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THE HISTORY OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF HEIDINGSFELD
IN THE SEVENTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES

BASED ON A HEBREW MANUSCRIPT PINKAS
AND CONTEMPORARY HEBREW SOURCES

by
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RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS
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TO MIRIAM

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A.W.

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T R A N S L A T I O N

(Title Page)

(Original, Hebrew:) Pinkas of the Kahal No.1.

(Later, ink, German:) Beginning (5)413.

(Later, pencil, German:) 1653 - 1774, First Entry (5)413.

(Hebrew:) Take numeral values from: The fear of the Lord is clean, enduring forever. (ר"ת יראת ה' סחורה עומדת לעד)

(Page 1a)

My help cometh from the Lord (עז"י) who made heaven and earth (עש"ו). Praised be the Lord for ever. Amen and Amen. (בילא"ו)
I have set the Lord always before me. (שיל"ח) Good Luck! Long live our community. (מקיילב"ק)

In the presence of the ABD, of even the last one of the Parnasim, and of the Kahal YZW we have purchased this statute book in the City of Wuerzburg for 15 Batzen 1 Denar. Dated: Monday, 8 Shebat 5413.

This statutebook of the Kahal of Heidingsfeld YZW was instituted in the month of Shebat - the achrostic of joy (שמחה), blessing (ברכה) and goodness (טובה) - in the year four hundred and thirteen LPK. This statute book shall have all legal truth of the world. Everything which is written in it shall be signed by the personal signature of the ABD YZW. Nobody in the world, groups or individuals, shall protest against it. It shall be as binding as though it were made in the lawcourt of Rabbina and Rab Ashi. The above mentioned statutebook shall be in the hands of the Parnas Hachodesh, month after month. They shall take turns. This year, 5413, four Parnasim have been elected. They are: Parnas KMR Moses Cohen, Parnas KMR Isaac Biemert, Parnas KMR Leiser, Parnas KMR Sanwil Aue. By lottery

the following gentlemen have been appointed to serve first: Parnas KMR Isaac and Parnas KMR Sanwil Aue shall take their posts in the month of Shebat and in the month Adar I. And in the months Adar II. and Nisan, the Parnas KMR Moses Cohen and the Parnas KMR Leiser. Thus they shall take turns until the end of the year. After the end of the year the Kahal shall decide by vote, as formerly, electing leaders according to their will. May their minds be directed toward Heaven, and may they merit to behold in this place the Temple and Jerusalem. Amen, may this be God's will!

Everything mentioned above was transacted with the consent and in the presence of the whole Kahal YZW, in the presence of the Leader and Prince and Parnas KMR Koshman Wuerzburg YZW. In evidence of this I sign: Shalom ben LAA Meir SZL Michelbach.

(Page 1b)

Shebat 5413

Sunday, 14 Shebat 5413, the Kahal YZW stood in meeting concerning the Hazan of the Beth Haknesseth who is to serve to thank and to praise the Name of the Lord in the Mikdash Me'at here in Heidingsfeld. He shall keep his position, God willing, for two consecutive years, lest neither an individual nor a group can drive him out within said two years. (The names of) five Hazanim were put down on paper (**by 1821n** **771n** - possibly Germanism: zu Papier bringen.) that one of the five might be chosen. The one to get the largest number of votes shall be given preference. If the first man should refuse preference shall be given to the one with the second highest number of votes, and so on to the third, fourth and fifth. Mordecai Geiss, son of Meir, came

out in first place, provided that he is unmarried and free, with nine votes. After him, KMR Isaac who is at present Hazan in Oetting with 3 votes. After him KHRR Hirz ben MRR David with two votes. After him, KMR Hayim Fulda and KMR Tuvia ben KHRR Akiba of KK Worms with one vote each. This matter shall stand, with the agreement of the Leader and Prince Parnas KMR Koshman Wuerzburg YZW. Transacted Sunday 14 Shebat 5413.

These are the new Takanoth which were renewed by the will of the majority of the Kahal YZW.

Every Parnas Hachodesh must lend within his month 4 Rt from his pocket for the needs of the Kahal if it is necessary to spend them for the good of the Kahal YZW. He may not reimburse himself from the Kahal within two months from the day of the loan. After two months he may collect from the Kahal what he loaned them. He has the authority to force a person who refuses to pay his portion by public proclamation and other means of compulsion according to his discretion. Nobody shall protest. When two Gaba'im of the Kahal agree to make an expenditure for the welfare of the Kahal YZW they may spend 5 Rt without the knowledge of the Kahal if two Gaba'im agree that it is necessary. All the above was transacted in my presence and with my agreement. (Signed) Shalom Michelbach.

The Parnas has authority to make a proclamation.

Every Parnas, at the time when he serves in his office in the month of his turn, has authority and permission, even without authorization by the other Parnasim and the ABD YZW, to proclaim publicly anyone who refuses to pay his tax, and any donation or collection which are collected for the needs of the Kahal. Likewise the Gabai

Zedakah has authority, even without authorization by the Parnasim and the ABD YZW, to proclaim publicly anyone who refuses to pay his tax for charity called Chodesh Geld, and his debt to charity from the purchase of Mizwoth. However, if an individual, whoever he may be, says that he can claim an error on the part of the Parnas or the Gabai Zedakah they must come for judgment before the ABD and his decision shall be binding upon them. (Literally: Judgment shall cut the mountain between them. - Jastrow: }'' II.) All the above was transacted with my consent and in the presence of the majority of the Kahal YZW. (Signed) Shalom ben LAA Meir EZL Michelbach.

(Page 2a)

Shebat 5413.

In the council of the upright ones and of the congregation, with law and teaching, the agreement was reached for observation by the gathering (**מסדר הדין**), that if a person is proclaimed publicly (as a debtor) by the Parnas of the Month, or the Gabai Zedakah, or even the ABD, no Shochet may slaughter for him a fowl or a big or small animal. Nobody may give him any meat either by sale or as a gift, or as a loan as long as the public proclamation stands, under threat of a fine of one pound wax for candles. He shall not be called to the Torah. If he continues to rebel (Literally: If he gives a rebellious shoulder.) being under public proclamation for two weeks he becomes liable to the law of banishment, and he shall be put under ban in the synagogue. However, the Parnas or the Gabai Zedakah, even with agreement of all Parnasim have no authority to pronounce the ban over him without consent of the Ab bet Din YZW. When he has been put

in ban with consent of the ABD YZW he is obligated to pay a fine of 1 Batzen for charity and 1 Batzen for the government YRH from time to time as long as he is under ban. He shall not be disciplined concerning any sacred matter except such other punishments as the Parnasim and the ABD YZW may deem necessary to impose upon him. In evidence of this I sign: Shalom ben LAA Meir ZL Michelbach.

Concerning the annual appointment of Parnasim and Gaba'e Zedakah.

It was decided by majority vote of the Kahal YZW for their annual meeting to elect Parnasim and Gaba'e Zedakah; that if one or several of the Parnasim and Gaba'e Zedakah are men who have never been Parnas before in KK Heidingsfeld they have the obligation of giving a dinner for the whole Kahal YZW, of inviting all householders living here, and of giving them wine gratis. If a man is elected Parnas who has been Parnas before, he is not obligated to give a dinner. He is only obligated to give 1 Rt for distribution among the Kahal. If a man is elected who has never been Gabai Zedakah here before, he is obligated to give 1 Goldgulden for distribution among the Kahal. And if a man is elected who has already been Gabai Zedakah here, he shall give $\frac{1}{4}$ Rt for distribution among the Kahal. All the above has been transacted with my consent. (Signed) Shalom ben LAA Meir ZL Michelbach.

Concerning Notwein. (Wine that a host is obligated to supply for guests on a wedding. - cf. Grimm, vol.7 p.957.)

We have seen how much disturbance and excitement is caused by certain persons at the time of joy of groom and bride on their wedding day through s^ocalled Notwein. One says thus and another says thus, and they request the groom to give for distribution. Often they beat up on one another and they cause punishment by the govern-

ment YRH. Therefore the majority of the Kahal gathered to fence in this breach, and the following majority agreement has been made binding for all: That no groom shall be forced to spend more than the following: The initial sum of one Goldgulden plus $\frac{1}{4}$ fl for every 100 fl of the two dowries contracted at the time of the engagement. Transacted with my consent. (Signed) Shalom ben Meir ZL Michelbach.

(Page 2b)

(Concerning) if a couple is given board.

Furthermore it was decided by majority vote of the Kahal that if any householder here in K Heidingsfeld marries off a son or a daughter and gives board to the couple for any length of time, said couple shall be exempt from all taxes or collections that are collected here in Heidingsfeld for three months from the wedding day. They are also exempt from contribution to the Hachnasath Or'chim the socalled Pletten for the above mentioned three months. However, the couple must pay the collection for the Rosh of Wuerzburg called Geisler for **סרייאר** at the gates in Wuerzburg even during the said three months. Thus after the completion of three months from the wedding the couple must pay for all collections collected here in Heidingsfeld. They must even accept Pletten, though it may be in the period when they are given board. Furthermore it was stipulated that if a collection exceeding 20 Rt is collected within the above mentioned three months, they must pay the amount in excess of 20 Rt. For they are exempt only from collections up to 20 Rt imposed at one time, but not from what is in excess of 20 Rt if collected at one time. Transacted with my consent. (Signed) Shalom ben Meir ZL Michelbach.

Since we have seen that most of the people do not pay any attention to the public proclamation (**הכרזה**) and it is like mockery in their sight, therefore we have added further restrictions to the public proclamation. We add to what has been explained above, that nobody may invite a person under public proclamation to any meal, whether S'udath Mitzwah or a plain meal, under threat of a fine of $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt. Nobody may eat a meal together with a person under public proclamation whether in his own house or in another house under threat of a fine of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb wax.

Transacted by consent of the Parnasim YZW and with my consent. In evidence of this I have written it on Sunday, 16 Iyar 5414. (Signed) Judah ben MOHRR Jeremiah ZL Neumark.

(The following paragraph is a later addition - cf. date - attracted here because of the statute below.)

In the matter of the claim of the community against KMR Yekuthiel ben KMR Moses that he should pay the Hakdamah of 2 Rt per household (**הכ"ר**) plus an assessment of 6 Batzen of every Hundred (Rt wealth), according to the Takahah below on this page. He (Yekuthiel) made a reply. Thus, since I saw that KMR Yekuthiel had carried the Kahal's burden while he was yet single, I decided that he shall pay Hakdamah like an inhabitant of the district who comes to live in this community, i.e. 1 Rt plus $\frac{1}{4}$ Rt per hundred.

In evidence of this I sign, Thursday 27 Ab, 5444 LPK. Haggai Enoch SGL Prag (?)

We have seen all the trouble which we have encountered, and our expense surpasses the capital in the treasury and the voluntary donations for the upkeep of the new Sefer Torah and the K'le Kodesh, and

for the building of the synagogue. Therefore, if someone comes to live with us who has not been carrying^{part} of the burden of the district YZW he shall pay Hakdamah in order that he may have a part in all that is mentioned above: 2 Rt per householder, 6 Batzen per hundred. If he comes here after having carried of the burden of the District of Wuerzburg, he shall pay 1 Rt per householder plus $\frac{1}{4}$ Rt per hundred. Transacted by consent of the Parnasim YZW in my presence and with my consent. In evidence of this, I sign my name HK Benjamin Z'ev Weil, Sunday 13 Siwan 5434.

Quarrels broke out over the contents of the above Takanah. Hence they added this, knowing that this is the intention of the contents and thus it shall remain: If a householder of the inhabitants of Heidingsfeld marries off a son or a daughter the couple do not have to pay Hakdamah here. And if a householder from the district comes to live here, who already has been carrying the district's burden, he shall pay 1 Rt per householder, $\frac{1}{4}$ Rt per hundred. A stranger from outside of the district who comes to live here shall pay 2 Rt per householder plus 6 Batzen per hundred. If a householder from the district who has been carrying the burden of the district marries off his son or his daughter and they settle here in Heidingsfeld and neither the husband nor the wife are inhabitants of Heidingsfeld
(2 lines illegible - torn)

(Page 3a)

This Sunday, Hoshanah Rabbah 5438 the leaders of Heidingsfeld established that whoever is called as Hathan Torah shall vow a sum for a meal (היה מניח) for the Kahal for the Sium Torah. Whoever

is called as Hathan Bereshith shall vow half of what the Hathan Torah vowed. This Minhag shall be upheld by the Chaver Ha'ir ABD. This statute shall have power to exclude from here the few greedy men who contemn the Torah, who keep the Torah wide open, and who expect the purchaser of the Mitzwah who honors them to pay the above mentioned vow, and who recite the Berachoth very loudly - which might be counted as a curse - because of their perverse mind. Besides, this Minhag has been upheld for more than seven consecutive years, and thus it shall remain. And in order that they shall not band together against the vow, the leaders agree that the man who makes a vow as s Hathan Torah shall give $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt, and as Hathan Bereshith $\frac{1}{4}$ Rt, and they shall spend the money of said vow in a beautiful manner in the wedding house here. This agreement was reached in my presence. (Signed) Benjamin Z'ev Weil, Heidingsfeld.

(Signatures) Asher ben EL'azar Manasseh ZL
Joseph Meir ben HRR Samuel Metz
Yechiel Michael ben Samuel ZL
Asher ben Samuel Shalita

The above Takanah is in power and validity as above in the presence of seven Tove Ha'ir and in my presence, this Sunday, 26 Elul 5446. (Signed) Eliezer Elsass? ... of Heidingsfeld and the District Wuerzburg and environs.

(Page 3b)

My help cometh, etc. - Praised be the Lord, etc. - I have set, etc.

In the year 5413 the judge here was given instead of three sil-

ver spoons - $3\frac{1}{2}$ Rt, furthermore, for Kosher wine $2\frac{1}{2}$ Rt.

The Amtmann (~~7p10~~ - cf. Giehl p.271) Rotenfuhr (?) was given:

1 sugar loaf of $2\frac{1}{2}$ plus $1/8$ lb

1 lb ginger

1 lb pepper

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb cinnamon

2 lbs saffran

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb cloves

1 lb confections (?)

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb nutmeg

1 lb dried grapes

1 lb raisins

1 lb linseed (?)

1 lb sugar bread

1 lb lebkuchen

1 lb almonds

worth together $5\frac{1}{2}$ Rt.

20 Shebat 5413 I and (?) Isaac Pitert gave to the spice dealer (?) for the quartal Lucian (January 8) $6\frac{1}{4}$ fl.

(Page 4b - There is no 4a)

Good Luck, etc. - Good Luck (Be lucky my luck and tire not - Jastrow vol.I.p.210)

This second day of Chol Hamo'ed Pesach 5413 we have collected the tax amounting to 13 Batzen, $3\frac{1}{2}$ Kreuzer per householder, 3 Batzen per hundred.

Moses Katz

1 Rt

10 Batzen

$3\frac{1}{2}$ Kreuzer

Isaac	2 Rt	15 Batzen	1½ Kreuzer
Sanwil	1 "	9 "	1½ "
Leiser-3½ Batzen old	1 "	16 "	3½ "
Moses Grumbach	1 "	12 "	1½ "
Nathan	1 "	-	1½ "
Hershel-with 4½ kr old	-	16 "	2 "
Samuel	-	16 "	3½ "
Simon	1 "	6 "	1½ "
Lemle	1 "	7 "	3½ "
Abraham Katz-35 Batz.old	2 "	10 "	3½ "
Wolf (?)	1 "	13 "	3½ "
Isaac-35 Batzen 2 Pf old	1 "	4 "	3½ "
Sanwil BM	1 "	5 "	2½ "
Wolf (7) Katz	1 "	1 "	3½ "
Isaac Katz	1 "	6 "	1½ "
<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
24 Rt		12 Batzen	1½ Kreuzer

A note of remaining debts:

Leiser 3½ Batzen

Abraham Katz 35 Batzen

Isaac Roter 35 Batzen 2 Pf

Jospe Reichenburg 12 Batzen

The ABD Sanwil shall issue a summons under force of the Cherem for 16 Batzen and the Kahal must be paid (?).

(Page 5a)

Good Luck, etc.

Of the money entered on the opposite page paid ^{out:} to Isaac and

Sanwil Aue a balance which was apportioned before ten witnesses (?):
6 Rt 17 Batzen 1 Kr; one quartal council money 5 Rt 3 Batzen 3 kr;
to the judge for wine 2 Rt; Herr Pfarrer (possibly a protestant
minister, since the Catholic priest is usually referred to as the
Galach; however, this is unlikely in this Catholic part of the country)
for the easter lamb 2 Rt; Moses Katz payed for provision of the
Hazan $4\frac{1}{2}$ Rt; to the Hazan for expense on his traveling provisions
from Fulda 4 Rt. Sum Total 24 Rt 11 Batzen 1 kr.

This Friday 22 Ab 5413 when we who have signed below met together
we found that the following amounts have fallen due: Moses Katz -
5 Batzen 1 kr; KMR Sanwil 24 Batzen 1 kr; KMR Mordecai Hazan 17 Bat-
zen 1 kr; these three do not want to pay what was apportioned to
them. Furthermore Sanwil is owed 21 Batzen which HRR Yekuthiel has
received from him, but which have not been reimbursed until now.
Also Roter (i.e. Isaac Roter) did not pay 4 New Batzen. Furthermore
 $11\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen expenses (Reitgeld - Grimm, vol.8 p.787) for the judge
must be collected which Leiser and Moses Katz have advanced; 1 KS
upon petition of the students (probably of the university Wuerzburg);
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt for a livery (? **א"י ל"ב** - Livree) for the Lorenzi Fair here;
 $6\frac{1}{4}$ fl to the council for the quartal Lorenzi (August 10); 23 Denar
for expenses to the Rosh Geisler.

At any rate, 4 Rt 4 Batzen of the above money shall be taken
from the headtax (**ה"ר**) as we have found that the High ABDOMHORR
Michael ZL had ruled. It shall be held as until now (?) and every
householder shall pay $\frac{1}{2}$ fl 2 New Batzen.

One shall apportion the council money twice in succession like
other taxes and the third time as a headtax. Furthermore one shall

collect, in order to pay the above, a capital levy of $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen per hundred, totaling 2 Rt $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen.

Imposed on: Moses Katz 10 Batzen 2 Old Batzen; Isaac 13 Batzen 1 kr; Leiser 11 Batzen; Sanwil Aue 9 Batzen 1 kr; Moses Grumbach 10 Batzen 1 kr; Nathan 8 Batzen 1 kr; Hirsch 7 Batzen 1 kr; Samuel 8 Batzen; Simon 9 Batzen 1 kr; Lemmle - including the old 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen - 82 Batzen; Abraham Katz 32 Batzen 1 kr; Wolf 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen; Isaac Roter 9 Batzen; Sanwil BM 9 Batzen 2 Old Batzen; HRR Wolf 8 Batzen 1 kr; Isaac BN 9 Batzen 1 kr; HRR Lemmle $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. Everyone of them (in addition) $\frac{1}{2}$ fl 2 New Batzen. The bills include old debts, namely Leiser 2 Batzen 4 New Batzen; Lemmle 13 Batzen 2 New Batzen; Moses 12 Batzen; Sum Total (not given).

In this account the half-Batzen are also counted in the capital levy.

(Page 5b)

This Sunday 24 Ab 5413 the following sums are owed to the Kahal : Isaac Roter from Tebeth 5413 - 35 Batzen and from the tax on the preceding page, of Chol Hamo'ed Pesach 5413 - 18 Batzen 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ kr; Nathan 1 Rt for council headtax Tebeth 5413 LPK.

(Page 6a)

I have set the Lord always before me.

In the month of Elul 5412 (?) wealth was estimated in Heidingsfeld:

Moses Katz	400 (Rt)
Isaac	1250
Leiser	700

Nathan	150
Moses	550
Hirsch	50
Sanwil	450
Samuel	100
Lemmle	400
Wolk	600
Simon	350
Abraham Katz	1100
Isaac Roter	200
Isaac BN	350
HRR Wolf	250
Sanwil BM	325
Jacbb	225
Isaac Katz	350
HRR Lemmle	200

Memorandum that the inhabitants of Reichenburg must pay every year $3/4$ fl.:

HRR Henle (?)

Jacob Katz

Leib Katz

Esriel

Jusup

(Page 6b)

I have set the Lord always before me.

This Sunday, 14 Tishri 5413 we have collected 6 Rt for an Eth-

rog by means of Hadass money.

(Page 7a)

My help cometh from the Lord who made heaven and earth. Good Luck, etc.

This Sunday, Hoshanah Rabbah 5414 LPK we collected a half year's salary for the Hazan, i.e. 8 Rt. Also $2\frac{1}{2}$ Rt rent. Also every inhabitant of Reichenburg must pay $\frac{3}{4}$ fl. Per householder 3 Batzen 1 Denar; per hundred 10 New Batzen.

Moses Katz	7 Batzen	2 New Batzen	
Isaac	12 "	10 "	"
Leiser	9 "	9 "	"
Nathan	4 "	10 "	"
Moses	8 "	6 "	"
Hirsch	4 "		
Sanwil	7 "	7 "	"
Samuel	4 "	5 "	"
Lemmler	7 "	2 "	"
Wolk	9 "		
Sßmon	6 "		3 kr
Abraham Katz	13 "	4 "	"
Isaac	5 "	4 "	"
Isaac BN	6 "		3 kr
H Wolf	5 "	9 "	"
Sanwil BM	6 "	6 "	"
Jacob	5 "	6 "	"
Isaac Katz	6 "		3 kr

H. Lemmle 5 Batzen 4 New Batzen

A lso the inhabitants of Reichenburg:

Jusup - old and new - 23 Batzen 1 kr

Leib 3/4 fl

HRR Henle same (?)

Jacob "

Esriel "

(Page 7b)

My help, etc. Good Luck, etc. I have set, etc.

Memorandum: These are the four quartal days on each of which
6 $\frac{1}{4}$ fl must be paid to the city council:

Reminiscere (second Sunday in Lent)	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ fl
Trinitatis (Sunday after Pentecost)	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ fl
Crucius (September 14)	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ fl
Lucian (January 8)	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ fl

(Page 8a)

My help, etc. Good Luck, etc. I have set, etc.

This Sunday 22 Tebeth 5414 LPK the following Parnasim gathered:
Moses Katz, Isaac Pitert, Leiser Lewi, Sanwil Aue. By means of lot
these (*) came out first (to be Parnasim) for Shebat and Adar, and
after them KMR Isaac and Sanwil till the end of the year. (Marginal
note (*): Moses Katz and Leiser for Shebat and Adar.)

In the above mentioned manner we have collected 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl for the
council, i.e. two quartals. We have also apportioned the one (fl)
which we owe from before as found on fol.5. Furthermore New Year
presents for the magistrate and the judge. The Hazan also requests

one quart (wine) and likewise $3\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen. ^{7.12.5} Wolk requests 4 Rt for beef for the late Rabbi SZL. Also $\frac{1}{2}$ KS which he lent as a third of the P'sak money; likewise $\frac{1}{2}$ KS for Moses Katz; likewise $\frac{1}{2}$ KS for Sanwil Aue; sum total of this apportioning 23 Rt 5 kr. Per householder 11 Batzen 5 kr; per hundred 11 kr. Beyond this Isaac b. Simon owes an old debt of 3 Rt Preussisch $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen. We wanted to keep a surplus of 1 Rt, as heretofore, for the future. The tax noted on fol. 5 has been added hereto as mentioned above. Also 1 KS for the policeman.

Moses Katz	20 Batzen Preuss.	$\frac{1}{2}$ kr	
Isaac	43 Batzen	$1\frac{1}{2}$	"
Leiser	25 "	$3\frac{1}{2}$	"
Nathan	24 "	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
Moses	38 "	$3\frac{1}{2}$	"
Hirsch	20 "	$3\frac{1}{2}$	"
Sanwil	44 "	$3\frac{1}{2}$	"
he also took over 11 Batzen of Isaac's debt			
Samuel	22 "	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
Lemmle	45 "	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
Wolk	32 "	1	"
Simon	30 "	$2\frac{1}{2}$	"
Abraham	54 "	3	"
Isaac Roger	44 "	1	" also 1 Rt on account
Isaac BN	30 "	$2\frac{1}{2}$	"
HRR Wolf	26 "		
Sanwil BM	29 "	3	"
HRR Lemmle	24 "	3	"

Isaac Katz	21 Batzen	$1\frac{1}{2}$ kr
Jacob	17 "	$3\frac{1}{2}$ kr

Sum Total 30 Rt 12 Batzen $3\frac{1}{2}$ kr;

of this 2 Batzen $1\frac{1}{2}$ kr belong to Sanwil and up to date nobody may deduct anything.

May it be remembered once more: When a quartal for the council is collected it shall be collected as headtax.

(Page 8b)

I have set, etc.

On the previous page Parnas Moses Katz and his colleague Leiser have received for the Kahal 30 Rt 12 Batzen $3\frac{1}{2}$ kr. From this they paid to the council here 3 quartals to Jorg Zirlen 15 Rt 11 Batzen 1 kr. Furthermore to the judge on his wedding and New Year 6 Rt. Furthermore to the magistrate for New Year according to statement 6 Rt 5 Batzen.

Furthermore, through Rot (?), for the students' petition 4 Batzen. Also 17 Batzen to the former Hazan; and also to the Hazan an item of $4\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen for a quart of wine, for a messenger, and the like.

Also Moses Katz holds for his son Abraham Katz 1 Rt 12 Batzen.

Furthermore I have given to the Hazan of KK Schneitach on the 6 Adar 5413 - 9 Batzen. Sum total 31 Rt $10\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen.

Received, as mentioned above, 30 Rt 12 Batzen $3\frac{1}{2}$ kr.

Balance in my favor 16 Batzen minus 1 kr, and Moses Katz still owed the 2 fl for Abraham Katz minus 9 Batzen which he spent for the Hazan of Schneitach. Balance owed by Moses Katz - 21 Batzen.

Moses Katz owes for the above tax 5 Batzen. Everything has been straightened out on Chol Hamo'ed Pesach.

From today on, every New Year, spices valued 1 Rt shall be given to the priest, and also spices valued $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt to the school-teacher.

(Page 9a)

I have set, etc.

Through the Hazan in the month of Tebeth 5414 - 3 quartals were paid according to receipt, namely Reminiscere, Trinitatis, Crucius (i.e. spring, summer, fall).

Sunday, 2 Iyar 5414 LPK we gave the Pfarrer 2 Rt for New Year.

HRR Henle Reichenburg owes 11 Rt 1 kr since Rosh Hashanah 5414.

(Page 9b)

I have set, etc.

A list of oxen which we, the Kahal here, have received from the Archbishop YRH in Cheshwan 5414 LPK at 28 Rt a piece.

For carelessness (?) HRR Wolf owes to the Kahal 3 KS and Isaac Katz owes 3 KS for damage of oxen.

(Apparently the page has not been completed.)

(Page 10a)

My help, etc. Good Luck, etc. I have set, etc. Praised be, etc.

This Sunday, Rosh Chodesh Siwan 5414 LPK we have collected 8 Rt for $\frac{1}{2}$ year's salary for the Hazan; also 3 fl for $\frac{1}{2}$ year's house rent; 11 Batzen 1 kr which HRR Henle Reichenburg did not pay; $2\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen on the Hazan's old bill. Altogether: 11 Rt 4 Batzen 3 kr. Apportioned 5 Batzen 1 kr per householder, 22 old Batzen per hundred.

Moses Katz

10 Batzen

$2\frac{1}{2}$ kr

Isaac	1 Rt		$2\frac{1}{2}$ kr	
Leiser	14 Batzen			1 Denar
Nathan	7 "		$3\frac{1}{2}$ "	
Moses Grumbach	12 "		$2\frac{1}{2}$ "	
Hirsch Lewi	6 "	1 old B.		
Sanwil Aue	11 "		$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	
Samuel	6 "	11 old B.		
Wemmle	10 "	11 " "		
Wolk	13 "		1 "	
Simon	10 "			
Abraham Katz	1 Rt 1	" 1 old B.		
Isaac	7 "			
Isaac BN	10 "			
R. Wolf	8 "	11 old B.		
Sanwil BM	9 "	10 " "		
Jacob - incl. old debt	17 "	(?)	3 "	and as heretofore 8 Batzen 5 old B.
Isaac Katz	16 "		3 "	
R. Lemmle / incl. old debt	13 "		$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	

(signed) Moses Katz

Isaac bar Yechiel

Eliezer bar Jonah

Samuel ben H. Yekuthiel

(Page 11a - 10b is empty)

15 Shebat, in the year 5414 LPK we have made a new assessment
here in Heidingsfeld:

KMR Leiser

950 (Rt)

KMR Moses	400 (Rt)
KMR Abraham Katz	1325
KMR Samuel	100
KMR Lemmle	450
KMR Simon	600
KMR Isaac	400
KMR Sanwil	375
KMR Samuel Prag (?)	400
Widow Hendele	150

Sum total of the above assessment amounts to 5050 Rt.

(Page 11b)

We made out the following taxbill (Zettel) for the sum of one ducat for the council; 4 Denar, 1 Pf per householder, 4 Pf per hundred.

Leiser SGL	10 Denar	3 Pf
Moses Parnas	7 "	5 "
Lemmle Parnas	7 "	1 "
Samuel	4 "	5 "
Simon	8 "	1 "
Abraham Katz	12 "	5 "
Sanwil	6 "	4 "
Isaac	6 "	5 "

We made out the following taxbill for $\frac{1}{4}$ Rt for the former house in which the Hazan lived. Furthermore we gave 17 Batzen to the Hazan for the council. Furthermore 12 Batzen rent for the Hazan's new dwelling place. - 7 Denar per householder; 7 New Pf per hundred.

Abraham Katz	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ Denar		
Lemle Parnas	12	"	1 Pf
Samuel	8	"	1 "
Simon	14	"	
Leiser SGL	18	"	1 "
Isaac	11	"	4 "
Moses Parnas	13	"	2 "
Sanwil	11	"	2 "

We have made the following taxbill for New Year: $\frac{1}{2}$ fl per householder, 5 kr per hundred.

Abraham Katz	22 Batzen minus 1 kr		
Lemle Parnas	13	"	2 kr
Moses Parnas	14	"	5 "
Leiser SGL	19	"	5 "
Samuel	9	"	minus 1 kr
Simon	1 fl		
Isaac	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	
Sanwil	12	"	1 kr

(Page 12 a)

This Sunday, 14 Siwan 5417 we have apportioned the budget for the treasurers (" " "). 6 fl council money for half a year 5417 has been apportioned half as headtax, half as capital levy.
 2 fl for the commandant in the City of Wuerzburg.
 1 fl 3 Batzen houserent for the Hazan.
 1 fl 14 Batzen Moses has paid for the ABD's house.
 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen for Leiser for 10 measures of wine in the ABD's house.
 4 Denar for Isaac in the ABD's house.

10 Batzen for Leiser for two petitions to the local commandant and the council.

Sum total 12 fl 4 Batzen 3 kr. Deduct from this for Samuel Prag one fourth of 5 Rt, i.e. $1\frac{1}{4}$ fl and we must apportion 10 fl 12 Batzen 1 kr. 9 Batzen 4 New Pf per householder and 5 Batzen per hundred.

Leiser	1 fl 1 Batzen	1 kr
Moses	1 " 1 "	1 "
Abraham Katz	1 " 13 "	
Samuel	10 "	
Lemle	1 "	
Simon	1 " 1 "	1 Pf
Isaac (minus 4 Denar)	12 "	2 "
Sanwil	4 "	
Samuel Prag - $1\frac{1}{4}$ fl for a quarter year's meat -	2 fl 1 Batzen	2 Pf
Anshel ben Samuel	8 "	2 "

Sum total 12 fl 2 Batzen 1 kr.

On Erev Sukkoth a tax was imposed: to the judge (פניו) expense money 6 Batzen; for a flag (?) (פניו) $5\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen; remainder of an old debt to the Parnas Moses 1 Rt for rent of the Hazan's house, which was apportioned in the regular manner; furthermore, 3 fl council money; 21 Batzen for the Rosh in Wuerzburg for Rosh Hashanah (or: to be apportioned as headtax - פניו). Sum total 10 Rt $4\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen

Leiser	21 Batzen	1 kr
Moses	17 "	1 "
Abraham Katz	25 "	
Samuel	13 "	7 New Pf
Lemle	16 "	9 " "

Simon	18 Batzen	2 New Pf
Isaac	16 "	4 " "
Sanwil	16 "	2 Pf
Samuel Prag	2 Rt 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 New Pf

Since Anshel ben Samuel has not contributed to this tax, the community must demand it of him.

(Page 12b)

Good Luck, long live our community, Amen Selah! Good Luck!

Taxcollection of Sunday, 2 Shebat 5418: New Year 7fl; council money for one quarter year 3 fl; rent for the Hazan's house 2 Rt 6 Batzen; Wachmeister Lieutenant (probably chief officer of the guard at the Wuerzburg city gates) for venison 3 Rt 11 Batzen. Sum total: 17 fl 2 Batzen. 10 fl were apportioned as headtax and 7 fl 2 Batzen as capital levy. Deduct for Samuel Prag 3 fl, i.e. of the 5 Rt quar- tal money which he owes from the previous page, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl and 12 (Batzen ?) for the Hekdesh treasury, and Simon $\frac{1}{4}$ Rt, and Anshel ben Samuel 1 Du- cat of which half is deducted from the headtax, half from the capital levy. Remains to be apportioned in the Kahal 7 fl 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen as head- tax, and 4 fl 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen as capital levy, i.e. 12 Batzen per householder 2 Denar per hundred.

Samuel Prag, Gabai Zedakah	4 fl 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen	3 Pf
Moses	1 "	3 "
Samuel	12 "	6 "
Lemle	1 "	3 "
Leiser Parnas	1 " 11 "	6 "
Abraham Katz Parnas	2 " 1 "	3 "

Simon Gabai Zedakah	1 fl	9 Batzen	
Sanwil	1 "	1 "	6 Pf
Isaac	1 "	2 "	1"
Anshel ben Samuel	2 "	6 "	
Sum total	17 fl	4 Batzen	

Furthermore, we apportioned the Hazan's month money, salary of $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl. This amounts to 15 Pf per householder, 2 Pf per hundred. Also Pletten for Sabbaths and weekdays, a total of 124 Sabbath Pletten and 124 Weekday Pletten, which amounts to 7 Pletten per householder and 1 Plette per hundred.

This Sunday 15 Iyar 5418 there remains owing on the above tax-bill to the Parnas KMR Abraham Katz 6 Batzen.

(Page 13a)

Good Luck, etc.

A list of the tax of 40 Rt which the community have paid to the Hazan as salary for the Hazanuth and for teaching the children for four hours throughout the year. He shall begin on Rosh Chodesh Iyar 5418 until the end of one year. This amounts to 2 Rt 3 Batzen 3 kr per household and 11 Denar per hundred.

Leiser	6 Rt	10 Batzen	3 kr
Abraham Katz	8 "		15 Pf
Moses	3 "	3 "	
Simon GZ	4 "	10 "	
Samuel	2 "	6 "	
Yentle	4 "	$8\frac{1}{2}$ "	
Lemle	3 "	3 "	

Isaac	3 Rt 13 Batzen
Sanwil	3 " 10 "

(Page 13b)

This Thursday, 24 Tamuz 5418 LPK we have made out the following taxbill: 6 fl for the council; for the judge 1 fl traveling expenses; 1 Rt old house rent for the Hazan; 1 Rt for the Hazan of Reichenburg; 6 Batzen outstanding debts on the old taxbill; 6 Batzen for R. Lemle; sum total 8 Rt 15 Batzen.

Leiser SGL Parnas	25 Batzen	4 New Pf
Abraham Katz Parnas	31 "	
Moses	12 "	1 kr
Lemle	12 "	1 "
Yentle	17 "	1 "
Simon GZ	17 "	
Samuel	9 "	1 Pf
Isaac	13 "	9 "
Sanwil	13 "	1 "
Sum total	8 Rt	7 Batzen

(Page 14a)

This Sunday 10 Siwan 5419 we have made out the following taxbill: 6 fl for the council; for half a year; 5 fl $8\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen for New Year; 2 fl 1 Batzen for the priest; $11\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen due to Leiser for old payments to the judge; 4 Batzen to (לוי). Sum total 14 fl 10 Batzen; amounting to 13 Batzen per householder, $3\frac{1}{2}$ Denar per hundred.

Moses	1 fl 3 Batzen	3 kr
Abraham Katz	3 " 1 "	3 "

Leiser	2 fl	8 Batzen	4 Pf
Simon	1 "	11 "	3 kb
Samuel		14 "	
Yentle		14 "	
Isaac	1 "	8 "	4 "
Sanwil	1 "	5 "	3 "
Lemle	1 "	3 "	3 "
Sum total	14 fl	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen	

Hazanuth for two months: 8 KS; amounting to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Denar per householder,
3 New Pf per hundred.

Abraham Katz	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ Denar	
Moses	5 "	
Leiser	10 "	1 Pf
Simon	7 "	1 "
Samuel	3 "	5 "
Yentle	3 "	5 "
Isaac	5 "	5 "
Sanwil	5 "	4 "
Lemle	5 "	
Sum total	2 fl	2 Denar

(Page 14b)

Good Luck, etc.

This Sunday, 7 Tishri 5421 we have collected a tax as explained
in the following: 5 Rt for council money; 2 Rt for the Rosh Wuerzburg;
3 Rt 2 Batzen Ethrog money; 1 Rt to the judge for New Year; 13 Batzen
7 Pf for the Hazan; 31 Batzen 1 kr for Leiser; 1 Batzen for Samuel;
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt for the ABD; sum total 15 Rt 3 Batzen. As headtax 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ Rt,

as capital levy 5 Rt 3 Denar, amounting to $17\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen per householder, 2 Batzen per hundred.

Abraham Katz Parnas GZ	2 Rt	$17\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen	
Simon Parnas GZ	1 "	14	"
Samuel GZ	1 "	$9\frac{1}{2}$	"
Leiser	2 "	10	"
Lemle	1 "	$5\frac{1}{2}$	"
Isaac	1 "	9	"
Sanwil	1 "	8	"
Anshel	1 "	$5\frac{1}{2}$	"
R. Solomon		9	" for gate and Ethrog money
Widow Esther		,3	" 7 Pf for the Hazan
Sum total	15 Rt	11 Batzen	7 Pf

This Monday 23 Tebeth 5421 we have straightened out the account with the Hazan. We still owe him 11 Batzen 7 Pf, and Parnas Abraham Katz owes him $2\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen.

(Page 15a)

This Sunday, 9 Shebat 5421 we have made this taxbill amounting to 16 fl. 5 Rt for the council; 5 Rt for wine; 6 Rt for the New Year - namely 3 Rt for the magistrate; 2 Rt for the judge; $7\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen for the mayor; $2\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen are yet owed on the old taxbill; 4 Batzen for the policeman. 1 Rt per householder, 9 kr per hundred. (Notice that fl - פ' - and Rt - ר' - are used synonymously in this account.)

Leiser Parnas SGL	2 Rt	15 Batzen	3 kr
Abraham Parnas Katz	3 "	$11\frac{1}{2}$	"

Simon Parnas	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt	
Samuel GZ	1 "	12 Denar
Lemle	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	
Isaac	1 "	13 Batzen
Sanwil	1 "	12 " 1 kr
Anshel	1 "	8 "

(Page 15b)

We made out and collected this taxbill by majority vote of the Kahal YZ, this Monday, 28 Tamuz 5424: 5 Rt for the council; 5 Rt 14 Batzen 1 kr traveling expenses (Reitgeld); 1 Rt gate money; sum total 11 Rt 14 Batzen 1 kr; 1 Rt 1 Denar per householder; 19 New Pf per hundred.

Abraham Katz Parnas GZ	3 Rt	3 New Pf
Simon Parnas GZ	8 KS	1 Pf
Isaac	1 Rt 6 Batzen	7 "
Lemle	1 " 7 "	4 "
Samuel	1 "	15 "
Sanwil	28 "	2 "
Anshel	1 " 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	

Memorandum: KMR Abraham Parnas Katz has to collect 5 KS 3 Pf for R. Leiser.

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Transacted this Thursday, 13 Tishri 5422 LPK, for Ethrog money plus 2 KS a total of 3 fl 10 Batzen, i.e. 3 fl $\frac{1}{2}$ KS for Ethrog and Hadass and a remainder of 2 KS. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pf per hundred, 1 KS per householder.

Abraham Katz Parnas	16 Batzen	3 kr
Simon Parnas	8 "	3 "
Isaac	7 "	6 "
Sanwil	7 "	4 "
Lemle	6 "	4 "
Samuel	4 "	4 "
Anshel	6 "	1 "

(Page 16b)

Memorandum of what R. Leiser SCD still owes to the Kahal and what the Kahal has borrowed on his account: First: $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl for the Hazan; Furthermore, for bribe wine (יין חתונה) for the year 5422 ...

Transacted this Sunday, second day Hanukah 5422.

(Page 17a)

We have made out this taxbill for council money totaling 6 Rt 1 fl; namely 6 fl for the council, 1 Rt traveling expenses to Altertheim furthermore 1 fl traveling expenses to .. ; $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt per householder, 5 kr per hundred. We have apportioned half ^{as} of the headtax once more, as usual. Monday 20 Ab 5422.

Abraham Katz Parnas	37 Batzen	1 New Pf
Simon Parnas	19 "	3 kr
Lemle	14 "	4 Pf
Samuel	$9\frac{1}{2}$ "	
Isaac	16 "	3 "
Sanwil	15 "	3 "
Anshel	13 "	9,"

This Sunday, second day Rosh Chodesh Kislow 5423, we made out

this taxbill: 3 Rt for Ethrog; furthermore $11\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen traveling expenses and Baendergeld (money for ribbons?); furthermore 7 quarter Rt gate money; furthermore 5 Rt for the council; 6 Rt for New Year; 2 Rt for the priest; sum total $18\frac{1}{2}$ Rt; 1 Rt 10 Batzen 1 kr per householder; 3 Batzen less 2 solid Pf (**פסל פסל**) per hundred. Two thirds of the council money shall be headtax. Sunday 14 Tebeth 5423. (apparently corrections in the tax list were entered on the latter date.)

Abraham Katz Parnas	4 Rt 16 Batzen	
Simon Parnas	2 " 15 "	
Samuel	29 " 7 Denar	
Lemle	2 " 7 "	
Isaac	2 " 9 " less 1 kr	
Sanwil	2 " $6\frac{1}{2}$ "	
Anshel GZ	2 " 10 kr	

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This Sunday, 17 Tamuz 5423 this taxbill was made out: 8 Rt gate money; 6 fl for the council; twice traveling expenses 2 Rt 3 Batzen; to the priest 1 gold spoon; to the schoolteacher 6 Batzen; to the Feldwebel (**פסל פסל**) 6 Batzen; sum total 16 Rt 3 KS.

Of this, KMR Simon Parnas owes for old debts 17 Batzen; KMR Abraham Katz Parnas - 2 Batzen; and the Rabbi shall contribute to the gate money 17 Batzen; and KHRR Solomon 9 Batzen; remains a sum of 14 Rt 3 Batzen; 28 Batzen per householder; 15 New Pf per hundred; all this was apportioned half (half as headtax and half as capital levy).

The Gaon ABD	17 Batzen		
R. Solomon	9 "		
Abraham Katz Parnas	3 Rt 2 "	2 New Pf	
Simon Parnas	2 " 11 kr		
Samuel	2 8 "	7 " "	
Lemle	33 "	3 " "	
Isaac	2 "		
Sanwil	34 "	7 " "	
Anshel GZ	33 "	6 " "	

Esterle, the widow, contributes 2 Rt for her son Getz (?) and she already gave the past Purim

(Page 18a)

This Tuesday, 26th day of the month of Kislew 5424 LPK we have apportioned a taxbill of 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ Rt.

First: 5 Rt for the council, of which two thirds was apportioned as headtax.

Also 6 Rt to the Hazan on his account.

Also 4 Rt for the Mikwah.

2 $\frac{3}{4}$ Rt 3 Denar for the Ethrog.

Also 1 Rt for the priest.

$\frac{1}{4}$ Rt for ribbons.

Also expense money for the Haz an 2 Rt 11 Batzen 1 kr.

Also 6 Rt for New Year (gifts).

2 Rt per householder, $\frac{1}{4}$ Rt 2 Old Pf per hundred.

Abraham Parnas Katz 7 Rt 7 Batzen 2 Old Pf

Simon Parnas 4 " 1 "

Samuel	2 Rt	6 Pf
Lemle	3 " $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen	
Isaac	$3\frac{1}{2}$ "	3 "
Sanwil	3 " 5 "	5 "
Anshel	2 " 16 "	3 "
Widow Esther	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	

This taxbill was made out this Thursday, 27 Iyar 5424 LPK.

6 Rt for the Hazan; 1 Rt traveling expenses; 9 Batzen per householder;
15 Pf per hundred.

Abraham Parnas	37 Batzen	1 kr
Simoh Parnas	19 "	3 "
Lemle	$14\frac{1}{2}$ "	
Samuel	$\frac{1}{2}$ Rt	
Isaac	16 "	3 "
Sanwil	15 "	3 "
Anshel	14 "	less 1 kr.

(Page 19a)

Estimate of wealth (ערך צמל), made out on 17 Kislow 5421.

Abraham Parnas Katz	2100 (Rt)
Simon Parnas	800
Isaac	575 Taler
Sanwil	500
Lemle	400
Samuel	50 Rt
Anshel	350

(Page 19b)

Gitlen Hamelburg by staying in this city to the anger and displeasure of the Kahal of Heidingsfeld, and by doing business here, has taken away the livelihood from the householders. She made profits, and all this time she has had as much advantage of the Kahal as any other householder. Yet she has not helped carry any of the encumbrances and taxes. In order that justice may not suffer (cf. Jastrow, vol.II p. 718) and that the stranger may not have unfair advantage over the native (cf. Jastrow, vol.I.p.236) the community has the power and has agreed to tax her a sum of money according to the capital and by headtax. Hence when this Wednesday, 20 Tebeth 5418 LPK people gathered together, presided over by the great Shtadlan Harosh Wekatzin KMR Koshman YZW, and in the presence of the Chaber Ha'ir the ABD YZW, this issue was presented to her, that she will no longer be suffered or tolerated taking away the livelihood of the householders.

She answered that they should help her collect her debts from the Jews. Then she would move away and not return against the will of the community YZW. Thus they gave her time until Rosh Chodesh Adar II. 5418 HBAL to get ready. In the meantime she shall be helped to what is due her from anybody against whom she brings suit before the ABD. The collected amount, however, has to remain deposited with the local ABD YZW until she has moved out of town. Thus the money shall be sent or transferred for a sufficient bill of release, through a trustworthy man who is acceptable to the Kahal YZW as a middleman. It shall remain in his hands as a deposit and trust until Shabuoth 5418 LPK HBAL; in order that they may become forfeit as soon as she

defaults on the money she owes the local Kahal YZW. Consequently she shall always be considered in debt. Should she come back against the will of the Kahal at any time, she shall pay what she owes, and she shall be forced to do so by all means of compulsion in our power. If, however, she is true to her word and does not default, the Parnasim and the Kahal of Heidingsfeld, having been indulgent in everything, shall release her from everything. In these words they dealt with indulgence with this Gitlen and rights of the Kahal were relinquished in her favor. Should she, however, continue to default, no rights at all shall be relinquished in her favor, and all rights belonging originally to the Kahal shall be kept and executed with all rigor. What was once in our power shall be in our power all the time. In evidence of this we have written and signed this on the above day, in order to support and uphold all the above.

It follows from the essence of this that the above agreement of the leaders on the above day refers also to the case of the widow Zipor who resided here for several years. Occupying herself with the business of the householders she took away their livelihood, and she never paid a Prutah of taxes. She shall not stay here longer than Rosh Chodesh Adar II. 5418 HBAL. If she stays here longer than this, without permission of the Kahal, or if she returns without permission of the Kahal YZW she has to pay taxes for the number of years she has lived here, according to her capital and as a householder. She has to pay from the time of her arrival here until this day. She or her heirs must pay it without exemption. If, however, she does not transgress at all, she is forgiven by the Kahal YZW.

Concerning Freidlen bath Yentlen stepdaughter of KMR Samuel

Prager YZW and her children who are the offspring of the grandparents YZW. Since these grandparents, said KMR Samuel and his wife have taken this Freidlen and her poor children - may they live - into their home in fulfillment of a Mitzwah, for charity's sake, and are feeding them without recompense, the above mentioned leaders, the Parnasim and the Kahal YZW with consent of the said head and leader KMR Koshman YZW and with consent of the Chaber Ha'ir the ABD YZW have permitted them to stay without charge, on good behavior. Indeed there is a condition which they all, KMR Samuel, and Yentlen and their daughter Freidlen, and their children YZW had to accept under severe Cherem, under an oath on the Torah, by handclasp, before a Minyan (?) instead of an oath, that none of them shall pretend or say that Freidlen or one of the children has the privilege of residence (**ה'ש"ס**) here in KK Heidingsfeld. Whosoever of them transgresses shall pay a fine half to the authorities of the Bishop YRH and half to the Kahal YZW.

Concerning the Rebbetzin (**ר'נ"ב**) the widow of KMHRR Yekuthiel SL HH Mistress Breinlen / may she live - who has been tolerated here free of charge without paying anything: she is admitted to stay on good behavior, and on condition that this is not in violation of the permission and the privileges granted by the authorities of the Bishop YRH. In evidence hereof we sign: HK the ABD Ezriel ben Isaac SL HH Brilin.

(Page 20b - No 20a)

Tuesday, Rosh Chodesh Kislew the Kahal Heidingsfeld had an expense of 6 Rt for Kosher wine. Therefore it shall be a statute that every

householder shall contribute something; for thus is the decision and thus it shall remain every year; written this Tuesday Rosh Chodesh Kislew 5425 LPK. If anybody lets wine lie with gentiles he shall pay from that, too. If anybody transgresses the territory of another he shall pay a fine of 1 Rt to the Kahal.

Thursday, 14 Iyar 5426 the community KK Heidingsfeld contracted with Schwarz Moses that he shall give two Goldgulden per month for Schulgang. Nothing shall be taken away from the government YRH by this. The consent of the leader Parnas and Shtadlan KMR Koschman is necessary.

(Page 21a)

This Tuesday, Rosh Chodesh Kislew 5425 LPK we have apportioned 6 Rt Wine tax, 3 fl council money, unbudgeted money (אין קצו) we have apportioned 16 Rt 6 Batzen 4 Pf. Sum total 22 Rt 6 Batzen 4 Pf.

Abraham Parnas	wine tax	22 Batzen	1 Pf	- RM & Ethrog	4 Rt	6 B.4Pf.
Simon Parnas	"	5 "	4 "	- Ethr. & RM	2 "	5 "
Lemle	"	"	7 Denar	- "	" "	1 " 4 " 2 "
Samuel	"	5 "	"	- "	" "	1 "
Sanwil	"	23 "	1 Pf	- "	" "	1 " 13 " 6 "
Isaac	"	12 "	3 "	- "	" "	1 " 12 " 6 "
Anshel	"	22 "	7 "	- "	" "	1 " 14 " 7 "
HRR Solomon	"	5 "	"	- "	" "	1 fl
Itzig		26 Batzen less 1 kr for Ethr. & RM of which 8 Batzen are paid				
Isaac Pittert		6 Batzen wine tax				

Written this Tuesday, Rosh Chodesh Kislew 5424 LPK.

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This Sunday 9 Shebat 5425 LPK we have apportioned 27 Rt 6 kr.

Frantzhausen 10 Rt 11 Batzen

New Year money 5 " 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

Council money 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " - two thirds headtax

Hazan 8 " 6 "

Sum total 27 Rt 6 kr; per householder 2 Rt 6 kr;

per hundred 7 Denar less 1 New Pf.

Lemle 2 fl less 2 Pf

Abraham Parnas 8 Rt " 1 kr

Simon Parnas 4 " 5 Batzen 3 kr

Samuel 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl

Isaac 4 " less 1 Denar

Sanwil 4 " " 1 "

Anshel 4 " 6 Denar less 1 Pf

Transacted this Sunday, 9 Shebat 5424 LPK KK Heidingsfeld.

(Page 22a)

This taxbill was made out on Thursday 28 Siwan 5425 LPK: to the council 6 fl quartal money; also 2 Rt for the priest; also Itzig shall give 1 Rt; also Samuel shall give 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen for wine tax; furthermore Isaac Pittert 1 Batzen. Per householder 13 Batzen 1 kr; per hundred 6 kr. 6 fl council money has been apportioned half as headtax.

Abraham Parnas 3 Rt 11 kr

Simon Parnas 29 Batzen 3 "

Lemle 16 " 1 "

Samuel 13 " 1 "

Isaac 22 " 1 "

Sanwil 22 " 1 "

Anshel 23 " 3 "

Transacted this Thursday 28 Siwan 5425 LPK.

(Page 22b)

Tuesday 27 Shebat 5426 LPK the Kahal YZW gathered here in Heidingsfeld in the house of the ABD and sent for Hakatzin the Shtadlan KMR Koshman inasmuch as he is Ober Parnas here and thus does business in the matters of the Kahal. Since the term of office of the Parnasim here is expired, we should have a new election. Thus they met to decide in what way the Parnasim and the Hekdesh Gaba'im shall be elected. Thus they decided unanimously, since the Kahal YZW are few in number. (This seems to be a fragment - unless it should mean that the officers remain the same.

(Page 23a)

Sunday, Rosh Chodesh Shebat 5428 it has been decided by agreement of the Kahal YZ here in Heidingsfeld, that Sanwil Ginz and Leib Katz shall be Hekdesh Gabaim; that every month the Kahal shall apportion 4 fl; that the Hazan shall collect this money. A householder after whom the Hazan must go more than three times must pay immediately a fine of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb wax for charity. This was signed by the whole Kahal, and the money shall be spent every month for the poor.

It also has been decided by the Kahal that one should go to the synagogue evening and morning. Whosoever is at home and does not go to the synagogue shall pay 1 Dreier for charity. Simon Kitzingen need not pay for he donates the Leikerzen (Leibkerze - kerze deren brennen den zustand des laibes anzeigt, -Grimm vol.6,p.603- The expression was probably taken over from the Church without adoption of the exact meaning.) for the synagogue for a whole year.

