1877 - 1946
.....8 Hilda Hitsel Wiener 1903 - 1987

..... +Julio Wagner 1897 - 1967
..... 9 Wally Fanny Wagner 1924 - 1991
..... +Harry Munz December - 1993
..... 10 Claudia Munz 1955 - 1965
..... 10 Rudolf "Rudi" Munz 1951 -
..... +Sylvia Velo
..... 11 Gabrielle Esteban "Stevie" Munz 1977 -
..... 11 Bernardo Munz 1982 -
.....8 Gertrude Gittel Wiener 1905 - 1956
..... +Knidrelm
..... 9 Margarita "Rita" Wiener 1928 -
..... +Eugene DiGiacoma
..... 10 Peter DiGiacoma 1949 -
..... +Haydee Cubilas
.....8 Kurt Moritz "Morris" Wiener 1912 - 1978
..... +Judyth Behr 1916 - 1984
..... 9 Dennis Michael Wiener 1947 -
..... +Charlotte Chazen 1948 -
..... 10 Janine Wiener 1974 -
..... +Martin Ignacio Kohan 1974 -
..... 11 Yair Kohan 2010 -
..... 11 Liran Kohan 2012 -
..... 10 Elian Wiener 1976 -
..... +Michelle Jackson 1974 -
..... 11 Chloe Wiener 2009 -
..... 10 Mandy Wiener 1982 -
..... +Sean Meisel 1978 -
..... 11 Sam Meisel 2014 -
..... 11 Ruby Meisel 2016 -
..... 7 Hilda Wiener 1869 - 1886
.... 6 Nathan Wiener 1825 - 1836
.... 6 Hannchen (Hitzel) Wiener 1827 - 1909
..... +Abraham Jacob Hutger-Ruben Unknown - Unknown
..... 7 Johann (John) Hutger 1854 - 1907
..... +Alma Cohen Unknown - Unknown
.....8 Siegfried Carl (Karl) Hutger 1889 - 1942
..... 7 Rudolf (Rudolph) Hutger-Ruben Unknown - Unknown
..... +Sara Selma BERNHARDT 1867 - Unknown
.....8 Else Hutger-Ruben 1892 - 1943
..... +Erwin Loeffler 1899 - 1943
.....8 Irma Hutger-Ruben 1893 - 1943
..... +? Baron Unknown - Unknown
..... 9 Max Eric Baron 1922 -
..... +Hilde ? Unknown -
..... *2nd Husband of Irma Hutger-Ruben:
..... +? Freund Unknown - Unknown
.....8 Carla Hutger-Ruben 1894 - Unknown
..... +? Schreiber Unknown - Unknown
.....8 Herta Hutger-Ruben 1896 - 1942
..... +James Dresdner 1893 - 1942
..... 7 Rosalie (Rose) Hutger-Ruben 1860 - Unknown
..... +Max Cain 1849 - 1917
.....8 Sara Bettina Cain 1882 - 1921
..... +Julius Salomon 1857 - Unknown
.....8 Bertha Cain 1883 - 1883
.....8 baby Cain 1883 - 1883
.....8 Selma Cain 1884 - 1941
.....8 Hilda Cain 1887 - Unknown
..... +Naftal Nadelman 1895 - Unknown
.....8 Friedrich Cain 1893 - 1894
.....8 Friederike (Frieda) Cain 1895 - Unknown
..... +? Benus Unknown - Unknown
.... 6 Emma (Esther) Wiener 1829 - 1911
..... +Wolf Abraham Prenzlau 1828 - 1908
..... 7 Marianne Prenzlau 1854 - 1932
..... +Joseph Pergamenter 1845 - 1922
.....8 Henry Isaac Pergamenter 1881 - Unknown
.....8 Johanna Pergamenter 1883 - 1941
..... +Leopold Kunodi 1879 - 1917
..... *2nd Husband of Johanna Pergamenter:

..... +David Hirsch 1882 - Unknown
.....8 Albert Pergamenter 1887 - 1952
..... 7 Abraham Prenzlau 1855 - 1934
..... +Julie Pergamenter 1851 - 1934
.....8 Martha Prenzlau 1879 - 1880
.....8 Elsa Rahel Prenzlau 1881 - 1940
..... +Siegfried Philip Unknown - Unknown
..... 9 Herbert Leopold Wolfgang Philip 1909 - 1988
..... +Lotte Johanna Friderike ? 1910 - 1986
.....8 Sybilla Hilda Prenzlau 1882 - 1925
.....8 Jettchen Alice Prenzlau 1884 - 1885
..... 7 Helene (Hitzel) Prenzlau 1856 - 1931
..... +John Hirsch 1855 - 1892
.....8 Max Hirsch 1883 - 1947
..... +Luise Sophie (Lilli) Hartmann 1894 - 1989
..... 9 Ellen Hirsch 1915 - Unknown
..... +Isfried (Fred) (Nussbaum) Norton 1908 - Unknown
..... 10 Vivian Charlotte (Nussbaum) Norton 1943 -
..... +Michael Ross Unknown -
..... 10 Peter Michael Norton 1945 -
..... 9 Annelen Hirsch 1918 - 2007
..... +Robert Seymon 1903 - 1995
..... 10 Stephen F (Steve) Seymon 1942 -
..... +Doris J Lipsitz 1944 -
..... 11 Neil D Seymon 1965 -
..... 11 Jefferey Seymon 1968 -
..... 10 Ronald M (Ron) Seymon 1947 -
..... +Elaine F Lewis
..... *2nd Wife of Ronald M (Ron) Seymon:
..... +Tracy E ?1943 -
..... *3rd Wife of Ronald M (Ron) Seymon:
..... +Gayla D Dawson Unknown -
..... *2nd Husband of Annelen Hirsch:
..... +Stanley Tanner Unknown -
..... *3rd Husband of Annelen Hirsch:
..... +Jacques Harold Richards Unknown -
..... *4th Husband of Annelen Hirsch:
..... +? Spellens Unknown -
.....8 Arthur Hirsch 1885 - 1947
..... +Ida Christine Pforr 1895 - Unknown
.....8 Ella Hirsch 1886 - 1965
..... +Paul Koretz 1884 - 1926
..... 9 Lotte Sara Koretz 1910 - 1942
..... +Erwin Vogel Unknown - Unknown
.....8 Elsa Hirsch 1887 - Unknown
.....8 Walther Hirsch 1892 - 1915
..... 7 Isaac Prenzlau 1858 - Unknown
..... 7 Hermann (Zebi Hirsch) Prenzlau 1861 - 1912
..... +Caroline Hirsch 1860 - 1937
.....8 Rahel Irma Prenzlau 1885 - Unknown
..... +Heinrich Leuchtag 1880 - 1933
..... 9 Erika Kaethe Leuchtag 1908 - 1980
.....8 Jacob Paul Prenzlau 1886 - 1887
.....8 Jettchen Grethchen Prenzlau 1887 - Unknown
.....8 Ernst Adolf Prenzlau 1892 - 1893
..... 7 Louis Prenzlau 1865 - Unknown
..... 7 Nathan (Norbert) Prenzlau 1865 - 1942
..... +Olga Meyer 1869 - 1942
.....8 Georg Rudolf Prenzlau 1896 - 1917
.....8 Friedrich Wilhelm Adalbert Prenzlau 1899 - Unknown
..... +? ? Unknown - Unknown
.... 6 Aron Elias Wiener 1831 - 1918
..... +Rike Ruben Jacob Hutcher 1834 - 1919
..... 7 Helvina Wiener 1860 - 1918
..... +Oskar Sigmund Karl Friedrich Merkel Unknown - Unknown
..... 7 Robert Wiener 1862 - 1929
..... +Hilda Kallmes 1864 - 1944
.....8 Hedwig Wiener 1888 - 1942
..... +Georg Golinski 1873 -
.....8 Ellli Wiener 1892 -

..... +Martin Heymann 1877 -
..... 9 Heinz Heymann 1911 -
..... 9 Gunter Heymann 1915 -
.....8 Ernst Wiener
.....8 Martha Wiener
..... 7 Martin Wiener 1864 - 1935
..... +Wilelmine Sophie Elise Christine Sick 1868 - 1936
.....8 Unknown Wiener
..... 7 Eduard Wiener 1871 - 1928
..... +Else Metzler
.... 6 Roschen Wiener 1833 - 1833
.... 6 Nathan Levy (Louis) Wiener 1836 - 1919
..... +Friederike (Rechel/Rieke) Samuel 1834 - 1878
..... 7 Edmund Louis Wiener 1874 - Unknown
..... +Elise Hess 1879 - Unknown
.....8 Fredy Norbert Wiener 1901 - 1962
.....8 Kurt Egon Wiener 1903 - 2000
.....8 Hilda Ellen (Hedda) Wiener 1909 - 1997
..... +Walter Cohn 1905 - 1960
..... 9 Hannelore Marie Cohn 1933 - 2015
..... +Peretz Yaron 1928 - 1999
..... 10 Ofra Yaron Unknown -
..... +Reuven Rom
..... 11 Lehi Rom
..... 11 Roni Rom
..... 11 Guy Rom
..... 10 Orit Yaron 1958 -
..... +Amiram Rosenberg 1955 -
..... 11 Adi Rosenberg 1982 -
..... 11 Gil Rosenberg 1985 -
..... 11 Liran Rosenberg 1989 -
..... 9 Peter Cohn 1938 - 2008
..... +Yehudit Lipnik 1942 -
..... 10 Eran Mordechai Cohen 1962 -
..... +Dina Alterman 1965 -
..... 11 Yarden Shlomo Cohen 1993 -
..... 11 Amit Henya Cohen 1996 -
..... 11 Ido Cohen 2000 -
..... 10 Ofer Cohen 1965 -
..... +Orna Ashkenazi 1967 -
..... 11 Daniella Cohen 1993 -
..... 11 Noah Cohen 1997 - 2003
..... 11 Gilad Benjamin Cohen 2005 -
..... 10 Oded Moshe Cohen 1968 -
..... +Orit Mizrahi 1971 -
..... 11 Nitzan Cohen 2001 -
..... 11 Nadav Cohen 2004 -
..... 11 Noam Cohen 2005 -
.... *2nd Wife of Nathan Levy (Louis) Wiener:
..... +Sara Getz 1845 - 1895
.. 5 Mordechai Marcus Nathan Wiener 1795 - 1883
..... +Hindche Ephraim (Hannchen) Levyte Unknown - 1834
.... 6 Nathan Marcus Wiener 1828 - 1914
..... +Sophie Braunschweiger 1837 - 1901
..... 7 Hannchen Wiener 1857 -
..... +Heymann (Hermann) Rosenthal 1853 - 1932
.....8 Lili Rosenthal 1886 - 1981
..... +Theodor Abel 1883 - 1957
..... 9 Edith Abel 1909 - 1969
..... +Gerhard Braemer
..... *2nd Husband of Edith Abel:
..... +Rudolph Weiss
..... 7 Meyer (Martin) Wiener 1860 - 1922
..... +Blume Susskind
.....8 Hilda Wiener 1892 - 1941
..... +? Guttman
..... *2nd Husband of Hilda Wiener:
..... +Sally Sielcer
.....8 Manfred Wiener 1895 - 1898
.....8 Senta Wiener 1897 - 1982

..... 7 Helene (Hinda) Wiener 1857 - 1937
..... +Samuel (Semmy) Warisch 1853 - 1938
.....8 Hermann Warisch 1888 - Unknown
..... +Kathe Kessler 1894 - Unknown
..... 9 Alfred Nathan Warisch 1922 -
..... +Sarah Shemesh Unknown -
..... 10 Ester Warisch 1961 -
..... 9 Mirjam Kathe Warisch 1926 -
..... +Zvi Berger Unknown -
..... 9 Helene Warisch 1930 -
..... +Eric Goldschmidt Unknown -
..... 10 Daniel Goldschmidt Unknown -
..... 10 Howard Goldschmidt Unknown -
..... 10 Judy Goldschmidt Unknown -
.....8 Jacob Warisch 1890 - 1984
..... +Dora Regina Kessler 1898 - 1985
..... 9 Ilse Dora Warisch 1924 - 2009
..... +Julius Marek 1925 - 2008
..... 10 Tessie Marek 1955 -
..... +Michael Weiss 1956 -
..... 11 Lynn Weiss 1983 -
..... +Aaron Kraft 1983 -
..... 12 Adira Kraft 2006 -
..... 12 Tani Kraft 2008 -
..... 12 Eli Kraft 2010 -
..... 12 Akiva Kraft 2015 -
..... 12 Avi Kraft 2012 -
..... 11 David Weiss 1986 -
..... +Moriah Rosenzweig 1987 -
..... 12 Miriam Weiss 2011 -
..... 12 Ashira Weiss 2012 -
..... 12 Shalva Weiss 2015 -
..... 11 Jonathan Weiss 1990 -
..... +Leah Kopciel 1991 -
..... 11 Joshua Weiss 1993 -
..... 10 Herbert (Herb) Marek 1960 -
..... +Iris Fernhoff 1967 -
..... 11 Kevin Marek 1996 -
..... 11 Sean Marek 2000 -
..... 11 Erica Marek 2003 -
.....8 Hertha Warisch 1892 - 1899
.....8 Max Warisch 1895 - 1942
..... 7 Bertha Wiener 1868 -
..... +Lazarus Gosschalk 1855 -
..... 7 James Wiener 1873 -
.... 6 Chawa Wiener 1834 - 1835
.. *2nd Wife of Mordechai Marcus Nathan Wiener:
..... +Schonsche (Jeannette) ? Unknown - 1873
.. 5 Serchen Wiener 1790 - 1816
.. 5 Ahron Wiener Unknown - Unknown
. 4 Sara Wiener Unknown - Unknown
..... +Isaac Levin Unknown - Unknown
. 4 Halche Wiener Unknown - 1789
..... +Josef ben Feivish Hollander Unknown - Unknown
.. 5 Gershon Hollander
.... 6 Josef ben Gershon Hollander - 1856
. 4 Lesser Wiener Unknown - 1769
3 Mate Wiener Unknown - Unknown
..... +Marcus Isaac Beit Unknown - 1761
. 4 Nathan Beit
3 Monisch Wiener Unknown - 1760
3 Model Markus Wiener Unknown - 1767
..... +? Cohn Unknown - Unknown
*2nd Wife of Model Markus Wiener:
..... +Pribche Schiesser Unknown - Unknown
2 Rechli Riess - 1762
..... +Rabbi Bendit Monisch - 1752
3 Roschen Monisch
..... +Rabbi Isaiah Joffe
2 Merle Riess Wiener - 1758

..... +Wolff (Seew) ben Abraham Halle - 1755
3 Mate bat Wolff Halle - 1752
..... +Meyer (Levin Seligman) Jaffe
. 4 Abraham Jaffe 1738 - 1806
..... +Hanne (Johanna) Wulff - 1820
.. 5 Meyer Jaffe 1768 - 1839
..... +Pessel Leffmann 1772 -
.. 5 Amalie Jaffe 1781 -
..... +Theodore Tobias
.. *2nd Husband of Amalie Jaffe:
..... +Magnus Israel
.. 5 Mate bat Abraham Meyer Jaffe 1773 -
..... +Wolff Abraham Meyer 1765 - 1836
.... 6 Joel Wolff Meyer 1794 - 1869
..... 7 Sigmund Joel Meyer 1830 - 1903
.....8 Edmund Meyer 1864 - 1903
..... 9 Hildegard Meyer 1891 - 1961
..... +? Schmidt
..... 10 Eberhard Schmidt 1928 - 2005
..... 11 Christoph Schmidt 1956 -
.. 5 Jacob Jaffe1779 -
..... +Bela Riess 1784 -
. 4 Mordechai Jaffe 1752 - 1825
..... +Sara Kreinle Elkish - 1824
. 4 Benjamin Jaffe - 1792
..... +Edel von Emdin - 1800
.. 5 Amschel Jaffe 1746 -
. 4 Meyer Israel Riess
3 Samuel Wolff Halle - 1758
. 4 Joel Samuel von Halle 1747 -
3 Edel bat Wolff Halle - 1762
..... +Joel Halle zum Buchsbaum - 1806
2 David Tewle Levie-Wiener 1675 - 1757
3 Elijahu Levie-Wiener - 1768
2 Sara Levie-Wiener Riess 1675 - 1700
..... +Rabbi Gumpel Schnaber
2 Marcus Model Wiener-Riess 1678 - 1746
..... +Schoontje Isaac de Jong Rintel 1682 - 1755
2 Mendel Wiener Levie-Wiener 1680 - 1700
2 Pessel Levie-Wiener Riess 1680 - 1700
2 Seckel (Isaac) Riess Wiener 1680 - 1753
..... +Betty Sara Cohen
3 Pessche Wiener - 1727
3 Hirsch / Hertz Isaac Riess 1715 -
..... +Unknown
. 4 David Hertz Riess 1748 -
..... +Unknown
.. 5 Betty (Bella) Riess Hertz 1778 - 1854
..... +Moses Josua - Joshua 1766 - 1848
.... 6 Hertz "Henry" Joshua 1817 - 1925
..... +August Dellevie 1833 - 1901
..... 7 John Joshua 1862 - 1925
..... +Jenny Adler 1874 - 1943
.....8 Auguste Joshua 1908 - 2008
..... +Siegfried (Herbert) Ehrlich 1906 - 1979
..... 9 Alan James Ehrlich 1945 -
..... +Gabriela Steinwandter 1960 -
3 Bilho Chane Wiener - 1774
..... +David Moses Ashkenazi
. 4 Malchen Ashkenazi 1760 - 1846
..... +Bendix (Baruch) Hildesheim 1752 - 1827
.. 5 David Hildesheim 1802 - 1863
..... +Sophie Englischmann 1804 - 1877
.... 6 Samuel (Samoil) Hildesheim 1840 - 1914
..... +Emilie Seligman 1835 - 1932
..... 7 Daniel Hildesheim 1867 - 1953
..... +Johanna Hecksher 1882 - 1958
.....8 Percy Hill 1908 - 1977
..... +Edythe Miriam Goodman 1914 - 1964
..... 9 Alan Peter Hill

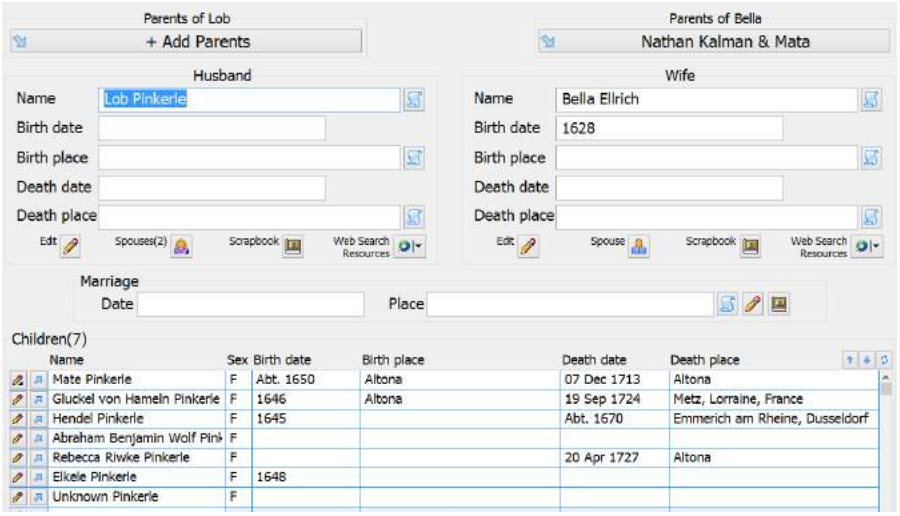
..... +Yvonne Hilda Metzger
..... 10 Elana Hill
..... +Todd NMiller
..... 10 Michelle Hill
..... +Gavin Meyers
.....8 Edgar Hill 1906 -
..... 7 Joseph John Hildesheim 1857 - 1868
..... 7 Johannes Hugo Hildesheim 1859 -
..... 7 Agnes Hildesheim 1871 -
..... 7 Ella Hildesheim 1872 -
..... 7 Thyra Hildesheim 1874 - 1942
..... +James Wolff 1873 - 1942
.....8 Alice Wolff 1904 - 1991
..... +Erik Krebs
..... *2nd Husband of Alice Wolff:
..... +Carl London 1897 - 1941
..... 9 Helga London 1924 - 2012
..... +Ernst Ephraim Aufseeser 1914 - 1998
..... 10 Cary Aufseeser 1946 -
.... 6 Elkan David Hildesheim 1837 -
.. 5 Rachel Hildesheim 1798 -
.. 5 Sara Hildesheim 1790 -
2 Abraham Elias Ries Levie-Wiener 1699 - 1747
..... +Hadas Esther Nathan van Hamburg 1711 - 1780
3 Elias Abraham Ries Levie-Wiener 1748 -
..... +Pes Samuel 1749 -
. 4 Model Wiener - 1810
2 Samuel (Sanwel) Levie-Wiener Riess 1700 - 1747
..... +Bella Hamel - 1751

In the chapter about his father Mordechai I wrote how a marriage was arranged between Gluckel von Hameln's sister Mate Pinkerle and the son of Mordechai – this son was Elias Eliyahu. The Pinkerle's were also a very connected family and also had several children, mainly daughters.

Glückl of Hameln wrote her memoirs in the latter part of the 17th century after her husband Loeb passed away and she was left to raise and marry off her numerous children. It is the story of a stoic and god-fearing lady who relates the typical life of Jews during that period of time in Germany. Over time her writings have become famous and have been read by all serious genealogists and historians researching Jewish history during that period.

As she was a great aunt of mine, it behooves us to examine her life more closely as well as her connections to our family.

THE PINKERLE FAMILY

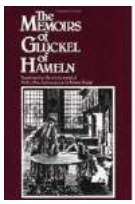


It would be interesting to look at a short version on Glückl von Hameln, my 5th great aunt by marriage, taken from the Jewish Encyclopedia:

> German diarist; born about 1646 in Hamburg; died 1724 at Metz. In 1649, when the German Jews were expelled from Hamburg, Glückel's parents moved to Altona; but in consequence of the Swedish invasion of that city in 1657 they returned to Hamburg. Glückel frequented the "ḥeder" and was made acquainted with the Holy Scriptures as well as with the German-Jewish literature of the time. When barely fourteen she was married to Ḥayyim Hameln, and settled in the small town of Hameln. After a year the young couple moved to Hamburg, and lived there at first in modest circumstances, which by their industry were soon greatly improved. For a time they were associated with Jost Liebmann, afterward court jeweller to the Great Elector.
>
> Glückl had six sons and as many daughters, whom she brought up very carefully and married to members of the best Jewish families in Germany. Her eldest daughter was married to a son of the wealthy court Jew Elias Gompertz at Cleve, and the wedding (1674) was celebrated in the presence of members of the electoral family of Brandenburg.
>
> In 1689 Ḥayyim Hameln died, and Glückel was left with eight young children, the four others being already married. Besides their education she had to direct the large business left by her husband, which she managed with great success. She had planned, after she should have married all her children, to spend the remainder of her life in Palestine, but heavy losses in business changed her plans, and at the age of fifty-four she married the wealthy banker Cerf Levy of Metz (1700). Unfortunately, one year after the marriage Levy lost both his own fortune and that of his wife, and Glückl, hitherto accustomed to opulence, became dependent upon her husband's children. After the death of Levy (1712) she settled in the home of her daughter Esther, wife of Moses Krumbach-Schwab of Metz. Here she passed the last years of her life, occupied with the writing of her memoirs.
>
> Glückl left an autobiography consisting of seven books written in Judæo-German interspersed with Hebrew, in which she relates her own varied experiences and many important events of the time. She often adds homiletic and moral stories of some length,

taken partly from Midrash and Talmud, partly from Judæo-German books, which evidence wide reading. Her son, **Moses Hameln,** rabbi of Baiersdorf and son-in-law of the court Jew Samson Baiersdorf, copied the whole work from his mother's manuscript, and from this copy David Kaufmann edited it. The work contains most valuable information about the life of the German Jews, especially in Hamburg and Altona.

I can assure you that if there is one book worth having in your library it is *The Memoirs Of Glückel of Hameln* and is obtainable for your Kindle at Amazon.com.

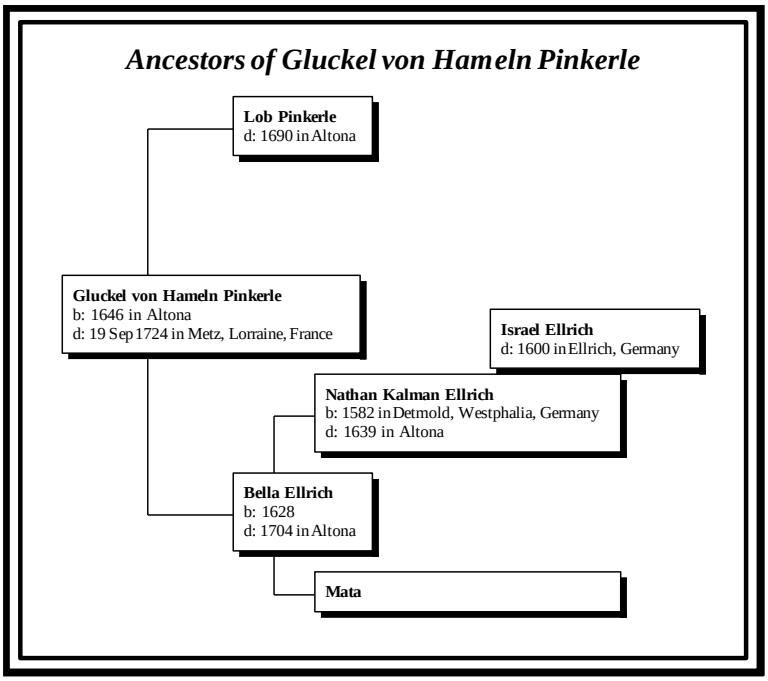


It really gives one the feel of that era and a deep insight into the lives of the Jews living in Germany and all the hardships and travails they suffered. It is a gem!

A further connection between the Ries and Hameln families is related by Glückel in her memoirs. Elias Ries was instrumental in arranging the marriage of his brother Hirschel's daughter to Glückel's son Loeb. Glückel was very critical about this union. She had asked Hirschel to take Loeb under his wing in business but Loeb had allowed himself to be misled by his companions in doing bad business deals and incurring a huge amount of debt. She criticises Hirschel for not keeping an eye on Loeb and that Hirschel "kept his word no better in this promise than in others" he made her. She also relates that Hirschel had also married his son Model "who was a raw lad and ill bred" to her brother-in-law's daughter. Loeb lost a great deal of money and Glückel and her children tried to bail him out. She adds that Hirschel "would have let him rot in prison before he would have helped him" with some money.

However, from what I have gleaned from Glückl's diary, Loeb was always a problem child, hard headed, selfish and irresponsible– I think that Glückel needed to blame someone else for her son's misfortunes and the father-in-law may have been unjustly accused.

As Glückel's direct ancestors are my direct ancestors, and her descendants are my cousins, it would be remiss of me not to include them in this narrative



From the above diagram it is evident that Glückel's parents, Lob Pinkerle and Bella Ellrich, were my 7th great grandparents. Bella's parents, Nathan Kalman Ellrich and Mata Ellrich were my 8th great grandparents and Israel Ellrich was my 9th great grandfather.

On my trip to Germany I visited the historical Konigstrasse Jewish Cemetery in Hamburg where I met the curator, a lovely German lady Ruth Schaeffer, who has held this position for some 20 years. When I explained to her who I was and whom my ancestors were she was completely taken aback. Apart from having an intimate knowledge of this cemetery, Ruth has made an in depth study of Glückel's family and she immediately took me to their graves and explained them to me. Of course I knew from Glückel's memoirs who was who in the zoo but to see their graves was incredibly emotional, especially that of my 6th great grandfather, Elia Wiener, who died in 1715 – his grave is in perfect condition but his wife Mate's stone no longer stands.

I took the following photographs in the cemetery – note the stone I placed on Elia's grave:

ELIA BEN MODEL MORDECHAI HALEVY WIENER mi VIENNA (WIENER)









ELIAN "MEETING" HIS NAMESAKE OF 300 YEARS EARLIER IN JULY 2018

The Inscription on the Matzeva

Note the Levite symbol of the pitcher (ewer) on the top of the stone.

ויעל אליהו בסערה השמי׳	›Und Elijahu stieg im Sturm gen Himmel empor‹,
אי חסיד וענו שר התורה	›wo ist der Fromme und Demütige‹, Fürst der Tora,
למרו׳ עלה אליה׳ בטהרה	nach Oben stieg Elijahu in Reinheit,
יד׳ בכל דמגלי׳ לי׳ רז׳ טמירה	er hatte an allem Anteil, das verborgene Geheimnisse offenbart,
ה[רי׳ ע]קר [וטח׳ זו בז׳] בסב[ר]׳	›Berge entwurzelte er und zermalmte sie aneinander‹ mit Scharfsinn,
לא פס[ק] פומ[י] מגירסא	›es hörte nicht auf sein Mund vom Lernen‹,
ולא הניח כל[ום מתורת]	und all seine Tage ließ er nicht ab die Lehre
משה לשמרה	des Mosche zu bewahren,
ישב בין נגידי עם ה״ה	es saß inmitten der Fürsten des Landes, es ist
הראש וקצי׳ ומנהיג	das Haupt, der Einflußreiche und der Leiter,
מהו״ר׳ אליה׳ ב׳ הרב	unser Lehrer, der Meister, Herr Elijahu, Sohn des Rabbiners,
מהו״ר׳ מאדל סג״ל ז׳	unseres Lehrers, des Meisters, Herrn Model SeGaL, sein Andenken zum Segen,
דיין מווי׳ הלך לעולמ׳	Rabbinatsassessor aus Wien, ›er ging hin in seine Welt‹
ביו׳ ד׳ ך״ז סיון ונקב׳	am Tag 4, 27. Sivan und wurde begraben
יו׳ ה׳ ך״ח בו תע״ג לפ״ק	(am) Tag 5, 28. desselben 473 der kleinen Zählung.
תנצב״ה	Seine Seele sei eingebunden in das Bündel des Lebens

And Eliyahu went up to heaven in a storm [Kings II 2]
Where is the pious and humble man, "Prince of the Torah
Upward ascended Eliyahu in purity
His hand was in everything, to him hidden secrets were revealed
Mountains he uprooted and crushed them together with ingenuity [Talmud Sanhedrin 24, 1]
His mouth never stopped from learning
And all his days he did not cease from preserving the Torah of Moshe
He sat in the midst of the princes of the country,
That is the head and important leader
Our teacher, our master Rabbi Eliyahu, son of the rabbi,
Our teacher, our master Rabbi Model Segal, of blessed memory
Rabbinical judge of Vienna – he went onto the next world
On Wednesday the 27th Sivan and was buried
Thursday 28th of the same 473 the small count.

May his soul be bound in the bond of life

MATE (PINKELE) WIENER-RIESS



›Errichte dir Zeichn‹ für Mate aus dem Stamme und Hause Levi.

ה״ה האשה החשובה
Es ist die angesehene Frau,

[צנוע]ה וחסודה
züchtig und anmutsvoll,

מעשה [ידי׳ עסוקה]
ihr Hände Werk war sich zu beschäftigen

לג״ח לגדולי׳ וקטנים
mit Liebeswerke für Groß und Klein,

אל בית ה׳ הלכ׳ בקדמנים
zum Haus des Ewigen ging sie in der Frühe,

טובה הית׳ לעליון ותחתנים
gut war sie dem Höchsten und den Unteren,

ידי׳ פרושות לחונן דלים
›ihre Hände waren geöffnet‹, ›Darbenden

ואביונים : [ה״ה] האשה
und Bedürftigen zugetan‹, es ist die teure

[היקרה הגבירה :] מרת
Frau, die Herrin, Frau

[מאטי] בת פ״ו כ״ה יהודא
Mate, Tochter des Vorstehers und Leiters, des geehrten Herrn Jehuda

[ליב פיפלש ז״ל] אשת ה״ה
Löb Feiwels, sein Andenken zum Segen, Gattin des angesehen Herrn,

[המנוח כמהור״ר] אליה
des Seligen, unseres geehrten Lehrers, des Meisters, Herrn Elijahu

[ווינר סג״ל זצ״ל] נפטרת
Wiener SeGaL, das Andenken des Gerechten zum Segen, verschieden

[ביום ה׳] ונקברת ביום
am Tag 5, und begraben am Tag

ו׳ עש״ק ד׳ כסליו
6, dem Rüsttag des heiligen Schabbat, 20. Kislev

תע״ד לפ״ק
474 der kleinen Zählung. Ihre Seele sei eingebunden in das Bündel des Lebens

תנצב״ה

Establish markings for you [Jeremia 31,20] for that is the important woman Mate of the house of Levy

It is the respected wife

Modest and pious

Her handiwork was to deal with doing kindness

For big and small

To the house of the Lord she went early in the morning

She was good for the almighty and for all his creatures

Her hands were wide open to benefit the starving

and needy

That is the dear and wealthy noble woman Mate, daughter of the warden and leader the honored Mr. Yehuda Loeb Feiwels , OBM wife of the late honored teacher, Rabbi and master

Eliyahu Wiener Segal OBM

Passed away on

Thursday and buried on Friday eve of the holy Shabbat 20 Kislev 474 [1714] of the small count .

May her soul be bound in the bond of life

For many years during and after World War II Mate's tombstone was missing – it was probably damaged in World War II when Hamburg was fire bombed by the Allies and the city virtually destroyed. The cemetery and the area around it were heavily targeted as Altona was adjacent to the port where the Nazis produced warships and cargo vessels. However, on a visit to Hamburg in 2018 with my son Elian we met a gentleman at Königstrasse, Dan Bondy, who had for years been reconstructing damaged tombstones from their remaining fragments. I asked him if he had perhaps discovered any fragments of Mate's tombstone – after consulting his database he confirmed that indeed all the fragments had been found and that the stone had been repaired.

Within a few minutes he had found the grave, which is quite close to where Elia lies. Elian and I were absolutely taken aback and it took us a while for the importance of the discovery to sink in. I was particularly happy that Elian was privileged to witness a find of this magnitude. Note the repairs and stitching on the stone.







Daughter Merle married Wolff Halle which resulted in another large family and I am not sure what happened with Seckel, although Gluckel does mention him in her memoirs.I don't know much about Elia but he was definitely a businessman and he was also very involved in Jewish communal affairs, highly learned and respected.Both Elia and Mate died and were buried in 1713 in Altona

As I mentioned earlier virtue of the fact that Elia Model was married to Mate, Glückl of Hamelin's sister, that his parents-in-law and ancestors were my ancestors as well. The sisters parents were therefore my 7th great grandparents, Josef Jehuda ben Natan and Bella Pinkerle (nee Ellrich).

They too are buried in the Konigstrasse cemetery in Altona and their tombstones still exist in relatively good condition even though they are between 300 and 360 years old and made from sandstone.. On the photos following, the left hand ones were taken by me in 2016 and those on the right hand side were taken in about 1900 and sourced from the Steinheim Epidat. The Hebrew inscriptions were translated "halachically" into English by Rabbi Yudaron Horowitz.

MY 7TH GREAT GRANDFATHER, MATE & GLÜCKEL'S FATHER

JOSEF BEN NATHAN PINKERLE





[Here]

Is buried a just person

And loyal to anything of commandments

Was always ready and available

Led in his house blessing because

It was wide open most

Of his days that was his way and custom

He was lucky in all spheres of

Honesty

The communal guardian and leader Mr.

Yosef Yehuda son of Nosson O.B.M. his righteousness should go before him

And peacefully he should stay in his resting place

Died in good name [on] Friday Erev Shabbos 24 T[ves]

The year 430 [1670]

May his soul be bound in the eternal bond of life

[פה]

נטמן איש ישר

ונאמן לדבר מצוה

היה תמיד מוכן ומזומן

הניח תוך ביתו ברכה כי

היתה פתיחה לרוחה רוב

ימיו דרכו ומנהגו ככה

הוא המאושר בכל מדור

היושר הקצין [כ{פ}]רנס

ומנהיג כמר יוסף יהודא

בר נתן ז״ל ילך לפניו צדקתו

ושלו׳ ינוח על משכבתו

ומנוחתו נפטר בש״ט [ביום]

ו׳ עש״ק כ״ד לחדש ט[בת]

שנת ת״ל ל׳ תנצב״ה

MY 7TH GREAT GRANDMOTHER, MATE & GLÜCKEL'S MOTHER

BELLA BAT NATAN





Here lies a woman that her husband's heart trusted her wisdom:

Her hand was in everything no one like her:

Her name carried honor and greatness:

The glory of her sons was her joy:

She merited that her home was judged [The elder Mrs. Beila

Daughter of R. Nosson Melrich

O.B.M. wife of the important communal guardian and leader

Leib Shtaden O.B.M died

Tuesday 26 Menachem and buried

Wednesaday 27 of that month 464 [1704] [LePaK]

May her soul be bound in the eternal bond of life

פ״נ
אשה אשר לב
בעלה בטח בחכמתה :
ידה בכל אין כמתה :
לשמה כבוד וגדולה :
הדרת בנים שמחתה :
זכתה שתדין ביתה :
הישישה מרת בילה :
בת הר״ר נתן מעלריך
זצ״ל אשת האלוף פ״ו כ׳

ליב שטאדן ז״ל נפטרה
יום ג׳ ד״ו מנחם ונקברה
יום ד׳ ד״ז בו תס״ד לפ״ק
תנצב״ה

It is highly recommended that the reader study the DUCKESZ REPORT appended to this document as Rabbi Duckesz writes extensively of Gluckl and her family and their connections to our family.

MY 8TH GREAT GRANDMOTHER, MATE & GLÜCKEL'S MATERNAL GRANDMOTHER

MATE BAT JAAKOW oo NATAN aus ELLRICH





Here

lies the wealthy and modest woman Matte the

Daughter of Yaakov O.B.M.

Wife of the important communal leader

R. Nosson Melrich O.B.M that passed away

And left her life from this world

Died on Wednesday 14 Tamuz and was buried

Thursday 15 Tammuz 416 [1656] L[epaK]

May her soul be bound in the eternal bond of life

פה

נטמנה הגבירה והצנ

ועה מטה בת יעקב ז״ל

אשת פרנס ומנהיג כה״ר

5 נתן מעלריך זצ״ל שהל

כה לעולמה ושבקה

חיים לכ״י נפטרה

ביום ד׳ י״ד תמוז ונק

ברה יו׳ ה׳ ט״ו תמוז תט״ז ל׳

10 תנצב״ה

I also saw and have photos of the graves of Glückel's husband Haim Goldschmidt Hameln, her "problem" son Loeb and her daughter Mata.

We have now arrived at the previously mentioned “missing link” in the family tree – where the RIES from WIENER-RIES was dropped and the name became WIENER and also exactly which son of Elia Wiener I am descended from. Considering the following hard facts, there was absolutely no doubt in my mind that the WIENER and WIENER-OETTINGEN families are one and the same:

1. The proven yDNA analysis of me being of the OETTINGEN family.
2. That I know traditionally I am an Ashkenazi Levite which is also confirmed by DNA that I am of the Ashkenazi Levite haplogroup – Askenazi Levites comprise on 2% of the Jewish people.
3. The men of the OETTINGEN/WIENER/RIES have had the Hebrew name ELIYAHU bestowed upon them since the 15th century. My own son Elian carries this name after my grandfather, Elias Edmund Wiener.
4. In all my researches of Hamburg Jewry I have found evidence of their being only one Levitical WIENER-RIESS/WIENER family living in Hamburg.

Therefore statistically, taking the 2% Levite sector of the Jewish people mentioned in (2) above, I would expect at least a 99.5% probability that my hypothesis is correct.

I have spent countless hours attempting to find this link but the Hamburg records at this time are vague. I have also employed several genealogists to assist me but they too were unsuccessful.

In 2014 I commissioned Jens Müller, a highly respected genealogist, to try and “find” the elusive Nathan. The following are the relevant extracts of his report:

Rabbi Yehuda AARON Horovitz also researched the family lineage intensively and wrote the following:

Rabbi Yehuda Aharon Horovitz M.A.

RABBINIC GENEALOGIST

8 July 2015

To whom it may concern

RE: **Mr. Dennis Wiener's family origin**

I am hereby pleased to confirm that after carefully reviewing the materials presented to me by Mr. Dennis Wiener, in addition to my own research of those roots, I am absolutely convinced that the family origins of Mr. Dennis Wiener, are of the prominent Levite Rabbinic Family: **Wiener** – Segal – Riess.

The family was expelled from Vienna in the year 1670 and then moved to Berlin and finally to Altona and Hamburg, Germany.

It is my honor to be associated with ascertaining this proud Jewish Heritage and wish Mr. Wiener only good health and prosperity in all his endeavors.

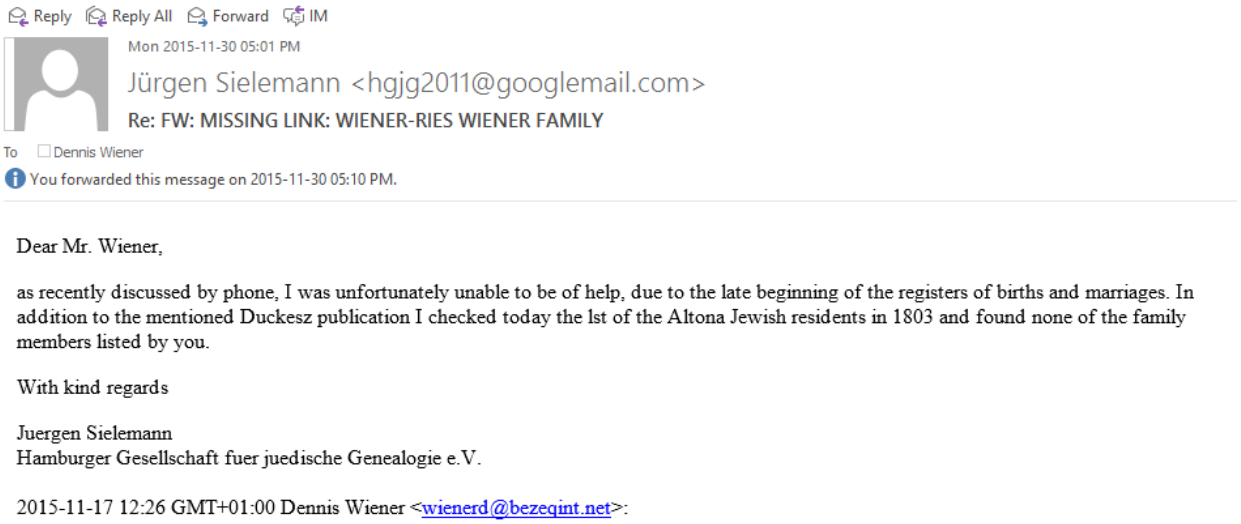
Best wishes

Y. A. Horovitz

Jerusalem – Munich

53 Hakablan St. Jerusalem ISRAEL. Tel: 6521356 Cell: 0556633180
yudaron@yahoo.com

I doubted for a long time that the matter would ever be resolved – I had spoken in December 2015 with Herr Sielemann of the Jewish Genealogical Institute of Hamburg who is adamant that all the records between 1700 and 1770 are lost.



Reply Reply All Forward IM

Mon 2015-11-30 05:01 PM

Jürgen Sielemann <hgjg2011@googlemail.com>

Re: FW: MISSING LINK: WIENER-RIES WIENER FAMILY

To Dennis Wiener

You forwarded this message on 2015-11-30 05:10 PM.

Dear Mr. Wiener,

as recently discussed by phone, I was unfortunately unable to be of help, due to the late beginning of the registers of births and marriages. In addition to the mentioned Duckesz publication I checked today the lst of the Altona Jewish residents in 1803 and found none of the family members listed by you.

With kind regards

Juergen Sielemann
Hamburger Gesellschaft fuer juedische Genealogie e.V.

2015-11-17 12:26 GMT+01:00 Dennis Wiener <wienerd@bezeqint.net>:

Nevertheless, I felt uncomfortable and dissatisfied in having not resolved this issue. In August 2016 I again commissioned Jens Mueller to search the Hamburg records in more detail and in the hope that some new information might have turned up – unfortunately no useful further information was found. I will include Jen's 2016 research document as an addendum to this book as it is too lengthy to make it part of this narrative but it is interesting as many of the Wieners living in Hamburg are described.

Because I was never certain of all of Elia Wiener's descendants it made an analysis confusing, I and a few other genealogists who have assisted me in resolving this problem had come to quite different assumed conclusions. This was all to change in February 2017 with the discovery of the **Duckesz Report**.

This concludes the first part of the WIENER-OETTINGEN lineage and I return to its narrative after dealing with other branches of my family tree in northern Germany.

But I leave with some stories of their descendants:

Until now we have followed essentially the paternal lineage of the OETTINGEN/WIENER/RIES family and that mainly of my direct lineage.

However, this was indeed a huge family which spread its tentacles and influence throughout Europe for many centuries. I believe that this was as a result of certain factors, the main one being the inherent high intelligence of its members combined with an adventurous, enterprising and communal spirit. They made their marks as politicians, spiritual leaders and entrepeneurs at the same time never ceasing in their loyalty and support to their co-religionists – Abraham Oettingen was a prime example of these traits. Without doubt they were great movers and shakers.

Before and especially after the expulsion of the Jews from Austria c1670 the Oettingen sons migrated to all corners of Europe. As my line went from Vienna to Berlin and then to Hamburg, some went to France, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Holland, Poland, Lithuania, Belarus and Galicia.

My late genetic cousin, Harold Atkins, descended from the family who went to live in Belarus, mainly in the city of Mogilev. Harold kindly shared his research with me shortly before he passed away and much interesting information can be gleaned from it, part of which is the following

The Furrier, the Psychoanalyst and the Assassin

May 13, 2011 by Mikhail Krutikov

http://forward.com/the-assimilator/137783/the-furrier-the-psychoanalyst-and-the-assassin/#ixzz3ooztJJUH



Soviet agent Leonid Aleksandrovich Eitingon

As one unravels the history of the 20th century, it becomes apparent how deeply individual lives were woven into the larger fabric of world events. From the shtetls of Eastern Europe a new

generation of Jewish youth emerged whose exploits shook the entire world. Now, after the members of that generation have gone, their grandchildren are left with fragments of family memories, yellowed newspapers and archival documents. But from these we can still piece together a picture of the past with its incredible adventures, its great ascents to wealth and power, and its equally dramatic defeats. In her recent book, "The Eitingons: A Twentieth-Century Story," Mary-Kay Wilmers, the longstanding editor of the London Review of Books, looks at three members of her family, each of whom belonged to a completely different world: one was in business, one science, and one military intelligence and political intrigue.

The latter of these, Leonid Aleksandrovich Eitingon, born Nahum Isaakovich Eitingon, is a well-known figure in the history of the Soviet intelligence and security services. A top Soviet agent, his main job was organizing operations against enemies of the Soviet regime abroad.

Leonid's career began during the Russian Civil War in the Belorussian town of Gomel, where he became head of a "special department" within the local branch of Cheka, the first Soviet state security organization. After the war he was tasked with building an underground communist network in China, and then with the kidnapping of a prominent czarist general and leader of the White Army organization in France. During the Spanish Civil War he helped secure Soviet control over the Republican Army and the elimination of all real — or imagined — threats.

The climax of Leonid Eitingon's career was the assassination of Leon Trotsky in Mexico in 1940, the preparation for which took several years and cost hundreds of thousands of dollars. Later, during the Second World War, he organized attacks against highly placed German officers in occupied parts of the Soviet Union. None of this protected him, however, when his boss, the all-powerful Minister of State Security Lavrenty Beria, was liquidated in the Stalinist fashion by his former comrades following their leader's death in 1953. For his faithful service Leonid was awarded 12 years in jail and was never rehabilitated by the Soviet leadership during his lifetime.

In the post-Soviet era several versions of Leonid Eitingon's biography have appeared. All of these, however, are based on conjecture, since the archives of the Soviet security services remain sealed. Though Wilmer's book doesn't uncover much new information, it is at least more careful about drawing conclusions.

Leonid Eitingon's main interest to Wilmer, however, is not so much his dramatic career, but his mysterious connection to her own history and the more respectable branch of the Eitingon family. One of Wilmers's uncles was Motty Eitingon, a prominent American furrier, who built up his business in the 1920s with the help of high-placed contacts in Soviet Russia, becoming the largest importer of Russian fur in the world. A second uncle, Max Eitingon, was a colleague of Sigmund Freud. Himself a psychiatrist, he expended large amounts of money and energy building up the psychoanalytic movement, including the founding of a psychoanalytic institute in Jerusalem.

In reading this history, one wonders how close the three Eitingons were to one another. More so, one hopes for an illuminating episode in which the Soviet agent Leonid helps his nephew Motti get trade contracts in Moscow, thereby indirectly funding the psychoanalytic movement. While this theory is put forth in certain Russian books, Wilmers is not convinced. In fact, she is not even sure if Leonid was really a relative of her uncles, or if he was known to them. But the author's doubts don't make this book any less interesting.

Indeed, the success of this kind of part-documentary, part-memoiristic family history relies largely on the author's own voice. The writer must have a fine literary sense in order to maintain the balance between her own understanding and the documentary evidence; between private lives and the larger historical picture. This balance, together with a clear, inviting, and somewhat ironic prose style, are the strongest aspects this book. The three Eitingons may have diverged from their

common backgrounds to inhabit utterly different worlds, but they come together again through Wilmer's gripping account.

The Galician and Russian family of Ettingers contains many rabbis and writers of some distinction. The best-known members are:

Ḥayyim Judah Löb Ettinger: Austrian rabbi; died in 1739; son of Eliezer ha-Levi Lichtenstein Ettinger. He succeeded his father in the rabbinate of Holleschau and in the directorate of its Talmudical school, which was at that time one of the most important in Moravia, and at which his brother, the author of "'Edut be-Yosef" (Sulzbach, 1761), was a pupil. In 1717 Ḥayyim was appointed head of the Talmudical school of Lemberg, and in 1730 succeeded the author of the "Pene Yehoshua'" in the rabbinate of that place. Although Ettinger wrote several works and numerous responsa, nothing was published under his own name. Only in the works of others, as, for instance, in those of his brother-in-law, Ḥayyim Cohen Rapaport, rabbi of Lemberg, may there be found a few scattered responsa and notes of Ettinger's, which give but slight indication of his Talmudical knowledge.

Isaac Aaron Ettinger (also called Reb Itzsche): Galician rabbi and scholar; son of Mordecai Ze'eb Ettinger; born at Lemberg 1827; died there Jan. 16, 1891. Distinguished for his intellectual activity and industry, he was invited by several communities of Galicia to assume a rabbinate, but, being wealthy, he declined until, in 1868, he was persuaded to accept the rabbinate of Przemysl. He had occupied this position less than two years, when the pressure of his private affairs compelled him to relinquish it and retire to Lemberg. His responsa exerted considerable influence; Mitnaggedim and Ḥasidim submitted to him questions of ritual; the thaumaturgic rabbis of Sadagora referred questions of inheritance to his decision; and he was regarded even by the government as the leader of the Galician Jews. He was officially recognized by the Austrian minister of the interior as Nasi of Palestine, and as such he sent annually to Palestine about 50,000 gulden. When Ẓebi Hirsch Ornstein died in 1888, Ettinger was chosen rabbi of Lemberg, an office which he filled until his death. A highly cultured man, his influence was felt also by the Reform party. He oftenappeared in the Polish city council to uphold his opinions. Some of his responsa were posthumously published by his children under the title הלוי ש" ות כהרי"א (Lemberg, 1892).

Mordecai Ze'eb Ettinger: Father of Isaac Aaron; born 1804; died June 30, 1863, at Lemberg. He published in collaboration with his brother-in-law, Joseph Saul Nathanson, the following: "Mefareshe ha-Yam" (Lemberg, 1827), a commentary to the work of his uncle, Moses Joshua Heschel, rabbi at Tarnogrod, who had published a work on Baba Kamma under the title "Yam ha-Talmud"; "Me'irat 'Enayim" (Wilna, 1839; Zolkiev, 1842); "Magen Gibborim," on the Shulḥan 'Aruk, Oraḥ Ḥayyim (part 1, Lemberg, 1834; part 2, Zolkiev, 1839); "Haggahot 'al ha-Shas" (printed in the Wilna Talmud ed.); "Ner Ma'arabi," annotations to the Jerusalem Talmud (printed in the Jitomir ed.); "Ma'aseh Alfas," on the רי"ף

After a collaboration of twenty-five years a difference arose between the two brothers-in-law, which was brought to a crisis by Rabbi Solomon Klüger's "Moda'ah le-Bet Yisrael" in reference to the baking of maẓẓot by machinery, Rabbi Joseph Saul's answer, "Biṭṭul Moda'ah" (1859), not meeting with Ettinger's approval. Ettinger even before this had commenced to work alone, publishing "Ma'amar Mordekai" to the Shulḥan 'Aruk (Lemberg, 1852), and writing much that is still in manuscript.

K. M. W. R. Solomon Ettinger: Physician and Yiddish poet; died about 1855. He studied medicine in Lemberg, Galicia; and, after graduating, settled in Zamoscz, Russian Poland, which probably was his native place. A. B. Gottlober, who met him there in 1837, relates that Ettinger was prohibited from practising under his foreign diploma, and that he afterward joined an agricultural colony. Failing to succeed as a colonist, he settled in Odessa. He is the author of a Yiddish drama entitled "Serkele" (Johannisberg, 1861; 2d ed., Warsaw, 1874), which is still considered one of the best literary productions in that dialect. Some of his songs and fables were published by his friend and fellow townsman A. Zederbaum, in the periodicals "Ḳol Mebasser" and "Jüdisches Volksblatt." A collection of his fables and songs was published by his family (St. Petersburg, 1889 [?]). An excellent parody of Heine's "Zwei Grenadiere," which appeared in J. L. Gordon's "Siḥat Ḥullin," is also attributed to Ettinger. His song "Das Licht" ("Jüdisches Volksblatt," vol. vi.) is an imitation of Schiller's "Glocke."

No doubt there are many other stories waiting to be fleshed out and hopefully in the future I will discover more OETTINGENS/EITENGENS/ITIGENS/RIES/ETTINGERS who are alive and will expand on this section of the narrative. In fact I have made contact wth several descendants of this family and we are closely collaborating our research efforts – Alan Ehrlich of Geneva, Jon McGhee of New Zealand, Josh Kaufman and Cary Aufseeser in the USA.

At this point we take leave of the OETTINGEN/WIENER-RIES/WIENER family until the convergence of the other family branches to them.

We now move to north Germany.

INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL HISTORY OF THE JEWS IN GERMANY UP TO THE FIRST WORLD WAR

For the reader to have an appreciation of our family history in Germany I believe there should be a general understanding of the historical and social events which affected the Jews in Germany over the past 1600 years.

I have taken the liberty of "cutting and pasting" this history mainly from Wikipedia which provides a simple and concise explanation, even though it might not be as accurate as more detailed studies. For our purpose it shall suffice.

There has been a presence of Jews in Germany since the 4th century. The First Crusade began an era of persecution of Jews in Germany. Entire communities, like those of Trier, Worms, Mainz, and Cologne, were murdered. When the Black Death swept over Europe in 1348–49, some Christian communities accused Jews of poisoning wells. Royal policy and public ambivalence towards Jews helped the persecuted Jews fleeing the German speaking lands to form the foundations of what would become the largest Jewish communities in European countries now known as Poland, Ukraine, Romania, Belarus and Lithuania.

There they lived fairly peacefully for a few hundred years. However, the atrocities of Chmielnicki (1648, in the Ukrainian part of south eastern Poland) and his Cossacks drove the Polish Jews back into western Germany. This trend accelerated throughout the 18th century as parts of Germany began to re-admit Jews and bolstered by the worsening conditions in Poland after the Partition of Poland in 1772, 1793 and 1795 between Prussia, Austria, and Russia.

Moses Mendelssohn was considered to be the father of Jewish Enlightenment. He thought that the chasm that separated the Jews from their educated fellow citizens would be bridged by his translation of the Torah into German. This book became the manual of the German Jews, teaching them to write and speak the German language, and preparing them for participation in German culture and secular science. Mendelssohn lived to see the first fruits of his endeavours. In 1778 his friend David Friedländer founded the Jewish free school in Berlin; this was the first Jewish educational institution in Germany in which instruction, in scripture as well as in general science, was undertaken in German-only. A youthful enthusiasm for new ideals at that time pervaded the entire civilized world; all religions were recognized as equally entitled to respect, and the champions of political freedom undertook to restore the Jews to their full rights as citizens. The humane Austrian Emperor Joseph II was foremost in espousing these new ideals. As early as 1782 he issued the *Patent of Toleration for the Jews of Lower Austria*, thereby establishing the civic equality of his Jewish subjects.

Before 1806, when general citizenship was largely non-existent in the Holy Roman Empire, its inhabitants were subject to different estate regulations. The concept of citizenship was mostly restricted to cities, especially free imperial cities. There was no general franchise, which remained a privilege for the few who inherited the status or acquired it when they reached a certain level of taxed income or could afford the expensive citizen's fee.

In the 18th century some Jews and their families gained equal status with their fellow Christian city dwellers, but had a different status than noblemen, Huguenots, or serfs. They often did not enjoy the right to freedom of movement across territorial or even municipal boundaries.

With the abolition of legal status differences in the Napoleonic era and its aftermath, citizenship was established as a new franchise generally applying to all former subjects of the monarchs. Prussia conferred citizenship upon the Prussian Jews in 1812, though this by no means included full equality with other citizens. While Jewish emancipation did not eliminate all forms of discrimination against Jews, they often remained barred from holding official positions with the State.

Napoleon emancipated the Jews across Europe, but with Napoleon's fall in 1815, growing nationalism resulted in increasing repression. From August to October 1819, pogroms that came to be known as the Hep-Hep riots took place throughout Germany. Jewish property was destroyed, and many Jews were killed. It is believed that Hep-Hep for "Hierosolyma est perdita" ("Jerusalem is lost"), was the rallying cry of the Crusaders and was adopted as the cry of the anti-Semitic mobs. This is also the reason many Jews do not like to say “Hip Hip Hooray”.

During this time, many German states stripped Jews of their civil rights. After the Rhineland reverted to Prussian control, Jews lost the rights Napoleon had granted them, were banned from certain professions, and the few who had been appointed to public office before the Napoleonic Wars were dismissed. Throughout numerous German states, Jews had their rights to work, settle and marry restricted. Without special letters of protection, Jews were banned from many different professions, and often had to resort to jobs considered unrespectable, such as peddling or cattle dealing, to survive. As a result, many German Jews began to emigrate. The Revolution of 1848 swung the pendulum back towards freedom for the Jews.

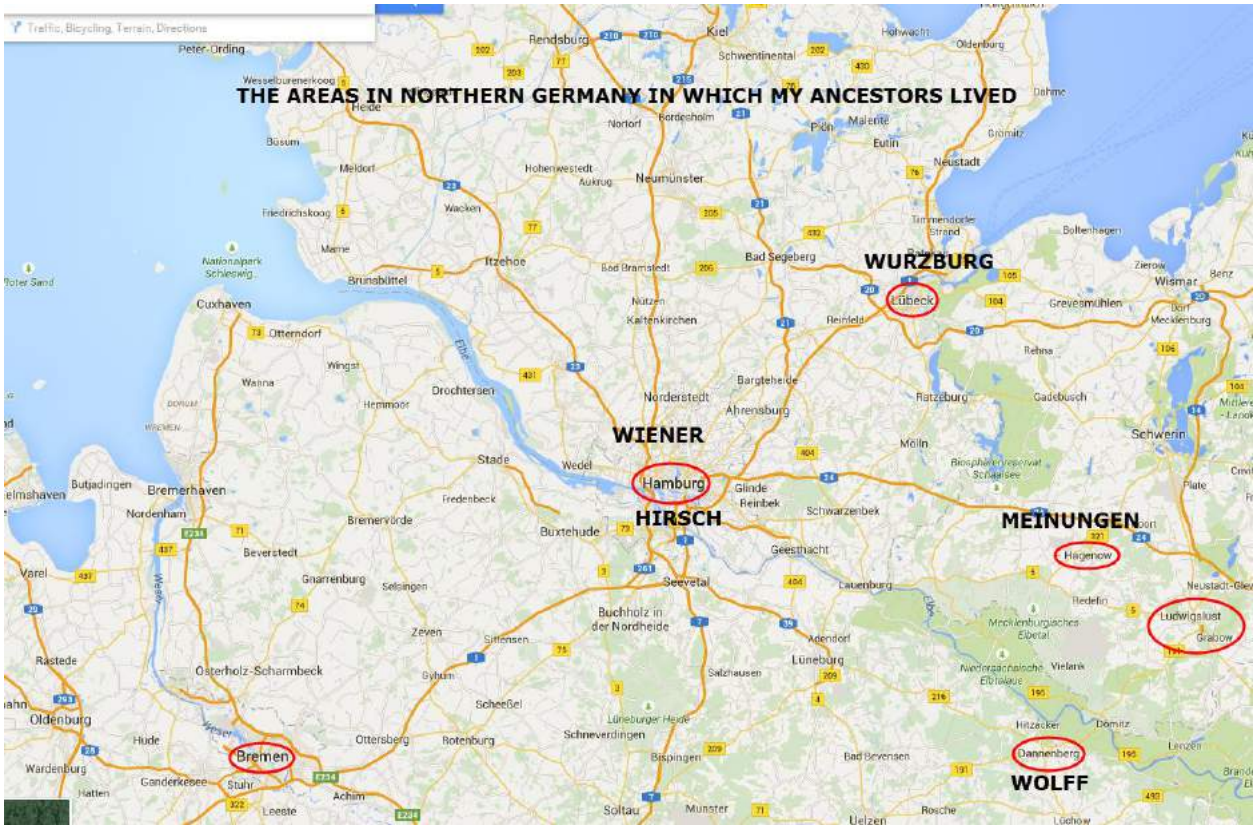
There was at that time no official authorised to speak in the name of all Prussian Jews, or the Jewry of most of the other 41 German states, let alone for all German Jews. Nevertheless, a few men came forward to maintain their cause, foremost among them being Gabriel Riesser (d. 1863), a Jewish lawyer of Hamburg, who demanded full civic equality for his race from the German princes and peoples. He aroused public opinion to such an extent that this equality was granted in Prussia on April 6, 1848, in Hanover and Nassau on September 5 and on December 12, respectively and also in his home state of Hamburg, then domicile to the second biggest Jewish community in Germany. After the establishment of the North German Confederation by the law of July 3, 1869, all remaining statutory restrictions imposed on the followers of different religions were abolished; this decree was extended to all the states of the German empire after the events of 1870. In 1871, with the unification of Germany by Bismarck, came their emancipation. A higher percentage of German Jews fought in World War I than that of any other ethnic, religious or political group in Germany; some 12,000 died for their country.

I trust that this has given the reader sufficient understanding as how the German Jews were generally treated in Germany and to appreciate their hardships in surviving their ever changing circumstances.

I shall now proceed to the following chapter which will outline the families and their lives in north eastern Germany

INTRODUCTION B: NORTH GERMAN FAMILY DEMOGRAPHICS

According to documented information I have found in various archives there is no doubt that our forefathers resided in various parts of north eastern Germany since the early 1700s. Where they originated from I am not sure but in all probability it could have been Italy, Portugal or Spain – as I get further into the book I will explain my assumptions as to their various origins and hopefully as my research continues, matters might become clearer.



Google Map of North East Germany Showing Hamburg, Schleswig-Holstein and Mecklenburg-Pomerania

The above map encompasses the area where many of my ancestors in Germany were born, lived and were buried. It is not a large area and taking the centre point at Boizenburg all the marked towns are probably within a 100 kilometer radius.

The area they lived in encompasses Schleswig-Holstein which in the north borders Denmark. Over the centuries this was at times disputed land between Prussia and Denmark and was ruled by one or the other. East is Mecklenburg/Pomerania which includes the towns of Schwerin, Hagenow and Ludwigslust - these provinces fell into the former East Germany after World War II and were governed by the Soviets. Hamburg itself was a Free and Imperial city and by far the largest city in the area.

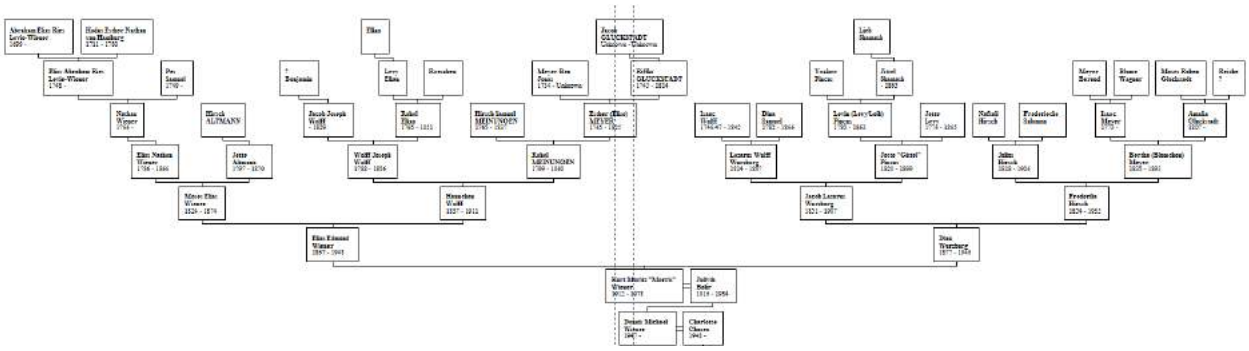
The climate in this part of Germany is cold and wet and even the summers are at best mild. Very hot days are unusual and even in the summer there are rainy days. The countryside is generally

fairly flat with shallow hills on the eastern side – there are no significant mountains. As the area receives a high rainfall there is a fair amount of agricultural activity and there are many forests.

As I have already mentioned, I would encourage you to read ***Gluckl von Hameln*** memoirs in which she details her life in the 17th and 18th century Germany and gives you a good ideas of the vicissitudes of German Jewish life in that period.

The families of my ancestors were:

1. The Meinungens of Hagenow
2. The Pincus's of Witkova (Poland) and Moisling
3. The Würzburgs of Lübeck
4. The Hirschs of Hamburg
5. The Wieners of Hamburg, formerly Berlin, formerly Vienna and formerly Oettingen/Bavaria
6. The Wolfs of Dannenberg



THE MEINUNGEN CLAN

1 Jacob GLUCKSTADT Unknown - Unknown
..... 2 Riffka GLUCKSTADT 1745 - 1814
..... +Meyer Ben Jonas 1715 - Unknown
..... 3 Esther (Elise) MEYER 1765 - 1825
..... +Hirsch Samuel MEINUNGEN 1765 - 1837
..... 4 Amalie MEINUNGEN 1796 - 1866
..... +Alexander Susskind HERZFELD 1789 - 1844
..... 5 Hanchenn (Johanna) HERZFELD 1819 - 1903
..... 5 Marcus HERZFELD 1821 - 1888
..... +Hannchen BERNHARD 1823 - 1904
..... 6 Minna HERZFELD 1852 - 1869
..... 6 Alexander HERZFELD 1854 - 1906
..... 7 ? HERZFELD Unknown - Unknown
..... 8 Lore Unknown -
..... 6 Auguste HERZFELD 1855 - 1924
..... +Louis JOSEPH 1853 - Unknown
..... 7 [2] Siegmund JOSEPH 1876 - 1929
..... +[1] Minna BENJAMIN 1872 - 1943
..... 8 [3] Alex JOSEPH 1903 - 1908
..... 8 [4] Erna JOSEPH 1905 - Unknown
..... +[5] Boris SEGALOWITZ 1891 - Unknown
..... 9 [6] Ivar (Siegmund Iwar) SEGALOWITZ 1930 -
..... +[7] Bernice STERN 1934 -
..... 10 [8] Eugenie SEGALOWITZ 1957 -
..... +[9] Jay Alan LIEBERMANN 1956 -
..... 10 [10] Ralph SEGALOWITZ 1958 -
..... +[11] Catherine Michaele ? 1954 -
..... 8 [12] Margot JOSEPH 1909 - 1990
..... +[13] Walter (LEPEHNE) LEPANE 1903 - 1947
..... 7 Dora JOSEPH 1877 - Unknown
..... 7 Cissy JOSEPH 1879 - Unknown
..... 7 Alexander JOSEPH 1880 - 1916
..... 7 Emma JOSEPH 1887 - Unknown
..... 7 Julchen JOSEPH 1889 - Unknown
..... 7 Selma JOSEPH 1890 - Unknown
..... 7 Berthold JOSEPH 1891 - 1926
..... 7 Lischen JOSEPH 1893 - Unknown
..... 7 Malchen JOSEPH 1894 - Unknown
..... 7 Max JOSEPH 1875 - Unknown
..... +Hela BRIENITZER 1911 - Unknown
..... 8 Margot JOSEPH Unknown -
..... 7 Bernhard JOSEPH Unknown - Unknown
..... 7 Martha JOSEPH Unknown - Unknown
..... 6 Emma HERZFELD 1856 - 1937
..... +? ? Unknown - Unknown
..... 7 ? ? Unknown - Unknown
..... 8 Rivka ? Unknown -
..... 6 Bernhard HERZFELD 1858 - 1859
..... 6 Hermann HERZFELD 1860 - 1917
..... +? ? Unknown - Unknown
..... 7 ? HERZFELD Unknown - Unknown
..... 8 Hilda HERZFELD Unknown -
..... 6 Anna HERZFELD 1861 - 1923
..... +? ? Unknown - Unknown
..... 7 son ? 1879 - Unknown
..... 8 Rivka ? Unknown -
..... 6 Wilhelm HERZFELD 1863 - 1929
..... +? ? Unknown - Unknown
..... 7 ? HERZFELD Unknown - Unknown
..... 8 Ruth ? Unknown -
..... 5 Samuel HERZFELD 1824 - 1849
..... 5 Julius HERZFELD 1828 - 1873
..... +Henriette BACH 1828 - 1900

..... 5 [15] Moses (Moritz) HERZFELD 1830 - 1894
..... +[14] Esther Emma MEINUNGEN 1836 - 1917
..... 6 [16] Anna HERZFELD 1867 - 1955
..... +[17] Julius WOOG 1865 - 1927
..... 7 [18] Walter WOOG 1892 - Unknown
..... +[19] Hilde FLORSHEIM 1901 - 1941
..... 5 Esther HERZFELD 1832 - 1907
..... 5 Henriette HERZFELD 1835 - 1909
..... +Alexander BENJAMIN 1841 - 1873
..... 6 Amalie BENJAMIN 1866 - Unknown
..... 6 Olga BENJAMIN 1870 - 1929
..... 6 [1] Minna BENJAMIN 1872 - 1943
..... +[2] Siegmund JOSEPH 1876 - 1929
..... 7 [3] Alex JOSEPH 1903 - 1908
..... 7 [4] Erna JOSEPH 1905 - Unknown
..... +[5] Boris SEGALOWITZ 1891 - Unknown
..... 8 [6] Ivar (Siegmund Iwar) SEGALOWITZ 1930 -
..... +[7] Bernice STERN 1934 -
..... 9 [8] Eugenie SEGALOWITZ 1957 -
..... +[9] Jay Alan LIEBERMANN 1956 -
..... 10 Melissa LIEBERMANN 1987 -
..... 10 Jonathan Mark LIEBERMANN 1990 -
..... 9 [10] Ralph SEGALOWITZ 1958 -
..... +[11] Catherine Michaele ? 1954 -
..... 10 Susanne SEGALOWITZ 1986 -
..... 10 Michael Joseph SEGALOWITZ 1990 -
..... 7 [12] Margot JOSEPH 1909 - 1990
..... +[13] Walter (LEPEHNE) LEPANE 1903 - 1947
..... 5 Caroline HERZFELD 1838 - 1934
..... +Julius FRIEDLANDER 1856 - 1914
..... 4 Philippine MEINUNGEN 1797 - 1863
..... +Levy (Levi) DEY 1786 - 1872
..... 5 Friedeike (Rieke) DEY 1829 - Unknown
..... 5 Falk DEY 1832 - 1914
..... +Dinah (Tine) HARBURGER 1834 - 1902
..... 6 Dolphine (Dellfiene/Dell) DEY 1861 - 1943
..... +Max STERNGLANZ Unknown - 1900
..... 7 William (Willie) STERNGLANZ 1886 - Unknown
..... 7 Leo STERNGLANZ 1887 - 1968
..... +Helen ? 1897 - 1977
..... 8 Harold STERNGLANZ 1914 - 1994
..... 7 May STERNGLANZ 1890 - Unknown
..... +Jacob KAUFMAN 1888 - 1930
..... 8 Diana KAUFMAN 1929 -
..... 6 Philippine DEY 1865 - 1935
..... +Louis HARBURGER 1860 - 1928
..... 7 Esther HARBURGER 1890 - Unknown
..... +? MORRIS Unknown - Unknown
..... 7 Leah HARBURGER 1893 - Unknown
..... +Charles WALTHERS 1892 - Unknown
..... 8 Leo WALTHERS 1921 - 2011
..... +Nancy Elizabeth LAIN 1915 - 2004
..... 9 Nancy WALTHERS Unknown -
..... +Gary FRISIOLI Unknown -
..... 10 Tony FRISIOLI Unknown -
..... 10 Dusty FRISIOLI Unknown -
..... +Kim ? Unknown -
..... 6 Caecilie (Cecelia) DEY 1869 - Unknown
..... +Louis ROSENTHAL 1868 - Unknown
..... 7 Leo ROSENTHAL 1894 - Unknown
..... 7 Lucille ROSENTHAL 1903 - Unknown
..... 6 David DEY 1871 - Unknown
..... 5 Mathilda DEY 1835 - Unknown
..... 5 Hanchen DEY 1837 - Unknown
..... 5 Henriette (Jette) DEY 1841 - Unknown
..... +David ISRAEL Unknown - Unknown
..... 6 Moritz ISRAEL 1866 - Unknown
..... 4 Rebecca MEINUNGEN 1797 - Unknown
..... 4 Rahel Meinungen 1799 - 1860
..... +Joseph Wolff - 1856

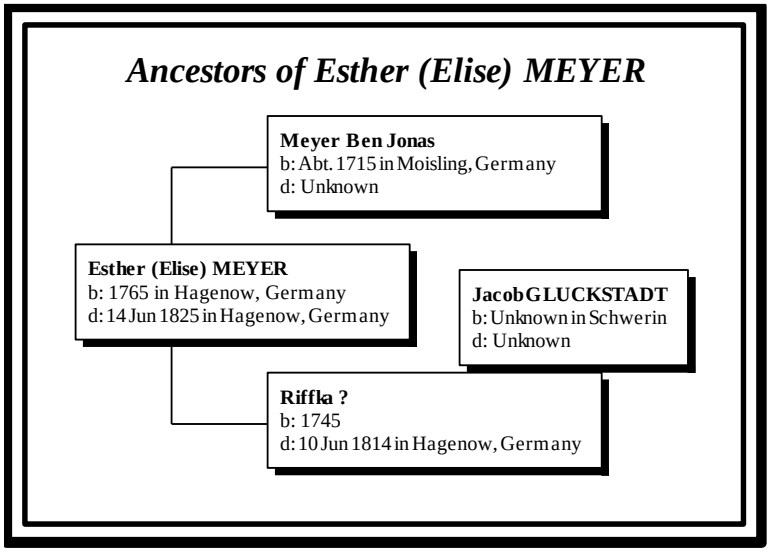
..... 5 Hannchen Wolff 1837 - 1890
..... +Moses Elias Wiener 1824 - 1874
..... 6 Elias Edmund Wiener 1867 - 1948
..... +Dina Würzburg 1877 - 1946
..... 7 Kurt Moritz "Morris" Wiener 1912 - 1978
..... +Judyth Behr 1916 - 1984
..... 8 Dennis Michael Wiener 1947 -
..... +Charlotte Chazen 1948 -
..... 9 Janine Wiener 1974 -
..... +Martin Ignacio Kohan 1974 -
..... 10 Yair Kohan 2010 -
..... 10 Liran Kohan 2012 -
..... 9 Elian Wiener 1976 -
..... +Michelle Jackson 1974 -
..... 10 Chloe Wiener 2009 -
..... 9 Mandy Wiener 1982 -
..... +Sean Meisel 1978 –
…….. 10 Sam Wiener 2013 –
…….... 10 Ruby Wiener
..... 7 Gertrude Gittel Wiener 1905 - 1956
..... +Knidrelm
..... 8 Margarita "Rita" Wiener 1928 -
..... +DiGiacoma
..... 9 Peter DiGiacoma 1949 -
..... +Haydee Cubilas
..... 7 Hilda Hitsel Wiener 1903 - 1987
..... +Julio Wagner 1897 - 1967
..... 8 Wally Fanny Wagner 1924 - 1991
..... +Harry Munz December - 1993
..... 9 Claudia Munz 1955 - 1965
..... 9 Rudolf "Rudi" Munz 1951 -
..... +Sylvia Velo
..... 10 Gabrielle Esteban "Stevie" Munz 1977 -
..... 10 Bernardo Munz 1982 -
..... 6 Rachel Martha Wiener 1866 - 1942
..... +Bernhard Zadig
..... 6 Hilda Wiener 1869 -
..... 6 Julius Wiener 1863 -
..... 4 Meyer MEINUNGEN 1802 - 1861
..... 4 Samuel MEINUNGEN 1804 - 1858
..... +Julie ROSENSTERN 1814 - 1875
..... 5 [14] Esther Emma MEINUNGEN 1836 - 1917
..... +[15] Moses (Moritz) HERZFELD 1830 - 1894
..... 6 [16] Anna HERZFELD 1867 - 1955
..... +[17] Julius WOOG 1865 - 1927
..... 7 [18] Walter WOOG 1892 - Unknown
..... +[19] Hilde FLORSHEIM 1901 - 1941
..... 5 Hugo MEINUNGEN 1837 - 1837
..... 5 Matilde MEINUNGEN 1838 - 1903
..... +Siegmund JOSEPHY 1831 - 1914
..... 5 Julius MEINUNGEN 1839 - 1862
..... 5 Semmy MEINUNGEN 1840 - 1886
..... +Lina ASCHER 1843 - 1903
..... 6 Samuel MEINUNGEN 1867 - 1937
..... +Julie Gumpel 1872 - 1929
..... 7 Meta MEINUNGEN 1897 - 1981
..... +Simon Walter (GUTMANN) GUTMAN 1887 - Unknown
..... 8 Gustav (GUTMANN) GUTMAN 1935 -
..... +Greta
..... 9 Sarah GUTMAN
..... 7 Ella MEINUNGEN 1898 - Unknown
..... 7 Hermann MEINUNGEN 1900 - 1945
..... +Kaethe
..... 8 Hannacha MEINUNGEN
..... 7 Wilhelm (MEINUNGEN) MANNING 1905 -
..... +Gertrud (Gertrude) LESCHNITZER 1908 - 1996
..... 8 Robert Hendrik (MEINUNGEN) MANNING 1941 -
..... +Gertrude
..... 8 Max Michael (MEINUNGEN) MANNING 1942 - 1973
..... +Barbara Ascher

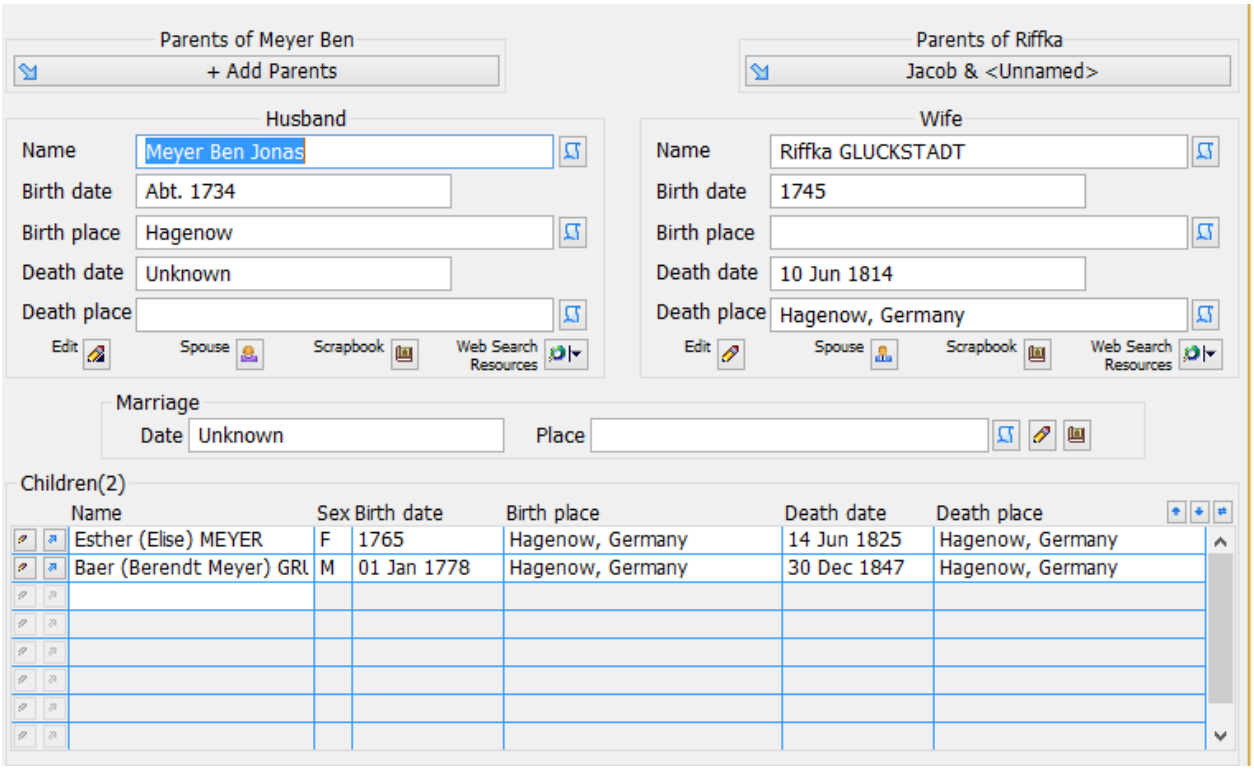
..... 9 Deena MANNING MAROM 1973 -
..... +Dan Messinger
..... 10 Max Asher Messinger 2006 -
..... 10 Isaac Roee Messinger 2009 -
..... 7 Max MEINUNGEN 1911 - Unknown
..... 6 Hugo (MEINUNGEN) MANNING 1869 - 1942
..... +Annie Hardy ? 1869 - 1932
..... 7 Leslie Semmy Wilson (MEINUNGEN) MANNING 1901 - 1956
..... +Lilian Gertrude Victoria (Lily) SUTHERLAND 1885 - 1968
..... *2nd Wife of Samuel MEINUNGEN:
..... +Wittum Bune HOFMANN Unknown - Unknown
..... 5 Marianne (Meta) MEINUNGEN 1845 - 1872
..... +Julius Isaak SIMON 1838 - 1903
..... 4 Henriette MEINUNGEN 1808 - Unknown
..... 4 Gitel MEINUNGEN 1812 - 1830
..... 3 Baer (Berendt Meyer) GRUNFELDT 1778 - 1847
..... +Liebe WULF 1777 - Unknown
..... 4 Meier (Meyer Bars) GRUNFELDT 1809 - 1883
..... +Philippine LANGSTEIN 1819 - 1886
..... 5 Pauline GRUNFELDT 1839 - 1915
..... +? GRODSINSKI Unknown - Unknown
..... 6 child GRODSINSKI Unknown - Unknown
..... 6 child GRODSINSKI Unknown - Unknown
..... 5 Bernhardt GRUNFELDT 1841 - 1891
..... +Pauline MAYER 1848 - Unknown
..... 6 Johanna GRUNFELDT 1874 - 1922
..... +Johannes BORGWALDT 1872 - Unknown
..... 7 Paula BORGWALDT 1898 - Unknown
..... +Willy FISCHER 1897 - Unknown
..... 8 Ingrid Margot Hannelore FISCHER 1924 -
..... 7 Bernhardt BORGWALDT 1910 - Unknown
..... 6 Piette (Else) GRUNFELDT 1875 - 1943
..... +Fritz BRESLAUER 1870 - 1943
..... 7 Hermann Bernhardt BRESLAUER 1900 - 1941
..... 7 Kathe BRESLAUER 1902 - Unknown
..... +Kurt LOWENSTEIN 1893 - Unknown
..... 6 Minna GRUNFELDT 1876 - Unknown
..... 6 Clara GRUNFELDT 1878 - Unknown
..... 6 Hugo GRUNFELDT 1879 - Unknown
..... +Dora OESAU 1884 - Unknown
..... 7 Hans Paul Klaus Theodor GRUNFELDT 1905 - Unknown
..... +Gertrud FREIBERGER 1908 - Unknown
..... 6 Emma GRUNFELDT 1880 - Unknown
..... 6 Martin Bernhardt GRUNFELDT 1885 - 1922
..... 5 Adolf Abraham GRUNFELDT 1843 - Unknown
..... +Friederike JAFFE Unknown - Unknown
..... 6 Benno GRUNFELDT 1875 - Unknown
..... 6 Emil GRUNFELDT 1877 - Unknown
..... 5 Johanna GRUNFELDT 1844 - 1904
..... +Mennreich Abraham WOLFF 1835 - 1899
..... 6 Roschen WOLFF 1874 - Unknown
..... +Louis DAVID 1873 - Unknown
..... 7 Grete DAVID 1898 - Unknown
..... +Dr Peter GROSS (Catholic) Unknown - Unknown
..... 7 Max DAVID 1903 - Unknown
..... 6 Arthur WOLFF 1877 - Unknown
..... +Bessie REICHENBACH 1879 - Unknown
..... 7 Eitel Fritz WOLFF 1906 - Unknown
..... 7 Karl Heinz WOLFF 1907 - Unknown
..... 7 Kurt Joachim WOLFF 1909 - Unknown
..... 6 Otto WOLFF 1879 - Unknown
..... 6 Martin WOLFF 1886 - Unknown
..... +? WOLFF Unknown - Unknown
..... 7 children
..... 5 Matilda GRUNFELDT 1847 - Unknown
..... +? HALPERN Unknown - Unknown
..... 5 Julius GRUNFELDT 1849 - Unknown
..... 5 Louis GRUNFELDT 1851 - 1912
..... +Anna ENOCH 1866 - Unknown
..... 6 Max GRUNFELDT 1887 - Unknown

..... +Clara MEYER 1891 - Unknown
..... 6 Josef GRUNFELDT 1888 - 1890
..... 6 Erich GRUNFELDT 1891 - Unknown
..... 6 Paula GRUNFELDT 1895 - Unknown
..... 6 Hedwig Hanna GRUNFELDT 1901 - 1995
..... 5 Bertha GRUNFELDT 1853 - Unknown
..... +Heinrich KLAGES Unknown - Unknown
..... 5 Jakob (Jean) GRUNFELDT 1861 - Unknown
..... +Mathilde BRIMM Unknown - Unknown
..... 6 Philippine GRUNFELDT Unknown - Unknown
..... +? SILSKI Unknown - Unknown
..... 7 child SILSKI Unknown - Unknown
..... 6 Bernhardt GRUNFELDT Unknown - Unknown
..... 6 Martha GRUNFELDT Unknown - Unknown
..... 5 Friederike (Riekchen) GRUNFELDT 1863 - 1924
..... +Louis GERTZ Unknown - Unknown
..... 6 Paula GERTZ Unknown - Unknown
..... +Emil WOLF Unknown - Unknown
..... 6 Guste (Grete) GERTZ Unknown - Unknown
..... +? SCHULZ Unknown - Unknown
..... 7 Bodo SCHULZ Unknown -
..... 6 Else GERTZ Unknown - Unknown
..... +Otto KASTEN Unknown - Unknown
..... 7 Jochen KASTEN Unknown -
..... 5 Jette GRUNFELDT Unknown - Unknown
..... 4 Philippine GRUNFELDT 1813 - Unknown
..... 4 Ester GRUNFELDT 1813 - Unknown

JONAS/MEINUNGEN – 5TH AND 4TH GREAT GRANDPARENTS

THE JONAS'S/MEINUNGENS OF HAGENOW





My fifth Great Grandfather, Jacob Gluckstad, was probably born in the early 1700s in the town of Schwerin. His daughter Rifka, my fourth Great Grandmother, married Meyer Ben Jonas who was born in about 1715 in Lübeck-Moisling but then moved and lived in the nearby village of Hagenow. They resided in the village and that was to mark the beginning of our family history in Hagenow where they became well known citizens of the community.

Schwerin is surrounded by many picturesque lakes in the midst of which was a settlement of the Slavic Obotrite (dated back to the 11th century). The area was called Zuarin (Zwierzyn), and the name Schwerin is derived from that designation. In 1160, Henry the Lion defeated the Obotrites and captured Schwerin. The town was subsequently expanded into a powerful regional centre.



SCHWERIN CASTLE

In 1358, Schwerin became a part of the Duchy of Mecklenburg, making it the seat of the dukedom from then on. In about 1500, the construction of the Schwerin castle began; it was here that the dukes resided. After the division of Mecklenburg (1621), Schwerin became the capital of the Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Between 1765 and 1837, the town of Ludwigslust served as the capital, until Schwerin was reinstated.

After 1918, and during the German Revolution, resulting in the fall of all the German monarchies, the Grand Duke abdicated. Schwerin became the capital of the Free State of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern thereafter.

Some 30 kilometres south of Schwerin is Hagenow, a small Mecklenburg/Pomeranian village now home to some 12,000 inhabitants but in those days home to Meyer and Rifka Jonas and their two children. Their daughter Ester (Elise), my third Great Grandmother, was born in 1765 in Hagenow. Meyer was appointed a “schutzjood” or “Court Jew” by the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg also in about 1765.

Court Jews, also called court factors, and court or chamber agents, played a part at the courts of the Holy Roman emperors and the German princes in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and at the beginning of the nineteenth. They did not always rise to positions close to the rulers on account of their learning or their force of character: they were mostly wealthy businessmen, distinguished above their co-religionists by their commercial instincts and their adaptability. Court rulers looked upon them in a personal and, as a rule, selfish light as being, on the one hand, their favourites, and, on the other, their whipping boys. Court Jews frequently suffered through the denunciation of their envious rivals and co-religionists, and were often the objects of hatred of the people and the courtiers. They were of service to their fellow-Jews only during the short periods of their influence with the rulers; and as they themselves often came to a tragic end, their co-religionists were in consequence of their fall all the more harassed.

As the agents of the rulers and in times of war, purveyors and the treasurers of the state, the court Jews enjoyed special privileges. They were under the jurisdiction of the court martial, and were

not compelled to wear the Jews' badge. They were permitted to stay wherever the emperor held his court, and to live anywhere in the Holy Roman Empire, even in places where no other Jews were allowed. Wherever they settled they could buy houses, slaughter meat according to the Jewish ritual, and maintain a rabbi. They could sell their goods wholesale and retail, and could not be taxed or assessed higher than the Christians.

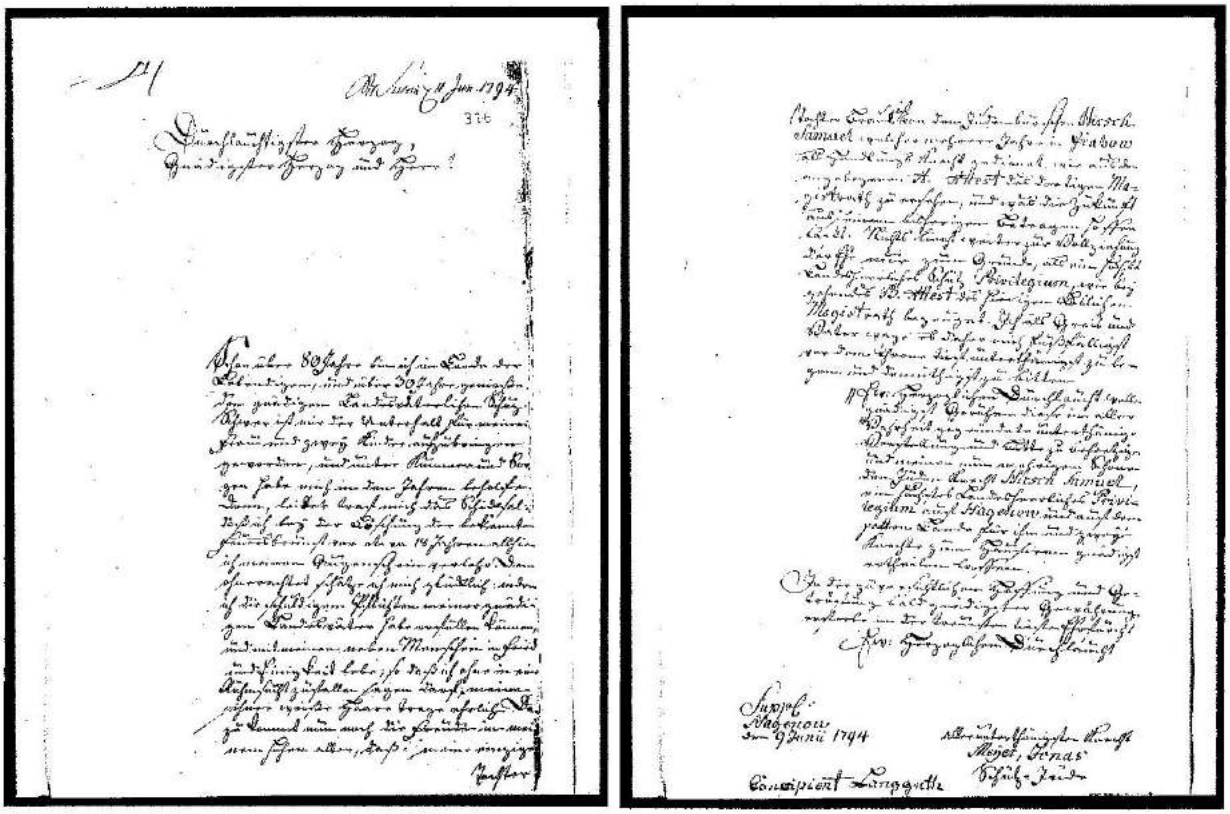
Their sovereigns sometimes assigned them the role of local tax collection from the above named classes of the ruler's subjects. These roles built up a long (and some would say still) standing enmity between the Jewish (educated middle and upper) professional class, and the Christian lower middle, working, and agricultural classes. The resentments had far-reaching consequences in the history of European Jews. When the ruler's bad economic decisions or profligate personal household spending resulted in a decline in national income or a rise in interest rates, with the resultant failure in small share Christian businesses and farms, the Court Jews domestically and abroad were easily blamed by the sovereign and his lesser nobles.

As a "Court Jew" or "Schutzjood" Meyer Jonas enjoyed many privileges in Hagenow including the right to trade and to move from area to area and he traded in agricultural products, horse skins and furs. When he wanted to hand over his business to a successor, his son-in-law Hirsch Samuel (Meinungen), my fourth Great Grandfather, the husband of his daughter Esther, he had to obtain the permission of the Duke of Mecklenburg. Hirsch ben Samuel had been born in 1765 near the Thuringian town of Meiningen in Saxony and had worked as a "shop boy" in Grabow before marrying Esther. When forced to take surnames in the Napoleonic era (1802 – 1815) they chose the name of Meinungen.

The correspondence between Meyer Jonas and the Duke regarding transferring the privilege of "Court Jew" to Hirsh Samuel has survived. It was written in Sutherlin, the language of the time

> Prussia, Schwerin, June 11, 1794
> Your Highness, Duke
> Gracious Duke and Sir!
>
> I am already 80 years old and for over 30 years enjoy living under the imperial protection of your Highness. It is hard for me to earn a livelihood for my wife and two children, but I got by, despite the sorrow and heartache. Unfortunately I was stricken by the fate that during the extinction of the known fire some 18 years ago, I lost my eyesight. Still I feel blessed to have been able to fulfil my obligations to your Highness and live in peace and harmony with my fellow citizens. Without pursuit of glory I may say: I wear my white hair with pride; in addition I am blessed to be able - in my old age - to witness that my only daughter is the bride of the Jewish boy Hirsch Samuel, who - according to the enclosed certification thus issued by the local mayor - served for several years in Grabow as farm hand, and what - based in his behaviour - may be expected from him in the future. There is nothing, but a privilege from the territorial ruler, as the enclosed certification attests, that still would impede the execution of the marriage. As an old man and father, I therefore dare to bow down most humbly before the throne and request:
>
> . "that Your Highness, would graciously consider to grant the Jew Hirsch Samuel, who is now my son, an imperial privilege for him and two farm hands to live in Hagenow and […].
>
> Hoping for your soon granting of my request I remain yours most humble
>
> Yours, Serene Highness, Duke

Most humble farm hand
Meier Jonas
Protected Jew
Hagenow,
June 9, 1794



Hirsch Samuel took the precaution of obtaining letters of recommendation:

> The Jew Hirsch Samuel, who stayed for several years as farm hand among his fellow believers, requested a certificate based on his […] and after we made some investigations, we hereby attest to the fact that mentioned Hirsch Samuel always behaved properly, quietly and honestly and did refrain from irreproachable behaviour.
>
> In witness whereof this certificate is signed and sealed
> Issued in Grabow on May 16, 1794
> Seal Mayor and Councillor

Furthermore Meyer Jonas also requested the support of the Mayor of Hagenow who issued the following report:

> The local Protected Jew Meyer Jonas and his wife have informed us that their only daughter had the opportunity to get married to the Jewish Boy Hirsch Samuel of Grabow; however they expressed further that in light of the fact that they are both already of old age and have not worked

for many years, they wished that their daughter would live here in Hagenow and therefore the groom should receive an imperial privilege; we hereby attest that in light of the truth as to the circumstances of the Protected Jew Meyer Jonas and his wife, we do not object, if the Jew Hirsch Samuel should propitiously be granted the highest protection here in Hagenow.

In witness whereof this certificate is signed by the Councillor and sealed with the seal of the municipality

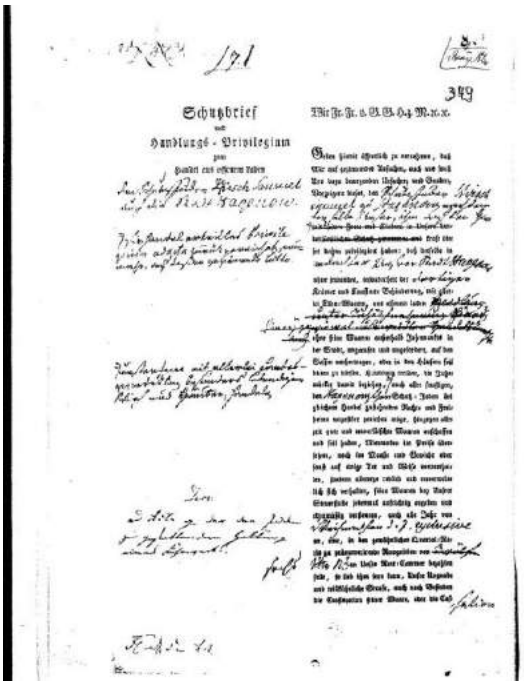
Hagenow, June 2, 1794
Mayor and Councillor
Seal

This appeal for the transfer of "rights" was approved in 1794 by the Duke whose office issued the following proclamation:

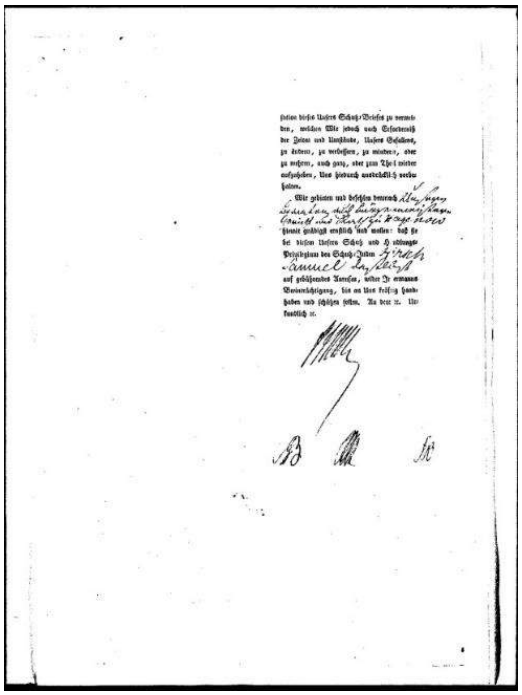
Most humble submission and request
from the tradesman Hirsch Samuel Meinungen of Hagenow, […]

To	For
Land Government His Royal Highness The Grand Duke of Schwerin	the transfer of his under Trade privileges

[Illegible]
Most humble submission and request
from the Protected Jew MEYER JONAS of Hagenow
Including attachment for the granting of an imperial privilege for his only daughter's groom, the Jewish Boy, who is now a tradesman in Grabow, whose name is Hirsch Samuel, in Hagenow and […]
Reverse side:
Notification to the magistrate of Hagenow, regarding the below report as to the privilege of Jonas (?) […] should not yet be transferred to his son-in-law, in order to […
June 11, 1794
signed



Schutzbrief
und
Handlungs-Privilegium

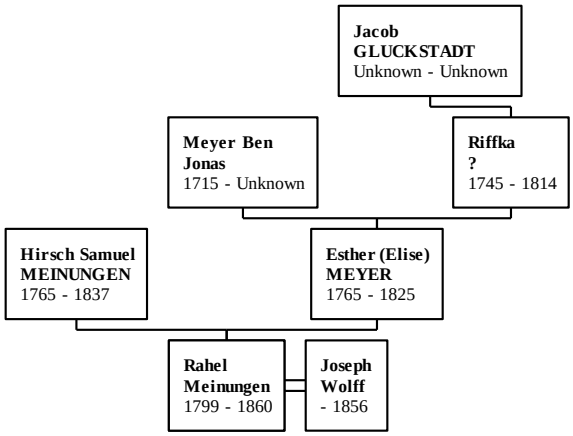


It is most likely that all these letters had to be accompanied by the appropriate pecuniary "sweeteners." Hirsch was one of four of Hagenow's 13 Schutzjuden allowed to trade in a shop- the others were only permitted to peddle door to door. The above correspondence is a further historical indication of what we know about the lives of the Jews of Germany and the rest of Europe – Jews were bottom of the rung inhabitants who were forced to survive by their wits and by grovelling to the dictates of the host nation and its rulers. Jews were not allowed to serve in various trades nor were they allowed to live within the city walls unless they were granted special privileges which came at a huge cost.

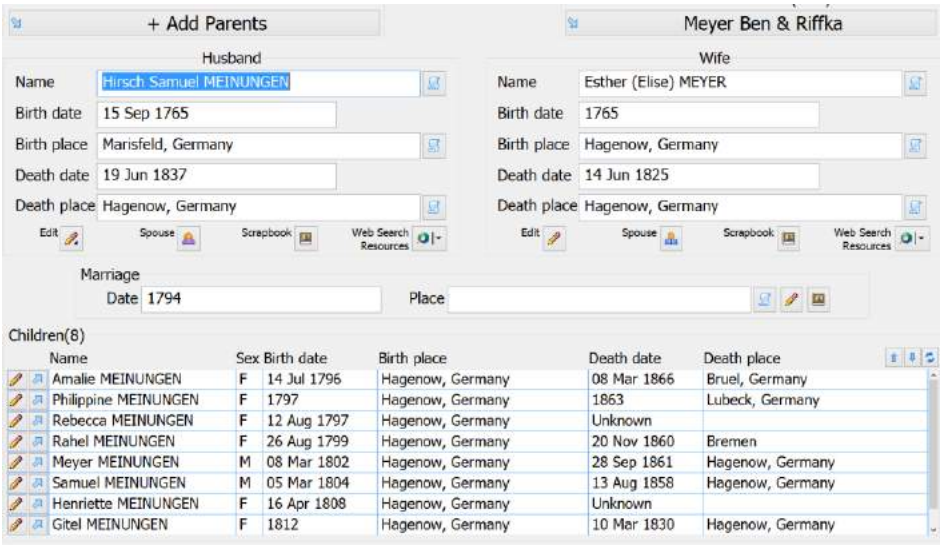
Rifka died on the 10th June 1814 and was buried in Hagenow. I have no record of Meyer Ben Jonas's place and date of death but it was probably Hagenow.

HIRSCH SAMUEL & ESTHER MEINUNGEN – 3RD GGPARENTS

Ancestors of Rahel Meinungen



We continue our story of the Meinungens with my third Great Grandparents, Hirsch Samuel Meinungen and Esther (nee Meyer) who married in 1794 in Hagenow. As we saw in the previous chapter, Esther's father, Meyer ben Jonas, arranged for the rights of Court Jew of the Duke of Mecklenburg to be transferred to his son-in-law so that Hirsch could continue with his business. Hirsch sired eight children, six girls and two sons, one of whom was mentally impaired. The other son, Samuel, would eventually inherit the business. One of their daughter's, Rahel, born on the 26th August 1799 was my second Great Grandmother.



Name	Sex	Birth date	Birth place	Death date	Death place
Amalie MEINUNGEN	F	14 Jul 1796	Hagenow, Germany	08 Mar 1866	Bruel, Germany
Philippine MEINUNGEN	F	1797	Hagenow, Germany	1863	Lubeck, Germany
Rebecca MEINUNGEN	F	12 Aug 1797	Hagenow, Germany	Unknown	
Rahel MEINUNGEN	F	26 Aug 1799	Hagenow, Germany	20 Nov 1860	Bremen
Meyer MEINUNGEN	M	08 Mar 1802	Hagenow, Germany	28 Sep 1861	Hagenow, Germany
Samuel MEINUNGEN	M	05 Mar 1804	Hagenow, Germany	13 Aug 1858	Hagenow, Germany
Henriette MEINUNGEN	F	16 Apr 1808	Hagenow, Germany	Unknown	
Gitel MEINUNGEN	F	1812	Hagenow, Germany	10 Mar 1830	Hagenow, Germany

Hirsch Samuel was known to be a good man and was popular. He successfully built up the business and requested an extension of the rights which he had originally obtained from the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg in 1811 writing to the Grand Duke in 1824 and receiving this reply:

Schwerin, September 18, 1824, 6943
Your Highness, the Grand Duke

The Protected Jew Hirsch Samuel Meinungen of Hagenow may use his privilege dated November 30, 1811 not only to operate an open store, but also to trade agricultural products, in particular skin and live stock and he may keep his own carriage.

With this he shall operate all his business, shall be assisted by two sons and three daughters, who shall - aside of the sale of goods at home – draw from local markets and fairs abroad, and he shall pay an annual protection money of six and shall pay some taxes.

The extent of his privileged authorities is in false contradiction with the new instructions, which may be considered for P. Meinungen at the most:

As reasoned in the conformity regarding the Jewish trading authorities, which - according to the extension of his privilege - are no longer permissible, he will have to decide, in case he should lose the right to choose freely, within 8 days whether he wishes to continue the trade in the open store or not.

Should he choose to continue the trade in the open store, we will have to consider the following: Whether the protection money will have to be determined and paid for each of the three daughters, who are assisting Meinungen, as well as for the male assistants, in the amount of three pounds, or maybe half of it or two thirds of the amount?

In light of the male assistants of P. Meinungen we already arranged for what is to be done.

Sincerely
Your Highness
Name
September 11, 1824

Most humble (?) name

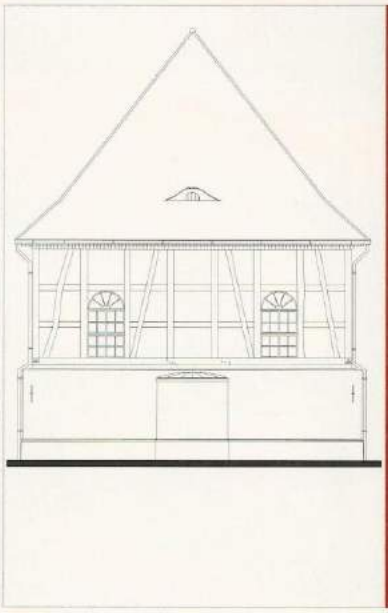


THE HOUSE WHICH HIRSCH SAMUEL BUILT

Hirsch Samuel was quite a mover and shaker and he was the prime motivator in building Hagenow's first synagogue. Below is an extract from a booklet published by the Hagenow Museum:



Nordost-Fassade der Synagoge vor Sanierungsbeginn
north-east façade of the synagogue before the start of restoration



geplante Ansicht der Nordost-Fassade
Planned view of the north-east façade

The synagogue complex

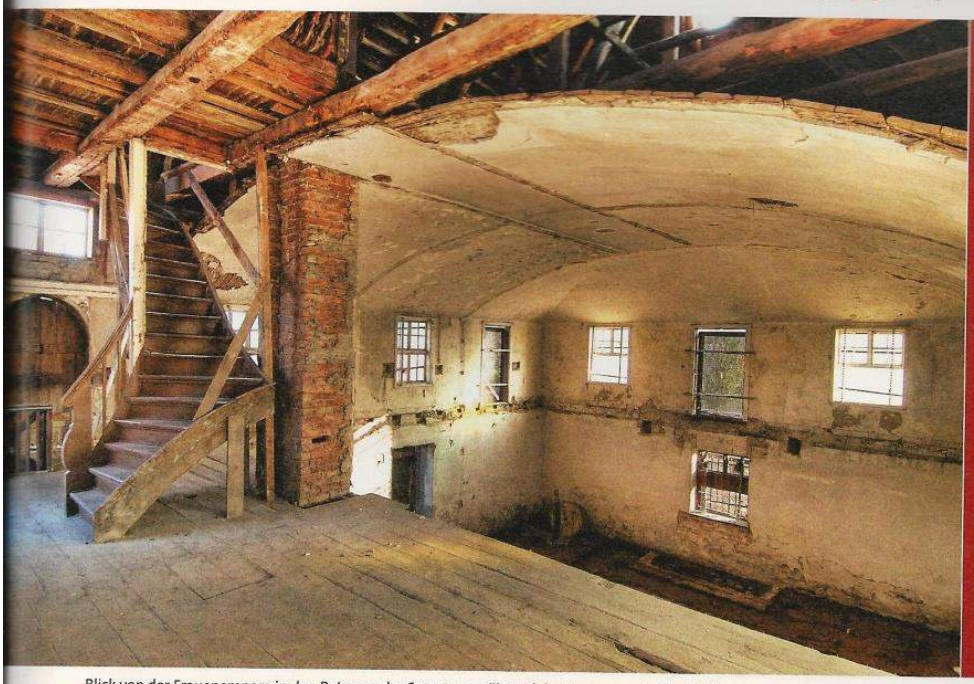
The synagogue

The furnishing and site of the Hagenow synagogue, which was consecrated in 1828, followed the traditional Jewish religious laws prevailing in Mecklenburg in the 19th century.

This moment should be regarded as an important turning-point in the life of the Jewish communities of the small rural towns of Mecklenburg. It was not until the effects of the Enlightenment began to be felt, at the end of the 18th century, that the Jews in Mecklenburg were allowed to practise their religion and were consequently granted permission to buy land for the building of a synagogue and also to create a cemetery.

The Hagenow synagogue was founded in that period, and it is this fact that makes it such a significant testimony to its time. The building regulations stipulated that the synagogue should not be constructed on a main road, but in those days the Hagenstrasse was a side road with very few buildings. Also, the synagogue is not visible from the road, even though the building clearly rises above the front house. The total height of the building is 13.6 metres, the floor area about 120 m².

The synagogue is oriented from east to west, so that the prayers are directed towards Jerusalem. Inside is the prayer hall for the reading and prayer services, where the scrolls of the Torah, the Ark, were kept in a special niche on the east side. According to Jewish religious law, the synagogue remained the temple of the Jewish tradition as long as it held these precious scrolls which set forth the five books of Moses.



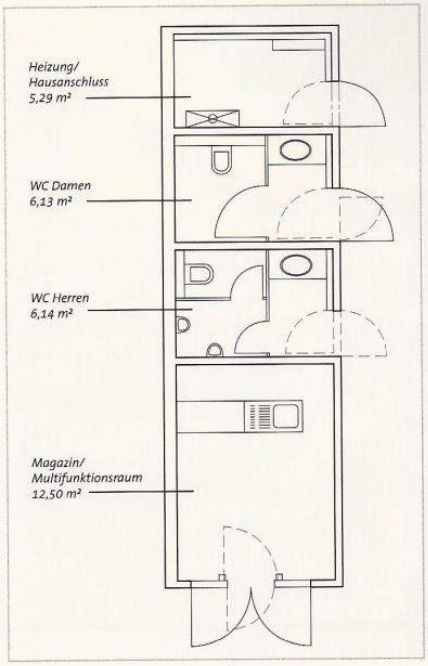
Blick von der Frauenempore in den Betraum der Synagoge während der Sanierung, Zustand März 2007
View from the women´s gallery into the prayer hall of the synagogue during restoration, situation March 2007

The Prayer Hall

The prayer hall is at the same time the place of assembly, and thus the centre of the community. In the Jewish community in rural Hagenow the tradition was obviously orthodox. Women in conservative communities were not allowed to take a direct part in the service in the prayer hall. Therefore, there are two doors at the front of the building, the left for women and the right for men.

Through the anteroom the men walked the few steps down to the prayer hall; the women reached the women's gallery by a staircase in the anteroom, where they were separated from the prayer hall by a parapet and a grille. Opposite the entrance door in the east wall was the niche for the Torah shrine.

Before the Jews were emancipated in 1869, it was stipulated that the synagogues of Mecklenburg should resemble the typical dwellings or storehouses of the region rather than housed of worship. Therefore, the ground-floor walls of the Hagenow synagogue were built of brick, the upper floor was of half-timbered construction. Arching over the prayer hall was a boarded ceiling. In the middle of the room was the platform from which the Torah was read and benches were set out to the left and right. There were two windows with glazing bars at the front gable and two at the back gable and four on each side; they were arched at the top and flooded the prayer hall with light.



Grundriss des sanierten Wagenschauers
Floor plan of the restored cart shed



Der Wagenschauer wurde am 17. November 2006 fertiggestellt
The cart shed was completed on 17 November 2006

The house of study

The former community hall and house of study at the Hagenstrasse is a single-storey half-timbered structure with a central converted loft; the floor area is around 90 m² on the ground floor and about 65 m² in the upper floor. The room divisions are preserved almost as in the original floor plan: two large rooms facing the street, a central corridor leading to the courtyard, and at the back three smaller rooms which were used as an apartment. In the corridor on the right was the curfew bell for the kitchen. The latest findings about its architectural history suggest that the mikveh might have been situated below the stairs leading to the cellar.

This important structure was the ritual bath, which was prescribed for women and men alike on specific occasions. Only »living water«, meaning a spring or stream, or groundwater or rainwater, could supply the mikveh.

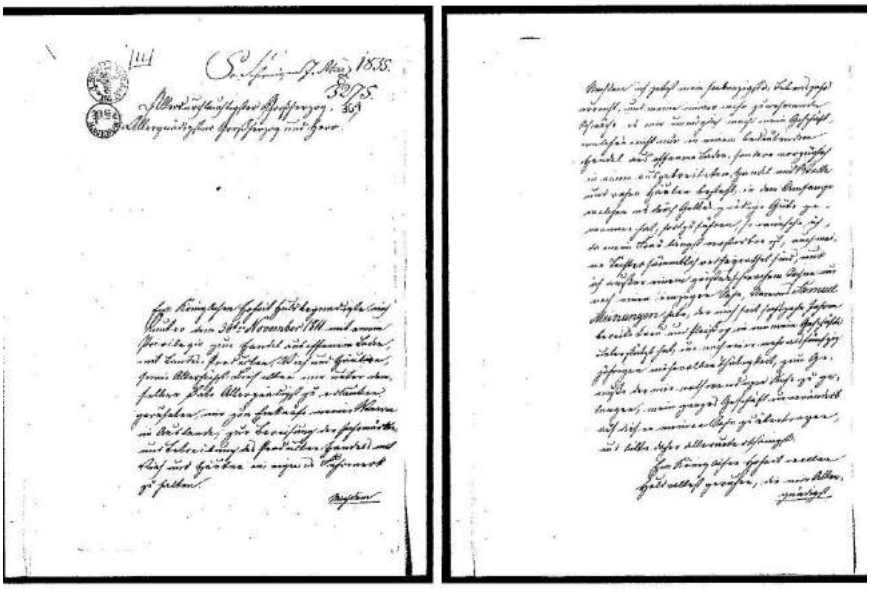
The cart shed

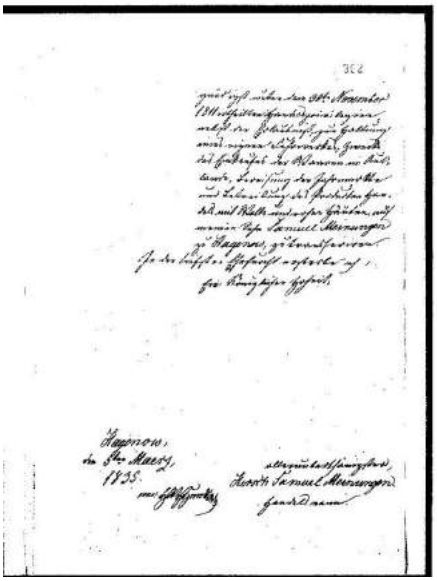
The cart store or cart shed, where the carts for the funerals were kept, formed the link to the third important structure of Jewish community life, the cemetery, which was created in 1806. This was in the Friedrich-Heincke Strasse, near the railway crossing, and was levelled in 1962. The gravestones were incorporated into the foundations of a garage. From 1965, the vehicles for the then Public Works Department were parked on the site of the cemetery. In 1994 a gravestone was placed in the Hagenow museum. An incomplete list of all the people buried in the cemetery is in the archives of the Hagenow museum. At least 120 people went to their final rest in the Jewish cemetery.

The Jewish cemetery was consecrated in 1806 and was close to the railway line.

Esther Meinungen died on the 14th June 1825 and was buried in Hagenow.

As time went by and Hirsch Samuel got older he realised it was time to hand the baton over to a successor. As all his daughters were married and had made lives for themselves, and his one son was mentally impaired, he had to arrange that succession be passed onto his second born son, Samuel Meinungen, including the transferring of the "Court Jew" rights. The following communications then took place:





Schwerin, March 7, 1835
Your Highness, the Grand Duke

Gracious Duke and Sir!

Your Highness has granted me on November 30, 1811 the imperial privilege to trade and operate an open store of agricultural products, cattle and skin and you have granted me on same date, for the purpose of purchasing these goods abroad, and for the purpose to travel and visit fairs trading these products of cattle and skin to operate my own carriage.

Now, that I have reached the age of 70 years and the fact that I become weaker every day, it is impossible for me to keep my business running, which not only consists of my store, but in particular of the trade with wool and raw skin, to the extent to which it has grown through God's grace, I'd wish - since my wife has long died, and all my daughters are married and aside of a mentally ill son I only have one other son by the name of Samuel Meinungen, who has loyally and diligently assisted me for 16 years in my store, and in order to be able after more than fifty years of hard work, to get the pleasure of the much needed repose, to hand over my store to this son, and therefore kindly request

Your Highness to hereby transfer the trading privilege, including the permit to operate my own carriage, for the purpose of purchasing goods abroad, and for the purpose to travel and visit fairs trading wool and raw skin to my son Samuel Meinungen of Hagenow.

With deep respect,
Your Highness
Hagenow, March 5 1835

Yours, most humble
Hirsch Samuel Meinungen
Tradesman

This request was duly granted:

Most humble submission and request from the tradesman Hirsch Samuel Meinungen, Hagenow […]

To
The Grand Duke
Land government
of Schwerin

For
the transfer of his
trade privileges

Letter of protection and
Trade privilege for the trade in an open store for the
Protective Jew Hirsch Samuel of Hagenow

…. Privilege thus granted for trade […]

Furthermore with all kinds of agricultural products, in particular cattle and skin

Right side: (completely incomprehensible)

Left side: Decree ad acta for the Jew to operate a carriage

Two years later, on the 19th of June 1837, Hirsch Samuel Meinungen passed away leaving his son Samuel to take over the business and properties.

