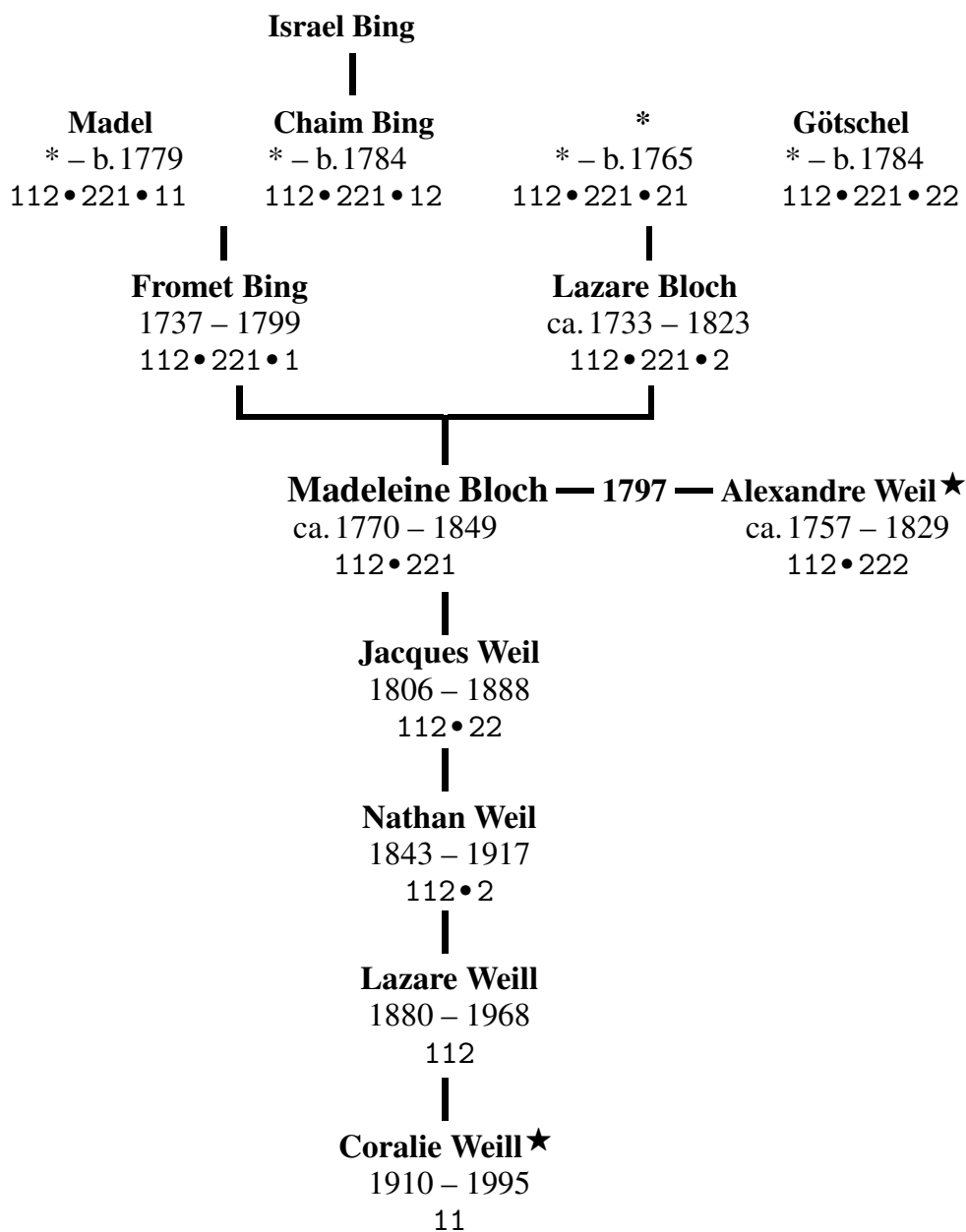


112•221 Madeleine Bloch & Ancestors

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

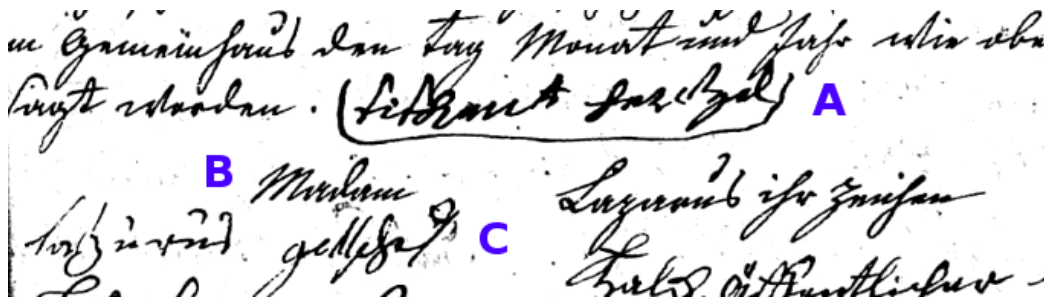


Madeleine Bloch

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

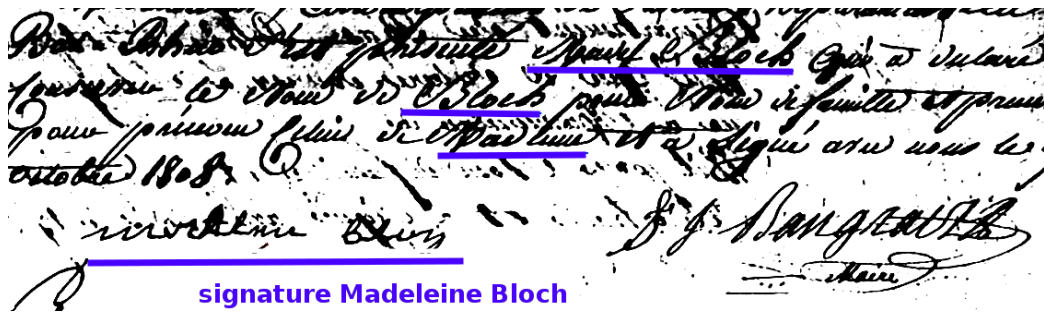
By tracing back in the following order: Coralie Weill ★ \mapsto Lazare Weill \mapsto Nathan Weil \mapsto Jacques Weil, we find that the parents of Jacques Weil were Madeleine Bloch and Alexandre Weil ★.

Knowing the post-1808 names of the couple and that Jacques Weil was born in Marmoutier, we can locate them in [Katz-1808] as persons number 333 and 334. We learn that their former names were Süsskind Hirtzel and Madel Leiser and that at that point in time they had four children. The 1849.05.24 AD of Madeleine Bloch informs us that she was born in Balbronn. Combining her place of birth with the pre-1808 names we can find their AM which is dated 1797.05.08 (19 floréal V). On the AM she is referred to as Madam (Madem?) and that is the way she signed. On the 1808 change of name she seems to have signed as Madlein Bloch and that is the way she is referred to by the official. Madeleine Bloch's age is given as twenty-seven on the AM, which would situate her AN as ca. 1770. I note that on her 1849 AD her age is given as sixty-nine which would put her AN as ca. 1780, which in turn would imply that she had married at the age of seventeen).