(signed) Simon bar Moses (?) Shalit

Abraham bar Moses Hakohen Shalit

Asher bar Elazar Menasseh SL

Samuel bar Israel Jochanan SL

Isaac bar Nathan SL

Isaac ben MHRR Nathan SL Chalfan

Asher bar Samuel Shalita

Samuel bar Abraham

Eliezer bar Aron Katz

Hekdesh money apportioned by the Kahal is 4 fl 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ kr.

Abraham Katz	9	Batzen	
Simon Kitzingen	12	"	
Lemle	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	
Simon	4	"	2 Pf
Samuel	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	
Isaac	4	"	less 1 Pf
Sanwil	5	"	" 2 "
Isaac	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	
Leib	4	"	2 Pf
Sanwil	8	"	1 "
Lasi	3	"	1 kr
Anshel	5	"	less 2 Pf
Total	4 fl	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ kr	

(Page 23b)

The lot was cast for Segan by the whole Kahal:

Abraham Katz Shebat 5428

Samuel	Adar
Sanwil Ginz	Nisan
Isaac	Iyar
Kitzingen Simon	Siwan
Simon	Tamuz
Isaac	Ab
Anshel	Elul
Lasi	Tishri 5429
Sanwil	Cheshwan
Lemle	Kislew
Leib	Tebeth

Similarly the Segan for the year 5439 was decided by lot:

Parnas Anshel	Siwan
Lemle	Tamuz
HRR Seligman	Ab
Moses GZ	Elul
Michelbach	Tishri
Sanwil GP	Cheshwan
KHRR Sanwil	Kislew
Lasi Katz	Tebeth
H Meir	Shebat
Jacob Katz	Adar I
HRR Leib	Adar II
Getz	Nisan

(Page 24a)

(German in pencil) The Vorgesetzter (Parnas) Jew Abraham, Jew

Lemblein (Lemle) and Schimel (Simon) and Samel (Samuel) are announced as deputies of the Jewish community for 1668.

(Page 25a - No 24b)

My help cometh from the Lord, etc. Good Luck, etc.

Sunday, 9 Adar I., 5429 all inhabitants of Heidingsfeld assembled here in the city of Wuerzburg. The gathering was for sacred purposes (ו"ו) to initiate a Gabai Zedakah, to appoint Parnasim, and to figure out Mitzwah accounts.

These were the first decisions: They all agreed that every month 4 fl shall be given for charity by the whole Kahal, half of which shall be apportioned as headtax, and half as capital levy. Furthermore, it was established that everybody shall give half of his portion immediately at the beginning of the month, and the second half before the end of the month. If someone refuses to pay, the Gabai Zedakah is authorized, after consultation with the Parnas Machodesh to proclaim this person's name in the synagogue. The Gabai Zedakah shall deal with the poor in a dignified way, as it was usual heretofore.

Furthermore it was ordained that on every quartal, everybody shall pay what he owes for purchased Mitzwoth in that quartal. The GZ has authority to force a delinquent as mentioned above.

Furthermore it was ordained that no-one shall withhold as much as a Prutah owed to the GZ for charity.

Furthermore it was ordained that at the end of the term of the GZ another GZ shall be elected immediately. However, the first GZ shall hold the key to the treasury (הקדש פ"ק ט) until he has been repaid entirely for what he spent during his term of office. The

GZ shall not relent and shall not be partial to those who are delinquent in paying the money for the Hekdesh.

These are the Gaba'im who have been appointed, with good luck, through the lot, mentioned by name: KMR Isaac, second: KMR Anshel YZW; also decided by lot that KMR Isaac shall hold office from the beginning of next Adar II. and KMR Anshel in the month of Nisan, and so forth, taking turns until ^{Shabbath} the turn of 5429/30. (עצרת ח"ל חכ"ט)

These are the Parnasim who were appointed by lot: Abraham Hakohen; second: KMR Simon bar Eliezer, and the Parnasim shall conduct themselves as heretofore, and their term of office shall be till Azareth of 5429. In evidence hereof all inhabitants of Heidingsfeld have signed their names.

Tuesday, Isru Chag of Shabuoath 5430 LPK as the KK of Heidingsfeld YZW gathered together it has been decided unanimously and with consent of the ABD, that if a person is appointed Parnas who has not been Parnas heretofore, he shall give a feast for the whole Kahal, and he shall treat them gratis, from his own pocket, to victuals and wine. He has, however, the choice to distribute among the Kahal one Doppeldukaten instead of the meal. If a person is appointed who was Parnas once before he shall give one Rt, except that this Rt belongs to the ABD as usual heretofore. The GZ shall give as heretofore.

For good luck, KMR Anshel YZW and H KMR Sanwil Ginz have been elected Gaba'e Zedakah.

On 12 Siwan 5436 the whole Kahal gathered in meeting and the decision was pronounced by the ABD that they were to elect Parnasim for two years; and that, if they would appoint someone who had never been Parnas before he shall pay 4 Rt to the Kahal for two years. He

has the alternative of giving a feast instead. And if one is appointed who was Parnas before, he shall give 1 Rt for the ABD and 1 Rt for distribution as the Parnas' meal. Transacted in my presence, (signed) Benjamin Ze'eb Weil, Chaber Ha'ir Heidingsfeld.

On the said day the Parnasim were appointed in the way stipulated by the above Takahah. KMR Lemle YZW was appointed Parnas and KMR Josef Meir as Parnas Hachodesh. HK Benjamin.

(Page 26a)

Thursday, 12 Tebeth 5431 the KK of Heidingsfeld met concerning the laying of taxes. In my presence they voted that the council money of 4 fl per quartal which the Kahal pays every year shall be apportioned as follows: two thirds as the other taxes, i.e. half as headtax, and half according to wealth. The third third shall be levied completely as headtax. (signed) Benjamin Ze'eb Weil.

Thursday, 23 Tamuz 5431 the whole Kahal assembled concerning the appointment of a Hazan. It was decided that the contract with the Hazan shall be renewed. KHRL(eib) Aue agreed to be Hazan here for the same salary as heretofore, whether the householders add to it or not. Furthermore it was ordained for him that he should not send around his daughter at the time of going to synagogue. He or his son should go around. They made the contract binding for two years starting today, and if they do not like him, or he does not like them, one party shall serve notice on the other party three months before the end of this time. In evidence of this we sign :

Samuel bar Israel Yochanan SL

Asher ben El'azar Menasseh SL

Abraham bar Moses Kohen SL

This 22 Kislew 5432, it was decided by consent of the whole Kahal and by consent of the Chaber Ha'ir, the ABD who signed below and they accepted the obligation under Cherem Chamur to support and uphold it. If, God forbid, one of the Kahal should pass away, and still owe to the Kahal taxes of whatever kind, be it for the salary of the Hazan or for Hekdesh Pletten or anything which belongs to the Kahal, then the wife of the deceased cannot collect her Kethubah; and even if she has collected it, she must return whatever she collected until the Kahal is paid in full. Furthermore it was decided in the presence of the whole Kahal concerning the tax for Kosher wine which we pay annually to the Judge YRH, that it shall be collected in proportion to the amount of wine made in that vintage. If somebody should declare clean the wine of a Gentile he shall also pay his portion from that wine. If he puts aside of this wine for sale to anyone, and if it is known that he has received a fee in selling the wine to somebody, he shall pay to the Kahal this fee in full. This agreement shall have force as though it was written in all the beautiful language of a document. He who upholds the agreement shall always win, and he who shall hinder the power of the Takanah shall lose. In evidence, we have signed our names: Hakatan Benjamin Ze'eb Weil, residing here in Heidingsfeld.

Furthermore, it was ordained that nobody shall withhold as much as a Prutah owed to the GZ for charity.

(Page 26b)

My help cometh from the Lord, etc.

This Friday, 25 Tebeth 5432 the Hazan KHRL(eib) brought to the

attention of the ABD and the Parnasim how the exalted Simon bar Eli-
ezer has been bedridden with a severe disease for many years and that
it is not possible for him to pay the taxes that fall on his portion.
Indeed he does not know how to raise what he needs for his home and
his office (?). Therefore he pleads for a delay of payment for all
his debts. And if they/Lord would grant him release (אם ירצה ה' אלהים
 לדלג) or if the Lord would decree not to save him from the death
of the body and (material) blessing would be left after him then the
Kahal might take from his legacy what is due them. Because of his
entreaty they dealt mercifully with him. All his debts to the Kahal
YZW shall be suspended and inscribed in our Pinkas. (signed) HK Ben-
jamin Ze'eb Weil.

Elul 5431 KMR Simon remains owing 6 Batzen tax; furthermore, be-
fore Tamuz 5431 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt council money; furthermore 1 KS council money;
furthermore Hazan Salary of the year 5431 $11\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen headtax; further-
more 1 KS council money; furthermore of all taxes for Ethrog, Shofar,
New Year in Heidingsfeld 14 Batzen. Friday 24 Tebeth 5432.

Chol Hamo'ed Pesach in the year 5432. Simon remained owing for
the Buergermeister-money, traveling expenses, 10 Batzen 1 kr. Of
Tamuz 5432 he remains owing on apportioned Akawah (?) money 3 Batzen.

Furthermore KMR Simon owes from the year 5433 Ethrog money, also
council money, and traveling expenses, and he sold an Ethrog for 3
Batzen and did not give the Kahal - may it live - a Prutah. On this
taxbill he owes $10\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen. Furthermore 10 Batzen 1 kr of an older
taxbill. Furthermore on a bill made out on the 18th of Tebeth 5433
for New Years money and traveling expenses and other back debts $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt.

(Page 27a)

Memorandum of what the Parnasim of the Kahal have apportioned on 25 Tebeth for the year 5432.

Sanwil Grumbach had to get 3 Batzen for meat for a Sium celebration. (סיום בש"ר) $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt and 80 ^{court} kr to the Parnas Abraham.

Furthermore 2 Rt 11 Batzen for the Ethrog

" 10 KS for a Shofar

" 4 Rt to the Priest

" 2 Rt New Year money to the Judge

1 Rt to the tax collector in Wuerzburg

" 2 KS to the local secretary (קט"ב) for spices

" city fine of 1 lb spices

" $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt to the Buergermeister

" 3 Batzen to the Policeman

" for the head of the Council 1 lb spices

Sum Total 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ Rt.

Asher bar Elazar Menasseh SL

Abraham bar Moses Kohen SL

(Page 27b)

Sunday, Chol Hamoed Pesach of the year 5432 we have apportioned $11\frac{1}{2}$ Rt for the Hazan's salary for the year 5432 till Pesach 5432; also half of the house rent of 4 Rt pays the house till past Purim; also 8 fl to the Buergermeister and the council, paid up until Walpurgis; (May 1) also 3 Rt traveling expenses. All bills are correct to this day. Also $\frac{1}{4}$ Rt to the Vice-mayer; also Mendel of the KK Fulda expended $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt for an Ethrog and for court costs in Wuerzburg.

Asher bar Elazar Menasseh SL

Abraham bar Moses Kohen SL

Tuesday, 3 Elul 5433 (**שנה חמשה עשר**) LPK the whole Kahal of Heidingsfeld stood in meeting in the presence of the Chaber Ha'ir, the ABD YZW and they accepted anew the exalted HRR Judah Leib ben HRR Yekuthiel to be the Hazan to perform the service of the Lord and to be Shaliach Zibur from Rosh Hashanah 5434 till Rosh Hashanah 5436 HBAL and his salary including houserent is 20 Rt. For this he is free of all kinds of taxes as heretofore, and the rest of his income from the restaurant is all as heretofore. His son, the boy Isaac YZW, shall be exempt from taxes as long as he is ~~single~~ and at his father's table. It has been stipulated expressly with said Hazan that he or his son or someone else in his place who must be over 15 years of age who has been hired in his place should knock at the doors of the householders to go to the synagogue, even on Sabbath for Minchah. Furthermore it was stipulated that if the number of dwelling places and householders here should increase, then the portion of salary which falls upon the new householder, both as headtax and as capital levy, belongs to the said Hazan. In evidence we have signed.

Asher bar Eliezer Menasseh SL

Abraham bar Moses Kohen SL

Seligman Isaac ben HRR Moses Asher SL

(Page 28a)

This Sunday 15 ~~Thamuz~~ 5432 it was decided by agreement of the whole Kahal YZW with the consent of the Chaber Ha'ir, the ABD, and RM who signed below concerning Treiar (**טריאר**) money (?) of the gates of Wuerzburg. After we made a compromise with the authorities and with

the Wachmeister Lieutenant (probably the chief officer of the guard) (the tax amounts to) $8\frac{1}{2}$ Rt. These $8\frac{1}{2}$ Rt shall be apportioned annually, $\frac{2}{3}$ as headtax, $\frac{1}{3}$ as capital levy. All the above they have taken upon themselves to uphold under the severe ban instead of an oath, before a Minyan, in my presence. (Signed) HK Benjamin Ze'eb Weil residing in the district of Wuerzburg.

Friday, Ereb Shabbath, 18 Tebeth 5433 the Parnas KMR Abraham Katz with KMR Sanwil GZ and KMR Anshel has apportioned the New Year money as explained. Also 12 Batzen expenses. Furthermore $10\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen for Simon. Furthermore two sugar loaves for the Council; 1 KS for Kirbebaender (probably some kind of ribbons used by men to put on their headgear at the Kirbe, i.e. Kirchweihe, the local fair) for the Secretary, the Judge, the Priest, and the Buergermeister.

(Page 28b)

Sunday 15 Iyar it was decided by agreement of the whole Kahal: may the Lord give us one who finds grace in the eyes of the authorities YRH to negotiate concerning the rent for the meat excise for the whole Kahal. Nobody at all may negotiate for himself; even KMR Sanwil Grumbach must hold out with the Kahal and does not want to negotiate for himself. But as long as KMR Sanwil has the lease from the authorities YRH nothing shall be done in the matter. The whole Kahal have taken upon themselves all the above under Gherem Chamur before a Minyan.

Rosh Chodesh Elul 5434 LPK the whole Kahal with the wish of the GZ Sanwil Grumbach accepted to ~~rent~~^{pay} said excise from the authorities YRH. They shall raise the money by levying on a head of cattle what

is deemed proper by the Parnasim with addition of one man elected by the Kahal, and they must decide how much to put on the head cattle. The Shochet - under Cherem - shall not put his knife to the animal until he has received the fee from the owner of the cattle. All shall be written into a special Pinkas. At the end of the year they shall draw the balance. If the sum is more than 10 fl, i.e. more than the cost of said matter, the surplus above 10 fl shall be paid back to the owners of the cattle, in proportion with the cattle slaughtered. If, God forbid, there should be a damage of more than 10 fl, the owners of the cattle shall pay the loss which is in excess of 10 fl. No householder of the Kahal Heidingsfeld shall slaughter anything in Heidingsfeld in companionship with an out-of-town householder. Nobody shall buy Kosher meat imported by an out-of-town householder under punishment of the Cherem. But one may get Kosher meat from outside the town, but it must be gotten from another town or from Wuerzburg, and not from a field to circumvent the law. All the above shall be observed for one year from this day.

Since we have seen the quarrels caused by calling "anybody who wants to" (**מי שיצא**) to the Torah for the reading of the Tochachoth, we have decreed that everybody who is called for the Tochachah occurring in Bechukothai shall also read the portion of the Priestly Benediction in Nasa; and whoever is called for the Tochachah in Deuteronomy shall read the Portion Vay'chulu in Genesis.

On 20th Elul 5434 it has been decreed by the wish of the whole Kahal and with consent of the ABD who signed below: If it is found that a servant in the Kahal Heidingsfeld does not want to stay any longer with the householder with whom he has dwelled, no householder in

said Kahal may hire him as a servant unless that servant has spent outside the Kahal half a year from his separation from the first householder, under fine of 2 Rt, half to the government YRH, and half to those who labor in the Torah. The force of this Takanah shall be equal to that of the above Takanoth to be abrogated only by wish of the ABD, the Parnasim, and a majority of the Kahal. (Signed) HK Benjamin Ze'eb Weil residing in the Kahal Heidingsfeld.

On this same day KMR Isaac bar Nathan made a compromise with his son Moses YZW with handshake and all the prescribed formalities.

Since the Kahal, KK Heidingsfeld YZW had a legal difficulty with KMR Sanwil Grumbach, he placed pledges in the safekeeping of the Kahal, as is proper in a litigation of an individual against a Kahal. This Sunday, 3 Tamus 5436 the Kahal wanted to go to court with him before the undersigned - since I am not interested in damaging their income - (alleging) that he has sold meat at a higher price than the townspeople and the villagers. Also that he transgressed against the Takanoth of the Kahal mentioned above on this page, even though he was present at that meeting of the Kahal and gave his consent, and thus transgressed against his own word and has brought upon himself the punishment of the Cherem. Therefore said KMR Sanwil accepts, and gives his word of honor by shaking hands with the ABD of the district NRU, that he will carry out the sentence to be pronounced by the ABD of the district NRU. Hence the ABD NRU decided that Sanwil Grumbach should pay 4 Rt to the Kahal since he has caused this amount of damage by the sale of meat. The Kahal shall return his pledge and cancel the punishment of the Cherem, after he replaces the damage of 4 Rt. All this the Rabbi NRU has done in order that there

shall be no quarrels between them and to quiet their fighting. After this, when he (Sanwil) noticed that the pledges were valueless, he left them in the possession of the Kahal and refused to pay the Doppel-dukaten. However, the pledges remain permanent property of the Kahal YZW. In evidence of all this I have written and signed this on this Sunday, 3 Tamuz. (Signed) Haza'ir Samuel SGL residing in K Steinach writing here in KK Heidingsfeld.

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Good Luck, etc.

Estimate of wealth in the Kahal Heidingsfeld in the Month of Siwan 5436 as detailed below:

Parnas HRR Sanwil	900 Rt
Tobe Anshel	1800 Rt
Sanwil Grumbach	900 Rt
HRR Seligman	200 Rt
Meir	1333 Rt 24 kr
Jacob Katz	980 Rt
Getz	350 Rt
Samuel	-
Lasi Katz	-
Michael	400 Rt
Moses	400 Rt
R. Leib Hazan	-
Widow Voegele	-
Sum Total	8,288 Rt (actually it addsup to 7,263 Rt 24 kr)

(Page 29b)

Good Luck, etc.

Quartal Trinitatis 5436 (Sunday after Pentecost 1676): the apportionment for the quartal of money for the Council YRH: 5 fl. This 22 Siwan 5436 - $\frac{2}{3}$ as headtax and $\frac{1}{3}$ as capital levy, i.e. 4 Batzen per householder, 1 kr per hundred.

Tobe Abraham Katz	10	Batzen	3	kr
Parnas HRR Sanwil	6	"	1	"
Tobe Anshel	8	"	2	"
HRR Seligman GZ	4	"	1	"
Meir	7	"	1	"
Getz	4	"	3	"
Michael	5	"		
Sanwil Grumbach	6	"	1	"
Moses	5	"	$2\frac{1}{2}$	"
Jacob Katz	6	"	1	"
Samuel	4	"		
Parnas Lemle	4	"		
Lasi Katz	4	"		

Sum Total 5 fl 2 Batzen $\frac{1}{2}$ kr

2 Ab 5436 I received from the Shaliach Zibur R. Wolf 4 fl 9 Batzen $3\frac{1}{2}$ kr for council money of Siwan 5436. I still have to pay 7 Batzen 1 kr toward the total collection of 5 fl 2 Batzen $3\frac{1}{2}$ kr. I still owe to the Kahal Heidingsfeld for council money 12 Batzen $\frac{1}{2}$ kr.

3 Tamuz 5436 - the Kahal owes me 1 Rt which I spent for the ABD of KK Kleinsteinach. (Probably payment for the decision on fol. 28b)

15 Tamuz - Furthermore for ribbon which I gave the Faenrich 5 Batzen besides $\frac{1}{4}$ Rt in money.

10 Ab - Furthermore payment to the Wachmeister Lieutenant for the gates of Wuerzburg 6 Rt for the Rosh (probably Gabai Harosh, i.e. Judenamtmann) according to receipts. And to the Wachmeister Lieutenant (this is a personal gift) $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt. Furthermore I must have Weisspfennige to pay gate money for a draft of $5\frac{1}{2}$ Rt in Wuerzburg, 1 Weisspfennig per Rt. Furthermore - 1 kr for a draft of $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt of Lemle and the other householders.

28 Ab - Parnas Lemle pays for a horse for the judge (i.e. traveling expense) 5 KS good money.

Rosh Chodesh Elul 5436 for ribbon for watching during the Lorenzi Fair here $\frac{1}{4}$ Rt. (Somehow the ribbon - band, baender - is connected with the fair. Possibly it was used in payment of watchmen for the Jews' stands, just as it may have been used as a gift to influential civil and military officials.)

15 Elul - Furthermore Parnas Lemle pays $\frac{1}{4}$ Rt for the Faenrich.

Sum total of my expense: 9 Rt 14 Batzen. After receiving 9 Rt $5\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen, the Kahal still owes me $8\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen.

(signed) Asher bar Elazar Moses

Josef Meir Metz

(Page 30a)

Good Luck, etc.

Sunday 10 Tamuz 5436 we have apportioned the money for the Gobe of Wuerzburg. Furthermore 1 Rt for the ABD of KK Klein Steinach which I gave him:

ABD	12	Batzen		
Tobe Abraham Katz	24	"		
Parnas HRR Sanwil	12	"	9 new Pf	
Tobe Anshel	17	"	9 " "	
HRR Seligman	8	"	4 Pf	
Parnas Lemle	7	"	2 Weisspf.	
Sanwil Grumbach	12	"	9 new Pf	
Meir	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	"		
Jacbb Katz	12	"	9 " "	
Getz	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	"		
Michael	9	"		
Samuel	7	"	2 Weisspf.	
Lasi Katz	7	"	2 "	
R Leib Hazan	6	"	2 " for gate Wuerzburg	

Sum Total 9 Rt 5 kr

Furthermore Moses gave the Hazan gate money 10 Batzen.

Furthermore subtract Samuel's gate money which was remitted by the Rosh 7 Batzen 3 kr. Sum total: 9 Rt 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen.

21 Ab - I have received from the Shaliazh Zibur R Wolf on his debt 6 Rt 7 Batzen. Furthermore I have received 16 Batzen 2 Weisspf. Furthermore I must pay 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen. Furthermore, from the ABD, 12 Batzen. Furthermore, from Lasi, 4 Batzen; Lasi still owes 3 Batzen 2 Weisspf. Furthermore I owe from the quartal money 66 22 Siwan 5436 4 KS which stands against 2 Batzen.

Sum total of receipts: 9 Rt 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen.

(signed) Asher bar Elazar Moses SL

Josef Meir Metz

(Page 30b)

Good Luck, etc.

Apportioned quartal money and for Faenrich and for a horse for the Judge (traveling expense) on Monday 15 Elul 5436, $\frac{2}{3}$ as headtax, $\frac{1}{3}$ as capital levy, i.e. 5 Batzen per householder, 4 new Pf per hundred:

Tobe Abraham	15 Batzen 4 new Pf
Parnas HRR Sanwil	8 " 3 Pf
Tobe Anshel	$11\frac{1}{2}$ "
Meir	9 " 3 kr
Sanwil Grumbach	8 " 3 new Pf
HRR Seligman	5 " 4 " "
Parnas Lemle	5 "
Jacob Katz	8 " 3 " "
Getz	6 " 1 " "
Michael	$6\frac{1}{2}$ "
R Leib Hazan	5 "
Samuel	5 "
Lasi Katz	5 "

Sum Total 5 Rt 7 Batzen 4 Pf

(The rest of the page is crossed out.)

(Page 31a)

Good Luck, etc.

Transacted Sunday 8 Tebeth 5437. Apportioned for New Year money, besides the Priest's New Year money, also Ethrog money, also council money one quartal, also Hazan 21 Batzen for labor for a meal of the

Parnasim; furthermore $5\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen.

To the Secretary, in spices	12 KS
Secretary's wife? ($\pi\pi^{\pi}\pi\pi$)	3 Rt
Judge	2 "
Toll-collector at the bridge in Wuerzburg	1 Rt
Toll-collector at the Sandertor in Wuerzburg	6 Batzen
City Secretary 1 lb spices	$\frac{1}{4}$ Rt
Mayor	$\frac{1}{2}$ Rt
Vice-mayor 1 lb spices	$\frac{1}{4}$ Rt (he is tax-collector here.)
Policeman	3 Batzen
Ethrog money of 19 Elul 5436	2 Rt 15 Batzen
Sum Total	18 Rt $6\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen

(signed) Asher bar Alazar Menasseh ZL

Meir ben LAA HRR Samuel Metz Shalit

Tuesday 10 Tebeth 5437. Furthermore I had to give the toll-collector at the Sandertor in Wuerzburg 3 Batzen, i.e. New Year money. In all I gave him $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt, for we gave him $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt every New Year.

(Page 31b)

Good Luck, etc. Receipts of the Kahal.

Tax bill for New Year except the New Year money for the Priest -
Sunday 8 Tebeth 5437. Quartal money also was apportioned.

Parnas HRR Sanwil	2 fl 3 kr	
Tobe Anshel	3 " 2 Batzen	
Meir	2 " 8 "	
Parnas Lemle	14 "	1 Kaisergroschen
Sanwil Grumbach	2 "	3 kr
HRR Seligman	16 "	4 new Pf
Jacob Katz	29 "	1 " "

Getz	20 Batzen 3 kr	
Michael	21 " 3 "	
Moses	20 " 1 new Pf	
Samuel	14 " 1 Kaisergroschen	
R Leib Hazan	14 " 12 "	
Lasi Katz	14 " 1 "	
Widow Yentle	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	

Sum Total 18 Rt 12 Batzen

I have received all the above, except that the Hazan has not paid me Lasi Katz's debt.

Furthermore I have received from the Shaliach Zibur R. Wolf 4 Batzen for R Leib Hazan's quartal money.

Furthermore I have received from Na'ar Itzig 3/4 Rt

Furthermore 1 Rt from and 6 Batzen.

Sum total of receipts: 20 Rt 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen.

7 Iyar I have received from Na'ar Itzig 3/4 Rt, furthermore $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt quartal money.

Sum total of receipts: 22 Rt 4 Batzen - until 20 Siwan 5437.

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Good Luck, etc.

What is owed to the Kahal, having been apportioned for New Year money and other matters:

2 Rt 15 Batzen Ethrog

To the Hazan 21 Batzen for an obligatory meal for the Parnasim, furthermore 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen for the Hazan.

To the Secretary's wife (?) 2 silver spoons worth 3 Rt for New

year.

To the Secretary spices worth 3 fl 2 Batzen

To the Judge 2 Rt

One quartal (council) money 3 Rt 16 Batzen

City Secretary (?) 1 lb spices worth $\frac{1}{4}$ Rt

Tax/collector 1 lb spices worth $\frac{1}{4}$ Rt

Toll-collector at the Sandertor in Wuerzburg $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt

Policeman 3 Batzen

Buergermeister $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt

Traveling expenses for the Judge 6 Batzen 1 kr

For the Priest New Year money 8 KS

26 Adar II the ABD was given 3 KS for a sermon. The money for the higher judge was not completely apportioned. 3 Batzen 3 kr are missing. Expense for writing out an obligation for quartal money on 21 Adar II - 8 Batzen 4 Pf.

21 Nisan a lieutenant quartered here was given 2 Rt. The ShZ R Wolf was given 5 Batzen less on his Hazan's salary on Pesach 5437.

16 Iyar - for writing out an obligation, for the Kammerdiener, and for bridge money together $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.

Furthermore 3 Denar, furthermore 27 Batzen

28 Iyar - Furthermore 3 Batzen 1 Pf for brandy when the Hekdesh Gabaim were elected.

Sum total of expenses: 25 Rt 8 Batzen until 20 Siwan 5437

Receipts from opposite: 22 Rt 4 Batzen

Kahal still owes me: 3 Rt 4 Batzen

19 Menachem 5437 I receive 3 Rt 6 Denar 5 new Pf from the ShZ R Wolf apportioned as follows:

Tobe Anshel 17 Denar; Parnas Lemle 4 Denar; HRR Sanwil 10 Denar;
 Parnas Meir 12 Denar; 5 new Pf; Jacob Katz 10 Denar 3 new Pf; San-
 wil Grumbach 10 Denar; Michael 6 Denar; Moses 6 Denar 7 new Pf;
 Getz 6 Denar 2 new Pf; HRR Seligman 4 Denar 4 new Pf; R Leib
 4 Denar; Samuel 4 Denar; Lasi Katz 4 Denar; Widow Yentel 8 Denar.
 Sum total 3 Rt 6 Denar 5 new Pf.

(Page 32b)

Quartal money for the Council YRH, 4 fl - $\frac{2}{3}$ as headtax, $\frac{1}{3}$
 as capital levy, i.e. $\frac{1}{3}$ fl. per householder, 3 new Pf per hundred.
 Thursday 21 Adar II 5437.

Parnas HRR Sanwil	6 Batzen	3 new Pf
Tobe Anshel		16 Denar
Parnas Lemle		7 "
Sanwil Grumbach	6 "	3 " "
HRR Seligman		$7\frac{1}{2}$ "
Meir		12 " 4 " "
Jacob Katz	$6\frac{1}{2}$ "	
Michael		9 "
Moses		9 "
Getz		8 "
R Leib		4 "
Lasi Katz		7 "
Widow Yentel	5 "	
Samuel		7 "
Sum Total	4 fl 10 Batzen	7 new Pf

Sunday 15 Tebeth 5438 apportioned New Year money, except for the

Priest which the ShZ R Wolf spent. Secretary - 12 KS worth of spices; Secretary's wife - one silver box for $1\frac{1}{2}$ Rt; Judge 2 Rt; toll-collector at the Sandertor $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt; Buergermeister $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt; Vice-mayor 1 lb spices worth $\frac{1}{4}$ Rt; City secretary 1 lb spices worth $\frac{1}{4}$ Rt; tax-collector here 1 lb spices $\frac{1}{4}$ Rt; policeman 3 Batzen. Sum total: 9 fl 10 Batzen 2 kr.

Friday 2 Nisan 5438 we apportioned money for the commander quartered in this city - 3 Rt 6 Weisspfennig. This was collected by the ShZ R Wolf.

Sunday 11 Nisan we apportioned New Year money for the Priest - 33 Batzen 3 kr 4 new Pf. This was collected by the ShZ R Wolf. But he only received one old Goldgulden.

Sunday 2 Iyar 5438 we gave the Priest New Year money 1 old Goldgulden.

Tuesday, Rosh Chodesh Shebat 5440 we made a compromise with the Secretary that we shall give him every New Year two Speciesdukaten (i.e. 2 ducats in one piece and not in smaller denominations) and one middle sized sugarloaf.

(signed) A sher bar Samuel Shalita

Josef Meir ben LAA HRR Samuel Metz Shalita

(Page 33a)

Good Luck, etc.

Transacted Sunday 22 Siwan 5438.

We apportioned 5 fl quartal money for Reminiscere (second Sunday of Lent) 1678 (written ה'תק"ח) for the Council YRII, $\frac{2}{3}$ as headtax, $\frac{1}{3}$ as capital levy.

Furthermore 2 fl, $\frac{1}{2}$ as headtax, $\frac{1}{2}$ as capital levy, i.e. 5 Batzen per householder, 1 Denar per hundred.

Parnas R Sa nwil	18 Denar	2 new Pf
Parnas Anshel	27 "	2 " "
Lemle	9 "	2 " "
R. Seligman	11 "	2 " "
Sanwil Grumbach	18 "	2 " "
Meir	22 "	4 " "
Jacob Katz	19 "	2 " "
Michael GZ	13 "	2 " "
Moses GZ	13 "	2 " "
Getz	12 "	5 " "
R Leib	10 "	2 " "
Samuel	9 "	2 " "
Lasi Katz	9 "	2 " "
Sum Total	6 fl 26 Denar	5 new Pf

(signed) Asher bar Samuel

Josef Meir Metz

(Page 33a - no 32b)

On Rosh Chodesh Ab 5438 I received from Na'ar Itzig 3 Rt quartal money. Of this ShZ R Wolf pays 8 Batzen for board for a woman in confinement. The rest to Wachmeister Lieutenant, i.e. only 3 KS were apportioned for him. He did not want to take it and we had to give him 1 Rt because he managed that the commander should take (only) 4 Rt. (Apparently this lieutenant of the guard who receives gifts very frequently intercedes on behalf of the Jews with superior of-

ficers, and he insists on being paid well for his services).

(Page 33b)

Sunday 27 Tamuz 5438 we spent for the commander in Wuerzburg 4 Rt (cf. previous Page); to Wachmeister Lieutenant 12 Batzen; a horse for the Judge (traveling expense) to 5KS. Furthermore a horse to Winterhausen (8 miles SE of Heidingsfeld) 6 Batzen; furthermore for the redemption of prisoners including Hazanim and rabbis - 2 Rt 10 kr. Total expenses; 8 Rt. This was apportioned on the above date, the Wuerzburg gate money with $\frac{2}{3}$ as headtax, the rest with $\frac{1}{3}$ as headtax, $\frac{1}{3}$ as capital levy, as detailed below:

ABD	3 KS for Wuerzburg gate money		
Parnas R Sanwil	12 Batzen	110 new Pf	
Parnas Anshel	19 "	7 " "	
Lemle		11 $\frac{1}{2}$ Denar	
R Seligmann	7 "	7 " "	
Sanwil Grumbach	12 "	10 " "	
Meir	16 "	20 " "	
Jacob Katz	13 "	7 " "	
Michael	9 "	2 " "	
Moses	9 "	2 " "	
Getz	8 "	3 kr	
R Leib	6 "	7 new Pf	
Sammel		11 Denar 3 Pf	
Lasi Katz		11 " 3 new Pf	
Total apportioned 8 Rt 3 Batzen 2 Pf			

The Kahal YZW still owes us 5 kr.

(signed) Asher bar Samuel

Josef Meir ben LAA HRR Samuel Metz Shalita

22 Ab 5438 - we expended for watching at the Lorenzi Fair (Aug.
10) 1688 - $11\frac{1}{2}$ cubits of Mittelband (probably ribbon of medium width)
worth 9 Denar 2 Pf.

3 Elul 5438 - furthermore we expended for a singer of 3 Batzen; to ShZ R Moses, Hazan of Frankfurt, $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt.

20 Elul 5438 - to two people from Jerusalem we gave 8 Denar;
4 cubits of ribbon to Faenrich Ausschieber; furthermore a ^{sick infant staying} child of
with the Hazan's ~~was sick which~~ cost 7 Denar; furthermore $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt for a singer; to a man from Jerusalem 6 Batzen; furthermore the Kahal still owes 5 kr; 2 Denar for a transient who stayed with the Hazan for Shabbath. 2 Rt 15 Batzen Ethrog money; 5 fl quartal money; furthermore we spent $8\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen; furthermore $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen; furthermore $\frac{3}{4}$ Rt. Sum total: 11 fl 27 Denar.

(signed) Asher bar Samuel Shalita

Josef Meir Metz

(Page 34a)

Good Luck, etc.

Capital estimate in the Kahal of Heidingsfeld - Sunday 10 Elul 5438.

Parnas R Sanwil

1000 Rt

Parnas Anshel 1800 Rt minus 200 Rt dowry for his son Jonah

1600 Rt

Meir

1600 "

Sanwil Grumbach 800 Rt minus 175 Rt dowry for his daughter

625 Rt

R Seligman 200 Rt minus 50 Rt for his son's dowry 200 Rt

Jacob Katz 1000 "

Michael 600 "

Moses GZ 500 "

Getz 375 "

R Leib 75 "

Lemle

Samuel - no definite information

Lasi Katz

Sum total 7600 Rt

Jonah son of R Anshel 550 Rt

Anshel son of R Seligman 275 "

8475 Rt

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This Thursday 13 Tishri we apportioned 5 fl quartal money, $\frac{2}{3}$ as headtax, $\frac{1}{3}$ as capital levy. Furthermore Ethrog money 2 Rt 15 Batzen; furthermore $\frac{3}{4}$ Rt expense; furthermore to Hazanim and people from Jerusalem, to the Faenrich on Lorenzi Fair 1668 and for the ^{infant} child who was with the Hazan - cf. ^{32b} Following page - together 11 fl 27 Denar. Parnas Anshel listened to (was a witness of) this apportionement.

Parnas Sanwil 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen

Parnas Anshel 23 " 3 kr

Parnas Meir 22 "

Lemle $\frac{1}{2}$ fl also $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt quartal money - he did not pay

Sanwil Grumbach 14 Batzen 3 kr

R Seligman 9 " 4 new Pf

Michael GZ 13 "

Moses GZ	12 Batzen	
Jacob Katz	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	
Getz	11 "	
R Leib	8 "	1 kr
Samuel	$\frac{1}{8}$ fl	
Lasi Katz	$\frac{1}{8}$ fl	
Sum Total	11 fl 27 Denar	

(signed) Asher bar Samuel Shalita

Josef Meir Metz

We did not collect this apportionment, on account of Parnas Anshel, this Thursday 20 Tishri 5439, receiving from Sanwil Ginz 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt which was due the Kahal from Sanwil Ginz. Lemle did not pay his quartal money of $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt. He told ShZ R Wolf that he would pay 2 Rt at the end of the year to the Kahal YZW. Everything for the year must be paid after Shabuoth 5439. Furthermore Parnas Anshel received from Na'ar Itzig 3/4 Rt which has no connection with the above 11 fl 27 Denar. For these 3/4 Rt were deducted and were not apportioned.

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Monday 11 Tebeth 5439 we have apportioned 5 fl quartal money, 2/3 as headtax, 1/3 as capital levy. Furthermore 2 Rt 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen which the Kahal owes us from the previous page; to a Hazan from Vienna 3 KS; to a singer from Halberstadt 2 Batzen; to a rabbi (who stayed) with Parnas Sanwil 3 KS; for transients 3 Denar; for building repairs in the synagogue 3 Batzen; 12 Denar 2 Pf; $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt we gave to two men from Jerusalem; furthermore 4 Batzen to a Rabbi from Poland; furthermore 3 transients, furthermore a bride - 3 KS; 6 kr, for having the gate barred for transients. $\frac{1}{2}$ as head tax, $\frac{1}{2}$ as capital

levy.

Parnas Sanwil	16 Batzen	5 new Pf
Parnas Anshel	23 "	7 " "
Parnas Meir	21 "	9 " "
Lemle	7 "	5 " "
R. Seligman	9 "	3 " "
Sanwil Grumbach	14 "	7 " "
Michael GZ	12 "	10 " "
Moses	11 "	10 " "
Jacob Katz	16 "	5 " "
Getz	10 "	9 " "
R Leib	6 "	1 " "
Samuel	7 "	5 " "
Lasi Katz	7 "	5 " "

Sum Total 11 fl 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen

Furthermore Na'ar Itzig must pay $\frac{3}{4}$ Rt which are not included in the taxbill; for it has already been deducted.

(signed) Asher bar Samuel Shalita

Josef Meir Metz

(Page 35b)

New Year money spent Sunday 17 Tebeth 5439 and which was apportioned on Thursday 20 Shebat 5439, $\frac{1}{2}$ as headtax, $\frac{1}{2}$ as capital levy.

To the Secretary saffron worth 12 Batzen; to the Judge 2 Rt; to the Buergermeister here $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt; to the Vice-mayor $\frac{1}{4}$ Rt; to the City secretary 2 lb spices worth 1 KS; to the tax-collector here 1 lb spices worth 1 KS; to the toll-collector at the Sandertor in Wuerzburg $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt. Sum Total: 12 fl 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen

Sunday 13 Nisan 5439 we apportioned 5 fl quartal money, $\frac{2}{3}$ as headtax, $\frac{1}{3}$ as capital levy. Furthermore 2 fl for the Priest for New Year; for two rabbis 15 Batzen; expense for transients 1 Rt $6\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen on Purim 5436 - $\frac{1}{2}$ as headtax, $\frac{1}{2}$ as capital levy. Sum total 8 Rt $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen.

Parnas R Sanwil	12 Batzen	1 kr	
Meir	16 "		
Lemle	6 "		
R Seligman	7 "	1 "	
Sanwil Grumbach	11 "		
Jacob Katz	12 "		3 new Pf
Michael GZ	9 "	3 "	
Moses GZ	9 "		2 " "
Getz	8 "		4 " "
R Leib	6 "		5 " "
Samuel	6 "		
Lasi Katz	6 "		
Na'ar Itzig	$\frac{3}{4}$ Rt		

Sum Total 15 Rt 15 Batzen 1 kr, owing us 3 Batzen 1 kr. I have received this from the taxbill of 9 Cheshwan 5440.

(signed) Asher bar Samuel Shalita

Josef Meir Metz

(Page 36a)

This Sunday 24 Siwan 5439 we apportioned 5 fl quartal money, $\frac{2}{3}$ as headtax, $\frac{1}{3}$ as capital levy. Furthermore two horses for the Judge 3 KS; furthermore for the Priest 1 Rt; furthermore expenses

for transients by Parnas Anshel 12 Batzen 1 kr, $\frac{1}{2}$ as headtax, $\frac{1}{2}$ as capital levy. Total 6 Rt 9 Batzen 1 kr.

Parnas R Sanwil	10 Batzen	4 new Pf
Parnas Anshel	14 "	8 " "
Lemle	5 "	
HRR Seligman	6 "	1 " "
Sanwil Grumbach		16 Denar
Michael GZ	8 "	3 " "
Moses GZ	$\frac{1}{2}$ fl	2 " "
Jacob Katz	10 "	4 " "
R Leib	5 "	4 " "
Samuel	5 "	
Lasi Katz	5 "	
Getz	7 "	
Mei"r	13 "	6 " "
Na'ar Itzig	$\frac{3}{4}$ Rt	
Sum Total	8 fl	5 new Pf

(signed) Asher bar Samuel Shalita

Josef Meir Metz

Monday 23 Tamuz 5439 a compromise was made before the ABD between the Kahal YZW and the sons of Yossele Kitzingen. The Kahal had claims against Yossele Kitzingen. Therefore the ABD decided that Jacob Katz should pay the Kahal one kr less than 34 Batzen plus 24 Sabbath Pletten. I have receive 1 kr less than 34 Batzen on 11 Ab 5439. Furthermore I paid to the Hazan from Aue with a singer 15 Batzen; 7 Batzen to the Hekdesh Gabai; 3 KS to the ABD for a decision ("ינן פון)

for Sanwil Gintz and for the above Yossele. I received from Jacob Katz 2 Rt. Of this I paid to ShZ MHRR Moses 8 KS. Furthermore Parnas Anshel gave 1 KS to the Hazan of Furthermore Parnas Anshel received from Jacob 6 KS for the expense for the Ethrog. This money from said Jacob was accounted against the Pletten due from him.

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Wednesday 3 Ab 5439 we gave to Colonel Dingen, commander of Wuerzburg, 8 Rt of the Kahal YZW for the gates of Wuerzburg. To the Secretary 3 Batzen; to the Wachmeister Lieutenant $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt; This has been apportioned $\frac{2}{3}$ as headtax, $\frac{1}{3}$ as capital levy, i.e. 6 Batzen 10 new Pf per housenolder. We only apportioned 8 Rt. The ABD's 3 KS were deducted by the district from the list of Lorenzi 1669 which they (the district?) must pay.

ABD

3 KS

Parnas R Sanwil	12 Batzen	10 new Pf
Parnas Anshel	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	
R Seligman	8 "	1 " "
Sanwil Grumbach	10 "	9 " "
Michael GZ	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	
Moses GZ	9 "	10 " "
Jacob Katz	12 "	10 " "
Getz	8 "	2 " "
R Leib	7 "	4 " "
Samuel	6 "	10 " "
Easi Katz	6 "	10 " "
Jonah	9 "	3 " "

Meir 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen

Widow Voegele 6 " 10 new Pf

Sum Total, with the ABD's 3 KS: 8 Rt 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen

2 Elul 5439, we gave for watching here on the Lorenzi Fair
1679 ribbons valued 5 Batzen.

(signed) Asher bar Samuel Shalita

Josef Meir Metz

Sunday 23 Cheshwan 5440 I made a compromise with the Widow Voegele, before the ABD, because Lemle SL remained in debt to the Kahal YZW for 2 Rt from Siwan 5438 till Siwan 5439. Thus the ABD arranged a settlement that she should pay 1 KS every month from today until 2 Rt are paid.

Friday 9 Adar I 5440 I received 4 KS (from Widow Voegle.)

(Page 37a)

Sunday 9 Cheshwan 5440 we apportioned 5 fl quartal money, $\frac{2}{3}$ as headtax, $\frac{1}{3}$ as capital levy. Furthermore 5 KS for the Judge for a horse to; furthermore for three Hazanim with singers 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen; for a messenger with the Hazan sent to Ave this month to collect Ethrog money 6 KS; for ribbons at the Fair 5 Batzen 3 Denar; to have transients barred (from entering the town) 3 Batzen 1 kr which is due from 13 Nisan 5439; furthermore 10 Batzen 1 kr for rabbis - $\frac{1}{2}$ as headtax, $\frac{1}{2}$ as capital levy.

Parnas R. Sanwil 14 Batzen 3 kr

Parnas Anshel 1 Rt 6 "

Parnas R Seligman 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

Sanwil Grumbach 12 "

Jacob Kalitz	14 Batzen	3 kr	
Michael GZ	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "		
Moses GZ	10 "	3 "	
Jonah	11 "		
Getz	9 "	3 "	
R Leib	$\frac{1}{2}$ fl		
Samuel	6 "	3 "	
Lasi Katz	6 "	3 "	
Meir	1 Rt	6 "	
Widow Voegele	3 "		4 new Pf
Na'ar Itzig	3/4 Rt which is not listed in the taxbill, but was deducted by Parnas Anshel		

Sum Total 11 fl 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen 4 new Pf - and we need
11 fl 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen 4 Pf. The Kahal owes the remainder of 2 Batzen to
Parnas Anshel.

This has been paid to Parnas Anshel from the taxbill of 6 Shebat
5440.

(signed) Josef Meir Metz

(Page 37b)

Sunday 6 Shebat 5440 we apportioned 5 fl quartal money, 2/3 as
headtax, 1/3 as capital levy. Furthermore traveling expenses for the
Judge 6 KS; furthermore paid to the excise collector Krueger for
Perberchthausen (?) 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen for Kosher money (i.e. probably the
kosher meat excise for a small town in the district which could not
be identified). There remains a debt of 5 kr. We gave 7 kr worth of
spices to the Council's field warden, since he permitted on Sukkoth
to let the Kahal's cattle run into the fields. Furthermore New Year

Year money as follows: Secretary 2 Dukaten, each of which costs 6 Batzen for exchange, and one sugar loaf; Judge 2 Rt; City secretary 1 lb spices worth $3\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen; Vice-mayor 1 lb spices worth $3\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen; tax-collector here 1 lb spices; Buergermeister $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt; toll-collector at the Sandertor Wuerzburg $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt. The spices including the halfpound for the field warden and the cone sugar for the Secretary cost together 24 Batzen which is apportioned $\frac{1}{2}$ as headtax, $\frac{1}{2}$ as capital levy. Furthermore 2 Batzen which the Kahal owes Parnas Anshel of 9 Cheshwan 5440. Sum Total 16 Rt 1 kr.

Parnas R Sanwil	27 Batzen	1 Denar	
Parnas R Seligman	14 "		9 new Pf
Parnas Anshel	2 Rt	5 kr	
Sanwil Grumbach	22 "		
R Leib	12 "	3 "	
Michael GZ	21 "		2 new Pf
Moses GZ	$19\frac{1}{2}$ "		
Jacob Katz	27 "	1 Denar	
Meir	2 Rt	5 kr	
Getz	17 "	1 "	
Samuel	$11\frac{1}{2}$ "		
Lasi Katz	$11\frac{1}{2}$ "		
Jonah	20 "	1 "	
Widow Voegele	5 "	3 "	
Sum Total	19 fl	1 Denar	5 Pf

The Kahal YZW owes us 9 kr.

(signed) Asher ben Samuel Shalita

Josef Meir ben IAA Samuel Metz Shalita

(Page 38a)

Monday, Isru Chag of Pesach 5440 we apportioned 5 fl quartal money, $\frac{2}{3}$ as headtax, $\frac{1}{3}$ as capital levy. For the Priest at New Year 2 fl; Hazan Seckendorf 6 Batzen; for the support of the synagogue paid before the Beth Din, 4 Batzen, $\frac{1}{2}$ as headtax, $\frac{1}{2}$ as capital levy. The 4 KS received from the Widow Voegele on 9 Adar I were spent as follows: 9 Batzen to the ShZ R Moses for sick transients; 9 kr was owed us by the Kahal YZW from the previous page; and the rest we gave, before the Beth Din in this district for the support of a bride. This apportionment was listened to by the Parnas Anshel YZW.

Parnas R Sanwil	10 Batzen	9 new Pf
Parnas R Seligman	6 "	9 " "
Parnas Anshel	13 "	9 " "
Sanwil Grumbach	9 "	
Jacob Katz	10 "	9 " "
Michael GZ	8 "	9 " "
Moses GZ	8 "	3 " "
R Leib	6 "	1 " "
Meir	13 "	9 " "
Jonah	$8\frac{1}{2}$ "	
Getz	7 "	8 " "
Lasi Katz	5 "	9 " "
Widow Voegele	5 Denar2	" " plus 3 KS from Adar I

till Iyar HBAL for her compromise of 2 Rt.

(signed) Asher bar Samuel Shalita

Josef Meir Metz

(Page 38b)

My help cometh from the Lord, etc. Good Luck, etc.

28 Elul 5440 - we apportioned in the Kahal in the usual manner 5 fl quartal money for the Council, $\frac{2}{3}$ as headtax, $\frac{1}{3}$ as capital levy. We deducted from this for Itzig Katz and the sons of Lemle AH what they owe to the Kahal, a tax of 8 Batzen. There remains of said 5 fl - 4 fl 7 Batzen, i.e. $\frac{1}{2}$ fl per householder, 3 new Pf per hundred.

On said day we apportioned 1 Rt expenses for the Judge. 2 Shilling to the policeman. $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt is due to Tobe Anshel; $\frac{1}{2}$ fl to Sanwil Grumbach for a messenger to the Hazan; 1 Rt for moving the Hazan to Heidingsfeld (i.e. the new Hazan Ephraim); 2 fl to the Judge as a wedding gift; 13 KS to Rabbi Michael for Hazan's salary last summer. Sum Total 6 fl $5\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen. Deduct 13 Batzen for Itzig Katz and the sons of Lemle AH; there remains 5 fl $5\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen, $\frac{1}{2}$ as headtax, $\frac{1}{2}$ as capital levy, i.e. $3\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen per householder, $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen per hundred.

On said day we apportioned 3 fl 6 Batzen for the Ethrog - 2 Batzen per householder, 3 new Pf per hundred. Sum Total: 13 fl $5\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen.

Parnas HRR Sanwil	19 Batzen	3 kr
Parnas HRR Seligman	10 "	7 Pf
Tobe Anshel	28 "	minus 1 Pf
Sanwil Grumbach	$15\frac{1}{2}$ "	
Meir	15 "	minus 1 new Pf
Jacob Katz	19 "	3 kr
Miahael	$15\frac{1}{2}$ "	
Moses	$14\frac{1}{2}$ "	

Getz	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Batzen	
R Leib	9	"	1 kr
Lasi Katz	9	"	1 "
Jonah	1 fl		
Anshel ben HRRS (eligman)	2	"	3 "
Sum Total	13 fl	4 Batzen	1 kr

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My help, etc. Good Luck, etc.

25 Tishri 5441 LPK with unanimous consent of the Kahal Heidingsfeld it was decided that we shall apportion for the Hazan HRR Ephraim one third of his salary for 5441 LPK out of pity, since he cannot make a living selling Kosher Wine. One third of the Hazan's salary is 10 Rt, i.e. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen per householder, 2 Denar per hundred.

Parnas HRR Sanwil	17	Batzen	
Parnas HRR Seligman	1	"	5 Pf
Tobe Anshel	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	7 "
Melr	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	2 "
Sanwil Grumbach	13	"	6 "
Jacob Katz	17	"	6 "
Michael	13	"	4 "
Moses	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	
Getz	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	1 "
R Leib	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	
Lasi Katz	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	
Anshel ben HRRS	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	
Jonah	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	

Sons of Lemle

6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen

Sum Total

12 fl

2 Batzen

2 Pf

(Page 39b)

My help, etc. Good Luck, etc.

6 Tebeth 5441 we apportioned in KK Heidingsfeld as follows:
 quartal money for the Council 5 fl, $\frac{2}{3}$ as headtax, $\frac{1}{3}$ as capital
 levy; i.e. 6 Shilling 4 Pf per householder, 7 new Pf per two hundred.
 New Year money: Secretary 2 Dukaten plus 3 Batzen agio for each,
 amounting to 4 Rt 6 Batzen, 1 sugarloaf 10 Batzen; Judge 2 Rt; City
 secretary 1 lb spices 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen; Vice/mayor 1 lb spices 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen;
 Buergermeister $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt; tax-collector at the Sandertor $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt; field warden
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb spices 7 kr; captain here 4 KS; policeman 3 Batzen. Sum total*
 for New Year: 9 Rt 15 Batzen 1 kr; together: 14 Rt 1 kr. (Really adds
 up to 14 Rt 15 Batzen 1 kr).

Parnas HRR Sanwil	23 Batzen	3 kr	
Parnas HRR Seligman	11 "		10 Pf
Tobe Anshel	34 "		9 "
Meir	32 "		1 "
Sanwil Grumbach	18 "		1 "
Jacob Katz	23 "	3 "	
Michael	18 "		1 "
Moses	16 "	3 "	
Getz	15 "		5 "
HRR Leib	10 "	2 "	
Lasi Katz	9 "		10 "
Anshel ben Parnas HRR Seligman	13 "	3 "	

Jonah	17 Batzen	2 kr	1 Pf
Sons of Lemle	9 "		10 "
Sum Total	17 fl	2 kr	

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My help, etc. Good Luck, etc.