So as Rahel, daughter of Hirsch Samuel and Esther Meinungen, left her family to marry Joseph Wolff of Dannenburg, we could optionally take our leave of Hagenow and the Meinungens and move forward with our story.

However as the rest of the story of this family dynasty is too interesting not to document I have decided to narrate it for those of you who wish to learn more about the history of this amazing family.

SAMUEL AND JULIE MEINUNGEN

Hirsch Samuel & Esther (Elise) | + Add Parents

Husband		Wife	
Name	Samuel MEINUNGEN	Name	Julie ROSENSTERN
Birth date	05 Mar 1804	Birth date	08 Sep 1814
Birth place	Hagenow, Germany	Birth place	Domitz, Germany
Death date	13 Aug 1858	Death date	07 May 1875
Death place	Hagenow, Germany	Death place	Lubeck, Germany
Edit / Spouses(2) / Scrapbook / Web Search Resources		Edit / Spouse / Scrapbook(1) / Web Search Resources	

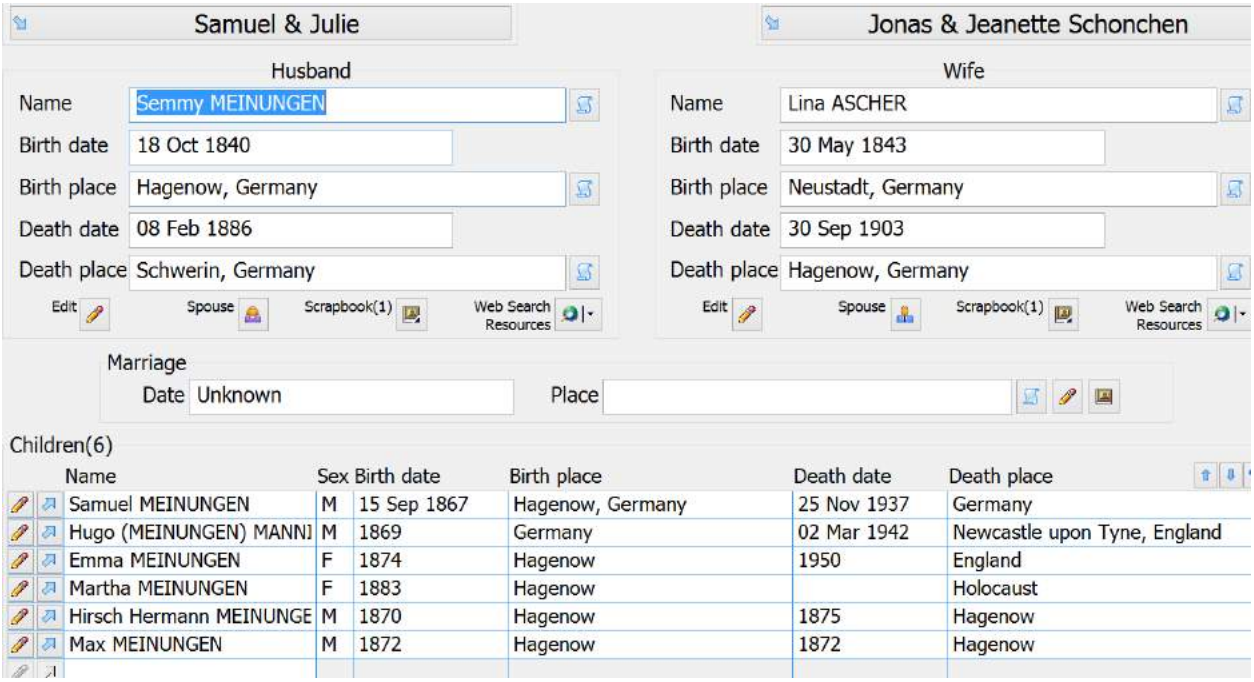
Marriage — Date: Bef. 1836 — Place:

Children(5)

Name	Sex	Birth date	Birth place	Death date	Death place
Esther Emma MEINUNGEN	F	22 Jul 1836	Hagenow, Germany	24 Nov 1917	Koln, Germany
Hugo MEINUNGEN	M	12 Jul 1837	Hagenow, Germany	03 Aug 1837	Hagenow, Germany
Matilde MEINUNGEN	F	23 Jul 1838	Hagenow, Germany	23 Jun 1903	
Julius MEINUNGEN	M	19 Sep 1839	Hagenow, Germany	14 Jul 1862	Hagenow, Germany
Semmy MEINUNGEN	M	18 Oct 1840	Hagenow, Germany	08 Feb 1886	Schwerin, Germany

There is nothing else I know of this era, save that Samuel died on the 18th August 1858 and was buried in Hagenow. Julie died on the 7th May 1875 and was buried in Lübeck.

THE ERA OF SEMMY AND LINA MEINUNGEN 1858 – 1886



Samuel & Julie

Husband

Name	Semmy MEINUNGEN
Birth date	18 Oct 1840
Birth place	Hagenow, Germany
Death date	08 Feb 1886
Death place	Schwerin, Germany

Edit | Spouse | Scrapbook(1) | Web Search Resources

Jonas & Jeanette Schonchen

Wife

Name	Lina ASCHER
Birth date	30 May 1843
Birth place	Neustadt, Germany
Death date	30 Sep 1903
Death place	Hagenow, Germany

Edit | Spouse | Scrapbook(1) | Web Search Resources

Marriage

Date: Unknown Place:

Children(6)

Name	Sex	Birth date	Birth place	Death date	Death place
Samuel MEINUNGEN	M	15 Sep 1867	Hagenow, Germany	25 Nov 1937	Germany
Hugo (MEINUNGEN) MANNI	M	1869	Germany	02 Mar 1942	Newcastle upon Tyne, England
Emma MEINUNGEN	F	1874	Hagenow	1950	England
Martha MEINUNGEN	F	1883	Hagenow		Holocaust
Hirsch Hermann MEINUNGE	M	1870	Hagenow	1875	Hagenow
Max MEINUNGEN	M	1872	Hagenow	1872	Hagenow

Again, about this period I have very little information.

Semmy Meinungen, born on the 18th October 1840, was only 14 years old when his father died.

Presumably his brother Julius was sickly as he died in 1862 and his two sisters were married, so he was the only child left who could take over the business.

Semmy Meinungen married Lina Ascher and they had two sons:

1. Samuel Meinungen, born on the 15th September 1867, who would inherit the business from his father in 1886
2. Hugo Meinungen, born in 1869, who would later move to Newcastle upon Tyne in England, and changed his surname to Manning. Hugo married Annie Hardy who was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and they had one son, Leslie Semmy Wilson Manning born in 1901.

   Hugo established a business involved in the creosoting of timber and pipes and became a wealthy man. Before World War II he assisted a number of the Meinungen family who fled from Germany including his niece Meta, married to Simon Guttman, and their son Gus with whom I now have contact.



Hugo died on the 2nd March 1942 and is buried in Newcastle upon Tyne.

Leslie married Lilian Gertrude Victoria (Lily) Sutherland in 1923 and he died on the 13th March 1956. The couple had no children.

Hugo Meinungen

Semmy Meinungen died on the 8th February 1886 in Schwerin and Lina on the 30th September 1903 in Hagenow.

THE ERA OF SAMUEL AND JULIE MEINUNGEN 1886 - 1937



Semmy & Lina

Husband

Name	Samuel MEINUNGEN
Birth date	15 Sep 1867
Birth place	Hagenow, Germany
Death date	25 Nov 1937
Death place	Germany

Edit | Spouse | Scrapbook(7) | Web Search Resources

Falck Salomon & Cacilie

Wife

Name	Julie Gumpel
Birth date	14 Mar 1872
Birth place	Lubeck, Germany
Death date	28 Feb 1929
Death place	Lubeck

Edit | Spouse | Scrapbook(3) | Web Search Resources

Marriage

Date: Unknown Place:

Children(5)

Name	Sex	Birth date	Birth place	Death date	Death place
Meta MEINUNGEN	F	12 Jan 1897	Hagenow, Germany	16 Feb 1981	Chicago, Illinois, USA
Ella MEINUNGEN	F	07 Aug 1898	Hagenow, Germany	Unknown	
Hermann MEINUNGEN	M	15 Sep 1900	Hagenow, Germany	1945	Hildesheim KZ
Wilhelm (MEINUNGEN) MAI	M	30 Mar 1905	Hagenow, Germany		Chicago
Max MEINUNGEN	M	26 May 1911	Hagenow, Germany	1999	London

As we learned in the previous chapter Samuel Meinungen was born in Hagenow on the 15th September 1867 which made him 19 years old when his father died. As the eldest child, he took over the business.

Samuel married Julie Gumpel who was born on the 14th March 1872 in Lübeck. The couple had 5 children:

1. Meta Meinungen, born 12th January 1897 who married Simon Walter Guttman from GrossChrisstinenburg, Germany. They lived in Hildesheim where their only child Gustav (Gus) was born on 20th January 1935

   I refer to them in the narrative about the remnants who survived the Holocaust

2. Ella Meinungen, born on the 7th August 1898. I have an idea that Hugo brought her to England but then I have no idea what happened to her.

3. Max Meinungen, born 26th May 1911. I have no idea what happened to him.

4. Wilhelm Meinungen, born 30th March 1905. I have his full story in the narrative of those who survived the Shoah.

5. Hermann Meinungen, born on the 15th September 1900 and whose story I will narrate in the next chapter.

Sammy Meinungen was a progressive businessman and he expanded the family enterprise over the years. He was highly respected by all in the village and could be considered to be "Mr. Hagenow". No doubt, although he was initially a staunch German patriot, he was well aware of the creeping anti-Semitism and he started training young people from the surrounding cities and towns in farming in order to facilitate their entry to Palestine. Reading through Meta's letter which follows shortly, there is no doubt that Sammy was an upright and good man.

Julie Meinungen died on the on February 28, 1929 and she is buried in Lübeck. As Sammy aged and his health deteriorated his son Hermann stepped in to fill the void in the business.



Sammy in Later Years

In the Mecklenburg State archives the diary of Semmy Meinungen can be found . The last entry was written in 1934 and he gives a complete and concise history of the deteriorating situation of the Jews in Germany. It has been badly translated from German to English so I have taken the liberty of trying to convey his thoughts:

February 1, 1934:

The government wants Germany to become self-sufficient and to feed itself and to live off the earnings of agriculture, so we need to significantly scale back our live's status. The Jew baiting and boycotts, as we have seen in the last year, cancel out any planned successes of the government. Only a very small percentage of the government's expectations are realised because the common people are now only too readily inclined to look for a scapegoat and would blame the Jews.

In April 1933 in the whole of Germany there was a boycott against the Jews in every city, in every town the shops of the Jews were locked, their customers were cautioned not to enter Jewish shops. I am a truthful chronicler and have also been personally affected. My centuries-old business was also guarded by two loyal Nazis. The result of this action proved nothing yet something had changed after many centuries of life in Germany. This boycott was aimed and commanded to the third generation back, so that not even the Jews and their descendants baptised of 50 years ago, were regarded as Aryans. It was the most evil of Jew- baiting and every anti-Semite was ecstatic about it.

All the promises of friendship and loyalty of my non-Jewish friends could not change this fact. For example, Dr Sommerfeld a victim, wounded in the First World War who lost a leg, and was already baptised in 1917 and was married to a real Christian, has been boycotted by the National Guard. Today, after 10 months have passed, Dr Sommerfeld again is practising in his old profession, and he has the clientele that have been left as war victims. However his children are provisionally prohibited from studying. The effects of the boycott in the big cities were catastrophic.

Fortunately my son Hermann is a realist. To my great joy he has taken the Jewish young people from the big cities and trained them in the art of farming so that at least they have an idea of the times to come in Palestine with a shovel and a fork, milking cows etc. We currently have 12 young people here who all have the intention to go to Palestine after a year or so and to settle there. I would never have expected such conditions....

In this case it goes on as always against the Jews. It will be much worse if the government does not come through with its work programme. Even when it is hot, the Jews alone are blamed! There is no end in sight for this time of trouble. Our ancient family produce business which has been through generations and provided bread for the public and other food, lies prostrate.....

2nd March 1934

Having been raised in a liberal democracy, where every day we prayed for the Prince, the socialist communistic onslaught was nothing to be concerned about. It was good to see with social democracy that no anti-Semitic agitation operated and people were dependent on their performance only. My family and I only woke up when Herr Hitler declared in plain words that Germany would have to become Judenrein, Jew Free. As the whole world knows he is succeeding in his aims. We currently have 14,000 young gifted Jewish people who have gone into the profession of farming mainly with the intention of going to Palestine. There they will be able to contribute to the advancement of the country. No one knows what is coming.

1st September 1935

A long span of time is past but the last two years have brought not only ice, but the whole Jewry in the German fatherland, huge changes. And probably no living man knows what will be possible.....

Samuel Meinungen died on 25th November 1937, a broken man, after witnessing the Nazi oppression against his people and his family. He was buried in the cemetery of Hagenow but after its destruction by the Soviets, his tombstone was retrieved and now is placed at the front of Hagenow's Jewish Museum.



THE ERA OF HERMANN AND KAETHE MEINUNGEN 1937 - 1941



HERMANN MEINUNGEN



HERMANN & DAUGHTER, HANNACHAN

Name	Hermann MEINUNGEN		Name	Kaethe Tobias	
Birth date	15 Sep 1900		Birth date	1904	
Birth place	Hagenow, Germany		Birth place	Grabow	
Death date	1945		Death date	1942	
Death place	Hildesheim KZ		Death place	Auschwitz Camp, Poland	
Edit	Spouse	Scrapbook(4) Web Search Resources	Edit	Spouse	Scrapbook Web Search Resources

Marriage

Date 12 Dec 1938 Place

Children(1)

Name	Sex	Birth date	Birth place	Death date	Death place
Hannacha MEINUNGEN	F	1940	Hagenow	1942	Auschwitz Camp, Poland

Sadly Hermann and Kaethe (nee Tobias) mark the end of the dynasty of the Meinungens in Hagenow.

After Samuel's death in 1937, Hermann took over the business and the properties. This was an extremely bad time in Germany. The Nazis had been in power since 1933 and the laws of oppression became more and more difficult. However, Hermann believed that this would all pass over eventually and everything would be okay. He could not get his head around the fact that

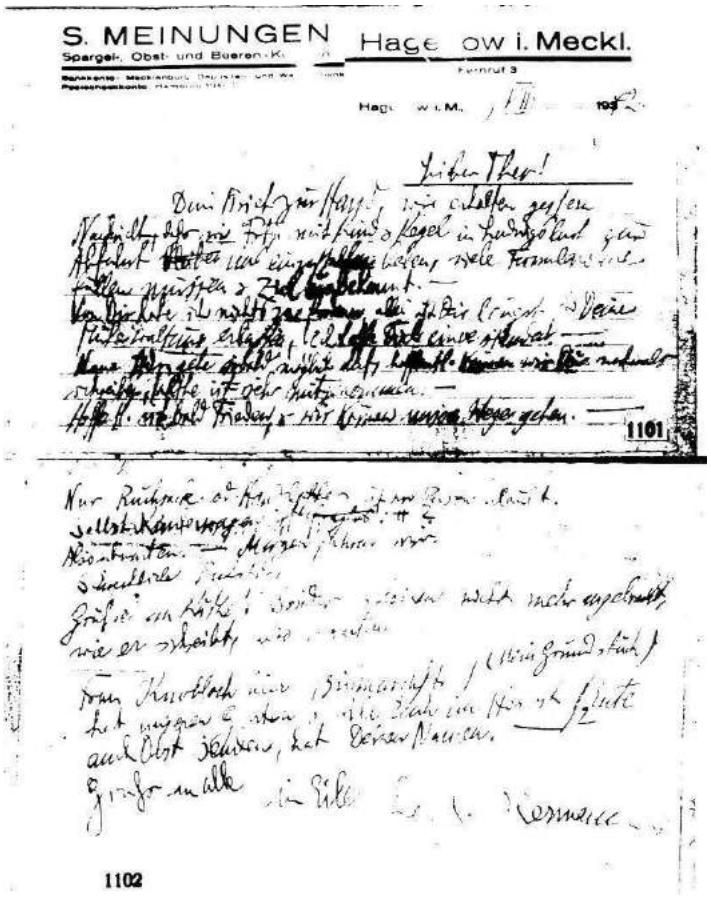
good times in Germany were coming to an end for the Jews. He believed that he was living on an island in Hagenow and that no harm would come to him and his family.

I have few details about Kaethe but she was born in Grabow which is not far from Hagenow.

The events of Kristallnacht in November 1938 had a devastating effect on the family. Hermann was arrested and thrown into the jail at Hagenow. On that evening, whilst in prison, he could hear the commotion outside. Because of the proximity of the jail to his farm, he could hear his cows billowing in the shed, as it was set alight and burned. Later he smelt the odour of burning flesh from the animals.

He was released the next day from prison. Hermann realised that this was the end of an era for him and his family. But he was too late. Events had taken over his life and he could make no escape plans. The family carried on as best they could until 1942 when they received their deportation orders. This is fully described in Meta's description of events and the following documents.

On the 8th July the evening before the day they had to report for deportation Herman wrote this last letter to a friend of his in Hamburg:


S. MEINUNGEN Hagenow i. Mecklenburg

1101

1102

One can see that this letter was written under great stress and it can only be imagined what was going through poor Hermann's mind at that time. Henry Gawlick of the Hagenow Museum found this document at the Schwerin Archives and deciphered and translated it as follows:

"We received news yesterday that Friday we have to present ourselves with child and belongings in Ludwiglust for further departure, many forms have to be filled out and the destination is unknown. Kaethe is very upset. Hopefully there will soon be freedom and become go our own way. Only one backpack or handbag is allowed per person. Even a baby stroller is questionable. So then, let us wait and see. Tomorrow we will travel. Greetings to all, in haste, Hermann.....

On the morning of July 10, 1942 Hermann, Kaethe pregnant at the time and Hannacha went to the Hagenow train station. At 7 a.m. they left for Ludwiglust transit camp in order to meet the collective train which was a transport for deportation. They spent the night there and on the next day at 1:39 p.m. a train arrived in the station with 300 Jews from Hamburg. Destination of this transport was the concentration camp Auschwitz. Most probably Hannacha did not survive her second birthday.

We don't know where or when Kaethe died. Hermann survived various concentration camps until 1945 and was killed by allied airforce bombing action in Hildesheim six weeks before war ended.

I will leave you with a moving documentary written by Meta Gutman, the great granddaughter of Hirsch Samuel, written after the Holocaust in 1967 before her death:

"The story of the Jewish farm family Meiningen…"

> September 1967
>
> Dear Aufbau[2]:
>
> I read every week in "your" or better in "our" Aufbau about people who came from somewhere and I would like to add the story of my family, which also is my own story.
>
> My family name is Meiningen and my family is from Hagenow[3] in Mecklenburg. My father was well known in Mecklenburg and the surrounding area. He was a prudent man who always used to help other people. The family lived for 7 generations there. They came from Meiningen in Sachsen in 1756. Our ancestor was the Court Jew of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg. At that time is was not common for non-aristocratic people to have a family name. They were called after the village the originated from, i.e. Meiningen and later on Meinungen. Then they got the permit to build a house. Hagenow was a small farm village in Mecklenburg and here they built their house from half-timbered oak, strong enough to last for generations. The house was like a museum and I spent my years there until my marriage and relocation to Hildesheim in 1922. It was a wonderful house with wooden ceilings and walls and shelves on the walls. These shelves were filled with pewter beautifully engraved. Father told us, that people used to eat from this pewter, but mother did not like this idea. Old proverbs were on the ceilings and I do still remember some: … (5 proverbs to follow). The house was big with many rooms, more than a country house has got. One room was the library with hundreds of books, many of which in old foreign languages, e.g. Latin and Greek, i.e. there must have been very intelligent people in our family. Behind the house there were barns and stables with cows, sheep, horses and many other animals. We had many cows, who moved to the green field early in the morning and returned in the evening on their own. The cows had wonderful cow bells and it was magnificent to watch them. Each cow knew exactly where it's stable and place was. At lunchtime the female cows were brought down for milking. We were active in trade of ferrous scrap, but my ancestors thought it would be better for Jewish people to switch from trading to physical work. As long as I can remember, academic people came to visit my father's house, i.e. the museum director, teachers from the schools showing their pupils around. The halls

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[2] "**Aufbau"** is a journal for German-speaking Jews around the globe. It was founded in 1934 and is a member of Internationale Medienhilfe (IMH). Hannah Arendt, Albert Einstein, Thomas Mann, and Stefan Zweig wrote for the publication. Until 2004 it was published in New York. It is now published in Zürich..http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aufbau

[3] "**Hagenow**" (German pronunciation: ['haːgəno]) is a German town in the southwest of Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, in the district of Ludwigslust-Parchim, 30 kilometers south of Schwerin. Its population is approximately 12,200 inhabitants (2004). http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hagenow

were decorated with antlers and horns and copperplate engravings. My family thought that they were living on an island and nobody would ever do any harm to them. Of course everybody knew that we were Jewish people. When the terrible time began, my father had large iron “Stars of David” fixed on the barn doors. One night the Nazis came with large ladders and took them down. It was not easy. They put my father and brother into prison (my mother already died 1929 at the age of 56; she came from Lübeck from a good family). I remember Rabbi Carlebach’s family often were guests to our home. My mother was not a very strong person and probably it was good for her not to see all this happening. I was already married at Hildesheim at that time. 1937 my good father died and left my brother on his own. Then that November night came and my brother Herman was taken to prison. This was the night when the synagogues were burnt down. As they (the Nazis) thought something needed to be done they burnt down the barns with the animals and my brother in his prison cell could hear and smell it. On the next morning he was sent back home. After a while all was quiet again and my brother was not ready to leave his home as he thought that be belonged there and nowhere else in the world.

In Hagenow there was a synagogue and a Jewish Cemetery. Father told us that when he was a child about 30 families lived there, but most of them moved to larger cities hoping for a better life. The synagogue was not placed directly at the street front but in the rear building. All was white inside and outside. The seats for women were behind fences, but no church service was conducted anymore. Again it was my wonderful father who kept this place in good order. I also remember that several times a year our working people went to the Jewish Cemetery to arrange everything. Old trees were there and tombs were ivy covered small hills. All my ancestors since 1756 were buried here together with many other Jewish people. All tombstones were white. This place disappeared because of a road that was built instead. Mecklenburg is in Russian hands and most probably no one will know the name of Meinungen, although everybody in Mecklenburg knew my family. Foreign people live in my father’s house. The Torah scrolls and all other items belonging to the temple were placed in one of the large cabinets in our library. I tried to find out about these things, but have not been successful. The cabinets in the library were laid out with mosaics being unique and irreplaceable. The old local landowners came to our house to admire the interior and talk to my family about the things which had happen there many years ago. This happened all long before the bad (Nazi) time began. When my father died in 1937 very few Christians were behind his coffin. An old non-Jewish doctor did the funeral speech for which he had to suffer later on. I would like to make some remarks about the farming activities at home. Besides the green fields we had potato fields and asparagus fields, apple and other fruit trees, redcurrant bushes and lilies of the valley. All was prepared by a clever mind for the generations to come – which never came. There were three rows of asparagus followed by a row of fruit trees with redcurrant bushes in between. The lilies of the valley we had to keep the old people in the city working, as this species needed treatment over the winter month only. About 50-60 old ladies sitting in a shed made out of corrugated iron with an oven to keep them warm and some coffee to drink. They all were very happy to have some work and thankful that my father was kind enough to look after them. Here the plants were sorted and packed in huge baskets for export by train or ship to foreign countries.

At the outside of the Avenue a long hedge of lilac with some benches so that the people from the next village coming to visit the city could have a rest. The place was called “Meinungsruh”. At that times people had to walk rather than drive.

Years later my brother Herman married and in 1942 Herman, his wife Käthe and child Hannacha and another child to be born later had to leave their loved home.

At their next station Ludwigslust they had already been separated. Käthe and the child were transported to Poland and killed. Herman lived until 1945, which I learned later only. He was sent from camp to camp wherever they needed workers. At the end he met someone from Hagenow, who knew him and whom he told what had happed to him. The bombs arrived and that was the

end of my family in Germany. (HERMANN WAS IN FACT KILLED IN HILDESHEIM 6 WEEKS BEFORE THE WAR ENDED BY ALLIED AIR BOMBING – THERE WERE SEVERAL FACTORIES IN HILDESHEIM WHICH WERE MANUFACTURING PRODUCTS FOR THE WEHRMACHT).

THE HIRSCH CLAN

Descendants of Naftali Hirsch

1 Naftali Hirsch
.. +Frederiecke Salomon
..... 2 Julius Hirsch 1818 -
..... +Bertha Meyer 1835 -
..... 3 Frederika Hirsch 1854 - 1935
..... +Jacob Lazarus Würzburg 1851 - 1907
..... 4 Dina Würzburg 1877 - 1946
..... +Elias Edmund Wiener 1867 - 1948
..... 5 Kurt Moritz "Morris" Wiener 1912 - 1978
..... +Judyth Behr 1916 - 1984
..... 6 Dennis Michael Wiener 1947 -
..... +Charlotte Chazen 1948 -
..... 7 Janine Wiener 1974 -
..... +Martin Ignacio Kohan 1974 -
..... 8 Yair Kohan 2010 -
..... 8 Liran Kohan 2012 -
..... 7 Elian Wiener 1976 -
..... +Michelle Jackson 1974 -
..... 8 Chloe Wiener 2009 -
..... 7 Mandy Wiener 1982 -
..... +Sean Meisel 1978 -
..... 8 Sam Meisel 2014 –
……. 8 Ruby Wiener 2016
..... 5 Gertrude Gittel Wiener 1905 - 1956
..... +Knidrelm
..... 6 Margarita "Rita" Wiener 1928 -
..... +DiGiacoma
..... 7 Peter DiGiacoma 1949 -
..... +Haydee Cubilas
..... 5 Hilda Hitsel Wiener 1903 - 1987
..... +Julio Wagner 1897 - 1967
..... 6 Wally Fanny Wagner 1924 - 1991
..... +Harry Munz December - 1993
..... 7 Claudia Munz 1955 - 1965
..... 7 Rudolf "Rudi" Munz 1951 -
..... +Sylvia Velo
..... 8 Gabrielle Esteban "Stevie" Munz 1977 -
..... 8 Bernardo Munz 1982 -
..... 3 Dora Hirsch
..... +Eli Aronheim
..... 4 Hans Aronheim
..... +Edith Lievendag
..... 5 Heinz Aronheim
..... 4 Bertha Aronheim
..... +Hans Zahler
..... 5 Margarit Zahler
..... 4 Max Aronheim
..... +Emma Kallmes 1896 -
..... 5 Karl Aronheim 1926 -
..... 5 Adolf Aronheim 1923 -
..... 4 Ludwig Aronheim
..... +Fanny Levisohn
..... 5 Hans Levisohn
..... 5 Werner Levisohn
..... 3 Max Hirsch 1867 - 1943
..... +Ernestine Weiss 1869 - 1943
..... 4 Bertha Hirsch 1902 -
..... 3 John Hirsch 1873 -
..... +Frieda Heymann 1874 - 1943
..... 3 Leopold Hirsch
..... +Johanna

..... 4 Arthur Hirsch
..... 4 Kaethe Hirsch
..... +Ponthauer
..... 4 Bertha Hirsch 1899 -
..... +Michelsohn
..... 4 Herman Hirsch
..... 3 Siegmund Hirsch
..... +Jenny
..... 3 Ernst Hirsch
..... +Kaethe Waldmann
..... 4 Rolf-Ewald Hirsch
..... 3 Louise Hirsch 1865 - 1942
..... +Herman Jakoby
..... 4 Frieda Jakoby
..... 4 Erna Jakoby
..... +Willy Arendt
..... 3 Moritz Hirsch
..... +Anna Gutentag
..... 4 Walter Hirsch 1898 - 1988
..... +Dorette Meyer 1901 -
..... 5 Herbert Hirsch 1927 -
..... +Shirley Friedman 1926 -
..... 6 Alan Hirsch 1955 -
..... +Pippa Green 1955 -
..... 7 Mathew Temba Hirsch 1988 -
..... 6 Gary Hirsch 1957 -

SECOND GREAT GRANDPARENTS – THE HIRSCH'S OF HAMBURG

Parents of Julius

Naftali & Frederiecke

Parents of Bertha (Blumchen)

Isaac & Amalia

Husband		Wife	
Name	Julius Hirsch	Name	Bertha (Blumchen) Meyer
Birth date	1818	Birth date	1835
Birth place	Wandsbek	Birth place	Hamburg
Death date	11 Feb 1906	Death date	29 Dec 1893
Death place		Death place	
Edit / Spouse / Scrapbook(3) / Web Search Resources		Edit / Spouse / Scrapbook / Web Search Resources	

Marriage

Date

Place Hamburg

Children(9)

Name	Sex	Birth date	Birth place	Death date	Death place
Frederika Hirsch	F	10 Nov 1854	Hamburg	12 Mar 1935	Luebeck
Dora Hirsch	F				
Max Hirsch	M	03 Apr 1867	Hamburg	05 Dec 1943	Terezin, Czechoslavakia
John Hirsch	M	16 Jun 1873	Hamburg		Auschwitz Camp, Poland
Leopold Hirsch	M				
Siegmund Hirsch	M				
Ernst Hirsch	M				
Louise Hirsch	F	30 Oct 1865	Hamburg	30 Aug 1942	Terezin, Czechoslavakia



Julius Hirsch was born on the 9th of February 1823, the son of Naftali Hirsch and Friederike Salomon . At this point this is the furthest back I can go to on this branch of the family. He married Bertha Meyer of Hamburg

Julius sired nine children, three daughters and six sons. One of the daughters was my great grandmother, Frederieka Hirsch, who would marry Jacob Lazarus Würzburg of Lübeck.

Julius was apparently a very famous tailor on the Neuerwallestrasse in Hamburg and he must have done well to have supported such a large family.

One of his sons, Moritz Hirsch, married Anna Gutendag and they had a son Walter. Walter fled Germany before World War II with his wife Dorette (nee Meyer) of Hamburg and their son Herbert. My father was friendly with Walter Hirsch and I remember him well as a tall gentleman and very proper in his behaviour. Herbert Hirsch married Shirley Friedman of Cape Town and they have two sons, Gary and Alan. I will write more about them in the "offshoot" chapter on the Hirsch clan.

Two of Hermann's sons and one daughter were murdered in the Holocaust.

Julius lived to a ripe old age and the picture above was taken at his 80th birthday. Julius died on the 11th Febrauary 1906 but I do not know where he was buried.
Most of this family perished in the Holocaust.

THE WOLF CLAN

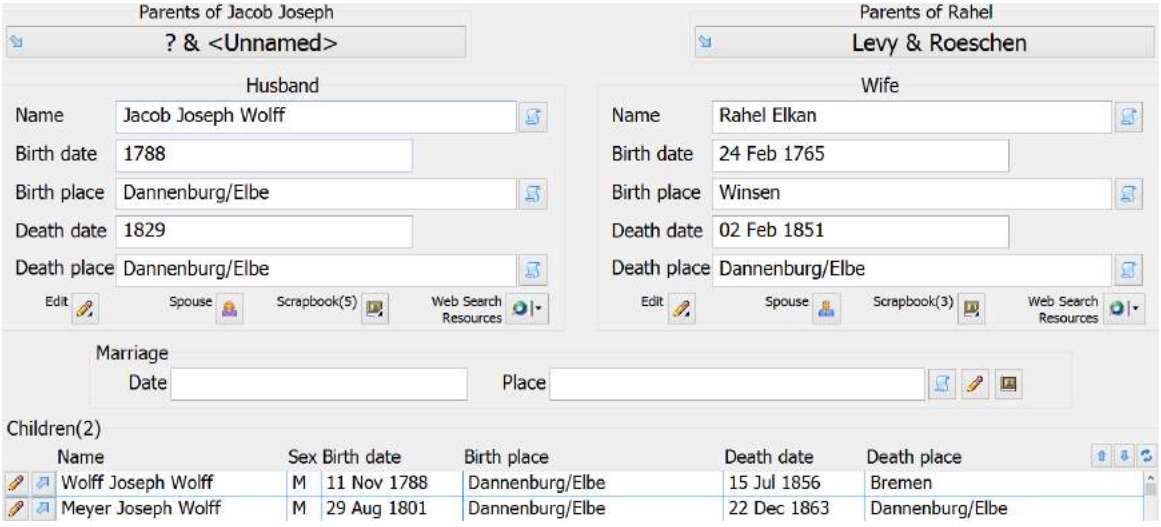
Descendants of ? Benjamin

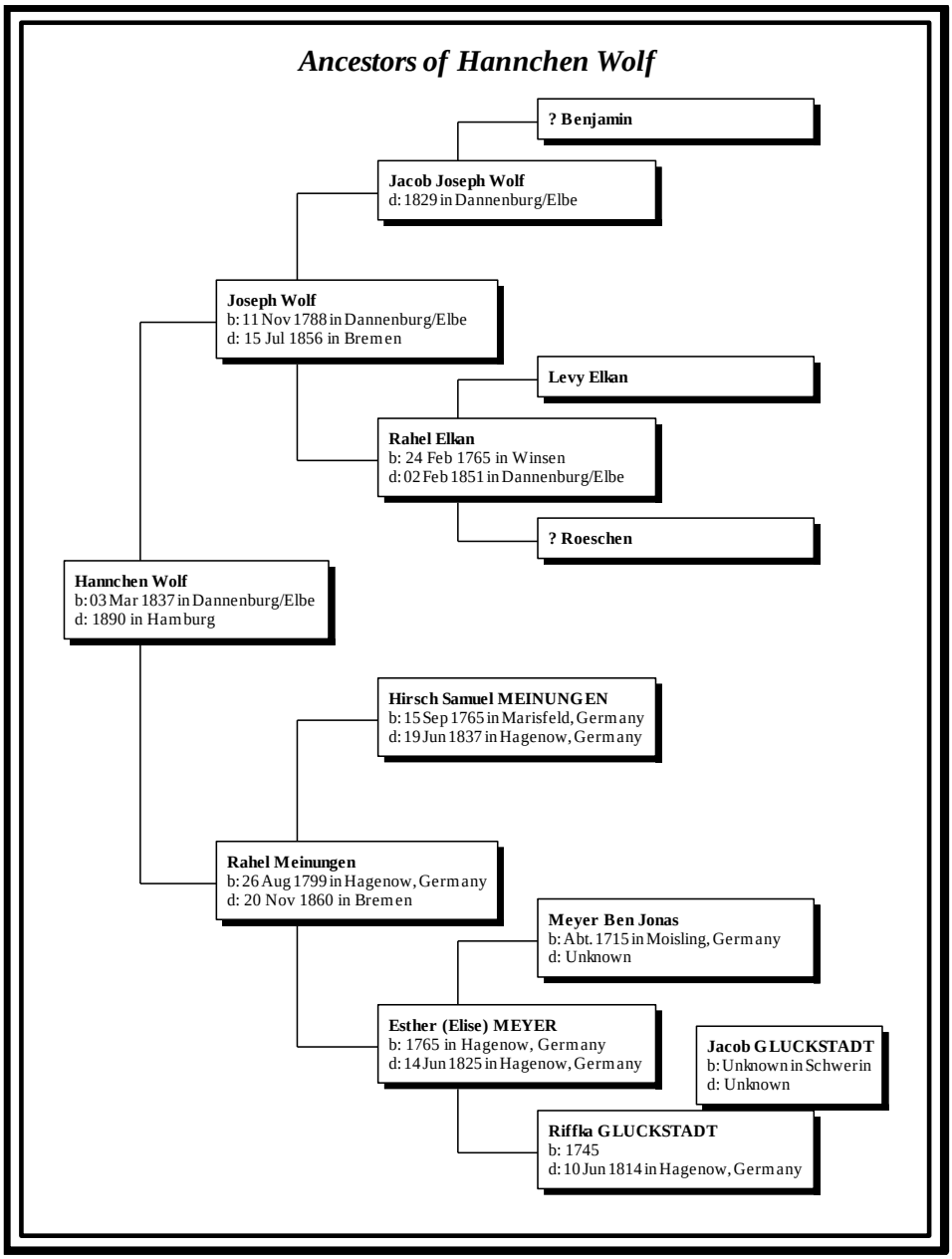
1 ? Benjamin
..... 2 Jacob Joseph Wolf - 1829
..... +Rahel Elkan 1765 - 1851
..... 3 Joseph Wolf 1788 - 1856
..... +Rahel Meinungen 1799 - 1860
..... 4 Emilie Esther Wolf 1835 -
..... 4 Hannchen Wolf 1837 - 1890
..... +Moses Elias Wiener 1824 - 1874
..... 5 Julius Wiener 1863 -
..... 5 Rachel Martha Wiener 1866 - 1942
..... +Bernhard Zadig 1868 - 1902
..... 5 Elias Edmund Wiener 1867 - 1948
..... +Dina Würzburg 1877 - 1946
..... 6 Kurt Moritz "Morris" Wiener 1912 - 1978
..... +Judyth Behr 1916 - 1984
..... 7 Dennis Michael Wiener 1947 -
..... +Charlotte Chazen 1948 -
..... 8 Janine Wiener 1974 -
..... +Martin Ignacio Kohan 1974 -
..... 9 Yair Kohan 2010 -
..... 9 Liran Kohan 2012 -
..... 8 Elian Wiener 1976 -
..... +Michelle Jackson 1974 -
..... 9 Chloe Wiener 2009 -
..... 8 Mandy Wiener 1982 -
..... +Sean Meisel 1978 –
…… … 9 Sam Wiener 2013 –
…….. 9 Ruby Wiener 2016
..... 6 Gertrude Gittel Wiener 1905 - 1956
..... +Knidrelm
..... 7 Margarita "Rita" Wiener 1928 -
..... +DiGiacoma
..... 8 Peter DiGiacoma 1949 -
..... +Haydee Cubilas
..... 6 Hilda Hitsel Wiener 1903 - 1987
..... +Julio Wagner 1897 - 1967
..... 7 Wally Fanny Wagner 1924 - 1991
..... +Harry Munz December - 1993
..... 8 Claudia Munz 1955 - 1965
..... 8 Rudolf "Rudi" Munz 1951 -
..... +Sylvia Velo
..... 9 Gabrielle Esteban "Stevie" Munz 1977 -
..... 9 Bernardo Munz 1982 -
..... 5 Hilda Wiener 1869 -
..... 4 Mathilde Mahle Wolf 1838 -
..... *2nd Wife of Joseph Wolf:
..... +Johanna Schlummer - 1829
..... 4 Julie Wolff 1820 -
..... +? Lorenz
..... 4 Salomon Wolff 1822 - 1869
..... +Sophie Kaufmann
..... 5 Miriam Wolff 1857 - 1857
..... 5 Golde Auguste Wolff 1858 -
..... 5 Leeb Albert Wolff 1862 -
..... 5 Rebecca Frederieka Wolff 1863 -
..... 4 Louis Wolff 1825 -
..... 4 Mendel Moritz Wolff 1828 - 1885
..... +Zeline Bernhard 1836 - 1919
..... 5 Johanna Wolff 1857 -
..... 5 Mindel Minna Wolff 1859 -
..... +Michaelis Calmsohn 1844 -
..... 5 Leeb Willy Wolff 1862 -

..... 5 Esther Emma Wolff 1864 -
..... 5 Hugo Wolff 1870 -
..... +Sarah Salma Bornheim
..... 6 Moritz Ernst Wolff 1898 -
..... 6 Toni Therese Wolff 1907 -
..... +? Korytowski 1905 -
..... 3 Meyer Joseph Wolf 1801 - 1863
..... +Veilchen Herzberg 1800 - 1870
..... 4 Joseph Julius Wolf 1836 -
..... +Pauline Polack
..... 5 Meier Max Wolf 1865 -
..... 5 Rahle Riekchen Wolf 1868 -
..... 5 Feilchen Adele Wolf 1873 - 1942
..... +Kallmann
..... 5 Rahel Ella Wolf 1875 -
..... 4 Gustav Jehoshua Wolf 1838 - 1839

ELKAN/WOLFF – FOURTH GREAT GRANDPARENTS

JACOB JOSEPH AND RAHEL WOLFF OF DANNENBURG/ELBE





We learned previously that Rahel Meinungen married Joseph Wolf of Dannenberg/Elbe.

Dannenberg is a village situated south of Schwerin in the province of Lower Saxony and is on the banks of the River Elbe which flows to Hamburg. There are no spectacular geographical features there but the town is very quaint and was founded in



approximately 1150. After World War II it was part of East Germany and was therefore not as developed as the West German towns.

It appears that Jews first inhabited the area in the mid 1600s and that one of the first Jews was Salomon Levin who became a Schutzjood. In 1817 Joseph Wolf became a leader of the Jewish community. The cemetery in the nearby suburb of Prisser was consecrated in 1742 and a synagogue was built in 1844

From the information I retrieved from the Dannenburg archive in 2013 it appears that Jacob Joseph Woolf might have been born there. His father's name was Benjamin but there is no formal surname. He married Rahel Elkan, born on the 2nd February 1765 in the neighbouring village of Winsen. They had two sons, Joseph Wolf my 3rd great grandfather born in 1788 and Meyer Joseph Wolf born on the 29th August 1801. Jacob Joseph Wolf died in 1829 and his wife Rahel on the 2nd February 1851. Both are buried in the Dannenburg cemetery.

WOLF/MEINUNGEN – THIRD GREAT GRANDPARENTS

Jacob Joseph Wolff



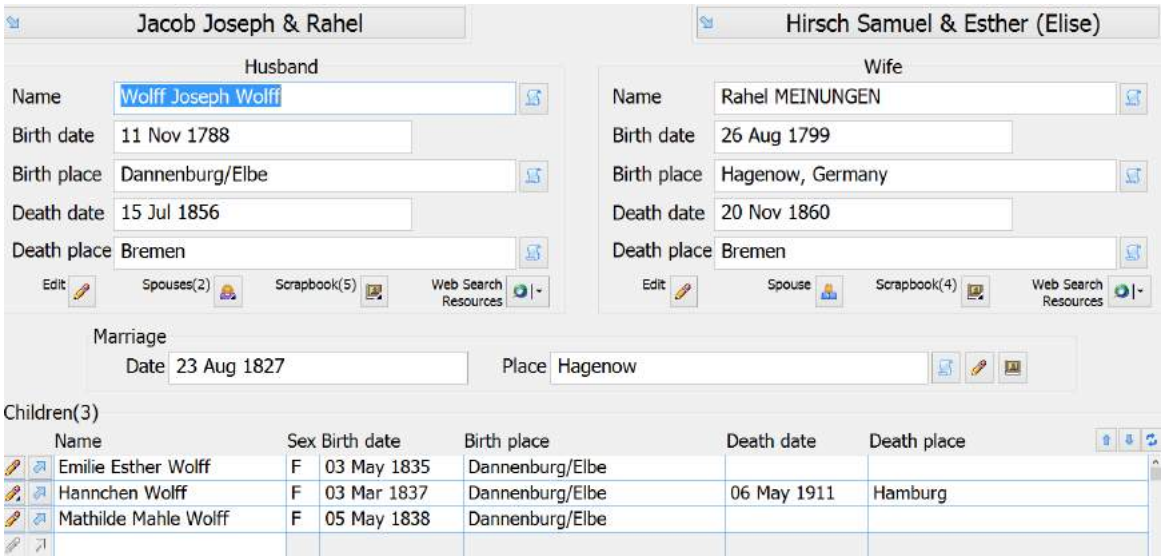
Here rests the honest and righteous man
with the honourable glorious name
the noble Jacob Joseph
the son of the well known Rav Benjamin,
of blessed memoryand he died with a good
name on the holy Sabbath

Rachel Wolff (Elkan)



1. Here rests
2. the excellent mistress, the capable woman
3. magnificently (before the) LORD and her sons
4. the woman, lady El(kan) and has laboured full of
5. kindness throughout her days … Rahel,
6. Wife of the Rabbi Jacob Josef, and passed away on the day
7. at a venerable old age on Monday, the New Moon (1.)
8. Adar I 611 After the small count.
9. Her soul will be bound up in the bond of the living.

WOOLF JOSEPH AND RAHEL WOLF – DANNENBERG & BREMEN



Jacob Joseph & Rahel

Husband

Name	Wolff Joseph Wolff
Birth date	11 Nov 1788
Birth place	Dannenburg/Elbe
Death date	15 Jul 1856
Death place	Bremen

Edit | Spouses(2) | Scrapbook(5) | Web Search Resources

Hirsch Samuel & Esther (Elise)

Wife

Name	Rahel MEINUNGEN
Birth date	26 Aug 1799
Birth place	Hagenow, Germany
Death date	20 Nov 1860
Death place	Bremen

Edit | Spouse | Scrapbook(4) | Web Search Resources

Marriage

Date 23 Aug 1827 Place Hagenow

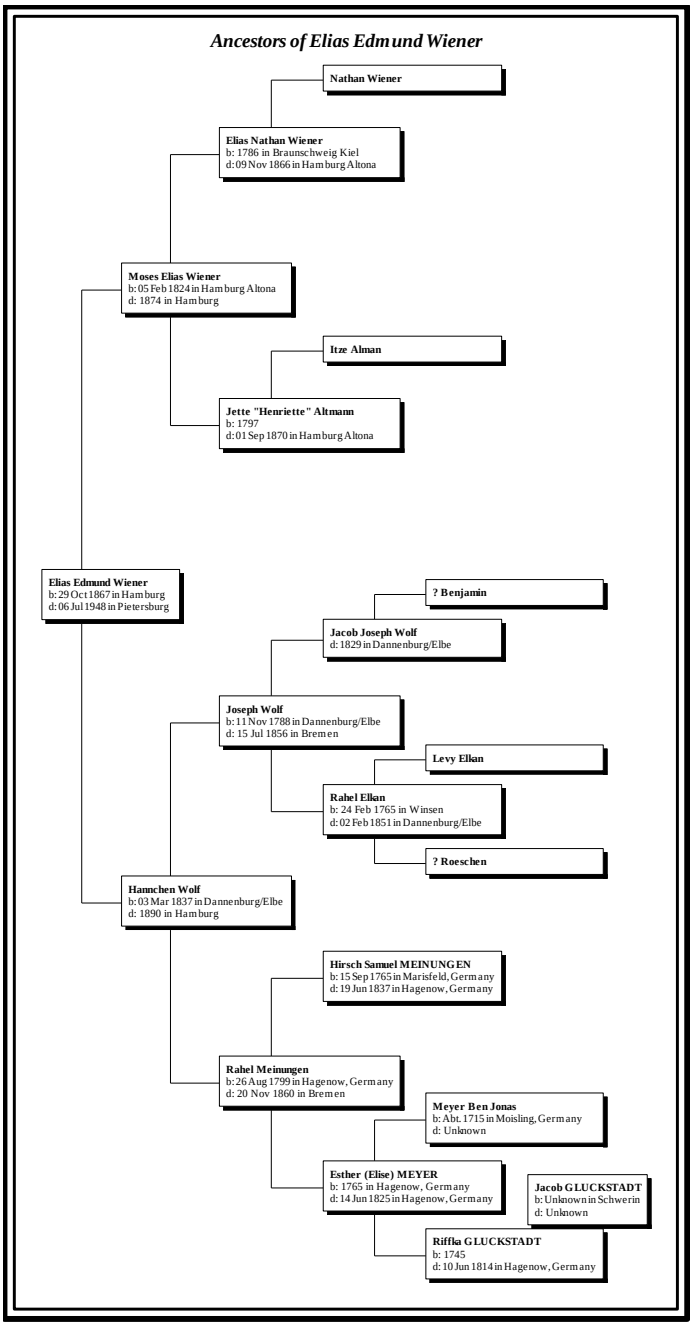
Children(3)

Name	Sex	Birth date	Birth place	Death date	Death place
Emilie Esther Wolff	F	03 May 1835	Dannenburg/Elbe		
Hannchen Wolff	F	03 Mar 1837	Dannenburg/Elbe	06 May 1911	Hamburg
Mathilde Mahle Wolff	F	05 May 1838	Dannenburg/Elbe		

Joseph Wolff was born on the 11th November 1788 in Dannenberg. He was married twice. Joseph's first wife was Johanna Schlummer and they had four children

Julie born in 1820
Salomon born in 1822
Louis born in 1825
Mendel Moritz born in 1828

Johanna died on the 29th June 1829, leaving Joseph to look after four small children



Within a few years Joseph married Rahel Meinungen, who would be my 2nd great grandmother, born on the 26th August 1799 in Hagenow.

The couple then relocated to the city of Bremen, which is about 100 kilometers west of Hamburg where it is recorded that Joseph was a trader.

:

The couple had three children:

Emilie Esther born 1835
Hannchen born 3rd March 1837, who was my great grandmother and married Moses Elias Wiener
Mathilde Mahle born 1838

It appears that Mathilde and Emilie died young.

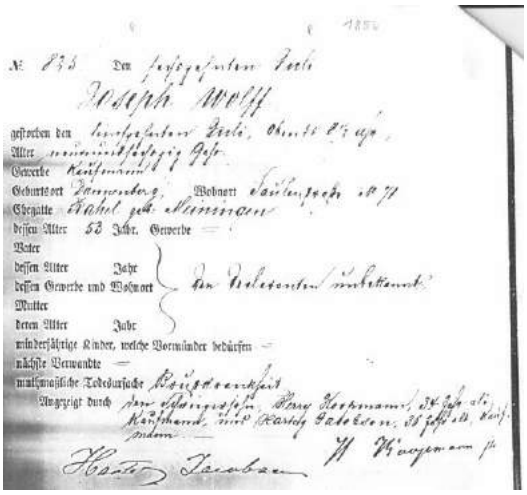
Joseph died on the 15th of July 1856 and Rahel on the 20th of November 1860. Both are buried in the Bremen-Hastedt Jewish Cemetery.

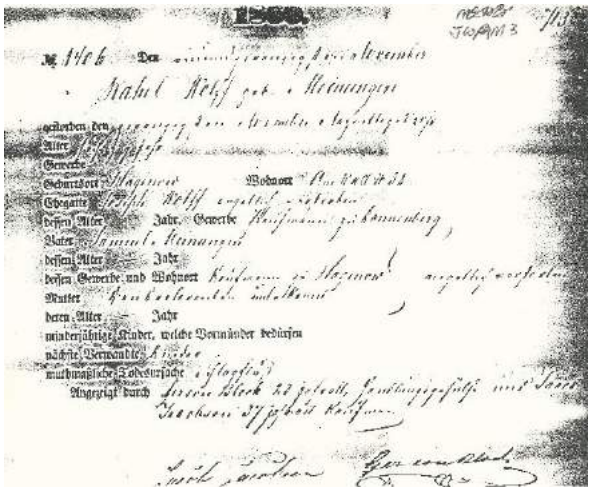
Jüdischer Friedhof Bremen-Hastedt

Auf dieser Grabstelle sind verzeichnet:
Wolff, Joseph * 1788, + 1856

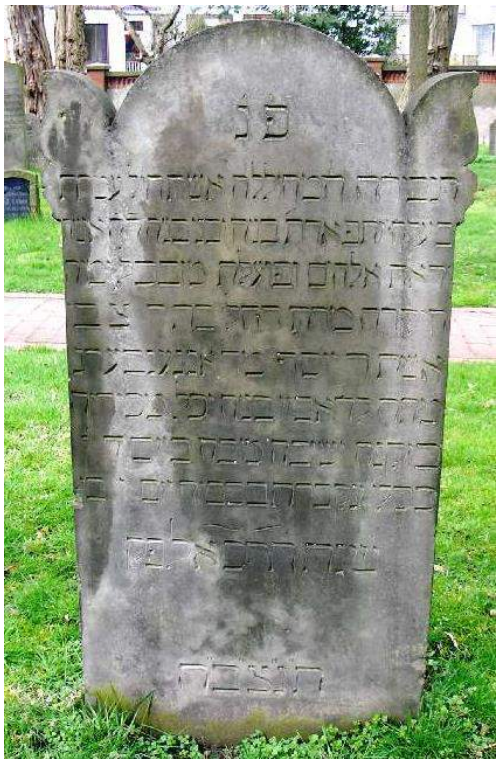
Jüdischer Friedhof Bremen-Hastedt

Auf dieser Grabstelle sind verzeichnet:
Wolff, Rahel * 1799, + 1860





Death certificates: Joseph Wolff and Rachel Wolff (Meinungen)





Rahel Wolff

פ״נ

הגבירה המהוללה אשת חיל עטרת

בעלה תפארת בניה ובני בניה ה״ה אשה

יראת אלהים ופועלת טוב כל ימיה

היקרה מרת רחל בת ר׳ צבי

אשת ר׳ יוסף מדאננענבערג

מתה לדאב׳ בניה וכל מכריה

בזקנה ושיבה טובה ביום ד׳ י׳

כסליו ונקברה בכבוד יום ו׳ ב..

שנת תרכ״א לפ״ק

ת.נ.צ.ב.ה

Here lies

The praiseworthy matron woman of valor the crown of her husband and glory of her sons and grandsons that is the
god-fearing woman that doeth good all her life
The dear respected **Rachel** daughter of Reb **Zvi**
Wife of Reb **Yosef** of Donnenberg
Passed away to the sorrow of her sons
and all that knew her
on Wednesday 10th of Kislev
and buried honorably on Friday the
The year of 621 of the small count [1861].
May her soul be bound in the bond of life.





Wolff Joseph Wolff

איש תם וישר הלך תמים ופעל
צדק כל ימיו ה״ה ר׳ זאב בן כ״ה
יעקב יוסף מדאננבערג במדינת
הנובר מת בזקנה ובשיבה טובה
יום ד׳ י״ג תמוז תרט״ז לפ״ק ונקבר
בשם טוב יום ה׳ י״ד בו׃
ת.נ.צ.ב.ה

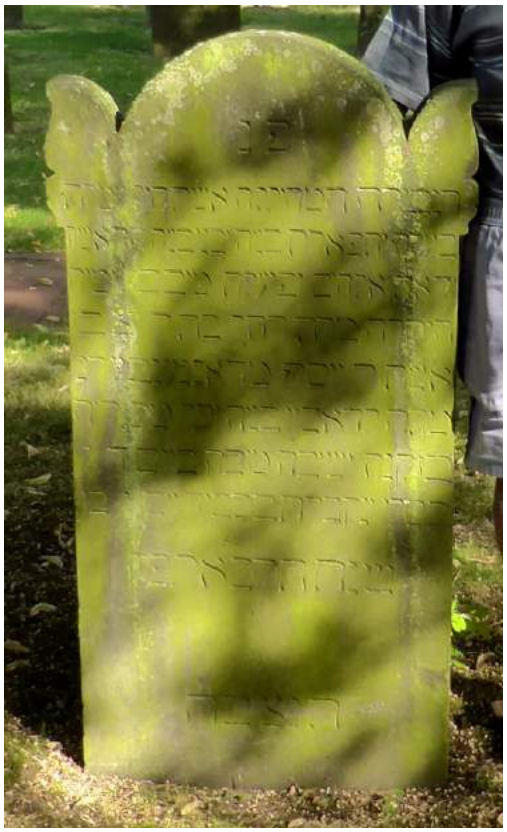
Here lies
An honest man who walked with perfection
His deeds were with full faith all his life
That is Reb **Ze'ev** son of the honorable man Reb
Yaakov Yosef of Donnenberg in the land of Hanover.
Passed away in good age and health on Wednesday 13 of Tammuz 617
to the small count [1857] and was buried with a good reputation
on Thursday the 14th of Tammuz:
May his soul be bound in the bond of life

After her mother's death Hannchen, only a young woman at that time, went to live with Joseph's brother, Meyer Joseph, who became her legal guardian, in Dannenburg.

With Hannchen Wolff marrying Moses Elias Wiener we end our direct ancestry connection with the Meinungen and Wolf branches of our family. Some of the Wolff descendants managed to flee the Holocaust by emigrating to Montevideo, Uruguay but I have never made contact with them

In my July 2016 trip to Germany I visited the Jewish Cemetery in Dreichbruchstrasse in the city of Bremen – the cemetery is hidden away in a panhandle between houses but very well looked after. It is still used as an active cemetery.

I found the graves of Rahel and Joseph Wolff:





Here I meditated for these my ancestors and placed stones on their graves.

THE PINCUS CLAN

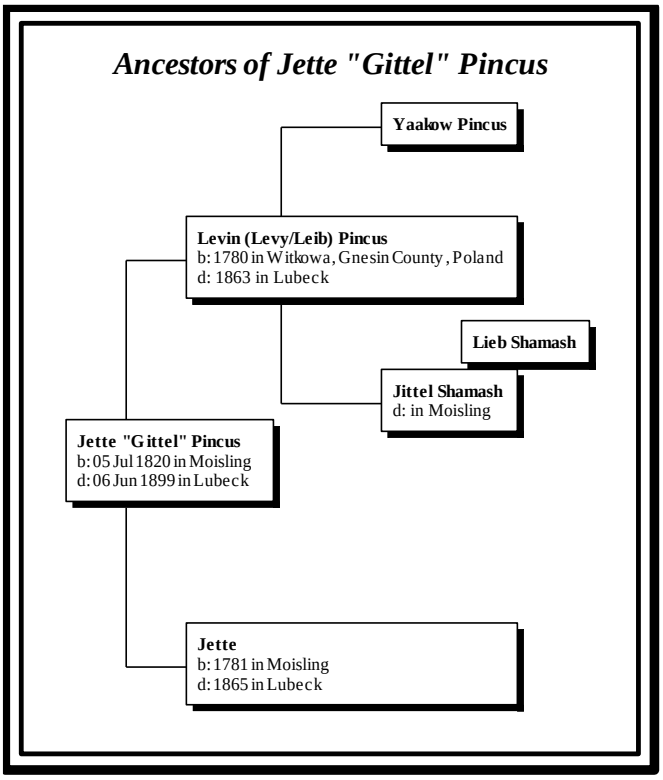
Descendants of Yaakov Pincus

1 Jittel Shamash
.. +Yaakow Pincus
..... 2 Levin (Levy/Leib) Pincus 1780 - 1863
..... +Jette 1781 - 1865
..... 3 Marcus Pincus Unknown - 1862
..... +Rike (Rebecca) Oljenick 1816 - Unknown
..... 4 Jacob Marcus Pincus 1837 - 1868
..... +Sophie Gabrielsen Unknown - Unknown
..... 5 Bertha Pincus 1865 - Unknown
..... 5 Mordechai Pincus 1866 - 1870
..... 4 Aron Pincus 1839 - Unknown
..... 4 Betty Pincus 1841 - Unknown
..... 3 Gottschalk Pincus 1815 - Unknown
..... 3 Lion? Pincus 1816 - Unknown
..... +Mine ? 1823 - Unknown
..... 4 Hanchen Pincus 1843 - Unknown
..... 3 Jette "Gittel" Pincus 1820 - 1899
..... +Lazarus Wulff Würzburg 1814 - 1887
..... 4 Friedchen Würzburg 1845 -
..... +Bernard Goslar 1841 - 1923
..... 5 Willy Goslar 1875 - 1937
..... +Sophie Karpel 1891 - 1951
..... 6 Rolf Alfred Goslar - 1977
..... +Eileen Edith BUTCHER
..... 7 Nicolas Goslar 1965 -
..... 7 Derrick Goslar
..... 7 Peter Goslar
..... 7 [1] Alan Goslar
..... 8 [2] Tracy Goslar
..... 7 Derrik Goslar
..... 7 Peter Goslar
..... 8 Christopher Goslar
..... 8 Candy Goslar
..... 7 [1] Alan Goslar
..... 8 [2] Tracy Goslar
..... 6 Guenter Ernst Goslar 1915 - 1980
..... +Gerda Sigrid Ansbacher 1911 - 1987
..... 7 Alan Goslar 1940 -
..... +Vicky Simon 1953 -
..... 8 Simon Goslar 1977 -
..... 8 Gina Goslar 1974 -
..... *2nd Wife of Guenter Ernst Goslar:
..... +Ruth Appel 1916 -
..... 7 Joan Goslar 1938 - 1995
..... +Lionel Mazabow 1926 -
..... 8 Steven Mazabow 1965 -
..... +Arlene Samuels 1961 -
..... 9 Jenna Mazabow 1996 -
..... 8 Antony Mazabow 1966 - 1997
..... +Kim Meyer
..... 8 Claudia Mazabow 1970 -
..... +Oded Zakim 1997 -
..... 9 Talya 1995 -
..... 9 Maya 1997 -
..... 9 Liat Talya 1997 -
..... *2nd Wife of Willy Goslar:
..... +Lore ? Unknown - Unknown
..... 5 Rosa Goslar 1877 - 1937
..... +Gerard Alexander Lionel Butow - 1959
..... 6 Joshua Butow 1910 - 2005
..... +Elza van der Bank
..... 7 Felicity-Gay Butow 1971 -

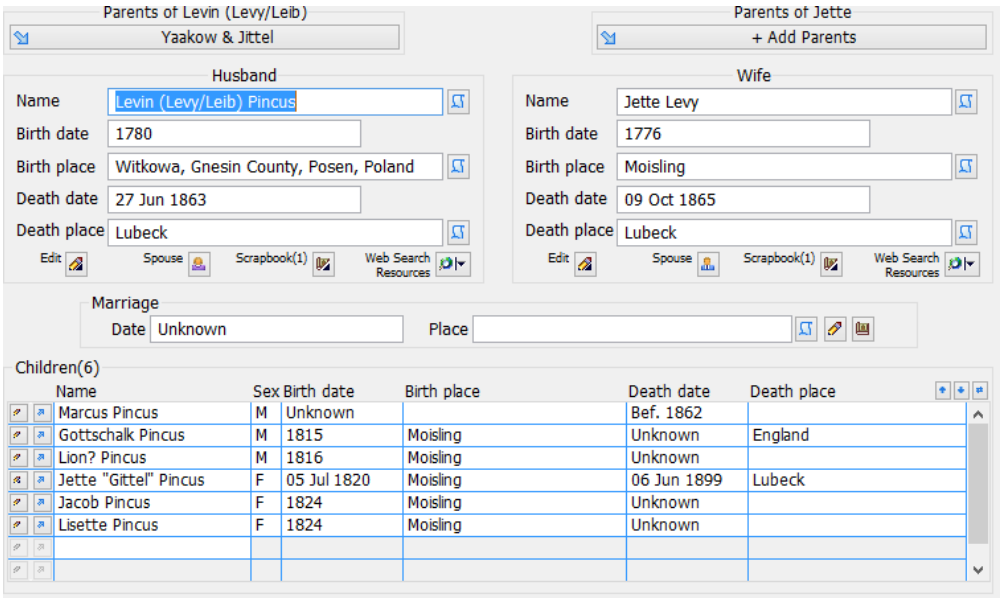
..... +Riaan Broersma
..... 7 Myrna-Dee Butow 1969 -
..... +Smiley Hallgreen
..... 7 Lynne-Anne Butow 1967 -
..... *2nd Wife of Joshua Butow:
..... +Paula Muller
..... 7 Douglas Butow 1943 -
..... +Ingrid Storbeck
..... 8 Odette Butow 1963 -
..... +Yossi Moss
..... *2nd Wife of Douglas Butow:
..... +Gerda Steenkamp 1942 -
..... 5 Leopold Goslar 1879 - Unknown
..... 5 Sophi Goslar 1880 - Unknown
..... 5 Dina Goslar 1881 - 1944
..... 5 Albert Goslar 1886 - 1943
..... 6 Eva Goslar
..... +Boudin
..... 5 Jenny Goslar Unknown - Unknown
..... +Maurice Dacy
..... 6 Rene
..... 4 Jacob Lazarus Würzburg 1851 - 1907
..... +Frederika Hirsch 1854 - 1935
..... 5 Dina Würzburg 1877 - 1946
..... +Elias Edmund Wiener 1867 - 1948
..... 6 Kurt Moritz "Morris" Wiener 1912 - 1978
..... +Judyth Behr 1916 - 1984
..... 7 Dennis Michael Wiener 1947 -
..... +Charlotte Chazen 1948 -
..... 8 Janine Wiener 1974 -
..... +Martin Ignacio Kohan 1974 -
..... 9 Yair Kohan 2010 -
..... 9 Liran Kohan 2012 -
..... 8 Elian Wiener 1976 -
..... +Michelle Jackson 1974 -
..... 9 Chloe Wiener 2009 -
..... 8 Mandy Wiener 1982 -
..... +Sean Meisel 1978 –
…… 9 Sam Meisel 2013 –
…… 9 Ruby Meisel 2016 -
..... 6 Gertrude Gittel Wiener 1905 - 1956
..... +Knidrelm
..... 7 Margarita "Rita" Wiener 1928 -
..... +DiGiacoma
..... 8 Peter DiGiacoma 1949 -
..... +Haydee Cubilas
..... 6 Hilda Hitsel Wiener 1903 - 1987
..... +Julio Wagner 1897 - 1967
..... 7 Wally Fanny Wagner 1924 - 1991
..... +Harry Munz December - 1993
..... 8 Claudia Munz 1955 - 1965
..... 8 Rudolf "Rudi" Munz 1951 -
..... +Sylvia Velo
..... 9 Gabrielle Esteban "Stevie" Munz 1977 -
..... 9 Bernardo Munz 1982 -
..... 4 Sally Lazarus Würzburg 1852 - 1923
..... +Jarchen Oljenick
..... 5 [3] Reike Würzburg 1879 - 1972
..... +[4] Willie Rendsburg Unknown - 1950
..... 6 [5] Lilo Rendsburg 1911 -
..... +[6] Kurt Zendig Unknown -
..... *2nd Husband of [5] Lilo Rendsburg:
..... +[7] Norbert Helf Unknown - 1968
..... 7 [8] Steven Helf 1945 -
..... +[9] Karen Kupfer Unknown -
..... 8 [10] Eric Helf 1972 -
..... 8 [11] Dena Helf 1976 -
..... 6 [12] Elfriede Rendsburg 1911 - 1988
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..... 7 [14] Margaret Hartmann 1937 -

..... +[15] Clarence Wankoff 1929 - 2000
..... 8 [16] David Wayne Wankoff 1959 -
..... +[17] Barbara Mindy Cohen 1959 -
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..... 8 [20] Jordan Mark Wankoff 1962 -
..... 8 [21] Neal Eric Wankoff 1969 -
..... +[22] Natalie Ann Nelson 1971 -
..... 9 [23] Evan Nelson Wankoff 2008 -
..... *2nd Husband of [12] Elfriede Rendsburg:
..... +[24] Lewis Levinson Unknown - 1984
..... 5 Liena Würzburg 1880 -
..... 5 Rosa Würzburg 1881 -
..... 5 Leopold Würzburg 1882 -
..... *2nd Wife of Sally Lazarus Würzburg:
..... +Sarah Oljenick 1851 - 1916
..... 5 [3] Reike Würzburg 1879 - 1972
..... +[4] Willie Rendsburg Unknown - 1950
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..... +[22] Natalie Ann Nelson 1971 -
..... 9 [23] Evan Nelson Wankoff 2008 -
..... *2nd Husband of [12] Elfriede Rendsburg:
..... +[24] Lewis Levinson Unknown - 1984
..... 4 Bertha Würzburg 1854 -
..... 4 Isaac Isidor Würzburg 1856 - 1905
..... +Auguste Pincus 1861 - 1942
..... 5 Bertha Würzburg 1886 -
..... 5 Leser Ludwig Würzburg 1888 - 1909
..... 4 Pinkus Paul Würzburg 1859 - 1935
..... +Rocha Heimanson 1866 -
..... 5 Elieser Würzburg 1887 -
..... 5 Ester Würzburg 1888 - 1888
..... 4 Alma Würzburg 1862 -
..... 3 Jacob Pincus 1824 - Unknown
..... 3 Lisette Pincus 1824 - Unknown

3RD AND 4TH GREAT GRANDPARENTS - PINCUS



.



My 4th Great Grandfather, Yaacov Pincus, was born in Witkova, Gnesin County, Posen in Poland which is some 150 miles west of Warsaw. He married Jittel Shamash whose father, Lieb Shamash, was my 5th great grandfather.

I do not know where Lieb Shamash is buried or when he died.

I am not sure when Yaacov died but Jittel died on the 8th October 1865 and both are buried in the Moisling cemetery.

Jaacov Pincus



Jittel Pincus (Nee Shamash)



"P.T. the modest, rich and famous woman, Mrs. Jitlle, daughter of B.H.R. /ben ha Rav = Rabbi's son ?/ r. Lieb Shamash, wife of B.H.R. r. Lieb Pinkus, died in a good name on Monday, the 3rd day of Khol-ha-Moed of Sukkot 5626 /9th of October 1865/ L.F.K. T.N.Ts.B.H."

Their son, my 3rd great grandfather Levin Lieb Pincus was born in Witkova, Gnesin County, Poland in 1780. He married Jette Levi who was born in Moisling in 1781.

They had 3 sons and 3 daughters. One of the daughters, Gittel, born on the 5th July 1820, was my 2nd great grandmother who married Lazarus Wolff Würzburg. An indication of the variability and unreliability of names can be seen in the following:

Lazarus (Eliezer) Wulff married Jette (Gittel) Pincus born in Moisling on 5th July 1820 , daughter of Levin Lieb Pincus and Jette Pincus. Same bride, same husband, different names. One wonders if Jette's mother Jette did not die in childbirth as it is unusual for an Ashkenazi to be given the name of a living relative.

Levin Lieb Pincus died in 1863 and Jette in 1871. Both are buried in the Moisling cemetery.

Levin Leib Pincus



No. 404

"P''N /here lies/ the old man R. Yehuda Lieb, bar Yaakow Pincus who was gabbai /assistant of a rabbi/ ... and died in a good name in age of 84 on Holy Shabbat, the 10th of Tamuz 5623 /the 27th of June 1863/. L"F"K T"N"Ts"B"H." There is no inscription on the back side.

> Today, the 29th of June 1863, in the office of the city Lübeck appeared Note Jonas Lazarus, community servant of the Jewish community, resident in Tünkenhagen and indicated: that Levi Pinkus, merchant, 84 years old, was born in Witthave in the Duchy of Posen, married to Jette, nee Levi, died on the 27th June at 9 o'clock in the evening in his apartment on Königstrasse. I signed this act alone.

Jette Pincus



No. 694

Today, the 9h of October 1865, in the city office appeared the local community servant of the Jewish community Note Jonas Lazarus, a resident of Böttgerstrasse, and indicated that Jette, nee Levy, the widow of the former tailor Levy Pincus, 89 years old, was born in Moisling, died on the 8th of October around 10 o'clock in the evening, in her apartment on Königstrasse, and .... guarantor signed this act with me.

THE WÜRZBURG CLAN

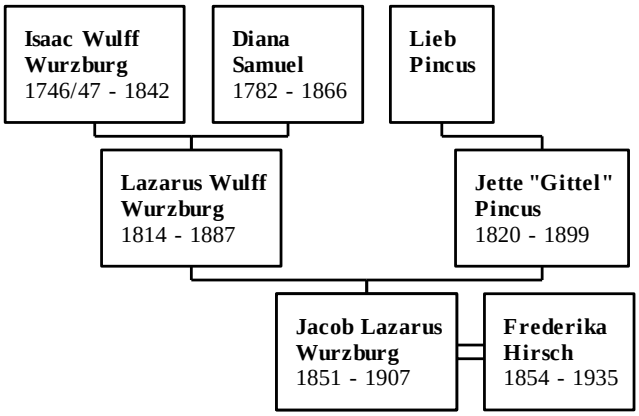
1 Isaac Wulff Würzburg 1746/47 - 1842
.. +Diana Samuel 1782 - 1866
..... 2 Lea Wulff Würzburg 1808 -
..... +Neumann Nathan Rosenthal 1802 -
..... 3 Wulff Wilhelm Nathan Rosenthal 1845 -
..... 3 Jette Rosenthal 1847 - 1942
..... +Abraham Isaac Blumenthal 1843 - 1911
..... 4 German Blumenthal
..... +Mother Levy
..... 5 German Nathan Blumenthal 1909 -
..... 2 Lazarus Wulff Würzburg 1814 - 1887
..... +Jette "Gittel" Pincus 1820 - 1899
..... 3 Jacob Lazarus Würzburg 1851 - 1907
..... +Frederika Hirsch 1854 - 1935
..... 4 Dina Würzburg 1877 - 1946
..... +Elias Edmund Wiener 1867 - 1948
..... 5 Kurt Moritz "Morris" Wiener 1912 - 1978
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..... 6 Wally Fanny Wagner 1924 - 1991
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..... +Rocha Heimanson 1866 -
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..... 3 Alma Würzburg 1862 -
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..... 4 Willy Goslar 1875 - 1937
..... +Sophie Karpel
..... 5 Rolf Goslar - 1977
..... +Ilene Goslar
..... 6 Nicolas Goslar 1965 -
..... 6 Derrick Goslar
..... 6 Peter Goslar
..... 6 [23] Alan Goslar
..... 7 [24] Tracy Goslar
..... 6 Derrik Goslar
..... 6 Peter Goslar
..... 7 Christopher Goslar
..... 7 Candy Goslar
..... 6 [23] Alan Goslar
..... 7 [24] Tracy Goslar
..... 5 Gunter Goslar 1915 - 1980
..... +Gerda Ansbacher 1911 - 1987
..... 6 Alan Goslar 1940 -
..... +Vicky Simon 1953 -
..... 7 Simon Goslar 1977 -
..... 7 Gina Goslar 1974 -
..... *2nd Wife of Gunter Goslar:
..... +Ruth Appel 1916 -

..... 6 Joan Goslar 1938 - 1995
..... +Lionel Mazabow 1926 -
..... 7 Steven Mazabow 1965 -
..... +Arlene Samuels 1961 -
..... 8 Jenna Mazabow 1996 -
..... 7 Antony Mazabow 1966 - 1997
..... +Kim Meyer
..... 7 Claudia Mazabow 1970 -
..... +Oded Zakim 1997 -
..... 8 Talya 1995 -
..... 8 Maya 1997 -
..... 8 Liat Talya 1997 -
..... 4 Dinah Goslar
..... 4 Jenny Goslar
..... +Maurice Dacy
..... 5 Rene
..... 4 Albert Goslar
..... 5 Eva Goslar
..... +Boudin
..... 4 Rosa Goslar 1890 - 1937
..... +Gerard Butow
..... 5 Joshua Butow 1910 - 2005
..... +Elza van der Bank
..... 6 Felicity-Gay Butow 1971 -
..... +Riaan Broersma
..... 6 Myrna-Dee Butow 1969 -
..... +Smiley Hallgreen
..... 6 Lynne-Anne Butow 1967 -
..... *2nd Wife of Joshua Butow:
..... +Paula Muller
..... 6 Douglas Butow 1943 -
..... +Ingrid Storbeck
..... 7 Odette Butow 1963 -
..... +Yossi Moss
..... *2nd Wife of Douglas Butow:
..... +Gerda Steenkamp 1942 -
..... 2 Mariane Wulff Würzburg 1816 - 1819

THE WÜRZBURGS OF LÜBECK

Ancestors of Jacob Lazarus Wurzburg



The city of Lübeck was the starting point of my genealogical journey insofar as my German heritage is concerned. My father Kurt Moritz Wiener was born in Lübeck in 1912. He was the son of Elias Edmund Wiener, who came from Hamburg, and Dina Würzburg, whose family had resided in the Lübeck area since before 1750. It was also this city from which Morris was forced to flee in 1936 to escape the Nazi scourge.

I have visited this beautiful Baltic city to gather our family information from the Lübeck archives with Charlotte and our children in 1988 and 1990 and to see where our ancestors lived. It is the second-largest city in Schleswig-Holstein, in northern Germany, and one of the major ports of Germany.

The Hanseatic City of Lübeck is steeped in history having been a trading port for centuries. There is a Danish influence as there were territorial disputes between Denmark and Prussia for the strategic ports of Schleswig-Holstein. Situated on the river Trave, it was for several centuries the "capital" of the Hanseatic League ("Queen of the Hanse") and, because of its Brick Gothic architectural heritage, is listed by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site. The old part of Lübeck is on an island enclosed by the Trave River. The Elbe–Lübeck Canal connects the Trave with the Elbe River. Another important river near the town centre is the Wakenitz.



The Famous Holstentor



1890 Map Of Lübeck

On the lighter side Lübeck is famous for its Niederegger Marzipan and its outstanding red wines. Wonderful 500 year old restaurants such as the Schiffergezelschaft and the Kartoffelenkeller spoil their customers with outstanding traditional meals. The coastal area at the Baltic resort suburbs of Travemunde and Timmendorferstrand are very popular with neighbouring Scandinavian tourists.

It is no wonder that the Würzburg family lived an idyllic life in this city and were so well integrated into the larger German society.

The modern town was founded by Adolf II, Count of Schauenburg and Holstein, in 1143 as a German settlement on the river island Bucu.



Lübeck's seal, 1280

Around 1200 the port became the main point of departure for colonists leaving for the Baltic territories. In 1226 Emperor Frederick II elevated the town to the status of an Imperial Free City, by which it became the Free City of Lübeck. In the 14th century Lübeck became the "Queen of the Hanseatic League", being by far the largest and most powerful member of this mediaeval trade organization. In 1375, Emperor Charles IV named Lübeck one of the five "Glories of the Empire", a title shared with Venice, Rome, Pisa and Florence. Several conflicts about trade privileges were fought by Lübeck and the Hanseatic League against Denmark and Norway with varying outcomes.



Lübeck 16th Century



Lübeck 1641

After its defeat in the Count's Feud, Lübeck's power slowly declined. The city managed to remain neutral in the Thirty Years' War, but with the devastation caused by the decades-long war and the new transatlantic orientation of European trade, the Hanseatic League and thus Lübeck lost importance. However, after the Hanseatic League was de facto disbanded in 1669, Lübeck still remained an important trading town on the Baltic Sea.

The Jewish History of Lübeck (from the Jewish Encyclopaedia)

Free city of Germany; situated on the River Trave, not far from the Baltic Sea; it forms, with the surrounding territory, a free state. In 1900 it had a population of 82,813, including 663 Jews. Like most of the free cities of Germany, Lübeck did not tolerate the Jews. In 1350 the city council wrote to Duke Otto of Brunswick-Lüneburg requesting him to exterminate the Jews living in his territory, as they were responsible for the plague, which would not cease until all Jews had been killed. As the council does not mention any order to this effect in the city, it is clear that Jews could not have lived there before then. In 1499 the local chronographer, Reimer Kock, states expressly that "there are no Jews in Lübeck, as they are not needed here." The Thirty Years' war and, perhaps, the Chmielnicki persecutions in Poland seem to have caused a number of Jews to go to Lübeck. The guild of the goldsmiths complained in 1658 that "many Jews and other suspicious characters sneak daily into the city to deal in precious metals"; and the council decreed, April 15, 1677, that no Jew should be permitted to stay in the city overnight without the express permission of the senate, which was rarely given. In 1680 two "Schutzjuden" of the senate, Samuel Frank and Nathan Siemssens, are mentioned. But when the senate accepted Siemssen's son-in-law, Nathan Goldschmidt, as "Schutzjude," the citizens objected, and wherever he rented a house the neighbors protested to the senate. It was, perhaps, due to an intrigue that Goldschmidt was accused of having received stolen goods (Feb. 15, 1694); the trial dragged on for at least five years, and its result is not known. The guilds continued to demand of the council the expulsion of all Jews, and finally saw their wishes fulfilled (March 4, 1699). In spite of that victory of the guilds, Jews not only made brief visits to the city, but the council permitted, as early as 1701, one Jew to remain as "Schutzjude" in consideration of an annual payment of 300 marks courant ($84).

The great difficulties which stood in the way of prospective Jewish settlers in Lübeck suggested the evasion of the prohibition by a settlement in the neighbouring territory of Denmark. A number of Jews, mostly Polish fugitives, settled in the village of Moisling as early as 1700, and, in spite of constant protests by the guilds, the council had to grant them, as Danish subjects, the right to enter the city, although under great restrictions. Desiring to obtain jurisdiction over the Jews in Moisling, the city of Lübeck acquired, in 1765, the estate whose owner had feudal rights over the inhabitants of that village; when,

in 1806, the King of Denmark ceded the district that included Moisling, to Lübeck the Jews there became subjects of the latter city. But when Lübeck was annexed to France (Jan. 1, 1811) all discriminations ceased; the special taxes of the "Schutzjuden" were abolished, and many Jews of Moisling, as well as of other places, moved to Lübeck, where they at once purchased a lot for a synagogue. In the following years their numbers were rapidly augmented, especially in consequence of the expulsions during the siege of Hamburg. As soon, however, as the French domination had ceased, the senate began to debate the restriction of the Jews, to whom it proposed giving "an appropriate new constitution" (1815), while the guilds peremptorily demanded their expulsion. The Jews protested against this violation of their rights, and, together with the Jewish citizens of other free cities, appealed to the Congress of Vienna, engaging Carl August Buchholz as their advocate. But the city would not yield, in spite of the intercession of the Prussian chancellor Prince Hardenberg and of the Austrian chancellor Prince Metternich.

Expelled After Congress of Vienna: The Congress of Vienna finally adopted Article 16 of the "Bundesakte," which guaranteed to the Jews in all German states the rights which they had obtained "from" the various states, instead of "in" the various states, as the original text read (June 8, 1815). Having thus obtained a free hand, the senate of Lübeck decreed (March 6, 1816) that all Jews should leave the city within four weeks. The Jews again protested, but finally were compelled to accept the proposition of the senate, which guaranteed to all Jews who would settle in Moisling the rights of Lübeck citizens, subject to certain limitations (Sept., 1821); in 1824 all Jews, with the exception of a few "Schutzjuden," had left the city. The senate now showed a certain amount of good-will toward its Jewish subjects by giving them a house in Moisling for their rabbi, and by building a new synagogue, for which the congregation was required to pay only a moderate annual rent.

Since 1831 the Jews have had to serve in the militia; in 1837 a parochial school, subsidized by the city, was opened; and in 1839 the senate issued an order which compelled the guilds to register Jewish apprentices. A commission appointed in 1842 reported that the condition of the Jews should be improved by an extension of their rights, but their emancipation did not become perfect until the law of Oct. 9, 1848, abolished all their disabilities. In 1850 a new synagogue was acquired. This brought to the young congregation considerable annoyance; the ill-disposed neighbours, who claimed that the ritual bath connected with it spread an unbearable smell of garlic, endeavoured to obtain an injunction against it (this building gave way to a new synagogue in 1880). In 1859 the rabbi moved from Moisling to Lübeck, and in the same year a parochial school was opened in the city. In 1869 the school in Moisling was closed, and in 1872 the Moisling synagogue, which had not been used for some time, was demolished. A law of Aug. 12, 1862, modified the form of oath ("More Judaico") which Jews until that time had been compelled to use, and introduced a new form, which remained in force until the German law of 1879, regulating civil procedure, abolished it.

The Lübeck congregation has a parochial school of three grades, and religious instruction for Jewish children attending public schools has been made compulsory by the law of Oct. 17, 1885. The city pays to the congregation an annual subsidy. The rabbis of the congregation have been: Akiba Wertheimer (called also Akiba Victor; up to 1816; d. 1835, as rabbi of Altona); Ephraim Joël, an uncle of Manuel and David Joël (1825-51); Süssmann

> Adler (teacher and preacher, 1849-51; rabbi, 1851-1869); S. Carlebach, the present (1904) incumbent (since 1869). The congregation has a number of educational, devotional, and social organizations.

My third Great Grandfather, Isaac (Itzik) ben Wulff was born in 1747/8, I presume in Moisling, Lübeck. This is the furthest I can go back on the Würzburg tree. He was married to Dianna (nee Samuel). Their son, Lazarus Wulff Würzburg, born in 1814 was married to Jette "Gittel" Pincus born in 1820, daughter of Lieb Pincus, who also is a third great grandfather of mine.

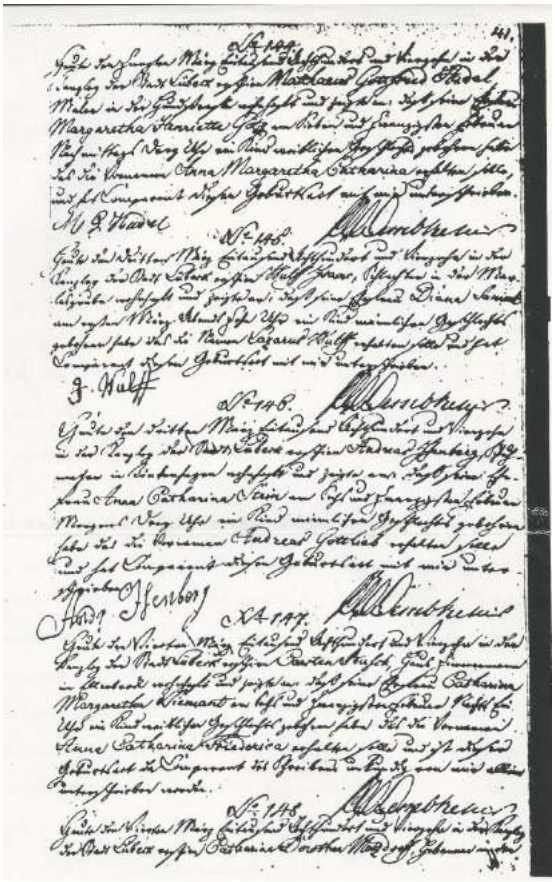
Why 1747/8? There is some calendar quirk which makes the date uncertain. In fact looking at his date of death I am not 100% sure that it is correct as he would have lived to be almost 100 years old, very unusual in those days.

Why the name Würzburg? Before the early 1800s Jews in Germany did not have surnames and were merely known as "the son of", like Isaac ben (son of) Wulff. Furthermore, they were not allowed to live within the city gates and were forced to live in areas outside the city walls. They were hardly considered as people, having no civil rights, and their dates of birth, death or marriage were not even officially noted, hence my being unable to glean any information prior to Isaac.

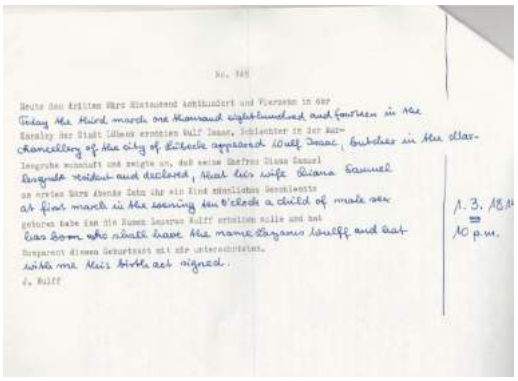
However, after Napoleon conquered Germany (in about 1812) all this changed. The Jews were emancipated and allowed to reside in the cities. However, the regime decreed they had to take on surnames (family names). Some took on the names of cities, others of animals etc.

The following information I have learned from Peter Guttkuhn (an historian residing in Lübeck who has made a detailed study of the Jewish history of that city):

> A very well liked Rabbi Alexander Adler became the spiritual leader in Lübeck at the time of Isaac (1816 – 1869), so Isaac wanted to adopt the name of Adler (Eagle). However, another family in Lübeck had already applied for the name of Adler, so Isaac was not permitted to adopt this name. Rabbi Adler studied in the German city of Würzburg, a Bavarian city where Jews first settled in the 11th Century, so Isaac settled for the family name of Würzburg instead.



Isaac Wulff and Diana sired three children, two daughters and a son, but the one who is of importance in our tree was their only son, Lazarus Wulff Würzburg, my great-great grandfather who was born on the 1st of March 1814 in Lübeck. Note that he was born during the Napoleonic era at the time when the Jews of Europe and Germany were emancipated by Napoleon's conquest of the continent. Below is the copy of the Lübeck Birth Register Journal recording his birth, followed by an English translation. It is the second entry on the page.



Isaac Wulff Würzburg died on the 31st August 1842 and his wife Dianna on the 1st January 1866. Both are buried in the Moisling cemetery but, with the assistance of Leonid Kogan of Lübeck, I have found only the grave of Isaac Wulff Würzburg:

Tombstone of Isaac Ben Wulff (Würzburg)







"P''T (here lies) ha-tsadik ... r. Zeev Wolf ben gabay ..... niftar (died) B"Sh"T (in a good name) be-yom gimel (at the 3rd day) ... elul (?) 5602 (1842) L"F"K (according to the abbreviated date) T"N"Ts"B"H (may his soul be bound up in the bond of everlasting life)."

LAZARUS WULFF & JETTE WÜRZBURG - 2ND GGP

Parents of Lazarus Wulff: Isaac & Dina

Parents of Jette "Gittel": Levin (Levy/Leib) & Jette

Husband		Wife	
Name	Lazarus Wulff Wurzburg	Name	Jette "Gittel" Pincus
Birth date	01 Mar 1814	Birth date	05 Jul 1820
Birth place	Moisling	Birth place	Moisling
Death date	22 Jun 1887	Death date	06 Jun 1899
Death place	Lubeck	Death place	Lubeck

Edit | Spouse | Husband: Scrapbook(6) | Wife: Scrapbook(1) | Web Search Resources

Marriage — Date: | Place:

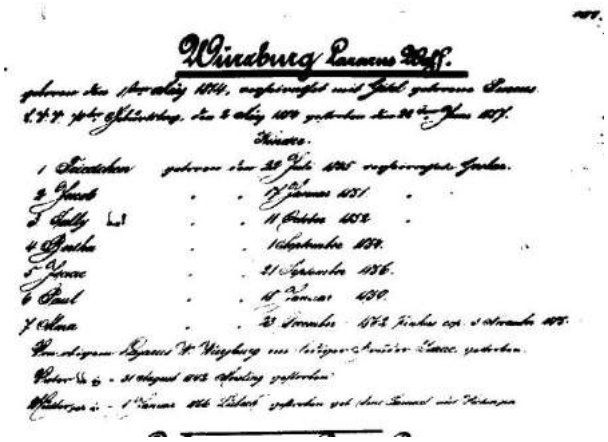
Children(7)

Name	Sex	Birth date	Birth place	Death date	Death place
Friedchen Wurzburg	F	22 Jul 1845	Lubeck, Germany	10 Aug 1918	
Jacob Lazarus Wurzburg	M	17 Jan 1851	Lubeck	28 Jan 1907	Lubeck
Sally Lazarus Wurzburg	M	11 Oct 1852	Lubeck	20 May 1923	Eutin, Germany
Bertha Wurzburg	F	01 Sep 1854	Lubeck		
Isaac Isidor Wurzburg	M	21 Sep 1856	Lubeck	1905	Hamburg
Pinkus Paul Wurzburg	M	18 Jan 1859	Lubeck	1935	Hamburg
Alma Wurzburg	F	23 Dec 1862	Lubeck		

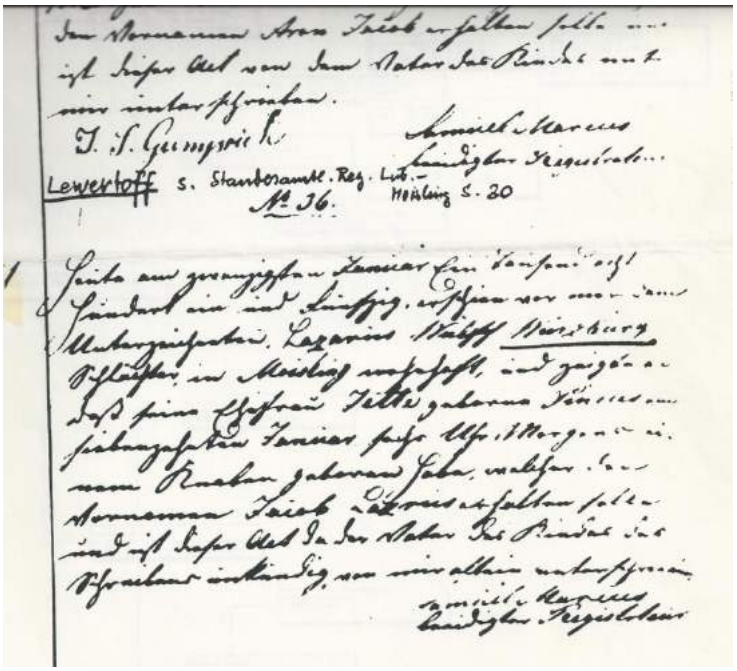
So from the previous chapter on Isaac Wulff (Zeev) Würzburg we know that his son Lazarus Wulff Würzburg was born on the 1st March 1814 in Lübeck.

Lazarus (Eliezer) Wulff married Jette (Gittel) Pincus born in Moisling on 5th July 1820 , daughter of Levin Lieb Pincus and Jette Pincus.

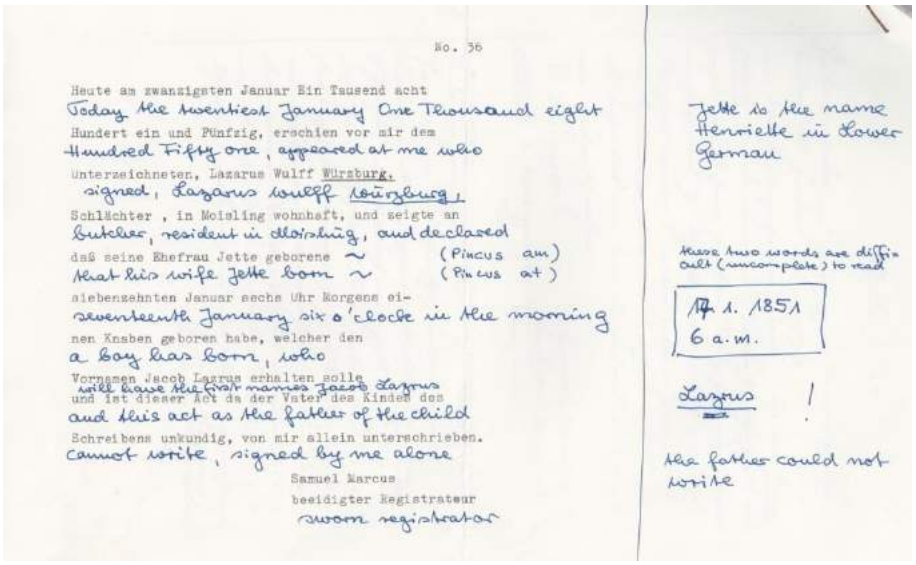
They had seven children, four of whom were sons. This is recorded in the Lübeck Registry as follows:



The eldest son and the second of seven children, Jacob Lazarus Würzburg, born on the 17th January 1851 in Moisling was my Great Grandfather and his birth certificate follows:



Translation of Birth Register Entry



No. 36

Heute am zwanzigsten Januar Ein Tausend acht
Today the twentiest January One Thousand eight
Hundert ein und Fünfzig, erschien vor mir dem
Hundred Fifty one, appeared at me who
Unterzeichneten, Lazarus Wulff Würzburg,
signed, Lazarus Wulff Würzburg,
Schlächter, in Moisling wohnhaft, und zeigte an
Butcher, resident in Moisling, and declared
daß seine Ehefrau Jette geborene ~ (Pincus am)
that his wife Jette born ~ (Pincus at)
siebenzehnten Januar sechs Uhr Morgens ei-
seventeenth January six o'clocke in the morning
nen Knaben geboren habe, welcher den
a boy has born, who
Vornamen Jacob erhalten solle
will have the first names Jacob Lazarus
und ist dieser Act da der Vater des Kindes des
and this act as the father of the child
Schreibens unkundig, von mir allein unterschrieben.
cannot write, signed by me alone
Samuel Marcus
beeidigter Registrateur
sworn registrator

Jette is the name Henriette in Lower Germany

these two words are difficult (incomplete) to read

17. 1. 1851
6 a.m.

Lazarus !

the father could not write

From the above document we know that Lazarus Wulff was a butcher and that he was unable to read or write in German. The one daughter, Friedchen, married Bernhard Goslar. Two of their children came to South Africa before World War II and I will deal with them later.

Lazarus Wulff Würzburg died on the 22nd June 1887 and Jette Gittel on the 6th June 1899. Both are buried in the Lübeck Moisling cemetery.

The Grave Of Gittel “Jette” Würzburg



"P''T /here lies/ the old important and modest widow Mrs Gitl, the daughter of r. Lieb Pincus and wife of r. Eliezer bar Zeew /or Wolf/ that was named Leyzer Würzburg, died in a good name in age of 75 on tuesday ..... on the 28th of Sivan 5659 /the 6th of June 1899/ L"F"K /according to the abbreviated date/ T"N"Ts"B"H /may her soul be bound up in the bond of everlasting life/."

T

Lazarus Wolf Würzburg



"P.T. the old man r. Eliezer, son of r. Zeev /Wolf/ Würzburg, died with good name at night of the 2nd day of rosh khodesh /beginning of a month/ tamuz 5657 /at night from the 1st to the 2nd July 1897/ L.F.K. ... of his father was in his help, ... a word of truth in his heart, he was also diligent in his profession *(?) T.N.Ts.B.H.*"

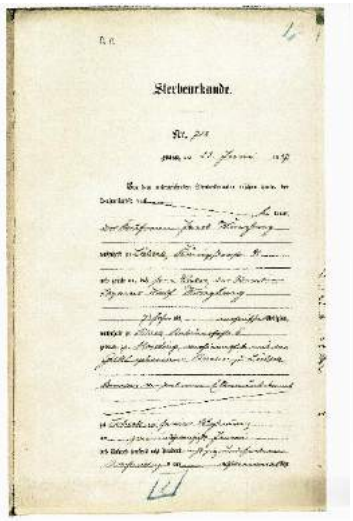
THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF LAZARUS WULFF WÜRZBURG

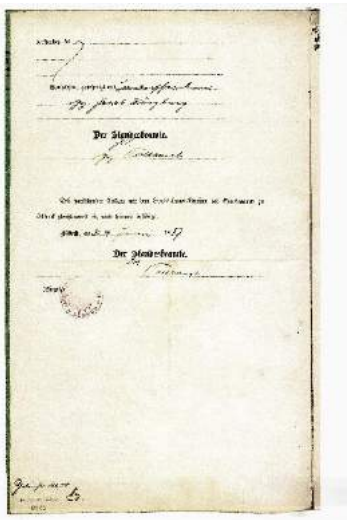
In April 2016 Ms. Meike Kruse of the State Archives of Lübeck informed me that they had found the Last Will and Testament of my 2nd Great Grandfather, Lazarus Wulff Würzburg, who died on 22ND June 1887. A few weeks later I received an email with some 90 documents attached thereto which included his Will, death certificate and correspondence relating to the executors of this will which I will later explain. Below are copies of some of these documents. I must make the reader aware of the fact that I am only inserting below the 1st and last pages of the Will which will be followed by the English translation of the full document

File Cover Of Will

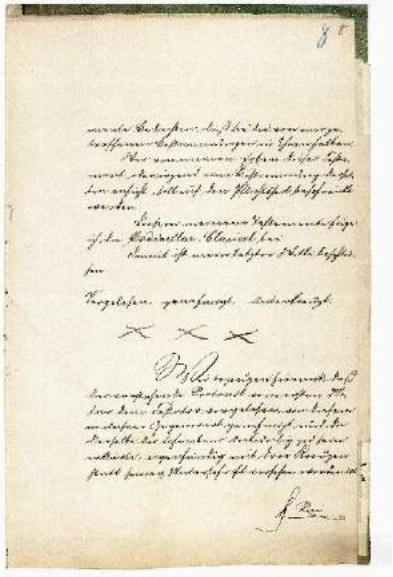

Amtsgericht zu Lübeck,
Abtheilung II.
Akten
betreffend
das Testament

Death Certificate


Sterbeurkunde.



Extracts of the Will



The last page he signs it “X X X” as he was unable to German.

The Will

of the pensioner **Lazarus Wulff Würzburg** drawn up in the presence of notaries of Lübeck on the 27th May, 1887

Copy

II T 47/1887
Stamp: Twenty Reichsmark

C o m p l e t e d
Lübeck, 27 (twenty-seventh) May 1887 (eighteen hundred and eighty-seven).

Following the application of the privateer Mr Lazarus Wulff Würzburg, local resident, we, the undersigned notaries of the Free and Hanseatic city of Lübeck, Doctors of Law Carl Philipp Wilhelm Plessing and Carl Wilhelm Dittmer proceeded this afternoon at 5¼ (five and a quarter) hours to the house of same, Balauerfohr No 6 (six).

The applicant who has arrived there and is known to the first notary, has requested us to participate as notaries in the setting up of a Last Will which he intended to draw up.

After gaining the certainty by means of a solid interview with the applicant, that the same was in possession of the necessary mental faculties, the same orally stated in our presence his last will to be recorded by protocol as follows:

Will

I, the local privateer Lazarus Wulff Würzburg hereby dispose as my last Will as follows:

§1

To my dear wife Jette, neé Pincus, I bequeath for the duration of her life the free use of my house, situated here at Balauerfohr No. 6 (six).

Should my wife for any reason wish to or need to move away from this house, she will receive the sum of M 300 (three hundred Mark) annually to be paid out as living fee.

Furthermore, my wife shall maintain up until her decease the unlimited usufruct of the complete inventory contained in the house, which after her death is to be distributed amongst our children.

Subsequent to this my wife receives a weekly sum of M 24 (twenty-four Mark) paid out to her in cash.

§2

Up until the decease of my wife, my entire estate will be under the common administration of my two executors.

As such I hereby appoint my son, Paul Würzburg and my son-in-law Bernhard Goslar, both domiciled here.

I entrust them first and foremost to conscientiously avail themselves of their duty of the observance and execution of the provisions made in favour of my wife in §1.

Up until the regulation of my estate and the distribution thereof, only after the decease of my wife, according to the proviso of the specifications made in the ensuing paragraphs, the executors shall not cancel the moneys [which I have] lent to of my sons-in-law against bills of exchange and promissory notes, and they are to be calculated for their wives and are to be taken into account in the distribution of the inheritance, but they have to pay interest to the estate on the [borrowed] moneys at 5 (five) percent annually until the execution of the Will.

§3

After the decease of my wife my estate is to be distributed among my children as follows. I hereby bequeath to my legatees:

1) my unmarried and ailing daughter Bertha the lifelong interest benefit from a capital sum of M 15000 (Fifteen thousand Mark) which will remain under administration of my executors and is to be safely invested by them according to the regulations valid for trust funds.
Should my daughter Bertha die, the capital will be allotted in equal parts to my remaining children who are nominated as heirs in this will or to their respective substitutes.

2) my daughter Friedchen, wife of the local master butcher Bernhard Goslar, who has worked diligently for my business and at their wedding has received M 4400 (four thousand, four hundred Mark) less than my daughter Helene as trousseau, M 10400 (Ten thousand four hundred Mark.)
3) my son Sally Würzburg in Entin M 6000 (six thousand Mark)
4) my son Paul Würzburg, present here, M 2000 (two thousand Mark)
5) my son Isaac Würzburg, presently in South Africa M 2000 (two thousand Mark)
6) my daughter Helene, wife of the merchant Julius Pincus in Hamburg, a life-long interest of a capital sum of M 6000 (six thousand Mark), which is to be administered by my executors according to legal specifications effective for trust funds.

After the death of my daughter, this capital is to be allotted to her children, in equal amounts.

I have not bequeathed a specific legate to my son Jacob because he has already received my business together with the business premises.

§4

Following the withdrawal of the above legatee, I appoint my children as heirs of the rest of my fortune, in equal parts, namely:

1. my daughter Bertha
2. my daughter Friedchen, married Goslar
3. my son Jacob
4. my son Sally
5. my son Paul
6. my daughter Helene, married Pincus
7. my son Isaac
-the entire Würzburg siblings –

§5

I substitute as heirs of my children their posterity through marriage, according to family and according to degree, as such progeny would be appointed according to legal inheritance rights. Perhaps my children should substitute each other.

6

In case of one of the executors of this my will, appointed by me in §2 (two) should die before the regulation of the estate has been procured (before the execution of the will has been carried out), the surviving executor is duty-bound to obtain immediately an official appointment of a second executor through the authority in charge.

§7

I expect from those endowed in this Will, that they honour the provisions which I have made. Whosoever among my heirs contests this Will or any provision of the same, is to be limited to the compulsory portion.

To this, my Will I add the Codicillus Clause. With this my last Will is closed.

Read out, approved , signed by crosses.

XXX

We hereby bear witness that the above protocol was read out by the notary to the testator, and it was approved by him in our presence, and because the same declared himself as illiterate it was signed in his own hand with three crosses, instead of a signature.

The setting up of this last Will took place from beginning to end of the deed without interruption or interference by any other matters.

Occurred as above

(Seal) Signed C.W. Dittmer Dr
(Seal) Signed Ph.W. Plessing Dr

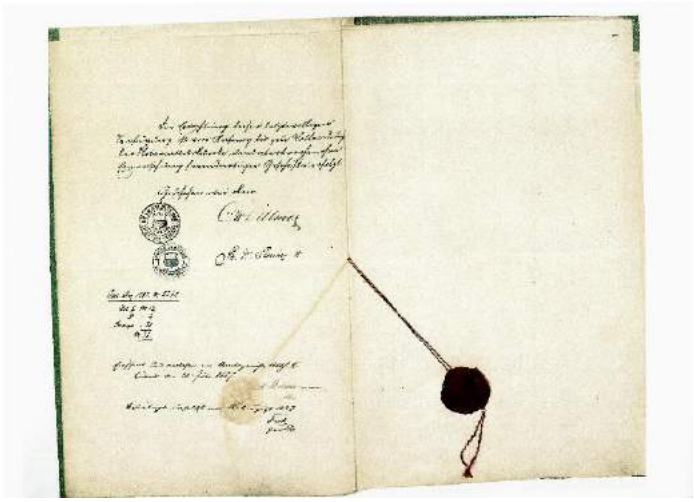
Note Heg. 1887 No. 2342
Note I M 12
Note II M 4

Note III M 20
M 36

Opened and read out in the District Court, Dept II, Lübeck, 25 July 1887.

Signed Dr Achilles
Secretary

Acknowledged there on the 15th August, 1887
Signed Fick, Ger. Schr.



This will was signed by Lazarus Wulff Würzburg on the 27th May 1887, less than one month before his death on the 22nd June 1887, so he obviously knew that his demise was imminent and that he needed to get his affairs in order. On the 25th July, probably after *Shloshim*, the will was opened and read.

There is no doubt that Lazarus Wulff had the best of intentions in expressing his last wishes and was determined that all in the family were treated fairly. With the exception of two of his daughters all his heirs were to receive the capital of their inheritance in lump sums after the death of their mother Gittel. Bertha was unmarried and chronically ill so he ordered that 15,000 Marks be set aside for her and that she should live off the interest for the rest of her life.

For some reason he must have applied the same principle to his daughter Helene who was married to Julius Pincus of Hamburg. It may have been that the marriage was shaky. This was to cause the business of the will to continue for some 70 years until 1958 during which period it would go through two of the greatest wars in history and endure the Nazi era. This is a story in its own and I therefore requested my translator, Ute BenYosef to provide me with a summary of the documents:

Summary of Correspondence following the Will of 1887
District Court of Lübeck (*Amtsgericht*)
Dept II
Files regarding the Will of
Lazarus Wulff Würzburg who died on the 23rd July, 1887
Filed away 1925

(Handwritten list of contents)

1. Death Certificate no. 713, Lübeck 23. Jue, 1887

The will was handwritten in Sütterlin and a typed copy was made.

The Will was made out in favour of

1. His wife, Jette neé Pincus
2. His daughter Bertha, who was unmarried and ailing
3. His daughter Friedchen, married to Bernhard Goslar
4. His son, Sally Würzburg
5. His son, Isaac Würzburg
6. His daughter Helene, married to the merchant Julius Pincus, Hamburg
7. His son Jacob, who had taken over the butchery business

Lazarus Wulff Würzburg appointed two executors of his estate: 1.His son Paul Würzburg; 2.His son-in-law Bernard Goslar.

- Lübeck, 6th June 1899: Gittel Pincus, widow of Lazarus Wulff, dies. The estate devolves on the children as prescribed in the Will.

- Hamburg 1935: Bertha Würzburg, the ailing daughter dies, and the capital of her inheritance in terms of the will would have been distributed in equal share to her surving siblings.

- 1924: Executor Bernard Goslar died. (death certificate)

- Hamburg, December 1925: Urgent letter by Willy Goslar, son of Bernhard and Friedchen, stating that he is willing to act as co-executor of the Will. (Copy of birth registry)

- Hamburg, 10. Oct 1927: Letter by Paul Würzburg to the District court requesting a certified copy of the Will.

  Correspondence ensues about appointing Willy Goslar as executor.

- 8 May 1934: Willy Goslar at least from 12.12.1933 was now residing in Pretoria, South Africa. Paul Würzburg, Hamburg, as executor of the Will informs the Lübeck District Court that his co-executor, Willy Goslar, has resigned from his post as co-executor. This is certified by the German Consulate in Pretoria. He suggests/requests that Willy Würzburg, Hamburg, Ferdinandstrasse 6, assume this position. Willy again declares himself ready and willing to assume this position. Paul requests a new executor certificate in favour of Mr Willy Würzburg. The letter, signed by both Paul and Willy Würzburg is legally certified.

- 9.5.1934: Willy Würzburg [born 19. 12. 1875 in Lübeck] requests through notaries to be appointed as co-Executor of the Will. The District Court had requested proof about a Paul Würzburg correspondence. Willy enquires what is meant by it, ending his letter with the watered down Nazi salute ("Mit deutschem Gruss"). Handwritten notes about this ensue.

- 7. 1934: A handwritten letter by Paul Würzburg recounts the issue regarding Willy Goslar in South Africa.

- Hamburg, 13.7.1934: Willy Würzburg is appointed co-executor of the Will.

- 4.11.1934: Willy Würzburg informs the District Court Lübeck that Paul Würzburg is gravely ill and in the State hospital, not able to carry out his duties as executor. Willy W. requests the court to nominate in the place of Paul Würzburg his nephew Albert Goslar, Hamburg, Andreasbrunnen 9, who declares himself ready to assume this position, also with "*Deutschem Gruss*". They want to sell shares of the estate and cannot do so before a co-executor is nominated.

- Albert Goslar is then nominated as co-executor of the Will in the place of Paul Würzburg. Albert Goslar is charged 2000RM by the District Court. A huge amount of money, probably because they were Jews.

- 19th December 1936 Helene Pincus dies.

- 31.12.1936 : Willy Würzburg sends a registered letter from Amsterdam in which he states that it is no longer possible for him to fulfil the duties as executor of the Will and resigns. He states that only a sum of 1,500.- RM is left for the heirs of Helene Pincus neé Würzburg in Brunswick state bonds. For the payment to the heirs he would send the papers per registered letter (signed "*Hochachtungsvoll"* yours faithfully). This letter is repeated in handwriting in the form of a report.

- 15. 1. 1937: Letter by the *Amtsgericht* to Albert Goslar, Hamburg 20, beim Andreasbrunnen 9. It informs Albert Goslar that Willy Würzburg is in Amsterdam and has resigned from his position as executor. A.G. is requested to make a suggestion for a new co-executor. The letter ends: "Würzburg has sent to the undersigned Brunswickian state bonds with the amount of 1500 RM" signed Heise. (*This letter was probably to sender, according to an envelope close to it addressed to A.Goslar*).

- Amsterdam 9.2.1937: Willy Würzburg states that these papers were the capital of Mrs Helene Pincus, from which she received a lifelong interest. Mrs Pincus had died "a short while ago" [on 10. 12. 1936]. She has three heirs. One of them, Kurt Pincus, lives in Berlin.

- Amsterdam 22.2.1937: Willy Würzburg informs the *Amtsgericht* of Willy Pincus's address (Berlin-Grunewald, Franzensbaderstrasse, and suggests him as executor of the Will.

- 25.5.1937 The *Amtsgericht* nominates the lawyer Gerhard Gaul in Lübeck as executor of the Wulff Lazarus Würzburg Will of 1887.
  Gerhard Gaul accepts the nomination.

1. From now on the *Amtsgericht* Lübeck features a stamp with the imperial eagle and swastika.

- 16. 6. 1937: Kurt Pincus of Berlin sends an express letter to the *Amtsgericht* stating that he has heard from Willy Würzburg, Amsterdam, that they still have an estate of bonds in value of 1500 RM to be paid out in equal parts to the 3 children of his mother: Mrs Mary Pick neé Pincus, resident in Brazil, Mrs Erna Au, neé Pincus, resident in Paris, and himself. He asks urgently whether his portion could be paid out to him. He does not have the death certificate of his mother, which was drawn up at the registry office in Wiesbaden.

- 9. 12. 1937: A. Goslar, Tel Aviv, 4 Mikveh Israel St. submits his resignation as executor of the Will and requests that Mr Lazarus Wulff in Lübeck be informed of this. Remarks are written by hand on this letter. At the bottom appears a section which was photocopied by mistake from the bottom of the following letter by the legal firm Brocken & Gaul. (14. 1. 1938)

- 30. 12. 1937: Letter from Brocken & Gaul (*stamped with sword, imperial eagle, scales of Justice and Swastika)* asking for a full copy of the Will.

- 14.1. 1938: Letter by Brocken & Gaul asks the *Amtsgericht* Lübeck to appoint another executor.
  It reports that the heirs are: 1) Mr Pincus, Residence unknown at the time. His heritage claims are pledged by a Mr Hecht who is represented by Justice Abramczyk, Berlin-Charlottenburg, Schlüterstr. 54; 2) Mrs Au, divorced Stein, neé Pincus in Paris, represented by the lawyer Dr. Kurt Adamczik in Frankfurt a.M.; 3) Mrs Pick, Rio Grande do Sul - with whom no contact could be established. He recommends his associate, von Brocken, be appointed as co-executor "who has up until now handled the foreign currecy regulations, which are an important part of the completion." [ending with: "Heil Hitler". (*This last piece mistakenly appears at the end of the letter of A. Goslar in Tel Aviv through a photocopying error)*

- 18.1.1938 : Handwritten summary of above letter and the proposal to ask von Brocken whether he is willing to assume the co-executorship.

- 21.1.1938: Von Brocken & Gaul humbly accepts the position of co-executor. (*Eagle and Swastika Emblem*).

- Handwritten letter by Mary Trojan-Labia, divorced Pick, neé Pincus from Ibirama, Brazil "for the second time" asking the *Amtsgericht* for the address of Brocken and Gaul who had handled the executors of her grandfather's will. She states that her two siblings, Mrs Erna Au, neé Würzburg and Kurt Pincus are missing. According to the Israelitic community in Hamburg they died during the Nazi régime. She (Mary) was born on the 17.7. 1887 in Hamburg and was now 71 years old. She needed the money most urgently and asks for advice, how to get it.

- A handwritten copy of the letter of Van Brocken & Gaul to Mary Pick neé Pincus 24.11.1937 discloses her part of the Will of her mother. It states that according to the

District Court Karlsruhe she had due to her one third of 1,500 Mark of the inheritance. They humbly ask for her information how to dispose of her money and inform her that because of the high rates of exchange the full amount could not be guaranteed - only 400 RM.
[Maybe this letter never reached her, so they sent a copy to the *Amtsgericht* to prove that they wrote it. Or it was enclosed in her letter]

- 18.9. 1958 :*Amtsgericht* Lübeck to Notary Gaul, asking for information about the matter based on the query of Mary Trojan-Sabrä Divorced Pick, neé Pincus and asks for the transfer of the outstanding amount.

- 13.10. 1958: Reply by the Legal firm Gerhard Gaul and Dr. Gerhard Lund to the *Amtsgericht* stating that the files of this case are no longer available. Richard von Brocken has fallen in the war. He, Gerhard Gaul, had served as a soldier in the war. The files had to be stored in a cellar. The office has meanwhile been relocated. He promises to have a search conducted for the files but does not think they would be found. It could also be possible that the files were destroyed according to current regulations. He himself had no memory of the file as he himself did not work with it. He asked for perusal of the files.

  Stamped by Amtsgericht: "After expired date".

- 9.12.1958: Mary Trojan Labia neé Pincus states that she does not deem it possible that the file was destroyed. Reiterates that her siblings Erna Au and Kurt Pincus are no more alive, that she is the only heir to her grandfather's will. This in fact was not true – Kurt was alive and living in St. Marylebone, London and only died in March 1972. At best Mary did not know that he was alive (or survived the war) and at worst she was lying hoping she would inherit all the money. Mary did apply for restitution with the Claims Conference but I do not know the outcome of the case.

  The legal firm Gerhard Gaul & Dr. Gerhard Lund commissioned Willy Rath to search for the missing files.

- 18.2.1959: Notification to the Amtsgericht that no files were found. His associate von Brocken had dealt with Jewish fortunes left behind. That was why he had signed the letter of the 24.11. 1937. Due to currency legislation, especially with regard to Jewish fortunes, the payment of the legacy could not take place. Declared himself willing to furnish any information for further insight into this matter.

- 27 .2.1959: Airmail letter from Mary Trojan-Labia Ibirama, Brazil enclosing a copy of [a] letter to Mr Gerhard Gaul as she does not know his address.

END OF FILE

This will demonstrates how, with the best of intentions, things do not work out as we plan. It can be understood why Lazarus Wulff wished to ensure the financial future of his ailing daughter Bertha and his planning for that worked out well as she died in 1933. His trying to rule from the grave insofar as his daughter Helena was concerned became a nightmare – the frequent changes of executors over the 70 years that the will was administered resulted in high costs. Furthermore

it spanned over two world wars and the Nazi era, where it appears that it was wiped out. Even after that the estate caused some angst to the daughter of the heir – all that for the relatively insignificant amount of DM6,000 that survived the wars and the Nazi regime. Also of significance is the light this throws on the forced movement of the long established German Jewish family after 1934 – to South Africa, Amsterdam, Paris, Tel Aviv and Brazil.

As my translator commented "it reveals a macrocosm of catastrophic family events through a microcosm of recording."

I sent the above narrative for comment to two of my advisors and received the following:

From Dr Ute BenYosef, my translator, who works at the South African Jewish Museum in Cape Town:

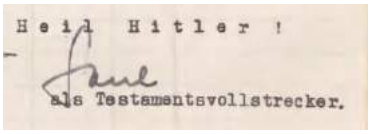
> Dear Dennis
>
> Thank you so much for sharing this with me, together with your thoughts. What I felt additionally was this absolute lack of shame or remorse on the part of the German lawyer's firm at the end, after the War, when the file was not found. Even self-pity: the poor associate had died as soldier in the war. And yes, he did handle Jewish fortunes. (this was written twice, I only brought it out once because this was a summary.) It was this matter-of-fact tone that got me so angry.
>
> They were all victims themselves on the one hand and the (perpetrators – not in this correspondence – were all only following orders.
>
> I think you must be grieving and in shock after having read and thought about this section of the life of your forebears.

Albrecht Schreiber is a noted student of the history of the Jews of Lübeck who has written several books and papers on the subject – he is also the expert on the Jewish cemetery in Moisling where the Jews of Lübeck were buried. Being over 80 years of age he of course is personally more connected to the Holocaust era than most of us. He sent me this letter.

> Dear Dennis,
>
> Thank you very much for "The last will of L. W. Würzburg". Two pages between May 25, 1937 and Feb. 18, 1959 are of special interest for the youngest history of Lübeck, here Gerhard Gaul (1909-1982).
>
> Gaul, a lawyer has been a horrible and fanatic Nazi during the 12 years between 1933 and 1945. He sentenced two sailors of the German navy to death and also a Norwegian civilian, all in consequence of very small matters. The mother of him commited suicide.
>
> After WW 2 Gaul has been a leading member of the conservative CDU/Christlich-Demokratische Union and became a high decorated freeman of Lübeck. He was minister of justice and economy of Schleswig-Holstein, also freeman and president of the city of Lübeck, the highest position in the town.
>
> It is true that countless documents of the Nazi years were never to be seen after the war. The official reasons: The war, especially the air-raids and the scantiness of paper. But very often I think that has

been an evasion: Lübeck and Schleswig-Holstein were overcrowded with ex-Nazis, first in the public service and justice. The regional parliament of Schleswig-Holstein contains about 50 % and more members of the NSDAP.

