Cohn COHN, DOROTHY H.

RF 128

San Francisco

JOHN HENRY RICHTER
P. O. BOX 7978
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48107

December 1955

The New Oakmead Farm at Pleasanton, California, announces at stud for 1956

DOCTRINE

B. h., 1946

By *Beau Pere- *Donnemarie II, by Donatello II

DOCTRINE entered the stud late in 1951, covering two mares. The results of these two matings are DR. BUNNY and GREY SLAVE. The former did not start at 2, but this year has been an excellent winner, placing second in the Oceanside Handicap. Grey Slave is a winner this year of 2 races with 4 times second.

His current crop of 2-year-olds (13 in number) shows 6 good winners: Flying Bolt, Gurgling Brook, Monroe Doc, Pink Pill, Frayed and Puerco. Two others have placed. Two of the crop were destroyed, leaving but 3 that have not started.

DOCTRINE raced sparingly at 3, 4 and 5, winning 9 races, among them three overnight handicaps.

His breeding is a matter of record. By the great *Beau Pere, he is out of *Donnemarie II, and is a FULL BROTHER TO STEPFATHER, and the winner Countess Marie.

Dorina, dam of *Donnemarie II, headed the Free Handicap at 2 in France and was leading filly at 3. She is also dam of the stakes winner FOX CUB (a leading sire in Argentina) and other winners and stakes producers of note. Her dam was Dora Agnes, by Roi Herode.

Stud Fee $750, return

Your boarding mares will receive the best of care in our new, modern barns, with beautiful, spacious, evergreen pastures in which to roam.

DOCTRINE stands at the NEW

OAKMEAD FARM

Rt. 1, Box 400, Pleasanton, Calif. **John Semas, supt.** **Telephone: Pleasanton 2688**

"It's just

Good Common Sense

to have a California Stallion Manor" says Lillian Post, as she adds two more fine stallions to The List of Society. This makes a total of six well-bred, stakes winning and stakes producing sires to stand the 1956 breeding season at this increasingly popular boarding farm.

For reservations and information contact:

LILLIAN POST

Rt. 1, Box 14 **Moorpark, California**

Phone: Fireside 6-1681

STANDING

By Jimminy

By *PHARAMOND II - BUGINARUG, by BLUE LARKSPUR

32 mares bred in 1955 . . . . . 24 are safely in foal.

Sire of the winners of over $600,000.

FEE PRIVATE

*Great Faith

By FAIR TRIAL - TORNADIC, by HURRY ON

Sire of the good winners, FAITHFUL ONE, KENTUCKY KID, PARLANCE, WHY HURRY, etc.

FEE PRIVATE

BULLTRUM

By BULL LEA - SPECTRUM, by HASTE

FEE PRIVATE

PAT'S OWN

By *READING II - ANNA BLUE, by BLUE LARKSPUR

FEE PRIVATE

BOARDING RATES REASONABLE EXPERIENCED HELP VISITORS WELCOME

DOROTHY & PAUL COHN
OWNERS

O A K M E A D F A R M

At Oakmead Farm in the Santa Clara Valley stand two fine stallions, War Glory and Vino Puro. The first named already a proven sire, the latter a very promising prospect. Oakmead Farm has an area of 160 acres most of which is layed out in spacious paddocks with year round green pasturage. There are sixty-two large box-stalls including four foaling stalls. The policy of Oakmead Farm is to cater strictly to breeding stock and the entire structure is designed to that end. The paddocks are large and flat, and there is never any over-crowding of horses. The farm superintendant, Bert Andrus, is a stud groom with many years experience, a practical man who thoroughly knows his job.

However, the real "head man" at Oakmead is War Glory, a true son of Man O'War both in confirmation and performance. Many astute observers have described him as Man O'War's best looking son, bearing a marked resemblance to that great sire.

As a race horse War Glory proved a first class performer, displaying unusual ability at the longer distances, as born out by the following record: At two he won four races notably the Walden Handicap at 1 1-16 miles; at three he won six races, including such tests of stamina as the Dwyer Stakes at 1 1-2 miles winning by eight lengths; The Saranac Handicap of 1 mile with top weight of 125 lbs.; The Kenner Stakes of 1 3-16 miles; The Lawrence Realization of 1 5-8 miles; The Maryland Handicap 1 1-4 miles under top weight of 126 lbs. War Glory's ability to carry his speed for such distances as a young horse is indisputable proof of his quality and class.

The pedigree os War Glory is without a flaw. All American breeders are familer with the pedigree of his sire, but his dam Annette K. carries the best blood of England. Her sire, Harry of Hereford, successful English sire and full brother to Swynford (paternal line of Blenheim II) denotes real stamina. On the distaff side her dam, Bathing Girl, is by Spearmint, symbolic of endurance, and her dam Summer Girl by Sundridge who begot both speed and stamina. Two of the greatest horses of modern time, War Admiral and Eight-Thirty have their grandam Bathing Girl in common with War Glory.

To date War Glory has had three crops to the races, and with the poorest of opportunities has produced sixteen winners--<u>all but two being the first winning produce of their dams</u>. The last two years War Glory has stood at Oakmead Farm for his present owner, Mrs. Alice Hansbrough, where he has had some of our best mares to his court. Among them Rapida, dam of Sweepide, Twist, a stake winning daughter of Chicle, and Our Nancy, a Royal Minstrel mare. Each of these three mares have produced grand looking horse colts that are now weanlings. Mrs. Frank Carreaud , the former owner of War Glory sent three mares to his court last season and is a stanch supporter of her former stallion. Mrs. Carreaud

recently sold her very good two-year old War Glory colt, Bizerte, a sharp winner at Bay Meadows. To date there have been seven sons and daughters of War Glory to win races at the current Bay Meadows meeting. The three-year old War Bolt has not been out of the money in nine starts at the meeting. Allied Glory, winner of a handicap is considered the best California bred filly of the year,

Also standing at Oakmead Farm is the Argenine stallion , Vino Puro. He was a race horse of great speed with the ability to win races up to 1 1-8 miles. He won four handicaps and allowance races the last season he raced at Santa Anita. He is an unusually good looking horse, short coupled with extreme driving power behind. The coming season will be his second in the stud. So far he has demonstrated unusual fertility which is the first qualification a new sire must meet. Until he has proven his real worth as a producer he will stand at a nominal fee.

* WAR SPUN * F. CHOJNACKI UP.

Wins "$20,000 added California Derby" May 4, 1946 at Bay Meadows, Calif.
Darby D-Day (2nd) (1-1/16th miles-1:44.3) Safe Reward (3rd)

MRS. A. HANSBROUGH, Owner. W. BUCK, Trainer.

INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

* WAR SPUR * F. CHOJNACKI UP.

Wins "$20,000 added California Derby" May 4, 1943 at Bay Meadows, Calif.
Defeats D-Day (2nd) (1-1/16th miles-1:44.3) Safe Third (3rd)
MRS. A. HANSBROUGH, Owner. W. BUCK, Trainer.

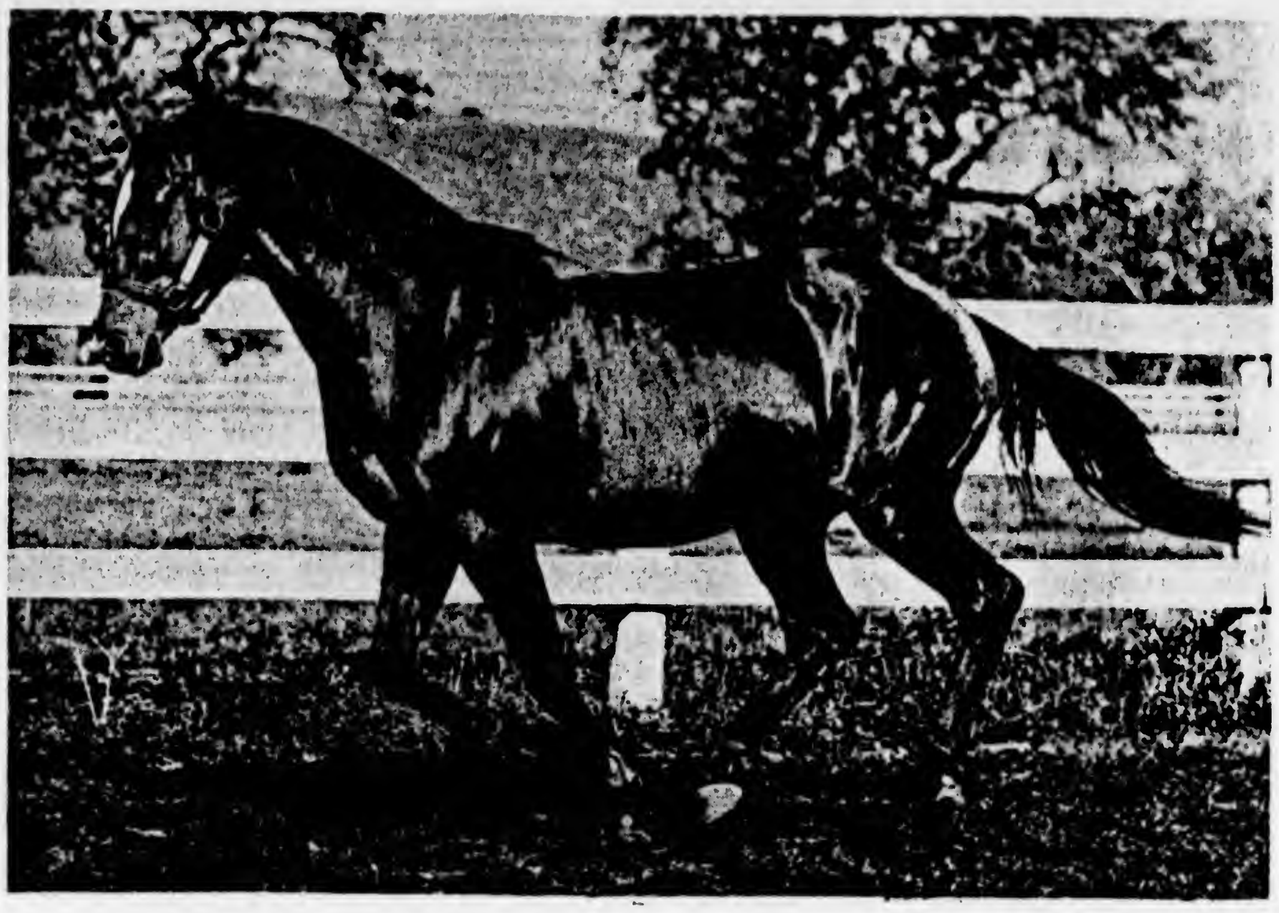
Leading Sires in California

(1949)

WITH the publication of the national stallion ratings for 1949 top place among stallions now standing in California, as was expected, again fell to Walter Thomson's HEAD PLAY. Not only did he lead in most departments for this state but he also ranked high on the national list.

Listing the sires by the amount of first monies earned by their get we find Mrs. Caroline Gaffers' TOP ROW in second place, closely pressed by George Galea's HE DID, only $146 behind, but ahead of Top Row both in number of winners and races won.

Old reliable WAR GLORY, still holding forth at Mrs. Alice Hansbrough's Oakmead Farm is the fourth on the list over the hundred thousand mark, while biting at his heels a short breath behind comes H. W. Black's *SHIFTING SANDS II.



HEAD PLAY, leading sire in California for the second successive year.

A newcomer to California breeding paddocks, M. J. O'Leary's SILVER HORDE, is in sixth place. This fine son of *Bull Dog is a welcome addition to California, his 90 per cent winners from starters speaking for itself.

TRACE CALL, who has moved next door from Ed Janss' Conejo Ranch to that of his new owner, John E. Carroll, occupies seventh spot, with the perennial favorite, Dr. Chester Wilson's BARGELLO, close behind in the eighth slot.

Ninth place falls to Chet Root's STAGEHAND, who gained nationwide notice when he suffered a broken leg and was nursed back to health and is now ready for a full book in 1950. W. G. Gilmore's TIME SUPPLY is always there or thereabouts, this time dropping into tenth place.

Tiny Naylor's ANDY K, standing his first season in Southern California, is eleventh on the list, and also takes high rating as sire of two-year-old winners for 1949. Carleton Burke's *SOON OVER who has been siring winners consistently during the last decade is in twelfth place, with D. J. Davis' HOLLYROOD, recently sold at the dispersal sales on February 20, occupying thirteenth place.

COUNT GALLAHAD, John Hertz's fine young sire, is listed four-

• Continued on Page 290

TOP ROW, runner-up to Head Play as California's leading sire for 1949.

Sire	Winners	Races	1st monies
Head Play	57	156	$152,861
Top Row	28	68	125,546
He Did	29	78	125,400
War Glory	44	96	104,611
*Shifting Sands II	34	86	98,566
Silver Horde	27	60	94,945
Trace Call	32	69	83,389
Bargello	28	75	80,695
Stagehand	23	61	74,825
Time Supply	30	62	69,839
Andy K	32	68	69,136
*Soon Over	31	61	62,723
Hollyrood	29	55	59,313
Count Gallahad	26	53	58,780
Tick On	26	60	58,060
Big Pebble	14	33	56,580
Heelfly	20	44	54,323
*Vino Puro	13	44	50,816
Special Agent	18	42	50,013

Oakmead
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LAWRENCE ROAD SUNNYVALE SANTA CLARA COUNTY

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Extensive paddocks, excellent pasturage, good water, roomy stalls in large, air-cooled barns, patient care by an ample crew of men supervised by the veteran Bert Andrews.

At Oakmead Stock Farm Kay Diane, winner of six races at Hollywood Park, was "returned" to good form. So was Be Quaint, winner at one mile and one half.

Stallions and broodmares are also cared for.

Oakmead Stock Farm has been the summer "home" of the great race horse and stallion, War Glory, property of Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Carreaud, as well as their valuable broodmares and foals.

For information and rates apply

MRS. ALICE HANSBROUGH

451 Avila Street . . . San Francisco

OAKMEAD STOCK FARM, SUNNYVALE, SANTA CLARA COUNTY

← DOROTHY'S MOTHER. THE FARM + HORSES WERE HELD UNDER HER NAME, FOR TAX PURPOSES, I BELIEVE.

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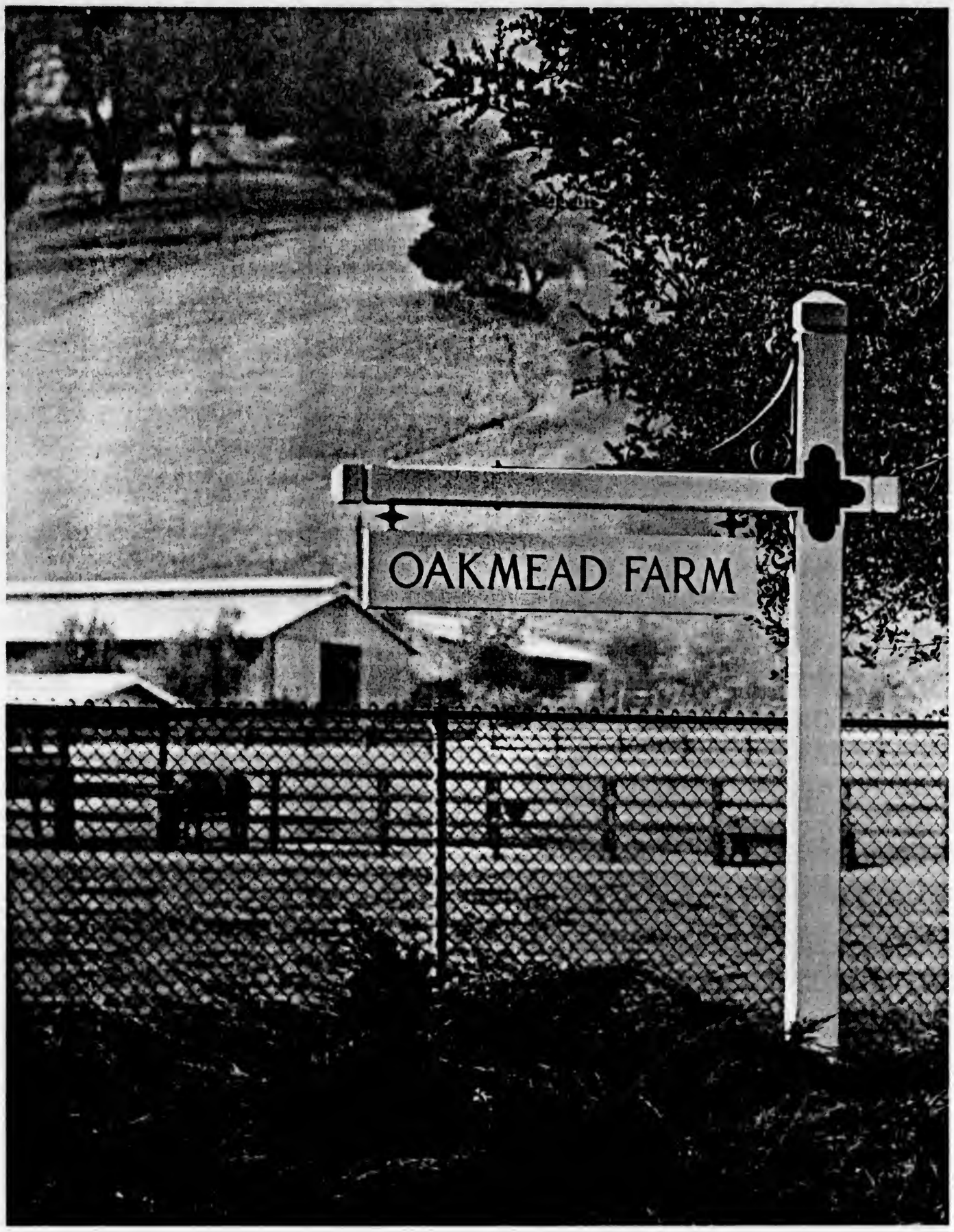

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PLEASANTON, CALIFORNIA

DOROTHY SOLD FARM TO THEM IN '64

California's Leading Sire for

1944 and 1945

WAR GLORY

Man o'War-Annette K

War Glory	**Man o'War**	**Fair Play**	**Hastings**	
			***Fairy Gold**	
		Mahubah	***Rock Sand**	
Ch. h. 1930			***Merry Token**	
	Annette K	**Harry of Hereford**	**John O'Gaunt**	
			Canterbury Pilgrim	
		***Bathing Girl**	**Spearmint**	
			Summer Girl	

Sire of 1946 California Derby winner, WAR SPUN. Other stakes winners, Man o'Glory, War Valor, Phar Rong, Bizerte, Glory Time, Ike's Glory, and Allied Glory.

Season of 1947

BOOK FULL

*VINO PURO

Polemarch-Vainilla

***Vino Puro**	**Polemarch**	**The Tetrarch**		
		Pomace		
Ch., 193[illegible]	**Vainilla**	**San Jorge**		
		Verona II		

*Vino Puro's first crop, now two-year-olds, include the winner Pure Chance, and Pure Vanity, Vino Bud, Vino Joe and Vinaryess.

Season of 1947

$250 — Return

These two outstanding stallions stand at

OAKMEAD FARM

Lawrence Road at Bayshore Highway

P.O. Box 1665, R.F.D. No. 1
Santa Clara, California

John Semas, Superintendent
Telephone: Santa Clara 785

THIS WAS DOROTHY & PAUL'S FIRST HORSE FARM

Eldean N. Harter
P. O. Box 27114
San Francisco, California 94127
415-664-2522
1-22-86

Dear Ms Richter: We have progressed to a point of decision. It was concluded last week that he can be moved out of Mrs Cohn's apt by February 4. The apartment has been sold and the usual transactions have taken place, with the usual step by step procedure. Perhaps, I have told you before that I have my own place to which I return. As you can see by the letterhead, my own address and telephone number. In the event, you visit San Francisco again, you may wish to telephone. I would be happy to hear from you.

Your request for history on Mrs Cohn, I will fulfil as best I can. You may have found these facts when you were searching out family history some years ago. It may be easier for you to have it on a separate page. Trust your family is doing well and you are enjoying your lovely grandchildren. It has a pleasure to be blessed with these beautiful Children. I wish to express my appreciation and privilge in having met you! Please keep in touch. Our dear friend, Mrs Cohn, provides a bond of friendship for all of us. Sincerely

Eldean Harter

December 1985

DHC

Dear Mr Richter:

It is with great sadness that I inform you of the passing of my dearly beloved cousin, Dorothy Hansbrough Cohn, on August 12, 1985. She was born in Aspen, Colorado, June 22, 1904. She was a woman of great virtue, strength and dignity and she will be greatly missed.

She is now at rest with her husband, Paul, at the Chapel of The Chimes, Oakland, California.

Sincerely,

Gloria Jean Manders

I still live in San Francisco. If you ever attend your Librarian's Conferences here you may wish to telephone.

Very Best to you and your family.

Sincerely

Eldean N Sartin
P.O. Box 27114
San Francisco
California 94127

415 664 2522

Dear Mr Richter! This bit of information came into my notice again. I am sorry to have failed to have sent it on to you earlier.

Perhaps, I should mention that on a visit to England last year, I read an old book or rather a short historical sketch of the community near Bath and there was a Mead family there who were very prominent and strongly admired. Mrs Cohn's, Uncle Will was reported to have Contributed to one of the Cathedrals in that area in honor of his father back in the late twenties. She (my friend + I) did not find any records to verify such a gift.

Trust you and your family are well and finding your retirement very agreeable.

I plan to spend holidays with relatives in Southern California —

Generations of Dorothy H. Cohn

born 6-22-1904
died 8-12-1985
married Paul S Cohn 1932
no children

Dorothy — daughter of
Father — Snowden Lincoln Hazbrouck born 10-18-1860
died 6-4-1928
Mother — Alice Mead born 10-27-1864
died 1955
married 2-15-1885

Alice daughter of
Jesse Mead born 12-27-1817
and died 9-23 1904
Emily Bloomfield born 2-18-1832
died 7-26-1896
married 1851

Emily daughter of
John Bloomfield born
and died 1873
Mary J born
died
married

Jesse son of
John Mead born
died
▽
Grace born
died
married

October 7, 1985

S.F.

My dear Mrs. ~~Harter~~ Harter

Just today I received your kind letter of the 2nd of October with the sad news of Mrs. Cohn's passing. In the forty-four years in which I knew her I had always seen her a s the last link to the family which descended from my greatgrandmother Eva's favorite brother Gabriel (Paul Cohn was his only grandson to carry the family name). I think you know that she very effectively helped me to come to this country (in 1941) after a long series of delays and problems. I have always regretted that my professional career took me far away from San Francisco and the slowly diminishing family there, and now my last direct link is gone. I had planned to visit S.F. again in December and call on Dorothy and you once again, but now it is too late to see her.

Do you plan to remain in the city? Please let me know how I can contact you if and when I come close to the Bay Area again, as I hope to do late this year or early 1986. I have other relatives (of the same Cohn Family) in San Francisco whom I also like to visit.

I wonder whether you know that Paul Cohn had a first cousin whose two children may be living in S.F. and who may also have been known to Mrs. Cohn. I do not have their names but not their address, and would love to get in touch with them: The cousin is Mrs. Leonor e Robinette (whose first husband was Charles Creswell Cole, Paul's cousin), and her children are Creswell Chapin Cole, born 1932, and Leonore Marion Wilson. I just mention the names in case you might know them.

Could you let me know the date of death of Dorothy? As the family historian, I recorded all the descendants of our mutual ancestors, and so I like to record the dates of births and deaths of the descendants and their spouses. Somehow I never asked Dorothy for her birth date, I only know she was born in Los Angeles.

Hoping to hear from you soon,
I remain,

With kind regards

Yours Henry Packter

December 24, 1985

Dear Miss Manders:

I appreciate very much your kindness in writing to me at the occasion of our cousin Dorothy Cohn's passing. I want to express my sincere sympathy for your loss, and tell you why this sad event touched me very much, for I feel I have lost a friend who had a very special place in my life for 44 years - ever since the day I arrived in San Francisco on July 2, 1941, and was made to feel at home with members of my family immediately.

I do not know whether Dorothy mentioned me to you, and I am sure she did not tell much about her own great efforts to be of assistance to my parents and me from the time that we had decided that we had to leave Germany. Paul and Dorothy's immediate agreement to be our sponsors as immigrants was particularly appreciated since we were quite unknown to both of them, since the contact between the Cohns and the relatives in Germany had faded after the death of grandfather Gabriel Cohn (who died iin Berlin in 1918, a visitor caught by the war which made him an enemy alien in his own country of birth).

What could have been a routine processing of our visa applications turned into a three-year struggle against bureaucracy where it was most hurting, since the policies of this country at that time did not favor any accelleration of immigration, just at the period when leaving became an ever greater matter of urgency.

In those years between 1938 and 1941 (when I was finally permitted to come here), it was Dorothy's energetic and indeed courageous efforts by personal visits and letters which kept the issue before those who were rather reluctant to make the right decisions - no doubt influenced by the fact that they did not realize the dangers as we saw them, and this made matters just that much the worse. I learned of her great assistance to us first through her letters to my mother, while I was still in Berlin - a correspondence over more than 30 long letters reporting progress or,rather, the lack of it - and after the war, when I returned from Europe as an American veteran, Dorothy gave me the dozens of letters my mother had written to her. It is a chapter of our family history now, and in the years in which I was able to see Dorothy, I came to admire her as a good friend who had really done all she could to help us when we needed it most. The tragedy of my parents' inability to leave Germany inspite of all those efforts deeply affected her.