Ereb Rosh Chodesh Nisan 5441 we apportioned quartal money for the council 5 fl, $\frac{2}{3}$ as headtax, $\frac{1}{3}$ as capital levy; 6 Shilling 4 new Pf per householder, 7 new Pf per two hundred. 6 fl Hazan's salary; 16 Batzen expenses for a horse to Altertheim (10 miles W of Heidingsfeld) for the Judge; $\frac{1}{4}$ Rt New Year money for Captain Hebner at the gate of Wuerzburg; 13 Batzen the Kahal still owes for New Year's money to the Corporal and the Feldwebel, and the sugar and the spices cost more than was apportioned. Sum Total: 13 fl 3 Batzen 2 kr.

Parnas HRR Sanwil	1 fl 3 Batzen	4 new Pf
Tobe Anshel	1 " 11 "	4 " "
Meir	1 " 9 "	5 " "
Sanwil Grumbach	12 "	5 " "
Parnas HRR Seligman	9 "	6 " "
Jacob Katz	1 " 3 "	4 " "
Michael	14 "	2 " "
Moses	13 "	3 " "
Getz	11 "	8 " "
HRR Leib	8 "	
Jonah	13 "	7 " "
Anshel ben Parnas HRRS	10 "	10 " "
Lasi Katz	8 "	

Sons of Lemle AH

8 Batzen

Sum total of apportionment 13 fl 6 Batzen

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My help, etc. Good Luck, etc.

Sunday 2 Iyar 5441

Parnas HRR Sanwil	2 Batzen	10 Pf
Tobe Anshel	4 "	4 "
Meir	4 "	
Sanwil Grumbach	2 "	2 "
Parnas HRR Seligman	1 "	4 "
Jacob Katz	2 "	10 "
Michael	2 "	2 "
Moses	2 "	
Getz	1 "	9 "
R Leib	1 "	1 "
Lasi Katz	1 "	1 "
Jonah	2 "	1 "
Anshel ben Parnas HRRS	1 "	6 "
Gabriel	1 "	1 "

Sum Total 2 fl 6 new Pf

The above has been apportioned for the local Priest for New Year as usual every year on the above date.

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My help, etc. Good Luck, etc.

Sunday Rosh Chodesh Siwan of the year 5441 (~~nos~~) LPK we stood in meeting here in KK Heidingsfeld YZW to appoint Parnasim by secret

lot according to majority (the method of election is anything but clear. The lot may be used either to appoint electors who then elect the officers by majority vote, or to single out a group of men thus automatically eliminating their close relatives. In the latter case the majority vote of the Kahal would elect the officers from this group of K'sherim.) and it was ordained that none of the Parnasim of the district may be elected because the holy labor weighs heavily on them, since they carry all the rest of the work for the district YZW, and he who is busy with one Mitzwah is exempt from the other. Therefore the following men were appointed by lot to be Parnasim set over the Kahal for two years from today: HH Ha'aluf Hatobe Medinah KMR Anshel YZW; second: Hahluf Hana'aleh KMR Michael YZW. They cast the lot among themselves with the result that KMR Michael is Parnas Hachodesh for this month of Siwan. And in the month of Tamuz - may it be established for us - theTobe KMR Anshel shall be Parnas Hachodesh and thus they shall take turns until the end of two years.

This shall be the rule for the Parnasim of the Kahal YZ: All the business of the Kahal YZW whether the collection of taxes or the rest of the Kahal's needs all shall be in their jurisdiction for the good of the Kahal and for the sake of heaven. No rabbi who comes here as a transient to preach in the synagogue shall have authority to preach except with permission of said Parnasim. Likewise a transient Hazan has no authority to pray for the Congregation except with permission of said Parnasim. Said parnasim shall co-operate with the Tobe who stand above them in all necessities, and with all their powers for the good of the Kahal. (Tobe probably refers to the Tobe Hame-

dinah, of which Parnas Anshel is one, and who administer the district.)

It shall be ordained explicitly that every Matnath Yad the Parnas Hachodesh shall go to the Torah for Maftir without buying the Haftarah, and nobody may buy this Haftarah. It belongs to the Parnas Hachodesh in this month. Nobody of the Kahal shall behave arrogantly before said Parnasim. They shall be considered in their generation like Samuel was in his, and they shall inherit the honor of the wise.

It was decided by the Kahal under the presidency of the ABD that every Parnas shall give for distribution among the Kahal as explained above fol 25a, and as we were want to do of old. This ordinance has been found good and shall stand. Nor is it our intention to destroy any part of it, and far be it from us to break down the fence which our fathers have created. However, merely under a temporary emergency and for a temporary reason, and not to set an example for coming generations, we have eased the burden for said new Parnasim; KMR Michael shall give 2 Rt or shall arrange a meal; KMR Anshel, Tobe of the District, shall give $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt for distribution in the Kahal. He shall also pay the ABD 1 Rt as usual of old. All the above was transacted in the presence, and with the consent, of the whole Kahal and with my consent. In evidence hereof I sign: the Humble Jeremiah Chaber Ha'ir of Heidingsfeld and the District of Wuerzburg.

Also appointed by lot to be Gabh'im: Gabai Zedakah Ha'aluf KMR Sanwil Grumbach and Ha'aluf Hayakar KMR Mei'r YZW, and by lot, the month of Siwan fell to said KMR Mei'r and the following month of Tamuz to said KMR Sanwil, and thus they shall take turns monthly. The rules for the Gaba'im and their way of conducting their office have already been explained above. They shall be in force now as

before. Their term of office shall be from now till the end of two years. Likewise, as a decision under emergency, to preserve and not to destroy the old ordinance, we decreed that said Gaba'im shall give each for distribution to the Kahal this time half of what they used to give before. Transacted on the above day in the presence of the Kahal Heidingsfeld YZ and with my consent. (Signed) the Humble Jeremiah.

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My help, etc. Good Luck.

The knowing ones shall shine as the brightness of the firmament (Daniel 12:3) - these are the Gaba'im who have authority to aid on their part and who are obligated to collect monthly 4 fl for charity, $\frac{1}{2}$ as headtax, $\frac{1}{2}$ as capital levy. It has already been explained on fol.25, what is the manner of collecting. Therefore no transient shall be permitted to go himself from house to house, or to send others into individual homes. Only the Gaba'im may continue to give according to the kind of poor man, according to his humility and his poverty, and according to the time. The Gaba'im have authority to give to the poor written permission to go to individual houses. Therefore, if a man goes from house to house without permission from the Gaba'im, the Gaba'im have authority to punish the transient by never giving him another Plette. They shall enter the name of that transient into a book for permanent record. Also the householder who gives something to such a poor man, whether personally or through others, should be punished. Therefore by means of the writing of the Gabai, ^{the transient} who goes from house to house, it becomes a Mitzwah for everybody to give.

transacted on the date mentioned on the previous page. (Signed)
Jeremiah.

Furthermore it was ordained that the said Gabaim shall write down the names of all the transients, and if a transient returns to the Kahal in the course of a year they shall not give him a Plette. Hence they must give him one Plette within the course of a Year.

It also was ordained: if an honored visitor comes to a householder without a Plette, that householder must send for a Plette as long as that visitor stays with him. Thus if he does not put in his claim till after the visitor has left, he has to pay the Plette from his own pocket. And if the transient is not honored so that it should not be lowering him to ask him for a Plette on the householder who chose him (probably by taking him home with him from the synagogue), then the transient himself has to bring to the householder who has chosen him. (namely: the Plette)

If a transient lingers with a householder beyond the time proper for one Plette neither the transient nor the householder may take a Plette for another householder. He may only take a Plette for the first householder, and he may not change his lodging place. (cf. Eccl. 10:4)

As soon as a transient arrives, do not miss fulfilling the Mitzwah (literally: "do not let the Mitzwah get sour" - Yalk. Ex. 201, Jastrow p. 479) by waiting for somebody (else to take the transient) either on a weekday or on Ereb Shabbath or Ereb Yom Tob. But one shall give him a Plette immediately, without delay, lest somebody else do so first.

The transient himself shall take for himself a Plette every Ereb Shabbath and Ereb Yom Tob from the urn of Pletten. They shall always

apportion them according to wealth as is usual.

At present the Kahal has vowed to give from the charity cash-box 3 Batzen to the Prisoner Samuel Niederwehren in order that he may be freed from his prison.

The regulation of payment to the ABD by the Gaba'im at their appointment remains as before and as explained above on fol. 25.

All the above and all that which is written on the preceding page has been transacted in the presence of the whole Kahal, with their agreement and with my agreement. I, too, am with them and the Takanoth are fixed. Sunday, Rosh Chodesh Siwan of the year 5441 LPK (signed) the Humble Jeremiah BLAA KHRR Judah Leib ZLHH dwelling in K Heidingsfeld and the District of Wuerzburg.

This is the order of the Segan which was set by lottery among the householders:

Gabai KMR Meir	Rosh Chodesh Iyar 5441 LPK
Parnas Anshel Tobe	Month Siwan
Jacob Katz	Month Tamuz
Anshel ben Parnas KHRRS	Month Ab
Aetz	Month Elul
R Leib	Month Tishri 5442
Parnas of the District KHRRS (eligman)	Month Cheshwan
Moses	Month Kislaw
Jonah	Month Tebeth
Sanwil GZ	Month Shebat
Parnas Michael	Month Adar I
Basi Katz	Month Adar II
Parnas of the District KHRR Sanwil	Month Nisan 5442

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Good Luck.

Sunday Isry Chag Shabuoth 5441 we apportioned 2 months salary for the Hazan HRR Ephraim, 5 Rt, $\frac{1}{2}$ as headtax, $\frac{1}{2}$ as capital levy. The Kahal honored HRR Hayim with 1 Speciestaler because he was Hazan for Shabuoth. Also 5 fl quartal money, $\frac{2}{3}$ as headtax, $\frac{1}{3}$ as capital levy, i.e. $\frac{1}{3}$ fl per householder, 1 Batzen per hundred.

Parnas HRR Sanwil	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	Batzen	
Parnas HRR Seligman	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	
Mett Gabai Zedakah	1 Rt 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	
Jacob Katz	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	
Sanwil Gabai Zedakah	14	"	
Parnas Anshel	1 Rt 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	
Moses	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	
Getz	11	"	1 kr
HRR Leib	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	
Jonah	13	"	
Michael	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	
Lasi Katz	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	
Gabriel	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	
Anshel	10	"	1 kr

Sum total of the apportionement 12 fl 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen

Balance in favor of the Kahal 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen.

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Good Luck

Sunday 26 Ab 5441 we apportioned 10 Rt for gate money to the

Commander Von Dingen. Also $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt for the Wachmeister Lieutenant; 3 Batzen for making an application. Amounts to a total of 10 Rt 12 Batzen. The ABD's 12 Batzen was deducted from this; remains 10 Rt, $\frac{2}{3}$ as headtax, $\frac{1}{3}$ as capital levy. Furthermore 1 Rt expenses which Parnas Umanhig Anshel gave to Herr Judge, (for traveling) to We gave Hazanim 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ Rt. Total $2\frac{1}{4}$ Rt, $\frac{1}{2}$ as headtax, $\frac{1}{2}$ as capital levy. Altogether 14 fl 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen. Deducting what had been apportioned in excess before, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen, remains 14 fl 5 Batzen.

Furthermore HRR Hayim Meln (?) honored with 1 Speciestaler for being Hazan after Shabuoth, $\frac{1}{2}$ as headtax, $\frac{1}{2}$ as capital levy. Sum total: 15 fl 10 Batzen 1 kr, i.e. 10 Batzen 3 kr per householder, 1 Batzen per hundred.

Parnas HRR Sanwil	1 Rt	2. Batzen	3 kr
Parnas HRR Seligman		12 "	1 "
Parnas Anshel	1 "	10 "	3 "
Melr GZ	1 "	8 "	3 "
Jacob Katz	1 "	2 "	3 "
Sanwil GZ		17 "	
Moses		15 "	3 "
Getz		14 "	1 "
HRR Leib		10 "	3 "
Jonah		16 "	1 "
Michael		16 "	3 "
Lasi Katz		10 "	3 "
Anshel		13 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	
Gabriel		10 "	3 "

Sum total of the apportionment: 15 fl 10 Batzen

Of this 2 Batzen belong to Parnas Umanhig for what HRR Leib has deducted.

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Good Luck

Sunday 7 Cheshwan 5442, Heidingsfeld.

List of the Kahal KK Heidingsfeld YZW:

First: Parnas HRR Sanwil	1100 Rt
Parnas HRR Seligman	200 "
Parnas Anshel	1700 "
Meir GZ	1800 "
Sanwil Grumbach	500 "
Michael	900 "
Moses GZ	600 "
Lasi Katz	100 "
Getz	300 "
Jonah	475 "
HRR Leib	headtax only
Anshel ben HRRS	300 Rt
Gabriel	headtax only
Jacob Katz	1300 Rt
Sum Total:	9275 Rt

22 Elul 5442

Yekuthiel 650 Rt

Of PU Sanwil's wealth, 450 are to be subtracted, also of Parnas Anshel's wealth 200 for a dowry - remaining total: 8825 Rt.

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Good Luck, etc.

Sunday 7 Cheshwan 5442 the following was apportioned for the Kahal XZ: First: Quartal money for Trinitatis (Sunday after Pentecost) 5441 - 5 fl; Ethrog money 2 Rt 15 Batzen; $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt to Herr Judge for the moving in of the Hazan HRR David; 5 Batzen for ribbon given at the Lorenzi Fair; 2 Batzen to a transient from Nikolsburg; 3 Batzen to Meir who was Hazan here; 4 Batzen to the Torschreiber (secretary at the city gate). 5 Batzen 1 kr per householder, 2 Weisspfennig per hundred, Sum Total: 10 fl.

Parnas HRR Sanwil	17	Batzen		
Parnas HRR Seligman	5	"	1	kr
Parnas Anshel	19	"	1	"
Meir GZ	1 Rt	$1\frac{1}{2}$	"	
Sanwil Grumbach	9	"	1	"
Michael	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	"	
Moses GZ	10	"		
Iasi Katz	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	"	
Getz	7	"		2 Pf
Jonah b Asher	9	"		
HRR Leib for	4	"	3	"
Anshel ben HRRS	7	$\frac{1}{2}$	"	2 "
Jacob Katz GZ	15	$\frac{1}{2}$	"	2 "
Gabriel	5	"	1	"

Sum Total 8 Rt 2 Batzen 2 old Pf - still owing us 3 Batzen less 2 old Pf.

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Good Luck, etc.

Tuesday 16 Cheshwan 5442 here KK Heidingsfeld, we apportioned the Hazan's salary for $\frac{1}{2}$ year starting middle of Elul 5441 - i.e. $12\frac{1}{2}$ Rt. $8\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen per householder, 1 Batzen 1 kr per hundred as follows:

PU KHRR Sanwil	1 Rt	4 Batzen	1 kr
PU KHRR Seligman	11	"	
Parnas Tobe Anshel	1 "	11 "	3 "
HRR Leib			
Sanwil GZ	14	"	3 "
Meir GZ	1 "	13 "	
Michael	1 "	1 "	3 "
Moses	16	"	
Getz	12	"	1 "
Jonah ben Asher	14	"	2 "
Anshel ben HRR Seligman	12	"	1 "
Gabriel ben Samson Asher	$8\frac{1}{2}$	"	
Jacob Katz	1 "	6 "	3 "
Lasi Katz	9	"	3 "

Sum total of the apportionment: 12 Rt $10\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen.

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Good Luck, etc.

Sunday 1 Shebat 5442 we apportioned 5 fl quartal money, $\frac{2}{3}$ as headtax, $\frac{1}{3}$ as capital levy; New Year money to Herr Colonel 2 Dukaten - with Agio 4 Rt 11 Batzen; 3 KS for a sugarloaf; to the Judge 2 Rt New Year money; to the City secretary 1 lb spices worth $3\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen; to the Vice-mayor 1 lb spices worth $3\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen; to the

tax-collector at the Sandertor $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt; to the tax-collector 1 lb spices; Herr Buergermeister $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt; to the field warden $\frac{1}{2}$ lb spices; New Year money to the Torschreiber at the Sandertor $\frac{1}{4}$ Rt; furthermore 5 Batzen 3 kr for Kosher money and to make up the deficit of the last apportionment. Sum total: 13 Rt 12 Batzen 1 kr.

I received from Leib Katz Hoechberg for the Kahal 1 fl, also from Itzig Katz of Hoechberg 1 fl. 1 Rt from Yekuthiel ben Hachaber R. Mordecai as a down payment on the 4 Rt owed to the Kahal YZ. This deducted from the above 13 Rt 12 Batzen 1 kr, there remains 11 Rt 1 kr. Deducted from the council money 1 fl - 2 fl 3 Batzen; Herr Captain's New Year money 1 Rt. Sum total: 12 Rt 1 kr.

The 4 fl council money make out 5 Denar 2 new Pf per householder, 1 good kr per hundred. The rest of the money, such as New Year money, is apportioned $\frac{1}{3}$ as headtax, $\frac{1}{3}$ as capital levy, i.e. 6 Batzen 1 kr per householder, 9 new Pf per hundred.

Parnas KHRR Sanwil	1 Rt	2 Batzen	8 new Pf
Parnas KHRR Seligman		13 "	2 kr
PU Anshel	1 "	9 "	1 Pf
HRR Leib			5 Denar 2 "
Sanwil Grumbach GZ		14 "	5 new Pf
Meir GZ	1 "	10 "	1 Pf
Michael	1 "	1 "	
Jacob Katz	1 "	5 "	minus $\frac{1}{2}$ kr
Lasi Katz		10 "	2 new Pf
Moses ben Isaac AH		15 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	
Getz		12 "	3 " "
Jonah ben Asher		14 "	1 " "

Anshel ben PU HRR Seligman	12 Batzen	3 new Pf
Gabriel ben Samson Asher AH	7 "	
Sum Total	12 Rt	4 Batzen minus 1 new Pf

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Good Luck, etc.

The wealth in KK Heidingsfeld, Sunday 28 Adar I 5442:

Parnas Ha'aluf KHRR Sanwil	1100 Rt	(struck out)
Parnas Ha'aluf KHRR Seligman	200 "	
Parnas Ha'aluf Anshel	1700 "	- subtract 200 Rt
Sanwil Grumbach GZ	500 "	
Melr GZ	1800 "	
Michael	900 "	
Moses ben Isaac AH	600 "	
Getz ben (?) Sanwil	325 "	
Anshel ben Parnas HRR Seligman	300 "	
Jonah ben Asher	475 "	
Jacob Katz	1300 "	
Lasi Katz	100 "	
HRR Leib - headtax only		
Gabriel - headtax only		

Sum Total:	9300 Rt
Yekuthiel	275 Rt
	<hr/> 9575 Rt
Deduct for PU HRR Sanwil	1100 Rt
for PU Anshel	<hr/> 200 "
Remains Total:	8275 Rt
Leib ben Itzig Hoechberg	<hr/> 1100 Rt
	<hr/> 9375 Rt

Furthermore Yekuthiel received from his grand-mother 200 Rt,

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Sunday 28 Adar I 5442, the Kahal Heidingsfeld made an apportionment as follows: 5 fl quartal money for the Council YRH, $\frac{2}{3}$ as head-tax, $\frac{1}{3}$ as capital levy; 2 fl to the Priest for New Year, $\frac{1}{2}$ as head-tax, $\frac{1}{2}$ as capital levy; 1 Rt for a Jerusalemite; 2 Denar to get his passport signed. Sum total $8\frac{1}{2}$ fl.

1 lb spices $3\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen. Deduct 3 Rt which the Kahal received for Yekuthiel ben Chaber R Moses. Remains to be apportioned 4 fl $13\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen; 2 Batzen 3 kr per householder, 1 Weisspf per hundred.

Parnas Ha'aluf KHRR Sanwil	7 Batzen	2 new Pf
Parnas Ha'aluf KHRR Seligm.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ "	
Parnas Anshel	$9\frac{1}{2}$ "	
Sanwil Grumbach GZ	4 "	3 kr
Meir GZ	9 "	10 " "
Jacob Katz	8 "	
Michael	6 "	5 " "
Moses ben Isaac	5 "	2 " "
HRR Leib	2 "	3 kr
Getz	4 "	1 Pf
Lasi Katz	3 "	2 new Pf
Anshel ben Parnas HRR Sel.	4 "	
Jonah ben Asher	4 "	7 " "
Gabriel ben Asher	2 "	3 kr

Sum Total: 5 fl, an excess of $1\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen.

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Good Luck

Sunday Isry Chag of Shabuoth 5442 we made Shabbath and week-day Pletten, i.e. 6 per householder, 1 per hundred. We have to find out how to deal with the widow of the PM HRR Sanwil.

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Good Luck, etc.

Sunday, 15 Siwan 5442 we apportioned the Kahal's debts. First for the Council YRH 5 fl quartal mone, $\frac{2}{3}$ as headtax, $\frac{1}{3}$ as capital levy; 3 Batzen for New Year for the new policeman; 3 Batzen for a transient; 3 KS to the Herr Judge for Jacob Reichenburg (Jacob Katz) since the Herr Judge copied and notarized the matters; 3 Batzen to the Pedell (פֶּדֶל - janitor at the university) for the students at Wuerzburg; we honored HRR Chayim with 3 KS for praying on the first day of Shabuoth, $\frac{1}{2}$ as headtax, $\frac{1}{2}$ as capital levy. Together 6 Rt, i.e. 4 Batzen 3 kr per householder, 1 Weisspf per hundred.

(Estate of) Parnas HRR Sanwil AH	9 Batzen	1 Pf
Parnas HRR Seligman	$5\frac{1}{2}$	"
Parnas Anshel	$11\frac{1}{2}$	"
Sanwil Grumbach GZ	6	" 3 kr
Meir Metz	12	" minus 1 new Pf
Jacob Katz GZ	10	"
Michael	8	" 1 Weisspf
Moses ben Isaac AH GZ	7	" 2 Pf
HRR Leib	4	"
Getz	6	"

Lasi Katz	5 Batzen	2 Pf
Anshel ben Parnas HRRS	6 "	minus 1 Pf
Jonah ben Asher	6 "	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Weisspf
Gabriel ben Asher	4 "	3 kr

This amounts to a total of 5 Rt 12 Batzen 3 kr. We owed the Kahal 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen bringing the total to 5 Rt 14 Batzen 1 kr, and said expense is 6 Rt. The Kahal owes us 7 Denar.

The Kahal paid 5 Rt 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen of this taxbill. Since, however, 6 KS were put on the Kahal's account (?) (קל ור נר חשבונ וזררר - perhaps an error of 6 KS. verrechnen has a double meaning) and the Judge hired a carriage to for 1 Rt. Furthermore we gave the carriage driver 2 Batzen, i.e. ... Rt. We no longer owe the Kahal anything, but we still owe Michael the 3 KS for Jacob Reichenburg. (I can't make head or tail out of this account. Apparently the 6 KS appear from somewhere, and they were used to pay for the Judge's ride. Michael must have advanced the 3 KS mentioned in the taxbill.)

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Good Luck, etc.

Tuesday, 8 Tamuz 5442 we apportioned gate money for the Commander Dingen amounting to 10 Rt. Also to the Wachmeister Lieutenant $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt; to the Secretary 3 Batzen. Total 10 Rt 3 KS. Deduct 3 KS for the Ga'on ABD's gate money - remains 10 Rt. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ Denar per householder, 8 Pf per hundred.

Parnas HRR Seligman	18 Denar 1 Pf
(Estate of) Parnas HRR Sanw. AH 1 fl	2 "
Parnas Anshel	1 " 10 " 1 "
Sanwil Grumbach	22 " 1 "
Michael Heidingsfeld	27 " 3 "

HRR Leib		15 Denar	3 Pf
Jacob Katz GZ	1 fl	4 "	5 "
Moses GZ		23 "	3 "
Meir ben HRR Samuel	11 "	11 "	1 "
Lasi Katz		16 "	5 "
Getz		19 "	3 "
Anshel ben PU HRRS		19 "	3 "
Jonah ben Asher		21 "	5 "
Gabriel		15 "	3 "

Sum Total: 10 Rt 2 Batzen - excess for the Kahal 2 Batzen
which we gave to the singer on Parshath Matoth Umase 5442.

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Good Luck, etc.

Sunday, 27 Tamuz 5442 we apportioned half a year's salary for
the Hazanw which will not be due until the middle of Elul HBAL, amount-
ing to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen per householder 5 kr per hundred.

(Estate of) Parnas KHRR Sanwil AH	1 Rt	4 Batzen	1 kr
Parnas KHRR Seligman		11 "	
Parnas Anshel ben Samuel	1 "	11 "	3 "
Sanwil Grumbach		7 "	3 "
Meir Metz	1 "	13 "	
Jacob Katz GZ	1 "	6 "	3 "
Lasi Katz		9 "	3 "
Moses ben Isaac AH GZ		16 "	
Michael	1 "	1 "	3 "
Getz		12 "	1 "

Jonah ben Asher	12 Batzen 1 kr
Anshel ben PU HRR Seligman	12 " 1 "
Gabriel ben Asher	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Sum Total:	12 Rt 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen

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Gpod Luck

This Sunday 24 Elul 5442 we apportioned in our Kehillah quartal money 5 fl, $\frac{2}{3}$ as headtax, $\frac{1}{3}$ as capital levy; 2 Rt 15 Batzen Ethrog money, $\frac{1}{2}$ as headtax, $\frac{1}{2}$ as capital levy; 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen expense for the students for the prince (?) (ר' - possibly some student officer) YRH and the Pedell; 1 Rt 1 Batzen 3 kr for fair ribbon, for gate money here, for a Hazan from Hanau, and for one who preached, $\frac{1}{2}$ as headtax, $\frac{1}{2}$ as capital levy. Furthermore 1 fl was given for the town sleigh (?) (של'ל) here to the Council, also $\frac{1}{2}$ as headtax, $\frac{1}{2}$ as capital levy. Sum total: 11 fl 12 Batzen 1 kr, i.e. 7 Batzen 1 kr per householder, 9 new Pf per hundred.

Parnas HRR Seligman	9 Batzen
R Anshel	1 Rt 2 " 7 Pf
HRR Leib	7 "
Sanwil Grumbach GZ	11 " 1 kr
Meyer GZ	1 " 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Jacob Katz GZ	17 " 3 "
Michael	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Moses GZ	12 "
Getz	9 " 3 "
Anshel ben HS(eligman)	9 " 3 "

Jonah ben Asher	11 Batzen	1 Pf
Gabriel ben Asher	7 "	1 kr
Lasi Katz	9 "	
Yekuthiel	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	

Sum Total: 11 fl 8 Batzen and expense is 11 fl 12 Batzen 1 kr. The Kahal owes us 4 Batzen 1 kr.

The widow of Parnas KHRR Sanwil AH, Fromet, should pay 7 Batzen on this apportionment.

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Good Luck

Sunday 5 Tebeth 5443 (5443) we apportioned $\frac{1}{2}$ year's salary for the Hazan KHRR David, i.e. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt - 8 Batzen 4 Pf per householder, 15 Pf per hundred.

PU KHRR Seligman		10 Batzen 3 kr	
PU Anshel	1 Rt	10 "	5 Pf
Sanwil Grumbach		15 "	1 "
Meir	1 "	14 "	1 "
Jacob Katz	1 "	7 "	3 "
Lasi Katz		9 "	3 "
Moses GZ		16 "	4 "
Michael	1 "	2 "	5 "
Getz		12 "	4 "
Jonah ben Asher		14 "	9 "
Anshel ben PU HRRS		12 "	2 "
Gabriel		11 "	9 "
Yekuthiel		16 "	7 "

Sum Total: 12 Rt 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen

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Good Luck, etc.

Sunday 5 Tebeth 5443 we apportioned 5 fl quartal money, i.e. 2/3 as headtax, 1/3 as capital levy. Also to the Magistrate (Herr Amtmann - apparently the same officer who previously was consistently called **רמ"ד**, here translated "secretary". This officer was the executive representing the Prince-Bishop while the Buergermeister was the people's representative.) for New Year 5 1/3 Rt: in form of a Doppeldukaten, incl. Agio, 4 Rt 6 Batzen, in form of a sugar loaf 3 KS; to the Judge 2 Rt; to the Buergermeister 1/2 Rt; to the Vice-mayor 1 lb spices; to the City secretary 1 lb spices; to the architect (a city officer) 1/2 lb spices; to the policeman 3 Batzen; to the Torschreiber at the Sandertor 1/2 Rt; we also apportioned 1 Rt 1 Batzen to the residents of Hoechberg, Hoechi, Rimper, and Echtenfeld for student money; but we did not pay anything to the Hazan. We also gave 1 fl for the bath (**ב"מ** - Mikwah?). Furthermore 3 Batzen for the sleigh(?) (**ג"מ** מן מ"ן צום שליטן געבן). Yekuthiel deducted 6 Batzen 1 kr which were not due yet. Sum Total: 15 Rt 6 1/2 Batzen.

PU HRR Seligman		13 1/2 Batzen
HRR Leib		10 1/2 "
PU Anshel	2 fl	3 "
Sanwil Grumbach	1 Rt	
Meir ben Hachaber Rabbi Samuel	2 Rt	1 1/2 Batzen
Jacob Katz	2 fl	
Isa1 Katz		12 Batzen
Moses GZ	1 Rt	1 1/2 "
Michael	1 "	6 "

Getz	15 Batzen
Jonah b Asher	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Anshel ben PU HRRS	15 "
Gabriel	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

Yekuthiel -still owes 6 Batzen 1 kr - 1 Rt 7 Batzen 3 kr

Michael has to get 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen expenses because HRR Leib deducted this much. PU Anshel has to get for Kosher money 5 Batzen 2 Pf.

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Good Luck

The widow Fromet shall remain paying headtax only.

Thursday 23 Siwan 5443 we apportioned in the Kahal Heidingsfeld YZW the first and second quartals at 5 fl each, amounting together to 10 fl, $\frac{2}{3}$ as headtax, $\frac{1}{3}$ as capital levy; to the Priest for old debts (?) (אֶת הַקֶּדֶשׁ might stand either for "altes Galach Geld" or "alter Goldgulden". In the latter case the low exchange of 29 Batzen instead of 30 Batzen 10 kr might be explained by the fact that it is an old coin.) 29 Batzen; to the Captain 1 fl for a sugarloaf and spices; to a rabbi of Weisstadt (?) (רַבֵּי הַשָּׁרֵף) 12 Batzen; for a letter of recommendation for a poor man (כֶּתֶב הַיָּד) 1 kr, $\frac{1}{2}$ as headtax, $\frac{1}{2}$ as capital levy, i.e. $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt 1 kr per householder, 1 Batzen per hundred. Sum Total 14 fl.

PU HRR Seligman	9 Batzen 1 kr
PU Anshel	1 Rt 6 " 1 "
Sanwil Grumbach	14 " 1 "
HRR Meir Gobeh Hamedinah	1 " 9 " 1 "
Michael	1 " 1 "

Moses GZ	15 Batzen	1 kr
Getz	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Anshel Na'ar	12	" 1 "
Jonah ben Asher	14	"
HRR Leib -owes Michael 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ B.-	14	" 3 "
Jacob Katz GZ	1Rt 4	" 1 "
Lasi Katz	10	" 1 "
Gabriel	12	" 1 "
Yekuthiel	13	" 3 "

Sum Total: 14 fl 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen - included in this
is the extra 5 Batzen which HRR Leib had previously deducted. There
remains to the Kahal a surplus of 5 Batzen.

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Sunday 28 Elul 5443 we apportioned in the Kahal as follows: first
5 fl quartal money, $\frac{2}{3}$ as headtax, $\frac{1}{3}$ as capital levy; 2 Rt 15 Bat-
zen Ethrog money; a gift to Herr Keller (excise collector on wine
and produce) 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ pound new tin @ $\frac{1}{4}$ Rt amounting to 2 Rt 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen;
3 Batzen fair money; 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ Weisspf for fair ribbon; 1 KS expense on
PU HRR Abraham Sondheim's relative, $\frac{1}{2}$ as headtax, $\frac{1}{2}$ as capital levy.
Total 10 Rt 8 Batzen 1 kr. Deduct 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl apportioned to Yekuthiel on
the 3 fl which he owes the Kahal. Remains: 9 Rt 4 Batzen 3 kr, i.e.
7 Batzen 1 kr per householder, 10 new Pf per hundred.

PU Anshel	1 Rt	2 Batzen	3 kr
Sanwil Grumbach	11	"	3 "
HRR Meir Gobeh	1 "	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Michael	15	"	4 Pf

HRR Leib		7 Batzen	1 kr
Jacob Katz	1 Rt	1 "	
Moses GZ		12 "	7 Pf
Lasi Katz		8 "	2 "
Getz		10 "	
Anshel Na'ar		10 "	
Gabriel		10 "	
Jonah ben Asher		11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	
Yekuthiel -added 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl of his 3 fl-			
	1 Rt	16 "	3 "

Sum Total* 10 Rt 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen

Widow Promet has yet to pay.

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Good Luck

Sunday 25 Elul 5443 we apportioned half a year's salary for the Hazan KHRR David, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt, $\frac{1}{2}$ as headtax, $\frac{1}{2}$ as capital levy. Furthermore we promised him 2 fl for his teaching hours; $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt 1 kr per householder, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen per hundred.

PU Anshel	1 Rt	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen
Sanwil Grumbach		17 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
HRR Meir Gobeh	2 "	
Michael	1 "	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
HRR Seligman		12 "
Lasi Katz		10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Jacob Katz	1 "	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Moses GZ	1 "	
Getz		13 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

Jonah ben Asher	16 Batzen	1 kr
Anshel Na'ar	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Gabriel	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Yekuthiel	17	" 1 "
Sum Total:	13 Rt	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen

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Good Luck

Sunday 21 Shabat 5444 we apportioned for the Kahal here in Hei-
dingsfeld the following items: to Herr Keller expenses 3 KS; 15 Pf
for leaf money ($\text{לֶאֱכֹל לֶחֶם טָמֵא}$ - money for Laub to cover the Suk-
kah); 5 fl quartal money; 2 Rt to Herr Keller for New Year; to the
Magistrate 1 Doppeldukat - 4 Rt 3 KS and for a sugarloaf 11 Batzen.
Together 5 Rt 5 Batzen. For New Year to the Buergermeister $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt; to
the City Secretary and the Vice-mayor 2 lbs spices for 7 Batzen;
to the Torschreiber in Wuerzburg $\frac{1}{4}$ Rt; to the policeman 3 Batzen; a
rabbi from Nikolsburg 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ KS; a Hazan for the high holidays 6 Batzen;
two transients from Vienna 2 Batzen; Sum total: 14 Rt 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen, i.e.
10 Batzen 7 new Pf per householder, 13 Pf per hundred.

PU Anshel	1 Rt 8	Batzen
HRR Leib	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Sanwil Grumbach	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Michael	1 "	1 " 3 kr
Leib ben Isaac of Hoechi		
Jacob Katz		
Moses EX		
HRR Me'ir Gobeh		

(This page was transfered to the next
page because of an error)

Lasi Katz

Getz

Jonah

Anshel

Gabriel

Yekuthiel

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(This page is practically a copy of page 51b with exception of slight verbal changes and a change of the rate of apportionment)

Sunday 21 Shebat 5444 we apportioned for the Kahal Heidingsfeld: first 5 fl quartal money; to his honor the Magistrate 1 Doppeldukat 4 Rt 3 KS, a sugarloaf for 11 Batzen, together 5 Rt 5 Batzen; for New Year. Rosh Chodesh Kislow for traveling expense to Herr Keller 3 KS; furthermore for New Year to Herr Keller 2 Rt; furthermore we paid another 15 Pf for leaf money for Sukkoth; $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt to the Buergermeister for New Year; to the City secretary and the Vice-mayor 2 lbs spices for 7 Batzen; $\frac{1}{4}$ Rt to the Secretary at the Sandertor; 3 Batzen to the local policeman; 6 Batzen to a rabbi of Nikolsburg; $1\frac{1}{2}$ KS to an out-of-town Hazan who prayed on Yom Kippur; 2 Batzen to two transients from K. Vienna. Together 14 Rt $4\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen, $\frac{2}{3}$ as headtax, $\frac{1}{3}$ as capital levy, i.e. 10 Batzen 7 Pf per householder, 13 Pf per hundred.

PU of the district Anshel	1 Rt	10 Batzen	1 Pf
HRR Leib		$4\frac{1}{2}$ "	
HRR Meir Gobeh of the dis.	1 "	13 "	7 "
Sanwil Grumbach		$16\frac{1}{2}$ "	
Michael	1 "	3 "	1 "

Jacob Katz	1 Rt	7 Batzen	3 kr
Leib ben Isaac of Hechi	1 "	5 "	2 "
Moses GZ		17 "	6 Pf
Lasi Katz		11 "	9 "
Getz ben Sanwil		14 "	5 "
Anshel Na'ar		14 "	2 "
Gabriel		14 "	3 "
Jonah ben Asher		16 "	3 "
Yekuthiel		17 "	

Sum Total, as above: 14 Rt 4¹/₂ Batzen

Michael advanced 6 Rt 8 Batzen and Anshel advanced the rest. Furthermore Michael advanced 3 KS for Kosher money and PU Anshel 6 KS.

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Good Luck, etc.

Sunday 9 Iyar 5444 we apportioned here in KE Heidingsfeld a half year's salary for the Hazan KHRR David YZW - 12¹/₂ Rt, ¹/₂ as headtax, ¹/₂ as capital levy, i.e. 8 Batzen 8 Pf per householder, 13 Pf per hundred.

PU of the dist. KMR Anshel	1 Rt 5 Batzen	9 Pf
Gobeh of the d. KHRR Meir	1 " 11 "	8 "
Sanwil Grumbach	14 "	7 "
Jacob Katz	1 " 5 "	9 "
Leib Eibelstadt	1 " 4 "	5 "
Michael	1 " 1 "	2 "
Lasi Katz	9 "	10 "
Moses GZ	15 "	8 "

Anshel Na'ar	12 Batzen	3 Pf
Jonah ben Asher	14 "	3 "
Getz ben Sanwil	12 "	6 "
Yekuthiel	15 "	2 "
Gabriel	12 "	3 "
Sum Total	12 Rt	9 Batzen 2 Pf

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Sunday 5 Adar 5444 (*יום הרחמי) LFK when they proposed matters in orderly manner in the holy community of Heidingsfeld together with the exalted KMR Judah Leib bar Isaac who intends to settle permanently here in K Heidingsfeld, concerning his Hakdamah. Since he is one of the residents of the district who has carried and is carrying of the district's burden, I decided, following the decision of the distinguished Rabbi MOHRR Haggai Enoch of Hanau, above fol.2 col.b . Hence the exalted KMR Judah Leib has to pay to the Kahal 3 3/4 Rt, and thus it shall remain according to the contents of the Takanah which the distinguished Rabbi MOHRR Wolf NRU composed. In evidence hereof I sign my name on the abovementioned day: Eliezer Elsass Here in Heidingsfeld and the District of Wuerzburg.

On this same day the Parnasim made a compromise in the presence of the whole Kahal with the Bachur KMR Feibush bar Samson Asher that he should pay for the support of the Kahal, for the synagogue, the Hazan, and the Shofarblower 7 Rt. Since he has paid on Rosh Chodesh Kislew 5445 (?) 2 Rt; (he shall pay) every month 1 Rt until said 7 Rt are paid up. According to Jewish faith and the liberties of the government YRH, this shall stand in its place (not?) to be diminished or enlarged. Also said KMR Leib paid of said sum 2 Rt.

Hence said Leib still owes $7/4$ Rt and the Bachur KMR Feibush still owes 5 Rt. In evidence hereof I sign: Eliezer Elsass here in K Heidingsfeld. See fol.58 col.a concerning said Feibush.

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Thursday 19 Siwan we apportioned for Kahal Heidingsfeld 10 fl for 2 quartals to the Council YMR, $2/3$ as headtax, $1/3$ as capital levy. Furthermore 2 fl to the Pfarrer for New Year; furthermore we gave 3 KS to a rabbi, in addition to gifts in the synagogue. Also 6 Batzen for a Hazan from Hanau, $\frac{1}{2}$ as headtax, $\frac{1}{2}$ as capital levy.

Sum Total: 13 fl 3 Batzen.

PU of the dist.Anshel	1 Rt		
Gobeh of the dist.KHRR M.	1 "	3 Batzen	3 kr
HRR Leib - I received $\frac{1}{2}$ fl-	8	"	3 "
Sanwil Grumbach	12	"	
Jacob Katz GZ	1 "		
Leib Eibelstadt	17	"	2 "
Michael	15	"	
Moses ben Isaac GZ	12	"	3 "
Cetz	10	"	2 "
Jonah ben Asher	11	"	2 "
Gabriel	10	"	2 "
Anshel Naar	10	"	2 "
Yekuthiel	14	"	1 "
Lasi Katz	9	"	

Sum Total of the apportionment: 10 Rt 9 Batzen 1 kr, and expenses are 11 Rt. The Kahal still owes us 8 Batzen 3 kr. Parnas Anshel

expended 5 fl, also 3 KS, also 2 fl. Michael expended 5 fl, also $1\frac{1}{2}$ KS.

Sunday 27 Tamuz 5444 (ו'ת"ז) LPK I handed to the Alufim Parnasim YZW all the above which I received. Kahal still owes the Alufim Parnasim $10\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen. These are the words of HK David BLAA KHRR Isaac ShZ and Ne'eman of KK Heidingsfeld.

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Sunday 27 Tamuz 5444 LPK.

Estimate of the wealth of KK Heidingsfeld which was made on Rosh Chodesh Tamuz 5444 LPK:

PU and Shtadlan of the dist. HRR Abraham	5000 Rt
Ha'aluf PU of the dist. KMR Anshel	2200 "
Ha'aluf KMR Michael	1000 "
Ha'aluf Gobeh of the dist. KHRR Meir	1600 "
Sanwil Grumbach	400 "
Leib Eibelstadt	1250 "
Lasi Katz	200 "
Jacob Katz	1500 "
Getz	300 "
HRR Moses Neumark	2000 "
Moses GZ	675 "
Anshel BHS (eligman)	385 "
Jonah ben Asher	400 "
Gabriel	300 "
Yekuthiel	800 "
Seckel	260 "

David Wuerzburg	200 Rt
Sum Total: (Changed several times)	16360 Rt
Furthermore: Leib ben Asher	400 Rt
Leib ben Pessel	400 "

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Good Luck

Tuesday 14 Menachem 5444 we apportioned in Heidingsfeld Hazan David's salary for the past half year - $12\frac{1}{2}$ Rt, $\frac{1}{2}$ as headtax, $\frac{1}{2}$ as capital levy, i.e. 2 KS 8 Pf per householder, $1\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen per hundred.

Ha'aluf PU of the dist. KMR Anshel	1 Rt	11 Batzen	8 Pf
Michael	1 "		8 "
Ha'aluf Gobeh of the d. KHRR Meir	1 "	6 "	8 "
Sanwil Grumbach		12 "	8 "
Leib Eibelstadt	1 "	4 "	1 kr
Lasi Katz		10 "	8 "
Jacob Katz GZ	1 "	5 "	8 "
Getz		11 "	8 "
Moses GZ		$15\frac{1}{2}$ "	
Anshel ben HRR Soligman		12 "	7 "
Jonah ben Asher		12 "	8 "
Gabriel		11 "	8 "
Yekuthiel		16 "	8 "

Seckel is exempt this time

Sum Total: $12\frac{1}{2}$ Rt minus 1 Denar. 1 additional Denar must be apportioned for the Hazan some other time.

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Good Lucke etc.

Tuesday 14 Menachem 5444 we apportioned a taxbill in Heidingsfeld for General (von) Dingen (i.e. the commander of Wuerzburg): 10 Rt for gate money; 1 fl for his secretary; $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt for the Wachmeister Lieutenant. Total 11 $\frac{1}{3}$ Rt. Deduct 3 KS for the ABD's gate money; remains 10 Rt 3 KS, $\frac{2}{3}$ as capital levy, $\frac{2}{3}$ as headtax, i.e. 2 KS 8 Pf per householder, 1 Denar per hundred.

PU of the dist. KMR Anshel 1 Rt 2 Batzen

Gobeh of the d. KHRR Meir	17	"	3 Pf
Michael	14	"	1 "
Sanwil Grumbach	11	"	minus 1 Pf
HRR Leib	8	"	8 Pf
Seckel	10	"	3 "
Leib Eibelstadt	16	"	
Jacob Katz GZ	16	"	9 "
Moses GZ	12	"	5 "
Yekuthiel	13	"	
Getz	10	"	4 "
Lasi Katz	9	"	9 "
Jonah ben Asher	11	"	3 "
Anshel ben HRRS	11	"	2 "
Gabriel	10	"	4 "

Sum Total: 10 Rt 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen on the above date.

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Sunday 27 Kislow 5445 we apportioned for the Kahal YZW 2 Rt

15 Batzen Ethrog money, $\frac{1}{2}$ as headtax, $\frac{1}{2}$ as capital levy; 1 Rt 4 Batzen for Herr Keller and the City secretary for expenses at Zehnt ver-leihen (probably the auctioning off of the Zehnt a tax paid to the authorities in produce. There are still in existence Zehntscheuern, big barns which were formerly used to store the Zehnt.); 6 Batzen for ribbons at the fair; 3 Batzen gate money; 2 KS traveling expense to Altertheim; 3 KS to an AED who preached on Shabbath, also $\frac{1}{2}$ as headtax, $\frac{1}{2}$ as capital levy. 5 fl council money, $\frac{2}{3}$ as headtax, $\frac{2}{3}$ as capital levy. Furthermore the Kahal owes us from the taxbill $10\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen expense which had not been apportioned. Sum total: 10 Rt $7\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen. Of this I received from Leib bar Yudah 2 Rt. I received from Uri Feibush b. Samson Asher 2 Rt; 1 fl from Yekuthiel ben Hachaber R Moses; 2 fl for the Pfarrer's New Year present which PU Anshel returned. There remains to be apportioned 3 Rt $16\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen on the above date. 2 Batzen 3 kr per householder, 1 kr per hundred.

PU of the dist. Anshel	8 Batzen 1 kr
HRR Leib	2 " 3 "
HRR Meï Gobeñ of the d.	6 " 3 "
Sanwil Grumbach	3 " 3 "
Michael	5 " 1 "
Leib Eibelstadt	5 " $3\frac{1}{2}$ "
Jacob Katz GZ	6 " 2 "
Moses GZ	4 " 2 "
Iasi Katz	3 " 1 "
Getz	3 " 2 "
Jonah	3 " 3 "
Anshel Na'ar	3 " 3 "

Yekuthiel	4 Batzen 3 kr
Gabriel	3 " 2 kr
Seckel	3 " 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ kr

(signed) Asher bar Samuel SL

Hakatan Yechiel Michael bar Samuel SL

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Good Luck

Thursday, 8 Tebeth 5445 we apportioned $\frac{1}{2}$ year's salary for the Hazan KHRR David YZW, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt. 2 KS 8 Pf per householder, 1 Batzen per hundred, i.e. $\frac{1}{2}$ as headtax, $\frac{1}{2}$ as capital levy.

PU of the dist. KMR Anshel 1 Rt	12 Batzen 8 Pf
Gobeh of the d. KHRR Meir 1 "	6 " 8 "
Leib Eibelstadt 1 "	3 " 3 "
Samuel Grumbach	12 " 8 "
Jacob Katz GZ 1 "	5 " 8 "
Lasi Katz	10 " 8 "
Moses GZ	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Michael 1 "	8 "
Getz	11 " 8 "
Jonah	12 " 8 "
Yekuthiel	16 " 8 "
Gabriel	11 " 8 "
Anshel ben KHRRS	12 " 7 "
Seckel Neimark	11 " 8 "
Sum Total:	13 Rt $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen

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Sunday 23 Shebat 5445 we apportioned for the Kahal YZW in detail

as follows: 5 fl council money, $\frac{2}{3}$ as headtax, $\frac{1}{3}$ as capital levy; New Year money for his Excellency Herrn (magistrate) one Doppeldukat, including agio 4 Rt 12 Batzen, also one sugar loaf worth 11 Batzen 1 kr; 2 lbs spices for Herr Vice-mayor and City secretary; $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt for Herr Buergermeister; $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt for the toll-collector at the Lower Gate; 3 Batzen for the local policeman; 3 Batzen for a Hazan who prayed on Shabbath Bo, $\frac{1}{2}$ as headtax, $\frac{1}{2}$ as capital levy. 2 Rt to Herr Keller for New Year; sum total 13 Rt minus 5 kr. Furthermore 3 KR for Hazan Moses of Frankfurt who prayed on Shabbath Jethro. $9\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen per householder, 1 Batzen pr hundred. Sum Total: 13 Rt 10 Batzen 3 kr. This money has been spent by me together with PU Anshel.

PU of the dist. KMR Anshel	1 Rt	12 Batzen	2 kr
Gobeh of the d. KMR Meir	1 "		2 "
Michael	1 "	1 "	2 "
Sanwil Grumbach		13 "	2 "
Leib Eibelstadt	1 "	4 "	
Jacob Katz	1 "	6 "	2 "
Iasi Katz		11 "	2 "
Moses EZ		15 "	2 "
KMR Leib		9 "	2 "
Getz		12 "	2 "
Jonah ben Asher		13 "	2 "
Anshel ben KMR Seligman		13 "	1 "
Yekuthiel		17 "	2 "
Gabriel		12 "	2 "
Seckel Neumark		12 "	2 Pf
Sum Total:	14 Rt	1 Batzen	1 kr

(signed) Asher bar Samuel SL

Yechiel Michael bar Samuel SL

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Estimate of wealth in KK Heidingsfeld from Elul 5447 till
Elul 5450:

1. PU R Abraham	8000 Rt	
2. P Anshel	2400 "	
3. P Leib	1800 "	
4. P R Meir Metz	1800 "	
5. R Leib	-	
6. Michael	1000 "	
R Per	1150 "	(crossed out)
7. Lasi	300 "	
8. David	400 "	
9. Moses GZ	800 "	
10. Kussel (-Yekuthiel)	1250 "	
11. Seckel	875 "	
12. Na'ar Anshel	600 "	
Sanwil Grumbach	-	
13. Gabriel	250 "	
14. Getz	250 "	
Meir Minda	1350 "	(crossed out)
15. Jonah	250 "	
16. Feibush ben Lemle SL	250 "	
17. Feibush b H(essel)	300 "	
Widow of R. Moses NM (Neumark)	900 "	
Sum Total:	24250 Rt	

deduct from the wealth 2500 Rt. - Total 21,750 Rt and there are 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pletten per householder.

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Isru Chag of Shabuoth 5445. / According to the Takanah mentioned above that a meal shall be given for the Kahal when somebody becomes Parnas or Gabai, i.e. if a person becomes Parnas who has not been Parnas before he has to give the Kahal 2 Rt. If, however, a person becomes Parnas who has been Parnas in the previous year, he shall pay only $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt. Thus it is with the GZ. If a person becomes Gabai who has never been GZ before, he has to pay the Kahal 11 Batzen 1 kr. If, however, the old GZ is re-elected, he shall pay only 1/8 Rt. Thus PU Michael owes $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt. PU Anshel $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt. GZ Moses $\frac{1}{4}$ Rt. GZ Jacob Katz 1/8 Rt - which must be paid immediately and must be given to the new Parnas (?). PU Michael still has 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen which belong to the Kahal. Sum Total 2 Rt 5 Batzen 1 kr.

Since we decided in the meeting of the Kahal to strengthen the old Takanah mentioned above, we who have signed below have, on the same day, made a binding decree that on the same day new Parnasim and GZ shall be elected. If Parnasim are elected who have not held office before, every new Parnas must pay for distribution among the Kahal 3 Rt, and 1 Rt to the ABD as decreed above. If an old Parnas is elected, he must pay the Kahal only 3/4 Rt but 1 Rt to the ABD. Thus, if an old Hekdesh Gabai is appointed he pays to the Kahal 3 Batzen, and a new Hekdesh Gabai pays 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen and to the ABD as heretofore. However, the Hekdesh Gaba'im hold office for one year, and the Parnasim for two years, in order that the Hekdesh Gaba'im may render

account every year, and the Parnasim every other year.

We have made a compromise with Yekuthiel for Mrs. Promet who owes the Kahal for $1\frac{1}{2}$ years for the Hazan, the Ethrog, and other claims. Up to date KMR Yekuthiel shall pay to the Kahal 4 fl - 1 fl every quartal. This decree is more lenient than the requirement of the law (**לפנים משורת הדין**) because the woman is without a home (?). If, however - may we live and not die - things of this sort shall occur again, that a widow, God forbid, shall live in the Kahal, the law remains that the widow is obligated to pay the Kahal half the headtax and the tax falling on her wealth at every occasion.

Also the Bachur Feibush owes from the compromise above fol. 53a 3 fl which he should have paid in installments to the newly elected Parnasim. He also must make a compromise with the Kahal for the time from 5 Adar 5444 till today, Isru Chag of Shabuoht. Feibush shall also arrange for payment by quartals from now until his marriage.

Also the Tobe Leib Eibelstadt owes the Kahal $\frac{3}{4}$ Rt for his Hakdamah as mentioned above on fol. 53, which he has to pay immediately in installments to the newly elected Parnasim.

Thus, two Parnasim were elected by majority vote of the Kahal, by good judgment and by lot. These two Parnasim were elected: Hana'aleh KMR Michael and Hana'aleh KMR Leib Eibelstadt, and these two Parnasim shall hold office for two consecutive years from today. They shall occupy themselves sincerely with the needs of the community. They shall lend power to this Pinkas now as heretofore. They shall enforce the law against those who revolt against them. They shall be given honor in their generation as Samuel was honored in his generation. Transacted in K Heidingsfeld on said day.

The following two men were elected to be Gaba'e Zedakah together: Hana'aleh KMR Moses, and the Na'aleh KMR Meir, and the Gaba'im shall hold office for one full year from today. The Gaba'im have power and authority to enforce the law against those who revolt against them, as heretofore, according to this Pinkas. Transacted on said day. In evidence hereof I have signed on said day, in the presence of the whole Kahal. Eliezer Elsass residing here in K Heidingsfeld and the district of Wuerzburg and environs.

(Page 59a - 58b crossed out)

Good Luck.