1797.05.08, AM: Signatures

The top signature (A) is that of Süsskind Hirtzel, the next (B) that of Madeleine Bloch who seems to have signed Madam (Madem?). The third signature (C) is that of Madel's father Lazarus Götschel.



1808: Signature of Madeleine Bloch.

112 • 221 Madeleine Bloch & Ancestors

Madeleine Bloch *Madel/Madam Leyser* (112 • 221) ca. 1770, Balbronn -- 1849.05.24, Marmoutier [1784, AM, 1808-Marmoutier, no. 334, AD, S].

Alexandre Weil ★ *Süsskind Hirtzel* (112 • 222) ca. 1757, Marmoutier -- 1829.03.17, Marmoutier [AM, 1808-Marmoutier, no. 333, AD, S].

marriage: 1797.05.08 (19 floréal V), Balbronn [AM].

The marriage took place less than five months after the death of Alexandre Weil's first wife. In addition to raising at least one child, (as indicated by the list in [1808]) from the first marriage, we know of ten more children of whom four -- including Jacques Weil (112 • 22) -- are known to have survived into adulthood. Alexandre Weil's first marriage is discussed in the file devoted to him.

children born to Madeleine Bloch:

The following information, with the exception of Jacques Weil, is taken from [Katz-W+W, sheet 4.6, Katz-1808, Marmoutier, no. 333 -- 336].

1. **Wolf Süsskind** 1798.03.19, Marmoutier -- 1798.03.28, Marmoutier.
2. **Madel (Dina) Süsskind** 1799.04.11, Marmoutier -- 1808.10.05, Marmoutier. Note that she died just before the civil names were adopted on 1808.10.17.
3. **Abraham Weil**, *Scheyen Süsskind* 1801.12.25, Marmoutier -- 1864.04.15. "Sourd-muet". [Katz-1808, Marmoutier, no. 338, gives the date of birth as 1802.09.10].
4. **Henriette Weil**, *Fromette Süsskind* 1804.05.22, Marmoutier -- a. 1808. [Katz-1808, Marmoutier, no. 337, gives the date of birth as 1804.03.13].
5. **Jacques Weil**, *Jacob Süsskind* (112 • 22) 03.1806.04.03, mar -- 1888.11.12, Marmoutier [Katz-1808, Marmoutier, no. 336].
6. **Moïse Jacob Süsskind** 1808.06.08, Marmoutier -- 1808.06.11, Marmoutier. Note that he died, as was the case for child 2, just before the civil names were adopted on 1808.10.17.

The following children were born after the change of the family "name" from Süsskind to Weil and so are all called Weil.

7. **Gottlieb (Théophile) Weil** 1809.06.04, Marmoutier -- 1880.01.22, Marmoutier "boucher".
8. **Israël Weil** 1811.07.30, Marmoutier -- 1811.11.11, Marmoutier.
9. **Chaïm Weil** 1814.07.27, Marmoutier -- 1874.02.24, Marmoutier "courtier".
10. **Benjamin Weil** 1816.02.29, Marmoutier -- *.

The Parents of Madeleine Bloch

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

On the 1797.05.08 AM of Madeleine Bloch her father's name is given as Lazarus Götschel and her mother is referred to as Fromet [Kaie?]mbink (in one word). From what we will see below, I believe that this represents a concatenation of "Chaim" and "Bink", the name of Fromet's father. The following is the AM of this couple:

[Fraen-mar, 178a]

1765.06.07, Obernai

Leyser fils de Götschel, Balbronn.

Fromet fille de Chaim Bink et Mattle, Obernai.

dowry : 500 florins plus personal belongings and jewelry estimated at 120 florins.

This was a relatively modest sum for the dowries listed in [Fraen-mar; see p.xv]. I will discuss this further in the second part of the file when discussing possible ancestors of Madeleine Bloch.

The family of this couple appears in the 1784 census for Balbronn:

28.º	{	<i>Chef,</i>	Leyser Götschel, <i>Maitre d'Ecole.</i>	}	
		<i>Femme,</i>	Frümet Bing.		
		<i>Fils,</i>	{ Chequem		}
			{ Hirtzel		
<i>Filles,</i>	{ Götschel	Götschel.			
			{ Madel		
			{ Leya		

Balbronn, census of 1784, family 28

Fromet Bing [Bink] (112 • 221 • 1) ca. 1737 -- 1799.06.05 [17 prairial VII], Balbronn, AM, 1784, AD].

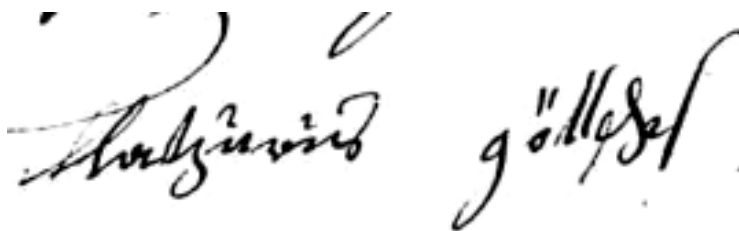
Lazarus Bloch, *Leyser Götschel* (112 • 221 • 2) ca. 1732 -- 1823.07.20, Balbronn. [AM, 1784, AM of Madeleine Bloch, AD of Fromet Bing, 1808, Katz-1808 no. 140, AD].

On his 1823 AD the age of Lazarus Bloch is given as 90 years, which corresponds to 1733, but on the 1799 AD of Fromet Bing his age is given as 68, which places his birth year around 1731.

On the 1799 AD of Fromet Bing, Lazarus Bloch is described as a merchant whereas on the 1808 change of name document he is referred to as a Hebrew school teacher.

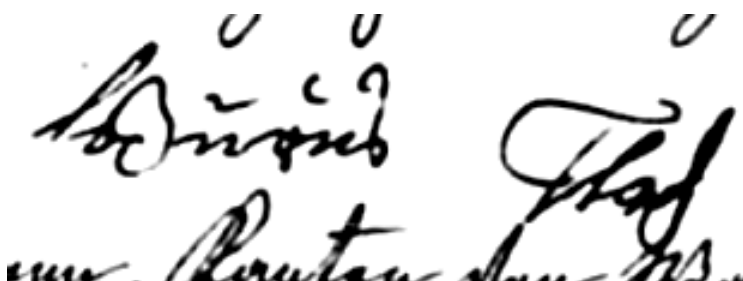
Above we saw the signature in Latin letters of Lazarus Götschel (Lazarus Bloch) on the AM of Madeleine Bloch. He also signed this way on the 1799 AD of his wife Fromet Bing:

112 • 221 Madeleine Bloch & Ancestors



1799.06.05, AD: Signature of Lazarus Götschel

On the 1808 change of name document he signed with his new name, Lazarus Bloch. He was one of the few Jews in Balbronn who was able to sign his name in Latin letters, with the others signing in Hebrew letters:



1808, Balbronn: Signature of Lazarus Bloch

children:

In [1784] (see above) the clerk wrote “Götschel” for the “family name” of the children of Leyser Götschel, but they would have been known locally as Madel Leyser, etc.