In 1948, Paul and Dorothy attended our wedding in Berkeley, when he and his uncle Seth were our wedding witnesses, and after we moved to Washington,D.C., where I was on the staff of the Library of Congress, I kept in touch with your cousin, and I must confess that I was an infrequent correspondent. But after my next visit to the West Coast, I saw her every time I was in San Francisco, and I appreciated the chance to talk to her about the past, and since I am the family genealogist, I was also interested about her own family. Paul's mother was from old California pioneer stock, and I became acquainted with Dorothy's civil war relative, general Bloomfield. By and by one gains an insight into the past of a once large family - and of course I heard more about the famous founder, Paul's grandfather Gabriel who was my greatgrandmother Eva's favorite brother.

Now that this chapter has ended, I do feel a real loss of a friend and relative who will always have a very special place in my memories. I saw Dorothy for the last time on the 40th anniversary of my day of arrival in San Francisco, in 1981, and we both enjoyed the chance to recall "ancient history." I was so pleased that she looked well and content, and amazed at her recall of events we both remembered after so many years. I had hoped to visit her again next year, but it no longer possible.

If I do come to the West Coast again next year (my son lives south of Los Angeles, and I have other relatives in the Bay Area) I should very much like to call on you.

Again, thank you so much for your kind letter.

Most sincerely yours,

John Henry Richter

Draft. Not used

December 24, 1985

Dear Miss Manders:

I appreciate very much indeed your kindness in writing to me about the passing of your cousin and mine, Dorothy, and I should like to let you know that the event of her death revived many pleasant memories of mine, going back to the second of July 1941, when I first met Paul and her.

I do not presume that Dorothy told you much about me, and surely did not mention her very important part in my rescue from Nazi Germany - as indeed she persisted in helping our family when it pleased the administration of that time (1938-41) to make immigration as difficult as possible.

I should tell you that I met Dorothy first through her many letters which are part of the correspondence between my mother and her. It was after the conquest of Austria by Hitler, in March of 1938, that my parents became convinced that there was no chance of any improvement of his policies as applied to Jews, and that they should make every effort to leave. There were some good reasons why in earlier years, they hesitated to take the step which wiser (but also often younger) people had taken. But the events which followed Hitler's entry into Vienna, my place of birth (although I was raised in Berlin) convinced my parents that there was no future for them or for me in what had been the "fatherland" for their ancestral families for nearly two hundred years. And so my mother talked to her aunt Wally, who had corresponded with her uncle Gabriel Cohn (Paul's grandfather) and knew him well from his several visits to the family between 1900 and 1918, when he died (in Berlin). He loved his sister Eva (my great-grandmother) and there were other close relatives in Berlin with whom he stayed after the declaration of War in 1917 made him, a native of Germany, an enemy alien (as a proud American citizen). Well, after he died there were a few letters between Berlin and San Francisco, but of course none of his (nine) children knew their cousins in Berlin.

Toward the end of March of 1938, my mother sent a long letter to Gabe M. Cohn, whom she knew by name, not knowing of course that he had passed away. She may have also written to Mrs. Charles Cole, Anita, for she knew about the Berlin relatives, too. Within a matter of two weeks, we received a most cordial reply from Dorothy, explaining who Paul was, as well as the actual affidavit which was sent on to the American consulate in our town. What convinced Paul and Dorothy that we were in fact the relatives we claimed to be was a beautiful portrait of uncle Gabriel which, so I learned leater, had been sent to all relatives at the time of his 70th birthday (celebrated at the Palace hotel in 1907 (alas, he was born only in 1908, but perhaps he did not remember himself which year was the right one. Today, that copy, which Dorothy turned over to me, rests in my large family archives, along with a great deal of other material about the one-time state senator from Elko County, Nevada, and successful cigar-businessman in San Francisco.

We were surprised, delighted and most grateful for that first letter from your cousin - the first was to be followed by many others, because the consulate never got around to processing the papers in 1938. First there was declared a one-year moratorium (because of great backlogs of applications, so we were told; and in 1939

we were informed that, because of the outbreak of the war, the consular staff was greatly reduced and thus unable to deal with the necessary paperwork with the speed which the political situation demanded (that was our point of view, not the consul's). Moreover, the consul who had looked over Paul's statements prior to calling us in for the required interview had left, and so there was nobody in particular hurry to get the three of us to America. There were other delays and even less justifiable ones, but late in 1940 another consul decided that I should have my visa and then could call for the entry of my parents on a priority basis. It took another five months in 1941 before I sailed from Lisbon, got to New York and then, by Greyhound bus, in five days and four nights (without more than coffee breaks) to San Francisco. I was of course dead-tired and must have looked awful, but meeting Dorothy and Paul and realizing that I was indeed safe and cared for by two complete strangers who had none of the obligations a close relative might feel. I was then halfway between 21 and 22 years old, able to speak some English and to understand a lot more (although Paul's explanation of baseball rules escaped me easily), trained as a window display man and, perhaps as a commercial artist (neither of which I ever practiced). My appreciation of what Dorothy and Paul had done for our family, and later , for me, grew as I heard the many problems which our initially simple request for help had brought to them - and especially to Dorothy who did all the arguing, the letter-writing and talks with a host of people, always trying to find someone who could speed up the process which held us back in Berlin. Years latter Dorothy gave me her part of the correspondence which included letters to and from their congressman (the long-late Representative Havenner) and even from the Berlin consul himself. Dorothy understood that much of the difficulties had nothing to do with their (evident) ability to act as our sponsors, or any imagined lack of financial means to be one for a young man (eager to join the army) and two middle-aged people who both held responsible positions in private businesses for more than 30 years. I found some of the reasons decades later when I read the background history so well told in "Why six million died." It was not the proudest pages in the story of FDR, whom we adored long before we thought of coming here, and who was one of my heroes ever since I arrived.

Half a century later, one sees events one has witnessed with different eyes, and always with improved vision. As it happened, my parents never left Berlin (I arrived in Staten Island one day before the Nazis invaded Russia - and cut the last-possible escape route for my parents, who had been arranged to leave Berlin just a few days later. They ended up in a camp near Riga, Latvia, and were murdered (in September of 1942). By then I was an American soldier and citizen and soon was on my way back to Germany (in fact, I reached my former apartment house in August of 1945, to the day 25 years later than my original arrival as a baby from Vienna, on August 20.

I was back in San Francisco in November of 1945, graduated from our family's favorite University (UC) in 1949 (BA) and as a librarian (1950), and was a professional librarian from 1950 until I resigned here in July of 1982. There were several years in which Dorothy and I corresponded, and as always, recalled those hectic and indeed mostly tragic years in which she had played such an important role, trying to be of help to distant relatives whose fate did indeed depend to a good part on her efforts to convince the various authorities to act before it was too late. I owe my life to her, as I realized soon after discovering how devoted she was to what she perceived to be an obligation glady undertaken by her and her husband. I am sure you understand how much I appreciated the too few occasions at which I was able to visit with her in later years. Paul's sudden death must have been a very difficult and painful blow.

It happened just a year after we moved to Washington, DC. to Ann Arbor, where I worked for the University of Michigan, and I was utterly amazed to learn of his death through the frontpage news item in the local Ann Arbor News (which almost never gives much prominence to out-of-state people unless they are nationally wellknown.

I saw Dorothy last on the 40th anniversary of my arrival in San Francisco, on July 2, 1981 - just twelve days before I had my heart attack which led to a triple-bypass operation in September of that year. (It has given me a great deal more of perfect health ever since). Dorothy was a bit frail, but still as beautiful as I remembered her. She did not talk much about current matters, but I was delighted to find that her memory of those first visits of mine forty years later had not diminshed much. We even talked about her mother - whom I met at the time she flew to India at the age of 82, a remarkable lady who took some interest in this relative who came from nowhere and seemed to know all the Cohns, at least by name (I am indeed the family genealogist. I kept writing occasionally, knowing that Dorothy's nurse would keep me informed of the state of her health, and it was Mrs. Harter who gave me the sad news in a letter some time after Dorothy passed away. She delighted in the fotos of my two children and later on, my three grandsons, and knew that for me she was the one cherished link between myself and the descendants of my ancestor Eva's favorite brother. I met Paul's uncle Seth a number of times (he was perhaps the most cordial one and was a bit interested in the family's history) and once met Mrs. Arendt, Gabriel's oldest child who was the only one born in Berlin. I have also fond memories of our wedding in Berkeley 1948, when Paul and his uncle Seth were our witnesses. That was also the only time I ever met Bertram Arendt, Esther's son.

All of which might give you a little picture of the place in which I hold your cousin and which she occupied for over forty years. To me she became part of the family which in some way took the place of the family I lost. I have always regretted the turn of events which took me from California to Washington, D.C. (for six years, I was on the staff of the Library of Congress), and later on was able to visit the city I had come to love only rarely. But each time I was able to come out West, I saw Dorothy, and always came away with the feeling that I was leaving a close relative and a very good friend. I need hardly add that her passing leaves me with a feeling of genuine sorrow, for she leaves a place which nobody else can fill.

Over the years, she sent me a number of memorabilia and fotos which I treasure because they were all relating to the Cohn family (which started in 1857 when Gabriel and his older brother Michael first came to the Bay). But I have no picture at all of Dorothy - For some reason, I never had a camera until years later- and so I like to ask you whether you may be able to send me one. I should value it very much indeed.

In those conversations with Dorothy years ago, she told me a bit about her own family and about Brevetgeneral Bloomfield, who participated in the Civil War, and I even discovered some records of the family of Paul's mother, California pioneers who started a bit earlier than Paul's grandfather. Of Paul himself I can remember much but I did not see him very often, as he was usually deeply involved in one business or another, yet he took a friendly interest in my progress (although he could never understand why anybody would want to be a librarian). So much for a past which I remember fondly - and now that I am preparing to tape my own memories of sixty years of trial and error, the time which I spent in San Francisco and the Bay area is of course closely linked with my meeting your cousin, a true friend whose passing is a great loss to me.

I do wish to express my deepest sympathy for you to whom Dorothy was a close and, I am sure, beloved relative. I had planned to come to California late this year, and naturally expected to visited Dorothy again, but it did not work out. My son, now 30 years old, lives south of Los Angeles, and on the way to visiting him next fall I plan to look up a few relatives in San Francisco (same family as Paul's). Perhaps I could have the opportunity of meeting you, for I would be very interested in meeting at least one more relative of Dorothy's and someone who knew her well. That next visit would come in the fall, since during the earlier part of next year I haveplanned to visit several places in Europe - most of which have aged relatives of my mother whom I want to see just once more before they, too, join history.

Again, my appreciation for your kindness to write to me, and I remain, with kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

John Henry Richter

December
25, 1982

Mrs. Paul S. Cohn
1170 Sacramento Street, Apt. 17A
San Francisco, California 94108

Christmas
Day

Dear Mr Richter

Mrs Cohn is always pleased to hear from you. It is good for her to have news of those outside her daily routine.

I know you are interested in her. She remains peaceful and happy — eating well and sleeping well. Just about the same — quite satisfied to set in her chair. But she has a good deal of Company to visit with her — And her two pets, the cats afford her much pleasure — She does love them and they know it — They in turn love her.

It is always good to hear from you -

Trust you and your family are well and enjoying the holidays

Best to you
(Mrs) Eldean Hanten

P.S

We are all OK. The storm did not effect us - The wind was strong and the rain heavy — but we had lights + heat all the way through -

July 25, 1982

Dear Mrs. Herter:

I want to thank you very much indeed for your very kind and informative letter of July 3, which I had hoped to answer earlier. The delay was the enclosed foto, which did not come back from the developer soon enough. I think Mrs. Cohn might like to see the youngest member of the family, technically a greatgreatgreatgrandson of Eva Cohn Conitzer, my greatgrandmother and the sister of Paul's grandfather Gabriel Cohn. Eric Nathan Pressel, on July 4, when this picture was taken, was not quite seven months old. He is a cute little fellow who is very content and smiles constantly. When one realizes, that he was born in 1981, over 140 years after Gabriel, one begins to appreciate family history even more than before. I own fotos of Gabriel's parents (his father was born , according to my research in Salt Lake City(on my way back home and the heart attack) in either 1730 or 1731, so that Eric actually was born 200 years after the first known ancestor of our Cohn family.

Certainly I was delighted to hear that my cousin is as well as I remember her from my visit, and takes an interest in the antic on TV. One would hope the fare might yet improve, I find too much that is not worth watching, but then I was hooked on Public Broadcasting, where they have operas and plays and some good discussions. Lately we gave up our Cable TV =they want too much for our few hours of watching. Maybe once we are both retired and too decrepit to move around much, TV might kill a few long hours. Actually, we read a lot of books and get constantly interrupted (on weekends) by visiting grandsons and their doting parents (whom you see on the foto: They are both a bit shy when it comes to taking pictures, although both are quite goodlooking, if I say so myself.

My months of restricted activities have come to a happy end. I did work half-time since January, but at the end of this month, I will retire altogether. I would have had to return to full-time duty, since my medical leave is running out, and I just did not feel I want to strain myself beyond the comfortable lifestyle which permitted me to work from just 10AM to about 3PM, finding that I had no desire to return to the old 6AM getting-ready routine and dinner at 6 PM or later. I am not sure I wanted the old eight-hour day back, since I found even in the last weeks that I am doing very well during the day but do tire by 2 or 4. AS I did not care to sleep the rest of the afternoon in my job, which did keep me busy because I was the only one who knew how to run our part of the show (government publications), I decided to let some younger person take over (if they can find one). 32 years in the frontline of our profession is enough, and I wanted to quit while I am in the best of health, so that I can spend a few years on writing and research, and NOT doing anything if I feel like it. Lots of plans, like a second trip to Europe, where I have some highly interesting documents waiting (alas, not concerning the Cohns) and to Israel, where I have carloads of relatives, all claiming they want to meet me (I met some of the parents, now even grandparents, forty years ago, and we have two new generations born there who have of course very little contact with the ways of their, to them, unknown ancestors and relatives.

Correspondence rained in on me, as you know, the mail does not stop. My problem has been that I felt so good that I worked too much, but nowadays I am a little smarter and stop when I get tired. A consequence of this is of course that I

course is that I never catch up with the letters. I certainly appreciate your kind words about my letter, and I feel a little guilty for not having written earlier. I do know how much letters mean for people who cannot get around much or are entirely restricted to their rooms. When I was in that boat, I got some letters from people I had not thought of in years, and it was a cheerful experience. Took some months to write to or call them all. Now I am so well that occasionally I forget to mention that I ever was in a hospital (the kind of question every doctor's questionnaire contains) I have to remind myself of 1981, and by now there are only the healed scars of the great operation. I will of course have to take some medication, probably from now on altogether, but it doesn't bother me as it has no side effects. In the process of hospitalization and endless tests the doctors discovered that I had an irregular extra heartbeat -nothing rare indeed, and something I never thought of, and it doesn't hurt either. But thepointis that the heart is triggered to operate a little more often than is good for a repaired one like mine, and so I get something called Procan, whichslows the heartbeat impulse to just enough to make it nice and regular.

I am delighted to hear that Dorothy likes good music, somehow I never asked which is odd because there are a lot of music-lovers in our family. In fact, the only composer among all my relatives is a Swedish cousin of ours (Gunnar Bucht) who is now in his fifties and write terribly modern operas and concerti which I am honest enough to tell you are not my favorite types. I have a huge collection of LPs, mostly music written between 1500 and 1750, but lately also"modern" music up to Richard Strauss (which is no longer considered "contemporary"at all). But I have fine examples of all the great masters of the past, from Monteverdi and Palestrina to Bach and Handel and Purcell and Lully, in fact I am very fond of the French Baroq composers, like Rameau and Charpentier and the Couperins. Some years ago I discovered how soothing and charming much of the cembalo/harpsichord music is, also flute (I have all the records made by Jean-Pierre Rampal, and then also organ music. Since I play both the piano and the organ (strictly by ear, and only when nobody is around) I enjoy music a great deal, and when I am on a trip to one place or another, it is always the lack of a chance to hear much music that drives me back to my study and my hoard of records.

Now if you add to this my fifty-year love affair with stamp collecting, you can easily see that I am a busy person most of the time. My son-in-law also collects stamps, but mostly 19th century issues, whereas I am deep into commemorative and similar stamps issued since 1945, when the great expansion of postage stamp printing began. Someday, I guess, he will inherit my albums (all selfmade), and will have to cope with some 3000 stamps bought in recent years which I have not yet had time to mount properly. All in all, you can see that I simply have to retire in order to have time for all this exiting business.

When I was in Europe in 1978, I went to Stockholm to meet the Bucht family. The compser's mother is Henny Bucht, now 90 years old and in a private home, but while physically weak(a poor heart)she is a miracle mentally: I recently got a 12-page handwritten letter telling me about her years as a girl and young unmarried woman in Berlin. Her grandfather was Michael Cohn, the elder brother of Gabriel, and she remembers both of them quite well. Grandfather Michael and Gabriel came to San Francisco apparently early in 1857, stayed a while (Michael had a grocery store), and then Gabriel went off to Nevada. Elko did not yet exist, but Austin did, and I found newspaper advertisements of his store in Austin (1862/63), and later on in Elko (where Gabriel was State Senator for just one term (1873/74). The old legend about the brothers and Uncle Gabriel seem to have been true: Michael was the better businessman and Gabriel the friendly (too friendly) storekeeper: When they worked together, there was little harmony. Eventually Michael went back to Germany and got married, but returned with his two young daughters for another ten years in the U.S. Dorothy may remember meeting the daughter who remained in the country when the parents returned to Germany: aunt Polly Lewin, with whose son Fritz I stayed when I fist came to S.F. in 1941. Aunt Polly was a charming little lady who also married in Germany but came back to S.F. in 1914 -just before Germany went to war. Her older sister Rosa married a man named Remak, and Henny was her second daughter. Henny married in Berlin, but her husband was of an old and well-established Swedish family (Bucht), which had more relatives than even we did, as Henny recently mentioned. They were, and still are, very clannish and cordial, and care a lot about Henny in her very old age. Meanwhile she herself is a greatgrandmother three times over, and all are of course entirely Swedish, more often conservative than I expected.

I keep talking too much about me and myself. Let me just mention that my rich son lives in Santa Ana and works for a very big computer company in Irvine. By now he is 27 years old and almost a stranger to us, so busy working and enjoying the high life of Southern California (I always prefered the civilized manner of life in San Francisco and still do) that we hear from him only on our birthdays, when he somehow finds time to call us. Next week we will be invaded by him and his little wife, a very smart attorney in her own right, but a woman who we find difficult to "accept." Well, it is his choice and their lives, and when they live 3000 miles away from us, there is little we can say or do that would make the slightest diffisserence. We will hear "all about everything" when they come to visit us, however briefly (I don't care to fly out to visit them, even if I had the money) so in my next letter I might be able to tell you more about how those rich kids live in what they think is Paradise. They have no children but two dogs, which I hear are a constant drain on the moneybags, because they are dog-show quality and need a veterenarianx or a beautician every so often. Much more expensive than children, so I hear it from them. Well....

Since I mentioned aunt Polly Lewin, I should also tell thather son (Fritz) died several years ago, after some 20 years as a hopeless but very cheerful bed patient. He had multiple sklerosis which advanced very slowly, and his mother was, for years, his chief nurse. He was very cheerful because, as a ~~Orthodox~~ Christian Scientist, he believed that he was not ill, and had the blessings of his faith - I must say, without it it would have been a terrible tragedy for him(it was for his relatives, of course). There was nothing medicine could do, but up to the end he would have visitors, or watch TV, and, ad far as he was concerned, he was alright...

His sister, Mrs. Lotte Sieker, Dorothy may also remember (they were all at our wedding in 1946 in Berkeley). She is also close to 90, lives in Corte Madera in her little nice home. Her husband, the irascible merchant marine captain (who hated FDR all his life) died some years ago, and Lotte is now very lonely and physically not well (arthritis). Her problem is confounded by the fact that she neverhad many interests in either art or politics or social life, so she is much alone with little to do -except to correspond with her last-living cousin, Henny Bucht. Lotte's son and daughter-in-law live nearby, they are well off but have no children, so this branch of the Cohns is dying out,too.

I always dreamed of coming back to California after I retire, because I kept thinking of the lovely city in the way it was when I left, which is now 32 years ago. When I first returned for a visit, in 1968, I was very unhappy to see so many changes, but then everybody has that experience with his own hometown: it just never gets better, only worse.

Of course, the beautiful sites are still there, even if they managed to ruin the water front to the point where you can hardly see Berkeley from S.F. for all the smog and the too many skyscrapers. But I also missed the people (and in 1972 and 1980 even more) the people I used to know. Whoever had not passed away had moved away, and it felt likevisiting a town you never saw before (which is much more satisfying). As it is, one dreams of the past every now and then and keeps a mental picture of the city as it was when one was there and loved it. Even Berkely is not what I remember from my years of study there,and of course, all my professors are gone but one or two. One just has nobody to talk to, and whoever moved to town after I left cannot share my memories. Well, it has been a long letter but it was very enjoyable to gab along. Hope I did not bore you too much. Let us keep in touch. Mrs. Herter's abilities to paint the scene should be good enough for a couple of novels. She made me feel as if I were sitting with both of you once again, chatting about the past which was so much better than the present - at least that's what we keep believing.

My very best wishes and thanks
to both of you

Mrs. Paul S. Cohn
1170 Sacramento Street, Apt. 17A
San Francisco, California 94108

July 3, 1982

Dear Mr Richter:

Thank you for your friendly letter. It pleased Mrs Cohn to hear from you. Mail such as letters and cards are very important to her.

After five months of restricted activity you can indeed understand just how wonderful it is to receive mail. So we read it several time over a period of three or four days in order to gain full appreciation. Each day it seems like a new message.

Your questions as to her present situation can be answered by saying that she remains cheerful and eats well and sleeps well. She enjoys her cats and music and selected TV.

As we settled in to talk about a reply to your letter you will be happy to hear that she thought we should say, " she is comfortable, your letter was much appreciated, Thank you and that she had pleasant memories of your visits".

To-day is another anniversary of your momentous day in 1941. It certainly is a great privilege to relocate in America, and especially in California.

We trust that you continue to gain strength and find that you can enjoy more years of working in the field of your choice. It would seem to be very interesting for you.

We are enjoying some lovely sunny days in San Francisco. This is a distinct improvement over the semi cloudy days.

We trust that this finds you and your family well. Whenever time permits , I am sure you will write again. We'll expect to hear from you.

Sincerely,

Eldean Harter

Mrs Eldean Harter

(Dorothy Cohn)

April 12, 1982

Dear Mrs. Harter:

I had wanted to write to you for several weeks already, even though my typewriter ribbon isn't cooperating just now, I will try not to postpone this letter any longer. My intent was to ask you, much earlier, how Mrs. Cohn is doing, since my visit on that historic day (July 3,1981), forty years to the day on which I first met my cousins who had been instrumental in bringing me to this country. The main reason for the dealy is that three days after my return home I had a heart attack and lastn September, a triple-bypass operation. All went very well indeed, and I must say I enjoyed the leave ,(fivemonths of doing very little indeed) which made me allthemore interested in "early retirement." I am 62 now, adnd don't intend to wait forever before leaving my job. Maybe next year, if I can by then still manage to live from the retirement pay. Living seems to get more expensive every week.

I should be very much obliged to you for a little reportonn the wellbeing of my cousin Dorothy Cohn. I still see her sitting in her chair, remembering those early months of my stay in San Francisco, when I saw her and her husband fairly often, and I begin to see why this is quite natural; I begin to have trouble remembering what I did last Monday, but in my preparation of my memoirs (which go back to 1923), I find I have a lot less trouble remembering events of 50 and more years ago than anything within the past month. Sign of old age, I am sure. I should have been most pleased to have another chance at visiting both of you, but it does not look promising. San Francisco is a long way from here, and this year, probably my last for professional travel, all the places I must go to are East.

I trust that you are well and that Dorothy , given the circumstances, has a comfortable time, and no illness. I should be happy to have a letter from you so we will not lose all contact.

