

Achim - Shuli Correspondences

Friday, September 11, 2009

Private: please transfer to partner of Noga, Mr. Shuli Hirsch

Dear Sirs,

in a private matter I wanted to contact Mr. Shuli Hirsch. I didn't find his email address but I found his relation to this company as a partner or owner. I would be thankful, if you could transfer the following message to him:

Dear Mr. Shuli Hirsch,

I found on "Geni" you have put in a person called Aharon Gumprecht Göttingen Ha'Levi (1710 - 1771). This person could fit into my knowledge of a family in the town of Göttingen. It fits as there are (at least) a brother Jacob (Jacob Gumprecht 1708 or 1710 - 1789) and a brother Moses (Moses Gumprecht 1722 - 1802) and a father Gumprecht (Gumprecht Jacob 1674 - 1752). You mention the wife of Gumprecht to have the name Bety. But I only know a wife of him named Freude Moses.

Could all this fit to your Aharon? Was it in Göttingen? If yes: What is the source of your information? I would have further information.

Best regards

Joachim Koch (wieland.koch@freenet.de)

Sunday, September 13, 2009

Dear Mr. Joachim Koch,

About a year ago my father deceased. I've found some books with our family tree and I decided to put it on the "Geni".

Have you seen the whole tree on "Geni" ?

Sunday, September 13, 2009

Hello Mr. Hirsch,

Thanks for your answer. Unfortunately I'm not member of Geni, so I've not seen the whole tree. Do you maybe have the data in one file, maybe in a word document for instance? Or can you just tell, if the mentioned ancestor was in the town of Göttingen? Maybe it doesn't fit anyway.

Best regards Joachim Koch

Monday September 14, 2009

Hello again,

Unfortunately I do not have it on any computerize file.

As far as I know this Aharon Gumprecht is from the town Gottingen. In my tree he was married to Johanna, daughter of Arie Lev. He had 3 brothers, Jacob 1708 - 1786, Avraham 1711 - ? , Moshe 1720 - 1805, and a sister, Gitel ? - 1756.

Are you descendant of this family?

I can invite you as a member of the tree so that you will be able to see it all. For this I first have to add your name somewhere.

Would you like that?

Monday September 14, 2009

Hello Mr. Hirsch,

I've looked at Geni as a guest and seen, what you have put in with the Name "Gumprecht" and it fits without any doubt. In Göttingen there were only a few families. You can count them with one hand.

I'm not keen on the idea of being set in public in this matter (for instance in Geni).

Yes, I am a descendant of that family.

One ancestor, 5 generations back, was a Jew (born 1804) and converted to Christianity. After I have made a lot of ancestor research concerning the other 31 equal important branches I now turned my attention to this one a year ago. I found out, that the grandfather, named Gumprecht Moses (son to Moses Gumprecht) and his brothers got expelled from Göttingen in 1796 due to a scandal with very offensive money lending with high interest rates to students of the university. He got the nick name "Baron Absatz". You can find him more than one time in "Google books". As you maybe can imagine I've got a little bit mixed feelings. I got rich information (unpublished) from a researcher named Eike Dietert and I'll add this for you in a following email, when I get home tonight. Nevertheless there were an astonishing number of important people among the relatives. A big part of the family members converted 1800-1840, I would say 50%, maybe more, and one even got protestant theologies (Johann August Wilhelm Neander).

If Aharon Gumprecht is an ancestor of you, we have Gumprecht Jacob as the nearest common ancestor. You would be my first known recent relative, being a Jew (!). Really.

The filiations backwards, starting with me, is: Joachim Ivar Koch (1967-?) - Michael Gerhard Koch (1941-?) - Hildegard Helene Hirschberg (1917-1995) - Karl August Martin Hirschberg (1881-1960) - Martin David Johann Hirschberg (1848-1925) - August Adolph Hirschberg, born as August Michel Hirsch (1804-1885) - Adelheid Gumprecht (1779/81/82-1855) - Gumprecht Moses (1756-after 1838) - Moses Gumprecht (1717/22-1802) - Gumprecht Jacob (1674-1752) - Jacob Abraham (?-1701) - Abraham Segal (?-?)

Who is your ancestor?

Best regards Joachim Koch

Monday, September 14, 2009

And here it comes!

מפה מס' 4



עקיבא בן הרר אברהם



מרדכי סגל נולד במזל טוב יום ג' כ"ג



חשון תס"ט לי"ב ולחופה ולמעשים טובים אמן סלה

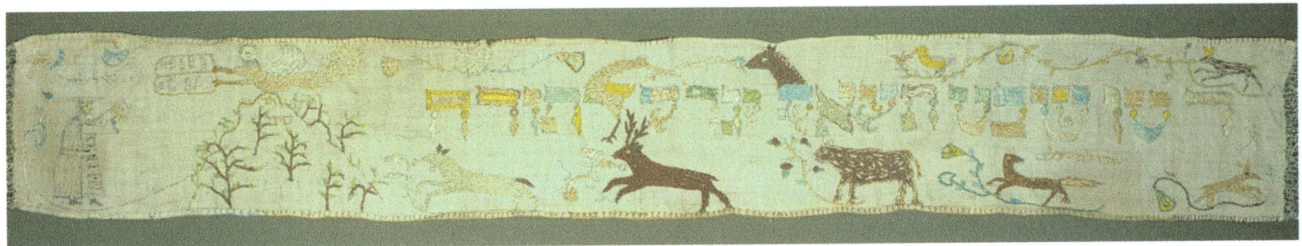
מפה מס' 5



אברהם בן הרר אברהם מרדכי



סגל נולד במזל טוב ביום



ד' ט"ו שבט תע"א יגדל לתורה



ולחופה ולמעשים טובים אמן סלה

Joachim Koch

Tuesday September 14, 2009

Dear Joachim,

Well this is really exciting.

Now that we are family I can say that if you were living in Israel your name probably would shorten to Achim which means brothers. In American RAP style it would be Jo... Jo... Achim.

Here is my lineage

Me - Gustav Hirsch, my father - Herman Hirsch, his father - Gustav Hirsch, his father - Aharon Hirsch, his father - Naftali Hirsch, his father - Aharon Gumprecht Gottingen Halevi, his father - Jacob Gumprecht Gottingen Halevi, his brother.

So Achim, we are brothers after all.

I really have strong urge to fill this branch of the family into our deep tree. Please reconsider this. I definitely won't do it without your permission, what could possibly go wrong?

If you like to learn more about our branch I can give some names in Germany. Lately some people made a research about the Jewish in Halberstadt where the Hirsch family was very important, owners of Hirsch Kupfer Messingwerke. You can also take a look on my website (www.noga.com) if you are interested to see what we (my brother and me) do today.

Tuesday September 14, 2009

Hello Shuli,

yes, that's exciting indeed.

Within the family you are allowed to even RAP style my name :-)

Joachim shall derive from Hebrew "Jojakim" and has the shortening in German to Jochen and... to Achim too (!). So I wouldn't feel unfamiliar to that at all.

And from what root is Shuli? A (hard core) shortening from Samuel? :-)

Saw the name of your brother Neft, probably derived from Naftali (?). You know Naftali is the reason for the Jewish name (originally as a first name) Hirsch and equal to that?

And apropos names: While the whole world uses names with ethymological Hebrew roots, Jews use two names with non-Hebrew roots in a prominent position within Jewry: the Egyptian Moses (Moshe) (from Mosis, maybe you know farao Tut-Mosis) and Mordechai, derived from the Babylonian god Marduk.

Now, your branch: I found it in the Gumprecht file I sent you. (Note: if you print this Gumprecht file and the two mappa files, there will be a LOT of foot notes visible!) But there it is known only down to Aron (1858-1941). Strange seems to me the name composition of "Naftali Hirsch Göttingen". Usually he should - when his father was Aaron Gumprecht - be named Hirsch Aaron or Naftali Aaron. You have to imagine a "ben" between the names. As you can see in the file the brothers had the names composed this way (Moses Aaron and Abraham Aaron). In general you can say: Jews in Germany had no family names until about 1820. Obviously "Naftali Hirsch Göttingen" took the additional "Göttingen" when he left (!) Göttingen for Halberstadt. There he was the man "from Göttingen".

His father Aaron Gumprecht seems not to have had the addendum "Göttingen". Only if he too went out of Göttingen (to Halberstadt for instance) this seems possible to me. Do you know where he died?

His father (our nearest common ancestor) was Gumprecht Jacob (in this order, not Jacob Gumprecht) his father was Jacob Abraham. The name composition from father to son is stringent and logical. Please note that Gumprecht is a German parallel name for Mordechai. That means a person which for internal Jewish use had the name Mordechai often used a Gumprecht or Gumpel for official external usage. But the official external world practically became the life of the Jews too. If there was a different name for internal use, it only appeared in Jewish religious rites. But as you can see in the file there happened a very strange thing in the naming of our Gumprecht Jacob. He appears in religious usage (look at the mappot of his two sons) as "Abraham Mordechai Segal", so he should - according to Eike Dietert - have had the name "Mordechai Abraham ben Jaakow" Mr. Eike Dietert told me there could be change in name of a child after a serious diseases. Do you know anything of such a practice within Jewry?