1. **Madeleine Bloch** (112 • 221); see above.
2. Chequem Leyser, b.1784, Balbronn -- * [1784, Balbronn, family 28].
3. Hirtzel Leyser, b.1784, Balbronn -- * [1784, Balbronn, family 28].
4. Götschel Leyser (!), b.1784, Balbronn -- * [1784, Balbronn, family 28].
5. Leya Leyser, b.1784, Balbronn -- * [1784, Balbronn, family 28].

In 1808 she gave her former name as Leya Lazarus and changed her name to Léa Bloch, ([Katz-1808 no. 139]), signing just before her father Lazarus Bloch. That Léa Bloch was indeed the daughter of Lazarus Bloch is confirmed by her being identified as the wife of Isaac Schwarz and, on the AD of Lazarus Bloch, Isaac Schwarz is identified as his son-in-law.

The Grandparents of Madeleine Bloch

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

The Parents of Fromet Bing

We know the names of the parents of Fromet Bing from her 1765 AM ([Fraen-mar, 178]), but I will write “Madel” as per the 1784 list, instead of “Mattle”.

Madel (112 • 221 • 11) presumably alive in 1765, presumably not alive in 1779. Lived in Obernai.

In the above AM the name of the bride is given as: “Fromet fille de Chaim Bink et Mattle, Obernai”. I assume that the naming of the mother and the lack of the word, “feu”, implies that “Mattle” was still alive at that time. Similarly the absence of her name in the 1779 marriage of her daughter Reichel (below) suggests that she was deceased.

Chaim Bing/Bink (112 • 221 • 12) b.1721, * -- b.1784, Obernai? [AM Fromet Bing, AM of his daughter Genedel Bink].

In an AM dated 1741.06.26 ([Fraen-mar, 186b]) we read that the bride, whose father was not alive, was assisted by Chaim Bing of Obernai. He must have been at least twenty years old, perhaps quite a bit older, if he acted in this capacity. From this we can conclude that he was born before 1721.

That Chaim Bing/Bink was a rabbi is stated in the AM of his daughter Reichel Bink (below). Since Chaim Bing / Bink was a rabbi, it is possible that he came -- as did a number of Alsatian rabbis -- from Germany. There were several families named Bing in Frankfurt (see e.g. www.judengasse.de), possibly named after the town of Bingen. In the second part of this section I will discuss the possibility ■ that Chaim Bing's wife Mattle was in fact someone named Madel Guggenheim. If this were indeed the case, this would add weight to the likelihood that the marriage of “Madel” and Chaim Bing took place in Germany, perhaps in Frankfurt, for the parents of Madel Guggenheim, who were apparently named Frumet Oppenheimer and Joseph Guggenheim, are said to have been buried in Frankfurt.

children:

1. **Fromet Bing/Bink** (112 • 221 • 1). See above.
2. **Reichel Bink**

In an AM dated 1779.10.26 ([Fraen-mar, 186b]) she is described as the daughter of rabbi Chaim of Obernai. She married Michel, son of Isaac of Rosheim (about 7 km north of Obernai). We can identify this couple with the parents of family 18, listed in the 1784 census for Obernai (called Obernheim in the census). The father is simply listed as Michael, the wife as Reichel and a daughter as Juttlen Michael. The bride was alive, but widowed, in 1808.

112 • 221 Madeleine Bloch & Ancestors

Her former name is listed as Rachel Chaim Bing and her new name as Rachel Bing. [1808, Strasbourg, no. 466]. She is the only Bing/Bink listed in [Katz-1808] for all of Alsace.

3. Genedel Bink

In an AM dated 1784.09.09 ([Fraen-mar, 264c] she is described as the daughter of the deceased Rabbi Chaim of Obernai.

The Father of Leser Götschel

Götschel (112 • 221 • 22) alive in 1765, but probably deceased before 1784.

In the 1765 AM of Leyser Götschel he is described as Leyser son of Götschel. There is no sign of him in the 1784 census in Balbronn; in particular he was not living in the house of his son Leyser Götschel.

A Great Grandfather of Madeleine Bloch??

This person would have been a five times great-grandparent of Coralie Weill (11).

In an AM dated 1751.12.01 ([Fraen-mar, 165a]) one of the rabbis who signed the contract was Israel Bing of Obernai. The next day, in an AM dated 1751.12.02 ([Fraen-mar, 165b]), Israel Bing again signed the contract . Since Chaim Bing was a rabbi in Obernai, it is quite possible that Israel Bing was his father. As discussed above with Chaim Bing, it is possible that Israel Bing came from Germany.

Israel Bing?? (112 • 221 • 122) alive in 1751, Obernai.

Possible Ancestors of Madeleine Bloch ■

During my years of research I avoided looking, because of a professional distrust of writings which do not provide sources, through the myriad of on-line sites. However in December 2015, probably because I had not been able to go back further than the maternal grandparents of Madeleine Bloch, **Madel** and Chaim Bing, I did do an on-line search for the Bing family. I have decided to present what I have found in the hope that eventually one can arrive at verifiable conclusions, either positive or negative.

Our interest is in three well-known families, the Weyls, the Guggenheims and the Oppenheimers:

The Weyls were a very old and important Alsatian family and included merchants, financiers, heads of Jewish communities and rabbis, often combining several of these functions. The person of particular interest is **Baruch Weyl** (ca. 1660 -- 1750), for it is claimed that he is a great-grandfather of **Madel**.

The Guggenheims, on the other hand, present many difficulties. We know that there were many Guggenheims from the Lengau region in Switzerland and we know that some of them married Alsations, but there were also Guggenheims in Germany and perhaps in Alsace. It is a **Joseph Guggenheim** who is claimed to be a grandfather of **Madel**.

The third group of interest are the Oppenheimers of Germany and Austria of whom the best known is Samuel Wolf Oppenheimer, a *Hofjude*, i.e. a Jew who was tolerated by a ruler because of services rendered, at the court of Vienna in the late 1600s. They enter the picture because one of Samuel Wolf Oppenheimer's daughters, **Fromet Oppenheimer**, was the wife of **Joseph Guggenheim**.

