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"A Study of the Economic Activity of Cincinnati  
Jewry Prior to the Civil War"

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A STUDY OF THE ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF  
CINCINNATI JEWRY PRIOR TO THE CIVIL WAR

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Thesis submitted in partial fulfillment  
of requirements for the Master of Hebrew  
Letters Degree and Ordination

Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion  
Cincinnati, Ohio  
1957                      Referee: Professor Jacob R. Marcus



## Digest

The primary aim of our work has been to study the economic life of the Jews of Cincinnati, 1840-42. This has been attempted by perusing the various old records of the two Jewish Congregations then in the city, by drawing what information concerning these people we could from the City Directories of 1839-40 and 1842, and, finally, by reading through some of the newspapers of that period in search of advertisements by Jews and notices concerning them. Our work has been advanced greatly by the use of Charles Cist's Cincinnati in 1841, which contains a world of information.

Cincinnati, in 1840, was still a small community, but by 1850 its population had multiplied itself to such an extent that Cincinnati had become one of our larger cities. In this period of tremendous growth and development, Cincinnati was ever a haven for immigrants, and it could be said truthfully that these immigrants, Christians and Jews, mainly from Germany, actually made the city what it is today.

Cincinnati's early Jews were, for the most part, peddlers when they first came here. However, a year or two later generally saw them open small shops, either dry-goods or clothing stores, and, but another few years later, they were manufacturing and selling wholesale. Soon, they controlled the clothing industry here, an industry valued at a million and one-quarter dollars, in 1841.

We have attempted to discover who were Cincinnati's Jews at that time, and what they did for a livelihood. We believe that we have been able to identify about eighty per-cent of Cincinnati's Jewish ~~population~~ at that time, represented by about four hundred working individuals. These were the people whose lives we examined.

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According to the Sixth Census of the United States, listing the number of people in this country as of June 1, 1840, the city of Cincinnati had a population of 46,381.<sup>1</sup> This was an increase of almost 4,000 over the previous year, an increase of more than 17,000 during the previous five-year period, and almost double the 24,831 inhabitants the city was recorded as having in the year 1830. Few cities in the United States were growing as rapidly as was Cincinnati. And few were to have as rapid a population growth as Cincinnati for some years to come, for, just ten years later, by 1850, Cincinnati had grown to be a city of 115,438 inhabitants,<sup>2</sup> an increase of about one hundred and fifty per cent during just one decade. Pittsburgh, the great port-rival of Cincinnati, whose population had almost equalled that of the Queen City in 1840, had fallen far behind by 1850. And New Orleans, much older in point of founding, and the great center of maritime traffic between the Ohio-Mississippi ports and Texas, Mexico, Central and South America, the Atlantic States, and Europe, whose population in 1840 had been more than double that of Cincinnati, could boast in 1850 of only 5,000 more inhabitants than the Queen City. By 1850, Cincinnati, the Queen City of the West, had become known as one of our country's most conservative communities, a place which was, from almost any point of view, at a virtual stand-still, having changed but little during the immediately preceeding years, and which was expected to change just as little during the immediately succeeding years. And yet, this was the same city which, only one hundred years earlier, had set the pace for growth and development for the whole country.

It is not for us, here, to enter into a discussion of 'the wherefores and the whys' of this tremendous development one hundred years and more ago. We need only point out the fact. For it was the fact of this

development which made Cincinnati, at that time, the great place of opportunity for many thousands of people, native Americans and immigrants from all the countries of Europe. As might have been expected, in 1840 the large majority of Cincinnati's inhabitants were not native Ohioans. In fact, more of her people had been born in Germany or in the State of Pennsylvania than could claim the State of Ohio as their birthplace. However, by 1850 there were more native Ohioans in Cincinnati than natives of any other single state or country, although the German immigrants were not far behind in their numbers.<sup>3</sup> But, even in 1850, just a little less than thirty per cent of the entire population of Cincinnati were natives of this State. The important point is that, while many other towns were known as stopping-off places, places where the people-on-the-move could pause for a few days or weeks on their journey westward, Cincinnati was, for the larger portion of her visitors, their place of final settlement, for every opportunity for economic advancement and security manifested itself here.

In order to appreciate the almost infinite economic opportunities and possibilities in Cincinnati in 1840, let us mention just one instance of the tremendous increase in property values up to that time. Probably there is no better index of the economic development and condition of any place than the tables of its property evaluation changes. And the example which we give here, quoted from Charles Cist's Cincinnati in 1841,<sup>4</sup> even though he himself termed it "perhaps the most remarkable case of all", still will not only show us the general trend but also will bring into focus one of the protagonists in the life and activity of the Jews in Cincinnati at that time.

Lot No. 110, at the north-west corner of Third and Main streets, after being repeatedly rejected by the original settlers, in the

selection of choice lots, was taken up by Patrick Moore, who, coming rather later than the rest, was obliged to take this lot, for the regular price of two dollars, or pay four dollars higher up on the second table of the city, and, of course, farther from the landing....Moore, after holding on until 1804, sold it to James M'Ginnis for eight hundred dollars, and M'Ginnis, later in the same year, sold out at the same price, to Robert Merrie and Peter M'Nicoll, two of our old and valuable citizens, the latter still living, and the other surviving until within four or five years. In the division of the property, Merrie received the south half, off which he sold in 1814 to J. and N. Longworth, twenty feet by one hundred, on the corner of Third and Main streets, for twenty-five hundred dollars; and a lot of the same size, just north of it, to J. W. Browne, for twenty-four hundred dollars. William T. Crissey purchased the corner lot in 1817, for four thousand dollars, and sold it in 1819 to Joseph Jonas, for six thousand dollars. Mr. Jonas sold the property in 1828, but subsequently repurchased it during the same year, at fifteen thousand dollars, and in 1839 leased the corner, reduced to twenty by twenty-six feet, to N. Lougee, the present occupant, for the term of ten years, for two thousand dollars per annum. Mr. L. putting up the building which now stands on the premises, and holding the privilege of occupying it five years longer, on the termination of the present lease, at the rate of twenty-five hundred dollars per annum. A tenant of a small office partitioned off from this space by Mr. Lougee, rents from him for nine hundred dollars, and the cellar, occupied by a fruiterer, brings him four hundred dollars more.

Let us now put these operations into another shape, and connect with them the residue of the building--which has but one front--on Third street, so as to ascertain the rental of this very productive property.

Mr. Jonas receives two thousand dollars for the Main street building, and twenty-five hundred and ninety-two dollars for that on Third street. He thus obtains forty-five hundred and ninety-two dollars in rent, per annum, a sum, at six per cent, equal to the interest on seventy-six thousand five hundred and thirty-three dollars, thirty-three cents; and in the same proportion, making the entire lot worth seven hundred and sixty-five thousand, three hundred and thirty-three dollars; his property being just one tenth of the original lot, and that lot...costing two dollars in the first instance.

Of course, Joseph Jonas was the only Jew in Cincinnati who, in 1840, could truthfully say that he had resided here for ~~twenty~~-three years. He had watched the town grow, almost from infancy, and had seen seven times the number of its inhabitants in 1817 come and settle here. It might be contended that it was only natural that the enterprising young watchmaker,

with some initiative and sagacity, should, in little more than a score of years and under such propitious conditions, have been enabled to live quite comfortably on an income gained entirely from collecting the rents on his real property. But the point is that, even by 1840, the city had not reached its economic zenith. For even the poor immigrant of that year, arriving with nothing but his ambition to succeed, found here that same opportunity, albeit on only a slightly smaller scale, which had greeted his predecessors less than a quarter of a century earlier. As far as the potentialities and possibilities for success were concerned, there were no distinctions to be made between the newly-arrived Jew and his Christian fellow-immigrant, except as they related to the individual himself. Every man had an equal opportunity.

According to Cist's figures, there were, in 1851, 3,346 Jews, men, women and children, residing in and around the city. These, then, constituted almost exactly three per cent of the total population of Cincinnati at that time. It is interesting to note that, after listing the four Jewish Congregations in the city in 1851, their locations, leaders, dates of founding, and members, Cist commented: "We have here the population of the Jews of Cincinnati, but no other religious society keeps a full register of its members, so that the number of each can only be subject to estimate...."<sup>5</sup> We have no way of knowing the Jewish population of Cincinnati in 1840-41, the period with which we are here particularly and principally concerned. Nor are we able to estimate that population with any degree of accuracy. The reasons for this are several. First of all, the greater portion of the immigration between 1840 and 1850 was from Germany, and included in this group of new arrivals were a good number of Jews. This influx was, as we have already seen in noting the tremendous increase in

the population here during that one decade, out of all proportion to the normal rate of increase.

Furthermore, while a great number of the Jewish, as well as other, inhabitants in 1840 were young men, endeavoring to establish roots here and succeed in the various economic pursuits, by 1850 many of these had married and were raising families, so that a greater percentage of the population figure for 1850 represented women and children than that of 1840. Thus, while Cist showed that the males in Cincinnati in 1840 outnumbered the females by only a small fraction, still he pointed out that the "disparity between the males and females....may be referred to two causes: first, many persons among the males, emigrating, precede their families, for the purpose of testing the advantages of the measure at the least expense; and, in the second place, numbers of young and unmarried men, from the eastward, are continually arriving here in search of employment, most of whom remain in the city."<sup>6</sup> Thus, for example, while the numbers of male and female children between the ages of one and twenty years were almost equal in 1840, the number of males between twenty and forty years of age was almost half again as many as the number of females between twenty and forty years of age on these tables. Unfortunately, Cist did not provide us with such tables in his later work, so that we are not able to make any comparisons, which, could we make them, would prove most interesting and informative.

If we assume that the Jewish community in Cincinnati never numbered more than three per cent of the total population, then there would have been just about 1,392 Jews here in 1840. However, it seems <sup>un-</sup>most/likely that the number of Jews, at that early period, would have amounted to such a significant portion of the entire population of the community, for it

was most probably the large immigration during the 1840's which actually increased the number of Jews in the Queen City so much that, by 1850, they numbered three per cent of the total population. Therefore, we feel reasonably safe in assuming that, in 1840, the Jewish community in Cincinnati totaled approximately 1,000 souls, men, women and children, and, if we may assume further/<sup>that</sup>the average Jewish bread-winner supported at least one dependent, then we feel reasonably safe, also, in asserting that our list of Jews in Cincinnati in 1840-42 (See Appendix A), with its approximately four hundred names, represents at least eighty per cent of the total Jewish community at that time. A more comprehensive list would be difficult to obtain, for, as we have already stated, Cist gave us no figures for 1840, and, further, there is no one source for this information. The best sources are the old Congregational records, those of B'nai Israel and B'nai Jeshurun, which we have perused carefully. But, even these are not complete, for there were undoubtedly many Jews, especially among the new arrivals, who belonged to no Congregation, at least for some time after they reached Cincinnati, and there were no doubt many more who never became members of Congregations. The likelihood is that a number of those who did become members of Congregations in 1843 and 1844 actually arrived here during the period 1840-42, but we have no way of knowing who these people were. One other source, namely the City Directories for 1839-40 and 1842, proved of much help, especially that of 1839-40, which listed, in addition to the names, occupations and addresses of a good portion of Cincinnati's working male and a minute fraction of its female population, also the place of origin of each person.

There was, in obtaining the information which we are here endeavoring to present, an added difficulty besides that of securing the names and



occupations of as many of Cincinnati's Jewish inhabitants as possible. This further difficulty arose in connection with attempting to determine, once we had a name which was not clearly listed in any of the many Congregational records, whether the particular person was Jewish or not. Cincinnati's foreign-born inhabitants were, for the most part, of either German or English origin -- if we omit a large Irish group -- and the instances of uncertainty as to Jewishness or non-Jewishness were innumerable. Two examples, one of an English name and one of a German name, will suffice to demonstrate the difficulty.

In the City Directory for 1839-40 the following listing appeared:<sup>7</sup>  
"Young, Phillip (Eng) Tobacconist, res, E s Syc b 4th and 5th." This meant that Phillip (or Philip) Young, a native of England, was a tobacco dealer and resided on the east side of Sycamore Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets. His name and place of origin could easily lead us to think that he was Jewish. Likewise, his occupation, not an uncommon one among Jews, might direct us toward the same conclusion. His name never appeared among any of the Congregational records but, as we have already noted, this is not an all-determining factor in deciding Jewishness of individuals. However, on the same page of the Directory we find this listing: "Young, Mrs (O) Tobacconist, at Philip Young's." Mrs. Young, then, was a native of Ohio, if we may believe the City Directory to have been correct, which we are compelled to assume. If Philip Young was born in England, in all probability his mother, too, would have come from there. Consequently, she could not have been a native Ohioan. Most likely, then, Mrs. Young was his wife. As we know, the first Jewish child born in Cincinnati was Frederick A. Johnson, a son of David Israel Johnson, born here in 1821. Were Mrs. Young a Jewess, born in Cincinnati -- and, of course, the possibility does

exist that she could have been born elsewhere in the State at an earlier time, although this would have been most unlikely — then she could not have been more than eighteen, and probably more likely seventeen years old in 1839, when the information for the City Directory for 1839-40 was gathered. And, at that age, it is doubtful that she would have been engaged in a business such as was stated concerning her. Thus, we may conclude either that Philip Young was not a Jew at all, or else that he was a Jew, from England, who married a non-Jewess from Ohio. The same indecisive conclusion would be arrived at if we were to take another approach to the problem, and assume that he might have been a son of "Young, Morris J. (Eng) Clothing Store, No 60 Main."<sup>8</sup> We shall have occasion to mention this person again, but, right here, we must admit that this latter notion is a possibility. In this case, too, however, the conclusion would have to be the same, namely, that a Jew, Philip Young, from England, married a non-Jewess from Ohio. Thus we see that no adequate explanation may be reached concerning the religion of Philip Young. We have considered him a non-Jew.

Or, to cite one instance of the difficulty involved in determining the religious affiliation of German immigrants, how are we to know whether Jacob Meyer was Jewish or not, or whether his name was correctly spelled Maier or Mayer or Meier or Meyer or Myer or any one of these with an 's' at the end? The City Directory often misspelled names -- and, incidentally, sometimes gave people two different listings because of the error -- and the Congregational records were even less accurate; in fact, even the individuals themselves did not spell their own names the same way every time they wrote them, e.g. Solomon Menken or Menkin, who had been in this country for almost twenty years and who, presumably, had a successful "Jewelry, Hardware, Cuttlery and Commission Store".<sup>9</sup> We shall have occasion

to mention Solomon Menken or Menkin later in our paper; suffice it here simply to point out the dilemma.

But returning to Jacob Meyer (and variants), cognizant of the fact that names were generally spelled as they sounded, so that this particular name could have been spelled in five or more different ways, and aware, further, that there were most likely a number of different men in Cincinnati in 1840 who possessed this common German name, spelled one way or another, how are we to determine which ones of the various Jacob Meyers were Jews? In the Cash Book of Congregation B'nai Israel, 1830-45, we find one Jacob Meyer "of Baltimore", who had dealings with the Congregation in 1839. In the same year we find that a Jacob Myers also had relations with the Congregation, according to the same source. Again, in 1841, we notice a Jacob Meyer in the Cash Book. And, in the same year, a Mayer Jacob was also mentioned, whose name cannot be ruled out of our dilemma for it was not an infrequent occurrence that a man, both of whose names, first as well as last, could have been equally valid first names, had his name written in reverse. This was the case with Lipman (or Liebman) Abraham, of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, whose name was often recorded in the Minute Book of the Board of Trustees of that Congregation as Abraham Lipman, with variant spellings. Presumably, all of these Jacob Meyers were members of the Congregation in whose Cash Book their names appeared, although there is no way of ascertaining whether this was the actual case or not for there were <sup>completely accurate</sup> no/early Congregational membership lists kept. Our interest, however, is not in determining how many and who were members of Congregations, but rather in obtaining a list of names of Jews with which to work. It is, therefore, of significance to us to be able to determine whether these four names were four people, three people, perhaps only two people, or even,

although most unlikely, just one person. And this question cannot be answered on the basis of the Congregational records alone.

In attempting to decide this question, therefore, as well as to determine what were their occupations, let us now look at the City Directory for 1839-40. Here we find the following listings: (1) "Maier, Jacob (Ger) Pedlar, res, N s 8th b Smith and Fulton."; <sup>10</sup> (2) "Mayer, Jacob (Ger) Confectioner, res, N s 5th b Vine and Ra [ce]."; <sup>11</sup> (3) "Meyer, Jacob (Ger) Pedlar, res, 6th b Plum and Western Row."; <sup>12</sup> (4) "Meyer, Jacob (Ger) Labr, res, Canal bet Walnut and Vine."; <sup>13</sup> and (5) "Myers, Jacob (Ger) Black-smith, at Powell's F [oun] d [ry], res, F [rien] d [ship] st." <sup>14</sup> We cannot learn anything about the religious affiliation of these individuals from their addresses, for, as we shall see later, Jews lived in good numbers in each of the city's first five wards, and even a few resided in the other two wards. We might attempt to learn something by examining the occupations of these men and by comparing our findings with the occupations engaged in by known Jews. In doing so we discover that the great majority of early German Jewish immigrants first sought a livelihood as pedlars, while not a single one of these new arrivals, of whose Jewishness we are certain, was listed in either the 1839-40 or the 1842 City Directory as a laborer. Three French Jewish immigrants, the Hermann brothers, (at least we believe them to have been brothers), Gabriel, Jacob and Ludwig, were listed in the 1839-40 Directory as laborers. <sup>15</sup> We know that these men were Jews because we find Gabriel mentioned as having become a member of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun in 1843, <sup>16</sup> and a member of the Hebrew Beneficent Society of Cincinnati in 1844, <sup>17</sup> while Jacob was likewise recorded as a member of both of these Jewish organizations. <sup>18</sup> Ludwig was never mentioned in these old Jewish records, but, his residence, according to the City Directory, having

been the same as that given for the other two Hermanns, we assume that he was a brother, or other relation, and likewise Jewish.

As far as the German immigrants were concerned, only one listed as a laborer in either City Directory was even probably Jewish. This was: "Lorich, Chas (Ger) Labr, res, Hunt near Main street."<sup>19</sup> (He was listed in the First Ward in the City Directory for 1842 as: "Lorich Charles, cooper, Sycamore between 7th and 8th."<sup>20</sup>) We know that Alexander and Benedict Lorch or Lorich were Jews, for the former was a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1841<sup>21</sup> and of the Hebrew Beneficent Society of Cincinnati in 1844, when he was thirty-four years old,<sup>22</sup> and was listed in the Directory for 1842 as: "Lorich Alexander, tinner, Main between 13th and 14th."<sup>23</sup> And the latter, also a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1841 and a teacher in the Congregation's school,<sup>24</sup> was probably also a member of the Hebrew Beneficent Society of Cincinnati, for he was mentioned as having received monetary assistance from the Society in 1843.<sup>25</sup> It would seem likely, therefore, that Charles Lorich was a relative of Alexander and Benedict, although we cannot prove this on the basis of our research. Thus we see that only three, or perhaps four, Jews were termed laborers in the City Directory for 1839-40, and of these only one, the doubtful one, a German-Jewish immigrant, and not one, as far as we can tell, was so termed in the City Directory for 1842. On the other hand, the great majority of the non-Jewish German immigrants of this period were either laborers, black-smiths or shoe-makers, the first group having been by far the largest. Furthermore, as we said before, the great majority of early German Jewish immigrants were termed pedlers, while, we hasten to add here, very, very few non-Jewish German immigrants sought a livelihood in this manner. In fact, in almost a direct relationship, percentage-wise, what the laborers, black-smiths and

shoe-makers were among the non-Jewish German immigrants, the pedlers were among the German Jewish immigrants. Interestingly enough, there was not a single Jewish black-smith listed in either City Directory, as far as we could determine, and just three, or possibly four, Jewish shoe-makers, which latter we shall mention further on in our paper.

Our problem, then, is solved as well as we are able to solve it on the basis of our limited information. We shall exclude, as more than likely having been non-Jews, (4) and (5), Jacob Meyer, the laborer, and Jacob Myers, the black-smith. In all probability, (2), Jacob Mayer, the confectioner, was not a Jew either, for, just above his listing, is that of "Mayer, Joseph P. (and) Confectioner, N s 5th b Vine and Ra." It seems obvious that these two men must have been related in some way, while it is very doubtful that any Jews came here who were natives of the State of Maryland. Consequently, we would exclude (2), Jacob Mayer, the confectioner, from our list, also, as having been a non-Jew.

We, therefore, have left two men, (1) and (3), Jacob Maier and Jacob Meyer, both pedlers, who were most likely Jews. And, with some assurance of accuracy, we feel that we may equate these two men, respectively, with Jacob Mayer, member, presumably, of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1839, according to its Cash Book, and a member of the Hebrew Beneficent Society of Cincinnati in 1843, when he was thirty-three years old,<sup>26</sup> and with Jacob Meyer, who, presumably, became a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1841, according to its Cash Book. Of course, the possibility does exist that both of these entries in the Cash Book, as we noted earlier, could have referred to the same person. Possibly, too, the first Jacob Mayer could have been the same person as Mayer Jacob.

We might point out here, as an excellent example of the misspelling of names in the City Directories, that, in the Directory for 1842, in the listings for the **Third Ward**, mention was made of "Mayer & Cohn, clothing store, corner Main and Front",<sup>27</sup> while in the listings for the Fourth Ward, the residence of one of the members of this firm was given as "Myers Jacob (M. & Cohn) Race between Water and Front."<sup>28</sup> The Mayer of "Mayer & Cohn" was, without a doubt, this man, whose name was here spelled Myers. This, then, we trust, demonstrates full well the great difficulties involved in attempting to determine, first, who were Jews and who were not, and, second, of the Jews, which ones, mentioned more than once, had their names spelled in different ways, when they were really one and the same person.

Before we may advance to the specific subject of the economic life of Cincinnati Jewry in 1840-41, we should have some idea of Jewish life and standing in the community itself. Cincinnati, as was made clear at the very outset of our paper, was a very rapidly developing city at that time. It was advancing greatly in almost every direction, geographically, economically, politically, culturally and socially. And in line with this advance, and the desire for even greater progress in the immediate future, the city itself welcomed with open arms all who wished to settle here and who, while primarily seeking their own welfare, would at the same time promote the general welfare of the community and aid in its development. Consequently, religious prejudice seems to have been almost non-existent here. (And certainly none could be discerned in any of the newspapers which we studied.) Every man who could prove himself a useful human being was welcomed into Cincinnati.

