

**Richard R Grayson, MD**

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**From:** "Richard R Grayson, MD" <richard@doctorgrayson.com>  
**To:** <dan@math.uiuc.edu>  
**Sent:** Sunday, July 15, 2007 8:55 PM  
**Subject:** Re: Gehaus Research

Nice smooth translation. Regarding the beginning of Gehaus: Apparently there was a field and woods with wild bears, wolves, and other animals before ca 1695. Then there was a village. Then there were illegal undocumented alien Jews wandering around like Mexicans, despised, oppressed, landless, maybe with money they could lend at interest. Then a great Baron Boineburg, appointed governor of the territory by the Kaiser, allowed them to stay in Gehaus for protection money. Our Jacob Mandelbaum was born in Gehaus about 1795. Then the Jews propagated and Gehaus became poor and crowded with too many Mandelbaums and eventually they joined the other 25 million European immigrants after 1850 to come to America where, I read, the incomes were 2-3 times what they were in the old country. And gold had just been discovered and was just lying around. And clipper ships were invented so it was a fast easy trip. Aaron and Moses went to Cincinnati and learned the cigar trade. They came to America to meet relatives in 1856 at 18 and Moses at 16 and brought their parents Daniel and Hattie in 1867 to Chicago in time for the Chicago Fire in 1871 when Aaron's cigar store was burnt. Aaron begat my grandfather Jacob in 1877. I remember him smoking cigars continually. Amen.

----- Original Message -----

**From:** "Dan Grayson" <dan@math.uiuc.edu>  
**To:** "Richard R Grayson, MD" <richard@doctorgrayson.com>  
**Cc:** <drg@uiuc.edu>  
**Sent:** Sunday, July 15, 2007 7:52 PM  
**Subject:** Re: Gehaus Research

That bit of German text you sent is good.

I don't have time to do a good translation, so don't record this permanently and publicly, but on page 10 we see something like:

According to Meys' Vaterlandkunde the portion of Jewish inhabitants of the village population increased to 64 families, respectively, 248 persons (in Stadtlengsfeld, to 145 families, resp. 542 persons. Almost every third inhabitant at that time was of Jewish origin, so that Gehaus was one of the centers in Sachsen/Weimar, next to Stadtlengsfeld, was one of the centers of

the Jewish Diaspora.

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At which point in time the immigration of Jewish families stopped and when the emigration from the village begins can no longer be determined so exactly.

The only thing that seems certain is that the Jewish population started decreasing around 1840. ... [ something here about the emigration-wave involving many Jews turning their backs on our village ] ...

The main emigration destinations are America, but also Canada, Israel, and other countries, as well as large cities, such as Erfurt and Frankfurt. In 1846 alone 30 emigrants, among them 20 Jewish citizens, .... left the city never to see it again.

The primary reason for this wave of emigration was obviously the quality of life (?) in our village, which could no longer nourish its people, and the economic development, which left no room for the development of the Jewish portion of the population.

...

- > Your pickup was good: >>At the bottom of page 133 he refers to Meys'
- > Vaterlandskunde <<<<I googled it and got German with self translation of a new
- > history of the Jews of Gehaus. I printed, scanned, and uploaded already. One
- > MB
- > English, 1 MB German. Take a look. The translation is a little garbled but I
- > can click on a word with my German translator (Babylon) and get the drift.
- > The
- > origins are sad: it seems the Jews were wanderers like Gypsies and not allowed
- > to stay the night or to own property or have a craft until maybe 1695 when
- > someone named Boineburg allowed them to stay if they paid protection money.
- > Then
- > it tells of the plague and how the Jews were accused of poisoning the wells
- > and
- > were killed. It's a miracle there still are Jews. That's what a Pope I recall
- > once said is proof of God.
- >
- > ----- Original Message -----
- > From: "Dan Grayson" <dan@math.uiuc.edu>
- > To: "Richard R Grayson, MD" <richard@doctorgrayson.com>

# Philipp William to Boineburg

from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**Philipp William realm count to Boineburg** (\* 22 November 1656 in Mainz; † 23 February 1717 in Erfurt) was a seventh Kurmainzi governor Erfurts. He was the son of the diplomat and librarian Johann Christian von Boineburg (1622-1672).

Philipp William visited 1671 Strasbourg. Starting from 1672 it was with its Mentor Gottfried William Leibniz in Paris. After its return 1677 to Mainz he became a Dragoon officer. The Mainzer envoy Gudenus beordert Philipp William in the year 1689 to Vienna. 1691 he was appointed from the emperor to the realm yard advice. 1697 he became realm count.

On 8 August 1702 Boineburg was appointed the governor von Erfurt; it steps it this office to 9. March 1703 on. Erfurt had been afflicted 1683 by the plague, which had cost more than 60 % of the population their life. Boineburg used itself for the recovery of the bad states in the administration. It arranged measures to the stimulation of trade and trade, which lay also in the interest of the cure-Main-hissed treasury. At the University of Erfurt it donated a new, catholic Professur for history and moral philosophy. In its term of office the Erfurter balance (today meadow museum) and the government in the government road developed.

1705 it became rector of the university. He gave the library of its father Johann Christian von Boineburg to the university; today it is in the possession of the scientific general library Erfurt. As first director of this library it used its son. The library catalog was provided by Gottfried William Leibnitz.

After its death in the year 1717 Boineburg was buried in the yard church of the governors, the Wigbertikirche.

## see also

- Boyneburg (aristocracy sex)

## Web on the left of

- *Philipp William to Boineburg* ([http://64.233.179.104/translate\\_c?hl=en&u=http://aronsson.se/adb/3/224&prev=/search%3Fq%3Dboineburg%2B%26hl%3Den%26sa%3DG](http://64.233.179.104/translate_c?hl=en&u=http://aronsson.se/adb/3/224&prev=/search%3Fq%3Dboineburg%2B%26hl%3Den%26sa%3DG)) . In: *General German biography* (ADB). Bd. 3, P. 224.

By „[http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philipp\\_Wilhelm\\_zu\\_Boineburg](http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philipp_Wilhelm_zu_Boineburg)“

Categories: Man | Roman-catholic clergyman (17. Century) | Roman-catholic clergyman (18. Century) | born 1656 | died 1717 | governor (Erfurt) | hessian history

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- This side became last to 13. March 2007 around 22:08 clock changed.