The chart on the next page outlines the information gathered from various web sites, as well as from my own research. For the people at the bottom of the chart I have used the same numbering system as in the first part of this file. For the people at the top of the chart I have used a combination of letters and numbers as follows:

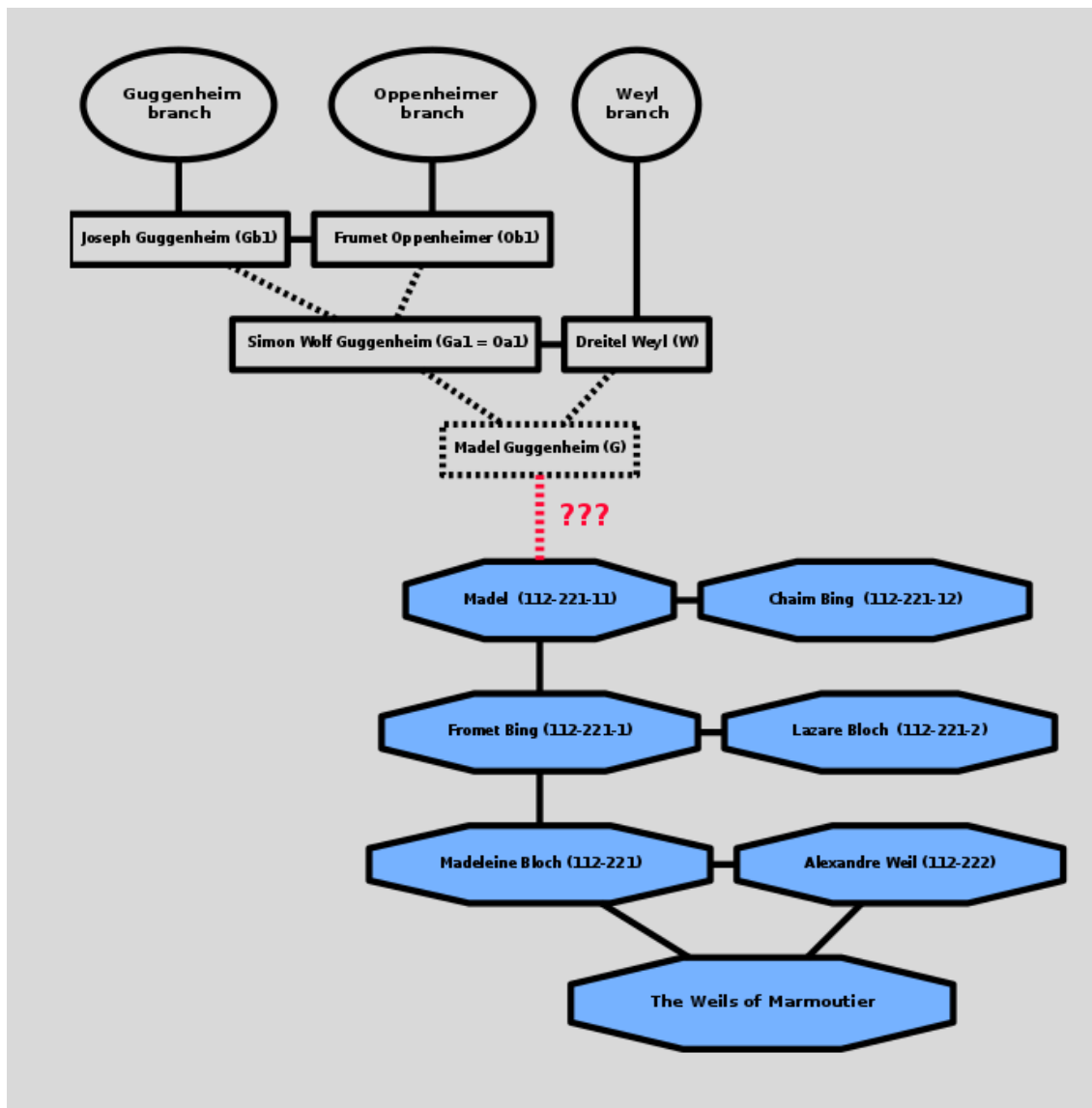
The Guggenheim, Oppenheimer and Weyl branches are designated by **G**, **O** and **W** respectively with Simon Wolf Guggenheim belonging to both the **G** and **O** branches.

Madel Guggenheim is **G** and the two preceding generations of Guggenheims are indicated by **Ga**; and **Gb** and similarly for **Oa** and **Ob**. The Weyl branch starts with **W**.

The final number in the designation is added for the identification of particular people in generation a, generation b, and so on.

A Composite Tree of Possible Ancestors

Solid lines indicate links that I have been able to verify, whereas dashed lines indicate putative links on the web which I was unable to verify.



I introduced the notation used on the chart because the same system is used on the two charts -- obtained from websites -- that I shall present at the end. One of these charts pretends to go back as far as Oe and Ge and the other as far back as Oj. Strange as it may seem the information concerning the earlier people in the Oppenheimer branch is more reliable than what seems to be available for the later people. This is because the Oppenheimers lived in Frankfurt and there are many documents related

to the Jews of Frankfurt, even to the point of knowing in which houses they lived in the Jewish Ghetto.

The Weyls, Guggenheims and Oppenheimers

The following information is verifiable from serious sources. Some of this material is on the **DVD**, whereas for others I have simply given a few references. I first discuss the Weyls and Guggenheims in general, together with the names of people about whom we have definite information. This is followed by a closer look at various links, certain or suggestive, between the Weyls and other Alsatians and the Guggenheims. The fourth section deals with the Oppenheimers and the last section summarizes what we know for sure, what is highly probable as well as the things that I was unable to verify.

The Weyls of Alsace

This family is of particular interest because of the important role that they played in seventeenth and eighteenth century Alsace. There are several references which discuss them, in particular the magnificent, document based, work by Haarscher:

Haarscher, A-M. 1997. *Les juifs du Comté de Hanau-Lichtenberg: entre le quatorzième siècle et la fin de l'Ancien Régime*. Strasbourg: Société Savante d'Alsace.

Hanau-Lichtenberg was a highly parcelled territory which extended over what are now Alsace and Germany. Even after the French takeover of the Alsace region the counts retained many of their former privileges. This work is based on extensive archival work and contains several documents related to the Weyls. It also has a section devoted to the role that the Weyl family played in Hanau-Lichtenberg.

The following work gives an overview of Jewish life in pre-revolutionary France with an extensive discussion of the *préposés généraux*, in particular during the eighteenth century:

Raphaël, F, Weyl, R. "Juifs d'Alsace (Histoire, Archéologie et Art)", *Encyclopédie de l'Alsace*, vol. 7, p. 4358--4385.

Unless otherwise noted the statements below are based on the above two texts; see the **DVD**. Some of the other works that I have consulted are listed in the bibliography and some of these are also on the **DVD**.

The following summary is designed to put matters in context.

The Thirty Years War (1618 -- 1848) caused an enormous loss of life, displace-

ments of populations, as well as massive destruction in Alsace. As a result of the war, control or partial control of parts of present day Alsace passed from various states that formed part of the German empire (consisting of approximately 350 states!) into the French monarchy under Louis XIV. There were other wars between France and various European countries later in the seventeenth century. Strasbourg was not ceded to France until 1697 and even then the city maintained certain rights, in particular that of deciding whether or not Jews could live within the city limits.

Similarly some of the principalities maintained certain powers well into the eighteenth century. One example of this is the case of Samuel Sanvil Weyl, the son of Baruch Jacob Weyl (**Wa2**) -- sometimes referred to simply as Baruch Weyl - - who was appointed chief rabbi of Haute-Alsace in 1711 by the king, but was not officially allowed to establish a residence in Obernai. Another power held by some of the principalities, as well as by the king, was that of appointing the *préposés* who collected taxes and acted as intermediaries between the Jews and the government.