All this does not mean, of course, that every immigrant pedler or laborer was accorded the same social or political standing enjoyed by the

city's older residents. Of course, this was to be expected. But, it will be noted that the older Jewish residents of Cincinnati, as well as those more recent arrivals who had become established here, were accorded that respect, along with their Christian neighbors. Thus, for example, we find that Joseph Jonas, Morris Moses, Joseph Newhouse and Dr. D. S. Gans, the first two having arrived a score of years earlier and the last two, here but a few years, having become quite well established in their respective occupations, were all members of the Benevolence Ball Committee in 1840, which sought to raise money for the orphans and the poor in the city.<sup>29</sup> Joseph Jonas was even the secretary of that Committee. Interestingly enough, Jonas, Gans and Newhouse were all members of the Finance Committee for the Ball, while Moses was a member of the Music Committee. Another member of the Benevolence Ball Committee was A. Alman, listed <sup>the very first page of</sup> ~~on~~ the City Directory for 1839-40 as having come here from England and being employed as Assistant Editor of the Daily News. Naturally he was on the Printing Committee. Whether this person and A. Altman, a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1840, according to its Cash Book, were one and the same individual or not is a question we cannot answer. A. Altman was never listed in any City Directory; nor, for that matter, was A. Alman ever listed again after 1840. At any rate, of the seventy-six members of the Benevolence Ball Committee, at least four were Jews, which was well above the three per cent or less Jews in the entire population of Cincinnati at the time. This was the only instance of an affair for charitable purposes which we found in all the issues of The Cincinnati Daily Gazette for 1840, or The Daily Chronicle for the first five months of 1841. Needless to say it spoke well for the standing of the Jewish people in this community.



In the combined charitable and cultural realms, we again find the name of Joseph Jonas mentioned, this time as having been elected a Vice President of the Musical Fund Society for the year 1841.<sup>30</sup> John Winter, at the same time, was elected Librarian. However, we have no way of knowing whether this was the same person as the J. (or I.) Winters, mentioned in the Cash Book of Congregation B'nai Israel during the year 1836, or not. In all likelihood it was a different person, and a non-Jew.

There can be little room for doubt that Joseph Jonas was the most highly respected Jew in Cincinnati in 1840, as far as the non-Jewish community was concerned. All of the City Directories up to that time listed him as a watchmaker. However, beginning with the Directory for 1839-40, he ceased to be listed as engaged in any occupation.<sup>31</sup> Very probably he was at least semi-retired, having amassed a large enough fortune on which to live comfortably as a respected gentleman. This was just the sort of person to represent the Jews in the community.

In the political sphere the Jews could not be said to have been very active, and not a single Jew seems to have run for a political office in the civic elections of 1840. But this was just as we would have expected, for the Jews rarely have played an important role in politics, that is, in proportion to their numbers in the total population. Even so, we still find the names of Morris Moses, Dr. Gans and Lewis Einstein among those of the delegates from the First Ward appointed to attend the Harrison State Convention in Columbus.<sup>32</sup> In fact, Morris was one of the committee of three, which included the young attorney Salmon P. Chase, appointed to report the names of the one hundred and sixteen delegates from the Ward. In the Third Ward, Henry Hart was appointed a member of its delegation of

sixty-seven to the same Convention.<sup>33</sup> In the lists of delegates from the Fifth and Seventh Wards to the Convention, there were no Jews mentioned.<sup>34</sup> (The reader will, of course, recall that we mentioned earlier that few Jews resided in the Seventh, as well as the Sixth, Ward.) Likewise, in the list of delegates from the Fifth Ward to the Convention in Carthage, no names of Jews appeared.<sup>35</sup> However, the "German citizens of Cincinnati" appointed, among their fifty delegates to the Columbus Convention, at least three Jews, Dr. Gans, Abraham Wolf (Senior or Junior?) and one of the Milius brothers,<sup>36</sup> while others of the delegates appointed may well have been Jews but, as we have already explained at length, it is impossible to determine which of the other German names were those of Jewish men, for we have no references to any of them in the various Congregational records. Thus, it will be seen, that while the Jews of Cincinnati did not seek political offices during the period which we are here discussing, still a good number of them were active in their support of William Henry Harrison for the Presidency of the United States and in aiding in the achieving of this object by their fellow-Cincinnatian.

In the other spheres of civic activity in 1840 the Jews of Cincinnati seem to have assumed rather passive roles. Thus, for example, among the officers and members of the different Fire Companies,<sup>37</sup> numbering more than seven hundred of Cincinnati's male citizens, not more than one per cent were Jews, and even of this one per cent, namely, C. Oppenheimer, Isaac Wolf, Jacob Meyers, Solomon Newman, Jacob Salomon, F. Rammelsburg and Moses Hasson, we are not certain as to whether they were all Jews or not. In connection with the Fire Companies, it is interesting to note that, in the City Directory for 1836-37, Joseph Jonas was listed as an Assistant Director of the Cincinnati Fire Guards, No. 1.<sup>38</sup> Such positions, evidently,

served a certain social, as well as utilitarian, purpose. The Cincinnati Academy of Fine Arts seems not to have had a single Jewish officer,<sup>39</sup> which was also the case with The Eclectic Academy of Music,<sup>40</sup> The Society for the Promotion of Useful Knowledge<sup>41</sup> and The Ohio Mechanics Institute.<sup>42</sup> However, we cannot say, on the basis of our limited information, that Jews were not at least interested participants in the civic, cultural and social life of the city. Actually, we believe, even without the evidence, that just the opposite was probably the case, at least as concerned those Jews who were well established here. We do know that Joseph Jonas was Principal Sojourner, Cincinnati Royal Arch Chapter, No. 2,<sup>43</sup> which office he had held for at least four years, since we find him listed as occupying the same rank in the City Directory for 1836-37.<sup>44</sup> And there can be little doubt that other Jews were also active in the various Masonic Lodges and other Orders.

Enough, then, for the introduction. Our principal interest, as was stated above, is to investigate the economic life of Cincinnati Jewry during the period 1840-41. As we have said, our method of research has been to scrutinize the various record books of the two Jewish Congregations then in existence in Cincinnati, and to derive as many different names as possible from these sources, then to study carefully the City Directories for 1839-40 and 1842 in an effort to discover the occupations of as many of these men as were listed there and also to gain as many more names of men who may have been Jewish as we could, and then, finally, to read through representative daily newspapers of Cincinnati of that period, namely, The Cincinnati Daily Gazette for the whole year 1840, and The Daily Chronicle for the first five months of 1841, to determine the number of different advertisements inserted by Jews and to attempt to interpret these

D. H.

advertisements as well as possible, in order to paint as clear a picture of Jewish economic life here, at that time, as we are able.

Actually, in only one case did all three of these major sources combine to give us a complete picture of one individual Jew's economic activity here in 1840-41. This was in the case of a woman, Mrs. Rebecca Joseph. According to the Cash Book of Congregation B'nai Israel, she was a member of that Congregation from 1831 until 1834, at which time the entry "No member" was made in the records. We know, from her grave marker in the old Jewish cemetery on Chestnut Street, near Central Avenue, the first Jewish cemetery in Cincinnati, which was in use from 1821 until 1850, that Mrs. Joseph died on May 28, 1849, at the age of sixty-four years. Obviously, she had been a widow for at least eighteen years, and must have been compelled to find some method of support during that time. The question, then, was: What did she do for a living? The City Directory for 1839-40 did not even list her name, while that for 1842 mentioned, in its listings for the Second Ward, that her address, at that time, was "Elm between Longworth and 6th", without giving any occupation for her.<sup>45</sup> However, in the issue of The Cincinnati Daily Gazette for February 20, 1840, on page 2, column 6 (and again the following day, on page 2, column 7) appeared the following advertisement:

#### REMOVAL

The subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that the Circulating Library is removed opposite the Post Office, Third street, where the business will be conducted under the superintendence of Mr B G Levi.

#### READING ROOM

In connection with the above, is a Reading Room, where arrangements have been made to be regularly supplied with Foreign papers and periodicals, as well as from all parts of the Union. The subscriber returns thanks for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same,

with an assurance that no exertions will be spared to promote general satisfaction.

There will be kept on hand a general assortment of Stationery and Fancy Goods.

R. JOSEPH.

From this advertisement it becomes clear that Mrs. Rebecca Joseph operated a Reading Room where, probably for a small fee, newspapers and journals from different cities and countries could be perused, and where, also, she had a counter of notions and small items for sale. This, then, was the manner in which Mrs. Joseph supported herself during her widowhood, or at least during this particular period of it. As far as Benjamin G. Levi was concerned, from our limited research we know only that he had been a member of Congregation B'nai Israel at least since 1835, which was when we found the first mention of his name in the Congregation's Cash Book. He was not listed in either of the two City Directories which we studied, although he was listed in the City Directory for 1836-37, as being proprietor of a "fancy store and circulating library, 107 Main".<sup>46</sup> He was evidently in business with his relative, Isaac G. Levi, who was mentioned in the same place with the words "engraver and circulating library". Furthermore, in the supplement to the same Directory, we find the listing, "Eagle Circulating Library, 107 Main; R. G. Levi, proprietor."<sup>47</sup> (This should have read "B. G. Levi, proprietor".) Isaac G. Levi was never listed in another Directory; nor can we account for Benjamin G. Levi after the year 1840.

At least one other Jew operated a circulating library, namely, Joseph Hart, of whom we find mention made on the pages of the Cash Book of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1840. Presumably he was a member of the Congregation. Hart was not listed in the City Directory for 1839-40, but in the Directory for 1842, in the listings for the Fourth Ward, we find the following: "Hart Joseph, circulating library, Walnut bet. Baker and 3d."<sup>48</sup>

Whether he opened a second circulating library or simply took over where Benjamin G. Levi may have stopped we cannot say. From our research we learned nothing more about either man.

Not unrelated to the subject of libraries is the book-binding profession, and at least two Cincinnati Jews were book-binders. In the City Directory for 1839-40, we find the listing: "Lieberman, Marks (Bav) Book-binder, bds 5th b Main and Syc."<sup>49</sup> This man became a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1839, according to its Cash Book, where his name was spelled Lieberman. He was not listed in the 1842 Directory.

The second Jewish book-binder, Moses Lauchheimer (also, Lacheimer or Louchheimer), was not listed in the Directory for 1839-40, but in the later Directory, in the listings for the Fifth Ward, appeared this description of him: "book-binder, George bet. Race and Elm."<sup>50</sup> Lauchheimer, according to the Minute Book of ~~his~~ Board of Trustees, became a member of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun in 1843.<sup>51</sup> On the same page is this interesting notice: "A Motion was made for M. Louchheimer to repair the Books of the Congregation the said Money to stand good for his admission Fees. Carried." Lauchheimer became a member of the Hebrew Beneficent Society of Cincinnati in 1843, also, according to its Minute Book. However, another entry, two years later, stated that he had received charity while sick. We know, further, that, after serving as a sub-trustee of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun for a short time, he died, early in 1846, his widow remarrying shortly thereafter.<sup>52</sup>

We know of two Jews who were teachers, both in a religious school. We have already mentioned Benedict Lordh or Lorch. David Barnett (or, Barnard) was recorded as residing in the Fourth Ward, in the City Directory for 1842, on "Green street".<sup>53</sup> In the Minute Book of Congregation B'nai

Israel it was mentioned that he had been a teacher in the Congregation's school, and that he had been suspended. In the same year, we find him mentioned in the Minute Book of the Board of Trustees of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun.<sup>54</sup> There he was not mentioned specifically as a new member, so we cannot say whether or not he may even have been an original member of the Congregation. This, however, would seem most unlikely, unless he had taught in the religious schools of both Congregations, which also seems doubtful. As far as we know, there was not a single Jew among the sixty-four public school teachers in Cincinnati in 1840.<sup>55</sup>

In the City Directory for 1839-40, two Jews were listed as book-keepers, Henry and Hezekiah Oppenheimer, undoubtedly relatives, and both recorded as being from Pennsylvania.<sup>56</sup> Concerning the former, the entry related that he was "Book-keeper, at J Graves'." (James M. Graves, of Kentucky, was a merchant tailor, whose place of business was located on the north side of Third Street between Main and Sycamore Streets.<sup>57</sup>) Concerning the latter, the entry stated that he was "Book-keeper, at E Oppenheimer's." (Emanuel Oppenheimer, whom we shall mention later, came here from Germany and operated a "Clothing store, W s Broadway b Yeatman and Front."<sup>58</sup>) According to its Cash Book, Hezekiah Oppenheimer was a member of Congregation B'nai Israel from 1831 until 1834, after which the words "Charge no more" were entered into the record. In the Cash Book, under the date of 1841, we find "H. Oppenheimer" mentioned, presumably as a member of the Congregation. Similarly, we find "H. Oppenheimer" listed in subsequent City Directories, for a number of years after 1840, including that of 1842, as "clerk, cor. John and 5th." in the Sixth Ward.<sup>59</sup> We have no way of knowing whether these various listings referred to Henry or to Hezekiah Oppenheimer.

Not a single Jew in Cincinnati in the period 1840-41 seems to have been engaged in some branch of The Arts, as a profession, with possibly one exception. In the issue of The Cincinnati Daily Gazette for March 19, 1840, on page 2, column 7, we found the following notice printed:

A CARD.

MR. E. H. MUELLER begs to inform his friends that he has left the situation he held in the National Theatre, Cincinnati; and as he is about leaving the city, for a short period, any communication left for him at Mr. J. Rafel's, 119 Main street, will be forwarded to him.

We were unable to find any person in the City Directories of that period whose name even resembled E. H. Mueller. Consequently, we know absolutely nothing about him, whether or not he was a Jew, whether or not he was an actor or theater manager, or anything else about him. J. Rafel (or Joseph Raphael) was a Jew, a jeweler and silversmith, whom we shall mention again, shortly.

In the supplementary section of the City Directory for 1836-37 appeared the following informative paragraphs:

CINCINNATI EYE INFIRMARY.

In the winter of 1827-8 the General Assembly of Ohio incorporated a number of gentlemen in this city under the above title, but provided no revenues for the support of the poor, who might resort to the infirmary with maladies of the eye. Private charity has to a considerable extent, however, supplied the omission, and a large number of indigent persons, from various parts of the West have been relieved.

The Surgeon and Physician, Dr. Drake, has throughout the whole period given his services, and the requisite medicines, without charge, to all who are unable to pay. All the operations on the eye that are performed in any other infirmary, have already been performed by him. Application must be made at the corner of Baker and Vine streets.

No mention of the Cincinnati Eye Infirmary was made in either of the two Directories which we studied. However, in the Directory for 1842, in the Third Ward, we find the following listing: "Cohen A. A. Eye Infirmary, Main



bet. Lower Market and 2d."<sup>61</sup> Alexander A. Cohen (or Cohn) was one of the original members of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun and served as its first President, in 1840, according to the Minute Book of its Board of Trustees, entry for September 19, 1841. Prior to that time, presumably, he had been a member of Congregation B'nai Israel for a few months, according to its Cash Book, in 1839. He was not listed in the City Directory for 1839-40, nor in any after 1842. We cannot say any more about him, therefore, from the standpoint of how he earned his living, nor are we able to say whether he was simply an employee at the Cincinnati Eye Infirmary, whether he may have been employed at some other eye infirmary, or whether he was self-employed in an eye infirmary under his own supervision. Undoubtedly he was not a physician.

As far as we have been able to discover, there was just one Jewish physician in Cincinnati in 1840, Dr. David S. Gans, to whom we have already referred as having been one of the most active of the German Citizens of Cincinnati who were favorably disposed toward the election of William Henry Harrison as President of the United States. Dr. Gans, according to the City Directory for 1839-40, was a native of Georgia, and resided on the north side of 9th Street, between Main and Walnut Streets.<sup>62</sup> The Directory for 1842 listed him as having his office on "Walnut between 5th and 6th" and his residence on "6th between Walnut and Vine",<sup>63</sup> in the Second Ward, while, at the same time, he was recorded as boarding at J. Carey's.<sup>64</sup> (Joseph Carey was proprietor of a boarding house in the Fifth Ward, at the corner of 16th and College Streets.<sup>65</sup>) We cannot explain the reason for the two addresses unless Dr. Gans may have changed his place of residence after the census had been taken in the one ward but before it was taken in the other. He was a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1838, according

to its Cash Book, which was probably the year in which he came to Cincinnati, for the City Directory for 1836-37 did not list him either in its general section or on its supplementary page which gave the names of all the physicians in the city at that time.<sup>66</sup> Nor was Dr. Gans listed in any City Directory after that for 1844, in which year he was listed as living on "8th bet Vine and Race,"<sup>67</sup> the same address given for Joseph Jonas.<sup>68</sup>

Two other Jews, in Cincinnati in 1840, were engaged in related professions, at least related to the work of Alexander A. Cohen. Judah G. Joseph, according to the City Directories for 1839-40 and 1842, was an "Optician and Mathematical Instrument Maker," ~~from the~~ "Atlantic Ocean", whatever that may have meant, whose place of business was at "No 140 Main," and whose residence was on "Sycamore b 3d and 4th," in 1839,<sup>69</sup> and, respectively, on "Main bet. 4th and 5th" and on "Centre bet. Race and Elm," in 1842.<sup>70</sup> The two Main Street business addresses may have been for the same location, although this is doubtful because of his advertisement, which appeared on page 9 of the Advertising Directory which prefaced the Cincinnati Directory for 1839-40, and which was, therefore, inserted in the advertising section of the publication between the time the information was collected for the 1839-40 Directory and the time it was gathered for the 1842 Directory, gave an entirely different business address, namely, "175, Main Street, West side, 2 doors above Fourth". The advertisement itself read as follows:

OLD ESTABLISHED  
SPECTACLE STORE.

J. G. JOSEPH,

Optician, Jeweller, Silversmith, Watch and Clock Maker,

175, Main Street,

// ad

West side, 2 doors above Fourth,

CINCINNATI,

Where may be had all kinds of Spectacles, mounted in Gold, Silver, and Steel Frames, with the best Brazil Pebbles and newly improved Glasses, adapted to every sight within the reach of artificial assistance. White, Green, and Blue Preservers, to advert the dust and glare of the sun, and for persons who have been couched; Reading Glasses, variously mounted; Mineral and Flower Glasses; Day and Night Telescopes and Spy Glasses; Surveyors' Compasses and Chains; Mathematical and Drawing Instruments; Concave and Convex Glasses, for short sighted persons; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver, Lever, Horizontal, Vertical and Plain Watches; Gold Watch and Neck Chains; Seals; Keys; Ear and Finger Rings; Broaches; Pins; Silver Tea, Table, Soup, and Cream Spoons, of all descriptions; and every other article in his vocation.

The highest price given for Gold and Silver.

There can be no doubt that Judah G. Joseph was, as he advertised, "old" and "established", for the Cash Book of Congregation B'nai Israel recorded him as having been a member of the Congregation as early as 1832, and the City Directory for 1836-37 listed him as an "optician and jeweler, 169 Main," with his residence given as "4th bet Main and Walnut".<sup>71</sup> Judah G. Joseph was never mentioned in another Directory after that for 1842.

The second Jew who was engaged in related work was David Levy (or Levi). Not listed in the City Directory for 1836-37, he was recorded in the Directory for 1839-40 as having come from Holland, engaged in the making of spectacles, and residing "at J S Workum's" (which should have read "at J L Workum's").<sup>72</sup> Interestingly enough, while the Directory for 1844, the last one in which his name appeared, listed him as a "spectacle dealer", still boarding at J. L. Workum's,<sup>73</sup> the Directory for 1842 mentioned that he was a "picture dealer", whatever that may have meant. David Levi's name was recorded in the Cash Book of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1840, so he was probably a member of the Congregation.

Actually, from what we have seen thus far, it seems not an improper assumption to believe that almost any of those men who were listed as jewelers and/or silversmiths could have made eye-glasses, too. And there were several more Jews who were so engaged. In the two City Directories which we studied carefully, five Jews were listed as jewelers and/or silversmiths. David Goldsmith, a member of Congregation B'nai Israel as early as 1836, and who also served as its Shochet for a time, according to the Congregation's Cash Book, and an original member of the Hebrew Beneficent Society of Cincinnati in 1838, from which Society he resigned in 1843, according to its Minute Book, was listed in the City Directories for 1839-40 and 1844 only. In the latter, only his residence was given, "cor Symmes and Pike",<sup>75</sup> but in the earlier Directory he was listed as having come from Germany, engaged as a jeweler, and residing on Race Street between Front and Columbia Streets.<sup>76</sup>

In the same Directory, that for 1839-40, mentioned as having come from Germany, also, and engaged in the same occupation, was Samuel Kahn, who resided on "Wal bet 5th and 6th."<sup>77</sup> The first mention of him in the Cash Book of Congregation B'nai Israel was in 1835, while he, too, was, according to the Minute Book of the Society, an original member of the Hebrew Beneficent Society of Cincinnati when it was founded in 1838. After having been omitted from the City Directory for 1842, we find the same name again in the Directory for 1844, but the occupation listed there was that of proprietor of an "eating house" located on "5th bet Main and Walnut".<sup>78</sup> Undoubtedly, this was a different person, for this person continued to be listed in <sup>the</sup> subsequent Directory as a butcher,<sup>79</sup> and we know from the Minute Book of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun,<sup>80</sup> that Samuel (or Solomon) Kahn, the butcher, served the members of the Congregation. It

would appear most unlikely that a man who had labored as a jeweler, a highly skilled person, would suddenly have become a butcher. Undoubtedly, as we have implied, it was the second Samuel Kahn who operated the "eating house" and who subsequently became a butcher.

Another jeweler was Benjamin Silver, (or, Silvers). According to the City Directory for 1839-40, he came here from Poland and his address was "Front b Walnut and Vine".<sup>81</sup> We know, from its Cash Book, that he was a member of Congregation B'nai Israel as early as 1830, and that he was a member, too, of the Hebrew Beneficent Society of Cincinnati in 1841, according to the Minute Book of the Society, from which organization he was later expelled for non-payment of dues. His name was not listed in the City Directory for 1842.

A fourth jeweler, and silversmith, according to the Directory for 1839-40, who was also not listed in the Directory for 1842, was Joseph Raphael (also, Rafel or Rafil). He came from Germany, had his shop on the east side of Main Street, between Columbia and Front Streets,<sup>82</sup> and was a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1840, according to its Cash Book.

One more Jew, Joseph G. Joseph, was mentioned in the City Directory for 1842 as a "silversmith, Elm between Front and 2d", in the Fourth Ward,<sup>83</sup> while in the Directory for 1844 he was recorded as still in the same profession, but residing on "Front bet Vine & Race".<sup>84</sup> In the City Directory for 1839-40 he was listed, also, as having come from England, engaged as a "Dry-goods Pedlar", and residing on "7th near Race".<sup>85</sup> This is an excellent example of the process which took place among the Jewish immigrants to Cincinnati during the period with which we are here concerned, namely, from humble beginnings, usually as pedlers, they gradually established

themselves in a business of some kind. Joseph G. Joseph was a silversmith in Cincinnati for almost a decade. He was an original member of the Hebrew Beneficent Society of Cincinnati in 1838, according to its Minute Book, and a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1840, according to the Cash Book of the Congregation.

Not unrelated to the jewelers and silversmiths were the watchmakers, and there were several Jews in Cincinnati in 1840-42 who were engaged in this occupation. We have already met Joseph Jonas, the first Jew to settle with any permanence in the Queen City. In the City Directory for 1836-37 he was listed as a "watchmaker", whose place of business (as well as residence, most likely) was on Third Street, near Main Street.<sup>86</sup> It may well have been the case that, shortly after that time, he retired from active business, for neither the Directory for 1839-40 nor that for 1842 mentioned his being engaged in a profession of any kind. The former listed his residence at the "corner 4th and Broadway" and his having come here from England,<sup>87</sup> while the latter recorded only that he resided in the Fifth Ward, on "8th between Vine and Race".<sup>88</sup> (We noted earlier that Dr. D. S. Gans, according to the same Directory, appears to have lived at the same address at that time.) Jonas was a member of Congregation B'nai Israel, dating from 1830, according to its Cash Book, when the Congregation received its official status. Actually, he had been instrumental in the original organization of the Congregation in 1824. We found the grave of his wife, Rachel, a daughter of the Reverend Gershom Mendes Seixas, in the old Jewish cemetery on Chestnut Street, mentioned earlier. She had passed away in 1827, at the age of twenty-six, on the day of her son's circumcision, according to the marker. The son, who was named Gershom for his grandfather, also died, evidently on the same day upon which his young mother passed away,

and, seemingly, was buried in the same grave. Many years later, Jonas moved to Mobile, Alabama.