Sunday 6 Tamuz 5445 here in KK Heidingsfeld - we spent and collected again for the Kahal YZW 2 quartals concil money - 10 fl; 10 Rt gatemonney on the Kilian's fair (July 8 - Kilian was the guardian saint of Franconia - Brockhaus) to General (von) Dingen; $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt to the Wachmeister Lieutenant; 3 Batzen to the Faenrich for writing fees; 3 kr for a measure of wine - $\frac{2}{3}$ as headtax, $\frac{1}{3}$ as capital levy. We gave 2 Rt to the Hazan for the woman in confinement, (the wife of) Aberle Pot; 4 Denar to a man from Jerusalem; 6 Batzen to a poor man from Kasmir; 2 fl New Year money to Herr Pfarrer; 3 Batzen to a Hazan from Fulda; 3 KS the Kahal owes the Parnasim from the last (taxbill); 1 Rt traveling expense for Herr Keller; 3 Denar messenger fee - $\frac{1}{2}$ as headtax, $\frac{1}{2}$ as capital levy, i.e. 1 Rt per householder, $1\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen per hundred. Sum total of the expense 25 Rt 1 Batzen.

Haga'on ABD KMOHRR Leiser (i.e. Eliezer) must pay gate money to the district.

12 Batzen

PM of the district KMR Anshel

2 Rt 15 "

Parnas and Tobe Leib	2 Rt 2 Batzen 1 Denar		
HRR Meir Gobeh Zedakah	2 " 6 "		
Jacob Katz	2 " $4\frac{1}{2}$ "		
Parnas Michael	1 " 15 "		
HRR Leib - half the headtax for gate money, council money, and money for the woman Pot	15 "	4 Pf	
Sanwil Grumbach	1 " 6 "		
Moses Gobeh Zedakah	1 " 10 "	$\frac{1}{2}$ kr	
Lasi Katz	1 " 3 "		
Getz	1 " $4\frac{1}{2}$ "		
Anshel	1 " 5 "	3 kr	
Jonah ben Abner	1 " $4\frac{1}{2}$ "		
Yekuthiel - incl. 1 fl of his grandmother's fl -	2 " 8 "	$1\frac{1}{2}$ kr	
Gabriel	1 " 4 "	$3\frac{1}{2}$ "	
Seckel Neuburg	1 " 4 "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	
Habachur KMR Feibush - $\frac{1}{2}$ headtax for gatemoney -	$7\frac{1}{2}$ "		

Sum Total: 26 Rt 3 Batzen - deduct 1 fl which, coming of Yekuthiel, shall be applied to the taxbill for the Hazan's salary together with other receipts of the Kahal.

(Page 59b)

Monday, 1 Shabat 5446 here in Heidingsfeld we apportioned what had been borrowed by the Kahal from 6 Tamuz 5445 on: 34 fl $13\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen. I received from HRR Moses 6 Rt as an installment on his Hakdamah; 12 Rt Plettenmoney; 1 Rt from the Bachur Feibush; 2 fl from two payments of Yekuthiel. (Paid out) the following items: 10 fl for two quartals; 5 Rt 6 Batzen for Hazanuth; $5\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen for fair ribbon;

3 Batzen to a rabbi for a bride (possibly: on his trip to his bride);
 3 Batzen (duty) at the Lower Gate for wine; 1 KS given to a Rabbi;
 6 Batzen traveling expense to Lasi Katz; to 3 KS traveling ex-
 pense; $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt to the Hazan from Friedberg; $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt to a Rabbi who
 preached; 6 Batzen for leaves; 3 Rt minus 3 Batzen for Ethrog;
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt for the Buergermeister for New Year; 3 Batzen for the police-
 man; 2 lbs spices @ $\frac{1}{2}$ fl; 1 Doppeldukat and a sugarloaf for his
 Excellency the Magistrate, cost 5 Rt 10 Batzen; $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt for the Tor-
 schreiber; $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt for Jacob Hoechberg. Deduct what we have received.
 Remains 10 fl 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen. Furthermore 6 Denar for wine (used) when
 we made out the Pletten three times. Of the 10 fl quartal money
 $\frac{2}{3}$ as headtax, $\frac{1}{3}$ as capital levy, i.e. 6 Batzen 1 kr per house-
 holder, 1 Weisspfenning per hundred.

Parnas of the district Anshel	15	Batzen	
Parnas and Tobe Leib	11	"	1 kr
HRR Meir	12	"	3 "
Jacob AH	12	"	1 "
PU Michael	10	"	1 "
HRR Leib	6	"	1 "
Sanwil Grumbach	7	"	3 "
Moses GZ	9	"	
Lasi Katz	7	"	
Getz	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	
Anshel Na'ar	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	
Jonah ben Asher	7	"	3 "
Yekuthiel	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	
HRR Moses Neumark	14	"	1 "

Gabriel

7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen

Seckel

7 " 1 kr

Sum Total: - Of these incoming amounts the Hazan has been paid.

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Sunday, 1 Shebat 5446 we rendered account, and Parnas Leib has yet to receive 1 Rt which the Kahal has not yet apportioned as Kosher money. Furthermore said Leib has yet to receive 3 fl 6 Batzen and Michael 6 fl 2 KS. We have to take this from the taxbill which has been made out for the Kahal. Furthermore Leib Parnas gave the Hazan 3 Rt on his Hazanuth, which he must deduct from his taxbill for Hazanuth.

Furthermore Michael paid 6 Batzen to a Darshan; to the Melamed who stayed with HRR Moses Neumark $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt for preaching in the synagogue. Furthermore 5 fl council money. Transacted Tuesday 24 Adar 5446. Of this Michael received from the Hazan for the taxbill 2 Rt 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen. Parnas Leib paid 3 Batzen to the Melamed who was HRR Moses' guest (?). Furthermore P Leib gave 6 Batzen to a rabbi who stayed with HRR Abraham. Furthermore he gave another 4 Batzen to the Bauer (?) Yockelo (- Jacob) for traveling expense. Furthermore Michael received from the Hazan 1 Rt which he received from the Kahal on his apportionment.

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Good Luck

Monday, Ereb Rosh Chodesh Nisan 5446 we apportioned for the Kahal Heidingsfeld for the Hazan $\frac{1}{2}$ year's salary of 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt, $\frac{1}{2}$ as

headtax, $\frac{1}{2}$ as capital levy, which has been paid to the Hazan on 1 Shebat by the Parnasim from their own pocket; 5 fl quartal money; 6 Batzen paid to a Darshan; $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt to a Melamed staying with HRR Moses Neumark; 3 Batzen paid to HRR Moses for the guest who stayed with him; 6 Batzen to another Darshan; furthermore 1 KS to Yockele for traveling expense; K received from HRR Moses Hakdamah 2 Rt 3 KS; from Yekuthiel 1 fl; from the Bachur Feibush 3 Rt. This has been given to the Hazan. The rest (of the Hazan's salary) has to be apportioned for the Kahal as follows: Hazanuth money, $\frac{1}{2}$ as headtax, $\frac{1}{2}$ as capital levy, i.e. 1 KS per householder, 1 Weisspfenning per hundred. The 5 fl quartal money, $\frac{2}{3}$ as headtax, $\frac{1}{3}$ as capital levy, i.e. 11 kr per householder, 2 Pf per hundred. 4 Denar 2 Pf for 2 measures of wine and white bread.

Memorandum: R Per of Hamburg, son-in-law of P Anshel still owes the Kahal for apportionment of Elul 5448 - 1 Rt 3 new Pf for Hazanuth.

(Page 61b - no 61a)

From Nisan 5446 the householder Hana'aleh KMR Sanwil Grumbach owes on his taxbill 9 Batzen to the Kahal YZW.

22 Tamuz we made out a taxbill for gatemoney to Wuerzburg, and for 5 fl quartal money. Sanwil owes the Kahal 10 Batzen.

28 Menachem 5446 we apportioned half a year's salary for the Hazan and other matters, amounting to 10 Batzen 1 kr per householder.

26 Elul 5448 - Furthermore for 3 quartals and his portion of other expenditures 1 Rt, besides gatemoney for Wuerzburg 6 Batzen 4 new Pf. He owes gatemoney for Wuerzburg from Tamuz 5448.

28 Tebeth 5449 New Year money and quartal money - 18 Denar 5 new Pf per householder.

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With the help of the Creator.

Sunday 27 Nisan 5446 LPK, we put into effect what the Kahal Hakodesh here in Heidingsfeld legislated past Chol Hamo'ed Pesach. We noticed that we have to argue and take counsel many times in order to strengthen the existence of the Kahal. Having the whole Kahal take part in this is an expensive matter. In fact it is a thing which the majority of the Kahal cannot afford, for everybody has to busy himself with providing for his family. Hence, in order not to trouble the whole Kahal, we have elected, by majority vote, 3 kosher (i.e. not closely related) men from among the Kahal to be added to the four Parnasim. These are the two Landparnasim (i.e. district Parnasim) here, Harosh W'hamanhig KHRR Abraham Halowi and the Parnas KMR Anshel. There are also 2 Parnasim of the Kehillah, Parnas KMR Michael and Parnas KMR Leib Eibelstadt. We have elected yet three Tobe Hakehillah, Ha'aluf KHRR Moses Neumark, second Ha'aluf KHRR Meir, and third the GZ KMR Moses. These seven men have the (legislative) power of the whole Kahal, to deal with the matters of the Kahal such as a Hazan or whatever name they may have. Whatever these Tobe Ha'ir do is well done. Nobody may object to it. Thus when a meeting of the Kahal is called nobody besides said seven Tobe Ha'ir is required. If there is an emergency which requires a meeting of the Kahal, and some (of the Kahal) are not at home, and only three of the seven Tobe Ha'ir attend and make a resolution

it is valid and well done, just as though all seven Tobe Ha'ir had been together and had resolved it by majority vote.

1. First we legislated that the said Kahal shall meet at least once in two weeks to discuss the welfare of the Kahal. (Note the use of the word Kahal for both the community as a whole and the council of seven) If within this period any individual in the Kahal (community?) requests a meeting of the Kahal (council) the law shall not be suppressed but a meeting of the Kahal shall be called. However, this individual must pay no more than 2 Denar which shall be used by the Hazan to serve (refreshments to the meeting) lest the Hazan serve for nothing.

2. Secondly we have legislated, realizing the hardships of our time: We give Chodesh money and Mitzwoth money (regular sums paid monthly and money for the purchase of Mitzwoth connected with the Torah service) for distribution among the poor; and yet they go around to the homes. Therefore we legislated that the Hazan shall announce three times, on Monday, Thursday, and Monday, that no transient may go around any more. A fine of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb wax for candles shall be imposed on any man or woman who gives to a transient as much as a P'rutah, unless he carries a letter from the Parnas of the Kehillah and the GZ. The Parnas of the Kehillah and the GZ will give a letter to a person who is concerned with a dowry for a bride or with the redemption of captives to the effect that he may go around. If, however, any other person goes around, who does not carry a letter, anybody who gives him anything, man or woman, shall pay a fine of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb wax, in order that the transients should get the habit of not going around. However, the Hekdesh Gabai shall give to every

Ba'al Bayith (apparently a single male transient is referred to) $\frac{1}{2}$ KS charity, and if someone migrates together with wife and child it is within the discretion of the Hekdesh Gabai to give him 3 Batzen. Exception: If someone has a transient as his guest, this householder may give him what he wants.

3. Third: Since - praised by God - the Kehillah has grown stronger, we have two Landparnasim and two Kehillahparnasim. However, since Harosh Parnas KHRR Abraham is a Levite, the Parnas Ham'dinah shall be called to the Torah on Matnath Yad together with a Parnas of the Kehillah. (Probably there are few Levites in the community, and Abraham gets more Aliyoth than the other Parnasim.) This privilege shall rotate among the Parnasim of the Kehillah. But the Parnas of the Kehillah who is not called to the Torah on Matnath Yad shall be called on the first day of Yom Tob. No Parnas, however, is a Chiyub (i.e. must be called to the Torah) on the first day Yom Tob, with exception of the Parnas of the Kehillah who is not called on Matnath Yad, in order to quiet all quarrels and all trouble. A Ba'al Segan who transgresses (this rule) shall be punished by majority resolution of the seven Tobe Ha'ir.

4. Fourth: We have legislated that there is a sale of Aliyoth whenever there is a "good Parashah" such as Pesach or Shabuoth, etc. whether Sabbath or Yom Tob. Anybody may raise the price in the auction as high as he wants to, since this is for the benefit of charity. A common householder may take part in this, and even a stranger may take part.

All the above was transacted by consent of the seven Tobe Ha'ir here in K Heidingsfeld. In evidence hereof they signed personally.

This was transacted in my presence

Abraham ben Hakadosh (martyr) HRR Benjamin SL SGL HYD Heller

Josef Meir ben HRR Samuel Metz SL

Yechiel Michael bar Samuel SL

Moses Bar Isaac

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Rosh Chodesh Tamuz 5446

On this same day we legislated this Takanah: If anybody, man or woman, wants to have an entry made in the Maskir N'shamoth book, the person who wishes to inscribe his father or his mother or his relatives, must announce it to the Hekdesh Gabai, i.e. the Gabai holding office that month. When announcement is made to the Gabai, the Gabai has to make the entry. In turn the person who asks for the entry, whether man or woman, must pay to the Hekdesh $\frac{1}{2}$ lb wax for candles every Rosh Hashanah. In addition, of the legacy of the person inscribed they must pay to charity 1 kr of every hundred (Rt) capital. This goes for both men and women, and all the above shall not be transgressed.

Furthermore we have legislated the following strong Takahah in order to strengthen the peace in the Kahal and to avoid strife. No householder shall hire a man servant or a maid servant who served before in the Kahal. If a householder wants to hire a man servant or a maid servant that man servant or maid servant must have served for some time outside the Kahal. But they must not go from one householder to another, lest strife arise and in order that peace be maintained as is acceptable before God and the world.

(signed) Abraham of Sondheim at present in KK Heidingsfeld

Asher bar Samuel SL

Yechiel Michael bar Samuel SL

Judah bar Isaac

Josef Meir Metz

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26 Elul 5446 we sold to the Parnas Hakazin KIRR Abraham SGL a synagogue seat next to the ABD, also a woman's seat next to the Robetzin including all claims which the Kahal had. Parnas HRR Abraham paid 17 fl 11 kr which were earmarked for the building of the synagogue. Also (a gift of Abraham?) an iron candle holder (? **נר "קו"ל**) in the synagogue in the center (?) on the left side for 3 KS (?). Ha'aluf Moses Neumark also bought a stand in the synagogue next to Parnas Michael under the Bimah and one in the Ez-rath Nashim, on the middle bench, for his wife. He paid 6 Rt, likewise earmarked for the building of the synagogue.

Hana'aleh KMR David also paid for his Haddamah and for seats for himself and his wife in the synagogue. He paid 4 Rt 3 KS which have been earmarked for the building of the synagogue.

R Samuel AH Katz Wallerstein also make a pledge of 8 Rt 6 Batzen (before his death) for the building of the synagogue. In turn he must be inscribed in the Memorbook (**ספר הזכרון**) to be remembered with the other righteous ones of Gan Eden. All the above mentioned matters belong to (the department of) the building of the synagogue and it has been turned over to the ABD MHORR Eliezer who is in charge of the money for the building of the synagogue.

Concerning the seat on which Parnas Anshel sits - it belongs to his son Jonah. However, as long as Parnas Anshel is alive, he remains sitting there. If, God forbid, something should happen (that he should die) Anshel's seat still belongs to his son Jonah.

We legislated on said day that everybody's seat in the synagogue belongs to them to inherit, to sell, or to exchange, according to their will, just as the seats in the Ezrath Washim belong to them for an eternal possession.

Transacted on said day here in K Heidingsfeld. In evidence of this, the seven Tobe Ha'ir have signed in my presence in order that there may be no protest against the above.

(signed) Abraham ben Hakadosh HRR Benjamin SL SGL of Sondheim, at present KK Heidingsfeld.

Asher bar Samuel SL

Yechiel Michael bar Samuel SL

Judah bar Isaac

Moses ben Hachaber Rabbi Naphtali Joseph Neumark Jeremiah SZL

Josef Meier Metz

Moses bar Isaac

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Sunday 22 Tamuz 5456 we have apportioned for Kahal Heidingsfeld 10 Rt for gate money for Kiliani (July 8); to his Excellency Commandant Kapp (?) $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt; to the Wabmeister Lieutenant 1 KS; writing fee 1 Pf; quartal money 5 fl, $\frac{2}{3}$ as headtax, $\frac{1}{3}$ as capital levy, total $11\frac{1}{3}$ fl as headtax, 5 fl 11 Batzen 1 kr as capital levy, i.e. 10 Batzen per householder, $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen per hundred.

Hagg'on ABD KMOHRR Leiser pays to the district	12 Batzen
PU of the district KHRR Abraham SGL	1 Rt 17 Batzen
PU of the district Anshel	1 " 3 "
PU and Tobe Leib	15 " 1 kr
HRR Meir GZ	1 "
HRR Moses Neumark	1 " 2 "
Moses GZ	13 " 2 "
Lasi Katz	11 "
Getz	11 " 2 "
Jonah ben Asher	12 "
Anshel BHS(eligman)	12 "
Yekuthiel	14 "
Gabriel	11 " 2 "
David Wuerzburg	11 "
HRR Leib	10 "
Seckel Neuburg	11 " 2 "
Habachur KMR Feibush	10 "
Widow Terzel	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Sum Total:	17 fl 5 Batzen

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Sunday 26 Menachem 5446 we apportioned half a year's salary for the Hazan 15 Rt; to the Pfarrer 1 Goldgulden - 2 fl 1 Denar; to Lasi Katz for traveling expense 6 Batzen; Sanwil Grumbach owes $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt on his taxbill; R Leib owes 6 Batzen; to a singer 3 Batzen; 5 Denar for wine when we apportioned Pletten; 1 Rt to the Ober-Ratsdiener (something like a sergeant-at-arms or a bailiff serving at sessions

of the city council and as the council's messenger); 6 Batzen to a Hazan; $\frac{1}{4}$ Rt to a rabbi; 2 Batzen to a transient for $\text{מסר"מ} \text{ *n}$ (apparently they did not get anyone to go up to the Torah for the Tochachoth, in spite of the ruling on fol. 28b and had to pay a transient for taking the Aliyah); $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt for traveling expenses to Herr Keller; $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt for traveling expenses to Lasi; 2 Batzen to the policeman; 3 Batzen for fair money; 5 Batzen 1 kr at the Lower Gate for ribbon; 3 KS to a Hazan from Prag at Par'shath Re'eh 5446. Sum total: 21 Rt 16 Batzen 3 kr. Of this we received 4 Rt from the Bachur Feibush; 2 KS remained from the last tax apportionment; remains (to be apportioned) 17 Rt 3 Batzen 3 kr, i.e. 10 Batzen 1 kr per householder; 10 Pf per hundred.

PU of the dist. KHRR Abraham SGL	3 Rt 1 Batzen	1 kr
PU of the dist Anshel	1 " 12 "	
PU Michael	1 " 1 "	1 "
PU and Tobe of the dist. Leib	1 " 3 "	2 "
HRR Meir GZ	1 " 6 "	7 "
HRR Moses Neumark	1 " 10 "	1 "
Moses GZ	17 "	4 "
Lasj Katz	12 "	
Getz	13 "	3 "
Jonah	13 "	3 "
Anshel Na'ar	13 "	3 "
David Wuerzburg	12 "	
Gabriel	13 "	
Yekuthiel	17 "	
Seckel	12 "	6 Pf
Widow Terzel	13 "	1 "
Sum Total:	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt	

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The expense of the Kahal Heidingsfeld since Elul 5446 has been apportioned on Thursday, 10 Tebeth 5447. $1\frac{1}{2}$ KS for Pidyon Shebuyim; 2 Batzen for wine at the apportionment of Pletten; 3 Rt for Ethrogim; $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt for a Melamed; 2 Batzen for a Melamed; $\frac{1}{2}$ fl for leaves on Suckoth; $1\frac{1}{2}$ KS for a rabbi; 10 fl for two quartals to the Council YRH, $\frac{2}{3}$ as headtax, $\frac{1}{3}$ as capital levy; 1 fl to a Hazan and a singer from Kalisch; 3 Batzen to a Hazan; 1 Rt traveling expense to Altertheim for Herr Keller. Total 14 Rt 2 KS, i.e. 9 Batzen 4 Pf per householder, 1 Kaisergroschen per hundred.

PU HRR Abraham	2 Rt	3 Batzen	4 Pf
PU Anshel	1 "	4 "	7 "
HRR Moses Neumark	1 "	3 "	4 "
HRR Meir GZ	1 "	1 "	
PU Leib		16 "	3 kr
Parnas Michael		15 "	2 "
HRR Leib		$7\frac{1}{2}$ "	
Moses GZ		13 "	6 "
Lasi Katz		$10\frac{1}{2}$ "	
Getz		11 "	1 "
Anshel Na'ar		11 "	3 "
Jonah ben Asher		11 "	3 "
David Wuerzburg		$10\frac{1}{2}$ "	
Gabriel		11 "	1 "
Yekuthiel		13 "	10 "
Seckel Neuburg		11 "	1 "
Widow Terzel		10 "	

Sum Total: 14 Rt $4\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen - owing to Michael $3\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen

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11 Sehebat 5447

On this day the Parnasim and Manhigim jointly with the men elected from the whole Kahal made a public and voluntary compromise with the Rosh and Parnas KHRR Abraham Halewi. We have seen that honored visitors such as rabbis and Hazanim are always the guests of said Parnas KHRR (Abraham). At times they stay very long and eat up many Pletten. Said Parnas Abraham also requests that one should give charity sincerely. Hence we made the following public compromise: Parnas Abraham has to pay his portion of the Chodesh money which is collected in the Kahal, and which the Gaba'im hold for distribution among the poor. However, the price for his Mitzwoth which Parnas Abraham purchases together with the amounts which Parnas Abraham pledges when he is called to the Torah shall be placed by the Gabai into a special box which contains only these Mitzwoth moneys, pledges and gifts of Parnas Abraham's. From this box he shall take care of the rabbis and Hazanim. Parnas Abraham shall write to the Gabai every time how much he shall give the rabbi, or the Lamdan, or the Hazan. In case that Parnas Abraham should request to pay more than his Mitzwoth money and his pledges and gifts amount to, Parnas Abraham must pay the difference from his pocket. If no Hazan or rabbi comes in a month and money is left over from Parnas Abraham's Mitzwoth money and pledges and gifts, this money is transferred into the Hekdesh box at the end of the month to be counted as all other Hekdesh money. They shall give the Hazan or rabbi as much as Parnas Abraham requests, and Parnas Abraham must pay an equal amount from his pocket. But one cannot command or force him. Also, however long

a Hazan or rabbi may stay (with Parnas Abraham) they may give Parnas Abraham no more than two Pletten.

We also agreed - since Parnas Abraham occupies himself faithfully with the needs of the community and takes great pains with Hish-tadluth (negotiations with the non-Jewish authorities) - that a Mi-Sheberach shall be said for him every Shabbath, night after the Mi-Sheberach for our master the Prince-Bishop YRU (Prince-Bishop seems to be the correct translation for the expression **ההנכין והנכס**) according to Catholic Encyclopedia, article "Wuerzburg"). In turn, the ornament plate (**DD**) which Parnas Abraham has on his Sefer Torah shall remain his property during his lifetime. However, after his death said ornament plate belongs to the Hekdesh as its property. Also throughout the year, on every Shabbath when the Kahal's Sefer Torah is taken out, said ornament plate shall be hung on it. All this was transacted on said day in good will and not by force. Transacted on said day here in K Heidingsfeld as a new covenant (? **כ"ה**). Said issue concerning the rabbis and Hazanim has been decided only for one year. If the Kahal finds that it is not good for them, or if Parnas Abraham finds that it is no good for him, it may be altered. All this is firm and shall stand. (signed) Eliezer Elsass here in K Heidingsfeld and the district of Wuerzburg with environs.

Ereb Rosh Chodesh Siwan 5446 we have again elected Parnasim of the Kehillah. By majority vote of the Kahal, we elected Parnas KMR Michael; Parnas KMR Leib who have held office for a year and shall hold office for another full year.

Also two Gaba'im have been appointed: Ha'aluf PU of the district KMR Anshel and Gabai KMR Moses remain Gaba'im for a full year / as

they have held office before, for one year.

The seven Tobe Ha'ir are Harosh Parnas KMR Abraham; Parnas of the district KMR Anshel; Parnas KMR Michael; Parnas KMR Leib Eibelsstadt; the venerable (ז"ל) KMR Leib; Hana'aleh KMR Lasi Katz; KMR Getz. These seven Tobe Ha'ir hold office for one year. The Gaba'im of last year rendered their account. The amount given by R.Meir as owing to him from old taxbills must be repaid before Shabuoth HBAL - which was confirmed this day in the presence of the majority of the Kahal. In evidence of this I sign - Eliezer Elsass residing here in K Heidingsfeld and the district of Wuerzburg.

(Page 65b)

27 Menachem 5448 - it was decided in the Kahal that when the seven Tobe Ha'ir meet and one of the seven does not wish to come he has to pay $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt fine which shall be used like other fines. He must be called, however, by the Hazan and Ne'eman of the Kahal. (signed) Eliezer Elsass residing here in Kahal Heidingsfeld.

We also decided on said day that KMR Yidle who boards with the Rosh Parnas HERRA(braham) and does business damaging individuals of the Kahal. He also has all the advantages of the synagogue. Therefore Yidle shall pay for the past quartal 2 Rt and for every future quartal $2\frac{1}{2}$ Rt. Beyond this we have no claims against Yidle. Transacted on said day. (signed) Eliezer Elsass residing here in K Heidingsfeld. Transacted according to Jewish faith and the privileges of our master the Prince-Bishop YRH.

(Page 66a)

Ereb Rosh Chodesh Siwan 5447 - we decided in the presence of the

whole Kahal that in Adar and Elul 10 fl shall be collected for distribution as charity for the poor. But absolutely no transient shall go around. It shall be announced in the synagogue that nobody shall give even a penny to a transient under fine of 1 Rt - half to the B Prince-Bishop YRH, half to charity - with exception of a transient who has a letter from the Parnas of the Month and the Gabai.

The new Parnasim shall go immediately to the Amtskeller (same as Keller) that they should not allow more than 25 transients to enter on Ereb Shabbath and 30 on Ereb Yom Tob. If an individual will have sympathy - be he HRR Abraham or somebody else - he may keep the transients (beyond the admitted number ?)

On Friday, when we receive the Shabbath, we begin services always at six o'clock (this seems strangely untraditional, since sundown in this area is as early as 4:30 p.m. in mid-winter), Shacharith (on Shabbath) at seven o'clock, Mincha at five o'clock. On weekdays Shacharith at five o'clock, Arbith at six o'clock.

Nobody may buy any fish when there is a councilman present who wants to buy, under fine of 1 lb wax, because we want to live in harmony. (Apparently the Jews tried to live up to that famous Midrash by outbargaining the gentile city fathers on the fish market, and thus caused ill feeling) All the above was transacted on said day in the presence of the Kahal. (signed) Eliezer Elsass residing here in K Hejdingsfeld.

12 Adar II 5448 - we strengthened the Land-Takanoth (district regulations) which were made conditional on ratification by our master, the Prince-Bishop YRH. A broker's fee of 1 Rt shall be paid on a

draffthorse, 3 KS on an exchange horse, $\frac{1}{4}$ Rt per ox on a yoke of oxen, 1 KS on a cow, $\frac{1}{2}$ KS on a two-year-old calf; half this amount on cattle which was loaned, $\frac{1}{2}$ KS per hide on big hides, 1 Batzen on small hides. Whoever takes in these brokerage fees keeps $\frac{1}{5}$ for himself and $\frac{2}{5}$ belong to the Kahal.

We also decided that the boy HRR Moses, stepson of the Parnas HRR Anshel shall either give 4 Rt to the Kahal for past business or he shall take an oath that he has not done business for himself in the past year and has not had any profit. If he takes the oath, he is exempt. If he does not take the oath, he must pay 4 Rt, and in future 6 Rt per annum.

We also made a compromise with the venerable Aluf HRR Leib that he shall pay 6 KS annually to the Kahal, - 6 Batzen per quartal. Beyond this he shall be exempt of all taxes, whether regular or special, whatever they may be called. He must, however, take his portion of the Plotten. Otherwise R Leib is exempt from all. But he keeps his Chasakah (right of residence) with all privileges such as being called to the Torah, etc. R. Leib also must pay his portion of the Wuerzburg gate toll. Otherwise he is exempt from all. Transacted on said day in the presence of the seven Tobe Ha'ir. (signed) Eliezer Elsass.

(Page 66b)

12 Adar II 5448 we also decided with the Hazan R David: If a transient comes to town who is not well, he (the Hazan) must give up to him his spare room which the Kahal built for him. If the transient does not have anybody here to take care of him, the Hazan gets $\frac{1}{2}$ KS for every 24 hours. If the transient, however, has people here to

take care of him, the Hazan has no income; however, he also has no work on account of him. For all of them (the sick transients) the Kahal, or the householder who has the Flette, have to give food, drink, bed, wood (for heating purposes) and light. (signed) Eliezer Elsass residing here in K Heidingsfeld and the district of Wuerzburg and environs.

We also had announced that under threat of the ban nobody shall go to a house. (to do business) When an honored man or a common man sends for somebody and he is not at home, nobody else may go to that house. If somebody does go (and gets the business) half of the profit belongs to the person for whom (the customer) sent (originally). This was announced with threat of the severe ban. Whoever transgresses shall be banned, driven out, and separated from everything that is sacred in Israel.

5 Nisan 5448

On this day we decided that this shall be announced under threat of the ban: Nobody, man or woman, boy or girl, shall give as much as a P'rutah to a transient, and no transient may go around. The Gabai, however, shall give him charity. A householder who lives in a house shall be given 3 Batzen, one who lives outside a house - 1 KS. To a complete stranger 6 kr; to a bride 1 KS; to a woman the gift is in the discretion of the Gabai. If a transient is the guest of someone, that householder may give him what he wants.

(Marginal note:) The above Cherem is invalid. In the presence of the Kahal - (signed) David ShZ - first day Rosh Chodesh Adar 5449 LPK.

Nobody shall hire a cab (?) except to Gardorf (?) or Hoechberg (?).

No boy who is Bar Mitzwah shall sig (in the synagogue) without a hat (probably excluding caps or skull caps). Even less shall he be called to the Torah. The compromise with Parnas A(braham) is void and he is regarded like any other householder. The boy Moses must take his oath within 8 days or he must pay 4 Rt to the Kahal, and Parnas Anshel must declare under threat of Cherem that his stepson is not a business partner but merely receives salary (?). The Gaba'im KMR Getz and KMR Yekuthiel must establish a special box for broker's fees. Everybody must declare who buys all the hides in Heidingsfeld. The purchaser has to pay 1 Batzen (per hide) to the Kahal. In evidence, we sign

Abraham of Sondheim, at present in KK Heidingsfeld

Asher bar Samuel SL

(Page 67a)

Rosh Chodesh Siwan 5448.

In the presence of the whole Kahal and in my presence we elected, for the sake of heaven, by majority vote, two Parnasim for two years from today. Then another election must take place. Elected: Parnas Leib, reelected. Ha'aluf HRR Meir Frankfurter is Parnas for two years from today in the Kahal until Rosh Chodesh Siwan 5450 HRAI LPF.

We also elected seven Tobe Ha'ir for seven years, i.e. the two Land-Parnasim HH Harosh Parnas HRAA(braham), Parnas and Gobeh Anshel; and two Kehillah Parnasim HH KMR Leib Parnas and Parnas KMR Meir; and three elected men: HH the venerable HRR Leib, and Parnas Michael, and Hana'aleh KMR Moses. We also elected two Gaba'e Zedakah by majority. Elected: GZ Moses, reelected; also Hana'aleh KMR Yeku-

kuthiel. But the Gaba'im serve only for one year.

The old Takanah, fixing the fees to be paid by Parnasim and Gabbim, remains valid. In addition the three elected to be Tobe Ha'ir must pay $\frac{1}{4}$ Rt each to the Kahal. This was transacted, and in evidence they signed themselves on said day here in K Heidingsfeld. Furthermore, every Rosh Chodesh Siwan, when it is on a weekday, two Gaba'im must be elected - under threat of fine of 2 Rt - just as, every two years, Parnasim and Tobe Ha'ir (must be elected). (signed) Abraham ben Hakadosh HRR Benjamin SL SGL HYD Heller

Asher bar Samuel SL

Judah bar Isaac

Josef Meir Metz

Judah ben HRR Yekuthiel SZL

Yechiel Michael bar Samuel SL

Moses bar Isaac

In the presence of the undersigned the abovementioned seven Tobe Ha'ir signed, and since it is clear to me that this is their signature I confirm and uphold it as is customary. (signed) Eliezer Elsass residing here in Heidingsfeld and the district of Wuerzburg.

27 Menachem 5448 - it has been decided by majority of the Kahal that only one person shall write Pletten in order that all Pletten shall be in one handwriting. The day of the month must be on the Plette.

Since Harosh Parnas HRR(braham) gets many visitors without Pletten, it has been decided that the Hazan HRR David shall go to Harosh Parnas HRR(braham)'s house to see what visitors are there. The Hazan shall give PRA(braham) as many Pletten as he has visitors who are eligible to charity. However, the Hazan accepted under threat

of the Cherem that he will not act on personal preference or enmity, that he will leave as many Pletten as there are visitors, just one Plette per visitor. Said day, we again prohibited gambling under threat of the Cherem, whether here or in Wuerzburg, whether by card games or by betting, with exception of days on which Tachanun is not said. Even with an unruly person one may play to kill time.

(Page 67b)

Sunday 24 Elul 5448 we apportioned the Hazan's salary of 15 Rt from the past month of Adar until Sabbath Nachmu 5448, besides 4 fl for half a year's rent. Furthermore, the Kahal owes him 11 Batzen from Elul 5447 till Adar 5448 - a total of 18 Rt 17 Batzen. The apportionment brought in 19 Rt 6 kr. Remains to the Kahal YZW 10 kr.

Tuesday 26 Elul we apportioned, as explained, gate money for Wuerzburg - 10 Rt 6 kr; besides the ABD's money (the rabbi pays gate money separately from the Kehillah); for 3 quartals - 21 fl; $\frac{1}{4}$ Rt agio - $\frac{2}{3}$ as headtax, $\frac{1}{3}$ as capital levy. 1 Rt for the benefit of the Kahal; 1 Goldgulden 8 KS to the Priest; 25 Batzen 1 kr to MHORR Josef Pas; 39 Batzen for 2 Hazanim; 19 Batzen traveling expenses; 33 Batzen to Jacob of Hoechberg; 1 Rt $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen to the beadle for the Priest; 15 Denar 2 new Pf for fair ribbons and gate money; 7 Batzen for two poor men; 8 Denar for wine (at the writing of) Shabbath Pletten; 3 Rt 3 Batzen for Ethrogim; this $\frac{1}{2}$ as headtax, $\frac{1}{2}$ as capital levy. Sum total: 44 Rt $3\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen. We received from Josel Totelbach 2 Rt and the apportionment amounted to 42 Rt 1 Batzen 1 new Pf. - Sum total: 44 Rt 1 Batzen 2 Pf. 6 KS 4 new Pf per householder, 5 kr per hundred.

28 Tebeth 5449 apportionment: 6 Batzen to the head of the city council for leaves; 6 Batzen for 2 poor people; 7 fl for quartal money, $\frac{2}{3}$ as headtax, $\frac{1}{3}$ as capital levy. For New Year to the Magistrate 1 Doppeldukaten in Species (i.e. in one piece) one sugar loaf for 13 Batzen; to the Keller 2 Rt in pieces of 3 KS; to the city secretary 1 lb spices; to the Vice-mayor 1 lb spices; $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt to the Buergermeister; $\frac{1}{4}$ Rt to the secretary at the Sandertor in Wuerzburg; 3 Batzen to the local policeman; 1 Rt to the Ober-ratsdiener in Wuerzburg.

Monday, Rosh Chodesh Adar 5449 we apportioned the Hazan's salary. Apportioned: 18 fl 7 Batzen 2 new Pf remaining from what Josel Totelbach paid for quartal money (?). The Hazan owes on quartal money of Adar 5449 $5\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen of Feibush ben Hessle - Rosh Chodesh Iyar 5449.

(Page 69a - no 68)

3 Siwan 5449 - K Heidingsfeld - we decided in the presence of the whole holy community by majority vote that one should elect two Gaba'e Zedakah by majority of the Kahal. Everybody wrote out his ballot L'shem Shamayim. There was complaint by several who did not want to take it (the office of GZ). Hence we decided: if somebody is elected Hekdesh Gabai and does not want to accept it, he may do so. However, he may never be elected Parnas or one of the seven Tobe Ha'ir. He may not even vote in the Kahal and he will be worth absolutely nothing in the Kahal.

(Note - added later) Thursday Elul 19, 5450 LPK Michael was elected as one of the seven Tobe Ha'ir. However, he is willing to be Gabai Zedakah for half a year according to fol. 72a.

On said day (3 Siwan 5449) Hana'aleh KMR Seckel was elected Hekdesh Gabai. Likewise by majority Hana'aleh KMR Michael was elected but he did not want to accept it, even though they tried to convince him publicly, in friendliness. Hence the above Takanah is in force, and Michael may no longer be Parnas or Tobe Ha'ir or writer of ballots (i.e. elector). Instead of Hana'aleh KMR Michael, Hana'aleh KMR Getz was elected Hekdesh Gabai for one year from today - according to the above Takanah that two Gaba'im shall not hold office for more than one year. In evidence the whole Kahal signed:

Abraham of Sondheim at present in KK Heidingsfeld

Asher bar Samuel SL

Judah ben HRR Yekuthiel SZL

Josef Meir Metz

Moses bar Isaac SL

(later note) Thursday, 19 Elul 5450 Michael was elected one of the seven Tobe Ha'ir, according to fol. 72a.

In the presence of the undersigned the five of the Tobe Ha'ir - since the other is not here and KMR Michael separated himself - signed. Therefore I confirm and uphold it, as is customary, on said day. (signed) Eliezer Elsass K Heidingsfeld and the district.

We cast the lot and the lot fell that Seckel shall be Hekdesh Gabai for Siwan, Tamuz, Ab, and Getz for Elul, Tishri, Cheshwan. Seckel for Kislev, Tobeth, Shebat, Getz for Adar, Nisan, Iyar. On Rosh Chodesh Siwan we elect new Hekdesh Gaba'im.

Every month the Hekdesh (Gabai) must have an announcement made by the Hazan in the synagogue - under threat of a fine of 1 lb wax - that no woman shall give a P'rutah to a transient, unless the tran-

sient has a letter from the GZ of this particular month. This is done only to frighten the women in order that they shall know it.

(Page 70a - no 62b)

25 Tishri 5450 LPK. On this day we made a compromise with Hana'aleh Moses bar Samson Asher that he may do business in the Kahal as well as anybody else. In return Moses shall pay annually 6 Rt, the year beginning past Rosh Chodesh Tamuz 5449. He may pay it in one sum of 6 Rt on Rosh Chodesh Tamuz 5450 HBAL, or he may pay quarterly or semi-annually. Transacted in the presence of the seven Tobe Ha'ir on said day. (signed) Eliezer Elsass K Heidingsfeld and district Wuerzburg.

Likewise it was decided on said day that the woman Mrs. Sarah, widow of the late Leib of Hoechberg AH shall pay to the Kahal annually 4 fl, i.e. each quartal 1 fl beginning past Rosch Hashanah 5450. She may pay in one sum when the year ends, on Rosh Hashanah 5451, or she may pay quarterly, or semi-annually, as mentioned above. (signed) Eliezer Elsass K Heidingsfeld.

(later note) Since we do not want to have trouble, they shall advance (the money which this woman owes on the Kahal's taxbill) until after her death, whenever it will be. None of her heirs shall inherit until said sum, according to the number of years, is paid up completely. Transacted in the presence of the seven Tobe Ha'ir, Siwan 5452. (signed) Eliezer Elsass)

25 Nisan 5450 - On this day it was decided by agreement of the seven Tobe Ha'ir, to improve on Schulgang (synagogue attendance), that from every house one who is Bar Mitzwah must go to the synagogue -

provided he is at home / in order to strengthen the Minyan. If the Minyan is broken (by somebody's absence) a fine of 1 Denar is due.

No boy, big or small, Bar Mitzwah or not Bar Mitzwah, may sit on the Bimah any more, unless he rented the place from the Gabai - under fine of 1 lb wax.

Under threat of the same fine, no boys shall commit nuisance with the Torah cloths (Wimpeln - cf. note) in order that people may pray respectfully.

(signed) Abraham of Sondheim at present KK Heidingsfeld

Anshel Heidingsfeld

Judah ben HRR Yekythiel SZL

Josef Meir Metz

Judah bar Isaa c

Moses ben Isaac

(Page 71a - no 70b)

Rosh Chodesh Siwan 5450 LPK - On this day, in the presence of the whole Kahal we elected by majority vote, everybody voting L'shem Shamayim. Thus we elected first the two Parnasim to hold office for two years from today till Rosh Chodesh Siwan 5452 HBAL. Elected: Harosh Parnas of the district KHRR Abraham SGL to be also Parnas of the Kehillah for two years. Also Parnas and Gobeh of the district, KMR Anshel shall be Parnas of the Kehillah for two years from today. We elected as Gabaim: Hana'aleh Tobe of the district KMR Leib Hoechberg Katz and Hana'aleh KMR Moses, to be Hekdesh Gaba'im for one full year. There were difficulties with the collection of the brokerage fee to the effect that the Kahal was not paid. Therefore

we contracted expressly with the said Parnasim that they shall be given a list of debts and debtors on the brokerage fee. Said Parnasim must either pay from their own pockets or force the debtors to pay the brokerage fee.

In order that transients shall not go around without permission of the Parnasim and Gaba'im, we legislated that the new Hazan shall be bound by contract to pay attention to this, and if one goes around without permission, that transient shall not be given a Plette or a night's lodging in K Heidingsfeld for a full year. This has been stated expressly and there is a fine

We elected seven Tobe Ha'ir, i.e. the mentioned two Parnasim, also the mentioned two Gaba'im (because the two Kehilla Parnasim were identical with the district Parnasim); and Ha'aluf the Venerable HRR Leib, and Ha'aluf HRR Meir Katz, and Ha'aluf KMR Lasi Katz; these seven Tobe Ha'ir also remain in office for two consecutive years. In evidence the seven Tobe Ha'ir signed in my presence on said day, here K Heidingsfeld.

Abraham of Sondheim, at present KK Heidingsfeld

Anshel Heidingsfeld

Judah ben HRR Yekuthiel SZL

We cast the lot. Parnas Abraham is Parnas Hachodesh in Siwan, R Anshel in Tamus, and thus in rotation for two years.

Moses is Gabai for Siwan, Tamuz, Ab; Tobe Leib - for Elul, Tishri, Cheshwan. Moses - Kislew, Tebeth, Shebat; Tobe Leib - Adar, Nisan, Iyar. (signed) Eliezer Elsass K Heidingsfeld and district of Wuerzburg.

(Page 72a - nok 71b)

19 Elul 5450 LPK - Hirsh, servant of the widow of the late HRRM(oses) Neumark AH, was to take an oath that he never did any business on his own account. Hence he made a compromise to give to the Kahal 6 Rt. 3 Rt were paid immediately and the other 3 Rt are due on Ereb Rosh Hashanah. This was transacted in the presence of the seven Tobe Ha'ir. (signed) Eliezer Elsass K Heidingsfeld

We also made an agreement that Isaac bar Samson Asher shall give the Kahal 6 Rt per annum, i.e. quarterly $1\frac{1}{2}$ Rt for doing business for himself. If he refuses one shall use all means of compulsion, both according to the law of Israel and according to the law of the nations of the world. Transacted in the presence of the seven Tobe Ha'ir on said day. (signed) Eliezer Elsass K Heidingsfeld.

We also made an agreement that Moses bar Samson Asher shall pay to the Kahal 8 Rt per annum, i.e. quarterly 2 Rt for doing business for himself. If he refuses, one shall use all means of compulsion, both according to the law of Israel and according to the law of the nations of the world. Transacted in the presence of the seven Tobe Ha'ir on said day. (signed) Eliezer Elsass K Heidingsfeld and district of Wuerzburg.

On the same day, Hana'aleh KMR Michael declared himself willing to be a Gabai Zedakah, God willing, When Rosh Chodesh Siwan HBAL comes and the term of office of the Gaba'im expires, they shall elect only one Gabai in the Kahal, for Michael must be Gabai for half a year, according to the usage of the Kehillah. In return Michael has been elected one of the seven Tobe Ha'ir. Hence the seven Tobe Ha'ir are:

Harosh Parnas KHRR Abraham Halewi

Parnas and Gobeh of the district KMR Anshel

The venerable Ha'aluf KHRR Leib

The Tobe of the district KMR Leib

The venerable KMR Michael

Hana'aleh KMR Lasi Katz

Hana'aleh KMR Moses GZ - all seven Tobe Ha'ir remain in office till Rosh Chodesh Siwan 5452 HBAL and when Rosh Chodesh Siwan 5452 comes, the Kahal must again elect seven Tobe Ha'ir. All the above was transacted on said day in the presence of said elected ones. In evidence, I sign: Eliezer Elsass, K Heidingsfeld.

(Page 73a - no 72b)

Chol Hamo'ed Pesach 5451

Since several of the seven Tobe Ha'ir resigned, and in order to put into correct condition the holy community of Heidingsfeld, we appointed on this day that the number of the seven Tobe Ha'ir should be made full again. The seven Tobe Ha'ir have all power and authority as before:

Harosh Parnas KHRR Abraham Halowi

Parnas and Gobe KMR Anshel

The venerable HRR Leib

Ha'aluf KHRR Elchanan Metz

Ha'aluf KHRR Aron Reichenburg

GZ KMR Moses

KMR Lasi Katz

These seven Tobe Ha'ir shall stand on the guard of the service of the holy community. In evidence, I sign my name: Eliezer Elsass, K Heidingsfeld and district of Wuerzburg, and my net is spread out (i.e.

my office includes) K Mayence with environs.

Abraham Heidingsfeld

Anshel Heidingsfeld

(Page 73b)

Tuesday, Isry Chag of Shabuoth 5451, the householders elected - the whole Kahal unanimously - for GZ: Ha'aluf KMR Moses and Ha'aluf KMR Yekuthiel YZW for one year from today. The following Takanoth were passed by the will of the whole Kahal YZW:

1. The Hekdesh Gaba'im shall apportion in our Kehillah no more than 5 Rt per month.
2. If a householder does not go to the synagogue and thus breaks the Minyan, the Hekdesh Gabai shall charge him with a Dreier.
3. The Gabai himself shall collect the monthly money and Mitzw woth money.
4. When the Gabai requests payment of Hekdesh money and a householder hinders his work by paying gradually, he may warn him according to his own discretion and fine him with 1 lb wax.
5. The Shamash shall go around in the Kehillah and shall have every woman take an oath that she will not give anything to any transient who goes around without permission of the GZ and the Gabai Hakahal. (Possibly an error for Parnas Hakahal - or a distinction between the GZ holding office and his colleague)
6. The Shamash shall keep a record of all transients who are here and come here and take Pletten. The same transient shall not be given another Plette within a quarter year. If within a quarter of a year he comes back and does not want to go away, the GZ shall have power,

according to his discretion, to have that transient taken out of the city by the policeman for overburdening the Kahal YZW.

When transients come to a householder, no householder shall have permission to send for Pletten for him; but they themselves (the transients) must call for their Pletten from the GZ. Only if it is an honored Lamdan or a Hazan, the householder may send for two Pletten for the transient. If the transient stays longer, that householder may not get any additional Pletten. In evidence, we sign our names:

Abraham ben Hakadosh HRR Benjamin SL SGL HYD Heller

Asher bar Samuel SL

The Takanah concerning Hekdesh is to be found above fol.53 col.1 and fol.2 col.2.

(Page 74a)

Sunday, 24 Siwan 5451 we have rendered account together concerning the Kahal's finances, what has been collected from Siwan 5450 to Siwan 5451. Thus the PU of the Kehillah do not have to collect another penny. Everything has been accounted for, amounts (קטלגא קליינע - kleine Gelder?, Kiliani Gelder?) and quartal up to date, i.e. the (next) quartal does not begin till Elul 5451, and rent of the Kahal is also paid till Shabuoth 5452. Transacted in the presence of the two PM of the Kehillah and of the Tobeh Michael and Moses Gabai Zedakah.

(signed) Abraham Heidingsfeld

Asher bar Samuel SL

Yechiel Miachel bar Samuel SL Heidingsfeld

Moses bar Isaac SL Heidingsfeld.

(Page 74b)

Sunday 10 Siwan 5452, R Wolf, son-in-law of PU R Elchanan paid 12 Rt. He has paid these 12 Rt for $1\frac{1}{2}$ years and he is free of payments to the Kahal till Siwan 5453. From then on he shall pay 8 Rt per annum, if he stays here. If said R Wolf pays his money, he shall be considered as one of the householders of our town.

(signed) Abraham Heidingsfeld

Anshel Heidingsfeld

(Page 75a)

3 Siwan 5452 LPK - On this day they decided: We must again elect 2 Gaba'e Zedakah and 2 Parnasim (a few words at the end of three lines are illegible). Every time when we have election, there are fights and the candidates do not wish to accept their office. Therefore (we have decided, that if a man is elected)...by majority vote he must hold office as Gabai or Parnas. Whosoever refuses shall and must he has been elected under fine of 5 Rt - half to our master, the Prince-Bishop YRH, and half for salary - without grace.

However, it has also been decided that the seven Tobe Ha'ir shall be upheld in honor. Hence there must be two Parnasim of the district, and two Parnasim of the Kehillah, and two Gaba'e Zedakah, and one must be elected from the Kahal. Transacted in my presence, and in the presence of the whole Kahal, (signed) Eliezer Elsass, K Heidingsfeld.

Abraham Heidingsfeld

Anshel Heidingsfeld

Elchanan Metz

Aaron Elsass

Yechiel Michael bar Samuel

Jacob Reichenburg

Moses bar Isaac

On this same day, they elected two Gaba'e Zedakah by majority vote, L'shem Shamayim. Elected: Tobe KHRR Aaron Elsass and KMR Moses bar Isaac. They must hold office for one full year from today. They may (rotate) month by month, quarter year by quarter year, or half year by half year - but KMR Moses starts. In evidence, I sign my name: Eliezer Elsass K Heidingsfeld.

On this same day, we elected two Parnasim of the Kehillah by majority vote, L'shem Shamayim: Ha'aluf KHRR Elchanan Metz, and Hana'aleh KMR Seckel Neuburg. They must hold office for one full year from today (rotating) month by month. In Siwan HRR Elchanan is Parnas Ha'odesh, in Tamuz KMR Seckel, etc. in rotation till the end of the year. From today on the following are Tobe Ha'ir:

Harosh Parnas KHRR Abraham

PU and Gobe KMR Anshel

Parnas of the Kehillah KHRR Elchanan Metz

Parnas of the Kehillah KMR Seckel Neuburg

GK and Tobe KHRR Aaron Elsass

GZ KMR Moses bar Isaac

Ha'aluf KHRR Moses

In evidence, I sign my name: Eliezer Elsass K Heidingsfeld and district of Wuerzburg.

(Page 76a - no 75b)

Sunday, Chol Hamo'ed Succoth 5452 LPK K Heidingsfeld. - On this day, the holy community of Heidingsfeld gathered together on the issue of excise. It has been ordered by the government (Hochfuerstliche Kammer) YRH that an excise of 100 fl Fraenkisch should be paid altogether every year, 25 fl per quartal. Hence we made the law for the Kahal that from past Yom Kippur till Yom Kippur HBAL excise must be paid in the Kahal generally as follows: of an ox 3 KS; of a cow 2 KS; of a piece of cattle such as a heifer or calf 6 Batzen; of small cattle such as a goat or a sheep, suckling calf and the like, 6 kr.

Then they made out tickets on parchment, i.e. "ox" on 20 tickets, "cow" on twenty tickets, "bull or heifer" on twenty tickets, "small cattle" on twenty tickets. These tickets were given immediately to the Gabai in order that the Gabaim can give the money to Harosh Parnas KHRR Abraham every quartal against a receipt both by the government and himself.

If the income during a quartal does not amount to 25 fl, the Gabaim must lend it from their own pockets. Every year account must be rendered in order that the Gabaim shall not have money owed to them for more than a year. Then, when new Gabaim are elected, they must lend money.

The Gabaim are GZ Hana'aleh KMR Moses with Hana'aleh KHRR Aaron be ABD. They keep a special Pinkas (record) on what day the tickets were redeemed and whether it is "ox", or "cow", or "bull or heifer", or "small cattle". The local Shochet also must keep a special Pinkas covering this matter, and every Ereb Shabbath, the local Shochet must hand the tickets to the Melamed MOHRR Moses in order that MOHRR Moses

may record what kind and how many pieces (of cattle) were slaughtered each week, in order that all books should check.

The local Shochet shall and many not slaughter for anybody a small or large piece of cattle until the owner gives him one of the tickets of the Gabai - under fine of 1 lb wax for lights, and the householder who wants to get an animal slaughtered before redeeming a Zettel or Plette (both expressions for the Gabai's tickets) shall pay 1 Rt.

If a stranger imports meat into the Kehillah he may not sell any meat, under fine of 1 Rt and Cherem, and no householder may buy from him under the same fine, unless that man had his meat appraised by the appraisers, took a ticket from the appraiser, and went to the Gaba'im to redeem his ticket against payment of the excise of $\frac{1}{4}$ Rt per Zentner (100 lbs)

The excise tickets were written in the house of the ABD and over his seal which bears the words "Eliezer Elsass". If more is slaughtered in a quartal than tickets were made, the Gaba'im shall make an appointment with Harosh Parnas KHRR Abraham, together with one of the Parnasim of the Kehillah, i.e. KHRR Elchanan or KMR Seckel, in order that they may be present when the ABD writes additional tickets. This appointment must be recorded in this Pinkas. The meat appraisers are Harosh Parnas KHRR Abraham and a Parnas of the Kehillah, i.e. KHRR Elchanan or KMR Seckel YZ. They appraise the meat for its price according to quality, according to demand, according to time (of year) and hour (of the day).

For loaned cattle, whether belonging to local householders or to strange people, charges must be paid as noted above. The local Shochet

may not slaughter them until a ticket has been redeemed for the animal and brought to him. If a stranger slaughters without a ticket, the permission for Shechitah shall be taken away from the Shochet and shall be made Isur in the whole district. In addition, the meat appraisers have authority to use all means to put him to shame and to press him.