Aside from political control of Alsace, there is also the question of the Jewish population. Estimates vary but here are some estimates based on various sources: 1637, 300-400 families, 1500 -- 2000 Jews; 1698 (report of Intendant Lagrange), 550 families, 2600 -- 3000 Jews; 1716, 1350 families, 6000 -- 6500 Jews of whom about 75 percent were in Basse-Alsace. Some of the influx into Alsace was due to Jews leaving the Electoral Palatinate (which forms part of the present German state of Rhineland-Palatinate) due to the number of wars fought at the end of the seventeenth century. Apparently there was also an influx of Jews from Central Europe, but I have not seen any estimates.

The Weyl family lived in Westhoffen at the end of the seventeenth century. By the early part of the eighteenth century they were one of the most influential Jewish families. They were engaged in supplying horses to the army and they were also active in banking. This aspect of the Weyl family is discussed in [Harscher, 1997, chapter 11, "Les Banquiers et Agents de la Cour"^{DVD}].

The following is a list of some of the members of this family.

Jacob Weyl ca. 1630 -- ca. 1695.

Haarscher has reproduced^{DVD} several documents related to Jacob Weyl:

Document 41, 1674: summary of meat sold to the commune of Westhoffen by both "Baruch Weyl and his son". The date suggests that this should rather be Jacob Weyl and his son.

Document 60, 1683: a request to the magistrate of Strasbourg for permission to be unaccompanied when he visits Strasbourg and to be allowed to stay overnight. This document bears his signature, but unfortunately there is no photographic reproduction.

112 • 221 Madeleine Bloch & Ancestors

Document 77, 1690: This deals with a complaint about the Jews using a pasture in Westhoffen.

Bessel. alive in 1701. This is the person whom Haarscher names as the wife of Jacob Weyl.

In a document dated 1701 [Haarscher, p.157] she is listed, along with her son Baruch, as having paid a tax on wine sold. Haarscher notes that Jews paid at a lower rate than Christians!

Baruch Weyl *, Westhoffen? -- *, Obernai?

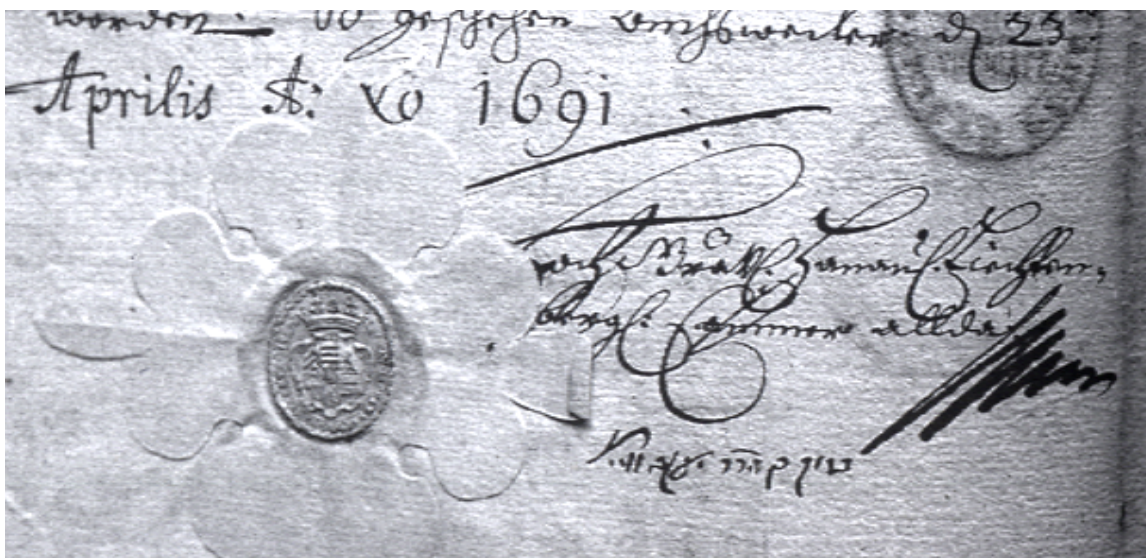
In 1703 Baruch Weyl and his brother Mathias obtained the right to live in Strasbourg for a short period and then in 1715 to live in Obernai. What is of particular interest is the letter by the *Intendant* to the magistrate of Obernai in which he speaks of Mathias having a married son and daughter, but for Baruch he only speaks of a married son.

Haarscher has reproduced^{DVD} several documents related to Baruch Weyl:

Document 42, 1674: a loan of money to the army.

Document 53, 1691: rights related to the sale of iron.

The following shows the Hebrew signature of Baruch Weyl on a document from 1691; [Haarscher, document 53; photo: p. 312c^{DVD}]. The signature reads, with Harscher's transcription and completion, **ברוק** [fils de (mon maître)] **יאקב ווייל**.



1691.04.23: Signature of Baruch Weyl

We have documents concerning two sons of Baruch Weyl:

- i. Samuel Sanvil Weyl, sometimes referred to simply as Samuel Weyl, was appointed chief rabbi of Haute-Alsace in 1711 and remained in this post until his death in 1753. Ginsburger [1933] describes his life. Of particular interest for us (p, 74--75) is his dispute with his uncle Meyer who was the *préposé* of the Jews and the letter written by Baruch Weyl to the duchess against his brother.
- ii. Jacob Baruch Weyl had the title of rabbi, but was mainly active in affairs and built a synagogue in Obernai, of which vestiges still exist. He became one of several *préposés généraux* in 1746 and occupied this post until his death.

The Guggenheims

The origin of the name Guggenheim is not known. There were many Guggenheims in the Lengau region of Switzzlerland and some married Alsatian Jews, but there were also Guggenheims in Frankfurt. Catane (“Noms Juifs d'Obernai”) suggests the possibility that the name is related to the town of Guggenheim in Alsace, even though there is no proof of the existence of a Jewish community there.

In 1784 there was one Guggenheim family in Obernai, that of Löw Guggenheim. In 1808 there was no one with that name.

The first Guggenheim of direct interest to us is:

Joseph Guggenheim, the husband of Fromet Oppenheimer, the daughter of Joseph Oppenheimer who is discussed below. He is known to have been a money changer in Frankfurt from around 1705 and to have worked for Joseph Oppenheimer. He was very rich, had three maids, two servants as well as an overseer for the household.

The book by Alexander Dietz, *Stammbuch der Frankfurter Juden*^{DVD} speaks (p. 129) of only two sons of Joseph Guggenheim, Abraham and Moses Joseph as well as of a Simon Wolf Guggenheim, who is supposed to be the father of a Madel Guggenheim. It is possible that Dietz did not know of such a person because there were no records in Frankfurt relating to him.