With kindest regards

John Henry Richter

Mrs. Paul S. Cohn
1170 Sacramento Street, Apt. 17A
San Francisco, California 94108

DOROTHY born aspen Colorado 6-22-04
died San Francisco 8-12-84
Married Los Angeles 5-28-32
in Pasadena

DAUGHTER of:
SNOWDEN LINCOLN
HANSBOROUGH
BORN 10-18-1860
DIED 6-4-28

and ALICE MEAD
ILLINOIS ← BORN 10-27-1864
PLEASANTON CA DIED 1955
MARRIED ASPEN COLO 2-15-1885

Daughter of: JESSE MEAD
England ← BORN 12-27-1817
near Bath DIED 9-23-1904

and EMILY BLOOMFIELD
BORN 2-18-1832
DIED 7-26-1896

MARRIED 1851

(over)

EMILY - Daughter of:

JOHN BLOOMFIELD
BORN
DIED 1873

and MARY F
BORN
DIED
MARRIED

JESSE Son of:

JOHN MEAD
BORN ENGLAND
DIED in area of BATH

& GRACE BORN
DIED

MARRIED

This tablet
is placed in memory
of
Jesse Mead

born near the city of Bath in the
early part of the XIX TH century
but long resident in the
United States
and his son
William Mead
of Los Angeles
by Yalla Wilde Mead in
grateful remembrance of
the Old Country
1929

May 12, 1986

Mrs. Eldean M. Harter
P.O.Box 27114
San Francisco, California 94127

Dear Mrs. Harter:

I am truly sorry not to have been able to answer your very welcome letter of January 22 any earlier. I was in and out of town for two months straight, doing some very interesting but apparently unending research for a project which has altogether taken up far too much of my (to me) valuable time. All my correspondence suffered, more than usual, and when I finally stayed home for a while, trying to reduce the mountain of unanswered mail, I got some heart trouble which put me into our very good and even more expensive hospital for three days, and on a very light diet of activities for a month. Our March here was quite cold, so I caught a good cold which kept me very unenthusiastic about doing anything, and naturally everything was postponed. Now my conscience bothers me just too much, and I want to write now so you will know that it was not for lack of interest that I stayed out of your mailbox for so long.

I was very happy to have your address and phone number, and in fact I had planned to get in touch with you as soon as I knew whether I can make another trip to California this year. I would love to see you again and also some other relatives of the Cohn family whom Dorothy never knew (Paul did not stay in close touch with any of them) who also live in SF, which has been my favorite city in this country ever since I arrived 45 years ago...

I am also grateful for the notes about Dorothy's ancestry, I only knew her mother, but at the time did not plan to add her ancestry to the Cohn genealogical tables, which show only Paul's many relatives, nearly all gone now. There are some historical collections which may have material on Paul's illustrous and adventurous grandfather Daniel, on whom I have already a lot, as he was a real Nevada merchant pioneer in the 1860s and later in San Francisco, where he started cigar store chain (Bouquet-Cohn). So I have more work coming up in both the Bay Area and in LA. But whether I can come will depend on my state of health - curre quite good - and on solving the interesting problem of how to be in Toronto, New Y and Los Angeles at roughly the same time. Projected for the West Coast is August, and New York for September, but in any case, I shall let you know ahead of time if I really can get to SF this year.--

All my rapidly growing children and grandchildren are going fine, and they are a lot of joy indeed. I am only sorry Dorothy never met Mark and Juliet, only by fotos, but when they were young kids we did not travel much and never to the West Coast, librarians being traditionally poorly paid, we could not do it. Now that Mark lives with his wife in Mission Veijo, south of LA, I have a place to visit and to stay at, but it is a long trip, and retired librarians' pensions are no better than the salary they got when they were employed. As it is, I never

unemployed between the day of my glorious graduation (1950 in Berkeley) and my retirement 32 years later. And for that I am very grateful indeed. I have just paid off our 25-year mortgage (in 24), never missed a payment, which is also something to appreciate. I only regret that I didn't have a chance to settle in California. By now I am tied to closely to my University library and the excellent hospital. Besides, I now like Ann Arbor which is more like Berkeley in spirit than almost any other town in the country, except perhaps Madison with its U of Wisconsin. I have nothing whatever for LA, and consider the area south of Santa Barbara as hopelessly insane.

I shallkeep in touch with you and certainly will sound off if I find I can come out West this year.

I almost forgot my two questions:

1) Could you tell me where Paul and Dorothy are buried? The Cohns are scattered allover the Bay Area, and I only know where Paul's uncle Max is buried (South of SF).

2) Would you have a picture of Dorothy? I have all the family fotos which she gave me some years ago, but there was none of her. Perhaps you could have a copy made of one that you have, I would appreciate it very much and of course reimburse you for the costs.

Mrs. Paul S. Cohn
1170 Sacramento Street, Apt. 17A
San Francisco, California 94108

Received
10-7-85

Dear Mr Richter:

This article was so interesting I saved it for you. The gardens are stell there and are being restored

Been so long since we have heard from you - Hope you keep active!

I have to tell you that Mrs Cohn passed on recently. She all shared a beautiful friendship Ders loves have blossomed and grown under her kind touch- Much love to you + your family, Eldean Hatter

Thank you for

Greetings of the Season

and Best Wishes for the New Year

DOROTHY H COHN

Dear Mr Richter: Your letter was good to receive.Mrs Cohn always appreciates hearing fromlong time friends. Your young grandbaby is a lovely child. It is good for you that you have your daughter and her children.

Mrs Cohn is doing well. She eats well and sleeps well. And her attitude is always pleasant and happy. Even her humor comes through in very cute ways.

I wish we had a great exciting bit of news to tell you, but we stay atop Nob Hill and enjoy the view. We can describe the view very well. However you know how expansive it is.

Mrs Cohn sends her best wishes to you and your family.

Please keep in touch.

Sincerely,

Eldean Harter

Eldean Harter

December
1984

CENTURY
2
MADE IN U.S.A.

B L O O M F I E L D

SOURCE: Illinois. Adjutant General. Report. v. 2, 1861-166. Rev. by Brig.-Gen. J.W. Vance, Adj. Gen. Springfield, Ill., H.W. Rokker, State Printer and Binder, 1886.
E505.2 .I295

p.354: Three year's service (TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY)

Colonels:
IRA J. BLOOMFIELD, residence Bloomington, Ill. Date of rank May 11, 1865 not mustered Mustered out July 20, 1865 as Lt.Col.

Lt.Cols.:
IRA J. BLOOMFIELD, Bloomington, date of rank Oct. 27, 1864, Date of muster Jan. 23, 1865 (reenlistement?)

p.382: Company K:
Captains:
IRA J. BLOOMFIELD, of Bloomington, date of rank or enlistement: Jan. 28, 1862 date of muster Jan. 28, 1862 promoted to Lt. Colonel.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY p.386:

Completed organization by Jan. 1, 1862. Staioned Ft. Hannibal, Mo., till Feb. 19, 1862. assigned to BG PLUMMER's brigade, Schuyler's Hamilton's Division, JOHN POPE'S CORPS.
CO: LT. COL (later Col)JOHN MASON LOOMIS.

p. 387 MAJOR ENGAGEMENTS: MISSION RIDGE, (Nov)(1863) SIEGE OF JACKSON, Mo. (July 1863) ATLANTA, Ga. (1865)
After the Fall of Atlanta most of the old officers were mustered out at the expiration of their term of service. Only two of the original officers remained, of of whom, CAPTAIN IRA J. BLOOMFIELD, Company K, was made Colonel of the Regiment.
Regiment was then transfered to FIRST DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS, whith which it remained to the end of the war.

1865: GRISWOLDVILLE? SIEGE OF SAVANNAH, CAPTURE OF FT. MacALLISTER.
Regt was among first to get into COLUMBIA, BATTLE OF BENTONVILLE.
Col.Bloomfield had his horse shot under him, and narrowly escaped himself (at the attempt of Regt to secure Bridge across Mill Creek at
p.388 Bentonville.

Left Raleigh, So.Car. via Richmond to Washington, took part there ij the grand review. Regiment was mustered out July 20, 1865 at Louisville, Kentucky, and then transp to Springfield Ill, where it disbanded July 28,1865.

regiment marched 6,931 miles, fought 28 battles, numerous skirmishes,

BY ORDER CG, they were prmitted to place upan their banner:

NEW MADRID * ISLAND No. 10 *FARMINGTON * SIEGE OF CORINTH * IUKA * CORINTH, 3d and 4th OCTOBER 1862 * HOLLY SPRINGS *VICKSBURG * JACKSON,MISSISSIPPI * MISSION RIDGE * RESACA * KENESAW * EZRA CHURCH * ATLANTA * JONESBORO * GRISWOLDVILLE * MaCALLISTER* SAVANNAH * COLUMBIA* BENTONVILLE *

B L O O M F I E L D

SOURCE: EDDY, Thomas Means(?) The Patriotism of Illinois...Chi,Clarke & Co, 1865.
E505.4 .E21

Vol.1: Original roster:

p. 407: Co. K: Capt. Ira J. Bloomfield. (col. John M. Loomis, CO)

enlisted during Summer 1861. Started with complete equipment Feb 1862 from St.Louis Mo. Last 3 kompanies (H,I,K) were recruited Jan. 1862,when they joined the command.

p.408: names added to the banners by Command of GENERAL GRANT.
intrepidity, cool, disciplined and tenacious (by a writer of a local paper).

[no mention of Bloomfield as Commander].

Vol. 2:

p.599 ab. 1 Jan 1864 returned from furlough in Feb 1864. Col. Loomis having res., Col. ROBERT A. GILLMORE succeeded. started out from Scottsboro Ala after winter quarters.

ATLANTA CAMPAGIN. KENESAW MOUNTAIN victory by this regt. 20th July 1864
ATALANTA. good description of the activities during ATLANTA Battle.
OCT.1864: participated in MARCH TO THE SEA by SHERMAN.

p.600 L total death casualities:250.
COL. GILLMORE wounded Nov. 25,1863 at MISSION RIDGE. (ret.fr. Cmd)

ATLANTA CAMPAIGN casualities ofer 200. WAS A GOOD REGIMENT.

[no mention of Bloomfield as commander]

General Bloomfield

Campaigns of the Civil War
Supple. Volumes. Scribner's N.Y. 1897

Frederick Phisterer, Late Capt. U.S. Army:
Statistical Record of the United States Armies of the. 1883

973.7
P559
Det. P.4.

[page 309]
BRIGADIER Gen. U.S. Volunteers.

2205: 2d. Col (rad). Bloomfield
26th Regt Ill. Vol. Inf. from March 13, 1865
[Brevet Rank (1.170)] d. 2 April.
(Gulf Campaign 561)

Ill: Part III: Record of the General Officers of the Armies of the U.S. During the War of the Rebellion

Mil. Hy Gen Off.: 2532 [brig. li: + dead: 2651

IRA:
mid 20th

Bloomfield ∞ Mead.
↓
Alice Mead
∞ ____ Hamborough
↓
Dorothy ∞ Paul S. Cohen

J.Y. Babbs
Clergyman in Rockaway Co.

John C. [illegible] Rhodes

Rhodes's Hist of the Rebellion

Vol I of Causes of the Civil War.

Harper 1918

~~E 468 .R 42~~ = 470.C17.1

Bulletin OB. July 21, 1861 / Not needed

~~Jesse Grant 26 Feb~~

U.S. — Hist. 1861-1865 (Civil) War — Personal Narratives Ill. Inf. 26th Regt. — Grant.

E 505 .5 — L.C.

Hebrew Union College — Cincinnati.

1909 Jewish Year Book

James Grant Wilson: Biog. Sketches of

Ill. Off. (1861) 1862 Chicago

3rd Ed. (1862) 1863 pub 24th. E505 W742 L.C.

Shall Grant

COHN, GABRIEL
Documents + Info

RF 129

California, Nevada

JOHN HENRY RICHTER
P. O. BOX 7978
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48107

COHN
GABRIEL
(Family)

FAMILY GROUP RECORD

18 Dec 1992

HUSBAND Gabriel COHN — LDS ORDINANCE DATA

BORN: 1839 PLACE: ,Berlin,Germany — B:
CHR.: PLACE: — E:
DIED: PLACE: — SP:
BUR.: PLACE: — SS:
MARR: PLACE:
FATHER: COHN
MOTHER:

WIFE Jenny LOWENBERG

BORN: 1843/1844 PLACE: ,,Germany — B:
CHR.: PLACE: — E:
DIED: PLACE: — SP:
BUR.: PLACE:
FATHER:
MOTHER:

CHILDREN

1. NAME: Esther COHN
---- BORN: 1866/1867 PLACE: — B:
F CHR.: PLACE: — E:
DIED: PLACE: — SP:
BUR.: PLACE:
SPOUSE:
MARR: PLACE: — SS:

2. NAME: Max COHN
---- BORN: 1867/1868 PLACE: ,,CA — B:
M CHR.: PLACE: — E:
DIED: PLACE: — SP:
BUR.: PLACE:
SPOUSE:
MARR: PLACE: — SS:

3. NAME: Pearl COHN
---- BORN: 1869/1870 PLACE: ,,NV — B:
F CHR.: PLACE: — E:
DIED: PLACE: — SP:
BUR.: PLACE:
SPOUSE:
MARR: PLACE: — SS:

4. NAME: Moses COHN = Max Cohn
---- BORN: 1871/1872 PLACE: — B:
M CHR.: PLACE: — E:
DIED: PLACE: — SP:
BUR.: PLACE:
SPOUSE:
MARR: PLACE: — SS:

Check one option for all individuals on this form:
[ ] 1. I will provide proxies for []Bap []End []Seal
at the _____ temple.
[ ] 2. Please provide all proxies at any temple.
[ ] 3. Send all names to the Ancestral File.

Relationship to
Husband_____
Wife_____

Phone:

HUSBAND Gabriel COHN Yr of Birth 1839
WIFE Jenny LOWENBERG Yr of Birth 1843

CHILDREN (continued)

5. NAME: Lily COHN Lilian
---- BORN: 1873/1874 PLACE: ,,NV B:
F CHR.: PLACE: E:
DIED: PLACE: SP:
BUR.: PLACE:
SPOUSE:
MARR: PLACE: SS:

6. NAME: Charles Centennial COLE *
---- BORN: 10 Jun 1876 PLACE: ,,NV B:
M CHR.: PLACE: E:
DIED: 27 Sep 1931 PLACE: SP:
BUR.: PLACE: Colma,San Mateo,CA,Cypress Lawn Cem
SPOUSE: Anita May SLEEPER *
MARR: 9 Jun 1904 PLACE: SS:

7. NAME: Seth COHN
---- BORN: 1877/1878 PLACE: ,,NV B:
M CHR.: PLACE: E:
DIED: PLACE: SP:
BUR.: PLACE:
SPOUSE:
MARR: PLACE: SS:

8. NAME: Julius COHN
---- BORN: Aug 1879 PLACE: ,,NV B:
M CHR.: PLACE: E:
DIED: PLACE: SP:
BUR.: PLACE:
SPOUSE:
MARR: PLACE: SS:

FAMILY GROUP RECORD
DOCUMENTATION

18 Dec 1992

HUSBAND Gabriel COHN Yr of Birth 1839
WIFE Jenny LOWENBERG Yr of Birth 1843

Gabriel Moses Cohn

HUSBAND - Gabriel COHN

NAME: Anita Sleeper Cole referred to him as "Pa Cohn" in her 1911 European Diary.
!Dry Goods Merchant
!1880 Census-Living in SF at 1714 Pacific Avenue with wife, Jenny and 8 children plus sisters-in-law Regina and Helen Lowenberg and servant, Mary Fuchs
!A pioneer merchant in Nevada between 1860 and 1875.

WIFE - Jenny LOWENBERG

CHILD 1 - Esther COHN

CHILD 2 - Max COHN

CHILD 3 - Pearl COHN

CHILD 4 - Moses COHN

CHILD 5 - Lily COHN

CHILD 6 - Charles Centennial COLE *

Centennial because he was born 100 years after the revolution of 1776.
!Corporation Lawyer
!1920 Census - Living in SF at 1776 Broadway with wife, Anita, son, Creswell, and servants Quentin VillaNueva(houseboy) and Tona Jin(cook).

CHILD 7 - Seth COHN

CHILD 8 - Julius COHN

COHN
GABRIEL

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

A CENTENNIAL HISTORY

James W. Hulse

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA PRESS
RENO, NEVADA
1974

2

The Preparatory Years:

1864-1886

HISTORIANS are fond of saying that Nevada was born prematurely. Statehood was thrust upon it by national pressures in 1864, long before the political and economic realities necessitated or justified such status. The region had only begun to be settled in 1850, and Congress designated it as an organized territory in 1861, soon after the discovery of the Comstock Lode. But it was far smaller in population and much less developed socially than other territories had been when they were elevated to a position of equality in the Union. The political reality was that Abraham Lincoln thought he needed another state in 1864 to give him additional votes in the U.S. senate for an antislavery amendment to the Constitution. Further, he felt reasonably sure that Nevada, led by his political allies, would give its electoral votes to the Republicans in the presidential election of that year. Thus a sovereign state was carved out of the mostly empty desert, and the men living there found themselves with the powers and burdens of statehood.

Most Nevadans, of course, were happy at the prospect. They had, in fact, worked for statehood in the previous year without the official encouragement of the president or Congress and had elected members to a convention. A state constitution had been drafted, but political controversies and a dispute over mining taxes resulted in the defeat of that document. So another convention began anew in 1864, this time with the support of a congressional enabling act. The 1864 convention avoided the pitfalls of its forerunner, and the voters of the territory overwhelmingly ratified the new constitution. President Lincoln proclaimed Nevada a state on October 31, 1864, just in time for the fall election.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The state constitutional convention held in 1864 devoted relatively little time to higher education, and its members left a meager record of their thoughts on the subject. A committee on education took up the matter of a state university on July 18; it presented a report on July 23, and the convention adopted the substance of it on July 25. Of course, there had been discussion of this and other subjects in the 1863 convention, and there was sentiment for keeping the constitutional provisions simple and brief.

The constitutional debates revealed two or three major preoccupations among the delegates on the subject of the proposed university.[10] There was a

tacit understanding that the basic provisions for a university must meet the requirements of the Morrill Act of 1862 so that the state would be entitled to receive funds from the federal land-grant endowment. There was general agreement that the school should offer instruction in mining and other fields that would aid Nevada's leading industry. At the time, no mining school of any consequence existed in the United States, and some delegates hoped to see Nevada establish a training program that would become comparable to the famous mining school at Freiburg in Germany.

The men who wrote the state constitution also worried about the subject of tuition and the extent to which a university should be "free" to residents and nonresidents. In the final analysis, they left much of the management of university affairs to the discretion of future legislatures and boards of regents.

If any members of the convention had aspirations to create a great seat of learning where the traditional studies of the older universities would flourish—where philosophy, theology, history, the sciences, fine arts, and literature would find a home—they did not record such hopes. A reading of the convention debates suggests, rather, that Nevada's founding fathers were essentially pragmatists and democrats. They wanted a school to train teachers, miners, mechanics, and farmers, and they wanted it open to all students. They did not rule out the more traditional fields of study, but they provided for them only in a most general way. Article XI of the constitution deals with education; it is in essentially the same form in 1974 as it was 110 years ago when relevant sections relating to the proposed university said:

SECTION 1. The Legislature shall encourage, by all suitable means, the promotion of intellectual, literary, scientific, mining, mechanical, agricultural, and moral improvement, and also provide for the election by the people, at the general election, of a Superintendent of Public Instruction, whose term of office shall be two years from the first Monday of January, A.D. eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and until the election and the qualification of his successor, and whose duties shall be prescribed by law.

[Sections 2 and 3 are omitted here because they deal primarily with the establishment and financing of public schools and hence are not germane to this study.]

SEC. 4. The Legislature shall provide for the establishment of a State University, which shall embrace departments for Agriculture, Mechanic Arts, and Mining, to be controlled by a Board of Regents, whose duties shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 5. The Legislature shall have power to establish normal schools, and such different grades of schools, from the primary department to the University, as in their discretion they may deem necessary, and all professors in said University, or teachers in said schools, of whatever grade, shall be required to take and subscribe to the oath as prescribed in Article fifteen of this Constitution. No professor or teacher who fails to comply with the provisions of any law framed in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be entitled to receive any portion of the public moneys set apart for school purposes.

SEC. 6. The Legislature shall provide a special tax of one half of one mill on the dollar of all taxable property in the State, in addition to the other means provided for the support and maintenance of said University and common schools, *provided*, that at the end of ten years they may reduce said tax to one quarter of one mill on each dollar of taxable property. [This section has been amended substantially since 1864.]

SEC. 7. The Governor, Secretary of State, and Superintendent of Public Instruction shall, for the first four years, and until their successors are elected and qualified, constitute a Board of Regents, to control and manage the affairs of the University and the funds of the same, under such regulations as may be provided by law. But the Legislature shall, at its regular session next preceding the expiration of the term of office of the said Board of Regents, provide for the election of a new Board of Regents and define their duties.

SEC. 8. The Board of Regents shall, from the interest accruing from the first funds which come under their control, immediately organize and maintain the said mining department in such manner as to make it the most effective and useful; *provided*, that all the proceeds of the public lands donated by Act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, for a College for the benefit of Agriculture, the Mechanic Arts, and including military tactics, shall be invested by the said Board of Regents in a separate fund, to be appropriated exclusively to the benefit of the first named departments to the University, as set forth in section four above, and the Legislature shall provide that if,

through neglect or any other contingency, any portion of the fund so set apart shall be lost or mis-appropriated, the State of Nevada shall replace said amount so lost or mis-appropriated in said fund, so that the principal of said fund shall remain forever undiminished.

SEC. 9. No sectarian instruction shall be imparted or tolerated in any school or University that may be established under this Constitution.

Despite the convention's limited ideas about the instructional role of a university, it did an excellent piece of work in one area. It erected effective legal safeguards designed to protect the university from dangerous forms of political interference.[11]

At the time the constitution was being drafted, no consensus yet existed among the American state relative to the constitutional position of public universities. In many instances, colleges and universities had been placed under the direct control of legislatures or other nonacademic branches, often with results that were damaging to institutions of higher learning. Some state universities have been harassed and retarded because they lacked strong constitutional status.

Nevada's founding fathers considered the possibility of placing all authority for educational policy under the ultimate control of the legislature. John A. Collins, a miner from the Comstock who served as chairman of the convention's committee on education, wanted to give the legislature the authority to set tuition and to establish the curriculum. He and others who had similar views acquiesced, however, to a majority who desired to assign such matters to a board of regents.

At a crucial point in the discussion, this language was proposed: "The legislature shall provide for the establishment of a State University, which shall be under the control of the Board of Regents *whose powers and duties shall be prescribed by the legislature*" (emphasis added). but it was not accepted by the convention. The final version contained a slight, but most significant, alteration: "The legislature shall provide for the establishment of a State University, which shall be under the control of the Board of Regents, *whose duties shall be prescribed by law*" (emphasis added).

Nevada courts have since interpreted this to mean that the convention intended for the legislature to be able to specify certain of the regents' *duties* relative to matters in which the legislature has a constitutional function (such as, for example, the management of public funds). But the legislature has no authority to restrict the *powers* of the regents in the executive and administrative affairs of the University, because the University is a "constitutional corporation," with independent authority from the people.[12]

The distinction between "powers" and "duties" is not always perfectly clear, and University officers have occasionally quarrelled with legislators over the extent of their authority. In a few cases governors, or the courts or legislatures, have been able to affect regents' policies in significant ways, as the following pages will relate. But the regents possess strong constitutional authority to carry out their mission, and this has often been a blessing for the University. As Dean Frank C. Newman of the University of California Law School wrote after an intensive study of the Nevada situation in 1963: "The people of Nevada can be proud that their University's name appears on the list of 'constitutionally independent universities.' . . . Nevada is fortunate that its Supreme Court effectively has blocked interferences that proceed 'in disregard of the nature of a university.' "[13]

THE DECADE OF DELAY, 1864–1874

For some ten years after the drafting of the state constitution, Nevada's political leaders worried intermittently about how to provide free higher education to young people when the state had no money to pay for it. The answer to their problem, it was assumed, rested in the 1862 Morrill legislation which they had woven into the constitution, but the implementation of its provisions was complicated. It required the selection of ninety thousand acres of desirable land from the public domain, the sale of this acreage in small parcels, and the investment of the money to produce a

permanent source of income. None of these steps was easy for a state government so young and for a landscape as unpromising as Nevada's. Furthermore, provisions of the Morrill Act required that in order to qualify for financial support, a state had only five years to put its college for the teaching of agriculture and the mechanic arts into operation.

One of the first duties of the planners of higher education was to get an extension of time from the United States Congress in which to create the college. In 1866 the national legislature allowed five additional years and added seventy-two sections to the original land grant; it also designated mining as one of the fields in which instruction might be offered in Nevada. Even this liberalization was not enough, so in 1871 the Nevada legislature again asked Congress to give the state more time to get a college in operation. In 1873, Congress extended the expiration date to 1877. Nevada could not afford to lose its land-grant entitlement—and there was a possibility that Congress would not extend the time indefinitely or that federal authorities would at some point decide Nevada's progress was not satisfactory. Nevadans were afraid that in case of default they would have to repay the money they were slowly acquiring as a result of land sales.

There were several plans to create the facade of an agricultural and mechanical college in the late 1860s. The first state legislature authorized such an institution to be established in Washoe County, to be planned by a board of commissions and governed by a board of professors. The lawmakers did not, however, appropriate any money for the institution.[14] It was assumed that a building and site would be donated by someone in Washoe County and that the following legislature would grant money for salaries.

In 1866, the legislature provided for the appointment of a state mineralogist, to be under the direction of the Board of Regents. His duties were to include the establishment of a school of mines, the development of a state mining museum, the operation of an analytical department, and the creation of a library on the mining and metallurgical industries. It was obvious that any of the state mineralogist's educational duties would be incidental to his technical services to Nevada's primary industry. There is no evidence that he taught any classes in approximately three years under the Board of Regents. He may have had access to some of the land-grant money intended for agricultural and mechanical instruction, and it can be assumed that Nevada was potentially in violation of the provisions of the Morrill Act.