"Segal" is a religious title, Dietert explained to me. Is it the same as the "HaLevi" that you mentioned?

Due to your filiations only showing males from our Gumprecht Jacob down to you, you should be a HaLevi too, right? (Maybe in the special edition of a "HaShuli"... :-))

Urge to fill the branch: Two things:

- First is that I have got the data from Eike Dietert and has done a lot of research. If you print it out, you will see all the foot notes. From time to time Mr. Dietert also publishes. So it seems impossible (without asking him) to PUBLISH the data content as a whole. I owe him a lot. But of course Eike Dietert has no patent on the data themselves (without his additional remarks). But I see no problem to just use the personal data (without additional remarks) of all the mentioned persons in the file and of course you can give all the information to relatives.

- Second is only that I (at the moment) don't want myself and my closer relatives (also dead) to appear in any search in the internet in this matter. I told you my filiations. Everything down to Adelheid Gumprecht is OK to make public, but not our baptized proselyte and following generations. Already August Adolph Hirschberg kept these facts private. This may seem ridiculous to you but consider history: not ridiculous enough to make you live not in Halberstadt and make my relatives not getting leading positions in the administration in our country 1933-1945. Once published data will never vanish. Today it's no problem but it wasn't any problem 1920 either. Let me express it this way: I want not to destroy the chances of my descendants to even be "Reichskanzler" within the next 200 years! :-) Please consider my wish even if you don't agree. And don't hesitate to tell me your opinion. I'm interested in it.

Halberstadt/Family Hirsch/Messingwerke/Noga: I'll have a closer look and then comment! Another branch of my ancestors Leads from Göttingen back in times to Halberstadt. Does "Joel Hertz Kirchheim" (died 1766) or Hertz Wulff (his father) says anything to you? (btw: Hertz=Hirsch) The latter was a Parnas of the Halberstadt Jewry.

best regards

Achim :-)

Wednesday, September 16, 2009

Hi Shuli,

now I've had a closer look on Messing und Kupferwerke Halberstadt, family history Hirsch and Noga.

wow!

You can really be proud about all this! (Even me as a relative do feel a little bit proud of it) :-) not bad...

Saw a picture of your father and that he was the last in the company (and family?) speaking German. It's a pity he is gone. And Noga seems to be a really big company with international export. I didn't know the name before.

I'm a lawyer with an own law firm since 13 years in Schwerin/Mecklenburg. My parents are physicians and have immigrated to Sweden. I have 6 children.

If you can not read German, tell what you do not understand, I can translate it for you (for instance in the Gumprecht file).

Best regards (Jo-jo-)Achim

Wednesday, September 16, 2009

Hi Achim,

I only learned who wow it is couple of years when we had roots trip to Berlin, Halberstadt and Eberswalde.

My father lost hi father as a child. He moved to Israel 1933. My mother came to Israel 1923, also from Berlin. On 1938 both 18, graduating high school in Jerusalem they moved to a "Kibutz". Those years speaking German was not so popular therefore none of the four of us dose not speak German. Neft being in charge of export did learn quit a lot. Dan, Neft's middle son lives in Berlin and speaks excellent German.

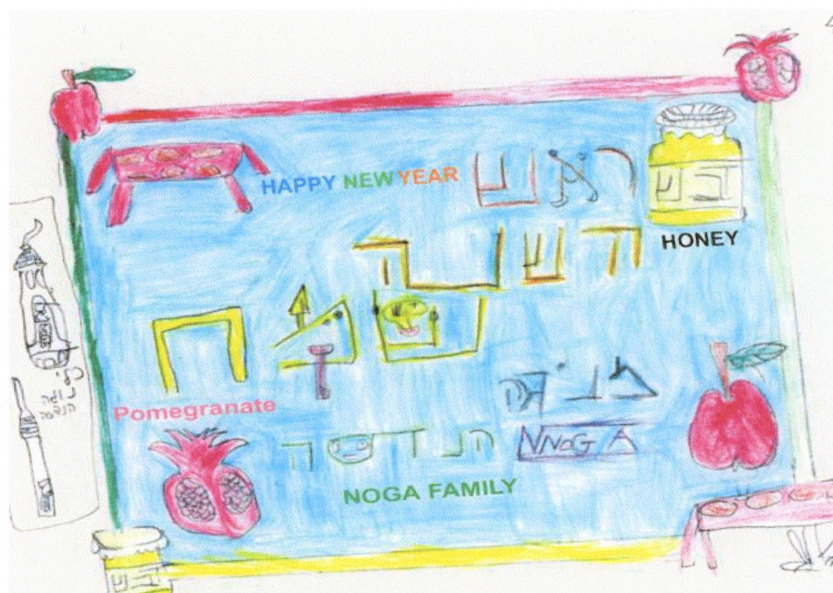
Ika is another brother that lives in Sweden. He used to work for Astra-Zenica, One of the world's leading pharmaceutical companies.

תודה רבה Thanks for offering, I think we'll manage after all.

Tomorrow is Israeli new year so I like to wish you a happy new year. I enclose the Noga Greeting card.

My wife's father lives in Frankfurt and she will be there next week (Monday to Thursday). You wouldn't accidentally be in Frankfurt during this time?

Shuli.



This greeting card was made by Shoham Siso (11 years old), a son of one our workers.

Thursday, September 17, 2009

Hello Shuli,
thanks for your post card and happy new year to you and your family too!
After you count the years from the creation of the world - according to my level of knowledge - the world then must have been /I'm not in the area of Frankfurt at that time, but thanks for your question.)
Achim

Thursday, September 17, 2009 (my replay integrated in the received mail from Tuesday September 14, 2009)

Hello Shuli, - Achim,
yes, that's exciting indeed.
Within the family you are allowed to even RAP style my name :-)
Joachim shall derive from Hebrew "Jojakim" and has the shortening in German to Jochen and... to Achim too (!). So I wouldn't feel unfamiliar to that at all.
And from what root is Shuli? A (hard core) shortening from Samuel? :-) Well my Hebrew name is Shalom, this named after my father uncle Siegfried. He kind of took care of my father's mother after his father died.
<http://www.geni.com/profile/index/6000000002188637395?resolve=0&foo=6001&through=6000000001906496673&fsession%5Fid=1253179824556&from%5Fflash=1>

Saw the name of your brother Neft, probably derived from Naftali (Correct). You know Naftali is the reason for the Jewish name (originally as a first name) Hirsch and equal to that?

This could be true but it is not that simple. To the best of my understanding Hirsch in German is an animal (deer) where Naftali in Hebrew is not. Hebrew have a lot of names after animals like Arie = lion = Leo. However in biblical times people of Israel were divided into 12 tribes named after 12 sons of Jacob. Naftali was one of the tribes as Levi was another. Each tribe had its symbol. The symbol of Naftali is a deer. A deer in Hebrew have another name, Tzevi, which is very common in Israel as a first name.

And apropos names: While the whole world uses names with ethymological Hebrew roots, Jews use two names with non-Hebrew roots in a prominent position within Jewry: the Egyptian Moses (Moshe) (from Mosis, maybe you know farao Tut-Mosis) and Mordechai, derived from the Babylonian god Marduk.

This is true. I knew about Marduk but not about Mosis. This is very interesting as Moshe in Hebrew have a different root. The verb "moshe" means to be pulled out, like Moshe was pulled out from the Nile by faro's daughter. So this is a case where to different versions fits.

Now, your branch: I found it in the Gumprecht file I sent you. (Note: if you print this Gumprecht file and the two mappu files, there will be a LOT of foot notes visible!) But there it is known only down to Aron (1858-1941). Strange seems to me the name composition of "Naftali Hirsch Göttingen". Usually he should - when his father was Aaron Gumprecht - be named Hirsch Aaron or Naftali Aaron. You have to imagine a "ben" between the names. As you can see in the file the brothers had the names composed this way (Moses Aaron and Abraham Aaron). In general you can say: Jews in Germany had no family names until about 1820. Obviously "Naftali Hirsch Göttingen" took the additional "Göttingen" when he left (!)

Göttingen for Halberstadt. There he was the man "from Göttingen".

His father Aaron Gumprecht seems not to have had the addendum "Göttingen". Only if he too went out of Göttingen (to Halberstadt for instance) this seems possible to me. Do you know where he died? **No I don't. I think that the additives to the name dose not necessarily mean that the person left his town, some times they added their profession. Then like now individual entity was very important, they had long names we have new phone every second week.**

His father (our nearest common ancestor) was Gumprecht Jacob (in this order, not Jacob Gumprecht) and his father was Jacob Abraham. The name composition from father to son is stringent and logical. Please note that Gumprecht is a German parallel name for Mordechai. That means a person which for internal Jewish use had the name Mordechai often used a Gumprecht or Gumpel for official external usage. But the official external world practically became the life of the Jews too. If there was a different name for internal use, it only appeared in Jewish religious rites. But as you can see in the file there happened a very strange thing in the naming of our Gumprecht Jacob. He appears in religious usage (look at the mappot of his two sons) as "Abraham Mordechai Segal", so he should - according to Eike Dietert - have had the name "Mordechai Abraham ben Jaakow" Mr. Eike Dietert told me there could be change in name of a child after a serious disease. Do you know anything of such a practice within Jewry? **Yes. In Jewish religious names have significant importance. Many times people that want original young name that dose not carry father or grandfather name will consult Rabies or KABALA literature to choose the name. and some times even adults will change first names if they feel it will face them to a better future.**

"Segal" is a religious title, Dietert explained to me. Is it the same as the "HaLevi" that you mentioned? **As I mentioned before Levi is a name of one of the tribes.**

It was common that the priest serving the temple were from the tribe "Levi". Ha = The. Now,

SEGAL originally is an initials. SGAN= deputy - SEGAL = deputy of levi.