In the City Directory for 1836-37, we find the following listing: "De Young Raphael jeweler and silversmith Front b Syc and B way".<sup>89</sup> Raphael De Young had come from England, and was a member of Congregation B'nai Israel, according to its Cash Book, as early as 1831. In the Directory for 1839-40, we find this listing: "De Young, Ralph (Eng) Watch-maker at Wm Pyne's, board Sycamore bet 3d and 4th".<sup>90</sup> (William Pyne, from Ireland, was a tailor, on East Front Street, between Main and Sycamore Streets.<sup>91</sup>) We strongly believe that Raphael De Young and Ralph De Young could have been but one and the same person. We find neither name again in the City Directories.

Another Jewish watchmaker, listed in the Directory for 1839-40, but not listed in that for 1842, was Abraham D. Wachman. He had come from Germany, was a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1838, according to its Cash Book, and was employed as a "Watch-maker at W Goldsmith's".<sup>92</sup> We know nothing more about him.

We find one more Jewish watchmaker, listed in the Directory for 1842, namely, Solomon Samuels. He was a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1838, according to its Cash Book, but became a member of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun in 1841, if the mention of this fact in the Minute Book of its Board of Trustees<sup>93</sup> refers to the same person, which is most likely. According to the Directory for 1842, his place of business was in the Third Ward, on "Sycamore between Front and Yeatman", while he boarded at J. L. Workum's.<sup>94</sup>

Having already discussed a number of Cincinnati's Jewish citizens of the period 1840-42, we would like to make one observation at this point. We mentioned earlier, it will be recalled, that whenever we could not tell whether a particular name was that of a Jew or not, the mention of the residence address of the person involved was of little or no help. The reader will have noticed by this time that the Jews of Cincinnati, during the period under consideration, appear to have lived throughout the city. For this reason we have mentioned in which ward each Jew resided who was listed in the City Directory for 1842, the only Directory which listed the inhabitants of the city by wards. While it was not always a simple matter to decide whether an address was that of a business house or of a residence, still, as closely as we could come to an accurate accounting, this was the ward distribution of the Jews in Cincinnati in 1842: First Ward, 21; Second Ward, 35; Third Ward, 66; Fourth Ward, 20; Fifth Ward, 25; Sixth Ward, 6; Seventh Ward, 11. Thus, as far as we are able to determine, just one hundred and eight-four Jews had their home addresses listed in the Directory for 1842. We cannot pretend to be completely accurate in this accounting. However, the important point is that it does show us that the Jews, while residing in very small numbers in the Sixth and Seventh Wards, did reside in good numbers in the first five wards of the city. We see no need to continue to list addresses, our point, we trust, having by now been made clear.

We have already mentioned that Joseph G. Joseph, while later becoming a silversmith, began his life in this city as a dry-goods pedler. Only one category of business endeavor accounted for more of Cincinnati's Jews in 1840-42, according to the listings in the City Directories for those years, than that of pedler. And that was the clothing industry. However, we have



every reason to believe that many of those who later opened clothing stores started out as small pedlers. Thus, for example, we read in the obituary notice of Philip Heidelberg, which appeared in one of the local newspapers<sup>95</sup> on November 30, 1886 (although we cannot say which, for it was with a collection of clippings, and we could not find it in the several papers for that day at which we looked), what appears to have been the typical story of success for the Jewish immigrant. Born in Bavaria on June 25, 1814, the notice said, Heidelberg came to the United States in 1835 and settled in Cincinnati in 1837. It continued:

He began peddling in the country around about within a radius of one hundred miles of Cincinnati, and by the fall succeeding his arrival here he had acquired a capital of some \$2,000. He then formed a partnership with the late Jacob Seasingood, who was also a peddler of the same class, this firm continuing in existence until 1868, when it was dissolved by mutual consent, though the style of their business had greatly changed. In 1840, after the marriage of Mr. Heidelberg with Miss Hannah Leiser, with whom he had been acquainted in the old country, his firm gave up peddling and opened a retail clothing house at Front and Sycamore, increasing it afterward by adding a wholesale department, and finally going into the large block erected by the firm at the southwest corner of Third and Vine streets, now occupied by J. & L. Seasingood, which succeeded to the old establishment after the dissolution already referred to....He was one of the first trustees of the Cincinnati Southern road."

The notice ended with the note that Heidelberg had been residing in New York City for four years prior to his death. This, as we said, was the typical story of success for the Jewish immigrant to Cincinnati.

It is interesting to note that no less than one-fifth of the Jews listed in the City Directory for 1839-40, whose occupations were also given, were mentioned as being pedlers. In the Directory for 1842 the percentage was just slightly less than one-sixth. Furthermore, it is interesting to note that no single place of origin furnished a disproportionate number of pedlers. There were many more Jewish immigrants from Germany

than from any other land, but even so, of the twenty-one or twenty-two men listed in the earlier Directory as engaged in this livelihood, Bavaria furnished six, England supplied two and France provided two more. But the most interesting fact of all is that, of these twenty-one or twenty-two men who, in 1840, were pedlers, in two years' time, no less than nine of them, according to the Directory for 1842, had ceased being pedlers and had become established in some sort of business. And only three were still listed as pedlers in the later Directory. Perhaps this is the best example of what we stated at the very outset, namely, that Cincinnati was the great place of opportunity for the poor immigrant, there being at that time practically no limits as to how far a man might go with a little initiative and ability, and with a strong desire to succeed.

The three Jews who were listed as pedlers in both Directories were Simon Bamberger (also, Bamberg, Bombacker, Bomberger or Bromberger), from Bavaria,<sup>96</sup> Nathan Goldsmith, from Germany,<sup>97</sup> and Emanuel Wexler, from Bavaria.<sup>98</sup> Bamberger and Goldsmith, according to its Cash Book, were members of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1838, while Wexler was a member of the Hebrew Beneficent Society in the same year, according to its Minute Book. We know nothing more about either Goldsmith or Wexler during this period. Bamberger, we do know, became a member of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun in 1841, and served as the paid reader of the Congregation for a time, according to the Minute Book of its Board of Trustees.

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The nine Jews who were listed as pedlers in the City Directory for 1839-40, but who were not listed in the later Directory, were Emanuel Bamberger (or, Bromberger), undoubtedly a close relative of Simon Bamberger, also a native of Bavaria and residing at the same address,<sup>100</sup> David Cerf (or,

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Serf)<sup>101</sup> and Samuel Solomon,<sup>102</sup> from France, Alexander Franco, who came here from England,<sup>103</sup> and Daniel Goldsmith,<sup>104</sup> Emanuel and Moses Hirsch (also, Hersch, Hersh or Hirsh),<sup>105</sup> Jacob Meyer<sup>106</sup> and Mark Strauss (also, Marks Strouse),<sup>107</sup> all of whom came from Germany. We know nothing, from our research, about what any of these men may have done for a living in 1842, except possibly as concerned Jacob Meyer, providing he was the same person as Jacob Mayer, whom we shall mention shortly, and which difficulty of identification we have already discussed at considerable length. Daniel Goldsmith was undoubtedly a close relative of David Goldsmith, the jeweler, for the same address was given for both. All of these men, with the possible exception of Goldsmith, were presumably members of Congregation B'nai Israel, the names of Cerf and Moses Hirsch having appeared in the Cash Book as early as 1835, those of Bamberger and Strauss in 1838, that of Emanuel Hirsch in 1839, those of Franco and Solomon in 1840, and that of Meyer in 1841. A "Goldsmith, a stranger" was also mentioned in the Cash Book during 1841, which may refer to this Goldsmith. Cerf and Emanuel and Moses Hirsch became members of the Hebrew Beneficent Society of Cincinnati when it was founded in 1838, while Franco, evidently, became a member of the Society in 1841, according to its Minute Book. From the same source we learn that Franco received financial assistance from the Society in 1842 and, in 1851, while residing in Indianapolis, sought further aid, which petition was "postponed". Emanuel Hirsch received aid from the Society in 1853. We know nothing more about any of these men relating to the period in which we are here interested. It may well have been the case that one or a number of them were no longer peddlers in 1842, but had either moved away from Cincinnati or else simply were not listed in the Directory for that year; we cannot know which of these possibilities was correct in each case.

One of the pedlers of 1840 had, by 1842, become the proprietor of a boarding house, namely, Esaias Bernheim (or, Bernheimer), from Germany, according to the Directory for 1839-40.<sup>108</sup> Bernheim was a member of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun in 1841, according to the Minute Book of its Board of Trustees.

Another, whom we have already discussed, Joseph G. Joseph, had become a silversmith by 1842. In the issue of The Cincinnati Daily Gazette for February 4, 1840, on page 2, column 7 (and in the next two issues as well), appeared this advertisement, which we presume was ~~inserted~~ by the pedler, Joseph G. Joseph:

250  $\frac{1}{2}$  BOXES M R Raisins, to be sold at \$1.20, in taking ten boxes or more, at Volant's French Bakery, Lower Market street, upper side, between Sycamore and Broadway.

G. JOSEPH.

This was the only advertisement by a pedler we found in all the issues of newspapers which we perused. But even this short notice seems adequate proof that Joseph was not a mere pedler, but that, by the time of this advertisement, he had begun to employ others to sell his wares, even if it meant only that they received a small commission from him for any sales they might make.

Joseph Goldberg (also, Goldberg), a pedler in 1840, had, by 1842, become a dry-goods merchant, according to the Directory for that year, under the firm name of "Joseph and Henry Goldberg".<sup>109</sup> Goldberg was a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1838, and a brother-in-law of Samuel (or Solomon?) Kahn, the butcher, whom we have mentioned before and to whom we shall have occasion to refer again, according to the Cash Book of ~~the~~ Congregation.

The other six Jews who, in the City Directory for 1839-40, had been listed as pedlers were, by 1842, proprietors of clothing stores, according to the Directory for that year. We have already pointed out that the clothing industry comprised more of the working Jewish population of Cincinnati in the period 1840-42 than any other field of endeavor. Two of the pedlers of 1840, namely, Jacob Mayer (also, Maier, Meyer, Myer or Myers)<sup>110</sup> and Marcus Cohn (also, Mark, Marks or Marx; Cohen, Kahn or Kohn)<sup>111</sup> had joined in forming the partnership of "Mayer & Cohn".<sup>112</sup> Both were from Germany, originally, and, according to its Cash Book, both were members of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1839 and of the Hebrew Beneficent Society of Cincinnati in 1843, according to its Minute Book, which tells us, also, that at that time Mayer was thirty-three years old, while Cohn was thirty-six. In fact, relations between them were so close that they even lived at the same address, according to the City Directory for 1842.<sup>113</sup> Actually, we wonder whether they may not have been relatives.

Philip Heidebach, as we have already seen, had also formed a partnership by 1842 with Jacob Seasongood (also, Susengate or Siesengut),<sup>114</sup> both, likewise, having been pedlers in 1840.<sup>115</sup> Both had come here from Bavaria, and were members of Congregation B'nai Israel, according to its Cash Book, Seasongood in 1839 and Heidebach in 1840.

Solomon Rice and Lazarus Dannenwald (also, Tannenwald or variants) also had clothing stores by 1842, according to the City Directory for that year.<sup>116</sup> Both had come from Germany.<sup>117</sup> According to its Cash Book, Dannenwald was a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1838.

Of the twenty-six Jews who were listed as pedlers in the City Directory for 1842, we have already seen that three of them, Simon Bamberger, Nathan

Goldsmith and Emanuel Wexler, had been listed as engaged in the same occupation in the Directory for 1839-40. The other twenty-three were as follows: Bernhard (or, Bernard) Barbe,<sup>118</sup> from Germany, and, according to the Minute Book of its Board of Trustees, an original member and officer of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun;<sup>119</sup> Leopold Block,<sup>120</sup> a member of Congregation B'nai Israel<sup>121</sup> and, according to its Minute Book, a member of the Hebrew Beneficent Society of Cincinnati in 1844; Henry Frank,<sup>122</sup> a member, according to the Minute Book of its Board of Trustees, of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun in 1842,<sup>123</sup> and of Congregation B'nai Israel, if this was the same man, which is not unlikely, in 1853, according to its Minute Book; Isaac Friburg (or, Freiberg),<sup>124</sup> a member, according to its Minute Book, of the Hebrew Beneficent Society of Cincinnati in 1842, and of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1846, according to its Cash Book; Raphael Friedman,<sup>125</sup> who later, with his brothers Isaac, Joseph, Levi and Solomon, was to become an important figure in the clothing industry in Cincinnati; Daniel Goldstone (or, Goldstein),<sup>126</sup> probably a different person from A. D. (or, S. D.) Goldston, mentioned in the Minute Book of the Hebrew Beneficent Society of Cincinnati as an original member in 1838 and as a brother-in-law of David Goldsmith and — Samuels, and in the Cash Book of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1839, but possibly, if not probably, the same person as the "Goldstein" mentioned in the Minute Book of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun's Board of Trustees in 1844;<sup>127</sup> Edward Kahn,<sup>128</sup> whose name we never found again during the period of our research, except once on the first page of the Minute Book of the Board of Trustees of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun where a partial list of members was inscribed, and next to whose name was inscribed "dead", so that we are led to believe that Edward Kahn did not live very long in Cincinnati; Samuel Levy (or, Levi),<sup>129</sup> a member of the

Hebrew Beneficent Society of Cincinnati in 1843, when he was twenty-eight years old, according to its Minute Book; David Marks (or, Marx),<sup>130</sup> a member of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun in 1846, according to the Minute Book of its Board of Trustees;<sup>131</sup> Aaron Miller,<sup>132</sup> a member, according to its Minute Book, of the Hebrew Beneficent Society of Cincinnati in 1842 and of Congregation B'nai Israel, if we are correct in assuming that this is the same person as Aaron Müller, in 1841, according to its Cash Book; Charles Neuberger,<sup>133</sup> undoubtedly the same person as ---- Neyburger, mentioned in the Minute Book of the Hebrew Beneficent Society of Cincinnati in 1840; Joseph and Samuel Nusbaum,<sup>134</sup> the former perhaps the same as Judah Nusbaum, listed in the Minute Book of the Board of Trustees of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun as a member of that Congregation in 1841,<sup>135</sup> although we cannot be certain about this; Elias and Samuel Oberdorf;<sup>136</sup> Daniel Poland;<sup>137</sup> Jacob Rice,<sup>138</sup> a member of the Hebrew Beneficent Society of Cincinnati in 1842, according to its Minute Book, and of Congregation B'nai Israel at least by 1845;<sup>139</sup> Julius Rodenburg;<sup>140</sup> Abraham Straus (also, Strauss or Strouse),<sup>141</sup> a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1841, according to its Cash Book, and of the Hebrew Beneficent Society of Cincinnati in 1842, according to its Minute Book; Lazarus Suler (or, Suhler),<sup>142</sup> presumably a member of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun at least by 1844, according to a number of references in the Minute Book of its Board of Trustees which mentioned his dealings with that Board;<sup>143</sup> Isaac and Wolf Trust (also, Trist or Trost),<sup>144</sup> the former a member of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun in 1841, and a Trustee of the Congregation in 1842, according to the Minute Book of its Board of Trustees,<sup>145</sup> from which Congregation he resigned in 1844,<sup>146</sup> although he later, in 1845, attempted unsuccessfully to rejoin the Congregation,<sup>147</sup> and a member of the Hebrew Beneficent Society of Cincinnati in 1843, according to



its Minute Book, and of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1852, according to its Minute Book, and the latter a member of the Hebrew Beneficent Society in 1838, according to its Minute Book, and of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1839, according to its Cash Book, and of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun at least by 1844, according to the Minute Book of its Board of Trustees;<sup>148</sup> and Daniel Harris,<sup>149</sup> if he was, as we believe, a Jew.

One note is necessary concerning Harris. In the City Directory for 1839-40 there was listed a Daniel Harris, from South Wales, a trader,<sup>150</sup> who may or may not have been a Jew. In The Cincinnati Daily Gazette, issue for February 4, 1840, on page 2, column 5, a Daniel Harris was listed as a delegate to the Harrison State Convention in Columbus, which seemingly implies that this man must have been at least fairly well established in business in Cincinnati by that time. It is doubtful that a pedler would have been appointed such a delegate, to our way of thinking. We therefore believe that the Daniel Harris mentioned in the earlier Directory was probably this delegate and a non-Jew, and that the Daniel Harris mentioned in the later Directory was a different person and a Jew.

We might notice, also, that of the twenty-six Jews listed in the City Directory for 1842 as having been pedlers, eight of them, almost one-third, Block, Frank, Friburg, Harris, Levy, Miller and the two Nusbaums, resided in the Seventh Ward. If the reader will look back over the names, he will see that not one of these men was mentioned as having had any sort of Congregational or Beneficent Society affiliation earlier than 1841. This would seem to imply that they were all relatively new arrivals in 1842, which leads us to the conclusion that the Seventh Ward of the city may well have been populated largely by recent immigrants. This, however,



does not mean that we may draw any conclusions, different from those already stated, concerning the ward distribution of Jews in Cincinnati in 1842. Rather than religious, national considerations seem to have been more important, for the Seventh Ward was very heavily German.

Whether or not the trader Daniel Harris, mentioned above, was a Jew, we do find five Jews listed as traders in the City Directories. In the Directory for 1839-40 appeared the name of Jacob L. Workum, from Holland.<sup>151</sup> Another listing, on the same page, was that of J. L. Workum, also from Holland, and a merchant. We cannot know whether these two listings, with two different addresses given, were for two different people or not. Furthermore, J. L. Workum was not listed in the Directory for 1842, while Jacob L. Workum was.<sup>152</sup> We are therefore led to believe that they were the same person. Workum was a member of Congregation B'nai Israel as early as 1830, according to its Cash Book, and an original member of the Hebrew Beneficent Society of Cincinnati in 1838, according to its Minute Book. He was expelled from the Society in 1842 for non-payment of dues, although he may have been reinstated later. It is interesting to note that the Congregation had similar difficulties in obtaining his dues money.

The other four Jews listed as traders in the City Directory were mentioned in that publication in 1842. They were: Gabriel Bernheimer;<sup>153</sup> Moses Heidelberg,<sup>154</sup> a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1840, according to its Cash Book, and of the Hebrew Beneficent Society of Cincinnati in 1843, according to its Minute Book, and probably a brother of Philip Heidelberg, with whom he resided; Isaac Lebenstein (or, Liebenstein);<sup>155</sup> and Morris Ottenheimer,<sup>156</sup> who, according to its Cash Book, had been a member of Congregation B'nai Israel as early as 1835. We have no idea as

to exactly what a "trader" was. Presumably he stood somewhere between a pedler and a proprietor of a store.

Several other men, at least one of whom was definitely a Jew, were mentioned as having been engaged in professions not unrelated to those of pedler and trader. In the Cash Book of Congregation B'nai Israel, L. Wise was mentioned as a member in 1841 or 1842. In the City Directory for 1842 we find the following listing: "Weiss Lewis, ice dealer".<sup>157</sup> We have no way of ascertaining whether these two references were to the same man or not.

In the Directory for 1839-40 there was listed an Alexander Lewis, from North Carolina, who "Follows River".<sup>158</sup> We know, from its Cash Book, that an Alexander Lewis was a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1835-36, and that a David Lewis was a member of the same Congregation from 1830 until 1836. Furthermore, we found the grave of a Lewis, Rachel, "consort of David of Charleston, S. C.," in the old Jewish cemetery on Chestnut Street. The mention of North and South Carolina makes us think that the Alexander Lewis of the Directory of 1839-40 was the same man as the Alexander Lewis who was a member of Congregation B'nai Israel, and that he ~~was~~ related to David Lewis. We have no proof of this.

One man, however, about whom we have no doubts as to his Jewishness, was Abraham Zuter (or, Suter). He was listed in the City Directory for 1842 as a "bristle dealer".<sup>159</sup> In the issues of The Daily Chronicle for the first five months of 1841, we found mention of his name twice. In the issue for February 9, 1841, on page 2, in the column listing the "Imports" of the day into the city, he was mentioned as having received "9 bbls. Whisky" "per steamer Montezuma, Capt. Brooks, from Pittsburgh". This

announcement appeared also in the issue for February 13, 1841, which listed all of the imports which had been received through the port of Cincinnati during the entire week. And in the issue for March 20, 1841, on page 2, in the column listing the "Imports" of the day, <sup>Abraham Zuter (Suter)</sup> he was mentioned as having received "2 bales mdze" "per steamer Boston, Capt. Dean, from Pittsburgh". Consequently, we are led to believe that Zuter, at least in 1840, was most likely a small trader or pedler, which may well have been his occupation in 1842, although he may, by that time, have come to specialize in "bristles". He was a member of Congregation B'nai Israel, according to its Cash Book, as early as 1835, which shows that he was no recent immigrant by the standards of those days.

In Charles Cist's Cincinnati in 1841, the author mentioned that there were, in Cincinnati at that time, eighty-six clothing stores, employing eight hundred and thirteen "hands", and doing \$1,223,800 worth of business annually, and that "There are nearly four thousand females employed by these establishments, who sew at their own homes."<sup>160</sup> The Daily Chronicle, in its issue for March 11, 1841, on page 2, columns 1-2, previewed part of Cist's work, and repeated some of these figures, going on to state: "...the business of these (clothing establishments) is immense, and independent of the tailoring vocation as commonly understood. Our river gives employment to thousands of floating persons who to a great extent are the consumers of this manufactured clothing. The business is chiefly carried on by the Hebrews...." There can be no doubt but that more Jews in Cincinnati in 1841 were employed in the clothing industry than in any other occupation. We might even go so far as to say that the clothing industry, in all of its branches, employed most of Cincinnati's working Jewish population at that time.

We have already mentioned a number of the Jews who operated clothing stores in 1842, namely, Marcus Cohn and Jacob Mayer, Philip Heidelbach and Jacob Seasingood, Lazarus Dannenwald, and Solomon Rice. According to our count, there were altogether twenty-four Jewish men who had clothing stores listed in the City Directory for 1839-40 and thirty-four listed in the Directory for 1842. Some of these men were in partnership with each other.