If there is more meat than there is demand in the Kahal, and than the householders need, in order that the householders who had the animals slaughtered shall not lose anything, the meat appraisers have authority to distribute the meat and to send a portion to every householder into his home, according to his wealth. Nobody may object under threat of the above fine.

Also when there is a great demand the meat appraisers shall have portions made for the rich according to their wealth, and the honored according to their prestige, in order that every householder may have his portion, both of meat, small intestines, intestinal fat (Wicker - cf. Grimm vol.6, p.2170) and the like. All the above was transacted in the presende of the seven Tobe Ha'ir, and in my presence, and in evidence hereof the seven Tobe Ha'ir signed, with my agreement and in my presence, and there shall be no opposition against all the above.

(signed) Abraham Heidingsfeld

Elchanan Metz

Seckel Neuburg

Moses BLAA HRR Jacob Shalita Hahn

In the presence of the undersigned these four men of the Tobe Ha'ir signed and it is clear to me that it is their signature, and I establish and uphold it according to usage - Eliezer Elsass K Heidingsfeld, etc.

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28 Kislow 5454 we gave the PU Seckel a special bill to raise 36 Rt before Shabbath as explained on the bill in his hand.

Tuesday, Isru Chag of Shabuoth it was decided by agreement of Ha'alufim Parnasim of the district, and with consent of the other representatives of the congregation - inasmuch as KH Hahn (?) has been reelected as Gabai Zedakah, and because for many reasons we fear that transients might overrun the home of the GZ - we decided that as soon as the transient takes a Plette, Jacob shall tell the transient that he may not go to the house of the GZ, but that the transients shall be taken care of entirely in Jacob's house. The transient shall also promise by handclasp that he will not go around without permission of the GZ. (This Jacob is not mentioned anywhere else. It is therefore not clear whether he is the Shamash or what position he holds.)

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With the help of God.

Ha'alufim three of the Tobe Ha'ir met - HH Ha'aluf Parnas of our district, the district of Wuerzburg, together with the two Parnasim of our Kehillah - in order to elect again two Parnasim from among the householders of bur Kehillah as it has always been done before in Israel when Parnasim and Gaba'im are newly elected after the end of two years from the day of their election. Thys we have done L'shem Shamayim. From today on, the order of appointment among us in our Kehillah according to number and quality shall be as follows: From every family living here, who are related to one another, one shall be taken by lot. The one whose name is appointed by the lot makes the

rest of his family unfit. Then all the rest of the householders who are fit according to our holy Torah shall be layed into one urn. (In other words, those appointed by lot.) From this urn, the ABD, in the presence of the Parnasim of the district shall take seven householders. Each of these seven shall write out a ballot for two Parnasim of the Kehillah YZW. The ABD shall warn, under threat of the Cherem, that everyone shall make out his ballot L'shem Shamayim. By majority vote shall the Parnasim be elected. Thus on the above mentioned (should be "below") day, the Parnasim of our Kehillah were appointed. The one is KMR Lasi Kohen, and the other KMR Moses Mannheim. Also two Gaba'im for Zedakah shall be elected anew every year, and one of the two shall be elected every time, i.e. one Gabai shall be old, and on Gabai shall be newly elected every year. Therefore every Parnas who is elected and who has not been Parnas in former times, but he has been Hekdesh Gabai once, shall give 4 Rt to the Kahal or shall arrange a feast for the whole Kahal YZW. If he has never been either Parnas or GZ, he shall give 6 Rt or arrange a feast. If he has been Parnas before and he is elected a second time, he shall give 2 Rt toward a feast. Furthermore, every Parnas elected at any time shall give the ABD 1 Taler in one coin, and every Gabai Zedakah shall give the ABD $\frac{1}{4}$ Rt in one coin. Thus it shall be and thus it shall remain and who-soever changes it shall be at a disadvantage. (cf. Jastrow I.p563). Transacted, Synday 10 Siwan 5456 (מ'תקנ"ו י"א) LPK. In evidence, we sign:

Hakaton Israel SGL of Vienna residing here KK Heidingsfeld and
district of Wuerzburg (see note on his name)

Abraham Heidingsfeld

Anshel Heidingsfeld

Hakaton Aaron Elsass here in Heidingsfeld

Moses BLAA HRR Jacob Shalita Hahn

Eliezer ben Aaron Hakohen

Moses Mannheim

Solomon ben Nathan Halewi SL

On this day, when Ha'alufim Parnasim of the district Wuerzburg gathered together with the two Parnasim of our Kehillah and the rest of the householders here in the KK of Heidingsfeld YZW, we elected anew Hekdesh Gaba'im according to the Tackanah and the Seder which was arranged here on Sunday 10 Siwan 5456 as mentioned above. Therefore two Gaba'e Zedakah were elected, the one Ha'aluf KHRR Moses Hahn who has been Hekdesh Gabai until now. And the second, newly elected by majority vote, Hana'aleh KHRR Aaron ben ABD MOH Eliezer SL. These two Gabalim shall hold office for one full year from today. Transacted Tuesday 8 Siwan 5457 (signed) Haza'ir Mordecai Yitles residing here K Heidingsfeld and the district of Wuerzburg and environs.

Abraham Heidingsfeld

Anshel Heidingsfeld.

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(signatures continued from previous page)

Moses Mannheim

Moses BLAA HRR Jacob Shalita Hahn

David ben HRR Meir Wuerzburg (?)

Isaac bar Samson Asher SL

Moses bar Samuel

Sunday, 8 Siwan 5458 here in Heidingsfeld. - On this same day,

the whole KK of Heidingsfeld YZW gathered, together with the ABD Mor-decai YZW and the agreed unanimously to elect anew two Parnasim of the Kehillah, and they also agreed that these two Parnasim who are to be elected shall be at the same time Hekdesh Gaba'im. They shall rule for two full consecutive years, from said day on. These two Parnasim and Gaba'im shall be elected according to the Tickun, i.e. seven K'sherim shall be taken from the whole Kahal by lot. These seven men shall elect, by majority vote, the two Parnasim who also shall be Gaba'im. As was agreed on so it was done. For good luck, the following men came out as Parnasim and Gaba'im: Hana'aleh KMR Moses ben Isaac and Hana'aleh KHRR Aaron ben ABD MHRE(liezer) SL. These two together shall busy themselves with the tasks of the community in sincerity and L'shem Shamayim.

The whole Kahal, without a man missing, and in agreement with the ABD, also took upon themselves the following Takanoth which shall be explained in the following, for the welfare of the Kahal and L'shem Shamayim.

1. None of said two Parnasim may let more than 10 Rt amass for apportionment except for the New Year and the salary for Hazan and Shamash YZW.

2. None of said Parnasim may give to a Darshan or Hazan or a transient of the Kahal's money. However, the Parnasim shall talk to the Mechide S'gulah (outstanding householders) to collect something for charity.

3. Concerning peddling here in Heidingsfeld: From today on, nobody whoseever he may be, of those living in the neighborhood (Umsitzer - cf. Lexer, p.282 - umbe-sizer) may come here to KK Hei-

dingsfeld to peddle things except on one day of the week, namely every Tuesday. This was legislated because all the householders here in Heidingsfeld complained very much, and because it was done by a Din Torah. Hence any transgression shall be fined with 10 Rt, half to our master, the pious Prince-Bishop YRH, and half to the Hekdesh. In accordance with the privileges granted by our master the pious Prince-Bishop YRH all the above stands in its place. Transacted on said day: (signed) Haza'ir Mordecai Yitles residing here K Heidingsfeld and the district of Wuerzburg and environs.

Also concerning the manufacturing of Kosher wine - no strange householder, whosoever he may be, may manufacture Kosher wine in K Heidingsfeld, except with the knowledge of the Rabbi and the Parnasim YZW. (signed) Mordecai Yitles - this standd in its place in accord with the privileges of the authorities YRH.

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Tuesday 25 Adar I 5459. Today Ha'alufim Parnasim of the district gathered, i.e. Harosh W'kazin PU Ha'aluf KHRR Abraham SGL, and Ha'aluf PU KMR Anshel, and Ha'aluf PU KHRR Aaron Elsass together with Alufe Parnasim of the Kehillah, and together with the ABD of the district YZW. The Lord inspired Ha'aluf Kazin M'romem PU KHRR Abraham to consecrate as a complete Hekdesh, before Ha'alufim Parnasim and before the Rabbi ABD of the District YZW, in honor of the (Divine) Name, blessed be He, the new synagogue which he, Hakazin Hana'aleh Ha'aluf said R Abraham, had built here in K Heidingsfeld from his own money, in honor of the (Divine) Name, blessed be He. As to him (Abraham), may his nobility and charity be established by this. Hakazin RA(braham) reserves for himself, of the whole new synagogue, only 4 places

in the Ezrath Anashim and 2 places in the Ezrath Nashim. These 6 places shall belong to him and his heir after him forever. These are the 4 places which he reserved for himself in the Ezrath Anashim: First: the place on which R Abraham himself sits now. Second: The place on which Ha'aluf KHRR Aaron Worms SGL sits, which is next to the place on which PU KMR Anshel sits on the east side. Third: The place on which R Koppel ben RA(aron) Worms sits, which is next to the Menorah on the north side. Fourth: The place on which Habachur KMR Wolf ben RA(aron) Worms sits, next to the Menorah on the north side. These are the two places which he reserved for himself in the Ezrath Hanashim. First: The place on which Mrs. Henle, wife of said Hakazin RA(braham) sits; second: The place on which Mrs. Fromet, wife of Ha'aluf R Aron Worms SGL sits. It has been noted in detail: if today or to-morrow or any time after to-morrow said Ha'aluf R Aaron Worms wishes to purchase one or several of said 6 places as his property, then said Ha'aluf Hakazin PUR Abraham has the right to choose other places in the synagogue in exchange against such places as said Ha'aluf R Aaron Worms might buy, in order that the full number of 6 places may belong to him. The money for such places as Ha'aluf R Aaron Worms might buy belongs to the Kahal YZW.

It was also transacted that the two places which are next to the Almemar toward the Aron Hakodesh shall not be sold to a householder. They shall be designated for the needs of a Parnas of the district or an honored guest that they may sit there when they come here.

It was also transacted by agreement of all Ha'alufim Parnasim and with agreement of the ABD of the district that the 200 fl Fraenkish

which we owe the boy Rantzacker shall be paid from the money for the places in the synagogue, i.e. the places on which the Kahal now sits shall be apportioned for 200 fl. The place for every householder shall be appraised at a fitting price and from this money said 200 fl shall be paid.

It has also been transacted that the rest of the places on which at present no householders are sitting shall belong to the Kahal YZW.

It has also been decided by said Alufim for the good of the Kahal YZW concerning the excise that from today on it shall be purchased in the Kahal, (probably this means: the Kahal becomes the excise farmer by paying a fixed sum to the government) and it shall be decided what shall be paid on every small and big piece of cattle.

It was also transacted for the good of the Kahal YZW that from today on no householder here shall sell wine. It shall be announced in the synagogue, who wants to buy the (privilege of) selling wine. The purchase price shall belong to the Kahal YZW.

It was also transacted that no strange householder shall make Kosher wine here in Heidingsfeld, and no local householder shall transfer Kosher wine to a strange householder. Likewise no local householder shall purchase wine which has been made here by a strange householder. This shall be announced in the synagogue. Whosoever transgresses, his wine shall be made Issur. All the above was transacted for the good of the Kahal YZW and it stands because of the privileges of the government YRH.

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With the help of God.

On this same day, the princes of the people gathered, HH Ha'akufe

Kahal YZW here in Heidingsfeld and the Parnasim HH Ha'aluf KMR Getz Staedte (?) and KHRR Aaron ben Rabbi MOHRR Eliezer SZL, rendered their accounts in truth and righteousness and uprightness. Today we re-elected said two Parnasim. They shall have all authority and power to deal with the needs of the Kahal for the good of the Kahal. If anyone rebels and refuses to pay the Parnasim the taxes which fall on him for the support of the Kehillah, the Parnasim have authority to put him under public proclamation (להכריז אותו באיפור) and to press him until he says: I want (to pay).

Also the Hekdesh Gaba'im shall be, for good luck, until Rosh Chodesh Siwan 5469 LPK HH Hayakar KMR Moses ben Samuel SZL and KHRR Gumpel. After KMR Moses has troubled himself for a full year also HRR Gumpel shall trouble himself until said date, i.e. until Siwan 5469 LPK, and said Gaba'im shall render monthly a just account. Whosoever does not pay his Mitzwoth money to the Hekdesh, the Gaba'im have authority to force him.

Also the compromise which was made through Hakazin PU and Shtadlan HRR Jacob here, with KMR Ensle Rotenbauer (?) concerning the Kahal's claim against KMR Ensle. PU R Jacob compromised with him that he shall pay 8 Rt. This compromise shall stand with all validity. From now on, KMR Ensle is exempt from all claims of the Kahal when he will have paid said 8 Rt. Transacted, Monday 27 Adar 5468.

(signed) Simon SGL

Tuesday 12 Siwan 5469 LPK all the inhabitants of the Kehillah gathered, and they decided to elect new Parnasim in the Kehillah, that according to their words all matters of the Kehillah may be taken care of. For it is not possible for Hakazin Rosh Elyon Parnas Umanhig

W'shtadlan Hagadol HRR Jacob YZW to take care of the matters of the Kehillah - since he is kept busy with the care for the inhabitants of the district and the needs of the children of Israel are many. Therefore he himself refuses to be Parnas of the Kehillah. Hence they elected two Parnasim as of old. Therefore they strengthened and reappointed the old Parnasim who held office before, HH Ha'alufim KMR Getz Staedte and KHRR Aaron ben Rabbi MOHRR Eliezer SZL. They will exert themselves for the good of the inhabitants of the Kehillah, according to their power and ability. Five more men were elected in order that there may be seven Tobe Ha'ir. They are: Hatorani MOHRR Moses Dayan of the district; and Hayakar KMR Fishel; and Hayakar KMR Moses Grumbach; and Ha'aluf HRR Liebman; and Ha'aluf HRR Itzig Drum. Said two Parnasim shall bring all difficult matters before said five elected men. And if there is a matter which is really important, they shall report it to the Rabbi, ABD of the district and Ha'aluf Rosh Elyon PU Shtadlan of the district, HRR Jacob ShY.

Inasmuch as this Takanah has already been made by the former rabbis in this district, therefore be it renewed today for the sake of perfection. The above mentioned seven Tobe Ha'ir have to meet at least once a month to take care of the business of the Kehillah.. Whosoever refused when he is called to the meeting house (תּוֹבֵי הָאֵיר) by the Shamash of the Kehillah shall pay $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt fine. As it was of old, thus it shall be now.

This Takanah also has been made already by the late Rabbi MOHRR Eliezer SZL. Anyone who is appointed Parnas, or one of the seven Tobe Ha'ir or Gabai Zedakah and refused to be Parnas or Gabai shall pay a fine of 5 Rt without grace, half to our master, the pious Prince-Bishop

YRH and half for Talmud Torah. Therefore today we strengthened this Takanah. If it were not written, now it shall be written, and it shall be prohibited to the Parnas or one of the said elected men, or one of the Kehillah ~~by~~ say that he does not desire to be Parnas or elected man or Gabai until after one full year. Then he may speak freely before the whole Kahal YZW to the effect that after being in office for a year, he requests to have someone else elected in his stead. Then the Kahal shall consider it and shall act according to the merit of the case.

We also appointed today 2 Gabaim for one full year. They are HH the elected man said KMR Moses Grumbach and Hana'aleh said elected man ~~Ebzag~~ Drum. Said Gaba'im shall jointly render monthly account of all expense and income of that month. If anyone refuses to pay what he owes the Hekdesh, the Gaba'im have authority to force him by not allowing him to purchase a Mitzwah in the synagogue and to be called to the Torah until he pays what he owes the Kekdesh. As soon as the Gaba'im command the Hazan not to call to the Torah a person who refuses to pay his Hekdesh money, the Hazan must obey without asking either the Rabbi or any leader.

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With the help of God.

It was also agreed upon - inasmuch as until now many householders had to stand back behind others who were not inhabitants of our Kehillah because the Ba'al Segan brought close those who are distant in calling them to the Torah on Sabbath's and Yamim Tobim - that from today on it shall be prohibited for the Ba'al Segan to call to the Torah on Shabbaths and Yamim Tobim a stranger who is not one of the

inhabitants of this Kehillah, unless all of the householders in the Kehillah have already been called to the Torah on Shabbaths and Yamim Tobim in the days (of office) of this Segan. Only after all the householders in the Kehillah have been called to the Torah in his days he is free to call strangers. However, if the Rabbi of the district or Hakazin PU Shtadlan R Jacob command him to call a stranger, the Ba'al Segan must do as the Rabbi or Hakazin Parnas R Jacob tell him. Likewise, if two Kehillah Parnasim agree to call a stranger to the Torah, the Ba'al Segan shall do as they command him. The Ba'al Segan shall be careful to call everyone to the Torah according to his honor. Agg and wisdom shall have precedence. If someone transgresses, acting treacherously in a way which is not fitting for a Ba'al Segan, without sufficient excuse, he shall pay a fine of 2 lb wax, and the Gaba'im shall be careful that everybody shall pay (his fine).

In addition, all agreed unanimously that the inhabitants of the Kehillah are burdened with transients to a degree which the community cannot bear. Therefore Ha'alufim Parnasim of the Kehillah have authority to intervene with the Herr Amtskeller that he should command the guards at the gate to watch out that on a weekday no more than 15 - 18 transients shall enter, on a Shabbath 20 - 23, and on Yamim Tobim up to 25, fewer but no more. The Parnasim and Gaba'im shall watch out for this with all their power.

Ha'aluf R David, brother of Hakazin PU Shtadlan HRR Jacob, does not know as yet whether he will settle in this Kehillah or in another place in this district under the government of our master, the pious Prince-Bishop YRH. Since about five months have passed since his wedding, it was decided that he shall at least take Pletten on the measure

of a householder and for the wealth of 2000 Rt, from today on. If, however, he shall find grace before our master the pious Prince-Bishop YRH that he would be given the right to settle here in the Kehillah he will have to pay all the taxes which fall on him starting from the third month after his wedding. Furthermore, he will have to pay Hakdamah to the Kahal according to the Takanath of the Kehillah.

KMR David Lauterbach's wealth was estimated as in the previous year as 800 Rt. He married off his daughter and gave her a dowry of 400 Rt. But he made in known profits more than he gave his daughter. However, in leniency it was decided that he should pay taxes in the Kehillah of the sum of 600 Rt.

This and yet something else was agreed upon: The boy KMR Samuel ben KMR Jonah Heidingsfeld AH has been doing business like one of the householders in the Kehillah for several years. Therefore he should pay the Kahal what is due them, up to this day. However, the Kahal released his debt for the past and in the future he shall pay 3 Rt per annum, payable in three installments, 1 Rt every four months.

Concerning the inhabitants of Pukstadt (?) who always do business in this city, e.g. for the widow Mrs. Malkah who lives here but does not bear the burden with the residents of the Kehillah: Two of the seven Tobe Ha'ir have been elected to argue the case with them and justice shall prevail, or MO Harab of the district shall make a compromise on the matter as to what they shall pay annually to the treasury of the Kahal YZW.

KMR Wolf used to be the messenger of this district for many years and does not carry the burden with the inhabitants of our Kehillah. It was agreed upon that he should carry of the burden as any of the

other residents of the Kehillah. In leniency it was decided that he should pay 3 Rt per annum, payable in three installments, 1 Rt every four months, like said orphan Samuel.

Besides this, all the other Takanoth which were made by former rabbis, shall be law and they shall be upheld. They may be added to but not diminished by diminishing what has been written in the name of the King of Kings by the former teachers. What has been shall be forever

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With the help of God.

.... and for generations, for a sign and for observance. / The God who established the heavens by a little finger, / may he save us from all trouble and plagues. / May there be no enmity, hatred or strife. / May, what has been transacted, be written with an iron and lead pen / to be considered a monument for the Kehillah which shall not be destroyed; on the said day in the Sidrah B'ha'alathcha eth Haneroth , 5469 LPK here KK Heidingsfeld, the upright and the adorned, HK Simon SGL residing here in the district of Wuerzburg and Schwarzburg with environs. (The text from the top of the page to the end of the paragraph is a "poem". The writer attempts to have all lines (marked %) end in -ereth, and -oroth, but the lines are very uneven.)

The heads of the people gathered and it was agreed to elect Gaba'im. Two Gaba'im were elected by majority vote HH HRR Gumpa SGL and KMR Ensle Wimschuch to hold office for one full year. Each of the Gaba'im shall have power to claim Hekdesh money. If anyone refuses to pay them, they have authority to command the Hazan not to call that person to the Torah without even consulting the Rabbi and the Manhig.

They also shall apportion every month the sum of 6 Rt, $\frac{1}{2}$ as headtax, $\frac{1}{2}$ as capital levy, and the Gaba'im shall collect this money, if necessary by force, as above, i.e. according to the circumstances. For at present no transients may enter (the city); therefore, in order that the Gabai may go before the city gate to take care of them, the sum has been set at 6 Rt as above. However, if the matter is changed for the better and transients will be allowed to enter as before, only 3 Rt shall be apportioned every month. (Apparently the extra 3 Rt were to take the place of night lodgings and meals which at the time could not be given.) All the above was transacted in the meeting and with the consent of the whole Kahal Sunday 10 Ab 5471 LPK.

Today it was decided for the good of the Kahal that no Parnas of the Kehillah - how much less a Gabai - may sell a place either in the Ezrath Anashim or the Ezrath Nashim without calling out the place (probably in the manner of an auction) in the synagogue, in order not to cheapen the price. Only the one who gives most shall get the place. However, when, from now on, a householder comes into the Kehillah, and he has no place as an inheritance of his fathers, he must purchase a place from the Kahal - without violation of the privileges of the government YRH. Sunday Rosh Chodesh Tamuz 5473 LPK. Since there are Torah scrolls and other sacred objects in the Kehillah; and since it costs more and more to keep the synagogue in good repair, and (to pay) the rent for the synagogue, we found good (to legislate): if a strangere comes here who does not have the inherited right of settlement, his fathers having borne the burden in the Kehillah without interruption, he shall pay 20 Rt Hakdamah to the Kahal besides the price for a place in the synagogue, in the Ezrath Anashim and

the Ezrath Nashim. In all the above, however, the privileges of the government YRH shall remain untouched. Sunday Rosh Chodesh Tamuz 5473 LPK. (signed) Simon SGL residing in the district of Wuerzburg and environs, may the Lord be with them.

HK Jacob (?) of Heidingsfeld

Elyakim Getz ben HRR Meir SL

Moses BLAA HRR Abraham Jacob SL HH Au (?)

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On this day it was decided by agreement in the meeting of the whole Kahal that two Hekdesh Gaba'im shall be elected, who shall hold office for two years, each one year; as usual, they shall be elected by majority vote. If a person will not accept the election he shall pay a fine of 6 Rt. The Hekdesh Gabai shall have power and authority to collect the Hekdesh money, to prohibit the Ba'al Segan, the Hazan, and the Shamash from admitting (a delinquent) to any of the sacred things of the synagogue, and if he does not make a payment within a year, to blacklist him. (German: Schwarze Tafel, Schwarze Liste) If one or the other refuses to accept a guest, the Gabai has authority to rent a room for him at the refuser's expense, and to force the refuser (to pay) by the above mentioned means of enforcement. Against this, the Gabai shall not give a Plette to the guest; but the guest himself shall take out his Plette. Likewise, when the Gabai is not at home, or is detained, it shall be done by the Shamash under threat of loss of salary for two months. However, the householder must keep this (guest who has drawn a Plette on his name) under the above find. On weekdays, the Gabai shall distribute 15 Pletten, and on Shabbaths and Yamim Tobim - 24, and no more. Hekdesh money owed by the people

must be paid by everybody as explained in the following: the men who pay only headtax are to pay 1 KS per month until all is paid, and the men who pay on their wealth shall pay $\frac{1}{2}$ fl Reichswaehrung (ש"ק) per month. This is what they owe from the past. However, what they will owe in the future shall be paid within two months, before the Gabai makes out the next taxbill. For all this there are the above mentioned means of enforcement. A stranger must pay right in that week, also under said means of enforcement. Two men were elected on said day by majority vote, to be Gaba'e Zedakah: Hana'aleh KMR Samuel ben Jonah and Hana'aleh KMR Itzig Schmalkalden. Thursday, Rosh Chodesh Iyar 5480 LPK in Heidingsfeld.

It was again agreed on in the meeting of the Parnasim and the Tobe Hakehillah, that everything decided on Thursday, Rosh Chodesh Iyar, expecially concerning Pletten guests, (shall stand): on a weekday no more than 15 Pletten shall be distributed, and on Shabbaths and Yamim Tobim no more than 25. The Shamash shall be given, for this purpose, 25 tickets with the signature of the Hekdesh Gabai. The Shamash shall place at the city gate daily 15 tickets. To a transient who brings such a ticket one may give a Plette, but never to one who does not bring a signed ticket. He shall do likewise on Shabbath and Yamim Tobim. Neither the Shamash nor the Hekdesh Gabai shall deviate from this arrangement, because we found that otherwise it (the burden of the transients) becomes too heavy for the common citizen. In evidence hereof, they signed, Sunday 19 Menachem 5488

HK Wolf Gans (?)

Moses Grumbach

Aaron ben ABD SZL

Samson Heidingsfeld

Ber Rofe

Toble BY(onah) SL Heidingsfeld

(Page 80b)

In the meeting of the Parnasim of the Kahal and the Tobe Ha'ir they agreed for the good of the inhabitants of the Kehillah: For a long time no estimate of wealth was made, and there are complaints that householders still owe an odd taxbills, that several householders owe Hakdamah and for places in the synagogue. Therefore it was decided today unanimously, as follows: First: The Parnasim must copy (or: send out individual bills?) the old taxbill on which there are 12 fl (?SD?) outstanding and which has been signed by the Rabbi ABD of the district - or else they must pay from their own pockets.

Concerning Hakdamah and Place money (שטבע וקלף) which is owed by Hakazin Marhig of the district KHRR Yechiel - $6\frac{1}{2}$ Rt; R Meir, son-in-law of the Rabbi, ABD of the district - $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl Reichswaehrung; R Samuel Kohen 7 Rt 3 Batzen; R Abraham SGL $7\frac{1}{2}$ Rt Reichswaehrung; R Yosel $4\frac{1}{2}$ Rt Reichswaehrung; Abraham Kohen $4\frac{1}{2}$ Rt; Simon LB (Lauterbach or Lehrburg) for Hakdamah and place money 25 Rt; Salman Lorch 6 Rt. It was stipulated that whosoever can, shall pay within a quarter of a year from today. He may pay at one time or in installments, within said three months. As to Simon LB and Salman Lorch who cannot pay, each of them shall pay 1 Rt every quarter year. The Jeweler (?) also cannot pay on the said terms. Whoever does not pay shall be forced and none shall be spared. Inasmuch as Ha'aluf PU KMR Simon Scheuer Kohen YZW has not yet bought a place, it has been decided that he must buy a place in Ezrath Anashim and Ezrath

Nashim. All the above was decided by the Alufim Parnasim of the Kehillah and the Tobe Ha'ir through uprightness and righteousness, on said day. HK Simon SGL residing in the district of Wuerzburg with environs, may God be with them.

Today all debts for places in the synagogue have been paid. Only R Abraham, Salman Lorch, and Simon Lauterbach still owe the Kahal YZW as mentioned above. Likewise, the Hakdamah money has been paid as mentioned above. In the last two years (this paragraph must have been written in 5483) Ha'aluf KMR Samson Reichenburg and Nathan ben Samson SGL moved into our Kehillah. Their Hakdamah money amounts to 20 Rt. HK Simon SGL.

The following has been announced by command of Hakazin PU and Shtadlan of the district HRR Yebhiel SGL and Ha'alufim Parnasim of the Kehillah and the seven Tobe Ha'ir. Inasmuch as people have the effrontery of taking into their homes strangers who do not have the protection of our master, the pious Prince-Bishop YRH, and these strangers smuggle themselves into the Kehillah - of which our master, the pious Prince-Bishop YRH in his great mercy informed us. Therefore they warn and remonstrate that nobody shall give shelter to a stranger for more than three days. If anyone transgresses, he may expect punishment or fine, besides the fine imposed by the government YRH. Everybody shall behave himself accordingly, in order to protect both the householders and the guests from trouble. In all the above, the privileges of the government YRH are not touched.

This announcement was decided on by us, the undersigned, in our meeting, Sunday 3 Adar 5481.

(signed) Yechiel SGL

Simon Scheuer Katz

Moses Grumbach

Wolf Gans (?)

Judah bar Isaac

Meir Mordecai of Heidingsfeld.

(Page 81a)

Today Hakazin PU Gobeh and Shtadlan of the district HRR Yechiel SGL and Ha'aluf Parnas of the Kehillah K Moses Grumbach in the presence of Ha'aluf K Samson SGL made a compromise with the Shamash HRR Mendel that he should grind the flour for Pesach HBAL IYH at his own expense, and the Kehillah has to pay him 5 new Pf per lb. The Shamash must bring the flour into the home of every householder at his own expense. He has to sift the flour, in order that it should be very beautiful. What is this year 3 Rt Fraenkish 7 Batzen Fraenkisch the
..... Sunday 28 Adar II 5483 LPK

(signed) Yechiel SGL of Heidingsfeld

Moses Grumbach

Samson SGL Heidingsfeld

Today were elected another four outstanding men as Tobe Ha'ir in order to assemble always with Ha'alufe Roshe Kahal the two PU YZW in the matters of the Kahal and they are, elected by majority vote, HH Ha'aluf HRR Aaron ben Harab MHORR Eliezer SL and Ha'aluf K Samson bar Abraham SGL, and Ha'aluf HRR Baer YZW and Hana'aleh David named Teble YZW. They were appointed Tobe Hakehillah for God's praise, to hold office from today for three years, may the city (Jerusalem) be rebuilt in their days. Whenever they are called by the Pekudim Alufim Roshim Ketzinim PU YZW they have to come to meeting

without fail. If anyone refuses to come without sufficient excuse he forfeits a fine of $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt. May the Lord give that no strife should be heard in our Kehillah, but only joy and gladness. In evidence of the truth of this we have signed this Wednesday Shushan Purim 5488 (ח' ני) LFK here in KK Heidingsfeld.

(signed) Jacob - for he is small - ($\text{כ"י } \text{יטב } \text{נין}$) residing here in said KK and the district of Wuerzburg with environs.

Yechiel SGL of Heidingsfeld

HK Wolf Gans (?)

Moses Grumbach

What was said on fol.80 col.b end, written and signed by the Alufim Roshim K'zinim PU and Tobe Hakehillah concerning people who come here from other districts, and who tarry with householders in order to do business here, that these householders, whosoever they are, who give such a man night lodging for more than three days, shall be surely punished, lest it be said, why was he prevented (from doing business) by all the Kehilloth and settlements who do not give permission to trade in their settlement to anybody who does not have right of residence under the power of that government YRH. In order to give authority to this decree Alufim Roshim K'zinim PU and Tobe Hakehillah met today to supervise them, and to establish for the Kehillah that every householder who transgresses against this statute by harboring in his house, for more than three days, someone who comes to do business here has to pay a fine of 2 Rt, half to our master the government YRH and half to charity. With respect to the duration of the Wuerzburg Fair it has been ordained in particular, that any householder may harbor in his house anyone who comes to do business until

the end of the fair. The privileges of our master, the government YRH shall not be touched by any of this. What has been said here - "half to our master the government YRH", i.e. to our master the great, very distinguished Prince-Bishop YRH, which is known to all who know law and faith. In evidence of the truth of this, we sign - Sunday 19 Menachem 5488 (מנחם צ"ז ו'רס"ח) LPK here in KK Heidingsfeld.

Jacob - for he is small - residing here in said KK and the district of Wuerzburg with environs

HK Wolf Gans (?)

Samson Heidingsfeld

Moses Grumbach

HK..... Ber Rofe

Teble BJ(Onah) SL Heidingsfeld

Aaron ben ABD SL

(Page 81b)

With the help of God.

Inasmuch as Y(echiel) SGL bought from the Kahal YZW the place which stands in the place where they kindle the light for the prayer on the north side, so that the person sitting there faces north, and his back south, and this place is next to that on which Ha'aluf KMR Sanwil Kitzingen stands - inasmuch as he has paid to the Kahal 15 Rt for this place, it belongs to him and his descendents forever. In evidence we sign - may the Lord be with us.

On this same day (this paragraph cannot have been written on the same date as the above paragraph, unless the one above was written on a date after the actual purchase) a compromise was made between the Kahal YZW and the heirs of the late Yechiel SGL SZL concerning

the ownership of the abovementioned place, and also concerning other quarrels of theirs. The heirs of said deceased SZL must pay to the Kahal YZW - after deduction of the 8 Rt which the Kahal YZW owes the said deceased SZL according to his Pinkas - 53 fl Reichswaehrung - in words: fifty-three Gulden Reichswaehrung. The said heirs must pay these 53 fl Reichswaehrung within a few days. Besides this, the Kahal YZW has no claims against the heirs of said deceased SZL, and vice versa, in all that the mouth can speak and the heart can think, with exception of what said deceased SZL owes to charity for Mitzwoth money and Pletten money. Let it be established that this be paid by said heirs. Beyond this, the Kahal YZW has no claims against the heirs of said deceased SZL and against their heirs and their children's children. Both the above place and other places of the said deceased in the Ezrath Anashim and Ezrath Nashim belong to them according to the will of said deceased SZL. Nobody has any further claims. All the above was transacted in the way of a compromise. We have taken upon ourselves to uphold all the above with all power. This compromise has all the power of compromises made by authority of the Rabbis (יו"ט ל') without bill of pledge (אגב חסד - cf Eastrow I, p.94) without copies of the document, and without any further conditions. In evidence of the truth of this, the inhabitants of the Kahal YZW signed - Friday, Ereb Shabbath, 24 Kislew 5513, here in Heidingsfeld.

Aryeh Leib Rappoport residing in the district of Wuerzburg and environs.

Jacob ben Samson Josef SGL

HK Lipman Grahlshheim

Isaac Schmalkalden

HK Moses Heidingsfeld

Hakaton David ben Jacob Moses SL of Hanau

HK Fishel Halawi (?) of

(Page 82a)

I have set the Lord always before me.

It was decided today that two Gobim should be appointed in the Kehillah in order that they may always collect the taxbills which are made out in the Kahal and hand over the money to the Alufim Kezinim PU YZW. The Gobim shall not show preference to anybody. However, anybody who refuses to pay what he owes according to the taxbill shall be pressed by the Gobim. For this end they have authority from the Kahal to always force refusing debtors by all means of enforcement until he pays what he owes. In all that is done by the Gobim in the way of collecting the taxbill, to always bring together the sum of the taxbill, shall be the doing of the Kahal, and nobody may rebel against them. Not even the Kezinim PU can keep the Gobim from using means of enforcement against a refusing householder. The following men were elected Gobim: HH Ha'alufim Tobe Hakahl KHR R Aaron ben Harab MHORR Eliezer SL and Tobe Hakahal KMR Teble BJ(onah). The Gobim have taken upon themselves to do all the above for the good of the Kehillah. In evidence of the truth of this, we sign, this Thursday 19 Siwan 5488,

(בע"מ ט"ו) LPK

On the above day, it was also decided that every Sunday after Rosh Chodesh, the Kahal shall meet to be watchful of the advantage of the Kahal. Anybody who is here in the Kehillah and does not come to the meeting after the Shamash has been sent after him twice, has to pay $\frac{1}{2}$ fl Reichswaehrung to charity, unless he was prevented by a

pressing reason.

Sunday 13 Tamuz 5489 LPK it was decided that KMR Jonah bar Zevi shall pay 20 Rt Hakdamah to the Kahal as decreed formerly in the Kehillah, i.e. 5 Rt before Shabbath HBAL and the remaining 15 Rt shall be paid 3 Rt every 6 weeks till the 15 Rt are complete.

As to his wealth, it was decided that he shall pay tax on 600 Rt according to his engagement contract (172 מ'קין). If, however, his wealth is estimated at less than 600 Rt in the district, he shall not pay more in the Kahal either.

(Page 83a - no 82b)

I have set the Lord, etc.

Hayakar KMR Sanwil Grumbach purchased the first place in the synagogue in the Ezrath Anashim on the south-west side for $6\frac{1}{2}$ Rt. No place in the Ezrath Nashim belongs to this place. From now on, this place belongs to R Sanwil, to him and his heirs and his children's children for eternal property. He may do with it what his heart desires, to sell, exchange, will, rent, or use it. Sunday, 5 Ab 5489 LPK Here KK Heidingsfeld.

Jacob : for he is small - residing here said KK and the district of Wuerzburg with environs.

Be it known that said Sanwil Grumbach has not yet paid the $6\frac{1}{2}$ Rt for said place. He has to pay half of it in this year and half on Rosh Hashanah HBAL. Hafter he has paid said sum, the place will be his property as mentioned above. On said day (signed) Jacob.

Said K Sanwil paid $6\frac{1}{2}$ Rt for said place to the Kahal. Therefore said place now belongs to him and his children's children and his heirs after him as mentioned above. (signed) Jacob.

Hayakar KMR Jonah bar Zevi bought two places in the synagogue here, one in the Ezrath Anashim on the north wall next to the place of K Jacob Bittelbrunn which is above him, and the place in the Ezrath Nashim is on the middle bench which is also below the place of said K Jacob's wife. K Jonah bought these two places for $11\frac{1}{2}$ Rt, and from now on these places belong to K Jonah and to his heirs after him and to his children's children for an eternal property. They may do with them what their heart desires, to sell, exchange, will, rent, or use them without restriction, here in KK Heidingsfeld, Friday 28 Menachem 5490 (ה'תר"ט) LPK. (signed) Jacob - for he is small - residing here in said KK and district of Wuerzburg with environs.

(Page 83b)

I have set the Lord, etc.

Inasmuch as the places of the late Gumpa bar Moses SGL SL have been offered for sale in the synagogue for two consecutive weeks, morning and evening, and no purchaser was found who would want to pay the sum which the Rabbi of the district, MHORR Jacob BHRR Ariele YZW was willing to pay, Therefore, for the good of the orphans of said HRR Gumpa the places were sold completely to said Rabbi. The said places are: one in the Ezrath Anashim, the place on which said HRR Gumpa used to sit till the day of his death, which is next to the Menorah, at the wall of the Menorah, i.e. the wall where the iron with the lights is standing, which is usually called Menorah, on the south side beneath the place which belongs to the Rabbi of the district WRU known by its description; and one place in the Ezrath Nashim, at the south wall, between the place of K Teble Garkuecher which is above it on the

right side, and the place of K Isaac Katz Hoechberg, which is below it, on the left side. The said Rabbi MHORR Jacob, immediately paid in full the price of purchase for the two places to Hakazin KHRR Aaron ben Harab MHORR Israel Eliezer, the guardian and uncle by marriage of the orphans of said KHRR Gumpa. Not as much as a P'rutah less or more of the purchase price remained in the hand of said Rabbi, for he handed everything over from his hand to that of the said guardian. Therefore, from now on said two places with all their advantages belong to said Rabbi and his children's children, and his heirs after him, as an eternal possession; they may will, rent, use, exchange, sell, or give them away, according to their heart's desire. From now on, the orphans of said HRR Gumpa and their children's children and their heirs after them are relieved of said places, and they have no claim whatever to said places. There is no possibility of doubt that said places have been sold to said Rabbi as mentioned above, without condition. In evidence of the truth of this, we sign with the guardian, said KHRR Aaron, Sunday 13 Tishri 5491 LFK here in Heidingfeld. (later addition) The purchase took place on said date, and this Sunday 19 Menachem 5499 the Kazine Kahal signed:

HK Ber Rofe

Moses Grumbach

Aaron BABD SL

Isaac Schmalkalden

(The same set of signatures is repeated. Either the signatures were repeated, for some reason, in 5499, or the one set of signatures goes with the original contract and the other with the note, certifying it, and both were attached in 5499.)

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I have set the Lord, etc.

Today, we made a compromise with the boy K Eliezer called Leiser ben Uri Shraga called Feiss SL, since he has not paid anything to the Kahal till today. He shall give, therefore, 5 Rt, and in future, he shall pay 1 Rt per annum as long as he is a boy (i.e. unmarried). He paid immediately the 5 Rt for the past, and if, in future, he pays 1 Rt he will be exempt from all else. He may keep his Chasakah in the Kehillah, and he may rent his places in the synagogue, and keep the rent. All this was transacted in the meeting of the Kehillah, this Tuesday, 28 Elul 5493 LPK, here in Heidingsfeld.

A decision was handed down between the Kahal and HRR Samuel Kohen here concerning the corner next to his place at the old Almemar. At present this corner is being changed on account of the construction of a new Almemar and it will furnish a complete place. HRR Samuel Katz must state, on oath, that at the time of purchase he expressly purchased the corner together with the place.. Today, KHRR Samuel wishes to make a compromise with the Kahal, that they shall let him have the place which was made next to the Almemar, and he, in turn, would pay the Kahal something. Thus a compromise was made that said HRR Samuel shall pay the Kahal 6 Rt, i.e. 5 Rt within two weeks, and 1 Rt on Pesach HBAL. Then the place shall be his eternal possession. He may do with it what his heart desires, will, rent, use, sell, or give it away, without restriction. Tuesday, 28 Elyl 5493, here in Heidingsfeld.

We agreed today with K Aron Halberstadt concerning his Hakdamah, that he should pay 10 Rt before Rosh Hashanah HBAL, 5 Rt on Chanukah HBAL, and 5 Rt on Purim HBAL, and from today till Rosh Hashanah 5495

HBAI he shall pay the Kahal for all expenses which he owes the Kahal, i.e., Pletten, Hazan's salary, Shamash's salary, etc. 8 Rt. Tuesday 28 Elul 5493 here in Heidingsfeld. (later note:) said K Aaron paid the Kahal said 20 Rt for his Hakdamah. (signed) Jacob - for he is small - residing in the district of Wuerzburg and environs.

Wednesday 4 Kislew 5499 - Samson SGL Reichenberg bought the place in Ezrath Nashim which is on the wall of the lattice beneath the place of K Baruch bar Asher's wife, for 12 Rt, which he paid immediately. Therefore, from today, this place belongs to said K Samson and his heirs as an eternal property. He may do with it what his heart desired, etc.

(signed) Jacob - for he is small - residing in the district of Wuerzburg and environs.

(Page 84b)

Monday 15 Tebeth 5494 ('"n n"y) LFK Hakazin K Teble bar Jonah here purchased the place in the Ezrath Nashim which is on the bench standing in the center of the synagogue, on the north side of the bench which is beneath the place of the wife of Jonah bar Samuel - for 9½ Rt which he paid immediately. Therefore, from now on, this place belongs to said K Teble as an eternal possession, etc.

In evidence of the truth of this, I sign, here in Heidingsfeld - Jacob for he is small - residing here in the district of Wuerzburg and environs.

Monday 24 Nisan 5494 Alufim Kezinim PU met together with the Ye-chide S'gulah to elect 2 Gaba'im by lot. The lot fell on HRR Sender Hilberhausen (Hildburghausen?) to be Gabai for one year from today, and HRR Sanwil SGL to be gabai after him for one year. In evidence

of the truth of this I sign, here in Heidingsfeld - Jacob.

Memorandum: KHRR Sender Midwitz paid 6 Rt of his 20 Rt Hakdamah Moneay 24 Nisan 5494 here in Heidingsfeld. Jacob.

It was agreed upon that said KHRR Sender should pay the remaining 14 Rt of his Hakdamah in installments on Shabuoath HBAL 4 Rt, Rosh Chodesh Elul HBAL 6 Rt and Chanukah 5495 HBAL 4 Rt - (signed on) said date - Jacob.

Today, we made a compromise with HRR Simon Lehrburg concerning all his claims on the Kahal for his Shamash's salary up to date. Deducting what he owes the Kahal, there remains owing to him a balance of 6 Rt. R Sender Midwitz was given an order, immediately to pay these 6 Rt to R Simon. From today on, said R Simon must carry of the Kahal's burden in all things like a householder in the Kahal. Monday 2 Tebeth 5495 here in Heidingsfeld - (signed) Jacob.

(Page 85a)

Sunday 16 Iyar 5495 Alufim Kezinim PU met with the Yedhide S'gulah to elect Gaba'im in the Kehillah. HRR Sanwil gives 6 Rt for the Kehillah in order not to be a Gabai this year. It was agreed by majority vote that Hana'aleh Josef Bamberg shall be Gabai for a year from today. In evidence of the truth of this, I sign: Jacob - for he is small - residing in the district of Wuerzburg and environs.

Sunday, Chol Hamo'ed Pesach 5496 the Alufim Kezinim PU met with the Yechide S'gulah and they elected two Gaba'im by majority vote. HH HRR Aaron Halberstadt, who shall be Gabai from Rosh Chodesh Iyar HBAL for one year, and after him HRR Nathan Gans shall be Gabai for one year. In evidence of the truth of this, I sign; on said date, here in Heidingsfeld: Jacob.

Sunday 10 Siwan 5496 the Alufim Kezinim PU met with the Mechide S'gulah to make a compromise with Hana'aleh HRR Lipman concerning his Pletten. For weekday Pletten he has to take as many, both for the past and in the future, as the other householders in the Kehillah. The Pletten for Shabbaths and YamimTobim shall be reserved until Rosh Chodesh Shebat 5497 HBAL. Then he will owe his Shabbath Pletten from the past as well as the Shabbath Pletten for the future like the other householders in the Kehillah. All this was done in leniency, because of his father-in-law Hakazin PU ShY and it shall not serve as a precedent for anyone else. It remains, however, as it was before, that when a son or daughter has Chazakah in the Kehillah, they shall be exempt for three months after the wedding. After three months he has to take his Pletten, and there is no difference whether he has board with his father or father-in-law or whether he is boarding by himself. In evidence of the truth of this, I sign: Jacob - for he is small - residing in the district of Wuerzburg and environs.

(Page 85b)

I have set the Lord, etc.

Today, the following men were elected Parnasim Tobim and Manhigim of the Kehillah by majority vote. HH Ha'alufim Hakezinim mentioned by name: This one came out first, in truth and faithfulness, the venerable K Moses Grumbach to hold the office of Parnas Hakehillah. After him came forth as Tobe Hakehillah, for God's praise, HH Ham'sobel KHRR Aaron BABD NRU, Hakazin K Isaac Schmalkalden YZW, Hakazin K Samuel BJ(onah), Hatorani MHORR Moses BABD NRU. Whenever the Kezinim PU meet for business of the Kehillah, said Tobim must meet with them. They must always come if they are called by order of the

PU under fine of $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt for anyone who refuses to come without sufficient reason. They shall hold office till the end of three years from today. May the Lord give blessing upon the work of their hands. May in their days no quarrel be heard in the Kahal, and may the Kahal improve until the upbuilding of Zion. In evidence of the truth of this, we sign, and the privileges of our master, the government YRH are not touched by all this, since it is known to all those who know law and faith. Sunday, Rosh Chodesh Elul 5496 (באמת וברחמים) LPK, here in Heidingsfeld: Jacob - for he is small - residing in the district of Wuerzburg and environs.

HK Ber Rofe

HK Wolf Gans (?)

(The preceding paragraph is written in attempted poetic style, frequently using "-ah" at the end of a line.)

With Mrs. Reitz, widow of the late Samson SGL we made a compromise that she should pay, for all the burdens of the Kahal falling on her, 5 Rt per annum. Up to this day, she paid her debts of the past, and in the future, she has to pay 5 Rt every Rosh Chodesh Elul. In evidence of the truth of this, I sign, Sunday Rosh Chodesh Tishri 5499, here in Heidingsfeld: Jacob - for he is small - residing in the district of Wuerzburg and environs.

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I have set the Lord, etc.

Hakazin KHRR Samuel BJ(chah) bought two places in the synagogue from the Alufim Kezinim of the Kahal YZ for 110 fl Reichswaehnung, i.e. one place in the Ezrath Angashim at the east wall on the south of the Aron Hakodesh, between the place of HRR Sender Edlum and the

place of the late HRR David Auerbach SL, and one in the Ezrath Nashim which is in the south-west corner, the third place to the right from the entrance of the Ezrath Nashim. Said HRR Samuel paid the whole purchase price of 110 fl in full. Therefore, the two places with all their advantages belong to HRR Samuel from now on as an eternal possession, etc. The Alufe Kahal YZW obligate themselves to keep from HRR Samuel and his heirs all quarrel and error, in order to establish the possession of said two places in the hands of said R. Samuel and his heirs, and all damage both in a Jewish and a non-Jewish law court. All damage to the two places must be paid by the Kahal to the last P'rutah. In evidence of the truth of this, I sign, Monday 21 Tamuz 5499, here in Heidingsfeld: Jacob - for he is small - residing in the district of Wuerzburg and environs

HK Ber Rofe

Moses Grumbach

Aaron BABD SZL

HK Moses Ben Harab Hagalon Hagadol MHORR Jacob Shalita

Isaac Schmalkalden

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Alufim Kezinim Parnasim Manhigim of the district gathered for negotiations, and upon their recommendation, Ha'aluf HRR Samuel bar Jonah was confirmed as Parnas of the Kehillah for Heidingsfeld, by the grace of our master the government YRH. Therefore be it entered, as usual in the Pinkas of the Kehillah. May it be God's will that it be for luck and blessing and may it not be a cause for stumbling among us, until the savior will come soon in our days, Amen, may this be God's will. And the privileges of our master, the government YRH

are not touched by all this. - Sunday 5 Marcheshwan 5503 (signed)
Aryeh Leib Kahana Rappoport, residing in the district of Wuerzburg and
environs

HK Ber Rofe

Gathering to supervise the business of our Kehillah YZW we find
that our Kehillah has had big expenses for the last years for the build-
ing of the synagogue, and also of the Rabbi's and the Hazan's house.
And the expenses grow every day. Therefore the Hakdamah of 30 fl
Reichswaehrung, usual up to now, is much too small, and we agree that
any stranger who comes to live in our Kehillah, whose father or
father-in-law do not live here, must pay 50 fl Hakdamah. All the
above has been decided by us, and by all this, the privileges of our
master, the government, are not touched. In evidence of the truth
of this we sign - Sunday 14 Menachem 5506 - here in Heidingsfeld:
Aryeh Leib Kahana Rappoport residing in the district of Wuerzburg
and environs

HK Ber Rofe

Memuneh Isaac Schmalkalden

HK M^uses Heidingsfeld of the district of Wuerzburg

Abraham Spaier (?) Katz

Hakaton David ben Jacob Wintz (?) of Hamau

Concerning the old Takanah stipulating 30 fl Reichswaehrung cf. fol.
69 col.b.

(Page 87a)

I have set the Lord, etc.

On the day mentioned below, the Dayan Moses NRU came before us
in a meeting of the Kezinim PU of the district and the Kehillah, and

the seven Tobe Ha'ir. He alleges that he is frequently annoyed by the Kahal YZ, both with deciding on ritual מ'נה'ג'ו'ת (ppm) and with writing the minutes, etc. for Kahal's meetings; and with all this he has to pay all taxbills and Pletten like any other householder. Therefore the Kahal should release him from something. Thus it was agreed upon unanimously that from today on said Dayan R Moses does not have to pay any more taxbills or anything at all. Nor does he have to take any more Pletten than half of what falls on headtax and none on wealth. This decision is valid for three years only. After that the Kahal YZ is to decide again. It is understood that said R Moses is obligated to keep minutes for the Kahal YZ and perform other secretarial duties. Sunday 26 Tebeth 5507, here in Heidingsfeld.

(signed) Yechiel son of the late HRR Seligman SGL SL

Hakakan Samuel Heidingsfeld

Memuneh Isaac Schmalkalden

Josef Josel Heidingsfeld

HK David ben Jacob Wintz (?) of Hanau

To write in a straight line is forbidden on Chol~~m~~ Hamo'ed (the first line of this paragraph is actually written in a curve. cf. Shulchan Aruch, Orach Chayim, 545, 5, Ba'er Heteb # 9) Monday 17 Tishri 5510 LPK - On this day, the following two householders were elected Gaba'im: KHRR A~~n~~shel ben PU R Samuel and KHRR Baer son of the late KHRR Aaron SL, i.e. said R Baer has to be Gabai Zedakah from today for one year, and for the same time said R Anshel has to be Segan Gabai, and at the end of the year, these two householders change, i.e. R Anshel must be Gabai Zedakah and R Baer - Segan Gabai

for one year, as above. After this was written, said R Anshel asked to be given time (to think over) whether he would or would not be rather Gabai Zedakah in the first year. What was transacted, was transacted on the above mentioned date, here in Heidingsfeld.

(signed) Yechiel son of the late HRR Seligman SGL SL

Isaac Schmalkalden

Josef Josel Heidingsfeld

Hakatan David Wintz (?)

HK Moses Heidingsfeld

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The proclamation made in our Kehillah in the leap year that there shall be fasting on every Thursday of the weeks of **שׁוּבָת** (the reading of Ex. 1-30 - cf. Eisenstein: **אוצר דינים**, p. 403).

Listen, Kahal Hakodesh, inasmuch as they are used to fasting in our Kehillah YZW in a leap year every Thursday in the weeks **שׁוּבָת** **ה"ה** we have taken upon us to fast the whole Thursday of these weeks in the following manner: In the first week the householders standing at the east wall, to the right side of the Aron Hakodesh and those standing at the south wall shall fast. In the second week, the householders standing to the left of the Aron Hakodesh at the east wall and the householders at the north wall. In the third week those who stand about the Almamar and at the west wall, and so on, taking turns. Anyone who does not fast on his week or who does not come to the synagogue for Shach'rith and Minchah of Thursday must pay 18 kr Reichswaehrung to charity. However, if there is a convincing reason or if a person is out of town, he is exempt of all the above. Every

householder in our Kehillah has to give in these days for a redemption of his person and of the persons of his family at least one Groschen per person in the first week of his fasting. To anyone who gives more, heaven will give more. The money from this offering shall be distributed among the poor of our Kehillah YZW.