Due to your filiations only showing males from our Gumprecht Jacob down to you, you should be a HaLevi too, right? **This is right, only that our days it is not so common to carry all the titles. (Maybe in the special edition of a "HaShuli"... :-)) I like it. In my blog I wrote a post about my name, maybe I'll add this.**

Urge to fill the branch: Two things:

- first is that I have got the data from Eike Dietert and has done a lot of research. if you print it out, you will see all the foot notes. from time to time Mr. Dietert also publishes. so it seems impossible (without asking him) to publish the data content as a whole. I owe him a lot. But of course Eike Dietert has no patent on the data themselves (without his additional remarks). But I see no problem to just use the personal data (without additional remarks) of all the mentioned persons in the file and of course you can give all the information to relatives.

- Second is only that I (at the moment) don't want myself and my closer relatives (also dead) to appear in any search in the internet in this matter. I told you my filiations. Everything down to Adelheid Gumprecht is OK to make public, but not our baptized proselyte and following generations. Already August Adolph Hirschberg kept these facts private. This may seem ridiculous to you but consider history: not ridiculous enough to make you live not in Halberstadt and make my relatives not getting leading positions in the administration in our country 1933-1945. Once published data will never vanish. Today it's no problem but it wasn't any problem 1920 either. Let me express it this way: I want not to

destroy the chances of my descendants to even be "Reichskanzler" within the next 200 years! :-) Please consider my wish even if you don't agree. And don't hesitate to tell me your opinion. I'm interested in it. Well I thought that this is something like that, I'll respect your wish and keep it all to my self.

Lately I read a nice book written by famous Israeli scientist, Tzvi Yanai, the book is collection of letters we sent to his brother that disappeared during the second war in Italy, and due to letters he found after his mother died he had reasons to believe he is alive. It is called "Yours Sandru. I will see if they translated it.

Halberstadt/Family Hirsch/Messingwerke/Noga: I'll have a closer look and then comment! Another branch of my ancestors leads from Göttingen back in times to Halberstadt. Does "Joel Hertz Kirchheim" (died 1766) or Hertz Wulff (his father) says anything to you? (btw: Hertz=Hirsch) The latter was a Parnas of the Halberstadt Jewry. These names are somehow sound familiar but I have to take closer look.

best regards

Achim :-)

that's all for now.

Lehit' - Tschüss

Shuli

Tzvi Yanai

http://www.uklitag.com/site/project_detail_new.php?id=874&cur_page=0

hmm... yes... impressive, sad and reflecting the worlds sometimes complicated realities...

Achim.

?

Tuesday September 22, 2009

Hi Achim,

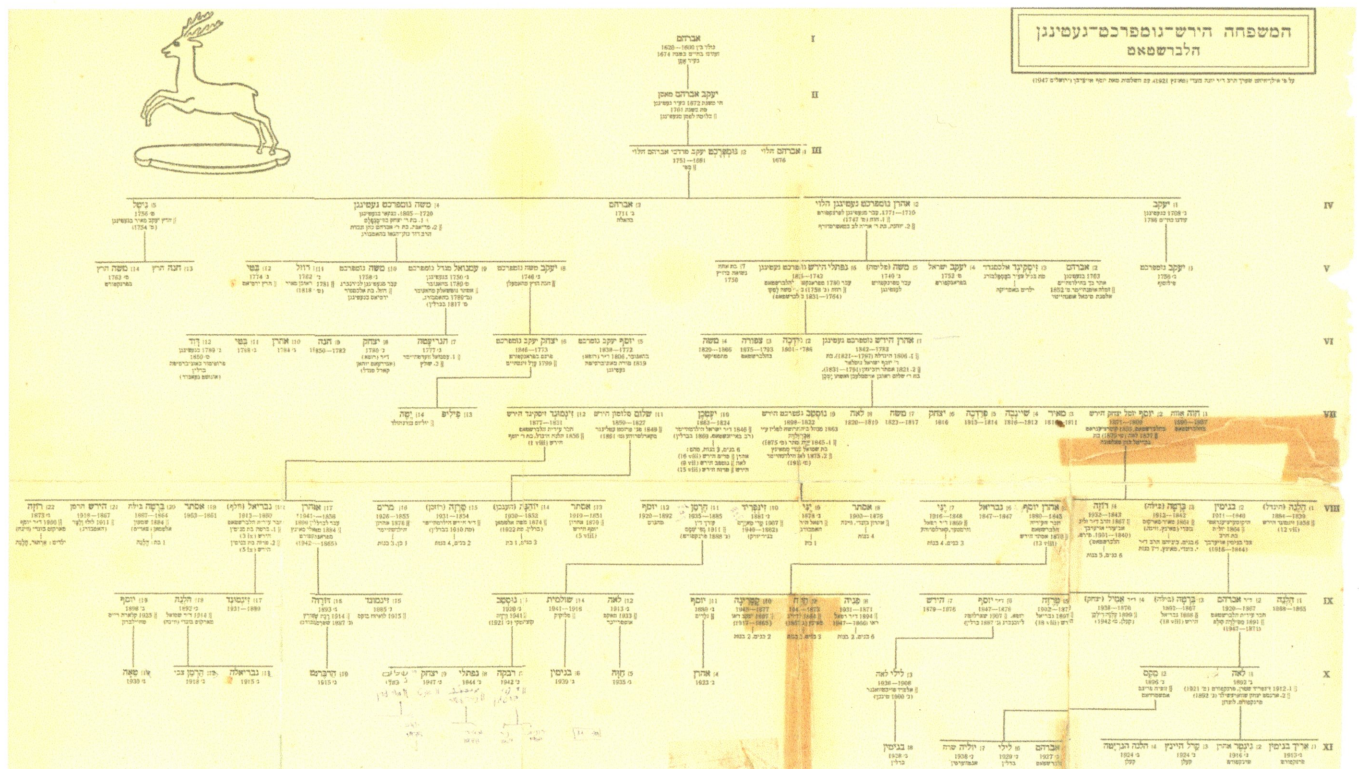
When Neft told me the other day that he spoke to my distanced brother it took me couple of seconds to figure it out.

This is Neft, he is always on the fast lane.

The grave stone of Jacob Abraham is really something. Unfortunately I didn't succeed to download the picture. If you could help me with that it will be grate. The writing on it is not so clear but still I can read the Hebrew date which fit to 1701. If you'll visit the place please make some photos and mail them.

I enclose a picture of all 12 symbols of the tribes, this is kind of children pictures but those are very clear.

Here is the link to Jacob Gumprecht <http://www.geni.com/family-tree/index/6000000002195340658> you can see that on the upper left corner of Bety appears: number 2. This means that there is a similar profile added by someone else but I don't have access for it. My source is Hebrew but I'll send you a picture of the original tree later this afternoon when I'll be home.



Tuesday, September 22, 2009

Hi Shuli,

yes, Neft asked for my phone number, I wrote it to him and he called. It was a nice conversation and he told about his event in Eberswalde on Sunday. As I told you, Shuli, you are my absolutely first contact in this matter, having its source 300 years ago. "We" have not had contact since "you" left Göttingen for Halberstadt... So I too need some seconds to realize. Gravestone Jacob Abraham: You are right, this book was not possible to download the usual way. I succeeded to copy it anyway and here is a copy of page 25 with the gravestone. I promise to make a picture and send you when I (in the future) will visit the grave. first names Hirsch/Wolf/Löw: Thanks for the tribal symbols. In Genesis 49,21, shall old father Jacob have compared his sons Juda, Naftali und Benjamin with Löwe, Hirsch and Wolf. Do you think this was a special mentioning of just these three? What I mean is: Do you think these three are any special compared with the general symbols of the 12 tribes? In German literature always these three are special mentioned. Your link: this time (in opposite to your link to Siegfried) I could not get into the data of Gumprecht Jacob. Geni required a login.

Achim

sorry, forgot the picture

25



(Abb. 5: Grabstein für Jakob ben Abraham)

Hier ruht der fromme
Mann, der Vorsteher [der Gemeinde],
...der ehrenwerte Herr, unser Meister Jakob,
Sohn des Anführers, Lehrers und Meisters
Abraham Segal
s.A. Er verstarb am
1. Tag [der Woche], den 5. Adar I
im Jahr 461 n.kl.Z.