Shlomo Ettlinger in his compilation, *Ele Toldot*^{DVD} (Burial records of the Jewish community of Frankfurt am Main, 1241-1824), speaks of two sons. The first, Moses, is probably the same person as Moses Joseph. The second is **Wolf Guggenheim**, who lived in Berlin and then Strasbourg with an AD of ca. 1724. Since Strasbourg is in Alsace it is possible that **Wolf Guggenheim** is the same person as the **Simon Wolf Guggenheim** who married **Treitel Weyl**.

Relationships between Weyls and Guggenheims

The small towns of Lengau and Endingen are both in the Aargau canton of northern Switzerland and were the only places in Switzerland where Jews were legally allowed to settle---although with many restrictions---from the mid-seventeenth century until 1878!

The French armies needed horses and food and the Jewish suppliers---see above, in particular document 60, regarding the Weyl family---located in Lorraine and Alsace obtained some of these in Switzerland where they had connections. Lengau is only 65 km from Basel, where boats on the Rhone would have provided transport to various parts of Alsace. The Swiss and Alsatian dialects of German are related and the Judeo-German (sometimes referred to as Western Yiddish) of Alsatians and Swiss Jews would have been close. These relationships are discussed in Stein's typescript: *Mariages entre juifs d'Alsace-Lorraine, de Bade et de Suisse au début du XVIII^e siècle*^{DVD}.

We have several documents which provide us with important information. I start with the following AM:

[Fraen-mar, 154j]

1739.01.18, Obernai

Jacob Gougenheim fils de Wolff Guggenheim, Obernai.

Madene fille du sieur *Samuel Weill* rabin et juge des Juifs de Ribeauville et de *Esther*.

Les deux comparants sont assistés de *Baruch Weill leur grand-père* Juif banquier en cette ville de Obernai

dowry: 11,000 livres [a tremendous sum].

From the description of the functions of rabbi Samuel Weill we can associate him with Samuel Sanwil Weill the son of Baruch Weyl, discussed above, and this accounts for the bride being his grandchild. But what about the groom? Since he is said to be a grandson of Baruch Weill and is described as “the son of Wolff Guggenheim” it is very tempting to associate Wolff Guggenheim with **Simon Wolff Guggenheim** the purported husband of a **Dreitel Weyl**, a daughter of **Baruch Weill**.

Even stronger evidence of this latter statement is the 1803.04.18 (28 germinal XI) AD of Jacques (Jacob) Guggenheim from which we learn that his father was indeed Simon Wolff Guggenheim. His mother's name is simply given as “[Trei?]ttel”, whom I refer to as Treitel. Unfortunately, the mother's family name is not given. We also learn that he died at the age of ninety-three which would put his AN as ca. 1710. This would suggest that the AM of his parents was ca. 1700 and that their AN was in the last part of the seventeenth century.

Jacques
 Guggenheim
 Cité de Dieu de Jacques Guggenheim
 Né le jour d'hui à neuf heures du
 matin, âgé de quatre-vingt-trois ans,
 né à Obernai, Département du Bas-Rhin,
 ex-Rabbin, domicilié à Haguenau, fils
 de feu Simon Wolff Guggenheim, négociant
 et de Estelle, domiciliée audit Obernai,
 et épouse de Jera Meyer.

1803.04.18: AD Jacques Guggenheim

We learn even more about him from a memoir written in 1753 (Neher-Bernheim [*Documents*, p. 108--111]^{DVD}). First of all we learn that the full name of the Esther in the above AM ([Fraen-mar, 154j]) was Esther Phillips. The memoir, addressed to royal officials, deals with the way the election of a replacement for her husband Samuel Sanwil Weill had been held. This resulted in her son-in-law, whom she refers to as Jacob Wolf Guggenheim, being denied the position. Most importantly we learn that Jacob Wolf Guggenheim was born in Obernai.

Jacob Guggenheim performed many marriages (see [fraenkel-index, vol. 1, p. 17]) and was involved, as the rabbi of Hagenau, in a fight against the authorities who prohibited his functioning as a rabbi and forbidding Jewish services ([Schied, *Juifs de Hagenau*, p. 230]).

Six years after Jacob married in 1739 we find his sister Sarlé marrying:

[Fraen-mar, 158f]

1745.07.16, Obernai

David fils de Issac Meyer, Westhouse

Sarlé fille de Wolff Guggenheim ... depuis quelques années à Vienne.

assistée de son grandpère Baruch Weill de Obernai.

dowry : 3,000 florins with presents totaling 600 florins.

Of particular interest here is that the bride was living in Vienna, which -- if the link to Frumet Oppenheimer is correct -- is where her grandmother apparently lived.

Another sister, Rebecca Guggenheim from Obernai, married someone from Karlsrue in 1752 ([Fraenkel-mar, 165g, 1752.01.31, Obernai]). The dowry was the extremely

large sum of 5,6787.50 florins

Baruch Weyl is also called the grandfather of the groom, Lion Guggenheim, in a 1748 AM ([Fraenkel-mar, 161f]).

Relations between Alsace and Lengau

There are many AM in [Fraenkel-mar] which suggests a link between the Jews of Alsace and those of Lengau in Switzerland. The one that is of the most interest to us, because it directly names Wolf Guggenheim, is an engagement contract from 1730 for a wedding that is required to take place in May or June of 1732. This contract was drawn up in Lengau, but filed with a notary in Haguenau, the residence of the groom :

[Fraen-mar, 72a]

1730.12.17 (8 *Tevet* 5491; marriage to take place in *Sivan* 5492

[groom]

Serlé fille du préposé Yaeckel *Guggenheim de Lengau*.

Le garant de la fiancée est *Wolff Guggenheim de Obernai*.

dowry: 4,500 florins plus 200 florins for the first child and 100 florins for the second

There are several indications as to the importance given to this contract: there were guarantors for both the bride and the groom; a large penalty was to be assessed in case the wedding did not take place; the father of the bride was a *préposé* in Lengau and the father of the groom was a wealthy resident of Hagenau ([Fraen-mar, xvii]). The dowry was enormous and there are even specified sums of money that were to be paid upon the birth of a first and second child.

Another suggestive link is provided by the remarriage ([Fraenkel-mar, 178l, 1766.01.27, Valff]) of Meyer Weyl of Valff -- Baruch Weyl's brother -- to "Merlé, fille du notable Salomon Guggenheim, Lengau".

Previously, in 1752 ([Fraenkel-mar, 165c, 1751.12.03, Valff]) a Meyer Weyl from Valff, who is described as the son of Samuel, married Leye the daughter of Moyses Guggenheim from Lengau. Again the dowry was very large.

The Oppenheimers

The Oppenheimer family of interest to us, that of Samuel Wolf Oppenheimer, is discussed in many sources, some of which are on the **DVD**.