I did suspect when I first saw that German attorneys Brocken & Gaul had been appointed the executors in 1937 that some devious manipulations might well have occurred – however, now that I know for sure that Gerhard Gaul was a committed Nazi and that he had a free hand to do as he wanted, he no doubt depleted the assets of the funds and was trying to fob it off with the vague statements he made to Mary Trojan-Lubia. Unfortunately I do not know what the outcome was with her claim with the Claims Conference. Gaul was infamous as being one of Hitler's "hanging judges". Google him should you desire further information.



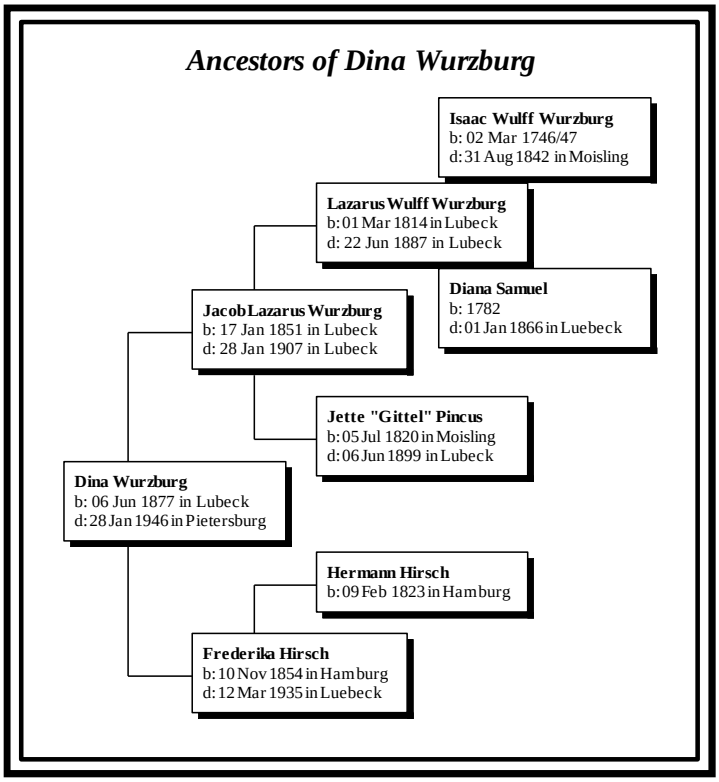
This is a copy of one of the documents of letters referring to the will of Lazarus Wulff Würzburg signed by the appointed executor Gerhard Gaul in 1938.

What we also discover from this will is that Lazarus Wulff gave his son Jacob Lazarus, my great grandfather, his business and business premises – at some stage either Lazarus Wulff or Jacob Lazarus must have exited the butchery operation and started trading as JL Würzburg in the business of furs and hides.

GREAT GRANDPARENTS – JACOB LAZARUS AND FREDERIEKA WÜRZBURG






Ancestors of Dina Wurzburg
Isaac Wulff Wurzburg
b: 02 Mar 1746/47
d: 31 Aug 1842 in Moisling
Lazarus Wulff Wurzburg
b: 01 Mar 1814 in Lubeck
d: 22 Jun 1887 in Lubeck
Diana Samuel
b: 1782
d: 01 Jan 1866 in Luebeck
Jacob Lazarus Wurzburg
b: 17 Jan 1851 in Lubeck
d: 28 Jan 1907 in Lubeck
Jette "Gittel" Pincus
b: 05 Jul 1820 in Moisling
d: 06 Jun 1899 in Lubeck
Dina Wurzburg
b: 06 Jun 1877 in Lubeck
d: 28 Jan 1946 in Pietersburg
Hermann Hirsch
b: 09 Feb 1823 in Hamburg
Frederika Hirsch
b: 10 Nov 1854 in Hamburg
d: 12 Mar 1935 in Luebeck

Parents of Jacob Lazarus: Lazarus Wulff & Jette "Gittel"

Parents of Frederika: Julius & Bertha (Blumchen)

Husband

Name	Jacob Lazarus Wurzburg
Birth date	17 Jan 1851
Birth place	Lubeck
Death date	28 Jan 1907
Death place	Lubeck

Edit | Spouse | Scrapbook(8) | Web Search Resources

Wife

Name	Frederika Hirsch
Birth date	10 Nov 1854
Birth place	Hamburg
Death date	12 Mar 1935
Death place	Luebeck

Edit | Spouse | Scrapbook(2) | Web Search Resources

Marriage

Date: 06 Aug 1876 Place: Wandsbek, Hamburg

Children(1)

Name	Sex	Birth date	Birth place	Death date	Death place
Dina Wurzburg	F	06 Jun 1877	Lubeck	28 Jan 1946	Pietersburg

And so it was that the marriage took place between Jacob Lazarus Würzburg of Lübeck and Frederieka Hirsch of Hamburg on the 6th August 1876.

Ten months later on the 6th of June 1877 Frederieka gave birth to their only child, a daughter Dina, who was to become my grandmother. The relevant entry was made in the Lübeck Birth Register:


Würzburg, Jacob, Lazarus.

geboren den 17 Januar 1851, verheirathet mit Friederika Julius Hirsch geborne in Wandsbeck den 6ten August 1876.

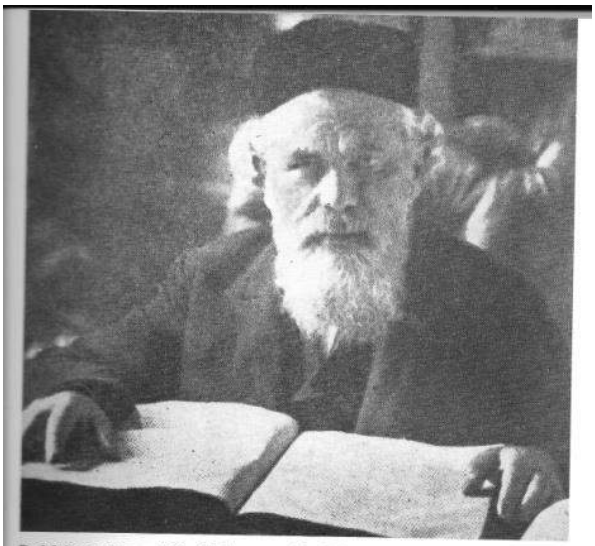
Kinder

1 Dina geboren den 6ten Juni 1877.

The family resided in Lübeck and Jacob Lazarus on the 5th December 1876 registered the business of **JL Würzburg** at 91 Konigstrasse as sole proprietor for admission to the commercial register for dealing in the furs and hide manufacturing business and the processing thereof. The logo of the business was a prominent squirrel tail which was displayed on all the advertisements.

In 1880 the magnificent new synagogue in St. Annenstrasse in the centre of Lübeck was completed – this replaced the Moisling synagogue which was used prior to the emancipation of the Jews in Schleswig-Holstein. The spiritual leader at the time was Rabbi Salomon Carlebach. Jacob Lazarus was also involved in local Jewish affairs, being on the Lübeck Jewish Helping Hand Society.





Rabbiner Dr. phil. Salomon Carlebach, Nachfolger seines Schwiegervaters Sussmann Adler, amtierte von 1870 bis 1919.

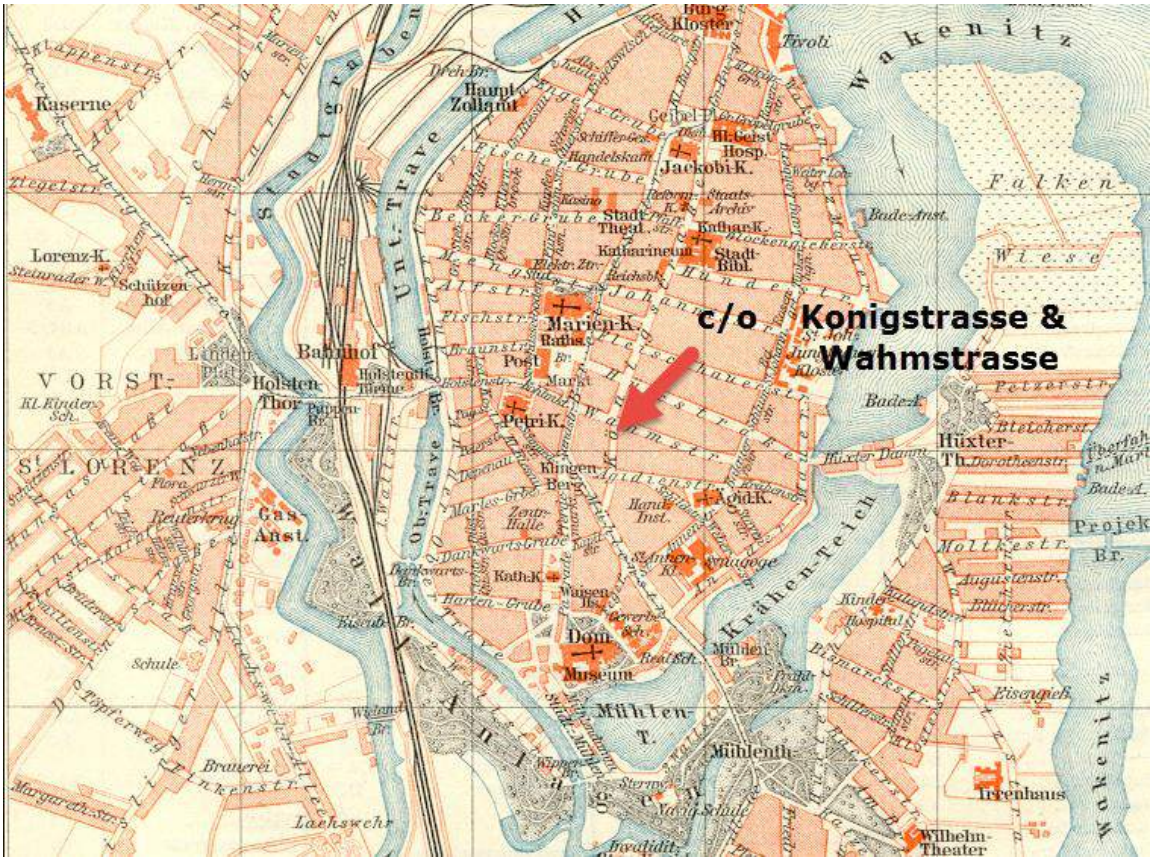
There is a set of silver Shabbat candlesticks in our home which originally belonged to Jacob and Frederieka. They were inherited by Dina and then on to Hilda, who was the eldest daughter of Dina. When I visited Hilda in Buenos Aires in 1980 she insisted that I take these candlesticks for my daughter Janine as her grandson had married a Christian woman and her granddaughter had died - so she wanted them to remain in that part of the family which was still Jewish. Also we still have the Kiddish becher which the couple was presented with at their 1876 wedding and which we use every Friday night to make the brocha on the wine.

Aunt Hilda writes as follows:

> "In Moisling there are the graves of my grandfather, Jacob Lazarus Würzburg, who died when I was young, and my grandmother Frederieka, with whom I was great friends and died in the year 1935 at over 80. She was very modern and cultured and very elegant, always with beautiful tailored suits and lovely blouses. She was the sister of Walter Hirsch of Cape Town."

About their properties in Lübeck, Aunt Hilda writes as follows:

> "So the house Koenigstrasse No. 91 was built by our grandfather, Jacob Würzburg, in 1901 for our Grandmother, Frederieka, the most modern and luxurious in its time, sitting around the whole corner. She occupied the whole first floor, the two upper ones were let and on the top were the servants' rooms and a big space for drying laundry. I spent much time with her and that corner balcony was my favourite play place."



City Map Of Lübeck 1900



Photo taken in early 1890s



Photo taken 1980

Later they bought the next one, No. 93, that one with the gable, well protected by the government as a historic monument, one was not allowed to make alterations of any kind, only to keep it in good repair.

Hilda writes:

"Now about the house Wahmstrasse 22a, I can tell you a long story. It was a big storehouse, 5 floors, each destined for another kind of pelts, or wool, or horse hair. In the cellar was the big cave all white with salt to salt away the cow and calf hides and the horse and colt hides. Then there was of course the hoist (electric operated), quite an asset in those years. And in the wide entrance a big built-in broad platform for the drays to drive on and be weighed. And on the ground floor the very important and well equipped office. Then in later years father added another room and installed a modern office. And the old one he transferred into a fur shop. The workshop for that he installed in a part of the first floor storeroom."

22a Wahmstrasse



Before Renovation



After Renovation

Today this building is owned and occupied by Clause Baecke from which he operates his tea shop. Clause has spruced up the building and is very proud of it and very aware of its history. He is a good man.

Advertisements In The Lübeck Newspapers





Wahmstrasse 22a In 1980

The book of the Lübeck Chamber of Commerce mentions
the company of J.L. Würzburg,
address Wahmstrasse 22a,
a dealer in pelts and hides.
This building still stands today and I have been there.

At the end of 1896 Elias Edmund Wiener, my grandfather, joined the firm whereafter it was operated as an open trading company until Jacob Lazarus passed away.

He also as a young man did his military duty and the following was extracted from his military records:

Gemel- det zur BOOKED INTO RECRUITMENT YES OR NO Ja oder Nein	Größe BODY MEASUREMENTS Fuß Zoll FOOT Strich	DECISION OF THE DISTRICT ALTERNATIVE COMMISSION I.E. REASON FOR CANCELLING FROM LISTEntscheidung der Kreis-Ersatz-Kommission resp. Grund der Streichung aus der Liste
Ja YES	1 65 78. 81.	schwach. 1 Jahr zurück. Weak. 1 year backwards ~~fehlt mit Erl[aubnis]~~
Nein NO	1 66 82 86	57 V. schwach, 1 J. Zurück weak. + 1 ½. -
Ja YES	1 67 86 90	57 ... OBeine, Ausgedehnte, nicht spannende Bandy legs, scars in sacrum. ± 0 Narben in der Gegend beider Rollhügel und Kreuzbein, brauchbar: Infanterie useful: for Infantery

Jacob Lazarus died on the 28th January 1907 and Frederieka on the 12th March 1935 having survived her husband by nearly 30 years. They are buried together in the Lübeck Moisling cemetery.

Advertised Death Notice Of Frederike



Nach schwerer Krankheit entschlief gestern abend unsere liebe Mutter, Groß- und Urgroßmutter

Friederike Würzburg

geb. Hirsch

im 81. Lebensjahre.

Edm. Wiener und Frau Dina
geb. Würzburg.

Lübeck, 13. 3. 1935.

Beerdigung am Donnerstag, 14,30 Uhr, von der Leichenhalle in Moisling aus.
Kranzspenden dankend verbeten. (21550



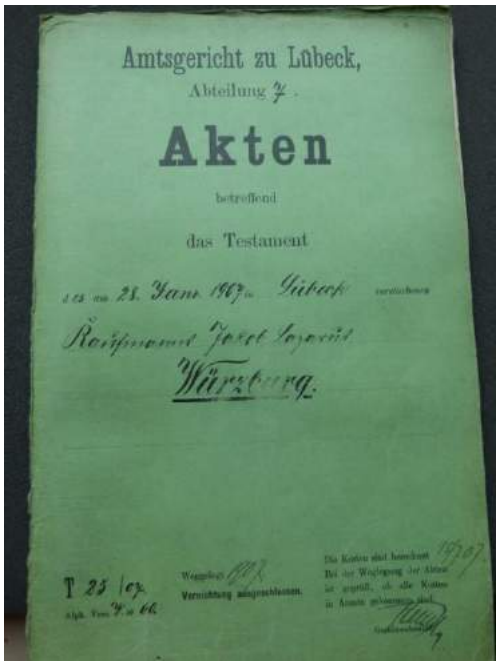


Tombstone Of Jacob Lazarus And Dina Würzburg – Moisling Cemetery

INSCRIPTION ON TOMBSTONE

Here is buried the well know and very honoured man,
member of the society for giving food in the morning
to all the unmarried poor jewish people and member of
the society for organising holidays for poor Jewish children
in the colonies (islands – silt)
the leader Mr. Jacob, son of Eliezer, called Jacob Würzburg,
died with a good name 56 years old on 13th day of shvat
"his soul is still living"

THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF JACOB LAZARUS WÜRZBURG



Amtsgericht zu Lübeck,
Abteilung 7.

Akten

betreffend

das Testament

des am 23. Juni 1907 zu Lübeck verstorbenen

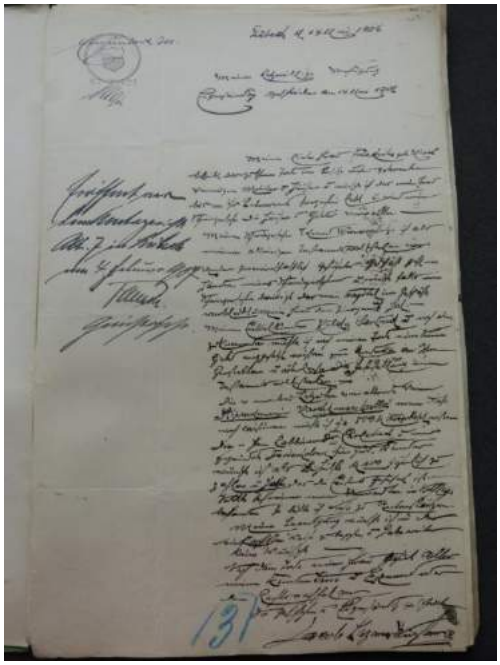
Reisenden Jacob Lazarus

Würzburg.

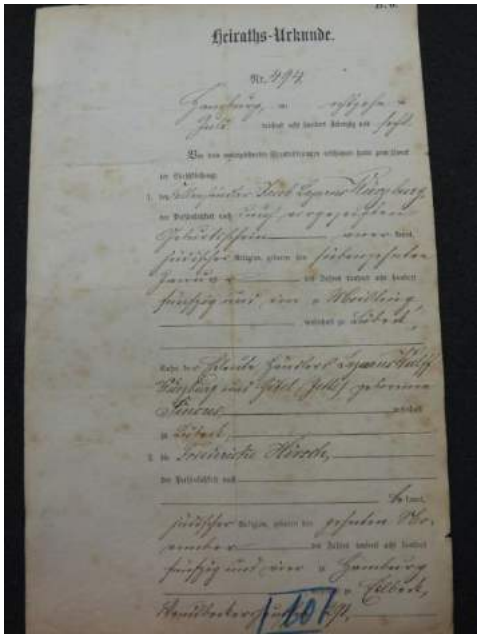
T 23/07.

Weggelegt 1908
Vernichtung anzuordnen.

Die Kosten sind berichtet 1907
Bei der Wiederlegung der Akten ist anzuzeigen, ob alle Kosten in Ansatz gebracht sind.

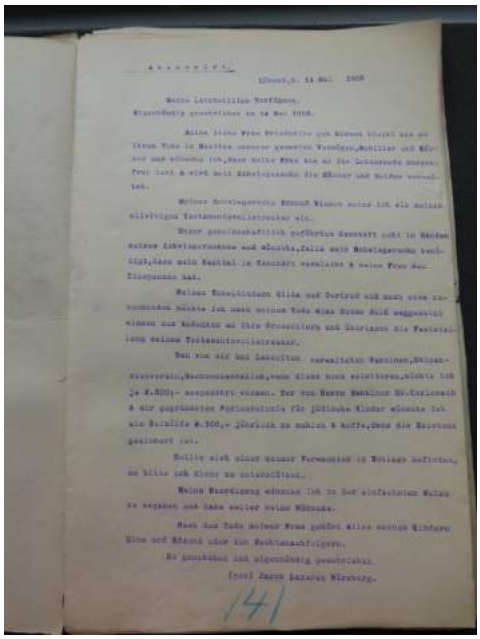


131



Heirathe-Urkunde.

Nr. 994



141

Lübeck 14 May 1906

My last will and testament.Single-handedly written on 14 May 1906.

My dear wife Frau Friederike born Hirsch will remain in possession of our entire fortune, futniture and houses. I desire that my wife lives without a care in the world until the end of her life and that my stepson administers the houses and money.

I declare my son-in-law Edward Wiener to be the sole executor of my last will and testament.

Our commonly run business goes to my stepson and I desire, as far as my stepson deems necessary, that my capital remains in the business and that my wife benefits from the interest.

I would like to leave my grandchildren Hilda and Gertrud , and any future grandchild, a sum of money in remembrance of their grandparents and leave it up to the executor to fix an amount.

I would like to leave the associations administered by me, the Scholarship Association (Stipendienverein) and the HachnosasKallah, each M.500 paid out, if they still exist. To the Holiday Colony for Jewish Children, established by Rabbi Herr Dr. Carlenbach and me, I would like to contribute M.100 annually in the hope that its continued existence will be assured.

If any of my relatives find themselves in a desperate situation, I would like them to be supported.

I would like a simple burial and have no further wishes.

After the death of my wife everything will belong to my children Dina and Edmund or their legal successors.

Such are wishes Single-handedly written.

(gez) Jacob LzarusWürzburg

Note. “(gez)” means a copy of the original without a signature.

Now we return to the WIENER-RIES and WIENER family in Hamburg:

Hamborg, officially Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg, is the second largest city in Germany. The city is home to over 1.8 million people. Situated on the river Elbe, the port of Hamburg is the second largest port in Europe. Hamburg's official name, Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg reflects Hamburg's history as a member of the medieval Hanseatic League, as a free imperial city of the Holy Roman Empire. Before the 1871 Unification of Germany, Hamburg was a fully sovereign state of its own. Prior to the constitutional changes in 1919, the stringent civic republic was ruled by a class of hereditary grand burghers or Hanseaten.

In 1529, the city embraced Lutheranism, and Hamburg subsequently received Reformed refugees from the Netherlands and France and, in the 17th century, Sephardi Jews from Portugal.



Hamburg 1811

In 1189, by imperial charter, Barbarossa “granted Hamburg the status of an Imperial Free City and tax-free access up the Lower Elbe into the North Sea. Its trade alliance with Lübeck in 1241 marks the origin and core of the powerful Hanseatic League of trading cities. Upon the dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire in 1806, the Free Imperial City of Hamburg became the official title of the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg. Hamburg was briefly annexed by Napoleon I to the First French Empire (1810–14). Russian forces under General Bennigsen finally freed the city in 1814. Hamburg reassumed its pre-1811 status as a city-state in 1814. The Vienna Congress of 1815 confirmed Hamburg's independence and it became one of 39 sovereign states of the German Confederation(1815–66).

In 1860, the state of Hamburg adopted a republican constitution. Hamburg became a city-state within the North German Confederation (1866–71), the German Empire (1871–1918) and during the period of the Weimar Republic (1919–33). Hamburg experienced its fastest growth during the second half of the 19th century, when its population more than quadrupled to 800,000 as the growth of the city's Atlantic trade helped make it Europe's second largest port. With Albert Ballin as its director, the Hamburg-America Line became the world's largest transatlantic shipping company around the start of the 20th century.

Shipping companies sailing to South America, Africa, India and East Asia were based in the city. Hamburg was the departure port for most Germans and Eastern Europeans to emigrate to the United States in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Trading communities from all over the world established themselves here.

A major outbreak of cholera in 1892 was badly handled by the city government, which still retained an unusual degree of independence for a German city at the time. About 8,600 died in the largest German epidemic of the late 19th century, and the last major cholera epidemic in a major city of the Western world.

Because it was one of the great centres of Jewish life in Europe and especially in Germany we should look more closely as to its Jewish history:

The first Jews to settle in Hamburg were Sephardi Jews who arrived at the end of the 16th century from Spain and Portugal via the Netherlands having been driven out of these countries by the Spanish. In 1612 the City Council made a contract with these Sephardi Jews in which religious meetings and circumcision were forbidden. They were to conduct themselves "peacefully und inconspicuously", were not allowed to employ Christian servants, or to own property. Likewise civil rights were denied them. Residence permission could be revoked at any time. At this time 125 Jewish families were resident in Hamburg. Altona granted them their own cemetery.

They were required to pay an annual tax; this was doubled in 1623 for which they gained protection under the law and the temporary use of the slaughter-house. They were granted a prayer hall in 1628 and a rabbi was incumbent from 1611 on. By 1650 they had been granted three prayer halls, in Alten Wall, Herrlichkeit and Mönkedamm.

The Portuguese Jews were not permitted to live in the inner City but were also not required to live in ghettos. They settled mainly in Alten Wall, Mönkedamm, Herrlichkeit and Rödingsmarkt. They specialised in the wholesale trade of sugar, tobacco, coffee, cocoa, calico and spices, particularly pepper, and quickly developed a flourishing trade. They had good connections with the new American colonies and in 1619 participated in the foundation of a clearing bank.

The Portuguese Jewish community remained separate from the German Jewish community through language, religious ritual, culture and status.

In 1600 German [Ashkenazi] Jews settled in Hamburg; in 1649 around fifteen families lived here. The clergy and Oberalten strongly disapproved and the local population was incited, from the pulpit, to drive the "vermin" from the city, which had the effect that the lives of Jews were threatened in the street. In 1649 these German Jews were driven out of the city following the agitation of the clergy and the small group of property owning citizens. They found exile in Altona.

In Altona in 1641 the Jews had acquired a letter of safe conduct from the Danish king granting them citizens rights. The Wandsbek community acquired this in 1671. They were required to pay annually for this privilege and an additional payment at every succession to the throne.

They were allowed to re-enter Hamburg, during the day, when in possession of a valid passport which had to be paid for and was valid for a period of four weeks.

When the Swedes advanced on Altona in the winter of 1657, 36 German Jewish families fled to Hamburg where they found refuge and for a short period lived peacefully. In 1674 the property owning citizens insisted once again on the expulsion of the Jews, but this time unsuccessfully.

Not until 1697 were they granted a prayer hall for which they were required to pay a wealth tax. Civil rights were still denied them. They were excluded from membership of the Guilds, and were only allowed to work as pawn-brokers, money changers, tobacco handlers, jewel traders and in the making of lace using gold and silver thread. If they were suspected, by the guilds, of working as craftsmen they were hunted as Boehnhasen [working like hares in hiding] i.e. until freedom of trade was granted in the 19th century craftsmen who were not Guild members and who did not possess a master craftsman's certificate, were hunted. Guild members sought to find such "illegal" craftsmen so as to destroy their tools and thereby curb their ability to work. In trading cities brokers who conducted their business without authorization were also hunted as Boehnhasen.

Their situation improved in 1710 when Count Hugo von Schönborn passed new Jewish legislation for Altona granting them protection, equal status as citizens, and prohibited the Boehnhasen hunt. However, they were not allowed to hold public religious services or to lend money. In 1711 they acquired their own cemetery outside the city Dammtor gate; there were existing cemeteries in Ottensen (1663) and in Königstraße (1611) in Altona. They were not allowed to acquire medical attention in Hamburg. In 1763 the Jewish community in Altona built a hospital next to the cemetery for which the Hamburg Jewish community paid 15%, and contributed to the cost of board. The Wandsbek Jewish community had their own hospital outside the Millerntor city gate i.e. far from their village.

These German Jews were not granted property ownership within Hamburg Altstadt and Neustadt, or freedom of movement in the inner city. They were only allowed to live in particular streets: Alter Wall, Großneumarkt, Hütten, Kohlhöfen, Mönkedamm, Neuer Steinweg, Peterstraße and Zeughausmarkt; there was, however, never a ghetto.

Antisemitism was always prevalent and on the evening of 24 August 1730 this erupted in an outcry in the Neustadt/New City against the Jews. Many Jews fled to Altona or were hidden by Christian friends.

In 1800, 6,300 German and 130 Portuguese Jews lived in Hamburg, around 6% of the population. This was the largest Jewish community in Germany. In 1821 the "German-Israelite Community" was founded.

In 1834 the Jews drew up two petitions to the City Council and in claiming civil equality demanded that the Jewish faith should acquire parity with the Christian confession. The decisive assistance in the fight for equal rights however, came from another direction. In the election of constituents in Autumn 1848 the Jews had voting rights, and two opposing

groups sought the Jewish vote by promising them equal rights. This was brought about on February 1849. Civic and citizens' rights were acquired after 1848 and integration began to take place over decades. In 1849 Jewish craftsmen were admitted to the guilds, and in 1851 mixed marriages were allowed.

The March 1860 enacted new Constitution conclusively granted equal rights.
They were allowed publically to practice their religion. The city took over the responsibility for their social welfare. Hamburg Jews had achieved legal equality but it was not until during Weimar Republic that equal treatment in the community and socially was to a greater part achieved.

As I mentioned previously in the book there existed the "brick wall" in connecting the above two (which I believed were one) families by means of a conventional genealogical paper trail but we had managed to do so through yDNA analysis.

Early in 2017 I unexpectedly found the Cohn family in Raanana who are descendants of NATHAN LOUIS WIENER, the brother of my great grandfather MOSES ELIAS WIENER. I discovered that Nathan Louis's son (or one of his grandsons) had in about 1930 commissioned Rabbi Eduard Duckesz, the rabbi of Hamburg and a renowned German Jewish genealogist to research the WIENER family. The story of this discovery is told in an addendum to this book.

Rabbi Duckesz 's report completely demolished the "brick wall" as well as my hypothesis of how I believed the families were connected – I formerly believed that the connection was through another son of Elia Wiener. This is all explained in the addendum.

In the meantime I continue with the WIENER genealogy, the initial content which I have extracted from the Duckesz Report. The font of this text is in Old Book in an attempt to emulate the typing of the 1930s.

The table below shows the descendants of Moses Elias Wiener, son of Elia Wiener-Ries, but is limited to the Cohn and Wiener descendants mentioned above.

Descendants of (Moses) Nathan Elias Wiener

1 Moses Nathan Elias Wiener Unknown - 1734
.... +Rebecca Warisch Unknown - 1771
2 Elias Nathan Wiener Unknown - 1770
..... +Rebecca Spanier Unknown - Unknown
3 Nathan Elias Wiener 1756 - 1800
..... +Hitzel Ahron Unknown - Unknown
. 4 Elias Nathan Wiener 1785 - 1866
..... +Jette (Hindel/Henriette) Altmann 1797 - 1870
.. 5 Moses Elias Wiener 1824 - 1874
..... +Hannchen (Johanna) Wolff 1837 - 1911
.... 6 Stillborn Girl Wiener 1862 - 1862
.... 6 Joseph Julius Wiener 1863 - Unknown
.... 6 Rachel Martha Wiener 1866 - 1942
..... +Bernhard Zadig 1868 - 1902
.... 6 Elias Edmund Wiener 1867 - 1948
..... +Dina Würzburg 1877 - 1946
..... 7 Hilda Hitsel Wiener 1903 - 1987
..... +Julio Wagner 1897 - 1967
.....8 Wally Fanny Wagner 1924 - 1991
..... +Harry Munz December - 1993
..... 9 Claudia Munz 1955 - 1965
..... 9 Rudolf "Rudi" Munz 1951 -
..... +Sylvia Velo
..... 10 Gabrielle Esteban "Stevie" Munz 1977 -
..... 10 Bernardo Munz 1982 -
..... 7 Gertrude Gittel Wiener 1905 - 1956
..... +Knidrelm
.....8 Margarita "Rita" Wiener 1928 -
..... +Eugene DiGiacoma
..... 9 Peter DiGiacoma 1949 -
..... +Haydee Cubilas
..... 7 Kurt Moritz "Morris" Wiener 1912 - 1978
..... +Judyth Behr 1916 - 1984
.....8 Dennis Michael Wiener 1947 -
..... +Charlotte Chazen 1948 -
..... 9 Janine Wiener 1974 -
..... +Martin Ignacio Kohan 1974 -
..... 10 Yair Kohan 2010 -
..... 10 Liran Kohan 2012 -
..... 9 Elian Wiener 1976 -
..... +Michelle Jackson 1974 -
..... 10 Chloe Wiener 2009 -
..... 9 Mandy Wiener 1982 -
..... +Sean Meisel 1978 -
..... 10 Sam Meisel 2014 -
..... 10 Ruby Meisel 2016 -
.... 6 Hilda Wiener 1869 - 1886
.. 5 Nathan Wiener 1825 - 1836
....

.. 5 Nathan Levy (Louis) Wiener 1836 - 1919
..... +Friederike (Rechel/Rieke) Samuel 1834 - 1878
.... 6 Edmund Louis Wiener 1874 - Unknown
..... +Elise Hess 1879 - Unknown
..... 7 Fredy Norbert Wiener 1901 - 1962
..... 7 Kurt Egon Wiener 1903 - 2000
..... 7 Hilda Ellen (Hedda) Wiener 1909 - 1997
..... +Walter Cohn 1905 - 1960
.....8 Hannelore Marie Cohn 1933 - 2015
..... +Peretz Yaron 1928 - 1999
..... 9 Ofra Yaron Unknown -

..... +Reuven Rom
..... 10 Lehi Rom
..... 10 Roni Rom
..... 10 Guy Rom
..... 9 Orit Yaron 1958 -
..... +Amiram Rosenberg 1955 -
..... 10 Adi Rosenberg 1982 -
..... 10 Gil Rosenberg 1985 -
..... 10 Liran Rosenberg 1989 -
.....8 Peter Cohn 1938 - 2008
..... +Yehudit Lipnik 1942 -
..... 9 Eran Mordechai Cohen 1962 -
..... +Dina Alterman 1965 -
..... 10 Yarden Shlomo Cohen 1993 -
..... 10 Amit Henya Cohen 1996 -
..... 10 Ido Cohen 2000 -
..... 9 Ofer Cohen 1965 -
..... +Orna Ashkenazi 1967 -
..... 10 Daniella Cohen 1993 -
..... 10 Noah Cohen 1997 - 2003
..... 10 Gilad Benjamin Cohen 2005 -
..... 9 Oded Moshe Cohen 1968 -
..... +Orit Mizrahi 1971 -
..... 10 Nitzan Cohen 2001 -
..... 10 Nadav Cohen 2004 -
..... 10 Noam Cohen 2005 -
.. *2nd Wife of Nathan Levy (Louis) Wiener:
..... +Sara Getz 1845 - 1895
.

Extract from the Duckesz Report

2nd Generation.

E l i a s (also known as **Elia**) (my 6th Great Grandfather) and M a t e W i e n e r (my 6th Great Grandmother) left behind the following children:

1) P e s s e l, who was named after her grandmother P e s s e l R i e s in Berlin, died at a youthful age as a young woman/virgin on 8 Kislev 1700.

2) M e n d e l who died as a youth 12 days later on 20 Kislev 1700. They both have identical grave stones and were buried in Altona, Königstrasse, grave no. 1218 and 1219.

3) S a r a, who was married to Rabbi G u m p e l S c h n a b e r. About the life and work of G u m p e l S c h n a b e r and his grandson, the well-known and famous physician Professor L e v y s o h n, author of several philosophical works, see in Chachme AHW, page 6 and 135. Sara Schnaber died young, on the 9th Iyar 1700 and is laid to rest in Altona, grave No. 1217. In his second marriage he espoused the daughter of the Hannover Rabbi Me i e r F r i e d b u r g.

4) R e c h l i, wife of the Rabbi of Altona, B e n d i t M o n i s c h who was the principal of a large Yeshiva, i.e. Talmud school for 40 years (see Chachme AHW page 28. He died on the 30th Nissan 1752 and his wife on 24 Nissan 1762 and has been laid to rest in Königstrasse, grave no. 3128. The headstone praises her outstanding virtues as the daughter of the director E l i a s W i e n e r. Her daughter R ö s c h e n married the Rabbi and president of the three congregations of Rabbi I s a i a h J a f f e.

5.) M e r l e, wife of the president W o l f of H a l l e. He played a significant role in congregational life. He died on the 1st Adar 1755 and his wife followed him on the 2nd Adar II. 1758. Both were laid to rest in Königstrasse, grave no. 3026 and 3027.

7.) S a m u e l, S a n w e l W i e n e r, who was a merchant and was married to B e l l a, daughter of S a m u e l H a m e l. He passed away on the 1st of Cheshvan 1747 and his wife followed him on the 10th Iyar, 1751.

8) D a v i d T e w e l e W i e n e r, who too was a merchant and frequent business associate of J a c o b E m d e n, who called him his caretaker. He passed away on the 8th Shevat 1758 and was laid to rest in Königstrasse, grave no. 2912. The well- preserved headstone hereby appears on a photograph.

9) **N a t h a n W i e n e r**, (my 5th Great Grandfather) the forebear of the family Edmund Wiener. He seems to have been the oldest son, as his name, together with that of his father, E l i a s R i e s as well as that of N a t h a n R i e s appear in the visitors' registers of the Leipzig trade fair.

In 1705 N a t h a n married R e b e c c a , daughter of the scholar Rabbi B a r u c h S a b b a t a i W a r i s h. He carried on the jewellery business of his father. In the year 1715 he moved to Altona and is entered in the Income Tax register no. 5, folio 29 with 14 mark, 2 shilling and 6 Pfennig. In the year 1719 he paid 63 mark in taxes via his brother S a m u e l. As from the year 1723 his name is entered in the visitors' register of the trade fair in Altona. During the following years, from Altona and from 1724 – 31 from Hamburg. (Freudenthal page 131). He seems therefore to have had his business in Hamburg and his home in Altona. He was an honorary m o h e l and it was recorded in the mohel book of Sanwil Meier, Hecksher No. 146, that on Monday, 3rd Av 1707 for the child J a c o b, son of Simle, Model Levy was the Rabbi, and Nathan, son of E l i a s W i e n e r was the mohel.

The same entry can be found in No. 164 with the child M e i e r, son of J a c o b S t a d e n, namely that on the 18th Elul 1711 N a t h a n E l i a s W i e n e r served as mohel. Jacob Staden was a cousin of Nathan E. Wiener. In No. 173 he is also entered on 15 Sivan 1714 as the mohel. His own mohel book does not exist anymore.

Within the congregational life he participated as an active member of the Chevra Kadisha, the holy brotherhood, and performed many a good deed for the poor, helping those who sought advice.

The critically inclined Rabbi J a c o b E m d e n, who previously had been the Rabbi of Emden, then established a printing press in Altona and at the same time worked as estate agent, refers to himself as a relation of the brothers N a t h a n and D a v i d T e w e l e W i e n e r. (See Megillat Sefer page 146). That is, he was a grandson of the Chief Rabbi S a l o m o n M i r e l s, and with that a grandfather of E l i a s W i e n e r.

Although he levelled sharp criticism against the brothers-in-law of Nathan Wiener, R. B e n d i t M o n i s h and W o l f H a l l e, he calls the brothers Nathan and Tewele his faithful friends from beginning to end, which means throughout all the days of their lives.

N a t h a n who during an illness was given the additional name of M o s e s, (that is the reason I could never find him – I was looking for Nathan, not Moses or Nathan Moses) died on Tuesday, 12th Tishri 1734 and is laid to rest in Altona, grave no. 3239.

On my August 2017 visit to Hamburg I found that all that was left of his tombstone was this:



The (then) well-preserved headstone reads as follows



איש ישר הלך בתמי

מעשיו היו' באמונ' שלמ'

עמד בצדקתו עד סופו

בהיותו על אדמתו: בה'

דבק נפשו ביושר: מתגבר

כארי וקל היה כנשר ה"ה

כהר"ר משה נתן בן פ"ו

כהר"ר אלי' ווינר זצ"ל עם

החיים והמתים גמל בחסד

ואמת נפטר ביו' ג' ונקבר

ביו' ד' י"ג תשרי תצ"ח לפ"ק

תנצב"ה

Here lies

A just man who walked in honesty

His actions were in perfect confidence

His was righteous to the end and to the

last day of his life

Whilst on earth

Clung to hashem in his integrity: Increased

Strong as a lion and easy as

an eagle [in serving hashem]

This is the Rabbi Moses Natan Ben Parnas

and leader Rav Eliya Wienner OBM

He was kind to the living as to the dead the

with grace and Truth

died on Tuesday and was buried

On Wednesday Thirteen of Tishrei 498 [1738]

May his sole be bound in the bound of eternal love

His widow died 37 years later at a ripe old age on Sunday the 28th Iyar 1771 and was laid to rest on the same day. The inscription of grave no. 3033 contains only these words: Here rests a aged, worthy and pious wife, R e b e c c a, daughter of the "Mehuror" scholar B a r u c h , wife of N a t h a n Wiener.





In August 2017 I found the remains of her tombstone

[פ״ט] *Hier ist geborgen*
[אשה זקנה הצנועה] *eine betagte Frau, die Züchtige*
[וחסודה מ׳ רבקה בת] *und Anmutsvolle, Frau Riwka, Tochter*
[מהור״ר ברוך אשת] *unseres Lehrers, des Meisters, Herrn Baruch, Gattin*
[כ״ה נתן ווינר נפטר׳] *des geehrten Herrn Natan Wiener, verschieden*
ונקבר׳ יו׳ [א׳ ד״ח אייר] *und begraben Tag 1, 28. Ijar*
תקל״א לפ״ק *531 der kleinen Zählung.*
תנצב״ה *Ihre Seele sei eingebunden in das Bündel des Lebens*

3rd Generation

Children of N a t h a n and R e b e c c a W i e n e r:

1) M o d e l M a r k u s, who on 10 Sivan 1743 married the daughter of M.S. C o h n and in second marriage the P r i b c h e, daughter S a l o m o n Sc h i e s s e r.

2) M o n i s c h, son of N a t h a n W I e n e r, who died as a bachelor on 9th Tevet 1760.

3.) M a t e, daughter of N a t h a n E l i a s W i e n e r married the well-known President of the congregation M a r c u s Isa a c B e i t. She received a dowry of 2000 Mark. In his will, dated1761, which is housed in the communal archives of Altona, he mentions that his wife M a t e was his most loyal companion and that she was to continue with the directorship of the firm (export and import) together with his brothers, or that she was to receive an equivalent sum of money. She later moved to her son N a t h a n B e i t, who was living in Dresden. From his side a large Ketuba has been preserved.

4.) **E l i a s W i e n e r**, (my 4th Great Grandfather) the forefather of Edmund Wiener. His peculiar fate hovers over many a generation where nothing is reported to the later family about his life and work, and no document tells of his existence. If it weren't for the old wedding registers and for the entries in the old Chevra book, we would have nothing whatsoever to report about E l i a s N a t h a n Wiener, as no [head] stone exists anymore and therefore also no entry in the cemetery register about E l i a s N a t h a n Wiener.

However, in the old wedding book of the community archive of Altona the following entry can be found:

"On 20 Adar II 1748 Elias, son of N a t h a n W i e n e r, married R e b e c c a, daughter of S e l i g m a n S p a n i e r."

The family S p a n i e r belongs to the oldest families of Altona and goes back to N a t h a n S p a n i e r whom G l ü c k e l H a m e l n mentioned as the grandfather of her husband C h a i m H a m e l n. (See "To the history and genealogy of the first families of the high German Israelite-communities. In Hamburg/Altona", page 36.

Glückel reports that he was the founder of the congregation. N a t h a n S p a n i e r died on the 4th Kislev 1646. He also had the title of [congregational] president of the province of Schauenburg.

E l i a s W i e n e r was an active member of the C h e v r a K a d i s h a B i k k u r C h o l i m, doing voluntary nursing. In the original book of the Chevra Kadisha Bikkur Cholim of Altona his name appears among the Trustees of the Chevra as from 1760.

He passed away in the year 1770 and the entry in the original book of the Chevra Kadisha owned by the Chevra Kadisha of Altona, with a copy thereof in the community register of Altona reads as follows:

"Altona, on Sunday, 28th of the month of Av the venerable E l I a s ben N a t h a n W i e n e r died and was buried on the eve of Rosh Chodesh of the month of Elul."

4. Generation

Four children by him are known

1.) S a r a, daughter of E l i a s N a t h a n Wiener married I s a a c L e v i n on the 13th Elul 1776. Wedding protocol.

2.) H a l c h e, who married J o s e f H o l l a n d e r on the 11th Elul 1798.

3.) L e s e r, who died young in 1769.

4.) **N a t h a n E l i a s W i e n e r**, (my 3rd Great Grandfather) forbear of the family E d. W i e n e r, was born on Tuesday, 18th Shevat 1756 in Altona. The entry in the birthday register of the Altona archive was written in Hebrew.

On the 14th Kislev 1785 he married H it z e l , the daughter of M o r d e c h a i, son of A r o n in the Mikva and received a dowry of

110 Reichsthalers. He lived in Altona and was, according to the income tax document a well situated merchant. In the Income Tax register no. 8, folio 200 he is taxed with 31 mark, 12 shillings and for two years he paid 20 mark of “allotment” which is the tax for Copenhagen.



18, Breitestrasse 18.

50 Procent unter'm Ladenpreise,

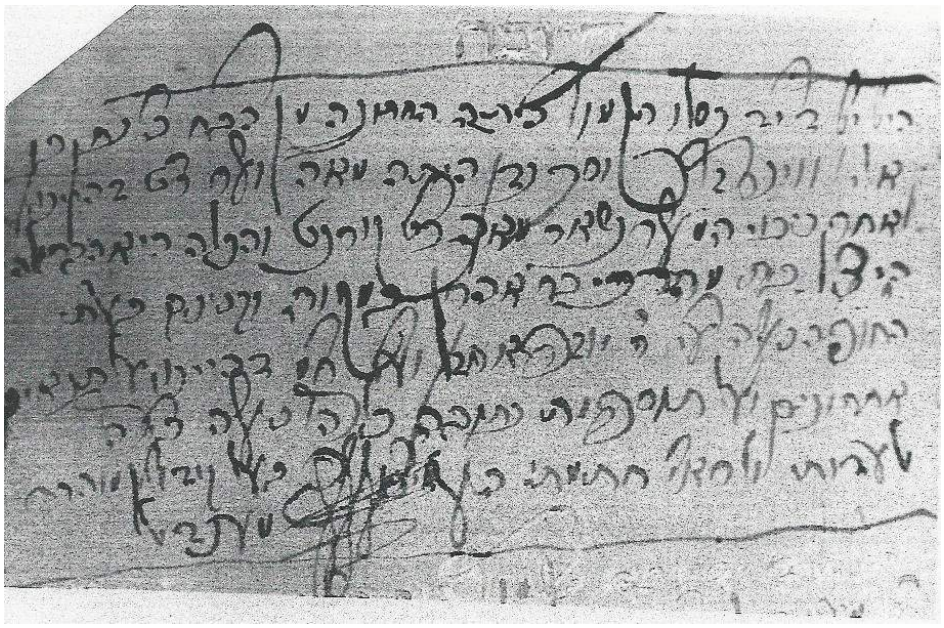
soll eine Parthie **Manufacturwaaren** bis Mittwoch verkauft werden, als:

500 Ellen carrirte Kleiderzeuge, in Resten, reine Wolle.
2000 Ellen Jaconnets, in Resten.
300 Ellen Wollenmousseline, in Resten.
2000 Ellen schwarzer Orleans, 10ß Rm. oder 3ß v. Ct.
1000 Ellen feiner Batist und Nansoc, 13 ß Rm. oder 4 ß v. Crt.
100 Ellen 7/4 Shirting, 6 ß Rm. oder 2 ß v. Ct.
1 Tischtuch mit 6 Servietten, 3 ℔ Rm. oder 5 ℔ 10 ß v. Ct.
500 Ellen Cassinet, 26 ß Rm. oder 8 ß v. Ct.
500 Ellen carrirte Schürzenzeuge, 13ß Rm. oder 4ß v. Ct.
7/4 und 12/4 breite Leinen. Für ganz Leinen wird garantirt.

18, Breitestrasse 18.

Nathan Wiener.

NB. Heute ist der Laden geschlossen!



THE KETUBA OF NATHAN AND HITZEL AHRON

ח כ"ה נתן בן אלי' ווינר ז"ל וסך נדן היתה מאה ועשר ר"ט דהיינו לאחר ניכוי המעשר נשאר מאה ר"ט קורנט והכלה היא הבתולה היצל בת מרדכי בר אהרן ... וקנינם בעת החופה נעשה ע"י ר' יוזפא חזן וע' ח"מ דהיינו על תנאים אחרונים ועל תוספות כתובה כל הנ"ל נעשה בע"ה לעדות ולראי' חתמתי הק' איצק בעל קידושין מוהר"ר מענדל ..

Today Wednesday the 14th of Kislev year of 546 was the wedding of the nice bachur Natan son of Eliyh Wiener OBM and the amount of the dowry was 110 Reichsthaler after deduction of the tithe stayed 100 RT Kornet and the bride is the virgin Hetzel daughter of Mordechai Ben Aharon source and the acquisition took place at the time of the Chuppa performed by R. Juspa Chazan we undersigned the later conditions and additions to the Ketuba

All the above was made and testified and a a proof I signed .. Itzek

The overseer of the marriage [Mesader Kiddushin] Rabbi Mendel

However, his matrimonial happiness was short-lived He died at the age of 44 on the 4th Iyar 1800 and is buried in Altona, Königstrasse 5011. The gravestone contains only these words:

"Here rests an upright man

The honoured N a t h a n, son of

E l i a s W i e n e r. May his memory

be a blessing. He died and was

buried on Tuesday, 4th Iyar 1800

May his soul be gathered into the bond of

eternal life."



In the letter of guardianship under the letter N a t h a n W i e n e r the following is entered, namely that in the year 1800, after the death of N a t h a n E l i a s W i e n e r for the widow left

behind, daughter of Mordechai, Son of Aron, the guardians M a t h i a s M a t h i e s e n and W u l f K u l p a were appointed in the Mikva of the community with the approval of the Chief Rabbi (Raphael Cohn).

His wife also came from an old, established Altona family who had been leaseholders of the bath house and the ritual Mikva. In earlier years. This this was a well trusted obligation and a good source of income. A considerable annual sum for the lease had to be paid to the community.

The great grandfather, Rabbi K a l m a n from Amsterdam, who already lived in Hamburg in the year 1650 and was enroled in 1675 as member of the congregation, was registered in the income tax register as lessee of the mikva. His son M a r c u s took over the m i k v a and was named M o r d e c h a i K a l m a n in the tax register of the mikva. His son A r o n was born in 1680.

A r o n, son of M o r d e c h a i of the mikva was born in 1680 and died at a venerable old age on the 1st Iyar 1760. These names, A r o n and M o r d e c h a i are frequently found later within the W i e n e r family. He left behind the sons N a t h a n, K a l m a n and J u s p a.

And M o r d e c h a i A h r on who married E l l a on the 1st Nissan 1753. Her family name is not known. He died on the 23rd Iyar 1780 and his wife followed him on the 1st Cheshvan 1797. Both are laid to rest in the Königstrasse.

He too was the owner of the mikva and is always registered in all tax and birth registers as M o r d e c h a i A h r o n in the mikva. He left behind a son A h r o n, who took over the lease of the mikva and died at a very old age on 4 Elul 1843. There was furthermore a daughter B u n a, who married J o s e f, son of A h r o n W i t t m u n d, accountant, on the 3rd January and received a dowry of 110 thalers.

C h a p t e r V.

The Family W i e n e r – L e v y t e in t h e c o u r s e o f t h e 19th C e n t u r y

5th Generation

N a t h a n and H i t z e l W i e n e r had four children:

1.) One daughter, who died as a virgin/young [unmarried] woman on the 1st June 1816.

2.) One son, who died in his childhood (death register)

3.) M o r d e c h a i M a r c u s W i e n e r who was born on the 4th Adar 1795.

He had a clothing business and earned a good living from the toil of his hands. In his first marriage he was espoused to H i n d c h e, daughter of J a c o b E p h r a i m L e v y t e. But she died young, on the 27th Tevet, 1834, and is laid to rest in Ortensen, in the Altona section. A well-preserved tombstone reveals the words:

> "Here rests the lady H i n d c h e, daughter of J a c o b, son of E p h r a i m L e v y, wife of M o r d e c h a i, son of N a t h a n L e v y. Died 27 Tevet, 1834."

Also in Ottensen, a daughter, C h a v a, who passed away on 24th Sivan 1835 was laid to rest.

In his second marriage he was wedded to S c h ö n c h e, German for J e a n e t t e, and reached the venerable age of 87 years. He is laid to rest in Altona, Bahrenfeld. His tombstone has only this inscription:

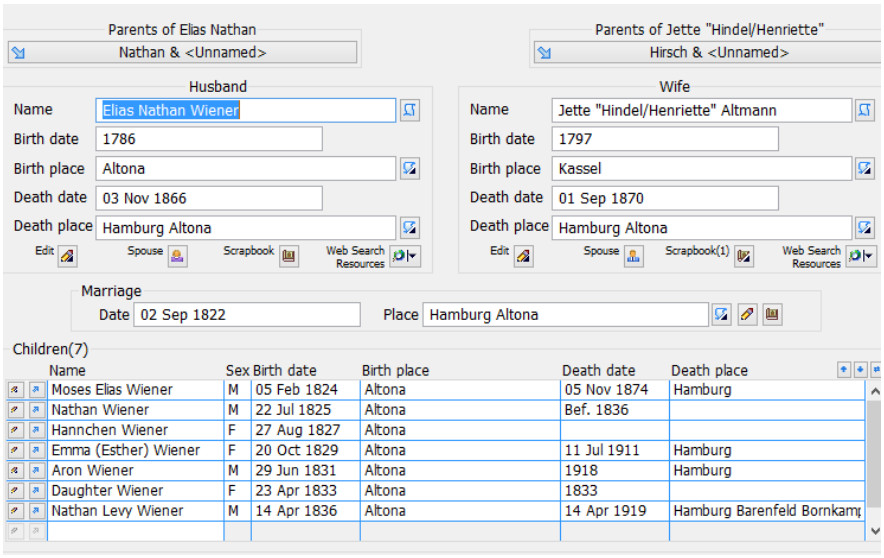
> "Here lies the venerable old man of 87 years
> M o r d e c h a i son of N a t h a n
> W i e n e r, who died on 29th Adar II
> (8 April, 1883.)"

His wife is also buried in Bahrenfeld, she, too, died at a very advanced age on the 7th Kislev (26 February, 1873).

Their son was N a t h a n M a r c u s W i e n e r who married S o p h i e B r a u n s c h w e i g on the 16th Tevet, 1866. He reached the venerable age of 80 years and is laid to rest in Langenfelde.

His children are
1.) H e l e n a
2.) H i n d a H a n n c h e n, born 14 Iyar, 8th May, 1857, married to S a m u e l W a r i s c h).
(See more in the family history Warisch.)
3.) M a r t i n, Hebrew for M e i e r, born 14 Sivan 1860.
4.) J a m e s W i e n e r.

IV. **E l i a s N a t h a n**, (my 2nd Great Grandfather) son of N a t h a n and H i t z e l Wiener, forbear of the family E d m u n d W i e n e r, was born on the 7th Tishri 5546 (7. September, 1785.)



He had an agency, initially in Conradstr. 29, then in 1852 in Breitenstr. 18 and at the end in Breitenstr. No. 135. On 28 August 1821 he married J e t t e (hebr. Hindel) the daughter of H i r s c h A l t m a n n from Kassel. In the minutes of the year 1859, on 21st

March, folio 148, a testimony by the congregation is registered as follows:

It is hereby declared that no complaints were expressed concerning the moral conduct of the merchant E l i a s N a t h an W i e n e r, member of this, the high-German Israelite congregation. This is officially attested by us, the oldest Council Of the said congregation. Documented at Altona etc."

The following is extracted from Jens Mueller's report:

B. Elias Wiener and the Wiener Families in Altona

At the Schleswig State Archive the Altona census lists of 1803, 1845 and 1855 are accessable. It seems as if census lists of Altona of the years 1835, 1840 and 1860 are not preserved.

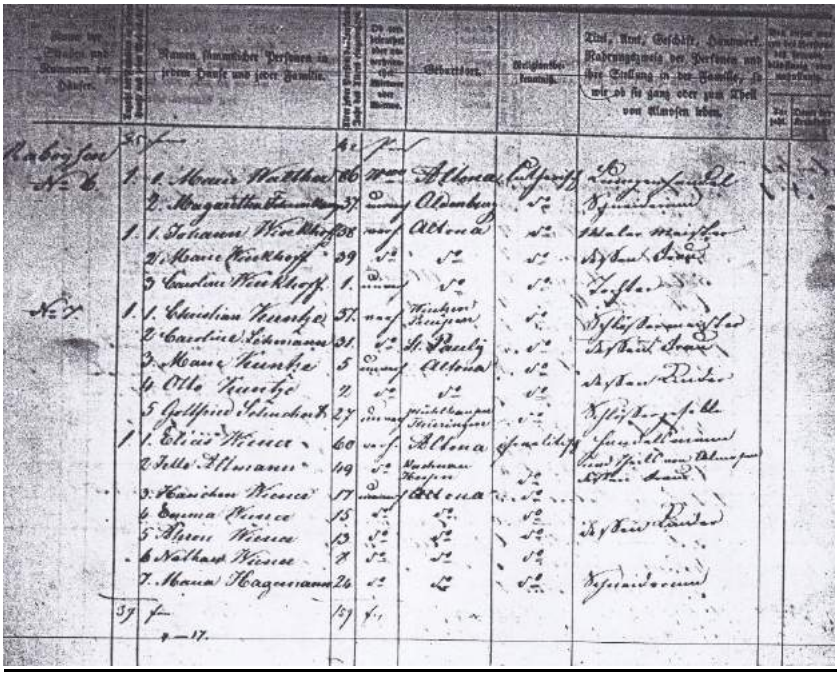
Knowing that Elias Wiener married Jette Altmann in Altona on September 2, 1822, that seven children of this couple were born in Altona between 1824 and 1836 and that Elias and Jette died in Altona on November 3, 1866 and September 1, 1870, respectively I thought that it might be good to see what kind of information the 1845 Altona census has for this family. I thought that the big effort to check these lists (for which no name indexes exist) might be acceptable if we will find any kind of hint for the pre-1822 residence and for the place of birth of Elias Wiener. The place of birth was recorded for almost all individuals in the 1845 census.

B.I. 1845 Census of Altona

Census of the City of Altona, taken on February 1, 1835 [State Archive Schleswig Abt. 415 Nr. 5460]

In 1845 32.220 people lived in Altona. Altona was (after Copenhagen) the second biggest city in the Kingdom of Danmark. About 2.100[4] inhabitants (about 7 %) were Jewish.

[4] In the complete Duchy of Holstein only 3.384 Jews lived in 1845.



Raboysen No. 7 see copy 1

ELIAS WIENER	60 y. old	born in Altona	“Handelsmann” (trader) lives partly on “Almosen” (alms)
JETTE ALTMANN	49 y. old	born in Buchnau, Hessia	his wife
HANCHEN WIENER	17 y. old	born in Altona	
EMMA WIENER	15 y. old	born in Altona	
AHRON WIENER	13 y. old	born in Altona	
NATHAN WIENER	8 y. old	born in Altona	his children
Maria HAGEMANN	24 y. old	born in Altona	seamstress

It seems as if Elias Wiener had to struggle to earn a full living for his family, so that he had to be supported partly by poor aid funds (alms). This means that he and maybe more details about his situation might appear in the poor aid records of the Jewish community of Altona.

Maria Hagemann lived in the household of Elias Wiener`s family. I do not know if she just rented a room in their house or if she worked for Elias. A lot of the poorer Jewish traders restored and sold old textiles, but I do not know if this was what Elias did. The religion of Maria Hagemann is recorded as “israelitisch”.

Raboisen or Raboysen was small street in the eastern part of the old city of Altona, not to be mixed up with a street with the same name in the Hamburg City center which still exists today. The name of the street is derived from the word "Rapuse" = old Low German term for a place where people throw away old property = place of traders of old goods. This small street do not exist any more today after it was located in a part of Altona which was totally wiped out by bombs during WWII. Raboisen connected the Grosse Papagoyenstrasse (which do not exist any more today as well) and the Gross Mühlenstrasse (today`s name: Amundsenstrasse). This was one of the poorer quarters of Altona, a quarter which was called "Zigeunerviertel" (Gipsy`s Quarter) by some people during the first decades of the 1900s. On the following website you can see a 1905 photo of the corner Raboisen/Grosse Papagoyenstrasse: http://www.hamburg-bildarchiv.de/XBA6560.jpg

A lot of Jewish families lived in the Grosse Papagoyenstrasse (Big Parrot Street) and in the nearby Kleine Papaoyenstrasse (Little Parrot Street). It was in this street were the synagogue of the "Hochdeutsche Israelitengemeinde" of Altona (Kleine Papagoyenstrasse No. 5-9) was located. If you do internet searches for "Altona Synagoge/Synagogue and Papagoyenstrasse" you will find a great number of pictures and photos of this by synagogue. It was – as so many other synagogues – destroyed by the Nazis and their supporters in 1938. On a today`s map you have to search for the Amundsenstrasse (formerly Grosse Mühlstrasse) and for the Kirchenstrasse in order get an idea where the Kleine/Grosse Papagoyenstrasse and the street Raboisen were once located. You will easily find out that the Jewish cemetery at the Königstrasse is located just a few hundred feets from there.

http://www.dasjuedischehamburg.de/node/481

The place of birth of Jette Altmann is a bit hard to read after the script is very small. I think that it is "Buchnau, Hessen". The today`s spelling would be Buchenau. There are two little towns with this name in Hessia/Hessen and in both of these towns there were a few Jewish inhabitants:

1. Buchenau (Eiterfeld) is located 12,4 kilometer southeast of the City of Bad Hersfeld. The Jewish Families in this Buchenau belonged to the synagogue in Eiterfeld. Although only very few information about Buchenau Jews are listed on the following website about the Eiterfeld Synagogue parish, I think that much more Jews lived in this Buchenau, compared with Buchenau (Dauphtetal)
http://www.alemannia-judaica.de/eiterfeld_synagoge.htm

2. Buchenau (Dauphtetal) is located in the middle of Hessia, 16,8 kilometers northwest of the City of Marburg and 95 kilometers southwest of the City of Kassel in the Lahn valley. The German wikipedia site says: "*Juden gab es vom 18. Jahrhundert bis in die Zeit des Nationalsozialismus. Es bestand keine eigene jüdische Gemeinde, die ansässigen Juden besuchten die Synagogen in Wetter oder Gladenbach. Ein jüdischer Friedhof wurde im benachbarten Elmshausen angelegt.*" refering to the essay/article "Zur Geschichte der Juden in Buchenau und Elmshausen" of Renate Westmeier, printed in the Buchenau history book "Buchenau an der Lahn – Geschichte und Geschichten", printed in 1992.

But on www.alemannia-judaica no Jews are listed in Elmshausen and Buchenau before 1809 and the only Jewish family name we can find listed for Buchenau is Isenberg http://www.alemannia-judaica.de/elmshausen_juedgeschichte.htm

I still think that the information that there were Jews in this Buchenau from the 18th century could mean that that there might be a chance that Jette Altmann might have been from this village.

The Hessian State Archive Wiesbaden (HHStAW) has made digital copies of some records of Jews from both Buchenaus accessable online for free. Just copy the following link, then chose the records you want to see and then click on the word "Media" on the upper right hand side of the next widow and you will be able to see Buchenau records as listed below.

http://www.lagis-hessen.de/de/subjects/gsearch/page/8/sn/hadis?q=Buchenau&fq[]=typ0:Standesregister%20der%20j%C3%BCdischen%20Gemeinden%20%281583%20ff.%29

Buchenau (Dauphtetal), Death Records 1848-1879
HHStAW Abt. 365 Nr. 1919
Only two Isenberg death records were recorded during these 30 years. This seems to indicate that only the Isenberg family/families lived in this Buchenau, at least from 1848 on.

Buchenau (Eiterfeld), Birth Records 1825-1881
HHStAW Abt. 365 Nr. 114

Buchenau (Eiterfeld), Marriage Records 1825-1864
HHStAW Abt. 365 Nr. 115

Buchenau (Eiterfeld),Death Records 1825-1877
HHStAW Abt. 365 Nr. 116

I briefly have checked these records of Buchenau (Eiterfeld) and realized that obviously much more Jewish families lived in this Buchenau, compared with the one near Marburg.

But I have to state that I have not found any Altmann records so far, but records of the Rosenstock, Auerhahn, Edelmuth, Katz, Oppenheim and Goldenberg families. Despite of these negative findings I think that it is more probable that Jette Altmann came from this village (which had been part of the "Fürstbistum Fulda" until 1802).

Grosse Marienstrasse No. 44			see copies 2 and 3
Moses Wiener	21 y. old	born in Altona	"Commis (auf Reisen)"

I think that there should be no doubt that this is the 1824-born son of Elias. Commis (Kommis) is an old term for a clerk (Handlungsgehilfe, Kontorist or kaufmännischer Angestellter). The term "auf Reisen" (travelling) refers to a jouneyman status and means that Moses was still learning his profession, working for different companies or buisinessmen.

http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kommis

Breite Strasse cellar No. 19			see copy 4
Marcus Wiener	48 y. old	born in Altona	"Handelsmann" (trader)
San[d]tchen Herzen	57 y. old	born in Würzburg	his wife
Nathan Wiener	17 y. old	born in Altona	his son

We do not know if (and how) Marcus Wiener and Johann(es) Wulff Wiener were connected with Elias Wiener, but they are at least candidates for relatives. It is interesting that Marcus had a son Nathan, but this can be just pure coincidence, of course.

B.II. 1855 Census of Altona

Census of the City of Altona, taken on February 1, 1855 [State Archive Schleswig Abt. 415 Nr. 5492-5495]

It took me a number of hours to check the 1845 and 1803 Altona census records completely, so that I had no time left to check the four huge volumes of 1855 Altiona census records.

B.III. Altona Address Books

The “Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek” (State and University Library) Hamburg has scanned all Hamburg and Altona address book from their beginning in 1698 until 1977. During the 1800s separate address books were printed for Hamburg and for Altona every year. Please take a look at the following website:

http://agora.sub.uni-hamburg.de/subhh-adress/digbib/browsevolume?all=true

In these addressbooks we can find the heads of the households ordered alphabetical and by streets and house numbers. Until the late 1800s some of the inhabitants of Altona (the same is true for Hamburg) were not listed at all, though. During the first half of the 19th century we can mainly find men who had a (registered) buisiness of their own, later on we still can not find some of the poor renters and workers. I still hoped to find at least a few 1850s or 1860s references for Elias Wiener sand this hope really came true.

1850

The 1850 Altona Addressbook is the first one in which we can find your ancestor Elias Nathan. He lived in the Conradstrasse 29 and was a “Handelsmann” (trader) of profession. His name is recorded (just like in the 1851-1855 volumes) as Elias Nathan Wiener, which is just another evidence for his father`s name. In the same 1850 volume he can as well find the earliest entries for Martin Joel Wiener and Nathan Marcus Wiener. I am sure that these are the sons of Joh./Joel Wulff Wiener and Marcus Wiener which we can find in the 1845 census.

1865

This is the first Altona Addressbook in which we can not find Elias Wiener any more. We know that he only died in late 1866, but he might not lived in a household of his own any more from 1865 on. In the 1865 Altona Adressbook the only three Wieners are L. Wiener, M. Wiener and M.J. Wiener (see the lists below).

I have checked all Altona Addressbooks of 1845-1865 for all Wiener entries (ordered in a chronological way, based on the first appearance) and will list these entries name by name here. I will leave off Joel Wolf Wiener and his widow after they do not appear any more after 1850 and after they are already mentioned above.

ELIAS NATHAN WIENER

1850 Elias Nathan Wiener, Handelsmann, Conradstrasse 29
1851 Elias Nathan Wiener, Handelsmann, Breite Strasse 17a
1852 Elias Nathan Wiener, Handelsmann, Breite Strasse 18
1853 Elias Nathan Wiener, Handelsmann, Breite Strasse 18
1854 Elias Nathan Wiener, Handelsmann, Breite Strasse 135
1854 Elias Nathan Wiener, Handelsmann, Breite Strasse 135
1856 Elias Wiener, Handelsmann, Breite Strasse 141
1857 Elias Wiener, Handelsmann, Amalienstrasse 13
1858 Elias Wiener, Handelsmann, Amalienstrasse 13
1859 Elias Wiener, Handelsmann, Amalienstrasse 13
1860 Elias Wiener, Handelsmann, Amalienstrasse 13
1861 Elias Wiener, Manufacturwarenhandlung, Amalienstrasse 13
1862 E. Wiener, Manufacturwarenhandlung, Amalienstrasse 13
1863 E. Wiener, Manufacturwarenhandlung, Amalienstrasse 13
1864 E. Wiener, Manufacturwarenhandlung, Amalienstrasse 13

A lot of movements for Elias Wiener until he finally moved to the Amalienstrasse 13 in/about 1857 – and probably a number of more movements within Altona before 1850. Such a high degree of local mibility was typical for poor(er) people living in the cities. They often rented their rooms/flat only for one or two years (or even less) after such short-term renting contracts were cheaper and after they always had to keep their eyes open for the next reasinable opportunity to live at.

While the Breite Strasse still exists today the Amalienstrasse do not exist any more, just like the Altona street Raboisen. The Amalienstrasse was located near the today`s street “Am Hexenberg” which was called Wilhelminenstrasse in the 1800s. The Conradstrasse is called Govertsweg today. This street was located about one kilometer north of the Raboisen/Papagoyenstrasse/Breite Strasse/Amalienstrasse district.

E l i a s N a t h a n W i e ne r reached the age of 80 years and passed away on Friday, Rosh Chodesh, the 1st Kislev and was laid to rest on Sunday, 3rd Kislev (11 November, 1866) in Altona, Königstrasse, grave no [*blank space*].



His wife died on Sunday, the 7th and was laid to rest on Monday, 8th Shevat (6 February) 1870 in Altona, Königsstrasse. Mrs W ie n e r is one of the last persons laid to rest in Altona, Königsstrasse. The site was situated along the central path, a few rows before the last Chief Rabbi laid to rest there, Rabbi Jacob Ettlinger. It had been reserved for her. She was born in the year 1797 and reached the age of 73 years.



6th Generation

E l i a s and J e t t e W i e n e r left behind the following children:

1.) **M o s e s E l i a s W i e n e r**, (my great grandfather) who was named after the grandfather in Kassel, M o s e s A l t m a n n. In 1855 he married J o h a n n a W o l f f in Hamburg. He died in the year 1874 and left behind two sons, J u l i u s (incorrect – Julius died young – the surving sibling was Martha who married Bernhard Zadig and she committed suicide in 1943 in Berlin as told in my story) and E l i a s E d m u n d in Lübeck.

2.) A h r o n E l i a s who was born in Altona in July 1831.

He went to America at the age of 18, where he lived from 1849 – 1856. He then returned to his homeland and in 1858 married R i e k e, daughter of R u b e n J a c o b H ü t c h e r who was born in Hamburg on 29th November, 1834. Her father R u b e n was the son of J a c o b, son of M a t h i a s H ü t c h e r, born 27th September, 1802. On 31 December 1826 he married S a r a h, the daughter of P h i l i p p son of A b r a h a m von H a l l e. The family A b r a h a m v o n H a l l e belongs to the old-established families of Hamburg-Altona.

A h r o n E l i a s W i e n e r died at the age of 86 years and 7 months on 31st January, 1918 and was laid to rest on 3rd February in Hamburg, at the Ohlsdorf cemetery O. 9. no. 101. His wife R i e k e died on the 29th February, 1919 in Berlin at the home of her son R o b e r t at the age of 84 and was brought to Hamburg to be laid to rest beside her husband in Ohlsdorf on the 3rd March. O. 9. No. 102.

Children: R o b e r t, M a r t i n, E d u a r d, H e l w i g, died in the year 1919.

The greatest part of the above chronicle was recorded by Mr. R o b e r t W i e n e r on 19. 5. 1929 and he sent them to his cousin, Mr. E d m u n d W i e n e r. He had a keen interest in the

family history, for his children to bear in remembrance the piety of their forbears. R o b e r t W i e n e r was married to H u l d a.

3.) H a n n c h e n, Hebr. H i t z e l, born 27th August, 1827, married to A d o l p h R u b e n H ü t c h e r, the brother of her sister-in-law R i e k e, wife of A h r o n W i e n e r.

Her sons: J o h n and R u d o l p h.

4.) E m m a, Hebr. E s t h e r born 20th October, 1829, married to W o l f, son of A b r a h a m P r e n z l a u from Fackenburg in June 1953. He had a cigar factory. Children:

1.) A b r a h a m, born 5th August, 1854.
2.) H e l e n e, Hebr. H i t z e l, born 23rd October, 1856.
3.) I s a a c ["*Jsaac*"] born 12. January, 1858.
4.) H e r m a n n, Hebr. Z e b i H i r s c h, born 25 January, 1861.
5.) The twins L o u i s e and
6.) N a t h a n, born 29th May, 1862.

5.) R ö s c h e n, born 23rd April, died in childhood.

6.) N a t h a n L e w i n, known by the name of L o u i s W i e n e r, born 14 April, 1936.

Like his brother A h r o n, he too was adventurous and went to America for 2 years from 1854 – 185 [*?*] returning to Altona together with his brother. Initially he worked in the business of his father, and travelled around a lot in the surrounding areas. Thus it was found that on 15 May, 1855 he received a pass for 6 weeks from the police department for a trip to Weimar. On 15th February 1867 he married F r i e d e r I k e (Hebr. R e c h i l) S a m u e l. Prior to his marriage a testimonial was issued which stated:

"that no complaints were expressed concerning the moral conduct of the merchant E l i a s N a t h an W i e n e r and his wife J e t t e neé A l t m a n n , and their son L o u i s E l i a s W i e n e r, local members, is hereby officially attested."

His wife died on 8 Iyar 1878 and is laid to rest in Altona, Bahrenfeld.

He remarried Sarah, neé P o l l a c k (who died childless on 30 Av 5655 (10, August 1895) and is laid to rest in Langenfelde and he died on the eve of Pesach on 16th March, 1919. His son E d m u n d W i e n e r had a beautiful tombstone erected in honour of his parents.

So it was that our ancestor Nathan lived in the mid 1750s in Altona and that he fathered my second great grandfather Elias Nathan Wiener in 1786.

MOSES ELIAS WIENER & HANNCHEN (WOLFF) - GREAT GRANDPARENTS

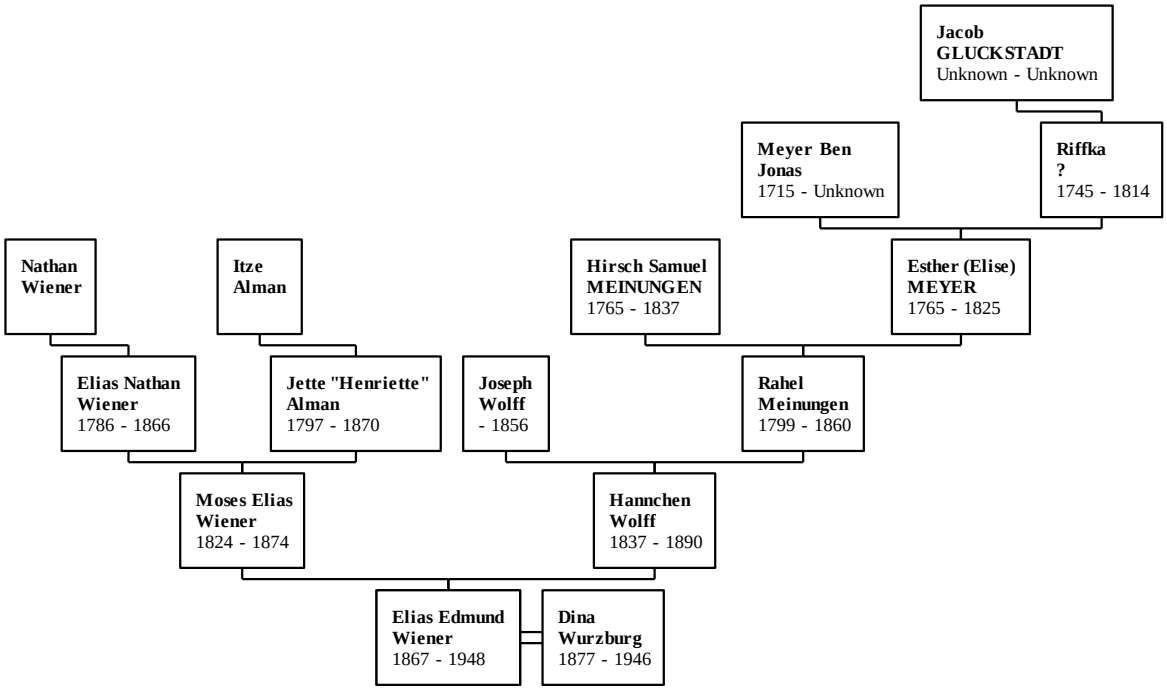
Moses Elias Wiener

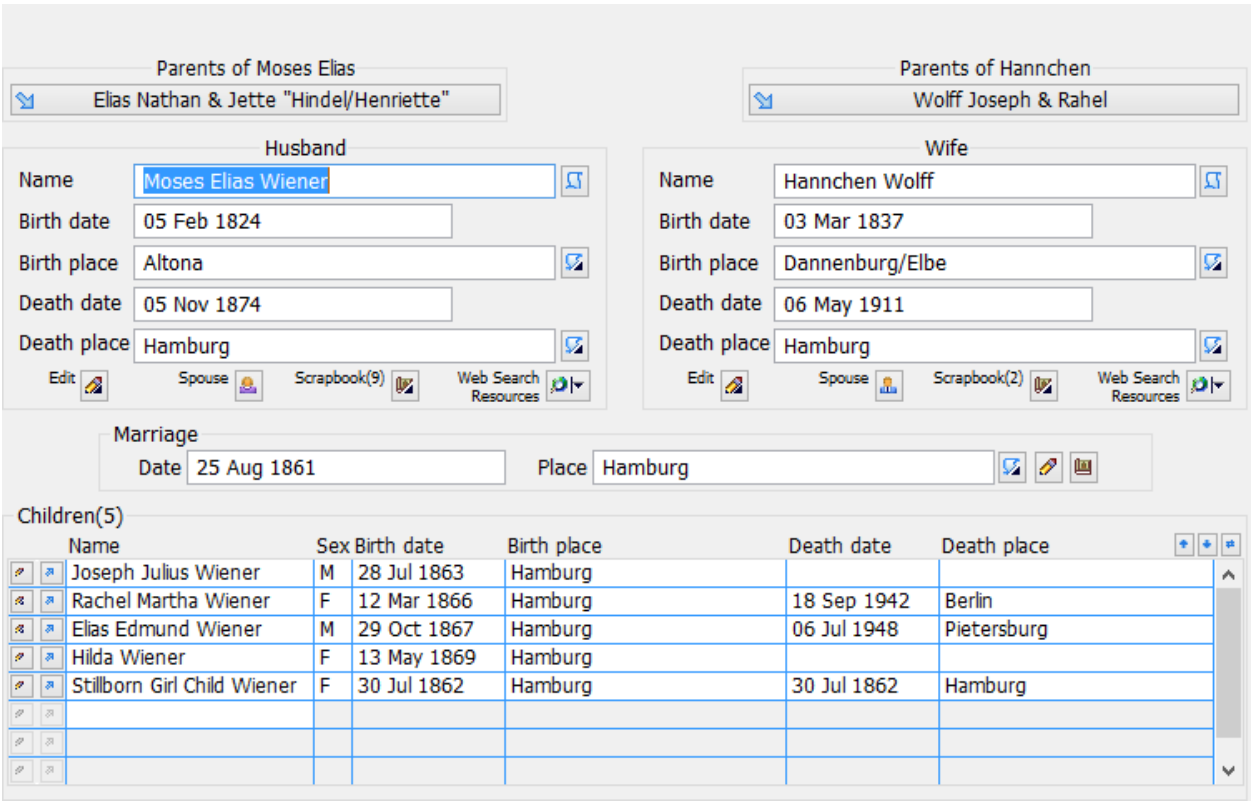


Hannchen Wiener (Nee Wolff)



Ancestors of Elias Edmund Wiener





Parents of Moses Elias: Elias Nathan & Jette "Hindel/Henriette"

Parents of Hannchen: Wolff Joseph & Rahel

Husband

Name	Moses Elias Wiener
Birth date	05 Feb 1824
Birth place	Altona
Death date	05 Nov 1874
Death place	Hamburg

Edit | Spouse | Scrapbook(9) | Web Search Resources

Wife

Name	Hannchen Wolff
Birth date	03 Mar 1837
Birth place	Dannenburg/Elbe
Death date	06 May 1911
Death place	Hamburg

Edit | Spouse | Scrapbook(2) | Web Search Resources

Marriage

Date: 25 Aug 1861 Place: Hamburg

Children(5)

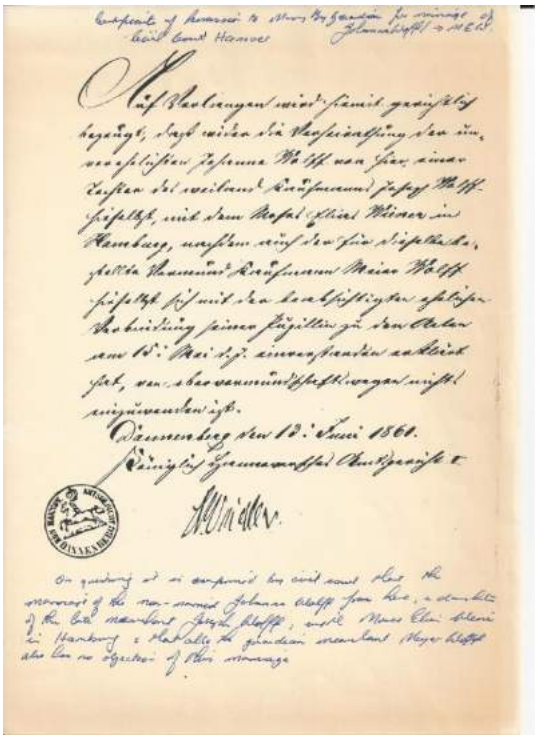
Name	Sex	Birth date	Birth place	Death date	Death place
Joseph Julius Wiener	M	28 Jul 1863	Hamburg		
Rachel Martha Wiener	F	12 Mar 1866	Hamburg	18 Sep 1942	Berlin
Elias Edmund Wiener	M	29 Oct 1867	Hamburg	06 Jul 1948	Pietersburg
Hilda Wiener	F	13 May 1869	Hamburg		
Stillborn Girl Child Wiener	F	30 Jul 1862	Hamburg	30 Jul 1862	Hamburg

With the marriage of Moses Elias Wiener and Johanna (Hannchen Wolff) we have the connection of the Meinungen and Wiener families.

Moses Elias, son of Elias Nathan and Jette Wiener (nee Altman), was born in Altona on the 5th February 1824.

We learned earlier that Hannchen Wolff, the daughter of Joseph and Rahel Wolff (nee Meinungen) was born in 1837 in Dannenburg/Elbe. The family then moved to Bremen. We know that Hannchen was only 19 years old at the time of her father's death and 23 years of age when her mother died. So it appears that Hannchen returned to live with the Wolff family in Dannenberg/Elbe having Meyer Wolff, her uncle, appointed as her official guardian

Before the marriage of Moses Elias and Hannchen could take place permission was needed by Hannchen's guardian. Below is the relevant document signed by Meyer Wolff of Dannenburg/Elbe on the 13th June 1860



The marriage took place on the 18th June 1861 in Hamburg and and that is where the couple lived.

The couple had four children. Two of the children, Julius born on the 28th of July 1863 and Hilda born on the 13th of May 1869, died whilst young. I am sure that my father Morris's sister Hilda was named after Hilda.

Rachel Martha Wiener was born on 12th March 1866. She later married Bernhard Zadig – the couple was childless and lived in Charlottenburg, a very elite suburb of Berlin. Bernhard died long before World War II. After receiving her deportation orders from the Nazis, Martha committed suicide on the 18th of September 1942 by jumping from her flat. Martha is buried in the Weisensee Jewish Cemetery in Berlin and Morris had a tombstone erected on her grave after the war. I have visited her grave. We will examine her life more closely in the later "SHOAH" chapter.

The fourth child of Hannchen and Moses Elias was a son named Edmund Elias Wiener, my grandfather, born on the 29th October 1867.

An interesting change takes place now within the WIENER/OETTINGEN line – this is the first time in the lineage that children were given German first names – until then they were always Hebrew names. This is no doubt the result of the Reformist movement in Germany fostered mainly by Moses Mendelsohn whereby he promoted the integration of Jews into German society in the late 1700s. The Nazis sharply reversed this when after the Nuremburg Laws they deprived the Jews of their German first names, forcing men to take the name "Israel" and the women "Sarah". It is also interesting that despite the widespread conversion of Jews to Christianity in Germany as a result of this movement, none of my direct ancestors were baptised. My father had no Hebrew first names and was given two German names, Kurt Moritz.

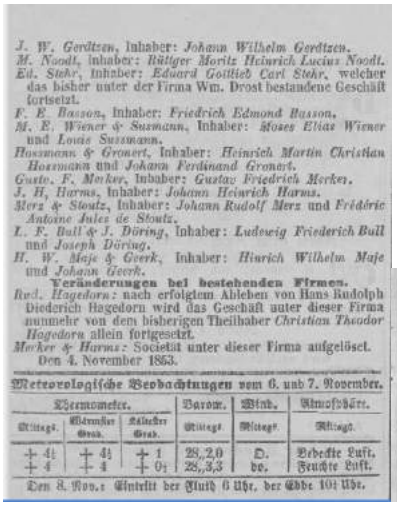
Moses Elias was a “kauffman” or trader. The following copies from the Commercial Gazette prove that he had at least two business partners, namely a Louis Susmann and a Rudolph Heinrich Benzihn.



Declarationen im Firmen-Bureau.

Neue Firmen.

Schramm & Haring Inhaber: *Carl Wilhelm Schramm* und *Johann Heinrich Christian Haring.*



J. W. Gerdtzen, Inhaber: *Johann Wilhelm Gerdtzen.*
M. Noodt, Inhaber: *Rüttger Moritz Heinrich Lucius Noodt.*
Ed. Stehr, Inhaber: *Eduard Gottlieb Carl Stehr*, welcher das bisher unter der Firma Wm. Drost bestandene Geschäft fortsetzt.
F. E. Basson, Inhaber: *Friedrich Edmond Basson.*
M. E. Wiener & Susmann, Inhaber: *Moses Elias Wiener* und *Louis Susmann.*
Hasmann & Gronert, Inhaber: *Heinrich Martin Christian Hasmann* und *Johann Ferdinand Gronert.*
Gusto. F. Merker, Inhaber: *Gustav Friedrich Merker.*
J. H. Harms, Inhaber: *Johann Heinrich Harms.*
Merz & Stoutz, Inhaber: *Johann Rudolf Merz* und *Frédéric Antoine Jules de Stoutz.*
L. F. Bull & J. Döring, Inhaber: *Ludewig Friederich Bull* und *Joseph Döring.*
H. W. Maje & Goerk, Inhaber: *Hinrich Wilhelm Maje* und *Johann Goerk.*

Veränderungen bei bestehenden Firmen.

Rud. Hagedorn: nach erfolgtem Ableben von Hans Rudolph Diederich Hagedorn wird das Geschäft unter dieser Firma nunmehr von dem bisherigen Theilhaber *Christian Theodor Hagedorn* allein fortgesetzt.
Merker & Harms: Societät unter dieser Firma aufgelöset. Den 4. November 1853.

Meteorologische Beobachtungen vom 6. und 7. November.

Thermometer.			Barom.	Wind.	Atmosphäre.
Mittags.	Mitternachts Grad.	Früher Grad.	Mittags.	Mittags.	Mittags.
+ 4½	+ 4½	+ 1	28,2,0	O.	Bedeckte Luft.
+ 4	+ 4	+ 0½	28,3,3	do.	Feuchte Luft.

Den 8. Nov.: Eintritt der Fluth 6 Uhr, der Ebbe 10½ Uhr.



Declarationen im Firmen-Bureau.

Neue Firmen.

James R. Mc. Donald & Co., Inhaber: James Roderich Mc. Douald und Jonathan Pierce, Letzterer in Boston ansässig. — M. E. Wiener & Benzihn, Inhaber: Moses Elias Wiener und Rudolph Heinrich Benzihn, welche das unter der Firma M. E. Wiener & Susmann bestandene Geschäft fortsetzen. — Müller & Schlegel, Inhaber: Johannes Gustav Müller und Gustav Rudolph Schlegel. — A. & L. Weidemann Inhaber: Nicolas Christian Adolph Weideman und Heinrich Ludwig Weidemann, welche das bisher von dem Ersteren unter der Firma Adolph Weidemann geführte Geschäft fortsetzen. — C. F. Bertram & Co., Inhaber: Christoph Ferdinand Bertram.

Veränderungen bei bestehenden Firmen.

It appears that after Moses Elias had contracted a serious illness the family relocated to Ludwigslust on the 8th October 1874. This was probably because Hannchen’s Wolff family lived in the nearby village of Dannenburg/Elbe and others of the family also lived in Ludwigslust. Shortly therafter on the 5th November 1874 Moses Elias Wiener died in 1874 in Ludwigslust, Mecklenburg leaving his wife with two young children. My grandfather Edmund Elias was only 7 years old at the time.

Moses Elias was buried in the Grindelfriedhof in Hamburg – this cemetery was destroyed by the Nazis and no longer exists but fortunately many of the tombstones and bones were transferred to the Ohlsdorff cemetery – however, his was not one of those saved. His tombstone is shown below – my father had brought the photo from Germany in 1936.



After the death of Moses Elias the family sold the house they had purchased in Ludwigslust to a butcher by the name of Adolph Schmidt. However, as the family had not yet transferred their citizenship to Ludwigslust and were still citizens of Hamburg, the Hamburg Guardianship Office had to sanction the sale – at that time mothers were not allowed to decide unilateraly when the interests of the minor children were involved. Also the fact that Hannchen made know her intentions to return to Hamburg added weight to the action. The Guardianship files contain:

a. Certificates relating to Moses Elias's Hamburg citizenship, his birth certificate and those of his children and his death certificate and those of his children who had passed away.
b. The contract of sale between Hanchenn and Schmidt.

These documents were writen in Seuterlin and were kindly transliterated into German for me by Jürgen Sielemann of the Hamburg State Archives. Thereafter I sent them to Ute Benyosef for translation into English as follows:

1

Series II

No. 6164

File

comprising

Matters of Guardianship

regarding

minors of

Moses Elias Wiener

Head of Division

Dr H. Moller

2

II, 6164

Persons

	Year of Birth	Date of Birth	Age of Majority
Wiener, Joseph Julius +	1863	28th July	1884
Rahel Martha	1866	12th March	1887
Elias Edmund	1867	29th October	1888
Hilda	1869	13th May	1890

Guardians

The mother as guardian in assistance of S. N. Hess ~~and L. Wolff~~, +

Adolph Mendel

Assets

No separate wealth

page 11 destroyed 15.7.98

3

1 S II, 6164

Proceedings

Re: Guardianship

of the minors of the late Moses Elias Wiener

On Monday, 16th November, 1874

Mrs Hannchen,

2 neé Wolff, as from 7th December 1855 widow of the local citizen Moses Elias Wiener, appears and submits the

3 death certificate of her husband, the birth certificates of her 4 children

4 Joseph Julius, born 28th Juli 1863

5 Rahel Martha, born 12th March, 1866

6 Elias Edmund, born 29th October, 1867

7 Hilda, born 13th May, 1869

And declares that she wishes to assume the guardianship herself, with the assistance of Samuel Nathan Hess, Rothenbaum Chaussee 175, and Louis Wolff, Customs Union, Wilhelm street 4. She furthermore declares: that on 8th October of this year her husband had given up his local domicile, in order to settle in Ludwigslust. There he died soon after relocation, on the 5th November, and that she has handed in her notice of departure from Ludwigslust, since she now intends to live here permanently again, together with her children. Her husband has not given up his citizenship in October, which is evident due to the fact that she is still in possession of the letter of citizenship.

Lectum 18th November 1874

Decree: Permission for the mother to be appointed as guardian with the assistance of Samuel Nathan Hess and Louis Wolff

8 Copy of the assistants‘ obligation

Received on Thursday, 19th November, 1874 according to a letter from the court of the Grand Duke

9 at Ludwigslust dated the 17th of this month.

10 19th November, 1874 Letter of reply

---

11 19th November, 1874 entered in the assistants’ file no. 11.

4

2.

Tuesday, 2nd February, 1875

M. E. Wiener widow and assistants

Specification whether the Parties have wealth of their own. Assistant Hess declares: the children do not own any assets.

Declaration 10th February, 1875

Ruling that the notification of the children not owning any assets of their own is to be adopted in lieu of the inventory

Friday, 26th September, 1884

Citation as above

Regarding the introduction of Joseph Julius Wiener concerning confirmation

Assistant Hess requests a respite of 14 days.

Monday, 24th September

Received the Death Certificate of Julius Wiener, born on the 30th July 1863, folio 12 of the file

12 Ruling: summons of the mother as guardian on the 3rd October.

On Wednesday, 1st October, 1884 the assistant Hess appeared and reported that his sister-in-law, the widow Wiener, is presently living with her children in Ludwigslust and is not able to appear here on Friday; that the reason why the first name Joseph is missing on the death certificate is due to the fact that from his boyhood onwards, even since the time of his birth, he was called only Julius; the notification of the birth date as 30 July instead of 28 July could be due to a difference of date in the Israelite calendar.

8th October 1884

Resolution: Final proclamation following the certified death.

Friday, 26th March 1886: The assistant Hess reports that his co-assistant Wolff has died. In his stead his sister-in-aw requests, that Adolph Mendel, Alsterufer 1, be admitted as assistant.

31st March, 1886

Resolution, that instead of the deceased L. Wolff Adolph Mendel be admitted henceforth

---

5

As the co-assistant.

On the 31st March, 1886 the assistant A. Mendel is pronounced as liable

13 Monday, 18th April 1887. Receipt of letter by Sam. Hess

20th April 1887

Resolution: Deadline of 3 months

---

14 Tuesday, 6th September, 1887. The assistants produce the Death Certificate of Hilda Wiener and request the guardianship to be declared as ceased. The mother has returned from Tyrol to Ludwigslust, but the daughter Rahel Martha is ailing so severely that an acknowledgement can, at least for the time being, not take place. Since an asset management administration is not taking place, the parties request that the acknowledgement be postponed up until the coming of age of the brother (on 29th October).

14th September,1887

1. Resolution: to declare the guardianship over Hilda Wiener as ceased resulting from her certified death.

2. Postponement of the acknowledgement of Rahel Martha until the next acknowledgement

---

Saturday, 17th September, 1887. The assistants combinedly produce a contract regarding the private sale of the property in Ludwigslust on the Kirchenplatz [*Church Square*] No. 72 and 73 and request, as the sale was an extremely advantageous one, the property having been purchased for 5100 Mark and resold for 6000 mark,

---

to refrain from charging tax, and to approve the sale and authorize the guardian and the assistants to carry out the conveyance and transfer of the property. The persons involved submit the former bill of sale accompanied by a letter by the recording clerk Linsen of Ludwigslust.

21th September, 1887

Resolution: That due to the prevailing situation a preliminary estimate is to be relinquished and the current deed of sale of the 11th September of this year to be approved by the chief custodianship. They are liable to report to the guardian the proof of entry of 4500 deposited in 3 x 1500 Mark in 3 consecutive months, to report the application of the 1200 Mark to be paid out, and to verify the entry in the City Register.

Friday 3rd February, 1888

Appointing S. N. Hess as Assistant, [*address*:] Alsterufer 1 I.

Following the resolution of 21. September of the previous year the mortgage certificates of 3 x 1500 Mark are displayed. They indicate that the guardian has purchased 3 ½ % interest .

Page 8: February, 1888

Resolution, that the requirement made on the 26th September 1887 be deemed concluded.

Friday, 2nd November, 1888 The assistant Hess cites Rahel Martha and Elias Edmund Wiener who have come of age; they declare that it is known to them that no separate assets exist for them and that they wish to terminate the guardianship which had been instituted on their behalf.

Martha Wiener

Edmund Wiener

Page 7. November 1888

Resolution: closing mandates

6

Copy

II, 6164

Folio 1274

Citizen's Oath

(*formula consueta*)

Moses Elias Wiener

has taken the above oath

Actum Hamburgi 7th December 1855

Handwriting of the bearer

Moses Elias Wiener

Costs 55 mark 12 shillings

Dr. J. H. Heise

8

Transcript

II, 6164

Death Certificate

Moses Elias Wiener

Born on the 5th February, 1824 at Altona, has died there on the 5th November of this year. This is hereby certified

Ludwigslust, the 11th November, 1874

The Managing Board of the Israelite Congregation

J. Salomon S. Josephy Theodor Josephy

For S. Sigillum

9

Stamp

four shilling

II, 6164

Transcript

Excerpt

from the birth register of the

German-Israelite Congregation

Hamburg

In the year 1863 No. 186

In the year 1863 one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, the 28th twenty eighth of July in the morning at 6 ½ o'clock a male child was born here in lawful matrimony between the merchant Moses Elias Wiener and Hannchen neé Wolff, who received the first names of Joseph Julius.

The verity of the excerpt is witnessed by his own signature and official seal

Extract: Hamburg, 15th January, 1894

Local Seal

on behalf of May

Sworn Registrar

10

Stamp one mark and twelve shillings.

Witt

II, 6164

No. 1204

Transcript

Excerpt

from the

Birth Registers

of the

Civil Registry at Hamburg

In the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty six (12th March, 1866)

Rahel Martha Wiener,

lawful daughter of

Moses Elias Wiener

and

Hannchen neé Wolff

was born locally.

The compliance of this excerpt with the original registers is hereby officially certified

Hamburg, 15th January, 1874

The Civil Registry

Dr Claussen

Chief Public Officer

Local Seal

11

Stamp one mark twelve shilling

Witt

II, 6164

No. 5691

Transcript

Excerpt

from the

Birth Registers

of the

Civil Registry of Hamburg

In the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven on the twenty-ninth October (29th October 1867)

Elias Edmund Wiener,

lawful son of

Moses Elias Wiener

and

Hannchen neé Wolff

was born here.

The compliance of this excerpt with the original registers is hereby officially certified.

Hamburg, 5th January, 1874

The Civil Registry

Dr. Claussen

Chief Public Officer

Local Seal

12

Stamp one mark twelve shilling

Witt

II, 6164

No. 2737

Transcript

Excerpt

from the

Birth Registers

of the

Civil Registry at Hamburg

In the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine on the thirteenth May (13th May, 1869) was born here

Hilda Wiener

lawful daughter of

Moses Elias Wiener

and

Hannchen neé Wolff

The compliance of this excerpt with the original registers is hereby officially certified

Hamburg, 15th January, 1874

The Civil Registry

Dr Claussen

Chief Public Officer

Local Seal

13

After the pensioner Moses Elias Wiener had relocated here from Hamburg a few weeks ago and has passed away on the 5th of this month, his widow intends to return to Hamburg and has made the request, not to appoint any guardians for the children left behind by her deceased husband as she, according to the state of affairs, would have to apply for their legal guardianship in Hamburg. We are willing to accede to this request by Mrs Wiener if the Court of Law would accordingly appoint a legal guardian who would assume the duties of guardianship for these children and we kindly request to be informed whether a guardianship for the children will indeed be instituted there.

Ludwigslust, 17th November 1874.

Grand Duchy Court of Law

[Signature]

14

II, 6164

To the Court of Law of the Grand Duchy

Ludwigslust

In reply to the esteemed letter of the 17th of this month concerning the minors of the deceased Moses Elias Wiener, we have the honour to record that we have already instituted the widow herself, following her application, as the guardian of the Wiener children, with the assistance of Samuel Nathan Hess und Louis Wolff.

The v. D.

Hamburg, 19th November, 1874

15

II, 6164

Register

of the deceased as from 1st January 1873 to 31st December, 1875

In the Israelite Congregation of Ludwigslust

Month and day of death	Name and civil status of the deceased	Age	Illness and cause of death
1875 1st July	Julius Wiener, born on the 30th July, 1863	12	Diphtheria

Ludwigslust, 25th September, 1884

The Managing Board of the Israelite Congregation

Josephy

16

II, 6164

18th April, 87

To the esteemed Board of Guardianship

I hereby take the liberty to inform you that the widow, Mrs M. E. Wiener, and her daughter Rahel Martha Wiener presently reside in Gries in Tyrol since October 1886. Due to the illness of the latter they will not be

able to return before the middle of this summer. They will make their appearance here as soon as they have arrived.

Yours sincerely

Sam Hess

II 6164

Hamburg, April 16th 87

17

II, 6164

Civil Registry Ludwigslust on 26th July, 1886

The unwedded Hilda Wiener died here on the 24th July, 1886 at 6 ¼ o'clock in the evening in Ludwigslust, Kirchenplatz 25, and was entered today in the death register under No. 80.

The Registrar

18

Transcript

II, 6164

Main copy

The contract as seen below between the widow Wiener Johanna neé Wolff and her daughter Martha Wiener of Ludwigslust as seller on the one hand and the merchant and butcher Adolph Schmidt of Vielanck at Alt Zabel as purchaser on the other hand has today in accordance with the written and orally stipulated agreement which was arrived at beforehand, conditional, however, to the consent of the chief Board of Guardians of Hamburg responsible for the minor Edmund Wiener, son of the abovementioned widow Wiener, who currently lives in Lübeck and is a joint owner of the properties dealt with below and is under the guardianship of the pensioner Samuel Hess and the merchant Adolf Mendel, both living in Hamburg, has been agreed upon and concluded after careful deliberation.

§ 1

The widow Wiener and her children are selling their residential estate in Ludwigslust at Kirchenplatz No 72 D. together with the appurtenant back garden which, according to the mortgage registry, measures 8 square rods, into the true ownership of the merchant (butcher) Adolph Schmidt in Vielanck at Alt-Zabel and in fact with everything conceivable fixed within or on the property, fastened with nails, bracketed or rooted and is not owned by any third persons, in the same condition in which everything is found at the date of transfer, without guarantee for their quality and usability, and in those separate sections in which the sellers have or could have legally owned them, with all the rights and entitlements, but also with all the pertaining eligibilities, charges and commitments.

§ 2

The transfer will take place on the 1st October of this year and the buyer is duty-bound to acquire the property permanently and unconditionally and to accept every fixture. The existing papers pertaining to the matter are to be handed over to the buyer together with the transfer.

§ 3

For the property which according to column 3 of the city register is not mortgaged, the buyer pays a purchase price of 6000 mark. This purchase price is amended as follows:

1. The buyer has upon ascertainment of the basic stipulations of this contract made a cash payment of 300 mark.
2. With the transfer, that is on 2. October of this year, he has to pay in cash the sum of 1200
3. The remainder of the purchase money mark 4500

Together with mark 6000

will be entered on behalf of the sellers in the city register at 4% interest per year in 3 deposits of 1500 mark each with consecutive priority, generating interest as from 1st October of this year – against the sold property which is currently cleared, recorded for the sellers, under the condition that with prompt payment of interest and in case the current seller

remains in possession of the property, the mortgage may be terminated sub III only after 4 years, the one sub II only after 6 years and the one sub 1 only after 8 years. The first termination, which can only take place within the standard local target dates can take place only in the year 1892 on the side of the sellers against the present buyer.

§ 4

The interest rate which is currently calculated at 4% can be increased according to changes in specifications.

§ 5

The down payment of 300 mark mentioned in sub 1. § 3 shall vouch as conventional payment for the faithful and timely fulfilment of all the contractual duties assumed by the buyer to such an extent, that according to the contract it will be due to the seller, should the buyer in any way be remiss. In such an unexpected case it will depend solely on the decision of the seller, whether she chooses to terminate this interaction completely and retain the deposit, or whether she wishes to sue for the fulfilment of this contract and thereby claim the deposit as expansion of the purchasing sum.

§ 6

Together with the sale, issues of tenancy only come into consideration with regard to the appertenant garden No. 73 D of the property. This garden currently is leased to the gardener Brühl for 40 mark rental per annum. The latter is payable to the buyeras from the 1st October this year, which is the date of transfer. The receipt of same, however, is not guaranteed on the part of the sellers. The lessee Brühl has undertaken to vacate the garden on the 1st March, 1888 and the buyer will assume responsibility for everything else regarding the clearance.

§ 7

The application to relinquish and vacate the property permanently is to be submitted to the city registry shortly after the transfer has occurred.

§ 8

For any liabilities regarding the property that may have remained unknown, no warranty or compensation will be rendered. The sellers give their assurance that the property is free from any liabilities, therefore a proclamation will not take place. However, the buyer is liable to extract extraneous costs in case of any external claim upon the sellers, insofar as it may arise from their state of ownership.

§ 9

The sellers are liable for all repairs occurring up until the date of transfer of the property, and will evidently cover the costs in good time.

§ 10

Together with the transfer the risk for the property is carried over to the buyer and the principle of the common law in this regard will prevail. In case of a fire damage occurring after the transfer, the buyer will be liable to receive the compensation monies. This, however, is not guaranteed.

It remains for the sellers to see to the payments in case the payments from the buyer at the time have not occurred and should the monies with reference to § 3 sub 3 for the purchase not have been paid. Any occurring surplus is to be handed over to the buyer. The property is insured up until the 10th January, 1892 with the fire insurance company Thuringia at 6950 mark and the premium has been paid up to 10th January, 1888. With the transfer the buyer enters into the insurance contract actively and passively. Up until the total payment of the purchasing money the buyer has to render proof on demand of the seller that the property is adequately insured against fire damage with a solid and solvent fire insurance company. The seller will pay the insurance premium as from 10 January, 1888.

§ 11

The purchasing money is a liquid debt which may under no pretext be rationed, deposited or compensated. Only cash payments would release the buyer from the assumed liabilities.

§ 12

All ordinary and extraordinary payments for the property will as from 1st October of this year be rendered by the buyer.

§ 13

The total costs which have arisen from this sale especially those of this contract, the stamp, the vacation and evacuation of the property and the entry into the city register will be carried solely by the buyer.

§ 14

Both parties pledge, under forfeiture of their total wealth, for themselves and for their heirs the true fulfilment of this business deal and renounce all and any conceivable objections, legal remedies or rights of appeal they would deem themselves entitled to, in particular objections arguing misapprehension, declarations of ignorance, or undue haste. Any contestation of this business deal for reason of violation about [*illegible*] is prohibited.

Thus it has occurred at Ludwigslust in Mecklenburg, on the 11th September 1887.

Signed

Johanna Wiener neé Wolff

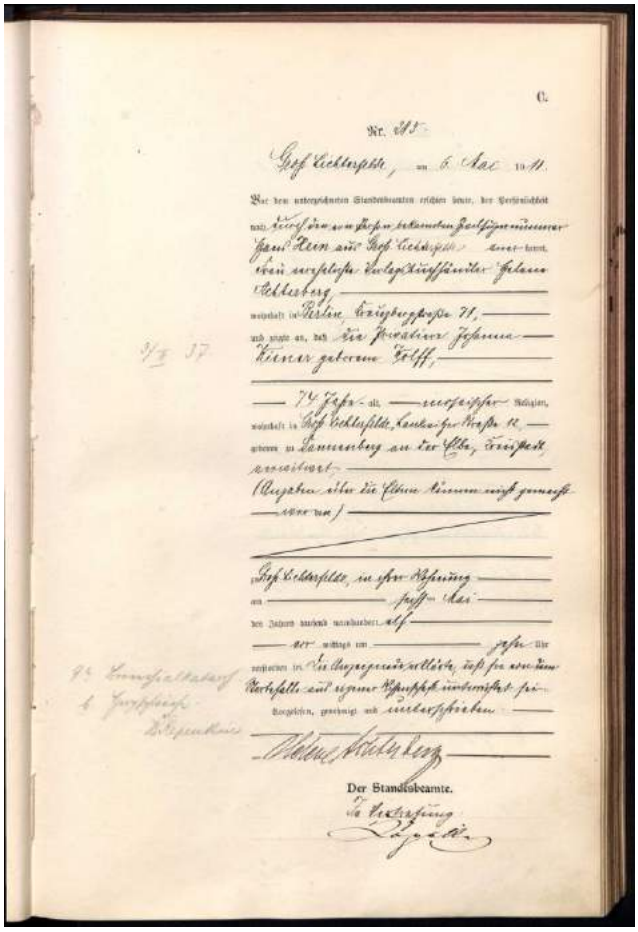
Adolph Schmidt

of Vielanck

Martha Wiener

In her older age Hannchen went to Berlin to be near her daughter Martha and lived in the fashionable suburb of Gross Lichterfeld where she eventually died aged 74 on 6th May 1911. She was buried three days later in the Jewish cemetery of Ludwigslust, not far from Dannenburg/Elbe where other members of the Wolff family are buried. Unfortunately this cemetery was destroyed by the Nazis and the site is indicated by a memorial plaque.

The notice placed in a Berlin newspaper advertising her death as well as her death certificate is shown below:



Der Standesbeamte.

Death Certificate of Johanna Wiener



Statt besonderer Meldung.

Am. 6. Mai Vormittags entschlief unsere geliebte Mutter

Johanna Wiener

geb. **Wolff**

im 75. Lebensjahre.

Martha Zadig geb. **Wiener**, **Crosslichterfelde**,
Edmund Wiener und Frau geb. **Würzburg**,
Lübeck.

Beerdigung am 9. Mai ab Bahnhof **Ludwigslust**, 11½ Uhr.

Death Notice

OTHER WIENER FAMILY MEMBERS BURRIED IN KONIGSTRASSE CEMETRY



MORDECHAI BEN MOSCHE
2 ADAR 456 (1656)



MENDEL BEN ELI WIENER
20 KISLEV 1700



SARA BAT ELIYAHU WIENER
married GUMPEL SCHNABER
5 IDAR 1700



YAACOV KOPPEL WIENER



WOLF BEN SANWILL WIENER
15 SCHVAT 540 (1780)



HALCHE BAT ELI WIENER
married JOEL HOLLANDER
16 MARCH 1789



DAVID TEWELE BEN ELIA WIENER
29TH JANUARY 1757



MERLE BAT ELIA WIENER
married WOLF HALLE



HALE SARA BAT MORDECHAI WIENER
Married REUBEN HEKSCHER
2 KISLEV 514

WIENER FAMILY MEMBERS BURIED IN OTHER CEMETERIES IN HAMBURG

OHLSDORFF / ILAND KOPPEL HAMBURG

NUMBER	NAME OF DECEASED	AGE	DATE OF DEATH	GRAVE NO	LAST RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS
357	ELIAS WIENER	82	25 Dec 1885	ZZ11 No. 48	Altersteinweg 51
742	EMMA PRENZLAU (nee WIENER) sister of Moses Elias	81	11 July 1911	A10 No. 130	Dusisstrasse 9
740	ARON ELIAS WIENER brother of Moses Elias	86	31 Jan 1918	C9 No. 101	Lessingstrasse 6
1508	BERTHA GOSSCHALK (nee WIENER) sister of MOSES ELIAS husband LAZARUS buried next to her		29 Dec 1920	ZY11 No. 532	Bundestrasse 55
304	HELENE WARISCH (nee WIENER) sister of Moses Elias)	65	28 Sept 1927	ZV12 No. 61	Hansastrasse 81
1122	MARTIN WIENER son of Aron Elias	71	11 July 1935	M2 No. 35	Uhlandstrasse 6

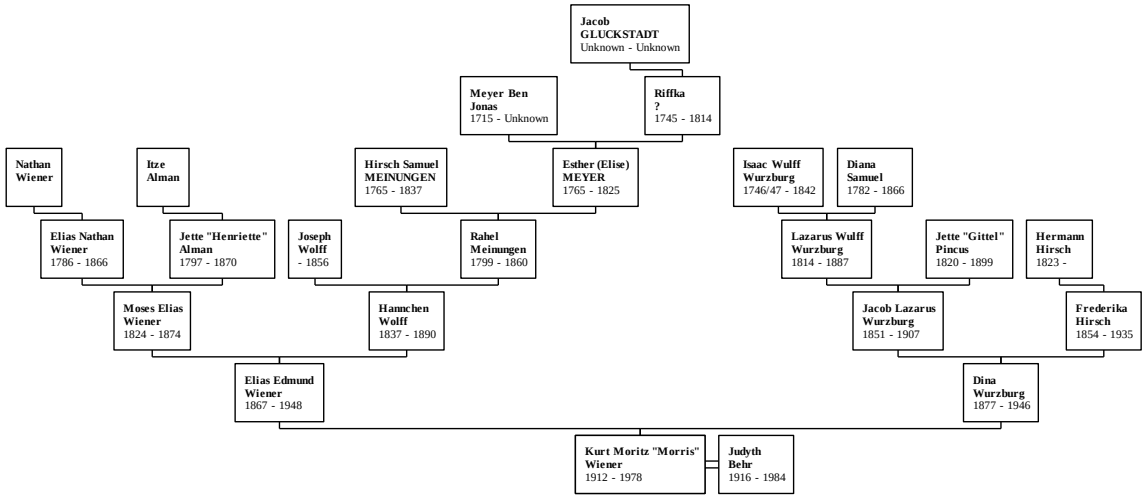
BORNKAMPSWEG, HAMBURG

NUMBER	NAME OF DECEASED	AGE	DATE OF DEATH	GRAVE NO	LAST RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS
169	NATHAN LOUIS WIENER brother of Moses Elias	41	14 April 1919	161	
	FREDERIEKE WIENER (nee SAMUEL)	56	1934	159	

PATERNAL GRANDPARENTS – ELIAS EDMUND & DINA WIENER AND THE FAMILY UNIT UNTIL NAZI RULE 1933

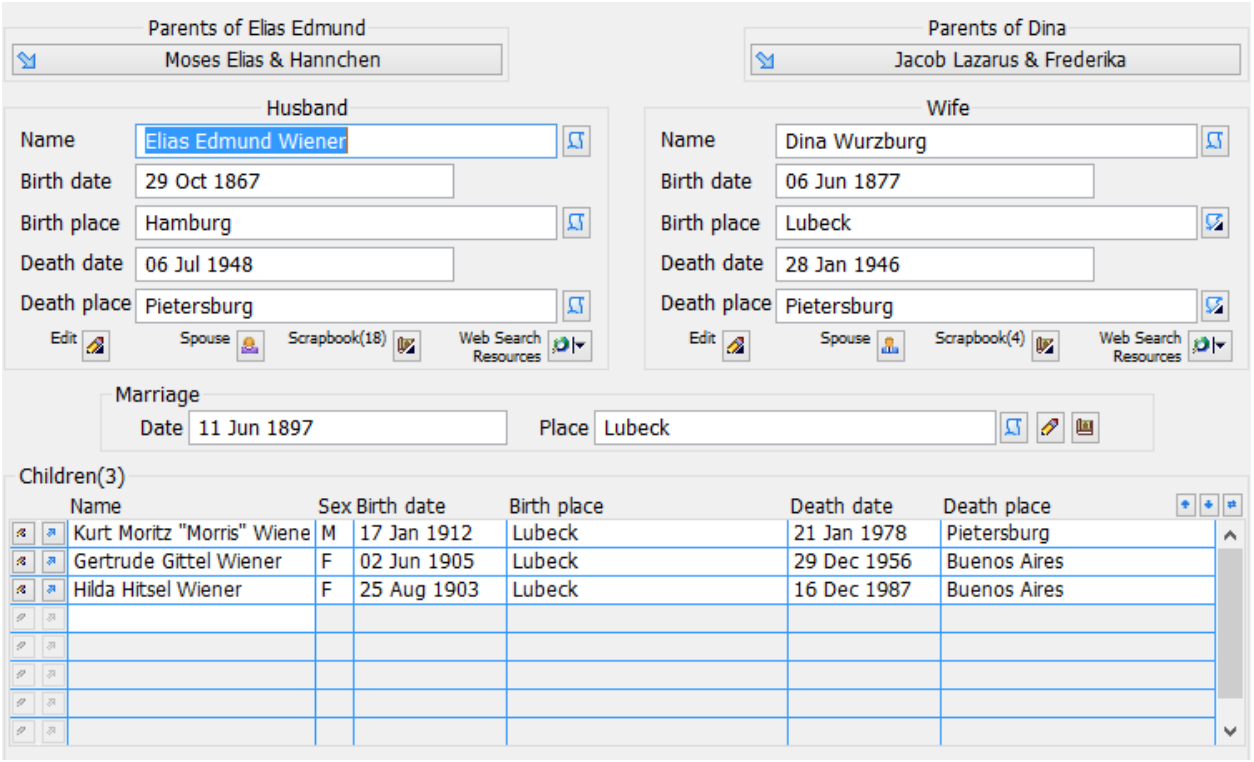


Ancestors of Kurt Moritz "Morris" Wiener



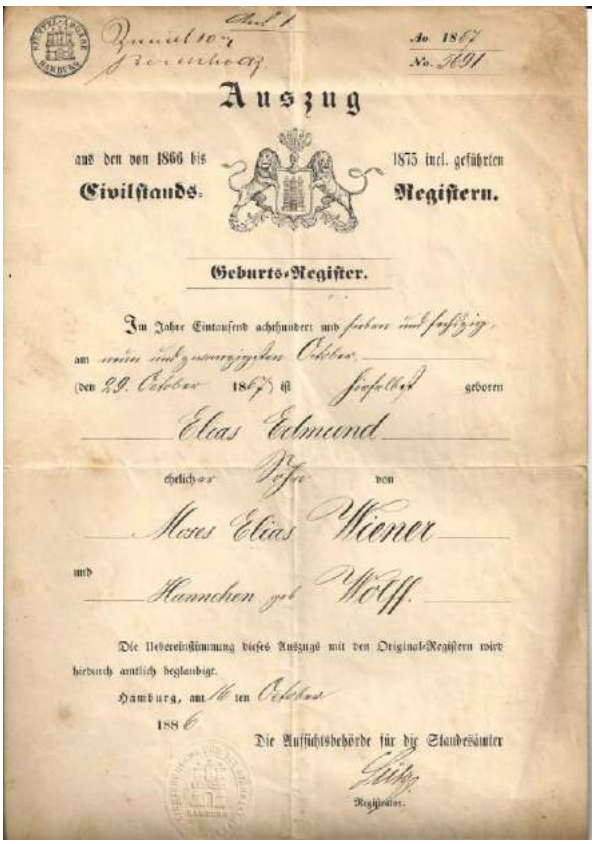
The progeny resulting from the union of my grandparents Edmund Elias Wiener, born 29th of October 1867, and Dina Würzburg, born 6th of June 1877, is the convergence point of my German Jewish ancestors. It is here that the blood and genes of the Pincus, Wolff, Würzburg, Hirsch, Meinungen and Wiener families were combined to give life to their children, my father Morris, and his two sisters.

Being closer in time and having been able to communicate with family who knew them intimately I have a rather extensive knowledge of their lives, so I will break this section into chapters.



THE EARLY LIVES OF EDMUND AND DINA

Edmund was born in Hamburg in 1867, the son of Moses Elias Wiener and Hannchen (neeWolff).



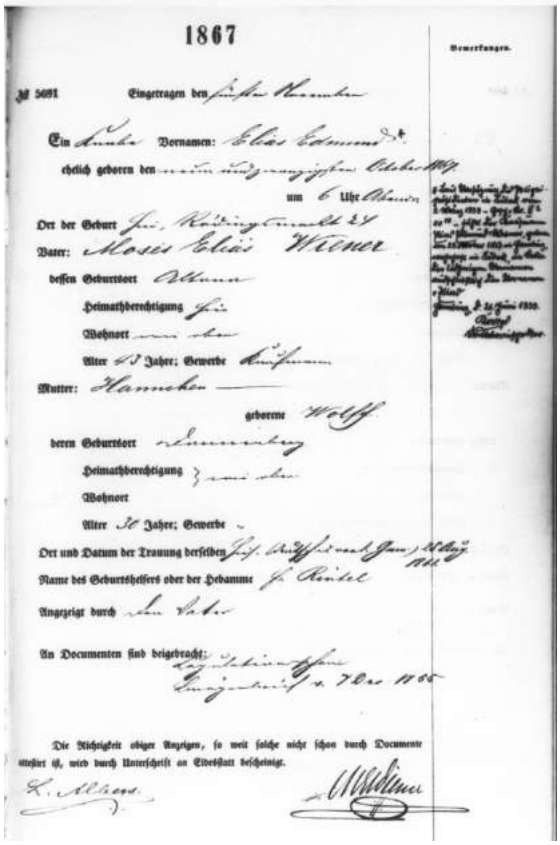
Auszug

aus den von 1866 bis 1875 incl. geführten
Civilstands- Registern.