Urheberrechtlich geschütztes Material

Wednesday, September 23, 2009

Hi,

For Gumprecht Jacob try this link:

<http://www.geni.com/profile/index/6000000002195340658?through=6000000002195340658&fsession%5Fid=1253688348287&resolve=0&from%5Fflash=1&foo=8641>

As for the names,

1. I'm interested to know from what source you get your information as regarding Jewish tradition.
2. You may know that Jacob had 12 sons and one daughter, she is called Dina. There is not more then one verse about her in the bible, however there is an interesting novel about her, it is called "The Red Tent". Thomas Mann in his book Joseph and his brothers tells a very similar story so I guess it is based on a research. The 12 sons are from 4 wives, from Lea: Reuben, Simeon, Levi and Judah. From Bileha: Dan and Naftali. From Zilpa: Gad and Asher. More from Lea: Isschar, Zebulun, and Dina. And from Rachel Joseph and Benjamin.
3. Lea and Rachel were sisters and legal wives. Bileha and Zilpa were servants. It could be that the sons of the wives where more important then those of the servants. It is also indicates clearly that Rachel was his preferred wife and so are her boys.
4. All of Genesis chapter 49 is Jacob blessing to his sons. This is a very important chapter as Jacob makes some changes. He takes the leadership from Reuben and gives it to Judah, and he gives special importance to Joseph.
5. As to the German use of these names, I really have no idea.

Shuli,

Wednesday, September 23, 2009

Hi Shuli,

here (in the word file) is my complete (pure) ancestral data concerning the Jewish branch. I hope you understand how it is built up. Otherwise please ask.

Thanks for the link to Gumprecht Jacob. There I could see the public profile. You don't have more data on him?

Following important questions arise:

1.

In Dietert's Gumprecht file is only mentioned a wife of him named Freude Moses. The foot note says she was mentioned 1741 at Leipziger Messe as his wife (accompanying him).

What is your source for a Bety being Gumprecht Jacobs wife?

2.

As Gumprecht Jacobs mother you mention a wife of Jacob Abraham named Bluema. To me the mother was not known. What is your source for this Bluema?

Achim,

Short explanation in English:

Family name if existent ; first names (and surname, if not being a family name)

* = born: where and when?

% = religion:

\$ = profession:

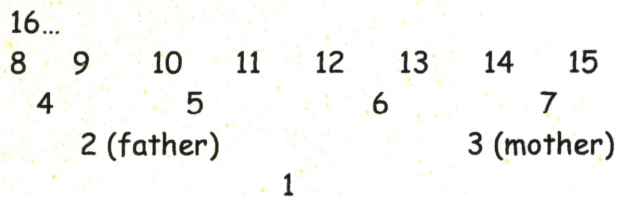
& = marriage (only that marriage is mentioned, which concerns the mother of the child): where and when?

+ = died: where and when?

To understand who is the father or mother of whom, please pay attention to the (simple and genius) Kekulé-numbers (invented by Mr. Kekulé v. Stradonitz). They follow the „s-...“:

The person, whose ancestors are showed in the pedigree has number 1. The father of any number is always the double number and the mother is always the double number + 1. The numbers completely even define the way from number 1 to the respective ancestor.

The (pure) ancestral chart is built up this way:



This means: numbers

2-3 are 1 generation distant

4-7 are 2 generations distant

8-15 are 3 generations distant

16-31 4

32-63 5

64-127 6

128-255 7

256-511 8

512-1023 9

1024-2047 10

2048-4095 11

4096-8191 12

8192-16383 are 13 generations distant

and so on...

have a look at nr. s-80.: s-VMVVVV. means fathers mothers fathers fathers fathers father.

If you like, you can say VMVVVV is just the binary expression of nr. 80.

Jede Person hat außerdem zwei Arten von Stichworten (s-), und zwar die Kennzahl und die Buchstabenkombination, um das Suchen zu vereinfachen.

Buchstabenkombination:

V steht für Vater und M für Mutter. Ihr Vater kriegt also s-V. (der Punkt danach verhindert Verwechslungen im Computer; die Folge s-V allein wäre z. B. in s-VMMM vorhanden). s-MVVV heißt also Mutters Vaters Vaters Vater. Das Buchstabenkombinationsstichwort der Mutter jeder Person ist das Buchstabenkombinationsstichwort der Person und ein zusätzliches M in ihrer Buchstabenkombination.

Kennzahl:

Sie haben die Kennzahl 1. Der Vater einer Person hat die doppelte, und die Mutter die doppelte Zahl + 1. Alle, mit Ausnahme der 1, ungeraden Zahlen sind mit Sicherheit weiblichen Geschlechts, und alle geraden des männlichen. Demzufolge ist die Mutter von s-19. s-39..

Beispiel:

Vaters Mutter hat die Stichworte s-5. s-VM..

Die Aufstellung der Personendaten bedarf mit Ausnahme der Heirat keiner Erläuterung.

Heirat:

Die gemeinte eventuell geschlossene Ehe ist ausschließlich die, die zwischen den Ahnen geschlossen wurde. Falls beide Ehepartner in der Ahnentafel aufgenommen sind, steht die Heirat nur bei dem Mann.

s-A. bedeutet, daß ich von der betreffenden Person eine Akte habe, welche nähere Angaben, Photo und Schriftprobe enthalten kann.

Soweit nichts anderes angegeben ist, handelt es sich bei einer Quellenangabe, wo lediglich die Nummer des Eintrages steht, aus früheren Zeiten um das Pfarramt des Ortes des Geschehens, aus späteren Zeiten um das entsprechende Standesamt.

Ahnen ? = (Die Information fehlt zur Zeit.)

s-80. s-VMVVVV. s-A.

Hirsch; David Mich(a)el

* ?, (2.Dez.1770)(1771 od. 1772)

% mos.

\$ Kaufmann, Tabaks-Importeur [in Hamburg], Fürstl. Sächs. Hildenburgh. Hof-Agent
[aus Hildburghausen]

& ?

+ Hamburg, 15.Mai 1855(Dt.-Isr. Gemeinde, Nr. 82 und St. Michael)

s-81. s-VMVVVM. s-A.

Gumprecht; Adelheid

* Göttingen, (20.Apr.1779)(1781 od. 1782)

% mos.

\$ -

+ Hamburg, 23.Sep.1838(Dt.-Isr. Gemeinde, Nr. 149)

s-160. s-VMVVVVV.

-; Michael Hirsch

* ?

% mos.

\$ Vorbeter [erhielt 1781 landesherrlichen Schutz in Hildburghausen]

& ?

+ Hildburghausen, 15.8.1798

s-162. s-VMVVVMV.

-; Gumprecht Moses

* Göttingen, ??.1756

% mos.

\$ Geldwechsler und Händler [in Göttingen] und Schutzjude [ebenda, bezeugt 1781-1796],
Bankier,

Kaufmann, Rentier [in Hamburg ab 1799]

& ?

+ ?(nach 22.Aug.1838)

s-163. s-VMVVVMM.

-; Rahel Jeremias, gen. Roesel od. Rosalie

* ?

% mos.

\$ Rentiere

+ ?(zwischen 1815 und 23.Aug.1838)

s-324. s-VMVVVMVV.

-; Moses Gumprecht

* ?, ??.1722

% mos.

\$ Geldwechsler, Händler und Pfandleiher [in Göttingen] und Schutzjude [ebenda, bezeugt
1747 -

1802]

& ?

+ Göttingen, 27.Dez.1802

s-325. s-VMVVVMVM.

-; Marianne Abraham geb. Cohn

* ?

% mos.

\$?

+ Göttingen, 18.7.1801

s-326. s-VMVVVMMV.

-; Alexander Jeremias

* Bovenden, ??.1727 od. 1728

% mos.

\$ [aus Bovenden], Wechselgeschäft und besondere Konzession zum Seidenwarenhandel,
(später)

auch Handel mit Schmuck, Taxator der Juwelen, Schutzjude [in Göttingen, bezeugt
1753-1806]

& ?

+ Göttingen, 24.Okt.1806

s-327. s-VMVVVMMM.

-; Edel Joel Kirchheim

* ?
% mos.
\$?
+ ? (verm. Göttingen, 2.Mär.1774)

s-648. s-VMVVVMVVV,
-; (Gumprecht)(Humbert) Jacob, auch Mordechai Abraham Jacob, vordem Abraham Jacob
* ?, ??1674 od. 1679
% mos.
\$ Händler [in Göttingen] und Schutzjude [ebenda, bezeugt 1701-1751]
& ?
+ ?, ??1752

s-649. s-VMVVVMVVM.
-; Freude Moses
* ?
% ?
\$?
+ ?

s-652. s-VMVVVMMVV.
-; Jeremias David Ethausen
* ?, ??1685
% mos.
\$ Handel mit Kurz- und Kramwaren [in Bovenden seit 1711], Hausbesitzer [ebenda]
& ?
+ Bovenden, ??1743 od. 1744

s-653. s-VMVVVMMVM.
-; (Glückel)(Gleickele)(Klöckel)(Klicker) Jonathan
* Segnitz/Franken, ??1692
% mos.
\$?
+ Bovenden, 28.12.1776

s-654. s-VMVVVMMMVM.
-; Joel Her(t)z Wulff Kirchheim
* ?
% mos.
\$ Juwelier, Wechselgeschäft und Juwelenhandel [in Halberstadt] und Schutzjude
[ebenda, bezeugt
1713-1765]
& ?
+ ?, ??1766

s-1296. s-VMVVVMVVVV.