Eight men were listed in both Directories as operating clothing stores. These were: Morris J. Young (or Moses J. De Young), from England,<sup>161</sup> whom we have mentioned before, and a member, according to its Cash Book, of Congregation B'nai Israel as early as 1832; Wolf Goldsmith,<sup>162</sup> from Germany, who was a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1830, according to its Cash Book; Jacob Hilp (also, Hilb or Help), from Germany,<sup>163</sup> a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1835, according to its Cash Book, and, according to the Minute Book of that organization, an original member of the Hebrew Beneficent Society of Cincinnati in 1838; Morris Symonds,<sup>164</sup> from England, also an original member of the Hebrew Beneficent Society of Cincinnati in 1838, and from which Society he received financial aid in 1849, according to its Minute Book, and a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1840, according to its Cash Book; Simon Symons or Simons,<sup>165</sup> also from England, and a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1830, according to its Cash Book, and whose ~~grave~~-stone in the old Jewish cemetery on Chestnut Street informs us that he died on January 21, 1846, at the age of seventy-two years; Adam Weiler,<sup>166</sup> from Bavaria, a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1835, according to its Cash Book, and an original member of the Hebrew Beneficent Society of Cincinnati in 1838, according to the Minute Book of the Society, and a son-in-law of Abraham

Wolf, Senior, as we learn from the grave-stone over his wife's grave, in the old Jewish cemetery; and Abraham Wolf, Senior and Junior,<sup>167</sup> also from Bavaria, who were partners, but who seem to have opened a second clothing store by 1842, which the younger Abraham Wolf operated with his brother Isaac, whom we shall mention, the Senior Wolf having been a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1835, according to the Cash Book of the Congregation, and of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun when it was organized, according to the Minute Book of its Board of Trustees, from which latter Congregation he was forced to resign because of non-payment of dues, in 1846,<sup>168</sup> while the Junior Wolf was a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1834, according to its Cash Book, and, also, an original member of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun.

Sixteen Jews were listed as operating clothing stores in the City Directory for 1839-40, but were either not listed, listed as engaged in a different occupation, or else listed without any occupation in the later Directory. These were: Joseph Alexander,<sup>169</sup> from Prussia, who, by 1842, had entered the dry-goods business and was operating a dry-goods store,<sup>170</sup> a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1838, according to its Cash and Minute Books, and an original member of the Hebrew Beneficent Society of Cincinnati in the same year, according to its Minute Book; Phineas Davids, from England,<sup>171</sup> who was in partnership with Samuel J. Levy, from New York,<sup>172</sup> Davids having been a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1839, according to its Cash Book, and having died at the age of sixty years on November 30, 1840, according to a notice in The Cincinnati Daily Gazette, issue for December 3, 1840, on page 2, column 5, and having been buried on December 1, 1840, according to the mention of the fact in the Congregation B'nai Israel Minute Book; Abraham J. Friedlander, from

Germany,<sup>173</sup> a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1835, according to its Cash Book, who was listed in the Directory for 1842 as a clerk,<sup>174</sup> if the two listings did indeed refer to the same person, which may or may not have been the case; Henry and Jacob Hart, from England,<sup>175</sup> who were partners, the former having been a member of Congregation B'nai Israel as early as 1830, according to its Cash Book, and an original member of the Hebrew Beneficent Society of Cincinnati in 1838, according to its Minute Book, while the latter was a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1835, according to its Cash Book;<sup>176</sup> Daniel Hassan, from England,<sup>177</sup> a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1839, according to its Cash Book; Moses Hassan, undoubtedly a relative of Daniel Hassan, but operating another store, also from England,<sup>178</sup> and, if the same person as Moses Hazan, which is most likely, a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1831, according to its Cash Book, and an original member of the Hebrew Beneficent Society of Cincinnati in 1838, according to its Minute Book, from which Society he later received financial assistance; Solomon Jacobs, from Belgium,<sup>179</sup> who may well have been the same person as Saul Jacobs, a member of Congregation B'nai Israel, according to its Cash Book, in 1832; Arthur L. Levy, from New York,<sup>180</sup> who was a partner of Phineas Davids and Samuel J. Levy, to the latter of whom he was undoubtedly related; Morris B. Mann, from Prussia,<sup>181</sup> a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1833, according to its Cash Book, and listed in the City Directory for 1842, but without any occupation;<sup>181a</sup> Abraham Moss, from England,<sup>182</sup> a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1836, according to its Cash Book, who, by 1842, according to the City Directory for that year, as we shall see later, had become an exchange and deposit broker;<sup>183</sup> Abraham Myers, from New York,<sup>184</sup> a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1833, according to its Cash Book, and of the Hebrew Beneficent

Society of Cincinnati in 1841, according to its Minute Book, from which latter organization he was later expelled for non-payment of dues; Coffman (or, Kaufman) Oppenheimer, from Pennsylvania,<sup>185</sup> a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1832-33, according to its Cash Book, and of the Hebrew Benevolent Society of Cincinnati in 1840, according to its Minute Book, from which organization he, too, was later expelled for non-payment of dues; Emanuel Oppenheimer, probably a relative of Coffman Oppenheimer, from Germany,<sup>186</sup> a member of Congregation B'nai Israel as early as 1830, according to its Cash Book; and Joseph Symonds, from England,<sup>187</sup> undoubtedly a relative of Morris Symonds, with whom he was a partner, and a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1830, according to its Cash Book.

Of the thirty-four men listed in the City Directory for 1842 as operating clothing stores, we have already mentioned the eight who were listed in both Directories and also the six who had been listed as pedlars in the earlier Directory. The other twenty were as follows: Joseph Abraham (or, Abrahams),<sup>188</sup> ten years later to become one of Cincinnati's first Jewish attorneys, if not the first, a member of Congregation B'nai Israel, according to its Cash Book, in 1839, and a member of the Hebrew Benevolent Society of Cincinnati in 1843, according to its Minute Book; Abraham and Barnet (or, Barnard) Harris,<sup>189</sup> partners in the firm of "B. & A. Harris", both probably original members of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun in 1841, from which Congregation Abraham Harris resigned in 1843,<sup>190</sup> Barnet also listed in the Directory as a tailor; Simon Heidelberg,<sup>191</sup> employed by the firm of "Heidelberg, Siesengut & Co." and a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1841, according to its Cash Book; Lehmann and William Kraus (also, Krauss, Krous or Krouse),<sup>192</sup> partners in the firm of "W. & L. Krauss", the latter an original member of the Hebrew Benevolent Society of Cincinnati in 1838,

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according to its Minute Book, and of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1840, while both of them were members of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun in 1844, according to the Minute Book of its Board of Trustees;<sup>193</sup> Alexander, Mordecai and Nathan Levy, from Holland, according to the City Directory for 1839-40, where they were listed as being auctioneers,<sup>194</sup> partners in the firm of "A. Levy & Brothers",<sup>195</sup> all three original members of the Hebrew Beneficent Society of Cincinnati in 1838, according to its Minute Book, Mordecai having been a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1835 and Alexander in 1839, according to its Cash Book, but both having become members of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun when it was organized, and Mordecai serving as the first Secretary of the Congregation, according to the Minute Book of its Board of Trustees;<sup>196</sup> August, Ferdinand, Leopold and William Milius, relatives and members of the firm of "Milius & Co."<sup>197</sup> where Ferdinand, Leopold and William were listed as clerks, Ferdinand and Leopold having been original members of the Hebrew Beneficent Society of Cincinnati in 1838, from which Society Ferdinand received aid while sick in 1845, according to its Minute Book, and all four, according to its Cash Book, members of Congregation B'nai Israel, Ferdinand in 1836, August and Leopold in 1838, and William in 1840; Moritz (or Morris) E. and Moses E. Moehring (or, Moring; such ~~was~~ as the listing in the City Directory for 1839-40, where just one of them was listed, and with/any occupation, but mentioned as having come from Germany<sup>198</sup>), partners in the firm of "M. E. Moehring & Co."<sup>199</sup> both members of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1832, according to its Cash Book; Benedict M. Sachs,<sup>200</sup> a member of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun in 1842, according to the Minute Book of its Board of Trustees;<sup>201</sup> David Sand (or, Sands),<sup>202</sup> a partner in the firm of "Sand & Bruen" (whose partner, Benjamin Bruen,<sup>203</sup> may or may not have been a Jew,



although we have considered him a non-Jew), a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1836, according to its Minute Book, and of the Hebrew Beneficent Society of Cincinnati in 1838, when it was founded, according to its Minute Book; Moses A. Watchki (or, Wartcki),<sup>204</sup> a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1836, also, according to its Cash Book, and of the Hebrew Beneficent Society of Cincinnati in 1838, when it was organized, according to its Minute Book; and Daniel and Isaac Wolf, listed as clerks at "A. Wolf's" in the City Directory for 1839-40, but full-fledged partners in the family's two clothing stores by 1842, according to the Directory for that year,<sup>205</sup> the ~~newer~~ store having been operated by Isaac along with Abraham Wolf Junior, as "A. & I. Wolf", Daniel having been a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1834 and Isaac in 1835.

In the City Directory for 1839-40, seven Jews were listed as clerks, while in the Directory for 1842 there were <sup>twenty-six</sup> ~~20~~ Jews so classified. We mention these facts here because a number of these men were clerks in clothing stores. It is not possible to determine where all of them were employed. However, we have already noticed that Daniel and Isaac Wolf, who were listed as partners in the family clothing stores in 1842, had been recorded as being clerks in the earlier Directory. Likewise, Ferdinand, Leopold and William Milius, as we have already seen, were listed in the 1842 Directory as clerks in their family clothing store, as well as being listed as operators of the clothing stores themselves, which is the reason for our having listed these three men under both categories. And Abraham J. Friedlander, who had been listed as having had a clothing store in 1840, was recorded as being a clerk in 1842, perhaps in a clothing store, which was most likely.

In the Directory for 1839-40, the following five men were also listed as clerks: Barnard Davis, from England,<sup>206</sup> was a clerk at Charles Levi's merchant tailoring shop, which we shall mention shortly; Judah Hart, also from England,<sup>207</sup> was a clerk at Abraham Myers' clothing store and a member of the Hebrew Beneficent Society when it was organized in 1838, and was the only one of these five men to be listed in the Directory for 1842, where he was represented as having operated an auktion store, in the Third Ward,<sup>208</sup> which was where most of the business houses operated by Jews seem to have been located; David Hays, from New York,<sup>209</sup> was a clerk at Jonas Levy's auction and commission store, which we shall mention later; Bernhardt Stern, from Germany,<sup>210</sup> who was a clerk at "A. Wolf's; sr." and a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1839, according to its Cash Book; and, Michael Weiler, from Bavaria,<sup>211</sup> who was a clerk at Adam Weiler's clothing store and was mentioned in the City Directory for 1842, also, but without any occupation,<sup>212</sup> a member of both Congregation B'nai Israel and the Hebrew Beneficent Society of Cincinnati in 1838, according, respectively, to the Cash Book and Minute Book. The reader will note that four out of these five men were clerks in clothing stores. ||

Only one of the twenty-six Jews listed in the City Directory for 1842 has been mentioned before, Henry or Hezekiah Oppenheimer, whichever "H. Oppenheimer" was, listed as a book-keeper, as we noted earlier, in the City Directory for 1839-40, and as a clerk in that for 1842. The other twenty-five clerks listed in the 1842 Directory were: Solomon Cohen,<sup>214</sup> a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1840, according to its Cash Book, and of the Hebrew Beneficent Society of Cincinnati in 1842, according to its Minute Book, unless these references ~~were~~ to Solomon Kahn, which was possible, and who, by 1844, according to the Directory for that year,<sup>215</sup> had begun to

operate a clothing store himself; Isaac Emanuel;<sup>216</sup> Jonas Fox;<sup>217</sup> Adam Goodhart;<sup>218</sup> Henry Harris,<sup>219</sup> who may or may not have been the same person as H. Harris, a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1835, according to its Cash Book, although probably not, since he was not listed in the Directory for 1839-40 and in the one for 1836-37 he was mentioned as a watchmaker,<sup>220</sup> so that there were probably two different H. Harrises; Lyon Hart;<sup>221</sup> Eleazer P. Joseph,<sup>222</sup> who may or may not have been the same person as E. Joseph listed in the Cash Book of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1836; Michael Keller,<sup>223</sup> who was not specifically listed as a clerk but whose business address was given as "Levy & Co", where he was probably a clerk, an original member of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun in 1841, according to the Minute Book of its Board of Trustees;<sup>224</sup> Judah Levy;<sup>225</sup> A. Lichten;<sup>226</sup> Hartwig (or, Hartley) B. Mann, from Prussia,<sup>227</sup> who was listed in the Directory for 1839-40 but without an occupation;<sup>228</sup> Abraham and Isaac Oppenheimer;<sup>229</sup> Julius Rosenbaum;<sup>230</sup> J. Sachs;<sup>231</sup> Lewis H. Salaman;<sup>232</sup> Jacob Silverstone (also, Silverstein or Silberstone),<sup>233</sup> a member of both Congregation B'nai Israel and of the Hebrew Beneficent Society of Cincinnati in 1842, according to the Cash Book and Minute Book, respectively, although the Minute Book of the Board of Trustees of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun showed that he was an original member and trustee of that Congregation, so that the other references may have been to Bernard Silverstone, except for the fact that we know from its Minute Book that Jacob received aid from the Beneficent Society in 1847; Marcus Simon,<sup>234</sup> an original member of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun in 1841, according to the Minute Book of its Board of Trustees; Samuel Thorner (also, Thornauer or Thurnauer),<sup>235</sup> a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1840, according to its Cash Book; and Isaac Wurmser.<sup>236</sup>

One Jew, Isaac Isaacs, was listed in the City Directory for 1839-40 as a "clothes-dresser", which we assume to be closely related to a merchant tailor. He was not listed in the 1842 Directory.

Three men were listed as merchant tailors. In the Directory for 1839-40 Charles Levi (also, Levy or Levey), from England,<sup>237</sup> was recorded as engaged in this profession, and, further, had this advertisement in the Advertising Directory which occupied the first number of pages in the City Directory for 1839-40:<sup>238</sup>

CHARLES LEVI,  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
and  
CLOTHIER,  
No. 102, Main street, 4th door above Third,  
CINCINNATI.  
GARMENTS MADE TO MEASURE ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE,  
In the most fashionable style.  
A VARIETY OF CHILDREN'S AND YOUTH'S CLOTHING.  
UNIFORMS  
Made to measure, with the utmost despatch.

Charles Levi, or at least a Charles Levi, was listed in the City Directory for 1842 as a clerk,<sup>239</sup> but we cannot say whether the two listings referred to the same person or not.

The other two Jews listed in the Directories as merchant tailors were David and Elias Mayer. David, according to the City Directory for 1839-40, was a brewer and distiller, associated with Peter ~~de~~ Jonte, of France, which was the country from which David and Elias Mayer had come, also.<sup>240</sup> It seems that, even though later the Jews in Cincinnati became quite prominent in the liquor business, still at this early date David Mayer was the only one as far as we know who was actively engaged in the manufacture of liquor. However, by 1842 he seems to have given up that pursuit, and to have joined in partnership with Elias Mayer, probably his brother, as a merchant tailor

and clothier.<sup>241</sup> He was a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1832, according to its Cash Book. (Peter Jonte, we believe, was not Jewish.)

Elias Mayer, a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1832, according to its Cash Book, was listed as a merchant tailor in the City Directory for 1839-40<sup>242</sup> and as a "Tailor & Gentlemen's Furnishing Establishment" in the Directory for 1842,<sup>243</sup> as well as a partner in the tailoring firm of "E. & D. Mayer".<sup>244</sup> In the first of these two businesses, he was a partner of George W. Shurragar, and the firm name was "Mayer & Shurragar". (We do not believe that Shurragar was Jewish.) Mayer, like Charles Levi, had an advertisement in the Advertising Directory which prefaced the City Directory for 1839-40, which read as follows:<sup>245</sup>

ELIAS MAYER,  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
and Gentlemen's  
FASHIONABLE WARDROBE STORE,  
No. 191, Main street,  
CINCINNATI;

Has constantly on hand a splendid assortment of ready made clothing, or will make to order at the very shortest notice, and upon the most reasonable terms.

Seven men who were Jewish were listed in the City Directory for 1839-40 as tailors, while eleven were mentioned in the Directory for 1842 as engaged in the same profession. We have already mentioned Barnet Harris, who was listed as being a tailor and operating a clothing store, with Abraham Harris, in the 1842 Directory.<sup>246</sup> Five men were listed in both Directories, as follows: Simon (or, Simeon) W. Cohen, from England,<sup>247</sup> a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1833, according to its Cash Book, and an original member of the Hebrew Beneficent Society of Cincinnati in 1838, according to its Minute Book; Samuel Fromme, from England, also;<sup>248</sup> Sigmund (also, Sigismond or Seigment) Himmelreich (or Himelrich), from Bavaria,<sup>249</sup> a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1838, according to its Cash Book, and later

a member of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, according to its Board of Trustees Minute Book; Henry Newman, from Germany,<sup>250</sup> a member of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, according to its Board of Trustees Minute Book, in 1844, and a member of the Hebrew Beneficent Society of Cincinnati in the same year, according to its Minute Book, from which Society he received aid in 1851; and Joseph Simon, from Bavaria,<sup>251</sup> an original member and trustee of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun in 1844, according to its Board of Trustees Minute Book, and an original member of the Hebrew Beneficent Society of Cincinnati in 1838, according to its Minute Book.

Two other Jews were listed as tailors in the 1839-40 Directory but from Germany, were not listed in that for 1842. Anthony Bloom, whom we believe to have been Jewish, although this was not necessarily the case, was a tailor at Elias Mayer's.<sup>252</sup> Abraham Hyams, from England,<sup>253</sup> was listed both as a tailor and as a "Dyer and Scourer". He was an original member of the Hebrew Beneficent Society of Cincinnati, in 1838, from which he was expelled, according to its Minute Book, in 1847, for non-payment of dues, and, according to its Cash Book, a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1839.

Five more Jews were listed in the 1842 Directory as tailors besides those we have already mentioned, namely: B. Bergmann;<sup>254</sup> Wolf Cohen,<sup>255</sup> a member of the Hebrew Beneficent Society of Cincinnati in 1842, according to its Minute Book; Jacob Kornblueth (also, Kornbluh, Kornbleuh, Kornbleit or Kornbleit),<sup>256</sup> a member of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun in 1843, according to the Minute Book of its Board of Trustees; Moses Kramer;<sup>257</sup> and Bernard Liebermann.<sup>258</sup>

One Jew in Cincinnati during the period 1840-42 was a "hatter", and that was Samuel Bruel (or Bruele), from England, who was listed in both City Directories,<sup>259</sup> an original member of the Hebrew Beneficent Society of Cincinnati in 1838, according to its Minute Book, and of Congregation B'nai Israel in the same year, according to its Cash and Minute Books. October

Jacob Grossmann was listed in the 1842 City Directory as a "tanner & currier" with the firm of "Grossmann & Spiegel".<sup>260</sup> We doubt that he was Jewish, although we cannot be sure; however, we feel very certain that his partner, George C. Spiegel, was not Jewish. 77

There were four Jewish shoemakers in Cincinnati, as far as we could determine, at that time. Isaac Schiff (or, Schieff) was mentioned in both City Directories,<sup>261</sup> and was a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1839, according to its Cash Book, and of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun in 1845, at least, according to its Board of Trustees Minute Book.<sup>Michael</sup> /Benedict (or, Benedick) was a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1839, also, according to its Cash Book, and, likewise, a shoemaker in 1842.<sup>262</sup> Abraham Hass (or, Hess)<sup>263</sup> was a member of Congregation B'nai Israel and of the Hebrew Beneficent Society of Cincinnati, both, in 1841, according, respectively, to the Cash and Minute Books. Finally, Solomon Jeude, whom we believe to have been a Jew, was also a shoemaker in 1842, according to the Directory for that year.<sup>264</sup>

Next to clothing stores, more Jews operated dry-goods stores than any other kind of shop. In the City Directory for 1839-40, six Jews were listed as so engaged, while in the Directory for 1842, there were ~~twenty-one~~ Jewish men so mentioned. Four men were listed in both Directories, as follows: Lewis Einstein, from Germany,<sup>265</sup> a member of the firm of "Newhouse, Einstein & Bernheimer", wholesale dry-goods merchants,<sup>266</sup> and a member of



Congregation B'nai Israel in 1838, according to its Cash Book; Isaac Marks, of "I. Marks & Co.",<sup>267</sup> a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1835, according to its Cash Book, and of the Hebrew Beneficent Society of Cincinnati in 1838, according to its Minute Book; Phineas Moses, from England,<sup>268</sup> who was in the wholesale dry-goods business, and a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1830, according to its Cash Book; and Joseph Newhouse, from Germany,<sup>269</sup> a second partner in the wholesale dry-goods firm of "Newhouse, Einstein & Bernheimer", and a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1838, according to its Cash Book. (See Appendix B for notices.)

Two men were listed as in the dry-goods business in 1840, but were not listed in the Directory for 1842. These men were: Isaac Bernheimer, from Germany,<sup>270</sup> the third partner in the firm of "Newhouse, Einstein & Bernheimer", who moved to Philadelphia about 1841 but continued to pay dues to Congregation B'nai Israel, according to its Cash Book, of which Congregation he was a member, as well as of the Hebrew Beneficent Society of Cincinnati, according to its Minute Book; and J. Greentree, from Prussia,<sup>271</sup> who also had a dry-goods store.

Of the other seventeen dry-goods merchants, who were listed only in the City Directory for 1842, we have already mentioned Joseph Alexander and Joseph Goldberg, the former having been a clothing store proprietor in 1840 while the latter was a pedler at that time. Joseph Goldberg, by 1842, was in partnership with his relative, Henry Goldberg, ~~as~~ dry-goods merchants,<sup>272</sup> Joseph having been a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1838, while Henry had become a member during the same year, and Henry having become a member of the Hebrew Beneficent Society of Cincinnati in 1842, according to the Cash and Minute Books, respectively. The other dry-goods merchants were as follows:



as follows: Maximilian Bell,<sup>272</sup> a member of Congregation B'nai Israel at least by 1851, when he was recorded as having purchased a pew in the Synagogue;<sup>273</sup> A. Bing, a partner in the firm of "Bing & Lichten";<sup>274</sup> Abraham, Aaron and S. Marcus Fechheimer, all from Germany,<sup>275</sup> partners, with Lewis Goldschmidt, in the firm of "Fechheimer, Goldschmidt & Co", all original members of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun in 1841, while Abraham was also a member of the Hebrew Beneficent Society of Cincinnati in 1843, according to the Minute Book of the Board of Trustees and the Minute Book of the Society, respectively; Lewis Goldschmidt (or, Goldsmith), the other partner in the firm of "Fechheimer, Goldschmidt & Co", and also an original member of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, according to its Board of Trustees Minute Book, in 1841, the Fechheimers and Lewis Goldschmidt having been engaged in the wholesale and retail dry-goods business; Julius Goodhart (or, Guthart), from Germany,<sup>277</sup> and his partner, in the firm of "Simon & Goodhart", Benjamin Simon,<sup>278</sup> both original members of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, according to the Minute Book of its Board of Trustees, while Goodhart was also an original member of the Hebrew Beneficent Society of Cincinnati in 1838; Charles Lichten (or Lichter), the partner of A. Bing in the firm of "Bing & Lichten"<sup>279</sup> a member of the Hebrew Beneficent Society of Cincinnati in 1843, according to its Minute Book; Philip Mann, from Prussia,<sup>280</sup> mentioned also in the City Directory for 1839-40, but without any occupation,<sup>281</sup> who was engaged in the wholesale dry-goods business, a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1831, according to its Cash Book, who evidently had two stores; Henry Myer (or. Myers),<sup>282</sup> who was a member of the Hebrew Beneficent Society in 1841 or 1844, according to its Minute Book, the first entry being a note that he was given aid to send for his wife and children, and the second one confirming his membership in the Society; at the age of twenty-eight;

Nathan Ranschoff,<sup>283</sup> a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1835, according to its Cash Book, and of the Hebrew Beneficent Society of Cincinnati in 1844, according to its Minute Book; David Raphael (also, Rafel or Rafil),<sup>284</sup> an original member of the Hebrew Beneficent Society of Cincinnati in 1838 and of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1840, according to the Minute and Cash Books, respectively; and Lewis S. Rosenstiel,<sup>285</sup> member of the Hebrew Beneficent Society of Cincinnati in 1848 and mentioned on the pages of the Minute Book of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun in 1847.<sup>286</sup>

Julius and S. Friedenthal were listed in the Directory for 1839-40 as operating a "Jewelry and Fancy Goods Store".<sup>287</sup> They had come here from Prussia, and S. Friedenthal was a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1839, according to its Cash Book. Neither was listed in the 1842 Directory. We noticed earlier that both Mrs. Rebecca Joseph and Benjamin G. Levi also sold notions and fancy goods in their circulating libraries. Zachariah Our (also, Auer, Ouer or Aur), mentioned in both City Directories, operated a "Fancy Store".<sup>288</sup> He was a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1833, according to its Cash Book, and an original member of the Hebrew Beneficent Society of Cincinnati in 1838. He came here from Bavaria. Solomon Menken, (or Menkin), from Germany, was also listed in both Directories.<sup>289</sup> He had a "Jewelry, Hardware, Cuttlery & Commission Store", and was a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1831 and an original member of the Hebrew Beneficent Society of Cincinnati in 1838, according to the Cash and Minute Books, respectively. He had the following notice under his name in the 1842 Directory:

S. MENKEN,  
Fourth, between Main & Walnut streets,  
CINCINNATI.  
AGENT FOR S. J. NEUSTADT & BARNETT,  
Of Birmingham and London, England,  
Manufacturers of German Silver,  
Jewelry, Cutlery and Fancy Goods.