Geburts-Register.

Im Jahre Eintausend achthundert und sechzig sieben
am einundzwanzigsten Oktober
(den 29. Oktober 1867) ist Gestorben
Elias Edmund
ehelicher Sohn von
Moses Elias Wiener
und
Hannchen geb. Wolff

Die Uebereinstimmung dieses Auszugs mit den Original-Registern wird hierdurch amtlich beglaubigt.
Hamburg, am 16 ten Oktober
1886
Die Aufsichtsbehörde für die Standesämter



1867

Bemerkungen.

№ 5691 Eingetragen den

Ein Sohn Vornamen: Elias Edmund

ehelich geboren den einundzwanzigsten Oktober 1867

um 6 Uhr Abends

Ort der Geburt Hr. Rödingsmarkt 24

Vater: Moses Elias Wiener

dessen Geburtsort Altona

Heimathberechtigung hier

Wohnort

Alter 43 Jahre; Gewerbe Kaufmann

Mutter: Hannchen

geborene Wolff

deren Geburtsort Nürnberg

Heimathberechtigung hier

Wohnort

Alter 36 Jahre; Gewerbe

Ort und Datum der Trauung derselben

Name des Geburtshelfers oder der Hebamme J. Bindel

Angezeigt durch den Vater

An Documenten sind beigebracht:

Die Richtigkeit obiger Angaben, so weit solche nicht schon durch Documente ersetzt ist, wird durch Unterschrift an Eidesstatt bescheinigt.

Birth Certificates

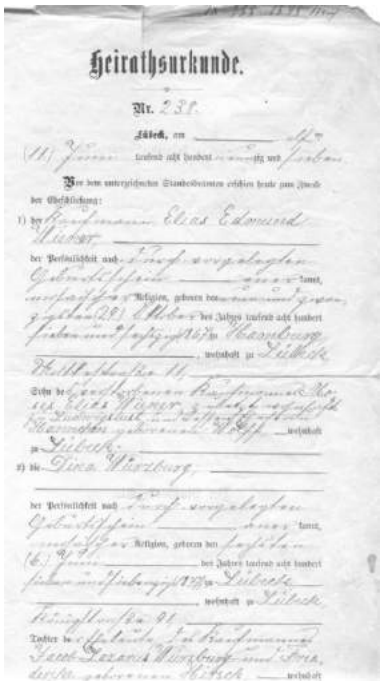
From what I can understand the family was reasonably comfortably off and well cultured. Two of Edmund's siblings, Hilda and Julius, died whist young from lung diseases. I believe that my aunt Hilda is named for this Hilda. Edmund's sister Rachel Martha, born two years prior to him, remained very close throughout their lives.




Edmund Wiener as a child and teenager

At the young age of 7, after his father died, the family moved to Ludwigslust where he grew up and went to school. I believe that he worked for several years for a bank in Ludwigslust. After that he became a trainee at the banking enterprise Sal. L. Cohn in Lübeck and after completing his period of apprenticeship, he remained with this firm for several years. Later he assumed a position at the banking house Louis Wolf of Hamburg, for which he opened a branch in Lübeck, which he managed until his marriage.

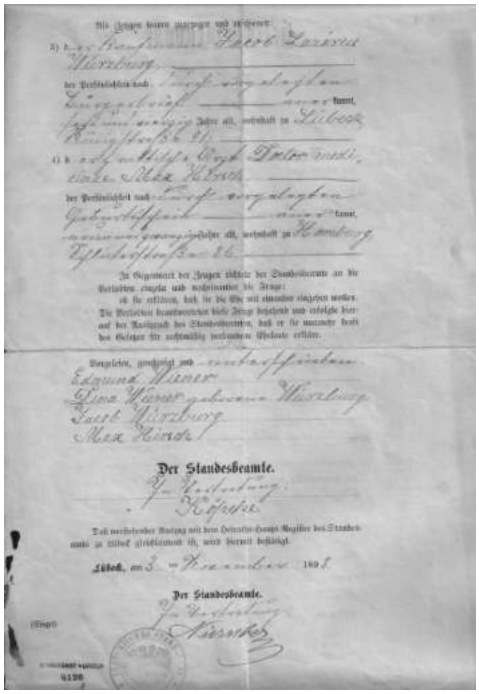
Edmund and Dina married on the 11th June 1897 in Lübeck.



Heirathsurkunde.

Nr. 231

Lübeck, am



As a wedding present Dina's parents had beautifully embossed and French polished wooden furniture made for their new home. This furniture is still in my possession in Israel.

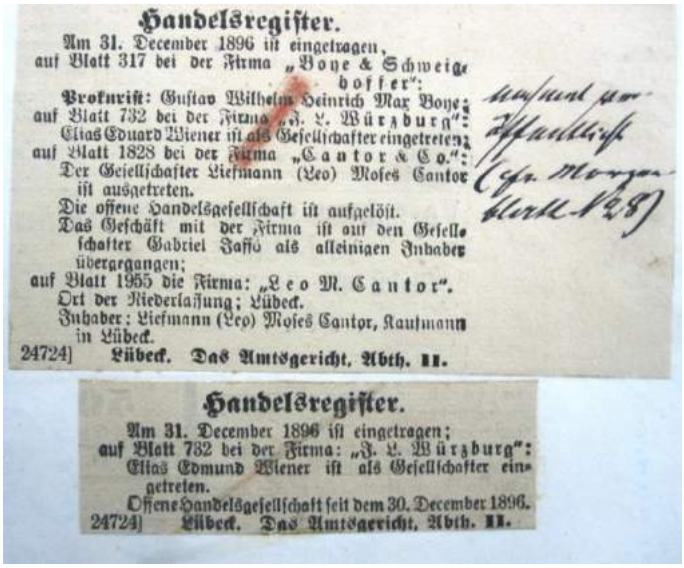






Furniture in the home at 40 Geninerstasse

As Edmund was married to his only child, Jacob Lazarus Würzburg took him into the business and together they made it prosper further. It seems that there was an excellent relationship between Jacob Lazarus and Elias Edmund. The timing was also fortuitious as in 1907 Jacob passed away and the business was entrusted to an able successor. This was advertised in the legal gazette as follows:



Handelsregister.

Am 31. December 1896 ist eingetragen,
auf Blatt 317 bei der Firma „Boye & Schweig-
hoffer":
Prokurist: Gustav Wilhelm Heinrich Max Boye;
auf Blatt 732 bei der Firma „J. L. Würzburg":
Elias Eduard Wiener ist als Gesellschafter eingetreten;
auf Blatt 1828 bei der Firma „Cantor & Co.":
Der Gesellschafter Liefmann (Leo) Moses Cantor
ist ausgetreten.
Die offene Handelsgesellschaft ist aufgelöst.
Das Geschäft mit der Firma ist auf den Gesell-
schafter Gabriel Jaffé als alleinigen Inhaber
übergegangen;
auf Blatt 1955 die Firma: „Leo M. Cantor".
Ort der Niederlassung: Lübeck.
Inhaber: Liefmann (Leo) Moses Cantor, Kaufmann
in Lübeck.
24724] Lübeck. Das Amtsgericht, Abth. II.

Handelsregister.

Am 31. December 1896 ist eingetragen;
auf Blatt 732 bei der Firma: „J. L. Würzburg":
Elias Edmund Wiener ist als Gesellschafter ein-
getreten.
Offene Handelsgesellschaft seit dem 30. December 1896.
24724] Lübeck. Das Amtsgericht, Abth. II.

Entry In The Lübeck Commercial Gazette 1896

Elias Edmund and Dina had two daughters, Hilda Hitzel born on the 25th August 1903 and Gertrude Gittel born on 2nd June 1905.

In 1907 Dina's father Jacob Lazarus died and as you saw in his will. he appointed Edmund as the executor of his estate. On the 28th January 1907 the open trading company was dissolved and Edmund became the sole proprietor but continuing to trade under the same name of J.L. Würzburg.

On the 17th of January 1912 my father, Kurt Moritz Wiener was born.



Geburtsregister Nr. 98 des Jahres 1912.

G.

Geburtsschein

Vorname und Familienname: Kurt Moritz Wiener.

geboren am 17 im Januar 1912
in Lübeck.

Lübeck, den 20. Januar 1912

Der Standesbeamte.

Morris's Birth Certificate



Morris & Gertrude



Hilda, Morris & Gertrude



Morris – 1st Birthday

The family rented a house situated at 40 Geninerstrasse which is just outside the city centre of Lübeck. I have been there on several occasions and it is really magnificent. Below are fotos taken of the house whilst my family lived in it and I also photographed it in the late 1990s.



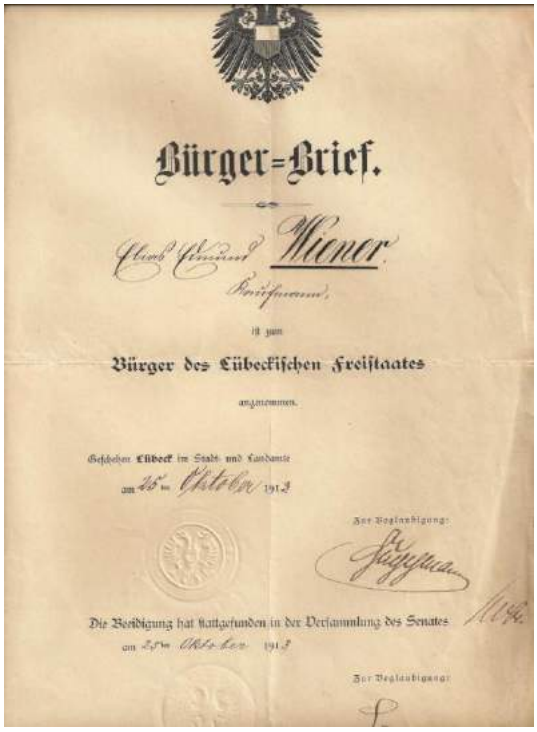


The family continued to prosper in Lübeck. Edmund also expanded the property portfolio by purchasing 95 Konigstrasse.

Edmund successfully integrated himself into the Lübeck business community as seen by the following documents:



Die Handelskammer bescheinigt hiermit, daß Kaufmann
Elias Edmund Wilmer
in die lübeckische Kaufmannschaft als Mitglied aufgenommen worden ist.
Lübeck, den 4. Dezember 1913



Bürger=Brief.

Wiener

ist zum

Bürger des Lübeckischen Freistaates

angenommen.

Geschehen Lübeck im Stadt- und Landamte

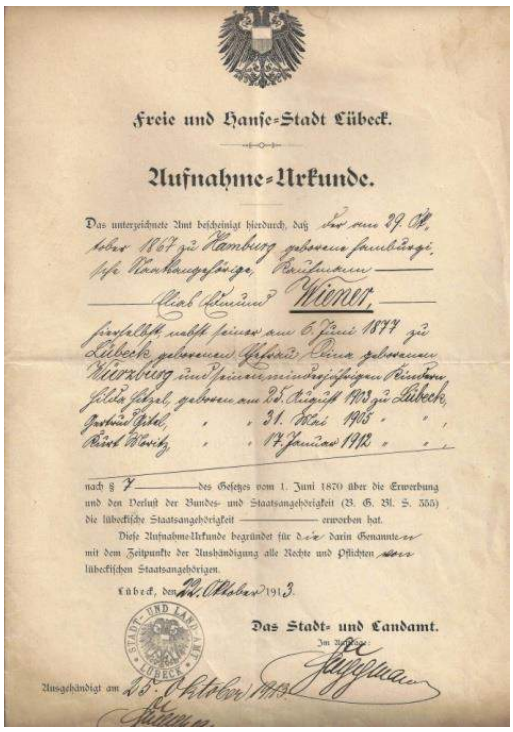
am 25ten Oktober 1913

Für Beglaubigung:

Die Beeidigung hat stattgefunden in der Versammlung des Senates

am 25ten Oktober 1913

Für Beglaubigung:



Freie und Hanse=Stadt Lübeck.

Aufnahme=Urkunde.

Das unterzeichnete Amt bescheinigt hierdurch, daß [illegible] am 29. Oktober 1867 zu Hamburg geborene [illegible], [illegible] Wiener,

[illegible] Wiener, [illegible] am 6. Juni 1877 zu Lübeck, geborenen [illegible], [illegible] geborenen Würzburg und [illegible] minderjährigen Kindern, [illegible], geboren am 25. August 1903 zu Lübeck, [illegible], " " 31. März 1905 " " [illegible], " " 17. Januar 1912 " "

nach § 7 des Gesetzes vom 1. Juni 1870 über die Erwerbung und den Verlust der Bundes- und Staatsangehörigkeit (B. G. Bl. S. 355) die lübeckische Staatsangehörigkeit erworben hat.

Diese Aufnahme-Urkunde begründet für die darin Genannten mit dem Zeitpunkte der Aushändigung alle Rechte und Pflichten lübeckischen Staatsangehörigen.

Lübeck, den 25. Oktober 1913.

Das Stadt- und Landamt.

Im Auftrage:

Ausgehändigt am 25. Oktober 1913

In 1913 Edmund and his family received citizenship from the City of Lübeck.

Dina did not keep a kosher home. However they went to shul regularly and Edmund was active in community affairs.

Two years after Morris was born, World War I began in 1914 and lasted until 1918, when Germany was defeated and forced to sign the humiliating treaty at Versailles. Apart from having to concede valuable territory, part of the Rhinelands and the Sudetenland, a huge debt for reparations was imposed, which Germany could never possibly repay. Under the Weimar Republic, the German economy basically collapsed and inflation soared to the extent that the German Mark became worthless. There was huge unemployment in the years following, resulting in extreme politicisation of the public – passions ran high and ideals from as wide apart as communism to right wing fanatacism prevailed. The public was caught up in this maelstrom which exacerbated itself during the following years. Of course the scapegoat became the Jews, especially because many of them had gathered vast amounts of wealth and others had become the nations top professionals, doctors and financiers. Many, many others were very poor and lived in poverty. Of course it did not help that Max Warburg and Walther Rathenau, Germany's Jewish minister of finance, had negotiated the finacial terms at Versailles.

In general the Jews living in Germany during World War I were very patriotic to their homeland and of 100,000 chose to serve in the Wehrmacht, 12,000 were decorated for bravery and 35,000 lost their lives. Likewise most German Jewish civilians supported the war effort. Edmund Elias was awarded the following certificate for his contribution:



Mr. Edmund Wiener. Lübeck
In grateful appreciation of sacrifice
and sefless co-operation during the period of war 1915-1918
The War Office of the Royal Prussian Ministry. War Union of WoolTrade Leipzig

This certificate was awarded to Edmund for his efforts in advancing the wool industry supplying the Geman military.

In 2015 I opened a a framed portrait of my grandfather Jacob Lazarus Würzburg as I wished to replace the backing board on the portrait. To my amazement I discovered that, mounted in the inside rear of the portrait, was this certificate. Among very many other rules designed to impoversih their Jewish former-citizens, it was also illegal for Jews to take any official historical documents out of Germany. It appears that this certificate meant so much to Edmund that, risking discovery, he carefully concealed it behind the picture and smuggled it into South Africa hidden among his personal possessions.

Elian has the original. Ironically, this patriotism did not help them one iota during the Nazi period and even Jews who had served in the army and had won the Iron Cross were victimised and murdered.

However our family lived well, very often bartering their stock in trade for other goods, and they could afford the luxury of owning several motor cars, which was quite something in those days.









The Wieners and their Various Automobiles

The Wiener family continued to live a good and free life. Hilda and Gertrude attended "finishing school" after they completed their normal education – this prepared them to become "hausfraue" in order to look after their husbands and children, with lessons in home economics, cooking, sewing and all the fine arts of running a home.

In the early 1920's Hilda married Julius Wagner who also came from Lübeck – on the 3rd of February 1924 their daughter Wally was born. Elias Edmund brought Julius into the business and they continued to grow the company JL Würzburg. Some of the adverts placed in the local newspaper, Der Lübecke Nachtrichting, are shown below:





J.L. Würzburg continuously held the attention of the public with adverts, also in the Lübecker General-Anzeiger. The company also purchased goat, sheep, rabbit, calf, game, fox, polecate and marten hides for processing. They later expanded this to include horse and cattle tails and ox and boar bristles. In 1925 Edmund expanded the business further, opening a special department for fur products and trimmings and carpets manufactured from hides. Specialised products such as furs for chaffeur uniforms, sports furs and leatherware were also marketed. From 1926 they further expanded their range of merchandise to include hats and caps, very popular in the 1920s. The heraldic animal logo of the company was the squirrel with a stately tail and headgear was advertised with pictures of these products.

In 1926 the company celebrated its Silver Jubilee and an insert appeared in the Lübeck General-Anzeiger of the 5th December 1926:



* Geschäftsjubiläum. Am heutigen 5. Dezember kann die Firma J. L. Würzburg auf ein 50jähriges Bestehen zurückblicken. Sie hat es verstanden, dank ihrer soliden Grundsätze, auch die kritischen Zeiten zu überwinden. Das Geschäft, ursprünglich in Moisling gegründet, wurde Ende der 60er nach Lübeck verlegt, und zwar in das Haus Ecke Königstraße-Wahmstraße, das 1901 einem modernen Geschäftshaus Platz machte, nachdem das alte Geschäft in den 1900 errichteten Neubau übergesiedelt war. Die jetzigen Inhaber der Firma, die Herren Edm. Wiener und Julius Wagner, sind das dritte bzw. vierte Glied der Familie Würzburg, die das Geschäft alter Tradition gemäß führen. Seit dem vorigen Jahr ist auch ein Detailverkauf von Pelzwaren aller Art, Hüten und Mützen eingerichtet. Der ältere Mitinhaber, Herr Wiener, kann Ende dieses Jahres auf eine dreißigjährige Tätigkeit in dem Geschäft zurückblicken.

Ein halbes Jahrhundert J. L. Würzburg – Beitrag des Lübecker General-Anzeigers vom 5. Dezember 1926.

Company Jubilee. Today, on the 5th December the company J.L. Würzburg can look back on its 50 year's existence. Thanks to its solid principles the company has managed to overcome also the critical times. The firm, which was originally established in Moisling, was transferred at the end of the 60's to Lübeck, namely to the house on the corner of König and Wahm street, which in 1901 made room for a modern company building, after the old company relocated to the new building erected in 1900. The last proprietors of the firm, Messrs Edm. Wiener and Julius Wagner, are the third and fourth members respectively of the family Würzburg, who are directing the business according to old tradition. Since the previous year a retail business of fur products of all kinds, including hats and caps, was installed. At the end of this year the senior co-proprietor, Mr Wiener, can look back to an activity of thirty years in the business.

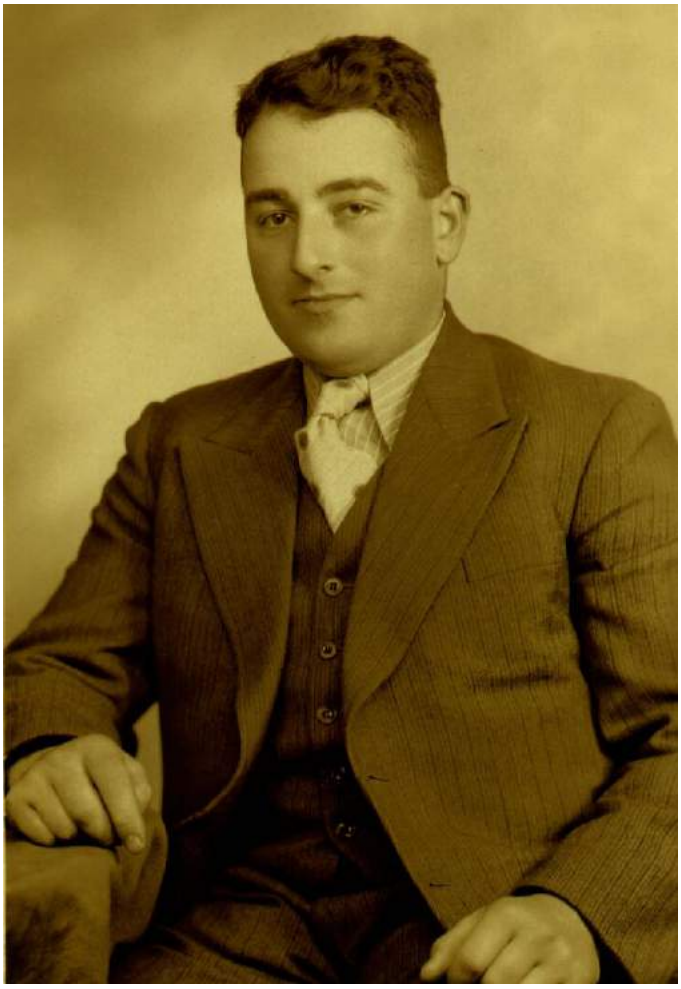
On the 10th of December 1928 Gertrude gave birth to an illegitimate daughter who was named Margarita (Rita). From what I can understand the father was a German taxi driver named Knidrehm, but that is all I know about it. Gertrude and Rita moved in with Edmund and Dina.

Politically the climate was hotting up in the late 1920s and early 1930s. Hitler was rabble rousing during this time and wrote his infamous *Mein Kampf* whilst serving jail time for inciting the public with his antisemitic, anti-communist and anti-government speeches. Unfortunately, mainly because of the harsh economic climate described earlier as well as his charismatic preachings, his Nazi (Nationalist Socialist) party attracted more and more disciples and followers. The Jews in Germany had by this time assimilated so well they believed that Hitler and his fascists were a passing phase and that all would settle down once the economy improved.

They were in for a ruthless education.

MY FATHER, KURT MORITZ WIENER

From Birth 1912 To Nazi Rule 1933



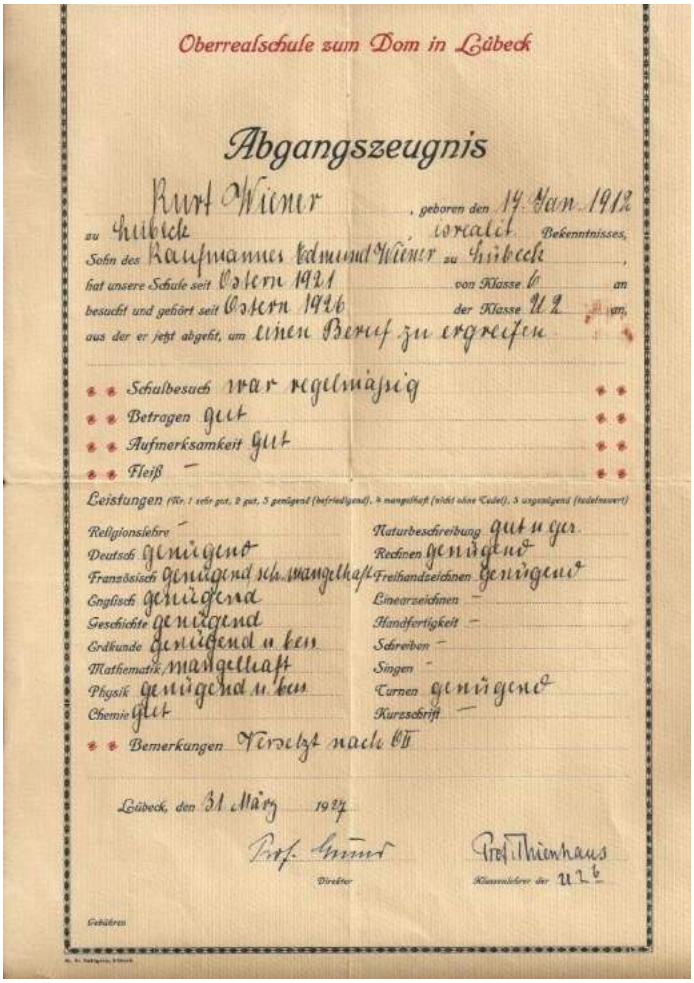
Kurt Moritz Wiener, my father, was born on the 17th of January 1912, son of Elias Edmund and Dina Wiener of Lübeck. Below is the announcement made in the Berliner Tageblat on the 18th January 1912:


Die glückliche Geburt eines
Jungen zeigen hocherfreut an
Edmund Wiener und **Frau**
Dina geb. **Würzburg.**
Lübeck, 17. Januar 1912.

To all intents and purposes, Morris lived two lives – his first 24 years he lived in Lübeck and thereafter in Pietersburg, South Africa. He made a definite separation – he drew a line when he left Germany. He made it his business to read and speak English fluently without a trace of a German accent and refused to have anything to do with Germany whatsoever. In Germany he was called Kurt – in South Africa he used the name Morris.

Kurt was the youngest child in the family, nine years younger than Hilda and six years younger than Gertrude. As a baby the girls spoiled him but as he got older he was always close to Hilda.

Kurt grew up doing the normal things a little boy does. He played football, he learned to swim, he pottered around his father's business and had a good life. The family was not religious but they were traditional and Morris attended cheder and shul. He attended school at the Oberrealschule zum Dom which was in the city near the cathedral. He was by no means a particularly good student but he got by. His final report card in 1927 shows an "adequate" performance in most subjects as below:



Oberrealschule zum Dom in Lübeck

Abgangszeugnis

Kurt Wiener, geboren den 19. Jan. 1912
zu Lübeck, israelit. Bekenntnisses,
Sohn des Kaufmanns Edmund Wiener zu Lübeck,
hat unsere Schule seit Ostern 1921 von Klasse 6 an
besucht und gehört seit Ostern 1926 der Klasse U 2 an,
aus der er jetzt abgeht, um einen Beruf zu ergreifen.

Schulbesuch war regelmäßig
Betragen gut
Aufmerksamkeit gut
Fleiß –

Leistungen (Nr. 1 sehr gut, 2 gut, 3 genügend (befriedigend), 4 mangelhaft (nicht ohne Tadel), 5 ungenügend (tadelnswert)

Religionslehre	–	Naturbeschreibung	gut u. ger.
Deutsch	genügend	Rechnen	genügend
Französisch	genügend sch. mangelhaft	Freihandzeichnen	Genügend
Englisch	genügend	Linearzeichnen	–
Geschichte	genügend	Handfertigkeit	–
Erdkunde	Genügend u. ber.	Schreiben	–
Mathematik	mangelhaft	Singen	–
Physik	genügend u. ber.	Turnen	genügend
Chemie	gut	Kurzschrift	–

Bemerkungen Versetzt nach U II

Lübeck, den 31. März 1927

Prof. Grimm, Direktor — Prof. Thienhaus, Klassenlehrer der U 2 b

Gebühren

Kurt's Final School Report

From these results it was pretty obvious that this child was not academically inclined. What he did have was a pair of gifted hands and a mechanical bent. His father wisely decided that Kurt should

do what he was good at and had him apprenticed in the trade of engine and automobile mechanic with the firm Friederich Kock & Co. It was very unusual in those days for a young Jewish boy in Germany to become indentured as an apprentice in a trade. Morris did tell me a little about his training – that for the first six months he was only allowed to sweep the workshop floor and fetch lunch for the tradesmen. After that he was permitted to clean the machines. Eventually he was allowed to work on the equipment.

Kurt completed his trade and continued to work for his employer for a short while. The following are the translations of the testimonials and reports he received:





Abschrift.

Wir bestätigen hiermit, dass Monteur Kurt Wiener bei uns seit etwa 8 Jahren als Privat und auch für Lieferungen in guter technischer Weise tätig war und stets in seiner Fahrfertigkeit erhalten hat. Wir können denselben nur empfehlen und ein etwa guten und tüchtigen, soweit fleissigen jungen Menschen bezeichnen.

gez. Friedrich Kibus.



T.R.P.I.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME

I, Fred Hansom of the City of Johannesburg, Union of S.Africa, Translator in the English and German languages of the Supreme Court of S.Africa (Transvaal Provincial Division) and formerly Interpreter of the English language in and for the District of the Supreme Court of Pruessia, Germany - duly admitted and sworn, undersigned do hereby certify that the translation into the English language hereunto annexed under my seal is a true and faithful rendering into that language of four original documents in the German language produced and shown to me. And the full faith and credit may and ought to be given to the said translation in Courts of Judicature and thereout.

In WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal to serve and avail where needful.

Johannesburg this fourteenth day of July One thousand nine hundred and thirty six.

sgd Fred Hansom.
SWORN TRANSLATOR

TRANSLATION
FEDERATION OF GERMAN MECHANICS
EMPLOYERS' UNION OF Motorcar, Bicycle and Sewing Machine Mechanics
For the Territory of L U E B E C K
JOURNEYMAN'S CERTIFICATE

KURT WIENER, born at Luebeck on the 17/1/1912 having served his apprenticeship with Messrs. Friedrich Kock from Easter 1927 to Easter 1931 passed the Mechanic Journeyman Examination (for Motorcar Mechanic) today with the mark very good for practical work and the mark ... for theoretical accomplishments.

The Board of Examiners

sgd. Ernst Kock — Chairman
sgd. A. Schmidt — Examiner
sgd. Joh. Hinze — Examiner
sgd. K. Seegmann — as representative of the Journeyman

Luebeck, 1st March, 1931



Motorcars of every Description and all Accessories

Friederich Kock
Luebeck, 24th January 1931

Certificate

Mr. KURT WIENER, motorcar mechanic, born at Luebeck on the 17th January 1912 having finished his apprenticeship with me (Easter 1931) continued his work with me as a fitter up to the present date. During that period Mr. Wiener has gathered a very good knowledge and he always worked to my most complete satisfaction.

He was always punctual and conscientious and nothing can be said against his character. regarding his industry, honesty and reliability.

Mr. Wiener has a very good gift for independent working and I can therefore highly recommend him to every employer.

sgd. FRIEDRICH KOCK
Proprietor

Motorcars of every description and all Accessories

Friederich Kock
Luebeck, 24th January 1931



Abschrift.

Gebr. Währer
Spedition, Fuhrwesen
Möbeltransport.

Lübeck, 12 Februar 1932
Beckergrube 48

Zeugnis.

Wir bescheinigen hiermit, dass der
Automechaniker Kurt Wiener geb. 17/1 1912
in unserm Betriebe vom 19/9 31 bis zum 13/2 32 als Kraftwagen-
führer tätig gewesen ist. Mit seinen Leistungen waren wir immer
sehr zufrieden.

Die Entlassung erfolgte wegen Arbeits-
mangel.

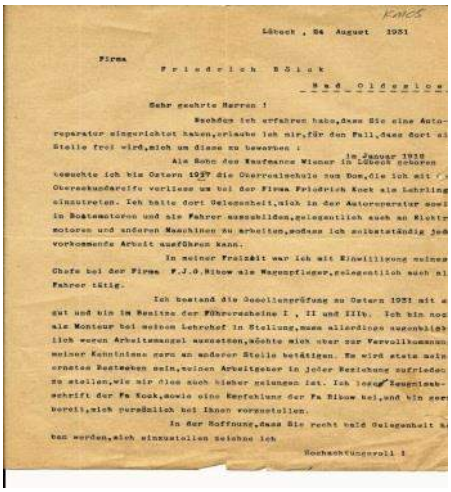
gez. Gebr. Währer.

Trade Certificate



After completing his apprenticeship with Freidrich Kock, Kurt left the company. There could have been several reasons for this – often tradesmen were encouraged to venture out to gain experience, the firm might have experienced financial difficulties or under the circumstances prevailing at that time, they might have been put under pressure to retrench their Jewish employees. Morris did get a wonderful testimonial from Kock.

However, he then applied for a position with another company:



Lübeck , 24 August 1931

Firma

F r i e d r i c h K l o c k

B a d O l d e s l o e

Sehr geehrte Herren !

Nachdem ich erfahren habe,dass Sie eine Auto-
reparatur eingerichtet haben,erlaube ich mir,für den Fall,dass dort e
Stelle frei wird,mich um diese zu bewerben :

Als Sohn des Kaufmanns Wiener in Lübeck geboren
besuchte ich bis Ostern 1927 die Oberrealschule zum Dom,die ich mit
Obersekundareife verliess um bei der Firma Friedrich Kock als Lehrling
einzutreten. Ich hatte dort Gelegenheit,mich in der Autoreparatur sowi
in Bootsmotoren und als Fahrer auszubilden,gelegentlich auch an Elektr
motoren und anderen Maschinen zu arbeiten,sodass ich selbstständig jed
vorkommende Arbeit ausführen kann.

In meiner Freizeit war ich mit Einwilligung meines
Chefs bei der Firma P.J.G.Sibow als Wagenpfleger,gelegentlich auch al
Fahrer tätig.

Ich bestand die Gesellenprüfung zu Ostern 1931 mit g
gut und bin im Besitze der Führerscheine I , II und IIIb. Ich bin noc
als Monteur bei meinem Lehrchef in Stellung,muss allerdings zurzeitlich
lich wegen Arbeitsmangel aussetzen,möchte mich aber zur Vervollkommnung
meiner Kenntnisse gern an anderer Stelle betätigen. Es wird stets mein
ernstes Bestreben sein,meinen Arbeitgeber in jeder Beziehung zufriedenz
zu stellen,wie mir dies auch bisher gelungen ist. Ich lege Zeugnisab-
schrift der Fa Kock,sowie eine Empfehlung der Fa Sibow bei,und bin gern
bereit,mich persönlich bei Ihnen vorzustellen.

In der Hoffnung,dass Sie recht bald Gelegenheit h
tun werden,mich einzustellen zeichne ich

Hochachtungsvoll !

Lübeck, 24th August, 1931
Messrs F r i e d r i c h B ö l c k

Bad Odesloe

Dear Sirs

On learning that you have established a vehicle repairs workshop, I hereby take the liberty to apply for a position, should you have a vacancy.

As the son of the merchant Wiener, born in January 1912 in Lübeck, I attended the higher secondary school Zum Dom *("to the dome")* up to Easter 1917, leaving after having completed my Fifth Form and the matriculation examination, in order to enter the firm Friedrich Kock as an apprentice. There I had the opportunity to be trained in vehicle repairs as well as repairs of boat engines and as a driver. Occasionally I also performed work on electric engines and other machines, and thus I am able to work independently, according to whichever task presents itself.

During my free hours I was occasionally engaged, by consent of my superior, to work for the firm F.J.G. Bibow as a vehicle carer and sometimes also as a driver.

I have passed the apprenticeship examination on Easter 1931 with the mark of "good" and am in possession of the driver's licences I, II and IIIb. I am presently employed as a mechanic in the Company of my instructor. However, I am forced to discontinue working in this position due to a lack of work place. For the completion of my schooling I would be keen to work in another position. I will always endeavour to satisfy my employer in every way, as I have succeeded to do up until now. I enclose the testimonial of the Kock company as well as a recommendation by the Bibow corporation and would be pleased to introduce myself personally to you.

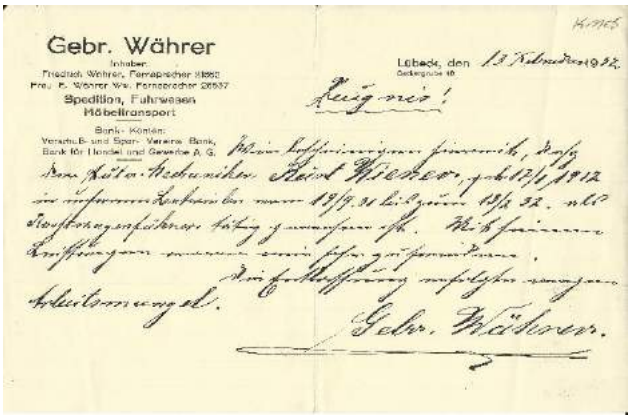
With the hope that you may have an opportunity soon to appoint me,

I am
Very truly yours,

The application was unsuccessful.

Thereafte,r he applied for and received employment as a driver for another company but this only lasted for about 6 months. We must also remember that this was also the time of the Great Depression and economic conditions were very tough.

He received from them the following testimonial:



Gebr. Währer
Inhaber:
Friedrich Währer, Fernsprecher 21662
Frau E. Währer Ww. Fernsprecher 26637
Spedition, Fuhrwesen
Möbeltransport
Bank-Konten:
Vereins-B. und Spar-Vereins-Bank,
Bank für Handel und Gewerbe A. G.

Lübeck, den 13 Februar 1932
Beckergrube 48

Zeugnis!

Währer BrothersProprietors
Friedrich Währer, Tel 21662
Mrs E. Währer Ww. Tel 26637
Transport, Haulage
Furniture Transport **Lübeck, 13**
February,
193 Beckergrube 48

Testimonial!

We hereby confirm that the vehicle mechanic Kurt Wiener, born 17/1/1912 was employed in our company from 19/9/31 until 13/2/32 as a driver of trucks and we were very satisfied [*with him?]* .

His discharge comes about due to a deficiency of work.

Währer Brothers

On the 29th February 1932 Kurt decided to start his own enterprise in the speed transport industry and registered his enterprise with the authorities:



Gewerbeanmeldeschein

Herr Kurt Moritz Wiener

hat am heutigen Tage die Anzeige gemacht vom Beginne eines selbständigen Gewerbebetriebes als: Lastkraftwagen-Personenwagen u. Regenwagen sowie Lastkraftwagen.

LÜBECK, den 29. Februar 1932.

Das Polizeiamt.
I. A.:
Müller.

Gebühr RM. 12.-
Zahlbar bis 30. März 1940

Anmerkung: Jeder Unternehmer eines unfallversicherungspflichtigen Betriebes ist verpflichtet, binnen einer Woche nach dem Zeitpunkte der Eröffnung des Betriebes oder des Beginns seiner Versicherungspflicht dem Versicherungsamte hierselbst eine Anzeige zu erstatten, welche den Gegenstand und die Art des Betriebes, die Zahl der versicherten Personen, die Berufsgenossenschaft, welcher der Betrieb angehört, und den Tag der Eröffnung beziehungsweise des Beginns der Versicherungspflicht angibt.
Die Anzeige ist in zwei Exemplaren einzureichen.

M. 1. 3000. 7. 31.

Trade Registration Certificate

Mr Kurt Moritz Wiener

On this day has registered the commencement of an independent trading company as: Cargo and Transport contractor and [*owner?*] of a lorry.

Lübeck, 29 February, 1932

The Police Station

Stamp of Free

Hanse Town of Lübeck

pp

Müller

Fee: RM (Reichsmark) 12.-

Additional Fee 20% = RM 14.40

Summary of statement below: Entrepreneurs of a company liable for accident insurance are duty bound to register one week after the establishment of the firm stating the kind of business, number of employees and the date of commencement of insurance obligation.

Within 3 years he had built up the business to 3 trucks delivering goods in the Lübeck area. He would monitor these vehicles and their deliveries using his motorcycle, which was in those days of poor communications, very effective.





Kurt was an active member of a motorcycle touring group. On weekends and holidays the group would go on rallies to neighbouring towns and forests such as Schwerin, Ratzeburg See. Kurt was a man about town enjoying his life as any young man should.



All that was about to change - he too was in for an education

THE WIENER FAMILY IN LÜBECK BETWEEN 1933 AND 1939

1933 was a defining date for the Jews in Germany – it was the beginning of their end in the country in which they had lived and been loyal to for centuries.

The following is sourced from Wikipedia:

> Anti-Semitism in Germany grew increasingly respectable after the First World War and was most prevalent in the universities. By 1921, the German student union barred Jews from membership. Since the bar was racial, it included Jews who had converted to Christianity. The bar was challenged by the government leading to a referendum in which 76% of students voted for the exclusion.
>
> At the same time, Nazi newspapers began agitating for a boycott of Jewish businesses and anti-Jewish boycotts became a regular feature of 1920's regional German politics with right-wing German parties becoming closed to Jews.
>
> From 1931-2 SA "brownshirt" thugs physically prevented customers from entering Jewish shops, windows systematically smashed and Jewish shop owners threatened. In Christmas 1932, the central office of the Nazi party organized a nation-wide boycott. In addition

German businesses, particularly large organizations like banks, insurance companies, and industrial firms such as Siemens, increasingly refused to employ Jews. Many hotels, restaurants and cafes barred Jews from entering and the resort island of Borkum banned Jews anywhere on the island.

In March 1933 the Nazis won a large number of seats in the German parliament. Following the victory there was widespread violence and hooliganism directed at Jewish businesses and individuals. Jewish lawyers and judges were physically prevented from reaching the courts. In some cases the SA created improvised concentration camps for prominent Jewish anti-Nazis.

On the day of the boycott, the SA stood menacingly in front of Jewish-owned department stores and retail establishments, and the offices of professionals such as doctors and lawyers. The Star of David was painted in yellow and black across thousands of doors and windows, with accompanying anti-Semitic slogans. Signs were posted saying "Don't Buy from Jews!" (*Kauf nicht bei Juden!*), "The Jews Are Our Misfortune!" (*Die Juden sind unser Unglück!*) and "Go to Palestine!" (*Geh nach Palästina!*). Throughout Germany, rare acts of violence against individual Jews and Jewish property occurred.



Stormtroopers outside a Berlin Jewish Shop



Members Of The SA Boycotting Jews In 1943

The national boycott operation marked the beginning of a nationwide campaign by the Nazi party against the entire German Jewish population.

A week later, on 7 April 1933, the Law for the Restoration of the Professional Civil Service was passed, which restricted employment in the civil service to "Aryans." This meant that Jews could not serve as teachers, professors, judges, or other government positions. Jewish government workers, including teachers in public schools and universities, were fired. Doctors followed closely behind. Jews were barred from claiming

any rights as war-veterans (35,000 German Jews died in the first world war). Any Jews who had acquired German citizenship had their citizenship stripped from them. A Jewish quota of 1% was introduced for the number of Jews allowed to attend universities. In the amendment published on April 11 of Part 3 of the law, which stated that all non-Aryans were to be *retired* from the civil service, clarification was given:

> "*A person is to be considered non-Aryan if he is descended from non-Aryan, and especially from Jewish parents or grandparents. It is sufficient if one parent or grandparent is non-Aryan. This is to be assumed in particular where one parent or grandparent was of the Jewish religion."*

The Wieners of Lübeck, together with their 800 fellow religionists, were the hated race. Untermenschen, scum of the earth, despised and ostracized by the majority of their former Christian colleagues and friends who turned on them with an irrational vengeance and venom. The majority of their customers no longer supported them and they were restricted in their everyday lives as to where they could go and their physical safety was precarious at best. Already from this time Jewish "dissidents" were being sent to concentration camps; most were released after a few months of torture and severe maltreatment.

The house at Geninerstrasse 40 was rented by Edmund Wiener from Christians. A law promulgated by the Nazis forbade Christians to rent properties to Jews so they were forced to relocate to one of the buildings they owned in Konigstrasse.

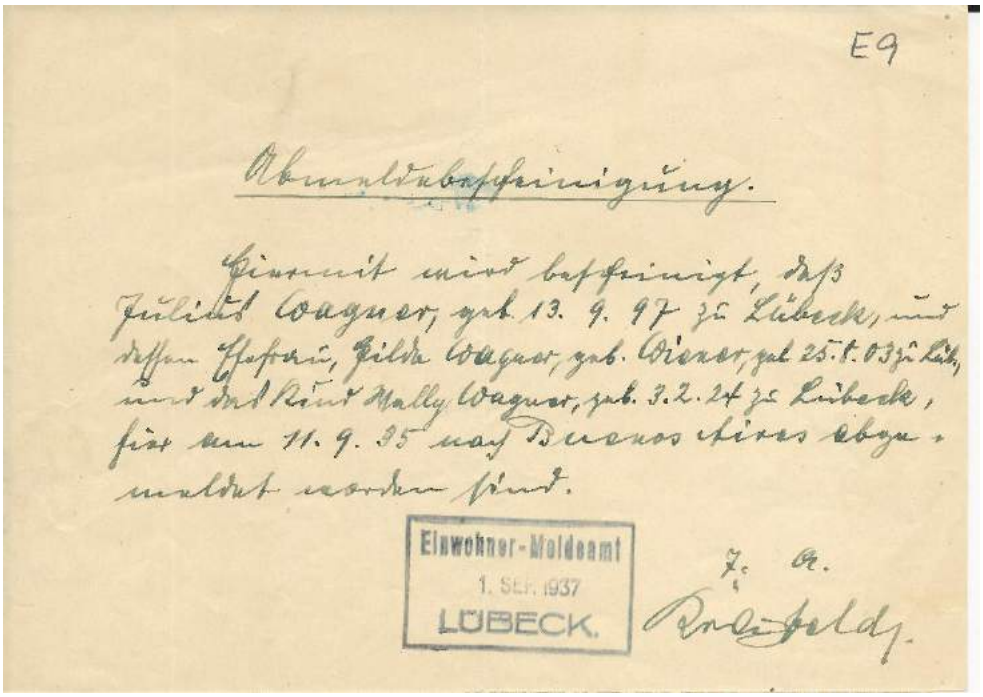
Aunt Hilda told me the following:



Then the next one, No. 95, was bought much later by our father, and when the Nazis came to power no Jew could live in rented apartments or houses or rooms, so our parents went to live in the first floor of No. 95, which was then their property. Moritz had his lovely room there until he went to South Africa in 1936

It was during this time that Julius Wagner, Hilda's husband, and his brother were assaulted by the SA (Brownshirts) in the centre of Lübeck and forced to clean the street with shoe brushes.

On the 11th September 1935 Hilda, Julius and Wally emigrated to Argentina:



E9

Abmeldebescheinigung.

Hiermit wird bescheinigt, daß
Julius Wagner, geb. 13. 9. 97 zu Lübeck, mit
dessen Ehefrau, Hilde Wagner, geb. Wiener, geb. 25.5.03 zu Lüb.,
und der Kind Rolly Wagner, geb. 3.2.24 zu Lübeck,
hier am 11. 9. 35 nach Buenos Aires abgemeldet worden sind.

Einwohner-Meldeamt
1. SEP. 1937
LÜBECK.

Z. A.

Gertrude and Rita followed them on the 16th November 1935:



Diese Bescheinigung ist sorgfältig aufzubewahren und sowohl bei der mündlichen als auch bei der schriftlichen Um- und Abmeldung vorzulegen. E17

Gilt nicht als Personalausweis.

Polizeiamt Lübeck
Einwohner-Meldeamt

Lübeck, den 14. 11. 1935

Anmeldeschein

Frau Gertrud Gittel Knidrehm geb. Wiener

geboren am 31. 5. 05 in Lübeck

ist mit Kind Margarita geb. 12. 7. 28 in Lübeck aus Genin. 40 angemeldet.

Staatsangehörigkeit: Deutsch. Reich

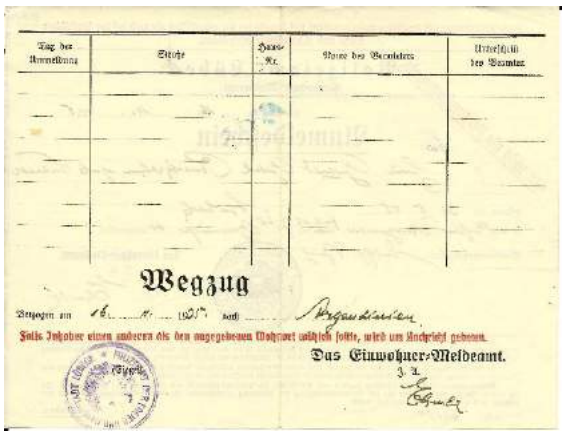
Das Einwohner-Meldeamt.
J. A.
Ehmke

Wegzug

Verzogen am 16. 11. 1935 nach Argentinien

Falls Inhaber einen anderen als den angegebenen Wohnort nächst sollte, wird um Nachricht gebeten.

Das Einwohner-Meldeamt.
J. A.
Ehmke



Tag der Anmeldung	Straße	Haus-Nr.	Name des Beamten	Unterschrift des Beamten

POLICE DEPARTMENT LÜBECK
RESIDENTS – REGISTRATION OFFICE
NOT VALID AS AN IDENTITY DOCUMENT
CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION

Mrs. Gertrude Gittel Knidrehm, nee Wiener
Born 31.5. 05 in Lübeck
Is registered, together with her daughter Margarita since 12.7.1928 in 40 Geniner Str
Citizenship: German Reich
Stamp: Police of the Hansestadt Lübeck Signed: pp Ehmke

DEPARTURE

Departed on 16.11.1925 to Argentina Signed: pp Ehmke

Kurt's transport business was severely affected by the boycott but to his surprise he found that a considerable amount of the slack was being taken up by three of his clients. Eventually these gentlemen, who were Freemasons, called him to a meeting and informed him that the Nazis were putting them under increasing pressure to cease their business dealings with him. They strongly advised him to leave Germany as soon as possible, as they believed the days of Jews in Germany were numbered.

Conditions for the Jews increasingly deteriorated and in September the infamous Nuremburg Laws were promulgated:

On the evening of 15 September 1935, two measures were announced to the *Reichstag* at the annual Party Rally in Nuremberg, becoming known as the Nuremberg Laws.

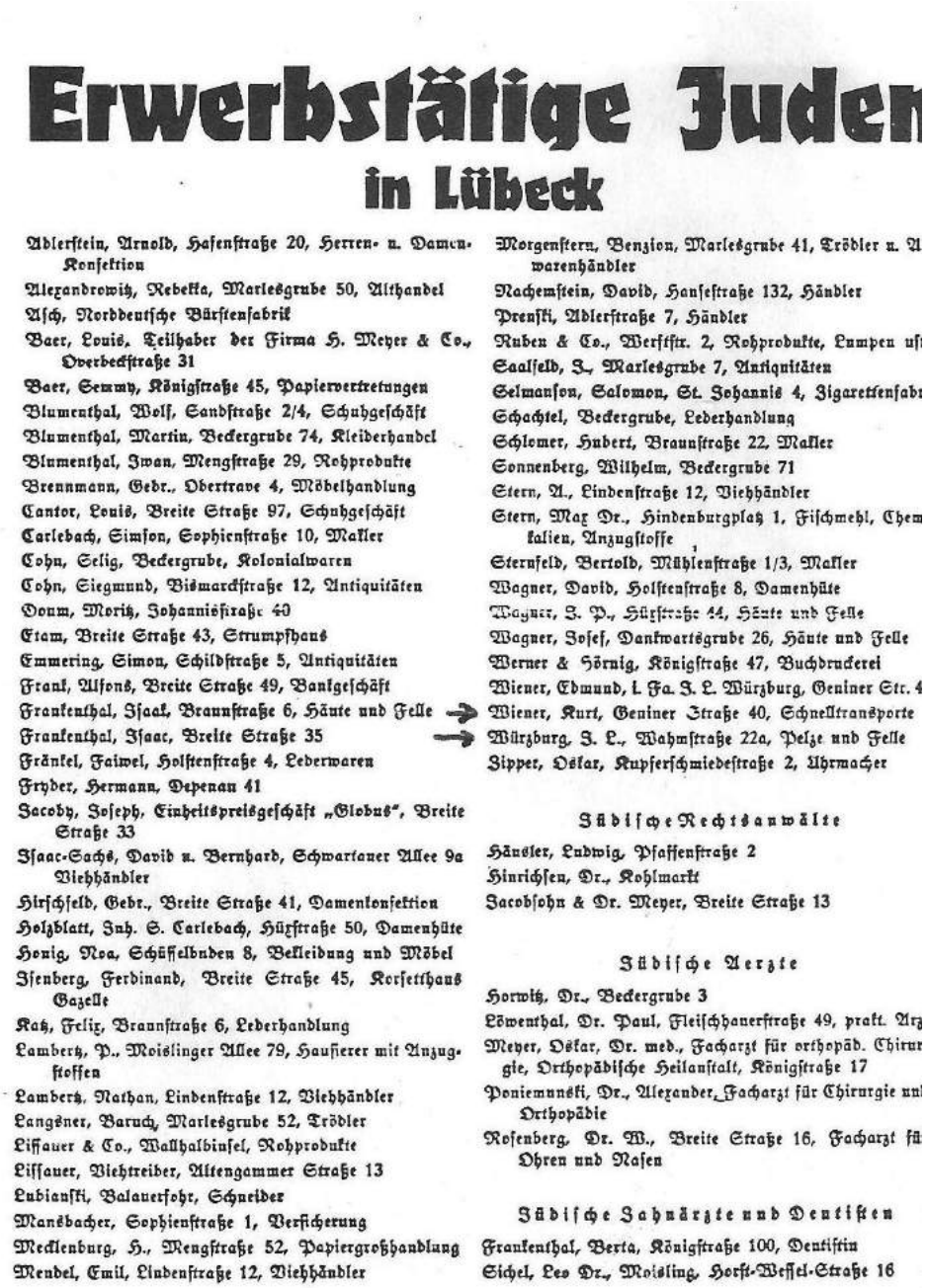
The Laws for the Protection of German Blood and German Honour (5 September 1935)

> Moved by the understanding that the purity of German blood is essential to the further existence of the German people, and inspired by the uncompromising determination to safeguard the future of the German nation, the Reichstag has unanimously resolved upon the following law, which is promulgated herewith:
>
> **Section 1**
>
> 1. Marriages between Jews and citizens (German: *Staatsangehörige*) of German or kindred blood are forbidden. Marriages concluded in defiance of this law are void, even if, for the purpose of evading this law, they were concluded abroad.
> 2. Proceedings for annulment may be initiated only by the Public Prosecutor.
>
> **Section 2**
>
> Extramarital sexual intercourse between Jews and subjects of the state of Germany or related blood is forbidden.
>
> - *(This concept was unofficially termed Rassenschande - 'defilement of blood'. Supplementary decrees set Nazi definitions of racial Germans, Jews, and half-breeds or Mischlinge --- see the latter entry for details and citations and Mischling Test for how such decrees were applied. Jews could not vote or hold public office under the parallel "citizenship" law.)*
>
> **Section 3**
>
> Jews will not be permitted to employ female citizens under the age of 45, of German or kindred blood, as domestic workers.
>
> **Section 4**
>
> 1. Jews are forbidden to display the Reich and national flag or the national colours.
> 2. On the other hand they are permitted to display the Jewish colours. The exercise of this right is protected by the State.

Section 5

1. A person who acts contrary to the prohibition of Section 1 will be punished with hard labour.
2. A person who acts contrary to the prohibition of Section 2 will be punished with imprisonment or with hard labour.
3. A person who acts contrary to the provisions of Sections 3 or 4 will be punished with imprisonment up to a year and with a fine, or with one of these penalties.

These laws effectively deprived Jews of their German citizenship and rights. Shortly thereafter the following flyer was posted by a Lübeck newspaper all over the city:



Erwerbstätige Juden in Lübeck

Adlerstein, Arnold, Hafenstraße 20, Herren- u. Damen-Konfektion
Alexandrowitz, Rebekka, Marlesgrube 50, Althandel
Asch, Norddeutsche Bürstenfabrik
Baer, Louis, Teilhaber der Firma H. Meyer & Co., Overbeckstraße 31
Baer, Semmy, Königstraße 45, Papiervertretungen
Blumenthal, Wolf, Sandstraße 2/4, Schuhgeschäft
Blumenthal, Martin, Beckergrube 74, Kleiderhandel
Blumenthal, Iwan, Mengstraße 29, Rohprodukte
Brennmann, Gebr., Obertrave 4, Möbelhandlung
Cantor, Louis, Breite Straße 97, Schuhgeschäft
Carlebach, Simson, Sophienstraße 10, Makler
Cohn, Selig, Beckergrube, Kolonialwaren
Cohn, Siegmund, Bismarckstraße 12, Antiquitäten
Doum, Moritz, Johannisstraße 40
Etam, Breite Straße 43, Strumpfhaus
Emmering, Simon, Schildstraße 5, Antiquitäten
Frank, Alfons, Breite Straße 49, Bankgeschäft
Frankenthal, Isaak, Braunstraße 6, Häute und Felle
Frankenthal, Isaac, Breite Straße 35
Fränkel, Faiwel, Holstenstraße 4, Lederwaren
Fryder, Hermann, Depenau 41
Jacoby, Joseph, Einheitspreisgeschäft „Globus", Breite Straße 33
Isaac-Sachs, David u. Bernhard, Schwartauer Allee 9a Viehhändler
Hirschfeld, Gebr., Breite Straße 41, Damenkonfektion
Holzblatt, Inh. S. Carlebach, Hüxstraße 50, Damenhüte
Honig, Noa, Schüsselbuden 8, Bekleidung und Möbel
Isenberg, Ferdinand, Breite Straße 45, Korsetthaus Gazelle
Katz, Feliz, Braunstraße 6, Lederhandlung
Lambertz, P., Moislinger Allee 79, Hausierer mit Anzugstoffen
Lambertz, Nathan, Lindenstraße 12, Viehhändler
Langsner, Baruch, Marlesgrube 52, Trödler
Liffauer & Co., Walhalbinsel, Rohprodukte
Liffauer, Viehtreiber, Altengammer Straße 13
Lubianski, Balauerfohr, Schneider
Mansbacher, Sophienstraße 1, Versicherung
Mecklenburg, H., Mengstraße 52, Papiergroßhandlung
Mendel, Emil, Lindenstraße 12, Viehhändler
Morgenstern, Benzion, Marlesgrube 41, Trödler u. A warenhändler
Nachemstein, David, Hansestraße 132, Händler
Prenski, Adlerstraße 7, Händler
Ruben & Co., Werftstr. 2, Rohprodukte, Lumpen us
Saalfeld, J., Marlesgrube 7, Antiquitäten
Selmanson, Salomon, St. Johannis 4, Zigarettenfab
Schachtel, Beckergrube, Lederhandlung
Schlomer, Hubert, Braunstraße 22, Makler
Sonnenberg, Wilhelm, Beckergrube 71
Stern, A., Lindenstraße 12, Viehhändler
Stern, Max Dr., Hindenburgplatz 1, Fischmehl, Chem kalien, Anzugstoffe
Sternfeld, Bertold, Mühlenstraße 1/3, Makler
Wagner, David, Holstenstraße 8, Damenhüte
Wagner, S. P., Hüxstraße 44, Häute und Felle
Wagner, Josef, Dankwartsgrube 26, Häute und Felle
Werner & Hörnig, Königstraße 47, Buchdruckerei
Wiener, Edmund, L Fa. J. L. Würzburg, Geniner Str. 4
Wiener, Kurt, Geniner Straße 40, Schnelltransporte
Würzburg, J. L., Wahmstraße 22a, Pelze und Felle
Zipper, Oskar, Kupferschmiedestraße 2, Uhrmacher

Jüdische Rechtsanwälte

Häusler, Ludwig, Pfaffenstraße 2
Hinrichsen, Dr., Kohlmarkt
Jacobsohn & Dr. Meyer, Breite Straße 13

Jüdische Aerzte

Horwitz, Dr., Beckergrube 3
Löwenthal, Dr. Paul, Fleischhauerstraße 49, prakt. Arz
Meyer, Oskar, Dr. med., Facharzt für orthopäd. Chirur gie, Orthopädische Heilanstalt, Königstraße 17
Poniemunski, Dr., Alexander, Facharzt für Chirurgie un Orthopädie
Rosenberg, Dr. W., Breite Straße 16, Facharzt fü Ohren und Nasen

Jüdische Zahnärzte und Dentisten

Frankenthal, Berta, Königstraße 100, Dentistin
Sichel, Leo Dr., Moisling, Horst-Wessel-Straße 16

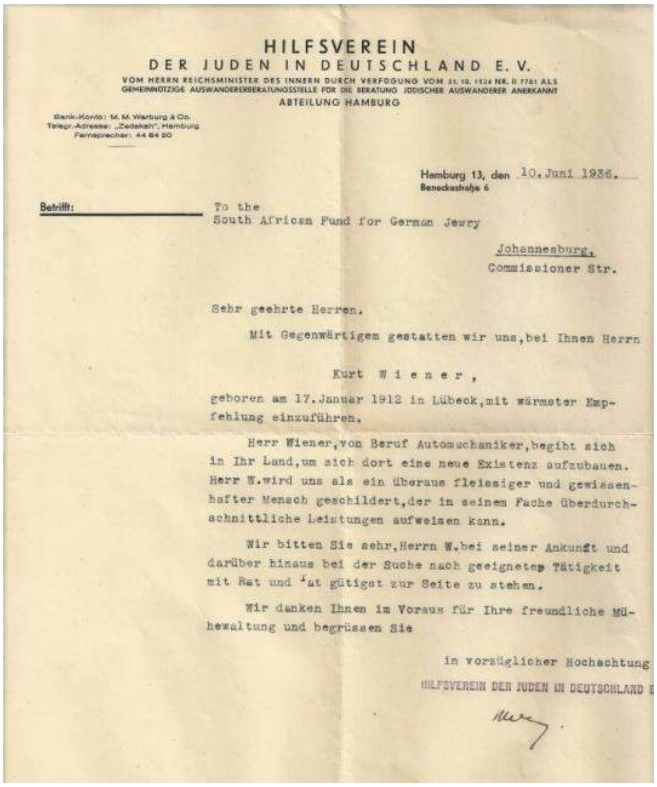
These were the names of the prominent Jews of Lübeck with their addresses and occupations or professions stated.

You will notice that both Kurt and Edmund's names appear as well as the business. For the Wieners that was the final straw and they realised that they needed to flee the land of their birth.

Kurt immediately disposed of his business and found that because of his trade qualification he could immigrate to South Africa. He purchased a ticket on the *SS Bloemfontein* and departed from Hamburg to London and then onto Cape Town. In his possession he had the equivalent of 70 pounds, his clothes and a few hand tools.

That was the end of Kurt's life in Germany.

He also had with him the following letter from the "HILSVEREIN", a Jewish organization in Germany which provided assistance to Jews fleeing the country:



HILFSVEREIN
DER JUDEN IN DEUTSCHLAND E. V.
VOM HERRN REICHSMINISTER DES INNERN DURCH VERFÜGUNG VOM 21. 10. 1924 NR. II 7761 ALS GEMEINNÜTZIGE AUSWANDERERBERATUNGSSTELLE FÜR DIE BERATUNG JÜDISCHER AUSWANDERER ANERKANNT
ABTEILUNG HAMBURG

Bank-Konto: M. M. Warburg & Co.
Telegr.-Adresse: „Zedekah", Hamburg
Fernsprecher: 44 64 80

Hamburg 13, den 10. Juni 1936.
Beneckestraße 6

Betrifft:

To the
South African Fund for German Jewry
Johannesburg,
Commissioner Str.

Sehr geehrte Herren,

Mit Gegenwärtigem gestatten wir uns, bei Ihnen Herrn

Kurt W i e n e r ,

geboren am 17. Januar 1912 in Lübeck, mit wärmster Empfehlung einzuführen.

Herr Wiener, von Beruf Automechaniker, begibt sich in Ihr Land, um sich dort eine neue Existenz aufzubauen. Herr W. wird uns als ein überaus fleissiger und gewissenhafter Mensch geschildert, der in seinem Fache überdurchschnittliche Leistungen aufweisen kann.

Wir bitten Sie sehr, Herrn W. bei seiner Ankunft und darüber hinaus bei der Suche nach geeigneter Tätigkeit mit Rat und Tat gütigst zur Seite zu stehen.

Wir danken Ihnen im Voraus für Ihre freundliche Mühewaltung und begrüssen Sie

in vorzüglicher Hochachtung

HILFSVEREIN DER JUDEN IN DEUTSCHLAND E

RELIEF ORGANIZATION
O F T H E J E W S I N G E R M A N Y

Hamburg 13, 10 June 1936

Dear Sirs

We are hereby taking the liberty to introduce to you

Mr Kurt W i e n e r

born on the 17. January, 1912 in Lübeck, with our very warmest recommendation.

Mr Wiener, motor mechanic by profession, is proceeding to your country in order to build up for himself a new life over there. Mr W. has been described to us as an extremely hard working and conscientious person, who in his field can show above average achievements.

We most kindly request you, to assist Mr W. on his arrival and thereafter to stand by his side in word and deed in his search for a suitable occupation.

We thank you in anticipation for your kind endeavour and send you greetings

On the 19th June 1936 Kurt boarded the *M.S. Bloemfontein*, of the Holland-Afrika shipping line, in Hamburg Harbour and which set sail the following day for Cape Town – the routing was Hamburg, Cuxhaven, Ymaden, Dover, Tenarif, Cape Town.



On his 1st day of the journey Kurt wrote the following letter to his parents and tante Martha:

KM08



On board the *M.S. Bloemfontein,* 20. 6. 3

Dear parents and dear Aunt Martha!

You did not imagine that you would already receive the first long letter from me, did you? Well, first of all not everything went according to programme as it actually should have, the belly of our good beast was so stuffed, as no one would have believed, throughout the night they loaded and stowed away so that I could not sleep a wink. Also, I only went to bed about 1 o'clock, because the foreign exchange control was so very late and we could not get our suitcases earlier. I have then unpacked the suitcase with the suits immediately and hung everything smoothly up in the cupboard. Everything fitted in, but a moth flew towards me from the cupboard and I must enquire later whether they have a remedy on board and will have to let them give it to me immediately. Yesterday evening Willy and Rieckchen Rendsburg were on board and we had supper together. They paid for their own meal and I have ordered a bottle of wine on my account, they were very nice and have also brought me a big box of cigarettes. At about 9 – 9.30 they rushed away again. Father, uncle Willy said that it took him with the car one hour to hangar 81 and he has had to ask at least half a dozen times. It was good that we took the ferry, by the way the two of them have paid 11.- RM for the meal, this is quite steep, but Schnittler had told us before that here in Hamburg everything would be very expensive. Throughout the night they made a terrible noise with the loading and my cabin lies just below that, you can imagine yourselves how this sounds and then endlessly until this morning at seven o'clock on the dot. At that time the entire deck was still blissfully filled with all possible goods and trunks and cases, and at seven o'clock and 12 minutes on the dot the Bloemfontein left the pier and now we are

swimming on the Elbe and I am experiencing the last part of our sooooo wonderfully beautiful fatherland while I am sitting here on the deck and am writing the beginning of the letter to you. I must say the parting is absolutely not difficult for me. [the following not possible to read because it is superimposed and smudged. Could make out these *words:]* …. The home…. help….feelings…. happens in the best of families. So to proceed, the acquaintances …… belong to me … woman of our tribe and is absolutely South African and we have had a very pleasant conversation. He has picked up this rail truck in Budapest and is now accompanying it to SA, where it will run for his company. The two of them spoke English almost the whole time and I could make myself understood to a certain extent. The car has a diesel, but not a German one, with direct driving gear but an alternate gear, which, however, does not switch, but has a special clutch for every gear. I imagine this as similar to some motorbikes with so-called chain gears. It must be very good for this undertaking. Father, as we started to travel, 2 tugs [sic. In English] came along and pulled us out in front and at the back from the row of other ships, and the two things have fumed tremendously but eventually they managed and brought us into the free shipping lane, where the harbour pilot disembarked, and, now, as I said, we are floating. But now I want to demolish the first breakfast. So we have managed all this, it was very good. One could choose the best part according to the menu and does not have to pulp together everything. The ship is progressing quite well and we will perhaps be in Cuxhaven by 12 o'clock. By the way, in Ijmuiden I will get Mr Ballin as cabin companion, nice, don't you think? Did he order this specially? because Rieckchen had already told me the other day that he had looked at the passenger list from van Ommeren, well he seems to be quite pleasant and hopefully I will get on with him. By the way, the passenger and foreign exchange control was very brief and painless. Along the Elbe we were passed by a colony of specially fast, black ships, which observed the foreigners on board with interest. They probably like to see something like this now and again, well, to be sure, it is something imposing. Now our machine seems to have reached the critical speed, because the entire ship is shaking and shivering but we are overtaking everything and the Elbe after all is very tame and for the time being I feel nothing regarding sea-sickness. Just now I have received a letter from H. they are wishing me once again a good trip and everything of the best, this is very nice of these people, don't you think?

The Railtruck, father, which stands on the front deck.



This afternoon for lunch I was served the rest of the bottle of Cape wine and could again not finish it entirely. So I will be able to enjoy it yet again for dinner. But after that it will probably be finished.

By the way, the food here is fabulous. There are so many different things, everything can be chosen from the menu and it is perfect. This morning for lunch I have had a whole grape fruit and I must say that this is something very remarkable, quite bitter and if I find something like this tomorrow on the menu, I will take it again but just half a piece. This also works and one at least gains something . Too much is not nice. And then this afternoon for the 2nd lunch there was wonderful fried fish. I did not remember the name, but it was so good. Then one could get salad and that was quite different from the one, one is used to, but it also tasted good. For dessert we had stewed fruit, apricot, then followed cheese and at the end pieces of Melon were served. I also took some photos, of Cuxhaven, of the last tip of Germany etc. We are afloat now, for a quite a while on the high seas and the ship is lying terribly calm. There are also no foam waves to be seen, the air is beautifully clear and pure and one can see for a long distance. However, there is nothing to see, just H20 and, oh heavens, the clock shows after seven and the gong rang for dinner and I will have to interrupt this for the time being. What I still wanted to say, the films are developed here on board and this afternoon I brought one to the barber and perhaps he will do it. Perhaps I can already send along pictures tomorrow, but definitely the next time. The swimming pool for the time being is just an illusion, the hole is there already but until now the tarpaulin is missing and above all, water, which would after all be the main thing. Anyway, I just remembered that the bottle of Cape wine has cost – 2/6 and this at the present exchange rate is really not that expensive, it would be about 1.55 and it is very good. What do you say about Schmeling? For the first time he is succeeding with a string of good business ventures, at least he is making foreign currency but one does not know whether he will take along the money [in English] to Germany [in English]. Regarding the photos, nothing will happen today, as the post must be handed in by 10 o'clock in order to be dispatched tomorrow in Ijmuiden. Now quickly the dinner:

2. x vegetable soup

1. x Anchovies pastry

3. Ox-tongue with caper sauce

4. Roast beef with asparagus and vegetables

5. Cheese and biscuit

Had I wanted, I could have had a variety of more things, but I just did not want any more. I don't want to send off any letter to Argentine for the time being. At the earliest [I will send one] from Dover, but probably only from Tenerife because it will not arrive any faster and I will not send a letter there by airmail. So, I send you all my heartfelt greetings and hugs etc.

I have a few pictures which Kurt took on the voyage and in which he refers to certain waypoints which they were to pass and the notes he made behind the photographs:

Cuxhaven Dover



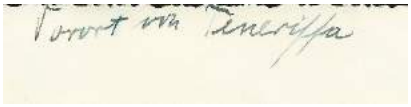


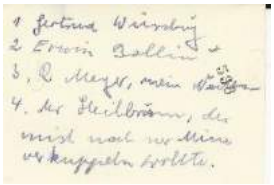
Tenerife

Fellow Passengers









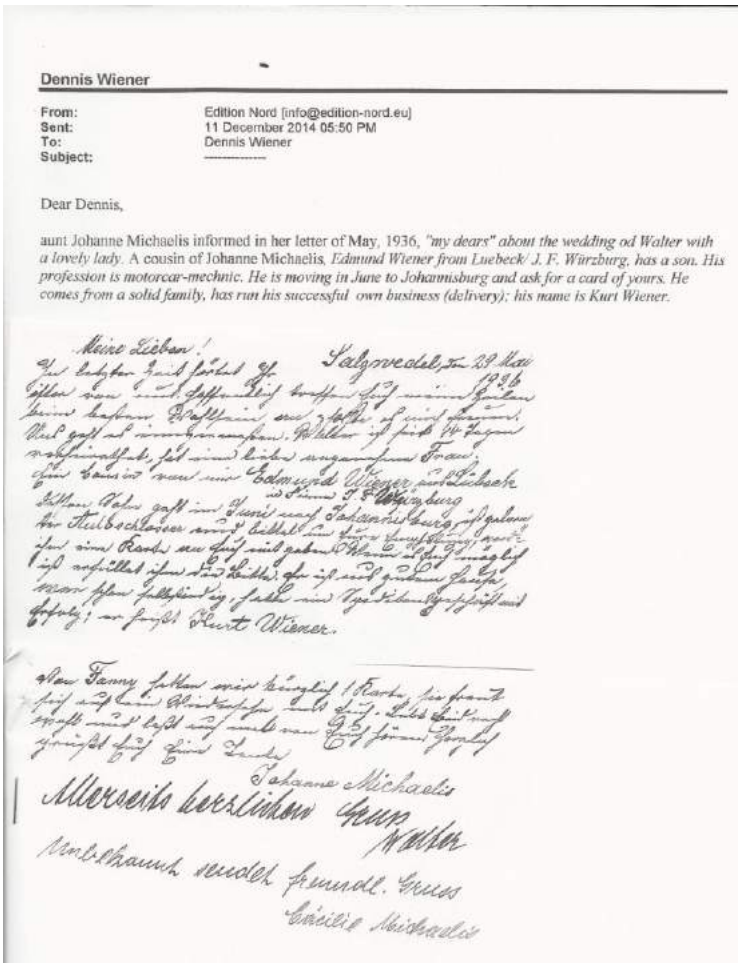
Kurt also took a photograph from on board the front of the *MS Bloemfontein*. I retrieved a picture on the internet of the ship and it is interesting to compare these against each other:







A letter which I have recently investigated and had translated also sheds interesting light on the efforts made to assist Morris on his arrival in South Africa. It was written by Johanna Michaelis (nee Wolf) of the Dannenburg/Elbe Wolf family who lived in Salzwedel (south of Hamburg) to a contact in South Africa advising them of the imminent arrival of Morris to Johannesburg:



Dennis Wiener

From: Edition Nord [info@edition-nord.eu]
Sent: 11 December 2014 05:50 PM
To: Dennis Wiener
Subject: ----------

Dear Dennis,

aunt Johanne Michaelis informed in her letter of May, 1936, *"my dears" about the wedding od Walter with a lovely lady.* A cousin of Johanne Michaelis, *Edmund Wiener from Luebeck/ J. F. Würzburg, has a son. His profession is motorcar-mechnic. He is moving in June to Johannisburg and ask for a card of yours. He comes from a solid family, has run his successful own business (delivery); his name is Kurt Wiener.*

Meine Lieben!

Salzwedel, den 29 Mai 1936

Johanne Michaelis

Walter

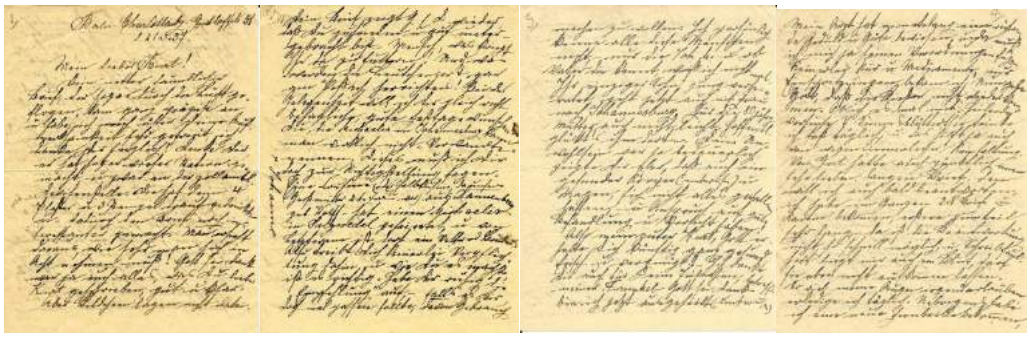
Edmund Wiener

Kurt Wiener.

Mit herzlichen Grüssen

Cäcilie Michaelis

From South Africa Morris kept in close touch with his parents and his sisters. He also corresponded regularly to his aunt Martha Zadig, his father's sister, who lived in Berlin and there was a very close relationship between them, probably because Martha had no children of her own. Below is a letter written by Martha to Morris in 1937 – the handwriting was difficult to transliterate but the translation is accurate. The letter also refers to the one from Johanna Michaelis above.



Berlin, Charlottenburg, Gustloff street 51

21. 3. 37

My dear Kurt

Your kind, amiable letter, which even came flying to me by air, has arrived very precisely and I was very pleased about your attention, I thank you for it with all my heart. Just imagine it had even made another stop-over, namely it first arrived at the customs exchange control office and they stuck on it 4 plasters and 3 [date] stamps That made the letter even more interesting. One can gather from this how circumspect one has to be! Thank God everything that you wrote, dear Kurt, was good and clear. But pictures [photos] were not enclosed.

Your letter makes it once again clear, thank God, that you are satisfied and well accommodated. My dear, it is amazing what large amounts of food you get to eat there! And what will these kind people over there all have to report about the holiday itself! At this opportunity I want to wish you most agreeable, good holidays. Listen, one really cannot regard the Michaelis in Johannesburg as "relatives". I do have to tell you this on a point of correction. A cousin (feminine) (or semi-cousin) (as our grandmother was a second wife) from Dannenburg, neè Wolff has married a Michaelis in Salzwedel and from the latter there is a cousin and brother [in Johannesuburg]. Consequently you are not at all under any obligation to go there and the way you handle it, is correct. Just keep the "recommendation" in case it may suit you to make use of it if you wish. I personally do not know all these people, just the Joh.h. (sic) and whether Father knows them, I do not even know. Their only son, newly married, is now going to Johannesburg together with his wife. For the mother, aged 80, [this is] also not so easy. Hopefully he will be successful over there. Your indisposition was very regrettable, but it shows you,

that even a healthy, strong stomach (touch wood) does not tolerate everything and demands good treatment and care.

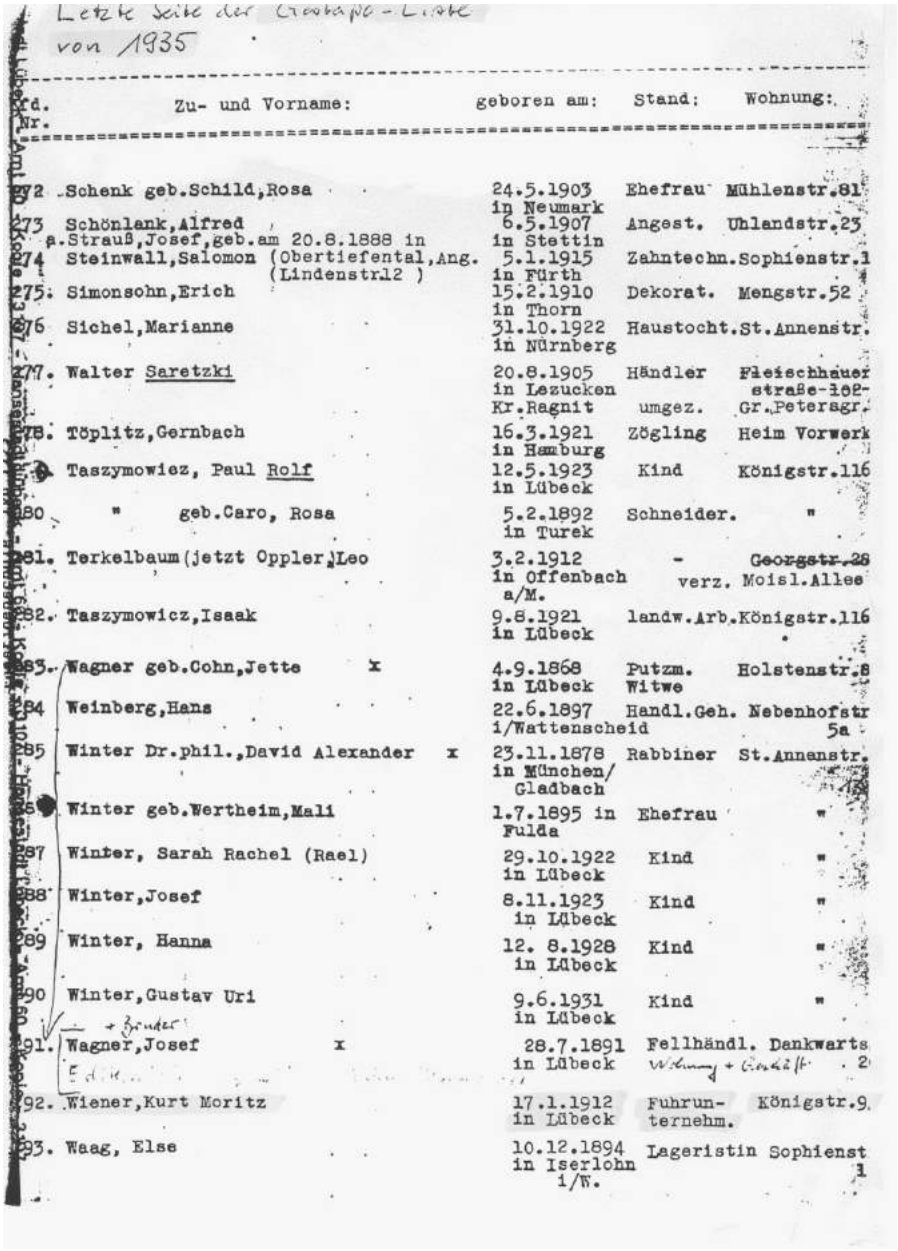
So my good Kurt, may God keep you completely healthy in the future, happy and cheerful. I also thank you for your sympathy regarding my boils. Thank God I am completely healed now (touch wood). For months my doctor has shown me a touching patience and kindness and I therefore have to submit myself to his directions. No cure (by taking the waters) or medications, I was only given injections. Now God willing, these beastly things will not return etc. Should I perhaps try healing soil? I am drinking your leaf tee almost daily and that helps with the internal cleansing.

From Gerd I have also received a very loving, long letter [which arrived] right on time, and to which I want to reply soon. In total I received 28 letters and post cards. The former [are] partly very long, and it is not so easy to reply to them so fast , and writing-idleness is in my blood too, but I should not allow it to come up. As much as my eyes permit, I attend to it daily. By the way, I have received a new pair of [thick] horn rimmed spectacles

Analysing this letter it may be quite possible that Martha was not getting good nutrition and/or medical health care – by 1937 Jews were no longer allowed to visit the health spas nor to be attended to by Aryan doctors. She also had to be extremely cautious of what she wrote as all letters sent and received from abroad were censored by the Nazis. She was definitely under a fair amount of stress. Martha must have been very close to my father because he kept this letter his whole life.

Edmund and Dina remained in Lübeck for the time being and had to decide on their future.

Unknown to the family at the time, the Gestapo had drawn up a list of all the Jews living in Lübeck with their addresses and other details so that they would be in a position to arrest them at short notice. A copy of this list was given to me by Lübeck historian Peter Guttkuhn:



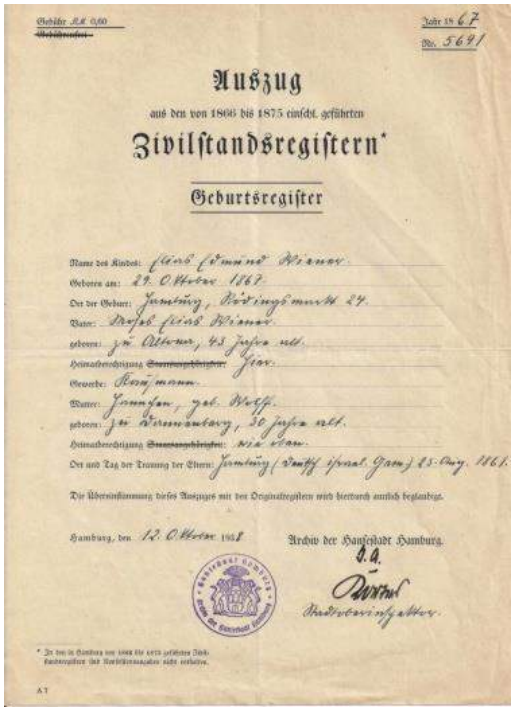
Letzte Seite der Gestapo-Liste von 1935

Ifd. Nr.	Zu- und Vorname:		geboren am:	Stand:	Wohnung:
272	Schenk geb.Schild,Rosa		24.5.1903 in Neumark	Ehefrau	Mühlenstr.81
273	Schönlank,Alfred		6.5.1907 in Stettin	Angest.	Uhlandstr.23
274	a.Strauß,Josef,geb.am 20.8.1888 in Steinwall,Salomon (Obertiefental,Ang. (Lindenstr12)		5.1.1915 in Fürth	Zahntechn.	Sophienstr.1
275	Simonsohn,Erich		15.2.1910 in Thorn	Dekorat.	Mengstr.52
276	Sichel,Marianne		31.10.1922 in Nürnberg	Haustocht.	St.Annenstr.
277	Walter Saretzki		20.8.1905 in Lezucken Kr.Ragnit	Händler umgez.	Fleischhauer straße-102- Gr.Petersgr.
278	Töplitz,Gernbach		16.3.1921 in Hamburg	Zögling	Heim Vorwerk
279	Taszymowiez, Paul Rolf		12.5.1923 in Lübeck	Kind	Königstr.116
280	" geb.Caro, Rosa		5.2.1892 in Turek	Schneider.	"
281	Terkelbaum (jetzt Oppler,Leo		3.2.1912 in Offenbach a/M.	- verz.	Georgstr.28 Moisl.Allee
282	Taszymowicz,Isaak		9.8.1921 in Lübeck	landw.Arb.	Königstr.116
283	Wagner geb.Cohn,Jette	x	4.9.1868 in Lübeck	Putzm. Witwe	Holstenstr.8
284	Weinberg,Hans		22.6.1897 i/Wattenscheid	Handl.Geh.	Nebenhofstr 5a
285	Winter Dr.phil.,David Alexander	x	23.11.1878 in München/ Gladbach	Rabbiner	St.Annenstr.
286	Winter geb.Wertheim,Mali		1.7.1895 in Fulda	Ehefrau	"
287	Winter, Sarah Rachel (Rael)		29.10.1922 in Lübeck	Kind	"
288	Winter,Josef		8.11.1923 in Lübeck	Kind	"
289	Winter, Hanna		12. 8.1928 in Lübeck	Kind	"
290	Winter,Gustav Uri		9.6.1931 in Lübeck	Kind	"
291	Wagner,Josef	x	28.7.1891 in Lübeck	Fellhändl.	Dankwarts
292	Wiener,Kurt Moritz		17.1.1912 in Lübeck	Fuhrun- ternehm.	Königstr.9
293	Waag, Else		10.12.1894 in Iserlohn i/W.	Lageristin	Sophienst 1

Kurt Moritz Wiener, 92ND on the Gestapo List

One of the consequences of the Nuremburg Laws was that Jews were stripped of their rights. They also had to have their identity documents altered, including birth and marriage certificates, which depicted that additional names “Israel” for men and “Sara” for women were added:

Nazi Certificates Of Edmund Elias Wiener



Auszug

aus den von 1866 bis 1875 einschl. geführten

Zivilstandsregistern*

Geburtsregister

Name des Kindes: Carl Edmund Wiener

Geboren am: 29. Oktober 1867

Ort der Geburt: Hamburg, Rödingsmarkt 27.

Vater: Elias Israel Wiener

gebor.: in Altona, 43 Jahre alt.

Heimatberechtigung: hier.

Gewerbe: Kaufmann.

Mutter: Jeanette, geb. Wolff

gebor.: in Wandsbeck, 30 Jahre alt.

Heimatberechtigung: hier.

Ort und Tag der Trauung der Eltern: Hamburg (Deutsch-israel. Gem.) 25. Aug. 1861.

Die Übereinstimmung dieses Auszuges mit der Originalregistern wird hiermit amtlich beglaubigt.

Hamburg, den 12. Oktober 1938

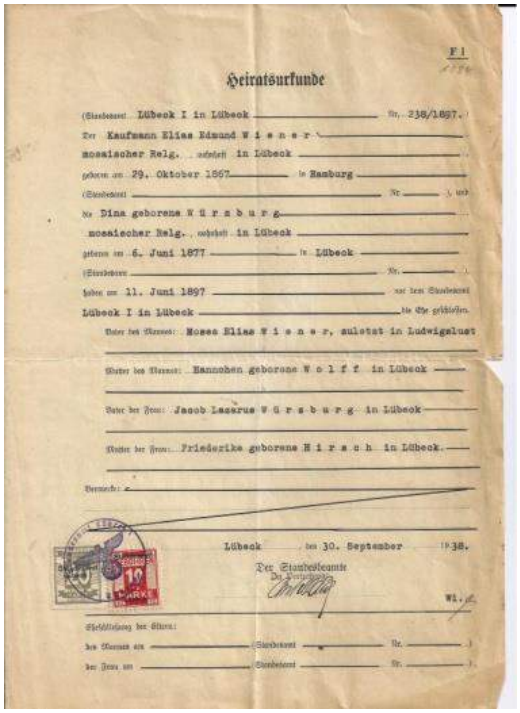
Archiv der Hansestadt Hamburg

i.A.

Archivinspektor.

* In den in Hamburg von 1866 bis 1875 geführten Zivilstandsregistern sind Konfessionsangaben nicht enthalten.

Birth Certificate



F I

Heiratsurkunde

(Standesamt) Lübeck I in Lübeck Nr. 238/1897.

Der Kaufmann Elias Edmund W i e n e r

mosaischer Relg. wohnhaft in Lübeck

geboren am 29. Oktober 1867 in Hamburg

(Standesamt) Nr. , und

die Dina geborene N ü r n b u r g

mosaischer Relg. wohnhaft in Lübeck

geboren am 6. Juni 1877 in Lübeck

(Standesamt) Nr.

haben am 11. Juni 1897 vor dem Standesamt

Lübeck I in Lübeck die Ehe geschlossen.

Vater des Mannes: Moses Elias W i e n e r, zuletzt in Ludwigslust

Mutter des Mannes: Hannchen geborene W o l f f in Lübeck

Vater der Frau: Jacob Lazarus W ü r z b u r g in Lübeck

Mutter der Frau: Friederike geborene H i r s c h in Lübeck.

Vermerke:

Lübeck den 30. September 1938.

Der Standesbeamte

Wi.

Verehelichung der Eltern:

des Mannes am (Standesamt Nr.)

der Frau am (Standesamt Nr.)

Marriage Certificate

Renaming of Men as "Israel" and Women as "Sarah"



Gemeindeverwaltung
der Hansestadt Hamburg
Archiv
der Hansestadt Hamburg
Personenkundliche Abtlg.

Hamburg, den 31. Dezember 1938.
Rathaus
Fernsprecher: 36 11 00

Zum Schreiben vom 24. Dezember.

Sie führen nach dem Geburtsregister vom Jahre 1867 neben dem jüdischen Vornamen Elias einen deutschen Vornamen. Demgemäß sind Sie zur zusätzlichen Annahme des Vornamens "Israel" verpflichtet.

Die Beinotierung im Geburtsregister wird auf einen von Ihnen zu stellenden Antrag hin hier erfolgen.

I.A.

Stadtoberinspektor.

Herrn
Edmund W i e n e r,
Nr. W 25034. Lübeck.



E I

Geburtsurkunde

(Standesamt) Lübeck I in Lübeck Nr. 771/1877.

Dina W ü r z b u r g

am 6. Juni 1877

in Lübeck geboren

Vater: Jacob Lazarus W ü r z b u r g in Lübeck, mosaischer

Religion

Mutter: Friederike geborene H i r s c h in Lübeck,

mosaischer Religion.

Vermerke über Verlobung

Lübeck, den 30. September 1938.

Der Standesbeamte

Wi.

In June 1937 Elias, now bereft of his son-in-law partner, no longer saw any future for his business nor for Jewish life in Germany. He therefore decided to cease trading and sell off the stock of the business which had been in existence for 60 years. The advertisement advertising this sale is shown below.



Versteigerung von Pelzwaren

Freitag, 18. Juni ab 10 Uhr, Wahmstr. 22a

Fortsetzung 15 Uhr

werde ich wegen Aufgabe des Ladengeschäfts folgende Gegenstände versteigern:

7 Damenpelzjacken, 2 Damenpelzmäntel
1 Gehpelz, 1 Fahrpelz, 1 Autopelzdecke
Mantelfutter, Felle aller Art, Muffen,
Füchse, Würger, Pelzkragen, Pelzwaren all. Art.
Inventar: 2 Ladenschränke m. Glastüren, Ladentisch.
1 dreiteil. Ankleidespiegel, 2 Schreibsessel, 2 Konf.-Ständer, 1 Bild (Alt-Lübeck), 4 Sackkarren, Schreibtisch, Drehschleifstein, Nähmaschine, 4 gr. Dezimalwaagen, Schiebkarre, Büsten, Wagenlaken, Beleuchtungen
1 Windenanlage m. Elektromotor, gr. Fischnetz.
Diverses: Küchenbüfett, Wanduhr, Eichgeweih, Gläser, 1 Porzellan-Essenice und anderes mehr.

Die Pelzsachen kommen vormittags zum Verkauf, (*1300 das Inventar und Diverses ab 15 Uhr.
Besichtigung eine Stunde vor Beginn.

Alwin Pump, Versteigerer, Dankwartsgrube 52

The firm J.L. Würzburg existed only for a short while thereafter. The Chamber of Commerce then requested Edmund to deregister the business from their organisation as it no longer traded, but he applied for an extension on the basis that business might improve the following year. The Chamber acted with restraint and did not object “deferring the matter to the spring of 1939”. This was unusual in the circumstances and only shows the esteem in which he must have been held by his associates.

Edmund and Dina now had to decide as to where they would live out their lives. It would behove us at this point to look at the entries in Dina’s German passport:





The image on the left shows that Dina’s German passport is valid from the 19th September 1936 until the 1st April 1940. The image on the right shows that they departed from Hamburg on the 14th September 1937 for Buenos Aires to visit their daughters Hilda and Gertrude, where they spent several months.



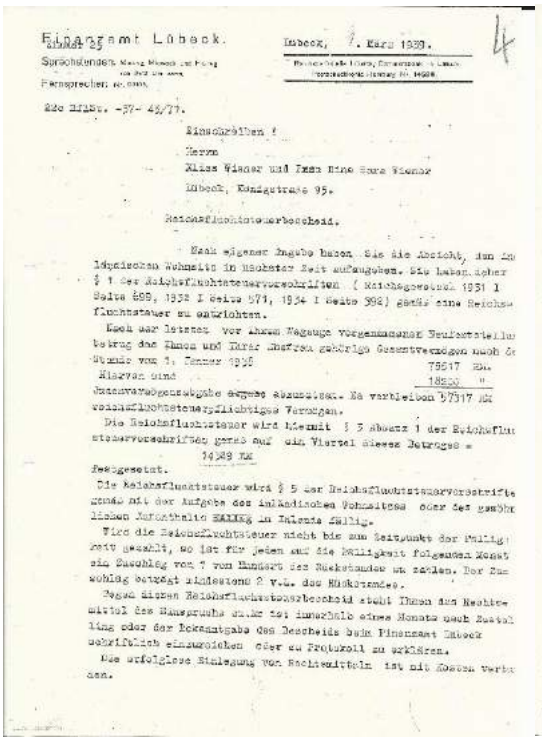
In January 1938 they sailed from Buenos Aires to visit Morris in Pietersburg, South Africa, and likewise spent a few months in Pietersburg. It was then that they decided to come and live with Morris in Pietersburg – a remarkable decision considering that parents are normally closer to their daughters.

Edmund and Dina, much to Morris's consternation, decided to return to Lübeck to pack up their home and finalise their affairs. Being good "yekkes" everything had to be in "ordnung". Morris, most concerned as to their safety regarding the Jewish question, implored them not to go back, but they insisted on doing so. So in March 1938, they left South Africa and returned to Germany on the 3rd April 1938 where Edmund started winding up his affairs in order to pay the *Reichsfluchtsteuer*, or 'Reich Flight Tax' – the departure taxes that stripped Jews of their property which was forcibly sold below fair market value, before they were allowed to leave.

In November 1938, the horrific event of Kristalnacht took place throughout Germany, when all the synagogues in the country were either burned down or desecrated and Jewish owned shops were damaged and pillaged. Because of its proximity to a church the shul in Lübeck was not burned but severely damaged and looted. Edmund and Dina were in Lübeck at this time – can you imagine the fear and trauma they must have endured. Their home was literally around the corner from the shul which was situated in St. Annenstrasse just off Konigstrasse. Kristalnacht was the seminal moment for the Jews who remained in Germany – they came to the final realisation that they were doomed, and of course most of them were.

Adding insult to injury the Nazi regime decided that the Jews had to pay for the damages caused on Kristalnacht and an appropriate fine was levied on them. Furthermore, before they were allowed to leave Germany they had to comply with the infamous and basically unlawful Reichsfluchtsteuerbescheid – the Reichs Flight Tax.

My grandparents received the following appalling letter from the Finance Authority in March 1939:



Finanzamt Lübeck.

Lübeck, 7. März 1939.

Sprechstunden:

Fernsprecher:

22c RFlSt. -37- 45/71.

Einschreiben !

Herrn

Elias Wiener und Frau Dina Sara Wiener

Lübeck, Königstraße 95.

Reichsfluchtsteuerbescheid.

Nach eigener Angabe haben Sie die Absicht, Ihren ständigen Wohnsitz in absehbarer Zeit aufzugeben. Sie haben daher gemäß § 1 der Reichsfluchtsteuervorschriften (Reichsgesetzbl. 1931 I Seite 699, 1932 I Seite 571, 1934 I Seite 392) gemäß eine Reichsfluchtsteuer zu entrichten.

Nach der letzten vor Ihrem Wegzuge vorgenommenen Veranlagung beträgt das Ihnen und Ihrer Ehefrau gehörige Gesamtvermögen nach dem Stande vom 1. Januar 1938 75617 RM.

Hiervon sind 18200 "

Gesamtvermögensabgabe gemäß Abzurechnen. Es verbleiben 57317 RM vorsteuerpflichtiges Vermögen.

Die Reichsfluchtsteuer wird demnach § 3 Absatz 1 der Reichsfluchtsteuervorschriften gemäß auf ein Viertel dieses Betrages = 14329 RM festgesetzt.

Die Reichsfluchtsteuer wird § 5 der Reichsfluchtsteuervorschriften gemäß mit der Aufgabe des inländischen Wohnsitzes oder des gewöhnlichen Aufenthalts FÄLLIG in Talente fällig.

Wird die Reichsfluchtsteuer nicht bis zum Zeitpunkt der Fälligkeit gezahlt, so ist für jeden auf die Fälligkeit folgenden Monat ein Zuschlag von 1 vom Hundert der Rückstände zu zahlen. Der Zuschlag beträgt mindestens 2 v.H. des Rückstandes.

Gegen diesen Reichsfluchtsteuerbescheid steht Ihnen das Rechtsmittel des Einspruchs zu. Er ist innerhalb eines Monats nach Zustellung oder der Bekanntgabe des Bescheids beim Finanzamt Lübeck schriftlich einzureichen oder zu Protokoll zu erklären.

Die erfolglose Einlegung von Rechtsmitteln ist mit Kosten verbunden.

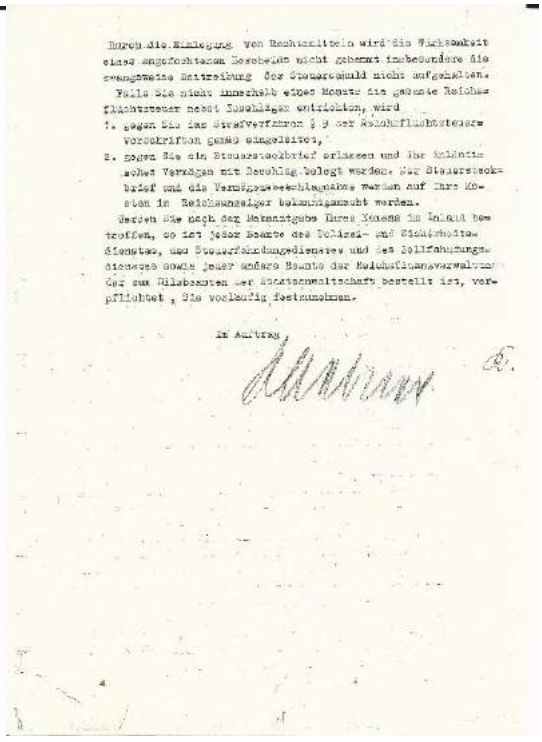
Durch die Einlegung von Rechtsmitteln wird die Wirksamkeit eines angefochtenen Bescheids nicht gehemmt insbesondere die zwangsweise Beitreibung der Steuerschuld nicht aufgehalten.

Falls Sie nicht innerhalb eines Monats die geschuldete Reichsfluchtsteuer nebst Zuschlägen entrichten, wird

1. gegen Sie das Strafverfahren § 9 der Reichsfluchtsteuervorschriften gemäß eingeleitet,
2. gegen Sie ein Steuersteckbrief erlassen und Ihr Inländisches Vermögen mit Beschlag belegt werden. Der Steuersteckbrief und die Vermögensbeschlagnahme werden auf Ihre Kosten im Reichsanzeiger bekanntgemacht werden.

Werden Sie nach der Bekanntgabe dieses Bescheids im Inland betroffen, so ist jeder Beamte des Polizei- und Sicherheitsdienstes, des Steuerfahndungsdienstes und des Zollfahndungsdienstes sowie jeder andere Beamte der Reichsfinanzverwaltung oder zum Hilfsbeamten der Staatsanwaltschaft bestellt ist, verpflichtet, Sie vorläufig festzunehmen.

Im Auftrag



Revenue Office Lübeck — Lübeck, 9 March, 1939

Room No. 25

Commerzbank Lübeck

Postal Cheque account Hamburg

22c RflStr. – 37 – 45 – 71

Registered Letter!
Mr Elias Wiener and
Mrs Dina Sara Wiener
Lübeck, Königstr. 95

Notice of State Flight Tax [*Reichsfluchtsteuer*]

According to your own declaration you have the intention to give up your local home. As a result of this you are liable to ξ 1 of the specifications according to the stat. laws 1931 I, page 699, 1932 I, page 571, 1934 I page 392, to pay state flight tax.

After the last compilation prior to your departure, your and your wife's total assets amounted, according to the sum total of 1 January 1938, to 75,517 RM
From this amount is to be subtracted 18,200 RM of Jewish wealth tax.

Remaining amount 57,317 RM of state flight taxable wealth.

The state flight tax is to be paid according to ξ 5 of the specifications on leaving your place of residence or any other local domicile.

Should the state flight tax not be paid by the due date, an additional sum of 1 to hundred is to be paid retroactively for each month. The additional payment amounts to at least 2 to hundred of the backlog.

You are entitled to raise an objection against this notice regarding state flight tax. An objection is to be submitted in writing within one month of notification to the Revenue Office Lübeck or to be reported by protocol.

An unsuccessful appeal would carry costs.

In case you would file an appeal, the effect of a disputed ruling would not be constrained, in particular the forced execution of the tax debt will not be impeded.

In case you do not pay the total state flight tax (*Reichsfluchtsteuer)* within one month

1. The criminal procedure ξ 9 of the tax laws will be lodged against you.

2. An arrest warrant will be released against you and all your capital [wealth] in the country will be confiscated. The arrest warrant and the confiscation of your wealth will be announced at your expense in the State Gazette. [This means that he would have to pay for the publication of his own arrest warrant.]

On the announcement of your name, every official of the police and the security services, the customs investigation service as well as any other official or assistant official of the dept. of public prosecution of the state financial administration is duty bound to arrest you for the present.

By order

(Illegible signature)

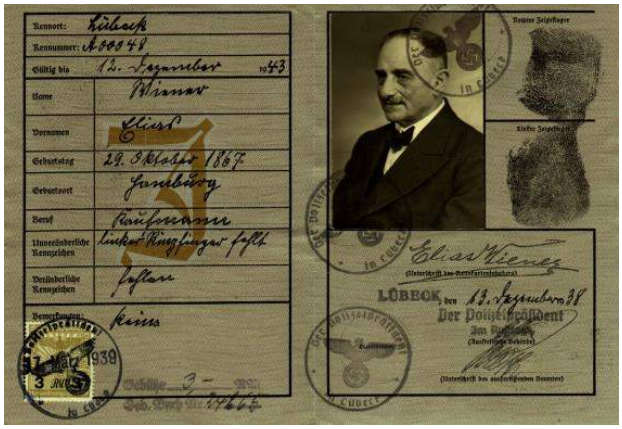
Can one just imagine the traumatic effect that this letter must have had on my grandparents? Edmund, a qualified banker and a prominent businessman and citizen in his city, received this ominous and threatening communication from the very office he had been submitting his tax to for 40 years. And Dina, whose family had been good citizens of Lübeck for 300 years, being made to feel no more than a common criminal for no good reason.

By March 1939, the Reichsfluchtsteuer, amounted to a major portion of their assets payable in cash or gold. Edmund first put their four properties on the market and had no option but to dispose of them at fire sale prices. But that was only the beginning of the dispossession of Jewish assets. Furthermore the balance was discounted by 50% before they could emigrate, of which they were only allowed to take about 70 Reichsmark per person – the balance had to then be deposited with the Reichsbank who in any event confiscated it. Effectively the Jews who did manage to flee Germany left their homeland as stateless paupers. German emigrants would leave with little more than the cash in their pockets and a change of underwear.

In total Edmund and Dina were taxed to the amount of 32,529 Reichsmarks – that translates to about US$250,000 in today's US$ value. The clipping below certifies that all taxes were paid. There was a great deal of time consuming bureaucracy in getting permission to leave the country that no longer wanted them.



Next they then applied for and received their exit passports.





The large yellow "J" imprinted shows that they are Jews – this marking also designates to the document being an exit passport – holders were not permitted to return to Germany. Then they had to obtain police clearance certificates.

Lübeck Police Clearance for Dina to Emigrate to South Africa

The Chief of
Police

II 20 04 1700 Lübeck, 20 September, 1938

Valid for purposes of emigration and effective for three months as from issuing date.

It is hereby certified that the spouse D i n a W i e n e r neé Würzburg, for the attainment of her authorisation of immigration to South Africa

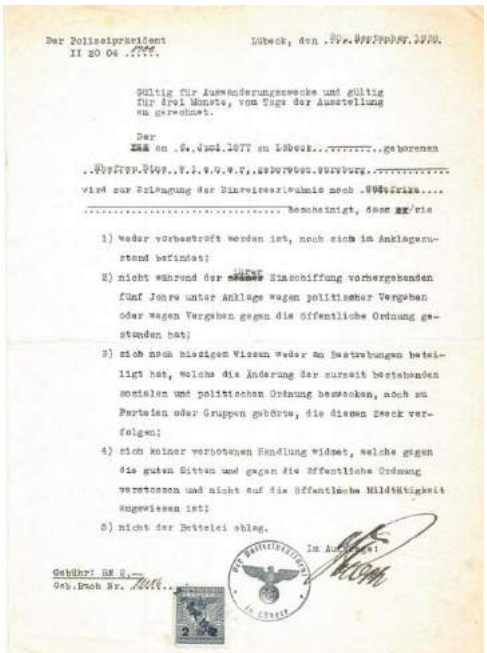
1) neither had a previous conviction nor is she presently under prosecution.

2) Was not, five years prior to her embarkation, prosecuted for any political offence against public order.

3) Has, according to local information, neither participated in attempts intending a change of the current existing political order, nor did she belong to parties or groups which would pursue such objectives.

4) Does not dedicate herself to any forbidden activities which would violate the public order and is not dependent on public charity.

5) Did not apply herself to mendicancy



Der Polizeipräsident
II 20 04 .....

Lübeck, den .....

Gültig für Auswanderungszwecke und gültig für drei Monate, vom Tage der Ausstellung an gerechnet.

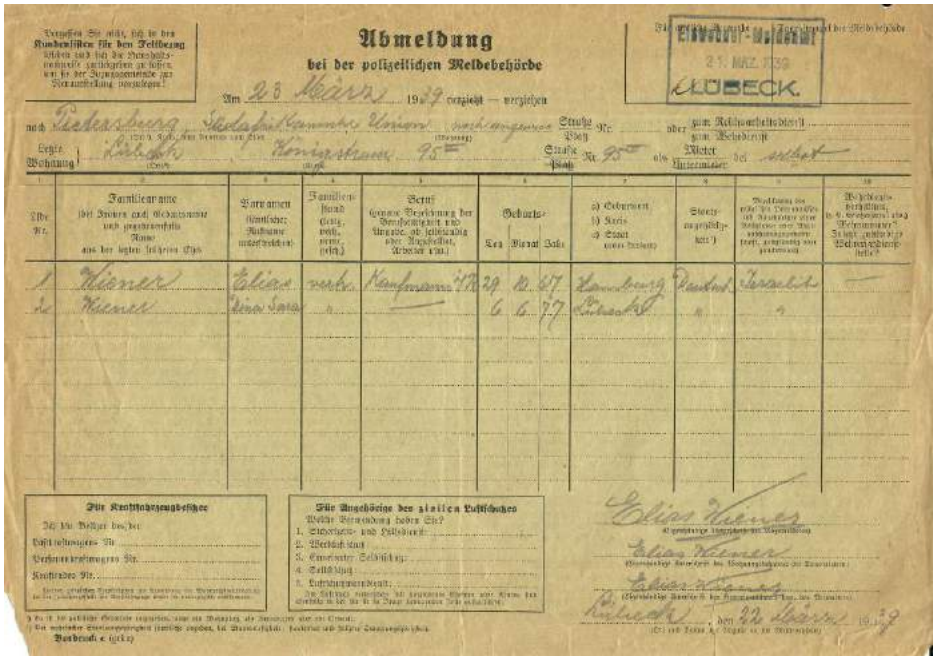
Der
Frau am .6.Juni.1877 zu Lübeck.....geborenen
..Würzb.urg..Wwe..V.i.e.n.e.r,.geborenen.Würzburg.....
wird zur Erlangung der Einreiseerlaubnis nach .USA.....
.....Bescheinigt, dass sie/sie

1) weder vorbestraft worden ist, noch sich im Anklagezustand befindet;
2) nicht während der letzten Einschiffung vorhergehenden fünf Jahre unter Anklage wegen politischer Vergehen oder wegen Vergehen gegen die öffentliche Ordnung gestanden hat;
3) sich nach hiesigem Wissen weder an Bestrebungen beteiligt hat, welche die Änderung der zurzeit bestehenden sozialen und politischen Ordnung bezwecken, noch zu Parteien oder Gruppen gehörte, die diesen Zweck verfolgen;
4) sich keiner verbotenen Handlung widmet, welche gegen die guten Sitten und gegen die öffentliche Ordnung verstossen und nicht auf die öffentliche Mildtätigkeit angewiesen ist;
5) nicht der Bettelei obliegt.

Im Auftrag!

Gebühr: RM 5.—
Geb.Buch Nr. 7411...

On the 22nd March 1939 Dina and Edmund were deregistered at the police station as follows:



Abmeldung

bei der polizeilichen Meldebehörde

LÜBECK.

Police Registration Office

Stamp of Residents Registration Office Lübeck 21 March 1939

On 23 March 1939 relocating

To Pietersburg, Union of South Africa . Domicile still uncertain.

Previous domicile : *Lübeck*……District: *Königstrasse* ……street No. 95……. *As Lodger.* With*: (meaning: renting from)* self

1. Wiener - Elias - married - Merchant 7 R Birth date 29.10. 67 in: Hamburg – Nationality: German. Religion: Israelite

2. Wiener – Dina Sara – married: - birth date: 6.6.77 in: Lübeck - Nationality: German. Religion: Israelite

Signed three times: Elias Wiener

Lübeck, …… 22nd …….March 1939

Dina and Edmund managed to take their furniture and household belongings with them – these were packed into a large wooden container and were shipped to South Africa.

The details of this seizure of their assets is complicated and needs to be explained chronologically as were the implications and punitive results of the victims and the restitution process.. I will dedicate a special chapter on this later in the book.

Shortly before my grandparents sailed on the *SS Jagersfontein* to South Africa they sent my father the following postcard from Lübeck:



Lübeck, 13.3. 39

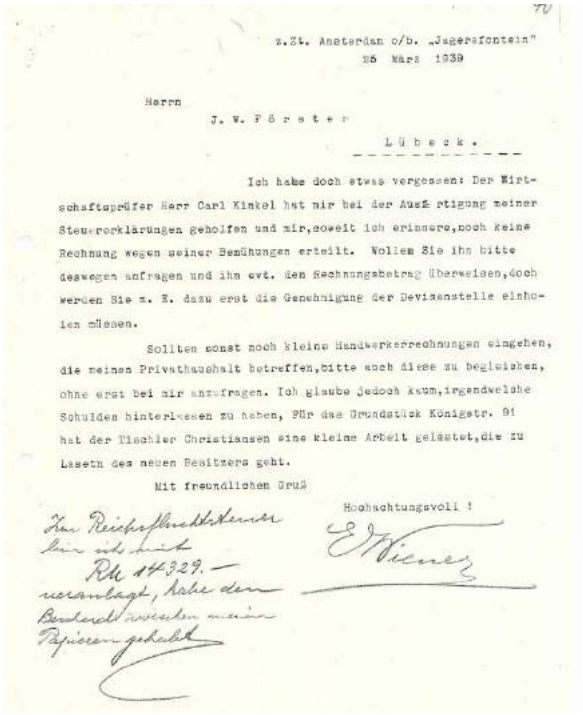
Dear Son! In order for you to be able to recognise us at our arrival, as we have changed very much, we are sending you our latest photograph. Letter was sent off today. Heartfelt greeting, Father

My dear Kurt, you have us now in picture, hopefully soon in reality. My photo is bad, the one of Father is much better. Hope you are well as we are too. So, until we meet again soon, and in good health. Heartfelt greetings, your loving Mother. [your mother who loves you]

Can you imagine their emotional state when writing this letter, the finality of their lives in their heimat. One can clearly see how much they had aged from the traumas they had to endure.

Sailing on the SS Jagersfontein they escaped in the nick of time landing in South Africa in May 1939 - World War II broke out in September of that year. After at least 6 centuries of living in Germany that was how our branch of the Wiener/Oettingen/Hirsch/Wolff and Meinungen families ended its existence in their homeland.

I found a letter which my grandfather had written from the boat instructing his accountant to pay a certain small debt he forgot to settle prior to leaving Lübeck – this showcases the absolute integrity of the man:



z.Zt. Amsterdam o/b. „Jagersfontein"
25 März 1939

Herrn
J. W. F ö r s t e r
L ü b e c k .

Ich habe doch etwas vergessen: Der Wirtschaftsprüfer Herr Carl Kinkel hat mir bei der Ausfertigung meiner Steuererklärungen geholfen und mir,soweit ich erinnere,noch keine Rechnung wegen seiner Bemühungen erteilt. Wollen Sie ihn bitte deswegen anfragen und ihm evt. den Rechnungsbetrag überweisen,doch werden Sie m. E. dazu erst die Genehmigung der Devisenstelle einholen müssen.

Sollten sonst noch kleine Handwerkerrechnungen eingehen, die meinen Privathaushalt betreffen,bitte auch diese zu begleichen, ohne erst bei mir anzufragen. Ich glaube jedoch kaum,irgendwelche Schulden hinterlassen zu haben, Für das Grundstück Königstr. 91 hat der Tischler Christiansen eine kleine Arbeit geleistet,die zu Lasetn des neuen Besitzers geht.

Mit freundlichem Gruß

Hochachtungsvoll !

E Wiener

Zur Reichsfluchtsteuer
hier ist sie
Rk 14329.—
veranlagt, habe dem
Bankrott wegen meine
Papieren gehabt

Presently Amsterdam

On board the "Jagersfontein"
25th March, 1939

To
J. W. F ö r s t e r

L ü b e c k

I have forgotten something after all: the accountant Mr Karl Kinkel helped me with the compilation of my tax returns and as far as I can remember, has not as yet forwarded an invoice to me for his efforts. Would you please ask him about this and possibly transfer the payment which is due to him. However, according to my knowledge, you will first have to obtain permission from the exchange control office.

Should any further invoices arrive for minor handiwork concerning my private household, please also pay them without asking me beforehand. However, I hardly believe that I have left behind any debts. For the property in Königstr. 91 the carpenter Christiansen has completed a small job which will go at the expense of the owner.

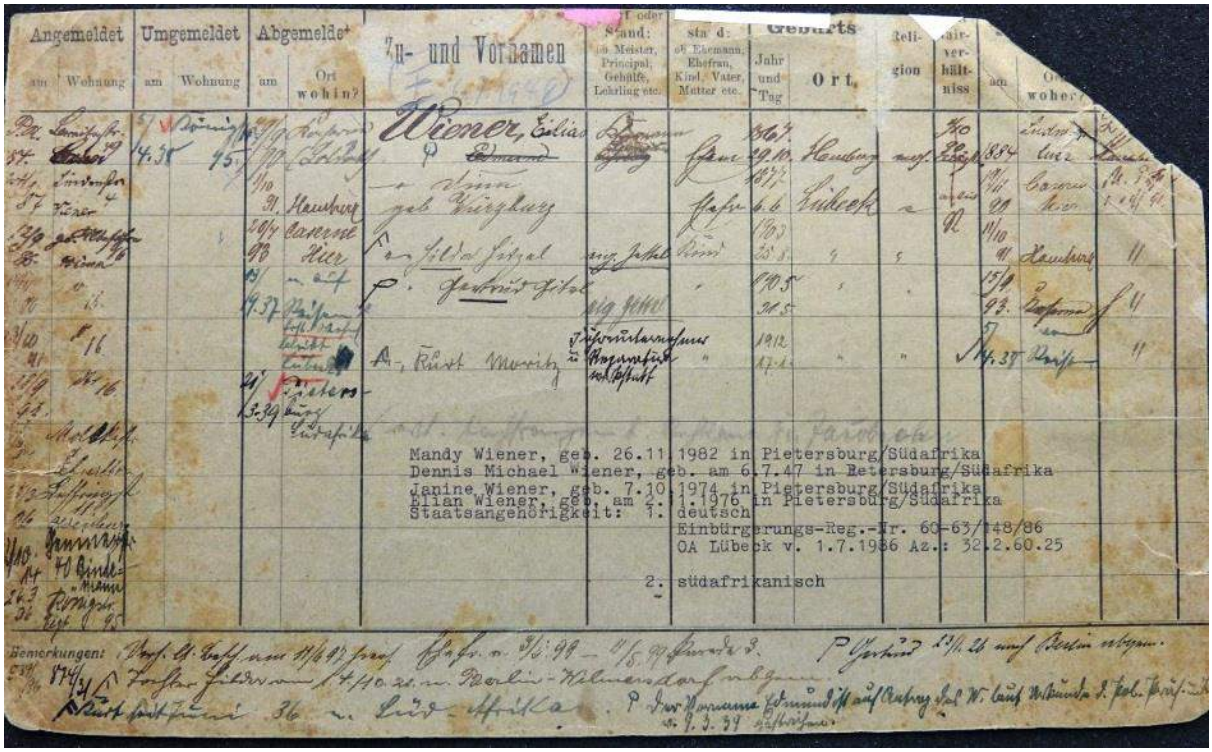
Yours sincerely,
Respectfully!

(signed) *E. Wiener*

In the same handwriting:
I have been charged 14,320.- RM for State Flight Taxes and have found this information amongst my papers

Recently the following document, namely a Meldekarte came into my possession. This was a card which recorded the resident families of the city onto which was written any pertinent information regarding the family members
Let us look carefully at this card:

Meldekarte.



The first entry made is that of Elias Edmund Wiener with his date of birth and his address. Note that Edmund has been crossed out. This was because all Jewish men were made to take the name of "Israel" after 1933. The second entry is that of Dina (his wife) with her place and date of birth. After her comes their daughters Hilda Hitzel and Gertrude Gittel – there is little data about them on the left hand side of the document because they had left their house and new meldskarten had been created for them.

The last written entry is that of my father, Kurt Moritz Wiener, which gives his details. On the left hand column next to his name is written "Pietersburg, South Africa". When a person emigrated from Germany as stated they had to get the necessary police clearance and the information was

passed on to City Hall. Look at this notation closer and you will see the red underlining – this was inserted by the Gestapo as an alert that, when the Third Reich had achieved their goal of world domination, they would know that the Jew, Kurt Moritz Wiener, was living in Pietersburg and could be taken into custody and liquidated. So Morris was a marked man, even though he had left Germany.

At the top centre of the page you see a pink mark. This was the pink ink painted on the card by the Gestapo denoting that this was card of a Jewish family. As they then used a cardex system the pink colour was immediately discoverable when viewing the cards on their top edges or when flicking through them.