-; Jacob Abraham

* ?

% mos.

\$ [aus Hessen], Händler [in Göttingen] und Schutzjude [ebenda, bezeugt 1672-1699]

& ?

+ Göttingen, 13.Feb.1701

s-1297. s-VMVVVMVVVM.

-; Magdalena

* ?

% ?

\$?

+ ?(1702 oder danach)

s-1304. s-VMVVVMMVVV.

-; David Alexander

* ?

% mos.

\$ Schutzjude [ab 1670 in Eschwege, 1700-1710 nachgewiesen in Bovenden]

& ?

+ ?

s-1308. s- VMVVVMMVVV.

-; Her(t)z W(u)o)lf(f)

* ?

% mos.

\$ Händler und Schutzjude [in Halberstadt, bezeugt 1713-1737], Deputierter [der halberstädter

Judenschaft 1731], Vorsteher der Juden [ebenda, 1737]

& ?

+ ?, ??1766

s-2592. s-VMVVVMVVVVV.

-; Abraham Segal

* ?

% mos.

\$?

& ?

+ ?

s-2594. s-VMVVVMVVVVV.

-; Liebmann Jacob Göttingen

* ?

% mos.

\$?

& ?

+ ?

Thursday, September 24, 2009

Achim,

Kekulé-numbers ? this is nice I fully understand the system but not the German, so with the Gumprecht file.

The attached file starts at A-80. Does this mean that you are S-1? Does this mean that I could add those people to my "Geni" tree?

Re your questions, I have only one source from which I simply copied. This is a book written in Hebrew by Dr. Joseph Hirsch. In his book he mentioned that he based his things on research that was done in previous generations.

The other day I tried to send you a picture of the original tree in this book. It is a very "heavy" file and even when it is zipped it is some 16MB. I thought maybe Gmail can transfer it. Do you have Gmail address? Did you get my photo clips?

Shuli.

.NH P

Friday September 25, 2009

Hi Shuli,

I have another email joivkoch@googlemail.com

I'm very interested in that picture of the tree.

Look at your shalom... email. I sent you 30 MB pictures and answered the family movies, you sent me a link to. More photos I did not get.

You are right. s-80. means it is number 80 to me and I'm s-1. And yes, you can add these people to Geni. The German text before the data is only an explanation of the system. The data itself you should understand due to the English explanation I wrote. Well, the data concerning the profession could be hard to understand. I'll translate it into English and send you once again - no problem!

As you can see my file contains only (pure) ancestral data (without brothers, sisters and other relatives). That's where I have set a limit for what data I do collect. Otherwise the mass of data would explode and I could not handle it anymore. Please consider I have Kekulé numbers up to 18.000 some in other branches... This is ancestral research, no family research.

But the Gumprecht file of Mr. Dietert is more family research. It contains information about brothers and sisters and so on. It's more like a descendant tree. Every following generation is written a bit more to the right. If you see a person written more to the left, you have to go upwards (back) in the list till you find another person, which is written equal to the left. Then this is a brother or a sister. Do you understand Dietert's system? The complete Dietert file with foot notes is indeed rather much to translate. Is there something you primarily would like to have translated?

"geb." (=geboren) means born

"verh." (=verheiratet) means married

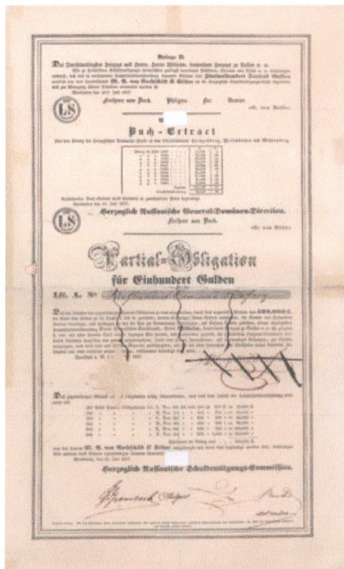
"gest." (=gestorben) means died

"get." (=getauft) means baptized

Achim.



Nr. 563



Nr. 564 (Seite 3 der Obligation)

Nr. 564 **Schätzpreis: 160,00 EUR**
Startpreis: 80,00 EUR

Herzoglich Nassauische Domaniale-Casse

3,5% Partial-Obligation Lit. A 100 Gulden, Nr. 551 Biebrich, 21.7.1837 VF/F

Auflage: 200. Herzog Wilhelm (1792-1839) regierte das Herzogtum von 1816-1839 und führte für damalige Verhältnisse vorbildliche soziale Reformen durch. Teil einer Anleihe von 500.000 Gulden zur Tilgung älterer Passiven des Herzoglichen Hauses. Platziert wurde die Anleihe von den Herren M.A. von Rothschild & Söhne (mit entwerteter Originalunterschrift Rothschild). Großformatiger Druck auf Büttenspapier. Mit restlichen Kupons. Randeinriße und Knickfalte des Doppelblattes mit Tesa hinterklebt. (Einlieferer-Nr.: 138)

Nr. 565 **Schätzpreis: 90,00 EUR**
Startpreis: 45,00 EUR

Hildebrandsche Mühlenwerke AG

Aktie 1.000 RM, Nr. 548 Böllberg bei Halle a.S., August 1929 EF+ Gründung 1888 unter Übernahme eines schon seit altersher bestehenden früher fiskalischen Mühlenbetriebes. Betrieb von Getreidemühlen und Getreidehandel. 1908 Zukauf der Stadtmühle in Halle. Börsennotiz Berlin und Halle/Leipzig. Lochentwertet. (Einlieferer-Nr.: 104)



Nr. 565



Nr. 566

Nr. 566 **Schätzpreis: 40,00 EUR**
Startpreis: 20,00 EUR

Hille-Werke AG

Genussschein 20 DM, Nr. 1157 Düsseldorf, Juli 1959 EF Gründung 1879, AG seit 1892 als „Dresdner Gasmotoren-Fabrik vorm. Moritz Hille“. Neben der Motorenherstellung im Jahr 1898 auch ein Ausflug in den Automobilbau: Hille baute in Lizenz das DeDion-Dreirad mit einer luftgekühlten 1,25-PS-Maschine. Später auf die Herstellung von Bohr- und Fräsmaschinen spezialisiert. Das Werk Dresden-Reich wurde 1948 enteignet, 1951 Sitzverlegung nach Düsseldorf, ab 1964 GmbH, 1967 aufgelöst. Das Werk in der DDR ab 1946 als VEB WMW Hille weiter geführt, ab 1952 VEB Feinstmaschinenwerk, 1959 VEB MIKROMAT, 1990 Mikromat Werkzeugmaschinenfabrik GmbH. (Einlieferer-Nr.: 65)

Nr. 567 **Schätzpreis: 60,00 EUR**
Startpreis: 30,00 EUR

Hindrachs-Auffermann AG

Aktie 50 DM, Nr. 674 Wuppertal, Juli 1990 EF+ Auflage: 29.999. Gründung 1908 als „Munitionsmaterial- und Metallwerke Hindrachs-Auffermann AG“ durch Zusammenschluß der Gebr. Hindrachs in Barmen (gegr. 1824) mit der J. D. Auffermann GmbH in Beyenburg (bis 1811 zurückgehend). 1922 Umfirmierung in „Metal-, Walz- und Plattierwerke Hindrachs-Auffermann AG“. Verarbeitet wurden insbesondere Nickel, Kupfer und Messing zu Halb- und Fertigerzeugnissen. 1966 Umfirmierung wie oben, 1996/98 Sitzverlegung von Düsseldorf nach Wuppertal. Das angestammte Geschäft wurde auf die Hindrachs-Auffermann Metallverarbeitungs-GmbH in Ennepetal übertragen, die AG war bis zur Vollfusion zur „neuen“ VDN im Deutsche-Nickel-Konzern Führungsgesellschaft für den Bereich Tapeten und Wandbekleidung. Prägesiegel lochentwertet. (Einlieferer-Nr.: 84)