While no Jews were listed in the City Directory for 1842 as auctioneers, we find four so mentioned in the earlier Directory. In 1840 the following were so recorded: David Israel Johnson, from England,<sup>290</sup> a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1830, according to its Cash Book, and who died on January 15, 1842, according to the marker over his grave in the old Jewish cemetery on Chestnut Street, who was listed in the 1839-40 Directory as being proprietor of an "Auction & Commission Store". He had four advertisements in the issues of The Cincinnati Daily Gazette, as follows:

A CARD

D. I. JOHNSON, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, No. 214 Main, between Fifth and Sixth streets, nearly opposite the Galt House, grateful for past favors, respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that he is prepared to receive consignments of all kinds of Goods for Public or Private Sale, and will make quick sales and prompt payments.

Out-door Sales of Real Estate, Household Furniture, etc. attended to.

No storage charged on consignments.

This advertisement appeared four times, in the issues for January 1-4, 1840, on page 2, column 7. Actually, it may have appeared at the end of the previous year, also, but that was not within the realm of our subject.

His second advertisement appeared six times, in the issues for March 11-17, 1840, on page 2, column 6, in the first issue:

50 CRATES OF QUEENSWARE,  
AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, positively without reserve, to close consignments, at the Ohio Auction Rooms No 214 Main, between Fifth and Sixth streets, on Tuesday, the 17th, and Wednesday, the 18th of March, commencing each morning at half past nine o'clock, a large and valuable assortment of Queensware, comprising almost every article in the line.

Among which are, 500 dozen Twifflers, 350 dozen Muffin do, 1000 sets of Cups and Saucers, (various colors and patterns,)—100 dozen Dishes do, Turcens Salad Bowls, and Pickle Dishes, to match, 100 full sets Chamber-ware, various patterns, and colors; 300 dozen Pitchers, Jugs, and Mugs do, do Cream Pitchers, and Egg Cups, Cheese Stands, etc.

—ALSO—

A number of Dinner Services complete of the most new and fashionable styles, together with a few China Tea Sets.

D. I. JOHNSON, Auctioneer.

N.N. The attention of Merchants, Traders, and Housekeepers, is respectfully solicited to this sale, as positive instructions have been received to close the whole stock without any reserve; open for inspection on Monday 16th of March.

(News copy)

This advertisement, as we stated above, appeared six times. The following notice appeared only once, in the issue for March 18th, the second day of the auction, on page 2, column 6:

A CARD

The extensive sale of Queensware advertised, will be continued THIS DAY, March 18th, at the Ohio Auction Rooms, No 21 1/2 Main, between Fifth and Sixth streets, commencing precisely at half past 9 o'clock.— Those who have not examined the stock, and wish to purchase at reduced prices, have now an opportunity rarely offered in this city. Sale positive and without reserve.

D. I. JOHNSON, Auctioneer.

The fourth and final advertisement which David Israel Johnson, proprietor of the Ohio Auction Rooms, inserted in the issues of The Cincinnati Daily Gazette in 1840, appeared in the issues for April 8, 15, 16, and 30, 1840, in the first of these on page 2, column 6, as follows:

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, at the Ohio Auction Rooms, No 21 1/2 Main, between Fifth and Sixth sts, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 22d, at 9 1/2 o'clock, all the personal property of THOS. FOWLER, dec'd, late of Hamilton County, consisting of Wearing Apparel, an English Silver Watch, a very valuable Double Barrel Gun, Chest, etc, etc.

JOSEPH CLARK,  
BENJAMIN HEY,

Administrators of Thos. Fowler, dec'd.  
D. I. JOHNSON, Auctioneer.

Jonas Levy (or, Levi), from England, was also an auctioneer and commission merchant, according to the City Directory for 1839-40.<sup>291</sup> He was a member of Congregation B'nai Israel at least in 1836, when his name appeared in its Cash Book, and in 1841 he was "Parnas of New Jews"

Synagogue, South side of 3rd, between Sycamore and Broadway", according to Charles Cist.<sup>292</sup>

The other two Jews who were listed in the City Directory for 1839-40 as auctioneers were Alexander and Mordecai Levy, from Holland,<sup>293</sup> whom we have already mentioned ~~as~~ having been listed, with their brother Nathan, in the Directory for 1842 as having a clothing store. The following notices appeared in The Cincinnati Daily Gazette. On March 6, 1840, on page 2, column 7, and on March 7, 1840, page 3, column 2, the following appeared:

FOR SALE

4 SIGHT Checks on N York, in sums of \$1,000 each; and \$1,500 Specie, \$500 Treasury Notes, and \$200 in American Gold, by

ALEX. LEVY & BROTHERS,  
Broadway, near Front.

In the issues of the paper for April 24 and 25, 1840, on page 2, column 5 and on page 3, column 1, respectively, appeared this ~~notification~~ to the public:

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The firm of ALEX'R LEVY & BROTHER has been this day dissolved; Mordecai Levy has withdrawn from the firm, and will not be responsible for any of its debts.

MORDECAI LEVY.

But then, in the issues for April 27-30, 1840, in the first issue on page 2, column 6, we find:

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers having made a new arrangement in their business, have this day formed a co-partnership, all will transact business in future under the firm of ALEX'R LEVY & BROTHERS.

ALEX'R LEVY,  
MORDECAI LEVY,  
NATHAN LEVY.

Whether the Levy brothers were exchange brokers, as their first advertisement might lead us to suspect, we cannot say. However, there were at least three, and perhaps four, Jewish brokers and money lenders

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listed in the two City Directories. We have already mentioned Abraham Moss, who had a clothing store in 1840. According to the Directory for 1842, he had an "Exchange & Deposit Office".<sup>294</sup> Evidently, he changed businesses shortly after the Directory for 1839-40 appeared, for, in the issues of The Cincinnati Daily Gazette for March 19-25, six times in all, the first time on page 2, column 7, appeared this notice:

A. MOSS,  
EAST corner of Main and Front streets. Exchange Broker and  
Deposit Office.  
Cash advanced on Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Guns, and every  
description of Merchandise.

Morris Moses, according to the 1839-40 Directory, was an "Agent for Money Lenders",<sup>295</sup> from England, a member of Congregation B'nai Israel as early as 1830, according to its Cash Book, and an original member of the Hebrew Beneficent Society of Cincinnati in 1838, according to its Minute Book. In the Advertising Directory which prefaced the City Directory for 1839-40, he had the following advertisement:

MORRIS MOSES & CO.  
AGENTS,  
LOAN MONEY ON DEPOSITES,  
NOTE & BILL BROKERS,  
At the North-West corner of Walnut & 3d streets,  
CINCINNATI.

Morris L. Moses had a number of advertisements in THE Cincinnati Daily Gazette. The first, which appeared from January 1, 1840 through January 16, 1840, and which may have appeared on the pages of the last issues of the preceding year, and having been on page 4, column 5 in the issue for January 1, 1840, read as follows:

WANTED  
\$30,000 SPECIE, for which a high Premium will be given.  
Also, \$10,000 Brandon Post Notes.  
M. L. MOSES,  
Exchange Office, Front street, between Sycamore and Main.

This advertisement appeared fourteen times.

In the issues for May 29, 1840 through June 5, 1840, seven times in all, the first time on page 2, column 6, appeared this notice:

ARKANSAS PAPER.  
7,500 DOLLARS wanted, by  
M. L. Moses,  
Corner Sycamore and Front sts.

In the seven issues from May 29, 1840 through June 5, 1840 appeared this separate advertisement, also;

WANTED,  
A FEW Thousand Dollars Natchez Paper, by  
M. L. Moses, Broker,  
Sycamore street.

The following advertisement, which appeared three times in the issues for July 23-25, 1840, was on page 2, column 6 of the first issue:

FOR SALE.  
\$4,000 INDIANA State Fives;  
3000 State Fiftys;  
Apply to M. L. Moses, Broker,  
Front st.

Another notice appeared thirty-five times in the issues of the paper from July 28, 1840 through September 7, 1840, excepting only the issue for August 10, 1840, as follows:

WANTED.  
\$5000 ILLINOIS Paper  
M. L. Moses.

In the three issues of the paper for August 27-29, 1840, in the first issue on page 2, column 6, appeared this notice:

WANTED.  
\$5000 INDIANA Fiftys Scrip;  
\$5000 do Fives Scrip, at a low rate of discount.  
M. L. Moses,  
Front street.

Finally, six times in the issues of the newspaper for November 17-23, 1840, appeared this advertisement, in the first issue on page 2, column 6:

WANTED.

INDIANA, Kentucky and Illinois State Bonds and Scrip, for which the very highest price will be paid.

Eastern Funds purchased.

Drafts on New York, for sale.

Office, north side of Third st. one door west of Main.

M. L. Moses.

Obviously, Morris L. Moses had moved his office since his last advertisement had appeared. In the Directory for 1842, only a residence address was given for him.<sup>296</sup>

The third exchange broker of whom we are certain was Simon (or, Simeon) Moses, a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1830, according to its Cash Book, who was listed only in the 1842 Directory, as a "broker".<sup>297</sup>

In the City Directory for 1842, Montague L. Moses was also listed as an "Exchange Broker".<sup>298</sup> We know nothing more about him, and wonder whether he was the same person as Morris L. Moses, or whether he may perhaps have been his son or nephew. Probably the latter conclusion is correct, we feel.

Hart Judah, according to both Directories, was "Reader at the Jewish Congregation", that is, at Congregation B'nai Israel;<sup>299</sup> he was also a member of the Hebrew Beneficent Society of Cincinnati when it was founded in 1838. He had come here from Bavaria, and also served as Shochet for the Congregation, according to its Minute Book.

At least two Jews were engaged in the tobacco business, according to the City Directory for 1842. Samuel Levy, of the firm of "Samuel Levy & Co.", we find impossible to identify accurately. It may have been that he was the



same person as Samuel J. Levy, who had been the partner of Arthur L. Levy and Phineas Davids in the clothing store which they had operated in 1839. We have already noted this, and have further noticed that Davids died early in 1840, so that Samuel Levy may easily have changed to another business. We cannot say what the actual case was. This may have been an entirely different Samuel Levy, so that we can say nothing more about him than what was recorded in the 1842 Directory.<sup>300</sup>

The second Jew listed in that Directory as a "tobacconist" was Adolphus Louis.<sup>301</sup> All we know about him is that he was a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1839, according to its Cash Book.

At least two Jews in Cincinnati during the period with which we are here concerned operated boarding houses, and possibly three. We have already mentioned Esaias Bernheim who, in the City Directory for 1839-40,<sup>302</sup> was listed as a pedler. In the Directory for 1842 he was recorded as being proprietor of a boarding house, and a number of the more recent Jewish immigrants, listed in that Directory, had their address given as "at E. Bernheim's".<sup>303</sup> Bernheim, whom we believe to have been the same person as S. Bernheimer, which name was mentioned throughout the Minute Book of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun's Board of Trustees, probably became a member of that Congregation in 1841, when we find the first mention of S. Bernheim or S. Bernheimer.<sup>304</sup>

The second known Jew who operated a boarding house was Solomon Kahn (or, Cohen), whom we have mentioned before. In the City Directory for 1842, Solomon Kahn was recorded as proprietor of the Fifth Street House.<sup>305</sup> He was probably a member of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun at that time.

One more man who may have been a Jew, Bernard Neumann, was mentioned in the Directory for 1842, also, as proprietor of a boarding house.<sup>306</sup> We know nothing at all about him.

Two other Jews operated coffee houses, at least one of which seems to have served as a boarding house, also. Wolf Fechheimer, according to the Directory for 1842, operated such a coffee house,<sup>307</sup> and a number of the young Jewish immigrants had their addresses listed as "at W. Fechheimer's", which leads us to the conclusion, as we have just said, that it probably served as a boarding house at the same time. Fechheimer, who was not listed in the Directory for 1839-40, was an original member and officer of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, in 1841, according to its Board of Trustees Minute Book,<sup>308</sup> and a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in the same year, according to its Cash Book. This dual membership led to some difficulty which was clearly stated in the following notice in the Minute Book of the Board of Trustees of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun:<sup>309</sup>

A Letter whas recd. from Wolf Fechheimer requesting to resign is Membership on account of his belonging to the K. K. B. Israel of this City he stating that he whas forced to the Measure on account of his Children which resignation whas allowed he also stated in his Letter that the Parnass of the K. K. B. Israel informd. him that there whas a Law preventing any of there Members belonging to Two Congregations in the same City & he wishd. to get his Children educated which causd. him to resign he being Treasurer a Vacancy odcurd. for the same office....

Fechheimer was also a member of the Hebrew Beneficent Society of Cincinnati in 1843, according to its Cash Book, when he was thirty-eight years of age.

The second Jewish man who operated a coffee house was Philip Symonds, from England, who was listed in the two Directories, but only in the first was he given an occupation.<sup>310</sup> He was a member of the Hebrew Beneficent Society of Cincinnati, according to its Minute Book, when it was founded in

1838, from which Society he received aid in 1842. In the same Minute Book, his death, on Sunday, February 18, 1844, was also recorded.

In the City Directory for 1842, Solomon Rose was listed as a bar-keeper, and as residing at Wolf Fechheimer's.<sup>311</sup> We wonder whether he may have been the bar-keeper at Wolf Fechheimer's coffee house. He was an original member of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun in 1841, according to the Minute Book of its Board of Trustees,<sup>312</sup> although he was later, in 1845, expelled for non-payment of dues.<sup>313</sup>

Two Jews were listed in the City Directory for 1842 as grocers while two were listed as liquor merchants. Interestingly enough, while all three of these men — one was both grocer and liquor merchant — were listed in the Directory for 1839-40, none was listed by occupation. Solomon Moses simply had his address given,<sup>314</sup> while Eleazer and Mosely (or, Moses) Ezekiel (or, Ezekels) were mentioned as partners in the firm of "Ezekiel Brothers & Co." but not a word was said as to what business concerned the "Co."<sup>315</sup>

Solomon Moses, as well as the Ezekiel brothers, was from England, but while Moses was mentioned as a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1830, according to its Cash Book, the Ezekiels were not mentioned there until 1840. Moses was, according to the later Directory, a grocer,<sup>316</sup> and the following advertisement appeared in that Directory:<sup>317</sup>

FAMILY GROCERY STORE.  
S O L O M O N   M O S E S ,  
Fifth, between Walnut and Vine Streets,  
C I N C I N N A T I ,  
Keeps constantly for sale every variety of fresh and first  
quality groceries for Family use at the lowest prices.

Eleazer and Mosely Ezekiel were, as we have said, partners as liquor merchants, according to the City Directory for 1842.<sup>318</sup> Eleazer also operated a grocery store, at the same time.<sup>319</sup> We know, from the marker over his grave in the old Jewish cemetery on Chestnut Street, that Eleazer Ezekiel died on March 28, 1847.

One Jew, Simon Kramer, was a Baker and Confectioner. We know this from the City Directory for 1842,<sup>320</sup> as well as from the Minute Book of the Board of Trustees of Congregation B'nai Ieshurun, where he was mentioned a number of times as the producer of the Congregation's matzoth.<sup>321</sup> One of these mentions was interesting enough to be worthy of quoting here, even though it did not concern our period, having been written into the Minute Book in 1846:

The Matzos Committee reported that they have made an agreement with Mr. Kramer to pay 8½ Cents for Passover Cakes payable in advance and ½ Cent extra per M for holing, the committee further recommends, that this congregation together with the other congregation shall buy the machine and other utensils for manufacturing Matzas & Meal, from Mr. Kramer, that they may jointly hereafter manufacture their own Matzas, it was moved & secd. that this report be accepted...carried.

Simon Kramer was a member of Congregation B'nai Israel, according to its Cash Book, in 1840, and an original member of the Hebrew Beneficent Society in 1838, according to its Minute Book. His grave marker in the old Jewish cemetery on Chestnut Street states that he died on October 29, 1848, at the age of forty-two years. He had come here from Germany.

As far as the Directories are concerned, just one Jew was listed as a butcher, namely, Samuel Kahn (or, Cohen),<sup>323</sup> in the Directory for 1842. He was a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1840, according to its Cash Book, although we find him mentioned frequently on the

pages of the Minute Book of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun's Board of Trustees, as a butcher who/slaughtered by ~~Lipman~~ Abraham, the Shochet of that Congregation, evidently so that his business would include the patronage of that Congregation as well as of the other,<sup>324</sup> where his name was as often written ~~xx~~ Solomon as Samuel and his last name received at least three different spellings.

Charles Stix and Abraham Mack (or, Marks) were also butchers in 1842, but were not listed in the City Directory. Both were members of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun in that year, according to its Board of Trustees Minute Book. From the same source, we obtain the following:<sup>325</sup>

A Letter from the Above Gentn. was recd. to become Butchers to sell Meat for the Congregation they being satisfied to pay the Shochat the same as Mr. Beresford at the Rate of Seventy-five Dollars per Year as long as they shall do that which was wright; by balloting for the same it was granted to them so to do.

Samuel Beresford, a non-Jew, had been the Congregation's butcher prior to that time.

We mentioned, at the very beginning of our paper, that Gabriel, Jacob and ~~Eudwig~~ (or Lewis) Hermann, from France, were listed as laborers in the Directory for 1839-40. In that for 1842 the last two were listed as ~~stone-masons~~.<sup>326</sup> No occupation was given for Gabriel. We have already mentioned, also, Alexander Lorich, the tinner, and Charles Lorich, the cooper (1842) and laborer (1839-40). Several other men, whom we believe to have been Jews, were likewise engaged in laboring fields. Henry Newhouse, from Germany, and, according to its Cash Book, a member of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1841, was a "Furnace-man at White's Foundry", according to the Directory for 1839-40. He was

not listed in the 1842 Directory. We imagine, and have no reason to doubt, that the reference in the 1839-40 Directory<sup>327</sup> was to the same man who was the member of Congregation B'nai Israel. Samuel Samuels, a member, according to its Cash Book, of Congregation B'nai Israel in 1840, was listed in the Directory for 1839-40 as a "French Burr Mill Stone Maker".<sup>328</sup> He was not listed in the 1842 Directory, either. He was from Wales. S. Schroder, a member of the Hebrew Beneficent Society of Cincinnati in 1844 or 1846, according to its Minute Book, was a lock-maker, according to the 1839-40 City Directory,<sup>329</sup> if S. B. Schroder, listed there, was the same person. We cannot know.

Finally, Frederick Rammelsberg, from Germany, was listed in both City Directories as a partner in the cabinet-warehouse firm of "Jones & Rammelsberg".<sup>330</sup> Seemingly, he was very well established in Cincinnati, and yet we never found his name mentioned on the pages of any of the Congregational records. Therefore, we cannot be certain as to whether or not he was a Jew.

This, then, was Cincinnati in 1840-42, as far as Jewish economic life was concerned, at least to the extent to which we were able to learn about it. Cincinnati, as we pointed out at the beginning of our paper, was a young, vibrant, rapidly developing community, and the people who inhabited the city had similar characteristics. Few of them, as we have seen, were actually very well established in 1840. Many, a great many, of them changed from one business to another with almost unnoticeable rapidity, in their efforts to find that business which was best suited to them. Change was the pattern of life in this growing metropolis at that time; change was the rule; change and growth.

There was no shame or dishonor attached to being a pedler. Most Jewish male immigrants seem to have begun that way in America. The only shame was in remaining a pedler, and few were guilty of that. That most of these early Cincinnati Jews entered the clothing industry was only a natural phenomenon; the same could be said of many another community. That they should have, in such a short period of time, gained control of this industry, was likewise most natural; desire plus ability can lead only to such control, and the early Cincinnati Jews seem to have possessed an extra amount of these traits. It is impossible to say, on the basis of our research, who exactly were the manufacturers and who exactly were simply the salesmen, in this large industry. No information was given specifying who did what. However, with Cist's help, we believe that a large part of these men were manufacturers as well as salesmen. Where there are no middle-men, profits are always larger; and the Jews profited greatly. No one would deny that the community did, too.

# APPENDIX A

Jews in Cincinnati, 1840-42. Other Jews who came earlier may still have been here, even though we did not find their names mentioned during this period. Asterisk beside a name signifies doubt as to Jewishness.

NAME	OCCUPATION	DIRECTORY
Abraham, Joseph	Clothing store	1842
Abraham, Lipman	Shoet of Cong. B'nai Jeshurun	
Abrahams, Mrs. Sarah		1842
Adler, Philip		
Alexander, F. Abraham		
Alexander, Joseph	Clothing store	1840
	Dry-goods store	1842
*Altman, Abraham		
Altman, Abraham	Asst. Editor of <u>Daily News</u>	1840
Aub, Abraham		
Bachrach, Moses		
Bachrach, Samuel		
Baerman, David		
Bamberger, Benedict		
Bamberger, Emanuel	Pedler	1840
Bamberger, Isaac		
Bamberger, Simon	Pedler	1840
	Pedler	1842
	Pedler	1842
Barbe, Bernhard		
Baresman, Moses		
Barnett, David	Teacher, Cong. B'nai Israel sch.	1842
Beankovier, L.		
Bear, E.		
Beer, Bernhard		
Bell, Maximilian	Dry-goods store	1842
Benedick, Michael	Shoemaker	1842
Benjamin, Joseph		
Bensinger,		
Berenburg, R.		
Bergmann, B.	Tailor	1842
Bernheim, Esaias	Pedler	1840
	Boarding house	1842
Bernheimer, Gabriel	Trader	1842
Bernheimer, Isaac	Wholesale Dry-goods Merchant	1840
Bettman, M.		
Bing, A.	Dry-goods store	1842
Blitz,		
Bloch, Lazarus		
Blosk, Leopold	Pedler	1842
Blook, M.		
*Bloom, Anthony	Tailor	1840
Bloom, George		
Bohm, Morris		
*Brachman, B.		
Brill, Mrs.		