The typed entries on the card were made as recently as 1986 when Elian, Janine, Mandy and I received our German citizenships. Of course the Nazis were long gone but the same system of meldskarten was used until the records were computerised. It just proves how advanced the Nazis were in their Jew hunting endeavours.

It must have been a year or two after the dispossession of the properties that the following article was placed in a Lübeck newspaper:



Umbau des Hauses Wahmstraße Nr. 22a

Das Grundstück Wahmstraße Nr. 22a, auf dem sich ein Lagergebäude der Fa. Würzburg befand, wurde von dem Bäckermeister Fr. Kruse, Königstraße Nr. 85, käuflich erworben. Seit langen Jahren war mit dem Grundstück eine Unannehmlichkeit verbunden insofern, als in dem Lagergebäude zur Hauptsache Tierhäute gelagert wurden, die beim Ein- und Austransportieren oftmals sehr unangenehme Gerüche verbreiteten, durch die die nähere Umgebung, insbesondere aber die gegenüberliegende Bäckerei stark in Mitleidenschaft gezogen wurde.

Herr Kruse entschloß sich deshalb, das zuletzt ziemlich brach liegende Lagergebäude Wohnzwecken nutzbar zu machen. Nach dem Entwurf und unter der Leitung des Architekten Rudolf Lüdemann, Lübeck, wurde das bisherige Lagergebäude gänzlich umgebaut.

Um für die Wohnungen genügend Licht und Luft zu schaffen, mußte ein Teil des Gebäudes abgebrochen werden. Durch die praktische Grundrißlösung ist der vorschriftsmäßige Hofraum so gelegt, daß er an den Hof des Grundstücks Wahmstraße Nr. 24 anschließt und im Zusammenhang mit diesem für beide Grundstücke von großer Bedeutung ist.

Nach dem nunmehr fertiggestellten Umbau enthält das Gebäude im Erdgeschoß 2 Läden mit je einem Kontor und einem Waschraum mit Toilette, in den 3 Obergeschossen je eine geräumige Dreizimmerwohnung mit Bad und allem sonstigen Zubehör und im Dachgeschoß für jede Wohnung ein Fremdenzimmer und Bodenzimmer. Die Läden und Kontore werden durch transportable Oefen geheizt. Die Wohnungen haben je eine Mehrraumkaminheizung, die vom Flur aus bedient wird. Die Räume im Erdgeschoß mit Ausnahme des Eingangsflures haben Steinholzfußboden, der Eingangsflur, die Küchen und Badezimmerfußboden sowie die Haupttreppe sind in Terrazzo ausgeführt.

Das Kellergeschoß enthält außer den Vorratskellern die vorgeschriebenen Luftschutzräume.

Die Vorderansicht des Gebäudes hat durch den Umbau ein erheblich anderes Aussehen bekommen.

Das Straßenbild der oberen Wahmstraße ist durch die neue Hausfront um ein gutes Stück bereichert worden.

Sämtliche Bauarbeiten sind durch Lübecker Handwerksmeister ausgeführt.

Nach dem Umbau
LGA-Bild (Kripgans).

Vor dem Umbau
LGA-Bild (Kripgans).

Ute ben Yosef, my translator, interpreted the article as follows with a covering comment:

> Dear Dennis
>
> I am sorry to have to send you this horrible Nazi article between the lines of which you will read very unpleasant things.

Reconstruction of the House Wahmstrasse No. 22 (a)

The property of Wahmstrasse No. 22 (a) on which previously a warehouse of the Würzburg company had stood, was purchased by the master baker Fr. Kruse, König street No. 83. For many years an issue of repugnance was affiliated with this property, since the warehouse housed mainly animal skins and the transport to and from the premises frequently caused very unpleasant odours in the surrounding neighbourhood, and especially the opposite bakery was affected. Mr Kruse therefore decided to utilize the underused warehouse for living purposes. After completion of the design under the direction of the architect Rudolf Lüdemann, Lübeck, the previous warehouse was totally rebuilt.

In order to provide sufficient light, a part of the building had to be demolished. Due the practical solution for a layout, the courtyard area was designed according to specifications in a manner that it is connected to the courtyard of the plot Wahmstrasse Nr. 24 and is thus of great significance to both buildings.

After completion of the reconstruction, the building now has 2 shops on the ground floor each with an office and a bathroom with toilet. In the 3 upper floors each have a large three-roomed apartment with bathroom and all the other accessories and in the attic there is a guest room for each apartment and an loft. The shops and offices are heated by transportable heaters. The apartments each have a multiple room-heating system which is operated from the passage. The rooms on the groundfloor with the exception of the entrance passage have stone wood floors. The entrance passage, the kitchen and bathroom floors as well as the main staircase are laid out in terazzo. The cellar contains – apart from the larder rooms, the prescribed air raid shelters. The frontal view of the building has assumed a considerably different image.

The streetscape of the upper Wahmstrasse has been significantly enriched by the new house façade

All the building works were carried out by artisans from Lübeck.

[Left caption]: After the reconstruction. [**Right caption]**: Before the reconstruction

So that was the end of Lübeck. After living in the area for over three centuries as good and honest citizens they were forced to flee for their lives only because they were Jewish, for no other reason.

The fate of the Jews who were unable to find a country willing to let them enter, who lacked the funds or refused to flee was horrendous. At the Wannsee Conference presided over by Reinhard

Heydrich the Final Solution to the Jewish Problem was adopted. The Hamburg and Lübeck Jews were deported to Riga, Latvia, on 6 December 1941 and were first interned at the provisional Jungfernhof concentration camp. The one-time country estate consisted of a manor house, barns, small barracks and cattle sheds. Most of the buildings were dilapidated and not heated. Some 4000 persons were accommodated here.

Chief Rabbi Dr. Joseph Carlebach, his wife and youngest children were among the prisoners. Despite the harsh conditions, Carlebach organized schooling and religious counselling. During the first winter, between eight hundred and nine hundred inmates died of starvation, cold or untreated illness. On the pretext of being sent to the Dünamünde camp to work in a fish factory, some 1700 Jewish men and women were selected in March 1942. Some even volunteered for service. However, they were executed in the woods of Bikernieki and hastily buried in mass graves dug by other Jews. The survivors from Jungfernhof gradually arrived in the Riga ghetto, which existed until November 1943.

This story is not unique to Lübeck but was replicated in the whole of Germany. Apart from a few Jews in hiding, the country became essentially “Judenrein” or “Jew Free”. Hundreds of thousands of German Jews were murdered in the Shoah as well as millions more from the Nazi occupied countries in Europe and Eastern Europe.

Apart from the approximately 100 years of emancipation from 1815 to 1925 the history of the German Jews was not a happy one.

Post Script April 2013

In April 2013 I received a copy of a letter written in 1995 by the Lübeck Archives to A Mrs. Kuessner of Schleswig in response to an enquiry she had made about the whereabouts of the Wiener family. I tracked this lady down and phoned her. It turns out that her late mother, Erna Heuer, worked as a maid for the Wiener family and a nanny to Rita in the early 1930s. The following correspondence was received from Margret Kuessner:

> Dear Dennis, I am grateful for the additional post – e-mail yesterday and I am very grateful that I finally get to 28 years of research about the whereabouts of the family Wiener/Würzburg to know. I did the research driven, because my mother, who was a daughter of the house with the family of Vienna, has spoken very fondly of your family and also about Rita. She met my father in Lübeck and then twisted back to her parents` house on the west coast of Schleswig-Holstein. I fought deliberately for this research, after all the events from 1939 to the present day. I am thankful that we now know that “Rita” and all the other managed to escape the terrible fate. My mother would be happy. About the project pitfalls I am aware, it has been going longer in the FRG. I have made contact with Ms. Kugler-Weiemann, Lübeck. My Husband was a judge, we have two children and three grandchildren, Maximilian, Jacob and David. Greetings to Israel, shalom Margret

Absolutely amazing how 80 years later this connection was made.

Post Script: July 2013

Margret, her husband, and Maximilian attended the stolpersteiner ceremony. It was a very emotional meeting with her and she is a good person. She travelled about 120 kilometers from Schleswig to be with us, joined us for dinner and stayed in Lübeck overnight.

Below is a picture of Margret, her niece Sandra, and her grandson Maximilian talking to me at the ceremony.



THE WIENER FAMILY
IN PIETERSBURG, SOUTH AFRICA

MY GRANDPARENTS, EDMUND ELIAS AND DINA WIENER

Following the last chapter on their lives in Germany, we learned that Edmund Elias and Dina, after having visited their daughters in Buenos Aires and then their son in South Africa, decided to spend their old age with Morris in Pietersburg.



In Buenos Aires with Rita

After returning to Lübeck in September 1938 to close down their house and finalise their other business, they sailed on the *SS Jagersfontein* to Durban in May 1939, a few months before war broke out in September of that year. At that stage Elias was 72 years old and Dina ten years his junior.

Although the Nazis allowed Jews to take very little money out of the country, they were allowed to take household goods and personal belongings although these were carefully regulated, itemised and inspected. These my grandparents packed in a large wooden container - so large that when it was emptied, Morris used to garage his motor car in it for a few years. Morris was not the only one to use the crate in that way. The writer Meyer Levin visiting Palestine in the 1930s described seeing, scattered amongst the settlements, the boxcar-sized "lifts" in which Hitler's first escapees had been permitted to take their household goods , with doors and windows cut in their sides. Huge black letters still named the cities from which they had come: Berlin, Magdeburg, Koln. In Dad's case it was the car, not the family that was housed inside.

Their furniture we, in turn, brought to Israel with us and it graces our lounge. Many of the smaller items, such as the silverware, we have given to our children.

Morris hired a small house in Schoeman Street, near the town centre of Pietersburg, where the family lived very modestly. To supplement the family income Elias provided chiropody services to the locals and he was apparently very good at this, building an adequate clientele over the next years.

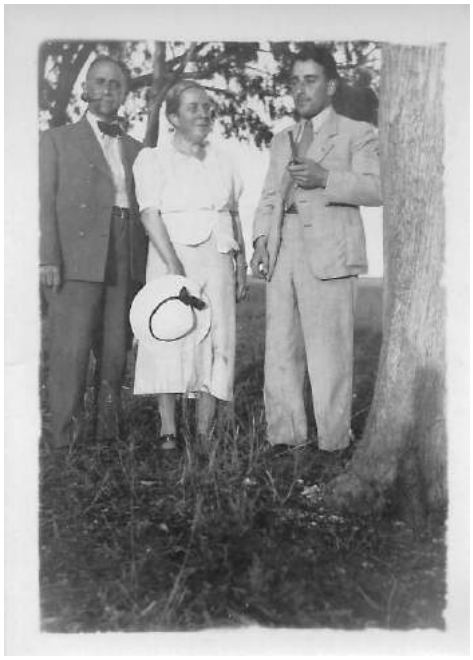
After war was declared by Churchill, South Africa, being a part of the British Commonwealth at the time, allied itself with Britain in its fight against Germany. This was touch and go as there were many Nazi supporters in South Africa, the decision to join the Allies being taken in Parliament with a narrow 13 vote majority. This of course had the ramification of German citizens living in the country becoming enemy aliens. People realised that German Jews living in South Africa were in fact refugees who had fled their homeland in fear of their lives, but legally they fell under the Aliens Act of the country. They were not bothered by the security services but they had to comply with certain conditions provided within the statute – for example, they had to notify the police regularly of their whereabouts and receive a permit allowing them to visit other areas. Many ethnic Germans who were suspected of being Nazi sympathizers were in fact interned for the duration of the war



Alien Certificate Of Edmund Elias Wiener

Elias soon became a familiar sight in Pietersburg riding a bicycle when visiting his patients and shopping for the family. Dina kept house and was known to be an excellent cook – we still have her recipe book. She was excellent at handiwork and we retain a lot of her embroidered table cloths and other items she made. In spite of having lost their wealth, the old couple and Morris

lived happily in the town and assimilated well with both the Jewish and gentile population. They were remembered as very kind and gentle people and well cultured.





Enjoying The New Country

Just after war was declared, Elias received a letter from his friend in Denmark describing the situation in Europe and offering his offices as a conduit in sending and receiving letters to and from the families remaining in Germany:

Telegrams:
Haarvaskeriet.
Telephone:
Office: 1430
Factory: 436

DANSK HAARVASKERI

WIECK & Co.
ROSKILDE
DENMARK

Factories for washed and processed Hog-Hair, black dyed and naturel grey. Horse & Cattlehair.

Roskilde, 5/11.39.

Dear Mr.WIENER & Co !

Thank you very much for your kind letter of the 26th of Sep.

I have prompte forwarded the two letters to Germany, and today I received a letter from your sister in Berlin which I have mailed you under seperate couvert. I have not yet received anything from Hamburg, but as soon as anything arrive I shall despatch it to you, and at any time I shall be glad to be your letter-destributor, only please keep yourself strictly neutral.

We are here allright alltogether, the Boys, yes they are growing awfully big. HENRIK want to be Schoolmaster and is now on the college. He, specially is turned out very tall, yes a good deal taller than his father! my otner Boy CHRISTEN, the little black one, is still frequenting his School, we do not quite know yet what he is going to pay his interest, but as he is only sixten there is plenty of time taking any decision in this way.

It makes us happy learning from your letter that you and your family are feeling yourself quite comfourtable under those new circumstances. I can tell you that europe is no good place at pressent, all people are hating oneanother. Of course Denmark is still, as usually, tne most friendly and peacefully place in the world, we are here thankfull to our Bacon, Butter and Eggs as both the figthing giants are eagerly to get theyr usually part of theyr breakfast-table, and such Denmark shall be happy by having a clever and bussy class of peasents (Farmers).

The trade of Hog-Hair is very dull, as the freight and other shipping expenses have rised in a hight which is quite rediculous, but anyhow we are getting ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ on very fairly.

We think all here, that Germany has got out for a bad job. We are sorry seeing that the germans are fraternising with the russian people. Mr.Hittler has lost allmost all of his friends in Denmark by this act.

Now we beg you write us at anytime you wish us to do anything for you, and we will do it, with the ~~XXXXX~~most heartiest and sincerely feelings, we remain as yours very truly!

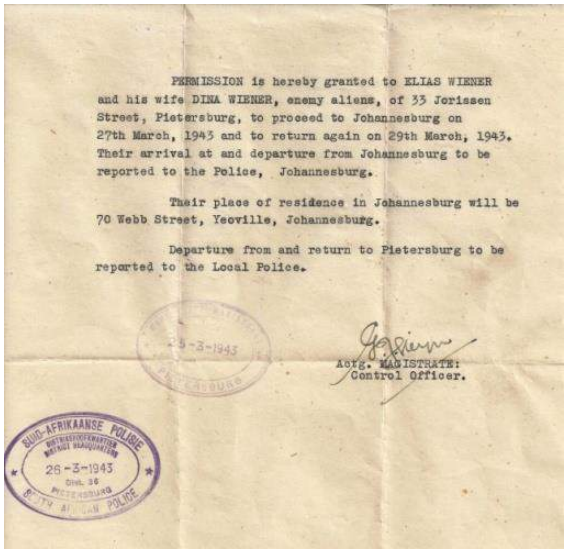
All offers subject to goods being unsold.

Jacob Wieck.

Kære Wiener! Jeg kan ikke huske mit Brev paa engelsk, derfor De kan godt af faa det oversat; men De maa kunne skrive gl. Dansk af Resten. De kan af Dansk.

D.S.

When Morris married Judyth Behr in March 1943, Edmund and Dina, in terms of the Aliens Act, they needed to obtain the permission of the South African Police to travel to Johannesburg to attend the wedding:



PERMISSION is hereby granted to ELIAS WIENER and his wife DINA WIENER, enemy aliens, of 33 Jorissen Street, Pietersburg, to proceed to Johannesburg on 27th March, 1943 and to return again on 29th March, 1943. Their arrival at and departure from Johannesburg to be reported to the Police, Johannesburg.

Their place of residence in Johannesburg will be 70 Webb Street, Yeoville, Johannesburg.

Departure from and return to Pietersburg to be reported to the Local Police.

26-3-1943

Actg. MAGISTRATE:
Control Officer.

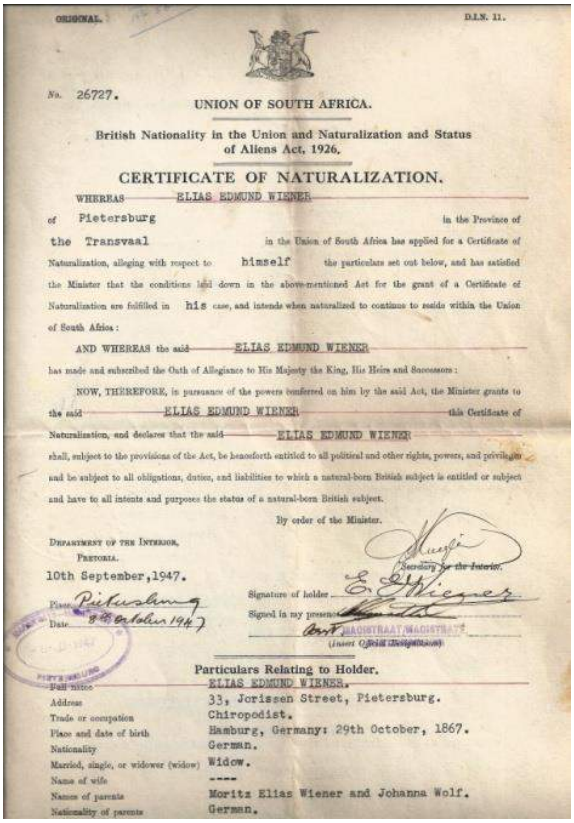
SUID-AFRIKAANSE POLISIE
26-3-1943
DIVL 36
PIETERSBURG
SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE

After marrying my mother Morris hired a small house very close to his parents, so that he could keep an eye on them. They had an excellent and loving relationship with Judyth, who attended to all their needs and assisted them wherever she could.

Although they had this wonderful care from Morris and Judyth, it must have been very difficult for my grandparents to come to terms with their circumstances. They had both come from families which were comfortably well off and never wanted for anything. Now they found themselves in their old age, dispossessed of their property and wealth, in a strange country with a foreign language. Their previous lives had been completely destroyed. Their families who remained in Germany with whom they had been very close, were being annihilated and their two daughters were living thousands of miles away across the Atlantic Ocean in Argentina. They must have felt very alienated. However, they did cope and made the best of their new lives. They made friends in the local community, especially with Ben and Lena Levy who lived a few hundred meters away – this family friendship has endured until the present to the 4th generation.

Dina suffered a severe stroke and died on the 28th January 1946 – I am named after her.

After I was born in 1947 our extended family moved to the house at 33 Jorrison Street which was quite large and stood on a big erf.



ORIGINAL. D.I.N. 11.

No. 26727.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

British Nationality in the Union and Naturalization and Status of Aliens Act, 1926.

CERTIFICATE OF NATURALIZATION.

WHEREAS ELIAS EDMUND WIENER of Pietersburg in the Province of the Transvaal in the Union of South Africa has applied for a Certificate of Naturalization, alleging with respect to himself the particulars set out below, and has satisfied the Minister that the conditions laid down in the above-mentioned Act for the grant of a Certificate of Naturalization are fulfilled in his case, and intends when naturalized to continue to reside within the Union of South Africa:

AND WHEREAS the said ELIAS EDMUND WIENER has made and subscribed the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty the King, His Heirs and Successors:

NOW, THEREFORE, in pursuance of the powers conferred on him by the said Act, the Minister grants to the said ELIAS EDMUND WIENER this Certificate of Naturalization, and declares that the said ELIAS EDMUND WIENER shall, subject to the provisions of the Act, be henceforth entitled to all political and other rights, powers, and privileges and be subject to all obligations, duties, and liabilities to which a natural-born British subject is entitled or subject and have to all intents and purposes the status of a natural-born British subject.

By order of the Minister.

Secretary for the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, PRETORIA.

10th September, 1947.

Place Pietersburg

Date 8th October 1947

Signature of holder E. E. Wiener

Signed in my presence

MAGISTRAAT/MAGISTRATE

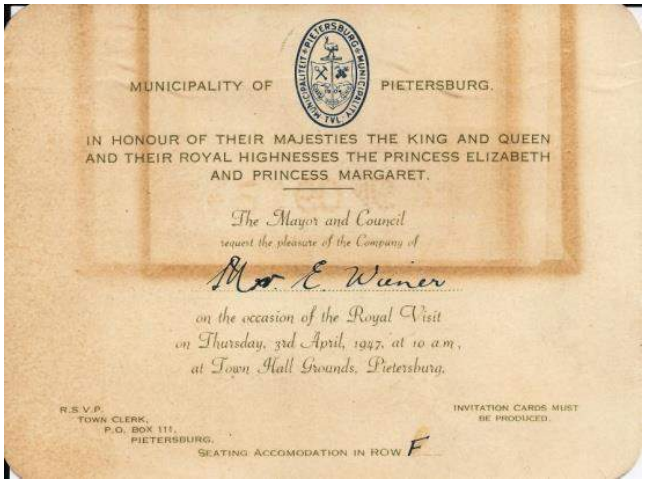
(Insert Official Designation)

Particulars Relating to Holder.

Full names	ELIAS EDMUND WIENER.
Address	33, Jorissen Street, Pietersburg.
Trade or occupation	Chiropodist.
Place and date of birth	Hamburg, Germany: 29th October, 1867.
Nationality	German.
Married, single, or widower (widow)	Widow.
Name of wife	----
Names of parents	Moritz Elias Wiener and Johanna Wolf.
Nationality of parents	German.

Elias became a South African citizen in 1947 and on the left is his Naturalisation Certificate:

Below is an invitation Elias received to the ceremony for the Royal family on their visit to Pietersburg



MUNICIPALITY OF PIETERSBURG.

IN HONOUR OF THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN AND THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCESS ELIZABETH AND PRINCESS MARGARET.

The Mayor and Council request the pleasure of the Company of

Mr. E. Wiener

on the occasion of the Royal Visit on Thursday, 3rd April, 1947, at 10 a.m., at Town Hall Grounds, Pietersburg.

R.S.V.P. TOWN CLERK, P.O. BOX 111, PIETERSBURG.

INVITATION CARDS MUST BE PRODUCED.

SEATING ACCOMODATION IN ROW F

Elias unfortunately became ill with pancreatic cancer and passed away on the 6th July 1948 (my first birthday) at the age of 81. The picture below shows Elias, Morris and I and it is clearly seen that by this stage how ill he was. Our son Elian is named after him.



To gain more insight into Elias Edmund and the latter period of his life I am including excerpts from a letter he wrote on the 26th July 1946 to his Danish friend:

> I have still to thank you for the forwarding of the letters to my relatives in Germany and my sisters reply. My sister (Tante Martha) died nearly four years ago, just in time before she might have been transferred to a camp or to Poland like so many others. About all our other relatives we don't know anything: The letters we wrote to the old addresses came back altogether, even those from Holland and Belgium, so we are sorry that they perished and who knows how they suffered.
>
> We had here in this sunny country a very good living and even during the war we had of everything, and if there was a shortage of one or another commodity, there was always enough for everybody. I can well say that we were really happy here for our old-age days, the only what worried me was that we were dependant on our son who cared for us in all regards as only a mother for her child can do. During the first three years we were here I was not allowed to work, but since January 1942 I did footplei (chiropody) and massage and although I had in both branches very good successes, it brought in this little place only little money. Since some time are my daughters in Beunos Aires are also sending from time to time some money that we used for replacing afgaaend thing in clothing, linen and so on.
>
> I started already for about six months ago to write to you when I started to feel sick. My stomach made me much trouble and the doctor, a specialist, whom I consulted proposed an operation that I refused to undergo. So he gave me some medicyne and a diet that helped a bit, but then I got a very severe blow when my wife on the 28th. of January died after a stroke that made her unconscious for three days until she went to rest forever. My son and my daughter in law (he is married since three years) moved into our house so we have a common household, very favourable for me, mainly because I want much care and a very strong diet. . That operation I tried to avoid had to be done after my collapse on the 13th. April and thereafter I was very ill in the hospital for four and a half weeks but I recovered quickly after I came home thanks the good deeds of the nurse who attended to me. Since then I made good progress and today for the first time I was able to use my bicycle to go to town. Until now I had to walk with the help of a walking stick and often I had to ask friends for a lift. An operation like this - I had two ulcers and a twisted bowel - survive people in my age only very seldom. You must know that I will be 79 in October this year, and I hope to live some more years still.

My wife and me, we were married for nearly 49 years and made plans for our golden wedding and for a trip to Beunos Aires, to see our daughters and our granddaughters before we had to go out of this world; our God in Heaven had decided otherwise, and my wife, that I loved so very deep left me alone. She hadn't been ill, only a few days she didn't feel well and very weak, but was not in bed and she did her housework and cooking as usual, so we saw no reason to call a doctor in. And who knows if he could have helped her. The only good thing is, that she did not suffer and did not know that she had to die.

And now, dear friend, let it be enough for this time. I hope that you are all well and please, let me not too long wait for your reply. My best regards for you and all your relatives, in old friendship. Yours,

This is a sad letter but I think that it shows his inner feelings and his deep appreciation and love for Morris and Judyth.

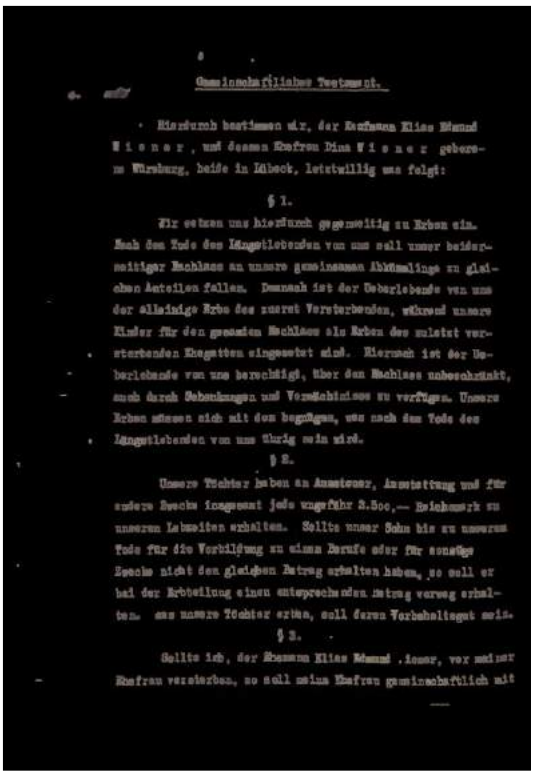
At least my grandparents were spared the horrors of the concentration camps and were able to have a number of good years with their son in South Africa and to see him married with a family.

Both Elias Edmund and Dina are buried in the Pietersburg Cemetery:





As Edmund Elias and Dina were forced to dispose of all their assets before they left Germany they had none in South Africa, save for their personal belongings and some pieces of furniture and household equipment, there was no need for them to draw up a will. However, when Morris claimed reparations from Germany in 1951 (after his parents had died) a will was needed to determine the distribution of the claim to the beneficiaries. The lawyers involved discovered that the couple had indeed lodged a joint will in the Lübeck courts in 1931 and only in 2016 I was sent a microfilm copy of it by Heidemarie Kugler-Weimann, who had discovered it in the Lübeck Archives:



Gemeinschaftliches Testament.

Hierdurch bestimmen wir, der Kaufmann Elias Edmund W i e n e r , und dessen Ehefrau Dina W i e n e r geborene Würzburg, beide in Lübeck, letztwillig was folgt:

§ 1.

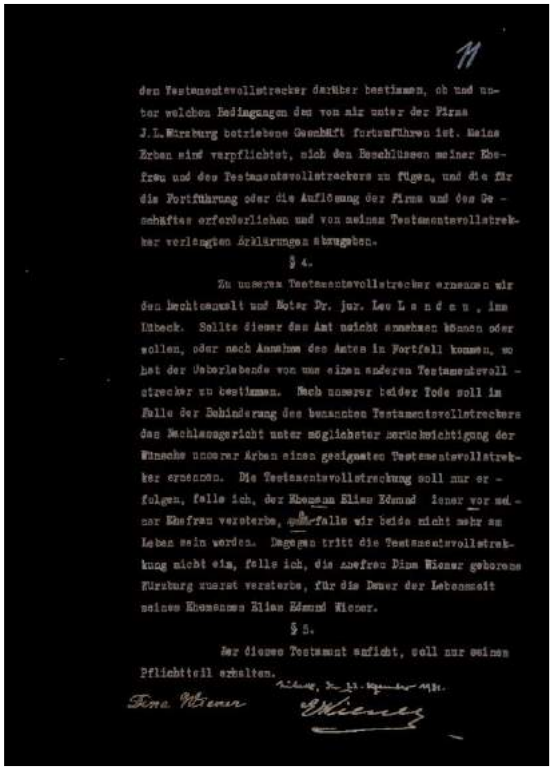
Wir setzen uns hierdurch gegenseitig zu Erben ein. Nach dem Tode des Längstlebenden von uns soll unser beiderseitiger Nachlass an unsere gemeinsamen Abkömmlinge zu gleichen Anteilen fallen. Demnach ist der Überlebende von uns der alleinige Erbe des zuerst Verstorbenen, während unsere Kinder für den gesamten Nachlass als Erben des zuletzt verstorbenen Ehegatten eingesetzt sind. Hiervon ist der Überlebende von uns berechtigt, über den Nachlass unbeschränkt, auch durch Schenkungen und Vermächtnisse zu verfügen. Unsere Erben müssen sich mit dem begnügen, was nach dem Tode des Längstlebenden von uns übrig sein wird.

§ 2.

Unsere Töchter haben an Aussteuer, Ausstattung und für andere Zwecke insgesamt jede ungefähr 3.500,— Reichsmark zu unserem Lebzeiten erhalten. Sollte unser Sohn bis zu unserem Tode für die Vorbildung zu einem Berufe oder für sonstige Zwecke nicht den gleichen Betrag erhalten haben, so soll er bei der Abteilung einen entsprechenden Betrag vorweg erhalten. Was unsere Töchter erhalten, soll deren Vorbehaltsgut sein.

§ 3.

Sollte ich, der Ehemann Elias Edmund Wiener, vor meiner Ehefrau versterben, so soll meine Ehefrau gemeinschaftlich mit



den Testamentsvollstrecker darüber bestimmen, ob und unter welchen Bedingungen das von mir unter der Firma J.L.Würzburg betriebene Geschäft fortzuführen ist. Meine Erben sind verpflichtet, sich den Beschlüssen meiner Ehefrau und des Testamentsvollstreckers zu fügen, und die für die Fortführung oder die Auflösung der Firma und des Geschäftes erforderlichen und von meinem Testamentsvollstrecker verlangten Erklärungen abzugeben.

§ 4.

Zu unserem Testamentsvollstrecker ernennen wir den Rechtsanwalt und Notar Dr. jur. Leo L e n d e n , in Lübeck. Sollte dieser das Amt nicht annehmen können oder wollen, oder nach Annahme des Amtes in Fortfall kommen, so hat der Überlebende von uns einen anderen Testamentsvollstrecker zu bestimmen. Nach unserer beider Tode soll im Falle der Behinderung des benannten Testamentsvollstreckers das Nachlassgericht unter möglichster Berücksichtigung der Wünsche unserer Erben einen geeigneten Testamentsvollstrecker ernennen. Die Testamentsvollstreckung soll nur erfolgen, falls ich, der Ehemann Elias Edmund Wiener vor meiner Ehefrau versterbe, andernfalls wir beide nicht mehr im Leben sein werden. Dagegen tritt die Testamentsvollstreckung nicht ein, falls ich, die Ehefrau Dina Wiener geborene Würzburg zuerst versterbe, für die Dauer der Lebenszeit meines Ehemannes Elias Edmund Wiener.

§ 5.

Wer dieses Testament anficht, soll nur seinen Pflichtteil erhalten.

Lübeck, den 21. September 1931.

Dina Wiener E Wiener

The translation is as follows:

Joint Will and Testament

We, the merchant Elias Edmund W i e n e r, and his wife Dina W i e n e r, neè Würzburg, both living in Lübeck, determine as their final Will as follows

§ 1

We hereby appoint each other as heirs. After the decease of the one among us who will outlive the other, our joint assets are bequeathed to our descendants in equal parts. According to this the surviving partner is the lone heir of the one who dies first, while our children are appointed as heirs

of the entire estate of the spouse who dies last. According to this the surviving party of both of us has the right of unlimited disposal over the assets, including also gifts or inheritances. Our heirs have to be satisfied with what will be left after the death of the spouse who lives longest.

§ 2

During our lifetime our daughters have received for their trousseau, dowry, and for other purposes, each about 3.500 Reichsmark in total. Should our son not have received the equivalent amount by the time of our death for educational requirements towards a profession, he should receive the equal amount prior to the division of the inheritance. The inheritance of our daughters should be their reserved property.

§ 3

Should I, the spouse Elias Edmund Wiener, pass away prior to my wife, my wife should decide jointly with the executor of the will whether and under which conditions the business J.L. Würzburg which was operated by myself, is to be continued. My heirs are duty bound to submit themselves to the decisions of my spouse and the executor of the Will, and to supply the required explanations demanded by my executor of the Will for the continuation or the dissolution of the firm and of the business.

§ 4

We appoint the lawyer and notary Dr. jur Leo Landau, Lübeck, as the executor of our Will. Should he not be able or willing to accept this mandate, or should he discontinue subsequent to his acceptance of the mandate , the surviving party is to decide on the appointment of another executor of the Will. After the decease of both of us, should a case of inability of the nominated executor arise, the probate court should, under the furthest possible consideration of our heirs, nominate a suitable executor. The execution of the will should only take place in case I, the spouse Elias Edmund Wiener should pass away prior to my wife, or in case both of us will not be alive anymore. In contrast to that, the execution of the will shall not take place in case I, the wife, Dina Wiener, neé Würzburg pass away first, for the duration of the lifetime of my spouse, Elias Edmund Wiener.

§5

Whoever appeals against this will should only receive his lawful share.

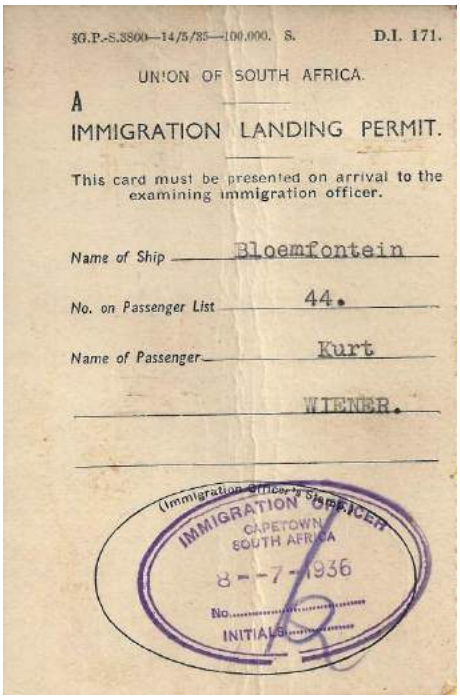
Lübeck, 22 December, 1931

Dina Wiener **E Wiene**

MY FATHER, MORRIS WIENER, IN PIETERSBURG 1936 TO 1947



Previously we left Morris on his departure from Lübeck sailing on the *MS Bloemfontein* to South Africa. He landed on South African shores in Cape Town on the 8th July 1936 and was issued with the following immigration permit:



§G.P.-S.3800—14/5/35—100,000. S. D.I. 171.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

A

IMMIGRATION LANDING PERMIT.

This card must be presented on arrival to the examining immigration officer.

Name of Ship Bloemfontein

No. on Passenger List 44.

Name of Passenger Kurt

WIENER.

(Immigration Officer's Signature)

IMMIGRATION OFFICER
CAPETOWN
SOUTH AFRICA
8--7-1936
No.
INITIALS

He looked around for work in Cape Town and then decided to go up north to Johannesburg which was a far more industrialized area where he stayed with his cousin Rosa Butow (Goslar) for a few weeks. Rosa's son Joshua, now deceased, told me that he remembered Morris's visit quite clearly and the fact that he had with him this immaculate and precisely packed trunk. He first wrote to Rosa as follows:



Cape Town, 9. 7. 36

Dear Rosa

Now I have arrived happily in the Union and am stationed in Cape Town for the time being. Our trip was very beautiful but boring, the weather almost always fine and I did not get seasick. Yesterday evening at about 8 o'clock I disembarked and will have to fetch my suitcases this afternoon from Customs, hopefully I will not have to pay too large a customs fee for them, this would not be so good, last night I have [verb missing] the customs official too much good stuff and unfortunately too much very new looking underwear and working clothes in the baggage. I have to admit that it is a bit too much, but I must try this afternoon, to get out the things. This morning I have met several people and I find that the prospects of a position here are not so ~~easy~~ good and I will not consider this for too long since I have heard that the prospects and opportunities in Johannesburg are considerably better. Tomorrow morning I have to meet a gentleman, whom I had seen this morning and who wants to make an effort on my behalf, but my hope is not all that great and then I shall, should I not have achieved anything by tomorrow and whenever I will have my suitcases, probably come to Johannesburg after all. But I will announce myself to you in good time in writing with regard to the exact time of departure and arrival, about which I still will have to make enquiries. How actually are you concerning your health, and also Jo? I have concluded the journey with a little cold, as the end-cabin was so terribly cold and wet, the reason for this I do not know, but this was the case. But now I am better already and the cold is almost entirely over. Throughout the entire journey I did not receive one single letter from Germany and I am very surprised about that, hopefully everything is in order there. From Gertrud I received only one letter in Tenerife and that was that. I thought that I would definitely find post from the parents in Cape Town but unfortunately also nothing was there. Today I am sending an airmail letter to Germany and actually want to write again only when I really positively know something, what the matter is. So, dear Rosa, I am sending you and also Jo, very heartfelt greetings

Should you want to write to me here, my address is the one on top of this letter, for the time being I am staying there, though it costs about 11 sh per day including all meals but should I be here longer, I probably will have to rent a room, which is cheaper.

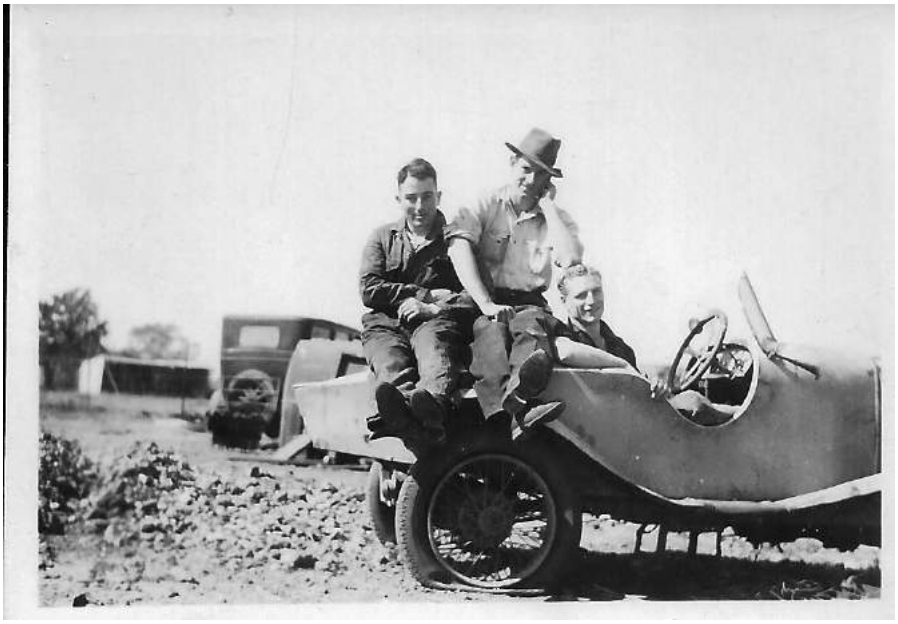
After staying a few days with Rosa Butow and her son Joshua in Johannesburg, The Jewish Helping Hand Society assisted him in seeking employment and soon notified him that a motor mechanic position was available in Pietersburg in the Northern Transvaal, some 200 miles north of Johannesburg, with the Leyland and Austin distributor - Bakers Garage. Morris accepted the offer and took the train to Pietersburg. On his arrival Dick Baker arranged that one of his employees, a small Indian man named Jimmy, would meet Morris at the railway station and take him to the Royal Hotel. Whenever I bumped into Jimmy in Pietersburg he would tell me the story of how he met Morris and his famous "trommel".





Morris's Room At The Royal Hotel – Note The Trunk

Morris still went by the name of Kurt in those early days in Pietersburg and some of the original friends he made in Pietersburg called him by this name for years afterwards. He worked diligently for Dick Baker for about a year and got to know his way around town.



Morris, Tommy Fergusson & Kelly In The Old Days



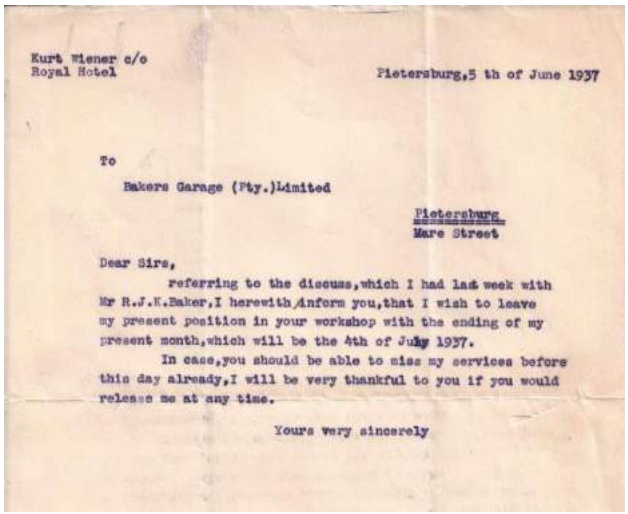


The Bakers Garage Mechanics

A few days after arriving in Pietersburg, Morris went to the local bioscope (movie theatre) one evening and there he bumped into an old school friend of his from Lübeck, one Willie Frankel. Neither had any idea that the other was in town. Willie was working for Simon Worms, also a refugee from Germany, as the manager of one of his flour mills - Willie went on to be a senior executive of Tiger Oats and mentored the likes of Clive Weil of Checkers fame.

Now I want you to sit back and contemplate what was going on in Morris's head and the circumstances he found himself in this Godforsaken part of Africa without family or support system, a stranger in the land. He only spoke and understood a smattering of English and no Afrikaans. His home was a hotel room and after running his own business in Germany, he now was working as an employee for a boss. Communications in those days were rudimentary, relying on either mail by boat or occasionally by air, which in any event took weeks to deliver. Moreover he knew that his parents were in mortal danger in Germany. Like a good German though, he made the best of a bad situation, put his shoulder to the wheel and moved forward.

In June 1937 Morris was approached by Cecil Gifter of The Metal Engineering and Motor Works Company to take control of their workshop in Pietersburg. He wrote the following letter of resignation to Dick Baker:



Kurt Wiener c/o
Royal Hotel

Pietersburg,5 th of June 1937

To

Bakers Garage (Pty.)Limited

Pietersburg
Mare Street

Dear Sirs,

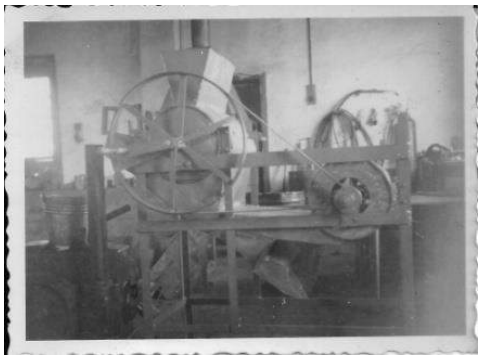
referring to the discuss,which I had last week with Mr R.J.K.Baker,I herewith inform you,that I wish to leave my present position in your workshop with the ending of my present month,which will be the 4th of July 1937.

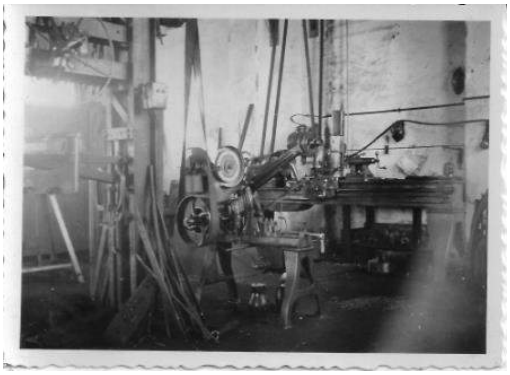
In case,you should be able to miss my services before this day already,I will be very thankful to you if you would release me at any time.

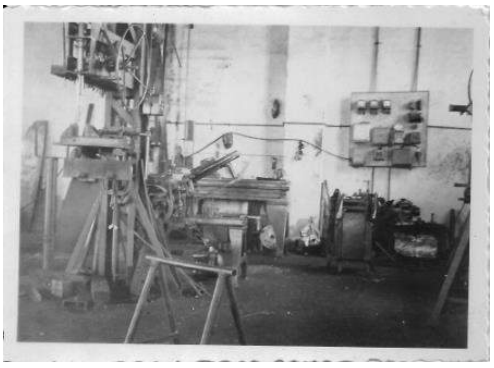
Yours very sincerely

Morris and Dick remained firm friends until Morris died and they served together in many communal and charity organizations including Rotary International – when Dick became the District Governor of Rotary he asked Morris to serve as his District Attendance Officer. When Morris opened his business in Pietersburg, one of his first customers was Bakers Garage. They had huge respect for one another. After Morris died, Dick came to see me and told me that he would be at my disposal if I needed any assistance in running the business in the next few months, telling me that his son was quite capable of managing Bakers Garage without him – this shows how deep the feelings were.

The Metal Engineering and Motor Works was the maintenance facility used by the Gifter/Moshal Group to service its mining and production plants in the area. At the time Morris joined the company their main subsidiary was a corundum mine in the Bewaarkloof area which was about 90 kilometres north east of Pietersburg. Corundum is the main component used in the manufacture of grinding wheels and sandpaper and naturally has extremely abrasive qualities. Morris was appointed the workshop manager and had a substantial increase in salary from his previous job at Bakers Garage. Under his direction a well-equipped workshop was established, where virtually any type of repair on the group's plant and equipment could be undertaken.

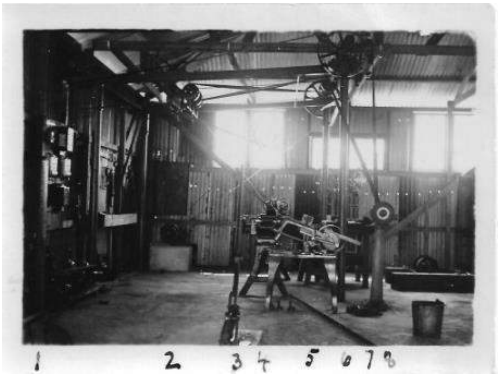












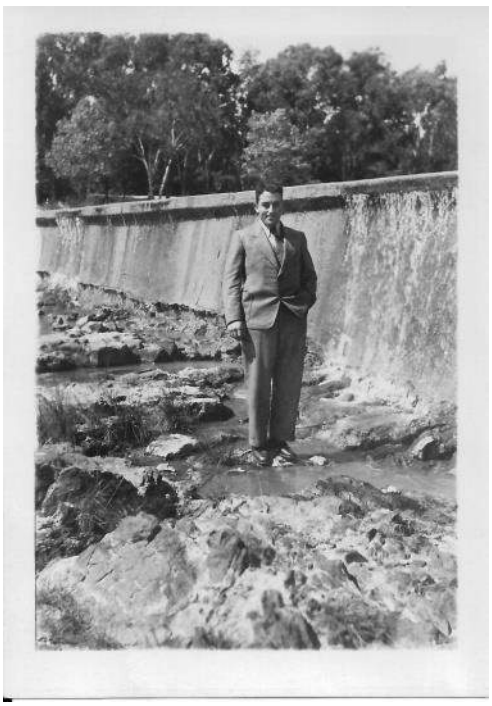
Workshop at the Metal & Engineering Company

Morris did very well in managing the workshop and keeping everything under control. He often had to go out to the mine to inspect and repair machinery too cumbersome to bring into town. He often told me about the wild parties they had in Bewaarkloof, which was in the back of beyond. There were also quite a few asbestos mines in that area owned by such families as the Baragwanath and Kirton families.



At the same time he was building up his social life and was quite the man about town. Young, good looking and successful in his job, he was equally popular amongst the younger folk of Pietersburg as well as the local Jewish community.





He soon saved enough money to buy himself a second hand motor car which gave him more mobility and independence.



In 1938 his parents came to visit him for a few months after spending time with their two daughters and their families in Argentina. They took the decision to emigrate from Germany to spend the rest of their lives with Morris in South Africa, but insisted on first returning to Lübeck

to put their affairs in order. As I previously mentioned, because of the turbulent situation in Europe in general, and the persecution of Jews in Germany in particular, Morris was very much against this. They were just extremely lucky that they managed to get out of Germany a few months before war broke out and the gates closed to emigration.

After Hitler occupied Poland in September 1939, Britain declared war on Germany. As explained in the previous chapter, this effectively made German citizens aliens in South Africa. Now Morris had to obtain an Aliens Registration Certificate:



UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA

ALIENS REGISTRATION ACT, 1939.
WET OP REGISTRASIE VAN VREEMDELINGE, 1939.

Registration Certificate
Registrasiesertifikaat

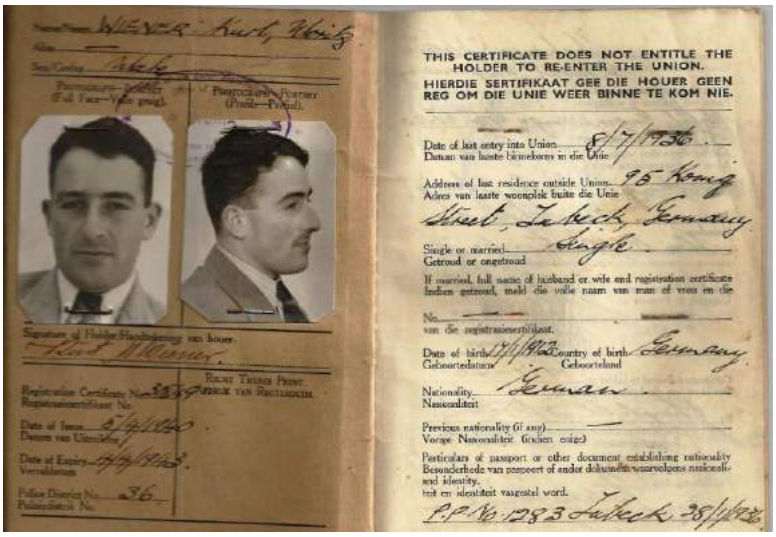
No 30849

To be produced by the holder—

(a) when he reports to a Registration Officer or an Assistant Registration Officer that—
(i) he intends to vacate the place where he resides or works;
(ii) he has commenced to reside or work in a new district;
(iii) he has entered into a partnership or employment;
(b) when he presents himself at the office of a Registration Officer or an Assistant Registration Officer for any purpose connected with his registration; or
(c) when a Registration Officer, or an Assistant Registration Officer or an Inspector of Aliens, or an Immigration Officer, or a Police Officer demands its production.

Moet deur die houer getoon word—

(a) wanneer hy 'n registrasiebeampte of 'n assistent-registrasiebeampte in kennis stel dat—
(i) hy voornemens is om die plek waar hy woon of werk te verruim;
(ii) hy in 'n ander distrik begin woon of werk het;
(iii) hy 'n vennootskap aangegaan het of werk aanvaar het;
(b) wanneer hy hom in verband met sodanige saketa sy registrasie op die kantoor van 'n registrasiebeampte of assistent-registrasiebeampte aanmeld; of
(c) wanneer 'n registrasiebeampte of 'n assistent-registrasiebeampte of 'n Inspekteur van Vreemdelinge of 'n Immigrasiebeampte of 'n Polisiebeampte eis dat dit getoon word.



WEBER Kurt Heinz

Photographs—Fotos
(Front—Voor) (Profile—Profiel)

Signature of Holder—Handtekening van houer.
Kurt Weber

Registration Certificate No. 30849
Registrasiesertifikaat No.
Date of Issue 6/4/1940
Datum van Uitreiking
Date of Expiry 6/4/1945
Vervaldatum
Police District No. 36
Polisiedistrik No.

THIS CERTIFICATE DOES NOT ENTITLE THE HOLDER TO RE-ENTER THE UNION.
HIERDIE SERTIFIKAAT GEE DIE HOUER GEEN REG OM DIE UNIE WEER BINNE TE KOM NIE.

Date of last entry into Union 8/7/1936
Datum van laaste binnekoms in die Unie
Address of last residence outside Union 95 Konig Strasse, Lubeck, Germany
Adres van laaste woonplek buite die Unie
Single or married Engle
Getroud of ongetroud
If married, full name of husband or wife and registration certificate number, if registered.
Indien getroud, meld die volle naam van man of vrou en die nr. van die registrasiesertifikaat.
Date of birth 27/11/1922 Country of birth Germany
Geboortedatum Geboorteland
Nationality German
Nasionaliteit
Previous nationality (if any)
Vorige Nasionaliteit (indien enige)
Particulars of passport or other document establishing nationality and identity.
Besonderhede van paspoort of ander dokument waarvolgens nasionaliteit en identiteit vasgestel word.
PP No 1283 Lubeck 28/1/38

The decision of whether or not to actively assist Britain in its war against Germany was made difficult by the fact that most Afrikaners hated the British with a passion. In fact the reason de entre of the Great Trek was so that the Afrikaners could free themselves from the yoke of British rule and establish a state of their own in the northern hinterland. After the discovery of gold and diamonds in the country, the British claimed ownership of these lands ultimately resulting in the Boer War. During this war British troops adopted a “scorched earth” policy destroying the Boer farms and incarcerating their wives and children in concentration camps under appaling conditions resulting in many deaths.

A decision was taken by the South African government that the country under leadership of the United Party’s Jan Smuts, by virtue of the fact that it belonged to the British Commonwealth, would support Great Britain in its war against Germany. There was no military conscription at that time but the government proclaimed that no soldiers would be sent outside the country’s borders unless they specifically volunteered to do so.

Many of Pietersburg’s young men, mainly English speaking, immediately volunteered for active service. Most of the Jewish youngsters of Pietersburg joined up as did Morris. Morris was posted immediately to Roberts Heights (later Voortrekerhoogte) near Pretoria and was later transferred to Milner Park in Johannesburg for further training.

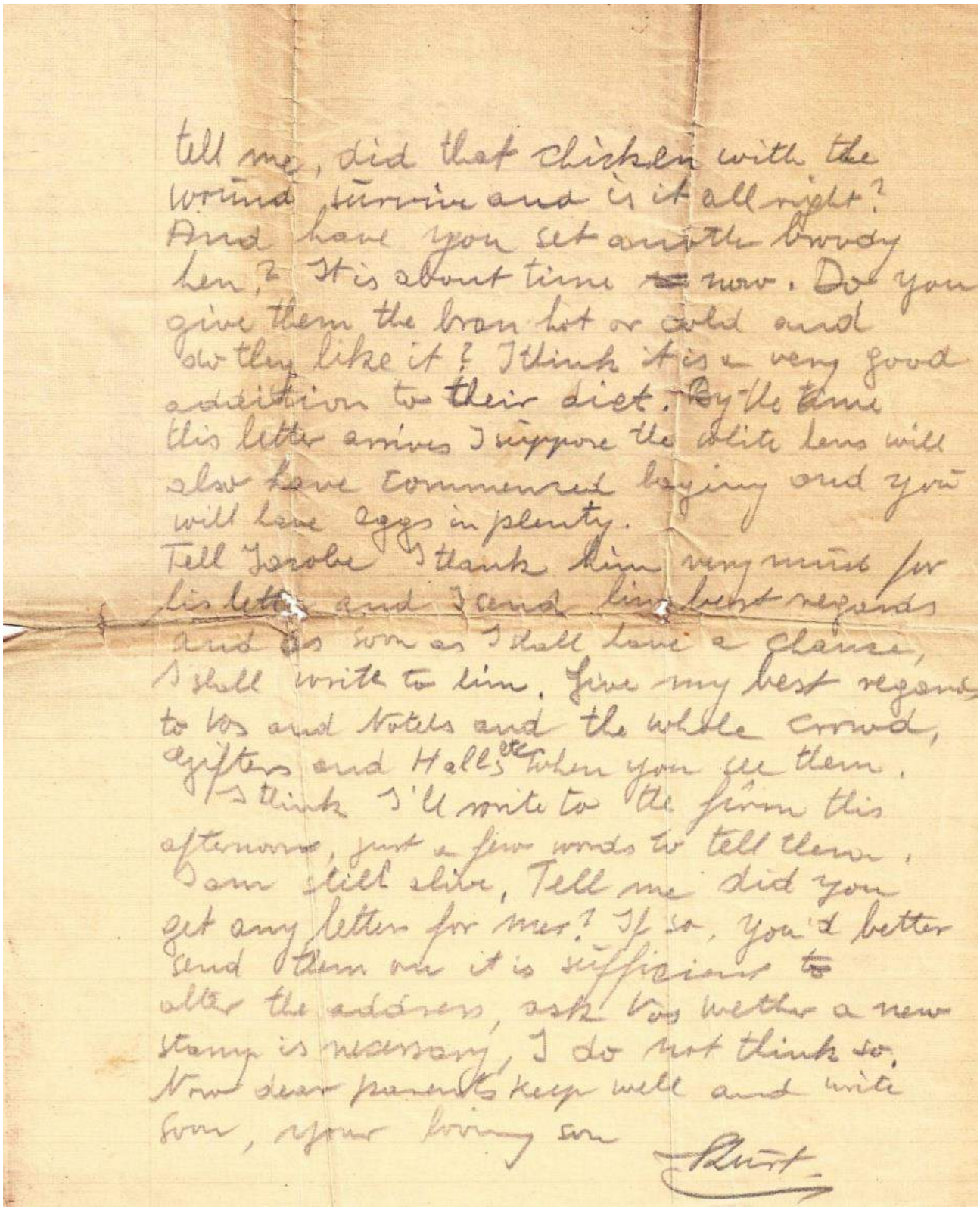
The following letter was written by Morris to his parents in March 1940:

K.M. WIENER.
NO 117025.
C.A.T.D.
Milner Park.
Johannesburg.

30. 6. 40

Dear Mum and Dad,
have many thanks for your last letter which I got only yesterday because our whole Depot moved to Coburg and the post naturally had to be sent on, I also got a letter from Jacobe and am very glad to hear you are well and healthy, a bit of loneliness is nothing, you will soon get over that. I also read about Moisie Millers Death in the Sunday Times, well, he did have a long life, suppose his son will go through the few pounds he left, very quickly. Enclosed you find the signed receipt for the insurance money and suppose the right thing to do is to deposit the cheque when you get it. If you don't know how, ask Vos to do it for Slow you how. By the way yesterday when I did my washing I met a Hammerschlag fellow & Cousin or something of his, he asked me where I came from (as is said

from Pittsburg and then he asked me
whether I knew his relatives there.
There are plenty of Jewish people here,
but somehow it does not seem possible
to get a minyan on Shabbes nights,
it strikes me very funny. This morning
I missed the paper / slept too long, but
as I have plenty to do with my washing
I can manage without it. The living
conditions here are infinitely better
than at Roberts Heights and when we
want to go out, we are straight in
Town, that is really a great advantage.
All the same I am waiting eagerly
for my transfer to my unit as I
am very keen to get into my job,
but of course first have to finish
my training. I very much hope to
get a pass next week-end to leave
on Friday night and be back on Monday
morning, that means I could be with you
for two days, but it is not so easy
to get a special leave pass, all the same
I may be lucky and if so, I shall
let you know in time. Am glad
to hear the fowls are getting on so well



tell me, did that chicken with the wound turning and is it all right? And have you set another broody hen? It is about time now. Do you give them the bran hot or cold and do they like it? I think it is a very good addition to their diet. By the time this letter arrives I suppose the Alite hens will also have commenced laying and you will have eggs in plenty.
Tell Jacobs I thank him very much for his letter and I send him best regards and as soon as I shall have a chance, I shall write to him. Give my best regards to Vos and Votels and the whole crowd, Ayffers and Halls etc when you see them. I think I'll write to the firm this afternoon, just a few words to tell them I am still alive. Tell me did you get any letter for me? If so, you'd better send them on it is sufficient to alter the address, ask Vos wether a new stamp is necessary, I do not think so. Now dear parents keep well and write soon, your loving son

Bert

Having attained the rank of full corporal and awaiting orders to be sent up North (Africa) Morris was called to the office of the adjutant of his unit and was ordered to return immediately to his job in Pietersburg . Corundum had been declared a strategic mineral as it was vital to the production of steel products and the grinding of lenses as well as many other things. Cecil Gifter contacted the army and insisted that Morris be released from service, because of his intimate knowledge of the mine and plant machinery.

Morris was very upset about this but there was nothing he could do. He returned to Pietersburg and to his job but did serve in the NRV (National Reserve Volunteers) what was essentially the home guard. His name was inscribed on a plaque in the Pietersburg Shul. This plaque has now been installed on the Wall of Remembrance to the Pietersburg Hebrew Congregation in Tel Mond, Israel.



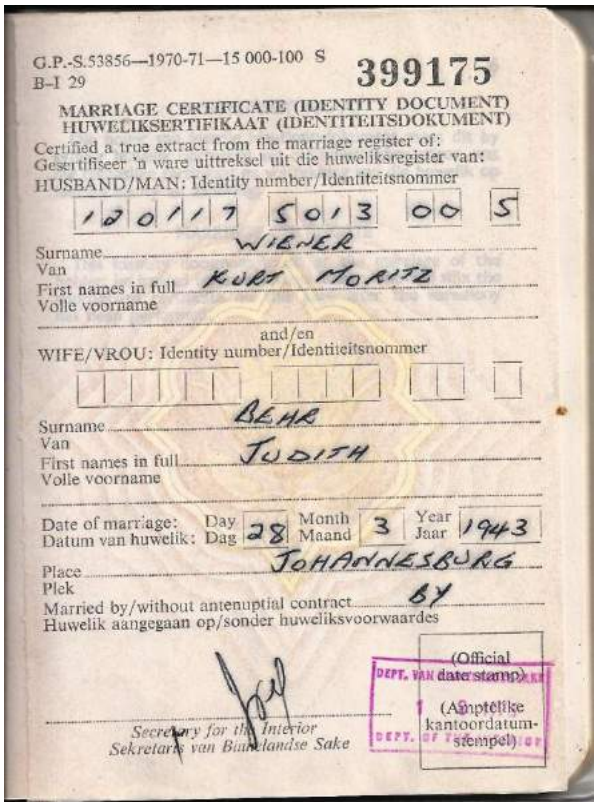
In 1942 a young lady arrived in Pietersburg to spend a few weeks with her uncle, Aron Behr, the father of Toby Behr, who owned a butchery in Pietersburg. Her name was Judyth Behr, and she became my mother. She was the daughter of Liebe and Hanna Behr from Johannesburg who had emigrated from Lithuania in the early 1900s. Judyth had just gone through a very traumatic experience. She was about to marry a man whose surname was Hollander. Very often in those days the prospective husband expected to be paid a dowry by the bride's parents and there was some dispute between Hollander and Liebe as to the amount. The end result was that on the day of the wedding Hollander did not arrive at the shul and no wedding took place. The guests were told to go home. It is understandable that Judyth was very much traumatised by this event. As it turns out Hollander later married someone else who left him after a few months. So for Judyth it was in fact a blessing in disguise and she could not have found a better husband than Morris.

Aron called Morris to meet Judyth and the rest is history.

Morris and Judyth married in the Yeoville Synagogue on the 28th of March 1943.



Ettie Beinash, Liebe & Hannah Behr, Morris & Judyth, Dina & Edmund



G.P.-S.53856—1970-71—15 000-100 S
B-I 29

399175

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE (IDENTITY DOCUMENT)
HUWELIKSERTIFIKAAT (IDENTITEITSDOKUMENT)

Certified a true extract from the marriage register of:
Gesertifiseer 'n ware uittreksel uit die huweliksregister van:

HUSBAND/MAN: Identity number/Identiteitsnommer

1 2 0 1 1 7 5 0 1 3 0 0 5

Surname / Van: WIENER
First names in full / Volle voorname: KURT MORITZ

and/en

WIFE/VROU: Identity number/Identiteitsnommer

Surname / Van: BEHR
First names in full / Volle voorname: JUDITH

Date of marriage: Day / Dag: 28 Month / Maand: 3 Year / Jaar: 1943
Datum van huwelik:

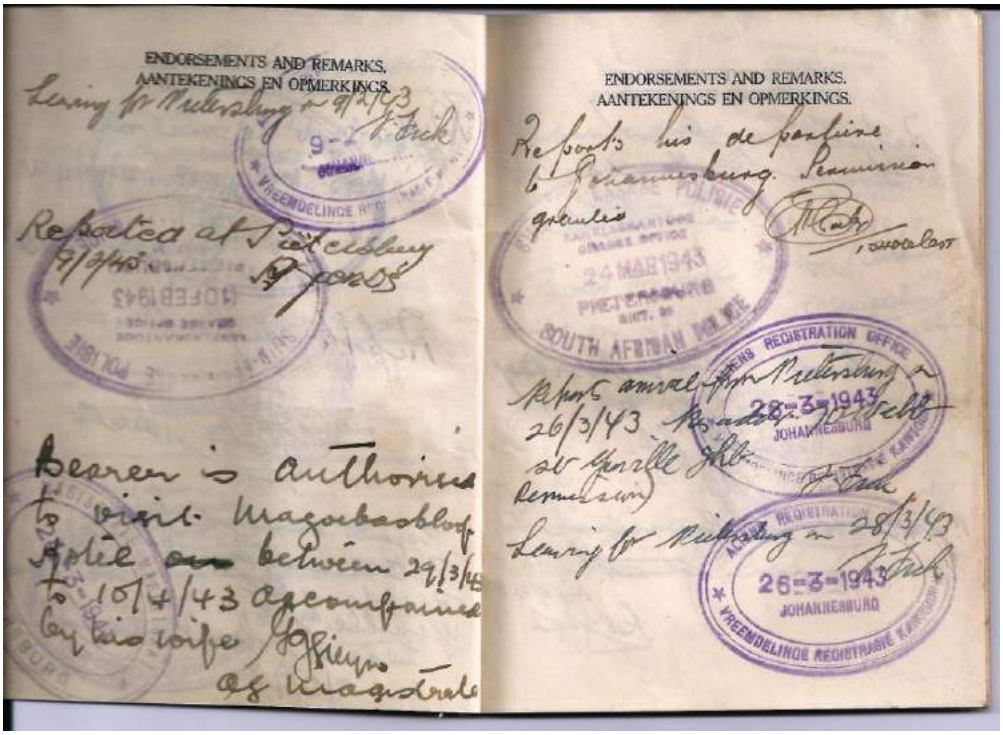
Place / Plek: JOHANNESBURG

Married by/without antenuptial contract: BY
Huwelik aangegaan op/sonder huweliksvoorwaardes

Secretary for the Interior
Sekretaris van Binnelandse Sake

(Official date stamp)
(Amptelike kantoordatum-stempel)

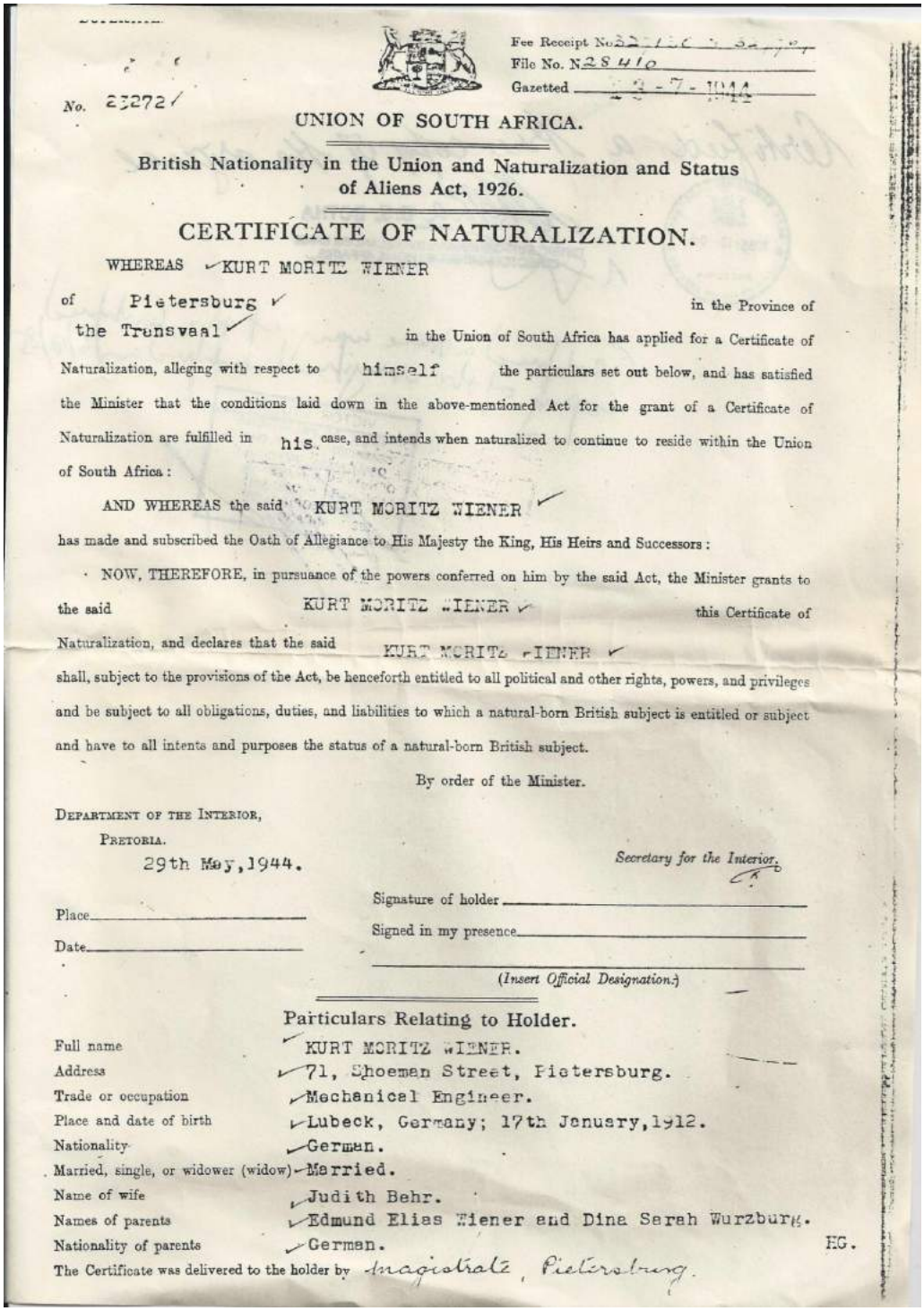
In order to get married in Johannesburg, Morris, an alien and his parents, likewise aliens, needed to get permission from the South African Police to travel there. Here is the insertion in Morris's Aliens Registration Certificate:



The couple spent their honeymoon at The Makgoebaskloof Hotel near Haenertsburg and you will see on the above certificate that Morris also had to receive permission to travel there and had to report to the Haenertsburg Police Station.

Morris and Judyth rented a small house close to Dina and Elias. Judyth got on well with her parents in law and they became firm friends. Morris always told me that she was like a real daughter to them always assisting them wherever she could.

In May 1944 Morris became a South African citizen by naturalisation and below is the certificate:



Fee Receipt No. [illegible]
File No. N28410
Gazetted 3-7-1944

No. 23272

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

British Nationality in the Union and Naturalization and Status of Aliens Act, 1926.

CERTIFICATE OF NATURALIZATION.

WHEREAS KURT MORITZ WIENER

of Pietersburg in the Province of the Transvaal in the Union of South Africa has applied for a Certificate of Naturalization, alleging with respect to himself the particulars set out below, and has satisfied the Minister that the conditions laid down in the above-mentioned Act for the grant of a Certificate of Naturalization are fulfilled in his case, and intends when naturalized to continue to reside within the Union of South Africa:

AND WHEREAS the said KURT MORITZ WIENER has made and subscribed the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty the King, His Heirs and Successors:

NOW, THEREFORE, in pursuance of the powers conferred on him by the said Act, the Minister grants to the said KURT MORITZ WIENER this Certificate of Naturalization, and declares that the said KURT MORITZ WIENER shall, subject to the provisions of the Act, be henceforth entitled to all political and other rights, powers, and privileges and be subject to all obligations, duties, and liabilities to which a natural-born British subject is entitled or subject and have to all intents and purposes the status of a natural-born British subject.

By order of the Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
PRETORIA.
29th May, 1944.

Secretary for the Interior.

Signature of holder _____
Signed in my presence _____
(*Insert Official Designation.*)

Place _____
Date _____

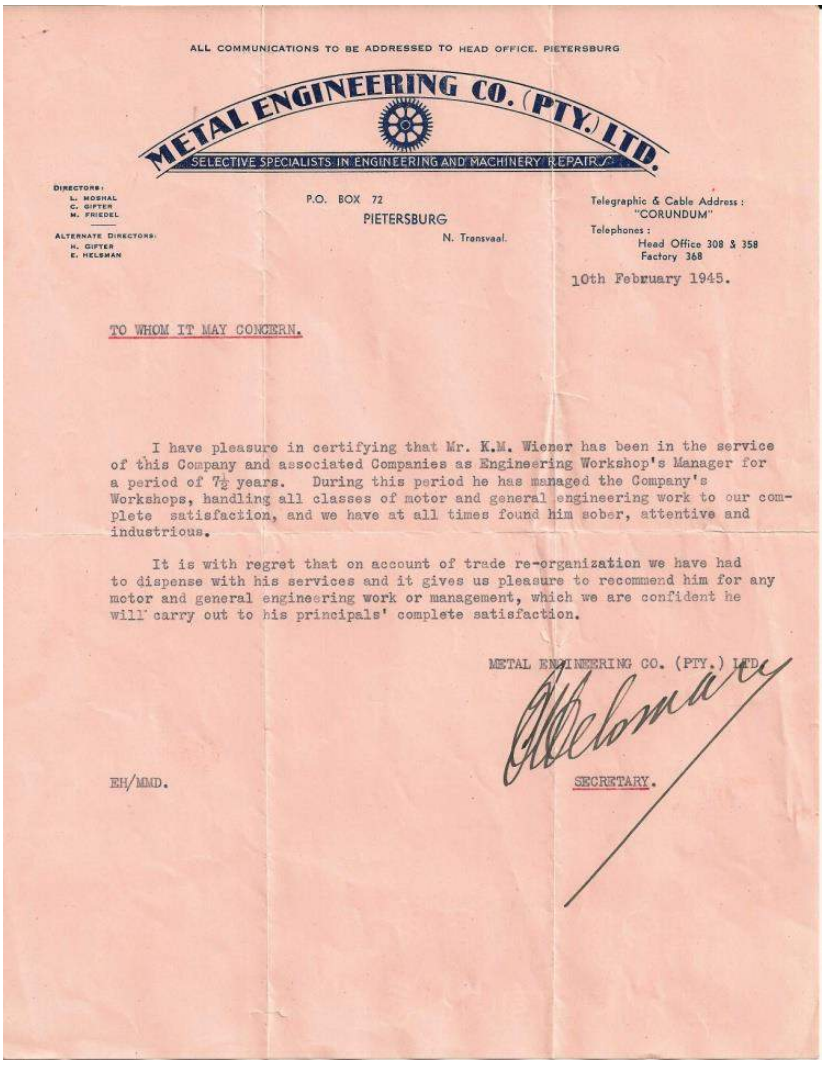
Particulars Relating to Holder.

Full name	KURT MORITZ WIENER.
Address	71, Shoeman Street, Pietersburg.
Trade or occupation	Mechanical Engineer.
Place and date of birth	Lubeck, Germany; 17th January, 1912.
Nationality	German.
Married, single, or widower (widow)	Married.
Name of wife	Judith Behr.
Names of parents	Edmund Elias Wiener and Dina Sarah Wurzburg.
Nationality of parents	German.

EG.

The Certificate was delivered to the holder by Magistrate, Pietersburg.

Morris continued managing the workshop for Cecil Gifter but early in 1945, just prior to the end of World War II, they had a dispute about overtime remuneration. At the time it was obvious that the end of hostilities was within sight and Cecil must have realised that the demand for his product would face a massive decline. They could not reach a compromise. Morris resigned his position and received the following letter from the company:



ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO HEAD OFFICE, PIETERSBURG

METAL ENGINEERING CO. (PTY.) LTD.

SELECTIVE SPECIALISTS IN ENGINEERING AND MACHINERY REPAIRS

DIRECTORS:
L. MOSHAL
C. GIFTER
M. FRIEDEL

ALTERNATE DIRECTORS:
H. GIFTER
E. HELSMAN

P.O. BOX 72
PIETERSBURG
N. Transvaal.

Telegraphic & Cable Address:
"CORUNDUM"
Telephones:
Head Office 308 & 358
Factory 368

10th February 1945.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I have pleasure in certifying that Mr. K.M. Wiener has been in the service of this Company and associated Companies as Engineering Workshop's Manager for a period of 7½ years. During this period he has managed the Company's Workshops, handling all classes of motor and general engineering work to our complete satisfaction, and we have at all times found him sober, attentive and industrious.

It is with regret that on account of trade re-organization we have had to dispense with his services and it gives us pleasure to recommend him for any motor and general engineering work or management, which we are confident he will carry out to his principals' complete satisfaction.

METAL ENGINEERING CO. (PTY.) LTD.

EH/MMD.

SECRETARY.

At the time a man by the name of Sam Miller was trying to sell his small business called Millers's Farming Supplies, which had a very rudimentary workshop. Morris and Judyth pooled their financial resources and purchased this enterprise. Morris went to an auction in the area and purchased a lathe and milling machine which had been damaged in a fire and with his skills reconditioned them. He worked out of rented premises in Kerk Street, which was in the lower part of the town. He renamed the business WIENER'S ENGINEERING AND FARMERS SUPPLIES and grew it into a highly successful company.

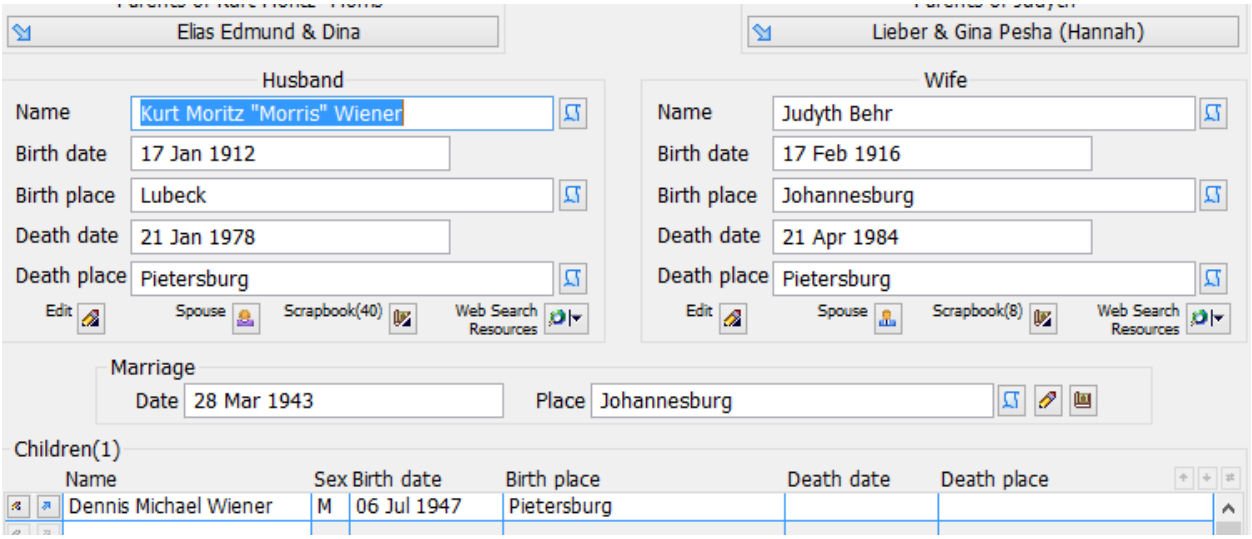
There were always rumours during the war that the Nazis were imprisoning and killing the Jews in concentration camps and in the countryside of the occupied territories. As the war progressed

more accurate and more terrible news about Nazi war crimes was being published by the news media and by witnesses who had managed to escape. However the real extent of these abominable actions by the Nazis only became known towards the end of the war when concentration camps like Auschwitz, Dachau and many others were liberated by the Russians and Allied forces. The fact that the Germans had industrialised the killing of Jews and other "undesirables" in specially constructed death factories was beyond comprehension.

Many of our family members were murdered in the Shoah.

That was it for Morris. In disgust he dissociated himself from everything German, refusing to speak the language or even to communicate with any Germans. He would not buy any German products, be it for his home or his business. He also made a special effort to lose his German accent and mastered the English language, also becoming quite fluent in Afrikaans. He vowed never to set foot again in the country of his birth and never did so. The line was drawn – the past was the past.

Morris and Judyth decided it was time to start a family. I know that Judyth had two or three miscarriages but I am not sure when these occurred. I was born on the 6th of July 1947, an only child in the family.



Morris' father Elias Edmund, my grandfather, passed away on my first birthday, the 6th of July 1948 and was buried in Pietersburg. My son Elian is named after him.

The story of the old Wiener family ends here. My birth and the death of Elias is where the old ends and the new begins.

Being an only child and son the lives of Morris and I were intricately interwoven until Morris passed away in 1978. He had no close family in South Africa and although he was in touch with his sisters, communication remained difficult. I, having no siblings, looked to him from an early age not only as a father but also as my friend and mentor.

We have followed the journey of six families over three centuries and one family over six centuries. I have found it to be a fascinating narrative and have enjoyed every minute of my researches and writing this historical, but personal, document.

We have followed the OETTINGEN/RIES/WIENER trail from 1400 when they lived in Bavaria, their sojourn for a few generations in Vienna until the expulsion of the Jews from that country, and then to Berlin and finally to Hamburg. The story then took us from the 1700s where we found all the family branches in northern Germany as well a short period in Amsterdam. We have experienced the German-Danish conflicts and the Napoleonic era. We have seen the oppression of the Jews of Europe for centuries and their emancipation after Napoleon conquered Europe in the 19th century. In the 20th century we saw the First World War when German Jews fought for their fatherland only to suffer the Holocaust 20 years later which devastated their lives and decimated their families. Then the start of their new lives in Africa.

Until I had established the link to the OETTINGEN line I had intended that my next narrative would be my memoirs at the same time combining the story of Morris and Judyth's lives in Pietersburg. However I now realise that with six centuries of family history together with the excellent prospects for future generations to add to this narrative, it would be remiss of me not to bring this work up to the present time. I will do this in the final chapter of the book.

As a separate work I will also write what I know about the fate of our relatives who escaped the Holocaust and also made new lives for themselves in other countries. And others who did not survive.

SHOAH

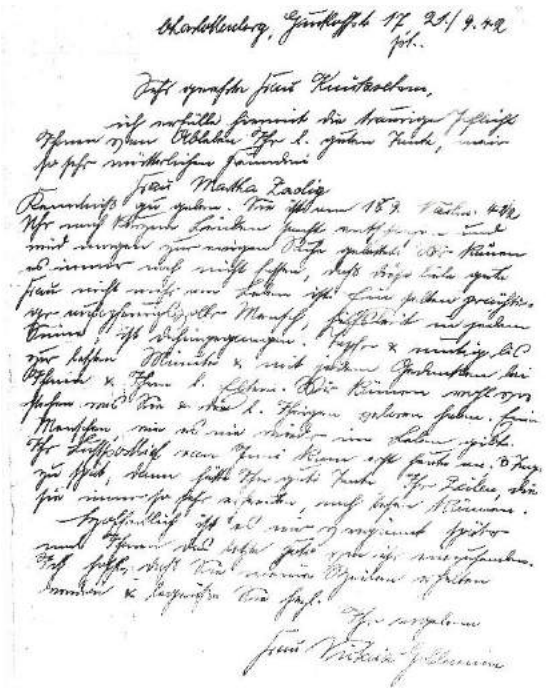
Whilst our immediate family saw the writing on the wall and were able to flee Germany to the relative safety of other countries, we lost many of our cousins in this most terrible catastrophe which the German people of the time perpetrated.

We all know the story of the Holocaust and it is our responsibility not only to honour the victims, but also to teach our children about it and convey to them the lessons learned.

Our nearest relative to have died was Morris's aunt Matha Zadig who lived in Charlottenburg Berlin. Until late 1942 the Jews in Berlin were forced to live in certain areas but were largely left to their own devices. The reason for this is that the Nazis knew from the beginning of the war that as Berlin was the capital of Germany, it was also the country's showcase and diplomatic centre. The United States had not yet entered the war and Hitler's henchmen tried to keep a façade of normality in the city. However this situation changed after the United States declared war on Japan after the Pearl Harbour attack and as Germany was an Axis ally it was also an official declaration of war on Germany.

In September 1942, Aunt Martha Zadig received her deportation order from the Nazi authorities telling her to report on a certain day for relocation to the east. By this time the Jews knew well what this meant – certain death in a concentration camp. Being a lady of nearly 80 years of age, she chose rather to jump to her death from her flat.

A letter was written to my Aunt Gertrude in Argentina informing her of Martha's death:



This letter is translated as follows:

Charlottenburg, Gustloff str. 17 *21. 9. 42*

Dear Mrs [Kn...utsen?]

I am hereby fulfilling the sad duty of informing you about the passing of your dear, good aunt, my motherly friend

Mrs Martha Zadig

On the 18. 9. in the afternoon at 4.30 she has passed away peacefully after a brief [suffering?] and will now be laid to her eternal rest. We can still not believe, that this dear, good woman is not alive anymore. She [will be missed?] [..... two words.....] wonderful person, courageous and brave up until the last moment and each of her thoughts was with you and with your dear parents. We can [.....] [.....] and dear [.....] person existed in life.

Your airmail letter which was sent off in June only arrived today, 3 days too late, then your good aunt could have still read your words , which always gave her so much joy.

I hope that I will be granted to [.....?.....] and final escourt. I hope that you will receive our letter and I greet you most warmly

Your Mrs Victoria Goldemann

Martha's official death certificate was completed by a Dr. Goldman who stated in it that she died as the result of a stroke but that just was not the case. All letters sent to international destinations were censored by the Nazis and the authors, knowing that they would suffer severe repercussions from disseminating unfavourable news abroad, were extremely cautious in their compiling of documents.

Paul Cheifitz investigated the fate of the good Samaritan who authored this letter. Victoria actually survived the war by going into hiding and apparently lived in Israel after the war. Unfortunately her husband was murdered in Auschwitz and her son died in Dachau just after liberation.

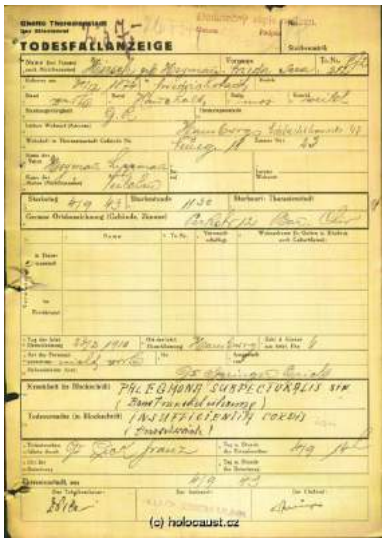
Martha is buried in Berlin's Jewish cemetery at the Weissensee. In the 1950s Morris had a tombstone placed on her grave. I also submitted a Page of Testimony for her at Yad Vashem:


YAD VASHEM

יד ושם

Page of Testimony דף עד

A large number of the Hirsch family were murdered in the camps, mainly Auschwitz and Theriesenstad. In a macabre act of deception by the Nazis, Theriesenstad was made into a "showcase" camp for the benefit of Red Cross inspectors investigating reports of abuses against Nazi victims, especially the Jews. Meanwhile behind the scenes the murders continued. So bizarre were their plans that when inmates arrived they were issued with passports and on their demise death certificates were issued. Below is a copy of Frieda Heymann's (nee Hirsch) death certificate.



The Meinungen family also lost a lot of their family in the Holocaust. Sammy Meinungen was still working the family farm at Hagenow when he, his pregnant wife Kaethe and 2 year old daughter Hannacha were deported. Hannacha did not survive the deportation trip and Kaethe was murdered in Poland – Hermann survived through various camps but was killed in 1945 in an allied bombing raid.

One member of the Meinungen clan who survived against all odds is Ivar Segalowitz who is living in America. Here is his story:

Ivar Segalowitz
born 17.08.1930 in Memel (Klaipeda), Lithuania
Son of Erna, nee Joseph and Boris Segalowitz
Daughter of Siegmund and Minna Joseph
Son of Louis Joseph and Auguste nee **Herzfeld**

In 1939 we left Memel for a Place called Schaulei in Lithuania, went to to Poniviez. Up to the time in Poniviez I went to a Hebrew Public School. There, in 1940 the Russians invaded and we were forced to move to Kaunas (Kovno). There I went to a Lithuanian Public School and did not understand the language. In 1941 the Nazis invaded Lithuania and within two months we were forced into the Ghetto. The family remained together till the liquidation of the Ghetto in 1944. I worked in a workshop which was operated by "Ort". Also in the Ghetto in 1943 I was Bar-Mizwa. In July 1944 the Ghetto was liquidated and we were put on a transport, first to Stutthof where my mother and my aunt Eugenia (Masur) were taken of and I never saw them again. My father, I and uncle Tobias Masur were brought to Dachau (Landsberg), where I was with my father and uncle for about a week. After that all the remaining children were taken to Auschwitz (Birkenau) and I never saw my father and uncle again. I just found out that the reason I was not gassed was because the Crematorium was to busy with the Hungarian Jews who had just arrived. As a result we were sent to a camp and got numbers on our arms, my number is B 2879. Upon the approach of the Russian front we were put on a transport and forced march to Buchenwald where I arrived in a very weak condition. I barely survived Buchenwald and was liberated by the American Army on April 15, 1945. I was put in a Rehabilitation hospital and within two months was sent to France through the efforts of Joint and OSE, where we arrived in a rehabilitation-center in a plance called Ecouis. There were 600 boys from Buchenwald. Then we were sent to children's homes all over France. I ended up in Champigny near Paris, where I stayed until 1947, when my uncle Walter and aunt Margot arranged for me to come to the U.S.

This is an exceptional and miraculous story but one of the rare cases where a person survived the evil system.

I could relate many more names of our family members who were murdered in the Shoah but all these you can find in the Family Tree data.

The cold fact is that we lost most of our relatives in the Holocaust and only a remnant survived.

That is the legacy of most of our family in Germany.

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE REMNANT WHO SURVIVED THE HOLOCAUST

THE WIENER FAMILY

The Wiener family was not a large one – the only Holocaust victim who died was Martha Rachel Wiener, my grandfather's sister, who committed suicide by jumping from her flat window after receiving her deportation orders in 1942.

Hilda, Morris's elder sister, her husband Julius Wagner and their daughter Wally immigrated to Buenos Aires where they established a successful business trading in leather goods and furs. They lived a really good life and also owned a holiday cottage in Tigre, which is located on the river delta near Buenos Aires.

Hilda and Julius visited us on several occasions in Pietersburg – Hilda and I got on incredibly well – she was a very bright lady and could speak six languages. Julius died in 1967 in Buenos Aires.

After Julius died, Hilda came to stay with us for a few months but when she arrived at the Jan Smuts Airport immigration desk they found she did not have a visa to enter South Africa. I had been sent to meet her and bring her to Pietersburg. One must remember that during that time Apartheid was alive and well and government officials just loved to flaunt their power. In spite of Hilda being an old lady who obviously posed no danger to state security, as well as having visited the country several times previously, the authorities would not oblige my request to issue a temporary visa, even for 48 hours. In addition to this, they were rude and aggressive towards me and told me that Hilda would be put on the next flight to Argentina. I immediately phoned Morris. The Acting State President of South Africa at that time was Tom Naude, a Pietersburger, and a personal friend of Morris. Within 20 minutes the head of the immigration desk came to me and apologised for any inconvenience and issued an open visa to Hilda to stay for as long as she wanted to. It just shows you how much "protection" is worth. Unfortunately whilst she was in Pietersburg, Hilda fell and broke her hip – she was successfully operated on in Pietersburg and recuperated at our home for a few months. Oom Tom regularly phoned to see how she was progressing and she received five-star treatment in the Pietersburg Hospital.

After Morris died in 1978, I realized that I in fact knew very little about our family. Hilda being the sole surviving sibling, who was blessed with a photographic memory, could be my only remaining source of information. In 1980 I went to spend 10 days with her in Buenos Aires and really pumped her for as much information as I could and between the two of us we transcribed a lot of the family history. She was really co-operative and was absolutely forthcoming in answering all my questions. She was an incredible lady.

We used to correspond regularly and she was always supportive of whatever undertakings I became involved in - In summary, she was quite some lady!

This journey also gave me the opportunity to meet Rita who is my first cousin. Wally I had met previously when she visited South Africa with Hilda but I did meet her husband Harry. I also spent time with Rudi, Wally's son, who is really a great guy and incredibly laid back.
Hilda died on the 16th December 1987 in Buenos Aires.

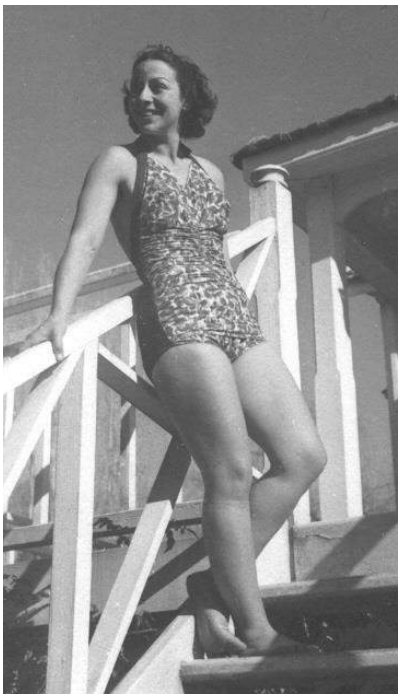


Julius & Hilda



Hilda 1984

Wally married Harry Munz in 1946 and they had a son, Rudi, born in 1951 and a daughter Claudia, born in 1955. I seem to remember that Harry was in the dry cleaning business. Claudia was killed in 1965 in a flash flood whilst at a Jewish camp in the countryside. Wally and Harry divorced in about 1985 but remained good friends until Wally's death on the 17th July 1991.





Wally Fanny

Rudi, Wally and Harry's son, married Sylvia Velo, a non-Jewess, and they had two sons, Gabrielle Esteban and Bernardo. Rudi and Sylvia divorced whilst the children were young and Rudi lives near Tigre in a very frugal way – he is completely unmaterialistic and survives hand to mouth. He came to visit us in the mid 1990s and I found him to be a really great guy and the chemistry between us was excellent.



Rudi 1980



Rudi 2000

Morris's second sister Gertrude and her daughter Rita also went to live in Buenos Aires. where Gertrude died in 1956 from cancer. I really don't know much about her.



Gertrude

Rita is a bit of a mystery to me – she has a son Peter DiGiacoma who was born in 1949 and for sure the father was not Jewish. When I met Rita in 1980 she was married to a German non-Jew by the name of Bubi Kiechle. Rita was a very smart, good looking and chic lady and for a long time she was the personal assistant to the managing director of Siemens Argentina. She is at this time 84 years old and still looks good. However our relationship was never a close one and has deteriorated in recent years after she told me that she was not interested at all in the family history and that she was now a practicing Catholic and attended church regularly.





Rita

Essentially my Argentinian cousins are not practicing Jews. Rudi is completely agnostic and has no contact with any Jewish community. He is the only one I am really in touch with..

So from the Wiener family blood line only myself and my children remain Jewish – a very sad situation. Hopefully my children will proliferate and the Jewish line will continue.

THE HIRSCH FAMILY

The Hirsch family was quite a clan but most of them died in the Holocaust.

Walter Hirsch, the son of Max Hirsch and Anna Gutendag, emigrated from Hamburg to South Africa in the mid 1930s with his wife Dorette (Meyer) and their son Herbert. Walter settled in Cape Town and established a successful import/export business. Walter was a very tall gentleman and a real "yekke", always smartly turned out. He died in 1988 and is buried in Cape Town.

Herbert married Shirley Friedman and joined his father in the business. He was also very active in politics and was at one time a Member of the Provincial Council for the Cape Province. They are both in their 80s now and live in Cape Town. They have two sons, Gary who lives in Australia, and Alan, who is an economist living in South Africa and is married to Pippa Green, a well-known journalist.

Herbert and I maintain intermittent contact.

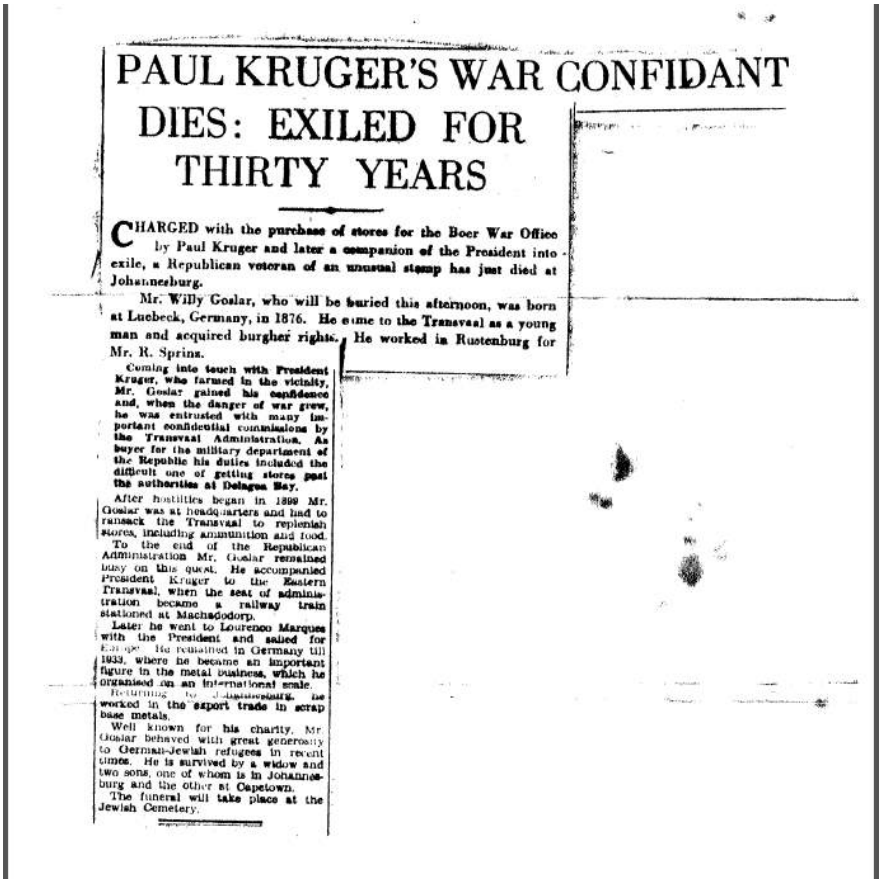


THE WÜRZBURG FAMILY

I know of no family who carries the name of Würzburg at this point in time. There were however some Würzburg women whose descendants I have met.

THE GOSLARS

Willy Goslar, the son of Friedchen Würzburg and Bernard Goslar, was born in Lübeck in 1875 and came to South Africa as a young man. During the Boer War of 1899 to 1902, Willy Goslar was charged with the purchase of stores for the War Office by President Paul Kruger. He became a confidant of the President. At the conclusion of the war, President Kruger was exiled from South Africa by the British, as was Willy who returned to Germany and established a metal trading business. In 1933. Willy again left Germany for South Africa with his wife Sophie (nee Karpel) and became a successful trader in the scrap metal industry. Willy had two sons, Gunter and Rolf.



PAUL KRUGER'S WAR CONFIDANT DIES: EXILED FOR THIRTY YEARS

CHARGED with the purchase of stores for the Boer War Office by Paul Kruger and later a companion of the President into exile, a Republican veteran of an unusual stamp has just died at Johannesburg.

Mr. Willy Goslar, who will be buried this afternoon, was born at Luebeck, Germany, in 1876. He came to the Transvaal as a young man and acquired burgher rights. He worked in Rustenburg for Mr. R. Sprins.

Coming into touch with President Kruger, who farmed in the vicinity, Mr. Goslar gained his confidence and, when the danger of war grew, he was entrusted with many important confidential commissions by the Transvaal Administration. As buyer for the military department of the Republic his duties included the difficult one of getting stores past the authorities at Delagoa Bay.

After hostilities began in 1899 Mr. Goslar was at headquarters and had to ransack the Transvaal to replenish stores, including ammunition and food.

To the end of the Republican Administration Mr. Goslar remained busy on this quest. He accompanied President Kruger to the Eastern Transvaal, when the seat of administration became a railway train stationed at Machadodorp.

Later he went to Lourenco Marques with the President and sailed for Europe. He remained in Germany till 1933, where he became an important figure in the metal business, which he organised on an international scale.

Returning to Johannesburg, he worked in the export trade in scrap base metals.

Well known for his charity, Mr. Goslar behaved with great generosity to German-Jewish refugees in recent times. He is survived by a widow and two sons, one of whom is in Johannesburg and the other at Capetown.

The funeral will take place at the Jewish Cemetery.

The story goes that Rolf Goslar renounced Judaism at his Barmitzvah. Although his business career was very successful, he was apparently very strange and he married and divorced several times.

Gunter married Ruth Appel who was born in Semarang, Indonesia in 1916 and they had a daughter Joan, who married Lionel Mazabow, born in Brooklyn New York in 1926. Gunter and Ruth later divorced.

Gunter later married for a 2nd time to Gerda Ansbacher, Gerda had a son, Alan, from a previous marriage who Gunter adopted after he married Gerda.

Lionel and Joan had two sons, Steven and Anthony, and a daughter Claudia.

I only met Joan in the mid 1980s whilst researching the family history and we connected immediately becoming very good friends. Joan was a vivacious bubbling person with a lovely personality. She was an excellent travel agent and she planned many successful overseas trips for us. Joan died at the young age of 58 years whilst undergoing an angioplasty procedure. It was a terrible shock for me as we had become really close.



Joan and Lionel Mazabow

Anthony died two years later at the age of 31 from Hodgkins disease.

Steven married Arlene Samuels born in Barberton, went to live in Australia and had 2 sons, Ashley and Saul, and a daughter Jenna. He divorced his wife a few years ago. Steve and I maintain close contact and we are very good friends.

Claudia married Oded Zaken (now divorced) originally from Israel and they have three daughters and live in Johannesburg.

THE BUTOWS

Rosa Goslar was a sister to the abovementioned Willy Goslar and married a Gerard Butow. She and her son Joshua (I am not sure about her husband) moved from Lübeck to Johannesburg well before the war. She was the aunt with whom Morris stayed soon after his arrival in South Africa. Joshua married Paula Muller (not Jewish) and they had a son Douglas who shared a birthday with me but was three years older than I.

Joshua divorced Paula and then married Elsa van der Bank and they had three daughters.

I met Joshua whilst doing my researches and he well remembered my father's stay in 1936, especially the famous well packed "trunk".



Joshua Butow



Douglas Butow

Although Joshua was quite old when I met him we got on very well indeed and Dougie and I were quite friendly. I had the opportunity to introduce Joshua and Joan Mazabow, as neither knew about the other's existence.

Joshua died in 2005 in Pretoria. Dougie went to live in Germany a few years before Joshua died.

I have no idea what has become of the Butow family.

NEAL WANKOFF

I came across Neal on my internet searches on our family in the 1990s.

Neal and I share share common great great grandparents, Isaac Wulff and Dianna Würzburg. Their son Sally Lazurus, married Jarchen Oljenick and one of their daughters, Reike, married a Willie Rendsburg – this is the man my father had dinner with on the eve of his departure from Hamburg.

One of their daughters, Elfrieda, married Joseph Hartman and they had a daughter Margaret.

Margaret married Clarence Wankoff and they had three sons, one of whom is Neal, born in 1969 in New York. Neal now lives in Chicago and we have collaborated a little on the family history.



Neal is married to Natalie Nelson and they have a son Evan

THE MEINUNGEN FAMILY

WALTER, META AND GUS GUTMAN

Gus was my new found cousin with whom I developed a great rapport – I traced him on the internet after receiving the information from the Leo Baeck Institute and phoned him. He was quite dumbfounded when I told him who I was – somewhere in the back of his mind he seemed to remember something about our family.

Gus had been designated the "family historian" and he had accumulated a great deal of information on the family, especially from his mother Meta (Meinungen), daughter of Samuel and Julie Meinungen, who had written that wonderful letter on the family history reproduced earlier in the story.



Meta Meinungen (Guttman)





Walter Guttman With World War I German Medal

The family managed to escape from Hildesheim, Germany to England with the assistance of Hugo Meinungen (Manning), an uncle of Meta's who had lived in Newcastle-on-Tyne for some years. Uncle Hugo became a wealthy man and never married. He helped a number of his relatives and friends who were refugees from the Nazis. Uncle Hugo died in 1942.

From there the couple went to live in Chicago, where Walter established a dry cleaning business in the city. Meta died in February 1981 in Chicago.

Gus gave me his unstinted assistance with my researches into the Meinungen family and has generously shared his archival material with me. He also put me in touch with several other family members and made my path easier with the people running the Hannah Meinungen House in Hagenow through his personal connections with them.



Below is his story in his own words:

> I was born in Hildesheim Germany in 35 and luckily escaped with parents and grandmother in 39. My father Walter was imprisoned Krystalnacht while my mother Meta (nee Meinungen) searched for a way out of Germany.....finally we all went to England in May 39 thanks to Uncle Hugo Manning in Newcastle and then a year later to the US. We lost relatives on both sides but one you will hear most about if you visit Hagenow is uncle Hermann and family. I was with daughter and family several years ago at the restored synagogue and museum, Hannah Meinungen House named after his daughter Hannah, my first cousin, who was murdered with family in a concentration camp.
>
> In addition, I was an organic chemist for 30 yrs with 3M with 3 children and 3 grandchildren and a wife.....a wonderful lady (Greta) but we got divorced last December after 45 yrs marriage. Now live near daughter Sarah and family in Minnesota.

Gus is active giving lectures on the Holocaust. Some years ago he produced a play in Hildesheim called “Guests of the City” in which he told the story of his family just before their escape from that city in 1939. The performance was well attended and received a lot of publicity in the news media of the area.

January 2014: Gus passed away this month. He had been in remission from kidney cancer since 1995. In November 2013 he visited Hildesheim and Hagenow for the last time to say his good-byes.

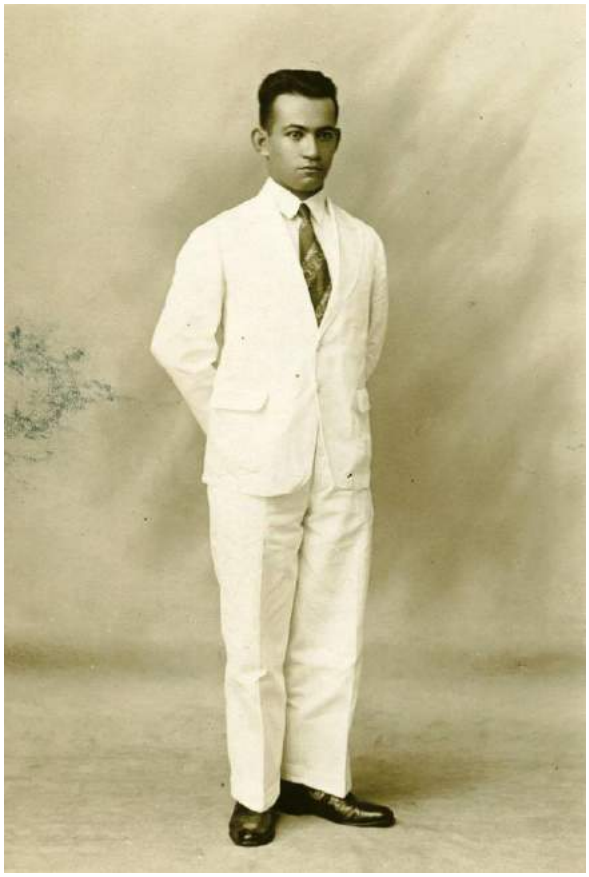
I am truly sorry that I never got to meet him.

THE MEINUNGEN /MANNING FAMILY

This is a particularly interesting story and merits a full chapter. Truth is often stranger than fiction.

Wilhelm Meinungen was the son of Samuel and Lina Meinungen of Hagenow and a brother to Meta and Hermann (the last Meinungen who lived in Hagenow and who died in the Holocaust) and was also of course an uncle to Gus Gutman. Wilhelm was a civil engineer.

By the time Wilhelm took the decision to leave Germany in 1934 most countries had already closed their doors to Jewish refugees or had severe restrictions on the number they would accept.



Wilhelm Meinungen

Through certain business connections, Wilhelm's father Sammy, managed to secure him a job in Java, which at the time was under Dutch colonial rule, to work on the building of roads and infrastructure.

After spending some time there, Wilhelm wrote to his father and told him to send him a bride, failing which he would marry one of the natives in the area. Sammy had a lady named Gertrude Leschnitzer from Konigshutte working for him in Hagenow and sent her to meet Wilhelm with a return ticket if things did not work out. Six months later Sammy received through the post an envelope containing the return ticket and a wedding invitation. The couple based themselves in Surabaya, Java, and built themselves a house.



Wilhelm In Java

The couple's first child was a daughter. but she was born deformed and died an infant. In August 1941 the Manning's first son Robert Hendrik was born.

Although World War II had broken out in 1939 hostilities were initially restricted to Europe and England. Because Holland was occupied by Germany, Britain, having a strong presence in the China area, occupied Java as a provisional caretaker for Holland. However, after the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbour in December 1941, the United States of America declared war on Japan which was allied to Germany. Consequently, it followed that the USA entered the war on the side of Britain against Germany and Britain likewise became an enemy of Japan.

In March 1942, the Japanese invaded and occupied Java including Surabaya. The Japanese were not antisemitic but very anti White so they placed all the Europeans living in Surabaya into a restricted area, also imposing a night curfew and food rations.

At about this same time Gertrude became pregnant again.

1942 proved to be one of the hardest years of World War II with the conflict enveloping virtually the entire world. The small Manning family somehow manage to survive in Surabaya under the harsh conditions imposed by the Japanese.

Gertrude reached the end of her term of pregnancy and went into labour at night when there was a curfew and no transport. In desperation Wilhelm put Gertrude on his back and carried her to a small clinic in the area. En route in the middle of the night they walked straight into a Japanese soldier patrolling the area, bayonet affixed to his rifle. Knowing the infamous cruelty of the Japanese towards Europeans during this war one could imagine the shock of the young couple. Contrary to all expectations, however, the Japanese soldier turned his back on them and silently walked away. They reached the clinic where Gertrude gave birth to a second son, born on the 1st December 1942 and named Max.

After a short while Gertrude recovered sufficiently to go home but due to the shortage of food and medicine they decided to leave Max in the clinic where he would be better looked after better.

Fate intervened. The Japanese by this stage were under severe attack by the Americans and the war intensified. The officer commanding the Japanese forces in Surabaya imprisoned the whites, separating the men and women. Robert who was not yet two was placed with his mother, while the baby Max remained in the clinic. The Meinungen's house and furniture were totally destroyed by the Japanese soldiers while Gertrude, Robert and Wilhelm languished in prison for over two years, enduring poor rations and cruelty from their Japanese jailors. Wilhelm was left with permanent scars on his back from whippings he received from his Japanese guards

During this period Gertrude, looked after Robert and mother and son formed an extraordinarily strong bond which lasted until Gertrude's death 50 years later. In mid 1945 after two atomic bombs were dropped on their country, Japan unconditionally surrenders to the Allied powers.

After liberation, the Meinungens were released from their imprisonment. They went to the clinic where they had left Max but there was no sign of him. After making enquiries which proved fruitless, Wilhelm and Gertrude assumed that Max had not survived.

Through the Red Cross contact was made between the Meinungen and Meta Guttmann, who now lived in the United States. Meta arranged that the Meinungen family be allowed to immigrate to America and passage arrangements were made for them.

Shortly before they were to leave, a stranger told Max and Gertrude that some children from an orphanage in the area were about to be sent to Australia and that there was a "white" child amongst them. Gertrude and Wilhelm went to the orphanage and when they saw him, immediately recognized him as a Meinungen and took him.

The Meinungens sailed to America, changed their name to MANNING, were reunited with Meta and settled in Chicago. Robert and Max, being six and four years old respectively, had the opportunity of growing up in the American system.

Wilhelm became involved in the building trade and ran a carpentry and hardware store in Chicago. In 1968 he had a heart attack and died. He is buried in Chicago.

After leaving school Robert joined the Coast Guard. He never married and today is still involved in the shipping industry and is an avid sailor.



Robert Manning

Max on the other hand was an extravert and an extremely intelligent youngster. He attended a school for gifted children at the University of Chicago and was then accepted to the US Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs, where he studied four years in military academics. After graduating he was sent to flight school and qualified as a helicopter pilot.



The low grade hostilities between North and South Vietnam escalated into a full out war after the Gulf of Tonkin incident. Max was caught up in the middle of this and flew in special secret missions (black ops), some of which went into Cambodia where the Americans were not officially involved.

After Max completed his tour of duty in Vietnam in the renowned 20th Helicopter Squadron, attaining the rank of Major, he left the American armed forces and married Barbara Asher in 1968. The young couple decided to make Aliyah and arrived in Israel in 1969 changing their surname to an Israeli one, MAROM. This is not unusual for people making Aliyah.

Because of his Vietnam combat experience, Max Marom was snapped up by the Israeli Air Force and posted to the well-known Squadron 123, better known as "Birds of the Desert", based at Beer Sheba in the Negev. It was quite unusual for a non-native Israeli to become a pilot in the IAF because of obvious potential communication problems which could arise – the fact that he was accepted proves that he must have been a pilot of extraordinary ability.

The "Birds of the Desert" were equipped with the legendary Bell 205 helicopters manufactured by Boeing. This was the workhorse of the Vietnam War and was an extremely capable and reliable machine.



The young couple settled on a kibbutz near Beer Sheba and Max enjoyed the agricultural and rural life there. They integrated very well and made many friends in and around the city. Max was in the reserves of the Israel Air Force and flew on regular training exercises and missions. Early in 1973 Barbara became pregnant with their first child.

In the meantime, tensions were building up between Israel and its Arab neighbours. President Anwar Sadat has been threatening to attack Israel unless it returned the territory it conquered in the 1967 Six Day War. Sadat had also been plotting a surprise attack with Syria to force Israel into a war on multiple fronts.

Israeli intelligence services did not take these threats seriously enough and, ignoring many signs pointing towards an attack on the country, convinced Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir and defence minister Moshe Dayan likewise. Israel also did not want to aggravate the situation by sending troops to its borders.

The 6th October 1973 fell on Israel's holiest day – Yom Kippur. The country was on shut down with many of its citizens praying in synagogues and others quietly spending the day at home. There was no traffic on the roads.

At 2:00 pm all hell broke loose.

The Arabs attacked Israel on multiple fronts. Egyptian jets attacked Israeli positions in the Sinai and along the Suez Canal. Thereafter an armoured force crossed the canal into Israeli territory. Israel was caught totally off guard and its small defensive positions on its borders were overwhelmed. Sirens alerted the country and the reserves were called to action.

Captain Max Marom was immediately called as he lived close to his helicopter base at Beer Sheba and he and his crew were in the fight from the start.

As the reserves reached the battle front they began to repel the Egyptian invading forces in bitter fighting with high casualties on both sides.

Barbara gave birth to Deena on the 9th of October 1973 and Max was there to hold his daughter.

Ariel Sharon , one of the Israeli commanders planned and executed a counter attack in an area known as the Chinese Farm. Unfortunately the Israeli forces were ambushed resulting in one of the most vicious battles in tank warfare, where the protagonists were shooting one another at point blank range. The soldiers were often in hand to hand combat with huge casualties on both sides.

The end of this is a story of its own:

THE LAST MISSION OF MAJOR MAX MAROM



On the 22nd May 2013 I met with Raanan Ellran, who was Max's co-pilot and the only survivor of the incident. Also present was my very good friend, Professor Asher Susser, who arranged and facilitated this meeting at Raanan's home. He treated Asher and I with the utmost respect and was extremely hospitable.

After the first Lebanon War, Raanan retired from the IDF with rank of full colonel. Raanan has a BA degree in Economics and Business Administration as well as a MA degree in Finance from Bar Ilan University. He has recently retired from his business career but still serves on the board of Rafael, the large Israeli armaments manufacturing company. Previously he was General Manager of the Assuta Medical Centres and a director of First International Bank of Israel. He has had a distinguished business career and as a result has an extensive knowledge of the business environment in Israel.

So far as his relating the story was concerned, he was clear and concise and one could see this was a very special man; highly professional in whatever he does and it clearly comes across that his integrity is beyond question. Moreover, he is very humble and sincere having no delusion of grandeur. For me it was a privilege to spend time with a man of this calibre and I am highly appreciative to him for sharing his experiences with me.

The following is based on what Raanan told me:

PREAMBLE

By 1973 Captain Raanan Ellran was already a highly experienced helicopter pilot and a combat flight leader in another helicopter squadron.

Max Marom was a Captain in Squadron 123, better known as Birds of the Desert, equipped with Bell 205 (UH-1) helicopters and based at Hatzerim Air Force Base near Beer Sheba, where he lived on the base in the married officer's quarters with his wife Barbara. There was a second American helicopter pilot there as well, a man by the name of Monty Sagit.

By July 1973 the top brass of the Israeli Air Force were extremely concerned that Squadron 123 was not being run effectively and that the morale of the squadron was at a low ebb. They identified the problem as being caused by the leadership echelon of the squadron and decided that it should therefore be replaced. They seconded Raanan and a few other chopper pilots to join Squadron 123 with the aim of enabling them to get to know the members better and investigate the exact nature of the problems with the idea that they would eventually take over the squadron when the time was right.

The officer commanding 123 was no fool and realised what was happening. He relegated these men to be co-pilots, and not pilots-in-command, of the crews. Raanan and his group were forced to accept this situation but bided their time knowing what the ultimate outcome would be. In the meantime, they blended in with the squadron members and got to know them better.

At this point Raanan met with Max and found him to be a pilot of great abilities, who would perform any mission he was assigned to without a single question. He was also well liked and

respected by his peers and mixed well with them socially; he and Barbara were a popular couple on the base.

The first time Raanan flew with Max was on a training flight on the 15th August 1973. On the 16th August they flew two night flights together. Raanan identified Max as being a "natural" pilot - extremely innovative, highly intelligent with an easy manner about him.

Later in August, Raanan married and went on honeymoon, returning to duties in September.

On the 6th October the Yom Kippur War broke out.