The first employee of the University was a man named Richard H. Stretch, Nevada's first state mineralogist. One of his initial duties was to accompany the governor on a geological-political tour of remote eastern Nevada mining districts.

In the 1865 and 1866 reports of Superintendent of Public Instruction A. F. White there were extensive justifications for the establishment of a mining school. Since the superintendent was *ex officio* a member of the Board of Regents for the first four years of statehood, White was as close to the problems of planning a college as any man in the state. He had been a Presbyterian minister in Carson City and a superintendent of that community's schools in territorial days before being elected as the first state school superintendent. In his 1866 report he proposed one means of establishing a university on paper: the superintendent of schools and the state mineralogist might be authorized to give lectures in Carson City, and these meetings could be offered as university work. Presumably this device was never attempted. Sometime thereafter, White replaced Stretch as state mineralogist, and thus one of the University's first regents became one of its first employees. In 1869, however, the mineralogist's office was removed from the control of the Board of Regents. The tactic of identifying this official with a board of higher education had not been fruitful.

The Board of Regents itself had an ambiguous relationship with the rest of state government in the early years. Since the board was composed of the governor, the secretary of state, and the superintendent of public instruction until 1869, it was hardly an independent unit of government, and it had control of no money except the small amounts that might accrue from land sales. In 1869, the legislature provided that future mem-

bers of the board would be chosen by the state senate and assembly meeting in joint session. The state constitution does not specify that regents must be elected by the people; the lawmakers construed the language of the constitution to give them authority to hold an election, and this method of selecting regents continued until 1888. Thus the basic educational decisions were made in the legislature for approximately two decades and the board did not begin to exercise its constitutional powers in full until a quarter century after the constitution was written.

By the early 1870s, several towns were hoping to become the home of the University. Various legislative acts restricted the regents in their choice of a site, for they required minimum grants of land to the regents. Early in 1872, the regents solicited offers of land and touched off competition among several towns, especially Carson City, Washoe City, and Reno. The regents could have had their choice of several sites in Washoe Valley, Eagle Valley, and the Truckee Meadows in March, 1872, but they were either unwilling or unable to choose one. They waited for the 1873 legislature to make a selection.

The decision came late in the session. Elko won the prize for a number of reasons that had nothing to do with higher education. The "Great East" of Nevada had not yet been given any state institutions, and the incumbent governor, Lewis R. Bradley, was a resident of Elko County who wanted some political advantage for his region. The supporters of Reno and Carson City defeated each other. The law designating Elko as the site required that the state must be given twenty acres of land and a building worth at least $10,000.

A few days before the University passed its final legislative hurdle, a journalist for the *New Daily Appeal* of Carson City became stoical:

> We are glad to see that Senator Eastman is moving in the matter of the State University . . . and we think it better that the place where the contemplated institution is to be permanently fixed should be determined without more delay, even though such determining should ignore Carson and recognize Reno or some other grease wood Acropolis of the arts and sciences. If the University is a necessity, as the theory of the law asserts, then surely its building should not be deferred out of consideration for the claims of rival localities; and we, are so much the friend of education as to be willing . . . that the said institution should be set up in a desert rather than be squelched as a sacrifice to civilization and climatic advantages—even though our own beautiful city should be humbled in the presence of a sequestered adobe set up as a disconsolate marker for an abandoned galena ledge upon the weary wastes of the great and delusive East.[15]

Lewis R. Bradley.

This prose seems to be from the pen of D. R. Sessions, who was then the only editoral staff member of the *Appeal*. He lost his position with the newspaper a few days after these lines appeared, but apparently there was no connection between the two events. The adjournment of the legislature probably made his services less necessary. Sessions was a talented man, and before many months had passed, the fates and politics conspired to send him off to those "weary wastes" to become the first principal of the Preparatory Department of the University of Nevada.

First University building, Elko, completed in 1874.

THE BEGINNINGS IN ELKO

It was Sessions's job to translate the mandates of federal and state law into a meaningful educational experience for whatever young people would assemble in Elko in the autumn of 1874. He had certain advantages, not the least of which was his own background. A native of South Carolina, about twenty-seven years old and a former student at Princeton University, he was educated in the traditional subjects of the day, primarily ancient and modern languages. He could also call upon the enthusiastic support of the Elko citizenry, who oversubscribed a fund drive by making gifts and loans and by sponsoring money-raising social affairs. The Central Pacific Railroad donated a tract of land on the edge of town, a substantial building was erected in the summer of 1874, and Sessions advertised for students:

> The "Academic or Preparatory" department of the State University, at Elko, Nevada, will be opened for the admission of pupils on Monday, October 12, 1874. Requirements for admission: In written arithmetic, Eaton's high school arithmetic through interest; in oral arithmetic, Eaton's higher grade; in English grammar, will be required a familiarity with the rudiments, and the ability to apply the general rules of syntax to the correction of false English; in geography, Intermediate No. 2, Eclectic Series; orthography and reading—it will go far towards recommending applicants for admission, and will be rigidly required that they spell correctly and read with becoming expression; History of the United States—Swinton's Condensed History or its equivalent. The preparatory course will embrace a period of two years. Those branches will be taught which are required for admission into the Freshman Class in colleges. French and German will be taught as optional. For further information apply to the Principal, D. R. Sessions, at Elko. Tuition free.[16]

It had been obvious to the legislature that Nevada had no hope of launching a regular college. The opening of a Preparatory Department seemed the most expedient course of action, so Sessions picked some of the more promising students from the Elko school. When he began his teaching, he had seven students. Eventually his original class numbered twelve. It is impossible at this distance to know how well he did with his charges. There is eloquent testimony to his knowledge and his diligence, but such praise was inevitable in a frontier community that wanted so desperately to have the trappings of culture. At the end of the school year, in June of 1875, two of the regents travelled from the state capital to Elko to participate in an examination of ten pupils. (These two gentlemen were, incidentally, C. C. Stevenson, president pro tem of the state senate,

Elko in 1876.

and W. C. Dovey, speaker of the assembly. The legislature had taken the precaution of electing its own leaders to the Board of Regents. They asked a German-speaking state senator from Elko, Gabriel Cohn, to join them in their inquiries.) They pronounced themselves well pleased and proclaimed the school to be well started.[17]

The little academy, however, already had detractors. Less than five months after it opened, there were complaints in the legislature about its remote location. The state superintendent of public instruction had questioned the wisdom of trying to maintain an institution in such an isolated town. Sessions managed to give favorable impressions to most of those who visited Elko, but many skeptics from the western counties spoke out. The legislature financed a dormitory in the expectation that more students might soon appear from other communities. It spent $7,000 to provide quarters for fifteen to twenty students and employed a local lady to manage the place, but such actions made little difference, and soon the expenditure itself became the cause of criticism.

A legislative committee visited the school in 1877 and returned with a favorable report. There were minor problems: the main building needed repairs because unseasoned lumber had been used, and plaster was falling in a few rooms, but the quality of instruction was reported to be good. The committee was "agreeably surprised by the results of our visit to Elko and the State University, having discovered that some adverse and unfriendly criticisms, which have reached us, are to a great extent unfounded."[18] The legislature was apparently satisfied and allowed the University to continue, but without giving it any significant financial assistance.

Adverse comments continued. Journalists in other parts of the state frequently called the school a mistake or, occasionally, a fraud, probably not so much because of anything that was happening in Elko but because they wanted to see the institution moved to their own towns. The editor of the Winnemucca *Silver State* made a typical comment when he said the University had a pretty and high-sounding name, but that nothing more could be said in its favor. The *Reno Evening Gazette* was even more caustic in an 1879 editorial:

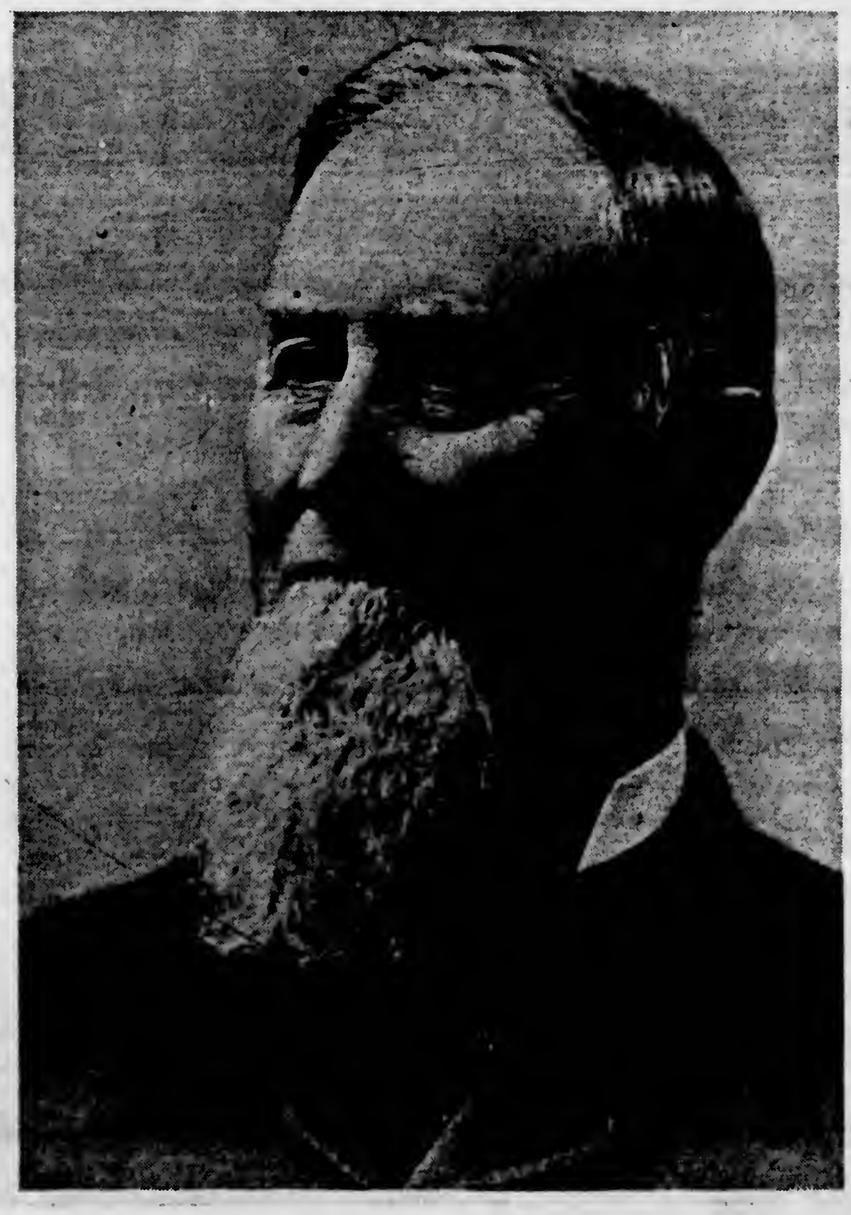
> To dub that Elko public school, supported by the state, a "University" is about as appropriate as to call a canoe a man-of-war. At present it is merely a good thing for the principal, who gets a University salary for primary school work. It should be done away with and a school of mines established in its stead.[19]

As the years passed, the school's critics mustered new arguments against it. The institution never attracted more than thirty-five students in a single year, and most of those were from northeastern Nevada (candidates from the state's western communities found it more desirable to attend California schools, which were closer to home and offered better programs). Even students from Elko often found it necessary to enroll late and to withdraw early in the spring to work on the ranches, so attendance figures fluctuated greatly. The main building and the dormitory served only a fraction of the students they were designed to accommodate.

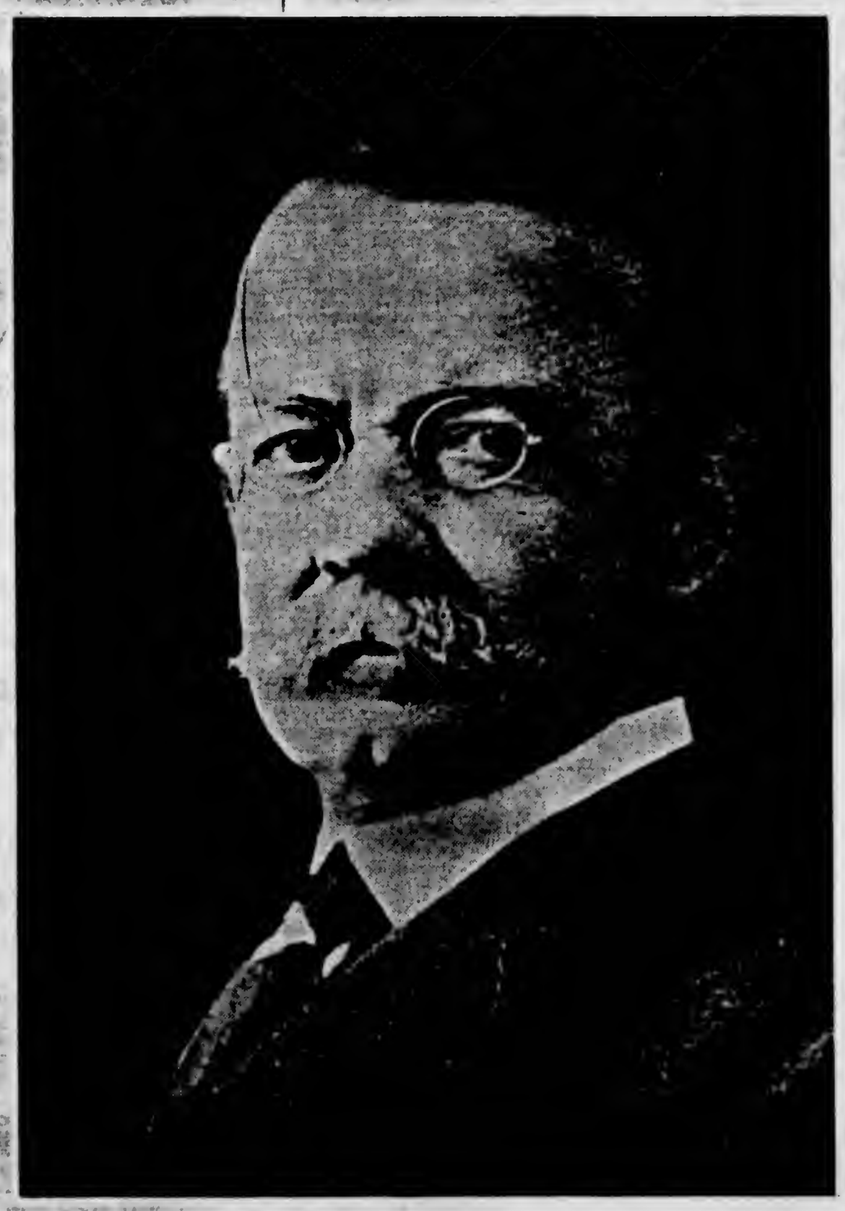
In 1881, the Board of Regents divided on the question of the University's condition, and two conflicting reports went to the legislature. Two of the regents, both residents of Elko, submitted a favorable account of the Preparatory Department's operation, reporting an average attendance of thirty students. They encouraged the legislature to expand the program, specifically by providing funds for a chair of mining.

The third regent, however, filed a minority report that could hardly be ignored. He was C. C. Stevenson of Gold Hill, who had served two terms in the state senate as well as an earlier term as regent. He was a prominent Comstock mining man and a respected citizen and eventually went on to become governor. He questioned the estimate that thirty students had attended the school regularly in 1880; he doubted that the average had even reached twenty. The University's dormitory was serving only a single student, Stevenson charged. He reported that there had been repeated unsuccessful efforts to make trees grow in the alkaline soil of the University and predicted that trees could never be made to thrive on that site. "So far, the University has been an expense to the State without commensurate benefits," he wrote. He would not support the request for additional appropriations for future sessions.[20]

C. C. Stevenson.



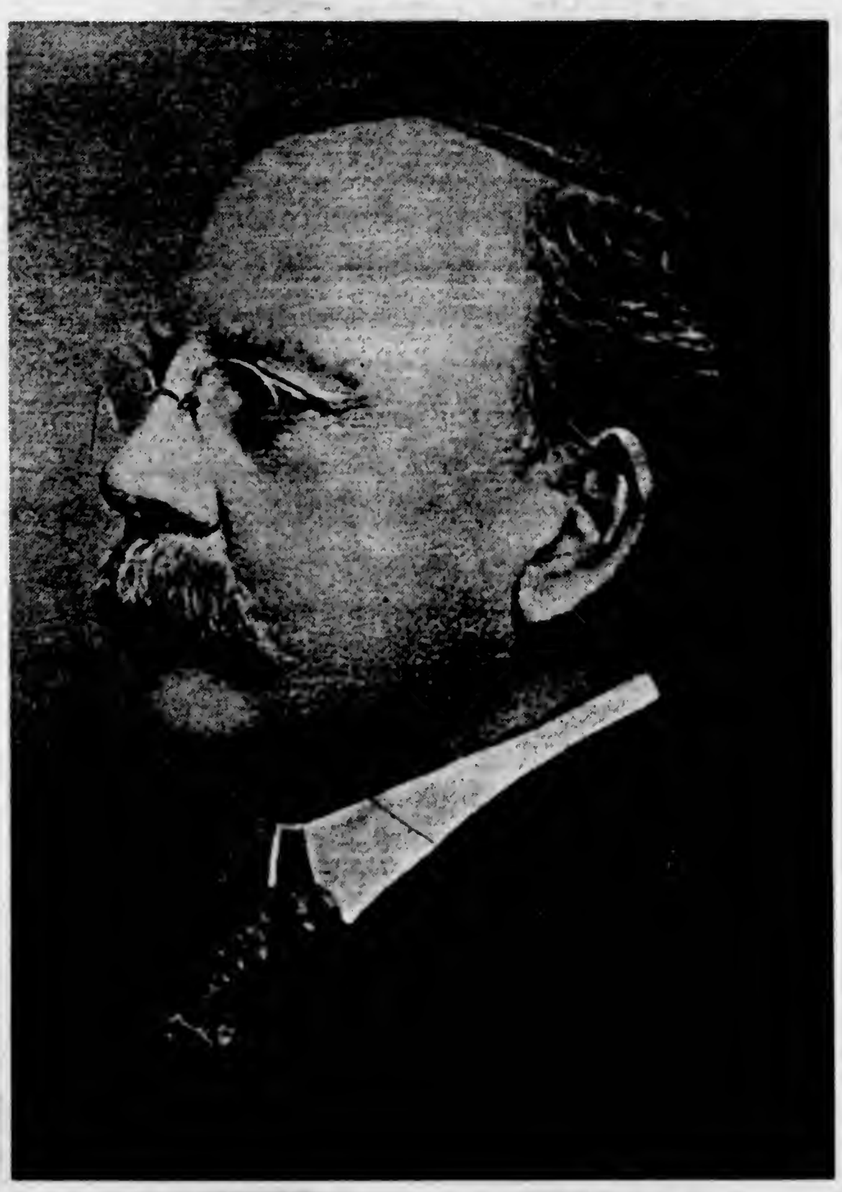
D. R. Sessions.



Stevenson may have been in the minority on the board, but he probably represented the view of the majority in the western counties. It was not clear what the solution to the school's plight should be. D. R. Sessions, who resigned his job as principal in 1878 to become superintendent of public instruction in the state government, offered his appraisal in 1881:

> The surroundings at the University at Elko cannot be considered sufficiently attractive to overbalance much of the prejudice that exists against it.
>
> The town is small, containing not more than a thousand inhabitants. It yet maintains many of the features of the mining camps. It has no public libraries. There is nothing suggestive of literature in its atmosphere. While the country for miles around is a waste of sage-brush, which grows grey and cheerless in a soil, the abundant alkali of which makes the water of the country sweetish and unpalatable, and renders it extremely difficult to successfully cultivate the ordinary sorts of grasses, shrubs and trees. The location is unfortunate. The time is still far distant, however, when a University, or any high-grade school of learning can flourish in Nevada. The number of pupils would be larger were the University located in any one of the several towns of Nevada that might be named. But granting all that the most sanguine upholder of home institutions could demand, the efforts to maintain a University in this State can result in nothing more than nominal results. If all the pupils in Nevada who take a college course of study could be secured for our State institution (in granting which it would be necessary to presume that it is on a footing to be at least compared with complete colleges elsewhere), they would not number fifty in all, to be divided into four classes. In order to make a University compete with those of other and older States, presuming that we have the adequate material in the number of pupils, the expenses of its support would bankrupt the commonwealth before the skeleton of a class could be graduated. But Elko won the coveted prize fairly. She outdid the other thirteen counties in the offer of inducements, and secured to herself the site of the only State institution of learning. By contributions, bringing many a time sacrifices to the altar, the people of this county contributed, each man what he could, towards building the edifice already described, and furnishing it with the most improved school furniture, at a cost not less than $15,000, and possibly $20,000. The location of the University there was under solemn contract between the State and the county. There is but little reason in policy, and certainly none in morals, why it should be, now, removed to any other site in the State.[21]

J. E. Gignoux.



After Sessions left, there was a procession of principals—four in the next seven years. Two of the men who succeeded to this office came from the Board of Regents. W. C. Dovey, the assemblyman-regent who shared the responsibility for examining the first class, held the job from 1879 until 1882; and he, like Sessions, later became superintendent of public instruction for the state. Next came T. N. Stone, who had graduated from the Albany Normal School in New York and had taught in Illinois and California. He, too, had been in the Nevada legislature before becoming regent and principal. With his departure in 1883, the regents appointed Edward S. Farrington, a recent graduate of Amherst and an early teacher in the Carson City public school; he was later a leading Republican and federal district court judge for Nevada. Farrington served for about eighteen months. Then the regents turned to A. T. Stearns,

whose qualifications included a term in the state assembly as a representative of White Pine County. None of these men was able to improve the educational or political prospects of the school.

The one substantial effort to make it more relevant to the state's interests came in 1882, when the regents appointed a professor of assaying and mining. They selected J. E. Gignoux, a Comstock engineer who had been trained at Freiburg, Germany, and who, incidentally, had served in the previous session of the legislature. At first he had no equipment or chemicals with which to demonstrate assaying, for Elko was not the best place in the state to prepare a course on mining. But he provided the additional teaching equipment at his own expense and gradually acquired basic instructional materials. In the first year he had nine students; in the second, 1883–84, he had thirteen. In the autumn of the third year, however, no one applied. This was the ultimate disappointment. At the end of 1884, two of the three regents recommended that the school be relocated.

The legislature of 1885, yielding to public pressure, made the basic arrangements for moving the institution. Several western Nevada towns wanted the honor and the money that the University might bring; Reno won only after considerable debate and maneuvering. Once again the bill did not clear the state senate and assembly until the final hours, and even then there were questions about its constitutionality. But Governor Jewett Adams signed it hastily, and the regents began to implement the law, which required Washoe County to pay Elko County $20,000 in compensation and to raise another $5,000 to assist in the opening of classes. In June of 1885, the regents made arrangements to purchase ten acres of land on a hill north of Reno and took an option on another ten acres. In August they broke ground for the first University building in Reno, the future Morrill Hall.

The Elko episode in the University's history is reminiscent of hundreds of other academic experiences recorded across America in the early and middle years of the nineteenth century—big educational projects were planned, but resources were unequal to aspirations. The Preparatory Department building in Elko became the property of the local community and the movable equipment went to Reno. Eventually, Elko High School grew up on the site and trees and grass were made to grow. In 1967, the Elko Community College resumed the task of trying to build a foundation for higher education in eastern Nevada. As late as 1972, crumbling remnants of a structure, said to be a wall of the old Preparatory Department building, could be seen at the Elko city dump.

5/88 BERLIN -125-

GSU 477 302 A 5419 MARRIAGES

COHN
GABRIEL

p.39L (correctly 40L) # 15

Zu Folge der Requisition des Königlichen Kreisgerichts, Zweite Abtheilung, zu Thorn, vom 23 März 1868 I. 2200 (vol. 222, folio 213-221der Akten), die Beglaubigung der Heirathen unter den Juden betreffend, haben der Kaufmann JACOB MENDELSSOHN, 30 Jahre alt, zu Berlin wohnhaft, und das Fräulein AUGUSTE HELFRON, 21 Jahre alt, bisher zu Thorn wohnhaft, Tochter des hiesigen Kaufmanns MOSES HELFRON (*), welche zu den jüdischen Glaubensgenossen gehören, erklärt, dass sie sich als ehelich mit einander verbunden betrachten wollen. Eingetragen Thorn am 23. Maerz Eintausend achthundert acht und sechzig.

In conformity with the requirement of the Royal District Court, second Division, in Thorn (Torun), dated 23 March 1868 (vol. 222, folio 213-221), concerning the certification of marriages among the Jews, the merchant JACOB MENDELSSOHN, 30 years of age, a resident of Berlin, and the unmarried AUGUSTE HEILFRON, 21 years of age, daughter of the merchant MOSES HEILFRON (*), who both belong to the Jewish (community), have declared that they both consider themselves as legally married and wish to be considered as being married.

Entered at Thorn March 23, 1868. signatures.