APPENDIX A (cont.)

NAME	OCCUPATION	DIRECTORY
Brown,		1840
Bruehl, Samuel	Hatter	1842
	Hatter	1840
Cerf, David	Pedler	1840
Cohen, Alexander A.	Eye infirmary	1840
Cohen, Asher		
Cohen, H.		
Cohen, Lewis		1842
Cohen, Marcus	Clothing store	1840
Cohn, Marcus	Pedler	
Cohen, Max		
Cohen, Myers		1840
Cohen, Simon	Tailor	1842
	Tailor	1842
Cohen, Solomon	Clerk	1842
Cohen, Wolf	Tailor	1842
Crumeloin, David		1842
Crumeloin, Morris		1840
Dannenwald, Lazarus	Pedler	1842
(or, Tannenwald)	Clothing store	
Daniels, Michael		1840
Davids, Phineas	Clothing store	1840
Davis, Bernard	Clerk	
Denkenspietel,		1840
De Young, Moses J.	Clothing store	1842
(or, Young, Morris J.)	Clothing store	1840
De Young, Raphael J.	Watchmaker	1840
(or, De Young, Ralph)	sale	
Einstein, Lewis	Whole/Dry-goods Merchant	1840
	Wholesale Dry-goods Merchant	1842
Driffoos, L.		1842
Eckstein,		
Eder,		
Elsasser, Nathan		1842
Emanuel, Isaac	Clerk	1840
Ezekiel, Eleazer	Ezekiel Brothers & Co.	1842
	Grocer, Liquor Merchant	1840
Ezekiel, Mosely	Ezekiel Brothers & Co.	1842
	Liquor Merchant	
Fault, Isaac		
Fault, Lipe		
Fechheimer, Abraham	Whsle & retail Dry-goods store	1842
Fechheimer, Ahron	Whsle & retail Dry-goods store	1842
Fechheimer, S. Marcus	Whsle & retail Dry-goods store	1842
Fechheimer, Samuel		
Fechheimer, Wolf	Coffee house	1842
Feisel,		
Felix,		
Fishel, Morris		
Floss, William		

APPENDIX A (cont.)

NAME	OCCUPATION	DIRECTORY
Fox, Jonas	Clerk	1842
Franco, Alexander	Pedler	1840
Frank, Henry	Pedler	1842
Freiberg, Isaac	Pedler	1842
Frenkel, Benedict		
Frenklin, Benjamin		
Friedenthal, Julius	Jewelry & Fancy-goods store	1840
Friedenthal, S.	Jewelry & Fancy-goods store	1840
Friedlander, Abraham J.	Clothing store	1840
	Clerk	1842
Friedlander, H. J.		
Friedman, Raphael	Pedler	1842
Friedman, Isaac		
Friedman, Joseph		
Friedman, Levi		
Friedman, Solomon		
Frish,		
Fromme, Samuel	Tailor	1840
	Tailor	1842
Gans, David S.	Physician	1840
	Physician	1842
Goldburg, Henry	Dry-goods Merchant	1842
Goldburg, Joseph	Pedler	1840
	Dry-goods Merchant	1842
Goldenberg, Milton		
Goldsmith, Daniel	Pedler	1840
Goldsmith, David	Jeweler	1840
Goldsmith, Lewis	Wholesale & retail Dry-goods store	1842
Goldsmith, Nathan	Pedler	1840
	Pedler	1842
Goldsmith, Wolf	Clothing store	1840
	Clothing store	1842
Goldston, A. D.	Pedler	1842
Goodhart, Adam	Clerk	1842
Goodhart, Julius	Dry-goods store	1842
Goodhart, Henry		
Grabenhauer, Jacob		
Greenbaum, Simon		1842
Greentree, J.	Dry-goods store	1840
*Grossmann, Jacob	Tanner & Currier	1842
Grubel, Lazarus		
Hanauer, Daniel		
Hanouer, Marcus		
Harris,		
Harris, Abraham	Clothing store	1842
Harris, Barnet	Tailor, Clothing store	1842
Harris, Benjamin		
*Harris, Daniel	Trader	1840
Harris, Daniel	Pedler	1842
Harris, Henry	Clerk	1842

APPENDIX A (cont.)

NAME	OCCUPATION	DIRECTORY
Hart, Henry	Clothing store	1840
	Clerk (?)	1842
Hart, Jacob	Clothing store	1840
Hart, Joseph	Circulating library	1842
Hart, Judah	Clerk	1840
	Auction store	1842
Hart, Lyon	Clerk	1842
Hass(or, Hess), Abraham	Shoemaker	1842
Hassan, Daniel	Clothing store	1840
Hassan, Moses	Clothing store	1840
Hays, David	Clerk	1840
Hecht, Harris		1842
Heidelberg, Moses	Trader	
Heidelberg, Philip	Pedler	
	Whsle & retail clothing store	1842 (No occup. listed)
Heidelberg, Simon	Clothing store	1842
Heiman, Israel		
Hendricks, Philip		
Hermann,		
Hermann, Gabriel	Laborer	1840
Hermann, Jacob	Laborer	1840
	Stone-mason	1842
	Laborer	1840
Hermann, Ludwig	Stone-mason	1842
Herrman, Isaac		
Hersh, Emanuel	Pedler	1840
Hersh, Moses	Pedler	1840
Hilp, Jacob	Clothing store	1840
	Clothing store	1842
Himmelreich, Sigmund	Tailor	1840
	Tailor	1842
Hirschman, Morris		1842
Hyans,		
Hyans, Abraham	Tailor; Dyer & Scourer	1840
Hyman, J. M.		
Hyman, Moses		
Hymowitz, Abraham	Shammash, Cong. B'nai Israel	
Ilbeshein,		
Isaacs, Isaac	Clothes-dresser	1840
Jacobs, Edward		
Jacobs, J. (or, I.)		1840 (?)
Jacobs, Samuel Moses		1840
Jacobs, Solomon (Saul?)	Clothing store	1842
*Jeude, Solomon	Shoemaker	1840
Johnson, David Israel	Auction & Commission store	1840
Jonas, Joseph	Watchmaker or retired	1840 (No occup. listed)
		1842 (No occup. listed)
Joseph, Eleazer P.	Clerk	1842
Joseph, Joseph G.	Dry-goods Pedler	1840
	Silversmith	1842

APPENDIX A (cont.)

NAME	OCCUPATION	DIRECTORY
Joseph, Judah G.	Optician & Math. Instr. Maker	1840
	Optician & Math. Instr. Maker	1842
Joseph, Mrs. Rebecca	Reading Room; Stationery & Notions	1840
Judah, Hart	Reader, Shochet, Cong. B'nai Israel	1840
	Reader, Shochet, Cong. B'nai Israel	1842
Kahn, Aaron Solomon		
Kahn, Edward	Pedler	1842
Kahn, Samuel	Jeweler	1840
Kahn, Samuel	Butcher	1842
Kahn, Solomon	Boarding house	1842
Katzenberger, Solomon		
*Kauffman, Charles D.		1840
Keller, Michael	Clerk	1842
Kerzerem, Ahron		
Kornblueth, Jacob	Tailor	1842
Kramer, Moses	Tailor	1842
Kramer, Simon	Baker and Confectioner	1842
Kraus, Lehmann	Clothing store	1842
Kraus, William	Clothing store	1842
Lauchheimer, Moses	Book-binder	1842
Lazarus, J.		
Lebenstein, Isaac	Trader	1842
Lebenstein, L.		
Leif, David		
Leopold, Herman		
Levy, Alexander	Auctioneer	1840
	Clothing store	1842
Levy, Arthur L.	Clothing store	1840
Levy, Benjamin G.	Circulating Library	1840
Levy, Charles	Merchant Tailor and Clothier	1840
Levy, Charles	Clerk	1842
Levy, David	Spectacle-maker	1840
	Picture Dealer	1842
Levy, Jonas	Auctioneer and Commission Merchant	1840
Levy, Judah	Clerk	1842
Levy, Lewis M.		
Levy, Louis		
Levy, Mordecai	Auctioneer	1840
	Clothing store	1842
Levy, Nathan	Auctioneer	1840
	Clothing store	1842
Levy, Naphtali		
Levy, Samuel	Pedler	1842
Levy, Samuel	Cigar store	1842
Levy, Samuel J.	Clothing store	1840
Levy, Samuel E.		
Lewis, Adolph		
Lewis, Alexander	Follows River	1840
Lichten, A.	Clerk	1842
Lichten, Charles	Dry-goods store	1842

APPENDIX A (cont.)

NAME	OCCUPATION	DIRECTORY
Lieberman, Emanuel		1840
Lieberman, Marks	Book-binder	1842
Liebermann, Bernard	Tailor	1840
Long, Nathan	Nathan Long & Brothers	1842
Lorich, Alexander	Tinner	1841 (Not listed)
Lorich, Benedict	Teacher, B'nai Israel school	1840
Lorich, Charles	Laborer	1842
	Cooper	1842
Louis, Adolphus	Tobacconist	1842
Lyman, Morris		
Lyons, Isaac		
Mack, Abraham		
Marks, Abraham	Butcher	1842 (Not listed)
Malzer, Nathan		
Mann, Hartwig B.	Clerk	1842
Mann, Hartley	Clerk	1840
Mann, Morris B.	Clothing store	1842 (No occup. listed)
Mann, Morris B.		1840 (No occup. listed)
Mann, Philip		1842
Mann, Philip	Wholesale Dry-goods store	
Marienthal, Israel		
Markenstein, Adolf		
Marks, David	Pedler	1840 (No occup. listed)
Marks, Mrs. Grace		1840
Marks, Isaac	Dry-goods Merchant and store	1842
	Dry-goods Merchant and store	
Marks, Lewis		
Masalski, Joseph		
May, Levi		
Mayer, David	Brewer and Distiller	1840
	Merchant Tailor	1842
Mayer, Elias	Merchant Tailor	1840, 1842
	Tailor & Gent. Furnishing Est.	1842
Mayer, Jacob	Pedler	1842
(Jacob, Mayer	Clothing store	1840 (No occup. listed)
Mayer, Nathan		
Mayer, S.		
Henkin, Solomon	Jewelry, Hardware, Cutlery & Commission store	1840
		1842
Merange,		
Meyer, Jacob	Pedler	1840
Milius, August	Clothing store	1842
Milius, Ferdinand	Clothing store; clerk	1842
Milius, Leopold	Clothing store; clerk	1842
Milius, William	Clothing store; clerk	1842
Miller, Aaron	Pedler	1842
Mitchel, M. A.		
Moehring, Moritz E.	Clothing store	1842
Moehring, Moses E.		1840 (No occup. listed)
Moehring, Moses E.	Clothing store	1842

APPENDIX A (Cont.)

NAME	OCCUPATION	DIRECTORY
Monheimer, Isaac		1842 (No occup. listed)
Monstrel, Mrs.		
Moses, Jacob		1842
Moses, Montague L.	Exchange Broker	1840
Moses, Morris L.	Agent for Money Lenders	1842 (No occup. listed)
Moses, Morris L.		1840
Moses, Phineas	Wholesale Dry-goods Merchant	1842
	Wholesale Dry-goods Merchant	1842
Moses, Simon	Broker	1840 (No occup. listed)
Moses, Solomon		1842
Moses, Solomon	Grocer	1840
Moss, Abraham	Clothing store	1842
	Exchange & Deposit Office	
Myer, D.		1840
Myers, Abraham	Clothing store	1842
Myers, Henry	Dry-goods store	1842
Neuberger, Charles	Pedler	1842
*Neumann, Bernard	Boarding house	1842
Newhouse, Gabriel		
Newhouse, Henry	Furnace-man	1840
Newhouse, Joseph	Wholesale Dry-goods Merchant	1840
	Wholesale Dry-goods Merchant	1842
Newhouse, Samuel		
Newman, Charles		1840
Newman, Henry	Tailor	1842
	Tailor	
Newman, Solomon		
Newmark,		1842
Nusbaum, Joseph	Pedler	1842
Nusbaum, Judah		
Nusbaum, Samuel	Pedler	1842
Oberdorf, Elias	Pedler	1842
Oberdorf, Samuel	Pedler	1842
Oppenheimer, Abraham	Clerk	1842
Oppenheimer, Coffman	Clothing store	1840
Oppenheimer, Emanuel	Clothing store	1840
Oppenheimer, Emanuel		1842 (No occup. listed)
Oppenheimer, Henry	Book-keeper	1840
	Clerk (?)	1842
Oppenheimer, Hezekiah	Book-keeper	1840
	Clerk (?)	1842
Oppenheimer, Isaac	Clerk	1842
Ottenheimer, Morris	Trader	1842
Our, Zachariah	Fancy-store	1840
	Fancy-store	1842
Poland, Daniel	Pedler	1842
*Rammelsberg, Frederick	Cabinet-warehouse	1840
	Cabinet-warehouse	1842
Ransohoff, Nathan	Dry-goods store	1842
Raphael, David (Daniel)	Dry-goods store	1842
Raphael, Joseph	Jeweler & Silversmith	1840

APPENDIX A (cont.)

NAME	OCCUPATION	DIRECTORY
Reitzenberger, Joseph		1842
Rice, Jacob	Pedler	
Rice, Simon		1840
Rice, Solomon	Pedler	1842
	Clothing store	
*Roemer,		1842
Rodenburg, Julius	Pedler	1842
Rose, Solomon	Bar-keeper	1842
Rosenbaum, Julius	Clerk	1842
Rosenstiel, Lewis S.	Dry-goods Merchant	1842
Ross, Samuel		
Rosenberg, Alexander		
Rosenthal, Alexander		1842
Sachs, Benedict H.	Clothing store	
Sachs, Henry		1842
Sachs, J.	Clerk	1842
Salaman, Lewis H.	Clerk	1840
*Salomon, Jacob	Engineer (?)	1840
Samuels, Samuel	French Burr Mill Stone Maker	1842
Samuels, Solomon	Watchmaker	1842
Sands, David	Clothing store	1840
Schiff, Isaac	Shoemaker	1842
	Shoemaker	
Schilot, Yontiff		1840
Schroder, S.	Lockmaker (?)	1840
Seasongood, Jacob	Pedler	1842
	Clothing store	
Seleger, Joel		
Seleger, Joseph		
Sidlehaus, Myer		1840
Silvers, Benjamin	Jeweler	
Silverman, M.		
Silverstone, Bernard		1842
Silverstone, Jacob	Clerk	1842
Simon, Benjamin	Dry-goods store	1840
Simon, Joseph	Tailor	1842
	Tailor	1842
	Clerk	1842
Simon, Marcus		
Simons, N. S.		
Slossman, Benedict		1840
Solomon, Samuel	Pedler	1840
Stern, Bernhardt	Clerk	1842 (Not listed)
Stix, Charles	Butcher	
Stix, Salman		1842
Straus, Abraham	Pedler	1840
Strauss, Mark	Pedler	
Strouse, Solomon		1842
Suler, Lazarus	Pedler	
Sulzbacher, M.		

APPENDIX A (cont.)

NAME	OCCUPATION	DIRECTORY
Symonds, Baruch		1840
Symonds, Joseph	Clothing store	1840
Symonds, Morris	Clothing store	1842
Symonds, Moses		1840
Symonds, Philip	Coffee House	1842 (No occup. listed)
Symonds, Philip		1840
Symons, Simon	Clothing store	1842
Theidman, Levy		
Thurnauer, Samuel	Clerk	1842
Trounstein, M.		
Trust, Isaac	Pedler	1842
Trust, Wolf	Pedler	1842
Ullman, Henry		
Ulmann, Daniel		
Ulmann, Jacob		
Vanberg, Morris		
Vicksberger, J.		
Wachman, Abraham D.	Watchmaker	1840
Wallach,		
Wartold, Moses A.	Clothing store	1842
Waterman, Myer		
Weiler, Adam	Clothing store	1840
	Clothing store	1842
Weiler, Abraham		
Weiler, Michael	Clerk	1840
Weiler, Michael		1842 (No occup. listed)
Weiler, Samuel		
Weis, David(Daniel)		
Weisbart, Lazarus H.		
Wertheimer, David		
Wertheimer, Isaac		
Wertheimer, Joseph		
Wexler, Emanuel	Pedler	1840
	Pedler	1842
Williams, Samuel		
Winters, J. (or I.)	Merchant (?)	1842
Wise, Bernard		1842 (No occup. listed)
Wise, Lewis	Ice Dealer	1842
Wisehart, B.		
Wolf, Abraham, Senior	Clothing store	1840
	Clothing store	1842
Wolf, Abraham, Junior	Clothing store	1840
	Clothing store	1842
Wolf, Daniel	Clerk	1840
	Clothing store	1842
Wolff, Isaac	Clerk	1840
	Clothing store	1842



APPENDIX A (cont.)

NAME	OCCUPATION	DIRECTORY
Wolfson, Israel		
Workum, J. L.	Merchant	1840
Workum, Jacob L.	Trader	1840
Workum, Jacob L.		1842 (No occup. listed)
Wurmser, Isaac	Clerk	1842
Zisfi, Isaac		
Zuter, Abraham	Bristle Dealer	1842

N. B. Wherever a bracket occurs around two names, we believe that the two men may have been the same person, except in the case of Cohen-Kahn where we are certain that both names refer to the same person.

Wherever a date is given with the comment "Not listed", it means that we found the occupation of the man concerned in a source other than the City Directory, during the year listed.

It is obvious, from this list, that the Directories did not always list occupations of those recorded. Furthermore, the Directory for 1839-40, for example, listed just 9,170 entries, many of which were duplicates and many others of which were business listings for men who were listed with their residences elsewhere. Consequently, we feel correct in saying that probably only about fifty per cent of Cincinnati's male population at the time, between the ages of twenty years and up, was listed in the City Directory.

Undoubtedly, there were other Jews in Cincinnati at the time, but who were not listed until years later. We cannot know who these people were.

We believe we have, listed here, at least eighty per cent of Cincinnati's working male Jewish population of 1840.

APPENDIX B

Advertisements and Notices, in addition to those on pages 18-19, 22(2), 24-25, 31, 34, 41, 50, 51, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 65, 66 and 67. If the reader will glance over the advertisements and notices just listed and add them to the ones which follow, he will have all the business references which we found in The Cincinnati Daily Gazette, for all of 1840, and The Daily Chronicle, for the first five months of 1841, and the advertising sections of the City Directories for 1839-40 and 1842. We have given the majority of these advertisements and notices here in order, first, to maintain the continuity of the paper proper and, second, for the convenience of the reader. Only typical examples have been given in the text of this paper, which we have not repeated here.

1. Taken from The Cincinnati Daily Gazette, January 1, 1840 to December 28, 1840; Charles Hammond, Editor until his death, April 3, 1840; John C. Wright, Editor thereafter; Whig paper; 4 pages; every morning, except Sunday.

Hyman, Samuel:

LOOK AT THIS!

The best opportunity ever offered in Louisville to any person wishing to embark in the Tavern or Coffee House business.

That celebrated establishment, so well known as the WHITE HALL, situated on the south side of Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, with all the fixtures and furniture belonging to the public part of said house, together with a full and complete stock of old wines and liquors, are now offered for sale on accommodating terms, at first cost.

This establishment combines the advantage of being well located and better adapted to the carrying on of an extensive Coffee House or Hotel than any other in the city.

It contains 22 handsomely finished rooms, besides garret, 2 cellars, smoke and ice-house, and is under a moderate rent, with the privilege of a six years lease.

My having lately engaged in the grocery business, and finding my health and ability inadequate to the task of conducting and doing justice to both vocations, has induced me to offer this rare chance; and any one capable of managing a business of this nature, and who has the means, would do well to give me a call.

The White Hall has been established a number of years; has always been supported with a fair run of customers; and is at present doing as good business as any other in the city.

Apply to

SAM'L HYMAN.

This advertisement appeared three times, in the issues for May 20-22, 1840, in the first issue on page 2, column 7. We know nothing about Samuel Hyman, whether he lived in Cincinnati or Louisville, nor whether his grocery was also located in Louisville, or in Cincinnati.

Lyon, Abraham, and Behrman, Daniel:

LYON & BEHRMAN, of Maiden Lane, New York, wholesale importers of Dry Goods, respectfully announce that they are now on Fourth street, between Main and Walnut, with an extensive stock of

APPENDIX B (cont.)

Millinery, and other Dry Goods, consisting of French Dress and Bonnet silks, and satins, Ribbons, Gloves, Laces and Hosiery, Artificial Flowers, Vests, Satins and Suspenders, gents' Cravats, also English Straw and Leghorn Bonnets.

They have just received a large quantity of Mosquito Nettings, also printed and embroidered Mouselin de Laines, Shalleys, to suit the present season and the fall.

They invite the attention of the trade to the above stock, which will be offered at prices that cannot fail to suit the market.

We know nothing about either Abraham Lyon or Daniel Behrman. In the issue of the paper for November 2, 1840, on page 2, column 5, a suit was filed against them. Whether they, themselves, came to Cincinnati, or merely had an agent here, we cannot say. We never found their names anywhere else.

Mayer, David:

FOR SALE.

THE lease of a first rate business stand on Main st, one door below Lower Market, now occupied as a Clothing Store by the subscriber.

DAVID MAYER.

This notice appeared in the paper three times, on June 4-6, 1840, in the first issue on page 2, column 5. According to the 1839-40 City Directory, he was engaged in the Brewing and Distilling business. In the 1842 Directory he was listed as operating a clothing store. We cannot explain his eagerness, here, to sell a clothing store. Several explanations are possible.

In the June 4, 1840 issue, also, appeared the following, on page 2, column 5, as well as in the next two issues, too:

FOR RENT.

A COMMODIOUS Family Dwelling over McGrew's Jewelry Store, on Main, between Third and Fourth streets. Possession can be had immediately.

Apply to

DAVID MAYER,

Main street, one door below Lower Market.

Perhaps David Mayer was simply moving, both his residence and his business.

Menkin, Solomon:

GERMAN SILVER WARE AND GOLD WATCHES.

Just received at the Commission Warehouse, No. 216 Main street, a small lot of very superior German Silver Ware, consisting of the following articles, table Tea Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Butter Knives, Soup Ladles, etc.

APPENDIX B (cont.)

Also on hand a few Gold Detached Lever Watches, full jeweled, which will be sold at a reduced price, to close the consignment.

This advertisement appeared four times, from February 4, 1840 through February 7, 1840, in the first issue on page 2, column 7.

JUST RECEIVED,

On consignment, at the Commission Warehouse, No. 216, Main street, the following articles:

German Silver Table Spoons;

Do do Butter Knives;

Do do Guard Chains;

Do do Fish and Gravy Spoons;

Do do Pearl handled Fruit Knives;

Together with a select assortment of Jewelry, Cutlery, Hardware, and Pistols.