DM-Aktien: Lebendige Zeugnisse des deutschen Wirtschaftswunders



Nr. 568

Nr. 568 **Schätzpreis: 60,00 EUR**
Startpreis: 30,00 EUR

Hirsch Kupfer- und Messingwerke AG

Aktie 1.000 RM, Nr. 3663 Berlin, Februar 1933 UNC/EF Auflage: 12.500. Gründung 1906 unter Übernahme des Kupferwerks in Ilsenburg am Harz und des Messingwerks bei Eberswalde von der oHG Aron Hirsch & Sohn in Halberstadt. 1918 fusionsweise Übernahme der Chemische Fabrik Hönningen und vorm. Messingwerk Reineckendorf R. Seidel AG in Berlin. 1921 Erwerb der Aktienmehrheit an der Hüttenwerke C. Wilh. Kayser & Co. AG in Berlin (heute als Hüttenwerke Kayser AG in Lünen zur Norddeutschen Affinerie gehörig). 1932 spalteten die Großaktionäre (Deutsche Bank und Dresdner Bank) die Firma auf: Die „alte“ AG wurde umbenannt in Berlin-Ilsenburger Metallwerke AG, ihr verblieb die Kupferhütte Ilsenburg, die 1934 in die Kupferwerke Ilsenburg AG ausgliedert wurde, während die Berlin-Ilsenburger Metallwerke AG 1936 in Liquidation trat. Der wesentlich größere Teil des Unternehmens, die Kupfer- und Messingwerke Finow (Mark), wurde bei der Betriebsaufspaltung 1934 in die unter altem Namen neu gegründete „Hirsch Kupfer- und Messingwerke AG“ eingebracht, deren Großaktionäre wurden die „alte“ Hirsch Kupfer (jetzt: Berlin-Ilsenburger Metallwerke AG) und die Otavi Minen- und Eisenbahn-Gesellschaft, South West Africa. Als AEG-Tochter „Finow Kupfer- und Messingwerke AG“ überstand der Betrieb den Krieg völlig unbeschädigt und wurde 1945 von der Roten Armee besetzt. Nach wenigen Tagen begannen die Sowjets mit dem Abtransport aller Werkseinrichtungen, entfernten die Konstruktionselemente der Werkshallen und sprengten die stehengebliebenen Mauerstümpfe. Damit erlosch eine weltbekannte, über 250 Jahre alte Produktionsstätte. Die AG wurde enteignet. 1947 von der AEG als „Hirsch“ Kupfer- und Messingwerke GmbH in Hamburg, später Frankfurt/Main für den Bereich Metallhandel neu gegründet. Abb. Hirsche als Firmensignet. Lochentwertet. (Einlieferer-Nr.: 61)



Nr. 569

Nr. 569 **Schätzpreis: 180,00 EUR**
Startpreis: 90,00 EUR

Hiltorfer Brauerei Friede AG

Aktie 600 RM, Nr. 1489 Köln, 9.7.1928 EF Auflage: 600. Bei der Gründung der AG 1904 wurde die Hiltorfer Exportbierbrauerei M. Friede jr. übernommen (An St. Katharinen 1). Absatz jährlich ca. 60.000 hl. Börsennotiz im Freiverkehr Düsseldorf. 1939 erwarb die Aktienmehrheit die Essener Aktien-Brauerei Carl Funke AG (die spätere Stern-Brauerei Carl Funke AG, die 1998 schließlich in Dom-Brauerei AG umfirmierte und den Sitz nach Köln verlegte). 1972 völlig in die Essener Stern-Brauerei eingegliedert. Lochentwertet. (Einlieferer-Nr.: 28)



Nr. 570

Nr. 570 **Schätzpreis: 60,00 EUR**
Startpreis: 30,00 EUR

Hochofenwerk Lübeck AG

Aktie 1.000 RM, Nr. 1846
 Lübeck, 20.6.1929 **UNC/EF**
 Auflage: 4.000. Gründung 1905. Herstellung von Roheisen, Betrieb eines Zementwerkes, Gewinnung und Raffinierung von Kupfer, außerdem Betonwarenfabrik. Den Aufsichtsrat präsidierte bis Kriegsende Friedrich Flick. 1954 Umbenennung in Metallhüttenwerke Lübeck AG, bald darauf in eine GmbH umgewandelt und in Liquidation gegangen. 1959 Übertragung des Vermögens auf die Hauptgesellschafterin „Gesellschaft für Montaninteressen mbH“ in Lübeck. Lochentwert.



Nr. 571

Nr. 571 **Schätzpreis: 70,00 EUR**
Startpreis: 35,00 EUR

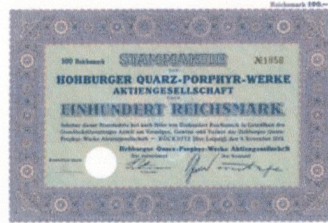
Hochtief AG für Hoch- und Tiefbauten vorm. Gebr. Helfmann

Aktie 50 DM, Nr. 21506
 Essen, August 1973 **UNC-**
 Gründung 1896 zur Übernahme des Baugeschäfts der Gebr. Helfmann in Frankfurt/Main. Filialen bestanden in Berlin, München, Amsterdam, Hannover, Hamburg, Karlsruhe und Königsberg. Mitte 1922 Sitzverlegung nach Essen, 1924 wurde dem Firmennamen das Wort „Hochtief“ vorangestellt. Heute der größte deutsche Baukonzern. Großaktionäre nach 1945 waren zuerst das RWE und die AEG, dann das RWE, die Commerzbank und Merck, Finck & Co., schließlich erlangte das RWE mit zuletzt 62 % allein eine satte Mehrheit, von der man sich 2004 trennte und die Aktien breit streute. 2005/06 erwarb Baron August von Finck über die Custodia Holding AG (die frühere Löwenbräu AG) über 25 % von Hochtief und verkaufte das Paket im März 2007 zum mehr als doppelten Preis an die spanische Baufirma ACS. Rückseitig als ungültig abgestempelt. (Einlieferer-Nr.: 43)

Nr. 572 **Schätzpreis: 90,00 EUR**
Startpreis: 45,00 EUR

Hohburger Quarz-Porphyr-Werke AG

Aktie 100 RM, Nr. 1775
 Röcknitz (Bez. Leipzig), 9.11.1933 **EF+**
 Auflage: 430. Gründung 1899 unter Übernahme der früher vom Frhr. von Schönberg auf Thammenhain betriebenen Quarzporphyrbüchse in den Hohburger Bergen bei Wurzen. Außerdem (von den Bahnhöfen Collmen-Böhlitz und Seelingstädt ausgehend) Betrieb einer normalspurigen Privat-eisenbahn für Personen- und Güterverkehr. Lochentwert. (Einlieferer-Nr.: 21)



Nr. 572



Nr. 573

Nr. 573 **Schätzpreis: 120,00 EUR**
Startpreis: 60,00 EUR

Hohburger Quarz-Porphyr-Werke AG

Aktie 1.000 RM, Nr. 147
 Röcknitz, 9.11.1933 **EF+**
 Auflage: 982. Schöner Druck von G&D. Mit Kuponbogen (passend zur Aktie Nr. 132). Extrem selten angeboten! (Einlieferer-Nr.: 15)

Nr. 574 **Schätzpreis: 40,00 EUR**
Startpreis: 20,00 EUR

Hohburger Quarz-Porphyr-Werke AG

4,5 % Teilschuldv. 1.000 RM, Nr. 442
 Leipzig, August 1942 **EF+**
 Auflage: 345. Lochentwertet. Doppelblatt, inwendig Anleihenbedingungen. (Einlieferer-Nr.: 121)



Nr. 575

Nr. 575 **Schätzpreis: 150,00 EUR**
Startpreis: 75,00 EUR

Hohenlohesche Nahrungsmittelfabrik AG

4,5% Teilschuldv. Lit. C 1.000 Mark, Nr. 516
 Gerabronn, 18.1.1912 **EF/VF**
 Auflage: 200. Gründung 1897. Bis 1922 Name Hohenlohesche Nahrungsmittelfabrik AG, dann Umfirmierung in Hohenlohe AG Kakao- und Schokolade und Nahrungsmittelwerke zu Gerabronn. Mit der ältesten deutschen Eiernudel- und Makkaronifabrik J.F. Schüle in Plüdershausen bestand seit 1922 ein Interessenvertrag, 1923 Verschmelzung zur Schüle-Hohenlohe AG. Die Marke Schüle Gold Nudeln wurde 1954 von Birkel übernommen. Doppelblatt, Lochentwertet (wie alle bekannten Stücke). Dieser Nennwert seit Jahren nicht mehr angeboten. (Einlieferer-Nr.: 15)



Nr. 576

Nr. 576 **Schätzpreis: 120,00 EUR**
Startpreis: 60,00 EUR

Hohenlohesche Nahrungsmittelfabrik AG

4,5% Teilschuldv. Lit. D 500 Mark, Nr. 898
 Gerabronn, 18.1.1912 **EF/VF**
 Auflage: 400. Doppelblatt, lochentwertet (wie alle bekannten Stücke). (Einlieferer-Nr.: 15)



Nr. 577

Nr. 577 **Schätzpreis: 40,00 EUR**
Startpreis: 20,00 EUR

Hornbach AG

Sammel-Vorzugs-Aktie 50 x 50 DM, Nr. 1123
 Bornheim/Pfalz, Juni 1987 **UNC/EF**
 Keimzelle ist ein 1877 in Landau/Pfalz von Schieferdeckermeister Michael Hornbach gegründeter Handwerksbetrieb, den sein Sohn Wilhelm 1900 um eine Baumaterialien-Handlung erweitert. 1968 eröffnet der Ur-Enkel Otmar Hornbach im pfälzischen Bornheim den ersten kombinierten Bau- und Gartenmarkt in Europa. 1980 eröffnet in Karlsruhe der erste „Bausupermarkt“ mit 8.000 qm Verkaufsfläche. 1987 geht das Unternehmen, das inzwischen rd. 1.000 Mitarbeiter hat, erstmals an die Börse. Bis Ende der 90er Jahre werden jedes Jahr im Schnitt 8 neue Märkte eröffnet. 1996 folgen die ersten außerdeutschen Filialen in Österreich, den Niederlanden und Luxemburg. Heute mit 120 Märkten in 8 Ländern vertreten. Die Holding steuert neben der ebenfalls börsennotierten Hornbach-Baumarkt-AG ferner die Hornbach Immobilien AG und die Hornbach Baustoff Union. Mit großer Portrait-Vignette des Unternehmensgründers Wilhelm Hornbach (1873-1944). Prägestempel lochentwertet. (Einlieferer-Nr.: 109)

Historische Wertpapiere
 Geschichte zum Anfassen, Liebhaberstücke,
 Sammel- und Kunstobjekte, Kapitalanlage

Hi Achim,

The mail address shalomhh@netvision.com is not so good, I get very small space from them and I will not use it any more.