(*) The name MOSES is followed by MORITZ, the name by which the father wished to be called. The "Certification" involves the recording of the religious ceremony which (most likely) preceded the appearance before the public Registrar at the District Court in Thorn. Therefore, the marriage which was performed as a religious ceremony became valid under public law by this registration of the religious ceremony which obviously took place in Thorn, the birth place, no doubt, of Auguste Heilfron. Under Prussian Law, a marriage was considered legal when registered with the court, since a religious ceremony was not required. But if it took place (either before or after the registration, such a public record was required. To observant Jews, tradition requires a religious ceremony.

With the name MOSES-MORITZ HEILFRON is the notice that he is a resident of Thorn, where the marriage took place.

All marriages between residents of Berlin with a spouse residing in another place were reported to Berlin after being recorded in the place of the marriage.

X A 5409 p.145R 18 March 1866: marriage of the merchant GABRIEL MOSES MICHEL COHN, 26, resident of Berlin, and JEANETTE JENNY LOEWENBERG, 21 1/2, up to now a resident of Strasburg/West Prussia, daughter of the merchant HIRSCH LOEWENBERG, resident in Strasburg, - who declare that they consider themselves legally married.

(note: Uncle Gabriel was born in 1838, not 1840. Jenny was born in Strasburg in 1844 (Sept/Oct.))

COHN, M.D. v2-42 23-32 ○500

Re 32: Cohn 50, b. Prussia

Virginia City, Storey County. South A Street. Wrong man.

33: Cohn Ernestine, 30, b. Prussia
34: — Solena 3, b. Nevada (=Rozelle!)
— Eva 1, b. Nevada.
— Daviga 3/4 b. Nevada born July

Re 25 Sheet 25 Re 46-47

Re dry goods merchant. 16 June 1880

COHN, Fabrid 1880: SF? v. 12a ED 198 20-9
7 June

Dry Goods Merchant

Coheny

Cohn Gabriel, 41 at 1714 Pacific Ave.
— Jenny, 36 Germ
— Esther, 13 Germ
— Max, 12 Calif
— Pearl, 10 Nev
— Moses 8 Nev
— Lily 6 Nev
— Charles 4 Nev

Left 2 Nov Julius 10/12 Nevada and Coheny Regina 22 Germ
— Helen 18 Germ
Sister-in-law!

1860 Alabama Aresner, M.A.

1880 Nevada Michael Colt Eureka County p 184 Town: Eureka

= Virginia City, Storey Cty.

Colony of Nevada 1900 v 36 ED 298
6 – 93

Colm, Gabriel, Oct 1837, 62 b. Ger
317 Bush Street SF.

came to U.S. 1858, here 42 yrs. Merchant.

COHN
GABRIEL
00 1866

A5418 Doppelseite 00145 rechts

145

GSU 477 302 A5409
p. 145 R

Marriage of Gabriel Colin
and Jenny Loewenberg [Jeanette Jenny)
18 March 1866

145 Gabriel Cohn's marriage 1866

6/89

COHN
GABRIEL

U. S. CENSUS CALIFORNIA 7/8 June 1900 SAN FRANCISCO CTY & CITY

v. 32, ED 169 Dwelling 242 Family 237 38th Assembly District. 1241 ELLIS STREET

line					
42	COHN, MAX M.	Aug 1868,	31,	married 2 years	bookkeeper
43	--- ROSA L(auer)	Nov 1874,	25		
44	---RUTH J.	Oct 1899,	8/12 yr		
45	--- LILIAN sister	Dec 1873	26		type writer
(46 servant)					
47	COHN, JULIUS brother	July 1879	20		clerk
48	COHN, SETH brother	Oct. 1878	21		(no occupation listed)

U. S. CENSUS CALIFORNIA 1900 CITY & CTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

ED 298, p. 6, line 93 317 Bush Street

line 93 COHN, GABRIEL, lodger, b. Oct. 1837, 62, born Germany. Merchant

CAME TO THE UNITED STATES 1858

U. S. CENSUS 1880 city and county of san francisco. p. 20, line 9 (DUPLICATE RECORD)

174 Pacific Avenue

9	COHN, GABRIEL,	41,	dry goods merchant,	born Germany
10	---- JENNY	36		born Germany
11	---- ESTHER	13	at school	b. Germany
13	---- PEARL	10	at school	Nevada
18	----- JULIUS	10/12		Nevada
20	LOEWENBERG, REGINA	22	born Germany	sister of Jenny
21	LOEWENBERG, HELEN	18	born Germany	sister of Jenny
12	COHN, MAX	12		California

U. S. CENSUS 1900 SAN CISCO. Soundex has card for GABE M. COHN as listed under ARENDT, MIKE. ok

14	COHN, MOSES (this is GABE MOSES)	8	born Nevada
15	---, LILILY	6	Nevada
16	---, CHARLES	4	Nevada
17	---, SETH	2	Nevada

1 servant

(Arthur was born after 1880)

6/89

COHN
GABRIEL.
FAMILY

U. S. CENSUS CALIFORNIA 7/8 June 1900 SAN FRANCISCO CTY & CITY

v. 32, ED 169 Dwelling 242 Family 237 38th Assembly District. 1241 ELLIS STREET

line					
42	COHN, MAX M.	Aug 1868,	31,	married 2 years	bookkeeper
43	--- ROSA L(auer)	Nov 1874,	25		
44	---RUTH J.	Oct 1899,	8/12 yr		
45	--- LILIAN sister	Dec 1873	26		type writer
(46 servant)					
47	COHN, JULIUS brother	July 1879	20		clerk
48	COHN, SETH brother	Oct. 1878	21		(no occupation listed)

U. S. CENSUS CALIFORNIA 1900 CITY & CTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

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20	LOEWENBERG, REGINA	22	born Germany	si ster of Jenny
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15	---, LILILY	6	Nevada
16	---, CHARLES	4	Nevada
17	---, SETH	2	Nevada

1 servant

(Arthur was born after 1880)

ELKO 1870 GABRIEL + MICHAEL COHN

(3 + 40)

...State

...Marshal.

...Inquiries numbered 7, 14, and 17 are not to be asked in respect to females. Inquiries numbered 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, and 20 are to be answered (if at all) merely by an affirmative mark, as /.

SCHEDULE 1.—Inhabitants in Elko, in the County of Elko, State of Nevada, enumerated by me on the 3rd day of June, 1870. 40

Post Office: Elko

A. M. Quiesenberry, Ass't Marshal.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		The names of every person whose place of abode on the first day of June, 1870, was in this family.	Age last Birthday	Sex	Color	Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each person, male or female.	Value of Real Estate owned.	Value of Personal Estate owned.	Place of Birth, naming State or Territory of U. S., or the Country, if of foreign birth.	Father of foreign birth.	Mother of foreign birth.	Married within the year.	Attended School within the year.	Cannot read.	Cannot write.	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.	Male citizens of U. S. 21 years and upwards.	Male citizens of U. S. 21 years and upwards.
1		Jacob Simon	26	M	W	Clerk in Store			Prussia									/	
2		R. A. Cozzens	40	M	W	do do			Alabama									/	
3		S. L. Dawes	40	M	W	do do			North Carolina									/	
4		J. Gardner	50	M	W	Merchant		3500	England									/	
5		E. H. Price	34	M	W	Barber			Massachusetts									/	
6		J. M. Glenn	35	M	W	Miner			Maryland									/	
7		H. A. Seaco	32	M	W	Barber		700	North Carolina									/	
8		G. T. Seaco	21	M	W	Barber			Ohio									/	
9		J. N. Eugenatius	25	M	W	Saloon			Rhode Island									/	
10		E. Jacobs	43	M	W	Miner			Prussia									/	
11		A. Steinman	43	M	W	Baker	1000	200	Germany									/	
12		John Eichman	30	M	W	Carpenter	1000	500	Germany									/	
13		P. Gaily	27	M	W	Miner			do									/	
14		C. H. Bonny	30	M	W	Carpenter			Germany									/	
15		J. Connor	24	M	W	Painter			New York									/	
16		D. S. Quinsberry	20	M	W	Clerk in Store			Prussia									/	
17	138	91 G. Colon	31	M	W	Real Estate Agent	5000	10000	Prussia									/	
18		Jane Colon	25	F	W	Keeping House			do									/	
19		E. Colon	3	F	W				do									/	
20		Ike Colon	2	M	W				California									/	
21		Kate Lemenberg	20	F	W				Prussia									/	
22		R. Lemenberg	16	M	W	At School			do									/	
23		M. Colon	40	M	W	Merchant		500	Prussia									/	
24	139	C. L. Stones	52	M	W	Auctioneer			Maine									/	
25		C. Stones	26	M	W	Clerk in Store			Germany									/	
26		L. N. Cook	31	M	W	Farmer		4000	New York									/	
27	140	Adam Kraay	44	M	W	Liquor Merchant	100	2000	Germany									/	
28		A. Danley	27	M	W	Keeping Saloon	100	2000	Canada									/	
29		C. T. Dennis	33	M	W	Farmer		5000	New York									/	
30	141	J. Sebastian	29	M	W	Clerk in Store		750	Prussia									/	
31		C. Lobdell	19	M	W	do do			Louisiana									/	
32		C. Hemmingdes	40	M	W	Merchant		8000	Germany									/	
33		A. Gruber	42	M	W	Clerk in Store			Prussia									/	
34	142	J. Steinberger	22	M	W	Merchant	1500	1500	Germany									/	
35		C. L. Lubs	30	M	W	Farmer			Pennsylvania									/	
36		A. Steinberger	12	M	W	Clerk in Store			Germany									/	
37		L. Kuechlin	31	M	W	Cabinet Maker		150	do									/	
38		J. Kuchlinina	20	F	W	Keeping House		350	New York									/	
39	143	J. C. Mitchell	30	M	W	Fire Warden		300	do do									/	
40		J. Murphy	34	M	W	Keep Saloon		100	Ohio									/	

No. of dwellings, 6 — No. of white females, 3 — No. of males, foreign born, 20

" " families, 7 — " " colored males, — — " " females, " " 5

" " white males, 37 — " " " females, — — " " blind, —

No. of insane, 1

3

MICHAEL COHN
1870

GABRIEL COHN FAMILY

1870

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Jacob Simons	25	M	W	Clothing Store			Prussia		
		Rich[ard] Cregins	40	M	W	Merchant			Alabama		
		S. S. Damon	40	M	W	do			South Carolina		
		J. Gardner	50	M	W	Merchant		3500	England		
		E. H. Price	34	M	W	Barber			Pennsylvania		
		J. M. Green	38	M	W	Miner			Pennsylvania		
		H. A. Scott	32	M	W	Barber		200	South Carolina		
		G. F. Scott	21	M	W	Barber			Ohio		
		J. H. Eugenston	21	M	W	Laborer			Rhode Island		
		D. Joseph	48	M	W	Miner			Prussia		
		A. Steinmann	48	M	W	Baker	500	200	Germany		
		John Eichman	30	M	W	Carpenter	1000	500	Germany		
		D. Gaetz	27	M	W	Farmer			do		
		C. H. Bonny	30	M	W	Carpenter			Germany		
		J. Cowan	24	M	W	Painter			New York		
		D. S. Rosenberg	30	M	W	Clothing Store			Russia		
38	91	G. Cohen	31	M	W	Real Estate Dealer	800	10000	Prussia		
		Jane Cohen	25	F	W	Keeping House			do		
		E. Cohen	3	F	W				do		
		Wm Cohen	2	M	W				California		
		Kate Rosenberg	20	F	W				Prussia		
		R. Rosenberg	16	M	W	At School			do		
		M. Cohen	40	M	W	Peddler		500	Prussia		
39		C. L. Simons	32	M	W	Auctioneer			Illinois		
		C. Simon	26	M	W	Clothing Store			Germany		
		L. A. Kopf	31	M	W	Grocer		4000	New York		
40		Adam Haag	44	M	W	Liquor Merchant	100	2000	Germany		
		A. Danby	27	M	W	Keeping Saloon	100	2000	Canada		
		C. T. Dimon	33	M	W	Grocer		5000	New York		
41		J. Silverstein	29	M	W	Clothing Store		7500	Prussia		
		C. Lopfeldt	19	M	W	do do			Louisiana		

8			B. T. Scott	21	m	w	Barber			Ohio	
9			J. H. Engmatin	25	m	w	Saloon			Rhode Island	1
10			S. Juph	43	m	w	Miner			Prussia	1
11			A. Steinman	43	m	w	Brewer	4000	200	Germany	1
12			Jul. Eichman	30	m	w	Carpenter	1000	500	Germany	1
13			J. Gaitz	27	m	w	Brewer			do	1
14			G. H. Benney	30	m	w	Carpenter			Germany	1
15			J. Comme	24	m	w	Painter			New York	1
16			D. S. Rumberg	20	m	w	Schlitmacher			Prussia	1
17	138	91	G. Cohen	31	m	w	Retail Merchant	4000	10000	Prussia	1
18			Jane Cohen	25	f	w	Keeping House			do	1
19			E. Cohen	3	f	w				do	1
20			M. Cohen	2	m	w				California	1
21			Kate Lumberg	20	f	w				Prussia	1
22			R. Lumberg	16	m	w	At School			do	1
23			M. Cohen	40	m	w	Upholsterer		500	Prussia	1
24	139		C. L. Stone	32	m	w	Auctioneer			Maine	
25			A. Stuart	20	m	w	Clerk in Store			Germany	1
26			S. H. Ross	31	m	w	Farmer		4000	New York	
27	140		Adam Haag	44	m	w	Liquor Merchant	100	2000	Germany	1
28			A. Dauley	27	m	w	Keeping Saloon	100	2000	Canada	1
29			C. T. Dunne	33	m	w	Farmer		5000	New York	
30	141		J. Silverstein	29	m	w	Clerk in Store		750	Prussia	1
31			W. C. Leopold	19	m	w	do do			Louisiana	1
32			E. Bloomingdale	40	m	w	Merchant		8000	Germany	1
33			F. Grulzer	42	m	w	Clerk in Store			Prussia	1
34	142		J. Steinberger	22	m	w	Merchant	1500	1500	Germany	1
35			E. L. Seitz	30	m	w	Farmer			Pennsylvania	1
36			A. Steinberger	17	m	w	Clerk in Store			Germany	1
37			G. Kaufman	31	m	w	R.R. Machinist		150	do	1
38			J. Wertheimer	20	m	w	Clerk in Store		250	New York	1
39	143		J. C. Mitchell	34	m	w	Tin Smith		300	do do	1
40			Jno. Murphy	34	m	w	Hay Dealer		100	Ohio	1

No. of dwellings, 6 No. of white females, 3 No. of males, foreign born, 20 No. of insane.

				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]										
		8	8		G. T. Scott	21	M	W	Barber			Ohio					
		9	9		J. H. Engenstein	25	M	W	Laborer			Rhode Island	1	1			
		10	10		S. Joseph	43	M	W	Miner			Prussia	1	1			
		11	11		A. Spielmann	43	M	W	Brewer	1000	200	Germany	1	1			
		12	12		J. C. Eichmann	30	M	W	Carpenter	1000	500	Germany	1	1			
		13	13		J. Goetz	27	M	W	Brewer			do	1	1			
		14	14		L. H. Bruney	30	M	W	Carpenter			Germany	1	1			
		15	15		J. Connor	24	M	W	Painter			New York	1	1			
		16	16		D. S. Rumsberg	20	M	W	Clerk in Store			Russia	1	1			
		17	17	138 91	G. Cohen	31	M	W	Ret. Merchant	1000	10000	Prussia	1	1			
		18	18		Jane Cohen	25	F	W	Keeping House			do	1	1			
		19	19		E. Cohen	3	F	W				do	1	1			
		20	20		M. Cohen	2	M	W				California	1	1			
		21	21		Kate Lewenberg	20	F	W				Prussia	1	1			
		22	22		R. Lewenberg	16	M	W	At School			do	1	1			
		23	23		M. Cohen	40	M	W	Merchant		500	Prussia	1	1			
		24	24	139	C. L. Stevens	32	M	W	Auctioneer			Maine					
		25	25		A. Sherot	26	M	W	Clerk in Store			Germany	1	1			
		26	26		L. A. Rop	31	M	W	Farmer		4000	New York					
		27	27	140	Adam Haag	44	M	W	Liquor Merchant	100	2000	Germany	1	1			
		28	28		A. Dawley	27	M	W	Keeping Saloon	100	2000	Canada	1	1			
		29	29		C. T. Dennis	33	M	W	Farmer		5000	New York					
		30	30	141	J. Silverstein	29	M	W	Clerk in Store		750	Prussia	1	1			
		31	31		C. Leopoldt	19	M	W	do do			Lausanne	1	1			
		32	32		E. Bloomingdale	40	M	W	Merchant		8000	Germany	1	1			
		33	33		F. Grutzer	42	M	W	Clerk in Store			Prussia	1	1			
		34	34	142	J. Steinberger	22	M	W	Merchant	1500	1500	Germany	1	1			
		35	35		E. L. Sutz	30	M	W	Farmer			Pennsylvania	1	1			
		36	36		A. Steinberger	17	M	W	Clerk in Store			Germany	1	1			
		37	37		L. Hinschen	31	M	W	Ret. Merchant		150	do	1	1			
		38	38		J. Hertheimer	20	M	W	Clerk in Store		250	New York	1	1			
		39	39	143	J. C. Mitchell	36	M	W	Bar Maker		300	do do	1	1			
		40	40		J. Murphy	34	M	W	Stage Driver		100	Ohio	1	1			

	Line	Dwelling	Family	Name	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation	Real Estate	Personal Estate	Birthplace		
1	8			G. T. Scott	21	m	w	Barber			Ohio		
1	9			J. H. Engmatin	25	m	w	Laborer			Rhode Island	1	1
1	10			A. Joseph	43	m	w	Miner			Prussia	1	1
	11			A. Steinman	48	m	w	Brewer	4000	200	Germany	1	1
	12			Jake Eichman	30	m	w	Carpenter	1000	500	Germany	1	1
1	13			J. Gertz	27	m	w	Brewer			do	1	1
	14			L. H. Berry	30	m	w	Carpenter			Germany	1	1
1	15			J. Conner	24	m	w	Painter			New York	1	1
	16			D. S. Ruenberg	20	m	w	[illegible]			Russia	1	1
	17	138	91	G. Cohn	31	m	w	Retail Merchant	4000	10000	Prussia	1	1
	18			Jane Cohn	25	f	w	Keeping House			do	1	1
	19			E. Cohn	3	f	w				do	1	1
1	20			M. Cohn	2	m	w				California	1	1
1	21			Kate Luenberg	20	f	w				Prussia	1	1
1	22			R. Luenberg	16	m	w	At School			do	1	1
1	23			M. Cohn	40	m	w	Merchant		500	Prussia	1	1
1	24	139		C. L. Stone	32	m	w	Auctioneer			Maine		
1	25			C. Stone	26	m	w	Clerk in Store			Germany	1	1
1	26			L. H. Ross	31	m	w	Farmer		4000	New York		
1	27	140		Adam Hoag	44	m	w	Liquor Merchant	1000	2000	Germany	1	1
1	28			A. Danley	27	m	w	Keeping Saloon	1000	2000	Canada	1	1
1	29			C. T. Dunne	33	m	w	Farmer		5000	New York		
1	30	141		J. Silverstein	29	m	w	Clerk in Store		750	Prussia	1	1
1	31			C. Leopold	19	m	w	do do			Louisiana	1	1
1	32			E. Bloomingdale	40	m	w	Merchant		8000	Germany	1	1
	33			F. Gruber	42	m	w	Clerk in Store			Prussia	1	1
	34	142		J. Steinberger	22	m	w	Merchant	1500	1500	Germany	1	1
	35			E. L. Butz	30	m	w	Farmer			Pennsylvania	1	1
	36			F. Steinberger	17	m	w	Clerk in Store			Germany	1	1
1	37			L. Hinchman	31	m	w	[illegible] Merchant		130	do	1	1
1	38			J. Hutchinson	20	m	w	Clerk in Store		250	New York	1	1
1	39	143		J. E. Mitchell	34	m	w	Tin Maker		300	do do	1	1
1	40			Jno Murphy	34	m	w	Stage Driver		100	Ohio	1	1

	Dwelling	Family	Name	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation	Real Estate	Personal Estate	Birthplace		
/			G. T. Scott	21	m	w	Barber			Ohio		
/			J. H. Engineton	25	m	w	Saloon			Rhode Island	1	1
/			L. Jacobs	48	m	w	Miner			Prussia	1	1
			A. Steinemann	43	m	w	Brewer	4000	200	Germany	1	1
			Jule Eichmann	31	m	w	Carpenter	1000	500	Germany	1	1
/			J. Gantz	27	m	w	Brewer			do	1	1
			L. H. Berry	30	m	w	Carpenter			Germany	1	1
/			J. Connor	24	m	w	Painter			New York	1	1
			D. S. Rumsey	30	m	w	Watchmaker			Russia	1	1
	138	91	G. Cohn	31	m	w	Ret. Merchant	4000	12000	Prussia	1	1
			Jane Cohn	25	f	w	Keeping House			do	1	1
			E. Cohn	3	f	w				do	1	1
/			M. Cohn	2	m	w				California	1	1
/			Kate Lunenburg	20	f	w				Prussia	1	1
/			R. Lunenburg	16	m	w	At School			do	1	1
/			M. Cohn	40	m	w	Merchant		500	Prussia	1	1
/	139		C. L. Stone	32	m	w	Auctioneer			Maine		
/			A. Stone	26	m	w	Clerk in Store			Germany	1	1
/			L. H. Ross	31	m	w	Farmer		4000	New York		
/	140		Adam Haag	44	m	w	Liquor Merchant	100	2000	Germany	1	1
/			A. Dauley	27	m	w	Keeping Saloon	100	2000	Canada	1	1
/			C. T. Dimmo	33	m	w	Farmer		5000	New York		
/	141		J. Silenstein	29	m	w	Clerk in Store		750	Prussia	1	1
/			C. Leopoldt	19	m	w	do do			Louisiana	1	1
/			C. Bloomingdale	40	m	w	Merchant		8000	Germany	1	1
			F. Grutzer	42	m	w	Clerk in Store			Prussia	1	1
	142		J. Steinberger	22	m	w	Merchant	1500	1500	Germany	1	1
			E. L. Seitz	30	m	w	Farmer			Pennsylvania	1	1
			F. Steinberger	17	m	w	Clerk in Store			Germany	1	1
/			L. Kuschner	31	m	w	Ret. Merchant		150	do	1	1
/			J. Hutchinson	20	m	w	Clerk in Store		250	New York	1	1
/	143		J. C. Mitchell	34	m	w	Tin Maker		300	do do	1	1
/			Jno Murphy	34	m	w	Stage Driver		100	Ohio	1	1

in the County of [illegible]

enumerated by me on the 2nd day of June, 1870. 40

[illegible] Asst Marshal.

1		Jacob Gruner	65	M	W	Schneidersmeister			Prussia										
2		Rosa Gruner	41	F	W	Wife			Hesse Darmstadt										
3		L. Gruner	18	F	W	Dressmaker			Pennsylvania										
4		C. Gruner	16	M	W	Merchant		3500	England										
5		Kate Brien	24	F	W	Housekeeper			Pennsylvania										
6		Chas. Gruner	25	M	W	Merchant			Maryland										
7		H. A. Scott	32	M	W	Painter		200	North Carolina										
8		Geo. F. Scott	21	M	W	Painter			Ohio										
9		C. H. Augustus	21	M	W	Colonel			Pennsylvania										
10		C. Jacob	48	M	W	Miner			Prussia										
11		C. Gruner	48	M	W	Painter	400	200	Germany										
12		Chas. Eichorn	34	M	W	Carpenter	1000	500	Germany										
13		C. Gertz	27	M	W	Farmer			do										
14		C. H. Bunny	30	M	W	Carpenter			Germany										
15		J. Conner	28	M	W	Painter			New York										
16	X	C. S. Rennenberg	44	M	W	Lieutenant Navy			Russia										
17	91	C. Cohen	31	M	W	Retail Merchant	1500	1000	Prussia										
18		Jno. Cohen	25	M	W	Keeping House			do										
19		E. Cohen	3	M	W				do										
20		Leo Cohen	2	M	W				California										
21		Mrs. Rennenberg	38	F	W				Prussia										
22		C. Rennenberg	16	M	W	At School			do										
23		M. Cohen	70	M	W	Lifeboatman		500	Prussia										
24	139	C. L. Stone	32	M	W	Constable			Illinois										
25		C. Stone	28	M	W	Tinker in Store			Germany										
26		C. A. Rob	31	M	W	Engineer		4000	New York										
27	90	Adam Haag	44	M	W	Liquor Merchant	100	2000	Germany										
28		A. Danby	27	M	W	Keeping Saloon	100	2000	Canada										
29		C. F. Dimmo	38	M	W	Farmer		5000	New York										
30	141	J. Silvestein	29	M	W	Clerk in Store		750	Prussia										
31		C. Leopold	19	M	W	do do			Louisiana										
32		C. Flemming	40	M	W	Merchant		8000	Germany										
33		F. Gretzer	42	M	W	Clerk in Store			Prussia										
34	92	J. Steinbuyer	28	M	W	Merchant	150	500	Germany										
35		E. L. Seitz	30	M	W	Farmer			Pennsylvania										
36		E. Steinbuyer	17	M	W	Clerk in Store			Germany										
37		H. Hemsbeno	31	M	W	Retail Merchant		150	do										
38		J. Hershimmer	20	M	W	Clerk in Store		200	New York										
39	93	J. C. Hentschel	36	M	W	Iron Moulder		300	do do										
40		Jno. Humphrey	34	M	W	Keeps House		100	Ohio										
		No. of Dwellings 6	No. of White families 8			No. of Males 20			No. of Females										
		" Families 6	" Colored "			" Females 3													
		" White males 37	" Females			" Black													

53.