Also, a quantity of fig'd and plain Satin Lacing, and Gilt Buttons.

Also—Leather Pocket Books;

Green and White Spectacles;

Set and Gilt Ear Rings.

N. B. On hand, at the above establishment, the remainder of a stock of Goods, consisting of German Silverware, Jewelry, Cutlery, and Pistols, belonging to a dissolved firm in New York, which will be sold at a liberal reduction to close the consignment.

This advertisement appeared forty-eight times in the issues of the paper for March 5, 1840 through April 30, 1840, with the single exception of the issue for March 19, 1840, from which it was omitted. It first appeared on page 2, column 6.

JUST RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT,

BY S. MENKIN, at the Commission Warehouse, No 216, Main street, a large assortment of Jewelry, German Silver and Cutlery, from the latest importations, and from the Manufactures, which will be sold wholesale, at a small advance for cash or approved paper, consisting in part of the following articles:

German Silver Table Spoons, assorted;

Do do Tea do do

Do do Butter Knives do

Gravey Spoons and Fish Slices;

Pearl handle Fruit Knives;

German Silver Pencil Cases, assorted

Do do Thimbles, do

Do do Spectacles, do

Pen, Pocket and Dirk Knives;

Freemasons and other Razors;

Steel Chains, assorted

Do Spectacles, do

French Gilt do

Unet Watch Glasses, assorted;

Gold Hands and Steel Seconds;

APPENDIX B (cont.)

Gold Enameled and Plain Scissors;  
Metal Straps, assorted;  
Gumelastic do;  
Gilt Coat Buttons;  
Assorted Silk do;  
Lasting do;  
G S Sugar Tongs;  
Pocket Books;  
Gilt Ear Rings;  
Gold Set do;  
Gold Breast Pins;  
Gilt do, assorted;  
Gold and Set Rings;  
Gold Breguet Chains;  
Gold Lever Watches;  
Silver do do;  
Gold Lapine do;  
Plain English Silver do;

—ALSO—

On hand the remainder of a stock of Hardware, Cutlery, Pistols and Jewelry, which will be sold low to close the consignment.

The above advertisement appeared three times, in the issues of the paper for April 29-May 1, 1840, in the first issue on page 2, column 6.

COMMISSION WAREHOUSE,  
No 216 Main street.

The subscriber has the pleasure of informing the Merchants in the city and country, that he has been appointed Agent from the West by Messrs S I Heustadt & Barnet of Birmingham, England, manufacturers of Jewellery, Cutlery and Fancy Goods, of which articles a full supply will always be kept, and disposed of at a small advance. The following are part of the goods now on hand:

Duelling and Pocket pistols;  
German Silver Table and Tea Spoons;  
Plated and Japaned Crusts Stands;  
Metal and Gum Elastic pant Straps;  
German Silver Pencil cases, ass'd;  
Gold and Set Finger rings;  
Lunett and plain Watch Glasses;  
Razor of assorted qualities;  
Pen and Pocket Knives, ass'd;  
Do do do on cards;  
Assorted Scissors;  
Butter Knives, ass'd;  
Pearl hand Fruit Knives;  
Steel Pens, ass'd;  
Gold Breast Pins;  
Gold Set Pins;  
Plated Set Pins, ass'd;  
German silver Thimbles, ass'd;  
Do do Spectacles, ass'd;  
Gold Bridget Chains, ass'd.

S. MEIKEN.

APPENDIX B (cont.)

The advertisement which we have just quoted appeared in three issues of the paper, May 13-15, 1840, in the first issue on page 2, column 5.

JUST RECEIVED ON COMMISSION, BY LATE ARRIVALS,

An assortment of the following articles:

Eumelastie Guards; Gold Breast Pins; Do Finger Rings; German Silver Table Spoons; Do do Tea do; Do do Soup Ladles; Assorted Razors; Do Pen and Pocket Knives; G. S. Butter and Toddy Ladles; Do Snuffers and Trays; Do Patent Cork Screws; Do Fine Combs; Do Butter Knives, assorted; Do Pencil Cases, do; Do Spectacles, do; Do Thimbles; Gilt and Plated Breast Pins; Gold Lever Watches; Silver do do; Do Horizontal and plain Watches; Assorted Accordeons; Do Telescopes; Do Scissors; Silver Tooth Picks; Do Enamelled Pencils; Do G S do do; Opera Glasses; Assorted Cigar Cases; Plated and Japaned Castor Stands; Do Tea Setts &; Steel Pens, assorted; Fancy Gilt Buttons.

--ALSO--

An assortment of English and French Patent and Lunett Watch Glasses &.

S. MENKIN,  
Commercial Warehouse,  
No 216 Main street, Cin.

Obviously, "Commercial Warehouse" should have been "Commission Warehouse". This advertisement appeared fifty-one times, from July 2, 1840 through August 31, 1840, with the except of July 7, 1840. In the first issue it was on page 2, column 6.

S. MENKIN, Agent Commission Warehouse, No 216 Main street, has just received, from the manufactories of Birmingham, Sheffield and London,

German Silver Tea Spoons;

Do do Table do;  
Do do Soup Ladles;  
Do do Cream and Sauce Spoons;  
Do do Table Forks;  
Do do Butter Knives;  
Do do Fruit do;  
Do do Open top Thimbles;  
Do do Closed do do;

Lunet, Patent and Plain Watch Glasses;

Patent Cork Screws;

Assorted Accordeons;

Pen, Pocket and Dirk Knives in doz and cards;

Gold, German Silver and Gilt Guard and Watch Chains.

Gold and Silver Lever, Lepine, Horizontal and Plain English Watches; an assortment of Pocket and Duelling Pistols; also Razors of assorted qualities; German Silver Pencil Cases, and a general assortment of Gold and Gilt Jewelry, some of a new style.

Also, a lot of Ladies and Gentlemen's English Dressing and Jewel Cases—a superb article.

APPENDIX B (cont.)

The above advertisement appeared nineteen times in the newspaper, in the issues August 25, 1840 through September 17, 1840, except those of September 5 and 7, 1840. In the first issue it appeared on page 2, column 6.

S. MENKEN, AGENT,

HAS just received from the manufactories a lot of gold lever and lapine Watches; also, silver lever, lapine, and Horizontal do; 2 doz German Silver do, a new style; silver plated Cake Baskets; ass'd Knives, on cards and in dozens; bright Desert Leaves; matted do; gilt, plated, and steel Spectacles, ass'd do do Scissors; Ladies and Gents super Jewel and Dressing Cases, of the latest style; and a general assortment of Jewelry; German Silver Tea and Table Spoons, of a superior quality; together with a stock of Fancy articles which will be sold for a small advance on the manufacturer's prices.

No 216 Main st, Cincinnati.

This advertisement appeared eleven times, September 8-21, 1840, with the exception of September 17, 1840. In the first issue it was on page 2, column 7.

MORE GERMAN SILVER AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber expects in a few days from the manufactories, 50 gross super quality Tea Spoons, and 50 do of a common quality. A splendid assortment of Diamond Rings and Breast Pins, from \$15 to 100 a piece. Also, super and common Bowie and Dirk Knives, and a few packets of Pocket and Pen do. Also, a lot of Lunett Watch Glasses, and 100 dozen common Pins and Rings, Log Cabins Pins, &c.

In store, an assortment of gold and silver lever, lapine and plain Watches, and plain German Silver do; with an assortment of fine and common Jewelry; Cutlery, ass'd; watch Glasses, and watch materials; German silver ware and fancy articles; which will be sold at a small advance upon the manufacturing prices, by

S. MENKEN, Agent,

Commission Warehouse, No 216 Main st.

N. B. A considerable reduction has been made on the price of German Silver Table Spoons.

This advertisement appeared in the issues of the paper twenty-four times, September 18, 1840 through October 19, 1840, except September 22 and 28, 1840. It appeared for the first time on page 2, column 6.

JUST RECEIVED

FROM the Manufactories an assortment of German Silver, Tea and Table Spoons, Bowie Dirks, Pocket, and Pen Knives on cards and in dozens.

—ALSO—

As assortment of I. Alex & Co.'s superior Razors, and a small quantity of Diamonds, among which are Brilliant Finger Rings and Breastpins, of the latest style.



APPENDIX B (cont.)

Also an assortment of Ladies' Detached Lever and Lepine Watches, and Silver Lever, Lepine, Horizontal, Quartier and Plain Watches, with Silver and Hard Dials. Also a few dozen with German Silver and Gilt Cases, together with an assortment of Lunett and Plain Glasses. Also Harrison and Van Buren Pins, Rings, and Medallions.

In store a few dozen Fur Coney Coat Collars, and Russia Squirrel Gents' Beas, which will be sold at a reduced price to close the consignment.

Also, on hand, a general assortment of Cutlery, fine and common Jewelry, German Silver Ware, and fancy articles, which will be sold Wholesale at a small advance.

S. MENKEN,

Agent Commission Warehouse, No 216 Main Street.

The above advertisement was printed in the newspaper fifty-one times, October 27, 1840 through December 24, 1840, except for the issue for November 2, 1840. It first appeared on page 2, column 7.

JUST received on consignment, 50 groce Harrison Medals.

--ALSO--

An assortment of Diamond Breast Pins and Finger Rings, and an assortment of gold and gilt Jewelry, which will be sold at a small advance on the manufacturing prices, at

S. MENKEN'S

Commission Warehouse, No 216 Main st.

This advertisement appeared five times, December 22-28, 1840, although it may well have appeared in the first issues for 1841, also, which we did not peruse. It first was printed on page 2, column 7.

JUST RECEIVED,

50 ~~groce~~ German Silver Table Spoons

50 do " " Tea "

--ALSO--

An assortment of Cutlery on Cards, and in dozens, among which are Bowie, Dirk, Pen and Pocket Knives; and also, a few Fancy Tea Boxes, and a few doz Gilt Guard Chains and Gilt Beads; Gilt Finger Rings, and a lot of Watch makers' Oil, of a superior quality, at

S MENKEN'S Commission Warehouse,  
No 206 Main st.

Undoubtedly, "206" should have been "216". This advertisement was printed in the issues of the paper for December 24-28, 1840, three times, and may have continued to appear in the early issues for the following year. It first appeared on page 2, column 6. Solomon Menken was the most prolific advertiser among the Jewish business men.



APPENDIX B (cont.)

Newhouse, Einstein & Bernheimer:

NEW GOODS

Just received by steamboat a further supply of seasonable Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, etc., which, together with that already on hand, make as good an assortment as will be found in the city.

Among the Goods lately received are—

Pilot Cloths, Satinettes, Flannels;

Broadcloths, of every color;

Shawls, Merinos, Figured Satins;

Sewing Silk, Skein Cotton, etc.

Thankful for past favors, the subscribers would request a continuation of the same.

NEWHOUSE, EINSTEIN & BERNHEIMER,

Next door above Exchange Bank.

This advertisement appeared sixty times, January 1, 1840 through March 9, 1840, and may well have appeared in the last issues of the previous year. In the first issue for 1840, it was printed on page 4, column 6, which is, actually, the proof that it did appear a number of times in 1839, for the system of printing advertisements was such that, when an advertisement was first inserted it appeared on page 2, generally in either column 5, 6 or 7. If it ran for a month or so, it was generally then transferred to the first page. If it ran for several months or more, it usually ended up on the back page of the newspaper. Consequently, this advertisement had probably been printed in the newspaper for some time before January 1, 1840.

Warburg, J. R.

RUSSIA HARE FUR.

Just received per steamer Pilot, 4 cases genuine Russia Hares' Fur, for sale by

J. R. WARBURG & CO.,  
199 Main street.

We have no idea who J. R. Warburg was. He was never listed in any of the Congregational records, nor do we find his name among those in the two City Directories. It may have been that someone else operated a store under the firm name given above, and that he did not live in Cincinnati at all, but this seems doubtful. The advertisement appeared three times, May 18-20, 1840, the first time on page 2, column 6.

These are all of the advertisements and business notices we found on the pages of The Cincinnati Daily Gazette during the whole year 1840. It might easily be said, and truthfully, that the Jewish business men were not heavy advertisers. However, it should be remembered that they, for the most part, were not so well established by this time. We have no doubt but that a greater number of advertisements by Jews would be found in papers ten or twenty years later. Also, it is interesting that there are no advertisements inserted by operators of clothing stores. This was true for the Christian merchants and manufacturers as well as for the Jewish ones. Several explanations for this phenomenon could be offered.

APPENDIX B (cont.)

2. Taken from The Daily Chronicle, December 31, 1840 to May 31, 1841; Edward D. Mansfield, Editor; Whig paper; 4 pages; every evening, except Sunday.

Only two advertisements (one inserted by Solomon Mendel and one by Newhouse, Einstein & Bernheimer, the second of which was actually only a business notice) and one notice taken from the reported proceedings of the City Council appeared, concerning Jews, in the first five months of 1841. The rest of the notices are simply "Imports" into the city through the port by steamer, and, as far as these are concerned, it is difficult to say whether all of them concern business goods or whether some of them may have concerned only goods which the individuals were importing for their own use. We have mentioned these "Imports" notices earlier (pp. 40-41) when we discussed Abraham Zuter.

Abraham, Joseph:

Imports.

Per steamer Independence, Capt. Brickell, from New Orleans—  
3 boxes Mdze, J. Abraham.

(The reader should bear in mind that, in each of our listings of "Imports"; there were many more names and items mentioned. We have not quoted the entire notices as it would be a waste of space.) This notice appeared in the issue for March 5, 1841, on page 2, column 6, and in the "Imports of the Week" column (column 6) on page 2 of the March 6, 1841 issue. We have already discussed Joseph Abraham, and seen that he operated a clothing store in 1842. Perhaps he was a pedler in 1841, or else just starting out in the clothing business.

Ezekiel, (E.?):

Imports.

Per steamer Tremont, Capt. Rogers, from Pittsburgh,  
12 kegs, 1 bbl. Butter, Ezekiel.

This notice appeared in the March 10, 1841 issue, on page 2, column 6, and in the "Imports of the Week" column (column 1) on page 3 of the March 13, 1841 issue.

Ezekiel, Eleazer:

Imports.

Per steamer Atlanta, Capt. Fullerton, from New Orleans,  
80 qr csks Wine, 1 pipe Gin, 1 hf pipe Brandy, E. Ezekiel.

This notice appeared in the March 12, 1841 issue, on page 2, column 6, and in the "Imports of the Week" column of the issues for March 13, 1841 (page 3, column 1) and March 20, 1841 (page 2, column 6). It was not an uncommon practice to repeat the imports of the previous week a week later, although for what reason we know not.

APPENDIX B (cont.)

Imports.

Per steamer Girard, Capt. ----, from Pittsburgh,  
2 bxs mdze, E. Ezekiel.

This notice appeared in the issue for March 18, 1841, on page 2, column 6,  
and in the "Imports of the Week" column of the issues for March 20, 1841  
(on page 2, column 6) and March 27, 1841 (on page 2, column 6).

Imports.

Per steamer Fair Play, Rankin, from Maysville,  
1 bale mdze, E. Ezekiel.

This notice appeared in the issue for March 18, 1841, on page 2, column 6,  
and in the "Imports of the Week" column of the issues for March 20, 1841  
(on page 2, column 6) and March 27, 1841 (on page 2, column 6).

Imports.

Per steamer Platte, Capt. ----, from St. Louis,  
10 bbls Deer Skins, 6 bbls Honey, 1 bx mdz, E. Ezekiel.

This notice appeared in the issue for April 1, 1841, on page 2, column 6,  
and in the "Imports of the Week" column(column 6) of the issue for April  
3, 1841, on page 2.

Imports.

Per steamer Fair Play, Rankin, from Maysville,  
8 bxs, 4 kegs, 6 pkgs mdz, E. Ezekiel.

This notice appeared in the issue for April 1, 1841, on page 2, column 6,  
and in the "Imports of the Week" column (on page 2, column 6) of the  
issue for April 3, 1841. The Ezekiels were grocers and liquor merchants.

Hart, Henry:

Imports.

Per steamer Mediator, Capt. Brickel, from New Orleans--  
5 boxes Wine, 4 boxes Fish, 1 bbl. Sugar, etc. H. Hart.

This notice appeared in the issue for January 28, 1841, on page 2, column  
6, and in the "Imports of the week" column (on page 2, column 6) of the  
issue for January 30, 1841.

Imports.

Per steamer, Gen. Pike, Capt. Ross, from New Orleans,  
15 bxs Codfish, H. Hart.

This notice appeared in the issue for March 24, 1841, on page 2, column 6,  
and in the "Imports of the Week" column (on page 2, column 6) of the issue  
for March 27, 1841.

Rammelsburgh, Frederick:

Imports.

Per steamer Gen. Pike, Capt. Ross, from N. Orleans,  
35 Mah Planks, 6 bdls do, 1 bx Marble, Jones & Rammelsburgh.

This notice appeared in the issue for April 20, 1841, on page 2, column 6.

Imports.

Per steamer Commodore, Capt. Ellis, from New Orleans,  
2 bbls Varnish, Jones & Rammelsburgh.

This notice appeared in the issue for May 24, 1841, on page 3, column 1.

Levy, A., & Brothers:

Imports.

Per steamer Independence, Capt. Brickell, from New Orleans—  
1 case Mdze, A. Levy & Brothers.

This notice appeared in the issue for March 5, 1841, on page 2, column 6,  
and in the "Imports of the Week" column (on page 2, column 6) of the issue  
for March 6, 1841.

Imports.

Per steamer, Swallow, Capt. Anders, from New Orleans,  
1 bx mdze, Levy & Bros.

This notice appeared in the issue for March 24, 1841, on page 2, column 6,  
and in the "Imports of the Week" column (on page 2, column 6) of the issue  
for March 27, 1841.

Levy, Alexander:

Imports.

Per steamer Reliance, Capt. Cable, from N. Orleans,  
1 bale, A. Levy.

This notice appeared in the issue for April 5, 1841, on page 2, column 6.

Levy, Jonas:

Imports.

Per steamer Express, Captain Woodward, from New Orleans,  
2 boxes Tins, 4 bdls. Skins, J. Levy.

This notice appeared in the issue for April 3, 1841, on page 2, column 5.

Imports.

Per steamer Ohio Belle, Capt. Jones, from New Orleans,  
10 hf pps Brandy, J. Levy.

This notice appeared in the issue for April 28, 1841, on page 2, column 6.

APPENDIX B (cont.)

Mayer, Elias:

Imports.

Per steamer Susquehanna, from Pittsburgh,  
2 boxes, E. Mayer.

This notice appeared in the issue for March 25, 1841, on page 2, column 6, and in the "Imports of the Week" column (on page 2, column 6) of the issue for March 27, 1841.

Menkin, Solomon:

Imports.

Per steamer Harrisburgh, Capt. —, from Pittsburg.  
1 cask mdze, S. Menkin.

This notice appeared in the issue for March 5, 1841, on page 2, column 6, and in the "Imports of the Week" column (on page 2, column 6) of the issue for March 6, 1841.

GERMAN SILVER AND CUTLERY

--Received from the manufacturer,  
150 cards Pen and Pocket Knives,  
25 doz. Freemason's Razors,  
150 doz Scissors, assorted sizes and qualities,  
100 doz German Silver Table Spoons,  
A few doz Soup Ladles, Cream Spoons, Butter Knives, Thimbles,  
Toilet and Pocket Combs.

—ALSO—

As assortment of Accordians, from 6 to 16 keys, some half  
toned.

—ALSO—

A few doz New Style Set Finger Rings. All the goods are in  
perfect order, and will be sold at a small advance, at the  
Commission Warehouse.

S. MENKIN,  
No. 216 Main street.

This was actually the only advertisement by a Jew we found in all the issues of the newspaper for the first five months of 1841. It appeared on page 2, column 6, of the issues for May 19-21, 1841, that is, three times.

Moses, L.:

CITY NEWS.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.—CITY COUNCIL, FOURTEEN MEMBERS PRESENT.  
Petition of L. Moses for license to keep an Exchange and Broker's  
office, presented, and on motion, of Mr. Findlay, license granted  
on the payment of \$50.

This notice appeared in the newspaper on page 2, column 4, issue for March 4, 1841. Perhaps this person was Morris L. Moses; perhaps it was Montague L. Moses, who may have been just starting out in business.

APPENDIX B (cont.)

Moses, Morris ?):

Imports.

Per steamer Commodore, Capt. Ellis, from New Orleans,  
2 kegs mdze, M. Moses.

This notice appeared in the issue of the paper for March 23, 1841, on page 2, column 6, and in the "Imports of the Week" column (on page 2, column 5) of the issue for March 27, 1841.

Moses, Phineas:

Imports.

Per steamer Ohio Belle, left New Orleans Dec. 21st, arrived  
at Cincinnati Dec. 30.

21 kegs Olives, 2 boxes Lemons, P. Moses.

This notice appeared in the issue for December 31, 1840, on page 2, column 6.

Moses, Solomon:

Imports.

Per steamer Wm. Paris, Capt. Mason, from Pittsburgh,  
7 bxs, 7 kegs, 7 baskets, 2 bags mdze, 6 hf ch. Tea, S. Moses.

This notice appeared in the issue for March 23, 1841, on page 2, column 6, and in the "Imports of the Week" column (on page 2, column 6) of the issue for March 27, 1841.

Imports.

Per steamer Swallow, Capt. Anders, from New Orleans,  
2 bbls Sugar, 4 hhds do, 15 bags Coffee, 1 cask Rice, 7 dms Figs,  
5 sacks Salt, 1 csk Wine, 1 bbl Molasses, 1 package Annisette,  
6 kegs Buckwheat, 2 do Olives, 9 boxes Wine, 2 do mdze, 3 do Sugar,  
10 do Sugar, 4 do Glassware, 2 do Candles, 4 do Lemons, S. Moses.

This notice appeared in the issue for March 24, 1841, on page 2, column 6, and in the "Imports of the Week" column (on page 2, column 6) of the issue for March 27, 1841. How obvious it is, from this notice, that Solomon Moses was a grocer!

Imports of the Week.

Per steamer Tioga, Capt. Morrow, from Pittsburgh,  
14 bxs mdze, S. Moses.

This notice appeared in the "Imports of the Week" column in the issues of the paper for March 27, 1841 (on page 2, column 5) and April 3, 1841 (on page 2, column 6).

APPENDIX B (cont.)

Imports.

Per steamer Buckeye, Capt. Smith, from N. Orleans,  
5 cases mdze, S. Moses.

This notice appeared in the issue of the newspaper for April 10, 1841, on page 2, column 6.

Imports.

Per steamer Algonquin, Capt. Wells, from N. Orleans,  
1 case Paper, 2 bbls Liquor, 2 hf pps, 1 ppe, 2 casks do, S. Moses.

This notice appeared in the issue for April 10, 1841, on page 2, column 6.

Imports.

Per steamer Jean D'Arc, Captain Wright, from New Orleans,  
1 cse Ginger, 2 bxs Prunes, S. Moses.

This notice appeared in the issue for May 4, 1841, on page 2, column 6.

Newhouse, Henry:

Imports.

Per steamer Columbus, Capt. Whitten, from New Orleans—  
2 boxes mdze, H. Newhouse.