On this same day, in our meeting, the Gabai R Anshel BRS (eligm-an) SGL came to us and alleged that in a short time he would have to take over the office of Hekdesh Gabai according to the decision of the Roshim Kezinim Parnasim and Manhigim of the Kehillah YZW, of a year ago, cf. previous page, but that for various reasons he could not accept the office, as he already explained to the Kahal YZW a year ago. Therefore he is willing to pay the Kahal YZW 6 Rt for not having to take over the office. Inasmuch as this is the usual proceeding, the Kahal is willing to accept the 6 Rt and Hana'aleh KHRR Leib ben HK PU K Isaac Schmalkalden has been elected Gabai Zedakah for one year, and after this year he must be Segan Gabai for one year. Transacted, Sunday 11 Tishri 5511 here in Heidingsfeld.

(signed) Yechiel son of the late HRR Seligman SGL SL

Samuel Heidingsfeld

Isaac Schmalkalden

HK Moses Heidingsfeld

Hakatan David Wintz (?) of Hanau

HK Lipman BLAA Leib Graßsheim

(Page 88a)

It was already stated above on fol.80 col.a that anyone who is elected Gabai by majority vote and who does not wish to accept the office of Gabai shall pay a fine of 6 Rt to the Kahal YZW. Now it is

found that the householders pay 6 Rt to the Kahal YZW, and do not accept the office of Gabai, and on account of this, the Hekdesh is without supervision and is not administered in an orderly manner. Therefore, we agree that from today on anyone who is elected Gabai Zedakah by majority vote of the Alufim Roshim Kezinim Parnasim and Manhigim of the Kehillah YZW and who does not want to accept his office must pay 10 Rt to the Kahal. Everything else remains as above. In all this, the privileges of our master the government, YRH are not touched. Transacted on the above day. (Probably 11 Tishri 5511)

(signed) Yechiel son of the late HRR Seligman SGL SL

Samuel Heidingsfeld

Isaac Schmalkalden

HK Moses Heidingsfeld

Hakakan David ben Jacob Winz (?) of Hanau in Heidingsfeld

HK Lipman BLAA the late HRR Leib Grailsheim SZL

Monday, 2 Kislew 5511 in our meeting R Anshel ben PUR Samuel rendered account for his office of Segan Gabai, both for the amounts which he collected being Segan Gabai for a year, and what was collected from delinquent debtors and handed over to him from the term of office of K Joshua. He had on hand 4 fl 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ kr Reichswaehrung, which he handed over immediately to the new Segan Gabai R Baer, son of the late R Aaron SL, together with a list of delinquent debtors, amounting to 18 fl 27 kr. Even of these debtors, 4 householders paid to the Shamash. This money, however, was also turned over to said Gabai R Baer. Furthermore, said Gabai was given a bill for Segan for the period from Rosh Chodesh Iyar 5510 to Chol Hamoed Succoth 5511 amounting to 39 fl 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ kr Reichswaehrung. Consequently said two bills

amount to 58 fl 10 kr. The cash amounts to 4 fl 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ kr. Sum total 62 fl 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ kr Reichswaehrung.

On said day K Simchah Echtfeld came before us with an authorization of his daughter, the widow Mrs. Gitel, to make a compromise with the Kahal YZW, concerning the remaining Pletten, since she does not live here any more, but in his home in Echtfeld. Inasmuch as this is true and she is at present with him, and she also has little wealth, the Kahal YZW was very lenient to her and therefore makes for one weekday Plette 1 Batzen Fraenkisch and for 1 Shabbath Plette 1 KS. However, she must pay all that falls on her portion in tax apportionment. There were 7 Shabbath Pletten from the years 5509-5510 and 3 Shabbath Pletten from the year 5511 and 19 weekday Pletten, totaling 39 Batzen up to day for Shabbath and Weekday Pletten. K Simcha promised to uphold this decision.

Likewise the Gaba'im complained that K Samuel Heidingsfeld Katz does not want to pay 1 fl 35 kr for a Haftarah which he bought. K Samuel who is present, alleges that he was a Chayyub Yahrzeit (he had to be called to the Torah because he had Yahrzeit) on the Shabbath, and they did neither call him to the Torah nor call him as an additional man (Ach'ron, added between the seventh man called and the Maftir). Therefore, the Kahal YZW made a compromise with him in leniency that he shall pay only 1 fl Reichswaehrung. But this shall not serve as a precedent.

(Page 88b)

Sunday, 15 Kislew 5511. - The Hazan handed over a bill for 34 Batzen for building expenses in his house. The Kahal promised to repay him 24 Batzen and deducted 10 Batzen because he had this done

without informing the Kahal. If in the future he builds something without informing the Parnas, not one P'rutah shall be replaced. The same goes for the Shamash.

Ham'romem KHRR Lemle Bamberg was elected Hekdesh Gabai for one year from today, and Ham'romem HRR Leib ben HK Isaac Schmalkalden is Segan Gabai for this year. When R Lemle finishes his year as Hekdesh Gabai, he must be Segan Gabai for one year. Thus it shall remain until it is time to erect the Suckah of David in truth and in perfection, (the last sentence is a rhyme on -im) and both Daid R Lemle and the Segan Gabai R Baer have to render account to the Kahal YZ within two weeks. Transacted, Sunday 28 Tishri 5512.

(signed) Samuel Heidingsfeld

Isaac Schmalkalden

Moses Heidingsfeld

HK Lipman BLAA the late HRR Leib Greilsheim

On this same day, Kezinim Parnasim HH Hm'romem FHRR Samuel BJ(onah) Parnas of the Kehillah and Hana'aleh K Isaac Schmalkalden, Court Parnas (פרנס המצור) made a compromise concerning the order of the Torah reading on Matnath Yad, and on the other days on which the Parnasim are Chiyubim. The order of those called to the Torah on these days shall be as follows: It is self-understood that Hakazin PUM and Shtadlan of the district KHRR Lipman Grailsheim shall go up first, as Sh'lishi, after him PU R Samuel, after him PU K Isaac. If on that day somebody should happen to be Chiyub, that one of the Parnasim, KHRR Samuel and K Isaac cannot be called, then PU R Samuel has to stand back. Thus on the first day of Rosh Hashanah R Samuel has to stand back. Especially for the first day of Rosh Hashanah R. Samuel relin-

quishes (his right to be called). Even though both Parnasim might be called to the Torah, R Samuel relinquishes, and does not request being considered a Chiyub on the first day of Rosh Hashanah. All this constitutes a voluntary, temporary agreement between the two Parnasim, but has no consequence for or influence on either our master the government YRH, or coming generations. In all this, the privileges of the government YRH and the rights of the residents of our Kehillah YZW are not touched. Transacted Sunday Rosh Chodesh Siwan 5512, here in Heidingsfeld. This is to inform that R Samuel is no Chiyub on the first day of Rosh Hashanah; HK PUM K Isaac is a Chiyub to be called to the Torah on the first day of Rosh Hashanah.

(signed) HK Lipman BLAA the late HRR Leib Grailsheim SZL

Isaac Schmalkalden

(Page 89a)

I have set the Lord, etc.

We met on this day and found that one of the number of Tobe Hakehillah is missing. Therefore we agreed unanimously to elect new Tobe Hakehillah and already HH Hakazin Gobeh and collector (? ב"מ - בעל מקבל) KHRR David Hanay and collector MHORR Moses BABD Hamanoach SZL. Also newly elected as Tobe Hakehillah - Gobeh KHRR Peis SGL. They shall hold office for three years from today. In evidence of the truth of this we sign - Tuesday 5 Elul 5512: Aryeh Leib Kahana Rappoport residing in the district of Wuerzburg and environs

Jacob ben Samson Josef SGL SL

HK Lipman Grailsheim

Samuel Heidingsfeld

Isaac Schmalkalden

Rosh Chodesh Cheshwan 5413 HH HK K Leiser ben PH Isaac Schmalkalden was elected Gabai Zedakah for one year and HK R Lemle shall be Segan Gabai for one year, as usual and within two weeks all accounts shall be rendered by the (outgoing) Segan and Mitzwoth Gabai.

On this same day a compromise was made with Hakazin Ham'romem KHRR Moses Rofe of here. Since said Hakazin R Moses voluntarily offers to pay the Kahal YZW for all his obligations to our Kehillah YZW 10 Rt per annum for which he and his heirs shall be exempt of giving anything further to the Kahal YZW. Therefore from today on said R Moses shall have complete right of residence in the Kehillah in all things like the other householders in our Kehillah YZW, however, on condition that the decree of the master, chief administrator (גה"ר = שטרן 'אב) the magistrate does not in the least contradict in this matter, that said R Moses shall have an advantage over the rest of the householders as has been clearly stated here. Hakazin KHRR Moses voluntarily agrees with all this, without any compulsion at all, but wholeheartedly, willingly, and with full knowledge. This was transacted by the Kahal YZW and everybody concerned is obligated to uphold this document under Cherem Chamur, by an oath of the Torah, by handclasp before a Minyan, invalidating all protest and all protesting witnesses in all manners of invalidating ordained by the Rabbis. May it be stated explicitly that the above mentioned 10 Rt start with Rosh Hashanah which is just passed, and thus it shall remain. Said Hakazin R Moses also obligated himself to add on to said 10 Rt a contribution to the Hekdesh when there are, God forbid, poor and sick people here. In evidence we sign - transacted, Wednesday 27 Tishri 5513. - Aryeh Leib Rappoport, residing in the district of Wuerzburg

and environs

Jacob SGL

HK Lipman Grailsheim

HK Moses Rofe

Samuel Heidingsfeld

Isaac Schmalkalden

HK Moses Heidingsfeld

Hakatan David Wintz (?) of Hanau in Heidingsfeld

HK Feishel Halewi of Steppach (?)

(Page 89b)

Today HH KHRR Meir ben Hakazin KHRR Josef Josel was elected GZ in our Kehillah YZW for one full year from today, and Hakazin K Leiser ben HK PUM K Isaac Schmalkalden who was GZ until now shall be Segan Gabai until the completion of this same year. The order of business of their office may be seen above. In evidence we sign, Sunday first day of Rosh Chodesh Cheshwan 5514 in Heidingsfeld.

(signed) Aryeh Leib Kahana Rappaport residing in the district of Wuerzburg and environs

Jacob ben Samson Josef SGL SL

HK Liepman Grailsheim

Isaac Schmalkalden

HK Moses Heidingsfeld

Sunday 4 Cheshwan 5515 in the meeting of the Kahal YZW K Jacob son of the late K Moses SGL SL, of the inhabitants of the hamlet (מ'ושב' חצר) was elected Gabai Zedakah by majority vote. But as soon as he came to us he spoke in obscene language against part of the inhabitants of the Kahal YZW, and in other things, too, his mouth

caused him to stumble. Therefore at present he is not fit to be GZ. Therefore we have changed our mind and will not elect him this year as GZ and at the end of the year, it is in our discretion whether or not to appoint him GZ. And for his cursing, we all agreed that he should pay to charity within a week a fine of 1 lb wax; otherwise he should be put under proclamation or under Isur. In evidence we sign, on said day, and in all this, the privileges of our master, the government YRH are not touched.

Said K Jacob paus immediately $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt for the 1 lb wax.

Instead of said K Jacob, KHRR Hirsch ben KHRR Samuel Katz of the inhabitants of the hamelt was elected Gabai Zedakah till the end of the year, and R Meir ben R Josel has to be Segan Gabai till the end of the year. Each of said Gaba'im shall take care of his sacred office, and to serve it by writing (a pun on **כתב - כתב** cf. Nu.4:47 and II Chr. 35:3) to write everything in detail and clearly, as former Gaba'im have done in olden days. We immediately handed to the Gabai R Hirsch Kohen the bills for the Mitzwoth of the year 5514 amounting to 19 fl 55 kr, besides the remaining debt of the late R Lipman which is not included in the 19 fl 55 kr.

(signed) Jacob ben Samson Josef SGL SL

Sunday 26 Menachem 5515, the Kahal YZW made a compromise with the widow Mrs. Taklin that she should pay the Kahal YZW 8 Rt per annum, for which she shall be exempt of all other taxes in the Kahal YZW. She shall also be exempt of Pletten for transients in the future, but she must keep the Pletten which she has now. This regulation will be valid beginning next Rosh Hashanah HBAL. In evidence, we sign, on said date, here in Heidingsfeld: Jacob ben Samson Josef SGL SL.

Samuel Heidingsfeld

Isaac Schmalkalden

HK ^UMoses Heidingsfeld

Hakatan David Wintz (?) of Hanau

On the above mentioned day, said widow also made a compromise concerning the Pletten she still has. She pays the Kahal YZW 9 Rt. The Gabai R Hirsch Katz has been ordered to collect this.

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I have set the Lord, etc.

This document shall be a reminder for coming generations that Hakazin PUM K Isaac Schmalkalden vows, of the goodness of his heart, a chandelier to be hung up between the north wall and the Almemar. Its weight is about $\frac{1}{2}$ Kikkar (68 lb). Transacted, Thyrsday 19 Siwan 5515, here in Heidingsfeld.

Sunday, Rosh Chodesh Cheshwan 5516. - On this day Ha'aluf Hakazin Hatorani HRR Israel Kassel ShY was elected by majority vote as GZ for the inhabitants of our Kehillah ShY from today till Rosh Chodesh Cheshwan 5517.

Inasmuch as HH HRR Israel does not want to accept the office of Gabai for various reasons and according to the Tikkun Hakahal he has to be held (responsible), therefore said (Israel) agreed to pay the Kahal 10 Rt for (not accepting) the office, as explained in this Pinkas. (signed) Jacob ben Samson Josef SGL SL

Samuel Heidingsfeld

Isaac Schmalkalden~~x~~

Hakatan David W(intz?) of Hanau

Hakatan Feishel Halewi of Steppach

Sunday 28 Cheshwan K Hirsch ben P R Samuel has been appointed GZ for one full year, and he was given an order to HH HRR Israel Kas-sel ShY for 10 Rt which he must pay for (not accepting) the office of Gabai. In evidence we sign: Jacob ben Samson Josef SGL SL

Samuel BJ(onah)

Hakatan Feischel Halewi of Steppach

Sunday 15 Kislew 5517 K Jacob son of the late Moses SGL SL of the inhabitants of the hamlet was elected GZ by majority vote for one year, and K Hirsch ben R Samuel SL shall be Segan Gabai for this year. The order of business for their office may be seen above. In evidence we sign on the above day. It was also agreed unanimously, that from now on, the Hekdesh bills of the Gabai must be signed by the Parnasim. (signed) Jacob ben Samson Josef SGL SL

Isaac Schmalkalden

Hakatan David Wintz (?)

HK Feischel Halewi

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With the help of God.

Tuesday 16 Tebeth 5518 we counted the Pletten for Shabbath and Weekday, both those which the Shamash had already and those which were yet with the Gabai. We found the following Shabbath Pletten:

BU R Jacob SGL	10
PU Isaac Schmalkalden	24
R David Hanau	2
Abraham Schuster	1
Leiser Schmalkalden	16
R Abraham SH (Sondheim)	3

R Eliakim Katz	24
R Anshel BRY SL	21
R Samson WH (Wertheim)	28
Simon BB	2
Baruch	4
R Baer BRA(aron)	1
R David BB	1
Sanwil Grumbach	6
Teble BJ(onah)	35
R Israel Kassel	53
Jacob BB (Bittelbrunn?)	5
Joshua	1
R Josef BB (Bamberg?)	5
R Leib Schmalkalden (?)	1
Leiser Katzab (butcher)	8
R Lemle BB (Bamberg?)	15
Leib Katz	8
R Samuel Katz	1
Simon LB (Lauterbach, Lehrburg)	1
R Hirsch Kohen	1
R Abraham Hanau	4
R Simon LB (Lauterb., Lehrb.)	2
R Sender HH (Hildburghausen?)	29
R Feis SGL	3
Widow Breinle	27 (crossed out)
Widow Pessle	9

Also from the widow Roesle according to the minutes of the Kahal.

On Sunday, 13 Shebat we figured out the wealth estimate of the widow Breinle, and as to the Pletten which were made out in Tamuz 5517 and in Kislew 5518 we put in 24 for both times, together 48. These were handed to the Gabai. Thus, in Nisan 5517 the 22 Shabbath Pletten should have been 24. Only because they were made out in Iyar 5517 she gained 2 Pletten.

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And Weekday Pletten :

PU R Jacob SGL	29
PU Isaac Schmalkalden	111
R David Hanau	36
R Feis SGL	31
Teble BJ(onah)	124
Joshua	41
R Abraham Sondheim	44
Josef BB (Bamberg?)	36
R Lemle BB (Bamberg?)	70
Abraham Katz	22
R Samuel Katz	28
R Eliakim Katz	116
R Leib	52
R Baer BRA(aron)	22
R Baer Rofe	20
R David BB	24
Leiser Schmalkalden	75
R Isaac Hanau	42
Isaac Katzab	17

Jonah bar Zevi	20
Abraham Katz in the hamlet	21
R Hirsch Katz	27
Hirsch BRSh	22
Jacob SGL (ben Moses)	32
R Meir BRJ(osef)	51
R Israel Kassel	138
Simon BB	30
Jacob BB (Bittelbrunn?)	29
Simon LB	18
Samuel HB (Heidingsfeld?)	18
R Sender HH (Hildburghausen?)	118
Samuel KB (Grubach)	51
Wolf Rofe	16
Leiser Katzab	54
Baruch	59
Mordecai Halewi	23
Leib Katz	25
R Samson WH (Wertheim)	118
R Abraham Hanau	38
R Anshel	46
R Simon LB	22
Widow Breinle	98 (crossed out)
Widow Pessle	9

Widow Roesle according to the minutes of the Kahal YZW.

There are 46 more on the name of PU R Samuel (deceased).

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Thursday 26 Kislew 5518. - In the meeting of the Kahal YZW it was agreed unanimously that the year of the old Gabai is complete. Therefore Hakazin R Samson Wertheim shall be Gabai Zedakah for one full year, i.e. from today till Chanukah 5519 and the exact routine of the Gaba'im as explained in the minutes taken for this purpose.

Thursday 26 Nisan 5518, said R. Samson came to the meeting of the Kahal YZW and he pleads that he is not well enough to continue to hold the office of Gabai. Therefore it is his opinion that he might give the office of Gabai to K Jacob SGL here, who was Gabai Zedakah last year, and pay said K Jacob for his trouble. Since it is known that he speaks the truth, the Kahal shook their heads (i. e. they assented. cf. Ben Yehudah p. 3708) that said K Jacob SGL shall take care of the office of Gabai till the end of the year.

Monday 25 Kislew 5519, Hana'aleh KHRR Anshel, son of the late KHRR Jonah SL was elected Gabai Zedakah from now till Chanukah 5520 HBAL. His routine shall be as mentioned above.

(signed) HK Jacob ben Samson Josef SGL

Isaac Schmalkalden

HK Moses Heidingsfeld

Hakatan David Hanau of Heidingsfeld.

Sunday 19 Adar 5519, said KHRR Anshel came and pleaded before the Kahal YZW that it is impossible for him to take care of the office of Gabai, because it keeps him from his business. Therefore he, too, wished to appoint said K Jacob SGL in his stead until the end of the year. Since he spoke the truth, the Kahal YZW assented and KHRR Anshel immediately gave K Jacob SGL 1 Groschen as salary for his work

and K Jacob SGL took upon himself to take care of the office of Gabai as usual and faithfully until the end of the said year. Transacted on said day.

HK Jacob ben Samson Josef SGL SL

Isaac Schmalkalden

HK Moses Heidingsfeld

Hakatan David Hanau

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Sunday, 26 Kislew 5520, HH Hana'aleh K Simon Bamberg was elected GZ for one year and K Abraham ben KHRR Samuel Katz - Segan Gabai for one year. They shall take care of their offices like the other Gabaim (before them). In evidence, we sign on said day:

Jacob ben Samson Josef SGL SL

Isaac Schmalkalden

Hakatan David Hanau

HK Feishel Halewi of Steppach

It has already been stated that Hakazin KHRR Meir son of the late KHRR Josel SL shall be Ba'al Tokea (shofer blower). However, this shall not be his Chazakah (steady privilege) but the Kahäl YZW have authority to appoint another Ba'al Toke'a in coming years. Nor shall he have the steady privilege of going up to read from the Torah as though it were a fixed obligation (כחזרה מ'יו) on Rosh Hashanah HBAL, because he is the Toke'a. He accepted all the above, and he will take care of the work in its time in dignity; and truth shall not be wanting. Also Hakazin R Baer Rofe here is a very old man, and who knows whether he will be able to pray on the coming Yamim Nora'im. Therefore the Kahal YZW agreed to appoint in his stead Hakazin Ham'romem

KHRR Israel Kassel to pray Shach'rith on the first day of Rosh Hashanah, and Hakazin KHRR Samson Wertheim shall pray Musaf on the second day. However, if said R Baer is well, he shall have precedence in the privilege. Transacted, Sunday 19 Elul 5520. HK Moses Meir of Heidingsfeld.

Sunday 11 Tishri 5521, Hakazin KHRR Feis SGL bought of the Kahal YZW two places in the synagogue, one in the Ezrath Anashim and one in the Ezrath Nashim which belonged to the late K Lipman SL, for 100 Rt. Inasmuch as said R Feis SGL had to collect from the Kahal on his accounts and his book 148 fl 26 kr Reichswaehrung, he paid the Gobim 1 fl 34 kr on the two places. (Notice that in Reichswaehrung the ratio of fl : Rt = 60 : 90 (kr), while in Fraenkisch it is 60 : 72) In evidence, we sign here in Heidingsfeld.

Friday 6 Tebeth 5522, HH K Lemle ben K Samuel Hakaton of here was elected GZ for one full year and Hana'aleh KHRR Abraham ben Hakazin PUM KHRR David Hanau as Segan Gabai for this year. They shall tend to their offices like other Gaba'im. In evidence, we sign on said day.

Jacob ben Samson Josef SGL SL

Hakatan David Hanau of Heidingsfeld.

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On this day, in a meeting of HH Kezinim Parnasim and Shtadlanim of the district whose names are : KHRR Jacob SGL, KHRR David Hanau, PU Hakazin K Joshua Schmalkalden of here, the venerable Hakazin KHRR Samuel Katz, Hakazin Ham'romem KHRR Feis SGL, and also I, Hakatan Moses ben Harab AED Hamano'ach SZL. We already met last Monday, 19 Nisan to elect the seven Tobe Ha'ir, and Hakazin PU K Joshua and

Hakazin PUM KHRR Jacob SGL cast their vote for Hakazin KHRR Moses Rofe of here, and Hakazin PUM KHRR David contradicted because said R Moses does not carry of the burden of our Kehillah YZW and therefore is not fit to be a Tobe Ha'ir. At that time, no decision was reached, until last Friday the master, chief administrator (ר"מ ג'רמ) and Jew(s) magistrate (מגיסטראט 'ר'') commanded that said Hakazin R Moses shall be Tobe Ha'ir. He intends to examine the fact that Moses does not carry of the burden, and then he will decide. Therefore we decide that said Hakazin KHRR Moses Rofe shall be one of the seven Tobe Ha'ir in our Kehillah YZW. What he has to pay in our Kehillah rests with said Gabai Harosh and Judenamtman. Also Hakazin the venerable KHRR Samuel Katz was elected to be one of the seven Tobe Ha'ir as above. Transacted, Sunday 25 Nisan 5522, here in Heidingsfeld. In all this, the privileged of our master, the government YRH are not touched. It is not a forgotten gleaning that Hakazin Hatorani KHRR Leib Schmalkalden was elected Gobe Hakehillah instead of brother Hakazin PU K Joshua. He shall be Gobeh Hakehillah from today on with Hakazin KHRR Josef Fürth of here. In evidence, we sign on said day. Aryeh Leib Kahana Rappoport residing in the district of Wuerzburg and environs

Jacob ben Samson Josef SGL SL

HK Moses Heidingsfeld

Hakatan David Hanau of Heidingsfeld

Joshua ELAA Isaac Schmalkalden Hakohen (?) of Heidingsfeld

HK Feishel Halewi

HK Samuel Katz Wuerzburg

Said Gobim were elected for three years starting today, and Ha-

kazin R Leib has to apportion the next winter taxbill (Winterzettel), and to keep the books over income and expense from that day on. At the end of the year, Hakazin R Josef must also keep the books for one year, and so taking turns. The way in which the Gobim have to conduct themselves is described in the document by which they were appointed. In evidence, we sign: Aryeh Leib Kahana Rappaport

HK Moses

HK Jacob SGL

Hakatan David Hanau of Heidingsfeld

HK M^yses Rofe BHRR Baer Rofe YZW

Joshua Schmalkalden of Heidingsfeld

HK Samuel Katz Wuerzburg

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With the help of God.

Tuesday 5 Elul 5522, in a meeting of the whole Kahal, two places in the syhagogue, one in the Ezrath Anashim and one in the Ezrath Nashim which belonged to the late HRR Eliakim AH were sold; i.e. the place in the Ezrath Anashim next to the Almemar, on the one side the place of PU K Joshua Schmalkalden, and on the other side the place next to the entrance to the Almemar; the place in the Ezrath Nashim on the center bench, to the east the place belonging to the late Isaac Katzab AH, and to the west the place belonging to K Lemle ben Samuel Katz HB (Heidingsfeld). We sold these two places to the householder KMR Moses Lewi SGL HB for 110 Rt, and we received the purchase price to the plast P'rutah. From now on, the two places belong to said KMR Moses and his heirs as an eternal possession. In evidence, we sign, on said day, here in Heidingsfeld. Aryeh Leib Kahana Rappoport, resid-

ing in the district of Wuerzburg and environs

HK Jacob SGL in Heidingsfeld

HK David ben Jacob Moses SL Wintz (?)

HK Joshua Schmalkalden of Heidingsfeld

HK M^Uses BHRR Berofe SL

HK Samuel Katz Wuerzburg

KHRR Meir son of the late Josel SL who has already been Ba'al To-ke'a in our Kehillah for eight years, and up to now has not been considered a Chiyub to be called to the Torah on Rosh Ha shanah requests that the Kahal YZW assent to this. Inasmuch as he has asked in a seemly manner, it was decided that next Rosh Hashanah HBAL he shall be a Chiyub on the second day.. However, this shall not be a (standing) privilege, but the decision whether or not to give him this advantage shall rest with the Kahal in coming years. Transacted, Tuesday 26 Elul 5522 here in Heidingsfeld.

(signed) Aryeh Leib Kahana Rappoport

HK Jacob SGL

Hakatan David Hanau of Heidingsfeld

HK Moses Rofe

HK Joshua Schmalkalden of Heidingsfeld

HK Moses Heidingsfeld

HK Samuel Katz Wuerzburg

KHRR Abraham ben Hakazin PUM KHRR David Hanau was elected GZ for this year on 6 Tebeth 5522. Said KHRR Abraham pays the Kahal 10 Rt in order to be free of the office of Gabai. Therefore Ham'romem KHRR Bunem Katz was elected to be GZ for one year starting today. He is to hold office like former Gaba'im in our Kehillah YZW. Transacted,

Sunday 3 Tebeth 5523 here in Heidingsfeld.

(signed) Aryeh Leib Kahana Rappoport

Jacob SGL

Joshua Schmalkalden of Heidingsfeld

Moses Rofe

HK Samuel Katz Wuerzburg

The new Gabai R Bunem Katz received said 10 Rt. (signed) Jacob SGL.

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Behold, wisdom shall read, and knowledge shall speak forth on top of the exalted ones who are on the road of the tree of life. Their words shall be for a memory for the last generation, of the good and pure devotion of the heart of the pure great man, the pride of our might, the beauty of our land, ADMO (אדמו - אדונינו מדינו) Harab ABD and RM (נ"י-נר ישראל) (מ"ה-ראש מחיבתא head of the school) NY (ע"י-עמוד מיני) AY (פ"ה-מאר הדור) PHUUR Aryeh Leib Kahana Rappoport son of that Zadik Haga'on Hagadol Ham'forsam ABD and RM the late MHMRR Baruch Abraham Kohen Zedek L'el Elyon SZL who has established a burnt offering of prayer who has vowed amidst the people and promised for the courts of the Lord's house, the local synagogue of Heidingsfeld an arrangement of prayers from the beginning to the end of the year, every word in its manner, Ma'aroboth, Hosha'anoth, Pirke Aboth, Yozroth, Selichoth, Shir Hayichud, T'hillim - all in beautiful square letters (בכתב אשורית) on good parchment. It shall be more goodly to the Lord than a bullock since it upholds the word: This is my God I will extoll him (Ex.15:2). He finds pleasure in the Mitzwoth as a skilled copyist with beautiful ink and pen, with fitting care, a

light for the eyes of all who see it, to thank and praise Him who dwells in light, and to open his mouth in song and praise, in the pure fear of God, and it is fitting for us to increase praises to ADMO Haga'on NRU upon this, even though we are speaking only of his goodness, for he possessed the knowledge of his Creator and he does not like this (praise). However, since this is the knowledge and the measure of the Torah that he who writes and expounds it performs all Mitzvoh; therefore it shall be for a good memory of ADMO NRU for coming generations, that we who sign below, to make a mark in writing of truth and duration in the Pinkas of the Kahal, accept the obligation for ourselves and our posterity to have the ShZ pray in it every day according to its order, when he stands before the arch to pray. May what we take upon us beneath be established on high. May the Lord hear and inscribe it in the book of remembrance for merit and for righteousness for ADMO Haga'on NRU. May the money which he spent from his own pocket be given back to him from Heaven in good, large measure. May his banner be lifted up.. May his Shepherd lead him on paths of righteousness. May He lift up the cup of his salvation. Our eyes are lifted on high that the dispersed ones of Israel may be gathered and the day of our salvation be brought near. (Apparently unfinished)

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Sunday 26 Adar 5523, Hakazin Samson Wertheim said that he planned to move from here to KK Fuerth, not to settle there permanently, but only to stay there for some time. Therefore he made a compromise with the Kahal YZW that he does not have to give up his right of residence during his stay there. He has to pay 12 Rt per annum for all the taxes

in the Kehillah including Pletten for transients. However, what falls upon his portion of past taxes in the Kahal YZW he must pay according to his wealth. For the 12 Rt he must give definite surety to be in the presence of the men of the Kahal YZW before he moves away from here. Waid KHRR Samson agrees to uphold all the above. In evidence we sign on said day - in all this the privileges of our master the government YRH are not touched. (signed) Aryeh Leib Rappoport, residing in the district of Wuerzburg and environs

Jacob SGL in Heidingsfeld

HK Moses Heidingsfeld N(e'eman) of the district of WB

Hakatan David Hanau of Heidingsfeld

Hakatan Joshua Schmalkalden of Heidingsfeld

HK Samuel Katz Wuerzburg

HK Feishel Halewi

On said day Hakazin R Samson paid 12 fl 15 kr Reichswaehrung for 49 Weekday Pletten which he had, to Hakazin GH (ג"ה-גובה הקהל) KHRR Leib Schmalkalden.

Monday 6 Elul 5523, the majority of the inhabitants of the Kahal YZW agreed, inasmuch as Hakazin Hatorani PUM and Shtadlan of the district MHORR Moses Rofe pleaded that his venerable father Hakazin Ham'romem KHRR Baer YZW wishes to forego his privilege of praying Musaf on the second day of Rosh Hashanah if the Kahal YZW agree to this. With all this, Hakazin PUM R Moses does not ask that therefore he should have a fixed privilege for the future. However, the Kahal YZW agree to this, that they will have the choice every year to give said prayer to a different man. The Kahal YZW agree to this, and Hakazin PUM MHORR Moses shall pray Musaf on the second day of Rosh Hashanah on condition that it shall not be his fixed privilege,

in coming years. In evidence, we sign, on said day, here in Heidingsfeld. Nor shall Hakazin PUM R Moses have the fixed privilege of being called to the Torah on the second day of Rosh Hashanah. (signed) Aryeh Leib Kahana Rappoport, residing in the district of Wuerzburg and environs

HK Moses Heidingsfeld N(e)eman) of the district of Wuerzburg

HK Jacob ben Samson Josef SGL

Hakatan David Hanau of Heidingsfeld

HK Moses Rofe

Hakatan Joshua Schmalkalden of Heidingsfeld

HK Samuel Katz Wuerzburg

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I have set the Lord, etc.

Sunday 21 Kislew 5524, in the meeting of the Parnasim and Tobim of the Kehillah we elected a GZ and Gabai Segan. We agreed to elect Hana'aleh K Moses Lewi in the hamlet as GZ and Hana'aleh Hamromem R Simon ben PUR Abraham Hoechberg as Gabai Segan, i.e. for two years from Rosh Chodesh Tebeth 5524 until 5526, and after one year, they shall change, HH K Moses being Segan Gabai and Hana'aleh R Simon being GZ. They shall take care of their offices like Gaba'im in former years. May they merit to go up to Zion. (signed) Aryeh Leib Kahana Rappoport, residing in the district of Wuerzburg and environs

Jacob ben Samson SGL

Hakatan David ben Jacob Moses SL of Hanau

HK Joshua Schmalkalden of Heidingsfeld

HK Feishel Halewi

On the day mentioned below, two places in the synagogue, one in

the Ezrath Anashim and one in the Ezrath Nashim which belong to HH Hatorani HRR Simon LB (Lauterbach or Lehrburg) were definitely turned over as an eternal possession to his stepson Habachur K Feisel ben K Simchah of Ulstadt, and the Kahal, may God be with them, are satisfied, and said R Simon owes, according to the enclosed minutes, 5 fl Reichswaehrung, and from now on, said places in the synagogue belong to the Bachur K Feisel, who can do with them after his heart's desire, without restriction. In evidence, we sign, Thursday 9 Elul 5524 LPK, here in Heidingsfeld. (signed) Aryeh Leib Kahana Rappoport, residing in the district of Wuerzburg and environs.

HK Jacob ben Samson Josef SGL of Heidingsfeld

Hakatan David ben Jacob Moses SL of Hanau, in Heidingsfeld

Hakatan Joshua Schmalkalden

HK Feishel Halewi

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Sunday 4 Tishri 5525, Ha'aluf Hatorani HRR Bunem Katz came to the inhabitants of the Kahal, i.e. PU HRR Jacob SGL and PU HRR David PU K Joshua, and Tobe Hakahal HRR Feishel SGL, and asked them for permission to pray Minchah on Yom Kippur-HBAL. We agreede to this unanimously, with consent of Haga'on Harab ABD NRU that he shall pray Minchah on YK HBAL according to his request, on condition that said Hatorani HRR Bunem has no fixed privilege for coming years, and the Parnasim and Tobime have the authority to appoint whom they wish from year to year. Thus it shall be until the coming of the Redeemer. (signed) Aryeh Leib Kahana Rappoport, residing in the district of Wuerzburg and environs

HK Jacob SGL of Heidingsfeld

Hakatan David ben Jacob Moses of Hanau in Heidingsfeld

Hakatan Joshua Schmalkalden of Heidingsfeld

HK Feishel Halewi

Sunday 22 Kislew 5525, the Parnasim and Tobim of the Kehillah called in K Moses Lewi and questioned him. Inasmuch as he shows a good record from last year, HH Simon Hoechberg and said KMR Moses Lewi were elected Gabai Zedakah and Gabai Segan, and said HRR Simon had done his duty this year with the GZ, and by means of exchange he (Moses) should be GZ. Inasmuch as the householders have the alternative of paying 10 Rt if they do not want to be GZ, said K Moses pays 10 Rt as is usual, and the Kahal agree. (Apparently the original decision of fol.95a was not carried out, and Moses let Simon do the work as GZ in the first year and paid 10 Rt to get out of it in the second year.)

Friday of Parshath Miketz (27 Kislew) 5525 (הדלקת נרות מצות)
LPK, we elected Ha'aluf Hatorani HRR Abraham Kassel, son-in-law of PU HRR Jacob SGL as Gabai Zedakah. However, since he does not have time for the needs of the office of Gabai, he pays to the Gaba'im ShY 10 Rt, according to the Tikun of the Kahal ShY and is exempt of said office of Gabai. (signed) Aryeh Leib Rappoport, residing in the district of Wuerzburg and environs

Jacob SGL in Heidingsfeld

Hakatan David Hanau of Heidingsfeld

Hakatan Joshua Schmalkalden of Heidingsfeld

HK Feishel Halewi

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Inasmuch as it was stated on the previous page that we elected

HH Hatorani HRR Abraham Kassel GZ, be it said that he paid the 10 Rt. Therefore we agreed to elect Ha'aluf Ham'romem Gobeh of the district HRR Leib Rofe as Gabai Zedakah for one year. He shall hold office from Chanukah of this year till Chanukah 5526 and in the following year he shall be Segan Gabai. As a reward for dealing faithfully with the needs of the community, may he merit to see the building of Zion. Friday P Miketz as mentioned above. (signed) Aryeh Leib Kahana Rappoport, residing in the district of Wuerzburg and environs

Jacob SGL of Heidingsfeld

Hakatan David Hanau of Heidingsfeld

Hakatan Joshua Schmalkalden of Heidingsfeld

HK Feishel Halewi

Thursday 14 Tebeth 5526, the PUM and Tobe Hakahal inspected the accounts of the Gobeh of the district H Leib Rofe, and elected a new Gabai, for this has been found very necessary. Hence it was decided that his brother Wolf Rofe shall take over the office of Hekdesh Gabai till Chanukah 5527, to follow the rules of former Gaba'im. Thus said H Wolf was called to the Kahal and was charged as mentioned above. H Wolf accepted that he will hold office till Chanukah 5527 EBAL, and after that, from Chanukah 5527 till Chanukah 5528 he has to take over the office of Segan Gabai. In evidence, we sign on said day:

Jacob SGL in Heidingsfeld

Hakatan David Hanau in Heidingsfeld

Hakatan Joshua Schmalkalden of Heidingsfeld

HK Feishel Halewi

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Sunday 5 Tebeth 5527, here in Heidingsfeld, all the righteous

people in the Hekdesh (כל חותמי ברכות שנה) - probably this should read: חותמי ברכות - a synonym for צדיקים - cf. Ben Yehudah p. 1826. It probably refers here to the Kahal.) said unanimously to elect and appoint HH Ha'aluf Ham'romem HRR Nate ben Isaac SL as GZ for one full year and, according to the usage of our Kehillah, to put it down in the minutes. He shall hold office, as was usual, until Chanukah 5528. After the completion of the year, he has to be Gabai Segan in the following year. May it be accounted for us as righteousness that we fulfill this Mitzwah. Transacted, on said day. (signed) Jacob SGL in Heidingsfeld

Hakatan David ben Jacob Moses of Hanau in Heidingsfeld

Hakatan Joshua Schmalkalden of Heidingsfeld

HK Josef BB (Bamberg) in Heidingsfeld

HK Abraham Sondheim Heidingsfeld

Hakatan Moses bar Joshua SGL

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Monday 29 Menachem, i.e. Ereb Rosh Chodesh Elul 5527 LFK, here in Heidingsfeld, it was proposed in the meeting of the Kahal, in the house of ADMO Haga'on ABD NRU: Inasmuch as the Yamim Nora'im approach slowly for good, it is time to honor the individuals with reciting the prayers which the Shaliach Zibbur of our Kehillah usually does not say. Inasmuch as this year 5 prayers, as specified, are vacant, namely Shach'rith of the first day of Rosh Hashanah, Musaf of the second day of Rosh Hashanah, Kol Nidre on Yom Kippur Eve, Shach'rith of Yom Kippur, and Minchah of Yom Kippur, the Kahal announced to all those who are, at present, fit to recite the prayers, through the Shamash, R Joel, that they should come to the Kahal YZ, to give their

opinion, in order that we may keep order on the Yamim Nora'im HBAL.

These are the men specified (who were called):

PUM MOH Moses Rofe	is out of town today
GH MOH Bunem Katz	is now in the meeting of the Kahal
GM H Leib Rofe	comes before the Kahal
H Abraham Sondheim	sits in the meeting of the Kahal but cannot decide himself this year
H Simon Hoechberg	did not come to the Kahal

After the Kahal YZ heard the opinion of said men, the Kahal distributed the prayers, honoring them, in the following manner: Shach'rith on the first day of Rosh Hashanah to GH MOH Bunem Katz Musaf on the second day of Rosh Hashanah to GM H Leib Rofe Shach'rith of Yom Kippur to PUM MOH Moses Rofe These shall hold these honors this year on condition that these shall not be fixed privileges, but that the Parnasim and the seven Tobe Ha*ir shall decided from year to year who shall be honored with said prayers. Likewise it was especially decided by the Kahal YZ that none of these men shall be considered a Chyub to be called to the Torah on these days. Thus it shall be in our time and for coming generations. In evidence, we sign on said day: Aryeh Leib Kahana Rappoport residing in the district of Wuerzburg and environs

Jacob ben Samson Josef SGL

Hakatan David ben Jacob Moses of Hanah in Heidingsfeld

HK Joshua Schmalkalden of Heidingsfeld

HK Josef Bamberg in Heidingsfeld

HK Abraham Sondheim in Heidingsfeld

Sunday 22 Kislew 5528, the leaders of the Kehillah considered it necessary - inasmuch as Chanukah is approaching, when a new Hekdesh

Gabai has to be elected - to call KH Eli Baer and to charge him with the office of Gabai. According to the minutes he accepted it, and the Kahal wished him good luck. All the conditions are explained there (in the minutes). In evidence, we sign:

Jacob SGL

Hakatan David Hanau of Heidingsfeld

HK Josef Bamberg in Heidingsfeld

Hakatan Joshua Schmalkalden of Heidingsfeld

HK Abraham Sondheim in Heidingsfeld

HK Abraham Katz in Heidingsfeld

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Sunday 8 Elul 5528, here in Heidingsfeld, it was again proposed in the meeting of the Kahal, who sign below, concerning the prayers on the approaching Yamim Nora'im - as mentioned on the previous page, and the following men came for the prayers: PUM MOH Moses Rofe, and GM H Leib Rofe want to pray the four prayers. Inasmuch as the Kahal believe that it is admissible to have two brothers pray the four prayers, we distributed the prayers among them as follows: PUM MOH Mosés Rofe - Shach'rith of the first day Rosh Hashanah and Kol Nidre, GM H Leib Rofe Musaf of the second day of Rosh Hashanah, and Shach'rith of Yom Kippur.

In addition KH Hirsch Melamed who is an expert in the prayers for the Yamim Nora'im, and who once before prayed Minchah of Yom Kippur in the synagogue of our Kehillah without recompense shall pray also this year the Minchah prayer on Yom Kippur.

These men shall hold these offices this year but without having fixed privileges as explained on the preceding page.

(signed) Jacob SGL in Heidingsfeld

Hakatan David ben Jacob Moses of Hanau in Heidingsfeld

HK Moses Rofe

HK Joshua Schmalkalden of Heidingsfeld

HK Josef Bamberg in Heidingsfeld

HK Abraham Sondheim in Heidingsfeld

HK Abraham BHRR Samuel Katz SZL

Sunday, first day of Selichoth, of the year 5529, the Parnasim and Tobe Hakahal ShY met concerning the men to recite the prayers during the approaching Yamim Nora'im. We agreed, that, as explained above and on the previous page, (it shall remain) and no word shall be wasted, and this was confirmed by our signatures. Thus it shall remain from year to year, and thus it shall be with the Ba'al Tokea, whoever he will be.

(signed) Jacob SGL of Heidingsfeld

Hakatan David ben Jacob Moses

Hakatan Joshua Schmalkalden of Heidingsfeld

HK Abraham ben KHRR Samuel Katz SZL

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Sunday 7 Ab 5530, here in Heidingsfeld, in the house of the ABD the following PUM and Tobe Ha'ir gathered to administrate the business of the Kehillah: PUM of the Kehillah KH Jacob SGL; PUM KH David Hanau, PUM K Joshua in the Hamlet; Tobe Ha'ir H Abraham Sondheim; Tobe Ha'ir K Abraham Katz in the Hamlet; in the presence of the GH KH Leib Schmalkalden.

On this day, the venerable Teble bar Jonah SL came to the Kahal and again alleges that he wishes to make a gift of 200 Rt to the Ke-

hillah, for good remembrance. The Kahal shall have authority to do with these 200 Rt after their heart's wish, i.e. for something good in our Kehillah. They also assented to the following in order to give him merit and to establish his soul that the two brass candelabra before the Aron Hakodesh, which said K Teble consecrated some time ago, and for the oil of which he still pays of his pocket, and promises to keep paying, the Kahal treasury shall take care of the oil for lighting for no more than twenty years after his death, as it was in his lifetime: on the eve of Sabbath and the eve of Yom Tob until after the time to leave the synagogue, and likewise on the nights and day of Purim until after the reading of the Megillah. This shall be done continuously for twenty years in his name and for his merit and to establish his soul.

The Kahal YZ thought his request over thoroughly with Yechide Segulah on Sunday 22 Tamuz, and they approved of it, since it is proper to fulfil his request as mentioned, and in order not to withhold anything good from the people, they accepted his demand. As soon as these 200 Rt of K Teble will be handed over to the Kahal YZ, it shall be inscribed as a complete gift as mentioned above, for their memory and the memory of coming generations, for remembrance of the venerable K Teble.

Inasmuch as said K Teble brought himself these 200 Rt from his house to the Kahal YZ and handed them over as a complete gift, without any condition, therefore all the above is not only confirmed by the Kahal YZ, but we have also assumed the obligation for ourselves and our posterity to uphold all the above, especially to furnish the oil for lighting for twenty years, no more, after the passing of

said K Teble. As a sign for observance, this was entered in this Pinkas, and signed by the true signature of K Teble. As evidence, and identical copy of this was given to K Teble. In addition, K Teble reminded us recently how, some time ago, he handed to the Kahal YZW a gilded silver container and a gilded silver cup for the use of wine in the synagogue; that this was given from the beginning, sanctified completely to the sanctuary (without property clause to the giver). Since he believes that this was not inscribed in the Pinkas of the Kahal and in future there might be a fight about it, he asks us to inscribe it in the Pinkas of the Kahal by way of confirmation.

The Kahal YZ recognized this as most fitting and according to his request, it was immediately written into the Pinkas. In order to give it power, the Kahal themselves signed it. Transacted, on said day.

(signed) Jacob ben Samson Josef SGL in Heidingsfeld

Teble bar Jonah

Hakatan David Hanau of Heidingsfeld

Hakatan Abraham Sondheim TH

Hakatan Joshua Schmalkalden in Heidingsfeld

Hakatan Abraham ben HRR Samuel Katz SZL

H K Judah Leib Schmalkalden of Heidingsfeld

In my presence, HH Ha'alufim Kezinim Parnasim and Manhigim of our Kehillah of Heidingsfeld and HH the venerable Hakazin K Teble bar Jonah signed, and this is their true signature as given on said day, here in Heidingsfeld. (signed) Aryeh Leib Kahana Rappoport, etc.

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Sunday 9 Adar 5534, HH Habachur KHRR Aron ben K Jonah came before the Kahal YZW and showed his T'na'im Acharonim (wedding contract) which

were established on his wedding day, Wednesday 13 Elul 5533. These T'na'im also refer to the document of gift of his father's, K Jonah, which was established on Wednesday 23 Siwan 5531, stating that his father, K Jonah, gave him as a possession his two places in the synagogue here, one in the Ezrath Anashim which K Jonah now holds, and one in the Ezrath Nashim, where K Jonah's wife now stands, on condition that, as long as K Jonah lives, they shall be allowed to stand at the said places, and even after K Jonah's death, his wife, Mrs. Idel, may stand at her place in the Ezrath Nashim during all the days of her widowhood. All this is explained expressly in said T'na'im and said document of gift, and said K Jonah asks the Kahal to inscribe it into the Pinkas of the Kahal. Therefore, the Kahal authorized me, who signed below, to inscribe it in this Pinkas of the Kahal, in order that it may be for a sign to be observed for said KH Aron. In evidence, I sign by request of the Kahal, on said day, here in Heidingsfeld. HK Joel Shamash and Ne'eman of KK Heidingsfeld.

On request of K Jacob LSh (Loewenstein?) son of the late K Shab'thai Katz SL to the Kahal ShY to inscribe for him in the Pinkas of the Kahal his two places in the synagogue, one in the Ezrath Anashim, on the south side, between HH KH Moses BH Judah called Leib Dessau, to the right, and HH Hakazin PUH KHRR Jacob, son of the late K Samson SGL SZL to the left, and one in the Ezrath Nashim on the bench at the lattice, the second seat from the entrance, between the wife of K Jonah Aryeh, son of the late KH Moses SZL, to the right, and the wife of said KH M^Uses Dessau to the left. Said K Jacob bought these seats of the widow of the late KH Simon, son of the late PUH KHRR Abraham Hoechberg SL, according to his document of decision (definite

sale). Inasmuch as said K Jacob paid the Kahal YZW everything he owes, to the last P'rutah, the Kahal YZW did not hesitate to comply with his request, and to inscribe said two places in the Pinkas of the Kahal as the property of said K Jacob, whereupon I, who sign below, was ordered to inscribe it in this Pinkas. I have done as mentioned above. Transacted, Thursday 13 Ab 5534, here in Heidingsfeld. HK Joel Shamash and Ne'eman of said KK

To strengthen the matter, we sign, Sunday 16 Menachem 5534.

Jacob SGL

Hakatan Joshua Schmalkalden in Heidingsfeld

Sunday, 16 Menachem 5534, MHO Kppel Nehemiah (?) ben PUH
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Sunday, 16 Menachem 5534, MHO Kppel Nehemiah (?) ben PUH Hakazin KHRR Hayim Schoningen came before the Kahal ShY and showed a document of sale of his seat in the synagogue here which he bought from KHRR Lemle son of the late KH Hess SL. He requests that the name be entered on this seat in the Pinkas of the Kahal, as is the usage in the Kehillah. The Kahal had no reason not to comply with his request. However, since there is a claim on this place from the late MHO Yechiel SGL SZL, and since this can be seen from said document, I was ordered by the Kahal to copy said document in this Pinkas of the Kahal. Thus I have done, and in evidence hereof, I sign, by order of the Kahal ShY, on said day, HK Joel Shamash and Ne'eman of KK Heidingsfeld.

Copy of Said Document of Sale

Be it known that on the sixth day of the week, on the 24th day of the month of Shebat in the year of five thousand five hundred and thirty-one after the creation of the world, according to the counting

which we use here in Heidingsfeld, there came before us, the witnesses who signed below, Mrs. Eva bath K Samuel Hakohen of here, and her husband KH Asher named Lemle son of the late KH Ezekiel named Hessel, a householdere here. They said to us: "Be for us valid and faithful witnesses", and they purchased from each of us by complete purchase by means of a cloth from now on, and they wrote in all meritorious language, and wholly in the proper manner, and they signed it, and handed it to the Dayan of the district, MH Jacob called Koppel ben PUM KHRR Hayim Schoninger of here. that it shall be in his hand and in the hands of his heirs and descendants, as a witness and a sign: That of our own free will, without any compulsion, and wholeheartedly, and with willing souls, and in full knowledge, we depose before you today, as before a respected Bath Din, as complete and valid confession, not as a hoax, not as an incantation, and not improvable ever, in complete truth, that we, said couple, sell the place in the Ezrath Anashim here in Heidingsfeld, known by its boundaries, being between the place of Hakazin KH Leib Schmalkalden and Hakazin KH Joshua Schmalkalden of here, at the east wall to the left of the Aron Hakodesh, with all the advantages and privileges which we had on said place, nothing remaining for ourselves. From today on, said place shall be in possession of said Dayan, for we have received from his hands the whole price of purchase to the last P'rutah, after said place was announced for auction in the local synagogue for three days. In return said Dayan has to light every Ereb Shabbath and Yom Tob twelve twisted wax candles, the kind called "Ma'arib Kerzlich", in the candelabrum hung before the Aron Hakodesh in the local synagogue. From now on, said place is in possession of said Dayan MOHRR Jacob Koppel

and his heirs shall have authority to do with said place anything they wish to, to will, rent, use, exchange, give away, and anything they wish, without restriction. Anyone who comes from the four corners of the world, whoever he may be, may contest the validity of this document of sale. May his words of contesting be void and invalid, and may they be regarded like a broken sherd in which there is no substance, and like an error after action of a respected Beth Din, which has no claim upon justice either in non-Jewish or Jewish courts. All the above we, the said couple, have accepted upon ourselves and for our heirs and descendants, to support and uphold, under Cherem Chamur, under an oath from the Torah before a Minyan and by purchase by means of a cloth as mentioned above,

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and (in advance) invalidating all (contrary) declarations and all witnesses making (contrary) declarations, in all manners of speaking by which the Rabbis invalidated declarations. This document shall not become invalid and its power shall not decrease by suspicion or lessened trustworthiness, by anything which the mouth can speak and the heart can think and plan. But all is decided and explained for merit and beauty, and for the benefit of the holder of the document. May the holder of the document always gain the upper hand over anyone who contests it. May this document of sale have all the power, as if it were made out in a respected Beth Din, not like a surety and not like a formula (written on a readymade blank). The purchase from the woman Mrs. Eva Bath K Samuel and her husband KH Asher called Lemle son of the late Ezekiel called Hessel SL, a householder here, to the Dayah MOHRR Jacob called Koppel ben PUM KH Hayim Schoningen of here

as written and explained above is valid - and all is valid and permanent. (signed) Solomon ben Ephraim SZL ShZ and Ne'eman

Joel son of the late Jacob Moses SZL Shamash and Ne'eman
Before me the two witnesses, HH KH Solomon Salman ben Ephraim and HH KH Joel BH Jacob Moses SL Ne'eman here in Heidingsfeld signed, and knowing that this is their true signature, I uphold and support it, Thursday 6 Ab 5534, here in Heidingsfeld (signed) Aryeh Leib Kahana Rappoport, etc.

(up to here - copy; now real signature:) Jacob SGL of Heidingsfeld

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With the help of God.

Sunday 27 Tishri 5535 LPK (German script:) October 2, 1774.

In the house of the rabbi, ABD NRU, in a meeting of Ha'alufim Hakezinim PUM KHRR Jacob SGL and Hakazin PUM K Joshua Schmalkalden and Hakazin BM and TH KHRR Abraham Sondheim, and Hakazin GH and BM K Joel HB: The Rabbi ABD NRU and PUM KHRR Jacob SGL called the Kahal YZW to the house of the rabbi, ABD NRU in order to inform them of the decree of the master GHR (Gabei Harosh) and Jew's magistrate concerning the tax-exemption of Hakazin PUM MOHRR Moses Rofe. Therefore the men mentioned above came, but part of the Kahal excused themselves, that they had taken medicine and hence could not be present. Therefore today, the decree of the Jew's magistrate cannot be carried out; but said decree shall be carried out in a few days, when they all can come together.