My mail at the office is shuli@noga.com

My mail at home is shuli02@gmail.com

The reply you send 30MB, I did not get.

Hi Shuli,

Because you did not get the email 30 MB and the other address here again:

I got your to links to the family movies. You have a very nice family (and beautiful women...)! All seems so peaceful, relaxed and harmonic. You will gain 5 till 10 years of life time if you live in harmony with your surrounding, I think I send you pictures 2 x me and my (second) wife Melanie, and from my children in the order of age (the first five are from my first wife), Lydia, Wieland, Sophie, Johanna, Ida, Elmar and a picture of our house. There I can relax. When I get home from work and close the door of my car I hear nothing but the birds. Just beneath the house (south-west direction) there is a little lake, called Militzsee (about 400 m x 800 m). You can see this lake (and the house) on Google earth 3 km south-west of the small town of Crivitz.

Achim,



3/61



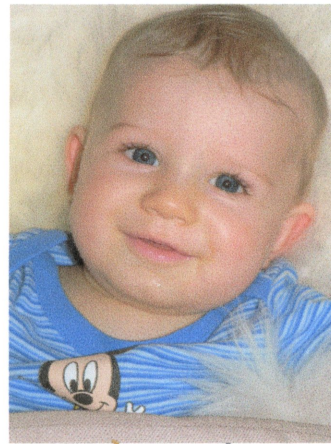
סוסי טאנאר



יונה

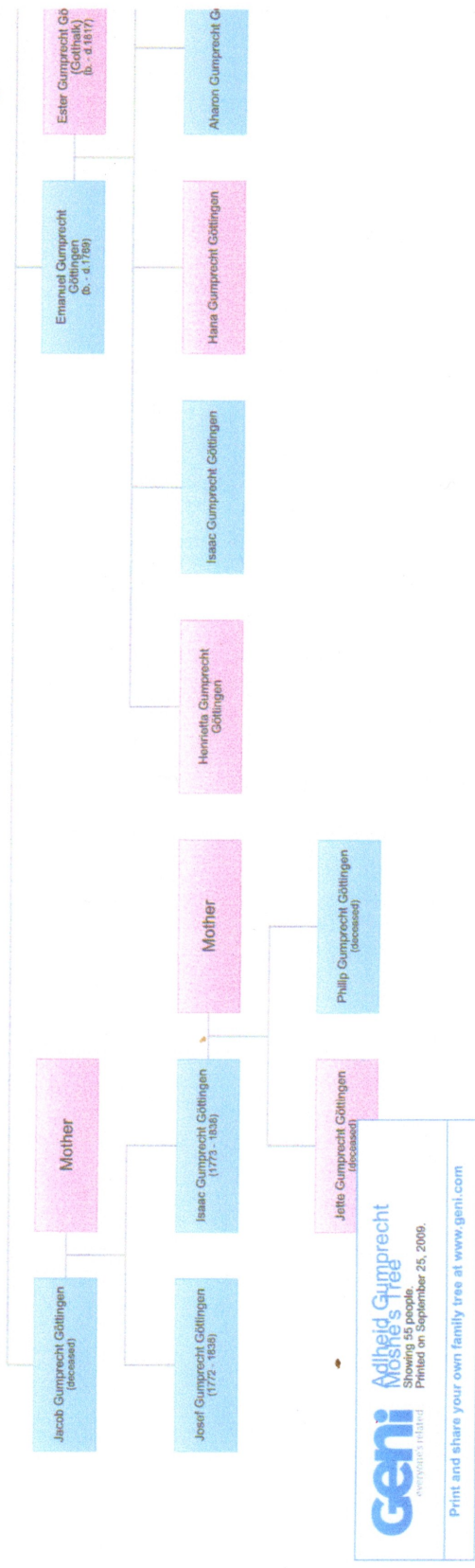
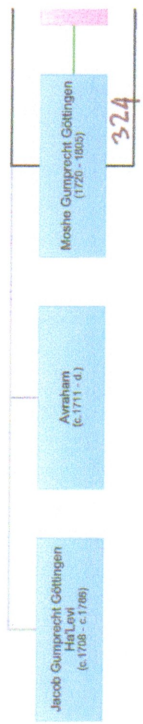
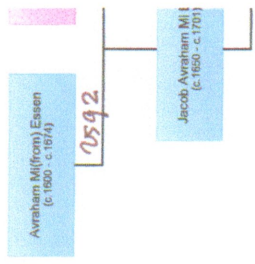


איליה



טנאר

Hi Achim,
 I've added all the names from your mail to Geni. printed it and scan it.
 It is attach here.
 Please see if there are any mistakes that I did.
 Also please note that in my records Moshe Gumprecht (s-324) had two wives and five children. I'm not sure which child from which wife. I've wrought all the children under Bat.
 (Bat is not really a name. it means daughter of)
 I've sent the picture of the tree to your Gmail.
 Shuli.

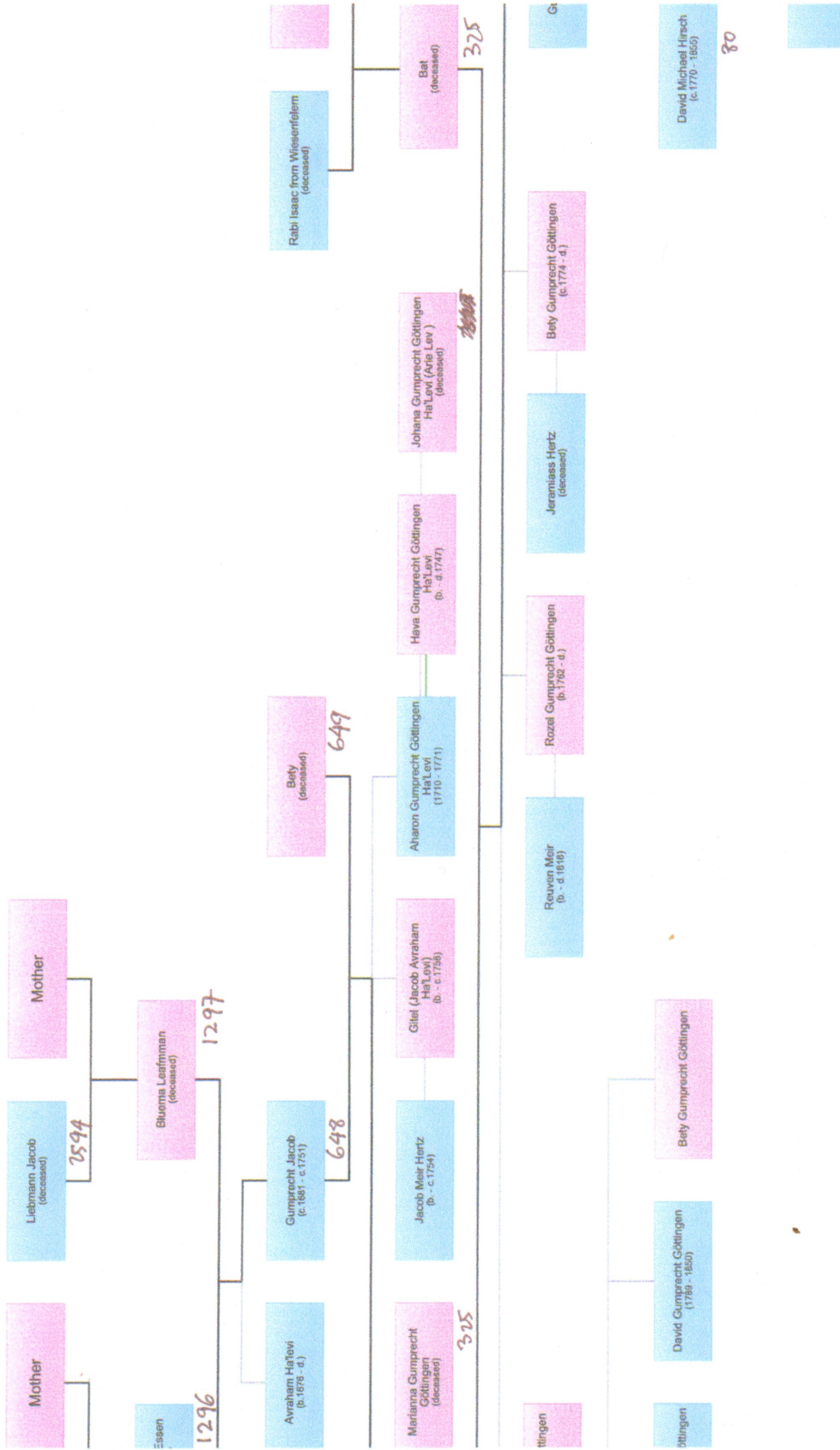


geni
everyone's related

Adlheid Gumprecht
Moshe's Tree

Showing 55 people
Printed on September 25, 2009.