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SCHEDULE 1.—Free Inhabitants in [illegible] in the County of [illegible] State of California enumerated by me, on the [illegible] day of June 1860.

Post Office [illegible]

Dwelling-houses numbered in the order of visitation	Families numbered in the order of visitation	The names of every person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1860, was in this family.	Age	Sex	Color	Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each person, male and female, over 15 years of age.	Value of Real Estate	Value of Personal Estate	Place of Birth, naming the State, Territory, or Country.	Married within the year	Attended School within the year	Persons over 20 years of age who cannot read and write	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, or idiot
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1		Emma Bidwell	2	F	W				Cal				
2		C L Bidwell	17	F					Ill				
3		Jane Smith	30	F	B	Servant			Va				
4	351	357	F Hackbusch	35	M	W	Cooks Boss	1000	100	Germany				
5			H Hageman	21	M					Prussia				
6			J Hageman	6	M					Cal				
7	351	358	H Hageman	22	M		Laborer			Germany				
8			R Hoadley	20	M		Do			England				
9	362	359	J Colgan	20	M		Merchant		400	Prussia				
10			M Colgan	22	M		Do			Cal				
11			J Smith	17	M		Gardener			England				
12			A Smith	1	M					Cal				
13			M G Smith	22	F					England				
14	368	360	J Rudolph	40	M		Farmer		2000	Holland				
15			J Bingleman	30	M		Do			Do				
16	364	361	J Bingleman	25	M					Do				
17			M Bingleman	7	F					Cal				
18			J Bingleman	6	M					Do				
19			Wm Bingleman	4	M					Do				
20			E Bingleman	2	F					Do				
21	385	362	J Hartman	22	M		Farmer			Holland				
22			P Feyerbank	25	M		Farmer		500	England				
23			E Feyerbank	25	F					Do				
24			A Feyerbank	1	F					Cal				
25	386	363	J Feyerbank	35	M		Keeps Boss		200	England				
26			M Feyerbank	21	F									

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Page No. 1

SCHEDULE 1.—Free Inhabitants in Glen Valley Township **in the County of** Plumas **State of** California **enumerated by me, on the** 1st **day of** June **1860.** J. W. Richardson **Assistant.**

Post Office Glen Valley

Dwelling-houses numbered in the order of visitation.	Families numbered in the order of visitation.	The name of every person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1860, was in this family.	Description: Age	Sex	Color, (White, black, or mulatto.)	Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each person, male and female, over 15 years of age.	Value of Estate Owned: Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Estate.	Place of Birth, Naming the State, Territory, or Country.	Married within the year.	Attended School within the year.	Persons over 20 yrs of age who cannot read & write.	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Emma Caldwell	2	F	W				Cal[a]				
		C. L. Boswell	17	M					N. Y.				
		Jane Smith	30	F	B	Servant			Geo.				
311	327	F. Robbins	32	M	W	Hotel Keeper	1500	100	Kentucky				
		L. Keyman	28	M					Prussia				
		L. Keyman	6	F					Do				
321	335	H. Keyman	22	M		Cook			Do				
		P. Keesling	20	M		Do			England				
312	339	G. Ridge	20	M		Merchant		200	Prussia				
		M. Cohn	27	M		Do			Do				
		F. Smart	47	M		Gentleman			England				
		C. Smart	1	M					Cal[a]				
		M. J. Smart	22	F					England				
358	360	L. Rudolph	40	M		Baker	2000		Hessen				
		D. Bingleman	30	M		Do			Do				
364	361	G. Bingleman	25	F					Do				
		R. Bingleman	7	F					N. Y.				
		S. Bingleman	6	M					Cal[a]				
		Fran. Bingleman	4	F					Do				
		E. Bingleman	2	F					Do				
338	362	S. Whitman	22	M		Baker			Hessen				
		P. Jungbert	28	M		Miner		500	England				
		E. Jungbert	28	F					Do				
		E. Jungbert	1	F					Cal[a]				
386	363	J. Hornbrook	35	M		Hotel Keeper	2000		England				
		M. Cohn	36	M		Merchant	600		Prussia				
		M. Cohn	11	F					Do				
387	364	D. Cohn	32	M		Clerk			Do				
		H. Cohn	17	F					Do				
		C. Cohn	2	F					Cal[a]				
		C. Cohn	6/12	F					Do				
358	365	H. Mitchel	24	M		Teamster		600	Prussia				
		W. W. Mitchel	21	M		Farmer			N. Y.				
		J. Foster	20	M		Do			Ohio				
389	366	C. H. Adams	21	M		Do			N. Y.				
		H. H. Nichols	26	M		Do			N. E.				
344	367	M. Hartland	40	M		Do			England				
		T. Leavitt	44	M		Do			Do				
		W. Bean	24	M		Do			Do				
		John Blanner	21	M		Do			Do				

No. white males, 15 No. colored males, ____ No. foreign born, ____ No. blind, ____ No. blacks, ____

No. white females, 15 No. colored females, 1 No. deaf and dumb, ____ No. insane, ____ No. paupers, ____ No. convicts, ____

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Page No. [illegible]

SCHEDULE 1.—Free Inhabitants in [illegible] in the County of [illegible] State of California enumerated by me, on the 16th day of June 1860. [illegible]

Post Office [illegible]

Dwelling-houses numbered in the order of visitation	Families numbered in the order of visitation	The name of every person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1860, was in this family.	Age	Sex	Color, whether White, Black, or Mulatto	Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each person, male and female, over 15 years of age	Value of Real Estate owned	Value of Personal Estate owned	Place of Birth, giving the State, Territory, or Country	Married within the year	Attended School within the year	Person over 20 yrs of age who cannot read and write	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Lewis Wadsworth	2	M	W				Cal.				
		C. L. Bodwell	17	F					N. Y.				
		Jane Smith	30	F	B	Servant			Va.				
311	327	J. Hopkins	31	M	W	Horse Broker	1500	100	Kentucky				
		A. Kinman	26	F					Russia				
		J. Kinman	6	F					Do				
321	335	H. Hinman	22	M		Clerk			Do				
		C. Hoosley	20	M		"			England				
342	339	J. Hicks	20	M		Merchant		600	Prussia				
		M. Holm	22	M		"			Do				
		J. Grant	47	M		Gentleman			Scotland				
		L. Grant	1	M					Cal.				
		M. J. Grant	22	F					England				
358	360	L. Rudolph	40	M		Farmer	2000		Hessen				
		J. Bingleman	30	M		"			Do				
364	361	J. L. Bingleman	25	F					Do				
		C. Bingleman	7	F					N. Y.				
		L. Bingleman	6	M					Cal.				
		Wm. Bingleman	4	M					Do				
		E. Bingleman	2	F					Do				
385	362	J. Kleinman	22	M		Farmer			Hessen				
		P. Jungbandt	25	M		Farmer		500	England				
		E. Jungbandt	25	F					Do				
		E. A. Jungbandt	1	F					Cal.				
386	363	C. Hornbostel	35	M		Hotel Keeper	2000		England				
		[illegible]	21	M		[illegible]			[illegible]				

COHN GABRIEL

Jews in Nevada: 1850-1900

John P. Marschall

The Dry Goods Store of Isaac and Thomas Barnett on Virginia Street and Commercial Row, facing south, several years after the 1879 Reno
(Courtesy of the Nevada Historical Society)

ONE of the most familiar interpretations of the American past is that wilderness, cheap land, and expanding opportunity for the enterprising pioneer encouraged personal freedom, independence from European values, high-risk entrepreneurship and other virtues deemed peculiar to the American character. Studies of Jews in the West document their greater social mobility in the region, the virtual absence of anti-Semitism, and their influential role in the economic development of Western states. A scholar of immigrant groups in Nevada singles out the Jews as having "adapted more readily, more completely, and more successfully" than any other ethnic group.[1] The history of Jews in frontier Nevada bears out such a conclusion and provides additional data for promoters of the T ner thesis or any of its variations.[2]

Although placer gold was discovered on a tribut of the Carson River as early as 1850 and a few Morm settlers took up farming or mining, there was li attraction for the Jewish community until after discovery of the Comstock Lode in 1859. For ma California-bound travelers, northern Nevada was lit more than a dusty, forbidding and forgettable stopov Over the next two decades, however, streams miners, merchants, teamsters and other treasu hunters returned east over the passes to stake a cla on the emerging wealth. Among them were Jew peddlars, like Solomon Davidson, selling goods fro

J. W. DAVIS.
Fastening Pocket-Openings.
No. 139,121 Patented May 20, 1873.

Fig. 1

Witnesses
J. L. Boone
Chas. H. Richardson

Inventor
Jacob W. Davis
per Edward C. Atties

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB W. DAVIS, OF RENO, NEVADA, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND LEVI STRAUSS & COMPANY, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN FASTENING POCKET-OPENINGS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 139,121, dated May 20, 1873; application filed August 5, 1871.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB W. DAVIS, of Reno, county of Washoe and State of Nevada, have invented an Improvement in Fastening Seams; and I do hereby declare the following description and accompanying drawing are sufficient to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which it most nearly appertains to make and use my said invention or improvement without further invention or experiment.

My invention relates to a fastening for pocket-openings, whereby the sewed seams are prevented from ripping or starting from frequent pressure or strain thereon, and it consists in the employment of a metal rivet or eyelet at each edge of the pocket opening, to prevent the ripping of the seam at those points. The rivet or eyelet is so fastened in the seam as to bind the two parts of cloth which the seam unites together, so that it shall prevent the strain or pressure from coming upon the thread with which the seam is sewed.

In order to more fully illustrate and explain my invention, reference is had to the accompanying drawing, in which my invention is represented as applied to the pockets of a pair of pants.

Figure 1 is a view of my invention as applied to pants.

A is the side seam in a pair of pants, drawers, or other article of wearing apparel, which terminates at the pockets; and *b b* represent the rivets at each edge of the pocket opening. The seams are usually ripped or started by the placing of the hands in the pockets and the consequent pressure or strain upon them. To strengthen this part I employ a rivet, eyelet, or other equivalent metal stud, *b*, which I pass through a hole at the end of the seam, so as to bind the two parts of cloth together, and then bend it down upon both sides so as to firmly unite the two parts. When rivets which already have one head are used, it is only necessary to bend the opposite end, and a washer can be interposed, if desired, in the usual way. By this means I avoid a large amount of trouble in mending portions of seams which are subjected to constant strain.

I am aware that rivets have been used for securing seams in shoes, as shown in the patents to Geo. Houghton, No. 64,015, April 23, 1867, and to L. K. Washburn, No. 123,317, January 30, 1872; and hence I do not claim broadly, fastening of seams by means of rivets.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

As a new article of manufacture, a pair of pantaloons having the pocket-openings secured at each edge by means of rivets, substantially in the manner described and shown, whereby the seams at the points named are prevented from ripping, as set forth.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and seal.

JACOB W. DAVIS. [L. S.]

Witnesses:
JAMES C. HAGERMAN,
W. BEROMAN.

Copper-riveted denim pants were created by Jacob Davis of Reno in 1871 and patented by him with Levi Strauss. (Courtesy of Levi Strauss & Co.)

Jews was attracted to the region. As early as 1869 *The Hebrew* announced that L. Strasser of Elko had been elected President of the local Odd Fellows lodge.[26] Abraham Mooser lived in Elko from 1870 to 1880, carrying a bullet in his back from his Civil War action as a Confederate soldier. He ran a jewelry store and produce market as a bachelor until a distant relative introduced him by mail to his future wife. They departed Elko for San Francisco and Santa Monica in 1884 where Abraham became one of the first businessmen of that city.[27] Several members of the Cohn clan moved to Elko from the Comstock. One of them, Gabriel, was elected to the Nevada State Senate in 1875.[28] By far the most prominent, prolific and prosperous Jewish families in northeastern Nevada were the Reinharts, the Jacobs and the Badts.

Eli Reinhart arrived in northern Nevada with the Central Pacific Railroad in 1868, setting up hardware and general stores in Winnemucca and Elko with his brothers Benjamin and Simon. Eli remained in Winnemucca, and his brothers moved in 1872 to run the Elko store. In 1876 four of Eli's nephews migrated from Germany and were apprenticed in the expanding family business. Religious influences must have been strong, for when three of the nephews (Edward, Moses and Simon) married, their visits to San Francisco for the high holy days were duly noted in the press.[29] By then they had taken over the E. Reinhart Company, owned several ranches on the Humboldt River and were instrumental in bringing electrical power to the city.[30]

Morris and Lina Badt moved from New York to Elko via New Orleans and San Francisco in 1868. These Orthodox parents sent their two sons, Selby and Milton, to summer school in San Francisco to prepare them for Bar Mitzvah. According to one observer, "Selby followed the precepts of the Jewish religion his entire life,"[31] which was no mean accomplishment in a town without a worshipping community. Milton Badt married a gentile and later became Chief Justice of the Nevada Supreme Court.[32]

Two patriarchal Nevada pioneers were the brothers Sol and Hirsch Jacobs. Both appeared in 1883 at Reno with a growing reputation as expert tailors.[33] Sol's son, Seymour, spent a short time as a merchant tailor in

COHN GABRIEL

V, 3 (July, 1974), pp. 285-294; Norton B. Stern and William M. Kramer, "Anti-Semitism and the Jewish Image in the Early West," in John E. Bour, *et. al.*, *The American West and the Religious Experience*, (Los Angeles: Will Kramer, 1975); any issue of the *Western States Jewish Historical Quarterly* (hereafter: *WSJHQ)*; and Hynda Rudd, "The Mountain West As a Jewish Frontier," Vol. XIII, 3 (April, 1981), pp. 241-256.

3. Davidson was killed in 1872 by a freight train near Battle Mountain. *The Hebrew*, 8 May, 1872, p. 4. Choinski, who later became a well known San Francisco bookseller and correspondent, was mining with his father-in-law, Morris Ashim, at Aurora in 1863; cf. *WSJHQ* Vol. VII, 1 (October, 1974), p. 45. Three Haas brothers operated clothing stores in Virginia City, Gold Hill and Nevada City, California, in 1861, cf. J. Wells Kelly, ed., *First Directory of Nevada Territory* [1862], (Los Gatos, Talisman Press, 1962), cover. For more on the Nathan and Morris families see Levinson, *The Jews in the California Gold Rush*, (New York: KTAV Publishing House, Inc., 1978), pp. 98-99, 159. While it may be that sons of Israel accompanied early exploration parties across Nevada, such as Emmanuel Lazarus with Jedediah Smith in 1826 or Solomon Nunes Carvalho with John C. Fremont in 1853, this study focuses on Jews who established residency and were unequivocally identified with the Jewish community.
4. C. H. Meyer to Isaac Leeser, Carson City, 13 November, 1862, in "Trail Blazers of the Trans-Mississippi West," *American Jewish Archives*, Vol. VIII, 2 (October, 1956), p. 105.
5. Russell R. Elliott, *History of Nevada* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1973), *passim*
6. Keller and Cohen had purchased the oldest building in Dayton from Major William Ormsby; cf. Kelly, *op. cit.*, p. 213. For Hite, cf. *Territorial Enterprise*, 3 April, 1863, 3:1; 17 July, 1863, 3:5; and 10 March, 1864, 2:2; and Kelly, *op. cit.*, p. 152. Geller moved into the Truckee Meadows and eventually to the Honey Lake area north of Reno. He was later elected Senator from Washoe and Roop Counties in 1866, cf. Nevada Historical Society (Reno), Legislative Cardfile.
7. Francis Mandelbaum of Sacramento, late of New York, was a partner in these ventures and introduced Klauber to his future wife, Theresa Epstein. Klauber moved his family several times before liquidating his Minden spread in 1881. Cf. Kelly, *op. cit.*, p. 57; *Carson Valley News*, 24 April, 1877, p. 3 and 2 July, 1880, p. 3; and Lawrence M. Klauber, "Abraham Klauber, Pioneer Merchant (1831-1911), *WSJHQ*, Vol. II, 2 (January, 1970), pp. 67-90.
8. In 1862 The Carson City Benevolent Society donated its treasury balance of $157.50 to the U.S. Sanitary Committee. Cf. *American Jewish Archives*, *op. cit.* By 1864 the Eureka Hebrew Benevolent Society of Virginia City had 85 members and had expended $4000 since its foundation in November of 1862. Cf. Charles Collins, ed., *Mercantile Guide and Directory for Virginia City, Gold Hill, Silver City . . . 1864-65*, (Virginia: Agnew and Deffebach, 1864), p. 32.
9. *Gold Hill News*, 5 April, 1865, p. 3 and Collins, *op. cit.*, pp. 26ff.
10. *The Hebrew*, 5 August, 1864, p. 4:4. The Hebrew Self-Protecting Society counted 44 members in 1864, B'nai B'rith Lodge #52 had been organized in 1863 with 30 members (doubling in one year), and the new King Solomon Lodge #64 was founded in 1865 with 42 members and officers. Cf. *The Hebrew*, 17 February, 1865, p. 4:3.
11. *The Hebrew*, 15 October, 1864, p. 3:4.
12. Bien was initially praised by the editors of the *Gold Hill News* as a "brick" or solid citizen (3 January, 1865, pp. 1:3 and 2:4.) Within a week they were criticizing his loquaciousness and called him an "ass" (4 January, 1865, p. 2:4; 9 January, 1865, p. 2:1; and 12 January, 1865, p. 2:1). Bien reacted to the editorial criticism by wearing a "masked battery" (concealed weapon) and the *Gold Hill News* responded unmercifully. *Loc. cit.*, 17 January, 1865, p. 2:2; 21 January, 1865, p. 2:1; and 27 January, 1865, p. 2:1. For more on Bien's career before moving to Nevada, see Reva Clar and William M. Kramer, "Julius Eckman and Herman Bien: The Battling Rabbis of San Francisco," Part I, *WSJHQ*, Vol. XV, 2 (January 1983), pp. 107-130.
13. *The Territorial Enterprise* regularly commented on Jewish affairs over the next two decades, commenting on the failure of other good intentions to establish a synagogue. Their many references to synagogues were of the temporary variety, e.g. 4 October, 1872, p. 3:1; 3 October, 1876, p. 3:4; and 1 May, 1878, p. 2:4. Cf. also Shepperson, *op. cit.*, p. 23.
14. *The Hebrew*, 10 March, 1865, p. 3:3.
15. [Norton B. Stern], "The Rise and Fall of the Jewish Community of Austin, Nevada," *WSJHQ*, Vol. IX, 1 (October, 1976), p. 88.
16. The 150 Jews included only three families, cf. *The Hebrew*, 25 March, 1864, p. 4, in *ibid.*
17. Shannon appears to have been American-born and "almost surely" of Polish Jewish descent. I am indebted for this information and a host of other kindnesses to Norton B. Stern, editor of the *Western States Jewish Historical Quarterly*, private correspondence, 15 May, 1982. Cf. also Nevada Historical Society, Legislative Cardfile.
18. William M. Kramer, "Pioneer Lawyer of California and Texas: Henry J. Labatt (1832-1900)," *WSJHQ*, Vol. XV, 1 (October 1982), pp. 3-21.
19. Levinson, *The Jews in the California Gold Rush*, *op. cit.*, p. 35 and Rudd, *op. cit.*, p. 246
20. James W. Hulse, *The Nevada Adventure: A History*, (Reno: University of Nevada Press, 1969), pp. 96-98 and *The American Hebrew*, 13 October, 1882, p. 103
21. Elliott, *op. cit.*, p. 106.
22. Norton B. Stern, "The Jewish Community of Eureka, Nevada," *Nevada Historical Society Quarterly*, Vol. XXV, 2 (Summer 1982), pp. 95-115 and "The Jewish Community of a Nevada Mining Town," *WSJHQ*, Vol. XV, 1 (October, 1982), pp. 48-78, esp. p. 51.
23. *The American Israelite*, 3 September, 1875, p. 6:6.
24. Stern, "The Jewish Community of a Nevada Mining Town," *loc. cit.* p. 56.
25. Elliott, *op. cit.*, p. 120-21.
26. *The Hebrew*, 23 July, 1869, p. 4.
27. Norton B. Stern, "Abraham Mooser — First Businessman of Santa Monica, California," *WSJHQ*, Vol. I, 3 (April, 1969), pp. 109-127.
28. *Elko Daily Independent*, 6 November, 1875, p. 3:3. Cohn imported a mohel to circumcise his son, *ibid.*, 8 March, 1878, p. 3:2.
29. *Emmanuel*, Vol. XXVIII, No. 24, 22 October, 1901, p. 6.
30. Moses Reinhart eventually became the financial head of the business. He was also Director of the Winnemucca Water and Light Company and later President of the Winnemucca State Bank and Trust Company, which closed during the Depression. Cf. Alfred E. Dutton, *Notable Nevadans in Caricature*, (Nevada: n.p., 1915), p. 66 [in Getchell Library Special Collections, University of Nevada Reno]; and *Nevada State Journal*, 20 October, 1968, p. 38.
31. Chris H. Sheerin, "Those Who Dared: J. Selby Badt, 'Van' and Ula Vandiver," *Northern Nevada Historical Society Quarterly*, #80-4 (Fall 1980), p. 101.
32. For more on the Badt family, see Milton Badt, Oral History Project, [Getchell Library], University of Nevada, 1965.
33. *Elko Weekly Independent*, 29 July, 1883, p. 3:6.
34. Carson Lodge I.O.B.B. Record Book, 3 December, 1895, Judah Magnes Museum, Berkeley, California
35. There are numerous references to Jacobs in the Elko press, including a notice of his election to office in the Odd Fellows Lodge, *Elko Free Press*, 6 December, 1917, p. 3:4. Cf. also, *Elko Free Press*, 27 May, 1899, p. 3:4 and *Elko Weekly Independent*, 14 August, 1903, p. 1:1.
36. Elliott, *op. cit.*, pp. 112-13.
37. The story of Jacob Davis and the origins of the Levi Strauss copper-riveted denim pants has been mistold more than once, e.g. in Michael M. Zarchin, *Glimpses of Jewish Life in San Francisco*, 2nd rev. ed., (Berkeley: Judah L. Magnes Museum, 1964), pp. 61-62. More accurate details are to be found in Ed Cray, *Levi's*, (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1978), pp. 18-22.
38. Sheyer officiated at the marriage of Lewis Hess and Helena Epstein at Washoe City, 15 December, 1869; cf. *Reno Crescent*, 18 December, 1869, p. 2:3. He also circumcised the son of David Lachman at Reno in 1871; cf. *ibid.*, 19 August, 1871, p. 3:2
39. *Reno Crescent*, 19 August, 1871, p. 3:2, *Nevada State Journal*, 5 October, 1872 and annually through 10 October, 1875, p. 3:3 for notices of Jewish observance.
40. For example, Nathan Nathan and Morris Nathan were Reno partners, who opened a branch in Grass Valley; and Jacob Morris and David Nathan were partners in a Virginia City and Grass Valley store. Cf. Levinson, *The Jews . . . , op. cit.*, pp. 57 and 159 fn. #87.
41. Philip I. Earl, "A House to Offer Our Prayers . . . ," *Washoe Rambler*, Vol. II, 2 (Fall 1978), pp. 47ff.