Tuesday Ereb Rosh Chodesh Cheshwan 5535, HH K Jacob LS (Loewenstein?) came and said, by command of the master GHR and Jew's magistrate that PUM KHRR Jacob SGL should, God willing, report to him tomorrow,

whether the Jew's magistrate's decree of October 27, of the year 1774 in their counting was carried out, whether the tax-exemption of the PUM MOH Moses Rofe NRU is entered in the Pinkas of the Kahal YZW or not. Therefore the Shamash and Ne'eman R Joel was sent by the rabbi ABD NRU and PUM KH Jacob SGL to PUM KH Joshua and the other TH and the two Gobim that they shall come to the Rabbi's house in order to make the entry in the PinkassHakahal. However, the TH YZW excused themselves, as unable at present to come to the rabbi's house, but the majority of them answered that it shall be entered according to said decree: PUM K Joshua cannot come at present. PUM R Jacob enters it for him. PUM KH Leiser Schmaldalden as a TH also excuses himself as unable to come and says PUM Jacob shall enter it.

TH and BM KHRR Abraham Sondheim says like PUM R Leiser.

TH K Abraham Hakohen in the hamlet says like PUM K Joshua said.

TH K Moses Lewi said that he was unable to come last Sunday to read the decree on account of his medicine, but if this is the contents of the decree, he has not objection against entering it.

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GH KH Leib Schmalkalden says like his brother PUM Leiser and TH KH Abraham Sondheim.

GH K Joel HB says like PUM R Leiser and TH KH Abraham Sondheim and GH R Leib Schmalkalden.

Thus, presently, by command of the rabbi ABD NRU and PUM R Jacob SGL, the decree was entered by R Joel, Shamash and Ne'eman, in order to obey the decree dutifully.

Copy of the Decree.

Upon repeated request of the Jewdoctor Wolfsheimer, according

to which the Jewry in Heidingsfeld had the audacity to again assess him, against the princely decree of exemption of October 1772, His Highness, the Prince(Bishop) informed and ordered his Jew's magistrated under the date of Castle Guttenberg, September 23, that, just as His Highness exempted Dr. Wolfsheimer mercifully of taxes to the Jewish community according to the decree of 1772, thus it shall remain in future.

Therefore this order for Dr. Wolfsheimer and the Jewry of Heidingsfeld is announced to them by the Jew's magistrate. At the same time, said Jewry is admonished to follow it in all seriousness. They are herewith ordered, in accordance with the princely command of September 23, no longer to inconvenience Dr. Wolfsheimer with assessments. Otherwise they may expect prompt punishment for criminal transgression against the princely decree. The present order must be entered and preserved in the Heidingsfeld Judenprotokoll without abbreviation. Thus the Heidingsfeld Jewry will know to obey this decree without further criminal action. Documented by the imprint of the seal of the princely Jew's magistrate

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and by signature, Wuerzburg, September 27, 1774, (signed) Zehner, Doctor of Laws, Geheimrat and Jew's magistrate. (So far the copy)

All the above is copied from the decree, and this has been transacted by us in order to obey the command dutifully. We sign, on said day, in Heidingsfeld: Aryeh Leib Kahana Rappoport, etc.

Jacob SGL in Heidingsfeld

After the above mentioned decree, the Kahal again handed a signed counter-petition to our master, the pious Bishop YRH. Upon this, the

following answer was recently sent from the Bishop YRH to the princely government. This is its wording:

As to whether, and to what degree, the complaint of the Jewry, herewith enclosed, is well founded, regardless of the tax-exemption granted Dr. Wolfsheimer, His Highness still expects a detailed governmental report. Wuerzburg, October 20, 1774.

After all the above, the following record was made:

Sunday 1 Marcheshwan 5535 - October 30, 1774. - In the afternoon, the Kahal YZ met, i.e. the following: in the presence of AM Haga'on ABD NRU DM MOH KoppalNRU, and HH:

PUM and Kehillah KH Jacob SGL

PUM MOH Moses Rofe

PUM Joshua Schmalkalden in the Hamlet

PUM KH Leiser Schmalkalden - who is not here but gave his
opinion

GH K Joel (represented) by the Shamash and Ne'eman Joel

TH KH Abraham Sondheim

TH K Moses Lewi, who is not here because he went to Nuern-
berg(?) early in the morning

TH K Abraham Katz in the Hamlet

GH KH Leib Schmalkalden in the Hamlet

GH K Joel Hoechberg

Said meeting was concerned with the difference of opinion between the Kahal on the one hand and PUM MOH M^Uses Rofe on the other hand, over the necessary expenses of our Kehillah Heidingsfeld, as we already had a meeting yesterday, on Moza'e Shabbath, in the house of AM Haga'on ABD. A truce was almost reached; however, we had not quite achieved the good end. Therefore said (yesterday's) meeting agreed

to meet again today, in order to bring it to a good end. This was done, and again the Rabbi and the Dayan of the district, with their fear of God preceding their wisdom, pleaded with both parties to come to a compromise, in order to uphold what is written in Scriptures: to do justice and righteousness at all times. The two parties saw reason in this proposal to make peace between them, and immediately, on said day, a compromise was decided on by both parties, voluntarily and without compulsion, as explained in the following:

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Sunday 25 Marcheshwan 5535, in the afternoon.

The party of the second part, HH Hakazin PUM MOH Moses Rofe, who so far paid only 10 Rt per annum, i.e. 5 Rt every half year, toward the necessary expenses of our Kehillah of Heidingsfeld, and who also rendered services as a physician to the sick in the Hekdesh without remuneration, offers - princely and other decrees notwithstanding - to pay 40 Rt per annum toward all necessary expenses in our Kehillah Heidingsfeld, i.e. every half year, on Rosh Chodesh Siwan 5535 HBAL 20 Rt, and Rosh Chodesh Kislev 5536 HBAL 20 Rt. Thus it shall be, and thus it shall remain from this day on. Likewise he will continue to take care as a physician of the sick in the Hekdesh. All the above he does voluntarily, not only in order not to burden the Bishop and his counsellors by matters of law, but also to do his duty before God and the creatures and the faith of Moses and Israel, finally in order to stay the strife and quarrel and to make peace among the brethren of the house of Israel.

The party of the first part, the Kahal SHY, reserve fore themselves, before, all, that (they are obeying) the decree of the pious Bishop YRH

of October 20, 1774, sent to his government and no less their obligation to do the will of their Father in heaven and the will of the ABD NRU and the Dayan of the district NRU, and all other above mentioned causes, especially to uphold what is taught in Scripture: seek peace and pursue it. They really want to act in leniency. Therefore, they accept and admit the offer and agreement of HK PUM MOH Moses Rofe in good will. Thus it shall remain from now on and forever, that both present and future taxes, including both ordinary and extraordinary expenses, whatever they are, cannot be claimed by the Kahal YZ against PUM MOH Moses Rofe, but he will have done his share by paying annually the above mentioned sum, and through this PUM MOH Moses Rofe keeps his privilege of residence like all other householders. Herewith all previous disputes both those carried on through the princely government and the records kept among ourselves are forgiven and annulled. Especially all previous compromises made between said two parties are now declared null and void by both parties. Only the above compromise which was transacted today shall have power and authority, and everything shall be carried on according to it.

All the above, the Kahal took upon themselves and their descendants, and likewise PUM MOH Moses Rofe took upon himself to support and uphold all the above with all power and strength under Cherem Chamur and an oath of the Torah before a Minyan and by complete act of purchase by means of a cloth, which cannot be protested, from this day on, forever, and no word is wasted. This compromise shall have power as though it were written at greater length, with all the beautiful expression of a document, as though transacted in a respected Beth Din, which is not like a surety and not like the formula of a

document. May he who upholds it always gain the upper hand and he who abrogates it - lose. To further give power to the document, both parties sign. Transacted in Heidingsfeld on said day. May it be an adornment and an observance. Thus it has also been entered in the Pinkas Hakahal.

(signed) Jacob SGL in Heidingsfeld

Hakatan Joshua Schmalkalden in Heidingsfeld

Leiser BLAA K Isaac SL in Heidingsfeld

HK Abraham Sondheim in Heidingsfeld

HK Abraham ben HRR Samuel Katz

HK Moses SGL

I, toh, sign to uphold and support all the above: Aryeh Leib Kahana Rappoport, residing in the district of Wuerzburg and environs

NOTES

I. THE MANUSCRIPT

I. Date

The Pinkas of the Jewish Community of Heidingsfeld with which we are dealing here covers more than a hundred years of community life. The first entry dates of 6 Shebat 5413 (1653) and the last of 25 Marcheshwan 5535. (1774) On the whole, there is chronological continuity within the Pinkas. At times, however notes related to the subject mentioned on a certain page were inserted on that same page even though they refer to events which took place much later and therefore should occur on a much later page. Our Pinkas carries No. 1 on the titlepage indicating that no systematic record was kept in the Heidingsfeld community previous to that time. This does not exclude the existence of older district records which may have been kept in Heidingsfeld when that town became the chief community of the Wuerzburg district, in 1565, and which may have been transferred back to Wuerzburg when Jews again settled there. Probably there were other incidental communal records, as there were also records besides the Pinkas even while this book was in use. Frequently separate minutes of a meeting are referred to. In these cases the reports in the Pinkas seem to be shortened transcripts of those records. There were several specialized record books, e.g. those kept to check on the animals slaughtered in the community for the meat excise, and the one kept to check on the transients coming into the community. There was a Maskir N'shamoth book into which anyone could have the name of a departed person entered at the cost of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb wax every Rosh Hashanah and 1 kr of every 100 Rt of the person's legacy. Pinkas

No.2. following this Pinkas must have been a short one, for in 1780, when the new synagogue was dedicated, Pinkas No.3 was begun. 1780, when the new synagogue was dedicated, Pinkas No.3 was begun. (BB 12 Note 5)

2. Volume

The book used for our Pinkas contains about 150 folios. However, only 101 of them are used. They are numbered in the usual way, with Hebrew letters on the A side of the folio and no pagination on the B side. Even of the 101 folios a few are completely empty, some are used only on the A or only on the B side, and on others only part of each page is filled, for no apparent reason.

3. Language

The Pinkas is written in the usual mixture of pure Hebrew, Judeo-German, and pure German, the latter in Hebrew script as is the rest. The amount of Hebrew used is surprisingly large. It may be estimated at about a quarter of the whole book. It is found mainly on those pages which evidently were composed by the rabbis themselves. Its phraseology is influenced, therefore, by the language of the Talmud, although there are some obvious Germanisms even in the Hebrew passages. Almost three fourths of the manuscript are composed in Judeo-German. While in theory this language has remained stationary on the phonetical standard (Lautstand) of 13th century Middle High German, it is surprising how little of the vocabulary is of that Middle High German stock which was not carried over into Modern German (notice the small number of references to Lexer) and how many expressions are borrowed from the High German of that very epoch (notice the number of references to

Grimm and Adelung). The small balance of the book is in the legal German of the eighteenth century, not because this language was actually used by the Jews, but because some documents of the secular authorities had to be copied into the Pinkas. These copies are transliterated in the same cursive Hebrew script in which the rest of the book is written - except for one page which is pencilled in German script. (24a)

4. Style

The Pinkas is a kind of stenographic report of the things going on in the community. The style is, accordingly, not especially beautiful. The entries are often careless. They are, on the one hand short and fragmentary to the point of being enigmatic. On the other hand they are unnecessarily repetitious. Of course, the flowery titles commanded by the taste of the time are not omitted from any man's name. Since there are many hands in the book, the style is not uniform. A few entries are made very carefully, and some even include attempts at poetry in the paytanic style.

5. Contents

A relatively small part of the Pinkas is devoted to actual Takanoth. The few Takanoth are scattered throughout the book. They occur whenever an event warranted legislation. Financial accounts require far more space than any other single topic. Income and expense accounts occur at irregular intervals from the beginning of the Pinkas; they dominate the middle pages, but they are completely missing in the last third of the book. Instead, transactions concerning synagogue seats are more frequent in the second half. Elections are frequently recorded throughout

the Pinkas, however at irregular intervals. The rest of the book is filled with decisions of the rabbi and of the lay leaders concerning tax issues, concerning the right of residence and concerning the transient problem. Two entries deal with gifts to the community.

II. THE HISTORY OF HEIDINGSFELD JEWRY IN THE TIME OF OUR PINKAS.

A. THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

"Heidingsfeld hatte sich um das Jahr 1469, wie Rabbi Moses Minz in seinen R.G.A. schreibt, von der Wuerzburger Gemeinde losgerissen und blieb bis zu Ausgang des 18. Jahrhunderts 'der erste Judenplatz des Hochstifts'. "(BA 12) This Short quotation gives at the same time the origin and the importance of the Jewish community of this provincial town on the Main river, practically a suburb of Wuerzburg, situated about 4 miles to the southwest of that city. The reason for the importance of this small town must, however, be explained. The Jews in Wuerzburg were under the rule of the local bishops who were none too benevolent. In 1565, the Jews were driven out from the city altogether, and throughout the following century it was illegal for Jews to dwell on episcopal territory. Heidingsfeld constituted an exception. It belonged originally to the Bohemian crown..Emperor Sigismund sold it to the family Guttenstein. In 1408 Christoph von Guttenstein sold it to Bishop Lorenz, When restrictions and expulsion met the Jews in the rest of the episcopal lands, the bishops still honored the Freibrief granted the Jews by the Guttensteins. They merely regulated money lending and collected 120 fl annually. (EP 462) (There is no record of a tax of 120 fl per annum in the Pinkas. Either this tax was reduced in

the 17th century or it was collected from the whole district.)

The immediate district included a few places in the vicinity of Wuerzburg where Jews apparently were permitted to settle, and Wuerzburg proper where a few privileged Jews had the right of residence. The wider district included all episcopal territories and the Reichsritterschaftlichen towns who had their own rabbi in Burgpreppach and were subject to the Heidingsfeld Oberrabbiner only in law cases where a Beth Din was necessary.

The period covered by our Pinkas is then one without great historical events. We have to deal with the reconstruction period following the 'Thirty Years' War, a time when the soldier was still a very important person, but on a whole, a time of peace in which a community was able to grow and to flourish in spite of the many disabilities of the Jew.

The Bishops ruling over Heidingsfeld at the time were John Philip von Schoenborn (1642-73), Francis Philip von Graeffenklaue (1699-1717), Philip Francis von Schoenborn (1719-24) Christopher von Hutten (1724-29) Frederick Karl von Schoenborn (1729-46), Adam von Seinsheim (1755-79). (CA 713)

B. RELIGIOUS LEADERSHIP

1. The Rabbis of Heidingsfeld

"Heidingsfeld was der Sitz des Landoberrabbiners, der sowohl fuer die buschoefflichen als die reichsritterschaftlichen Juuden eingesetzt war und vom Bischof bestaetigt sein musste. Heidingsfeld war auch Sitz des juedischen Gerichtes. Das dortige Rabbinat hatte auch in weltlichen Angelegenheiten als erste Instanz die Jurisdiktion." (BA 11f; cf. also EP 498f.) Here we have in a nutshell the position of the Heidingsfeld rabbis in their community and their district. Unfortunately our Pinkas adds very little to that knowledge, since the rabbis occur almost only as signatories of legal decisions and of the minutes of important meetings. Evidently, the rabbi was connected with the Kehillah mainly in the role of the judge. His authority stood above that of the local lay leaders. We do learn that he preached occasionally in the synagogue (32a) and that there he had the authority to honor a stranger by having him called to the Torah (79a). There is no indication that he was paid a fixed salary. However, the Kehillah paid for his house rent (12b). He was paid for legal decisions (P'sak Ma'oth) (36a). He was paid for individual sermons (32a). On the other hand, he was free of all taxes, with the exception of the Wuerzburg gate toll. Apparently he had to pay a fixed amount to the community for this purpose, for we find this amount deducted from the community's taxbill (17b). Toward the end of the 17th century, the gate toll for the rabbi seems to have been paid through the district organization, for it was charged on the community only once in the taxbills of that period, and there we find a reference

to the district which is not quite clear (36b).

Various studies have been made about the individual rabbis officiating in the Heidingsfeld district and about their chronology. Herz Bamberger wrote a Geschichte der Rabbiner der Stadt und des Bezirkes Wuerzburg (AZ), but this work is, at least for our period, completely unsatisfactory; for it is fragmentary; it omits some rabbis and includes lay leaders; and its chronology is careless. M.L.Bambergers studies are much more accurate, but they cover little ground. Most of the material useful for our purpose was gleaned from Loewensteins various books and articles. The only practical way of dealing with this subject seems to be summarizing the existing secondary material and collating it with the names and dates of our source. It must be emphasized that no new contribution can be made in this process, since our Pinkas was accessible to both the Bambergers and Loewenstein.

Our Pinkas mentions a Rabbi MICHAEL who fixed rules for tax collection previous to 1653 (5a) and a Rabbi SANWIL signs the entry of 18 Nisan 5413 (1653) (4b). Neither of these men is mentioned in any of the secondary sources. Herz Bamberger reports of ELIJAH ben JEREMIAH NEUMARK who was rabbi of Hammelburg and the district of Wuerzburg, had a Yeshibah in Wuerzburg (?) about 1650, and died in Hanau in 1656 (AZ 32f). He may be referring to the same man who signs as JUDAH ben JEREMIAH NEUMARK in 1654 (2b 2). No other source mentions this rabbi.

ASRIEL ben ISAAC BRILIN signed an undated entry in the year 1657-58 (19b). He gave a Haskamah from Heidingsfeld in 1659 (LP 592). According to Wachstein, the Heidingsfeld rabbi is the ^{brother} ~~son~~ of Sussman Brilin, Rabbi of Fulda, ^(d. 1658) and the ^{uncle} ~~brother~~ of Rabbi Isaac Brilin who

died in Mannheim in 1678. Wachstein points out that this Asriel Brillin is sometimes mixed up with his ^{nephew's} ~~brother's~~ Isaac's son of the same name who lived and died in Vienna. (WA 11 286) ~~the signature in our Pinkas Asriel ben Isaac ZL HH Brillin - seems to speak in favor of Kaufmann's and Loewenstein's earlier observations which are contradicted by Wachstein,~~ (KA 41, LR 83).

SOLOMON ben ISAAC ROTHSCHILD was rabbi in the district of Wuerzburg in 1666 (LP# 2984) and lived there for nine years before moving on to Friedberg (LS 57). According to Herz Bamberger, this rabbi officiated in Wuerzburg around the year 1697. (AZ 35f) There is no signature of this man in our Pinkas. However, a HRR Solomon is referred to once, in 1665. (21a) If this is Solomon Rothschild, the Pinkas upholds Loewenstein's observation and rules out Bamberger's.

RABBI BENJAMIN ZE'EB WEIL assigned entries in our Pinkas from 12 Tebeth 5431 (1671) (26b) till Hoshana Rabba 5438 (1673) (note on 3a). According to Loewenstein the position in Heidingsfeld which he held from 1670 to 1681 was the first for Benjamin Ze'eb ben Alexander Weil, a native of Frankfurt. He was rabbi in Mayence, 1681-1687, and in Witzenhausen, 1687-1707, and died in Frankfurt in 1712. He was also known under the name of Wolf Traub, and he is referred to as R. Wolf in the Pinkas (53a) (LE 224, LP # 3486 HO 516, 533) Herz Bamberger states that Benjamin Ze'eb Weil was in Wuerzburg in 1665, and that "Joseph Traub" was rabbi 1699 - 1712. He does not recognize the identity of the two names. According to him "Joseph Traub" was rabbi in Platzfeld in 1670 (Bamberger does not give the source for this statement. Nor does he indicate the location of this place. It might very well be one

of Carmoly's distortions for Hatzfeld, and in that case, the date, at least, would be correct.) in Mayence in 1683, in Witzenhausen in 1687, and in Wuerzburg in 1699. (AZ 33-35, note on p.117) Michael also would have him go to Heidingsfeld after holding the Mayence rabbinate. (MI 586) Obviously only Loewenstein's statements are borne out by the signatures in our Pinkas. Of course, we have no way of checking up in this examination on Kaufmann who states that after being in Heidingsfeld Wolf Traub held positions in Fuerth - not Mayence - and Witzenhausen. (KA 41 note 1)

JEREMIAH ben JUDAH LEIB signed several entries on Sunday, Rosh Chodesh Siwan 5441 (1681) (4lab) In one place, Loewenstein holds that at that very time, Jeremiah was rabbi at Gunzenhausen. (LP # 1702) However, Jeremiah signs in the Pinkas as residing in Heidingsfeld and in the district of Wuerzburg, and both Herz Bamberger and Loewenstein, in another place, mention that the printer Hirsch ben Chayim of Fuerth was an offspring of Rabbi Jeremiah of Wuerzburg. (AZ 33, LR 239) Possibly Jeremiah held two positions at the same time, or the date of the Haskamah quoted by Loewenstein is wrong. Bamberger also mentions the date of Jeremiah's death as 1.Tebeth 1702. (ibid.)

CHAGGAI ENOCH SGL signed one paragraph in the Pinkas on 27 AB 5443 (1683) (2b #3) and he is referred to as rabbi of Hanau in Ada#5444 (53a) According to Loewenstein, Chaggai Enoch Fraenkel also called Enoch Levi or Morenu Enoch, was born in Prag, in 1620, as the son of David Levi. He assumed the name Fraenkel when he married into the family of Koppel Fraenkel in Vienna. In 1670,

he moved from Vienna to Fuerth, where three sisters of his wife were married. He corresponded with Wagenseil, Arnold, and Fronmueller. In 1674, he became rabbi in Bamberg. In 1678, he was called to the rabbinate in Hanau where he died in 1690. (LQ 90f, cf LP #655) It seems obvious then, that Chaggai never was rabbi in Heidingsfeld, but was merely called in from Hanau for a decision while Heidingsfeld was without a rabbi before the arrival of Eliezer Elsass.

ELIEZER ELSASS signed entries between 5 Adar 5444 (53a) and Sunday, Chol Hamo'ed Suckoth 5452 (76a) i.e. between 1684 and 1691. From the signatures of his son Aaron, who was a leader in the community, we can see that Eliezer probably died between Siwan 5456 and Siwan 5457 (1696-97) (77a). No book or article mentions this man except Herz Bamberger who reports that Eliezer Elsass founded the Chebrath G'miluth Chasadim in 1688. (AZ 39)

On ISRAEL SGL WIEN (or WIENER) we have only one signature, of 10 Siwan 5456 (1696) (77a). He was the son of Rabbi Coppel Fraenkel of Vienna hence brother-in-law of Chaggai Enoch SGL. His father-in-law was Judah Reis. At the time of the expulsion of the Jews from Vienna, he and his family moved to Fuerth. 1686-1688 he was rabbi in Holleschau, 1688-1695 - in Ungarisch Brod and at some time between his stay in Fuerth and his arrival in Heidingsfeld - in Pinsk. (BB 6) Loewenstein corrects Bamberger's observations about Israel's travels in some minor details, but his most important correction is that of the date of Israel's death. Bamberger reports that the rabbi died on 12th AB 5460 (erroneously translated into 1699, as Siwan 5456 is rendered as 1695), while

Loewenstein proves that he died shortly after taking office in Heidingsfeld, on 12 Ab 5456 (1696) (LV 58f; LU 87,92; LP # 1508; Enc.Jud.VI 1086f) This dating fits in with the term of office of Mordecai Yeiteles. Israel Fraenkel is known for his Mi sheberach for people who were careful in the preparation of Kosher wine - there must have been much neglect of the Kosher wine regulations in his time. (The text is reproduced AZ 36-38, BB 7)

There are several entries signed by MORDECAI YEITELES, son of Baer Issachar Yeiteles of Prag. They fall between the dates 3 Siwan 5457 (1697) (77a) and 3 Siwan 5458 (1798) (77B). According to Loewenstein, Mordecai held office from 1696 till 1708. (LV 59; cf.AZ 39;LP #1678)

SIMON SGL, the son of Israel Wiener Fraenkel, signed entries from 27 Adar 5468 (1708) (78b) till Rosh Chodesh Tamuz 5473 (1713) (79B) Bamberger both figured with a wrong date of death for Israel and overlooked the existence of Mordecai when he wrote "Noch bei seinen (Israels) Lebzeiten war sein Sohn, Rabbi Schimon Segall, Rabbiner im Schwarzburger Kreis und im Grabfeld, zu seinem Stellvertreter nach Heidingsfeld berufen, um spaeter seines Vaters Amtsnachfolger zu werden." (BB 6) According to the Pinkas, Loewenstein is right when he dates the beginning of Simon's term at 1708. Previously Simon was the rabbi of the reichsritterschaftliche part of the district, in Burgpreppach. He was rabbi of Heidingsfeld for 19 years, until his death on 1 Nisan 5587 (March 27, 1727) (LV 60; cf. LR 238f) The absence of signatures during the last 14 years can be explained from the absence of entries of a character which made rabbinical approval necessary. Simon is the author of a Takanah

on the manufacture of Kosher wine. (Reprinted AZ 39-43, BB 7-11)

The name of JACOB ben JUDAH ARYEH, also called JACOB LOEW of RECKENDORF, appears under entries between 15 Adar 5488 (1728) (81a) and 21 Tamuz 5499 (1739) (86a). His election to the office was confirmed by the government on May 25, 1727. He came to Heidingsfeld from Pressburg, and he held office here till his death, on 28 Nisan 5502 (1742) (The entry in the memorbook is reprinted in AZ 44, cf. BB13; LP # 1593; EP 499).

The first entry signed by ARYEH LEIB ben BARUCH KAHANA RAPPOPORT is dated of 5 Marcheshwan 5503 (1742) (86b), and his name also appears on the last page of the Pinkas, under the dateline of 25 Marcheshwan 5535 (1774). Aryeh was born in 1693, as the oldest son of Baruch Kahana Rappoport and his wife, Sara Chaya of Grodno, in Fuerth, in 1693. His wife was the learned Esther, daughter of Gumpel Emmerich of Vienna, widow of Jacob Spair of Frankfurt on the Main. After making and losing a fortune in business in Fuerth, Aryeh accepted a call to the rabbinate of Ottensoos, Schnaittach, Forth, and Huettenbach where he held office from 1736 to 1742. (These are Weinberg's figures; Herz Bamberger differs) On August 10, 1742 he was confirmed by the Bishop as rabbi of Heidingsfeld, and here he officiated until his death on 16 Iyar 5540 (May 21, 1780) (Entry into the memorbook copied in AZ 46f) He was a renowned scholar, continuing the tradition of learning in his family and handing it on to his son Isaac. Azulai visited him in Heidingsfeld. In 1763 he wrote a prayer-book which the community promised to use in the synagogue. (94a) (AY II #40; AZ 45-47; BB 12 note 3; BZ 18; EI 161; EP 499; LP #

2883; LQ IV 181; LU 22; MI #531; WE 131)

Besides the Ab Beth Din, a Dayan lived in Heidingsfeld. He is mentioned at various occasions, but his status is not made clear. Apparently he could not make his living by his rabbinical calling and was a businessman. For up to 1747 he had to pay taxes like all householders. Upon his petition at that time, he was freed from taxes. In turn he had to keep the minutes at the Kahal meetings and had to perform other secretarial duties. (37a)

2. Education

Our Pinkas does not give us any clue about the rabbi's share in the education of the community's youth, nor does it furnish much information about education altogether. Herz Bamberger's statement that one of the rabbis had a Yeshiba has been referred to above. Furthermore, some of the rabbis are carrying the title Resh M'thibta, in the Pinkas. There must have been a Melamed in the town, at least in the later years when the population had grown. (Mentioned on 97b) In earlier years, we find two references to the fact that the Hazan was obligated to a number of hours of teaching. (13a, 51a)

3. The Hazan

A Hazan was in charge of synagogue services. We have a detailed record of the election of a Hazan by the Kahal in 1653. (1b) At that time he was chosen for two years, and later on, too, as a rule, contracts were made out for two years, requiring three months notice for either party in case the contract was not to be renewed. (26a) In 1653 only a single man was acceptable for the position, but later on, we find references to Hazanim with families.

When Mordecai Geis was elected in 1653, he was paid traveling expenses to Heidingsfeld, and it seems to have been a practice to stand the expense of the Hazan's moving to his new place of residence. (5a, 44a) The Hazan's salary varied. In 1653 it amounted to 16 Rt plus rent, which was 5 Rt per annum. (7a) In 1658, he was paid 40 Rt for all his duties including four hours probably per day - of teaching. (13a) It is hard to understand, however, why in 1659 two months salary amount to only 8 KS, which means 10 Rt 12 Batzen per annum. (14a) Apparently, the Hazan's salary was none too plentiful, for in Kislew 1663 he was given, on request, a part payment of 6 Rt in advance. (18a) When, in 1671, Leib ben Yekuthiel Aue was re-elected for two years - his first election is not recorded - the amount of his salary was not mentioned. (26a) But when his contract was renewed in 1673, until Rosh Hashanah 1675, his salary, including house rent, amounted to 20 Rt per annum. The salary was, however, to grow in proportion with the growth of the community, and the Hazan had additional income from a restaurant. Furthermore, the Hazan was tax exempt, and his son was tax exempt as long as he lived with his father. (27b) Even after this Hazan Leib settled in Heidingsfeld as a regular householder he was granted the courtesy of paying "headtax only", i.e. no property tax. (45b) Hazan Ephraim, elected Elul 1680, tried to make a living by selling Kosher wine, but apparently he needed his salary of 30 Rt per annum very much in order to make ends meet. (38a, 39b) Already two years later, in 1682, a new Hazan, David, moved in who received a salary of 25 Rt per annum. (44a, 48a) He was paid an additional 2 fl a year for teaching. (51a) In 1688, the rent for the Hazan's

house - whether David is still here is not clear - amounted to 8 fl per annum. (67b)

The Hazan had a share in the complicated and, at the same time, primitive, administration of the community. Apparently he, like other householders, had to advance money for the Kahal and for individuals and had to ask for re-imbusement. (14b) He assisted in the collection of taxes, and he made entries into the Pinkas. (53b) He was obligated to take care of sick transients in a special room built to his house, and he was paid $\frac{1}{2}$ KS for every 24 hs. of nursing service. (66b) When the Kahal met, the Hazan had to serve refreshments. Another duty was Schulklopfen. He had to knock at the houses to call the men to all services, even the Sabbath afternoon service. He had to do this personally or to delegate his son or another male over 15 years old. Leib Aue's contract of 1671 expressly forbade him to send his daughter on such an errand. (26a, 27a)

4. The Shamash

There was a Shamash in the community. However, apart from the fact that Shamash Joel (the one mentioned in BB) wrote several entries in the Pinkas between 1770 and 1774, we know near to nothing about the functions and the salary of this office. We only find out that the Shamash, in 1723, contracted to grind flour for Mazzoth on Pesach and to deliver it to the householders for a certain price. (81a)

C. THE DISTRICT ORGANIZATION

The district included all Jews under the rule of the Prince Bishop of Wuerzburg. The government had its special Jews' magis-

trate-Judenamtman, Gabai Harosh, Rosh Wuerzburg - a non-Jew, to take care of all business between the district and the government. The Jews on their part had a general representative in the Shtadlan, also called Oberparnas, Landparnas, Parnas Medinah. This office was usually held by the richest and most influential Jew in the district, and it did not change hands as often as that of the local Parnas. Shtadlan Koshman Wuerzburg, holding this office in the middle of the 17th century, was one of the few privileged Jews permitted to live in Wuerzburg (BA 11) He had to be present at important meetings, even on communal matters (lab). He had to confirm the election of communal officers. (22a) On one occasion an election even was held in Wuerzburg, evidently to be carried out in his presence. (25a) Throughout our period, the Parnasim of the district were considered superior to the officers of the community. The district had its own assessment, apart from the communal taxation; however, no details about it can be gleaned from our Pinkas. (32a) There was a special employee for the collection of these taxes: "Der Landschliach was ein vom Fuerstbischof bestimmter Jude, der in saemmtlichen zur bischoefflichen Botmaessigkeit gehoerenden Judengemeinden die Steuern einzog. Er trug die gleiche Uniform wie die uebrigen Bediensteten des Bischofs." (This uniform may be the livery mentioned on 5b) (BB 14 note 9) We meet this officer in our Pinkas in "Wolf, Shaliach Medinah". (79a) Strangely enough, this same tax collector is more frequently referred to as ShZ, even though he obviously does not serve as cantor. (29b, 31b)

There is little information about the relation between the

community of Heidingsfeld and the district. We know that the inhabitants of the small town of Reichenberg paid a fixed sum to Heidingsfeld every year, apparently for certain privileges which they had there. (6a) The relationship between the various parts of the district was not always very friendly as can be seen from a court decision between the Jews of Wuerzburg-Heidingsfeld proper and those of the Reichsritterschaft, in Burgpreppach and Mainbernheim, in 1775. (Reprinted in LO).

D. THE LOCAL COMMUNITY

1. Officers

a. Parnasim

The highest lay official in the community was the Parnas, also called Vorgesetzter. (24a) Apparently a tradition for the number of Parnasim, their term of office, their exact function, and the manner of their election only developed slowly during the period of our Pinkas. In 1653, four Parnasim were elected for one year. Two of them held office jointly for two months at a time. (1a) The same process was repeated in 1654. (8a) In 1676, two Parnasim were elected for two years (25a); likewise in 1681, when it was stipulated that these officers were to be appointed "by lot and majority vote", and that they were to take turns as Parnas Hachodesh every month. (41a) How closely this rule was followed is shown by the fact that the same men were Parnasim from 1681 to 1685 without a re-election being recorded. However, in 1685, they were charged with $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt each, the amount to be paid by re-elected Parnasim. In 1686 and 1688 finally there were regular elections for two years each (65a, 67a).

While in 1681 it was legislated that the District Parnasim should not be burdened with the local Parnas office, we find both the District Parnasim elected as local Parnasim for two years, in 1690. (71a) In 1696 the system of election, probably the same alluded to above as "by lot and majority vote", was clarified by an entry in the Pinkas: One man of every family was appointed by lot, thus invalidating for office all the rest of his family. From these "k'sherim" seven were appointed, again by lot. These men were called in and then elected the officers by written ballots, by majority vote. (77ab) The next election recorded took place in 1709, when two Parnasim were reelected; the original election of these two men is not recorded. (78b) In 1743, a Parnas was confirmed by the government upon the recommendation of the district Parnas. (86b) This is the only entry of that sort, and it is therefore impossible to recognize from this document whether government confirmation of the Parnasim was a regular routine.

The Parnas had jurisdiction over the collection of taxes and he had to decide what out-of-town rabbis and Hazanim should preach and pray in the synagogue. (41a) His authority went so far that he could put any tardy taxpayer under Hachrazah, public announcement in the synagogue, even without consulting his colleague in office or the rabbi. The rabbi was, however, the court of appeal if an error was claimed by the taxpayer. (1b) In 1653, the Hachrazah was defined as follows: No Shochet was allowed to slaughter for the person under Hachrazah, nobody could sell, loan, or give, meat to him, under fine of 1 lb wax. He could not be called to the

Torah. (2a) In 1654, the following restrictions were added: Nobody may invite for a meal a person under Hachrazah under fine of $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt; nobody may eat together with him under fine of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb wax. (2b) The one punishment more stringent than Hachrazah is the Cherem which can only be pronounced by the rabbi. No further details are given about the Cherem, except that the person so punished had to pay 1 Batzen to the Kahal and 1 Batzen to the government. (2b)

The Parnas had the financial obligation of lending to the Kahal up to 4Rt in his month of office, and he could not claim reimbursement until 2 months after the loan. (1b)

At his election, the Parnas had to give a dinner with free wine for the whole community. A sum of money - originally 4 Rt, but varying later - could be substituted for the meal. If re-elected only a fraction of this sum had to be paid. In addition, the Parnas-elect had to give 1 Rt to the rabbi. (2a, 2ba, 41a, 58a).

The Parnasim had the privilege of being called to the Torah on every Matnath Yad. (41a) This privilege rotated among the Kehillah and District Parnasim, and the ones not called on Matnath Yad were called on the first day of the Yom Tob. (62a, 88b)

b. Gobim

In 1728, the office of Gobeh was instituted. Two Gobim were to assist the Parnasim in their work by collecting the taxes. They had powers similar to the Parnasim in order to press tardy payers. They were elected for two years, and each had to keep books for one year. (82a, 93a)

c. Tobe Ha'ir

In 1678, the term "seven Tobe Ha'ir" is mentioned (3e); however, not until 1686 do we find this term explained, and it seems that at that time the Kahal was instituted as a representative form of government. (62a) Previously the whole community - also called Kahal - layed taxes, voted on officers, on Takanoth. Now this whole legislative power was ceded to the seven Tobe Ha'ir - composed of the two District Parnasim, the two local Parnasim, and three elected K'sherim - three of whom constituted a quorum with full power. Regular meetings had to take place once every two weeks, and special meetings could be requested by anyone who was ready to pay 2 Denar for refreshments served to the Kahal in meeting by the Hazan. The composition and the term of office of the Tobe Ha'ir was subject to change throughout our period. First they were elected for one year (65a) In 1690, when the District Parnasim became identical with the local Parnasim, the two Gaba'e Zedakah were included into the Kahal. (71a) In 1692, we find the legislative body existing of the two District Parnasim, the two local Parnasim, the two Gaba'e Zedakah, and one elected man. (75a) In 1709, five Tobe Ha'ir were elected in addition to the two local Parnasim, and the rabbi and the District Parnasim were consulted only on difficult matters. (78b) In 1728, the term of office of the Tobe Ha'ir was lengthened to three years (81a) while they had to meet only once a month, on the first Sunday after Rosh Chodesh (82a, cf. 85b, 89a, 93a) A man elected as a Tobe Ha'ir had to pay $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt to the Kahal. (67a) If he did not attend a meeting without sufficient excuse, he forfeited a fine of $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt.

(65b, 82a)

d. Gaba'e Zedakah

We find the office of Gabai Zedakah mentioned in the beginning of our Pinkas. (16) He had to collect the community's contribution to charity - a fixed monthly assessment and amounts payable for Mitzwoth and N'darim - and to distribute them to the poor. They, like the Parnasim, had to advance money for their office, and as a security, they could keep the key to the treasury at the end of their term of office until they were fully repaid. (25a) The regulations for this office changed more frequently than for any other office. In 1681, we find that two Gaba'in were appointed by lot for two years, taking turns monthly (41a). In 1686, they were elected for one year (65a), likewise in 1689 when each of them held office for six consecutive months (69a), in 1690, when each held office twice, for three months at a time (71a), and in 1692, when they were told that they could rotate monthly, quarterly, or semi-annually as they pleased. (75a) In 1696 it was ordained that, while two Gabaim should be elected every year, one must always be re-elected to carry over for a second year. (772) In 1720, 1734 and 1736 two Gabaim were elected for two years, each holding office for a year. (80a, 84b, 85a) In 1750, the office was split into that of the Hekdeah Gabai or Gabai Zedakah who had to collect the Chodesh Geld and the Segan Gabai who was in charge of the Mitzwoth money and the N'darim. Each was elected for two years and had to serve one year in each faculty. (87a)

The reason for this instability lies evidently in the diffi-

culty to get men to take the office of Gabai. In 1689, they had to legislate that any man refusing to be Gabai could not hold any other office and lost his vote. (69a) In 1692, the refuser was charged with a fine of 5Rt (75a). In 1698, they tried to solve the problem by uniting the desirable Parnas office with that of the GZ (77b). No election was recorded between 1698 and 1708, but already before the latter date Gaba'im were again elected separately from the Parnasim. (78b) In 1709, threat of the fine of 5 Rt had to be re-iterated, mitigated to the effect that a Gabai, elected for two years, might resign, with good reason, after one year. (78b) In 1720, the fine for the refuser was raised to 6Rt (80a), and since people still preferred paying this sum to taking the office, the fine was raised to 10 Rt in 1751. (83a) One case should be mentioned because of its humorous note. In 1754, a certain Jacob ben Moses was elected GZ, who apparently was willing to accept the office, but who came to the meeting of the Kahal cursing the officers and swearing so vilely that he was promptly fined 1 lb wax and sent away as unworthy of the office. (89b) In 1756, the same Jacob ben Moses was elected to the office and held it. (90a) Furthermore, when Samson Wertheim was elected GZ for the year 1757-8 and pleaded lack of time, he was permitted to pay our friend Jacob ben Moses for doing the work for him, and the same procedure was repeated after the election of Anshel in the following year. Jacob was paid 1 Groschen for his trouble. (92a) Toward the end of our period, we still find most Gaba'im-elect refusing to accept the office. (95ab)

The function of the Gaba'im has been mentioned above. They

were obligated to go out collecting personally - probably the main reason for the frequent refusal (73b). In 1653, the Gaba'im were authorized to spend up to 5 Rt for the Kahal if they saw fit (1b), but from 1756 on, they had to have their bills authorized by the Parnasim's signature. (90a) One Gabai by himself had the power to put a tardy payer of charity money under Hachrazah, the rabbi being the court of appeal. (1b) Like the other officers, the Gaba'im had to pay a certain sum to the Kahal for distribution, upon their election. Originally this was 1 Goldgulden (2Rt) for a newly elected Gabai, $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt for one re-elected; but these figures varied. (2a, 58a)

2. Taxes

a. Assessment

The technique of taxation in Heidingsfeld may be characterized by two basic rules: Taxes were apportioned among the householders in the community not on the basis of a budget, but for momentary needs, usually to reimburse individuals who had already advanced the necessary amount. Taxes were apportioned partly as headtax (Rosh Habayith) and partly as capital levy (Al Me'ah), the proportion of these two constituents varying with the purpose of the tax. This primitive system leads to complications which make it hard to understand its operation, especially since every Tom, Dick, and Harry spent money for the Kahal and brought in his claims, since assessments were frequently contested, and since the notations about tax income and tax spending are stenographic in style and often unclear. (cf. 5a)

The basis for taxation of capital was estimated wealth which was adjusted by new estimates at irregular intervals. Besides

the testimony of the taxed householder, inheritance and "known profits" were the main bases for changes in wealth estimates. Dowries given to children were deductible items. (79a) Wealth estimates were made in 1652? (6a), 1655 (11a), 1660 (19a), 1674 (29a), 1678 (34a), 1682 (43b, 45b), 1684 (54b), and 1690 (57b). These lists are the clearest indication for the rate of growth of the population and of the wealth of the community. In 1652?, there were 19 taxpaying householders with a total estimated wealth of 8,000 Rt. In 1690, there were 21 taxpaying householders - possibly the taxable minimum wealth had been raised - with a total estimated wealth of 24,250 Rt. Unfortunately, there is no assessment list after 1690, but we can recognize the further growth of the community from the list of householders who took Pletten in 1758, which includes 44 names. (91ab)

It has been indicated already to what extent our Pinkas is filled with tax business. Most of the information about taxation in the community must be gleaned from the following lists which include records of the expenses for the community and their apportionment among the householders: 8a, 10a, 11b, 12ab, 13b, 14ab, 15ab, 16a, 17ab, 18a, 21ab, 22a, 23a, 29b, 30ab, 31b, 32ab, 33b, 34b, 35ab, 37ab, 38ab, 39ab, 40ab, 42b, 43a, 44ab, 45a, 46a, 47ab, 48ab, 49ab, 50ab, 51ab, 52ab, 53b, 55ab, 56ab, 57a, 59ab, 63b, 64ab. These lists cover, at irregular intervals, the period from Tebeth 1654 to Tebeth 1687. There is no tax list dated later than that.

A definite tendency can be detected in the documents at hand, growing stronger with time, to get away from the apportionment of

monetary needs and to substitute a primitive budgeting plan, charging taxpayers a fixed sum covering their portion of all expenses of the Kahal. First those who were not full householders were assessed in this manner, unmarried men who did business in the community (53a, 58a, 65b, 66a, 70a, 79, 84a, 72a) widows (85b, 89b). But we find even real householders paying lump sums to cover all taxes. (66a, 74b, 89a)

A few rules for taxation can be gathered from entries in our Pinkas, though none of them are general Takanoth but decisions for specific cases. No more than 10 Rt shall be apportioned at one time, except for salaries and New Year money (77b).

In case of death, taxes go before all other claims on the estate, even before the widow's K'thubah. (26a) Widows, at least in the earlier part of our period, do not, as a rule, pay tax for themselves. However, the tax debts of the deceased have to be paid up by the estate, if not at once, in installments (36b). According to the prevailing system, where taxes paid to the community are reimbursement for sums expended or obligations incurred already by the community, the estate of the deceased may be taxed as long as other taxpayers are reimbursing the community for debts dating of the lifetime of the deceased. Thus the name of the late Sanwil occurs in several tax lists after his death. (46b ff) We find Fromet, the widow of this same Sanwil, paying headtax, but no wealth tax, in 1683 (50a) and half of the householder's headtax plus capital levy, in 1685 (58a). The later method of having widows pay lump sums has been mentioned above.

Outsiders who habitually did business in Heidingsfeld were

considered taxable. (79a)

A couple receiving board in the home of the parents was exempt of Pletten and all taxes except gate-toll - unless the community had to pay more than 20 Rt at a time - for three months after their wedding. (2b) In case of sickness, a moratorium was granted for all taxes for the duration of the illness (26b).

A peculiar case is that of the widow of Leib Hoechberg, Sarah, who refused to pay the fixed sum which she was charged annully for all taxes. The Kahal simply advanced the amount in question and forced the estate to pay all back taxes after the woman's death. (70a)

In the beginning of our period there was very little delinquency in the payment of taxes. On 15 Iyar 1658 only 6 Batzen were owed on the taxbill of Shebat, and even this seems to have been more than the ordinary. (12b) Later, however, there seems to have been a good deal of tardiness in the payment of taxes. (80ab)

b. Communal Duties

Bamberger speaks of the "Leibzollzeichen", a yellow circle, which had to be worn on the garments by all Jews entering the gates of Wuerzburg. He reports that the Reichsritterschaftliche Jews paid 3,000 fl per annum for this. (BA 11) This tax may be identical with the gate toll (Sha'ar Ma'oth, Torgeld) mentioned frequently in our Pinkas. The amount in question seems, however, to have been much smaller in our case. In 1672, the community made a compromise with the authorities that they should pay 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt gate toll per annum. This was to be apportioned for the tax-

payers, $2/3$ as headtax and $1/3$ as capital levy. (28a) In 1676, 6 Rt gate toll was paid to the Judenamtman through the Wachmeister Lieutenant, probably the officer in charge of the guard.

(29b) In 1678, the Commander of Wuerzburg was the recipient of the gate toll. But the agent for payment was still the Wachmeister Lieutenant who earned for himself a gift from the community for adjusting the toll at the low sum of 4 Rt.

Another tax paid regularly to a secular authority was council money (Etzah Ma'oth, Kwartal Ma'oth) going apparently to the local city council. It was paid quarterly and amounted to from 12 fl to 25 fl per annum. It was apportioned, at one occasion, half as headtax and half as capital levy, but soon a tradition was established that council money was apportioned two thirds as headtax and one third as capital levy, while most other taxes were apportioned half and half. (cf. 5b, 7b, 8ab, 12ab, 13b, 14ab, 15ab, 17ab, 18a, 21ab, 22a, 26a, 32b, 33a, 34b)

Meat excise had to be paid to the episcopal government. This tax was originally rented by one of the householders, Sanwil Grumbach. However, the Kahal later rented it corporately and levied fixed sums on every head of cattle slaughtered in the community. The Shochet was the collecting agent. Slaughtering in the fields to avoid paying excise was prohibited. The community did not make any profit in tax farming. Thus in 1674. (28b) In 1692, the government fixed the meat excise for the community at 100 fl. It was raised by a complicated system, where tickets had to be redeemed for every animal slaughtered and all meat imported in the community, and where a triple check was exercised

by three special books kept by the Gaba'im, the Shochet, and the Melamed. (76a) The amount to be paid for every head of cattle varied with size and kind. (78a)

Kosher wine was also taxed, but it is not clear whether by the government or the community. This tax was collected in proportion with the amount of wine made by Jews or bought by Jews from Gentiles. (20b, 21a) Apparently the sale of Kosher wine was prohibited, for any fee received for such sale had to be paid to the Kahal in full. (26a) In 1698, it was legislated that nobody in the community should manufacture Kosher wine, except with the permission of rabbi and Parnas. (77b) In 1699, the sale of Kosher wine was farmed out as a monopoly by the Kahal, and consequently nobody was permitted to sell wine or buy wine from strangers. (78a)

c. Gifts

A substantial part of the community's expenses was for "gifts" to all kinds of officials, high and low, to whom the Jews had to show themselves "grateful". Most of these were given as New Year's presents, apportioned in Kislev, Tebeth, or Shebat. The term Shanah Chadashah was used for these expenses. A typical list may be found on fol. 31a of 1677.

