

111•11 / 112•11 Marie Kling & Ancestors

Marie Kling

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

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

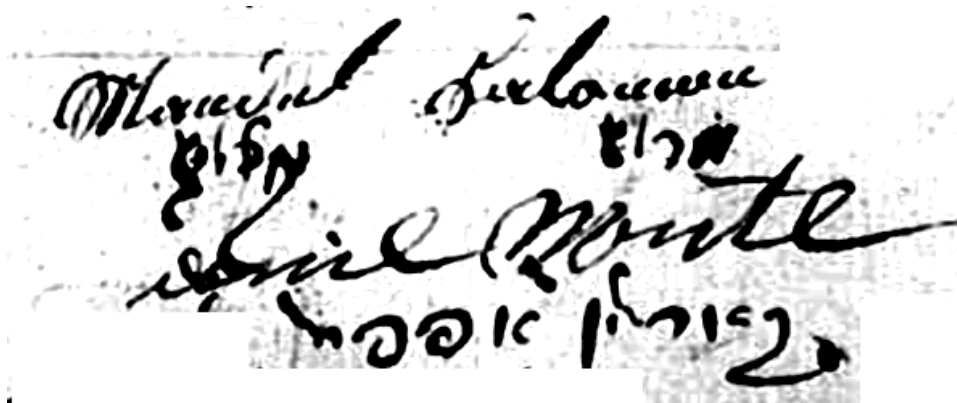
On her AN her name is given as **Merlin**, but on her AM she is called **Caroline** with the addition *ci-devant Merlin*. On the AN (1836.08.06) of her daughter, both mother and daughter are called Marie! Similarly, on the AN of her daughters Caroline Mandel and Pauline Mandel, as well as on her AD,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

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

For his ancestors see the section on Solomon Mandel

marriage: 1835.07.07, Dauendorf [AM].

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

The image shows four handwritten signatures in a document. The first signature is 'Mandel' in German script. The second is 'Solomon' in German script. The third is 'Daniel Mandel' in German script. The fourth is 'Caroline Apfel' in German script. Below these are two lines of Hebrew script: 'מריע קלי' and 'קארלן אפפל'.

1835.07.07: AM Marie Kling & Solomon Mandel

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

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

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

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

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

For information on her children see the section on Coralie Weill

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Parents of Marie Kling

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

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

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

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

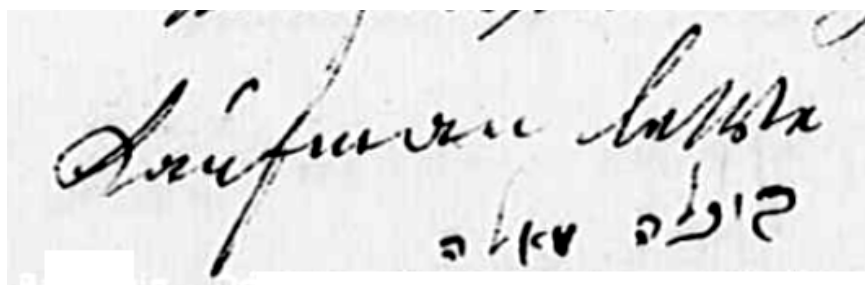
The names of Babet Lévy in 1808 and earlier

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

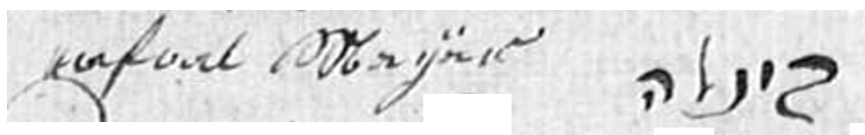
Often an early name is related to the father's name. On her second AM (1818) her father's name is given as **Manuel Lévy**. Thus the [E]**manuel** and the **Lévy** in her name make sense, but the new name, **Sarah Schanet**, is difficult to explain.

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

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

A photograph of a document showing two handwritten signatures. The top signature is in French, written in cursive, and reads 'Kaufmann Lévy'. Below it is a signature in Hebrew, which reads 'בבת לוי' (Babet Lévy). The document is aged and has some discoloration.

1807.02.22: signatures of Kaufmann Lévy and Babet Lévy

A photograph of a document showing two handwritten signatures. The top signature is in French, written in cursive, and reads 'Raphaël Meyer'. Below it is a signature in Hebrew, which reads 'בבת לוי' (Babet Lévy). The document is aged and has some discoloration.