COHN
GABRIEL

KENNETH LIBO / IRVING HOWE

WE LIVED THERE TOO

In their own words and pictures—pioneer Jews and the westward movement of America

1630–1930

ST. MARTIN'S/MAREK

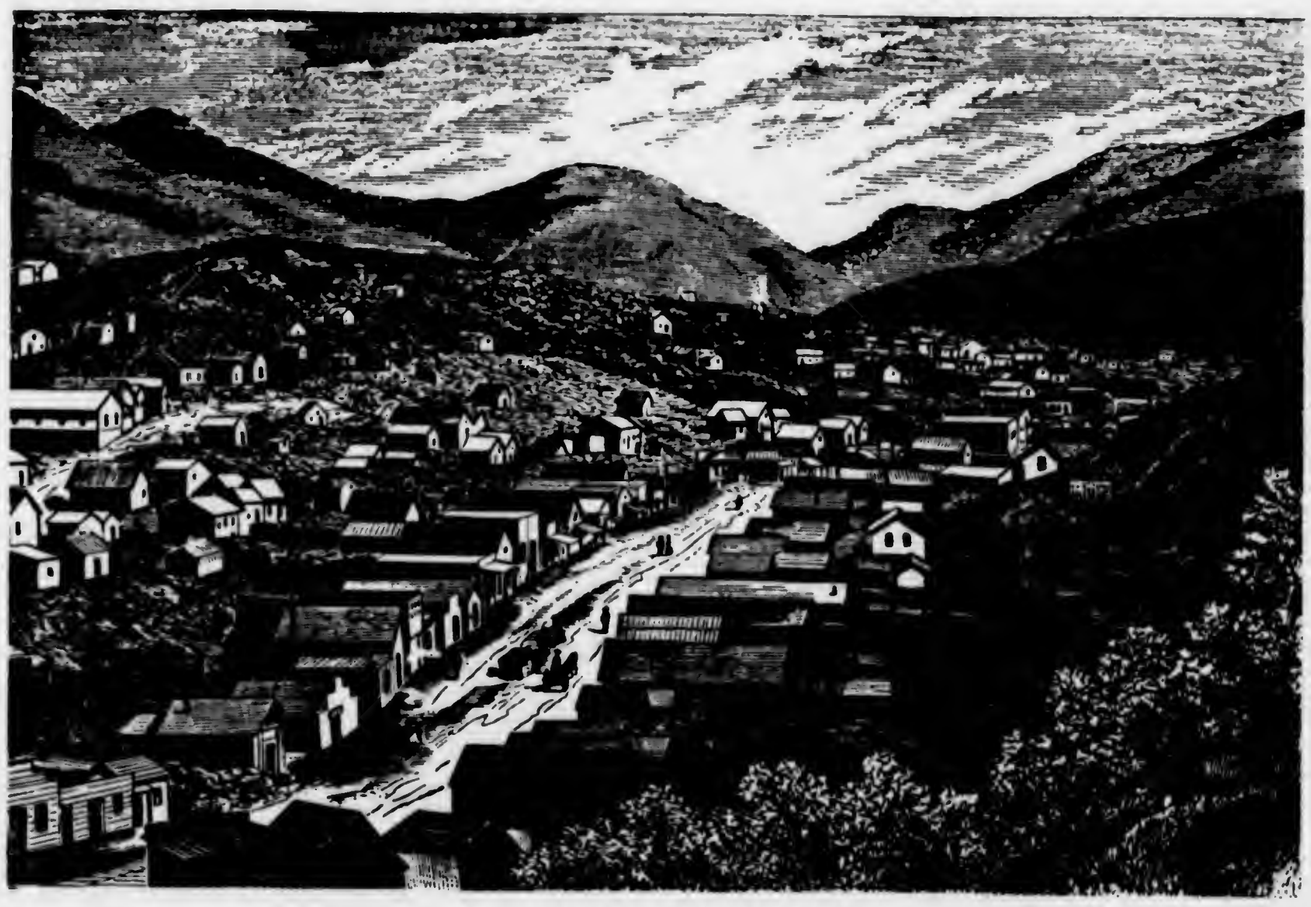
NEW YORK

Not until 1893 did Solomonville acquire its first brick building, a new Solomon Commercial Co. store. In the corner of their new store the Solomons opened one of the first banks in that part of the country. "Right next to the window of the bank," writes a local historian, "was the credit window of the Solomon store. If a customer who owed money at the store tried to make a deposit with the bank, someone was sure to sing out, "You're at the wrong window! Pay your store bill first!"

In addition to supplying most of the credit required by local farmers and ranchers, the Solomons bought and sold a great deal of property in the area. For thirty-five years, Isadore and Anna prospered until, in Isadore's words, "they cut up that county and took the richest part to Clifton and made the county of Greenlee. What was left they took back to Safford, where the county seat is now." This was in 1918. As a result, the population of Solomonville (never much more than a thousand) shrank rapidly. The Solomons sold out around this time and moved to California where, in 1930, Isadore passed away, followed three years later by Anna.

Today, scores of descendants of the Solomon-Freudenthal-Lesinsky clan reside in towns and cities in New Mexico and Arizona—living testaments to the courage and fortitude of their pioneer ancestors.

ON THE WESTERN FRONTIER even the story of *Pesach* acquired a Western ring to it, especially in mining towns like Austin, Nevada, where the following account was written by Fred Hard, a local newspaper editor, in the days when "150 Israelites" lived there, "including three families."



Austin, Nevada, in the days when it boasted a Hebrew Benevolent Association with nearly sixty members.

COHN
GABRIEL

from THE ELKO INDEPENDENT June 1, 1875

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
Preparatory Department - Examination - Closing Day of the Summer Term.

... By request, Senator Gabriel Cohn took part in the examination of a class in German. He was well pleased, and had to compliment the pupils for their proficiency in his native tongue; for their creditable progress in so difficult an undertaking as that of mastering this, the fullest of all modern languages.

...The number of Pupils in attendance at present is only ten. But why expect a great educational institute to be born and flourish in a single season?

18 1874.

R. H. Bernard,

Fine Wines,

Liquors,

Cigars, Etc,

Southwest Corner of
COMMERCIAL AND THIRD STS.,

Elko, Nev.

Agent for A. Booth's Famous
BALTIMORE
OYSTERS.

SAN FRANCISCO

Restaurant

[illegible] ESTABLISHMENT [illegible] my [illegible] market. [illegible] Thanks for past favors.

[illegible] Proprietor.

Carlin Saloon;

Tom Holmes

PROPRIETOR.

[illegible] AND CIGARS THE [illegible] my counter.

[illegible]

Post-Office in the same building. [illegible]

THE ELKO INDEPENDENT

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1874.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA.

Preparatory Department — Examination—Closing Day of the Summer Term.

The majority of the Board of Regents —the Hon. C. C. Stevenson, President of the Senate, and Hon. W. C Dovey, Speaker of the House—came to Elko, last Thursday, to investigate the affairs of the University under their charge, the Hon. Alfred Helm, President of the Board, not having able to accompany them on the present visit. The gentlemen were courteously received, comfortably lodged, and after breakfast proceeded to the school under the escort of some seven or eight of our prominent citizens. They devoted the entire forenoon to the

WORK OF INSPECTION

In the school room, where the small nucleus of the institution stood the severe test to which they were subjected with rare credit to themselves and their teacher. The examination in mathematics, including the whole course of arithmetic and algebra, was made as thorough as the limited time would allow. Other branches were taken up just as the occasion suggested. Test questions at random were propounded in natural philosophy and physical geography and in the kindred sciences, and answered with such evidences of comprehensiveness and accuracy as to call forth the most favorable comments from the visitors. The broader, simpler rudiments were not overlooked in the trial. Spelling, word analysis and reading were made special subjects of examination also; and here, as well as in the higher and abstruse studies, the pupils of our young State institution displayed creditable proficiency. A good part of the examination was conducted by Mr. Dovey, who is a professional teacher himself, and one evidently who understands the business thoroughly and entirely. By request, Senator Gabriel Cohn took part in the examination of a class in German. He was well pleased, and had to compliment the pupils for their proficiency in his native tongue; for their creditable progress in so difficult an undertaking as that of mastering this, the noblest of all modern languages. At once the spectators, the examiners, and particularly the Principal of the school, Mr. D. R. Sessions, and the scholars, were so nearly exhausted by the trying intellectual ordeal, that it was thought best to dismiss school, as the Regents expressed themselves entirely satisfied with the test already made, so that the examination, which would have been quite as satisfactory if further extended, in French, Latin and History was dispensed with.

AT THE CLOSE

Of the exercises Mr. Stevenson, being invited to address a few words of cheer to the children, did so in his own characteristic way, full of judgment and feeling. He said that he was pleased to find the

SIZE OF THE SCHOOL

so much smaller than formerly and advan-

The Mica Mine at Spruce Valley.—M. F. Haynes and Ike Carmichael returned Monday from a visit to mine of mica situated fifteen miles north of the old Overland ranch. They report the mineral as cropping out in slabs for a distance of a quarter of a mile, and averaging in width about twelve feet. The surface rock was quite hard, but at the depth of fifteen feet its character has materially changed, the formation in which the strata of mica is encased becoming quite soft and the cubes of mineral much larger, and quite clear and transparent. They brought in some very handsome specimens, some of the sheets averaging 24 inches in size. It is perfectly colorless and transparent, and can readily be divided into infinitesimal thicknesses. As it is a character of mineral regarding which but little is known by mining men in this country, and as it has been discovered in different localities in this section, we would be glad to hear something relative to the peculiar mineral by which we may be guided in determining the value of such discoveries. Perhaps some of our cotemporaries are mica "sharps" and will kindly furnish us the desired information. State Mineralogist Whitehill would confer a favor upon us and the miners of this part of the State by shedding a ray of light upon this opaque subject.

Queer Robbery.—On Saturday evening just before dark Peter Munson's house, on Silver street, was entered by some unknown person or persons, and the greater portion of the bedding, blankets and clothing which it contained carried away. Parties living in the house had only been absent a few minutes, and on their return discovered the robbery. A trunk of clothing had also been ransacked and its contents carried off. Although diligent search was made nothing of thieves or property taken was discovered until Thursday eve, at which time some children playing in the rear of the house attracted attention to something under it. An examination brought to light the missing articles. The house is elevated only a few inches from the ground, and the space covered by boards, one of which had evidently been removed and replaced after the beds and clothing had been stuffed under the building. It is supposed the thieves intended to "raise" the plunder at some more convenient time, which has not yet arrived.

Personal.—Our former genial townsman Charley Lane came down from the saintly land Sunday, and returned with a lot of horses Wednesday; he had a vested right in the stock. County Treasurer Freeman returned from the Bay on Tuesday, in his usual spirits and health. J. C Kelley came down from Mineral Hill Thursday, and started on a flying visit to the mines north next morning. Ben Plumber and Joe Evans, a couple of libated aristocrats, came up from the Bay Thursday, and "lit out" for Cornucopia on the following morning. If they like the looks of the town they'll buy it.

A few days since a freight train, when between this place and Carlin, was brought to a stand still by a Chinaman with a red flag. An examination showed that the heat from the sun had expanded the rails at that point so as to force several of them from their position. The long spikes by which

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From C. C. Grant, who is superintending the work on the road to Cornucopia, we learn that the mules and horses now traversing it have no trouble with the heaviest loads, notwithstanding which the work of improvement goes steadily on.

Grant continues in the ice business. He has plenty of the delicious article and as it won't keep till next Summer sells it very cheap.

The Ninth Judicial District Court commences its next regular session on Monday.

Ranch for Sale.—A good dairy and stock ranch, 8 miles south of Pelisa in Pine Valley, known as "Stine's Ranch." Ten acres are under cultivation, with a large and unfailing supply of water for irrigating and other purposes. A good house, with corrals, stables, etc., and about one-half of the 160 acres under fence. A fine stock range several miles in extent surrounds the place. A cash customer can obtain a rare bargain. For particulars apply on the premises or at this office.

Abe Mosser has the best selected stock of groceries in Elko county. A fine display of toys and fancy goods. Abe Mosser's can not be surpassed this side of San Francisco. Give him a call and he will convince you that he will sell at lower prices than ever.

For the very best pomographago to be had, go to Bayley & Bolcolson's gallery, without stairs, CLOSE TO THE ELEVATOR, 429 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

The justly celebrated "Crystal Pool" Buck beer always on draught at the Bank Exchange Saloon.

An Invaluable Traveling Companion.

Change of climate, water or diet is apt to induce harrassing and often dangerous diseases. The three changes combined are fatal to thousands of emigrants every year. It is not, then, of the last importance to know that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are an absolute preventive of the baneful consequences arising from these causes. Travelers, voyagers and emigrants to new countries can not be too often reminded of the fact that this agreeable vegetable tonic is the most reliable safeguard against disorders to which they are far more liable than the habitual denizens of healthier regions. The primal effect of the unwholesome atmospheres which produces what are called "seasoning fevers" is to depress and debilitate the system. The body then becomes an easy prey to the malignant principle in the air. It is manifest, therefore, that the surest way to avoid all epidemic and endemic maladies or encounter any type is to counteract the weakening tendencies of miasma by artificial invigoration. That Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a supreme renovator of flagging vigor, is a fact which is best appreciated wherever fullest confidence is bestowed. But it is not alone against malaria that they protect the system. They so toughen it as to enable it to endure with impunity extremes of heat and cold, which travelers are subjected, and they temper those elements in unaccustomed water which would otherwise bring disease in the stomach and bowels. The hygienic wayfarer by sea or land is also advised to quench their thirst in pure lemonade and other serious complaints, when the bitters are mixed with it, it becomes harmless. Truly this great protective invigorant is an invaluable traveling companion.

PURE

DURHAM

STOCK.

Carlin Saloon;

Tom Holmes

PROPRIETOR.

THE BEST WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS THE market affords are dispensed over my counter.

☞Give me a call.☜

Post-Office in the same building. f26-tf

E. PHILLIPS

BLACKSMITH WAGON MAKER,

Corner of Silver and Fourth streets, Elko.

Constantly on hand Wagon Material of every description.

—ALSO—

Manufacturer of Wagons for

FARM OR FREIGHT USE

Equal to any in the country.

☞Repairing of Plows, Wagons, etc., done on short notice.

Carriages and Wagons Repaired and Painted to order.

Horse and Mule shoeing, $4 00.

Mowers, Reapers, Threshers, Headers

And all kinds of

MACHINE REPAIRING

Will receive prompt attention at the hands of a

FIRST-CLASS WORKMAN

With long experience in that particular line.

☞Give me a call.☜ d9-tf

DUNPHY & HILDRETH

Wholesale and Retail

Butchers,

ELKO, NEVADA,

and proprietors of the following retail markets

NEVADA MARKET,

Commercial Street, Elko;

The Original ELKO MARKET,

Railroad Street, Elko;

CARLIN MARKET,

Carlin, Nevada,

We return thanks to our friends and the public for past favors, and respectfully solicit a continuance of their patronage.

OUR MARKETS

Will be supplied with the best of meats and everything in our line. Having superior facilities for furnishing, our prices will be kept at the lowest rates.

DUNPHY & HILDRETH.

Dissolution Notice.

The copartnership heretofore existing between W. Salsenberry and Gustav Lehman, under the firm name of Salsenberry & Lehman, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Lehman will continue the business, and is authorized to collect all bills due to and settle all claims against the said firm.

W. SALSENBERRY,
GUSTAV LEHMAN.

Wells, Nev., May 11, 1869. m15-4t

NOTICE.

TO ELY, GILLETT AND CALHOUN BENHAM and all whom it may concern: You will take notice that I have performed the necessary amount of labor, and expended the necessary amount of money to hold the claims on which you are co-owners with myself, known as the Alpha and Delta Mining Claims, situated in what was known as Union Mining District, now in Lee and known as Lemon Mining District, in Elko county, Nevada, recorded on September 18, 1867, and claim known as the Sarah Louise by H. D. Crittenden, and the Shamrock by Peter K. Williams, and unless you pay your proportion of such expenditure and the value of said labor to me, within ninety days from the date of this notice your interest in said mining claims will be forfeited to me by operation of law.

PETER K. WILLIAMS.

Lemon Mining District, Elko County, Nev., May 17, 1869.

best to dismiss school, as the Regents expressed themselves entirely satisfied with the test already made; so that the examination, which would have been quite as satisfactory if further extended, in French, Latin and history was dispensed with.

AT THE CLOSE

Of the exercises Mr. Stevenson, being invited to address a few words of cheer to the children, did so in his own characteristic way, full of judgment and feeling. He said that he was pleased to find the

SIZE OF THE BOYS:

So much more pleasantly and advantageously placed than he had anticipated, and that he would undertake to do his part fully in the premises; that as the appropriation was ample and made after due consideration in a liberal spirit, it should be disbursed as intended. He promised that the ground should be

IMPROVED AT AN EARLY DAY:

That a building should be reared in the neighborhood of the school for the accommodation of pupils from abroad as a dormitory and boarding place. Mr Dovey spoke to the same effect, and joined with Mr. Stevenson in congratulating the pupils and their teacher. He said he had great hopes of the school, and believed it would be in time "*the school of the State.*"

THE NUMBER OF PUPILS

In attendance at present is only ten; but why expect a great educational institute to be born and flourish in a single season? Our county has unquestionably the finest prospect for permanency and substantial growth of any in the State; while its prospect of mineral wealth, now already under fine way of development, is second to none The Regents have come and

ARE SATISFIED

On this point which has given some of our western journalists so much distress, and such a plausible pretext for reviling and indulgence in shallow sarcasm. The school is now fairly established. It has now for the first time really felt any substantial encouragement from the State. Its success under the benign guardianship of such representative men as Mr Helm, Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Dovey is assured.

OUR VISITORS

Left us on the Friday morning train, having made many a friend by their kindly, just bearing towards their trust and the people of this county who have that trust so near at heart. We shall be glad to have them come again. The hospitalities of our cozy little town we shall be glad to extend to them as often as they may be pleased to visit us. The school is closed for the the term—till September 1st—at which time pupils and teachers will be refreshed and ready to begin work again heartily. We look for a handsome increase of pupils from abroad, and the prospect is we shall have it.

CUPIDITY.—A colored person named Simpson, who has been occupying apartments in company with another gentleman of the same order, named Johnson, was relieved a few evenings since of the sum of $160. For some substantial reason Johnson was charged with having captured the bullion, and Constable G. M. Banks put upon his track. A telegram to the Wells at length presented a barrier to Johnson's further progress toward the rising sun, and diverted his course in the direction of the County Hotel, where he awaits a trial. $120 was found in his possession, supposed to be a portion of the funds abstracted.

Rev. Mr. Deems will preach in Elko on Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7½ p. m.

ed on a flying visit to [illegible] next morning. Ben Plumber and Jack Evans, a couple of bloated aristocrats, came up from the Bay Thursday, and "lit out" for Cornucopia on the following morning. If they like the looks of the town they'll buy it.

A few days since a freight train, when between this place and Carlin, was brought to a stand still by a Cinnamon with a red flag. An examination showed that the heat from the sun had so expanded the rails at that point as to force several of them from their position. The long spikes by which they are secured in position were drawn out of the ties, and it was found necessary to cut several inches from their length in order to get them back in place. The peculiar break was discovered just in time to prevent what might have proved a serious accident.

Parties recently from Mountain City report renewed activity in mining enterprise at that place. Important strikes of unusual richness have lately been made in mines that have for a long time past been lying idle; the principal of which is in the Swamp Hill, located on what is known as California Hill. The Hunter mine is also producing rich ore in abundance. These late developments have inspired the boys with renewed courage, and livelier times may be expected in that vicinity this summer.

EXORMOUS YIELD.—Just as we were going to press last evening Messrs. Bobier & Weed drove up to Dr. Meigs' office and handed out a couple of buckskin sacks of gold-dust and a big bar of the same metal, the total value of which is $4,860. This handsome sum is the result of a six days' run with their little four stamp mill on Young American one situated at Tuscarora. They are doing that kind of business right along and making no fuss about it.

The Carson Appeal announces the death from small pox of Conductor Shean at that place. Other cases of the same character are reported in the State, and as the terrible scourge is becoming epidemic in the east, its arrival in our midst this summer is not improbable. In view of these facts, would it not be prudent to keep the Pest House in readiness for the reception of any case that may be brought amongst us?

CLEAN SWEEP.—Henry Mundell, a teamster, who camped with his team, a few evenings ago, near the freight depot, had sung his Vesper hymn and made the other arrangements for a night's rest, and then stepped around the corner to get a "night-cap" or something. Returning a few minutes after, he found that the feed and all the grub in the wagon had taken its departure. The thieves made good their escape.

A small body of infantry, under Col. Stacy, passed through here Wednesday on their way to Independence Valley. They were followed by an ample camp equipage, and will bronze their features amid the smiling meadows of that favored locality during the next two or three weeks.

SHUT DOWN.—The mill of the Loop and Company at Cornucopia shut down this week for the purpose of putting in place the new mortars. Receipts of bullion for the week, 5 bars, valued at $8,500.

Holy is repairing the front of his restaurant, and it is already much improved in appearance.

PURE

DURHA

STOCK

W. O. PARK, of Richmond, K

AND

J. H. Taber, of Wells, Neva

HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION AND FO[illegible]

15 DURHAM BU[illegible]

AND ONE HEIFE[illegible]

Of the choicest breeds and purest pedigr[illegible]

Written Certificates from Breeders [illegible] each animal.

All are guaranteed to be exactly what [illegible] represented.

THE VERY BEST

Liberal terms will be given responsible [illegible]

W. C. MERRITT, Ag[illegible]

NOTICE.

TO R. M. BALDWIN: You are hereby [illegible] that there has been expended on your [illegible] labor and improvements on the Atlanta and Juniper, the same lying and situate on Wyoming District in the County of Elko and State of Nevada, and unless you pay the same with [illegible] from the date of this publication your interest in the above claims will be forfeited to me by operation of law made and provided under the statutes.

R. B. WRIGHT.

Wyoming Mining District, May 20, 1869.

Donnelly, Dunn & C[illegible]

CATTLE AND SHEEP DEALE[illegible]

Cattle and Sheep bought and sold on commission.

Slaughter houses on First and [illegible] Kentucky street, San Francisco.

☞Parties in the Interior wishing to [illegible] about the market prices, etc., will receive [illegible] information by addressing the Post [illegible] box, No. 611 California street, postoffice, San Francisco.

ELKO LODGE NO. 15,

F. and A. M

REGULAR COMMUNICATIONS HELD AT Masonic Hall,

On the First Tuesday [illegible]

Members of Sister Lodges [illegible] in good standing are [illegible]

T. B. HEWLEY, Secretary.

Tax on Proceeds of [illegible]

NOTICE IS HEREBY [illegible]

BERLIN COHN GABRIEL

GSU 477 302 Gsu film Berlin-Dahlem 1958. vol.47
A 5418 BERLIN MARRIAGES 1865-67

p.123 # 193 HIRSCH ABEL, 31, of Hamburg, married ZEDE ANNA RATHENAU, 28, of Berlin, daughter of SALOMON ABRAHAM RATHENAU and HENRIETTE ISRAEL geb. GOLDSCHMIDT on 21 August 1865 vol. 182, fol. 16-29

p.126, # 217 MARCUS BRAMM, Schneidermeister, 26, in Berlin,, married ADELE REIMANN, 31, dau of Zeichenlehrer JULIUS MOSES REIMANN, on 28 Sept 1865

p.127 # 227 Merchant LOUIS OPPENHEIM, 30, in Berlin, married 10 Oct 1865 JENNY-FANNY SCHNEIDER in Berlin, daughter of SIMON SCHNEIDER, merchant. vol. 183, folio 194-202

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#101

COHN
GABRIEL

A HISTORY

OF

THE STATE OF NEVADA

ITS RESOURCES AND PEOPLE

THE LATE HON. THOMAS WREN

OF RENO

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

"Knowledge of kindred and the genealogies of the ancient families deserveth highest praise. Herein consisteth a part of the knowledge of a man's own self. It is a great spur to look back on the worth of our line."

—LORD BACON.

"There is no heroic poem in the world but is at the bottom the life of a man."—SIR WALTER SCOTT.

ILLUSTRATED

COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME

THE LEWIS PUBLISHING COMPANY

NEW YORK : : CHICAGO

1904

INDEXED

van is a member of the Hibernian Society. He still has a strong and deep love for the Emerald Isle, which will ever have a warm place in his memory. He has had erected in his front yard a large cross modeled after the one upon which his Savior died, and has imported from Ireland a pretty green plant which he has planted in the cross. While still retaining a commendable love for his native country, he is, however, a loyal American citizen, true to the institutions of his country and with great admiration for its republican form of government. He now has a home of which he can be justly proud, and the three hundred and twenty acres of the rich farming land which is in his possession has all been acquired through his own industrious efforts.

M. BADT AND COMPANY. The firm of M. Badt and Company was established in Elko in 1868 by Badt and Cohn, and a branch of this store was located at Wells in 1871. In 1875 Mr. Badt sold his store in Elko to Russell and Bradley, taking in exchange a large cattle ranch, but after running the ranch for eighteen months sold it back to its original owners. In 1876 he sold his interest in the Elko store, but retained the establishment at Wells, and continued successfully in business there until his death, which occurred in January, 1899.

The town of Wells is in large part the result of the enterprise and public-spirited generosity of Morris Badt. He was the builder of the first brick building there in 1868, and the present large brick store block was erected in 1880. It is twenty-five by one hundred and fifty feet in dimensions, and there are also three large warehouses and three large cellars where they keep their immense stock of wholesale and retail goods. The company receive their goods by the carload lot from St. Louis, Chicago, New York and San Francisco, and they carry every article of general merchandise in demand by the farmers and mining population of the surrounding country. There being no bank in Wells, the company does all the banking for the surrounding country in the eastern part of Elko county. This indicates how thoroughly the institution has become a part of the people, and how much confidence the people feel in the integrity and reliability of its owners. All the White Pine mining trade comes to this store, and its business extends as far north as Idaho and as far east as Utah. Elko county is one of the wealthiest counties of the commonwealth, and the volume of its business which is transacted through the M. Badt and Company is amazing and still increasing.

The founder and long-time owner of this great commercial enterprise was Morris Badt, who was born and educated in Germany. He emigrated to New York in 1847, and at that time did not know a word of English, and in addition to this handicap in life's race was a poor young man. He went from New York to New Orleans, where he clerked in a store for a time, but his ability soon caused his promotion to be manager of one of the largest mercantile concerns of that city. In 1851 he went to San Francisco and opened a clothing store on California and Leidsdoff streets, within two blocks of the headquarters of the vigilantes, and during those early days of California history he saw many an outlaw hanged with summary justice.