A few of the most frequent "presents" shall be mentioned here. The Judge was given silver spoons (3b), wine (5a), but usually money (8a, 14b, 15a, 27a). Once a wedding present was connected with the Judge's New Year Money. (3b) The Magistrate (Antmann, Poked) was given irregular sums first (8ab, 15a), but an agreement was made with him, in 1680, that he should receive two

Speciesdukaten every New Year. (32b) The Keller (excise collector) once received tin valued at 2 Rt 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen. (50b) The Buergermeister (mayor) usually received $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt for New Year (15a, 27a). Other recipients were: the head of the city council (11b, 27a) the toll collector in Wuerzburg (27a), the policeman (8b, 15a, 27a) the field warden (37b); military officers such as the Commander of Wuerzburg (12a), the Wachmeister Lieutenant (12b, 29b), a Feldwebel (sergeant) (17b); the students of the university of Wuerzburg (5a, 8b, 47a), a schoolteacher (8b, 17b). The Priest got his present usually after New Year, probably for Easter, as is indicated by the reference to an Easter lamb given him in 1653 (5a - 8b, 9a, 14a, 27a) Once the Priest was given spices (8b) and once a gold spoon (17b) The term Rekom Ma{oth, translated in the text as "unbudgeted money" probably means "soldier money" and refers to "presents" for soldiers. (21a)

Then, there are the terms "Kirbeband," "Kirbebaender", "Kerbbaender", once "Mittelband", or in short "Band", "Baender", "Baendergeld", all of which seem to refer to the same concept. Even though there is no explanation of the terms anywhere, only one interpretation seems to fit all occurrences of the terms: They refer to colored ribbon of the kind worn on their hats by peasants and soldiers on the Kerbe, Kirbe, or Kirchweihe, the annual, semi-annual, or quarterly local fair. Such ribbon was given, at the time of the fairs, to such persons who might be helpful in protecting the market stalls of the Jews which certainly were in constant danger on account of the high alcoholic spirit of those fair days. Perhaps, when they speak of giving out ribbon

for "watching" at the fair, they really mean protection money paid to those persons who might start a riot against the Jewish merchants at the fair. (27b, 29b, 33b)

The spirit in which most of these "presents" were received is clearly demonstrated by the Wachmeister Lieutenant of Wuerzburg who refused to accept a gift of 3KS and insisted on getting 1 Rt. Apparently he felt that this was his due for interceding on behalf of the Jews with the military authorities. (33a)

d. Expenses

Among the various expenses of the Kahal, traveling expenses (Reitgeld, Reit Ma'oth) which were paid to both Jewish and non-Jewish officials, most frequently the Judge, rank as most frequent. (cf. 5a, 5b, 15b, etc.) Then we find such items as: petitions to the local commander and the council at 5 Patzen each (12a); a fine of 1 lb spices to the city; (27a) wine for bribing purposes (Shochad Yayin) (16b) Expenses more indigenous to Jewish community life were: building repairs for the synagogue (35a); Ethrog and Hadass money (6b, 14b, 27a); money for leaves to cover the Suckah (Laub Ma'oth) (51b); 10 KS for a Shofar (27a). Expenses typical of the time's community life are: for wine served by the Hazan at an election (8a); for brandy at an election of Gaba'im (32a); for wine used in the rabbi's house, probably also at meetings (12a); for meat for a Simm celebration (27a); for a meal served to the Parnasim by the Hazan (31a). Other expenses paid from the communal treasury were: a fee due to the rabbi of Kleinsteinach when he was called in to decide in a litigation between the Kahal and one of its members (29b); moving expenses

of a new Hazan (38b); a present to honor a householder for leading in prayer on Shabuoth (43a).

e. Salaries

The little we know about salaries paid to the Hazan and the rabbi has already been mentioned under those headings.

f. Charity

Contributions to charity were compulsory as any tax. There was a basic monthly charge, which, however, could be increased by voluntary donations vowed Before the Torah (M'darim) and by the purchase price of honors (Mitzwoth) in the synagogue. The collection of all amounts due for charity was handled by the Gaba'e Zedakah. (See above)

The amount collected monthly varied with the need and the ability of the community. In 1668, the Chodesh Geld for the whole community was fixed at 4 fl (23a, 41b). In 1687, the Gaba'im collected 10 fl twice a year, in Adar and Elul, i.e. an average of 3 1/3 fl per month. (66a) In 1691, 5 Rt was set as a limit for monthly collections. (73b) Before 1711, 3 Rt must have been the monthly budget, for in that year it was legislated that 6 Rt should be collected instead of 3 Rt, because transients were not allowed to enter the city, and more money had to be given to them in lieu of Pletten. (79b) This tax was apportioned, like most other taxes, half as headtax, half as capital levy. (25a, 79b)

For the non-payment of these contributions to charity a person could be put under Hachrazah just as for the non-payment of any other tax. (25a) Still, it must have been much harder to collect

the Chodesh Geld; for we find frequent admonitions to pay the Gaba'e Zedakah. (25a, 26a, 78b) In 1691, a more tangible fine was introduced for delinquent debtors of the Hekdesh in the form of 1 lb wax which could be imposed by the Gabai. (73b) In 1720, debtors were threatened with losing all privileges in the synagogue and being blacklisted publicly, after a year. (80a)

In spite of this systematic collection for charity, the funds of the Hekdesh were not sufficient to take care of many cases which should have been handled by this department. We find apportioned separately such items as: Redemption of prisoners, including Hazanim and Rabbis - 2 Rt 10 kr, a sick child of the Hazan - 7 Denar; a man from Jerusalem - 6 Batzen; a transient - 2 Denar, etc. (33b). Out-of-town Hazanim and singers were paid very frequently (8b, 33b, etc.) In 1698, a rule was passed prohibiting the Parnasim from giving the Kahal's money - i.e. money not belonging to the Hekdesh - to transients. They were allowed, only on special occasions, to ask the Yechide S'gulah for contributions. (77b)

The Pletten-system was another means of taxation for charity. These meal and lodging tickets were apportioned exactly like taxes, a certain number for every householder, and a certain number for every hundred Rt wealth. (12b, 46b) a list of the Pletten given to each householder on fol. 91ab) To prevent cheating, all tickets had to be written by one hand, and the date had to be written on them. (67a)

There is no indication that the Pletten-system did not work out relatively well. Only one man insisted on being made an ex-

ception for a while. Abraham Heller as the richest and most charitable man in the community made a special arrangement with the Kahal, in 1687. His Mitzwoth money and his N'darim were put into a special box by the Gaba'im, and he could give vouchers for this box to his frequent visitors so that they would receive more than the usual amount of charity. However, when he would "overdraw" this special account, he had to reimburse the Hekdesh at the end of the month, and when there would be a surplus at the end of a month, it would fall to the Hekdesh, just as Abraham's Chodesh Geld was paid to the Hekdesh directly. Furthermore, Abraham was granted two Pletten per visitor, no matter how long that visitor stayed with him. (65a) One year later this arrangement was cancelled (66b); but a new rule was passed according to which the Hazan had to go regularly to Abraham Heller's house and to leave there as many Pletten as there were visitors, in order to save Abraham or his visitors the trouble of going for the Pletten. (67a)

It is easily understood how in a time, then the Jews were expelled from many towns and were granted right of residence in but few, transients became a real problem for the Jewish communities. In order to secure an orderly and impartial treatment of all transients and to save the householders from being troubled too often, the transients were forbidden to go around to the individual homes. They were to be taken care of by the Gabai Zedakah from his charity treasury. Only when an agent was collecting for the redemption of prisoners or for the dowry of a bride he could be given a special permit by the Gabai and the Parnas to

collect directly from the householders. Naturally, the transients did not co-operate because this system was liable to lower their income. They were threatened, therefore, with a loss of all benefits for one year (71a) or even forever (41b). Strangely enough the residents did not co-operate either. Apparently their Jewish preference for personal charity made them opposed to the anonymous, systematized dispensation of money. Again and again warning had to be issued against giving money to beggars at the door (41b, etc.) Fines of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb wax (62a) and later 1 Rt (66a) were threatened with little success. Women must have been the principal transgressors; for announcements were to be made in the synagogue reiterating the rule "to frighten the women" (69a); later the Shamash had to go around to have every woman take an oath that she would not give anything to transients who did not have a permit. (73b)

Transients had to be taken care of without delay (41b). The Gabai was instructed to give to a transient with family 3 Batzen, to one without family $\frac{3}{2}$ KS (2 Batzen), to an unknown transient 6 Kr, to a bride 1 KS, to a woman - according to his own discretion. (66b, of 1688, also 62a) Besides this contribution a transient received one Plette for a meal and a night's lodging with one of the householders. (41b) The Gabai had to record the names of all transients in order that they might not come back within too short a period. In 1681, this period was a year (41b), in 1691 - three months (73b). A transient who came begging within that period and refused to go away could be evicted by the police. (73b)

The transient had to draw his Plette from th^urn himself, in the presence of the Gabai of the Shamash, in order that the officer could not show preference in assigning certain transients to certain homes. If then a householder refused to honor the Plette he had to pay cash for the transient's night lodging. (80a, 41b) Honored visitors, such as scholars and Hazanim who usually were invited by householders when they came to town, did not have to ask for their Plette; but their host was permitted to send for it. Still, only one Plette per person was granted, (73b, 41b) Sick transients were taken care of by the community in a room provided especially for that purpose in the Hazan's house. (66b)

The large number of transients begging for assistance was a severe problem to the small community. In order to protect themselves, they tried to limit the number by asking the local authorities to admit only a certain number of Jewish poor people through the city gates. A fee of 6 kr was paid for this service in 1679 (35a), In 1687, the number admitted was 25 on Ereb Shabbath, 30 on Ereb Yom Tob, (66a) in 1708 - 15 to 18 on weekdays, 20 to 23 on Shabbath, 25 on Yom Tob (79a). In 1728, the limitation - to 15 on weekdays and 25 on Shabbath and Yom Tob - was effected by placing at the city gate that number of signed tickets. Only those who brought tickets were given Pletten. (80a) Once, in 1711, the authorities turned the tables on the Kahal by keeping out all transients. The Gaba'im then stationed themselves at the city gate provided with an enlarged amount to make up for the Pletten which the transients had to miss. (79b)

g. Brokerage

In 1688, it was ruled that two thirds of all brokerage fees in cattle deals belonged to the Kahal. (66a) The income from this tax was put into a special box. (66b). The Parnasim had to exert special effort in collecting this tax. (71a)

The frequent reference to cattle dealers and butchers (9b, 9lab) leads to the conclusion that the majority of the householders were engaged in the cattle business in one form or another. This is not surprising, for the same could be said about the Jewish population of practically all smaller towns in southern Germany up to the advent of Hitler. A few other occupations are mentioned: a jeweler (80b) ; there is a Teble Garkuecker (83b); cf. BA 11) and an Abraham Schuster (91a); the Rofe family had at least two physicians. (100, 101) Some women also were engaged in some kind of business, and they were considered competitors of the men. One of them had Jews among her debtors. (19b).

h. Hakdamah

A fee had to be paid by all newcomers to the community. The basis for this tax was that the old settlers had contributed to the assets of the community and that the newcomers had to acquire their portion in these assets. From 1654 to 1684, the rate for Hakdamah was 2 Rt per householder and 6 Batzen for every hundred Rt wealth for complete strangers, 1 Rt per householder and $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt per hundred for residents of the district. The latter rate was applied also to men who payed taxes in the community previous to their marriage, but paid Hakdamah only after their marriage. (2b) In 1713, the Hakdamah was the fixed sum of 20 Rt besides

the purchase price of a place in the synagogue. (73b) In 1746, the tax was raised from 30 fl to 50 fl. The previous raise to 30 fl is not recorded. (86b)

Since the right of residence had to be so dearly purchased - governmental confirmation was also necessary - it was prohibited to let people without right of residence stay in one's home. Transgressions against this regulation were prosecuted both by the government and the Kahal (80b). Anyone harboring strangers doing business in town for more than three days had to pay a fine of 2 Rt. Only for the duration of the Wuerzburg fair, the Heidingsfeld householders were allowed to give lodging to strangers. (81a) Since nobody wanted to lose his Chazakah, we find people keeping on paying taxes in Heidingsfeld while they moved temporarily to other towns. (94b)

3. Civil Regulations

The extent of the Kahal's jurisdiction can be seen from the regulations drawn up by them. Unfortunately we do not have a complete set of rules, but can only glean from our Pinkas a few scattered occasional regulations. Peddlers were not allowed in the community, except on Tuesdays, under fine of 10 Rt. (77b) When there was more meat or less meat in the community than was needed, the meat appraisers had the power of compulsory distribution or rationing of the meat in proportion with the householders' wealth. (76a) Gambling was allowed only on days when no Tach'nun is said, but then even with an unruly person (67a). When a businessman was sent for by a customer and his competitor, noticing it, managed to get to the customer earlier and to get the business,

he was forced, under threat of Cherem, to cede half of his profit to the dealer originally sent for by the customer. (66b) A servant leaving the employment of a Heidingsfeld householder had to be in service out of town for at least half a year before he could accept employment with another resident of Heidingsfeld. (28b, 62b) Since brawls had taken place at weddings, because the guests requested too much wine, the groom's obligation of giving "Notwein" was limited to 1 Goldgulden plus $\frac{1}{2}$ fl per hundred of the combined dowries. (2a) Jews were admonished not to overbid the gentile councilmen when buying fish (66a) A reference to women's hats may be found in BA 12.

Interesting illustrations of the Kahal's power - and limitation of power - are the two litigations between the community and members of the community recorded in our Pinkas. In 1676, the Kahal accused Sanwil Grumbach of selling meat at too high a price and of transgressing against the meat excise regulations. Sanwil deposited pledges in the Kahal's safekeeping to guarantee the later payment of fees and fines. The rabbi of Kleinsteinach was called in to judge the case, and he fined Sanwil 4 Rt. However, the objects deposited as surety were found valueless, and the Kahal was unable to force Sanwil to pay the fine. (28b)

The second example: In 1762, Moses Rofe or Moses Wolfsheimer was elected as one of the Tobe Ha'ir. The election was contested on the ground that he did not contribute to the Kahal. The Jews' Magistrate, however, commanded that he be installed. (93a) Ten years earlier, Moses had offered to pay 10 Rt per annum to cover all taxes. (89a) With the tax load rising, this amount had be-

come too small; but apparently the physician had pull with the Bishop and he used it to protect himself against his fellow-Jews. The Kahal, however, refused to give in. Only in 1774, upon repeated command of the Jews' Magistrate, they entered into the Pinkas a governmental decree issued two years earlier exempting Moses from all taxes. (100ab) Nor did they rest then. They handed a counter-petition to the Bishop, and while the Bishop was awaiting a report on the matter from the Jews' Magistrate, the Kahal forced Moses Wolfsheimer to a compromise, legalized before the rabbi and the Dayan, to the effect that Moses obligated himself to pay 40 Rt per annum for all taxes and to continue giving medical attention without charge, to the sick in the Hekdesh. (101ab)

4. The Synagogue

The most valuable asset of the community undoubtedly was the synagogue. In 1686, an account was opened for the building of a new synagogue. Revenues earmarked for this purpose were given into the rabbi's safekeeping. (63a) However, the new synagogue which was finished in 1699, was given to the community completely by Abraham Heller. The donor only reserved property rights on four seats in the Ezrath Anashim and two in the Ezrath Nashim. (78a) This synagogue was in use until 1780 (BB 11) Even before Abraham Heller made this big donation, it was ruled that a special "Mi Sheberach" should be recited for him in the synagogue, and that his breastplate had to be used on the Sefer Torah (65a).

There were, of course, other benefactors of the synagogue, though on a smaller scale. In 1755, Isaac Schmalkalden donated

a chandelier for the synagogue. (90a) Teble ben Jonah donated a gilded silver container and cup for wine, two brass candelabra for which he gave the oil for lighting during his lifetime, and 200 Rt - in return for which the Kahal promised to light his candelabra for twenty years after his death. (98a)

It is not clear whether there was a ritual bath connected with the synagogue; but there was a Mikwah in the community. (18a, 49b)

Pews in the synagogue were sold with all rights. They could be sold, rented out, given away, or willed. (63a, etc.) Synagogue places belonging to the Kahal had to be sold by auction in order to realize the highest prices. (79b)

Synagogue services took place according to a fixed schedule: at 6 P. M. for Kabbalath Shabbath - this must be merely a summer schedule, for in winter darkness falls much earlier in these parts - 7 A. M. for Shabbath Shacharith, 5 P. M. for Shabbath Minchah, 5 A. M. for weekday Shacharith, and 6 P. M. for weekday Ma'arib. (66a) Attendance of the daily morning and evening services was compulsory for all those who were in town, under threat of a fine of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb wax. (23a) According to a later rule only one man of every family was obligated to attend, and a fine of 1 Denar - or 1 Dreier - had to be paid when the Manyan was broken through somebody's absence. (70a, 73b) The custom of calling to services has been mentioned above in connection with the duties of the Hazan. There is also a contract concerning Schulgang, which is not clear. (20b).

We have a few rules concerning decorum in the synagogue. A

boy who was Bar Mitzwah had to wear a hat in the synagogue. It is hard to assume that even smaller boys were admitted with uncovered head, and the rule probably was to exclude caps or skull caps. (66b) Boys were not allowed to sit on the Bimah, or to play with Wimpeln. (70a) Wimpeln are the cloths used to wrap the Torah scrolls (Mappah). In south German communities, the cloths used at a child's B'rith Milah were presented to the synagogue for this purpose on the Shabbath when the mother brought her boy to the synagogue for the first time, on the first anniversary of his birth. The cloths were inscribed, in bright colors, with the child's name, the date of birth, and biblical verses. There were, of course, many of these Wimpeln, and even in recent times they were favorite toys for boys who were bored with the long services. A person called to the Torah should not say the B'rachoth with a loud voice, nor should he open the scroll wide while saying the B'rachah. Those were signs of curse. (3a)

The officer in charge at the synagogue services was the Ba'al Segan, in short the Segan. His main task was to distribute the Aliyoth and Mitzwoth for the Torah service. This office was assigned by lot for a month at a time to the various householders in the community, apparently without regard to their offices in the Kahal. (23b, 41b) The Ba'al Segan was charged to call the householders to the Torah according to age and wisdom. Only after having called all the local men, he was allowed to call strangers, except at the command of the rabbi, the District Parnas, or both the local Parnasim. (79a) On all "good Parashoth", i.e. holidays and important Shabbathoth, the Mitzwoth were auctioned off

to the highest bidder, and strangers were allowed to bid with the natives. (62a) Good prices were paid, for 1 fl was considered a low price for Maftir on a Shabbath. (88a)

When the Tochachoth were read in the Torah, the Ba'al Koreh called up Mi Sh'yirtzeh, i.e. anybody who wishes to come. To prevent quarrels on that issue, the man who would go up for the particular portion in B'chukothai was promised an Aliyah for the Priestly Benediction in Nasa, and the man who would take the portion in Deuteronomy - Way'chulu in Bereshith. (28b) Later on, however, we find a transient being paid 2 Batzen for going up to the Torah for Mi Sh'yirtzeh. Apparently the old Takanah did not work. (64a)

The professional Hazan did not do all the work connected with the divine service. There was a Ba'al Toke'a for Rosh Hashanah a householder appointed by the Kahal. (92b) This man had to be called to the Torah on the second day of Rosh Hashanah (93b). The Hazan usually did not recite the following prayers on the high holidays: Shacharith on the first day of Rosh Hashanah, Musaf on the second day, Kol Nidre, Shacharith, and Minchah on Yom Kippur. The privilege of reciting these prayers was distributed among the applicants every year before the holidays by the Kahal. (94b, 95b, 97ab)

The Chathan Torah, on Simchath Torah, had to give a Neder of $\frac{1}{2}$ Rt, and the Chathan Bereshith - $\frac{1}{4}$ Rt which was to be spent on a S'udath Mitzwah in the wedding house. (It is not clear whether this is a special house belonging to the Kahal.) (3a)

On the weeks of Shobabim Tath, the community were obligated to fast every Thursday. However, not all of them fasted every week, but a different group fasted each week. They also gave small contributions to charity in those weeks. (87b)

N A M E S

OCCURRING IN THE HEIDINGSFELD PINKAS

The following is a list of all names occurring in our Pinkas. References to several pages in the Pinkas are usually not complete but merely point to places where the same name is spelled differently. References to Bamberger (BB) point out the occurrence of the person's name in the list of names known by Shamash Jacob ben Joel. References to Zunz (ZT) point out the occurrence of the particular proper name in Zunz's work. These latter cross references are given only for the less common names.

- אברהם בן (הקדוש הר"י) בנימן (ז"ל) סג"ל (הי"ד) העליר (62a)
 אברהם סג"ל זונט" (62b) אברהם זונט" (Sondheim?) (50b) אברהם
 היידשועלר (73a) אברהם ז"ה (91a, 96b) possibly the grandson;
 for אברהם סג"ל ממדינת פולין - BB12, 14 - (is dead in 1780 - BB12, 14)
 אברהם בן דוד הענא (BB 13f, 16) (92b)
 אברהם כהן (80b)
 אברהם בר משה הכהן (שליטא) (23a) אברהם כ"ץ (4b, 5a, etc.)
 אברהם הכהן (25b) (Son of Moses Katz, acc. to 8b)
 אברהם סג"ל (80b)
 אברהם קאסל (95b) (Son-in-law of Jacob SGL)
 אברהם שוסטר (91a) (BB 14)
 אברהם בן שמואל כץ, אברהם כץ כחצר (91b) אברהם הכהן כחצר (100a)
 (possibly = אברהם כהן; probably brother of אברהם בן שמואל כץ)
 אברהם שפייר (?) כץ (86b)
 אברלה פוט (59a) (ZT 36)
 אדלום, סענדר cf סענדר אדלום
 אהרון בן אליעזר, אהרון רייכבורג (73b) אהרון בן אב"ד (76a)
 אהרון עלזון (75a) (Son of Rabbi Elzezer Elsass)
 אהרון הלברשטט (84a)
 אהרון ווירמין סג"ל (78a)
 אהרון בן יונה (98b)
 אהרון עלזון cf א" בן אליעזר
 אהרון רייכבורג cf א" בן אליעזר
 אויזשיבר (33b) (Faehnrich - Nonjew)
 אויא, זנוויל cf זנוויל אויא
 אויע cf יהודה ליב בן יקותיאל
 אוערבך, דוד cf דוד אוערבך
 אורי וויכש בר שמשון אשר cf פייכש בר שמשון אשר
 אידל (98b) (Wife of Jonah b. Zevi)
 אייזק (4b, etc.)
 אייזק (27b) (Unmarried son of Hazan Judah Leib b. Yekuthiel)
 אייזק כ"ץ (4b, etc.) (יצחק בר נתן) (probably = Has son Moses - 45a)
 אייזק פירט (3b, 8a) (אייזק = probly)
 אייזק קצב (91b)
 איצק, נער איצק (33a)
 איצק דרום (78b) (Of Dorheim? cf LW p. 7)

איצק הענא (BB 14) (91b) (91b)
 איצק בן מהיכבורג (BB 13) (45a)
 איצק שמאלקלדן (80a) איצק ש"ק (81b) (Two sons, Isaac, Joshua)
 אלחנן מיץ (73a)
 אליעזר בר אהרן ב"ץ (23a) אליעזר בר אהרן הכהן (77a) לאזי
 בן (29a) (ZT 63) לאזי כהן (76b) לאזי (23b)
 אליעזר (המכונה) ליור בר אורי שרוא (המכונה) פייס (ז"ל) (84a)
 אלי"עזר) בער (97a)
 אליעזר עליוז (Rabbi 1684-92. Son Aaron Elsass. ff.55a - 76a)
 אליקים געץ בן מאיר (78b, 79b) געץ שמעמי (23b)
 אליקם בן (91a)
 אנשיל בן זעליגמן (34a) אנשל נער, אנשל בן הר"ז (ZT 36)
 אנשיל בר"י (ז"ל) (91a)
 אנשיל בן שמואל cf. אשר בר שמואל
 אסתר (אלמנה) (14b)
 אפרים (39a) (Hazan 5441)
 אריה ליב כהנא רפאפורט (Rabbi 5503 - end of Pinkas; 81b, 86b, etc.)
 אשר בר אלעזר מנשה (3a, 23a, etc.)
 אשר (המכונה) לעמיל בן יחזקי"ה (המכונה) העמיל (99ab)
 אשר בר שמואל, אנשיל בן שמואל, אנשיל הייזשועלד (3a, 12ab, 15ab)
 (23a, 56a - has son Jonah)

באמבורג, יוסף cf. יוסף באמבורג
 באמבורג, שמעון cf. שמעון באמבורג
 באמבערג, לעמלי cf. לעמלי באמבערג
 בולדא, חיים cf. חיים בולדא
 בונם בן (93b)
 ביטלברונן, יעקב cf. יעקב ביטלברונן
 בנימין זאב ווייל (Rabbi 5432-36; 2b, 25a, 26a, 27b, 28b)
 בער בן אהרן (87a)
 בער, אליעזר cf. אליעזר בער
 בער רופא (91b) בערופא (80a ff) (Father of Moses Rofe - 94b)
 (BB 14)
 ברוך בר אשר (84a) (Butcher BB 14)
 בריינלן (19b) (Widow of Yekuthiel) (ZT 48)
 בריינלה (91a)
 ברילן, עזריאל cf. עזריאל בן יצחק ברילן

גבריאל בן שמשון אשר (42b) גבריאל בן אשר (46a)
 גומפא סג"ל (78b) גומפעל (79b) (ZT 37)
 גיטלן המלבורג (19b)
 גייזלרש (5a) (Judenamtman - Nonjew)
 גינץ, זנוויל cf. זנוויל גינץ
 געץ שמעמי cf. אליקים געץ בן מאיר
 גרומבאך, זנוויל cf. זנוויל בן משה

דוד (44a) (Hazan)
 דוד (79a) (Brøther of Shtadlan Jacob)
 דוד אוערברך (86a)
 דוד ב"ב (91b) (David Bamberger - BB14)
 דוד הענא cf. דוד בן יעקב משה
 דוד ווירצבורג cf. דוד בן מאיר
 דוד בן יעקב משה מהענא (81b) דוד בן יעקב ווינץ (?) מהענא
 (86b) דוד הענא (89a) (BB 15)
 דוד לויטעכך (79a)
 דוד בן מאיר (54b) דוד ווירצבורג (63a)
 דינגן, פון דינגן, דינגא (36b, 43a, 55b, 59a) (Commander of Wzbg.)
 דעסא, משה cf. משה בן יהודא לייב

האן, משה cf. משה בן אברהם יעקב האן
 היכבורג, ואל cf. ואל היכבורג
 היכבורג, יעקלי cf. יעקב מהיכבי בורג
 היכבורג, שמעון cf. שמעון בן אברהם
 היכבורג, סעמדר cf. סעמדר היכבורג
 הירש (72a) (Servant of Moses Neumark's widow)
 הירש (97b) (Melamed) (BB 14)
 הירש לוי (10a) הירשלי (4b, etc.)
 הירש בר"ש (91b) (Hirsch, Sohn des Parnas Schmucl BB 14)
 הירש בן שמואל כץ (מיושבי חצר) (89b) (ib.) (BB 14)
 הלברשטט, אהרן cf. אהרן הלברשטט
 המלבורג, גיטל cf. גיטל המלבורג
 העכ"נר (40a) (Hauptmann, Nonjew)
 העליר, אברהם cf. אברהם בן בנימין
 הענא, אברהם cf. אברהם בן דוד
 הענא, איצק cf. איצק הענא
 הענא, דוד cf. דוד בן יעקב משה
 הענדלה (אלמנה) (11a) (ZT 66)
 הענלי (78a) (Wife of Abraham b. Benjamin) (ZT 66)
 הענלי (6a, etc.) הענלי (7a) (ZT 54)

וואליק (10a) ואלק (6a, etc.)
 וואלק (4b, etc.)
 וואלק (של"ה מדינה) (79a)
 וואלק בן אהרן ווירמין (78a)
 וואלק גנז... (80a)
 וואלק ב"ץ (4b, etc.)
 וואלק רופא (91b) (Brother of Leib Rofe) (BB 14)
 וואלקשהיימר, מאזעז cf. משה רופא
 ווייל, בנימין זאב cf. בנימין זאב ווייל

ווייטמייס, שמשון cf. שמשון ווייטמייס
ווייטמייס, אהרן cf. אהרן ווייטמייס סג"ל
ווייטמייס, וואלף cf. וואלף בן אהרן ווייטמייס
ווייטמייס, קאפל cf. קאפל בן אהרן
ווייטמייס, דוד cf. דוד בן מאיר
ווייטמייס בן אשר cf. פייבש בר שמשון אשר
ווייטמייס בן העסלי (54b) ווייטמייס ב"ה (57b) (ZT 34)
ווייטמייס בן (6a) פייבש בן (7a)
ווייטמייס בן לעסלי ז"ל (57b)
ווייטמייס בן cf. ווייטמייס בן
ווייטמייס, עסלי cf. עסלי ווייטמייס
ווייטמייס בן יענטל (19b) (Stepdaughter of Samuel Prag) (ZT48)

ווייטמייס, ווייטמייס, אברהם cf. אברהם בן בנימין
זלמן סג"ל cf. שלמה בן נתן הלוי
זלמן לארץ (80b)
זנוויל (2a) (Rabbi 5413)
זנוויל אויף (5a, etc.)
זנוויל גוט (4b, etc.)
זנוויל בן משה (4b, etc.) זנוויל גרוסמאן (43b) זנוויל ג"פ (28a)
(Son of Moses Grumbach)
זנוויל סג"ל (84b)
זעליגס יצחק בן הר"ר משה אשר (27b)
זעקלי נייאכורג (59a) זעקלי נייאמארק (54b) (Probably the first)
(the writer mistakenly used the more common name Neumark.)

חגי חנוך סג"ל פראק (2b, 53a) (Rabbi of Hanau)
חיה בת שמואל הכהן (99ab) (Wife of Asher/ Lemle b. Ezekiel Hesse)
חיים בולדא (1b) (Hazan)
חיים סלן (42b)
חיים שאנינון (99ab)

טומלנך, יוזל cf. יוזל טומלנך
טעביל גארקיכר (83b)
טעביל בר יונה (84b) טעביל ב"י ז"ל הצפערל (80a)
טערצלן, טערצלי, טערצלין (אלטמא) (63b) (ZT 81)
טקלין טעלין ? (ZT 51, 60)

יאכלי, פואר יאכלי (59b) (Bauer Jockle?; Jockel= Jacob. Nonjew)
יהודא בר אברהם בן (23a)
יהודא (ליב) בר יצחק (53a, 67a) ליב אייכלשטט (52b)
יהודא ליב בן יקותיאל אויע (25a) כהרר"ל אויע (26a) (Hazan)
יהודא ליב (בן איצק) שמאלקלדן (91a) ליב שמ"ק (93a)
יהושע בן איצק שמ"ק הכהן (?) (93a) יהושע ש"ק (88a) יהושע
באזר (98a) (BB 14)

- יואל היכבורג (101 a) יואל ה"ב (100 a) (BB 15)
 יואל בן יעקב משה (97a) Shamash for 42 years. Born in Heidings-
 (feld in 5494, died 8 Tebeth 5564. BB 11 note 2,18)
 יודא בן ירמיה טיימרק (2b)
 יוזפא ריכבורג (4b, etc.)
 יוזל (80b)
 יוזל טומלכך (67b)
 יונה ארי"ב בן משה (98b)
 יונה בן אשר (44a) יונה, יונלה (34a) (Son of Anshel b. Samuel)
 יונה בר צבי (82a) (Has sons Aaron, Simcha) (BB 15)
 יונה בר שמואל (84b)
 יוסלה קיצנינגן (36a) (Possibly Kitzingen is nickname for Katz)
 יוסף נאמבורג (85a) (BB 14)
 יוסף יוזל ה"פ (86b)
 יוסף מאיר בן שמואל מטשן (3a) מאיר מעטשן (47a) מאיר (23b)
 יוסף פאז (67b)
 יורג צירלן (8b) (Jorg= Georg. Nonjew)
 יחאל בן זעליגמן סו"ל (80b, 81b, 99a) (EP 499, 501; AZ 44)
 יחאל מיכל בר שמואל (3a, 56a) מיכל האצפועלד (47b) מיכל (29a)
 יענטלי, יענטלי, יענטלין (13ab, 14a, 19a) Second wife of Samuel
 (ZT 49 has Junta, Juntlin) (Prag)
 יעקב (6a, etc.)
 יעקב (78b) (BB 14, LR 238f)
 יעקב ביטלברונן (83a) (BB 14)
 יעקב בן י(הודא) ארי"ב (81a, etc.) יעקב כי קטן הוא signs Rabbi
 (Has son Moses) (BB 13) (5488 - 5500)
 יעקב כץ (6a, etc.) מעקל כץ (29a) יעקל ריכבורג (47a) (Son of)
 (Josel Kitzingen)
 יעקב מהיכבורג (67b) יעקלי היכבורג (59b) (יעקיל בן משה
 סו"ל ביושבי חצר) (BB 15) (Possibly = חצר)
 יעקב ל"ש בן שבתי כץ (98b) (Loewenstein ?)
 יעקב קאפיל בן חיים שאנינגן (99ab) (Dayan Medinah) (cf. BB 12)
 (note 5)
 יעקב בן שמשון יוסף סו"ל (81b)
 יעקל (89b) (יעקב כץ = Possibly)
 יעקלי היכבורג cf. יעקב מהיכבורג
 יעקל כץ, יעקל ריכבורג cf. יעקב כץ
 יעקיל בן משה סו"ל ז"ל (ביושבי חצר) (89b) (יעקב מהיכבורג ?)
 יצחק בר יחאל (10a)
 יצחק כץ (6a, etc.)
 יצחק בן שחר"ר נתן ז"ל חלמן (23a)
 יצחק רוטר (4b, etc.)
 יצחק בן שמעון (8a)
 יצחק בר שמשון אשר (77b)
 יקותיאל (5a) (Former Rabbi. Widow mentioned 19b)
 יקותיאל בן משה (2b) יקותיאל בן (החבר ר"י) מרדכי (45a) יקותיאל
 בן (החבר ר"י) משה (45b) קוטל (57b) (Grandson of Sanwil Ginz)

ירמ" בן יהודה ליב (41ab) (Rabbi 5441)
 ישראל סג"ל (77a) (Rabbi 5456-60)
 ישראל קאטל (90a) (BB 15)

כהנא רפאפורט, אריה ליב cf. אריה ליב כהנא רפאפורט

לאזי cf. אליעזר בר אהרן כץ
 לארץ, זלמן cf. זלמן לארץ
 לויטעבאך, שמעון cf. שמעון לויטעבאך
 לויטעבאך, דוד cf. דוד לויטעבאך
 ליב אייבלשטט cf. יהודה ליב בר יצחק
 ליב בן איצק מהעכ"י (45b)
 ליב חזן cf. יהודה ליב בן יקותיאל
 ליב בר יהודה (56a)
 ליב כץ (91a) (BB 14)
 ליב כץ מה"כבורג (45a)
 ליב רופא (97ab) (BB 14) (Brother of Moses and Wolf R.; son of Baer R.)
 ליב שמ"ק cf. יהודה ליב בן איצק שמאלקלדן
 ליזר, אב"ד cf. אליעזר עלזון
 ליזר בר אורי שרוא cf. אליעזר בר אורי שרוא פייס
 ליזר בן איצק שמאלקלדן, ליזר שמ"ק (98b) (BB 14)
 ליזר לוי (4b, etc. 8a, 12b)
 ליזר קצב (91a)
 ליפמן בן ליב קריילסהיים (87b) ליפמן קריילסהיים (81b) ליפמן
 ק"ח (88b)
 לעמלי, לעמלה (4b, etc.)
 לעמלין, לעמלן (5a, etc.)
 לעמלי באמבערג (88b) (BB 14)
 לעמלי בן שמואל הכהן (92b) (BB 14)
 לערבבורג שמעון cf. שמעון לערבבורג

מאזוס מאנהיים, מאזון מאנהיים (77a)
 מאיר (80b) (Son-in-law of R. Simon SGL)
 מאיר ביבילירט (44a) (BB 15) (Hazan; possibly Meir Bibrich Katz)
 מאיר בן יוסף יוזל (89b) (BB 14)
 מאיר מעץ cf. יוסף מאיר בן שמואל מטץ
 מאיר מרדכי מהצפערלד (80b)
 מאנהיים, מאזוס cf. מאזוס מאנהיים
 מידוויץ, מענדל cf. מענדל מידוויץ
 מיכל האצפערלד cf. יחיאל מיכל בר שמואל
 מיכלבך, שלום cf. שלום בן מאיר
 מיץ, אלחנן cf. אלחנן מיץ
 מלכה (אלמנה) (79a)

מלן, חיים cf. חיים מלן
 מענדל (81a) (Shamash)
 מענדל מק"ק פולדא (27b)
 מעץ, מאיר cf. יוסף מאיר בן שמואל מטץ
 מרדכי הלוי (91b) (Probably Mordchai Hal - BB 14)
 מרדכי גייס (1b) מרדכי חזן (5a)
 מרדכי ייטלש (77a) מרדכי (77b) (Rabbi 5457)
 משה (33b, 57a) (Hazan)
 משה בן (הר"ר) אברהם יעקב ("ז"ל ה") חאן (76a) משה בן יעקב
 שליטא חאן (79b) משה חאן (75a)
 משה בן הרב יעקב שליטא (86a) משה באב"ד (85b) משה מלמד
 (76a) משה דיין מדינה (78b) (Son of Rabbi Jacob Loew)
 (Reckendorf. Dayan for 2 years (1742?) - AZ 45, BB 13)
 משה בן יצחק (62a)
 משה גרום באך (4b, etc.) משה ג"ב (10a) (78b may be grandson)
 משה חאן cf. משה בן אברהם יעקב חאן
 משה בן יהודה ליב דעטא (98b) (BB 14)
 משה בר יהושע סג"ל (96b) משה לוי סג"ל ה"ב (ib.) משה הי"צ פעלד
 (81b) (BB 15)
 משה כץ (4b, etc.)
 משה לוי (בחקר) (95a) (Possibly = משה בר יהושע)
 משה מאיר מה"פ (92b) (Might be Moses ben Joshua but signature looks different)
 משה בן (החבר רבי) טפחלי יוסף ניימרק ירמיהו (63a) משה
 ניימרק (54b)
 משה רמא, משה בהר"ר בערומא, מאועז וואלפשה יימר (89a, 100, 101)
 (BB 14)
 משה שוורץ cf. שוורץ משה
 משה בר שמואל (77b)
 משה בר שמשון אשר (70a)
 נייא בונג, זעקלי cf. זעקלי נייאבורג
 נייאמרק, זעקלי cf. זעקלי נייאבורג
 ניימרק, משה cf. משה בן נפתלי יוסף
 ניימרק, יודא cf. יודא בן ירמיה ניימרק
 נטע בן אייזק (96b) (BB 14) (No נטע in ZT. Perhaps a derivative of Nathan)
 נתן (4b, etc.) נתן גנו ()
 נתן גנו (85a)
 נתן בן שמשון סג"ל (80b)

מענדר אדלז (86a) (ZT 41)
 מענדר הילברוויץ (85b) (BB 14)
 מענדר מידוויץ (84b)

עזריאל (6a)
 עזריאל בן יצחק (ז"ל ח"ה) ברילן (19a) (Rabbi 5418)
 עלוז, אהרון cf. אהרון (עלזון) בן אליעזר
 עלוז, אליעזר cf. אליעזר עלוז
 ענולי ויטשן (79b) (ZT 37)
 ענולי רויטן (רויטע?) פויאר (78b) (ZT 37)

פוט, אברלה, cf. אברלה פוט
 פייכש בר שמשון אשר, וייכש בר שמשון אשר, אורי וייכש כ"ש"א
 (53a, etc.)
 פייזל בן שמחה מאולשטט (95a) (Stepson of Simon LB) (ZT 54)
 פיישל הלוי משטפן (78b) (91a) פייס סג"ל (Possibly = Feis)
 (Segall Regensburg -BB 14)
 פעגלה (אלמנה) (29a) (ZT 51)
 פעסלי (אלמנה) (91a) (ZT 65)
 פער מהאמבורג (חתן פ"א טשיל) (57b, 60b)
 פראנק שמואל cf. שמואל בר ישראל יוחנן
 פרוטט (45b) (Widow of Sanwil Ginz; has grandson Yekuthiel)
 פרוטט (78a) (ZT 57) (Wife of Aaron Worms)
 פרעגור, שמואל cf. שמואל בר ישראל יוחנן

צפור (אלמנה) (19b) (ZT 13)

קאסל, אברהם cf. אברהם קאסל
 קאסל, ישראל cf. ישראל קאסל
 קאפ (63b) (Commander of Wuerzburg)
 קאפל בן אהרן ווירמין (78a)
 קאשמאן ווירצבורג (שטרלן) (Title page, 19b, 20b)
 קוטל cf. יקותיאל בן משה
 קותיאל בן החבר ר"מ דרכי cf. יקותיאל בן משה
 קיצינא, יוסלה cf. יוסלה קיצינא
 קיצינא, שמעון cf. שמעון בר משה
 קריילסהיים, ליפטן cf. ליפטן בן ליב קריילסהיים
 קריגור (37b) (Excise collector, Nonjew)

ראניץ אקיר (גוי) (37b)
 רויטן פויאר, ענולי cf. ענולי רויטן פויאר
 רופא, בער cf. בער רופא
 רופא, וואלף cf. וואלף רופא
 רופא, ליב cf. ליב רופא
 רופא, משה cf. משה רופא

ריזלה, רייזלה (אלמנה) (91 ab) (ZT 50)
 רייכבורג, אהרן cf. אהרן בן אליעזר
 רייכבורג, שמשון cf. שמשון סג"ל רייכבורג
 רייץ (אלמנה) (85b) (Widow of Samson Segal) (ZT 50)
 רייכבורג, יוזפא cf. יוזפא רייכבורג
 רפא cf. רופא
 רפאפורט, אריה ליב cf. אריה ליב כהנא רפאפורט

שאנינון, חיים cf. חיים שאנינון
 שאנינון, יעקב cf. יעקב קאפיל בן חיים שאנינון
 שארלי (70a) (Widow of Leib Hoechberg)
 שוורץ משה (20b)

שוסטר, אברהם cf. אברהם שוסטר
 שמעטי, נעץ cf. אליקים נעץ בן מאיר
 שייאר, שמעון cf. שמעון שייאר כהן
 שלום בן מאיר מיכלבך (Title page, etc)
 שלמה (ר") (14b) (Possibly Rabbi Solomon b. Isaac Rothschild)
 שלמה זלמן בן אפרים (99b) (BB 14) ("Der Chasen R Salomon Heno - BB 14")
 שלמה בר נתן הלוי, זלמן סג"ל (77a)
 שמאלקלדן, איצק cf. איצק שמאלקלדן
 שמאלקלדן, יהודא ליב cf. יהודא ליב (בן איצק) ש"
 שמאלקלדן, יהושע cf. יהושע בן איצק ש"
 שמאלקלדן, לייזר cf. לייזר בן איצק ש"
 שמואל בר אברהם (23a)

שמואל בר יונה (80a)
 שמואל בן יקותיאל (4b, etc. 10a)
 שמואל בר ישראל ינחטן (23a) שמואל פראג (12a) שמואל פרעור (19b)
 שמואל כהן, שמואל היידשפעלד (80b, 84a) (BB 13)
 שמואל כץ ה"ב (היכבורג?) (88b, 91b, 93b)
 שמואל כץ וואלערשטיין (63a)
 שמואל כץ ווירצבורג (93a) (Samuel Isaac - BA 11; Schmucl Katz-BB 14)
 שמואל נידר וועהרין (41b) (May be Sanwil Niederwerrn-BB 14)
 שמואל סג"ל (29b) (Rabbi of Steinach)
 שמואל פראג, פרעור cf. שמואל בר ישראל ינחטן
 שמחה עקטי פעלד (88a)

שמעון בן אברהם היכבורג (95a) (BB 14)
 שמעון בר אליעזר (25a) שמעון (4b, etc.) Schimekl (24a)
 שמעון באמבורג (92b) שמעון כ"ב (91b)
 שמעון היכבורג cf. שמעון בן אברהם
 שמעון בן ישראל סג"ל (78b, 79b) (Rabbi 5468 - 5487)
 שמעון לויטעבאך (80b) שמעון ל"ב (91a) (BB 14)
 שמעון לערבורג (84b) שמעון ל"ב (91a) (Shamash)
 שמעון בר משה (?) שליט (23a) שמעון קיצינון (23a, 25a)
 שמעון סג"ל cf. שמעון בן ישראל
 שמעון שייאר כהן, שמעון שייאר כץ (80b)
 שמשון הצפעלד (80a)

שמשון ווירטהיים, שמשון וו"ה (91a) (BB 15) Simon Wertheim
 שמשון סג"ל רייכבורג (84a, 80b)

PLACENAMES

- Probably Aub, 17 m. S. of H. אויב, אויב ? (95a) אולשטט
- Town 10 m. S. of Darmstadt, Hesse (86a) אוערבך
- ? (17a, 37a, 43a) אחילסה, אייכלסי
- Eibelstadt, 7 m. SE of H. up the Main river (52b) אייכלשטט
- Bamberg באמבערג, באמבערג כולדא = פולדא
- Bibrich ? (44a) ביכילריט
- Buettelbrunn, near H. BB 14 (83a) ביטלברונן
- ? (66b) גארדורף
- Probably village near Mosbach, 40 m E of Heidelberg גרוסנאך
- (98b) דעסא
- היידינשפעלד, האצוועלד, האצפעלד, היידשועלד, הייזבעלד, הייצוועלד, הייצוועלד, הייצפעלד (cf. LW 7) הצפעלד, ה"פ.
- Hoechberg, 3 m (45b, 66b, 67b) היכבורג, העכבורג
- W of Wuerzburg, 4 m NW of H. היכבורג
- Hildburghausen, cf. BB 14 (84b) הילדבורגהאוזן
- Halberstadt, between Braunschweig and Halle. (35a) הלברשטט
- Possibly Veitshoechheim, 5 m W of H. (Cf. LW 7) (49b) העכ
- Hanau, 10 m E of Frankfurt. Cf. LW 8 (48b) הענא
- Winterhausen, 8 m SE of H. (33b) ווינטרהאוזן
- Worms (78a) וורמס
- Vienna (35a) וויין
- Wertheim, 20 m W (Cf. LW 8) (33b) "וורטון" (91a) ווירטהיים
- Wuerzburg ווירצבורק
- Possibly Weissenstadt, Fichtelgeb. NW of Bayreuth (50a) וייאשטעטל
- Frankfort (33b) ורנקבורט
- Sonthcim, 30 m E of Heilbronn, near Hall זונטום
- טוטלכך ?
- ? (36a) כסצייכן
- Lorch, 25 m E of Stuttgart. (80b) לארך
- Mannheim מאנהיים
- Mayence, cf. LW 8 (73a) מוענצא
- Metz מטץ, מיץ, מעץ
- מלן ?
- Neuenburg, Oberpfalz, 70 m E of Nuernberg. נייא בורג
- Neumarkt, Mittelfranken, 30 m E of Nuernberg. נייא מרק
- (44a) ניקלשבורג
- ? (49b, 88a) עשטי פעלד
- Fulda, 60 m N of Wuerzbg. (1b, 27b) פולדא
- Perhaps Buerstadt, 30 m W of H. (79a) פוקשטט
- Prague פראג
- ? (37b) פריכטיטהויזן

Friedberg, Oberhessen, 20 m N of Frankfort. (59b) פרידבורג
(59a) קאזמיר
(64b) קאליש
Kitzingen, 12 m E of H. (36a) קיציןגן
cf(29b) קלייני שטיינג
Crailsheim, 40 m E of Heilbronn. קריילסהיים
Reichenberg, 4 m S of H. רייכנבורג
Rimpar, 8 m N of H. (49b) רימפר
Schonungen - BB 12 note 4. שאנינגן
Schwarzburg, district with Burgpreppach (79b) שווארצבורג
Near Rothenburg, 35 m SE of H. (28b) שטיינאך
Schmalkalden, city in Hessen-Nassau, שמאלקלדן
Schnaittach, 15 m NE of Nuernberg. (8b) שנייטאך

JUDEO-GERMAN EXPRESSIONS

Ober-Ratsdiener, bailiff,	(67b)	אונר ראט ענדי
Osterlamm - Easter lamb given to priest	(9a)	אושטלין לאם
Manner of writing month of Ab	(5a)	בא סנחם
Buergermeister, mayor	(26b)	בורגמיינסטער
Pedell, janitor of university	(47a)	בידל
Hauszins, rent	(7a)	ביה סס
Cf. notes on Kerbebaender under	(17a)	בענדער געלט
"Taxes, Gifts".	(18a)	בענדער
Bestand = rent (Grimm)	(28b)	בשטאניט
? connected with writing fee	(32a)	גטר מעזות ?
Part.perf.of "oren" - to pray	(47a)	גיאורט
Fuersbischof, Prince-Bishop (CA 720)		דוכס והגמוין
Tax for purchase of Ethrog, etc.	(6b)	הדס געלט
Hauptmann, colonel	(39b)	הויפטמן
Wachmeister - officer of the guard	(12b, 28a)	וואכמיינסטער
Wimpel, pl: Wimpeln - Torah cloths	(70a)	ווימפלן
mhd. winber (Lexer p.386), raisin	(7a)	וויינפער
Fleisch-Akzise, meat excise	(28b)	וולייש אקזיס
Sekretaer, secretary	(47b)	זיקרמיר
"Town scholar", Rabbi (Jastrów p.422)	(6a)	חבר העיר
Hof - hence as many meanings as the German:		חצר
1. Court of a house, or square of houses, e.g. "Schulhof" -		
square in Fuerth. 2. Farm, hamlet. 3, Court of a prince.		
Torgeld, gate toll	(15b, 17a)	טור געלט
טרייא"ר ? : טרייא"ר בשעריים שם (2b), טרייא"ר געלט שער		
טרייניטאטיין (14a)	(28a)	טרייניטאטיין
Trinitatis, Sunday after Pentecost		
General	(55b, 59a)	טרייניטאטיין
Lorenzi, August 10	(9a)	לארענצי
Agio	(39b)	לאש
Lucian, January 8	(3b, 14a)	לוציאן, לוציין
Leibkerze (Grimm, 6, 603) "Kerze deren brennen	(23a)	לייא קרציין
den Zustand des Leibes anzeigt"		
Ltnt. (12b, 28a, 29b)		ליידנאמט, ליידינאמט, לייטאמט, לייטנאנט
Cannot be "Leinen", linen - probably linseed	(3b)	ליינן
Lebkuchen	(3b)	לעקוכן

Certain grade of ribbon	מיטלבונד (33b)
Micker, intestinal fat (Grimm,6,2170)	מיקר (76a)
Call to the Torah for Tochachah (WD p.37)	מי שירצה (28b)
Notwein, wine served at weddings (Grimm,7,957)	נוט וויין (2a)
Stadtrat, City Council	עיצה (5a, 22a)
Used in sense "passing of the year"	עצרה (25a)
Aqua money ?	עקוז מעוז (26b)
Distribution (Jastrow, 1160)	פיזור (2a)
Fee for a rabbinical decision	פסק געלט (12a)
Feldwebel, sergeant	פערלד באווייל, פערלד וועביל (17b, 40a)
Faehnrich, old spelling: Faendrich, 2nd ltnt.	פערנרייך (29b)
Read: Part = meeting, resolution (Dr. Sonne)	פרט (8a)
Franzosen ?	פרנצזעווייזן (21b)
Zehnt verleihen, auctioning of tithe	צענט ורלייאין (56a)
? connected with writing fee	קוירטינר (32a)
Kommandant, commander	קוממאנדאנט (63b)
Sugar candy ?	קונטשילעקט (3b)
Kaufkraemer ? - merchant	קייף קרעמער (7a)
Kiliani, July 8 (Kilian - guardian saint of Franconia)	קיליאני (74a)
Kleine ? Kiliani ?	קילינה (74a)
Ribbons used at Kerbe, i.e. Kirchweihe. Cf. section "Taxes, Gifts".	קירבה בענדער, קערפּי בענדער (28a, 37a)
Excise collector (Grimm 5,516)	קעליר, אַמטש קעליר (51b, 66a)
Corporal	קפּיראַל (40a)
Crucius, September 14	קרוציאָס ()
Rosinen, raisins	ראַזיין (7a)
Reminiscere, second Sunday of Lent	רעמיניססערין (14a)
Traveling expense (Grimm 8,787)	רייז מעוז, רייז געלט (5a, 37a)
Policeman	שומר
Schulklopfen, calling to services	שול גאנג (20b)
Judge, (gentile)	שופט ()
Market, fair	שוק, לאָרענצי שוק (44a)
Ox meat (note German position of Hebrew words)	שור בשר (8a)
Bribe wine	שחד יין (16b)
Money for purchase of synagogue pews	שטעט געלט (80b)
Schlitten ? sleigh	שליטן (48b)
Torgeld, gate toll	שער מעוז (14b, 16b)

M O N E Y

GOLDGULDEN, worth about 2 fl (2 fl 10 kr -2a; 29 Batzen, i.e. 1 Batzen less than 2 fl -50a)

DUKAT, pl. DUKATEN. Worth generally 2 Rt, except in Franken (FR p.115) But here, too, the DOPPELDUKATEN costs 4 Rt plus agio. (11b,12b,25a,28b,59b,67b)

DENAR: "Scheidemuenze, welche so viel als ein Dreyer ist" (Adelung) Zunz believed that the expression had gone out of use with the middle ages. Here it is used frequently. The value of the D. is not 3 but 6 Pfennig. (1a,7a,11a)

DREIER - probably worth 3 Pfennig (23a)

GULDEN, abbreviated fl. Usually 1 fl = 15 Batzen = 60 kr. Later the differenciation between fl Reichswaehrung and fl Fraenkisch is made. 1 fl Reichswaehrung is 2/3 Rt; 1 fl Fraenkisch 5/6 Rt. (92b)

DUKATEN. According to Grimm, foreign ducats were called "Ungari" (Grimm 2,1487) (59b,67b)

WEISSPFENNIG ALBUS - value 10.8 Pfennig. (Brockhaus) (29b,30a)

BATZEN. Commonly used. 1 Batzen = 4 kr = 16 Pfennig. 15 Batzen = 1 fl. 18 Batzen = 1 Reichstaler. (Brockhaus) The value of Old and New Batzen is hard to determine. (cf. FR p.115)

PFENNIG. Smallest coin in use. Value 1/4 kr. Here, too, the value of Old and New Pf. is hard to determine.

KREUZER, abbreviated kr. 1 kr = 4 Pf. 4 kr = 1 Batzen. (4b,16a,18a)

GROSCHEN. 1 Groschen = 3 kr = 1/20 fl (Brockhaus) Kaisergroschen here = 2 1/2 kr. (31b,64b) (cf. Huebner: Groschen)

KOPFSTUECK, abbreviated KS. "Zwanzigkreuzerstueck mit Bild des Muenzherrn" (Brockhaus). Here 1 KS = 4 Batzen = 16 kr. (8a,16a,31a)

REICHSTALER, abbreviated Rt. 1 Rt Fraenkisch (usually called in short 1 Rt) = 18 Batzen = 72 kr. 1 Rt Reichswaehrung or Preussisch = 90 kr. (8a,25a,92b)

SCHILLING. Value: in Mecklenburg = 6 Pf (Brockhaus); in Austria, and this evaluation seems to hold here = 30 Pf. (Grimm, 9,151)

ABBREVIATIONS

- Three towns in Mittelfranken (BZ18) אש"ה - אודנסוס, שנאטך, היטנבך
- ב"ב - באמבערג (96b)
- כ"לא"ו - ברוך יי לעולם אמן ואמן
- ב"מ - בעל מקבל; נוכח Synonymous with
- כפ"מ - בפני סנין ? (19a)
- כשבא - כשנועה דאורייתא (כש"ד) (19a) Heilprin p.53
- ג"כ - גרומבאך
- ג"נ - גאלד גולדן (32b, 64a) גלח געלט ? (50a)
- ג"ה - גובה הקהלה (94b)
- גיהורמ"ש (BB 10) "Kapitel und Ritterschaftliche Juden"
- ג"ס - גבאי סגן (95a)
- ג"פ - גרומבאך
- ג"ר - שלוש רביעיות (31b) Heilprin, p.60
- ד"מ - דיין מדינה (101a)
- ה"כ - היכבורג (100a)
- ה"פ - היידינגשפעלד
- ו"ה - ווירטהיים
- ז"ה - זונטהיים (91a)
- חב"ע - חבר עיר (3a, 25a)
- חפ"ק - חונה פה קהלה (28b) Heilprin, p.105
- י"עד - יי עדים ? (5a)
- כ"ע - כעד עכשיו ? (5a)
- ל"כ - לויטעבאך, לערבורג
- ל"ש - לעווענשטיין ? (98b)
- מזטילבא"ס - מזל טוב יחיו לעד בני קהלתינו אמן סלה (25a)
- מ"ט א"ס - מזל טוב אמן סלה (29a)
- מטילב"ק - מזל טוב יחיו לעד בני קהלתינו (la, etc) (Dr. Lauterbach)
- נ" - נאמן (94b)
- ע"י - עמוד ימיני (עה"י) (Heilprin:)
- עמ"י עש"ו - עזרי מעם יי עושה שמים וארץ
- פ" - (8a) In connection with currency: Preussisch
- ק"ה - קריילטהיים (88b)
- ר"ב - ראש הבית (2b)
- ר"מ - ריש מחא (28a)
- ש"ל"ת - שויתי יי לנגדי תמיד (la, etc.)
- ש"ק - שמאלקלדן
- ש"ק - שמאלקלדן (88a)

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE TRANSLATION

ABD =	אב ב"ח ד"ן - אב"ד
AH =	עליו השלום - ע"ה
BLAA =	בן לאדוני אבי - בלא"א
BM =	בעל מקבל - ב"מ
DM =	ד"ן מדינה - ד"מ
GH =	גובה הקהל - ג"ה
GM =	גובה מדינה - ג"מ
GZ =	גבאי צדקה - ג"צ, ג"צ
HBAL =	הבא עלינו לטובה - הבע"ל
HH =	האיש הגדול - ה"ה
HK =	הקטן, הכי קאמר - ה"ק
HYD =	השם יקום דמו - ה"ד
IYH =	אם ירצה השם - א"י
K =	קהל - ק"ק
KHRR =	כבוד הרב רבינו - כהר"ר
KK =	קהילה קדושה - ק"ק
KMR =	כבוד מורנו רב - כמ"ר
KS =	Kopfstueck - קש"פ
LAA =	לאדוני אבי - לא"א
LPK =	לפרט קטן - לפ"ק
MOHRR =	מורינו הרב רבינו - מוהר"ר
MRR =	מורינו רב רבינו - מר"ר
NRU =	נמריה דחמנא ופרקיה - נר"ו
P =	פרנס, פרשה - פ"פ
PU =	פרנס ומנהיג - פ"ו
RM =	ר"ש מחא, ר"ש מתיבתא, ריקם מעות - ר"מ
SGL =	סגן לוייה - סג"ל
ShY =	שיחיה - ש"י
ShZ =	שליח צבור - ש"צ
TH =	טובה העיר - ט"ה
YK =	יום כפור - י"כ
YRH =	ירום הודו - יר"ה
YZW =	ישמרם צורם ונואלם - יצ"ו

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