THE BELL 205 (UH-1) HELICOPTER



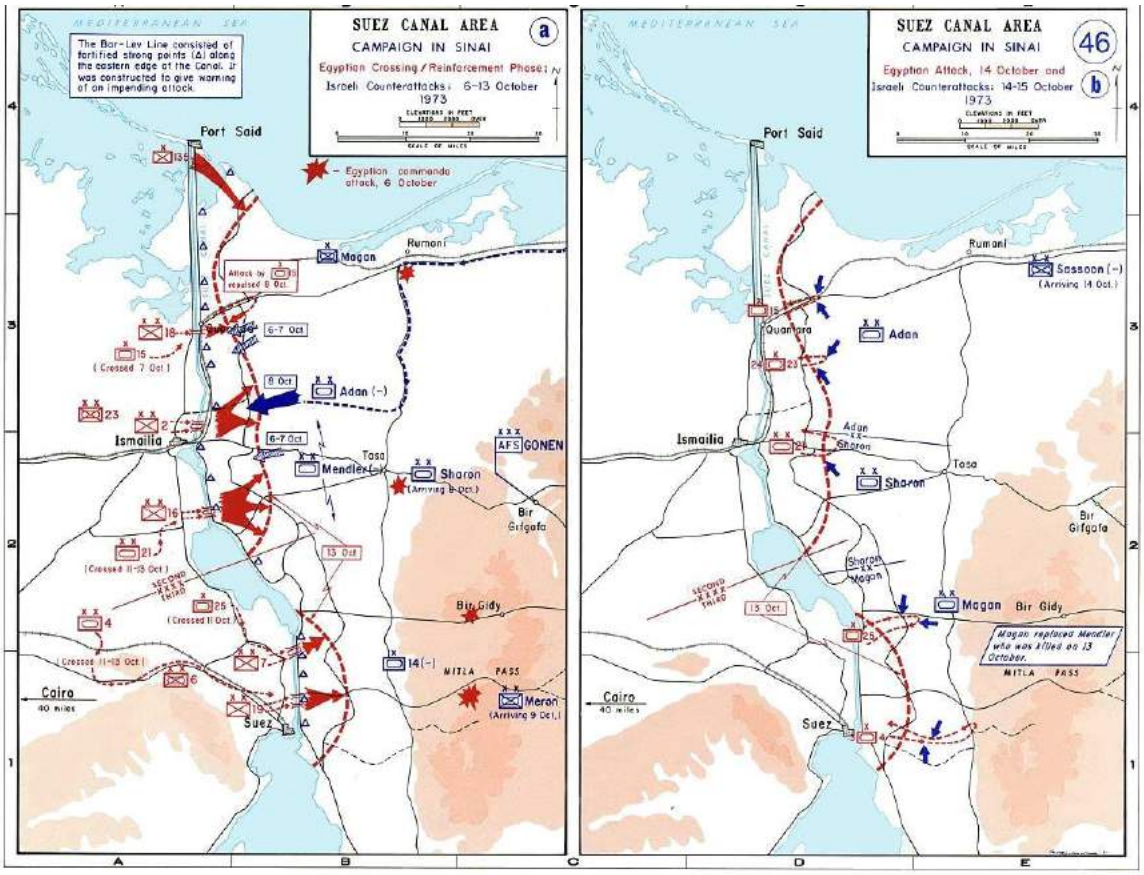
The Bell 205 (UH-1) was manufactured by the US-American manufacturer Bell Helicopter Company. The UH designation stands for Utility Helicopter and the aircraft became well known as the Huey. It was a single-engine light utility helicopter and made its maiden flight in 1961. These helicopters were widely used in transport, airborne battlefield command and control, troop insertion/extraction, fire support co-ordination, medical evacuation, search and rescue, armed escort/visual reconnaissance or utility roles.

It was powered by a 1400 horsepower Lycoming turbo shaft engine and had a speed of 110 knots and a range of 300 nautical miles (550 kilometers). It was 42 feet long, 15 feet high and carried a load of 2 tons. It was an extremely reliable machine, extensively used for both military and civilian purposes. The Huey was the workhorse helicopter in the Vietnam War where it gained its iconic reputation.

The Israeli Air Force Huey was crewed by 3 airmen. The captain sat in the left hand seat with his co-pilot on his right. The flight engineer sat behind them in the cockpit and monitored the mechanical and technical functions of the helicopter. The IAF crew was not a fixed one and members were drawn randomly for each flight or for each day.

IAF Hueys were equipped according to their mission requirements. Those flying electronic surveillance missions had the necessary electronic equipment on board and medical evacuation (medevac) choppers had first aid equipment.

THE YOM KIPPUR WAR IN THE SINAI – THE FIRST 10 DAYS

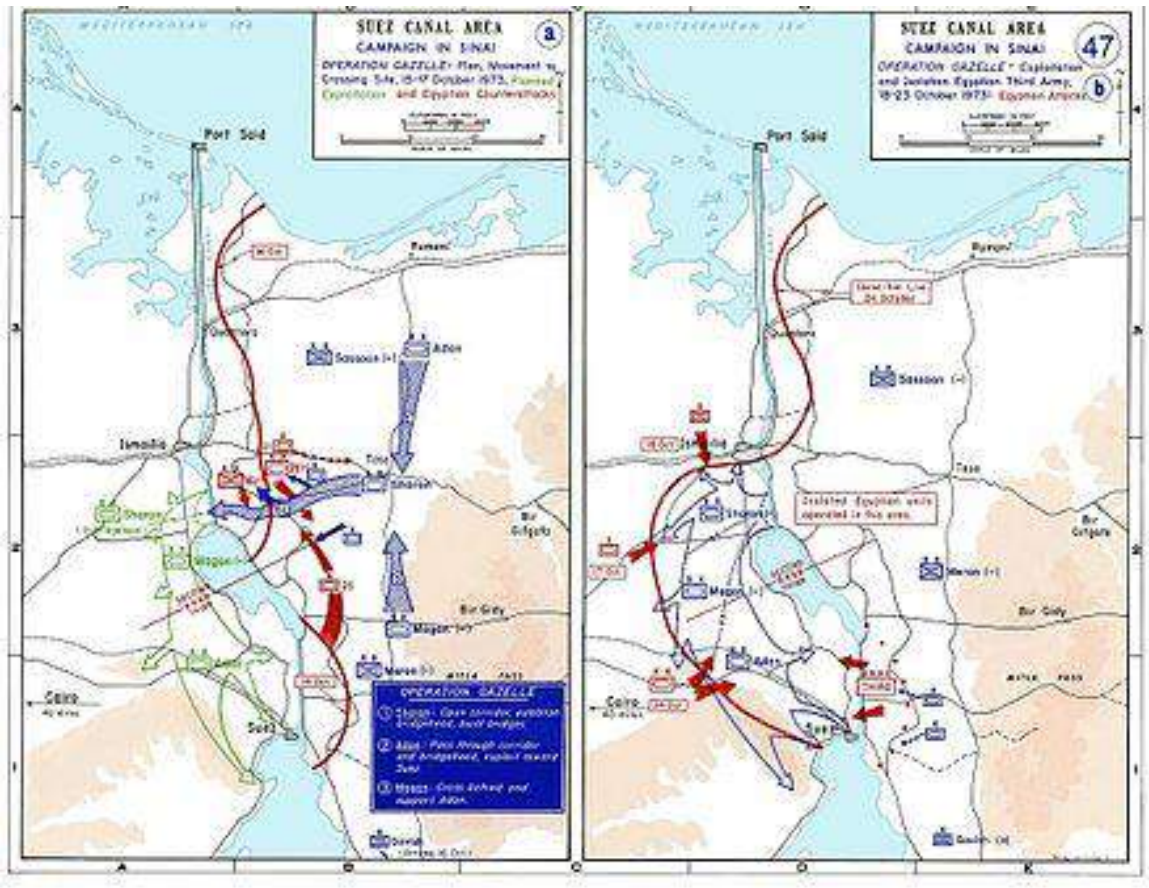


The Israelis had been taken completely by surprise. On the 6th October 1973, the Egyptians successfully crossed over the Suez Canal and breached the Bar-Lev Line in force. The fighting was bitter and many Israeli soldiers were killed or wounded in their desperate attempt to stem the Egyptian advance.

In this melee Max was flying multiple missions on a daily basis and under incredible pressure. On the 9th October Barbara gave birth to their first child, a daughter who is named Deena. Because of the close proximity to the war zone, Max was able to visit his family and hold Deena in his arms. He then returned to his unit and resumed his flying duties.

By the 16th October the Israelis had their reserves on the war front and were able to go on the offensive. Ariel Sharon's army was counter attacking the Egyptians and crossing the Suez in what proved to be a successful and daring move, outflanking the Egyptian army and isolating a full division of their entire Third Army. But there were still many enemy troops east of the canal and the fighting was intense.

MAX'S FATAL DAY – 17TH OCTOBER 1973



Early in the morning of the 17th October Max and his crew were sent on an electronic surveillance mission. Max was the pilot in command and was accordingly in the left hand seat. On his right was Captain Raanan Ellran and the flight engineer was Avi Sharon. These surveillance flights were long, boring and dangerous and it was tacitly agreed by the air crews that such missions would be limited to one per day.

Several hours later, they returned to their forward base at Bir Gafgafa and rested for a while. They were then sent on a medevac mission where after they returned to Bir Gafgafa and rested for another few hours.

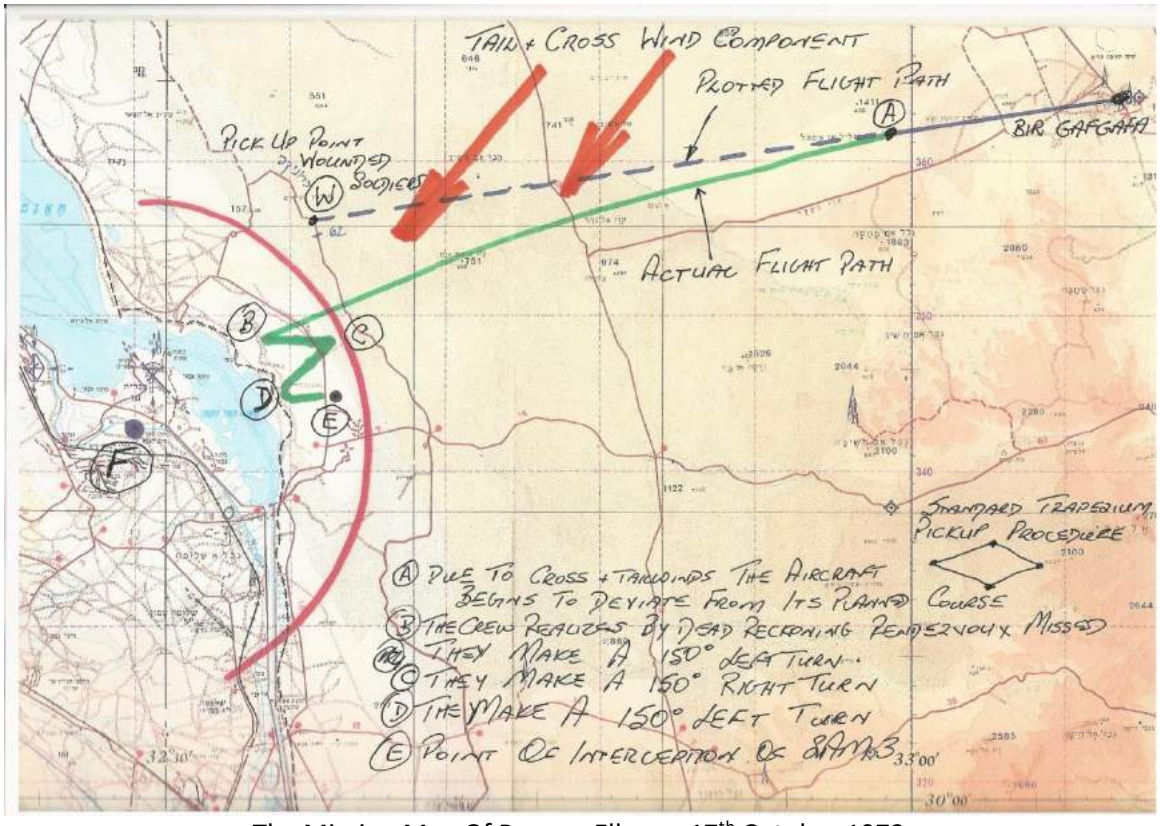
After nightfall Max and his crew were briefed that they were to evacuate wounded soldiers from a Position A, which was about 35 miles slightly south west of Bir Gafgafa and about 5 miles east of the Small Bitter Lake. Paramedic corporal Mark Schwartz and Dr. Reuven Sokolowsky were appointed as the medical crew.

The air crew received their mission instructions and the grid reference as to where the wounded soldiers were situated (marked W). They received the latest weather information from the meteorologist which indicated a slight tail wind blowing in a south westerly direction. Raanan, being the co-pilot took the above information into account in determining the heading they needed to fly.

Being war time one must appreciate that there was a total black out of the area by both armies. All aviation beacons such as VOR and ADF were shut down so that they could not be picked up by enemy forces. Both radar and IFF (Identification Friend or Foe) were also not operating. At that time there was no satellite GPS (Global Positioning System). This meant that the navigator had to rely 100% on the primitive method of measuring the time on his clock and the estimated air speed to calculate the distance travelled. As there was no moon at that time of the month the night was pitch dark with no visual references.

Max and the crew boarded the helicopter in their assigned positions in the cockpit with the medical crew in the cabin.

As of now we follow Raanan's mission map which he kindly shared with me:



The Mission Map Of Raanan Ellran – 17th October 1973

Take off was from Bir Gafgafa after nightfall at about 9:30 pm**.** Bir Gafgafa is located about 65 miles east of Ismalia which is located on the west side of the canal in Egypt but the Egyptian army was still occupying a strip of territory on the east bank about 10 miles wide. It was on the edge of this area in no man's land where the wounded soldiers were located. The distance to the

rendezvous point was about 53 miles which meant that their flying time would be approximately 30 minutes.

There are small hills and mountains in the proximity of Bir Gafgafa but the area becomes flatter when approaching the Suez Canal. Up to point A they were on track but as they left the hilly area the wind changed, increasing its tail and cross wind components to the south west. As there were no visual references or avionic indicators the crew was unaware that the chopper was drifting west of course i.e. to the left of where they should be going. As they approach their EET (estimated elapsed time) to the intended destination they descended to a height of about 300 feet above ground level.

The procedure for the soldiers on the ground when expecting an incoming helicopter was that they set four lights out in the shape of a trapezium, the landing area being in the centre of this trapezium. From a distance of a few hundred feet the helicopter pilots would see these lights and approach the landing area.

But the crosswind had blown the Huey some 2 to 3 miles west of its target, so they had no visual of the lights. A minute or so after EET (estimated elapsed time), the pilots assumed that they had probably over compensated for the winds and were to the north (or right) of the rendezvous point.

Reaching point B they made an approximate 150 degree turn to the left to assume a search pattern. After about another minute they made a 150 degree turn to the right flying in a south westerly direction for another minute in the search pattern. After another minute or so they did a 150 degree turn to the left flying in an easterly direction.

After a short time Raanan recalled seeing a huge orange fireball above the chopper and hearing an almighty explosion.

A SAM3 surface to air missile fired from the east bank (F) of the Suez found its target. Shrapnel from the missile flew through the Huey's skin and Perspex windows which afforded the crew no protection. Max exclaimed "Jesus Christ!" and slumped over the yoke – shrapnel had entered his head and he was dead.

Raanan pushed Max backward and took over the controls of the chopper. By this time the aircraft was shuddering and jolting because of damage to its rotor. Raanan realized that there was no way he could keep the chopper airborne and that he must make an immediate emergency landing. The forward speed of the chopper was reduced and the aircraft flying properties were severely impaired. Raanan recalled that the controls became heavier and heavier.

Raanan had also been injured by the shrapnel but remained conscious. He periodically had to wipe away the blood going into his eyes from his head and forehead. At this point he needed to land but it was pitch black outside. He switched on the landing lights, identified a clearing and put the chopper down.

On landing the Egyptians shot flares towards the grounded chopper and began shooting at it from all around. They had come down in the middle of an encamped Egyptian assault force of infantry and armour!

The following photos and comments of the incident were published in the Egyptian newspapers:

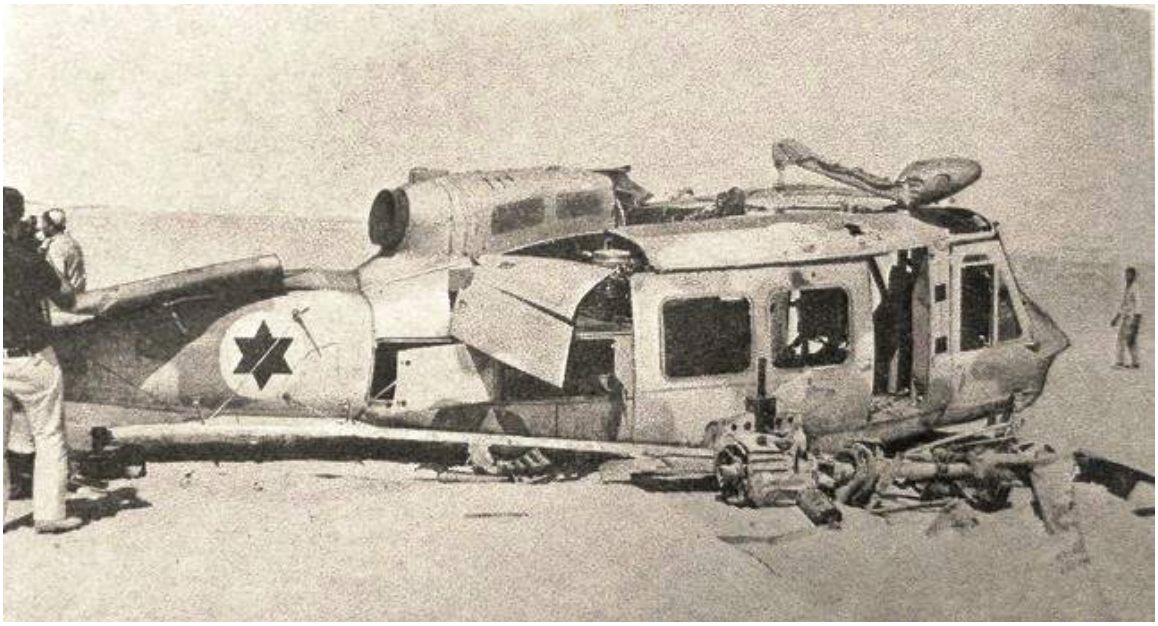

ليون دولار فورا للمساعدات العسكرية لاسرائيل

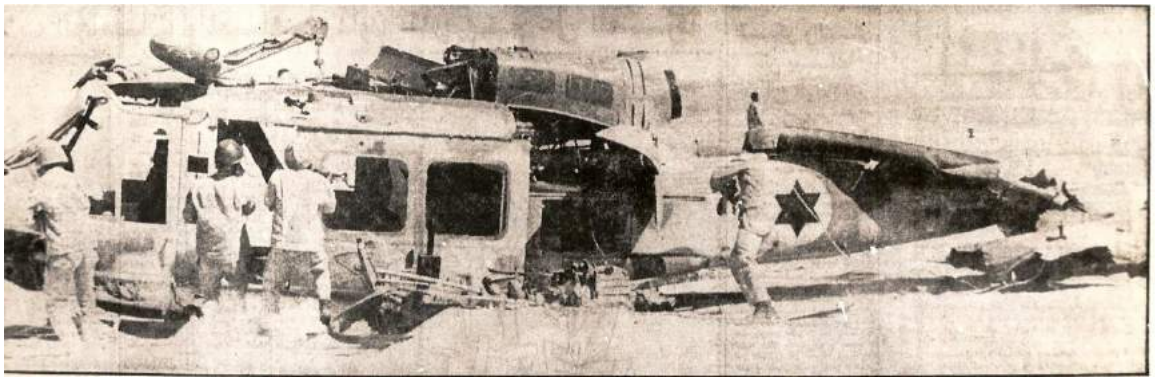
على الجانب الشرقى للبحيرات المرة شهد المراسلون الاجانب واحدة من طائرات الهليكوبتر الاسرائيلية الثلاث التى اسقطتها قواتنا وهى تحاول امداد القوات المسللة التى تم حصرها تجاه منطقة الدفرسوار . [تصوير : مجيد لطفى]
[المراسلون الاجانب وسط دبابات العدو المحطمة ص ٨]

"On the East bank of the Bitter Lakes, foreign correspondents were shown one of the three Israeli helicopters that were downed by our forces as they were trying to support the infiltrating [Israeli] forces that were now surrounded [by the Egyptians] opposite the Deversoir area."



Zerstörtes israelisches Kriegsgut in Sinai: „Bei uns wird niemand Hunger leiden"

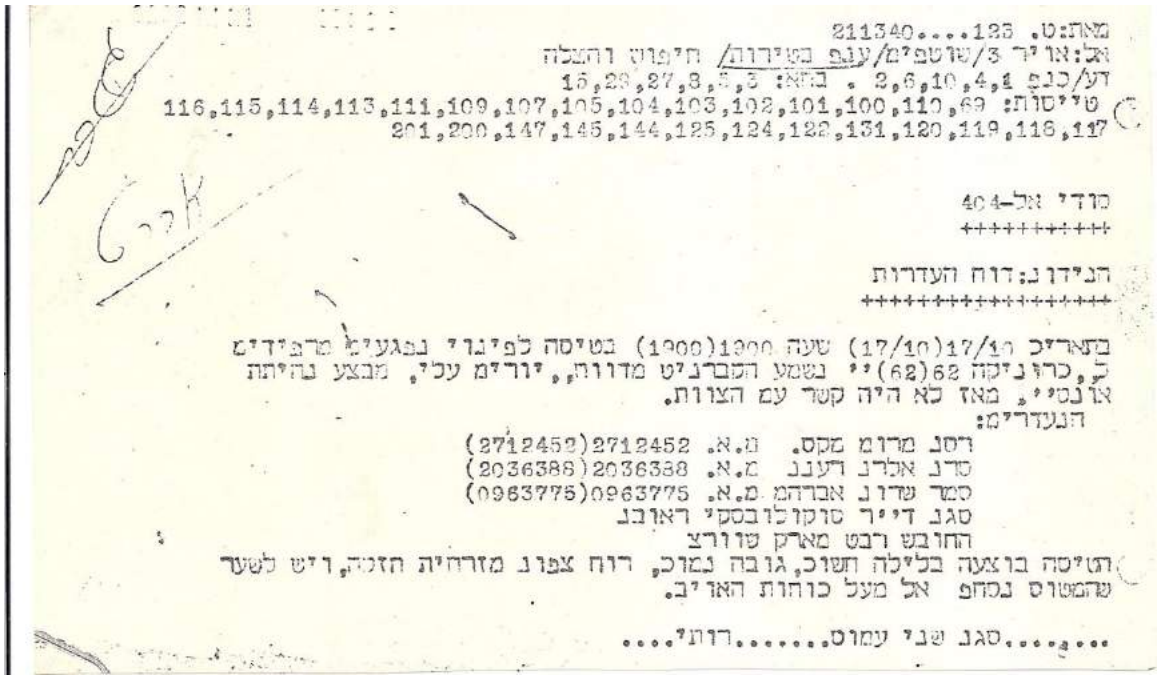




In this chaos Raanan managed to exit the cockpit onto the ground. So did Avi, the flight engineer. The two decided to make a run for it but within a few meters Avi shouted to tell Raanan that he had been hit. A few seconds later Raanan felt bullets hitting his legs and he was immobilised. He put his hands up to surrender and the shooting instantly ceased.

A telex was sent by the military with information that a helicopter crew was missing in action – it was later confirmed that four of the five were deceased.

Barbara phoned Max's mother and his cousin Gus to inform them that Max was dead.



מאת:ט. 211340....135
אל:או"ר 3/שוטפ"מ/ענף מבצעים/ חיפוש והצלה
דע/כנף 4,4,1 2,6,10 . בחא: 3,5,8
15,23,27,3,5
טל"סות: 69,100,101,102,103,104,105,107,109,111,113,114,115,116
117,116,119,120,131,122,124,125,144,145,147,200,201

מודי אל-404
++++++++++

הנידון:דוח העדרות
++++++++++++++++++

בתאריך 17/10(17/10) שעה 1300(1300) בטיסה לפיגוד נפגעים מרבידים
ק"כרוניקה 62(62)" נשמע המברנ"ט מדווח, "יורים עלי, מבצע נהיתה
אונס", מאז לא היה קשר עם הצוות.
הנעדרים:
רס"ב מרום מקס. ס.א. 2712452(2712452)
סרן אלרן רענן ב.א. 2036388(2036388)
סמר שדון אברהם מ.א. 0963775(0963775)
סגן ד"ר טוקולובסקי ראובן
החובש רבט מארק שוורץ
הטיסה בוצעה בליל חשוך, גובה נמוך, רוח צפון מזרחית חזקה, ויש לשער
שהמטוס נכחף אל מעל כוחות האויב.

....סגן שני עמוס.....רוט"....

Telex From The Israeli Defence Force Stating That 5 Airmen Are Missing In Action

Raanan was the only survivor of the five men on board the aircraft. Badly injured he was taken as a prisoner of war to Egypt, where he remained without proper medical treatment until after the belligerents signed a separation of forces agreement in early 1974. He was then returned to Israel on a stretcher and sent to hospital, where he spent a long period of time recovering from his wounds.

The following are aerial photographs taken on the 17th and 18th of October 1973 which indicate the site of the crashed helicopter.

AERIAL PHOTO 17TH OCTOBER



AERIAL PHOTO 18TH OCTOBER



Sometime later the bodies of Max and Avi were returned to Israel.

Max was laid to rest in the Beer Sheba Military Cemetery.

Max Marom's Last Resting Place – Beer Sheba Military Cemetery





in the Yizkor Book of the Israeli Defence Force the page for Max reads as follows:

MAJOR MAX MAROM (MANNING)

Max, son of Gertrude and Wilhelm, was born on 22 Kislev Ts'g (1st December 1942) in Indonesia. During World War II his parents were interned in prison camps in the Far East and Max was placed in an orphanage sponsored by the Red Cross. After the war he was selected to be sent to a foster home in Australia. However, an employee of the Red Cross discovered him at the last minute and he was returned to his parents.

He went to the United States with his parents and completed his high and primary school studies in Chicago. After graduating from school he entered the Academy of the United States Air Force. After completing his studies there he was trained and qualified as a helicopter pilot. Later he was appointed a flight instructor. In 1965 he spent a year as a helicopter pilot undertaking many combat missions attaining the rank of Captain.

In the summer of 1969 he and his wife immigrated to Israel and he was assigned to the Israeli Air Force. Following a period of service he earned the rank of Captain and was a mentor to his squadron in the south which was well known for its proficiency and excellence. His commanders praised his talents and expertise and testified that he fulfilled his role with precision and efficiency. Because of these qualities he was regarded as being a top pilot in his unit; all knew him to be an excellent warrior with energy and initiative, continuously improving his own capabilities as well as those of the squadron. Yet he was very modest and talked little about his achievements. He and his wife lived in the Officer's Quarters of the unit.

He was an exemplary son, dedicated and caring of his family. His colleagues loved him and he was kind and caring. He was known for his integrity, decency and cordiality.

Only a few days before the incident he had his first child and there were no bounds to his joy. Because of his missions as a pilot he only saw her once.

At the outbreak of the Yom Kippur War Max was ordered to the area of the Chinese Farm and participated in air operations over the battlefield. On Tishrei Tsl"d (17th October 1973) his helicopter was shot down whilst operating in an action over Sinai and he was killed.

He was laid to rest at Beer Sheba Military Cemetery and is survived by his wife, daughter and mother.

His commanders attested that they had lost a comrade, an accomplished pilot, an outstanding officer, an excellent fighter and a loved one.



Class of 1964
United States Air Force Academy

Proudly We Served

Max's History

Gone But Not Forgotten

Captain Max M. Manning, United States Air Force Academy Class of 1964, was killed in action in the service of his beloved State of Israel while searching for a downed pilot during the Yom Kippur War on 17 October 1973.

Max reported to the Academy from Chicago, IL. While at the Academy, he was a member of the 2nd Cadet Squadron.

Upon graduation, Max was assigned to Undergraduate Pilot Training at Randolph AFB, TX. In 1965, he completed helicopter training at Stead AFB, NV, followed by an assignment to the 4756th Drone Squadron at Tyndall AFB, FL. In 1966, he was a helicopter pilot in the 20th Helicopter Squadron at Udorn AB, Thailand. In 1967, he was a helicopter instructor pilot at Forbes AFB, KS. He separated from the Air Force on 30 June 1969.

Max was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, 7 Air Medals and the Air Force Commendation Medal. He had completed Squadron Officers School and Industrial College of the Armed Forces by correspondence.

(Compiled from multiple sources by Doug Jenkins, '64)

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Barbara and Deena returned to the United States.

Barbara wrote me the following in 2014:

> Shalom Dennis!
> Yes, both Gus and my brother-in-law, Robert, have told me about you. I am happy to provide any information I can about my connections to the Meinungen family. As you already know, I was married to Max Meinungen/Manning/Marom. We got married in 1968, made Aliya in 1969, and Max went directly into the IAF as a helicopter pilot. Our daughter, Deena, was born on October 9, 1973, and Max was shot down over the Sinai and killed on October 17. He is buried in the military cemetery in Beersheva, and you can find his name, along with some lovely words about him, on the IAF web page and in various other places. Deena is married to Dan Messinger, and they have two wonderful boys. Max, named after his grandfather, will be 7 in June, and Isaac will be 4 next month. Those boys are the light of my life. I remarried in 1989. My husband, Jonathan Pollack, says he wishes he could have known Grandpa Max. As he says, he thinks they would have really liked each other, but it would have been a bit complicated!!!

Gertrude Manning died on the 3rd May 1996 in Austin Texas.

Robert (Manning) is the sole remaining male of the original Meinungen family still alive of that huge dynasty from Hagenow.

On the 15th July 2015 Charlotte and I joined the English Speaking Branch of the Association for the Welfare of Soldiers in Israel to open a clubhouse which the association donated to Squadron 123. The squadron had just been relocated from Hatzarim AFB near Beer Sheba to Palchamim AFB south of Tel Aviv.

At the briefing before the presentation it was mentioned that I was a relative of one of their fallen pilot's, Max Marom. Of course this generated interest especially as the briefing officer stated that he had recently been in touch with Barbara and Deena advising them of the squadron's move.

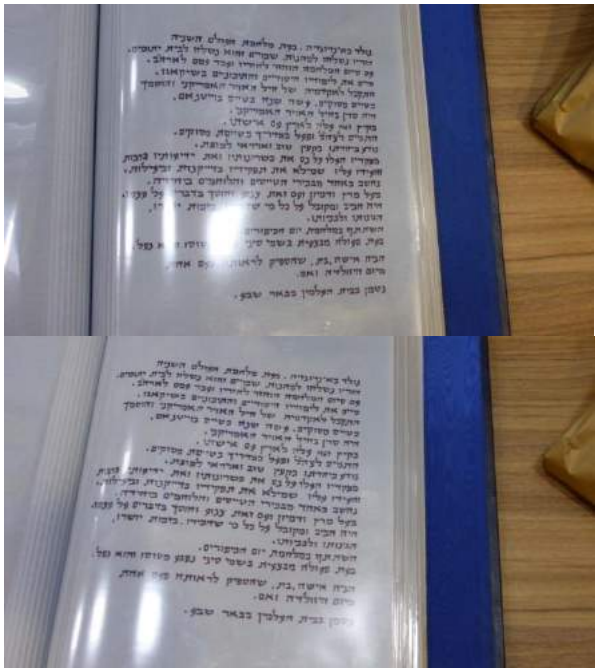
I then met the Officer Commanding of the Squadron, Colonel Zohar Mor, who took us to the Wall of Memorial of their fallen comrades – on the top row near the centre was a photograph of Max. Zohar then retrieved the Yizkor Book of the squadron and opened it to the page of the entry for Max.

At the opening ceremony I was called upon to present a book on Max's biography which I had compiled.

Here are the photographs I took:




1.12.42
18.10.73



THE WOLF FAMILY

Until our "Stolpersteine" trip to Germany and our visit to Dannenburg on 2013 I knew very little about this branch.

In Dannenburg I found out from the town archivist that Ernst Moritz Wolff and his family managed to escape the Holocaust by fleeing to Montevideo, Uruguay – however I never managed to establish contact with the family.

In December 2014 whilst researching Pages of Testimony lodged at Yad Vashem I made an amazing discovery. A Page had been lodged for Feilchen Adele Kallmann (nee Wolf) by her daughter Esther ben Zion (nee Kallmann) – the submission was made in Hebrew and Esther's address was noted as Kibbutz Yakum, Israel. As the crow flies that is about 3 kilometers from where we live in Poleg, Netanaya. I went to Yakum and discovered that Esther had died in 2008 but that her daughter, Shula Walter, was still living on the Kibbutz.

A few days later Shula and her daughter, Mor, came to our home and we had a wonderful "reunion". Shula told me that Esther had made Aliyah in 1934 at the age of 17 – she married Gidon ben Zion and had 3 children. Shula said that Esther would never discuss her life or family she had left behind in Germany – this was not unusual for those victims who had suffered the trauma of losing whole families to the Nazi's attempt to destroy the Jewish nation.

Shula was also unaware that her mother had lodged this Page and also knew nothing about the Wolf family – of course I filled her in and I hope that we will see more of each other in the future. Shula has a brother and sister both of who also live in Israel.



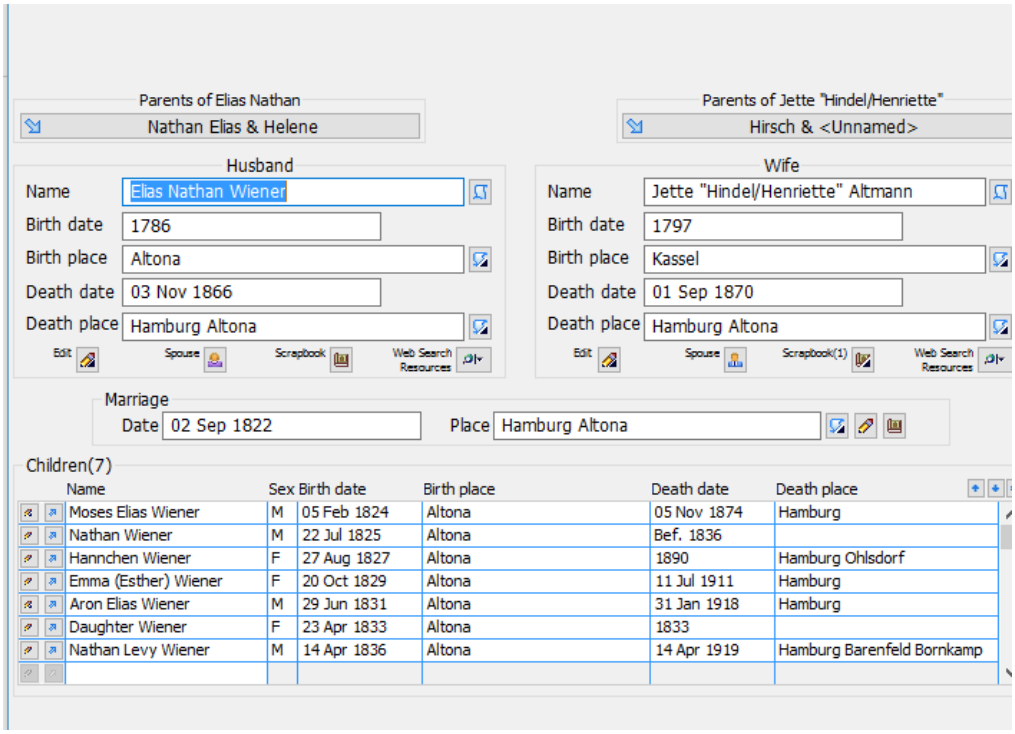
SHULA WALTER & HER DAUGHTER MOR

THE WIENER – COHN – COHEN FAMILY IN ISRAEL

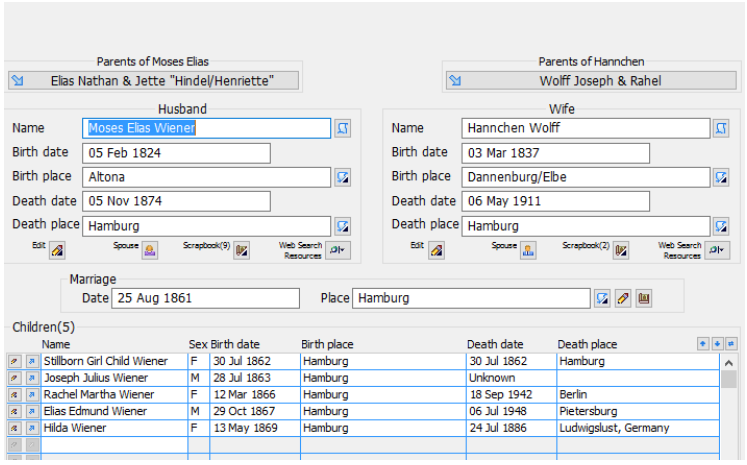
The discovery of this remnant of our family in late 2016 by Paul Cheifitz was one of the most exciting discoveries for me. Here we found, apart from my father and his 2 sisters, what I believe to be the sole survivors of our branch of a male descendant of our WIENER family who survived the Shoah. To me, that was nothing short of miraculous.

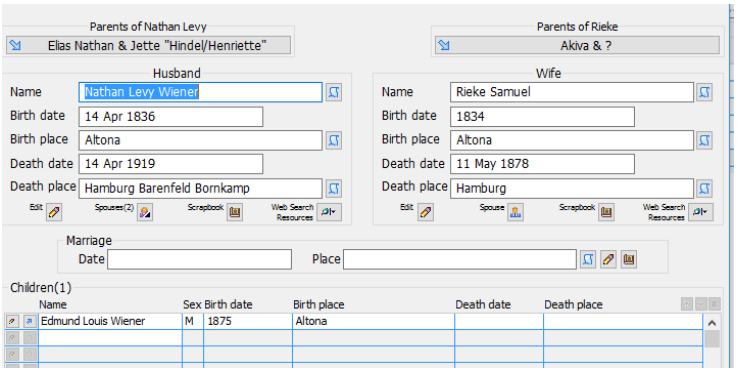
Let us delve into this branch.

My 2nd great grandfather, Elias Nathan Wiener, fathered several children – amongst them were my great grandfather, Moses Elias Wiener and his brother Nathan Levy Wiener.

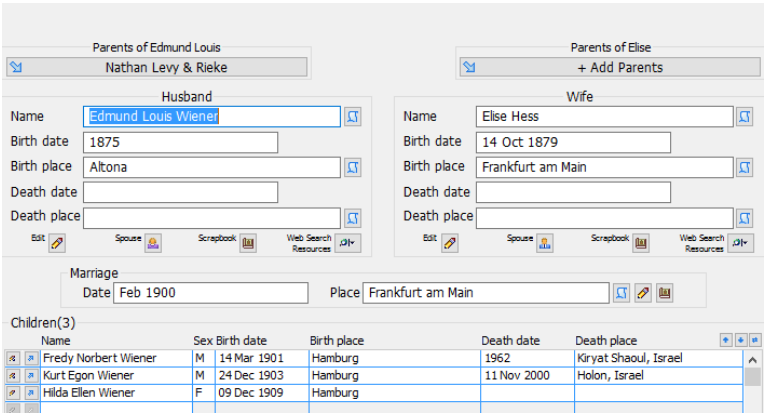


Nathan Levy Wiener sired one son who was named Edmund Louis Wiener, whilst Moses Elias Wiener had a son named Elias Edmund Wiener (my grandfather) and a daughter Rachel Martha – note that the two male cousins both carried the name Edmund (this was at the time that Jews were taking on German first names). My grandfather had 3 children – Kurt Moritz (my father), and 2 daughters named Hilda and Gertrude.





My grandfather's (Edmund Elias) first cousin (Edmund Louis) married Elise Hess and they had 3 children – 2 sons named Kurt, and Fredy and a daughter named Hilda. It is therefore quite obvious that these families were closely associated with one another.





KURT, HILDA & FREDY

Both sons, Fredy and Kurt, remained bachelors.



Kurt Egon Wiener



Fredy Wiener

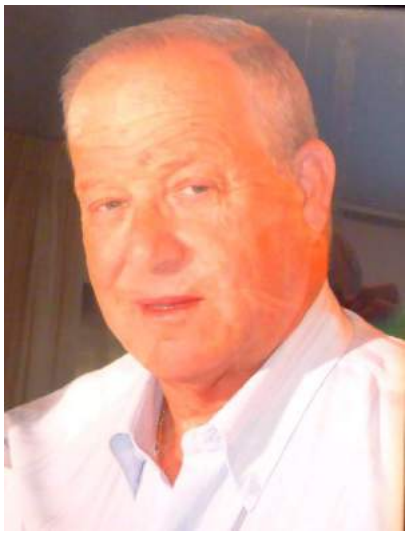
Their daughter Hilda married Walther Cohn in Hamburg - they had a son Peter and a daughter Hannelore. Edmund Louis and Elise later divorced in Hamburg. As a matter of interest, we have amongst our family heirlooms a serviette ring with the name “Cohn” inscribed on it – I presume this was a momento from Hilda and Walter’s wedding in Hamburg.



HILDA (HEDDA) WIENER COHN

in 1939 Elise and Walter and their 2 children, as well as her brothers, managed to escape from Germany to Palestine in the nick of time. Edmund Louis also got to Palestine a while later. Fredy died in 1962 and Kurt died in 2000 after a distinguished career with Bank Leumi as an economist.

Peter Cohn married Yehudit (Yula) Lipnik, who was born in Belarus, and was the sole surviving member of her family to escape the Holocaust.



PETER COHN

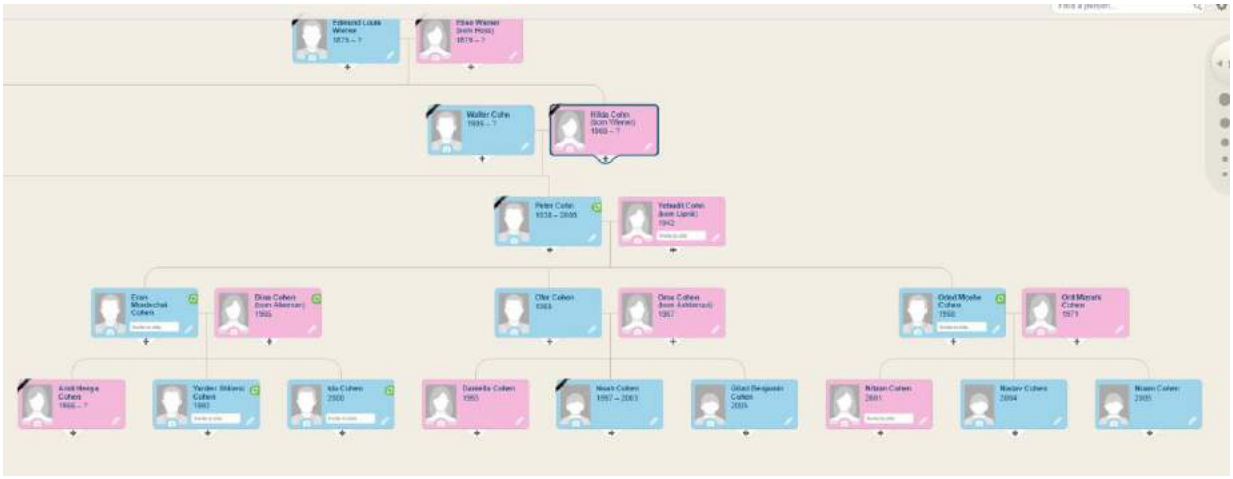
They had 3 sons – Eran, Ofer and Oded, all born in Israel. Eran and Ofer are employed by the Eged Bus Company and Oded owns the Hyundai dealership in Raanana. Peter died in 2008. With Paul Cheifitz's assistance I made contact with Yehudit and her sons who all live in Raanana and met with them in November 2016 at Yehudit's home. The Cohn family believe that Peter and I look similar and that we share the same body language.



ERAN, ODED, GILAD, YULA AND OFER

In Yehudit's lounge there is a portrait of whom I believe to be Nathan Levy Wiener, the brother of my great grandfather, Moses Elias Wiener. Yehudit believes that it is the portrait of one generation further back, i.e. Elias Nathan Levy, but I very much doubt that because of the style of clothing the gentleman is wearing in closer to that of the turn of the 19th – 20th century.





I am happy to say that our relationship has developed very well over the past few months – we have visited each other on several occasions and also had the 2017 Passover seder together at Yula's home. This was incredibly emotional for me as it must have been the first time in over 100 years that our families have spent a chag together. I sat there looking at Ofer, Eran and Oded with all their children and it was amazing for me to think there was the same Wiener blood flowing in their veins as through mine, my children and my grandchildren.





I truly hope that our children and grandchildren will maintain this connection in their future lives.

I arranged fo the family to lay Stolpersteine in Hamburg for their family members who managed to escape the Nazis. These were laid in several locations where their last homes were in the city. All 3 of Peter Cohn's sons and Peter's widow Yula attended the ceremonies in Hamburg on the 26th June 2018.

MARIA-LOUISEN-STR 2a, WINTERHUDE





ODERFELDERSTR. 25 EIMSBÜTTEL (HARVESTEHUDE)





GOERNESTR. 4 NORD (EPPENDORF)







LENHARTZSTR. 13 NORD (EPPENDORF)





Maria Koser of the Stolpersteine Association in Hamburg shared with me her research of the family history during the Nazi period:

Edmund Louis Wiener married Elise Hess from Frankfurt am Maine in 1900 and they had 2 sons, Fredy Norbert and Kurt Egon, as well a daughter Hilda (Hedda). It was not a good marriage and it ended in a divorce.

Hilda Hedda married Walter Cohn of Hamburg, son of Salomon (Sal) Cohn – they had a son Peter and a daughter Hanalore, both born in Hamburg.

Edmund Louis Wiener was one of the most successful realtors in Hamburg. His businesses operated under the names of Edm. L. Wiener Corporation Estate Agent and Edm. L. Wiener and Hamburg Management Corporation. His offices were situated at 2 Neuerwalstrasse at the corner of Jungfernstieg, which even today is a prime position in the Hamburg city centre. His two sons, Fredy and Kurt Egon each had a 20% share of the business and worked with Edmund.

Fredy was by profession a lawyer. On the 18th April 1928, after his release from the civil service, he was admitted into the legal profession at the Hanseatic Higher Regional Court, the Regional Court and the District Court in Hamburg. This appointment was later annulled in terms of Section 1 of the anti-Semitic bill of admission to the legal profession of the 7th April 1933 on enactment of the Federal State Legal Administration Act of 25th April 1933. Fredy owned an apartment at 4 Goernestrasse which was situated in a high class residential area of Hamburg but according to the State Archives he lived at 2a Marie-Luise street and was a member of the Hebrew Congregation. He and Kurt owned a Graham Paige motor vehicle.

I am not sure what Kurt's profession was but I understand that he was a highly qualified economist. Kurt was the general manager of the family business. He also had his apartment at 4 Goernestrasse – the brothers enjoyed a close relationship with one another. At the top of his apartment and with direct accessibility, he had a large chamber with sports equipment which included a boxing ring, punch ball, weights and electric heating installations.

Edmund owned a Cadillac, registration number HH5590, for which he paid RM24,000 – this car was impounded by the Nazi *gauleiter* (governor) of Hamburg Karl Kaufmann. Kaufmann had an accident on his first trip with the vehicle and then returned it to the garage – Edmund sold it for RM200 as scrap. In the book "The Jews and Germans of Hamburg" many references are made to the anit-semitic, devious, corrupt and cruel Kaufman who governed nearly 2 million citizens in Hamburg region. At the Nuremberg Trials he was imprisoned for war crimes but served a relatively short time in prison.

Furthermore, a former chauffeur of Edmund by the name of Rinne had, as a result of his dismissal, submitted a totally unfounded denunciation against Edmund. At that time Edmund was "taking the waters" at a spa in Wiesbaden. His sons informed him of this matter and in order to evade arrest he fled abroad, probably, to Switzerland.

The police then honed in on Fredy whom they arrested and imprisoned in solitary confinement on the 27th March 1933 in the remand centre Holsteinglacis, after which he was transferred to the infamous concentration camp of Fuhlsbüttel. He was informed that his detention was as a result of "atrocity propaganda". There was no judicial hearing and no arrest warrant – it was obvious that the arrest was for the sole purpose of inducing his father to return in order to imprison him.

On making enquiries about his brother on the 28th March 1933 at the Stadtshausbrücke police station, Kurt was also arrested and then sent to the detention centre in Holstenwal, where he was remanded in custody. He was discharged at the end of April after having paid a surety of RM30,000 and having handed over a valuable pearl necklace on behalf of him and Fredy.

A few months later Fredy learned, that because his father had not returned, he was to be rearrested again. Fredy and Kurt then fled across the Czech border without their passports (the Gestapo had confiscated them) to Prague where they had arranged to meet their father.

As Edmund and his sons were forced to flee, their businesses were liquidated under the auspices of a Dr. Pfeiffer and a state flight tax for Fredy of RM36,250 was confiscated from the proceeds. Furthermore Fredy's apartment was placed under the care of the chauffeur Rinne (who had falsely denounced the family). Rinne later stated that one of the leading women of the Nazi Womens League had taken over the apartment together with the furniture. Hilda Ellen who still lived in Hamburg dared not enquire as to the furniture lest it also place her in danger.

Edmund and his sons lived in Prague until they had secured their emigration papers and their Palestiniam Immigration Certificates in January 1934. All three of them travelled via Vienna to Nizza where they boarded the ship "Aquitania" for Palestine.

On arrival in Palestine, Edmund Louis wanted to resume his profession as an estate agent but without the knowledge of the Hebrew language and the country itself, he was unsuccessful. Elise (his ex-wife) also managed to flee to Palestine.

Fredy and Kurt remained bachelors all their lives. Fredy was afflicted with Parkinsons disease and died in Israel on the 25th November 1962. Kurt became a senior economist of Bank Hapoalim and he passed away on the 11th November 2000.

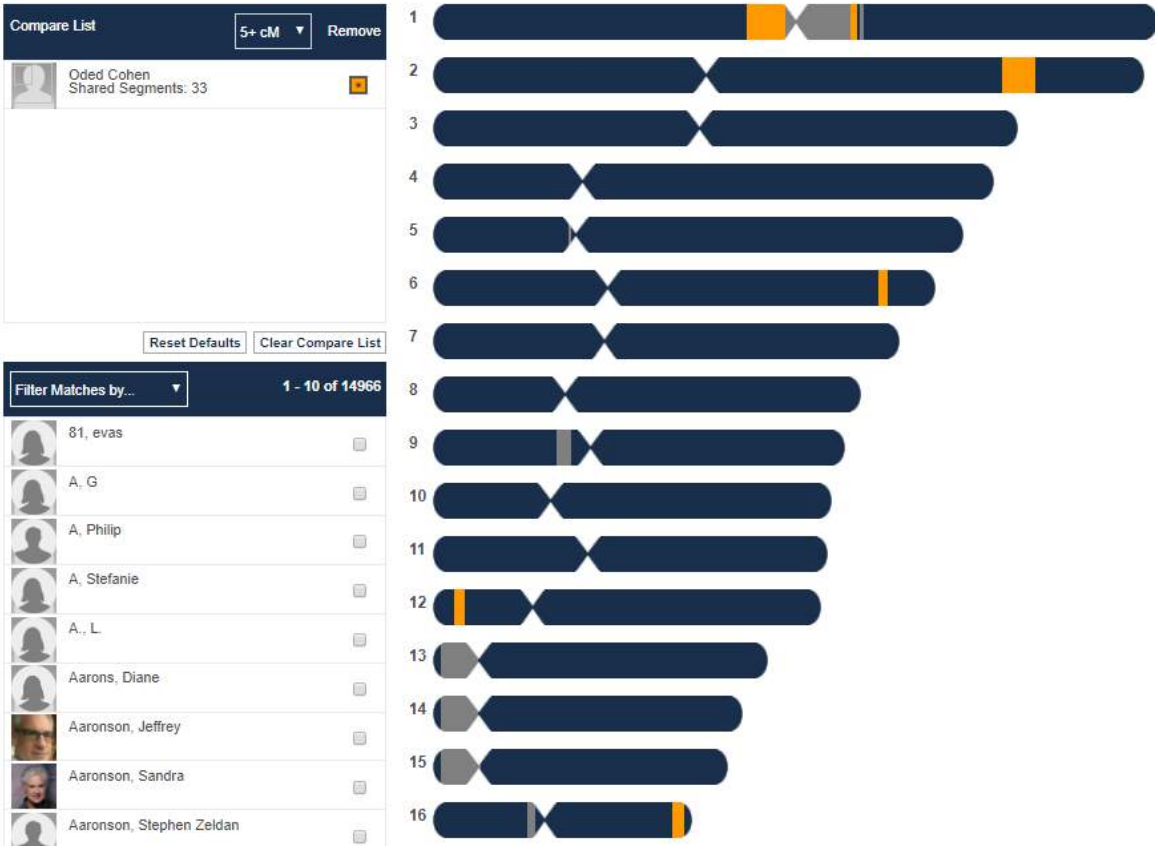
Hilda Ellen died on the 29th December 1997 and Walter Cohn on the 1st December 1960, both in Israel.

January 2018: Happily our relationship with the family has developed into a warm and intimate friendship. We are always included in their family simchas as they are with ours. It is really so good having an extended family only 30 minutes away from where we live.

Although I in no way doubted our family connection, but more out of curiosity, in January 2018 I pursuaded Oded to have an autosomal DNA test with FTDNA. The result of the testing that Oded and I are 2nd to 4th cousins – we are in fact 3rd cousins once removed:

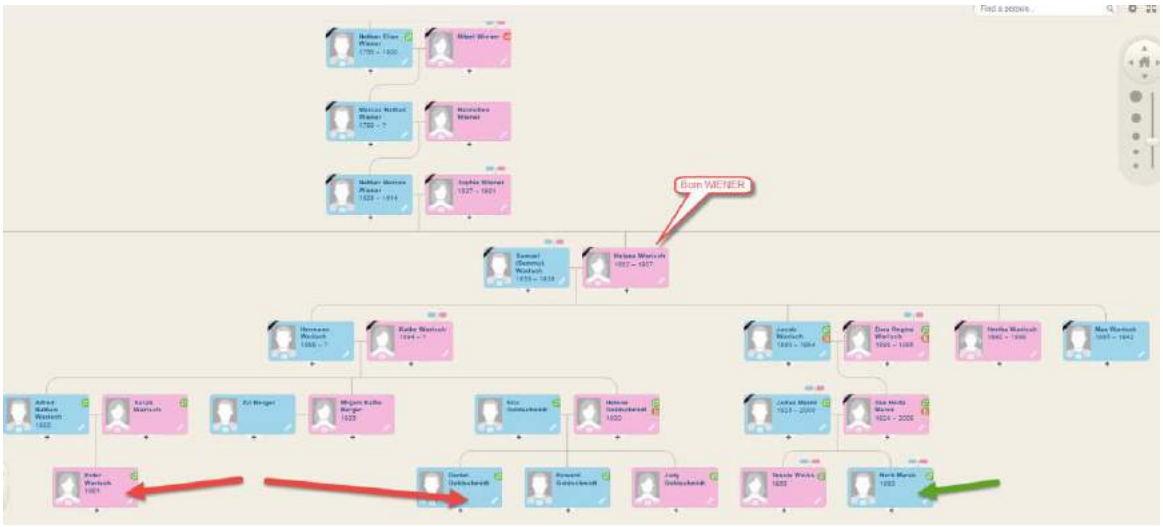
	Name	Match Date	Relationship Range	Shared Centimorgans	Longest Block	X-Match	Linked Relationship	Ancestral Surnames
☐	 Mr. Oded Cohen	01/23/2018	2nd Cousin - 4th Cousin	128	18			OETTINGEN (BAVARIA) / RIES (BAVARIA) / WIENER (HAMBURG) /

On the Chromosome Browser one can clearly see our matches on Chromosomes 1 and 2:



THE WARISCH FAMILY

DAVID GOLDSCHMIDT AND ESTHER (ESTEE) WARISCH



Some of the Warisch family also managed to escape the Holocaust. Helen Warisch (named after her grandmother Helen Wiener – the Warisch family are twice related as 3 generations earlier Rebecca Warisch married Mosche Nathan Wiener) and her husband Eric Goldschmidt went to the USA. Her sisters, Marjam Kaethe (Berger) and Ilse Bertha (Marek), also went to the USA and her brother Alfred Nathan came to Israel.

I managed to trace Herb Marek (a lawyer living in New York) through applying some “reverse geaneaology” and found that his mother Helen Goldschmidt was still alive – I contacted this 87 year old lady and she has all her faculties and remembers the family from Germany. Her son Daniel, a banker who lives in New York and cousin Estee Warisch, Alfred Nathan Warisch’s daughter, who lives in Kiryat Muzkin just north of Haifa, came to visit us over Pesach 2017. Both are unmarried.



HERB MAREK



HERB, TESSIE (WEISS) AND THEIR CHILDREN

Herb Marek was the first of the WARISCH family whom I found. From the beginning he was very receptive to my approaches and has been wonderfully cooperative in connecting me to his Warisch family and ensuring that there is a free flow of information which his family generously share with me.

Herb was born and raised in Brooklyn and was educated at the Brooklyn Talmudical Academy. He earned his Bachelor of Business Degree at Pace University after which he graduated with a Juris Doctorate from Brooklyn Law School and has been admitted to practice before the US Supreme Court. After working for several law firms, he established the Marek Law Firm LLP in 1993.

His parents Julius M. Marek (formerly Marmorek) and Ilse Herta Warisch, were both born in Hamburg and attended the same synagogue – however, they only met in the USA in 1954. The Marek family had escaped Germany in 1936.

After serving as an officer in the German army in World War I, Herb's grandfather, Herbert Marmorek, was engaged in the trading of tobacco and travelled extensively to the eastern European countries. Through his knack of learning foreign languages he had the opportunity of reading uncensored versions of Hitler's speeches and became aware of the plans to exterminate the Jews well before his fellow German Jews did. Herbert also funneled the money he earned from commissions to his wife's family in the USA. The family with their 2 sons Julius and Kurt, arrived in the USA in 1936. After attending school in the USA both sons served in WWII.

Herb's mother's family, the Warisch's, fled Germany for Belgium in the late 1930s. After Belgium was occupied by the Nazis they fled to northern France and then to the south of the country where they remained as stateless refugees until they were interned at the infamous holding camp at Gurs. Legend has it that Herb's grandmother Dora Warisch (born Kessler) sprung her husband out of the camp and then paid a smuggler to get them over the border to Switzerland where they stayed until the end of the war. Dora Kessler and her sister married Warisch brothers.

RESTITUTION AND COMPENSATION

After Germany had been soundly defeated and had unconditionally surrendered in 1945, the Allied victors rightly imposed penalties and punishments on the aggressors. The first of these was to punish those who had perpetrated genocidal and human rights abuses against those who they considered to be "untermenschen" and undesirables, including Jews, Gypsies, homosexuals, mental retards – the list goes on and on. Those suspected were charged and tried, mainly in the Nuremburg Trials. At the same time there was a need to compensate those who survived, so that they could start new lives and re-establish themselves wherever they might live.

The definition of a survivor was deemed as follows:

> A **survivor** is any person who was displaced, persecuted, and/or discriminated against by the racial, religious, ethnic, social, and/or political policies of the Nazis and their allies between 1933 and 1945. In addition to former inmates of concentration camps and ghettos, this also includes refugees and people in hiding.

Clearly my father and grandparents fell into this category.

A mechanism was set up to handle these claims which was known as The Claims Conference. The following is an extract from the Yad Vashem website:

> **Reparations and Restitutions**
>
> Financial compensation for Jewish suffering during the Holocaust and reimbursement for Jewish property that was stolen by the Nazis. From 1953 to 1965, West Germany paid the State of Israel, Jewish survivors, and German refugees hundreds of millions of dollars in a symbolic attempt to make up for the crimes committed by the Nazis during the Holocaust.
>
> While World War II was still raging, Jews around the world began making plans to demand financial indemnification for Holocaust victims. Just months after the war ended, the Jewish Agency made its first formal claim for reparations and property reimbursement to the four Allied powers that controlled Germany: the United States, Great Britain, France, and the Soviet Union. The agency proposed that a certain amount of Germany's money be allotted for the settlement of Jewish claims for reparations and the resettlement of Holocaust survivors in Palestine.
>
> After the State of Israel was established in mid-1948, it became clear that the Jewish country should be authorized to represent the Jewish people in submitting restitution claims. In 1951 the Israeli authorities made a claim to the four occupying powers regarding compensation and reimbursement, based on the fact that Israel had absorbed and resettled 500,000 Holocaust survivors. They calculated that since absorption had cost 3,000 dollars a person, they were owed 1.5 billion dollars by Germany. They also figured that six billion dollars' worth of Jewish property had been pillaged by the Nazis,

but stressed that the Germans could never make up for what they did with any type of material recompense.

The West German government was quite willing to pay reparations to the Jewish people. Chancellor Konrad Adenauer and other politicians admitted Germany's guilt and wanted to take this chance to atone for it. In addition, they realized that paying reparations would help accelerate West Germany's acceptance by the Western powers. Also in 1951, 22 Jewish organizations met in New York to set up the Conference on Jewish Material Claims against Germany. The purpose of the conference was to support Israel's claims and represent the claims of Holocaust victims living outside Israel.

No time was lost in setting up this mechanism and survivors started submitting their claims in order to assist their re-stablishing themselves financially.

Morris began the process in 1954.

We must look at the family situation at this point in time as much had changed for them:

1. Dina Wiener (nee Würzburg), my grandmother, had died in 1946
2. Elias Edmund Wiener, my grandfather, had died in 1948
3. Kurt Moritz Wiener, my father, had married in 1944 and had established his business in 1945. He also supported his parents financially whilst they were still alive.

It was therefore obvious that two separate claims would need to be submitted – one by my father for himself and as the heir of his parents; another claim in his parents' names.

After the war, when all the inhumane deeds of the Nazis were fully revealed, Morris became so embittered against his former homeland and its people that he no longer wanted to have any contact or dealings with them. At the same time the young state of Israel which came into being out of the ashes of the Holocaust was established in 1948 to become a place of the ingathering of the Jewish people, a Jewish state. This successful attainment of this goal would necessitate huge amounts of funds. Morris therefore decided to kill two birds with one stone. He decided to appoint the Jewish National Fund (JNF) to handle the claims and they could retain the proceeds.

Although Morris would need to give a certain amount of input and co-operation into the process, all the administration and legal work would be effected by the JNF and their lawyers. This would of course be a huge task as affidavits, witnesses, evidence, accounting and administration work was required.

In 2016 I retrieved the relevant files of the claims from the archives in Kiel . There were 200 pages of documents all in German from which I had the salient details translated.

The first task which Morris had to execute was to provide Curriculum Vitaes of both his parents and himself giving a broad outline of their lives in Germany. In doing this he had to relive the traumas of the past by writing the following statements, the first being his own CV and the

second that of his parents. The reader will notice that Morris writes his own CV in a very clinical manner, very different to the emotional tone of the one written of his parents.

The claims of Morris and that of his parents were quite different to one another. Morris left Germany in 1936 as a young bachelor – he had only been in business for a few years and had not amassed a large asset base. He therefore did not have to pay a Reich Flight Tax or other levies on assets because effectively at that time he possessed none. For my grandparents it was quite a different story. They had been in business for some 40 years – Dina as an only child had inherited all of her parent's assets which included the business and properties. Morris was still alive but his parents were both deceased so he had to act as executor for their estates.

It therefore follows that we will have to work through the two claims separately.

THE CLAIM FOR REPARATIONS AND RESTITUTION: KURT MORITZ WIENER

Morris submitted the following affidavit through the JNF:

Pietersburg, Tvl., South Africa

25th January, 1957

Curriculum vitae, events of persecution and list of losses suffered by Kurt Moritz Wiener.

My personal curriculum vitae is as follows:

I was born on the 17th January 1912 in Lübeck as the son of Mr Edmund Elias Wiener and his wife Dina, née Würzburg. I attended the Katharineum for three years and after that proceeded to the secondary school Zum Dom, until the end of the *Untersekunda* (6th grade). At the end of the year of 1927 I left the school, obtaining a pass to *Obersekunda* (7th grade). I served my apprenticeship as motor and engine fitter with the firm Friedrich Kock in Lübeck and passed my apprentice's final examination in 1931 with a diploma. I remained with the same firm until about October 1931 and was subsequently employed as fitter by the haulage company Währer Brothers until about the middle of the year of 1932. After that I established my own rapid transport haulage company which I operated until about April 1936. I had four lorries and two trailers together with the necessary equipment. During the peak period I had four drivers and one office lady.

However, as from August 1935 it was impossible to run the business viably because of the economic persecution by the Nazis, and within a few months, up to the final sale of the business, I had lost all my savings. In April 1936 I managed to sell the business and all the vehicles and trailers to Mr Heinrich Dölle for the ridiculous amount of 2,000.-

mark. At that time the lorries, trailers and equipment were definitely still worth about 10 000.- mark .

My witnesses are the drivers Zinniak, Meyer and Mrs Böttcher, as well as the master plumber Bruno Nehlsen, from whom I had hired the workshop and the office at Untertrave.

In May 1936 I emigrated to the Union of South Africa and since then I am domiciled in Pietersburg, where I have worked in my field. I got married in 1943 and in 1945 I established my machine construction company which I still run today.

My loss resulting from my sale in Lübeck approximated 7,000.- to 8,000.- mark and I estimate the loss of earnings at about 48 000.- mark.

(*signed and witnessed 25 February 1957*)

On the following page is the official settlement decided by the State Compensation Office of Schleswig-Holstein:

1. <u>Claims for restitution of Kurt Moritz Wiener</u>

<u>Form</u> entitled: Damage to professional advancement to be filled in by applicant

Short description of the measures or circumstances which have led to the damage, including dates of episodes.

Due to the economic persecution by the Nazis it became impossible for me to continue with my business. As from August 1935 to the time of the sale of the business in April 1936 I had lost all my capital savings and had to suffer the loss of at least 8,000.- RM with the sale of my business.

Which occupation had the persecuted person aspired to and in which way was he barred from it?

ENGINEER**.** I was supposed to attend the *Technikum* (technical school) in Hamburg in 1932, but because of the rising Nazi dangers and because of the anti-Semitic feelings which I knew prevailed in such institutions at the time, I decided not to attend the *Technikum.*

Short description of the occurrences of the persecution.

As a result of the economic persecution by the Nazis as from August 1935 it was no more possible for me to profitably continue my transport business in Lübeck. I had established this business in the year 1932 and during the most favourable months I brought in a net profit of about 1,500 RM.

From August 1935 until I could finally sell the business for a ridiculous sum of 2000.- RM, I had lost all my savings, so much so that my late father of blessed memory had to help me to pay part of my emigration expenses.

The value of the four trucks and two trailers, as well as the other necessary equipment in the business I have estimated at the time at about 10,000 RM, which was the book value, as far as I can remember. For the "goodwill", which of course had fallen away as a result of the persecution I have been allowed nothing.

Summary of pages 63, 64, 65, 66.

The State Compensation office Schleswig Holstein has decided (10. 4. 1958)

1) To pay

(a) for the damage to professional advancement a compensation sum of 972.- DM

(b) For loss of capital resulting from emigration costs a compensation of 400.- DM

Reason: the applicant is of Jewish descent.

2) The application for compensation of trucks and office equipment and for loss of goodwill is unfounded.

On the other hand, the application for restitution for the forced sale of the transport lorries and office equipment and the loss of goodwill "is not justifiable". Various legal reasons are presented for this especially, that this claim falls under a different law. If the claimant does apply for them, the claim will be forwarded to the Dept of Internal Restitution in Stadthagen.

[further red tape follows]

Or to lodge a legal complaint to the state court in Kiel. An explanation follows on how this was to be handled.

The sums of 972.- and 400.- DM were transferred by post to the JNF offices in Berlin.
By this time Morris must have gone through enough and was not prepared to go to litigation for the value of the trucks, which might have gone either way – legally there was a sale of the vehicles so the case would be arguable. In any event he personally had nothing to gain as he had pledged all proceeds to the JNF.

Translating the values into 2016 US$ of Morris's claim for US$400,000 he was awarded only US$14,000, a paltry 3.5% of his original claim.

To make it easier to understand the mechanics of more complex claims involving fixed property, shares, bonds and other assets, I have attached the following article from the Jewish Telegraphic Agency (JTA) in December 1938 dealing with Nazi restrictions.

Nazi Restrictions, Special Taxes Strip Jews of Wealth

December 25, 1938

BERLIN (Dec. 23)

The emigrant capital transfer problem, the subject of international discussions this week, is meanwhile being solved internally by the Reich in characteristic fashion. Under the ingenious and recently improved Nazi system of restrictive laws, special taxes, enforced loans and capital levies, the Jew leaving Germany today is stripped of anywhere from 96.5 percent to more than 99 percent of his fortune.

True to type, this financial wringer squeezes hardest when the feeding is bulkiest. The Jew with a modest fortune of 50,000 marks ($20,000 at the official rate) may succeed in bringing out with him as much as $700, or about 3 ½ percent. But the Jew who is caught in the ringer with 500,000 marks ($200,000) is fortunate if he emerges with as much as one-fifth of one percent, plus an array of bonds representing a 20-year interest in some tottering Austrian or Sudeten enterprise which has not been able to borrow money from a Reich bank.

The bonds are a new experiment in Nazi confiscation procedure. The Reich Gold Discount Bank, alone authorized to buy up emigrant "sperrmarks," is now refusing to purchase large block except upon special conditions. These conditions are usually investment by the Jews of anywhere up to 50 percent of his fortune in some recently "Aryanised" enterprise which is badly in need of funds and is considered too great a risk for ordinary credits.

There is no market for these bonds outside. In the opinion of experts, the 3 or 4 percent interest they carry will seldom or never be paid, and the principal — even if it does not disappear with the collapse of the enterprise – will certainly never be sent out of the country so long as the Nazis remain in power.

The obligations which must be met by the emigrating Jew are:

1. The 20 percent fine levied upon his entire fortune as punishment for the assassination of the German legation secretary in Paris;

2. The 25 percent Reich Flight Tax, payable by all persons with fortunes of 50,000 marks or more;

3. The 100 percent tax on all personal belongings purchased after 1933;

4. The sale of his remaining marks to the Gold Discount Bank at the prevailing rate of 6 ½ percent–provided that the bank is willing to purchase.

To understand the emigrant's deal with the Gold Discount Bank, it is necessary to recall that a Jew leaving the country can take only ten marks with him in cash, plus anything up to fifty marks in addition providing he can show an "emergency certificate" granted by the police. The rest of his fortune, the moment he steps beyond the borders of the Reich, automatically become "sperr" or blocked marks, which are irremovable from Germany.

The Jew, now an immigrant in England, the United States or elsewhere, can himself not profit by his blocked mark account. But he can, if he still retains property in Germany, pay taxes with it. What is more important, he can pay limited sums out of it to relatives left behind who may be in need of support. Beyond these, the use of the blocked mark account is negligible.

Under these circumstances, most Jews attempt to get rid of this account, particularly if they have no German relatives to support and if they have no resources outside the Reich. The Gold Discount Bank is their only legal customer. The buying rate now is 6 ½ percent. It has been as high as 50 percent and as low as 3 ½ . Unless some radical change takes place in Nazi policy, the rate is more likely to go down than up.

What does the Gold Discount Bank do with its cheaply purchased marks? One of two courses is open to it. It can use the marks to extend credit to the manifold types of industry important to the Goering four-year plan for making Germany militarily impregnable and industrially independent. Or it can, on the same day that it has purchased the blocked marks at 6 ½ percent, sell them in Amsterdam or some other foreign market at the "open market" rate where non-Jews are privileged to buy and sell. The "open market" rate today is a little more than 13 percent. In this fashion, the Gold Discount Bank not only makes a 100 percent profit on a simple turnover, but brings much needed foreign exchange into the country.

So we can now appreciate that my grandparents, once extremely wealthy people, were reduced to penury in a few short years due to the persecution of the Jews by the Nazis. In the early 1930s their wealth translated to about US$23million in 2016 dollar values. When they emigrated they were left with only about US$640,000 (10,000 Reichmarks in those days), about 3.5% of his previous nett asset value.

The Forced Levy for the Jewish Helping Hand Committee was another Nazi scheme in stripping Jews of their assets.

The Nazis developed the art of robbing their Jews first and then forcing them to flee for their lives, failing which they would exterminate them. It was an intentional, well planned and ruthless operation perpetrated by a country ruled by rabid anti-Semites, not to be forgotten is the fact that they were democratically voted into power and supported by the German populace in general.

THE CLAIM FOR REPARATIONS AND RESTITUTION: ELIAS EDMUND & DINA WIENER

MADE BY KURT MORITZ WIENER ON BEHALF OF HIS LATE PARENTS

CURRICULUM VITAE, REPORT ON THE UNFOLDING OF THE POLITICAL PERSECUTION AND SUMMARY OF LOSSES SUFFERED BY MR EDMUND ELIAS WIENER AND HIS WIFE DINA, née Würzburg. (TRANSLATED FROM GERMAN)

My late father of blessed memory, Mr Edmund Elias Wiener was born in Hamburg on the 29th October, 1867 as the son of Mr Moses E. Wiener and his wife Hannchen, née Wolf. When he was still a child of almost seven years, the family relocated to Ludwigslust where he grew up and went to school. After that he became a trainee at the banking enterprise Sal. L. Cohn in Lübeck and after completing his period of apprenticeship, he remained with this firm for several years. Later he assumed a position at the banking house Louis Wolf of Hamburg, for which he opened a branch in Lübeck, which he managed until his marriage.

In the year 1897 he married my late mother of blessed memory, Dina, née Würzburg, the only child of Jacob L Würzburg, and his wife Friederike née Hirsch, domiciled in Lübeck. My late mother of blessed memory was born on the 6thJune, 1877 in Lübeck. My late grandfather at the time ran a hide and fur business on the plot in König street, corner Wahm street registered as the company J.L. Würzburg, which he had taken over from his father. After the wedding my late father became a partner of the J.L. Würzburg company which he then ran together with my late grandfather. During that time my late parents and grandparents erected new buildings on the above-named plots, König street 91 and Wahm street 22 and 22 a. After the death of my grandfather in the year 1907, my late father ran the business by himself, but my late maternal grandmother remained as a silent partner.

As far as I know, the plots and buildings of Königstrasse 93 and 95 were purchased by my late parents during this time. My late grandmother of blessed memory died in the year 1933. As from about 1925 until 1929 my late father had taken in my brother-in-law Julius Wagner as an only partner of the business. After the death of my grandmother in 1933, my father did not have any further associates in the business, and conducted it entirely on his own.

*(written in pencil above the next paragraph: "*1938 f. bl 36")

During the time of the economic and general political persecution by the Nazis, the business was ruined and in the year 1937 had to be finally liquidated and sold out. When it became impossible under the Nazi laws for Jews to be owners of real estate, all the above mentioned properties were sold by legal enforcement at ridiculous prices. All the money obtained through the sale were then absorbed by the state, except 10,000.- mark, which my late parents of blessed memory were allowed to use for their

emigration to Pietersburg, South Africa in the year 1939, and 15,000.- mark, which my father had paid into a special account at the Deutsche Bank for the support of my late aunt of blessed memory, Mrs Martha Zadig in Berlin, a sister of my father. My late aunt of blessed memory could utilise only a small part of this money until she [*direct translation]* had to lose her life in the year 1941 under tragic circumstances. These 15,000.- mark were also lost. The process of political persecution unfolded as was typical for the Nazi era, and although my parents have not suffered direct physical violence, and were not arrested, they were totally ruined financially. Of the substantial family capital and the properties, nothing was left by the time of their emigration. As a result of Nazi watchmen and other well-known measures it was rendered impossible for our customers to enter our business or to have anything whatsoever to do with us. The ridiculous sums which were finally obtained were then absorbed by the state by way of all possible strategies, for example, through so-called "taxes and dues".

From the attached list it becomes clear what the capital resources of my parents were prior to 1937, and what has been lost. Furthermore, of course, all income which normally would have brought in an interest of at least 3½% on the capital of 278,000 mark was lost and this would over the period between 1937 and now be at least about 194,600 mark. This would then mean a total loss of 418,672 mark, if one subtracts the sum of 54,000 mark which was procured for us by the KEREN KAYEMET LEISRAEL from the purchases of our properties as supplementary compensation.

After the emigration of my late parents of blessed memory to Pietersburg, South Africa, I supported them as they had no income, except from a very small and insufficient amount which my late father was able to earn by working as a chiropodist. In the year 1946 my mother of blessed memory died as a result of a severe stroke, here in Pietersburg, and my father succumbed to his heart condition in 1948, also here in Pietersburg.

As witnesses of the economic persecution of my parents of blessed memory I can name Mrs Lehmensick, who at the time had worked for my late father in the office and the furrier shop, as well as Mrs Kuhlmann and Mrs Hatt, who had worked in my father's sewing section of the furrier workshop. As further witness I could name the optician Dettman who was a business neighbour, furthermore the buyers of the properties of Königstrasse 91, 93 & 95 and Wahmstrasse 22 & 22a, namely the gentlemen Struwe, Schmahl, Havemeister, Stoewer and Mrs Blume. Besides these I can name as witnesses Mr. Foerster, I think it is F.W. Foerster, an auditor of Lübeck, who in the last years prior to the emigration of my parents, kept my late father's accounts and acted as their agent after the emigration.

(*signed and witnessed 25th February, 1957*)

Referring to the “attached list” below which was drawn up by Edmund after the war and within the three year period before he died in 1948, we must remember that he was a qualified banker and therefore his facts and calculations would have been accurate.

Statement of assets of Edmund Elias Wiener and his wife Mrs Dina (Sarah) in 1939.

Plot	**Buildings**	**Ground**	**Total**	**Liability**	**Net Value**	**Forced Selling Price**	**Net Proceeds**
Königstr 91	104,000	30,000	134,000	17,500	116,500	63,000	45,500
Königstr 93	35,000	18,000	53,000	7,000	46,000	21,000	14,000
Königstr 95	45,000	22,000	67,000	40,000	27,000	45,000	5,000
Wahmstr 22	20,000	8,000	28,000	6,000	22,000	16,000	10,000
Wahmstr 22a	30,000	7,000	37,000	6,000	31,000	12,000	6,000
					---	---	---
					242,500	157,000	80,500

Please take note that the sums entered in the first five columns show the values specified by the municipal authorities of 1939, and the two last columns reveal the prices which were stipulated under coercion (force), and the net amounts which I received.

Up until 1937 we were the owners of a furrier company and the hide and fur wholesale firm J.L. Würzburg (family business) which existed for over 60 years and which we were forced to sell off.

30,000

Value of the stock, furniture, fixtures, tools, vehicle-winches etc, value of shares, state bonds, bonds, etc. which were maintained under the name of E.E. Wiener and which we were forced to sell

15,750

Total sum of all assets of applicant

288,250

Sum permitted for the passage to South Africa
2,632

Shipping freight for furniture, etc.
2,546
On the blocked account of the Deutsche Bank
for the support of the sister (Mrs Martha Zadig) who died in 1942:
15,000
Approximate withdrawal until her death 5 000
5,000

---

10 000 10 178

Reichsmark

From the net proceeds of the forced sales, we and my sister could only draw 10 178 Reichsmark, as apparent in the above balance. All the rest was taken by the government.

From the above chart it is apparent that we received out of our total assets of 288 250 Reichsmark only 10 178.- **so that a balance of 278,072 remains, which I am claiming.**

---

p. 28:
I, Edmund Elias Wiener, domiciled in 33 Jorissen street, Pietersburg, N-Tvl, South Africa, chiropodist and masseur

hereby claim the refund or replacement for the loss of the following amounts of money, government bonds, mortgage bonds, securities and gold and silverwares:

1) Moneys taken by the Nazis as unlawful taxes, etc.:

(a) Capital levies of Jewish assets RM 18200.-

(b) State flight tax RM 14329.-

(c) Forced Levy for the Jewish Helping Committee in Hamburg RM 15000.-

(d) Amount paid into the blocked account of the Deutsche Bank, branch Lübeck RM 15000.-

(e) Value of the securities, shares and government bonds owned by myself, but in the Safe Deposit depot of the Dresdener Bank. These assets were sold for a minimal amount just prior to my departure from Germany.
Nominal Value RM 1313.-

2) Value of gold and silverware, which on 20. 3. 39 I was forced to sell at a ridiculously low price of RM 126.- -
Effective value about RM 75,- . –
All these sums were either taken [from us] or paid by order of the "Tax office Lübeck"
The gold and silver wares were to be handed over by law to the "public purchasing office" of the local administration of the Hanseatic city of Hamburg, 73 Baeckerbreitengang, Hamburg.

The State Compensation office Schleswig Holstein has determined the following:

Lawsuit

Action **Appeal** **Revision**

Summary:

Kurt Wiener is legally represented by Joachim Monke, Berlin (W), Potsdamer str. 105

Concerning

1,640.- DM basic costs

2,798 + 455 DM special fees

Damage to life- , health-, freedom-, property, wealth, costs, profession, vocational training, occupational advancement, due to liquidation of business and emigration (1938/39) of the parents for reason of being Jews.

The State Compensation Office Schleswig-Holstein, Kiel, 19th October, 1959 has decided:

1) To grant the complainant

(a) The sum of 9,892 DM for the damage which his late father has suffered in the loss of professional advancement.
(b) The sum of 3,423.70 DM for the damage which his late parents have suffered due to special charges
(c) The sum of 1,035 DM for the loss of wealth which his late parents have suffered as a result of emigration expenses.

The following was awarded and paid by the Compensation Committee:

13 of 36: Appendix of the ruling of 19th October, 1959 Ref: W 392-16

I. Period of Compensation

1) From 1. 4. 1933 to 31 12. 1938 = 69 full months

2) From 1. 1. 1939 to 31.12.1945 = 84 full months

II The individual persecuted (masc. singular) was born on 29. 10. 1867.

Age at the time of commencement of damage = 65 years in full

III Rating compared to the public office: the middle grade

IV Compensation of Capital according to ξξ 76 (1), 2, 3.

1) Monthly Capital Compensation 368.00 DM

For 69 months. 69 x 368.00 RM = 25,392 RM

[plus] Additional 19.044 RM

Converted in Relation 10:2 = 25,392 RM

Adding it up in writing in DM

6.182.46 DM

[*Illegible handwriting*] 9.991.20 DM

9.992.00 DM

Signed: Government Office

The State Compensation Office enquires on 30. 9. 1959 where the amounts should be paid into.

31.10.1959 Joachim Monke in Berlin replies: to him.

On 7. 11. `959

The sums: 9.992 for professional damage

And 4.459.30 for damage to personal wealth

Total: **14.451.30**

Were transferred from Schleswig Holstein Compensation office via Bankhaus Scheurman Berlin to Kurt Moritz Wiener, 53 Plein street, Pietersburg.

2) According to the Federal Compensation Act the following applications for compensations of the parents

(a) For damages due to the loss of Bank Accounts
(b) For damages due to the decrease of free dispensation of the selling price on the occasion of the sale of their Properties
(c) For damages accrued on the surrender of silver objects
(d) For damages accrued by the relinquishment of bonds/shares
(e) For damages suffered from the sale of properties

(f) For damages resulting from dissipation
(g) For damages suffered by forced payment to the Jewish Helping Committee

Are unfounded.

3) The lawsuit is exempt from charges. Expenditures are not refunded.

R e a s o n s

The parents of the applicant [names] were members of the Jewish religion.

Here follows a summary of Edmund and Dina's CV as known. It finally states that the applicant is the sole heir of the deceased. Then a summary follows of the compensations which have been claimed, as already known, with the additional mention of

(b) the *Reichsfluchtsteuer* (State flight tax) and payments to the *Deutsche Gold-Disconto Bank.*

The documents were obtained from the State High Court, Kiel and the State High Court, Hamburg.

The age of the person who suffered persecution was taken into account as well as his level of education.

The applicant was unable to verify the level of income of his father's business. Investigations into this matter by the [German] office also did not bring any results.

[58 of 84 end of p.3]

It should be borne in mind that the years 1930 to 1933 coincided with the general economic crisis from which all trade branches were affected.

Further summary:

Considering all these issues, according to the estimation of the Office, the deceased was, according to his working capabilities and earnings, rated at medium level of employment. The time-span of the persecution begins on 1 January, 1939 and ends 31 December, 1945. According to the information of the claimant, the deceased was not anymore able to work in 1946. It could not be determined and was also not stated, whether this disability was due to his persecution.

Thus the compensation of capital for professional losses amounts to 9,992 DM

1. The State Flight Tax (*Reichsfluchtsteuer*) and Jewish assets payments were paid from the proceeds of the sale of properties.

2. With regard to all real estate properties which the deceased, i.e. his wife, has sold, the compensation lawsuit was completed, including comparisons of content as the obligatory parties had remained owners of the properties after back payments of different amounts. A cessation of claims according to #Article 36 Par 3 Br. REG to the obligated party did not take place. As a result the claim of compensation regarding state flight tax and the handing over of Jewish wealth is estimated at 10:1 i.e. 3,252,90DM.

3. The deceased's father had to pay 854.- DM emigration fees to the *Deutsche Golddiskontobank*. It could not be determined whether this amount also was paid from the proceeds of the sale of the properties. Therefore this sum is to be re-converted 10:2 to 170.80.- Thus 3.252.90 plus 170.80 DM = 3,423,70 DM

   [*See: 60 of 84, p.5*]

4. It could not be determined that the deceased has paid 15,000.- [this amount later becomes 1,500] to the Jewish Helping Committee in Hamburg and therefore this claim was unsuccessful.

5. The deceased has the right of compensation for his emigration resulting from persecution [5,178.- RM converted 10:2 to 1,035 DM] but not for the expenses which the applicant claimed for his parents after they settled in South Africa.

6. The claim for compensation for the loss of bank accounts was unsuccessful

7. Should the deceased couple have been the owners of bank accounts, these were definitely confiscated. This includes the credit account of Martha Zadig.

8. A compensation of such a damage falls under Compensationary legal Specification [i.e. under a different department]

9. The same applies to the forced surrender of silver wares and the submission of shares/bonds/securities. It will be transferred to the Dept of Interior Restitution in Standthagen.

The Regional Finance office in Lübeck wrote in 1959 (no detailed date on the copy) to the Government assessor Gärner [who had enquired on 29th July, 1959,] stating in reply that Kurt Moritz Wiener as sole heir to the late Elias Edmund Wiener, is legally entitled to the sum of 724.- DM for the detracted [euphemism used] silver things (sic) and watches, with interest. In case the 1,5 billion DM [German compensation funds]are not yet depleted. This notice can be queried within a period of 6 months after notification at the Reparations Chamber of the Federal Court in Hamburg. Signed by the government assessor Gäfner.

10. It must be pointed out that the claim for the silver pieces has already been met, thus this application may not be successful.

11. Claim for the sale of shares/bonds/stocks, plots and supplies, business furnishings and fixtures do not fall under the auspices of the Federal Compensation Law. The sales were carried out to private people. It is a matter of withdrawal. No claims can be made to these private persons

On the 26. 4. 1960 Joachim Monke, on behalf of Kurt Wiener submitted a petition to the State Schleswig Holstein, Kiel. He claimed:

1) A further sum of 5.192.90
2) Compensation for the payment of costs and transfer taxes on the occasion of the sale of the properties in Lübeck (Königstrasse 91, 93, 95 and Wahmstr. 22 and 22(a).
3) An estimation of "goodwill" of the business as well as the dissipation of the wares, furniture and fixtures of the firm.

Following the CV of the heir and claimant's parents and what has been paid, he states in detail how the parents had suffered losses in the sale of the properties.

> The property Königstr. 91 was valued at the time of forced sale at 100.000.- RM If the claimant had renounced the sum of 30,000.- compensation this does not mean that he did not suffer loss.
>
> The sum that he had to pay to the Regional Finance President had been discriminatory. The sum forcibly paid to the Jewish Helping Committee of 1,500.- had also been discriminatory.
>
> With the sale of Königstrasse 9, 93, 95, and Wahmstr.22 and 22(a) the deceased was forced to pay the costs and the ground tax. Only the buyer of Königstr. 93 (name deleted) paid the sum of 1,000.- for the transfer costs. This was found in the deed of sales in Lübeck.

Later counter-arguments are made that the buyer of Königstrasse 91 (deleted but legible name Struve) did pay 1270.- RM which is half of the transfer costs and agent's fees; for Wahmstrasse 22: the buyer (Störer, deleted but legible) paid the ground tax of 871,75 RM.

[Now follows much correspondence between Joachim Monk and the State compensation Office in Kiel. Powers of attorneys, attestations, etc.]

> The value of the property was 100.000.- After 18 days of the *Reichspogrom* night it was sold for only 68,000.-

A hearing was called on 18.11.1960 in which no representative appeared for Kurt Wiener.

> 12. With regard to compensation for dissipation: the information was too vague. Also: the deceased had held a closing sale before the sale of his business.
>
> 13. The claim for "goodwill" is regarded as dubious. F.W. Würzburg was a small business according to the German Chamber of Commerce in Lübeck and the annual net profits lay between 20 000.- and 40 000.- RM

On 23.11.1962 the files were returned by the State Court in Kiel to the Claims Court in Kiel, because six months had elapsed without hearing anything from the claimant.

Nothing has been paid out according to these documents, **not** to JNF nor to anyone else.

At the very end the documents state:

The adversary proceeding is concluded as a result of non-execution of the lawsuit.

What is understood from this is that the lawsuit was not continued by 1963 and it was just stopped / ceased to continue.

So it can be seen that the final offer on this claim was DMark14,358 which in 1958 was equivalent to US$3,600 – in today's value that is equivalent to US$30,000.

This amounted to approximately 0.1% of what his ReichMarck342,000 estate was originally worth.

- No compensation was to be made for the illegal and discriminatory taxes on Jews which they were forced to pay .
- No compensation was to be made for the forced disposal of assets.
- In other words, they had lost everything they owned in Germany and were only entitled to obtain restitution to the amount of approximately 0.1%.

In dealing with this investigation the German authorities approached the banks of which my family were clients. The communications were as follows:

Norddeutsche Bank
HAMBURG

The father of the applicant had made known his emigration to Pietersburg, SA in 1939. As a result of this he was induced by the Revenue Dept Lübeck to pay a State Flight Tax (*Reichsfluchtsteuer*). The sums of these were 18,200.- RM and 14,329.- RM which were probably paid by bank transfer.

The State Retribution office requests information as to whether the deceased had a banking connection with the bank and furthermore, whether a relevant bank statement could be obtained.

According to the Compensation Office files it can be deduced that between November, 1949 and February 1950 a correspondence had been conducted regarding this issue.

A speedy elucidation is requested.

Deutsche Bank

States that they could not find any documents of an account of E E Wiener, nor of the Würzburg Company. It is pointed out that a large part of the documents of this branch had been destroyed in the war. The Deutsche Bank did, however, succeed in finding an account under the name of Dina Wiener which held the sum 5.088 which, however was "drawn in" [i.e. confiscated] by the Regional Finance Officer ["president"] Nordmark.

The Bank expresses sincere regret about its inability to be of assistance.

Knowing how my father thought, I am not surprised that he did not accept the paltry offer – it was an insult to the memory of his parents. Furthermore he must also have been traumatised by going through the process of writing affidavits and supplying evidence of what had happened in the past. He must also have been very upset at the evidence the enquiry had revealed relating to the treatment of his parents.

Morris despised the Germans with a passion to the extent that he refused to speak their language and made a point of speaking English without any trace of a German accent. By 1960 he was already well established in his business and probably decided to relegate the past to File 13. I have no doubt that he instructed the JNF's attorney Mönke to cease all dealings relating to the case.

Monke sent the following communication to the State Compensation Office:

Joachim Monke

Berlin W
Potsdamer str. 105
1. 6. 1959

To the State Compensation Office Schleswig Holstein
Kiel
Gartenstrasse 7.

Re: Compensation lawsuit Mr Kurt Moritz Wiener after his late father. File No. W392-16

In the matter under discussion I hereby withdraw the application regarding the following restitution claims listed in your letter dated 13. 10. 1958:

(a) For damage to life
(b) For damage to body and health
(c) For damage to freedom
(d) For damage to economic advancement
(insurance damage)
(e) Compensation for hardship suffered

Signed. Monke
Represented by: Spindel
Attorney

I intend approaching the JNF's archives requesting to examine their files on the matter to see whether there was in fact any further correspondence between them and Monke.

One of the witnesses who was employed by my grandfather in his business gave the following statement:

1. **Batch 7. 1 of 13 – Testimony**

2. **District Court Lübeck 21 May, 1958**

3. The Witness: a woman, aged 60 years. Furrier seamstress, Lübeck
4. Summary
5. Was employed as a seamstress for furs in the Co I.L. Würzburg for 12 years. The owner was Edmund Wiener. Does not know the exact dates of her employment. Remembers that it was before the bomb attack on Lübeck (which was in 1942). She thinks it was during the war "when the Jews had to go away from here". She does not remember whether she left before 1938, before "the time when it was with the synagogue" or after "the thing with the synagogue". [*i.e. Kristallnacht*]
6. Initially he had 4-5 furrier seamstresses. Then their numbers diminished and in the end she was the only one left. In his shop in Wahmstrasse he had one saleslady. He had a large warehouse of

raw wares in Wahmstrasse He also owned houses in the Dankwartsgrube. She named the saleslady (deleted) whose husband worked [at the time of this testimony] in the museum in St. Annenstr. She testified that Edmund Wiener did not have a delivery van, but that he owned a private car with a trailer, in which furs were transported. She did not know whether Edmund Wiener stayed in Germany after the closure of his business. She has no more information, she did not have any insight into the running of his business.

7. Her testimony was accepted.
8. *She did not have to testify under oath because this testimony was regarded as of little significance.*

Notwithstanding Germany's claims of *wiederguttmachting,* these two claims prove that even after the war the Germans were very reluctant to compensate their victims in an honest manner. They continued to make things difficult for the survivors and their heirs by putting all possible stumbling blocks in their paths hoping that to exhaust the survivors or that they would die.

Not only had my father experienced persecution himself in the late 1920s before leaving Germany in 1936 where he had been subjected as a Jew to humiliation, racism, Jew baiting and the ruination of his fledgling business, but he had also experienced the breakup of his family when they had to flee their homeland - his sisters and their families to Argentina, and he to Africa as a single young man with no financial resources. He had to leave behind his aged parents in what was becoming a dangerous place for Jews. Fortunately he was a qualified tradesman and having been apprenticed in Germany he was on top of his profession. This enabled him to secure a job quickly and earn a living.

Soon after he settled in Pietersburg, his aged parents came to live with him. No longer wealthy people, they too were financially ruined and this at an age when they could no longer go out to work and make a living. They could not even speak English and had lost all their comforts, everything which was familiar to them. Above all they had lost their dignity. They were broken people having to rely on their son for everything. They also had to live with the knowledge that Elias's sister, aunt Martha, had elected to remain behind in Berlin and was facing a precarious future. During the war my grandfather earned a menial income by treating people's feet – his hobby was chiropody. Can you imagine how Morris felt when he saw this once dignified gentleman having to ride his bicycle to his patients' homes to treat their feet?

Shortly after my grandparents arrived in South Africa, World War II broke out. Fortunately, in spite of much support for Hitler and the Nazi regime by the Afrikaners, Jan Smuts's government chose to support Britain and France, winning the vote to do so in Parliament by a mere thirteen votes and South Africa entered the fray as part of the Allied forces. The war years were not easy either – there was rationing of food and petrol and my father and grandparents were still classified as aliens and did not have South African citizenship. Then the news reached them that

Aunt Martha had committed suicide in Berlin in 1942. After the war they learnt that many of their family members and friends had been murdered by the Nazis.

Grandmother Dina died in 1946 as a result of a stroke and Grandfather Elias Edmund died in 1948 from cancer and heart problems. However, in the winter of their lives they were cared for by their son who looked after their needs. From all accounts Morris was an extraordinary son to them and made sure that they wanted for nothing. Although their English was not good they were well accepted into the Jewish community in Pietersburg and also into the larger community in general.

During this so-called restitution exercise I am sure that Morris had to re-live many of these moments. When he realised that the Germans were still not repentant and were not intending to grant to their victims any meaningful restitution and compensation for what they had taken that was it for him.

The following article appeared in the Jerusalem Centre for Public Affairs website in 2007:

> There was a marked divergence between the promises and the reality of returning Jewish assets stolen by the Nazi regime and its collaborators during the Holocaust era. Two key time periods in this regard are the post-war era and the mid-1990s to the present, when there was a resurgence of interest in asset restitution. Certain lessons have emerged from the cumulative experience.
>
> Excluded from the present discussion are other legitimate claims of Holocaust victims such as Nazi-inflicted damage to life, health, and income. These relate to pensions and onetime payments, such as for slave labour.
>
> **Estimated Value of Pre-Holocaust Looted Jewish Assets**
>
> Historians often argue that it is impossible to calculate the exact amount of Jewish assets stolen by the Nazis and their collaborators during the Holocaust era. Although that is true, it is possible to provide a reasonable estimate that can be used as a framework for understanding the issue in terms of what was lost and what has been restored.
>
> In late-1930s prices, the value of Jewish assets amounted to $10-$15 billion. This estimate is based on a 1998 paper by this author; its methodology draws on the pioneering efforts of Nehemiah Robinson in the 1940s and 1950s and other material.[1] This includes estimates of the Jewish share of wealth for each country in Nazi-occupied Europe, tax records, country estimates published at the time, and the asset declarations that the Nazis forced the Jews to file. The $10-$15 billion range is slightly higher than this author's 1998 estimate ($9-$14 billion) because the

more recent work of Helen Junz[2] shows somewhat higher numbers for Germany. It should be noted that the amount is based on gross values in that it does not subtract loans and mortgages.

In today's prices (2005) the value of these Jewish assets would be some $143-$215 billion. This was calculated by using the annual increases in the U.S. Consumer Price Index, which from 1939 to 2005 rose by a multiplier of 14.3.[3] This 2005 range should be seen as a minimal amount, as it does not consider earnings from financial holdings or higher real estate values. If these factors were included, the estimated range would roughly double.

How Restitution Fared until the Mid-1990s

The Promises and Pledges

Efforts to restore property taken by the Nazis and their collaborators began well before the end of hostilities. All governments-in-exile from occupied countries nullified the confiscatory actions taken by the invaders. This started with Poland in November 1939, only two months after the country was invaded. By 1943, the French Committee of National Liberation became the eighth European government-in-exile to declare Nazi looting null and void.

Throughout the war, the Allies constantly stated that a major aim was to ensure the return of property stolen, confiscated, or taken under duress. To that end, the Allies issued on 5 January 1943 the first of several wartime multinational proclamations strongly backing the return of looted assets and invalidating agreements to transfer these items to other parties. The landmark 1907 Hague Convention on international warfare had already stipulated:

Article 46: Private property cannot be confiscated.

Article 47: Pillage is forbidden.

Article 56: Institutions dedicated to religion, charity and education, the arts and sciences shall be treated as private property.

Soon after regaining their independence, all occupied countries put in place restitution regulations. Italy was the first, issuing a decree on 20 January 1944. By the end of 1945, others followed, including Germany's wartime partners-Bulgaria, Hungary, and Romania. Also that year, the neutral countries Portugal, Sweden, and Switzerland passed legislation related to the recovery of stolen property that had ended up in their country. The Allies agreed at the 1945 Paris Conference that the Nazi war on the Jews made them a special group entitled to compensation. As such, individual Jews had the right to demand payment of lost property and other damages from Germany.[4]

The Reality

At most, 15 percent of Jewish assets confiscated from 1934 to 1945 were returned after the war to their owners, their heirs, and Jewish organizations representing heirless claimants. Within Western Europe, the percentage restored for each country roughly ranged from 10 to 60 percent. In Eastern Europe, restitution was negligible. This meant the value of unrestored assets by the mid-1990s amounted to $120-$180 billion at 2005 prices.[5]

The Emerging Post-war Structure[6]

Immediately after occupying Germany, the Allies moved to safeguard stolen property. The U.S. government instructed its occupation forces to impound “property which has been subject of transfer under duress or wrongful acts of confiscation, disposition or spoliation” and to “institute measures for prompt restitution.” It was not until 1947-1950, however, that the United States, United Kingdom, and France introduced restitution laws in their zones of West Germany and Berlin. The delay mainly reflected two years of failed discussions between the four occupying powers to enact a single restitution law for all of Germany. In Soviet-occupied eastern Germany, the laws on returning property were very limited, applying only to so-called “democratic organizations.” This excluded any private claimants.

In the discussions leading to the formation of the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) in 1952, the Western allies insisted that the new government continue efforts to restore property to Jews and other victims of Nazi oppression. At the same time, negotiations mainly involving West Germany, Israel, and several international Jewish organizations led to the establishment of a new structure, referred to as the Conference on Jewish Material Claims against Germany. Within that context, Bonn enacted the BRÜG law in July 1957 to provide compensation for movable property stolen by the Nazis, which the claimant could identify but could no longer locate. This mainly involved household goods, bank accounts, jewellery, and securities. The BRÜG was steadily expanded with the latest change in December 1994 to include property stolen in the former communist-controlled East Germany.

A structure was also established to handle the vexing problem of returning the vast amount of Jewish property where the heirs could not be located. In each western zone, a group, referred to as a successor organization, was created to press the heirless claims for the Jewish people as a whole. It consisted of major Jewish associations. In the U.S. zone, the Jewish Restitution Successor Organization began operating in 1948. Much of the money received from heirless or unclaimed property in the Allied zones - 200 million DM - was used for refugee relief, resettlement, and rebuilding Jewish communities ($50 million in late-1930s prices or $715 million in 2005 prices).

In November 1992, the World Jewish Restitution Organization was formed to handle the return of Jewish property in post communist Eastern Europe. It grew out of an alliance between major Jewish international bodies (representing the Diaspora) and the State of Israel, and was aimed at recovering communal property and private assets.

The Process of Returning Property

Post-war restitution progress was painstakingly slow and lasted until the early 1970s. During this twenty-five-year period the emphasis shifted from returning property in occupied countries to pressuring a more economically sound Germany to pay more for the looting by the Nazis. Bonn did respond, though slowly, as it gradually made it easier for claimants to obtain compensation for looted property. From the early 1970s to the mid-1990s, interest in the subject remained dormant though the problems persisted. With efforts to remedy the situation receiving limited public support, claimants' inclination to pursue their cases waned. Many survivors just wanted to get on with their lives.

Restitution faced many complications because assets were hard to find and difficult to value while confiscation had taken many paths. A major problem was that most property owners had died in the Holocaust along with their close heirs. Many of the remaining heirs lacked knowledge of the assets or possessed none of the paperwork needed to prove ownership. Among the many other impediments were:

● *Many Jews were forced to sell their businesses, homes, and possessions at far less than prevailing market values because of Aryanization and loss of income.*

● *Property was extracted indirectly via heavy taxes solely on Jews.*

● *Movables were very difficult to trace. Furniture and other household items were disbursed widely. The bulk was sold or auctioned throughout Europe or ended up in the homes of numerous Nazi officials. A considerable share was simply stolen by Nazi collaborators or greedy neighbours in the occupied territories.*

● *Stocks, bonds, and other financial instruments often were traded many times and thus were dispersed throughout global markets. To make matters more difficult, much of this financial paper was in the form of bearer instruments, which do not indicate the name of the owner.*

● *The Soviets confiscated from the Reichsbank in Berlin large amounts of bonds and securities that the Nazis had not sold via Switzerland and other neutral countries during the war. These assets were an important part of the pre-war financial portfolio of European Jews.*

● *Placing a value on the lost property was extremely intricate. The prices of bonds and stocks followed an erratic course as a result of the 1930s depression and the war. Much of the real estate was heavily damaged. Many once-prosperous companies were now defunct or a slim shell of their pre-war proportions. Moreover, determining a fair amount to compensate for lost earnings on assets, especially financial holdings, was a highly contentious task.*

● *In some countries, the looted property was sold or auctioned off cheaply by the Nazis and their collaborators and the receipts placed in a fund. Those running the fund often charged excessive fees for the task. After the war, the amounts remaining in these funds thus were relatively small, leaving little for cash-strapped governments to return.*

Given these difficulties, most post-war governments followed a simple path. They returned properties under state control and/or those that could be easily linked to the original owner. Compensation for lost assets was paid from the meagre remaining amounts in Nazi-created funds derived from liquidating property taken from the Jews. In addition, parts of the stolen real estate were returned to their pre-war Jewish owners or payment was made to compensate these owners. Proof of ownership of these assets was rather straightforward, as real estate registry records often were available. When it came to other assets, which constituted the bulk of the total, little was done. This mainly involved financial assets (including insurance), enterprises, and household items.

Holocaust restitution remained a low-priority issue following World War II not only because of the complications faced but because of a changing set of national interests. At first, the Allies naturally gave preference to the need to deal with the enormous chaos left in the wake of the war, including the spectre of famine and the large number of refugees and displaced persons.

Once these pressing difficulties were overcome, restitution became one of many backburner post-war issues that evolved into mundane discussions and actions lasting for years. Other interests superseded efforts to pressure Western Europe into moving ahead with restitution of stolen Holocaust-era property. The United States gave its highest priority to the Cold War; Israel's main concern was its fight for survival. In the communist world, the issue disappeared with the regimes' nationalization of residences and businesses as well as financial institutions and insurance companies that held much of the Jewish wealth.

Moreover, because most European Jews had been killed, the direct pressure to return possessions was substantially reduced. Many survivors had moved out of Europe and had to deal with their homeland government from afar. Complicating the issue was a heated debate within the Jewish community as to whether it should ever again have contacts with Germans, in light of their terrible deeds and the ease with which most had accepted Hitler's war on the Jews. For

many Israelis, “Broaching the topic of the Holocaust brings to mind images of Jews as fragile and vulnerable individuals,” and hence in his reparations negotiations with Germany, Ben-Gurion “distinguished between the acceptance of indemnities for the building of the State of Israel…and private property restitution….”[7]

Finally, in all European countries restitution became a highly sensitive local issue. Many non-Jews felt they were the rightful owners of looted real estate and household items owned by the Jews before World War II. The property often had been in their hands for five years or more. The political establishment had a difficult time coming to grips with the issue because many officials and their constituents were owners of pre-war Jewish property. To make matters worse, there was a tight housing market.

Financial institutions meanwhile placed major roadblocks to reclaiming deposited assets, going as far as insisting that heirs provide a death certificate for those killed in concentration camps. No obligation was felt to deal with the extraordinary circumstances created by the Holocaust. Local political pressure to rectify the problems was minimal, given the few remaining Jews and the cover-up of the collaboration of many government and business officials, including those in neutral countries, in seizing or holding on to Jewish assets.

Country Estimates

Most is known about German restitution.[8] By 1954, restitution under Allied laws was essentially completed. The value of recovered property amounted to roughly 1 billion DM or $150 million, at late-1930s value. Payments until 1997 under the BRÜG were 4 billion DM, which were made to nearly 750,000 claimants who owned assets throughout Europe. This amounts to about $400 million when translated to the dollar-equivalent, pre-wartime values. About one-quarter of the BRÜG payments went to individuals inside Germany. An unknown but significant share of the payments (perhaps one-quarter) was paid to Jews living outside Germany who had escaped during the 1930s. The other half or $200 million was paid to Jews in occupied countries of Europe. In all, about $350 million worth of assets ($150 million plus $200 million) was returned to Jews who had lived in Germany in the late 1930s.

Thus, about 10 percent of the estimated $3-$4 billion in pre-war values of Jewish assets confiscated in Germany was restored. This percentage is much higher in quantitative terms, that is, the number of assets. The difference reflects the fact that the restored items were valued in DM, which after the war was made equivalent to 10 RM.

The Allies made this necessary monetary change in 1948 to save the post-war Germany economy from the vast deluge of RM the Nazi regime dumped on the market to pay for the war effort. Indeed, without this Allied action, the German economic miracle that followed would not have

taken place or would have been much delayed. The problem is that while both Jews and non-Jews suffered in terms of reduced values of assets as a result of Nazi wartime spending, only a few remaining Jews in Germany were able to benefit from the significant economic gains resulting from the 1948 Monetary Reform.

The only other reasonable country restitution estimate is for Austria - $200 million or a third of the total looted.[9] For the remainder of Western Europe, much less is known about the aggregate return of assets. These countries seemingly did more in restoring assets at a fair value than either Germany or Austria. Thus the calculations used here generously assume they paid back between 40 and 60 percent. In Eastern Europe, it appears unlikely that more than 5 percent of the Jewish property was restored. Thus it is Germany because of low valuations and Eastern Europe because of communist rule that explain the minimal restoration of Jewish Holocaust assets. The two combined account for 85-90 percent of the total of seized property.

Restitution since the Mid-1990s

During the mid-1990s, the concern for completing the restitution task resurfaced with considerable intensity. It was triggered by questions related to the duplicity of Swiss banks in failing to return Holocaust survivors' or their heirs' bank deposits made before World War II. It then erupted from a confluence of events. The coming of age of the "third" generation after the Holocaust led to a renewed discussion about how countries and their citizens had reacted to the plight of Jews. This interest was enhanced by the openness of thought and the increased availability of archival material in Russia and Eastern Europe after the demise of the Soviet Union. Aging Holocaust survivors meanwhile wanted to tell their stories as a legacy for the future. Finally, survivors and heirs of those who had perished saw a glimmer of hope after being frustrated by many years of unsuccessful efforts to regain their property. They thus moved more aggressively to pursue their claims.

The enhanced interest was aggressively impelled by politicians, lawyers, and Jewish groups, mainly in the United States. U.S. congressional hearings were held. State banking and insurance regulators (mainly in New York and California) threatened to halt bank mergers involving European banks and not allow insurance companies to do business in their state unless restitution was adequately addressed. Jewish organizations operating in the United States, especially the World Jewish Congress, were highly effective in making politicians and regulators aware of the restitution issue and in publicizing historical information obtained from the U.S. National Archives. A number of lawyers filed aggressive class action suits.[10]

Results

Because of the greater awareness of the issue, European governments and companies were forced to take action. Numerous independent historical commissions were established that documented the means by which the assets were stolen, the complicity of governments, businesses, and individuals in facilitating the looting of Jewish property, and the problems with post-war restitution efforts. This led to apologies by the leaders of several countries.

When it came to returning or paying for stolen assets, however, the negotiations with European countries and businesses were long and arduous. From the mid-1990s to 2006, only some $3.4 billion was pledged to restore unpaid assets directly to survivors or their heirs or as humanitarian funds to account for the many potential claimants who after fifty years lacked proof and/or knowledge of the stolen assets. [11] Most humanitarian funds were designated to support needy survivors, with some money going to help re-establish European Jewish communities. In addition to these pledges, about half a billion dollars was paid via a few high-profile individual art and real estate legal cases, bringing the total to nearly $4 billion.

Despite the considerable public awareness and U.S. pressure, only about 3 percent of the unpaid Holocaust assets was restored during the ten years since 1995. As a result, more than 80 percent remains unpaid, an amount equal to $115-$175 billion in 2005 prices. Moreover, progress in meeting the pledges was painfully slow.[12] By the end of 2005, only about half of the $3.4 billion pledged was disbursed.

The most comprehensive arrangements were the payments for dormant Swiss bank accounts and to the 2,100 Jews who had lived in Norway before the Holocaust. In both cases, however, the assets involved were a very small portion of stolen Jewish holdings. In the case of the much publicized effort to repay life insurance claims by the International Commission of Holocaust Era Claims (ICHEIC), only about 3 percent was repaid. [13]

For most West European countries, restitution amounted to an additional 5-8 percent of the value of stolen assets bringing their totals to some 40-70 percent. The major exception was Germany, which added only about 2 percent bringing its total to 12 percent. With negligible amounts paid to compensate for East European assets stolen, this region (which accounted for about 60 percent of Jewish Holocaust assets) continues along with Germany to comprise the bulk of unpaid property in value terms.

After 2002, efforts to resolve the remaining restitution issues quickly faded. Most significant was the reduced U.S. political clout, which had been the mainstay of the endeavour. No additional noteworthy congressional hearings were held, efforts by U.S. state regulators diminished sharply, and there were unfavourable court cases. Public interest meanwhile receded along with an appreciable drop in press articles. It should be noted that this cyclical up-and-down pattern is

typical for most issues, as heightened public awareness can only be maintained for a few years at best.

For their part, West European governments and their public had little or no incentive to muster the political will needed to restore or compensate for the vast amounts of Jewish property never returned. This largely reflected the view that the issue had been resolved decades ago. There was also no significant number of Jewish voters. Political leaders also did not want to have to explain why they were paying Jews for pre-war property when a large number of those in their country were unemployed and their government faced fiscal problems in maintaining social benefits.

East European political leaders did little. They saw their respective countries as being too poor to meet the restitution claims. In addition, they viewed the issue of restoring Jewish assets as a distraction from the task of rebuilding their political-economic systems, and as being perceived as preferential treatment for Jews. Indeed, many countries did little to make historical records available to help pinpoint property stolen from individual Jews. Post-war boundary changes - mainly involving Poland and Germany - raised another political issue: are those countries currently holding the territory or those that controlled it before World War II responsible for returning assets?

Differences among the various Jewish interest groups added a further difficulty. The Jewish communities of Eastern Europe argue that they do not have an adequate say in the return of property. They feel dominated by the much larger communities of North America and Israel and have to contend with persistent anti-Semitism in their countries despite the few Jews left. Still another difficulty concerns how to utilize funds derived from unclaimed property among individual claimants, Holocaust survivors, and Jewish organizations. The latter maintain that a sizable share of the restitution money received should go to the Jewish community as a whole representing the bulk of European Jewry that perished, many of whom lack direct descendants.

Finally, the governments of the United States and Israel, which have the largest Jewish populations, are preoccupied with other issues. Israel must consider its overwhelming security needs in dealing with European governments as well as the question of paying restitution to Palestinian refugees, which is also entangled with the issue of Jews who were forced out of Arab countries. Although the U.S. government has played a key role in pursuing the asset issue, it too faces many crucial issues where it needs support from European countries.

At most, what can now be realistically expected are a winding down of current pledges, a few favourable judgments of individual lawsuits, and some small additional payments from Eastern Europe.

What Was Learned

Looking back at the sixty-year episode of Holocaust-era restitution, one clear lesson emerges.

Societies and their governments often have difficulties in confronting unique circumstances during the short window of opportunity when solutions are politically feasible. The restitution issue was no different even though the Holocaust was the most encompassing genocide event in modern history and there were clear-cut international agreements against conquerors confiscating private property along with strong Allied wartime statements declaring that all such assets must be returned.

One of the rare exceptions to this general rule was the U.S. Marshall Plan, which assisted both European allies and previous foes in reinvigorating their devastated economies following World War II. Although favoured by political circumstances - U.S. clout and the emerging Cold War - this extraordinary effort involved much foresight and was carried out effectively. Comparatively, for Holocaust restitution there was no special solution, and inadequate political emphasis made it just another of many routine post-war issues.

Even after the issue's strong re-emergence in the mid-1990s, little thought was given to comprehensive and unique solutions. The need for imaginative approaches clearly was especially important at that time given the complexities of dealing with assets stolen more than fifty years ago. Instead the agreements reached were piecemeal and the effort fragmented, reflecting natural reluctance to deal with an issue that entails substantial amounts of expenditure, has little support from countries and companies asked to pay for the losses, and involved considerable differences among the various parties pressing for solutions.

The need for unique solutions was strongly emphasized by Nahum Goldmann, chairman of the World Jewish Congress, in his first meeting with Chancellor Konrad Adenauer to propose a broad settlement on restitution. He stated, "I knew I was asking for something unusual, something that by conventional standards might be considered incorrect. But this is a unique case…I can expect you to override conventional regulations."[14]

THE SOUTH AFRICAN ERA OF OUR FAMILY

MY PARENTS, MORRIS & JUDYTH WIENER



Parents of Kurt Moritz "Morris"

Elias Edmund & Dina

Husband

Name	Kurt Moritz "Morris" Wiener
Birth date	17 Jan 1912
Birth place	Lubeck
Death date	21 Jan 1978
Death place	Pietersburg

Edit | Spouse | Scrapbook(40) | Web Search Resources

Parents of Judyth

Lieber & Gina Pesha (Hannah)

Wife

Name	Judyth Behr
Birth date	17 Feb 1916
Birth place	Johannesburg
Death date	21 Apr 1984
Death place	Pietersburg

Edit | Spouse | Scrapbook(8) | Web Search Resources

Marriage

Date 28 Mar 1943 Place Johannesburg

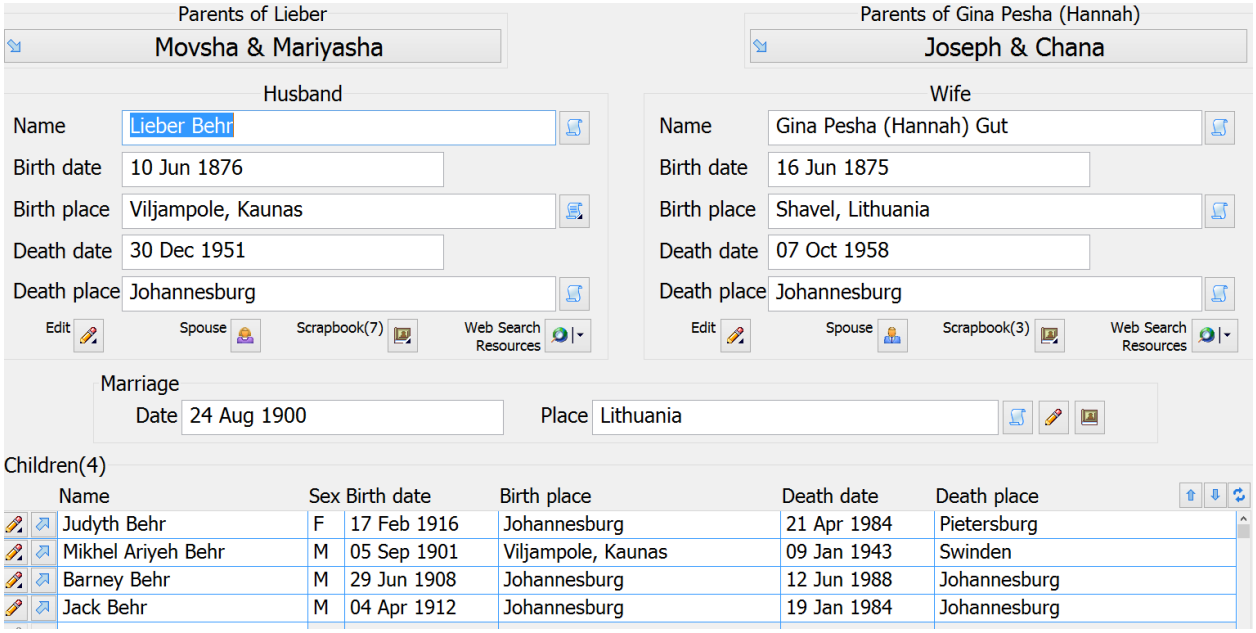
Children(1)

Name	Sex	Birth date	Birth place	Death date	Death place
Dennis Michael Wiener	M	06 Jul 1947	Pietersburg		

We move now to recent history, post Holocaust, in the narrative of the Wiener family. Obviously as I have been a witness to this story I know it in great detail but I shall restrict this chapter strictly to the genealogy of the family and the major events. The full story will be in my memoirs and I also intend writing a book on out Lithuanian ancestors.

Up until now the story was centred in Western Europe, mainly Germany commencing in about 1400 and ending in 1939 when our family fled Germany and settled in South Africa.

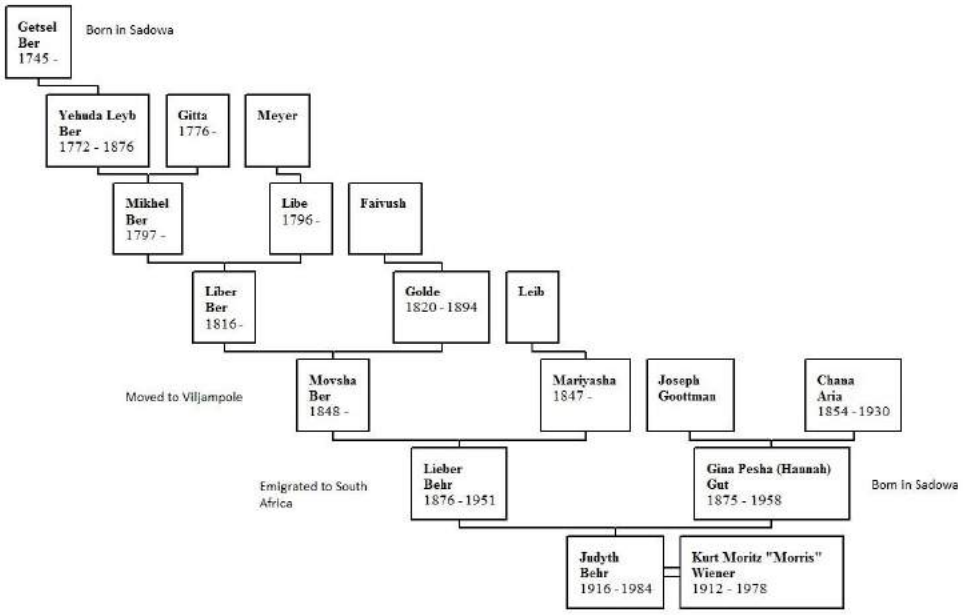
When in 1943 Morris married my mother, Judyth Behr, this ironically also ended the "German" lineage of the Wiener family.