Print and share your own family tree at www.geni.com



Sunday, September 27, 2009

Dear Achim,

Your wife, children and house are all so nice, and little Elmar he is so quiet. I think there was no picture of Lydia. When Mor my wife saw the house she said, she would not ever leave this place to no law office :-)

By the way, talking of names, Mor is a very special name. It comes from the Biblical root *myrrh* (kind of perfume) which in Hebrew is pronounce as mor. It was not common to use it as a person name. In fact my wife is the first Mor in Israel.



I went through our correspondence and decided to put it all on a word file. It is coming up really nice. As it contains all the attachments it is really "heavy". If you wish I could send you hard copy later on. (Please send me your post address.)

In the course of rereading some new points arise,

1. "Baron Absatz". Well I only found German literature. Is there more then what you mentioned?
2. "The Mappa". In between the embroideries there is some Hebrew writing but it went wrong. The letters mixed up. Those are so nice; I wish they would do in our days as well. Did you know the word MAPPA in Hebrew means table cloth. So this is not really a Mappa. It is more like Coverlet or Gobelin.
3. In your mail from Thursday, September 17 2009 you wrote: **After you count the years from the creation of the world - according to my level of knowledge - the world then must have been.....** It looks as if something is missing.
4. I want to recommend you a book. *A German Requiem. By Amos Elon.*
Two Millennia of German Jewish History,
a permanent exhibition at the Jewish Museum Berlin,
The scholarly catalog is still in preparation.
What can bring them back, those days when Germany was Europe's (at times even the world's) leading center of innovation? In science, in the arts, in industry, theater, film, music, and even in aviation many of the leading lights were not only German but Jews who went on to win Nobel prizes at a rate greatly disproportionate to their numbers. There was rarely a confluence of cultures and ethnic traditions that proved so richly creative at its peak but so deadly at its end. The American writer Frederic Grunfeld, in *Prophets Without Honor: Freud, Kafka, Einstein and their World*, later claimed that had the end not been so awful we would today hail the Weimar period as a 'golden age second only to the Italian Renaissance.

Well that's all for now.

Shuli.

Monday, September 28, 2009

Hi Shuli,

You should have got 11 pictures before (including Lydia). Are you missing more?

You are right, in one email there was missing the rest of the sentence. I wanted to say: If now is New Year and you count from the creation of the world on, the world was created in autumn, right? That is a sympathetic point of view, because my life too began in autumn... :-)

Some more answers and questions are in the attached word file!

Achim.

Hi Shuli,

Here my comments on your "Geni" tree, which you sent me:

1. I do not comment anything if you just write a name in another manner (Moses / Moshe or Adlheid / Adelheid and so on).
2. You write about a lot of people "Gumprecht Göttingen" as if you would use a family name. From my knowledge this is definitely wrong. They never had such names. You can erase Göttingen everywhere. Sometimes you even can erase Gumprecht too. For Example you mention a son of Emanuel Gumprecht named „David Gumprecht Göttingen". This name is wrong. His name was (before baptizing) David Mendel (Mendel = Emanuel). Please compare with my partly Overview Gumprecht Jacob.
2a. In opposite to what I said before, one person indeed is found to wear the additional name Göttingen and that is Nr. 2594: Liebmann Jacob Göttingen. I don't know why, but that's what the sources say.
3. Esther was born Gottschalk (not Gotthalk).
4. Rabi Isaac was from Weissenfels (not Wiesenfelern).
5. Nr. 654 was named Joel Hertz, sometimes Joel Hertz Kirchheim (not Kcirchheim), sometimes Joel Hertz Wulf. Why do you write „???"?
6. Nr. 653: Here I just wrote four alternative writing-manners of her name, found in different sources. You can decide for one. I think „Glückel" (I know, this is not even one of the four found versions!) would be the most common writing manner for this name.
7. The daughter of Rabi Issac is not my nr. 325. This is Marianne Abraham born Cohn (Cohn is even „better" than Levi, isn't it?) If she was married before to a man named Abraham I don't know. According to Dietert, Moses Gumprechts first wife was Besse Issac from Weissenfels. The children Jacob Moses Gumprecht and Mendel (=Emanuel) Gumprecht were sons of her. But Gumprecht Moses was a son of Marianne Abraham born Cohn.
8. For Gumprecht Moses I have the year of birth 1756. You mention 1758. If you have no idea, what is right (I have not), I will notice these two alternatives in my data.
9. Moses Gumprecht did definitely die 1802 (27.12.) (not 1805).
10. But his year of birth is not certain. Here I have the alternatives 1722 or 1717. You mention a third date, 1720. Your source is the tree in hebrew, right?
11. Nr. 1297 is, according to Dietert, Magdalena, daughter of Liebmann Jacob Göttingen. That fits to the „Bluema" you mentioned. I guess your source again is the tree in hebrew, right? Could it also be a „Blümel" = "Bluemel"?

12. For Nr. 649 I have the data „Freude Moses". She was mentioned 1741 at the Leipziger Messe as Gumprecht Jacobs wife, accompanying him. What is your source for a Bety? Shuli, this is a sad thing to me. If the identity of nr. 649 really is not certain, I have to erase her in the tree. I do not keep alternative persons in the tree nor writing up alternative trees. I do handle it equal in all branches in my tree. But Freude Moses and Bety in my papers would be noticed as an unsolved reaserch question.
13. In nr. 1296 and 2592 you do write from „Essen". This ist interesting. Are you sure? Essen is a german town. What is your source for this? The inscript on the grave stone of Jacob Abraham is translated as from „Hessen". This is a german state, close to the state of Hannover, where Göttingen was situated.
14. Alexander Jeremias (326) is decending from a family wearing the additional name „Ethausen". In the internet you can find a Alexander Moses Ethausen, who wrote a book in yidish called „Dos judische Stammhois" or „Beth Israel" (Offenbach 1719). But I could not find the connection to him. A grand-grand-son of him was the famous german-jewish miniture painter David Alexander Jeremias Fiorino. You can also look at page 29 in the book with Jacob Abrahams grave stone. There is a kind of thora gobelin (in colour). On it is written, it is a gift (to the Göttingen synagogue) from Rabi Sender (=Alexander) and his wife Edel bat Joel from 1762/63. He is certain identified as Alexander Jeremias, who in Göttingen sources often is called Rabi Sender (this is written in the Schaller book). But these are no relatives of you.
15. You asked if I know more about „Baron Absatz" (Gumprecht Moses), then I wrote till now. Yes, I do. „Absatz" in german means how much a company sells and does business in. „Baron" is a noble title. This was a nick name, considered to be negative. After all jews - except 3 Families (Moses Gumprecht (324), Alexander Jeremias (326) and Ruben Meyer) - got expelled from Göttingen in 1796 (I told you why), Gumprecht Moses (162) went to Hamburg. There he seems have grewn even bigger in business and was a banker. As I can conclude from internet sources (in google books) he had business connections to London, danish noblity and to Siebenbürgen in recent Romania. Gumprecht Moses was obviously involved in one more scandal. After Napoleon occupied Hamburg (as other parts of Germany) there was established a french gouvernor called Burienne. Later Burienne was accused by Napoleon of have made a lot of own illegal business. Here Gumprecht Moses seems to have played a not unimportant role, so he got arrested by the napoleonic administration (but soon released). While he had his business in Hamburg his son-in-law, David Michael Hirsch (80), worked for him as a kind of procurist. In google books I found a danish-norwegian book about memories of someone, who had studied at the University of Göttingen in Germany. There was written about a jew Gumprecht Moses to be „dangerous like a snake, insinuant and penetrant...". Gumprecht Moses seems to have caused some antijudaism and also (with others) the expulsion of jews from Göttingen. Most of his and his closer relatives descendants seems to have quit judaism and got christians.

Achim

Overview over some (not all!) descendants of Gumprecht Jacob

Gumprecht Jacob (1674 - etwa 1751)

Gumprecht Jacob jun. (1710 - 1787)
(also (correctly!) called Jacob Gumprecht)

Moses Gumprecht (1722 - 1802)

Gumprecht Jacob Kivesong (1754 -)
Jacob Moses Gumprecht (1745 -)

Mendel (=Emanuel) Gumprecht (1747 -)

Gumprecht Moses (1756 -)

Magnus Moses Gumprecht

Isaac Jacob Gu. Dr. med. (1773-1846)

Aaron Jacob Gu. Dr. jur. (1772-)

Joseph Jacob Gu. Dr. med. (1772-)

David Mendel, later Johann August Wilhelm Neander

Henriette Mendel, later married Henriette Scholz

Carl Bennoit Gumprecht did run apothecary

Adelheid Gumprecht

(Isaac, later) Ignatz Gumprecht Dr. med. (1780 -)