112 • 221 Madeleine Bloch & Ancestors

The founder of the Frankfurt branch of the Oppenheimer families were:

Löb (Juda) Oppenheimer

and

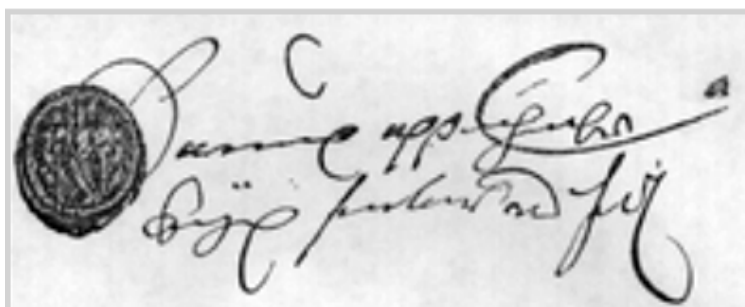
Edel

They moved to Frankfurt from Heidelberg in 1531 and many members of this branch lived in Frankfurt before being expelled in 1612.

The person of particular interest is:

Samuel Wolf Oppenheimer, 1630.06.21, Heidelberg -- 1703.05.03, Vienna.

Samuel Wolf Oppenheimer came to Vienna from Worms in 1680 and supplied the Austrian army during the war with the Turks and at the beginning of the Spanish war of succession. Prince Eugène praised him as "Saviour from the Turkish threat" when the Turkish army was threatening Vienna. When he died the government owed him a great deal of money, but they refused to pay his estate which then went bankrupt. Oppenheimer owned an important collection of manuscripts and art.



Signature of Samuel Wolf Oppenheimer [Wikipedia]

Samuel Wolf Oppenheimer was married to:

Sandela Carcassone who was the daughter of a Sephardi Jew from Mannheim.

The couple had nine children, among whom was:

Frumet Oppenheimer, * -- 1713.04.14, Frankfurt.

Frumet Oppenheimer married:

Joseph Guggenheim. * -- 1735.02.03, Frankfurt.

The compilation *Ele Toldot*^{DVD}, spoken about above, contains the inscription of the tombstone of Frumet Oppenheimer and refers to her father Samuel Oppenheimer as Samuel Heidelberg.^{DVD} Apparently the gravestone for Joseph Guggenheim was not standing when the compilation was made. The AD of Joseph Guggenheim is given in the compilation.

Frumet Oppenheimer had a brother Abraham Oppenheimer whose daughter, also named Frumet Oppenheimer (1737-1812), married the famous philosopher Moses Mendelsohn.

A Summing Up

From the above discussions we can say that:

- i. It is fairly certain that Simon Wolf Guggenheim married Treitel, the daughter of Baruch Weyl.
- ii. Simon Wolf Guggenheim had a son, rabbi Jacques Guggenheim, who was born ca. 1710. This date in turn implies that his parents married ca. 1700. Jacques Guggenheim married in 1739 and his sister Sarlé married in 1745.
- iii. Despite the fact that we have the AM of two of the children of Treitel Weyl and Simon Wolf Guggenheim, there is none for a child named Madel Guggenheim. It is this child who is purported to be the mother of Fromet Bing and grandmother of Madeleine Bloch; see the first part of this file.

The following may explain why there is no AM. We know that “Madel”, the grandmother of Madeleine Bloch was married to a rabbi Chaim Bing. We know that Samuel Sanvil Weyl, studied for the rabbinate in Frankfurt. According to Dietz ([p.58]) there were nine different Bing families in Frankfurt. So it is possible that Chaim Bing was from Frankfurt and that the marriage took place there. Still another possibility is that the marriage took place in Lengau.

- iv. As discussed above with the Guggeheims, it is reported that a son of Joseph Guggenheim of Frankfurt named Wolf Guggenheim moved to Strasbourg and died there ca. 1724. I have not found any source which definitely links this person with the father of Simon Wolf Guggenheim.
- v. One point that calls for prudence in identifying **Madel** (the grandmother of Madeleine Bloch) with a purported **Madel Guggenheim** is precisely the fact that the latter was a Guggenheim. We saw several times how important the Guggenheim family of Alsace was and how they were linked to the Weyls. The dowry for Wolff Guggenheimer's daughter Sarlé ([Fraen-mar, 158f]) was 3,000 florins with presents totaling 600 florins. Sarlé's brother Jacques Guggenheim was a rabbi, married to the daughter of a famous rabbi, and very active. Yet on the 1765 AM of Fromet Bing ([Fraen-mar, 178a], given in the main discussion of Madeleine Bloch), the name of her mother is simply given as “Madel”. The marriage took place in Obernai and it is difficult to believe that no one would have remembered that she was a daughter of Simon Wolf Guggenheim of Obernai. Furthermore the

dowry was the relatively modest sum of 500 florins plus personal belongings and jewelry estimated at 120 florins.

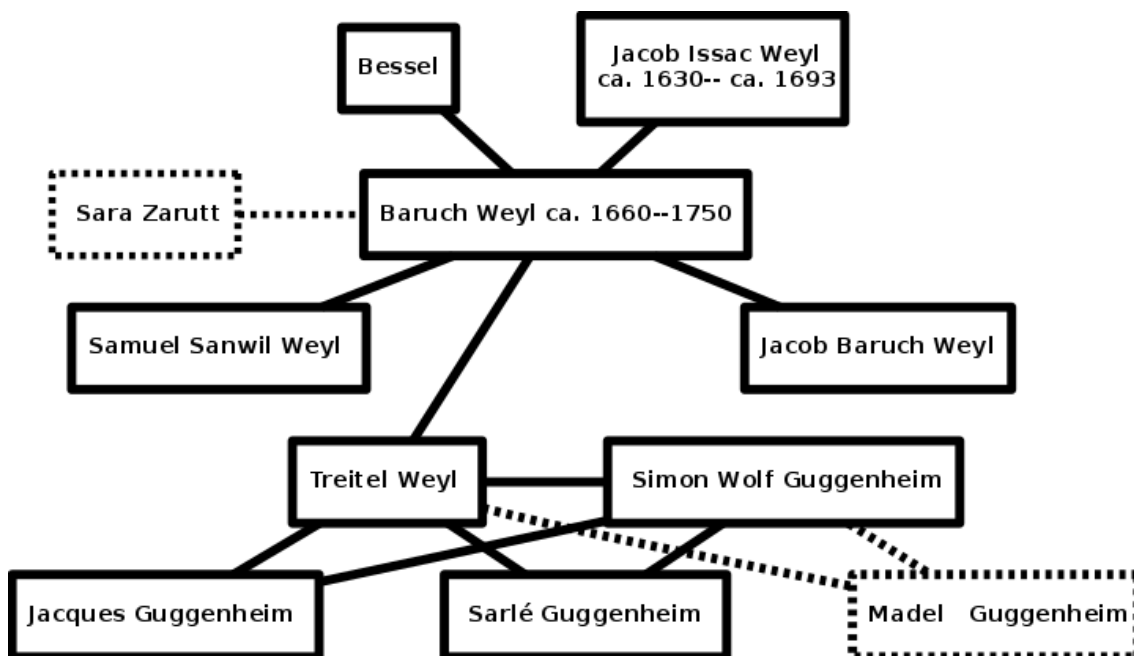
These points are illustrated by the charts on the next page. Solid rectangles and lines are used for people and relationships which I have documented, whereas dashed lines are used when no documentation exists.