This notice appeared in the issue for January 28, 1841, on page 2, column 6, and in the "Imports of the Week" column (on page 2, column 6) in the issue for January 30, 1841. We have mentioned Henry Newhouse as having been listed in the City Directory for 1839-40 as a "Furnace-Man". We cannot say anything more about him, business-wise.

Newhouse, Einstein & Bernheimer:

NOTICE--ARNOLD, CAUFFMAN, & WOLF, have associated with them JOSEPH NEWHOUSE, LEWIS EINSTEIN, and ISAAC BERNHEIMER, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for the transaction of the Wholesale Dry Goods business in the cities of Philadelphia and Cincinnati. The business will be continued and carried on in Philadelphia, as heretofore, by Mayer Arnold, Marcus Cauffman, and Abraham S. Wolf, under the name and firm of ARNOLD, CAUFFMAN, & WOLF; and in Cincinnati, by Joseph Newhouse, Lewis Einstein, and Isaac Bernheimer, under the firm of NEWHOUSE, EINSTEIN & BERNHEIMER.

MAYER ARNOLD,  
MARCUS CAUFFMAN,  
ABR'M WOLF,  
JOSEPH NEWHOUSE,  
LEWIS EINSTEIN,  
ISAAC BERNHEIMER.

Philadelphia, January 9th, 1841.



APPENDIX B (cont.)

This notice of association appeared in the issues of the newspaper for January 16, 18 and 19, 1841, in the first of which it was on page 2, column 5. (N.B. In this first appearance of the notice, the name of "Lewis Einstein" was inadvertently omitted from the list of signatories at the bottom.)

Imports.

Per steamer Telegraph, Capt. Wilson, from Pittsburgh—  
2 boxes mdze. Newhouse, Einstein & Co.

This notice appeared in the issue for January 29, 1841, on page 2, column 6, and in the "Imports of the Week" column (on page 2, column 6) of the issue for January 30, 1841.

Imports.

Per steamer Independence, Capt. Brickell, from New Orleans,  
11 boxes, 2 casks, 4 bbls. Mdze. Newhouse & Co.

This notice appeared in the issue for February 8, 1841, on page 2, column 6, and in the "Imports of the Week" column (on page 2, column 6) of the issue for February 13, 1841.

Imports.

Per steamer Pilot, Page, from Pittsburgh,  
1 box mdze. Newhouse & Co.

This notice appeared in the issue for February 26, 1841, on page 2, column 5, and in the "Imports of the Week" column (on page 2, column 6) of the issue for February 27, 1841.

Imports of the Week.

Per steamer Raritan, Capt. Smith, from Pittsburgh,  
3 boxes Dry Goods, Newhouse, Einstein & B.

This notice appeared in the issue for March 13, 1841, on page 2, column 6, and in the "Imports of the Week" column (on page 2, column 6) of the issue for March 20, 1841.

Imports.

Per steamer Susquehanna, from Pittsburgh,  
3 bxs, Newhouse & Co.

This notice appeared in the issue for March 25, 1841, on page 2, column 6, and in the "Imports of the Week" column (on page 2, column 6) of the issue for March 27, 1841.

Imports.

Per steamer Exchange, Capt. Todd, from Wabash river,  
2 bxs mdze, Newhouse & Co.

This notice appeared in the issue for April 1, 1841, on page 2, column 6.



APPENDIX B (cont.)

Imports.

Per steamer Boston, Capt. Dean, from Pittsburgh,  
4 bxs Dry Goods, Newhouse & Co.

This notice appeared in the issue of the newspaper for April 6, 1841, on page 2, column 6.

Imports.

Per steamer Susquehanna, Capt. Wylie, from Pittsburgh,  
9 boxes mdze, Newhouse & Co.

This notice appeared in the issue for April 6, 1841, on page 2, column 6.

Imports.

Per steamer Telegraph, Capt. Wilson, from Pittsburg,  
14 bxs Dry Goods, Newhouse & Co.

This notice appeared in the issue for April 8, 1841, on page 2, column 6.

Imports.

Per steamer Saratoga, Capt. Hunter, from Pittsburgh,  
2 bxs mdze, Newhouse & Co.

This notice appeared in the issue for April 13, 1841, on page 2, column 6.

Imports.

Per steamer New Orleans, Capt. Carrell, from New Orleans,  
11 bls, 2 bxs mdze, Newhouse & Co.

This notice appeared in the issue for May 13, 1841, on page 2, column 6.

Raphael, Joseph:

Imports.

Per steamer Lexington, Capt. Alter, from N. Orleans,  
8 bxs mdze, J. Rafel.

This notice appeared in the issue for April 23, 1841, on page 2, column 6. We have mentioned before that Joseph Raphael, the jeweler and silversmith, frequently had his named spelled Rafel or Rafil.

Rosenstiel, Lewis S.:

Imports.

Per steamer Gloster, Blanford, from Pittsburgh,  
10 bxs mdze, L. W. Rosenstiel.

This notice appeared in the issue for March 31, 1841, on page 2, column 6, and in the "Imports of the Week" column (on page 2, column 6) in the issue for April 3, 1841.

APPENDIX B (cont.)

Simmonds & Joseph:

Imports.

Per steamer Express, Captain Woodward from New Orleans,  
1 box Tobacco, 2 do, Beeswax, 1 bdl. Hides, 1 do Deer Skins,  
Simmonds & Joseph.

This notice appeared in the issue of the newspaper for April 3, 1841, on page 2, column 5.

Warburg, J. R.:

Imports.

Per steamer Montezuma, Capt. Crooks, from New Orleans—  
3 casks and 1 box mdze. J. R. Warburgh & Co.

This notice appeared in the issue for January 11, 1841, on page 2, column 6, and in the "Imports of the Week" column (on page 2, column 6) of the issue for January 16, 1841.

Imports.

Per steamer Harrisburgh, Capt. —, from Pittsburgh  
7 boxes mdze, J. R. Warburg & Co.

This notice appeared in the issue for March 5, 1841, on page 2, column 6, and in the "Imports of the Week" column (on page 2, column 6) of the issue for March 6, 1841.

Imports.

Per steamer Utica, Capt. Kleinfelter, from Pittsburgh,  
2 boxes Dry Goods, Warburg.

This notice appeared in the issue for March 10, 1841, on page 2, column 6, and in the "Imports of the Week" column (on page 2, column 1) of the issue for March 13, 1841.

Imports of the Week.

Per steamer Raritan, Capt. Smith, from Pittsburgh,  
4 boxes of Dry Goods, J. R. Washburg & Co.

This should read "Warburg" instead of "Washburg". The notice appeared in the issue of the paper for March 13, 1841, on page 2, column 6, and also in the "Imports of the Week" column in the issue for March 20, 1841, on page 2, column 6.

Imports.

Per steamer Tioga, Capt. —, from Pittsburgh,  
6 bxs Dry Goods, J. R. Warburg & Co.

This notice appeared in the issue for March 15, 1841, on page 2, column 6, and in the "Imports of the Week" column in the issue for March 20, 1841, on page 2, column 6.

APPENDIX B (cont.)

Imports.

Per steamer New Orleans, Capt. Love, from New Orleans,  
5 cases mdze, J. R. Warburg & Co.

This notice appeared in the issue for March 19, 1841, on page 2, column 6,  
and in the "Imports of the Week" column (on page 2, column 6) in the issues  
for March 20 and 27, 1841.

Imports.

Per steamer Boston, Capt. Dean, from Pittsburgh,  
6 boxes mdze, Warburg & Co.

This notice appeared in the issue for March 20, 1841, on page 2, column 5.

Imports.

Per steamer Montgomery, Capt. Gregg, from Pittsburgh,  
2 boxes mdze, J. R. Warburg.

This notice appeared in the issue for March 30, 1841, on page 2, column 6,  
and in the "Imports of the Week" column of the issue for April 3, 1841, on  
page 2, column 6.

Imports.

Per steamer, Gloster, Blanford, from Pittsburgh,  
3 boxes mdze, J. R. Warburg.

This notice appeared in the issue for March 31, 1841, on page 2, column 6,  
and in the "Imports of the Week" column (on page 2, column 6) of the issue  
for April 3, 1841.

Imports.

Per steamer Ben Franklin, Capt. Summons, from New Orleans,  
15 bskts, 10 bxs Wine, J. R. Warburg & Co.

This notice appeared in the issue for April 7, 1841, on page 2, column 6.

Imports.

Per steamer Gen. Morgan, Capt. Jones, from New Orleans,  
7 hf pps Brandy, J. R. Warburgh & Co.

This notice appeared in the issue for May 6, 1841, on page 2, column 6.

3. Taken from the City Directory for 1839-40, on page 49 of the Advertising Directory which preceded it. We have already quoted, in our paper proper, the other three advertisements which appeared on these pages, inserted by J. G. Joseph, Charles Levi, Elias Mayer and Morris Moses.

Newhouse, Einstein & Bernheimer:

NEWHOUSE, EINSTEIN & BERNHEIMER  
Wholesale Dealers in  
French, English & German

APPENDIX B (cont.)

FANCY DRY GOODS,  
CUTLERY AND JEWELRY.  
No. 165, Main street, one door above the Exchange Bank,  
CINCINNATI

4. Taken from the City Directory for 1842, on page 45. The only advertisement inserted in that Directory by someone whom we know to have been a Jew was that inserted by Solomon Moses, which we quoted in our paper proper. We cannot say whether Frederick Rammelsberg was Jewish or not, although we have strong suspicions that he was not.

Rammelsberg, Frederick:

S e n e c a   j o n e s .   F r e d e r i c   R a m m e l s b e r g .

JONES & RAMMELSBERG,  
Manufacturers of  
CABINET WARE  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
No. 18, East Fourth Street,  
CINCINNATI

These were all of the advertisements and notices concerning Jews and their economic life which we found in the two City Directories and the two newspapers.

# APPENDIX C

Occupational distribution of Jews in Cincinnati, 1840 and 1842, about whom we have information. These are the figures which we have used in our paper proper. A number of men are listed in two different places. There may be no distinction between "Auctioneer", "Auction store" and "Auction and Commission store"; however, we have given them as they were stated in the City Directories, from which source all of this information is derived. A number of these men may have operated the same store, also.

Business	1840	1842
Clothing Store	24	34
Tailor	7	11
Merchant Tailor	2	2
Clothes Dresser	1	
Dyer and Scourer	1	
Hatter	1	1
Shoemaker	1	4
Clerk	7	26
Book-keeper	2	
Book-binder	1	1
Circulating Library & Reading Room	2	1
Newspaper Man	1	
Follows River	1	
Pedler	22	26
Trader	1	4
Merchant	1	1
Bristle Dealer		1
Dry-goods Store	6	21
Fancy Store	1	1
Jewelry, Hardware, Cutlery & Commission Store	1	1
Jeweler	3	
Jeweler & Silversmith	1	
Optician & Mathematical Instrument Maker	1	1
Physician	1	1
Watchmaker	2	1
Jewelry & Fancy-goods Store	2	
Spectacle Maker	1	
Silversmith		1
Eye Infirmary	1	
Boarding House		3
Coffee House	1	1
Teacher		1
Exchange Broker	1	3
Agent for Money Lenders	1	
Cigar Store & Tobacconist		2
Grocery Store		2
Grocer & Liquor Merchant		2
Ice Dealer		1
Picture Dealer		1
Baker & Confectioner		1
Bar-keeper		1
Brewer & Distiller	1	

APPENDIX C (cont.)

Business	1840	1842
Auction Store		1
Auction & Commission Store	2	
Auctioneer	3	
Laborer	4	
Stone-mason		2
Tanner & Currier		1
Tinner		1
Cooper		1
Butcher		4
French Burr Mill Stone Maker	1	
Furnace Man	1	
Lockmaker	1	
Cabinet Warehouse	1	1
Total Listings	<u>112</u>	<u>167</u>
Total number of Individuals		218

Footnotes

1. For this, and the immediately subsequent figures (except where stated) concerning the population of Cincinnati, see Cist, Cincinnati in 1841, pp. 32-39.
2. Cist, Charles, Cincinnati in 1851, p. 44.
3. Cist, Cincinnati in 1841, p. 39; Cincinnati in 1851, pp. 46-47.
4. Cist, Cin. in 1841, pp. 266-267.
5. Cist, Cin. in 1851, pp. 82-83.
6. Cist, Cincinnati in 1841, pp. 32-33.
7. City Directory, 1839-40, p. 416.
8. Ibid., loc. cit.
9. Ibid., p. 284.
10. Ibid., p. 269.
11. Ibid., p. 275.
12. Ibid., p. 286.
13. Ibid., loc. cit.
14. Ibid., p. 300.
15. Ibid., p. 217.
16. Minute Book, Board of Trustees, Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, p. 63.
17. Minute Book, Hebrew Beneficent Society of Cincinnati, 1844.
18. Min. Bk., B. of T., Cong. B'nai Jeshurun, p. 70 (1844).
19. City Dir., 1839-40, p. 264.
20. City Dir., 1842, p. 52.
21. Cash Book, 1841.
22. Min. Bk.,
23. p. 327.
24. Cash Book, 1841.
25. Min. Bk.
26. Min. Bk.

27. p. 195.
28. p. 267.
29. Cin. Daily Gazette, 1/25/1840, p. 2; col. 6; 1/26/40, 2;6; 1/28/40, 2;6.
30. Daily Chronicle, 2/19/1841, p. 2; col. 5.
31. 1839-40, p. 510.
32. Cin. Daily Gazette, 2/5/1840, p. 2; col. 4.
33. Ibid., 2/4/40, 2;4.
34. Both - Cin. Daily Gazette, 2/4/40, 2;5.
35. Cin. Daily Gazette, 4/8/40, 2;5.
36. Cin. Daily Gazette, 2/6/40, 2;6-7
37. Cist, Cin. in 1841, pp. 290-297.
38. City Dir., 1836-37, p. 252.
39. Cist, p. 142.
40. Ibid., p. 137.
41. Ibid., p. 136.
42. Ibid., p. 133.
43. Ibid., p. 104.
44. City Dir., 1836-37, p. 246.
45. City Dir., 1842, p. 117.
46. City Dir., 1836-37, p. 104.
47. Ibid., p. 251.
48. p. 253.
49. 1839-40, p. 261.
50. 1842, p. 325.
51. p. 52.
52. Min. Bk., Cong. B'nai Jesh., B. of T., pp. 130, 138, 143-4.
53. p. 232.
54. p. 40.



55. Cist, Cin. in 1841, p. 115.
56. both on p. 306.
57. p. 199.
58. City Dir., 1839-40, p. 306.
59. City Dir., 1842, p. 389.
60. pp. 234-235.
61. p. 163.
62. p. 189.
63. p. 109.
64. p. 309.
65. p. 298.
66. p. 249.
67. 1844, p. 128.
68. 1844, p. 184.
69. 1839-40, p. 241.
70. 1842, p. 117.
71. p. 95.
72. p. 260.
73. p. 211.
74. p. 191.
75. 1844, p. 136.
76. 1839-40, p. 195.
77. p. 241.
78. p. 188.
79. 1846, p. 224.
80. e.g., pp. 85, 99.
81. p. 355.
82. 1839-40, p. 325.

83. p. 258.
84. p. 187.
85. p. 241.
86. p. 93.
87. p. 510.
88. p. 320; 1844, p. 184.
89. p. 48.
90. p. 160.
91. p. 324.
92. 1839-40, p. 391.
93. p. 9.
94. p. 209.
95. Wright, Smithson E., Compiler, Obituaries of Cincinnatians, p. 257.
96. 1839-40, p. 120; 1842, p. 293.
97. 1839-40, p. 195; 1842, p. 251.
98. 1839-40, p. 401; 1842, p. 365.
99. pp. 7-8.
100. 1839-40, p. 120.
101. p. 134.
102. p. 263.
103. p. 184.
104. p. 195.
105. under Hersch, p. 217.
106. p. 286.
107. p. 373.
108. 1839-40, p. 107; 1842, p. 94.
109. 1839-40, p. 195; 1842, p. 110.
110. 1839-40, p. 269, under Maier.

111. 1839-40, p. 111, under Mark Cohen.
112. 1842, p. 195.
113. p. 267, under Myers; p. 242, under Marcus Cohn.
114. 1842, p. 254; p. 277, under Siesengut.
115. 1839-40, p. 374, under Susengate; Heidelberg not listed in 1839-40.
116. 1842, p. 207; p. 216, under Tannenwald.
117. 1839-40, pp. 332, 363 - under Tonwalt.
118. City Dir., 1842, p. 16.
119. p. 5.
120. City Dir., 1842, p. 402.
121. Records of Temple Pews, 1836-55, No. 45, 1852; 114, 1858.
122. 1842, p. 410.
123. p. 5.
124. 1842, p. 410.
125. 1842, p. 35.
126. 1842, p. 251.
127. p. 82.
128. 1842, p. 117.
129. p. 418.
130. p. 54.
131. p. 126.
132. 1842, p. 421.
133. p. 127.
134. p. 422.
135. p. 5.
136. p. 127.
137. p. 204.
138. p. 207.

139. Rec. of Tem. Pews, No. 76.
140. 1842, p. 70.
141. p. 139.
142. p. 79.
143. e.g., pp. 81, 118, 171.
144. 1842, p. 360.
145. p. 45.
146. Ibid., p. 78.
147. Ibid., pp. 122, 126.
148. p. 71.
149. p. 412.
150. p. 209.
151. p. 413.
152. p. 227.
153. p. 94.
154. p. 254.
155. p. 120.
156. p. 202.
157. p. 398.
158. p. 260.
159. p. 89.
160. p. 57.
161. 1839-40, p. 416; 1842, p. 167.
162. 1839-40, p. 195; 1842, p. 175.
163. 1839-40, p. 220; 1842, p. 114.
164. 1839-40, p. 375; 1842, p. 279.
165. 1839-40, p. 356; 1842, p. 216.
166. 1839-40, p. 398; 1842, p. 221.

167. 1839-40, p. 410; 1842, p. 224.
168. p. 156.
169. 1839-40, p. 89.
170. 1842, p. 149.
171. 1839-40, p. 154.
172. pp. 260, 511.
173. p. 186.
174. p. 250.
175. p. 210.
176. "Hart Henry, clerk, Green street" was the entry in the Dity Directory for 1842, p. 253, but an entry on the previous page reads "Harris Henry, clerk, Green street"; the two are so much alike that we are led to believe that the second entry was inadvertently copied from the first due to the similarity in names. We could easily be mistaken in this assumption, for there were, no doubt, more than one clerk on Green Street, and Henry Hart may have been one of them.
177. 1839-40, p. 212.
178. Ibid., loc. cit.
179. p. 234.
180. p. 511.
181. p. 269.
- 181a. p. 54, 1842.
182. p. 296.
183. p. 201.
184. p. 300.
185. p. 3061
186. Ibid., loc. cit.
187. p. 375.
188. p. 149.
189. pp. 178, 253; Barnard Harris was listed as a Member of the Hebrew Beneficent Society of Cincinnati in 1841, according to its Minute Book.

190. Mn. Bk., B. of T., pp. 5, 40, 58.
191. p. 180.
192. p. 190.
193. pp. 70, 77.
194. p. 260; Nathan not listed there.
195. 1842, p. 191.
196. p. 7.
197. 1842, p. 198.
198. p. 294.
199. 1842, pp. 199, 266.
200. 1842, p. 209.
201. p. 14.
202. p. 209.
203. p. 158.
204. 1842, p. 284.
205. p. 224.
206. p. 156.
207. p. 210.
208. p. 179.
209. p. 214.
210. p. 368.
211. p. 398.
212. p. 221.
213. 1842, p. 389.
214. p. 163.
215. 1844, p. 76.
216. 1842, p. 171.
217. pp. 108, 173.
218. p. 176.

219. p. 253.  
220. 1836-37, p. 76.  
221. p. 178.  
222. p. 168.  
223. p. 321.  
224. pp. 5, 7.  
225. p. 191.  
226. p. 120.  
227. pp. 54, 122.  
228. p. 270.  
229. p. 202.  
230. p. 209.  
231. Ibid., loc cit.  
232. Ibid., loc. cit.  
233. p. 277.  
234. p. 212.  
235. p. 218.  
236. p. 88.  
237. p. 260.  
238. p. 61.  
239. p. 51.  
240. 1839-40, p. 275.  
241. 1842, p. 122.  
242. p. 275.  
243. p. 263.  
244. p. 122.  
245. p. 61.  
246. pp. 178, 253.

247. 1839-40, p. 141; 1842, p. 25.  
248. 1839-40, p. 186; 1842, p. 109.  
249. 1839-40, p. 220; 1842, p. 316.  
250. 1839-40, p. 303; 1842, pp. 61, 338.  
251. 1839-40, p. 356; 1842, p. 211.  
252. p. 111.  
253. p. 231.  
254. p. 94.  
255. p. 163.  
256. p. 190.  
257. p. 323.  
258. p. 192.  
259. 1839-40, p. 123; 1842, pp. 239, 373.  
260. p. 38.  
261. 1839-40, p. 345; 1842, p. 135.  
262. p. 152.  
263. p. 315.  
264. p. 186.  
265. 1839-40, p. 170; 1842, p. 32.  
266. p. 268.  
267. 1839-40, p. 270; 1842, p. 386.  
268. 1839-40, p. 296; 1842, p. 126.  
269. 1839-40, p. 302; 1842, p. 338.  
270. p. 107.  
271. p. 200.  
272. p. 234.  
273. Rec. of Tem. Pews, No. 60.  
274. p. 94.  
275. p. 33.



276. p. 37.
277. p. 176.
278. pp. 211, 212.
279. p. 120.
280. ~~pp.~~ 54, 194.
281. p. 269.
282. p. 336.
283. p. 343.
284. p. 343.
285. p. 274.
286. p. 197.
287. p. 186.
288. 1839-40, p. 307; 1842, p. 228.
289. 1839-40, p. 284; 1842, pp. 123, 333.
290. p. 237.
291. p. 260.
292. Cin. in 1841, p. 99.
293. p. 260.
294. p. 201.
295. p. 296.
296. p. 126.
297. Ibid., loc. cit.
298. Ibid., loc. cit.; also, p. 267.
299. 1839-40, p. 241; 1842, p. 46.
300. p. 326.
301. p. 193.
302. p. 107.
303. p. 94.

304. p. 8.  
305. p. 117.  
306. p. 127.  
307. p. 33.  
308. p. 7.  
309. entry for March 19, 1842.  
310. 1839-40, p. 375; 1842, p. 279.  
311. p. 70.  
312. p. 5.  
313. Ibid., p. 70.  
314. p. 296.  
315. p. 175.  
316. p. 336.  
317. p. 439.  
318. p. 248; also, p. 171.  
319. p. 307.  
320. p. 323.  
321. e.g., pp. 53, 127, 162-3, 196, 197.  
322. p. 162.  
323. p. 440.  
324. e.g., pp. 54, 85, 99, 120.  
325. p. 50.  
326. p. 315.  
327. p. 302.  
328. p. 343.  
329. p. 347.  
330. 1839-40, p. 325; 1842, p. 206.

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At least fifty more books were scanned, read or perused in order to gain more information about the city in 1840-42, its people, and its Jews, in particular, but their value was minor compared with the books listed above.