1818.12.21: signature of Raphaël Meyer and Babet Lévy

The names of Babet Lévy after 1808

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

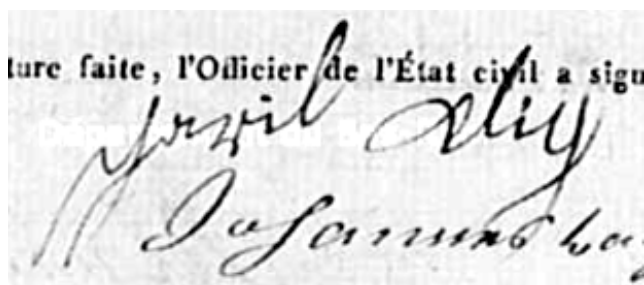
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first marriage of Babet Lévy: **Kauffman Lévy**, 1807.02.22, Uhlwiller [AM].

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

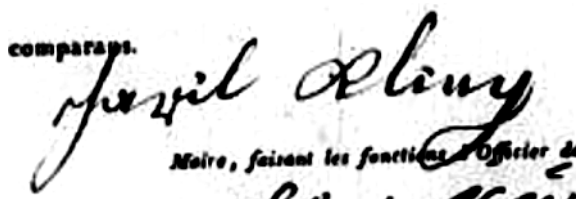
On the 1807 AM we read that Kauffman Lévy was twenty-eight and not previously married . The marriage took place in Uhlwiller so Kauffman Lévy may have still been living there, or perhaps Uhlwiller was chosen because his family was still living there.

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



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

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



comparais.

Maire, faisant les fonctions d'Officier de

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

Children from the first marriage of Babet Lévy:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Children from the second marriage:

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

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

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

The Grandparents of Marie Kling

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

The Parents of Babet Lévy

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Fraen-mar, 248h]

1767.05.26, Kolbsheim

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

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

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

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

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

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

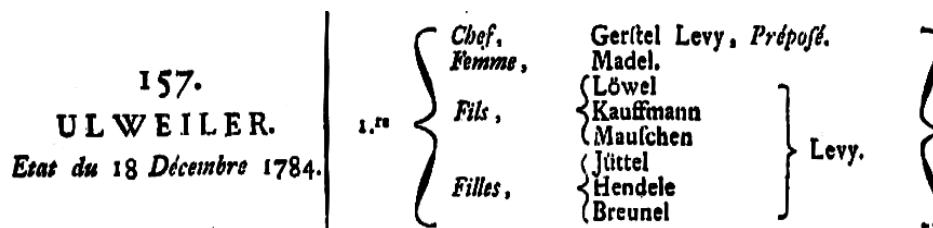
There is another, much earlier AM, dated 1750.06.25 ([Fraen-mar, 236c]) in which the bride is **Hindel Lévy** fille de **Jacob** fils de **Elyakoum**, also from Lauterbourg

children:

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

The Parents of Charles Kling

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



1784, Uhlwiller: family 1

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

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

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

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

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

marriage: 1771.02.20, Schirrhoffen [AM?]

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

[Fraen-mar, 52h]

1771.02.20

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

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

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

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

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

The Great-Grandparents of Marie Kling

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

The Parents of Hindel Gerstel, mother of Babet Lévy

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

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

The Parents of Issac Manuel, father of Babet Lévy

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

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

The Parents of Magthalene Kling, mother of Charles Kling

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

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

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

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

children:

1. **Magthalene Kling** (111•112•1 / 112•112•1); see above.
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The Parents of Gerstel Lévy, father of Charles Kling

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

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

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

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

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

children:

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

The following is her 1768 AM:

[Fraen-mar, 50g]

1768.12.20, Uhrwiller

[groom]

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

3. **Raphaël(Fohlen) Scheinel Lévy**.

The following is his 1769 AM:

[Fraen-mar, 51h]

1769.12.12, Uhrwiller.

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

[bride]

The Two Times Great-Grandparents of Marie Kling

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

The Parents of Elyakoum Lévy, father of Hindel Gerstel

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

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

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

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

[Fraen-mar, 119a]

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

Goetschel Lévy fils de **Jacob**, Lauterberg

Nenna fille de **Meyer Wolf**, Mutzig

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

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

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

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

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

1. [Fraen-mar, 152a]

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

[groom]

[bride]

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

2. [Fraen-mar, 153b]

1734.09.10 [registered at Obernai]

[groom]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Parents of Kauffman Schweitzer, father of Magthalene Kling

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

[Fraen-mar, 36f]

1755.02.11, Mommenheim.

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

[bride]

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

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

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

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

marriage: b. 1730.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

111•11 / 112•11 Marie Kling & Ancestors

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

The Paternal Grandparents of Magthalene Kling

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

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

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

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

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

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

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