Two Genealogies from the Internet

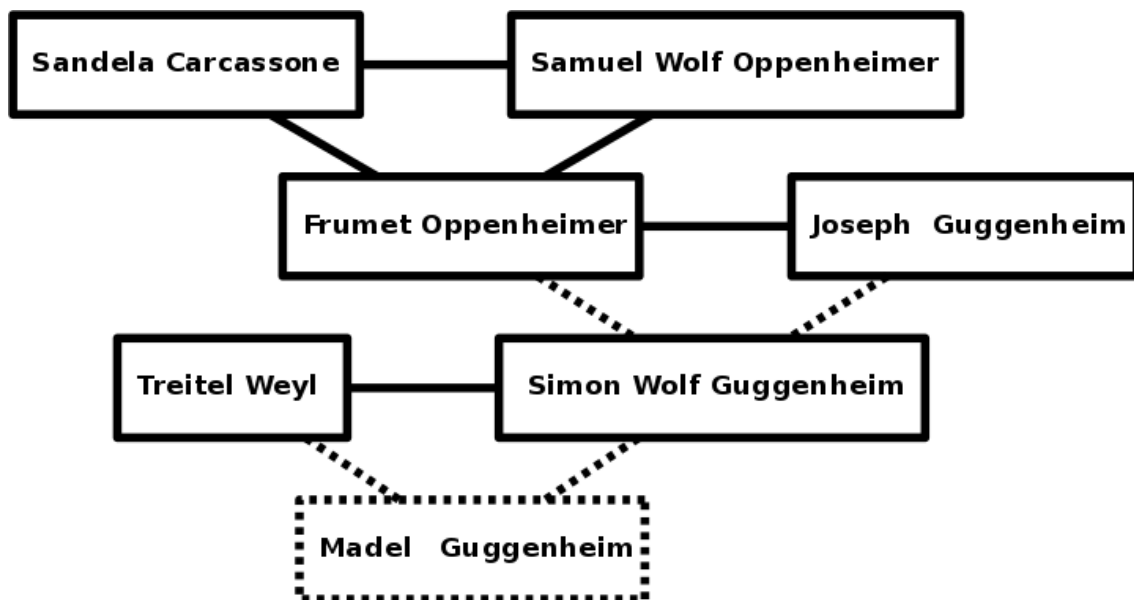
There are many trees given on the web which touch on the above people, not one with the slightest serious indication of sources. I reproduce two of these on the following pages, not because of any particular belief in their accuracy, but because they cover many generations. In response to my inquiry I learned that the source of the first was “grandparents and the web”. The second claims descentance from Rashi, even though several articles^{DVD} indicate how difficult, if not impossible, it is to retrace rabbinic genealogies. Note also the suggestion of a descentance from King David! The genealogy is said to be based on a tree drawn up in the early twentieth century. A picture of that rough tree reveals that it too does not provide sources.

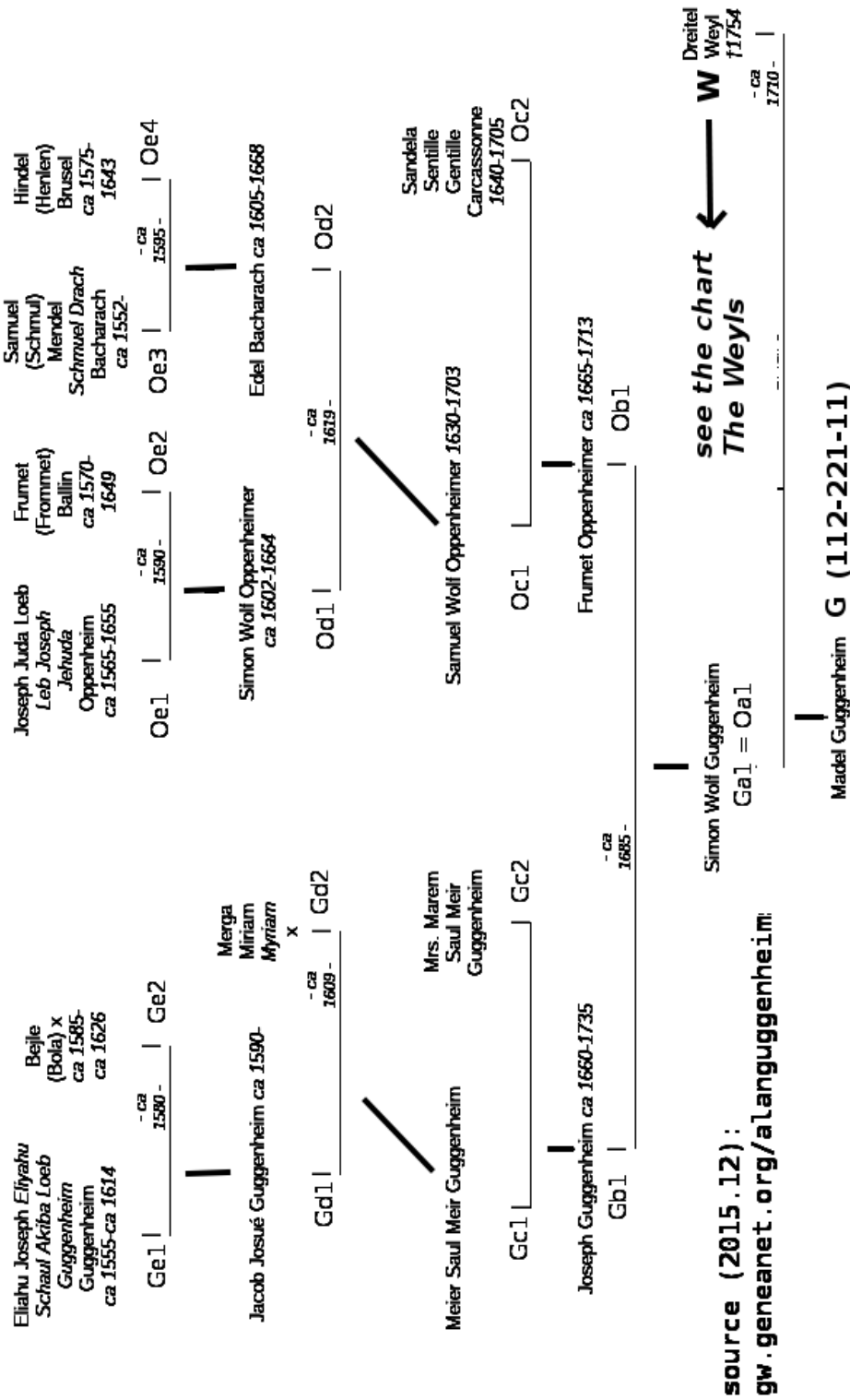
I have to say that some of the genealogies on the web give extensive lists of the children of certain people and this suggests the possibility of sources which I have been unable to discover.

The Weyls



The Guggenheims





112 • 221 Madeleine Bloch & Ancestors