As you see on the above Family Page Judyth's parents were from Lithuania where the family had lived for hundreds of years. Like so many other "Litvaks" they left eastern Europe to escape the harsh living conditions prevalent at that time, especially for Jews, who endured countless pogroms, forced conscription to the Russian army of their sons, poverty and anti-Semitism. There were no pogroms in Lithuania at the time the Jews were leaving - the pogroms were in the Ukraine – they left because of poverty - somehow it is more socially acceptable to paint the picture of fleeing pogroms than admitting to poverty, due, it must be admitted to anti-Semitic legislation. Many emigrated to America and England in order to seek better lives for their families. South Africa, known to them as the "Goldena Medinna" because of the gold rush, enticed many of these people to its shores.

My grandfather, Lieber Behr, arrived in South Africa in about 1903 – he worked hard for some years to earn enough money to pay the passage for his wife and son to join him, hence there was quite a large gap between his eldest and second born son. He also assisted in bringing his 3 brothers to South Africa – unfortunately one of the brothers, Rafael, returned with some of his family to Lithuania and they were murdered in the Holocaust.

I have managed to trace our Lithuanian BEHR (originally BER) ancestry as follows:



Lieber and Gina then had 3 more children in South Africa:

1. Barney, who married late in life, had no children – he and I were very close
2. Jack, married Gertie Keyser, had 2 sons Michael & Lannie
3. Judyth, my mother

The eldest son Michael became a medical doctor in England, married Roslyn Verblosky, and had one son Lewis with whom I had a very close relationship. Michael died at a young age in England during World War II. There is a ward in an old aged home named after him.

I was born on the 6th July 1947 in Pietersburg (now Polokwane), the only child of Morris and Judyth.

Morris became a very successful businessman in Pietersburg establishing an engineering company called Wiener's Engineering (Pty) Ltd. He invented and patented the well-known WILDEBEES agricultural hammermill which was used throughout South Africa and the neighbouring countries for the processing of cattle feed and production of maize meal, as well as the WIENER sisal decorticator which de-pulped the sisal leaf and leaving the fibres for the manufacture of ropes and mats.



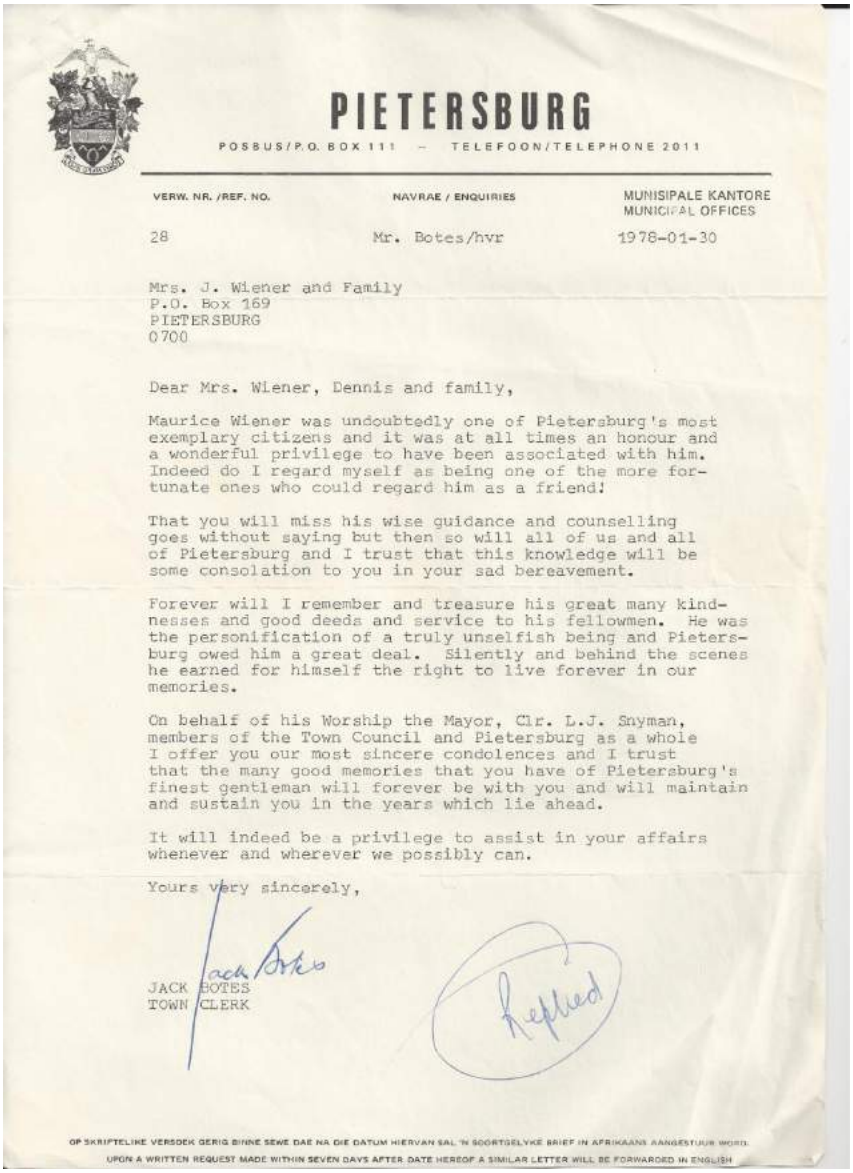
16 Rissik Str

Morris was also a leading member of the Pietersburg community and served in many charity and community organisations such as Rotary International, Blood Donors Association and the Cancer Association. He was a very active Freemason in the English Craft as well as Royal Arch and RA Mariners attaining district rank in all these chapters. He was well known in the district for his charitable work as well as for his integrity. He served on the Chevra Kadisha (Burial Society) for over 40 years. He also served for many years in the South African Police Reserve attaining the rank of Staff-Seargant.



53 Plein Str, Pietersburg

Morris passed away on the 21st January 1978 after suffering from an aggressive cancer of the pancreas and liver. He was honoured with one of the largest funerals Pietersburg has seen. Judyth passed away on the 21st April 1984 after suffering a massive stroke.



PIETERSBURG

POSBUS/P.O. BOX 111 – TELEFOON/TELEPHONE 2011

VERW. NR. /REF. NO. | NAVRAE / ENQUIRIES | MUNISIPALE KANTORE / MUNICIPAL OFFICES

28 | Mr. Botes/hvr | 1978-01-30

Mrs. J. Wiener and Family
P.O. Box 169
PIETERSBURG
0700

Dear Mrs. Wiener, Dennis and family,

Maurice Wiener was undoubtedly one of Pietersburg's most exemplary citizens and it was at all times an honour and a wonderful privilege to have been associated with him. Indeed do I regard myself as being one of the more fortunate ones who could regard him as a friend!

That you will miss his wise guidance and counselling goes without saying but then so will all of us and all of Pietersburg and I trust that this knowledge will be some consolation to you in your sad bereavement.

Forever will I remember and treasure his great many kindnesses and good deeds and service to his fellowmen. He was the personification of a truly unselfish being and Pietersburg owed him a great deal. Silently and behind the scenes he earned for himself the right to live forever in our memories.

On behalf of his Worship the Mayor, Clr. L.J. Snyman, members of the Town Council and Pietersburg as a whole I offer you our most sincere condolences and I trust that the many good memories that you have of Pietersburg's finest gentleman will forever be with you and will maintain and sustain you in the years which lie ahead.

It will indeed be a privilege to assist in your affairs whenever and wherever we possibly can.

Yours very sincerely,

JACK BOTES
TOWN CLERK

Replied

OP SKRIFTELIKE VERSOEK GERIG BINNE SEWE DAE NA DIE DATUM HIERVAN SAL 'N SOORTGELYKE BRIEF IN AFRIKAANS AANGESTUUR WORD.
UPON A WRITTEN REQUEST MADE WITHIN SEVEN DAYS AFTER DATE HEREOF A SIMILAR LETTER WILL BE FORWARDED IN ENGLISH

Both my parents are buried in the Pietersburg Jewish Cemetery.





A MEMORIAL TO MORRIS IN THE KAPLAN YESHIVA, TSFAT, ISRAEL

When we made Aliya in 2003 I also closed the shul in Pietersburg and transferred the furniture and accoutrements to furnish a new shul to be build in Tel Mond, Israel. This is a story on its own but suffice it to say that it was a highly successful project.

One of the items which was not used in Tel Mond was the Shoah candelabra which was stored in their basement. Morris had been commisioned by the family of a deceased member to make a memorial to the Shoah in her memory. Ownership was now vested by the Tel Mond community but they had no intention of ever using it asfor ae an alternative memorial had been donated by one of their members, there was no intention of them ever using it. As Morris had made the candelebra with his own hands I was rather upset by the situation.

After some of our old benches had been transferred to the Kaplan Yeshiva in Tsfat the idea came into my mind that this might be exactly the right home for the candelabra for the following reasons:

1. A connection had been established with the Kaplan Yeshiva in the 1950s when two of our Pietersburg members were founder donors to the Yeshiva, the only Ashkenasi one in Tsfat
2. The Yeshiva was now furnished with the Pietersburg benches
3. Morris was a direct descendant of Yitzchak Luria (HaARI HAKADOSH), the founder of contemporary Kabbalism, who taught and was buried in Tsfat in the 16th century.
4. Morris was a Holocaust survivor.

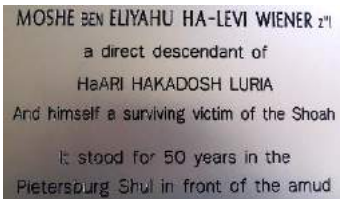
I therefore made an offer to Tel Mond and purchased the candelebra from them whereafter I had it renovated, electrically rewired and painted with a high quality metallic paint. I also had two plaques made and fitted to it.

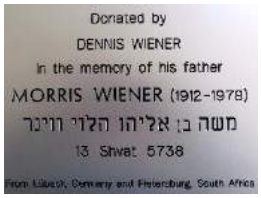
It now stands at the entrance to the Shul of the Kaplan Yeshiva in Tzfat in memory to the 6 million.





With Rav Kaplan, Rosh Yeshiva





I am extremely grateful that I was able to do this in the memory of my father, a great man.

Appendix 2: At the end of this manuscript I have included several pages from Albrecht Schreiber's book published in 2015 *Hirschfield, Asch and Blumenthal…*, which has several pages relating the business history of Kurt Moritz Wiener in Germany and South Africa.

I intended to end the book at this point but was encouraged to include the narrative of the current generations which includes myself, my children and my grandchildren.

I have done so below, confining it mainly to historical facts and without expanding into details or embelishments.

ME AND MY WIFE, DENNIS & CHARLOTTE WIENER



I was born on the 6th July 1947 in Pietersburg, now renamed Polokwane, in the Northern Transvaal (Limpopo) in South Africa and was the only child of Morris & Judyth Wiener.

Parents of Dennis Michael: Kurt Moritz "Morris" & Judyth

Husband

Name	Dennis Michael Wiener
Birth date	06 Jul 1947
Birth place	Pietersburg
Death date	
Death place	

Edit | Spouse | Scrapbook(32) | Web Search Resources

Parents of Charlotte: Leslie & Ethel

Wife

Name	Charlotte Chazen
Birth date	17 Feb 1948
Birth place	Johannesburg
Death date	
Death place	

Edit | Spouse | Scrapbook(21) | Web Search Resources

Marriage

Date 04 Mar 1973 Place East London

Children(3)

Name	Sex	Birth date	Birth place	Death date	Death place
Janine Wiener	F	07 Oct 1974	Pietersburg		
Elian Wiener	M	02 Nov 1976	Pietersburg		
Mandy Wiener	F	26 Nov 1982	Pietersburg		

The first house we lived in was situated at 33 Jorissen Street, Pietersburg, and when I was about five years old we moved to 53 Plein Street. This was across the street from the Pietersburg English

Medium Primary School (PEMPS) which I attended from Grade 1 to Standard 5. Thereafter from Standard 6 to matric I attended Capricorn High School which was about half a kilometre away.

After leaving school , I was conscripted in 1966 for nine months into the South African Defence Force where I completed my three months basic training at Tempe, Bloemfontein, and was then posted to 3 South African Infantry based at Lenz south of Johannesburg. After I qualified as an engineer, I was transferred to 32 Field Workshop Squadron in the Technical Services Corps and attained the rank of Seargeant Major – I was the only Jew in the unit which comprised of about 350 men, who were probably 95% right wing Afrikaners from Pretoria and the northern Transvaal.

In 1967 I attended the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg in a failed attempt to study for a Bachelor of Commerce degree. In 1968 I changed direction completely and enrolled at the Witwatersrand Technikon where I qualified four years later in Industrial Engineering. Thereafter I worked at the SKF Ball Bearing Company at Crown Mines south of Johannesburg for about eight months leaving to join Cementation Engineering in Selby, Johannesburg, as assistant manager of the division, which manufactured and assembled mortar bomb fuses for the South African Defence Force. We also manufactured the pistols which ignited napalm bombs as well as practice anti-tank grenades for the FN rifle.

In 1972 I joined my father at Wiener's Engineering in Pietersburg, as he was already 60 years old and was needing assistance. As part of my technical course programme I had spent a few semesters working in the business on the factory floor so I was already quite familiar with the nature of its operations. I gradually took over a lot of the management responsibilities which enabled Morris to be more involved with the technical aspects which he really loved. Together we upgraded the plant and machinery and it was not long before we were equipped with state of the art machine tools and fabrication facilities. It proved to be timely as Pietersburg and the area around it was booming and a huge silicon plant was established outside the town. Our turnover and profits soared and we became the leading engineering company in the area. At the same time I took on the agency supplying FAG Ball Bearings to the Northern Transvaal, which contributed lucratively to our profits and market penetration.

In 1973, I married Charlotte Chazen who hailed from East London, South Africa. Charlotte was born in Johannesburg on the 17th February 1948 and lived in Brits for the first years of her life. Her parents, Leslie and Ethel (nee Chasen), were the children of Lithuanian Jews who had immigrated to South Africa in the early 1900s. Charlotte did her schooling in East London and matriculated in 1965. She then attended Rhodes University in Grahamstown where she earned her Bachelor of Pharmacy degree. She then relocated to Johannesburg where she worked at the Edenvale Hospital and the Princess Nursing Home. We met on a blind date in early 1972 and were married on the 4th March 1973 in East London.

On the 7th October 1974 our daughter Janine was born and on the 2nd November 1976 our son Elian. Mandy was born on the 26th October 1982 and our family was complete.

As previously recorded, Morris passed away in January 1978 and Judyth in April 1984. After Morris died Judyth moved to an apartment and we renovated and moved into my parents house at 53 Plein Street. Our children grew up in the same house that I did and attended the same schools (and in fact had some of the same teachers). We had a great life in Pietersburg and our children enjoyed many of the freedoms which the city kids did not have.

Shortly prior to Morris's passing, we bought a property in the industrial suburb of Superbia with the intention of relocating our engineering company – the town's business section had expanded rapidly and had moved towards us. In 1980 I developed this property and built a modern factory with an overhead crane and other modern facilities and subsequently relocated. In 1981 I demolished the old workshop in Rissik Street and erected a retail shopping centre covering about 4,500 square meters which I successfully let out to various retail tenants, most of whom were owned by national groups. This was an amazing investment which generated good rentals and eventually enabled me to retire at a relatively young age.

The early 1980s saw the birth of the technology revolution and the Personal Computer. I was one of the first people in Pietersburg to embrace this development and purchased an Apple II computer system which I utilised to run the accounting systems of my engineering and property businesses. Shortly thereafter I acquired the Apple dealership for the northern Transvaal and established a business selling these systems. It did not take very long before it had grown exponentially and I needed to employ staff and I took in a partner. IBM then entered the market with their IBM PC and we acquired that dealership as well – within a year or so we took over the other IBM PC dealer in Pietersburg and had the sole dealership for the area. The turnover and profits exceeded that of the engineering company. We sold out to the Altech Group's Punchline Computers – it was not a successful marriage and I re-acquired the business from them at a pittance of what they paid for it.

The latter part of the 1980s saw drastic changes in the economy and political climate of South Africa. There was a lot of pressure on the "Apartheid State" with economic sanctions and embargoes imposed on the country. Industry slowed down considerably, Apple closed down their distribution in South Africa and there was a general deterioration in the economy. The border wars in Angola and Mozambique became bogged down and the internal security situation within the country became increasingly worse. The labour situation became volatile and unstable with frequent unrest and strikes. All my companies were still profitable but the operational ones were feeling the pinch. In about 1988 I took a hard look at things – my analysis was this situation was escalating and that it would not end well. Moreover, the Afrikaner hierarchy was losing its heart and I was pretty sure that they would sell the country out.

Analysing my situation I realised that all my assets were tied up in my businesses – also my mortgages on the properties were paid up and we were free of all debts so the rental income was virtually all profit. I therefore decided to sell the engineering and computer companies, which I did by 1990, and retained only the property company which I easily managed on my own and with one employee janitor. We were cash flush and generating a good income. With our history in Germany always at the forefront of my mind I was determined that our family would not lose its assets for a second time in 50 years. I slowly started shifting cash offshore and bought an apartment in Israel – I knew that we would be leaving South Africa.

Elian and Janine had completed their schooling by the mid-1990s and had moved to Johannesburg and Mandy by 2000. Between the latter years of the 1990s and 2002 I ran the property company and also sold off our industrial building as well as one of the commercial ones. I was also treasurer of the Pietersburg Hebrew Congregation during this period and as the community had declined to about 12 members (from 350 in the 1950s) I began the process of disposing of its assets – in 2002 we sold the properties, sent the furniture and appurtenances to a shul in Tel Mond in Israel and

with the proceeds realised from the sale of the property, created a Trust to take care of the cemetery and to fund various Jewish charities. In 2002 we sold our house at 53 Plein Street to the private hospital which adjoined the property.

March 2003 saw the big move from Pietersburg to Netanya, Israel. We packed our container with our personal possessions and our German antiques and heirlooms and it was shipped to our new home in Netanya. All we left behind was one commercial property which I sold a few years later. Janine followed us to Israel in June 2003 whilst Elian and Mandy remained in South Africa.



At Janine's Wedding In Israel In 2008: Elian, Charlotte, Janine, Mandy And Dennis

In July 2013 we visited Lübeck together to pay our respects to my father and grandparents by laying Stolpersteine on the pavement outside their last place of residence, 95 Königstrasse.



From here on each of my descendants can write their own narratives



THE YAHRZEIT LIST

On fleeing Germany to South Africa in 1939 my grandparents brought with them some machzerim, siddurim etc. Amongst these was a machzer in which had been written in Suterlin (the old German cursive handwriting) what appeared to be a Yahrzeit list of 6 people. For years I could not decipher this nor make much sense of it.

With my research into my family roots I have now been able to discover its contents and history.

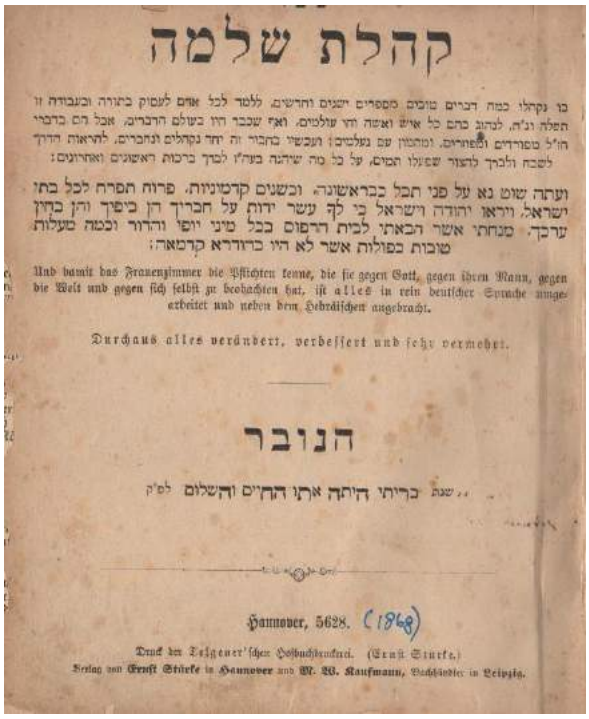
The book was published in 1868 in Hannover, Germany, and belonged to my great grandfather, JACOB LAZARUS WURZBURG, who made the first 5 entries. The last entry was made after his death in 1907 by his widow Frederika. I have transliterated into English the contents onto the opposite page.

I then decided to bring the Yahrzeit list up to date by entering the names and dates of death of those descendants who had fled to Germany and Argentina i.e. my grandparents, father and his sisters families.

Thereafter I entered the names and dates of death of my direct WIENER ancestors dating back to about 1500. As the OETTINGEN/WIENER/RIES was a Levitical and Rabbinical family their records were meticulously documented, especially from 1440 to 1700. The recent discovery of Rabbi Eduard Duckezs's genealogical report of the Wiener family in Hamburg from 1700 to 1930 together with the family graves I have visited in Hamburg's Konigstrasse cemetery enabled me to research that period of history of the family.

I am humbled to have been afforded the opportunity of compiling this list of Yahrzeits of my ancestors backwards of 500 years and to memorialise them. It culminates from 40 years of hard work, the assistance of some amazing researchers, modern technology and a lot of lucky breaks.

When you peruse this attachment just think to yourself that each name belonged to a person who had a family and lived through many trials and tribulations, especially in those times where they and their fellow Jews were persecuted to a greater or lesser extent.



קהלת שלמה

בו נקהלו כמה דברים טובים מספרים ישנים וחדשים, ללמד לכל אדם לעסוק בתורה ובעבודה זו תפלה וג'ח, לתהוג בהם כל איש ואשה חר עולמים, ואף שכבר היו בשלם הדברים, אבל הם בדברי הו'ל בספרדים ומפוזרים, ומהמתן שם נעלמים ועבשיו בחבור זה יחד נקהלים ונחברים, לתראות הדרך לשבח ולכרך להצור שפעלו המים, על כל מה שידמה בעה'י למרך ברכות ראשונים ואחרונים:

ועתה שוט נא על פני תבל בבראשונה, ובשנים קדמוניות, פרוח תפרח לכל בתי ישראל, וראו יהודה וישראל כי לך עשר ידות על חברוך הן ביפך והן בחזן ערכך, מנחתי אשר הבאתי לבית הרפום בכל מיני יופי והדור וכמה מעלות טובות בפולות אשר לא היו ברודרא קדמאה:

And hamit das Frauenzimmer die Pflichten kenne, die sie gegen Gott, gegen ihren Mann, gegen die Welt und gegen sich selbst zu beobachten hat, ist alles in rein deutscher Sprache ausgearbeitet und neben dem Hebräischen angebracht.

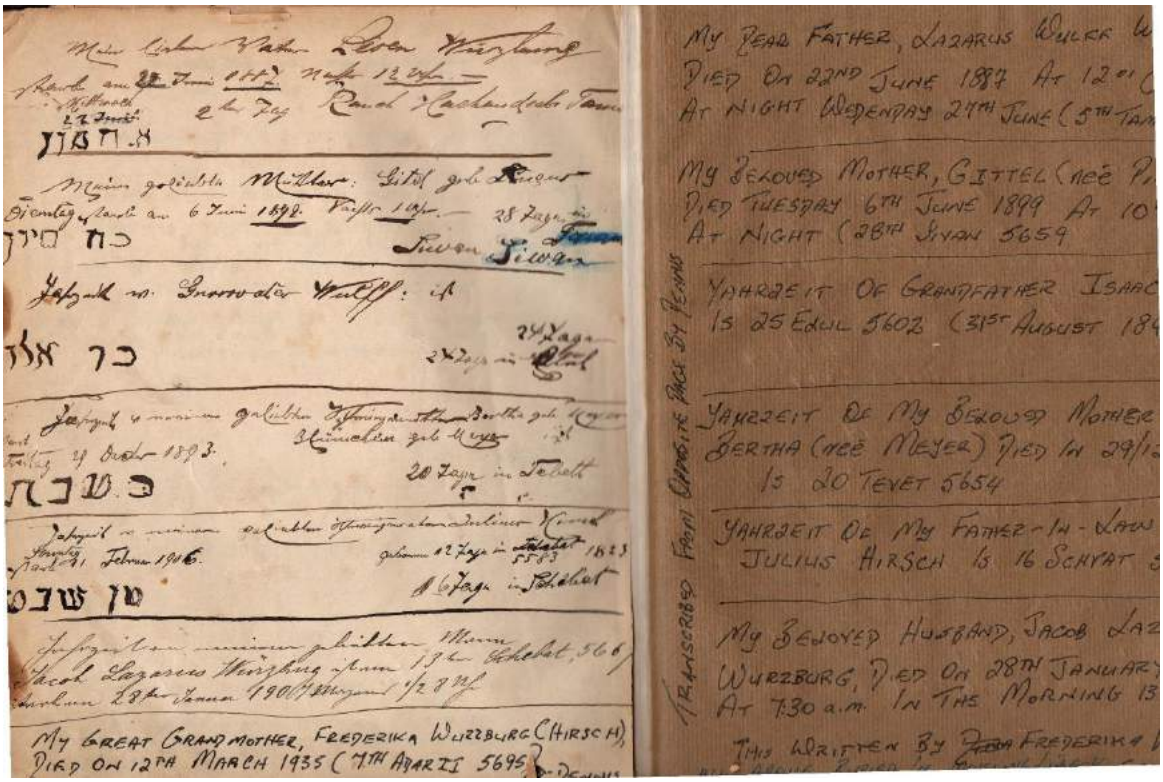
Durchaus alles verändert, verbessert und sehr vermehrt.

הנובר

„שנת בריתי היתה אתו החיים והשלום לפ"ק

Hannover, 5628. (1868)

Druck der Telgener'schen Hofbuchdruckerei. (Ernst Sturke.)
Verlag von Ernst Sturke in Hannover und W. W. Kaufmann, Buchhändler in Leipzig.



My Dear Father, Lazarus Wulck W
Died On 22nd June 1887 At 12 o'
At Night Wednday 27th June (5th Tam

My Beloved Mother, Gittel (nee P
Died Tuesday 6th June 1899 At 10
At Night (28th Siyan 5659

Yahrzeit Of Grandfather Isaac
Is 25 Ellul 5602 (31st August 184

Yahrzeit Of My Beloved Mother
Bertha (nee Meyer) Died In 29/1
Is 20 Tevet 5654

Yahrzeit Of My Father-In-Law
Julius Hirsch Is 16 Schvat

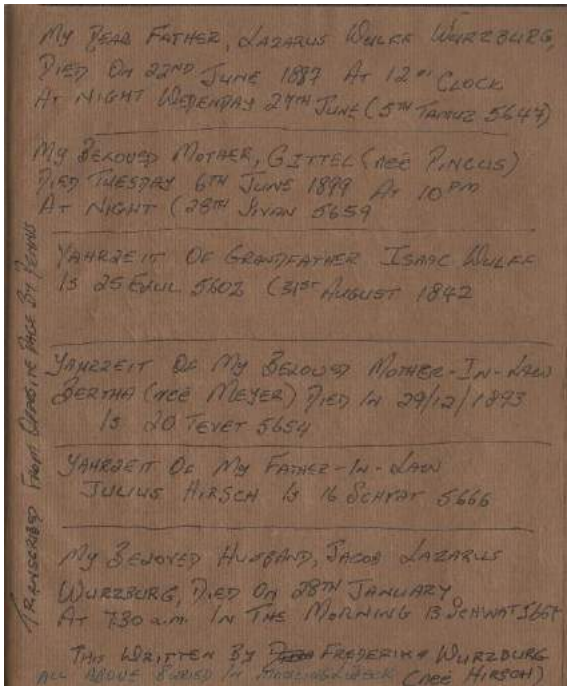
My Beloved Husband, Jacob Laz
Wurzburg, Died On 28th January
At 7.30 a.m. In The Morning 13

This Written By Frederika

Translated From Gothic Face By Dennis



My Great Grandmother, Frederika Wurzburg (Hirsch),
Died On 12th March 1935 (7th Adarii 5695)



My Dear Father, Lazarus Wulck Wurzburg,
Died On 22nd June 1887 At 12 o' Clock
At Night Wednday 27th June (5th Tamuz 5647)

My Beloved Mother, Gittel (nee Pincus)
Died Tuesday 6th June 1899 At 10 pm
At Night (28th Siyan 5659

Yahrzeit Of Grandfather Isaac Wulck
Is 25 Ellul 5602 (31st August 1842

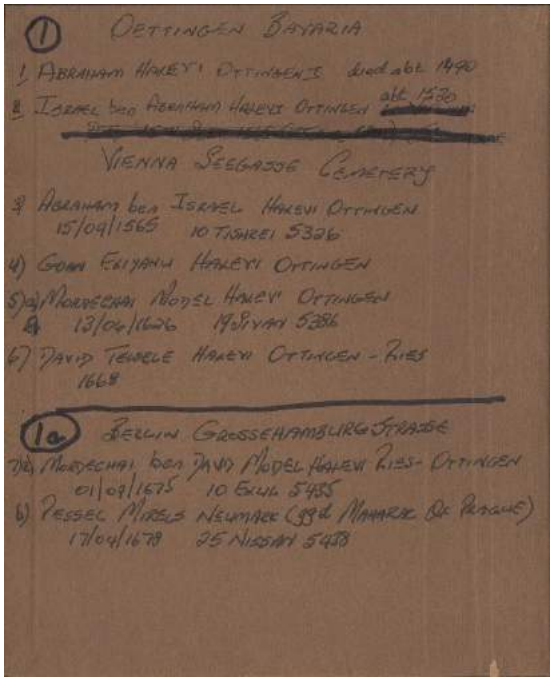
Yahrzeit Of My Beloved Mother-In-Law
Bertha (nee Meyer) Died In 29/12/1893
Is 20 Tevet 5654

Yahrzeit Of My Father-In-Law
Julius Hirsch Is 16 Schvat 5666

My Beloved Husband, Jacob Lazarus
Wurzburg, Died On 28th January
At 7.30 a.m. In The Morning 13 Schvat 5687

This Written By Frederika Wurzburg
All Above Buried In Frankfurt Main (nee Hirsch)

Translated From Gothic Face By Dennis



(1) OETTINGEN BAYARIA

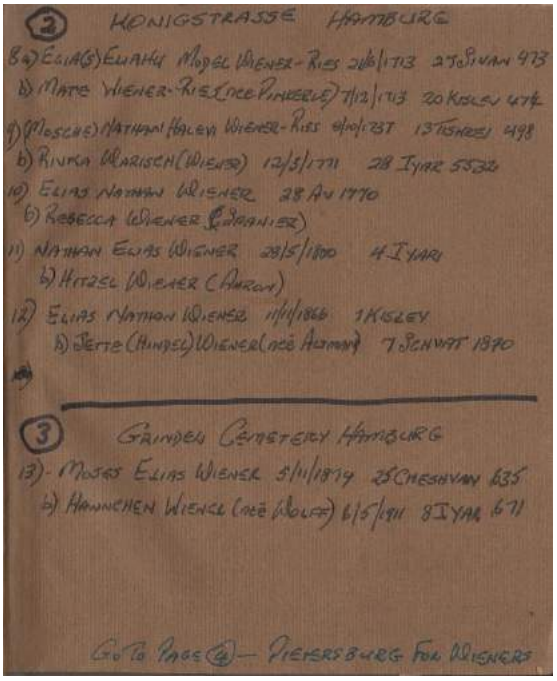
1. ABRAHAM HAKEY! OTTINGEN I died abt 1490
2. ISRAEL ben ABRAHAM HAKEY! OTTINGEN abt 1530

VIENNA SEEGASSE CEMETERY

3. ABRAHAM ben ISRAEL HAKEY! OTTINGEN
   15/09/1565 10 TISHREI 5326
4. GOMA ELIYAHU HALEVI OTTINGEN
5. a) MORDECHAI MODEL HALEVI OTTINGEN
   d. 13/04/1626 MSIVAN 5386
6. DAVID TEWELE HALEVI OTTINGEN - RIES
   1668

(1a) BERLIN GROSSEHAMBURGSTRASSE

7. a) MORDECHAI ben DAVID MODEL HALEVI RIES - OTTINGEN
   01/09/1675 10 ELUL 5435
   b) PESSEL MIRELS NEUMARK (gtd MARKEL DE PESSAUE)
   17/04/1678 25 NISSAN 5438



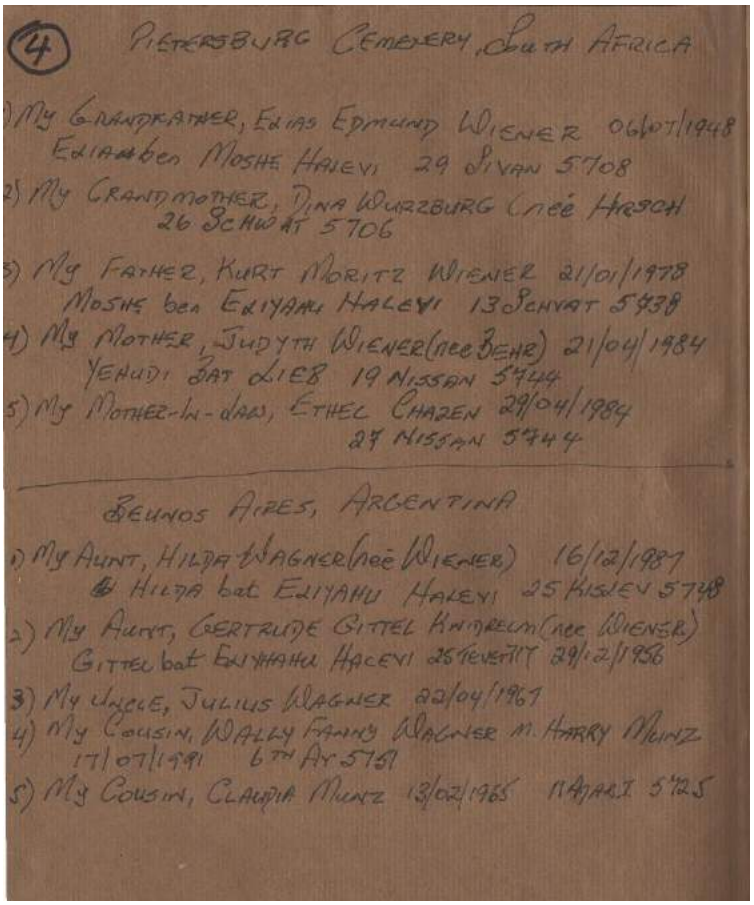
(2) KONIGSTRASSE HAMBURG

8. a) ELIAS(S) ELIAHU MODEL WIENER-RIES 2/6/1713 2 TAMUZ 473
   b) MATE WIENER-RIES (NEE PINKERLE) 7/12/1713 20 KISLEV 474
9. (MOSCHE) NATHAN HALEVI WIENER-RIES 6/10/1731 13 TISHREI 498
   b) RINKA MARISCH (WIENER) 12/5/1771 28 IYAR 5532
10. ELIAS NATHAN WIENER 28 AV 1770
    b) REBECCA (WIENER GRAINER)
11. NATHAN ELIAS WIENER 28/5/1800 4 IYAR
    b) HITZEL WIENER (AARON)
12. ELIAS NATHAN WIENER 11/1/1866 1 KISLEV
    b) JETTE (HINDEL) WIENER (NEE ALSBERG) 7 SCHVAT 1870

(3) GRINDEN CEMETERY HAMBURG

13. - MOSES ELIAS WIENER 5/11/1879 25 CHESHVAN 635
    b) HANNCHEN WIENER (NEE WOLFF) 6/5/1911 8 IYAR 671

GO TO PAGE (4) — PIETERSBURG FOR WIENERS



(4) PIETERSBURG CEMETERY, SOUTH AFRICA

1) My GRANDFATHER, ELIAS EDMUND WIENER 06/07/1948
ELIAHU ben MOSHE HALEVI 29 SIVAN 5708
2) My GRANDMOTHER, DINA WURZBURG (née HIRSCH
26 SCHWAT 5706
3) My FATHER, KURT MORITZ WIENER 21/01/1978
MOSHE ben ELIYAHU HALEVI 13 SCHVAT 5738
4) My MOTHER, JUDYTH WIENER (nee BEHR) 21/04/1984
YEHUDI BAT LIEB 19 NISSAN 5744
5) My MOTHER-in-law, ETHEL CHAZEN 29/04/1984
27 NISSAN 5744

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

1) My AUNT, HILDA WAGNER (née WIENER) 16/12/1987
HILDA bat ELIYAHU HALEVI 25 KISLEV 5748
2) My AUNT, GERTRUDE GITTEL KNIDRELM (nee WIENER)
GITTEL bat ELIYAHU HALEVI 25 TEVETH 29/12/1956
3) My UNCLE, JULIUS WAGNER 22/04/1967
4) My COUSIN, WALLY FANNY WAGNER M. HARRY MUNZ
17/07/1991 6TH AV 5751
5) My COUSIN, CLAUDIA MUNZ 13/02/1965 NISAN 5725

Jewish thought is that recalling of our deceased forefathers and the mentioning of their names keeps the memory of their souls alive. Should this is true it has been my priviledge and honour in doing so.

In any event this book is a legacy for my descendants which will enable them to discover where they came from and to appreciate the cumulative efforts and sacrifices made by their forefathers in order that they and their descendants continue in their spirit.

I believe that this is an appropriate ending to this book and I hope that its contents will be appreciated in our family in the future.

EPILOGUE

Writing this history of my German Jewish ancestors has been for me an extremely emotional experience and to a large extent has filled what was a gap in my life. My father, for quite understandable reasons, never volunteered much information about his life in Germany. I was of course too young and immature to persuade him to divulge any details of the family or his experiences. A few times I asked him to take me to see the town where he grew up but he would never entertain the thought of returning to Lübeck. I did not then, and do not now, hold it against him – it was he who suffered the trauma of having to flee what had been for centuries the family homeland and to suffer the loss of his family in the most horrifying of circumstances in the death factories of the Nazis.

At this point I probably know more about our family history than what Morris ever did. I feel it is now my responsibility to pass on my knowledge to my children and I sincerely hope that they will do likewise for their offspring.

In July 2014, I completed my unfinished business as far as my German family was concerned. I took Charlotte and my three children to Lübeck for the ceremony of laying "Stolpersteine" in the memory of my father and his parents outside their home at 95 Konigstrasse in the centre of the city which was held on the 11th July . I wrote a booklet on the ceremony called ***"Closing The Circle"*** which will be the final chapter of this book. Mandy compiled a fantastic video as well which can be found on the following link:

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gFJZrAMJCSI

Stolpersteine is a most interesting project in Germany and Europe and I strongly suggest that the reader visits the website to appreciate its intentions.

http://www.stolpersteine-luebeck.de/n/en/main/homepage.html

After Lübeck I took the family to Hagenow, the stomping grounds of the Meinungens, where none of us had visited before. There we went to the Jewish Museum and shul which is in the Haus Hannacha Meinungen, named after our two-year old cousin who was murdered in the Holocaust.

We also saw the family home which Samuel Meinungen built some 200 hundred years ago. There is a 3 minute video on this at:
http://vimeo.com/29564719

Charlotte and I then visited the village of Dannenburg/Elbe where the Wolff family hailed from. With the assistance of the archives personnel we were directed to the Jewish cemetery in an adjoining forest to the town where we found the graves of our ancestors.

Hopefully this will close the circle for me.

The reader may well ask the question as to what I have learned and how do I feel after researching and writing this story.

Certainly I have learned that man's inhumanity to man knows no bounds and has no limits and that there always has been, and always will be, the dislike of the unlike. The roots of anti-Semitism go far further back than the Holocaust – in Europe the Jews had always been treated as third class citizens as is clearly seen through the history of my ancestors on that continent. That there were "privileged Jews" bears this out. They were expelled from virtually every European country at some stage, as we have seen in my family's early and recent history. Our people suffered calamities such as the pogroms during the Middle ages resulting from being blamed for the spreading of the "Black Death", for desecrating the host, for the blood libel, for being rich or being poor, in order to cancel out debts owed to them as well as the torture, and burnings during the Spanish and Portuguese Inquisitions because of doubts Jews might have recanted from their forced conversions, the Pogroms in eastern Europe and Russia and finally the Shoah.

How do I feel about the German nation? There is no forgiveness for the most horrendous crime of genocide ever perpetrated in the history of mankind. Only the victim can forgive - six million of those died in the Shoah, while a remnant survived this genocidal attrocity.

I believe that the adults of the generations living in Germany between 1930 and 1945 were collectively guilty and responsible, either overtly or covertly, for what happened. They paid a heavy price and correctly so – their country was a rubble heap after the war, millions were killed, wounded, raped, dispossessed and made homeless. It took them many years to rebuild their country and their lives and they have paid billions of Marks and Euros in restitution to those few survivors of their persecution. We cannot forgive on behalf of those who were killed and there can be no restitution to those who lost their lives in a system of industrialised slaughter. However I regret that not more Nazi war criminals were brought to trial and escaped the punishment which should have been meted out to them like Notary Gerhard Gaul who put his Nazi uniform aside and continued to prosper afterwards, showing no guilt for having looted the assets of Lazarus Wulff Würzburg's estate. I hasten to add that there were a few Germans such as the theologian Dietrich Boehnhoffer, civil rights fighter Sophie Scholl and Admiral Wilhelm Canaris who actively resisted the Nazi policies and paid with their lives – however they were a minute section of the population.

I cannot blame the descendants of that generation for the sins of their fathers. Those whom I have met generally have a very guilty conscious about what happened. Unfortunately they and their future generations will have to live with this mark of Cain, a stain on the history of their nation.

And yet, as Ute Ben Yosef remarks:

> **"The history of Jews in Germany is one of hope-despair-success-envy-marginalization-freedom-confinement-discrimination-hope again-despair again. It seems to me that anti-Semitism was part of the German DNA."**

After 3,000 years of not having a country of their own, in 1948 the land of Israel was established in 1948 to be a homeland for the ingathering of the Jewish people. Nine million people populate this land eighty percent of whom are Jews. We are no longer a defenceless people, but we are a strong and vigilant nation willing and able to protect our people wherever they may be. The lesson has been well learned.

Never Again.

Several people who have read part or whole of this narrative have asked me how it has affected me spiritually – after all "some of your direct ancestors were the *crème de la crème* of European rabbinic families, were highly esteemed and left indelible legacies. Included in my direct ancestry were the illustrious families of HELLER-WALLERSTEIN, THE MAHARAL OF PRAGUE, HOROWITZ, GUGGENHEIM, TEOMIM, MUNK, ELLRICH, ULMO, REICH, LURIA, SPIRA, WEDELES, MIRELS, NEUMARK and others. That was a long time ago culminating with my 6th great grandfather ELIAS ELIYAHU MODEL WIENER-RIES who died in Hamburg some 300 years ago.

Many of my ancestors from the different branches of my tree were observant and devout Jews and leaders in their communities. The Meinungens from Hagenow and the Wolf's from Dannenburg/Elbe were the prominent amongst the Jews in their towns and were very involved in the building of shuls and the establishing of cemeteries for their communities. My father and I were also very involved in similar activities in Pietersburg, South Africa.

However I am probably the least religiously observant of the line and am quite agnostic. It would be too long an exercise to explain my philosophies in this book. However, I identify fully with the Jewish nation and am proud to be a Jewish citizen of the state of Israel as I am proud of my Levitical heritage.

I have no doubt that the children of Holocaust victims carry some of the burdens of their parent's sufferings.

What I often contemplate is how this heritage has affected me psychologically as well as my approach to life in general. The answer is: "more than I would like to think". I understand how the Jewish people have generally lived by the grace, and have been the victims, of other nations ever since the destruction of the second Temple. We have been forced to submit and cringe in humiliation in order that we might survive another day, another month, another year. I refuse to be a victim to anyone any longer, to the extent that I will actively oppose any person who attempts to impose such a situation on me, to the extent that I admit I do display vindictive tendencies of which I am not proud. It is a failing of mine.

I also live with a deep sense of guilt that I did not fully comprehend what my father went through and the traumas which he suffered as a result of the Holocaust - it is only since his passing and in writing this book that I appreciate how much he must have been affected by losing loved ones, relocating to a strange land, establishing himself whilst caring for his elderly parents who had suffered the same fate. Where did he find the inner strength to do all this? If I could, I would go down on my knees and beg his forgiveness for my insensitivity to his plight.

Visiting the graves of many of my ancestors has indeed been a priviledge and a humbling experience. Standing at the grave, knowing that this was the last resting place of your forebare, feeling the texture of the sandstone edifice, running your fingers over the carefully worded hand chisseled inscription, contemplating the life of the deceased and who the mourners were, established a connection for me with my family. It made me realise how, as Jews, they suffered so many hardships in enabling their heirs to "multiply and go forth". In humility I hope that I have honoured their memories and that my descendants will in the future follow this course.

I believe that each person is the product of the genes of his ancestors. I also believe that events experienced by our forebears (such as education, traumas, joys, sadness) could have been "taught" to their genes and passed onto us. We are still at a very early stage in revealing the technology of genetics and I have no doubt that we will be most surprised as to what will emanate from this science.

In conclusion we should reflect on the following commentary from the book "The Juggler and the King" by Rabbi Aharon Feldman:

> This [Jewish] nation has three signs: they are merciful, they have a sense of shame,[7] and they do kindness.[8]

It is no mere figure of speech that Avraham, Yitzhak and Yaakov are called the "fathers" of the Jewish people. Fathers pass on their genetic code to their offspring; so did these Fathers, too, invest their descendants with their spiritual essence. To them a yearning for closeness to God was an inherent trait of their soul, and as a result a Jew is born with an innate affinity for matters of holiness. This affinity is expressed by a special set of characteristics which all Jews possess, characteristics transmitted from generation to generation, which engender in the Jewish people a tropism towards spiritual matters.

These three characteristics, as the Sages teach us, are that Jews are merciful, they have a sense of shame which makes them morally restrained, and they are kind and generous. No nation is as concerned with the needy, the underprivileged and the downtrodden as the Jews are; no nation is as faithful to spouse and family as the Jews; no nation is as generous of self and wealth as the Jewish nation.

These distinctively Jewish traits are not a product of one's observance of the laws of Torah. Even non-observant Jews have these same characteristics, if not at their highest peak of development, then at least to a greater degree than any other nation. Nor are these traits a product of one's environment, for they have been part of the Jewish nature throughout history, irrespective of the thousands of cultures in which they lived in the course of the ages. These innate tendencies are the reason why to this day Jews, in every corner of the

7 ביישנים — lit., bashful, modest.

8 Yevamos 79a. "Merciful" is the trait by which one seeks to alleviate another's suffering out of pity. "Kindness" is the trait by which one desires to benefit others out of altruistic feelings.

world, are at the forefront of every movement for human rights (because they are merciful), are more committed to their families than any other group (because they are morally restrained),[9] and are the least violent element of the populace (because they are kind and generous). These Jewish qualities could not possibly be so ubiquitous unless they were part of a heritage innate in the seed of the "fathers."

One does not have to go back to Rivkah's bearing of Yaakov to see Jews struggling to get to the house of worship: one can see it to this very day. No matter how little learned a Jew may be, no matter how estranged he is from his heritage, something within him relentlessly pushes him to strive for ideals of the spirit. All over the world, wherever there is a struggle for a cause of justice or kindness, Jews — observant or not — are at its forefront.

Of course, the ideals being fought for are not necessarily Jewish ones, but the very fact that Jews seek such causes indicates their natural spiritual thirst. Thirst does not insure that one will end up drinking water; one might be driven instead to attempt to quench his thirst with saltwater, which will increase it. Similarly, to satisfy his longings a Jew might take up ideals which are ultimately unfulfilling. But in any case, in the final analysis a Jew is a spiritually thirsty person, and this is so because of the intrinsic nature of the Jewish seed.

A Jew's innate sensitivity to non-materialistic values gives rise to an attitude of refusing to accept selfishness and materialism as a goal of life, and of questing for alternative goals. Spirituality, by definition the antithesis of selfishness and materialism, becomes the sought-for alternative. The character traits mentioned above are the expression of this attitude.

This, then, is the definition of Jewish chosenness. It does not mean physical or mental superiority; it simply means that Jews feel the need for spiritual content in their lives.

SOURCES

It must be understood that when I embarked on this project my aim was to create a narrative for my descendants to broadly explain the history of their ancestors. I never imagined that it would become a serious geaneaological study entailing a huge amount of data and research. Furthermore, I have a limited academical background and have no knowledge of the protocols necessary for a formal research document.

I will therefore name my main sources – I have also stored in my Dropbox the vast amount of information I have obtained from the following sources:

THE WIENER-OETTIGEN-RIES FAMILY

Leo Baeck Institute

Rudolph Simonis Papers

Jacob Jacobson Papers

The Mirels Collection

Jens Mueller – Independent Researcher

The Memoirs of Gluckl of Hameln by herself

The Genealogy Report of the Wiener-Riess family by the late Rabbi Eduard Duckesz, commissioned by the late Kurt Egon Wiener and given to me by Orit Rosenberg

The Genealogy Report of the Warisch family courtesy of David Berger

Various documents inherited from my late father, Kurt Moritz Wiener

Oral and written information from my late aunt, Hilda Wagner (born Wiener)

The Hamburg Epidat of the Konigstrasse Cemetery in Hamburg – Steinheim Institute

The Grave Book of the Seegasse Cemetery in Vienna

Reparation Files – Schleswig-Holstein Archives in Schleswig

The Museum of the Jewish People, Jerusalem

Yad Vashem

Various online resources such as Geni, MyHeritage, JewishGen, GermanSig

Mr. Jürgen Sielemann of the Staatsarchiv in Hamburg

The book THE JEWS AND GERMANS OF HAMBURG by J.A.S. Granville

The book THE JEWS IN BERLIN by Andreas Nechama

Discovery of family graves in Königstrasse Cemetery, Hamburg - Ruth Schaeffer

THE WÜRZBURG FAMILY

The late Hilda Wagner

Various family documents

The late Dr. Peter Guttkuhn

Mr. Albrecht Schreiber

Leonid Kogan – Lübeck Cemetery

The Staasarchiv Lübeck

The Lübeck Stolperstein Association – Heidemarie Kugler-Weiemann

THE MEINUNGEN FAMILY

The Late Gus Guttman

The Ivar Segalowitz Collection – Leo Baeck Institute

Ralf Gehler – The Hannachen Meinungen Haus Museum, Hagenow, Mecklenburg/Pomerania

THE WOLFF FAMILY

The Dannenburg/Elbe Municipal Archive

THE GENEAOLOGY

OF THE

WIENER / RIES/ OETTINGEN

LEVITICAL FAMILY

1400 – 1930

By

RABBI EDUARD DUCKEZS

The unexpected discovery of the Duckezs report on the Wiener geneaolgy in February 2106 was a watershed event having a major impact on my researches – in Freemasonry, it can be compared to the finding of the *keystone*. This is the Holy Grail.

Ever since 1980 when I started researching my family roots, I could never go back further than 4 generations, that is further than Elias Wiener, my 3rd great grandfather, who died in 1866. In my narrative I explained my hypothesising that I was related to the Wiener-Ries family, formerly the Oettingen family from Bavaria – this was eventually proved with yDNA analysis. In spite of me spending a lot of time and money looking for a paper trail I was unsuccessful in my endeavours.

In November 2016 my friend Paul Cheifitz, a geneaologist of note, came across a Wiener family who had managed to flee Hamburg, Germany to Palestine just before the World War II – he phoned me and we checked some of the names in my family tree and they matched. It did not take long for us to track their descendants to Raanana, barely 20 minutes from where I live. I contacted them and we arranged a meeting for a few days later and learned that one of their cousins, Orit Rosenberg, probably had more information of the family.

I made contact with Orit and she confirmed that this was indeed so – she had been very close to her late uncle, Kurt Egon Wiener, who had commissioned a renowned German Jewish geneaologist in Hamburg in 1930 to research the family history. She promised to look for it but due to personal circumstances it took her some time to find it. Orit sent me a copy of the report which was of course written in German – scanning through it I could see that this was the work of a real professional.

I could also see that this paper had completely demolished my “brick wall” and the heritage line was now proven both by paper trail as well as by DNA analysis. It also proved my original hypothesis of the lineage in 3 of the generations to be flawed. The reason for this is that I was looking for a son of Elia Wiener named Nathan whom I just could not find – I found a son Abraham who had married into a Nathan family and believed it was him. However, Duckezs relates that the son Nathan, who became critically ill just before he died, was in the Hallachic tradition given a second name of Moses – after he died he was buried as Moses Nathan. Neither I, nor any of my colleagues, had thought of this possibility. The nett effect of this revelation is that I now had to make substantial changes to 3 generations in my book and that I have inherited a whole lot of “new” ancestors, some of them also from well known Rabbinic families.

I sent a copy of this to my cousin Alan Ehrlich in Geneva who, like myself, is researching the family history – he is fluent in German. It did not take long for him to recognise that it was the work of the famous Hamburg geneaologist Rabbi Eduard Duckezs, later murdered in Auschwitz.

I had the full document of some 60 pages translated to English by Dr. Ute Benyosef and when I received her documents I realised that the late Rabbi was a maestro at his work. He had done a far more thorough job than what I had and living in Hamburg he had unrestricted access to pre Shoah records. I have therefore decided to replace my narrative with that of Rabbi Duckezs – I defer to his authority and greater knowledge and experience.

The few remarks I make in the document I have made are notated in red. I have also inserted photographs of some of the tombstones of my ancestors, a few of which I took.

This was a remarkable piece of luck. As my cousin in the USA wrote me “it was always there, all we had to do was find it”. I did – but it took me 40 years to do so!

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE AUTHOR - WIKI

EDUARD DUCKESZ

DUCKESZ, Eduard Jehezkel, born 3 August 1868, in Szelepszeny (Hungarian Slovakia), murdered 6 March 1944 in Auschwitz; rabbi, historian, genealogist.

Duckesz, the founder of Jewish family research in Hamburg, put genealogical research on a scientific basis together with Rabbi Max Grunwald, utilizing photographed and thus documented gravestone inscriptions. More than 1,000 of these photographs are stored today in the Central Archives for the Jewish People in Jerusalem and in the Hamburg Office for Monument Protection.

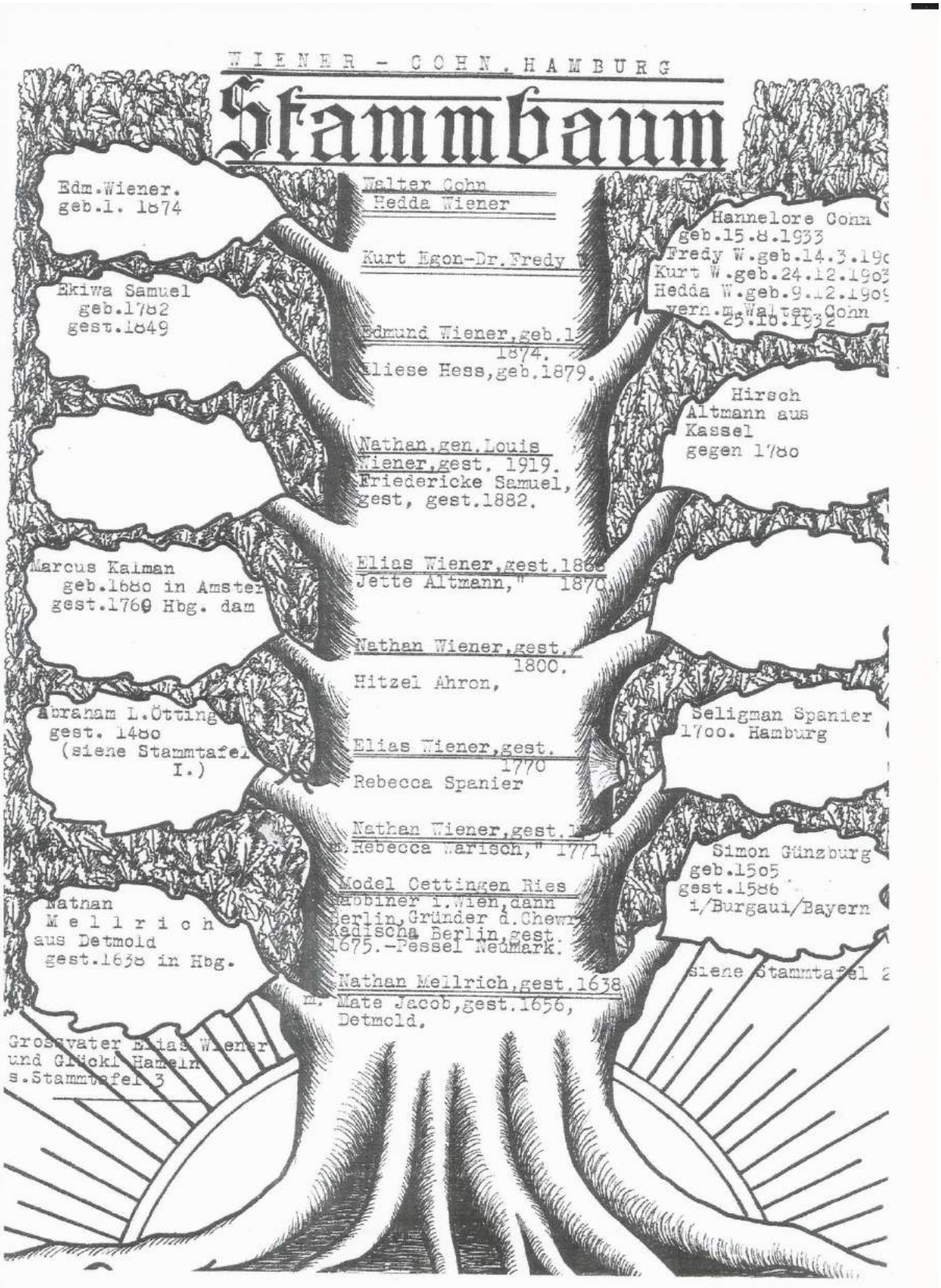
After studying at the yeshiva (Talmudic academy) in Pressburg, Eduard Duckesz was appointed as rabbi of a small synagogue and teacher to the Altona *Klaus* (small synagogue) established in 1690 by chief rabbi Zvi Aschkenasi, whose rich library he later would catalogue scientifically and make special use of for his research. In subsequent years, he acquired great merit as an owner of the rabbinical court of the High German Community in Altona, as a *mohel* (ritual circumciser), head of the *Hevra Kadisha* (Burial Society), hospital pastor, military chaplain and rabbinical administrator for the province of Schleswig-Holstein.

Along side his work as a rabbi and teacher, Duckesz gained great merit in particular as an untiring chronicler of the Tripe Community Altona-Hamburg-Wandsbek, engaged in research on Jewish gravestone inscriptions and the genealogy of Jewish families. Among his major works are*Iwoh leMoschav* (Cracow 1903) and *Chachme AHU*(Hamburg 1908). On the occasion of the 250th anniversary of Altona, he published the study in 1915 *Zur Geschichte und Genealogie der ersten Familien der Hochdeutschen Israeliten-Gemeinden in Hamburg*. He was unable to publish his large-scale opus magnum, the genealogical-biographical collective volume *Mishpehot AHU*. His extensive genealogical studies on Isaac Bernays and Samson Raphael Hirsch were published in the *Jahrbücher der Jüdisch-Literarischen Gesellschaft*.

After Dr. Joseph Carlebach was appointed chief rabbi in Hamburg, Duckesz assumed for a short time direction of the Altona Jewish Community. Together with Dr. Theodor Weisz and Jacob B. Cohen, he was part of the Altona rabbinical court. In 1938, Eduard Duckesz was awarded on his 70th birthday the golden memorial medal of the Jewish Community, the "*Portugaleser*".At the end of 1938, he fled with the Altona Rabbis Jacob and Binjamin Cohen to Amsterdam, intending to emigrate to the United States. His children Esther and Leo emigrated in 1936 to Palestine, his son Michael went to Argentina and his daughter Hanna found refuge in Czechoslovakia. In Amsterdam, Eduard Duckesz taught at a synagogue and pursued his scholarly studies. He also was successful in rescuing his extensive photo collection and numerous archival materials. In 1943, after arrest, he was deported from the internment camp Westerbork to Auschwitz, where he was murdered on 6 March 1944. A stumbling stone before his Altona home at Biernatzkistraße 14 (previously Sonninstraße), the Eduard Duckesz House dedicated on 29 November 2007 at the Jewish Cemetery Königstraße, and a portrait by the Hamburg painter Otto Quirin (EduardDuckeszHouse, Jewish Cemetery Königstraße in Altona) recall the great spiritual counselor, pastor and historian of the Jewish Communities of Hamburg, Altona und Wandsbek.

NOTES TO THE READING OF THIS REPORT

1. This report was prepared in the the 1930's – that is some 80 years ago. It was typed in German with a mechanical typewriter of the time – we have chosed a font to emulate this as close as possible.
2. It was prepared to record the geaneology of EDMUND LOUIS WIENER who was a 1st cousin to my great grandfather EDMUND ELIAS WIENER – I have included references to my branch of the family in red so as to make obvious the text which I have included.
3. It must be appreciated that this work was done in the Nazi era and that Rabbi Duckesz must also have been under a great amount of pressure.
4. The additions I have made were the result of a little personal knowledge of my family, the possibility of additional information discovered in the last 80 years as well as my research being undertaken in the luxury of relative peace.


WIENER - COHN, HAMBURG
Stammbaum
Edm.Wiener.
geb.1. 1874
Walter Cohn
Hedda Wiener
Hannelore Cohn
geb.15.8.1933
Fredy W.geb.14.3.19
Kurt W.geb.24.12.190
Hedda W.geb.9.12.190
Walter Cohn
25.10.1932
Kurt Egon-Dr.Fredy
Ekiwa Samuel
geb.1782
gest.1849
Edmund Wiener,geb.1
1874.
Eliese Hess,geb.1879.
Hirsch
Altmann aus
Kassel
gegen 1780
Nathan,gen.Louis
Wiener,gest. 1919.
Friedericke Samuel,
gest, gest.1882.
Marcus Kaiman
geb.1680 in Amster
gest.1769 Hbg. dam
Elias Wiener,gest.18
Jette Altmann," 187
Nathan Wiener,gest.
1800.
Hitzel Ahron,
Abraham L.Ötting
gest. 1480
(siehe Stammtafel
I.)
Seligman Spanier
1700. Hamburg
Elias Wiener,gest.
1770
Rebecca Spanier
Nathan Wiener,gest.1
Rebecca Marisch," 1771
Simon Günzburg
geb.1505
gest.1586
i/Burgaui/Bayern
Model Oettingen Ries
Nathan
M e l l r i c h
aus Detmold
gest.1638 in Hbg.
Rabbiner i.Wien,dann
Berlin,Gründer d.Chewr
Kadischa Berlin,gest.
1675.-Pessel Neumark.
siehe Stammtafel 2
Nathan Mellrich,gest.1638
m. Mate Jacob,gest.1656,
Detmold.
Grosvater Elias Wiener
und Glückl Hameln
s.Stammtafel 3

C O N T E N T S

1. F a m I l y T r e e
2. F a m I l y H I s t o r I e s 1, 2 and 3

C h a p t e r 1: The first 4 generations, parts 1 to 3

C h a p t e r 2: 5th, 6th and 7th Generations of Pages 3 to 11, the family M I r e l s of Parts 11 to 13a, b, c and d

C h a p t e r 3: Family R I e s also known as W I e n e r in Hamburg and Altona. 1st Generation of pages 14 to 16. About M a t e, wife of E l l a s W I e n e r. Stories of the family G l u c k l of H a m e l n pages 19 to 36

C h a p t e r 4: W I e n e r Family in Hamburg – Altona. 2nd to 4th Generations. Pages 36 – 45

C h a p t e r 5: W I e n e r Family in the 1900s – 5th to 8th Generations. Pages 45 -50a

C h a p t e r 6: About F r I e d e r I k e W I e n e r, daughter of E k I b a S a m u e l. Pages 51 -54

C h a p t e r 7: H e d d a W I e n e r married to W a l t e r C o h n, Family S a l o C o h n

F a m i l y T r e e 1

Genrtn:			Died
1.	Abraham Levy Oettingen		Abt 1480
2.	Esriel Levy Oettingen		Abt 1520
3.	Abraham Oettingen	in Vienna	16 Sep 1565
4.	Elias Oettingen		
5.	Model Oettingen Levy		Abt 1629
6.	David Tewele Ries	In Oettingen	1650
7.	Model Oettingen Ries	Rabbi in Vienna and Berlin, Cemetery in Berlin	1675
		Married to Pessek Neumark, died in Berlin	

8.	Elias (Elia) Wiener	died in Hamburg	1713
	Married to Mate, daughter Lob Staden Gabba of Hamburg		
9.	Nathan Wiener		1734
	Married to Rebecca Warisch		1771
10.	Elias Wiener		1776
	Married to Rebecca Spanier		
11.	Nathan Wiener		1800
	Married to Hitzel Ahron		

12. Elias Wiener 1866

Married to Jette Altmann 1870

13. Nathan (known as Louis) Wiener 1919

Married to Friederike Samuel 1882
Sara Pollak 1895

Moses Elias Wiener 1874

Married to Hannchen Wolf

14. Edmund (Louis) Wiener, born 28th March 1874

Married to Eliese Hess, born in Frankfurt 14 Oct 1879

Edmund Elias Wiener died in Pietersburg, South Africa 1948

Married to Dina Würzburg

15. Kurt Egon, Fredy Norbert and Hedda (married Walter Cohn in 1932)

Kurt Moritz Wiener (married Judyth Behr in 1943) 1978

Those in RED are the parents, grandparents and great grandparents of Dennis Wiener

Family Tree 2

Bunla Bona Gunzburg married to Elias OettIngen

Genrtn	Descendant		Died
1	Jechiel aus Porto		
2	Rabbi Abraham Gunzburg		1586
3	SImon Gunzburg		
4	Bunla Bona Gunzburg married Elias OettInger		
5	Model OettIngen RIes	Berlin	1675
6	Elias RIes WIener	Hamburg	1713
7	Nathan WIener		1739
8	Elias WIener		1770
9	Nathan WIener		1800
10	Elias WIener		1866
11	Nathan (Louis) WIener		1919
	Moses Elias WIener		1874
12	Edmund LouIs WIener		
	Edmund Elias WIener		1948

CHILDREN

Fredy Norbert WIener	Kurt MorItz WIener
Kurt Egon WIener	HIlda HItzel WIener
Hedda (Hanelore) WIener	Gertrude GIttel WIener

F a m i l y H i s t o r y W i e n e r (Levyte)

C h a p t e r I

The first four generations

The first trace of the family E d m u n d W i e n e r leads to Öttingen in Bavaria. Dr Berthold Wachstein in his work "The Inscriptions of the Old Jewish Cemetery in Vienna" page 3, part 1, states as a possibility that Abraham, son of Jsrael, son of Abraham Levy from Öttingen, who died on 21st Tishri (16th September) 1565 in Vienna, was the ancestor of the family. He reproduces the tombstone with the inscription which reads as follows:



3. Abraham b. Israel b. Abraham ha-Levi aus Öttingen.

?(שכ"ו א' כ"א תשרי — 1565, September 16, Sonntag.)?

Kalkstein. 78 cm hoch, 28 cm breit, 13 cm dick, 46 cm Texthöhe, 24 cm Zeilenlänge. 239. Unterhalb der Inschrift Spuren der üblichen Levitenattribute.

יז א כא

תשרי פה
שכ(ו) לפק
אברהם בן
ישראל בה 5
אברהם סל
מאיטינא
תנצבא

Abraham ben Israel was buried in the Seegasse Cemetery.

Sunday 21 Tischrei [here?] 325 [1565]

Avraham son Israel S"l [Segan Levi]

Of Oetingen

TNZBHA

May his soul be bound in the eternal life.

Wachstein then explains the separate words of this inscription and remarks:

As much we have now arrived at to a satisfactory result with the assumption of the date, the lack of any titulation seems to me to point to an earlier date. In any case, "from" Öttingen proves that Öttingen here is not yet a family name. One is therefore tempted to recognize in our Abraham the Viennese ancestor of Abraham Öttingen who had later (in

the documents Riess) come to be so highly regarded. In this case we would arrive at the following ancestral sequence.

A b r a h a m h a – L e v i from Öttingen }
} epitaph
I s r a e l } at hand
}
A b r a h a m (died 1565) }

E l i a s (son-in-law of Simeon Günzburg

Wachstein did not render proof of this lineage. However, it is certain that this E l i a s Ö t t i n g e n is the ancestor of the family W i e n e r, as Dr. Leopold Löwenstein in Moosbach in his work "towards the history of the Jews in Fürth" states in the Jewish Literary Society in Frankfurt (Yearbook 8, page 133) corroborated by Prof. David Kauffmann in the monthly journal for the "History and Science of the Jews" (no. 42, 1898, p. 358 – 65). According to this account, which David Maggid, St. Petersburg, also gives regarding the history of the family Günzburg, E l i a s L e v y married B o n a or B u n l i n, the daughter of S i m o n G ü n z b u r g.

In the 16th century S i m o n G ü n z b u r g, born in the year 1505, was one of the wealthiest, richest men among the Jews in German lands, whose memory David Gans of Prague in his Chronicle was driven to eternalize among the most celebrated, great Rabbis. In the memory book of the congregation of Pferse the name of Simon G ü n z b u r g and of his children is eternalized. He died on the 9th Shevat 1585 and was laid to rest in B u r g a u, in the vicinity of the town of Ginsberg in Bavaria on the cemetery purchased by himself. The inscription in the memory book states:

> "May the Eternal One remember the soul of the noble leader Rabbi S i m o n, son of E l i a s e r U l m o G ü n z b u r g, who for more than 40 years has devoted himself to the community. He managed to alleviate i.e. annul the heavy burdens and taxes,

and he purchased a plot for the cemetery “zum Friedhof” [*transl. “to the cemetery”*] in Burgau, which he had surrounded
with a fence, to the honour of G-d and to the honour of the pious who are resting there. Through his intercession many prisoners (hostages) could be freed and in a fatherly way he cared for the poor in the province of Swabia. Through this merit may his soul be bound up in the bond of eternal life,
together with all the pious of our people in Eden. – Amen!”

His wife H e n d e l e, daughter of E i s i g, who died 9 years later on the 6th Cheshvan, 1593 was laid to rest beside him. It could not be ascertained, when his son-in-law, E l i a s L e v y, had passed away.

C h a p t e r II

Fifth Generation.

More is known about his son, M o d e l M o r d e c h a i Ö t t i n g e n, as Prof Kauffmann writes on page 559:

> "As Simeon became the forebear of the lineage of the Günzburgs, who were branched out over numerous lands and were deserving in so many areas of knowledge and positive endeavours, in the same way Model has imprinted the name of his place of residence in the Bavarian town Oettingen and has handed down no less of a famous lineage."

This is entered in the memory book of Öttingen:

> "May the Eternal One remember the pious and Flawless man, who stood out within his lineage, the scholar M o d e l M o r d e c h a i, son of E l i a s L e v y, as he loyally worked in the affairs of his province, and performed good deeds for the rich and for the poor, took strangers into his house, etc."

Sixth Generation

M o d e l left behind 6 sons and 2 daughters.

1). A b r a h a m Ö t t I n g e n
who had obtained such an influential position as principal at the imperial court in Vienna that more than once he became a benefactor and protector of his co-religionists, near and far. He died on Monday, 25th May, 1637 in Vienna. See Wachstein page 4.

2.) S i m e o n
The bearer of the name of his great-grandfather Simeon Günzburg.

3.) E l I a,

who settled in Frankfurt and died there on 10th April, 1650.

4.) M o se s

who was active as a scholar in Metz.

5.) A s c h e r L ä m l,

Who as hospital superintendent signed a contract with the Viennese authorities in the year 1656 with the name of A s c h e r L e m b e l L e v i Ö t t i n g e n R i e s. He died in Vienna on the 5th September of the year 1662.

562. Ascher Leml ben Mordechai ha-Levi Öttingen. I am doing a summary. Ute

The gravestone is of limestone, Height: 142cm, width 82 cm, thickness 14 cm. Height of text 102cm. Length of lines 133. Pictre: above the inscription is a resting Lamb in Relief, turned to the left.

Ascher Leml Öttingen was a signatory f the contract between the Jewish commuity and the city of Vienna. (see kaufmann, Vertreibung, p. 59. We know about him from the document 20. He was married twice. The grave inscription of his wife is No. 252.

Reference to more about him written by David Günzburg in Maggid in the history of the genealogy of the Günzburgs. There is doubt about him as "Superintendent of the Jewish hospital".



562. Ascher Leml b. Mordechai ha-Levi Öttingen.

תכ"ב ג בא אלול — 1662, September 5, Dienstag.

Kalkstein. 142 cm hoch, 82 cm breit, 14 cm dick, 102 cm Textköhe, 56 cm Zeilenlänge. 133.

Oberhalb der Inschrift ein nach links gewendetes ruhendes Lamm[1] im Relief.

Über Ascher Leml Ottingen, den wir aus der Urkunde 20 vom Jahre 1655 bei Weschel, p. XLX, als Mitunterzeichner des Vertrages zwischen der Judengemeinde und der Stadt Wien kennen, vgl. Kaufmann, Vertreibung S. 59. Die Grabschrift seiner Frau vgl. oben S. 196—197, Nr. 252. Aus FMB, 128, 5 geht hervor, daß er zum zweitenmal geheiratet hat. Über seine Deszendenz vgl. Kaufmann, l. c., S. 184. Ausführlich über seine Genealogie derselbe in Monatsschrift 1898, S. 557ff.; David v. Günzburg in Maggid, zur Gesch. und Geneal. der Günzburge, S. 257 ff. Seinen Grundbesitz vgl. Schwarz, Reg. sub Räss Lembl (231, 29 = 249, 34 scheint sich nicht auf ihn zu beziehen). Vgl. ferner ib. S. 203, Nr. 96. Vielleicht tritt er hier gleich Lew Khalstatt (oben S. 317) als Amtsperson auf. „Der Superintendent des Judenspitals" in der oben zitierten Urkunde bei Weschel mag wohl dem aus anderen Gemeinden bekannten ראש הקהל entsprechen.

6.) D a v i d T e w e l e, about whom more will be reported.

7.) The names of the two daughters are, according to Kauffmann H a n n e l e, wife of S a n w e l H a a s in Frankfurt, and B o n c h e n, wife of Jsaac S c h i f f in Frankfurt.

D a v i d T e w e l e Ö t t i n g e n is the ancestor of our family W i e n e r.

Kauffmann writes on page 563:

“Among the sons of the ancestor of the Öttingens it was David Tewele, who within the family of lawyers and guardians of their co-religionists, had the proud privilege of applying himself effectively from his homeland Öttingen. He is lauded in the memory book of Öttingen with the words that among the sons of Model only Simeon and the memory of his soul was passed on, especially for the great merit of earning himself the high renown for opening the land of Ellwangen, which up until then had been closed to Jews. This has earned him everlasting remembrance.” In Oettingen he carried the name R i e s which later was continued by his son in Vienna, as well as by his grandsons in Berlin and Hamburg. In the memory book in O e t t i n g e n he is lauded as especially pious, charitable and a patron of scholars. His year of death is not indicated.

491. David Tebli b. R. Model ha-Levi Dajjan [Öttingen].

תע״ח ב׳ ר״ח תמוז — **1658,** Juli 1, Montag.

Kalkstein. 68 cm hoch, 30 cm breit, 13 cm dick, 50 cm Texthöhe, 28 cm Zeilenlänge. 825.

שברה לבי
גדל כאבי על
מות לבן דוד
נקרא טעבלי
בן הה מהרר מאד[ל]
הלוי דיין יום ב׳
ר״ח תמוז תיח

Model b. David (Approbation zu Bochners Or-Chadasch) ha-Levi Öttingen vgl. Kaufmann, Vertreibung, S. 69, 87, derselbe in Monatsschrift 1898, S. 563—564; Stammbrief bei Maggid, Zur Gesch. u. Geneal. d. Günzburge, S. 256 und weiter unten Nr. 575.

Im Grundbuch erscheint Model Öttingen als Hypothekargläubiger des Samuel Goldschmidt (Schwarz, S. 179, Nr. 6) und als Hausbesitzer (zwischen 1660 und 1670, ib., S. 222, 250, Nr. 52). Den Namen Rüss, unter dem er hier angeführt wird, haben wir schon oben S. 174 als Familiennamen der Öttingen kennen gelernt.

Der in Altona 1713 verstorbene Vorsteher Elia b. Model ha-Levi Dajjan[1] (Wittkower, Agudath Perachim, S. 302, Nr. 36), genannt Elia Wiener (Dukesz, Chachme AHW, S. 15), ist wohl sein Sohn, der allerdings in dem zitierten Stammbrief fehlt.

Z. 1. Ps. 69, 21. Z. 2. Vgl. Job 2, 13.

Z. 2—3. Ps. 9, 1; בן hier natürlich im Sinne von Sohn.

My pain great on the death

of the son David

named Tebeli

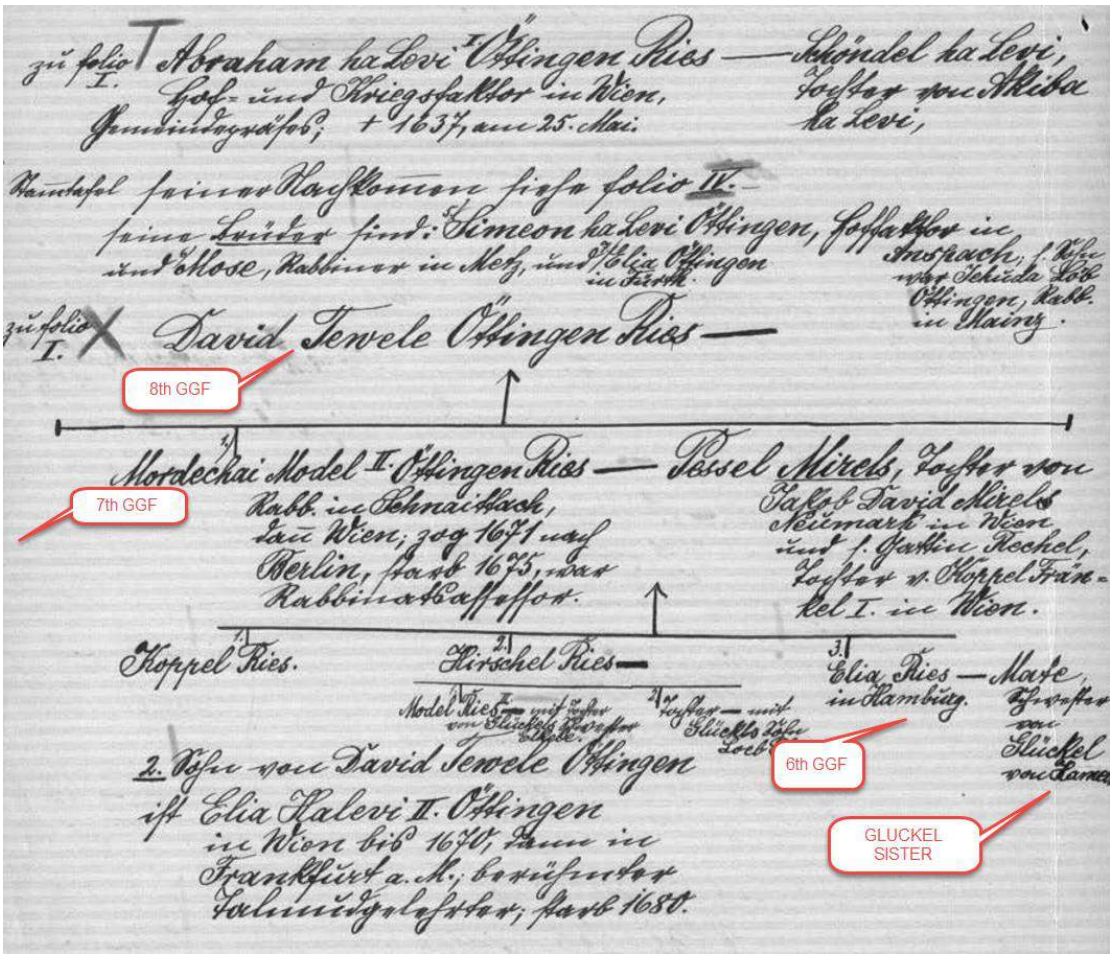
son of the master and teacher Rabbi Model

Halevi Dayyan {Judge] Monday

Rosh Chodesh Tammuz 418 [1658]

Seventh Generation

One son of D a v i d T e w e l e R i e s in O e t t i n g e n was M o d e l R i e s, Rabbi of S c h n a i t t a c h, the forebear of the present family E d m u n d W i e n e r in Hamburg. He held the office of Rabbi in S c h a i t t a c h and then relocated to Vienna as an assistant Rabbi, "Dayan". The office of Rabbi at that time did not always have a steady income and in many cases was held only voluntarily. They were engaged as merchants and supported their families in this manner. This was the case for example with the famous Chief Rabbi of Vienna and imperial court prefekt Rabbi Samson Wertheimer, and the land rabbi of Prague, David Oppenheim.



It can be deduced from the correspondence of M o d e l O e t t i n g e n that he too has negotiated big business with the nobility. He bought a house of his own in Vienna in the Obergasse across the street of Frank Pändel [the] meat merchant. On the right hand side – the house and yard of Modl Riess.

In 1671 an estimate of the value of his house was made. See Dr. Jg Schwarz "The ghetto in Vienna, its houses and its inhabitants". Vienna and Leipzig, 1909. On page 248 of the minutes the estimates the house prices (prior to their expulsion), printed on page 250 no. 52, the house of M o d e l R i e s s – was specified at 1507 flo. (Gulden) and 55 Kreuzer.

About M o r d e c h a i M o d e l R i e s in Vienna Prof Dr. D. Kaufmann reports in his work "The last expulsion from Vienna and Lower Austria".

In the Viennese ghetto at the time a Christian youth surprisingly mingled with the residents. Justifying the highest expectations, this rising star of German scholarship was none other than J o h a n n C h r i s t o p h W a g e n s e i l. Tirelessly and greedily he absorbed the richly sparkling Hebrew and Talmudig knowledge which he found there. He had been summoned in 1654 at the age of 21, from Altdorf to Vienna by the count of Abensberg and Traun[5] for the education of his sons Otto Ehrenreich and Ernst Julius. However, the associations in the noble circles and the sojourn in their houses did not deter the educator who was so thirsty for knowledge, to go and search within the sources of knowledge so hotly desired by him in the Jewish town. The people of the ghetto co-operated with him generously and full of trust. M e n a c h e m S o n d e l b. J a c o b from Nikolsburg[6] was his teacher, his bookkeeper, locator of manuscripts and coins. The progress of his Jewish knowledge was admired like a miracle. Soon he counted among the best of the congregation as his friends. M o d e l O e t t i n g e n, the Rabbinical assessor, learned and wealthy, a famous, sharp mind and Dr L e o W i n k l e r, the widely busy community physician, the most educated man in the ghetto, had entirely opened their hearts to him, so that their letters still followed him afar into the world, when he accompanied the young noblemen to German universities. W i n k l e r was entirely the right man to judge and admire W a g e n s e i l's unusual knowledge in the secular sciences. On the 22nd March, 1629 the University of Padua[7] had bestowed on him the doctorate of 2 faculties,

[5] Fr. Roth Scholzii vita et consignation scriptorium Dr. Joh. Christopheri Wagenseilii (Nurnberg & Altdorf 1719) p. 4-5.

[6] The following information is gleaned from Wagenseil's Epistolar in cod. B.H.18 of the Council Library (*Ratsbibliothek*) of Leipzig whose publication I have prepared. Sundel calls Wagensein ercitationes sex p. 76: inter Judaeos qui tum ibi (Viennae) ante hanc expulsionem in suburbio morabantur, prae aliis doctrina candore.)

that of Philosophy and of Medicine. In his house thus the young poly-historian found the most understanding hospitality. When he wanted to get to know the synagogue customs, the highly esteemed physician and community president took him his honorary seat, close to the Tora shrine; from his book W a g e n s e i l listened to the readings from the holy scriptures. Here in the great synagogue it once also happened that thanks to his intervention a fire was prevented which could have easily been caused by a bent wax candle which the Jews had permitted to burn on Shabbat. In W i n k l e r 's house the Jewish guests admired the Hebrew letters which his Christian friend used to write from foreign university towns, and how impressed the scholars of the town were of his refined Latin, when the Jewish doctor, who mastered both languages equally, [8] showed them around.

The friendly relations to Jewish circles, which he maintained in Vienna, paved his way for the ghetto of Pressburg, where he lived in 1658. Here too he continued his favourite study with the same enthusiasm. J o s e f b. A b r a h a m H e l l e r and his son P e t a c h j a or Z a c h a r i a s befriended him here. His friends from Vienna missed him very much. M e n a c h e m S o n d e l would have so gladly, as he writes, enjoyed his presence when the famous R. H e s c h e l from Lublin held one of his scintillating guest lectures on Shabbath, 6th April, 1658.

Even in his old age W a g e n s e i l mentions his memory and the intimate association which he was permitted to cultivate with the learned Jews of Vienna.

For an illustration of the attitude of M o r d e c h a i M o d e l in Vienna I have cited the not uninteresting relationship and deep friendship of M. O e t t Ii n g e n with W a g e n s e i l.

A letter, which M o r d e c h a i M o d e l O e t t i n g e n wrote to Wagensein on 27th Aril in the year 1656 from Vienna was preserved in the Leipzig Council Library (*Ratsbibliothek*) under Wagenseil's file No. 19 in Cod. B.H. 18. In in the Yearbook 8 page 213 of the Jewish Literary Society, printed in Frankfurt in the year 1911 M o r d e c h a i O e t t i n gen writes:

[8] A Hebrew and Latin letter of Winkler dated 18 June 1655, directed to Meissen preserves Epistel no. 18. Also the artistic Hebrew and at the same time Gerrman verseis from wedding poems of Winkler reminds of Wagenseil still later Sota p.49 when he calls him R. Judas, Dr Medicus.

"Precious, beloved friend, who has acquired with wise heart and prudent mind a deep understanding of the Holy Scriptures, when I saw your ("*Dein", familiar form*) manuscript, your learned writing, addressed to me, I was genuinely pleased. And because you are so respected and sincere in my eyes, I have freed myself from all my own manifold works and duties and put everything aside to reply to you."

(Probably Wagenseil sent him his work to hear his learned judgement thereof.)

M o r d e c h a i praises in most appreciative words his clear concept and his precise and beautiful handwriting and the poetic style of the Hebrew language, in which he has entirely absorbed and immersed himself, as a true scholar of the Holy Scriptures.

"May the divine spirit guide you , I admire your excellent talent and your wisdom and immense knowledge. He closes, saying, may G-d protect you and guide you further to the sources of wisdom, of peace, and towards the rivers of the Eden and of perfection. Amen.

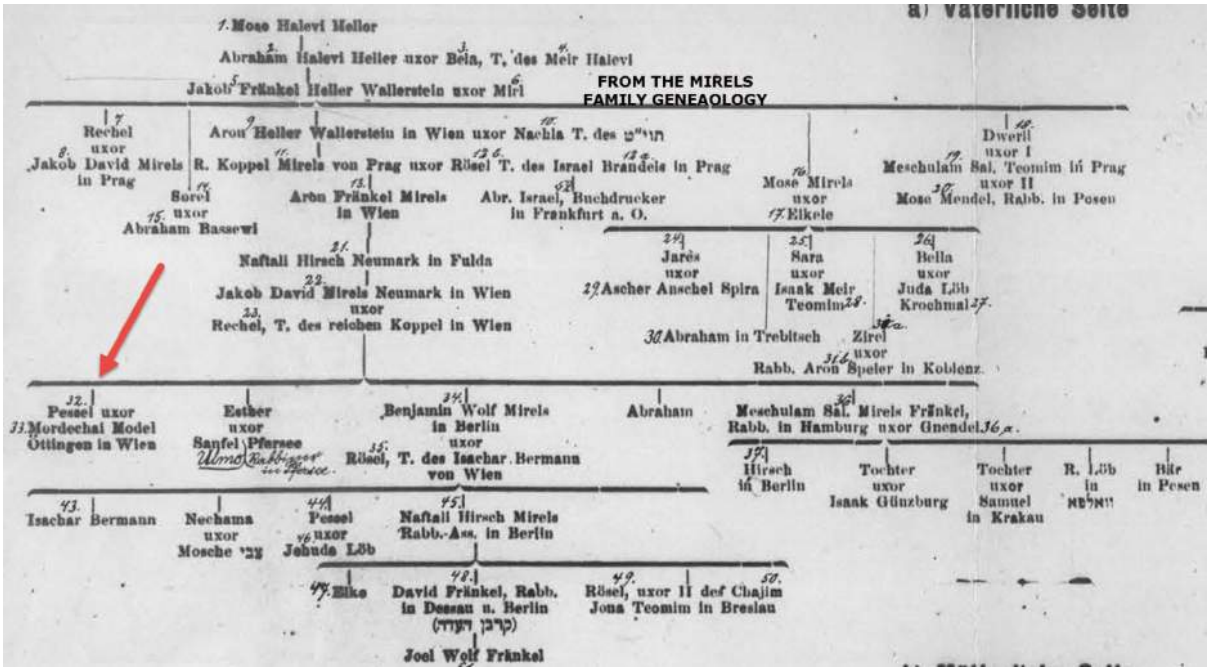
To this he adds the following request:
"Now my dear friend, I would like to request from you the following favour: You know that your prince, your sovereign Lord owes me six "mot" (perhaps loads or a similar designation for large quantities) of wheat. He has sent me two "mot" of very inferior, colourless, dark, partially rotten wheat, therefore I place my trust in your proven friendship, to help me to restore my right and to have sent to me the other four "mot" from a good barn with fine wheat as well, as everyone requires adequate, strong grains. – If you would kindly comply with my wish, I will most gladly be at your disposal to reciprocate in any way."

The last six lines are full of good wishes for Wagenseil, that he may always find the straight and righteous path in life, with wholehearted wishes, your faithful friend who has hereby made great demands on you

M o r d e c h a i, "named M o d e l" from the H o u s e of L e v y O e t t i n g en, member of the Rabbinate of V i e n n a, today, Thursday the 3rd Iyar, 5416."

In Vienna M o d e l Ö t t i n g e n R i e s married P e s s e l, daughter of J a c o b D a v i d M i r e l s and through this marriage forged a close contact with an equally famous Viennese family. I hereby briefly cite the family history of P e s s e l M i r e l s.

I have already written the first part in the family history of D r. H e r m a n n S a m s o n, whose grandmother Elike Fränkel also descended from the family M I r e l s. The origins of the P e s s e l M i r e l s can be traced back to the 15th century.



I. G e n e r a t i o n

A h r o n M i r e l s, Rabbi in Berlin, a grandson of the first D a v i d M i r e l s presents in his book B e t h A h r o n, printed in 1829, the genealogy of his family, in which A h r o n H e l l e r, Rabbi in Wallerstein, is specified as the first forebear. He lived roundabout 1450 – 1500.

II. Generation

His son Koppel Heller, who, according to his title „Gaon Mehuror“, must have been a great scholar. He lived around 1550.

III. Generation

The name of his son was Naftaly Hirsch and he was a Rabbi in Fulda. He lived about 1600. From the tombstone inscription of his son Jacob David Mirels in Vienna it can be concluded that his father Naphtaly Hirsch Heller was an outstanding scholar and a wealthy man.

IV. Generation

David Mirels in Vienna

More accurate dates can be found about David, whose name was Jacob David Mirels.

A famous and influential personality within the large Viennese congregation was Koppel Wallerstein Heller, named Koppel Fränkel with the authorities. It was he who under great sacrifices made rendered outstanding services with the rescue of the great master Lippmann Heller, writer of the Tosafot Yom Tov, who had been innocently arrested. Koppel Wallerstein Heller died on 15. 9. 1612 and his wife Mirel, née Salomon Teomim Läml ein died on 21. 2. 1639. From this exceptionally wise lady Mirel the descendants were said to have partly assumed the family name Mirels.

A son of this Koppel, by the name of Aron Fränkel was married in 1616 to the daughter of Lippmann Heller. The son of Aron Fränkel, Nathan Aron Neumark, later became the leader of the Hamburg-Altona community for over 30 years.

A daughter of Koppel Fränkel from Vienna by the name of Rahel married Jacob David Fränkel in Vienna.

D a v i d F r ä n c k e l was a merchant. Even in his younger years he was held in high esteem and became the leader of the congregation in Vienna. He owned several buildings and warehouses. In the land register of Vienna (see Schwarz "the Viennese Ghetto" page 178) it is reported that D a v i d F r ä n c k e l and his wife R a c h a l e have purchased two plots from S a l o m o n S e e l i g M u n c k h e n. It is reported on page 179: "D a v i d t F r ä n c k e l, liberated C o u r t J e w has received use and benefit of a plot on which later a house was built, in the lower knoll" etc.

Later he bought a further property together with a warehouse. In the year 1660 the properties were estimated at 5500 silver guilders. This was a very high sum at the time.

When in the year 1637 the mayor J o h a n n G e o r g D i e t m e y e r drew up a contract with the Jewish community for the payment of 10.000 guilders, negotiating with five communal leaders, it was co-signed by J a c o b D a v i d, son of N a f t a l y N e u m a r k (see archive of the city of Vienna 5/1655). – Even greater than his wealth was his generosity and his endeavour to educate his children well and to bring them into contact with the great scholars of his time. In the earlier days one strove to ennoble wealth with spiritual connection. J a c o b F r ä nc k e l s was brought up in this spirit, namely to acquire so much knowledge as a merchant to be deemed worthy and able to assume the highest rabbinical position. (see Prof. Kaufmann, the last expulsion of the Jews of Vienna.) He died on 27th Shevat 1660. The inscription of his tombstone is printed in the book of tombstone inscriptions of the old Jewish cemetery in Vienna by L u d w. A u g u s t F r ä n k l on page 40, No. 250. It states:

> "Here rests the nobel, leared J a c o b D a v i d, son of the spiritual leader, the wealthy and learned N a f t a l i N e u m a r k. The angels took his holy litter. In the month of Shevat he went out like a bridegroom to meet his eternity. Bitter grief and lament ensues due to the irreplaceable gap which arose through the passing of this sharp minded, heroic head and leader of the congregation and judge of his people. Weep for him, who fed the hungry. His memory will never pass. He is bound in the bond of the pious. "

His wife R e c h i l died on 28th Tevet 1664. F r a n c k l No. 288. The inscription reads:

> "Here rests the pious lady R e c h i l, who was an jewel to her father J a c o b K o p p e l and the crown of her husband J a c o b D a v i d M i r l s."

V. G e n e r a t I o n

As far as is known, J a c o b D a v i d M i r l s left behind four sons:

1.) C o p e l

2.) H i r s c h

3.) B e n j a m i n

4.) S a l o m o n and a daughter

P e s s e l

C o p e l and H i r s c h lived in Vienna and had their own businesses. B e n j a m i n and S a l o m o n were employed in the business of their father and took over his houses and gardens as his heirs.

In the minutes recording the valuations of Jewish houses dated 1671 No. 57 (Schwartz, page 250) B e n j a m i n and S a l o m o n F r a n c k h l ' s houses are estimated at 4679 guilders and 15 crowns.

For several centuries the Jews of Vienna lived happily and well respected, until, due to the jealousy and the intolerance of the clerics all the Jews of Vienna were expelled pitilessly in the year 1670. They were forced to sell their houses at any price and according to the fate of the Jewish people had once again to take up the wanderer's staff.

The exiles of Vienna were scattered over different lands. To the glory of the German states it should be mentioned that many families were admitted into the larger towns, such as Berlin, Hamburg, Frankfurt, Fürth, Nürnberg and were given letters of protection, to settle and to trade. Hamburg and Altona opened

their gates as well with their hospitality and many a tombstone in Altona, Königstrasse, states:

> "Here rests one of the "*M e g u r s c h e s V i e n n a,* the exiles of Vienna "

Prof Dr Kaufmann reports about this in detail in his work: "The last expulsion of the Jews of Vienna. On page 207 he writes:

In the days of the most utter despair in the ghetto of Vienna, after the edicts of expulsion of 25 February, 1670, the eyes of the Prussian resident A n d r e a s N e u m a n n had fallen on the unhappy victims. Considering the plan of his lord, the Grand Elector, to strengthen the meagerly inhabited Mark through settlers, he suggested to the president of the Mark, O t t o F r e i h e r r of S c h w e r i n the idea of influencing the Grand Elector to taking in a large number of the wealthier displaced families which was successful.

B e n e d i c t u s V e i t and A b r a h a m, son of M o d e l R i e s and D a v i d L a z a r u s were the leaders of the new colonists, to whom the Grand Elector allotted the function to register the authorized immigrants at the magistrate.

On the 10th September 1671 a decree was issued to extend the protection to A b r a h a m's father, M o d e l R i e s and to his uncle B e n j a m i n M i r l s. M o d e l R i e s was married to P e s s e l, daughter of J a c o b D a v i d M i r l s.

With the three in-laws, M o d e l R i e s, S a l o m o n and B e n j a m i n M i r l s F r ä n k l, an outstanding part of learnedness, high esteem and wealth of the scattered Viennese community was saved and transferred to the newly established one.

Rabbi M o r d e c h a i M o d e l R i e s, the well-known assistant of the Rabbinate of Vienna, thanks to his constant studies and the education of pupils, attained his previous significance and honour also in the new surroundings. Famous as teacher and as Kabbalist, and because of his almost proverbial acuteness of mind, he remained the Central spiritual figure of Berlin, together with his likeminded and equally industrious in-laws B e n j a m i n and S a l o m o n M i r l s. He had a reliable support in his wife P e s s e l; she took from him all worries and battles of life from this man who was tied

to his bed because of an ailment of his foot and she worked assiduously in the household and in the shop. Even in the eyes of the Grand Elector Rabbi M o d e l enjoyed an unusually high esteem . The Elector is said to have praised him thus: "if the legs of this man would be the same as his mind, he would have no equal."

In Berlin he was the founder of the old community cemetery in the year 1672 and was laid to rest there as one of the first deceased in the year 1675. Glückl in her Memoirs writes on p. 147

[*In the English translation see footnote * page 92*]

> "it is known what an exceptional, well-respected man Dayan Model was and also his wife the pious Pesselé ; she had no equal in the world with the exception of our Mothers – Sarah Rebekah, Rachel and Leah. There was no woman like her for piety and benevolence. Particularly, she was a 'woman of virtues'. She carried on the business and saw to her husband and children in a handsome way, as well in Vienna as in Berlin, where they lived later."

In her Memoir, a monument to her wisdom and piety, Glückl H a m e l n recommends to look out for Pessel's children. Rabbi M o d e l died, as stated above, on 1st September, 1675, and his wife Pessel on 17th April 1678.

Mordechai died on the 1st September 1675 and was one of the first to be interred in the then newly opened Jewish cemetery on the Grossen Hamburger Strasse in Berlin – his tomb was integrated with the front wall. This cemetery was destroyed by the Nazis who then built a bunker under the area. Some of tombstones have found their way to the

Weissensee Jewish cemetery in Berlin however the epitaphs of the graves of Mordechai and Pessel remain embedded on the reconstructed wall of this old cemetery which is now a park.

Epitaph no, 16 is that of Pessel and no. 17 is Mordechai's. A memorial plaque above Mordechai's stone was endowed in 1884 and states that Mordechai was the Rabbi and was the purchaser of the cemetery - he was the 2nd person to be buried in this cemetery. The tombstone of Pessel has deteriorated to a state where it cannot be deciphered.





פה נקבר ונטמן צדיק וישר ונאמן חכם מכלכל והימן עסק
בתורת
ישראל יומם וליל ומהדר
בפלפולו כעתניאל * והעמיד
תלמידים הרבה : כרב אשי ורבה:
והיה מדוכה ביסורים של אהבה:
ומגירסא לא פסיק פומיה * ה"ה הרב הגדול
מעוז ומוגדל * כבוד מהור"ר מרדכי מאדיל
בן ה"ה מהור"ר דוד טעבלי הלוי איש איטיגן
ממגורשי ק"ק ווינא * נחית לעומקי דדינא
רבה דאומתא ורבה דדיינא * פומי' ממלל
רברבתא * ברזא דחכמתא למעלה עלה
נשמתו* יום א' י"ד אלול תל"ה * נשמתו עלה
למעלה * תהיה נשמתו צרורה בצרור
החיים * וזכותו יעמוד לכל החיים אמן

THE HEADSTONE OF MORECHAI MODEL OETTINGEN – GROSSEHAMBURGSTRASSE



Here was buried and lies the pious and honest and faithful wiser than Kalkal and Heiman [biblical names Kings I 5,6 rhyming with נאמן]

Diligently studying the Torah of Israel day and night and with his sharp erudition can re-establish the laws as Otniel [Judges 3, 9 and Talmud, Temura 16,1]
Taught many students: as Rav Ashi and Rabba [Amoraite sages of the Talmud]
And was agonised with suffering but accepted them with love:
And didn't stop his mouth from his Torah learning * that is the great rabbi
* Stronghold and towering figure our teacher our rabbi Mordecai Model son of our teacher our rabbi David Tevli Halevi of Ittingen of those who were expelled from the holy community of Vienna * delved in the depth of Halacha a master of the nation and great judge * his mouth uttered great things * in the mysteries of wisdom up ascended his soul Sunday 10 of Ellul 5435 [1675] * his soul ascended to heaven * may his soul be bound in the bond of life* And let his merit withstand for all the living. Amen

The forebears of Mate, wife of Ellias Wiener

Mate Wiener descended from the well-known family of Glückl Hameln. As I have already written in "to the genealogy of Sansor Raphael Hirsch" page 2, Nathan Elrich came to Hamburg from Detmold between 1612 and 1620. I presume that he was not named Melreich, as David Kaufmann assumes in the memoirs of Glückel of Hameln, page 296, after Melrichstadt in Bavaria, but Ellrich. And that the M in front of Ellrich mean "min" "from" Ellrich, as also the Pappenheim edition correctly spells the name Ellrich, because all families who at the time relocated to Hamburg-Altona, came from the surroundings of Goslar, Hildesheim Hameln, Ellrich etc.

About him his granddaughter, Glückl von Hameln writes:

> [*p. 17 English based on Yiddish text see footnote* *] But to return to my grandfather, Reb Nathan Melrich. [*spelt the same in both texts*] When he was driven from Detmold and came to Altona, he went to the house of Reb Leib Hildesheim, the son-in-law of Nathan Spanier, and took with him all his riches. Reb Leib's wife Esther told me incredible tales of his great wealth: he had boxes full of golden chains and jewels and bags full of pearls so that for more than a hundred miles around there was no one as rich as he. But unfortunately, this did not last long. A plague – God preserve us – broke out, and my grandfather and several children died of it."

He also had a married son by the name of Reb Mordechai. With him things had gone well and he was a very rich man, but he too, together with his wife and child, had during this time – G-d preserve us – succumbed to the plague.

The tombstone of Nathan Mellrich does not exist anymore. But a double tombstone, set in the reverse direction from the other gravestones, mark the graves of his children. Under the instruction of the then Chief Rabbi, five gravestones were erected in in the reverse position, and the plague ended. Mordechai Mellrich was married to Hanna, daughter of Jesaias Heckscher.

The inscription of her tombstone reads as follows:

> "Here in this grave the honourable couple M o r d e c h ai, son of N a t h a n and his wife H a n n a, daughter of J e s a i a s H e c k s c h e r are laid to rest. Both passed into eternity on Thursday night and were laid to rest on Friday the 8th Kislev 5339 i.e. 1638."

In the Yiskor book the following entry reads:

> "M o r d e c h a i, son of N a t h a n M e l l r i c h and his wife H a n n a, daughter of J e s a i a s H e c k s c h e r.

After this terrible test, M a t e M e l l r i c h remained behind as a widow with her two unmarried daughters. Stripped of all means, they had to leave the contaminated house. They did not have a bed and had to sleep on wood and on stones. The married daughter could not help them. She [Mate] suffered great hardship together with her daughters and was forced, as G l ü c k l Ha m e l n expressed it, to "crawl from house to house, until G-d's anger had passed."

When the plague had expired and M a t e returned to her house, she did not find anything there. Everything had been robbed out and plundered. Through hard work and perseverance she managed to feed herself and the children and she saved so much, that she could marry off her daughter U l k.

M a t e M e l l r i c h then stayed with her daughter B e l l a in the house of her daughter G l ü c k l R e e. There she made a living with bobbin lace making. She earned the trust of the Hamburg merchants, who entrusted her with gold and silver and the essential material. After she had married off her daughter B e l l a with L ö b S t a d e n, he took in his mother-in-law to his house and treated her with love and respect. There she could freely practice acts of charity. When the Polish refugees

who had been driven from their homes and farmyards by the Cossack pogroms led by Chmelnicki, had reached Altona, and a number of sick people were sheltered in the house of L ö b P i n k e r l e alias S t a d e n, M a t e too devoted herself to them and saw to it that nobody would suffer deprivation. She died at the age of 64, filled with gratitude towards her son-in-law who had honoured her like a saint. She is laid to rest in Altona, Königstrasse, grave no. 1089.

The inscription of her tombstone is as follows:

"Here rests the distinguished and chaste

M a t e, the daughter of J a c o b

The wife of the principal N a t h a n

M e l l r I c h, who died on the

14th, and was buried on 15th Tamuz 5416 (1656).

The following children of N a t h a n and M a t e M e l l r i c h are known:

1.) G l ü c k l who still during the lifetime of her father married J a c o b R e e.

J a c o b R e e was an esteemed merchant in Hamburg and became the forebear of the widely branched out families R e e in Hamburg-Altona and Copenhagen. In the minutes of the Hamburg community he signed until 1671 as J a c o b R u b e n. As G l ü c k (*sic*) H a m e l n reports, his daughters married respected, well situated and outstanding men.

J a c o b and G l ü c k l R e e had five daughters:

1.) B r e n d l

2.) U l k – E l k e l

3.) R e i z c h e n

4.) B e l l a

5.) S a r a-R a c h e l

B r e n d l married S i m o n H e c k s c h e r, the ancestor of the family J a c o b S t a d e n and Mrs M e l l a G u m p r i c h W a r b u r g. U l k – E l k e l was wedded to J u d a R o t h s c h i l d B a c h r a c h.

R e i z c h e n became the wife of P h ö b u s C o h n whose daughter G l ü c k e l c h e n was married to the son of J u d a h B e r l i n by the uncle J s a c h a r B e r e n d C o h n.

B e l l a became the wife of the famous, outstanding community president I s a c h a r B e r e n d C o h n, who founded the old Klaus (*religious foundation for Talmud schoars*) in Hamburg-Altona (see Duckesz Chochme AHW page 7 and 20). And the youngest daughter S a r a – R a c h e l tied herself to the son of the Rabbi of Hanau, J e r e m i a s F r i e d b u r g.

J a c o b R e e died on 16 Adar II 5432 (1672). His widow G l ü c k l R e e continued with the business of her husband. However, she became ill for a long time, succumbing to a stroke (files in the archive of the town of Altona) and died on 13th Iyar, 1678. She is laid to rest in altona, grave No. 922.

2.) U l k (Olga or Ulrike)

Married E l I a s C o h n, son of the first Rabbi of Altona, D a v i d M e n a c h e m C o h n. He came from H a n a u where his father, the Torah scholar M e n a c h e m b e n D a v i d C o h n lies buried. G l ü c k l H a m e l n believes that he has formerly been a Rabbi in Friesland. In the court case of P h ö b u s G a n s from Minden, whose writings Prof. Kaufman reprinted in the appendix of his memoirs, Rabbi D a v i H a n a is mentioned on page 347

as adjudicator (about 1636). E l i a s C o h n received a dowry of 400 Taler. He was an accumulative man and soon attained considerable wealth. But the turn of fate, so tells G l ü c k l H a m e l n, came to him all too soon. L ö b P i n k e r l e alias S t a d e n, the father of the writer of the memoir, was the president of the community for many years, and when E l ia s C o h n, still a young man, came to wealth and to high regard, his head became swollen and he said: "why should I not be president! Am I not equally wise, as rich and as benevolent as my brother-in-law? So, as Glückl reports, the Eternal Judge decided. During the same year, 1653 death gathered in four presidents of the community. Feibelmann Heilbut, Chaim Fürst, Salomon Fürst and E l i a s C o h n, who had meanwhile been elected principal, died, barely aged 40, still during the lifetime of his father. He passed away on Wednesday 26 Iyar 1653 and is laid to rest in Altona, grave No. 918. U l k married in second marriage with N a t h a n A h r o n N e u m a r k, who was also president of the community. She died at a ripe old age in the year 1692.

3). B e l l a,

Who was married to L ö b S t a d e n. In his first marriage L ö b S t a d e n was wedded to a lady R e i z c h e n, who, as Glückl writes on page 21, was a valiant and very distinguished woman and who knew how to preside over a large and refined household. She died after more than 15 years of marriage on Thursday, 5 Elul 1640, and is laid to rest in Altona, Königstrasse grave 953. He did not have any children by her. But she had one daughter from her first, an only daughter, who had no match in beauty and in piety. She knew French as fluently as flowing water which at one time benefited her father. He once held a pledge from a distinguished gentleman for a loan of 500 Reichstalers. After some time the gentleman came with two other gentlemen and wants to redeem the pledge. Her father did not suspected anything and he goes upstairs and fetches the pledge; his stepdaughter is standing at the harpsichord and plays on it, to while away the time for the distinguished gentlemen. They are meanwhile standing next to her and tell each other: "when the Jew will come with our pledge, we will take it without paying any money and leave". This they said in French and did not think that the young girl would understand them. When her father then came with the pledge

she started to sing aloud in Hebrew: “for heaven’s sake, don’t give away the pledge – today here tomorrow it is gone”. In her hurry the poor thing could not express herself in any other way. Her father then asked the distinguished gentleman: “My lord, where is the money? He replied: ‘give me the pledge!” The father retorted: “I give no pledge, I must first have the money.” Then the one distinguished gentleman said to the other: “brother, we have been betrayed. The lass must know French” and they leave the house with threatening words. The next day the distinguished gentleman comes alone, gives his capital to her father and the interest for the pledge.“You have profited very much and have invested your money well, letting your daughter learn French.” With that he went on his way.

Professor Kaufmann calls the father of G l ü c k l H a m e l n L ö b P i n k e r l e i n.

In the notebook no. 10 of the “Jewish Family Research” on page 247 No. 65 I have already brought up the question: what was the name of the father of G l ü c k l v o n H a m e l n? In the editions of “Memoirs of Glückl” which have so far appeared, her father is named L ö b P i n k e r l e and was entered 17 times in the register of names. In the book itself a name is nowhere to be found, as she always speaks of “Ovi Mori” “My *Herr* father”. In the Kaufmann edition on page 24 the page, on which the name is supposed to appear, is missing. Now with the renovation of the old cemetery, the tombstone could be deciphered. He is resting beside his brother-in-law J a c o b R e e. That this is Glückel’s father can be deduced from the accordance of the day of his death: 24 Tevet (compare edition Feilchenfeld page 144) as well as the date of the year 1670 with the year of the birth of her son L ö b H a m e l n, who came to the world four weeks after the death of his grandfather. Furthermore it is indicated on the tombstone of her brother Wolf S t a d e n (died 27 Tevet 1721) that he was the son of J o s e f J e h u d a. Glückl’s sister E l k e l e, who was married to J o s e f S t a d t h a g e n in Altona, is also named in the memoir as the daughter of J o s e f J e h u d a. I conclude from this that Glückl’s father was called J e h u d a L ö b by his first name – J o s e f was probably added during an illnesss – and as he hailed from Stade, was generally called L ö b S t a d e n. In the income tax book she is registered as “widow B e l l a S t a d e” . Another sister of G l ü c k l, R e b e k k a, with the married name B o n n, is also described as daughter of the principal L ö b S t a d e n. In the oldest minutes of the community a contract between G l ü c k l and I s s a c h

a r C o h n is recorded, where it is noted twice: the noble, dear G l ü c k e l c h e, daughter of the parnass and manhig L ö b S t a d e n.

Now it may be possible, that his first name was L ö b S t a d en and his family name P i p l because on the tombstone of the wife of W o l f S t a d e n née J a c o b L i c h t e n s t e i n the name E d e l appears, wife of W o l f P i p l. G r u n e w a l d interprets it as "P h i l i p p". On the tombstone of the grandson of W o l f S t a d e n, son of J a c o b S t a d e n , the name P i p l also appears.

During this year I found a donation list for Palestine in the community archive Hamburg of the year 1687 with the following entry; which enlightens us about the name:

> "the pious and worthy Lady B e l l a,
> daughter of N a t h a n, widow of Löb
> P i p l e r, pledged today to give
> 200 Reichstaler for the poor of
> Palestine. She immediately paid
> 21 and ½ Taler to the Hamburg
> chairman for Palestine donations, her
> brother-in-law J o s e f S t a d t h a g e n,
> And she wanted to give the rest of the sum
> in instalments. Should she not have
> paid off the sum during her lifetime,
> this obligation should be paid as first item
> of her inheritance.

The emissary of Jerusalem writes underneath this:

> Blessed may she be before G-d and may
> she and her sons and daughters and her
> entire family attain a long life
> (high age) and may it be granted to her
> to bring her donations up to
> Jerusalem."

During Tamuz 1687 she paid the second instalment with 63 Mark, 12 shilling.

From this notice it is obvious that L ö b S t a d e n was also called L ö b P i p l in the community. It is possible, that he carried this name within the community, as he was a heavy smoker and at that time smoking was not popular but was mocked at in many ways. In low German Piep was a pipe. Because one always saw him with the Piep (pipe) he was perhaps called in the vernacular L ö b P i p l, and this nickname assumed even later by some family members. Thus the word Piplsch or Pipls on the tombstones.

As mentioned above, L ö b, son of N a th a n, came from Stade. As at that time there were three families here, who already carried the father's name N a t h a n as family name, he called himself L ö b S t a d e n at the authorities and within the congregation L ö b P i p l. It is possible, that perhaps in the manuscript of G l ü c k l H a m e l n L ö b P i p l was once written indistinctly and Professor Kaufmann has read "Pinkerlein".

L ö b S t a d e n was the first Jew who resettled in Hamburg after the expulsion of the Jews from there in the year 1648. He acquired the Danisch right of protection and belonged to the so-called Altona Jewish community of Hamburg. In the Jewish files of the archive of the town Altona there is a register of the Danish Protection Jews of the year 1664, in which each one had to pay 6 Taler protection money to Copenhagen

The first name that appears there is L ö b S t a d e n. He must have been a corpulent man, because in the register of the archive of the town of Altona his son-in-law J o s e f S t a d t h a g e n is called the daughterman of the fat L e v i n.

I would like to make the following remark at this stage:

If one reads in the in the memoirs of G l ü c k l her reports on her parents, one tends to regard them as a beautifully tinted reports dictated by a daughter's love, which would not be able to withstand the critical eyes of an historian. I have devoted myself exhaustively to the dates and representations of the conditions of the community and have found that almost all her information is truthful, correct and often even noted with restrain. The files which were now discovered confirm G l ü c k l's

memoirs, as I have found them in minutes and tax registers. For example she writes on page 16:14

> "The wealthiest men at that time were
> C h a i m F ü r s t with a wealth of
> 10.000 Reichstaler, my father of blessed
> memory with 8000.- In the oldest income tax
> Register of the Hamburg community archive
> Book I Folio 3, L ö b S t a d e n is entered
> *as* parnass with 8000 Talers. In
> Adar1661 He paid 21 mark and 9 shilling, furthermore
> as a contribution to the Chazan and Shamash 13 mark
> and 9 shilling.- Rent 10 mark, 12 shilling.- in the year
> 1662 he paid a similar amount. In 1663 he paid 28 mark and 1 sh., 10 Mark 13½ shilling and 37 mark 9 sh.- For the Society of the Sick, Bikkur Cholim, 10 Talers, for the Esreg (etrog) 13 Mark."

Furthermore she writes on p. 34:

> "Whenever they required several hundred
> Reichstaler, the principal laid out the money
> And it was returned in single rates so that the
> congregation would not suffer hardship."

On the tax account of L ö b S t a d e n it is noted:

> "On the 23 Shevat (1661) L ö b S t a d e n
> in the presence of the leaders, Rebbe
> N a t h a n and R. M e s a n e l (Nathaniel Fürst)
> and M e i e r H e c k s c h e r,
> has cleared what had been disbursed for Kohel"

His daughter has reported about his work for the community and for his family in great detail. He died on the 24th Tevet 1670 and is laid to rest in Altona in the Königstrasse, grave no. 858. As he was gravely ill for a long time, he probably was given the second name, J o s e f as this was done very often and still is. The inscription reads as follows:





[Here]

Is buried a just person

And loyal to anything of commandments

Was always ready and available

Led in his house blessing because

It was wide open most

Of his days that was his way and custom

He was lucky in all spheres of

Honesty

The communal guardian and leader Mr.

Yosef Yehuda son of Nosson O.B.M. his righteousness should go before him

And peacefully he should stay in his resting place

Died in good name [on] Friday Erev Shabbos 24 T[ves]

The year 430 [1670]

May his soul be bound in the eternal bond of life

[פה]

נטמן איש ישר

ונאמן לדבר מצוה

היה תמיד מוכן ומזומן

הניח תוך ביתו ברכה כי

היתה פתיחה לרוחה רוב

ימיו דרכו ומנהגו ככה

הוא המאושר בכל מדור

היושר הקצין [כ{פ}]רנס

ומנהיג כמר יוסף יהודא

בר נתן ז״ל ילך לפניו צדקתו

ושלו׳ ינוח על משכבתו

ומנוחתו נפטר בש״ט [ביום]

ו׳ עש״ק כ״ד לחדש ט[בת]

שנת ת״ל ל׳ תנצב״ה

His brother-in-law J a c o b R e e rests beside him. Both have similar monumental tombstones.

After his death his widow continued running the business. She is entered in the tax register, book 3, folio 19, as widow B e l l a S t a d e n. Widows only pay half of the tax. For example in the year 1695 she still paid 7 mark, 2 2/4 sh, furthermore 3 mark 9 sh and 13 mark 13 ¾ sh.

The piety of her nature is proved by, apart from other donations, the abovementioned endowment of 200 talers for the poor of Jerusalem. For that time this was a very large sum. B e l l a S t a d e n was a purposeful, notable personality, who endured all tests of life with sincere and wholehearted trust in G-d and was so grateful towards her Creator that it had been granted to her to see her children married in the spirit of her pious, deceased husband and to have reached their aspired aim in life.

Great was her pain when her beloved son-in-law C h a i m H a m e l n died in his best years. G l ü c k l writes on p. 175

> [*English edition see footnote * p. 108:*
> "On Sabbath, after dinner, my mother went to
> Him, and fell on him kissing him, and crying
> with tears: 'My son will you leave us thus? Have you
> nothing that you desire to ask of us?' And he answered
> 'my dearest mother-in-law, you know I have loved you as though you
> were my own mother. I have nothing
> To ask of you; only comfort my Glückelchen.' These
> were his last words to my mother."

B e l l a S t a d e n died at a very old age on Tuesday, 26th Av. She was laid to rest on the 27th Av, 1704 and was buried in the grave no. 1278.

The inscription reads:

THE TOMBSTONE OF BELLA STADEN





Here lies a woman that her husband's heart trusted her wisdom:

Her hand was in everything no one like her:

Her name carried honor and greatness:

The glory of her sons was her joy:

She merited that her home was judged [The elder Mrs. Beila

Daughter of R. Nosson Melrich

O.B.M. wife of the important communal guardian and leader

Leib Shtaden O.B.M died

Tuesday 26 Menachem and buried

Wednesaday 27 of that month 464 [1704] [LePaK]

May her soul be bound in the eternal bond of life

פ״נ
אשה אשר לב
בעלה בטח בחכמתה :
ידה בכל אין כמתה :
לשמה כבוד וגדולה :
הדרת בנים שמחתה :
זכתה שתדין ביתה :
הישישה מרת בילה :
בת הר״ר נתן מעלריך
זצ״ל אשת האלוף פ״ו כ׳

ליב שטאדן ז״ל נפטרה
יום ג׳ ד״ו מנחם ונקברה
יום ד׳ ד״ז בו תס״ד לפ״ק
תנצב״ה

L ö b S t a d e n left behind 5 daughters and one son.

1.) H e n d e l e,
Married to L i m a G u m p e r t, a son of M a r c u s G u m p e r t, land Rabbi and head of the congregation of the dukedom of Cleve. He paid 20 taler wedding fees (tax register of the Hamburg community). This is an equivalent to the dowry of 2000 taler. He left Altona in the year 1659. I presume that he went to the county Mark in Lippstadt, where he settled and received a letter of reference from the sovereign, Prince Moirtz of Nassau.

G l ü c k l writes on p. 20:

> [p*. 15 in the English translation see footnote* *] During this time my sister Hendelé, peace unto her, was betrothed to the son of the learned Rabbi Gumpel of Cleve. (*Footnote: Rabbi Mordecai Gumpel, known officially as Marcus Gompertz, distinguished land rabbi and community representative of the duchy of Cleve, was founder of the Gompertz family. He lived first in Emmerich and later in Cleve, where he died 1664. Part of the Gompertz family settled in London; one of whom, Lewis Gompertz, was an inventor and a founder of the R.S.P.C.A.; his brother* Benjamin a well-known actuary and their brother Isaac a poet) She received 1800 reichstalers as her dowry, a very large sum in those days and one that no one had until then given in Hamburg. It was the most important match in all Germany, and the whole world wondered at the large dowry. But my father was a man who trusted that God would not forsake him when "It came to the turn of his other children. He lived better and was more hospitable than people who had 30,000 reichsthaler – and lived thus to his last day.
>
> Now I will write of my sister's wedding. I cannot describe how magnificent everything was and the distinguished company that came with Rabbi Gumpel, nor what a pious saintly man he was. There is none today to compare with him. The poor and needy in particular rejoiced. May his merits stand us in good stead!"

As Freudenthal writes in the Family Gumpert, page 102, he seems to have wedded his niece, S a r a H i t z e l in 1668 in a second marriage. The grand Elector appointed L i m a G u m p e r t as war supervisor ["*Kriegsfaktor*"]. He received free passage to Hamburg, Lübeck and Amsterdam. Then he lived in Wesel, where he became the leader of the Jewish community. However, he wished to be laid to his eternal rest in the place of his birth, Emmerich, where he came from. He died there on 7th Tishri 5472 (1711), where his first wife H e n d e l e, sister of G l ü c k l, was also laid to rest. She had only reached the age of 25 years. His second wife died on 17th June, 1713 and was laid to rest in Moiderburg.

Later L i m a E m m e r i c h must have lived in Ham[*burg?*], as his name appears in the tax register of 1683.

2.) E l k e l e

Married to J o s e f S t a d t h a g e n. He was the confidant of his sister-in-law G l ü c k e l of H a m e l in all of life's circumstances and in her memoirs she speaks about his well-proven loyalty and care for her children. J o s e f S t a d t h a g e n was, without directly being the community leader, approached for his advice in all important community matters; thus he is one of the signatories for the building of the great synagogue in Altona and for the election of a Chief Rabbi in 1680.

In the year 1689, on 25 Iyar, he founded the C h e v r a S h o m e r L a b o k e r, as is written on page 101 of the old minutes:

" Today J o s e f, son of M o s e s L e v y S t a d t h a g en made a bequest of 100 reichstalers, to establish the Chevra Shomer Laboker which was founded by him, and paid an annual contribution of 5 talers. "

In the edition of Eyn Jacob printed in 1684, J o s e f S t a d t h a g e n is mentioned as patron. He was also the chairman of

the collections for the Holy Land of Palestine. In the minutes of the Hamburg archive the following entry is found:

> "On 20 Sivan 1687 I pledge to give 12 taler per year for 3 years for the German poor of Palestine, 8 talers for myself, 2 talers for my wife E l k e l e, 1 taler for my son M o s e s and 1 taler for my son L e v i n. This sum will be contained in my collection box. If it should contain more, it should also be for Erez Jisroel, should it be less, I will replenish it. I hereby sign J o s e f, son of the chaver M o s e s L e v y. My first name J o s e f S t a d t h a g e n."

Likewise he sent 3 talers for the Jerusalem Rabbi M o s e s C o h n for three years.

3.) G l ü c k e l, married to C h a i m H a m e l n.

She has written down her life story and that of her husband in great detail. I am merely adding some unknown dates. He married Glück in 1660, came to Hamburg in 1661, and in Adar 1661 paid 49 Hakdama, admission money, as citizen of the community, furthermore 5 taler for the Society of the Sick and at the beginning a small tax. In the year 1676 he paid 61 mark, 12 ¼ shilling plus 40.- mark. From the legacy of his father he paid 24 mark. Later he paid the high tax of 279 mark, 14 sh. C h a i m H a m e l n died on 24 Tevet 1689 and is buried in Altona, Königstrasse grave no. 870. Next to him the first Chief Rabbi of the three congregation, S a l o m o n M i r e l s was later laid to rest.

G l ü c k e l died in Metz on Tuesday, 19th September 1724, on the 2nd day of Rosh Hashanah 5485 in the 79th year of her life. The tombstone cannot be found, only the entry in the death register of the congregation. It is inscribed:

> "Lady of a most venerable old age, Mrs G l ü c k e l, the wife of H i r z L e v y, leader of blessed memory,

died and was buried with a good name on Tuesday, the 2nd day of Rosh Hashanah."

To this Prof Kaufmann writes:

> "When the leader of the pious brotherhood of M e t z wrote this in the death register of the congregation, he may not have been aware, that here a life has ended, of which much still would be told, even when the monuments of the cemetery, as it unfortunately happened in Metz, will be decayed, crumbled to dust and forgotten."

In the oldest minutes of the Altona congregation it is written, that the noble widow G l ü c k e l H a m e l n has negotiated with the committee concerning her partner I s a s c h a r C o h n, and she pledged to pay 500 Mark should he leave Altona.

4.) R e b e c c a

Married Samuel, son of L ö b B o n n, who was a brother of C h a i m H a m e l n. G l ü c k e l writes:

p. 93 of the English edition]

[Samuel first lived in Hamburg ….]

Later, my sister and her husband Samuel Bonn moved to Bonn to take over the inheritance. He did much good and was made parnass in his father's place .

A few years later, however, there was war between the King of France and Holland and the Emperor. The French marched on Bonn and captured the town. The house which Samuel had inherited from his father was plundered and burnt. He could stay there no longer, so moved to Hamburg. There is too much to write of how he grew rich again, and then lost all his money once more; but there is not the place. He is an honest, God-fearing man. May God help him and all Jews out of their troubles, also his children, who were born and brought up in

riches, and married well, and are now, unfortunately poor. May God in His graciousness, have mercy on them all."

In Hamburg he became a preacher and died on 24 Tamuz 1722. His wife, who on the tombstone is described as the daughter of the parnass and manhig L ö b S t a d e n, died on 29 Nissan, 1688.

6.) W o l f S t a d e n, the ancestor of R ö s c h e n S t a d e n. W o l f S t a d e n

married E d e l in 1671, the daughter of the Chief Director of Lands [*Landesvorsteher*] of Prague, J a c o b L i c h t e n s t a d t. His brothers-in-law J o s e f S t a d t h a g e n and C h a i m H a m e l n drove to Prague for the wedding and after their return told of wonderful things, how stylish everything was and how magnificently everything unfolded. In the files of the Altona town archive of 1670 – 1675 he is called Wulf Stading, who had married 2 years ago. In his younger years he was a resolute gentleman, often in conflict with the committee and in 1683 even with the Chief Rabbi and had to pay a sum of atonement. He attended the trade fairs in Leipzig and Brunswick. G l ü c k l reports how her brother had stood by her in difficult times and was prepared to accompany her to Vienna; but in Leipzig she learned that the long trip was not necessary and they then returned after 6 days. After the death of his first wife he married for the second time a lady by the name of F r e u d c h e n who is registered in the income tax register as the widow of W o l f S t a d e n. Nothing more is known about her. J a c o b S t a d e n was the son of his first wife, E d e l. W o l f S t a d e n reached a ripe old age. He died on 26 Tevet 1721 and is laid to rest in Altona, Königstrasse, grave no. 388.

6.) M a t e

Married to E l I a s R I e s, son of the Berlin Rabbi, Rabbi M o d d e l (*sic*) W I e n e r, the ancestor of the family W I e n e r in H a m b u r g. He died on 27 Sivan, 1713 and is laid to rest in Altona, Königstrasse, grave no. 1375.

C h a p t e r III

Family R i e s – W i e n e r in H a m b u r g- A l t o n a

1st Generation

I have already mentioned in the family history of D e l b a n c o that two families simultaneously lived in H a m b u r g whose name was E l ia s L e v y and who came from V i e n n a. To avoid confusion with the authorities and within the community, one family assumed the name of D e l b a n c o, in Hebrew M e s c h u l m i m (which translated to English is "to pay" = "the banker") and the other one E l i a s W i e n e r, but partly also E l i a s R i e s, after the name of the father in Berlin.

Around 1671 he got engaged to M a t e, daughter L ö b S t a d e, president of the Hamburg congregation The engagement took place in Leipzig during the Leipzig trade fair:

Glückel of Hameln writes on page 146[9]

> "My father's whole fortune at the time of his death was in jewellery. My husband and Joseph [*her brother-in-law*] made a sale, sold everything by auction, so that my mother should have cash to marry off her daughters, in case a good match presents itself. Not long after this my sister Mattie [*sic*] was betrothed to the son of the wealthy and learned Model [*footnote: Model Ries, formerly of the Vienna Rabbinate, settled in Berlin after the expulsion of 1670 by the special permission of the Great Elector. He was the founder of the old Berlin cemetery (1672*). The wedding was celebrated in Hamburg."

It seems that E l i a s Ries still lived with his father in B e r l i n after the wedding as he travelled from Berlin to the trade fair in Leipzig in the year 1675.

[9] The text here is taken from the book "The life of Glückel of Hameln 1646-1724, written by herself, transl. from the original Yiddish and edited by Beth-Zion Abraham. New York, Thomas Yoseloff 1963. It appears on page 92.

(Freudenthal visitors' register of the trade fair in Leipzig p. 41).

He probably only relocated to H a m b u r g after the death of his father in the year 1675, where his uncle S a l o m o n M i r e ls later became the C h i e f R a b b i of the three congregations A l t o n a , H a m b u r g and W a n d s b e k and where his brother-in-law C h a i m H a m e l n helped him with the establishment of a livelihood. Glückl Hameln writes on p. 109 (*here p. 68 cf footnote p 14*)

> "To my brother-in-law Elia (*footnote: Elia Ries of Berlin, son of the head of the Vienna community Model Ries, was wedded to Glückel's sister Mattie*), A young man of no experience in business, my husband gave big credits and finally he sent him to Amsterdam with credit to the value of 20.000 Reichstaler".

In Hamburg, thanks to his wisdom and knowledge, he soon built up a good reputation. By the year 1678 he was already elected "Gabbai Zedakah", chief guardian of the poor. During that year he paid, apart from a considerable community tax, an additional 32 Mark legacy tax from the inheritance of his mother. Several years later he was appointed to serve in the community administration and then was voted as "Parnass umanhig", as principal of the community.

He belonged to the so-called Altona congregation in Hamburg, i.e. to those Hamburg members, who stood under Danish protection and had a synagogue of their own in Hamburg and their cemetery in Altona, in the Königstrasse. The community wardens were sworn in and were responsible for all matters concerning the congregation, as well as for the payment of the protection moneys to the government.

In the year 1681 he was elected to the trusteeship of the erection of the great synagogue in Altona and his name was signed into the minutes. He was also assigned to be part of a community decision to contribute to the payent of 750 Reichstaler for the redemption of the hostages of the plague in Ofen

This sum had to be raised percentagewise by the members.

In the year 1694 he paid 159.- mark in communal taxes. In the year 1696 he and Löb G o s l a r were nominated as legal guardians of the orphans of the deceased Gumpel Nathan F r a n k f u r t e r. In the interest and to the benefit of the orphans he very favourably sold two

heritage sites in the great synagogue in Altona (Minutes I of the Altona congregation, page 120).

Glueckel reports on page 184 185 and 189 [in the German version] how her brother-in-law E l i a s R i e s together with J o s e f S t a d t h a g e n had been her confidantes and advisors in all important life's decisions. His name is entered several times in the donations book for Palestine. Thus in the year 1684 he signed for the donation of 2 talers each for 6 years and for Hebron 1 taler. Already in the year 1699 he signed as parnass.

As highly regarded as E l i a s W i e n e r was as principal, he was also valued as a much learned man who used every free hour to immerse himself into the study of holy scriptures. Even as a merchant, he held the rabbinic honorary title of "Merenu Rav", our teacher, who had the right to make rabbinic decisions and also to function as honorary assessor of the Beith Din.

He died on Wednesday, 27 Sivan 1713 and is laid to rest in A l t o n a, K ö n i g s t r a s s e, grave no. 1377. The stone is embellished most artistically. On the top a hand is carved, which holds a jug from which water flows into a basin.



The inscription reads as follows:

ויעל אליהו בסערה השמי׳	›Und Elijahu stieg im Sturm gen Himmel empor‹,
אי חסיד וענו שר התורה	›wo ist der Fromme und Demütige‹, Fürst der Tora,
למרו׳ עלה אליה׳ בטהרה	nach Oben stieg Elijahu in Reinheit,
יד׳ בכל דמגלי׳ לי׳ רז׳ טמירה	er hatte an allem Anteil, das verborgene Geheimnisse offenbart,
ה[רי׳ ע]קר [וטח׳ זו בז׳] בסב[ר]׳	›Berge entwurzelte er und zermalmte sie aneinander‹ mit Scharfsinn,
לא פס[ק] פומ[י] מגירסא	›es hörte nicht auf sein Mund vom Lernen‹,
ולא הניח כל[ום מתורת]	und all seine Tage ließ er nicht ab die Lehre

משה לשמרה	des Mosche zu bewahren,
ישב בין נגידי עם ה״ה	es saß inmitten der Fürsten des Landes, es ist
הראש וקצי׳ ומנהיג	das Haupt, der Einflußreiche und der Leiter,
מהו״ר׳ אליה׳ ב׳ הרב	unser Lehrer, der Meister, Herr Elijahu, Sohn des Rabbiners,
מהו״ר׳ מאדל סג״ל ז׳	unseres Lehrers, des Meisters, Herrn Model SeGaL, sein Andenken zum Segen,
דיין מווי׳ הלך לעולמ׳	Rabbinatsassessor aus Wien, ›er ging hin in seine Welt‹
ביו׳ ד׳ ר״ז סיון ונקב׳	am Tag 4, 27. Sivan und wurde begraben
יו׳ ה׳ ר״ח בו תע״ג לפ״ק	(am) Tag 5, 28. desselben 473 der kleinen Zählung.
תנצב״ה	Seine Seele sei eingebunden in das Bündel des Lebens

And Eliyahu went up to heaven in a storm [Kings II 2]
Where is the pious and humble man, "Prince of the Torah
Upward ascended Eliyahu in purity
His hand was in everything, to him hidden secrets were revealed
Mountains he uprooted and crushed them together with ingenuity [Talmud Sanhedrin 24, 1]
His mouth never stopped from learning
And all his days he did not cease from preserving the Torah of Moshe
He sat in the midst of the princes of the country,
That is the head and important leader
Our teacher, our master Rabbi Eliyahu, son of the rabbi,
Our teacher, our master Rabbi Model Segal, of blessed memory
Rabbinical judge of Vienna – he went onto the next world
On Wednesday the 27th Sivan and was buried
Thursday 28th of the same 473 the small count.
May his soul be bound in the bond of life

This tombstone still stands and I visited it in July 2016 and recited a Kaddish for Elia

Half a year later his wife died, on Thursday, 5 Kislev 5504 (1713) and the most artistic headstone with a carved rose.



This tombstone stood until World War II but might have been destroyed in the bombing of Hamburg.

The inscription reads as follows:

ה״ה האשה החשובה	Es ist die angesehene Frau,
[צנוע]ה וחסודה	züchtig und anmutsvoll,
מעשה [ידי׳ עסוקה]	ihr Hände Werk war sich zu beschäftigen
לג״ח לגדולי׳ וקטנים	mit Liebeswerke für Groß und Klein,
אל בית ה׳ הלכ׳ בקדמנים	zum Haus des Ewigen ging sie in der Frühe,
טובה היתי׳ לעליון ותחתנים	gut war sie dem Höchsten und den Unteren,
ידי׳ פרושות לחונן דלים	›ihre Hände waren geöffnet‹, ›Darbenden
ואביונים : [ה״ה] האשה	und Bedürftigen zugetan‹, es ist die teure
[היקרה הגבירה :] מרת	Frau, die Herrin, Frau
[מאטי] בת פ״ו כ״ה יהודא	Mate, Tochter des Vorstehers und Leiters, des geehrten Herrn Jehuda
[ליב פיפלש ז״ל] אשת ה״ה	Löb Feiwels, sein Andenken zum Segen, Gattin des angesehen Herrn,
[המנוח כמהור״ר] אליה	des Seligen, unseres geehrten Lehrers, des Meisters, Herrn Elijahu
[ווינר סג״ל זצ״ל] נפטרת	Wiener SeGaL, das Andenken des Gerechten zum Segen, verschieden
[ביום ה׳] ונקברת ביום	am Tag 5, und begraben am Tag
ו׳ עש״ק ד׳ כסליו תע״ד לפ״ק	6, dem Rüsttag des heiligen Schabbat, 20. Kislev 474 der kleinen Zählung. Ihre Seele sei eingebunden in das Bündel des Lebens

Establish markings for you [Jeremia 31,20] for that is the important woman Mate of the house of Levy

It is the respected wife
Modest and pious
Her handiwork was to deal with doing kindness
For big and small
To the house of the Lord she went early in the morning
She was good for the almighty and for all his creatures
Her hands were wide open to benefit the starving
and needy
That is the dear and wealthy noble woman Mate, daughter of the warden and leader the honored Mr. Yehuda Loeb Feiwels , OBM wife of the late honored teacher, Rabbi and master
Eliyahu Wiener Segal OBM

Passed away on
Thursday and buried on Friday eve of the holy Shabbat 20 Kislev 474 [1714] of the small count .
May her soul be bound in the bond of life

In the year 1713 a plague raged in Hamburg and the Danish government feared an infection of the same and therefore prohibited any traffic between Hamburg and Altona. The senate saw itself forced to allot to the Portuguese as well as to the German Jews a cemetery of their own at the G r i n d e l. Those corpses laid to rest there, who belonged to the community of Altona and their families were permitted by the decision of the Chief Rabbi of Altona J e c h e s k e l K a t z e n e l l e n b o g e n to be exhumed and transferred to Altona (See Respona Kneses Jecheskel Number: .. *blank...*) .

Only one case is known in which this happened, namely M a t e, wife of E l i a W i e n e r, was initially buried at the Grindel, and later, after the annulment of the Danish blockade, was transferred to Altona, where she was laid to rest beside her spouse.

In the burial register of the Hamburg-Altona congregation which is in the Hamburg community archive, this is explicitly stated under the entry of Mrs M a t e W i e n e r.

Hereby the genealogy of the lady M a t e W i e n e r will be inserted, as it was sketched in my research “Family history of the Rabbi L a s a B e r l i n in Hamburg” (printed in the year 1929 at Max Täschner, Hamburg) on page 93.

The forebears of M a t e, wife of E l I a s W I e n e r

M a t e W I e n e r descended from the well-known family of G l ü c k l H a m e l n. As I have already written in “to the genealogy of S a n s o r R a p h a e l H i r s c h” page 2, N a t h a n E l r i c h came to Hamburg from Detmold between 1 6 1 2 and 1 6 2 0. I presume that he was not named M e l r e i c h, as David Kaufmann assumes in the memoirs of Glückel of Hameln, page 296, after Melrichstadt in Bavaria,

but E l l r i ch. And that the M in front of Ellrich mean “min” “from” Ellrich, as also the Pappenheim edition correctly spells the name Ellrich, because all families who at the time relocated to Hamburg-Altona, came from the surroundings of Goslar, Hildesheim Hameln, Ellrich etc.

About him his granddaughter, G l ü c k l v o n H a m e l n writes:

> [*p. 17 English based on Yiddish text see footnote* *] But to return to my grandfather, Reb Nathan Melrich. [*spelt the same in both texts*] When he was driven from Detmold and came to Altona, he went to the house of Reb Leib Hildesheim, the son-in-law of Nathan Spanier, and took with him all his riches. Reb Leib’s wife Esther told me incredible tales of his great wealth: he had boxes full of golden chains and jewels and bags full of pearls so that for more than a hundred miles around there was no one as rich as he. But unfortunately, this did not last long. A plague – God preserve us – broke out, and my grandfather and several children died of it.”

He also had a married son by the name of R e b M o r d e c h a i. With him things had gone well and he was a very rich man, but he too, together with his wife and child, had during this time – G-d preserve us – succumbed to the plague.

The tombstone of Nathan M e l l r i c h does not exist anymore. But a double tombstone, set in the reverse direction from the other gravestones, mark the graves of his children. Under the instruction of the then Chief Rabbi, five gravestones were erected in in the reverse position, and the plague ended. M o r d e c h a i M e l l r i c h was married to H a n n a, daughter of J e s a i a s H e c k s c h e r.

The inscription of her tombstone reads as follows:

> “Here in this grave the honourable couple M o r d e c h ai, son of N a t h a n and his wife H a n n a, daughter of J e s a i a s H e c k s c h e r are laid to rest. Both passed into eternity on Thursday night and were laid to rest on Friday the 8th Kislev 5339 i.e. 1638.”

In the Yiskor book the following entry reads:

"M o r d e c h a i, son of N a t h a n M e l l r i c h and his wife H a n n a, daughter of J e s a i a s H e c k s c h e r.

After this terrible test, M a t e M e l l r i c h remained behind as a widow with her two unmarried daughters. Stripped of all means, they had to leave the contaminated house. They did not have a bed and had to sleep on wood and on stones. The married daughter could not help them. She [Mate] suffered great hardship together with her daughters and was forced, as G l ü c k l Ha m e l n expressed it, to "crawl from house to house, until G-d's anger had passed."

When the plague had expired and M a t e returned to her house, she did not find anything there. Everything had been robbed out and plundered. Through hard work and perseverance she managed to feed herself and the children and she saved so much, that she could marry off her daughter U l k.

M a t e M e l l r i c h then stayed with her daughter B e l l a in the house of her daughter G l ü c k l R e e. There she made a living with bobbin lace making. She earned the trust of the Hamburg merchants, who entrusted her with gold and silver and the essential material. After she had married off her daughter B e l l a with L ö b S t a d e n, he took in his mother-in-law to his house and treated her with love and respect. There she could freely practice acts of charity. When the Polish refugees who had been driven from their homes and farmyards by the Cossack pogroms led by Chmelnicki, had reached Altona, and a number of sick people were sheltered in the house of L ö b P i n k e r l e alias S t a d e n, M a t e too devoted herself to them and saw to it that nobody would suffer deprivation. She died at the age of 64, filled with gratitude towards her son-in-law who had honoured her like a saint. She is laid to rest in Altona, Königstrasse, grave no. 1089.

The inscription of her tombstone is as follows:

"Here rests the distinguished and chaste

M a t e, the daughter of J a c o b

The wife of the principal N a t h a n

M e l l r I c h, who died on the

14th, and was buried on 15th Tamuz 5416 (1656).

The following children of N a t h a n and M a t e M e l l r i c h are known:

1.) G l ü c k l who still during the lifetime of her father married J a c o b R e e.

J a c o b R e e was an esteemed merchant in Hamburg and became the forebear of the widely branched out families R e e in Hamburg-Altona and Copenhagen. In the minutes of the Hamburg community he signed until 1671 as J a c o b R u b e n. As G l ü c k (*sic*) H a m e l n reports, his daughters married respected, well situated and outstanding men.

J a c o b and G l ü c k l R e e had five daughters:

1.) B r e n d l

2.) U l k – E l k e l

3.) R e i z c h e n

4.) B e l l a

5.) S a r a-R a c h e l

B r e n d l married S i m o n H e c k s c h e r, the ancestor of the family J a c o b S t a d e n and Mrs M e l l a G u m p r i c h W a r b u r g. U l k – E l k e l was wedded to J u d a R o t h s c h i l d B a c h r a c h.

R e i z c h e n became the wife of P h ö b u s C o h n whose daughter G l ü c k e l c h e n was married to the son of J u d a h B e r l i n by the uncle J s a c h a r B e r e n d C o h n.

B e l l a became the wife of the famous, outstanding community president I s a c h a r B e r e n d C o h n, who founded the old Klaus (*religious foundation for Talmud schoars*) in Hamburg-Altona (see Duckesz Chochme AHW page 7 and 20). And the youngest daughter S a r a – R a c h e l tied herself to the son of the Rabbi of Hanau, J e r e m i a s F r i e d b u r g.

J a c o b R e e died on 16 Adar II 5432 (1672). His widow G l ü c k l R e e continued with the business of her husband. However, she became ill for a long time, succumbing to a stroke (files in the archive of the town of Altona) and died on 13th Iyar, 1678. She is laid to rest in altona, grave No. 922.

2.) U l k (Olga or Ulrike)

Married E l I a s C o h n, son of the first Rabbi of Altona, D a v i d M e n a c h e m C o h n. He came from H a n a u where his father, the Torah scholar M e n a c h e m b e n D a v i d C o h n lies buried. G l ü c k l H a m e l n believes that he has formerly been a Rabbi in Friesland. In the court case of P h ö b u s G a n s from Minden, whose writings Prof. Kaufman reprinted in the appendix of his memoirs, Rabbi D a v i H a n a is mentioned on page 347 as adjudicator (about 1636). E l i a s C o h n received a dowry of 400 Taler. He was an accumulative man and soon attained considerable wealth. But the turn of fate, so tells G l ü c k l H a m e l n, came to him all too soon. L ö b P i n k e r l e alias S t a d e n, the father of the writer of the memoir, was the president of the community for many years, and when E l ia s C o h n, still a young man, came to wealth and to high regard, his head became swollen and he said: “why should I not be president! Am I not equally wise, as rich and as benevolent as my brother-in-law? So,

as Glückl reports, the Eternal Judge decided. During the same year, 1653 death gathered in four presidents of the community. Feibelmann Heilbut, Chaim Fürst, Salomon Fürst and E l i a s C o h n, who had meanwhile been elected principal, died, barely aged 40, still during the lifetime of his father. He passed away on Wednesday 26 Iyar 1653 and is laid to rest in Altona, grave No. 918. U l k married in second marriage with N a t h a n A h r o n N e u m a r k, who was also president of the community. She died at a ripe old age in the year 1692.

3). B e l l a,

Who was married to L ö b S t a d e n. In his first marriage L ö b S t a d e n was wedded to a lady R e i z c h e n, who, as Glückl writes on page 21, was a valiant and very distinguished woman and who knew how to preside over a large and refined household. She died after more than 15 years of marriage on Thursday, 5 Elul 1640, and is laid to rest in Altona, Königstrasse grave 953. He did not have any children by her. But she had one daughter from her first, an only daughter, who had no match in beauty and in piety. She knew French as fluently as flowing water which at one time benefited her father. He once held a pledge from a distinguished gentleman for a loan of 500 Reichstalers. After some time the gentleman came with two other gentlemen and wants to redeem the pledge. Her father did not suspected anything and he goes upstairs and fetches the pledge; his stepdaughter is standing at the harpsichord and plays on it, to while away the time for the distinguished gentlemen. They are meanwhile standing next to her and tell each other: “when the Jew will come with our pledge, we will take it without paying any money and leave”. This they said in French and did not think that the young girl would understand them. When her father then came with the pledge she started to sing aloud in Hebrew: “for heaven’s sake, don’t give away the pledge – today here tomorrow it is gone”. In her hurry the poor thing could not express herself in any other way. Her father then asked the distinguished gentleman: “My lord, where is the money? He replied: ‘give me the pledge!” The father retorted: “I give no pledge, I must first have the money.” Then the one distinguished gentleman said to the other: “brother, we have been betrayed. The lass must know French” and they leave the house with threatening words. The next day the distinguished gentleman comes alone, gives his capital to her father and the interest for

the pledge."You have profited very much and have invested your money well, letting your daughter learn French." With that he went on his way.

Professor Kaufmann calls the father of G l ü c k l H a m e l n L ö b P i n k e r l e i n.

In the notebook no. 10 of the "Jewish Family Research" on page 247 No. 65 I have already brought up the question: what was the name of the father of G l ü c k l v o n H a m e l n? In the editions of "Memoirs of Glückl" which have so far appeared, her father is named L ö b P i n k e r l e and was entered 17 times in the register of names. In the book itself a name is nowhere to be found, as she always speaks of "Ovi Mori" "My *Herr* father". In the Kaufmann edition on page 24 the page, on which the name is supposed to appear, is missing. Now with the renovation of the old cemetery, the tombstone could be deciphered. He is resting beside his brother-in-law J a c o b R e e. That this is Glückel's father can be deduced from the accordance of the day of his death: 24 Tevet (compare edition Feilchenfeld page 144) as well as the date of the year 1670 with the year of the birth of her son L ö b H a m e l n, who came to the world four weeks after the death of his grandfather. Furthermore it is indicated on the tombstone of her brother Wolf S t a d e n (died 27 Tevet 1721) that he was the son of J o s e f J e h u d a. Glückl's sister E l k e l e, who was married to J o s e f S t a d t h a g e n in Altona, is also named in the memoir as the daughter of J o s e f J e h u d a. I conclude from this that Glückl's father was called J e h u d a L ö b by his first name – J o s e f was probably added during an illnesss – and as he hailed from Stade, was generally called L ö b S t a d e n. In the income tax book she is registered as "widow B e l l a S t a d e" . Another sister of G l ü c k l, R e b e k k a, with the married name B o n n, is also described as daughter of the principal L ö b S t a d e n. In the oldest minutes of the community a contract between G l ü c k l and I s s a c h a r C o h n is recorded, where it is noted twice: the noble, dear G l ü c k e l c h e, daughter of the parnass and manhig L ö b S t a d e n.

Now it may be possible, that his first name was L ö b S t a d en and his family name P i p l because on the tombstone of the wife of W o l f S t a d e n née J a c o b L i c h t e n s t e i n the name E d e l appears, wife of W o l f P i p l. G r u n e w a l d interprets it as "P h

i l i p p". On the tombstone of the grandson of W o l f S t a d e n, son of J a c o b S t a d e n , the name P i p l also appears.

During this year I found a donation list for Palestine in the community archive Hamburg of the year 1687 with the following entry; which enlightens us about the name:

> "the pious and worthy Lady B e l l a,
> daughter of N a t h a n, widow of Löb
> P i p l e r, pledged today to give
> 200 Reichstaler for the poor of
> Palestine. She immediately paid
> 21 and ½ Taler to the Hamburg
> chairman for Palestine donations, her
> brother-in-law J o s e f S t a d t h a g e n,
> And she wanted to give the rest of the sum
> in instalments. Should she not have
> paid off the sum during her lifetime,
> this obligation should be paid as first item
> of her inheritance.

The emissary of Jerusalem writes underneath this:

> Blessed may she be before G-d and may
> she and her sons and daughters and her
> entire family attain a long life
> (high age) and may it be granted to her
> to bring her donations up to
> Jerusalem."

During Tamuz 1687 she paid the second instalment with 63 Mark, 12 shilling.

From this notice it is obvious that L ö b S t a d e n was also called L ö b P i p l in the community. It is possible, that he carried this name within the community, as he was a heavy smoker and at that time smoking was not popular but was mocked at in many ways. In low German Piep was a pipe. Because one always saw him with the Piep (pipe) he was perhaps called in the vernacular L ö b P i p l, and this nickname assumed even

later by some family members. Thus the word Piplsch or Pipls on the tombstones.

As mentioned above, L ö b, son of N a th a n, came from Stade. As at that time there were three families here, who already carried the father's name N a t h a n as family name, he called himself L ö b S t a d e n at the authorities and within the congregation L ö b P i p l. It is possible, that perhaps in the manuscript of G l ü c k l H a m e l n L ö b P i p l was once written indistinctly and Professor Kaufmann has read "Pinkerlein".

L ö b S t a d e n was the first Jew who resettled in Hamburg after the expulsion of the Jews from there in the year 1648. He acquired the Danisch right of protection and belonged to the so-called Altona Jewish community of Hamburg. In the Jewish files of the archive of the town Altona there is a register of the Danish Protection Jews of the year 1664, in which each one had to pay 6 Taler protection money to Copenhagen

The first name that appears there is L ö b S t a d e n. He must have been a corpulent man, because in the register of the archive of the town of Altona his son-in-law J o s e f S t a d t h a g e n is called the daughterman of the fat L e v i n.

I would like to make the following remark at this stage:

If one reads in the in the memoirs of G l ü c k l her reports on her parents, one tends to regard them as a beautifully tinted reports dictated by a daughter's love, which would not be able to withstand the critical eyes of an historian. I have devoted myself exhaustively to the dates and representations of the conditions of the community and have found that almost all her information is truthful, correct and often even noted with restrain. The files which were now discovered confirm G l ü c k l's memoirs, as I have found them in minutes and tax registers. For example she writes on page 16:14

> "The wealthiest men at that time were
> C h a i m F ü r s t with a wealth of
> 10.000 Reichstaler, my father of blessed
> memory with 8000.- In the oldest income tax
> Register of the Hamburg community archive
> Book I Folio 3, L ö b S t a d e n is entered
> *as* parnass with 8000 Talers. In

Adar1661 He paid 21 mark and 9 shilling, furthermore as a contribution to the Chazan and Shamash 13 mark and 9 shilling.- Rent 10 mark, 12 shilling.- in the year 1662 he paid a similar amount. In 1663 he paid 28 mark and 1 sh., 10 Mark 13½ shilling and 37 mark 9 sh.- For the Society of the Sick, Bikkur Cholim, 10 Talers, for the Esreg (etrog) 13 Mark."

Furthermore she writes on p. 34:

"Whenever they required several hundred Reichstaler, the principal laid out the money And it was returned in single rates so that the congregation would not suffer hardship."

On the tax account of L ö b S t a d e n it is noted:

"On the 23 Shevat (1661) L ö b S t a d e n in the presence of the leaders, Rebbe N a t h a n and R. M e s a n e l (Nathaniel Fürst) and M e i e r H e c k s c h e r, has cleared what had been disbursed for Kohel"

His daughter has reported about his work for the community and for his family in great detail. He died on the 24th Tevet 1670 and is laid to rest in Altona in the Königstrasse, grave no. 858. As he was gravely ill for a long time, he probably was given the second name, J o s e f as this was done very often and still is. The inscription reads as follows:





[Here]

Is buried a just person

And loyal to anything of commandments

Was always ready and available

Led in his house blessing because

It was wide open most

Of his days that was his way and custom

He was lucky in all spheres of

Honesty

The communal guardian and leader Mr.

Yosef Yehuda son of Nosson O.B.M. his righteousness should go before him

And peacefully he should stay in his resting place

Died in good name [on] Friday Erev Shabbos 24 T[ves]

The year 430 [1670]

May his soul be bound in the eternal bond of life

[פה]
נטמן איש ישר
ונאמן לדבר מצוה
היה תמיד מוכן ומזומן
הניח תוך ביתו ברכה כי
היתה פתיחה לרוחה רוב
ימיו דרכו ומנהגו ככה
הוא המאושר בכל מדור
היושר הקצין [כ{פ}]רנס
ומנהיג כמר יוסף יהודא
בר נתן ז״ל ילך לפניו צדקתו

ושלו׳ ינוח על משכבתו
ומנוחתו נפטר בש״ט [ביום]
ו׳ עש״ק כ״ד לחדש ט[בת]
שנת ת״ל ל׳ תנצב״ה

His brother-in-law J a c o b R e e rests beside him. Both have similar monumental tombstones.

After his death his widow continued running the business. She is entered in the tax register, book 3, folio 19, as widow B e l l a S t a d e n. Widows only pay half of the tax. For example in the year 1695 she still paid 7 mark, 2 2/4 sh, furthermore 3 mark 9 sh and 13 mark 13 ¾ sh.

The piety of her nature is proved by, apart from other donations, the abovementioned endowment of 200 talers for the poor of Jerusalem. For that time this was a very large sum. B e l l a S t a d e n was a purposeful, notable personality, who endured all tests of life with sincere and wholehearted trust in G-d and was so grateful towards her Creator that it had been granted to her to see her children married in the spirit of her pious, deceased husband and to have reached their aspired aim in life.

Great was her pain when her beloved son-in-law C h a i m H a m e l n died in his best years. G l ü c k l writes on p. 175

> [*English edition see footnote * p. 108:*
> "On Sabbath, after dinner, my mother went to
> Him, and fell on him kissing him, and crying
> with tears: 'My son will you leave us thus? Have you
> nothing that you desire to ask of us?' And he answered
> 'my dearest mother-in-law, you know I have loved you as though you
> were my own mother. I have nothing
> To ask of you; only comfort my Glückelchen.' These
> were his last words to my mother."

B e l l a S t a d e n died at a very old age on Tuesday, 26th Av. She was laid to rest on the 27th Av, 1704 and was buried in the grave no. 1278.

The inscription reads:

THE TOMBSTONE OF BELLA STADEN





Here lies a woman that her husband's heart trusted her wisdom:

Her hand was in everything no one like her:

Her name carried honor and greatness:

The glory of her sons was her joy:

She merited that her home was judged [The elder Mrs. Beila

Daughter of R. Nosson Melrich

O.B.M. wife of the important communal guardian and leader

Leib Shtaden O.B.M died

Tuesday 26 Menachem and buried

Wednesaday 27 of that month 464 [1704] [LePaK]

May her soul be bound in the eternal bond of life

פ״נ
אשה אשר לב
בעלה בטח בחכמתה :
ידה בכל אין כמתה :
לשמה כבוד וגדולה :
הדרת בנים שמחתה :
זכתה שתדין ביתה :
הישישה מרת בילה :
בת הר״ר נתן מעלריך
זצ״ל אשת האלוף פ״ו כ׳

ליב שטאדן ז״ל נפטרה
יום ג׳ ד״ו מנחם ונקברה
יום ד׳ ד״ז בו תס״ד לפ״ק
תנצב״ה

L ö b S t a d e n left behind 5 daughters and one son.

1.) H e n d e l e,
Married to L i m a G u m p e r t, a son of M a r c u s G u m p e r t, land Rabbi and head of the congregation of the dukedom of Cleve. He paid 20 taler wedding fees (tax register of the Hamburg community). This is an equivalent to the dowry of 2000 taler. He left Altona in the year 1659. I presume that he went to the county Mark in Lippstadt, where he settled and received a letter of reference from the sovereign, Prince Moirtz of Nassau.

G l ü c k l writes on p. 20:

> [p*. 15 in the English translation see footnote* *] During this time my sister Hendelé, peace unto her, was betrothed to the son of the learned Rabbi Gumpel of Cleve. (*Footnote: Rabbi Mordecai Gumpel, known officially as Marcus Gompertz, distinguished land rabbi and community representative of the duchy of Cleve, was founder of the Gompertz family. He lived first in Emmerich and later in Cleve, where he died 1664. Part of the Gompertz family settled in London; one of whom, Lewis Gompertz, was an inventor and a founder of the R.S.P.C.A.; his brother* Benjamin a well-known actuary and their brother Isaac a poet) She received 1800 reichstalers as her dowry, a very large sum in those days and one that no one had until then given in Hamburg. It was the most important match in all Germany, and the whole world wondered at the large dowry. But my father was a man who trusted that God would not forsake him when "It came to the turn of his other children. He lived better and was more hospitable than people who had 30,000 reichsthaler – and lived thus to his last day.
>
> Now I will write of my sister's wedding. I cannot describe how magnificent everything was and the distinguished company that came with Rabbi Gumpel, nor what a pious saintly man he was. There is none today to compare with him. The poor and needy in particular rejoiced. May his merits stand us in good stead!"

As Freudenthal writes in the Family Gumpert, page 102, he seems to have wedded his niece, S a r a H i t z e l in 1668 in a second marriage. The grand Elector appointed L i m a G u m p e r t as war supervisor ["*Kriegsfaktor*"]. He received free passage to Hamburg, Lübeck and Amsterdam. Then he lived in Wesel, where he became the leader of the Jewish community. However, he wished to be laid to his eternal rest in the place of his birth, Emmerich, where he came from. He died there on 7th Tishri 5472 (1711), where his first wife H e n d e l e, sister of G l ü c k l, was also laid to rest. She had only reached the age of 25 years. His second wife died on 17th June, 1713 and was laid to rest in Moiderburg.

Later L i m a E m m e r i c h must have lived in Ham[*burg?*], as his name appears in the tax register of 1683.

2.) E l k e l e

Married to J o s e f S t a d t h a g e n. He was the confidant of his sister-in-law G l ü c k e l of H a m e l in all of life's circumstances and in her memoirs she speaks about his well-proven loyalty and care for her children. J o s e f S t a d t h a g e n was, without directly being the community leader, approached for his advice in all important community matters; thus he is one of the signatories for the building of the great synagogue in Altona and for the election of a Chief Rabbi in 1680.

In the year 1689, on 25 Iyar, he founded the C h e v r a S h o m e r L a b o k e r, as is written on page 101 of the old minutes:

" Today J o s e f, son of M o s e s L e v y S t a d t h a g en made a bequest of 100 reichstalers, to establish the Chevra Shomer Laboker which was founded by him, and paid an annual contribution of 5 talers. "

In the edition of Eyn Jacob printed in 1684, J o s e f S t a d t h a g e n is mentioned as patron. He was also the chairman of

the collections for the Holy Land of Palestine. In the minutes of the Hamburg archive the following entry is found:

> "On 20 Sivan 1687 I pledge to give 12 taler per year for 3 years for the German poor of Palestine, 8 talers for myself, 2 talers for my wife E l k e l e, 1 taler for my son M o s e s and 1 taler for my son L e v i n. This sum will be contained in my collection box. If it should contain more, it should also be for Erez Jisroel, should it be less, I will replenish it. I hereby sign J o s e f, son of the chaver M o s e s L e v y. My first name J o s e f S t a d t h a g e n."

Likewise he sent 3 talers for the Jerusalem Rabbi M o s e s C o h n for three years.

3.) G l ü c k e l, married to C h a i m H a m e l n.

She has written down her life story and that of her husband in great detail. I am merely adding some unknown dates. He married Glück in 1660, came to Hamburg in 1661, and in Adar 1661 paid 49 Hakdama, admission money, as citizen of the community, furthermore 5 taler for the Society of the Sick and at the beginning a small tax. In the year 1676 he paid 61 mark, 12 ¼ shilling plus 40.- mark. From the legacy of his father he paid 24 mark. Later he paid the high tax of 279 mark, 14 sh. C h a i m H a m e l n died on 24 Tevet 1689 and is buried in Altona, Königstrasse grave no. 870. Next to him the first Chief Rabbi of the three congregation, S a l o m o n M i r e l s was later laid to rest.

G l ü c k e l died in Metz on Tuesday, 19th September 1724, on the 2nd day of Rosh Hashanah 5485 in the 79th year of her life. The tombstone cannot be found, only the entry in the death register of the congregation. It is inscribed:

> "Lady of a most venerable old age, Mrs G l ü c k e l, the wife of H i r z L e v y, leader of blessed memory,

died and was buried with a good name on Tuesday, the 2nd day of Rosh Hashanah."

To this Prof Kaufmann writes:

> "When the leader of the pious brotherhood of M e t z wrote this in the death register of the congregation, he may not have been aware, that here a life has ended, of which much still would be told, even when the monuments of the cemetery, as it unfortunately happened in Metz, will be decayed, crumbled to dust and forgotten."

In the oldest minutes of the Altona congregation it is written, that the noble widow G l ü c k e l H a m e l n has negotiated with the committee concerning her partner I s a s c h a r C o h n, and she pledged to pay 500 Mark should he leave Altona.

4.) R e b e c c a

Married Samuel, son of L ö b B o n n, who was a brother of C h a i m H a m e l n. G l ü c k e l writes:

p. 93 of the English edition]

[Samuel first lived in Hamburg ….]

Later, my sister and her husband Samuel Bonn moved to Bonn to take over the inheritance. He did much good and was made parnass in his father's place .

A few years later, however, there was war between the King of France and Holland and the Emperor. The French marched on Bonn and captured the town. The house which Samuel had inherited from his father was plundered and burnt. He could stay there no longer, so moved to Hamburg. There is too much to write of how he grew rich again, and then lost all his money once more; but there is not the place. He is an honest, God-fearing man. May God help him and all Jews out of their troubles, also his children, who were born and brought up in

riches, and married well, and are now, unfortunately poor. May God in His graciousness, have mercy on them all."

In Hamburg he became a preacher and died on 24 Tamuz 1722. His wife, who on the tombstone is described as the daughter of the parnass and manhig L ö b S t a d e n, died on 29 Nissan, 1688.

6.) W o l f S t a d e n, the ancestor of R ö s c h e n S t a d e n. W o l f S t a d e n

married E d e l in 1671, the daughter of the Chief Director of Lands [*Landesvorsteher*] of Prague, J a c o b L i c h t e n s t a d t. His brothers-in-law J o s e f S t a d t h a g e n and C h a i m H a m e l n drove to Prague for the wedding and after their return told of wonderful things, how stylish everything was and how magnificently everything unfolded. In the files of the Altona town archive of 1670 – 1675 he is called Wulf Stading, who had married 2 years ago. In his younger years he was a resolute gentleman, often in conflict with the committee and in 1683 even with the Chief Rabbi and had to pay a sum of atonement. He attended the trade fairs in Leipzig and Brunswick. G l ü c k l reports how her brother had stood by her in difficult times and was prepared to accompany her to Vienna; but in Leipzig she learned that the long trip was not necessary and they then returned after 6 days. After the death of his first wife he married for the second time a lady by the name of F r e u d c h e n who is registered in the income tax register as the widow of W o l f S t a d e n. Nothing more is known about her. J a c o b S t a d e n was the son of his first wife, E d e l. W o l f S t a d e n reached a ripe old age. He died on 26 Tevet 1721 and is laid to rest in Altona, Königstrasse, grave no. 388.

6.) M a t e

Married to E l I a s R I e s, son of the Berlin Rabbi, Rabbi M o d d e l (*sic*) W I e n e r, the ancestor of the family W I e n e r in H a m b u r g. He died on 27 Sivan, 1713 and is laid to rest in Altona, Königstrasse, grave no. 1375.

Chapter IV

Family W i e n e r in H a m b u r g – A l t o n a

2nd Generation.

E l i a s (also known as **Elia**) (my 6th Great Grandfather) and M a t e W i e n e r left behind the following children:

1) P e s s e l, who was named after her grandmother P e s s e l R i e s in Berlin, died at a youthful age as a young woman/virgin on 8 Kislev 1700.

2) M e n d e l who died as a youth 12 days later on 20 Kislev 1700. They both have identical grave stones and were buried in Altona, Königstrasse, grave no. 1218 and 1219.

3) S a r a, who was married to Rabbi G u m p e l S c h n a b e r. About the life and work of G u m p e l S c h n a b e r and his grandson, the well-known and famous physician Professor L e v y s o h n, author of several philosophical works, see in Chachme AHW, page 6 and 135. Sara Schnaber died young, on the 9th Iyar 1700 and is laid to rest in Altona, grave No. 1217. In his second marriage he espoused the daughter of the Hannover Rabbi Me i e r F r i e d b u r g.

4) R e c h l i, wife of the Rabbi of Altona, B e n d i t M o n i s c h who was the principal of a large Yeshiva, i.e. Talmud school for 40 years (see Chachme AHW page 28. He died on the 30th Nissan 1752 and his wife on 24 Nissan 1762 and has been laid to rest in Königstrasse, grave no. 3128. The headstone praises her outstanding virtues as the daughter of the director E l i a s W i e n e r. Her daughter R ö s c h e n married the Rabbi and president of the three congregations of Rabbi I s a i a h J a f f e.

5.) M e r l e, wife of the president W o l f of H a l l e. He played a significant role in congregational life. He died on the 1st Adar 1755 and his wife followed him on the 2nd Adar II. 1758. Both were laid to rest in Königstrasse, grave no. 3026 and 3027.

7.) S a m u e l, S a n w e l W i e n e r, who was a merchant and was married to B e l l a, daughter of S a m u e l H a m e l. He passed away on the 1st of Cheshvan 1747 and his wife followed him on the 10th Iyar, 1751.

8) D a v i d T e w e l e W i e n e r, who too was a merchant and frequent business associate of J a c o b E m d e n, who called him his caretaker. He passed away on the 8th Shevat 1758 and was laid to rest in Königstrasse, grave no. 2912. The well- preserved headstone hereby appears on a photograph.

9) **N a t h a n W i e n e r**, (my 5th Great Grandfather) the forebear of the family Edmund Wiener. He seems to have been the oldest son, as his name, together with that of his father, E l i a s R i e s as well as that of N a t h a n R i e s appear in the visitors' registers of the Leipzig trade fair.

In 1705 N a t h a n married R e b e c c a, daughter of the scholar Rabbi B a r u c h S a b b a t a i W a r i s h. He carried on the jewellery business of his father. In the year 1715 he moved to Altona and is entered in the Income Tax register no. 5, folio 29 with 14 mark, 2 shilling and 6 Pfennig. In the year 1719 he paid 63 mark in taxes via his brother S a m u e l. As from the year 1723 his name is entered in the visitors' register of the trade fair in Altona. During the following years, from Altona

and from 1724 – 31 from Hamburg. (Freudenthal page 131). He seems therefore to have had his business in Hamburg and his home in Altona. He was an honorary m o h e l and it was recorded in the mohel book of Sanwil Meier, Hecksher No. 146, that on Monday, 3rd Av 1707 for the child J a c o b, son of Simle, Model Levy was the Rabbi, and Nathan, son of E l i a s W i e n e r was the mohel.

The same entry can be found in No. 164 with the child M e i e r, son of J a c o b S t a d e n, namely that on the 18th Elul 1711 N a t h a n E l i a s W i e n e r served as mohel. Jacob Staden was a cousin of Nathan E. Wiener. In No. 173 he is also entered on 15 Sivan 1714 as the mohel. His own mohel book does not exist anymore.

Within the congregational life he participated as an active member of the Chevra Kadisha, the holy brotherhood, and performed many a good deed for the poor, helping those who sought advice.

The critically inclined Rabbi J a c o b E m d e n, who previously had been the Rabbi of Emden, then established a printing press in Altona and at the same time worked as estate agent, refers to himself as a relation of the brothers Natha n and D a v i d T e w e l e W i e n e r. (See Megillat Sefer page 146). That is, he was a grandson of the Chief Rabbi S a l o m o n M i r e l s, and with that a grandfather of E l i a s W i e n e r.

Although he levelled sharp criticism against the brothers-in-law of Nathan Wiener, R. B e n d i t M o n i s h and W o l f H a l l e, he calls the brothers Nathan and Tewele his faithful friends from beginning to end, which means throughout all the days of their lives.

N a t h a n who during an illness was given the additional name of M o s e s, (that is the reason I could never find him – I was looking for Nathan, not Moses or Nathan Moses) died on Tuesday, 12th Tishri 1734 and is laid to rest in Altona, grave no. 3239.

On my 2017 visit to Hamburg Ruth Schaeffer, a curator at the Konigstrasse Cemetery, found what was left of Mosche Nathan's tombstone:



The (original) well-preserved headstone reads as follows:



איש ישר הלך בתמים

מעשיו היו' באמונ' שלמ'

עמד בצדקתו עד סופו

בהיותו על אדמתו: בה'

דבק נפשו ביושר: מתגבר

כארי וקל היה כנשר ה"ה

כהר"ר משה נתן בן פ"ו

כהר"ר אלי' ווינר זצ"ל עם

החיים והמתים גמל בחסד

ואמת נפטר ביו' ג' ונקבר

ביו' ד' י"ג תשרי תצ"ח לפ"ק

תנצב"ה

Here lies

A just man who walked in honesty

His actions were in perfect confidence

His was righteous to the end and to the

last day of his life

Whilst on earth

Clung to hashem in his integrity: Increased

Strong as a lion and easy as

an eagle [in serving hashem]

This is the Rabbi Moses Natan Ben Parnas

and leader Rav Eliya Wienner OBM

He was kind to the living as to the dead the

with grace and Truth

died on Tuesday and was buried

On Wednesday Thirteen of Tishrei 498 [1738]

May his soul be bound in the bound of eternal love

His widow died 37 years later at a ripe old age on Sunday the 28th Iyar 1771 and was laid to rest on the same day. The inscription of grave no. 3033 contains only these words: Here rests a aged, worthy and pious wife, R e b e c c a, daughter of the “Mehuror” scholar B a r u c h, wife of N a t h a n Wiener.



[פ״ט]	*Hier ist geborgen*
[אשה זקנה הצנועה]	*eine betagte Frau, die Züchtige*
[וחסודה מ׳ רבקה בת]	*und Anmutsvolle, Frau Riwka, Tochter*
[מהור״ר ברוך אשת]	*unseres Lehrers, des Meisters, Herrn Baruch, Gattin*
[כ״ה נתן ווינר נפטר]	*des geehrten Herrn Natan Wiener, verschieden*
ונקברׄ יו׳ [א׳ ד״ח אייר]	*und begraben Tag 1, 28. Ijar*
תקל״א לפ״ק	*531 der kleinen Zählung.*
תנצב״ה	*Ihre Seele sei eingebunden in das Bündel des Lebens*

3rd Generation

Children of N a t h a n and R e b e c c a W i e n e r:

1) M o d e l M a r k u s, who on 10 Sivan 1743 married the daughter of M.S. C o h n and in second marriage the P r i b c h e, daughter S a l o m o n Sc h i e s s e r.

2) M o n i s c h, son of N a t h a n W I e n e r, who died as a bachelor on 9th Tevet 1760.

3.) M a t e, daughter of N a t h a n E l i a s W i e n e r married the well-known President of the congregation M a r c u s Isa a c B e i t. She received a dowry of 2000 Mark. In his will, dated1761, which is housed in the communal archives of Altona, he mentions that his wife M a t e was his most loyal companion and that she was to continue with the directorship of the firm (export and import) together with his brothers, or that she was to receive an equivalent sum of money. She later moved to her son N a t h a n B e i t, who was living in Dresden. From his side a large Ketuba has been preserved.

4.) **E l i a s W i e n e r**, (my 4th Great Grandfather) the forefather of Edmund Wiener. His peculiar fate hovers over many a generation where nothing is reported to the later family about his life and work, and no document tells of his existence. If it weren't for the old wedding registers and for the entries in the old Chevra book, we would have nothing whatsoever to report about E l i a s N a t h a n Wiener, as no [head] stone exists anymore and therefore also no entry in the cemetery register about E l i a s N a t h a n Wiener.

However, in the old wedding book of the community archive of Altona the following entry can be found:

"On 20 Adar II 1748 Elias, son of N a t h a n W i e n e r, married R e b e c c a, daughter of S e l i g m a n S p a n i e r."

The family S p a n i e r belongs to the oldest families of Altona and goes back to N a t h a n S p a n i e r whom G l ü c k e l H a m e l n mentioned as the grandfather of her husband C h a i m H a m e l n. (See "To the history and genealogy of the first families of the high German Israelite-communities. In Hamburg/Altona", page 36.

Glückel reports that he was the founder of the congregation. N a t h a n S p a n i e r died on the 4th Kislev 1646. He also had the title of [congregational] president of the province of Schauenburg.

E l i a s W i e n e r was an active member of the C h e v r a K a d i s h a B i k k u r C h o l i m, doing voluntary nursing. In the original book of the Chevra Kadisha Bikkur Cholim of Altona his name appears among the Trustees of the Chevra as from 1760.

He passed away in the year 1770 and the entry in the original book of the Chevra Kadisha owned by the Chevra Kadisha of Altona, with a copy thereof in the community register of Altona reads as follows:

"Altona, on Sunday, 28th of the month of Av the venerable N a t h a n W i e n e r died and was buried on the eve of Rosh Chodesh of the month of Elul.

4. Generation

Four children by him are known

1.) S a r a, daughter of E l i a s N a t h a n Wiener married I s a a c L e v i n on the 13th Elul 1776. Wedding protocol.

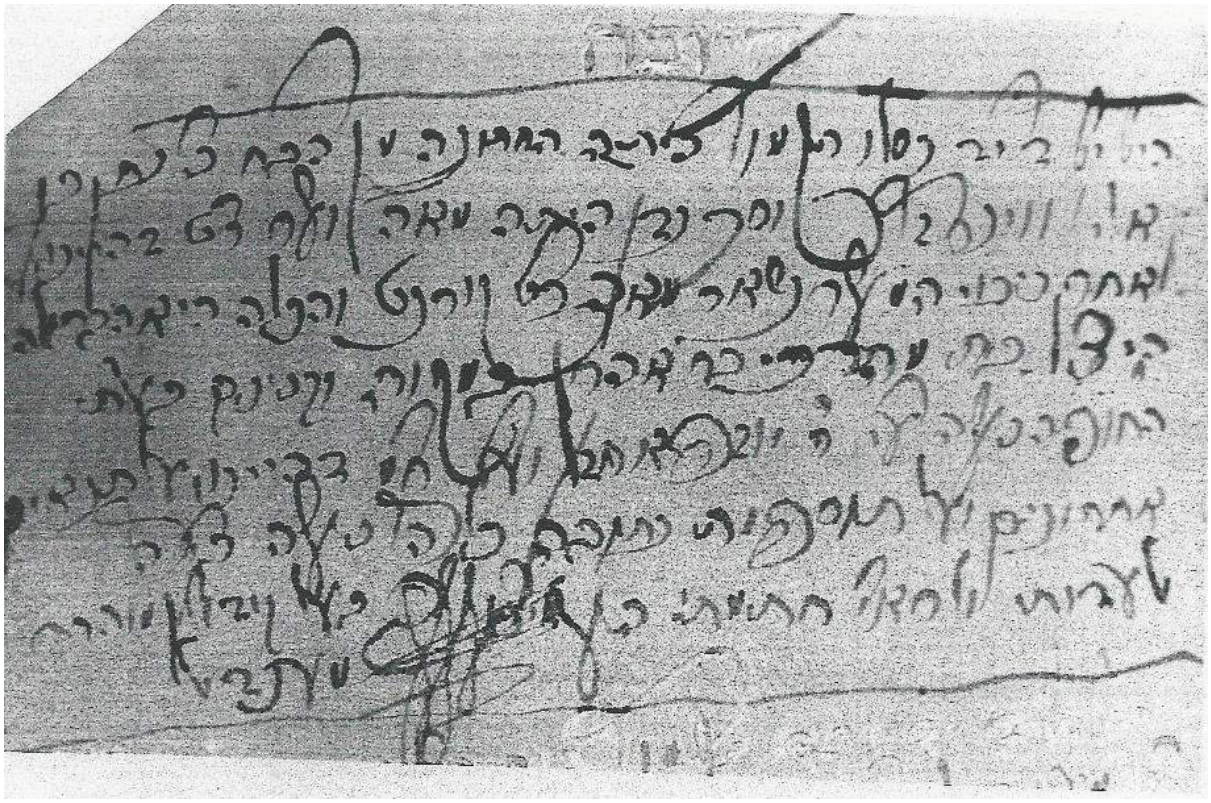
2.) H a l c h e, who married J o s e f H o l l a n d e r on the 11th Elul 1798.

3.) L e s e r, who died young in 1769.

4.) **N a t h a n E l i a s W i e n e r**, (my 3rd Great Grandfather) forbear of the family E d. W i e n e r, was born on Tuesday, 18th Shevat 1756 in Altona. The entry in the birthday register of the Altona archive was written in Hebrew.

On the 14th Kislev 1785 he married H it z e l , the daughter of M o r d e c h a i, son of A r o n in the Mikva and received a dowry of

110 Reichsthalers. He lived in Altona and was, according to the income tax document a well situated merchant. In the Income Tax register no. 8, folio 200 he is taxed with 31 mark, 12 shillings and for two years he paid 20 mark of “allotment” which is the tax for Copenhagen.



THE KETUBA OF NATHAN AND HITZEL AHRON

ח כ"ה נתן בן אלי' ווינר ז"ל וסך נדן היתה מאה ועשר ר"ט דהיינו לאחר ניכוי המעשר נשאר מאה ר"ט קורנט והכלה היא הבתולה היצל בת מרדכי בר אהרן ... וקנינם בעת החופה נעשה ע"י ר' יוזפא חזן וע' ח"מ דהיינו על תנאים אחרונים ועל תוספות כתובה כל הנ"ל נעשה בע"ה לעדות ולראי' חתמתי הק' איצק בעל קידושין מוהר"ר מענדל ..

Today Wednesday the 14th of Kislev year of 546 was the wedding of the nice bachur Natan son of Eliyh Wiener OBM and the amount of the dowry was 110 Reichsthaler after deduction of the tithe stayed 100 RT Kornet and the bride is the virgin Hetzel daughter of Mordechai Ben Aharon source and the acquisition took place at the time of the Chuppa performed by R. Juspa Chazan we undersighned the later conditions and additions to the Ketuba

All the above was made and testified and a a proof I signed .. Itzek

The overseer of the marriage [Mesader Kiddushin] Rabbi Mendel

However, his matrimonial happiness was short-lived He died at the age of 44 on the 4th Iyar 1800 and is buried in Altona, Königstrasse 5011. The gravestone contains only these words:

"Here rests an upright man

The honoured N a t h a n, son of

E l i a s W i e n e r. May his memory

be a blessing. He died and was

buried on Tuesday, 4th Iyar 1800

May his soul be gathered into the bond of

eternal life."

In the letter of guardianship under the letter N, N a t h a n W i e n e r the following is entered, namely that in the year 1800, after the death of N a t h a n E l i a s W i e n e r for the widow left behind, daughter of Mordechai, Son of Aron, the guardians M a t h i a s M a t h i e s e n and W u l f K u l p a were appointed in the Mikva of the community with the approval of the Chief Rabbi (Raphael Cohn).

His wife also came from an old, established Altona family who had been leaseholders of the bath house and the ritual Mikva. In earlier years. This this was a well trusted obligation and a good source of income. A considerable annual sum for the lease had to be paid to the community.

The great grandfather, Rabbi K a l m a n from Amsterdam, who already lived in Hamburg in the year 1650 and was enroled in

1675 as member of the congregation, was registered in the income tax register as lessee of the mikva. His son M a r c u s took over the m i k v a and was named M o r d e c h a i K a l m a n in the tax register of the mikva. His son A r o n was born in 1680.

A r o n, son of M o r d e c h a i of the mikva was born in 1680 and died at a venerable old age on the 1st Iyar 1760. These names, A r o n and M o r d e c h a i are frequently found later within the W i e n e r family. He left behind the sons N a t h a n, K a l m a n and J u s p a.

And M o r d e c h a i A h r on who married E l l a on the 1st Nissan 1753. Her family name is not known. He died on the 23rd Iyar 1780 and his wife followed him on the 1st Cheshvan 1797. Both are laid to rest in the Königstrasse.

He too was the owner of the mikva and is always registered in all tax and birth registers as M o r d e c h a i A h r o n in the mikva. He left behind a son A h r o n, who took over the lease of the mikva and died at a very old age on 4 Elul 1843. There was furthermore a daughter B u n a, who married J o s e f, son of A h r o n W i t t m u n d, accountant, on the 3rd January and received a dowry of 110 thalers.

C h a p t e r V.

The Family W i e n e r – L e v y t e in t h e c o u r s e o f t h e 1 9th C e n t u r y

5th Generation

N a t h a n and H i t z e l W i e n e r had four children:

1.) One daughter, who died as a virgin/young [unmarried] woman on the 1st June 1816.

2.) One son, who died in his childhood (death register)

3.) M o r d e c h a i M a r c u s W i e n e r who was born on the 4th Adar 1795.

He had a clothing business and earned a good living from the toil of his hands. In his first marriage he was espoused to H i n d c h e, daughter of J a c o b E p h r a i m L e v y t e. But she died young, on the 27th Tevet, 1834, and is laid to rest in Ortensen, in the Altona section. A well-preserved tombstone reveals the words:

> "Here rests the lady H i n d c h e, daughter of J a c o b, son of E p h r a i m L e v y, wife of M o r d e c h a i, son of N a t h a n L e v y. Died 27 Tevet, 1834."

Also in Ottensen, a daughter, C h a v a, who passed away on 24th Sivan 1835 was laid to rest.

In his second marriage he was wedded to S c h ö n c h e, German for J e a n e t t e, and reached the venerable age of 87 years. He is laid to rest in Altona, Bahrenfeld. His tombstone has only this inscription:

> "Here lies the venerable old man of 87 years
> M o r d e c h a i son of N a t h a n
> W i e n e r, who died on 29th Adar II
> (8 April, 1883.)"

His wife is also buried in Bahrenfeld, she, too, died at a very advanced age on the 7th Kislev (26 February, 1873).

Their son was N a t h a n M a r c u s W i e n e r who married S o p h i e B r a u n s c h w e i g on the 16th Tevet, 1866. He reached the venerable age of 80 years and is laid to rest in Langenfelde.

His children are
1.) H e l e n a
2.) H i n d a H a n n c h e n, born 14 Iyar, 8th May, 1857, married to S a m u e l W a r i s c h).
(See more in the family history Warish.)
3.) M a r t i n, Hebrew for M e i e r, born 14 Sivan 1860.
4.) J a m e s W i e n e r.

IV. **E l i a s N a t h a n**, (my 2nd Great Grandfather) son of N a t h a n and H i t z e l Wiener, forbear of the family E d m u n d W i e n e r, was born on the 7th Tishri 5546 (7. September, 1785.)

He had an agency, initially in Conradstr. 29, then in 1852 in Breitenstr. 18 and at the end in Breitenstr. No. 135. On 28 August 1821 he married J e t t e (hebr. Hindel) the daughter of H i r s c h A l t m a n n from Kassel. In the minutes of the year 1859, on 21st March, folio 148, a testimony by the congregation is registered as follows:

It is hereby declared that no complaints were expressed concerning the moral conduct of the merchant E l i a s N a t h an W i e n e r, member of this, the high-German Israelite congregation. This is officially attested by us, the oldest Council Of the said congregation. Documented at Altona etc."

E l i a s N a t h a n W i e ne r reached the age of 80 years and passed away on Friday, Rosh Chodesh, the 1st Kislev and was laid to rest on Sunday, 3rd Kislev (11 November, 1866) in Altona, Königstrasse, grave no [*blank space*].

His wife died on Sunday, the 7th and was laid to rest on Monday, 8th Shevat (6 February) 1870 in Altona, Königsstrasse. Mrs W ie n e r is one

of the last persons laid to rest in Altona, Königsstrasse. The site was situated along the central path, a few rows before the last Chief Rabbi laid to rest there, Rabbi Jacob Ettlinger. It had been reserved for her. She was born in the year 1797 and reached the age of 73 years.

6th Generation

E l i a s and J e t t e W i e n e r left behind the following children:

1.) **M o s e s E l i a s W i e n e r**, (my great grandfather) who was named after the grandfather in Kassel, M o s e s A l t m a n n. In 1855 he married J o h a n n a W o l f f in Hamburg. He died in the year 1874 and left behind two sons, J u l i u s (incorrect – Julius died young – the surving sibling was Martha who married Bernhard Zadig and she committed suicide in 1943 in Berlin as told in my story) and E l i a s E d m u n d in Lübeck.

2.) A h r o n E l i a s who was born in Altona in July 1831.

He went to America at the age of 18, where he lived from 1849 – 1856. He then returned to his homeland and in 1858 married R i e k e, daughter of R u b e n J a c o b H ü t c h e r who was born in Hamburg on 29th November, 1834. Her father R u b e n was the son of J a c o b, son of M a t h i a s H ü t c h e r, born 27th September, 1802. On 31 December 1826 he married S a r a h, the daughter of P h i l i p p son of A b r a h a m von H a l l e. The family A b r a h a m von H a l l e belongs to the old-established families of Hamburg-Altona.

A h r o n E l i a s W i e n e r died at the age of 86 years and 7 months on 31st January, 1918 and was laid to rest on 3rd February in Hamburg, at the Ohlsdorf cemetery O. 9. no. 101. His wife R i e k e died on the 29th February, 1919 in Berlin at the home of her son R o b e r t at the age of 84 and was brought to Hamburg to be laid to rest beside her husband in Ohlsdorf on the 3rd March. O. 9. No. 102.

Children: R o b e r t, M a r t i n, E d u a r d, H e l w i g, died in the year 1919.

The greatest part of the above chronicle was recorded by Mr. R o b e r t W i e n e r on 19. 5. 1929 and he sent them to his cousin, Mr. E d m u n d W i e n e r. He had a keen interest in the family history, for his children to bear in remembrance the piety of their forbears. R o b e r t W i e n e r was married to H u l d a.

3.) H a n n c h e n, Hebr. H i t z e l, born 27th August, 1827, married to A d o l p h R u b e n H ü t c h e r, the brother of her sister-in-law R i e k e, wife of A h r o n W i e n e r.

Her sons: J o h n and R u d o l p h.

4.) E m m a, Hebr. E s t h e r born 20th October, 1829, married to W o l f, son of A b r a h a m P r e n z l a u from Fackenburg in June 1953. He had a cigar factory. Children:

1.) A b r a h a m, born 5th August, 1854.
2.) H e l e n e, Hebr. H i t z e l, born 23rd October, 1856.
3.) I s a a c ["*Jsaac*"] born 12. January, 1858.
4.) H e r m a n n, Hebr. Z e b i H i r s c h, born 25 January, 1861.
5.) The twins L o u i s e and
6.) N a t h a n, born 29th May, 1862.

5.) R ö s c h e n, born 23rd April, died in childhood.

6.) N a t h a n L e w i n, known by the name of L o u i s W i e n e r, born 14 April, 1936.

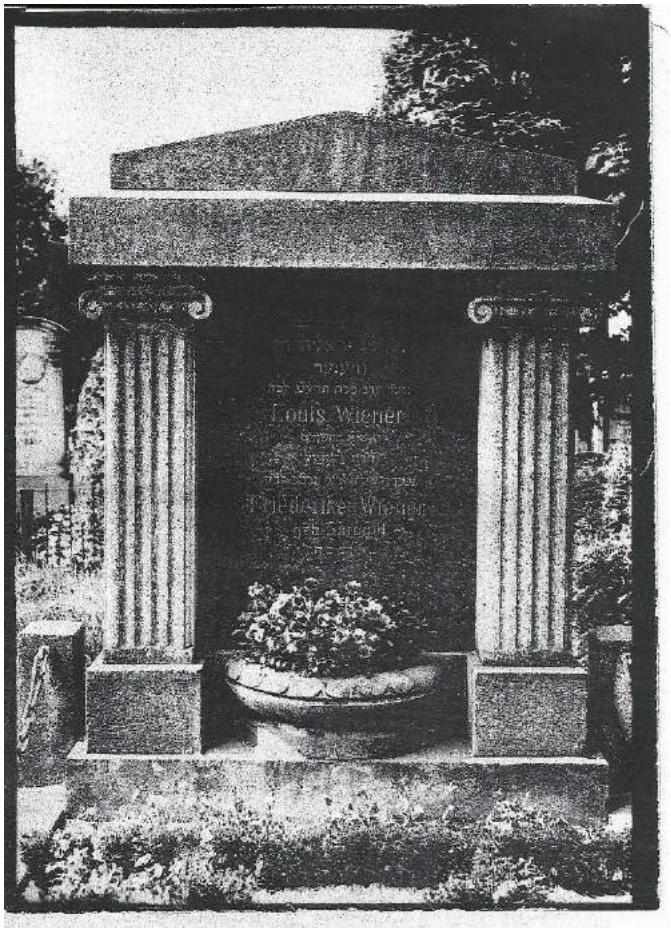
Like his brother A h r o n, he too was adventurous and went to America for 2 years from 1854 – 185 [*?*] returning to Altona together with his

brother. Initially he worked in the business of his father, and travelled around a lot in the surrounding areas. Thus it was found that on 15 May, 1855 he received a pass for 6 weeks from the police department for a trip to Weimar. On 15th February 1867 he married F r i e d e r I k e (Hebr. R e c h i l) S a m u e l. Prior to his marriage a testimonial was issued which stated:

> "that no complaints were expressed concerning the moral conduct of the merchant E l i a s N a t h an W i e n e r and his wife J e t t e neé A l t m a n n , and their son L o u i s E l i a s W i e n e r, local members, is hereby officially attested."

His wife died on 8 Iyar 1878 and is laid to rest in Altona, Bahrenfeld.

He remarried Sarah, neé P o l l a c k (who died childless on 30 Av 5655 (10, August 1895) and is laid to rest in Langenfelde and he died on the eve of Pesach on 16th March, 1919. His son E d m u n d W i e n e r had a beautiful tombstone erected in honour of his parents which carries the inscription:



Grabstein L o u i s W i e n e r, gest. 1919
und F r i e d e r i k e W i e n e r, gest. 1878

“Here rests the honourable R. N a t h a n L ö b, son of E l i a s W i e n e r, L e v y t e W i e n e r

died etc.

L o u i s W i e n e r

and his highly esteemed wife

“R e c h i l”

died etc.

F r i e d e r i c k e W i e n e r, née Samuel.“

L o u i s W i e n e r, who also signed his name as N a t h a n W i e n e r regularly attended the Kusari [*maybe meaning Khazari?*] lectures of the Chief Rabbi Dr. Löb and when in the year 1877 friends and followers of same delivered a thank you speech with the gift of a book, the name of "N. Wiener", Altona, also appears on the list. This beautiful address is in the possession of the family S a m s o n G o l d s c h m i d t.

7.) G e n e r a t I o n

E d m u n d W i e n e r

1.) E d m u n d L o u i s W i e n e r, born on 28th March, 1874 in Altona.

2.) E l i s e W i e n e r, née H e s s, born on the 14th October, 1879 in Frankfurt a. Main.

8.) G e n e r a t I o n

1. F r e d y N o r b e r t W I e n e r, born 14th March 1901 in Hamburg
2. K u r t E g o n W I e n e r, born 24th December 1903 in Hamburg
3. H e d d a W I e n e r, born 9th December 1909 in Hamburg

C h a p t e r VI

The ancestors of the lady F r i e d e r i k e W i e n e r

Daughter of E k i b a S a m u e l

Her grandfather's name was J a c o b K o p p e l, son of M o s e s, who was born around 1760. On the 6th of Adar he married G e l l a daughter of L i e p m a n n K a z e w, who died on the 3rd Av, 1787. She received a dowry of 1000 Mark. The wife of the deceased L i e p m a n n, who had been a butcher, gave her son-in-law K o p p e l M o s e s, the butchery with all its accessories with the condition, that she would live with him. (Wedding register of the community of Altona).

He had many children, whom he gave a good education, and three sons, J s a a c, L i e p m a n and S i m o n. After his death they took over the butchery, which went very well. Besides the large butchery, he left his children a house which he owned in the Kirchenstrasse.

Rabbi K o p p e l M o s e s died of a very venerable old age on 19th Nissan, 1823 and is laid to rest in Altona, Königstrasse, grave no. 4494. The inscription is as follows:

"Here rests an aged, venerable man,

"Larrer" (a designation for the

title of chaver) J a c o b K o p p e l, son of

M o s e s, who died and was buried on the 3rd day

Of Chol Hamoed, Pesach 5583."

Jacob travelled on such an [exemplary] life's path on

earth, that now he may sojourn in heavenly heights.

He was averse to earthly, transient and

vain pleasures of earthly life.

He walked in the path of righteousness. It was his striving (his longing) was to hear words of Torah

And ethics. Here he now finds

Bliss, rest and sublime heavenly joy.

At the end of days you shall arise from your

Place of rest, to then live eternally in the grace

Of G-d. "

His wife died on Monday, 8 Tishri and was laid to rest on Erev Yom Kippur 1846 beside her spouse. The inscription is as follows:

"Tombstone of the worthy and pious woman

Who raised her children in g-dliness,

the lady M a l k o (Malchen) of venerable old age, daughter

of R. L i e p m a n n of blessed memory, widow of

R. K o p p e l, son of M o s e s, passed away with a

good name on the 8th and was laid to rest etc."

Rabbi K o p p e l left behind 6 children:

1.) E k i b a, born 2nd Tevet 1789.

2.) Jsaac, married on the 9th Tamuz 1833 to Henriette,

Daughter of D a v i d G o l d s c h m i d t.

3.) L i e p m a n n, born 10th Av, 1791.

4.) S i m o n, born 1 Tamuz 1802, married to his niece C a r o l i n e, daughter of E k i b a S a m u e l.

5.) B e t t y, P e s' c h e, born on 22nd Iyar, 1807, married to M i c h a e l M e y e r, on 12th D e c e m b e r, 1841, whose son K o p p e l M e y e r lives in Altona.

6.) H e n d e l, who married E k i b a, son of S a n d w i l, son of M i c h a e l. E k i b a later assumed the family name of S a m u e l. On the 6th March 1816 she married E k i b a h, son of S a n w i l, son of M i c h a e l. E k i b a later assumed the family name of S a m u e l.

He had an extensive butchery in the butcher stalls. Besides his profession he eagerly fulfilled acts of welfare, he was a deputy of the chevra bikkur-cholim, voluntary nursing aid, active member of the chaverim and participated in all matters of welfare. In the slichot of 1830, published by the poet Salem Cohn, E k i b a S a m u e l is registered as subscriber.

He died on the 3rd Tishri, 19th September, 1849 and is laid to rest in the Königstrasse, grave no. 251. His wife died on 30th August 1856. Two well preserved tombstones mark their resting place.



He had a son, S a m u e l A k i b a S a m u e l, who was married to C a r o l i n e, née S e l i g m a n n, and 9 daughters:

1.) C a r o l i n e, married on 1 Adar 1844 to her uncle S i m o n K o p p e l .

2.) G o l d c h e n, married on 10 Elul 1845 to E i s i g M i c h a e l Wagner.

3.) C l a r a (Hebr. for Crown) married on the 26th Cheshvan 1848 to E d u a r d H e y n e.

4.) M i n n a, Hebr. M i n d e l, married on 16 Sivan 1849 to E s r i e l, son of E l i e s e r F l e i s c h m a n n.

5.) M a t h i l d e married on 6 Tamuz 1851 to E l i e s e r L o u i s S e g e l b a u m.

6.) E v a, married on 13 Kislev to J a c o b L e v i.

7.) G e r t r u d e, married on 19th March 1853 to L a z a r u s L e v y

8.) B e r t h a, maried on 13th of Siwan to M e y e r J a c o b W a g n e r

9.) F r I e d e r I k a, married to N a t h a n L o u I s W I e n e r

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND THANKS

Without the generous assistance over the past thirty five years of many people and organisations I could never have put this narrative together. I am deeply indebted to them.

However, I feel that particular mention should be made of the following:

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My late aunt, **Hilda Wagner**, whom during my 10 day visit to her in Argentina in 1980, patiently and thoroughly related her memories of the family in Germany. She was the impetus of this work.

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2. **Albrecht Schreiber**, Lübeck journalist who has done much research into the Jews of the area.
3. **Heidemarie Kugler-Weieman** who arranged the Stolpersteine ceremony in 2013

4. **Leonid Kogan** of Lübeck who researched and identified all of our family graves and translated the inscriptions from German and Hebrew into English.
5. **Ralf Gehler** and **Henry Gawlick** of the Museum in Hagenow in the Hannacha Meinungen Haus who placed at my disposal all their research material.
6. **Ruth Schaeffer** curator of the Konigstrasse Jewish Cemetery in Hamburg who showed and explained to me the graves of my family and their connections.

Rabbi Yudaron Horowitz, rabbinical geneaologist, who deciphered and translated the ancient inscriptions of my ancestor's tombstones.

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Ran Elran, co-pilot of Max Marom on the catastrophic mission, who for many emotional hours sat with me going through the details of their abortive mission.

Ute Ben Yosef, who translated with accuracy, depth and unbelievable insight and empathy numerous documents from German to English. Also for prefacing this book so elequently.

Gwynne Robins-Schrire, editor extraordinaire, for editing this work – her knowledge of Jewish history and customs added much value to its content.

Candice Hellriegel of Cape Town who assisted me in the layout of this book.

My surviving Wiener/Oettinger distant cousins, descended from Elia Wiener of Hamburg, with whom I have been collaborating over the past year in piecing together the stories and lineage of the surving members of our family. I must make special mention of **Alan Ehrlich** of Geneva – we have worked closely with one another for quite some time and have made some remarkable discoveries – he is a researcher par excellance, a memory bank rivalling an Andromeda computer, a great mentor to me and most of all a real "mensch" – thank you Alan. Carey Aufseeser and Josh Kaufman of the USA and Jon McGee of New Zealand – thanks guys for all your help.

Appendices 1 and 2

VERÖFFENTLICHUNGEN
ZUR GESCHICHTE DER HANSESTADT LÜBECK
HERAUSGEGEBEN VOM ARCHIV DER HANSESTADT
REIHE B BAND 53

Hirschfeld, Asch und Blumenthal ...

Jüdische Firmen und jüdisches Wirtschaftsleben in Lübeck 1920-1938
Blüte, Enteignung, „Wiedergutmachung“



Albrecht Schreiber

SCHMIDT RÖMHILD

Umschlagbilder:

Buchvorderseite:
Anzeige im „Lübecker General-Anzeiger" vom 10. März 1929

Auf der Rückseite des Bandes:
„Lübecker General-Anzeiger" vom 18. August 1938

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Kurt Moritz (Morris) *Wiener:* Stadt- und Eiltransporte

Angehörige der Familie Wiener führten zwei gut gehende Gewerbetriebe: Die Firmen „Kurt Wiener Stadt- und Eiltransporte" und „J. L. Würzburg" (zu letzterem siehe den übernächsten Beitrag).

Kurt Moritz Wiener, geb. 1912, Sohn von Elias Edmund und Dina Wiener/J. L. Würzburg, wuchs mit seinen beiden Schwestern Hilda und Gertrud in ausgesprochen gutsituierten Verhältnissen auf. Als jüdischer Junge feierte er mit 13 Jahren seine Barmitzwa in der Synagoge St.-Annen-Straße und war damit mit allen Rechten und Pflichten Mitglied der Jüdischen Gemeinde Lübeck. Von 1921 bis 1926 besuchte er die Oberrealschule zum Dom. Während es allgemein üblich war, daß Kinder kaufmännisch tätiger jüdischer Väter einen Beruf im selben Metier erlernten, folgte Kurt Moritz Wiener seiner ausgeprägten praktisch-technischen Veranlagung und machte von 1927 bis 1931 eine Lehre als Kraftfahrzeugmechaniker. Seine Lehrfirma Friedrich Kock in der Engelsgrube und auf der Wallhalbinsel, eine stattliche Werkstatt mit Vertretungen u. a. der Marken Magirus und BMW, bescheinigte dem Jugendlichen ausgeprägte Fähigkeiten; er habe schon während der Ausbildung in allen Zweigen des Gewerbes selbständig arbeiten können. Sein Gehilfenbrief wurde ihm mit der Bestnote „Sehr gut" ausgehändigt.

Bereits kurz nach Ende der Lehre machte sich Kurt Wiener 1931 selbständig. Er gründete mit eigenen Lastwagen das zuvor genannte Fuhrunternehmen. Mit der Transportspezialität „Langholz" hatte er im waldreichen Lübeck eine Marktnische besetzt.

In der 1935 in der zum NS-Blatt umgewandelten „Lübecker Volksboten" wiederholt veröffentlichten Schmähschrift „Erwerbstätige Juden in Lübeck" sind beide Unternehmen



Kurt Moritz Wiener war in seinen jungen Lübecker Jahren ein begeisterter Motorsportler.



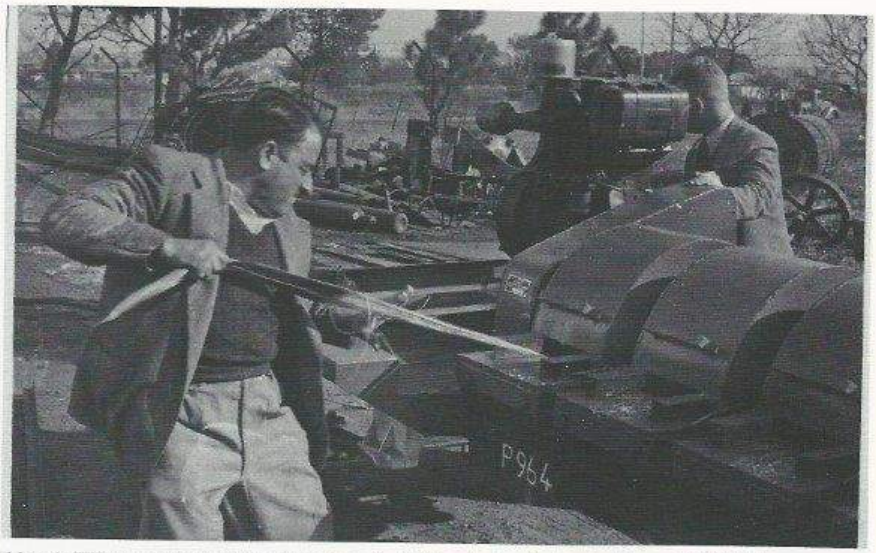
Am 8. Juli 1936 Einreise in Südafrika, letzte Adresse vor der Immigration: 95 Konig Street, Lubeck, Germany: Einwandererausweis von Kurt Moritz Wiener.



Firmensitz von Morris Wiener in Pietersburg, Südafrika.



Kurt Moritz kurz nach seiner Ankunft in Südafrika im Juli 1936. Bald darauf änderte der seinen Vornamen in Morris. (Alle Fotos von Dennis Wiener)



Morris Wiener, so sein Sohn Dennis, geb. 1947, „hatte ein instinktives Gefühl für Mechanik und wollte sich darin von niemandem übertreffen lassen".

der Familie Wiener aufgeführt – das seines Vaters J. L. Würzburg und das von Kurt Moritz Wiener. Nach Erlass der „Nürnberger Gesetze" 1935 sah der junge Fuhrunternehmer die Entwicklung voraus. Die nachlassenden Aufträge und Hinweise, Lübecks Nationalsozialisten würden ihm zunehmend nicht nur berufliche Schwierigkeiten bereiten, waren schließlich der entscheidende Anlaß zur Emigration 1936 nach Pietersburg, Südafrika. Seine beiden Schwestern hatten zuvor in Argentinien Zuflucht gesucht.

In Pietersburg arbeitete Kurt Wiener, der nun den Vornamen Morris trug, die ersten Jahre in seinem Beruf und wurde freiwilliger Reservist der südafrikanischen Streitkräfte. In dieser Zeit vergrößerte sich die dortige jüdische Gemeinde, in der er seine Frau Judith kennenlernte; die Hochzeit war 1943. 1945 machte sich Kurt/Morris mit der von einem Bekannten übernommenen Firma „Millers Farming Supplies" selbständig. Er richtete von einem Brand beschädigte Maschinen wieder her und baute sich selbst Geräte für das Unternehmen. Seine Werkstatt entwickelte sich zu einem Allroundbetrieb für Landmaschinen und solche, die in den umliegenden Minen eingesetzt wurden. Die zunehmende Bedeutung des immigrierten Lübecker Handwerkers und Unternehmers wurde durch die Umbenennung seiner Firma in „Wiener's Engineering Works and Farmers Supply" deutlich. In den frühen 1950er Jahren entwickelte Morris Wiener zwei bedeutende Maschinen namens „Wiener Industrial Hammermill" und „Wildebees Agricultural Hammermill". Die Industrial Hammermill wurde zum Zerkleinern von z. B. Erzen und Metallen eingesetzt und war so konstruiert, daß der Abfall des Arbeitsprozesses ausgesondert wurde. Die Wildebees Agricultur Hammermill, die Morris Wiener sich patentieren ließ, diente der Produktion von Mais- oder Knochenmehl und zur Erzeugung von Viehutter aus Mais-Plantagen. Beide

Maschinen konnten mit Elektrizität oder aber mittels eines Treibriemens von einem Traktor angetrieben werden. Der Name Wildebees(t) wurde der Antilopenart Gnu entlehnt. Von beiden Maschinen wurden in Wiener's Supply mehr als 1000 Exemplare hergestellt. Sie fanden auch außerhalb der Landesgrenzen Abnehmer – zum Beispiel in Südwestafrika und Rhodesien, seit Dezember 1979 in Simbabwe.

Morris Wiener beschäftigte 15 Arbeitnehmer. Sein Sohn Dennis, geboren 1947, heute in Israel lebend und Quelle dieses Berichtes, über seinen Vater: „Er hatte magische Hände und es gab nichts, was ihn vor Probleme stellte. Er hatte ein instinktives Gefühl für Mechanik und wollte sich darin von niemandem übertreffen lassen." Auch jenseits seines Berufs war Morris Wiener äußerst engagiert. Er gründete in Pietersburg eine Gruppe zur Verhinderung der anonymen Selbsttötung, er war Mitglied der (Anti-) Krebs-Vereinigung, er förderte Blutspenden, arbeitete bei den Rotariern mit, gehörte den Freimaurern an, war Sergeant der Polizei-Reserve und diente mehr als 30 Jahre in der Chevra Kadisha, der Beerdigungsbrüderschaft der jüdischen Gemeinde.

Im Dezember 1977 erkrankte Morris Wiener an Krebs und entschloß sich, Operationen, Chemotherapien und Bestrahlungen abzulehnen. Dennis Wiener: „Er akzeptierte, daß seine Zeit gekommen war und sah seinem Tod mit Vertrauen und Mut entgegen". Kurz darauf, im Januar 1978, starb Morris Wiener in Pietersburg.

Quellen

LASH, Abt. 352.3 RE Entsch. Sign. 10980.

Literatur

Dennis Wiener, Closing the Circle – The Stolpersteine Lübeck 11/07/2013, Privatdruck 2013.





Morris Wiener konstruierte und baute zwei Maschinen – die Wildebees Industrial- und -Agricultur-Hammermill. Davon wurden mehr als tausend Exemplare hergestellt und im In- und Ausland verkauft.

Translation for Dennis Wiener [albrechtbook]

ALBRECHT SCHREIBER

Kurt Moritz (Morris) *Wiener:* City and Express Transports

Members of the Wiener family ran two successful business enterprises, namely the companies “Kurt Wiener City and Express Transports” and “J.L Würzburg” (for the latter see next but one entry).

Kurt Moritz Wiener, born 1912, son of Elias Edmund and Dina Wiener/J.L. Würzburg, grew up with his two sisters Hilda and Gertrud in decidedly well-to-do circumstances. As a Jewish boy he celebrated his Bar Mitzvah at the age of 13 in the St. Anne Street synagogue and so became a member of the Jewish community of Lübeck with all the rights and duties this entailed. From 1921 to 1926 he attended the secondary school *zum Dom.* Whilst it was usual, that children of Jewish fathers who were occupied in the commercial trade would learn a profession in the same métier, Moritz Wiener followed his distinctly practical and technical disposition and from 1927 to 1931 completed an apprenticeship as a car mechanic . The company in which he underwent his traineeship, Friedrich Kock in the *Engelsgrube* (angel’s pit) and on the ridge peninsula, a prestigious motor workshop representing amongst others the brand models Magirus and BMW, certified him with distinctive capabilities; and stated that he was able to work independently even during his apprenticeship in all branches of the trade. His certificate as qualified assistant was handed him with the top mark “very good”.

Shortly after the end of his apprenticeship Kurt Wiener already was self-employed. He established the abovementioned haulage company with his own truck. With the transport speciality of “long wood” he filled a market gap in the densely wooded area around Lübeck.

In the repeated vituperative attacks on “economically active Jews in Lübeck” which appeared in the “Lübecker Volksbote” (Lübeck People’s Messenger) which in 1935 was converted into an NS paper, both enterprises

[PICTURE WITH MOTORBIKE ON THE BOTTOM OF P. 237]

[CAPTION] During the years of his youth in Lübeck Kurt Moritz Wiener was an enthusiastic motor sportsman

PAGE 240:

PICTURE OF MORRIS WITH A TOOL WORKING ON A MACHINE INSCRIBED P964

[CAPTION]: *Morris Wiener, according to his son Dennis, born in 1947, “had an instinctive feeling for mechanics and did not want to be outdone in this by anyone.”*

of the Wiener FAMILY are mentioned – that of his father J.L. Würzburg and that of Kurt Moritz Wiener. After the passing of the "Nuremberg Laws" in 1935 the young transport entrepreneur predicted the ensuing developments. The decrease in commissions and references to the effect that the National Socialists of Lübeck would not only cause him increasing professional difficulties, were the ultimate reason for his decision to emigrate in 1936 to Pietersburg, South Africa. Prior to that his two sisters had sought refuge in Argentine.

During his first years in Pietersburg Kurt Wiener, who now carried the first name Morris, worked in his profession and became a volunteer reservist of the South African Defence Force. During this time the local Jewish community, where he met his wife Judith, was expanding; the wedding took place in 1943. In 1945 Kurt/Morris became self-sufficient by taking over the firm "Millers Farming Supplies". He restored machines which were damaged by a fire and built his own tools for the company. His workshop developed into an all-round enterprise for agricultural machinery some of which could be installed in the surrounding mines. The increasing importance of this mechanic and entrepreneur who had immigrated from Lübeck became apparent by the renaming of his company to "Wiener's Engineering Works and Farmers Supply". During the early 1950's Morris Wiener developed two significant machines named "Wiener Industrial Hammer Mill" and "Wildebees Agricultural Hammer Mill". The industrial hammer mill was used for the breaking up of, for example, ore and metals and was constructed in such a way that the spoilage from the work process was eliminated. The Wildebees Agricultural Hammer Mill, which Morris Wiener had patented, served for the production of maize and bone meal and for the preparation of fodder for livestock, gleaned from maize plantations. Both

p. 241:

of the machines could be driven by a tractor by means of a fan belt. The name Wildebees(t) was derived from the antelope species of gnu. Of both these machines more than 1000 specimen were manufactured in" Wiener's Supply". They also found buyers outside the country, for example in South West Africa and Rhodesia, or Zimbabwe since December 1979.

Morris Wiener employed 15 workers. His son Dennis, born 1947 and presently living in Israel, the source of this report, stated about his father: "He had magical hands and there was nothing which posed any problem for him. He had an instinctive feeling for mechanics and did not want to be beaten in this domain by anyone." In addition, Morris Wiener was also intensely committed to matters outside his profession. He established a society for the prevention of anonymous suicide in Pietersburg, he was a member of the cancer prevention society, he promoted blood donorship, was active within the Rotaries, was a member of the free masons, was a sergeant of the police reservists and served for more than 30 years in the *Chevra Kadisha*, the burial society of the Jewish community.

In December 1977 Morris Wiener was taken ill with cancer and decided to reject chemotherapy or radiation. In the words of Dennis Wiener: “He accepted that his time had come and he met his fate with trust and courage”. Shortly after that, in January 1978, Morris Wiener passed away in Pietersburg.

Sources

LASH, Dept 352.3 RE Entsch.Sign. 10980

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Denis Wiener. Closing the Circle – the Stolpersteine Lübeck 11/07/2013, Private publ. 2013.

CAPTIONS OF TWO PICTURES OF MACHINES, BOTTOM OF PAGE:

Morris Wiener designed and built two Machines – the Wildebees Industrial and Agricultural Hammer Mills. Of these more than thousand specimens were manufactured and sold on domestic and foreign markets.

Jacob Lazarus *Würzburg* / Elias Edmund *Wiener:* Handelshaus für Rauchwaren, Leder, Hüte und Mützen

Am 28. Januar 1848 wurden die im „Lübeckischen Staate ansässigen Israeliten zur Annahme bestimmter und unveränderlicher Familiennamen" verpflichtet. Die Familie von „Lazarus Wulff und dessen Mutter Dina Wulff, geb. Samuel, imgleichen Itzig Wulff und Wittwe Hanne Wulff, geb. Samuel" entschieden sich für den Familiennamen Würzburg. So kam das zweite der sieben Kinder von Lazarus Wulff (die zu diesem Zeitpunkt seit drei Jahren „Würzburg" hießen) und seiner Ehefrau Gitel am 17. Januar 1851 in Lübeck als Jacob Lazarus Würzburg zur Welt.

Am 5. Dezember 1876 meldete Jacob Lazarus Würzburg, Königstraße 91, beim Amtsgericht Lübeck zur Aufnahme ins Handelsregister an, daß er „unter der Firma J. L. Würzburg als deren alleiniger Inhaber kaufmännische Geschäfte" betreibe – den Handel mit und die Verarbeitung von Pelzen und Fellen. Zum Ende des Jahres 1896 trat Elias Edmund Wiener in die Firma ein, die nun als offene Handelsgesellschaft geführt wurde. Wiener geboren 1867 in Hamburg, heiratete 1897 Dina Würzburg (geb. 1877) und war somit Schwiegersohn des Firmengründers. Nach dessen Tod am 28. Januar 1907 wurde die offene Handelsgesellschaft aufgelöst; nunmehr war Elias Edmund Wiener Alleininhaber des Unternehmens, das er unter seinem Ursprungsnamen weiterführte. 1913 erhielt er den Bürgerbrief des Lübeckischen Freistaates. Mit ihm wurden seine Frau Dina und seine Kinder Hilda, Gertrud und Kurt Moritz lübeckische Staatsangehörige. 1913 nahm die Handelskammer Lübeck Elias Edmund Wiener als „hiesigen Bürger und Kaufmann" als Mitglied auf. Später unterstützte ihn sein Schwiegersohn Julius Wagner (1897-1967), Ehemann der Tochter Hilda, als Partner seines Unternehmens. Die Geschäftsräume der Firma J. L. Würzburg befanden sich in der Wahmstraße 22a.

J. L. Würzburg hielt sich mit ständig erscheinenden Inseraten im „Lübecker General-Anzeiger" in der Aufmerksamkeit der Bevölkerung. Das Unternehmen warb mit dem Ankauf roher Felle, interessierte sich für Ziegen-, Lamm-, Kalb-, Schaf-, Kanin-, Wild-, Maulwurf-, Fuchs-, Iltis- und Marderfelle. Ebenso bat J. L. Würzburg um Anlieferung von Pferde- und Kuhschweifen, um Ochsen- und Schweinehaare. 1925 erweiterte Würzburg das Geschäft mit einer Spezialabteilung für Pelze, Pelz- und Besatzfelle und Fellvorleger. Im Angebot waren auch Sonderanfertigungen wie Chauffeur- und Sportpelze. Zudem wurden Lederwaren – Schürzen und Tücher – ins Sortiment aufgenommen. 1926 konnte man bei Würzburg Pelzwaren bestellen sowie diese auf- und umarbeiten lassen. Im selben Jahr wurde das Geschäft mit Hüten und Mützen aufgenommen – in den 20er Jahren d. v. Jh. stark gefragte Artikel. Zur Familie Wiener gehörte ein weiterer Gewerbebetrieb, der ihres Sohnes Kurt Moritz (s. oben). Ab 1927 erschienen in der Zeitung zunehmend gestaltete Anzeigen der Firma. Das Wappentier von J. L. Würzburg war ein Eichhörnchen mit stattlichem Schweif, Kopfbedeckungen wurden mit Abbildungen der Produkte beworben.

Im Juni 1937 gab Elias Edmund Wiener sein Geschäft „J. L. Würzburg" auf und ließ seine Pelzwaren versteigern. Formell hat die Firma danach aber noch für kurze Zeit weiterbestanden. Zwar war das Handelsregister im Juni 1938 daran interessiert, die Firma, die, so das Amtsgericht, derzeit über ein Kleingewerbe nicht hinausgehe, zu löschen. Doch davon



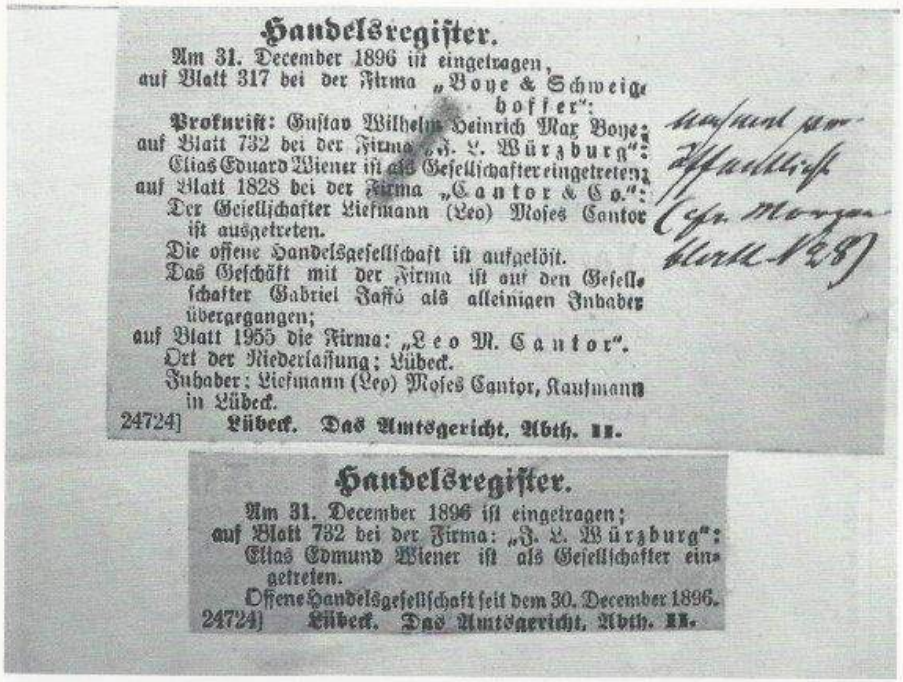
Jacob Lazarus Würzburg (1851-1906) meldete am 5. Dezember 1876 beim Handelsregister Lübeck den Handel mit und die Verarbeitung von Pelzen und Fellen an. (Foto von Dennis Wiener)



Wahmstraße 22a, bis 24. Dezember 1938 Geschäftsadresse von J. L. Würzburg. (Foto: Albrecht Schreiber)

bat Wiener zunächst Abstand zu nehmen. Denn, so die Handelskammer Lübeck in einer Stellungnahme, es bestehe nach Dafürhalten des Inhabers die Aussicht auf Besserung im Herbst. Die Kammer reagierte (im Gegensatz zum Vorgehen gegen die Firma von Nathan Blumenthal; siehe das entsprechende Kapitel hier) zurückhaltend und hatte keine Bedenken, zunächst „die Angelegenheit bis zum Frühjahr 1939 zurückzustellen".

1937 eruierten Elias Edmund und Dina Wiener die Möglichkeiten eines Lebensabends im Ausland. Zunächst sahen sie sich in Buenos Aires um, wohin die Familien ihrer Töchter Hilda (Wagner) und Getrud bereits 1934 emigriert waren. Anschließend reisten sie zu ihrem Sohn Kurt Moritz, jetzt Morris, nach Südafrika und entschieden sich, ihren Wohnsitz bei ihm zu nehmen. Trotz Warnung von Morris kehrten sie noch einmal nach Lübeck zurück, um ihre Ausreise zu organisieren. Am 24.12.1938 teilte Elias Edmund Wiener dem Amtsgericht Lübeck mit: „Nachdem ich mein Geschäft aufgelöst habe, beantrage ich die Löschung meiner Firma im Handelsregister." Das Ehepaar Wiener meldete sich mit Datum vom 23. März 1939 bei der polizeilichen Meldebehörde zu ihrem Sohn nach Südafrika ab. Etwas später wäre das nicht mehr möglich gewesen: Am 1. September 1939 begann der Zweite Weltkrieg. Da zuvor die Emigration von Juden aus Deutschland durchaus noch möglich und wegen der hohen Reichsfluchtsteuer und rigider Devisenbestimmungen zugunsten der Finanzen des Deutschen Reichs sogar erwünscht und für dieses einträglich



Handelsregister.

Am 31. December 1896 ist eingetragen,
auf Blatt 317 bei der Firma „Boye & Schweig-
hoffer":
Prokurist: Gustav Wilhelm Heinrich Max Boye;
auf Blatt 732 bei der Firma „J. L. Würzburg":
Elias Eduard Wiener ist als Gesellschafter eingetreten;
auf Blatt 1828 bei der Firma „Cantor & Co.":
Der Gesellschafter Liefmann (Leo) Moses Cantor
ist ausgetreten.
Die offene Handelsgesellschaft ist aufgelöst.
Das Geschäft mit der Firma ist auf den Gesell-
schafter Gabriel Jaffé als alleinigen Inhaber
übergegangen;
auf Blatt 1955 die Firma: „Leo M. Cantor".
Ort der Niederlassung: Lübeck.
Inhaber: Liefmann (Leo) Moses Cantor, Kaufmann
in Lübeck.
24724] **Lübeck. Das Amtsgericht. Abth. II.**

Handelsregister.

Am 31. December 1896 ist eingetragen;
auf Blatt 732 bei der Firma: „J. L. Würzburg":
Elias Edmund Wiener ist als Gesellschafter ein-
getreten.
Offene Handelsgesellschaft seit dem 30. December 1896.
24724] **Lübeck. Das Amtsgericht. Abth. II.**

Eintrag vom Eintritt Elias Edmund Wieners als Gesellschafter in das Unternehmen seines Schwiegervaters J. L. Würzburg; Handelsregister vom 21. Dezember 1896.



J. L. Würzburg, Lübeck
Wahmstraße 22a.
Einkauf roher Felle, Pferdehaare,
Kuhschweifhaare usw. 20863
zu höchsten Tagespreisen.
Annahme von Pelzfellen zum Gerben.

Ankaufsofferten für Rohware zu höchsten Tagespreisen. Im Lübeck der 1920er Jahre wetteiferten zahlreiche Produktenhändler um den Zuspruch verkaufswilliger Anbieter. (LGA, 14.11.1920)



Julius und Hilda Wagner, geb. Wiener. Der Schwiegersohn von Edmund Wiener war Mitinhaber von J. L. Würzburg. (Foto von Dennis Wiener)

* Geschäftsjubiläum. Am heutigen 5. Dezember kann die Firma J. L. Würzburg auf ein 50jähriges Bestehen zurückblicken. Sie hat es verstanden, dank ihrer soliden Grundsätze, auch die kritischen Zeiten zu überwinden. Das Geschäft, ursprünglich in Moisling gegründet, wurde Ende der 60er nach Lübeck verlegt, und zwar in das Haus Ecke Königstraße-Wahmstraße, das 1901 einem modernen Geschäftshaus Platz machte, nachdem das alte Geschäft in den 1900 errichteten Neubau übergesiedelt war. Die jetzigen Inhaber der Firma, die Herren Edm. Wiener und Julius Wagner, sind das dritte bzw. vierte Glied der Familie Würzburg, die das Geschäft alter Tradition gemäß führen. Seit dem vorigen Jahr ist auch ein Detailverkauf von Pelzwaren aller Art, Hüten und Mützen eingerichtet. Der ältere Mitinhaber, Herr Wiener, kann Ende dieses Jahres auf eine dreißigjährige Tätigkeit in dem Geschäft zurückblicken.

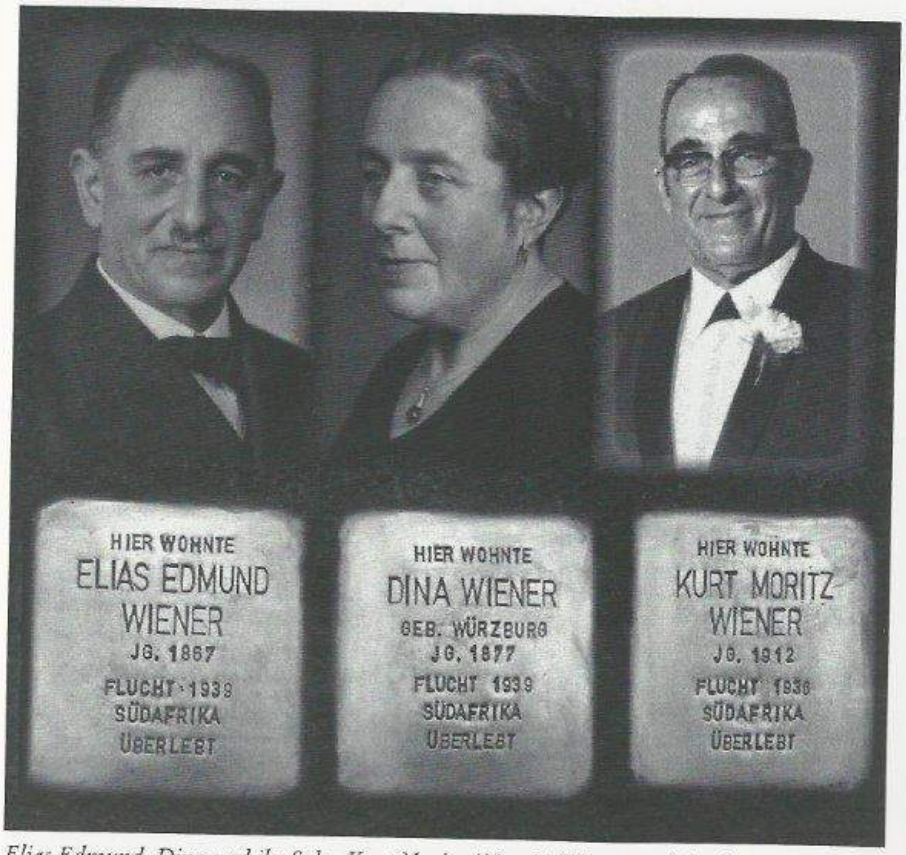
Ein halbes Jahrhundert J. L. Würzburg – Beitrag des Lübecker General-Anzeigers vom 5. Dezember 1926.



Ein Eichhörnchen mit überdimensioniertem Schweif – Firmenlogo von J. L. Würzburg. (LGA, 30.9.1927)

war – die Wieners hatten dem Fiskus vor der Ausreise 32.529 RM zu entrichten –, konnten sie mit Teilen ihres Hausrats ausreisen. Im Mai 1939 trafen Elias Edmund und Dina Wiener in der neuen Heimat Südafrika ein. Dort ist Dina Wiener 1946, ihr Mann Elias Edmund 1948 gestorben.

Kurt Morris Wiener hatte 1959 als Alleinerbe seiner Eltern bereits eine Entschädigung für entrichtete Sonderabgaben und einen Vermögensschaden erhalten. Danach stellte er über einen Berliner Anwalt einen Antrag auf Erstattung der Kosten und Steuern, die mit dem Zwangsverkauf der elterlichen Grundstücke Königstraße 91, 93 und 95 sowie Wahmstraße 22 und 22a angefallen waren. Das Landesentschädigungsamt Schleswig-Holstein zeigte sich vergleichsbereit, das Ergebnis ließ sich nicht feststellen. Ebenso wurden an die Erwerber der zuvor genannten Immobilien Rückerstattungsanträge gestellt. Sie sind weitgehend in Vergleichsverfahren befriedigt worden.



Elias Edmund, Dina und ihr Sohn Kurt Moritz (Morris) Wiener und die ihnen gewidmeten Stolpersteine in der Königstraße 95. Mehr zu Morrris Wiener im Kapitel „Kurt Moritz Wiener". (Fotos: Dennis Wiener, Poleg/Israel)



Herrenhüte und -mützen von J. L. Würzburg unter der Ursprungsadresse Königstraße 91 mit den Namen beider Inhaber – Edmund Wiener und Julius Wagner.



Dennnis Wiener, Enkel von Elias Edmund und Dina, Sohn von Kurt Moritz (Morris) Wiener, bei der Verlegung von Stolpersteinen für seine Angehörigen am 13. Juli 2013. Mitte: Heidemarie Kugler-Weiemann, Initiative Stolpersteine für Lübeck. (Foto: Albrecht Schreiber)

Quellen

AHL 03.02-2/1.1 Handelsregister Nr. 588.

LASH Abt. 352.3 RE Entsch. Sign. 6247, 6249, 6251, 6253, 6629.

TRANSLATION 3 FOR DENNIS WIENER

(albrechtbook 0007)

p. 245:

Jacob Lazarus *Würzburg* / Elias Edmund *Wiener:* Trading firm for tobacco wares, leather, hats and caps.

On the 28th January, 1848 the „Israelites living in the state of Lübeck" were obligated "to assume specific and unalterable family names". The family of "Lazarus Wulff and his mother Dina Wulff, neè Samuel as well as Itzig Wulff and the widow Hanne Wulff neè Samuel" decided to adopt the name Würzburg. Thus the second of the seven children of Lazarus Wulff (who at this point in time had carried the name of Würzburg for three years) and of his wife Gitel, was born in Lübeck on 17 January 1851 and was named Jacob Lazarus Würzburg.

On the 5th December 1876 Jacob Lazarus Würzburg, 91 König street, registered at the magistrate's court of Lübeck for admission to the commercial register, stating that he conducted commercial business as the sole propriertor of the company J.L. Würzburg – for the trade with furs and hides and the processing thereof. At the end of the year 1896 Elias Edmund Wiener joined the firm which was from then on operated as an open trading company. In 1897 Wiener, born in 1867 in Hamburg, married Dina Würzburg (born 1877) and thus was the son-in-law of the firm's founder. After the death of the latter, on 28 January 1907, the open trading company was dissolved; from now on Elias Edmund Wiener was the sole proprietor of the company which he continued to direct under its original name. In 1913 he received the citizenship of the Free State of Lübeck. With him his wife Dina and his children Hilda, Gertrud and Kurt Moritz became citizens of Lübeck . In 1913 the Lübeck Chamber of Commerce received Elias Edmund Wiener, labelled as "local citizen and businessman", as their member. Later he was supported by his son-in-law Julius Wagner (1897-1967), husband of the daughter Hilda, as partner of his enterprise. The business premises of the firm L.L. Würzburg were situated in Wahm Street 22a.

J.L. Würzburg continuously held the attention of the public with advertisements in the "*Lübecker General-Anzeiger*" [Lübeck General Advertiser]. The company promoted the purchase of raw hides and was interested to buy goat, lamb, calf, sheep, rabbit, game, mole, fox, polecat and marten hides. Likewise J.L. Würzburg asked for supplies of horse- and cattle tails and ox and boar bristles. In 1925 Würzburg expanded the business with a special department for fur products, trimmings and carpets made from hides. Also specially manufactured products were offered, such as furs for chauffeur [uniforms] and sports furs. In addition leather wares – such as aprons and cloths – were included in the assortment. In 1926 one could place orders for special furrier wares at Würzburg's as well as alterations and re-workings. During the same year the company included hats and caps – which during the twenties of the last century were very popular. A further commercial operation belonged to the family Wiener, namely the one owned by

their son Kurt Moritz (see above). As from 1927 specially designed advertisements appeared in the newspaper. The heraldic animal [logo] of J.L. Würzburg was the squirrel with a stately tail, and headgear was advertised with pictures of the products.

In June 1937 Elias Edmund Wiener gave up his business “L.L. Würzburg” and had his fur products auctioned. After that the firm existed formally only for a short while. The Commercial Register was interested in June 1938 to erase the firm, which, according to the magistrate’s court, did not go beyond a small trade company at the time. But of this

albrechtbook 0008 p.246:

CAPTION UNDER LEFT PORTRAIT PHOTO TOP OF PAGE:

Jacob Lazarus Würzburg (1851-1906)

Recorded on 5 December 1876 in the

Commercial Registry of Lübeck the trade with

and the processing of furs and hides.

(Photo Dennis Wiener)

CAPTION ON THE RIGHT: HOUSE FAÇADE

Wahm street 22a, until 24 December 1938

the business address of J.L. Würzburg. (Photo:

Albrecht Schreiber)

Wiener requested to desist for the time being. Because, according to the Chamber of Commerce of Lübeck as pronounced in a representation, there existed according to the estimation of the proprietor, the prospect for improval in the autumn of that year. The Chamber reacted (contrary to its steps taken against the firm owned by Nathan Blumenthal; cf the relevant chapter here) with restraint and had no objection, for the time being to defer “the matter until the spring 1939”.

In 1937 Elias Edmund and Dina Wiener investigated the possibilities of spending their twilight years in a foreign country. First they looked around in Buenos Aires, where the families of their daughters Hilda (Wagner) and Gertrud had already emigrated in 1934. Subsequently they travelled to their son, Kurt Moritz, now Morris, to South Africa and decided to take up their abode with him. Against all warning by Morris they returned once more to Lübeck to organize their official departure. On 24.12.1938 Elias Edmund Wiener informed the municipal court of Lübeck: “After I have dissolved my company, I apply for the erasure of my firm in the Commercial Register”. The couple Wiener checked out at the police registry office on the date of 23 March 1939 in order to relocate to their son in South Africa. A little later and this would no more have been possible: on the 1 September 1939 the Second World War broke out. Prior to that the emigration of Jews

from Germany was definitely still possible and because of the high flight taxes ("*Reichsfluchtsteuer*") and rigid foreign currency stipulations for the benefit of the finance authorities of the German Reich was even welcome and because this was lucrative -

albrechtbook 00012. P. 250:

prior to their departure the Wieners had to pay to the tax authorities the sum of 32,529 Reichsmark – they were allowed to emigrate with a part of their household goods. In May 1939 Elias Edmund and Dina Wiener arrived in their new home country, South Africa. There Dina Wiener died in 1946 and her husband Edmund in 1948.

In 1959 Kurt Morris Wiener had received as the sole heir of his parents a reparation for special charges and financial losses. Subsequent to that he applied via a Berlin lawyer for restitution of the costs accrued by the forced sale of the parental properties in König street 91, 93 and 95 as well as Wahm street 22 and 22a. The Department of Reparation of Schleswig-Holstein showed willingness towards a settlement, the result of which could not be ascertained. Likewise, claims for refund were submitted to the buyers of the abovementioned properties. They were largely fulfilled in settlement proceedings.

CAPTIONS UNDER THE THREE *STOLPERSTEINE* WITH PORTRAIT PHOTOS:

Elias Edmund, Dina and her son Kurt Moritz (Morris) Wiener and the Stumbling Blocks (Stolpersteine) in the König street 95. More about Morris Wiener in the chapter "Kurt Moritz Wiener". (Photos: Dennis Wiener, Poleg/Israel).

Translation of Company Jubilee insert in Newspaper

***Company Jubilee**. Today, on the 5th December the company J.L. Würzburg can look back on its 50 year's existence. Thanks to its solid principles the company has managed to overcome also the critical times. The firm, which was originally established in Moisling, was transferred at the end of the 60's to Lübeck, namely to the house on the corner of König and Wahm street, which in 1901 made room for a modern company building, after the old company relocated to the new building erected in 1900. The last proprietors of the firm, messrs Edm. Wiener and Julius Wagner, are the third and fourth members respectively of the family Würzburg, who are directing the business according to old tradition. Since the previous year a detail business of fur products of all kinds, including hats and caps, was installed. At the end of this year the senior co-proprietor, Mr Wiener, can look back to an activity of thirty years in the business.

Half a century J.L. Würzburg – contribution of the Lübeck General-Anzeiger (General-Advertiser) of 5 December 1926.