He had to be a good linguist to do business in such a cosmopolitan city as San Francisco, and in order to converse with this polyglot populace he learned Spanish, French and English, which gave him command over the four languages which were most commonly used. This indicates his strong intellectual powers, and it also gave him a great advantage in his dealings. His mercantile success was rapid, for it was not many years after he came to this country friendless and poor that he was in the forefront of the merchants of the west. In 1898 Mr. Badt formed the firm of M. Badt and Company by admitting to partnership his three sons, Mel S., Herbert and J. Selby Badt. They had gained a good education in San Francisco, and then entered their father's business. They have shown themselves to be worthy successors of their honored father since the conduct of the business fell upon their shoulders. Besides the large interests already mentioned, they are interested in ranching and cattle-raising. They have about twenty thousand acres of land and three thousand cattle, and also own many residences and much real estate in Wells.

Mr. Badt was married in 1868 to Miss Lina Posener, a native of his own town in Germany. All the eight children born of this union are living, and fill respected and useful places in society and business. Mr. Badt was one of the pioneers in mercantile ventures in this part of the state, and the large business which he built up before his death will stand as the monument of his judgment, sagacity and honorable dealings, by which he made his life efforts accrue to his own material prosperity and result in benefit to his entire county.

HENRY HEIDENREICH. One of the prosperous representatives of the agricultural interests of Nevada is Henry Heidenreich, who resides in the beautiful Washoe valley, where he owns and operates a rich and arable tract of land which he has transformed into a valuable farming property. He is a native son of the fatherland, his birth having occurred in Germany on the 5th of May, 1853. His education was acquired in the schools of that country, and he remained in Germany until his nineteenth year. He was there reared to farm life, for his parents were agriculturists. They were members of the Lutheran church. They instilled into the minds of their children lessons of industry and uprightness, and cultivated their ambition to win success and advancement.

Mr. Heidenreich determined to seek his fortune in the new world and to enjoy the opportunities of the land of the free. He had no knowledge of the English language when he arrived, but he readily mastered it and also adapted himself to changed conditions and surroundings. He began learning the carpenter's trade in the new world, but soon afterward turned his attention to mining, for which he received two and a half and three dollars per day. The sum was far in excess of any wage which he could have earned in Germany. In 1875 he arrived in Nevada, locating in Carson City, where he worked at whatever he could get to do. He then went to Esmeralda county and was employed in the mines for a year, after which he returned to Carson City, where he remained for two years. On the ex-

FT.WAYNE 9/87

COHN
GABRIEL

CENSUS 1880 CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
1714 Pacific Avenue, 12a-198 / 20-9 ROLL 78
Dwelling 148, Family # 171

9	COHN, GABRIEL	41, born Germany	dry goods merchant .	
10	---, Jennie	36 born Germany		
11	---, Esther	13 born Germany		1 servant
12	---, Max	12 Calif.	at school	
13	---, Pearl	10 Nevada	---	
14	---, Moses *	8 Nevada	---	
15	---, Lily	6 Nevada	---	
16	---, Charles	4 Nevada	at home	
17	---, Seth	2 Nevada	---	
18	---, Julius	10/12 (August 1879) Nevada		
(19:servant)				
20	LOEWENBERG, Regina	sister-in-law 22, born Germany		
21	---, Helen	18, sister-in-law, born Germany		

Michael Cohn not listed in California or Nevada in 1900

BERLIN COHN GABRIEL

GSU 477 302 Gsu film Berlin-Dahlem 1958. vol.47
A 5418 BERLIN MARRIAGES 1865-67

p.123 # 193 HIRSCH ABEL, 31, of Hamburg, married ZEDE ANNA RATHENAU, 28, of Berlin, daughter of SALOMON ABRAHAM RATHENAU and HENRIETTE ISRAEL geb. GOLDSCHMIDT on 21 August 1865 vol. 182, fol. 16-29

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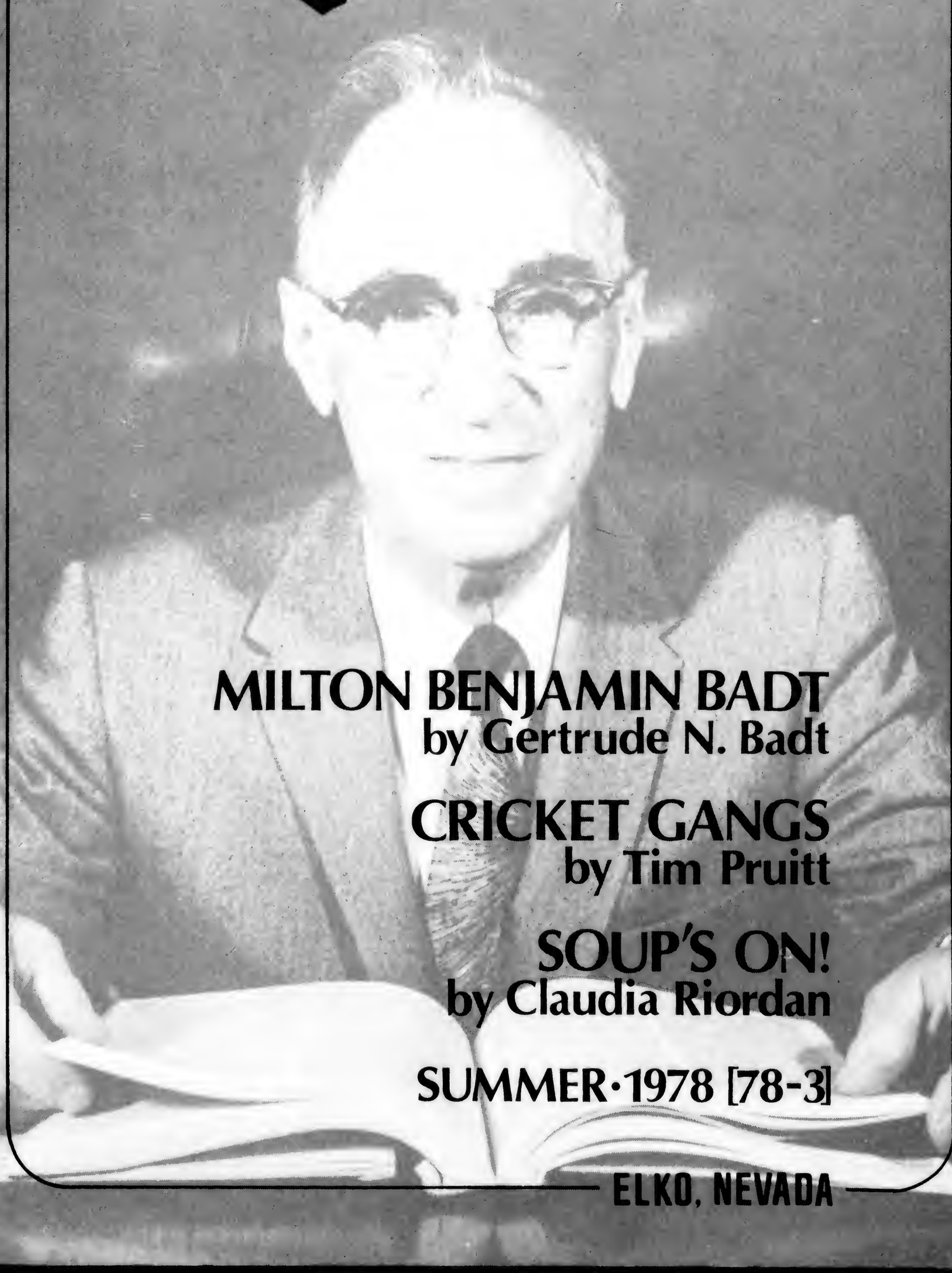
NORTHEASTERN NEVADA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

QUARTERLY



MILTON BENJAMIN BADT
by Gertrude N. Badt

CRICKET GANGS
by Tim Pruitt

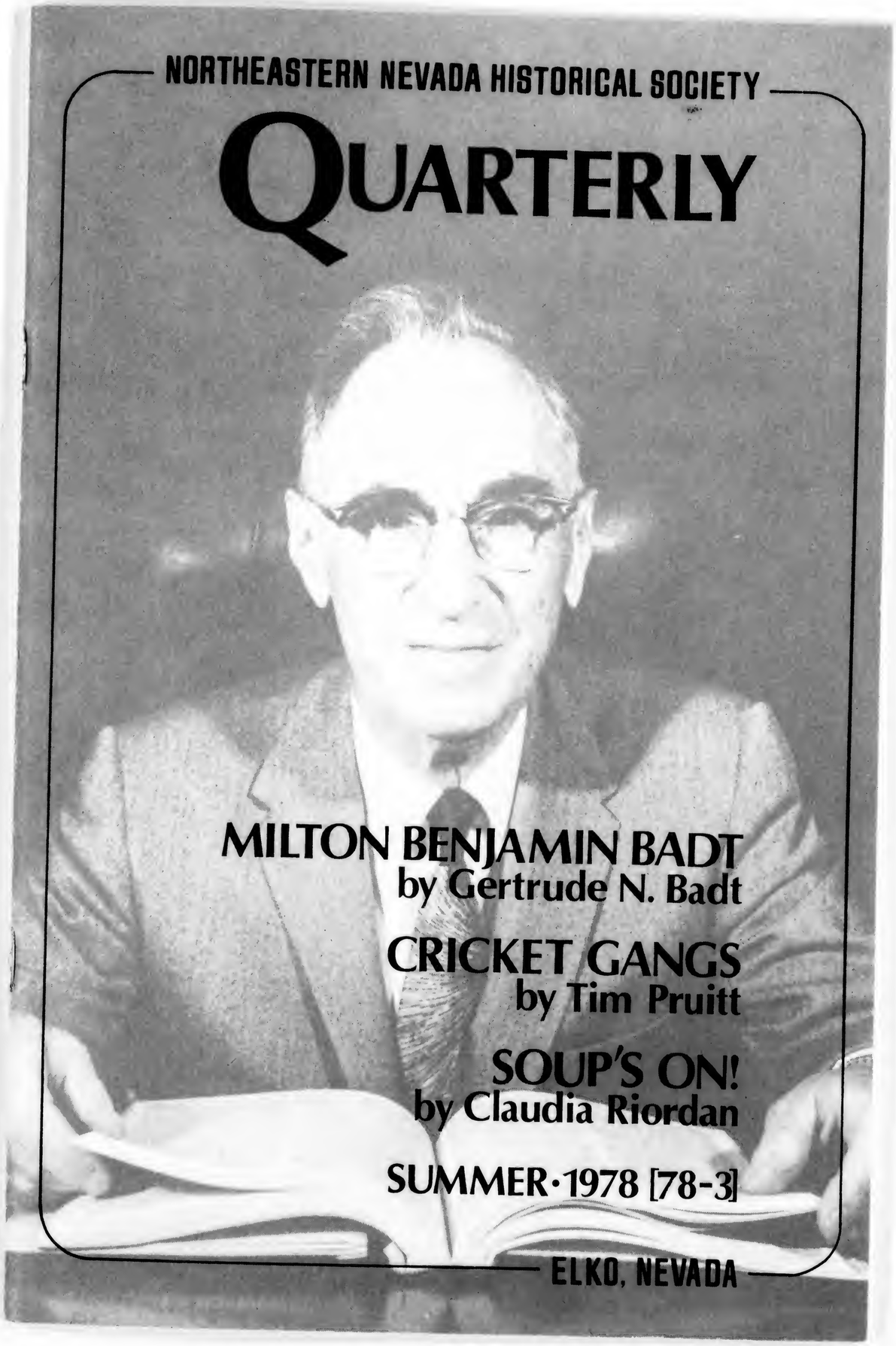
SOUP'S ON!
by Claudia Riordan

SUMMER·1978 [78-3]

ELKO, NEVADA

NORTHEASTERN NEVADA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

QUARTERLY



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NORTHEASTERN NEVADA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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The Northeastern Nevada Historical Society solicits articles relating to the history of northeastern Nevada for publication in the **Quarterly.** Any aspect of local area history is considered suitable for submission to the Editorial Board which decides the content of the **Quarterly.**

Originality of subject, general interest of the article, sources used in research, and interpretation of information are criteria for consideration of publication. Ideal length for inclusion in the **Quarterly** are 20 to 30 typewritten, double-spaced pages, but any manuscript will be considered.

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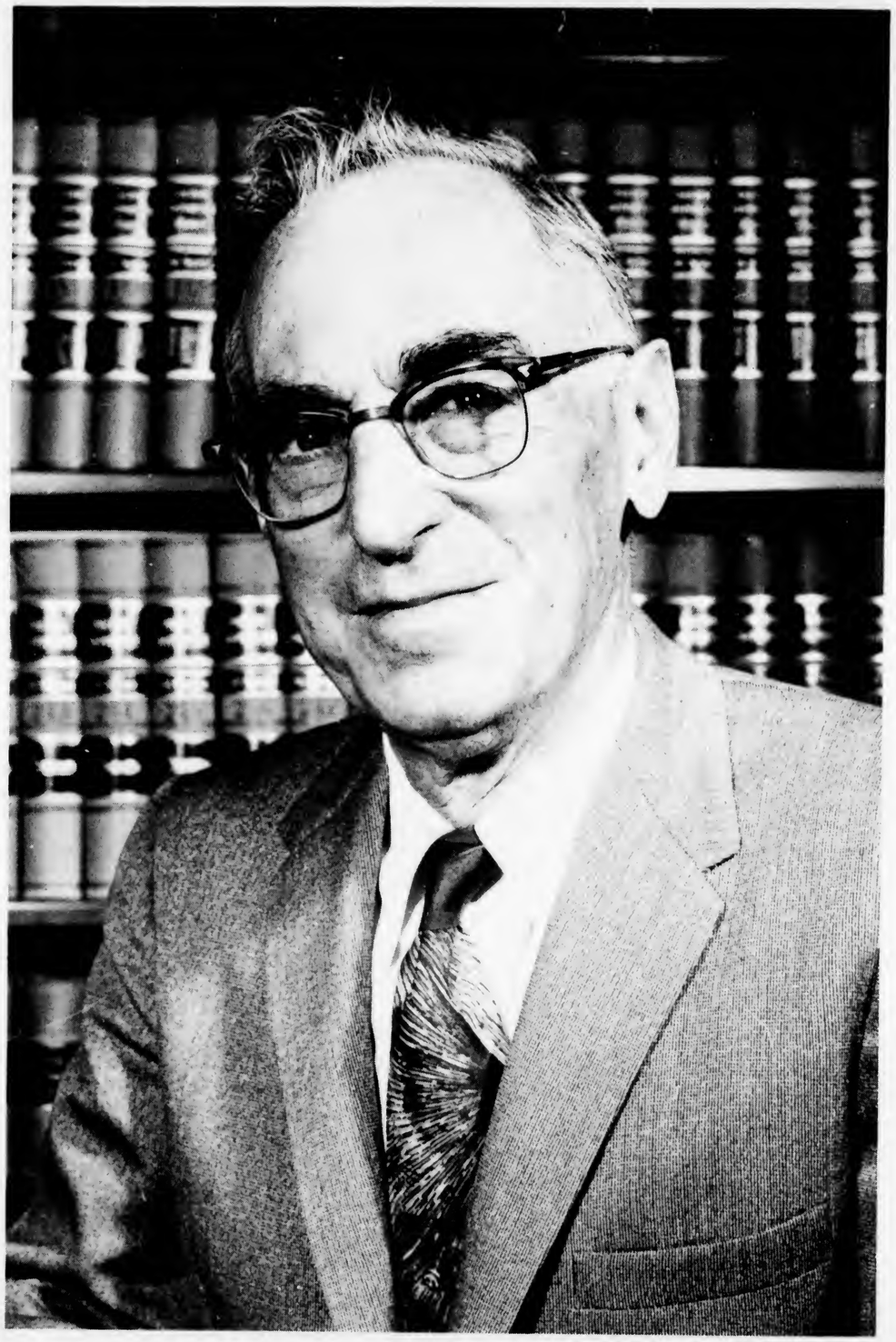


Nevada Supreme Court Justice Milton Benjamin Badt shortly before his death in 1966. Author's collection.

MILTON BENJAMIN BADT
1884-1966
by Gertrude N. Badt

Although born in San Francisco, Milton Benjamin Badt, Nevada Supreme Court Justice from 1947 to 1966, always considered himself a Nevadan. Lieutenant Governor Paul Laxalt acknowledged Milton's feeling when delivering the Judge's eulogy..."This was a Nevadan — whose knowledge of the history of the state was the envy of all, whose attachment to this state was sincere and abiding...the proud citizen unembarrassed to express his love of (the) state."

His attitude was partly true because his father, Morris Badt, who had sailed "around the Horn" from Germany to San Francisco years before Milton's birth, had settled in Nevada.

Morris Badt came to Nevada on the first Central Pacific train that traveled eastward over the Sierra mountains from California. He stepped from the train at Elko in 1869.

At the time, Elko was a tent city, but would soon develop into a busy, sprawling town of permanent homes and businesses. Morris established a thriving mercantile store in Elko.

When the Central Pacific extended its tracks to Wells, fifty miles to the east of Elko, he moved to that community, established the general mercantile business of M. Badt & Company — then brought his bride, Lina Posener Badt, who had also come "around the Horn," to Wells.

His store served Elko County ranchers to the north, south and east, with everything from safety pins to coal and lumber. This enterprise eventually led to the opening of the Bank of Wells, owned and operated by the Badt family. M. Badt & Company wagons, pulled by 16-horse teams, made weekly trips to Ely.

Milton was the seventh of eight children. When the oldest attained school age, Morris and Lina decided that San Francisco schools would be better for the children. Morris remained in Wells while Lina and the children moved to a newly-built home in San Francisco.

Although Milton was born years (July 8, 1884) after the family moved from Wells, his claim as a Nevadan was justified by his father being a citizen of the Silver State.

In the city by the bay Milton attended Clement Grammar School and Lowell High School.

Summers were always spent in Nevada. Morris had acquired several cattle ranches and Milt always claimed that he became a pretty good cowpuncher and an excellent camp cook during those summers in Nevada.

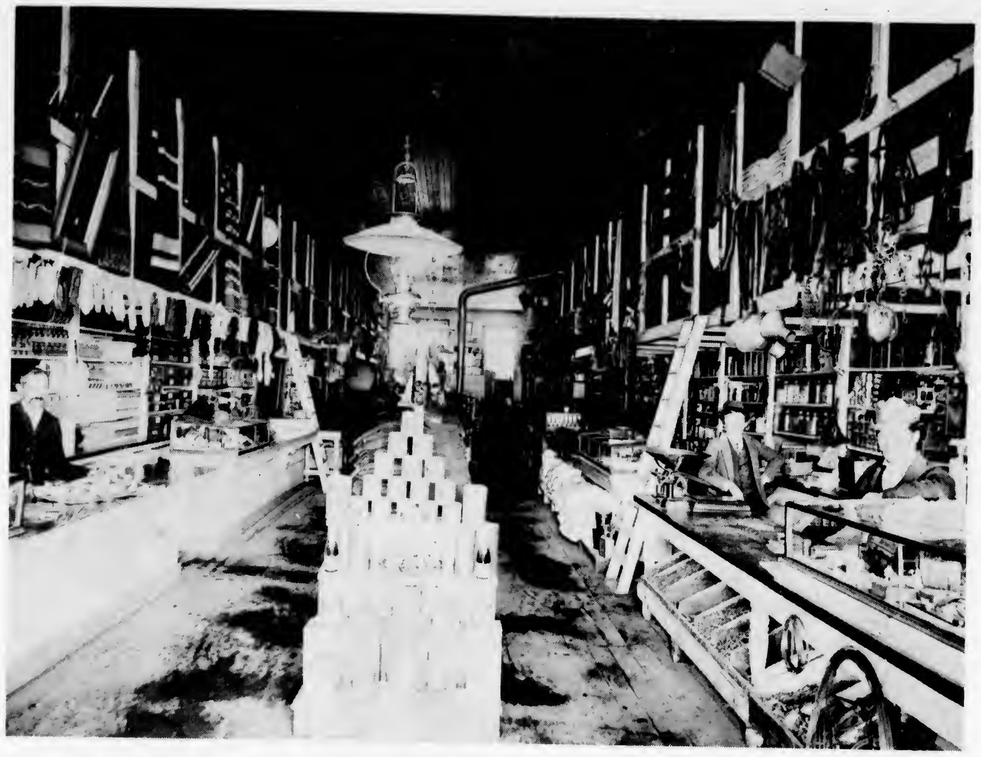
Morris developed terminal cancer and the family moved to Wells where Milton attended the two-room school there. Although the family had moved to San Francisco to allow the children a better education, Milt said he received better schooling during the two years he

BADT FAMILY ALBUM

Morris Badt, Milt's father, who arrived in Elko in 1869, established a mercantile store, then moved to Wells to begin M. Badt & Company. Author's collection.

Milton's mother, Lina Posener Badt, circa 1920. Author's collection.

The Badt home in San Francisco. Author's collection.



Interior of M. Badt & Company, Wells, circa 1890's. Author's collection, museum files.

The Badt home in Wells was the house located on the corner, lower center. Collection of Mrs. Austin Peltier, Wells, museum files.

The Badt brothers. From left to right: Herbert, Selby, Milton and Melville. Author's collection.

Milton Badt attended "the little red schoolhouse" in Wells for two years and always claimed he received better education there than in San Francisco. Collection of Mrs. Austin Peltier, Wells, museum files.

Milt and his friend, Sidney Schwartz, called their jointly-owned beach cottage "The Sea Dog." Milt is on the porch roof, far left. Author's collection.

Senior class of Lowell High School, circa 1901. Milton Badt is second from the left in the second row down. Author's collection.

Milt Badt, young attorney and bachelor, circa 1915. Author's collection.

The new lawyer in his office at Brownstone and Goodman in San Francisco, circa 1911, before he grew a goatee to appear older to clients. Author's collection.

spent in Wells. He remembered his teachers, Kate Honeyman, who wed Robert Steele of Clover Valley, and Miss Loeschenkohl, who later married and lived in Sparks.

In San Francisco, the Badt children had every possible advantage. They had German governesses, athletic training according to their tastes, and, of course, participation in the Jewish synagogue and customs.

During his father's lifetime, his regular visits from Wells, 500 miles away, were festive occasions, accompanied by sacred family rites in which Morris played a prominent role.

Between the visits Lina assumed heavy responsibilities. Although she was small — only 4-feet-10 — she was a regal matriarch in every one of those inches. The children thrived in her care and each was allowed to develop their own personalities and talents.

All of them learned to appreciate music, art and literature.

Milton was a brilliant student. History and English literature were his favorite subjects. He displayed a prodigious memory for poetry, and his command of the English language, both in writing and speaking, was a constant source of admiration among his instructors. He also studied German, Latin, Greek and Hebrew in depth, with a respectable smattering of French and Spanish added.

At the University of California, Milton majored in English and was on the editorial board of the college's magazine. His instructor in Greek begged him to consider becoming a professor in that language, but his love at that time was English. He hoped to become a writer or poet.

It was not until after graduation from the university that he decided upon law as his future profession. Later, after he became recognized as an authority in the law, many young men came to him asking what they should major in, in order to become an attorney.

His answer was, invariably, "It doesn't matter. Aside from the necessity of knowing how to speak and write English clearly and correctly, anything in which you become proficient will sooner or later become valuable."

Milt's undergraduate career came to a somewhat dramatic end. His was the class of 1906. On April 9th of that spring, nature took a hand and provided the great San Francisco earthquake and resulting fires. As a consequence of the disaster, since cities across the bay were equally affected, all the college records at Berkeley were destroyed. Instead of the traditional sheepskin, Milton's diploma was a small slip of paper, signed by a Mr. Sutton, which declared that he had earned his Bachelor of Arts in English.

In later years, he gave a talk about the earthquake. We have a tape recording of his rich voice, which, added to his eloquence as a speaker, is an excellent example of his talents in public speaking.

Sadly, although he loved music and the other members of the family were musically inclined (one brother, Herbert, was a virtuoso on the violin), Milt's baritone, rich in speaking, did not include a singing ability. Milt, himself, admitted another weak point in his talents — no love for mathematics. He had a prodigious memory for poetry, but a total lack of memory for telephone numbers.

To get back to Milton's career...

In the fall of 1906 he entered Hastings College of Law in San Francisco where he spent three years gaining his degree. In his last year, he worked part-time as a law clerk in the office of Brownstone and Goodman (Goodman later became a California Supreme Court Justice) and, after graduation, joined the firm.

He stayed in San Francisco for five years and gained much valuable experience in general law practice. He considered those years as his apprenticeship, for his ultimate aim was to open a law office in Elko.

Those days, following school, in San Francisco were happy, carefree years. With his

Milton Badt, circa 1915. Author's collection.

lifelong friend, Sidney L. Schwartz, who would later become president of the San Francisco Stock Exchange, Milt became the joint owner of a beach cottage at the ocean. They called the place "The Sea Dog." Weekends always found a group of friends gathered there and for years afterward there would be reunions when they would reminisce about the good times.

Eventually, they all married. Sid was the first to marry and that ended "The Sea Dog" era. Milt was Sid's best man at the wedding.

When Milton appeared before the Supreme Court of the United States thirty years later, in a case involving the Taylor Grazing Act, the cutaway suit, required by the Court, that he had worn at Sid's wedding still fit him perfectly. This caused some envy in his many friends who outgrew their clothes as the years passed. Milt was of slight build, in the first place, and never gained a pound in all his long life.

Milt's childhood and youth were, on the whole, happy. He did admit, later, the constant nagging sadness he felt over the long absences of his father, and, no doubt, it is the fate of every little Jewish boy to encounter some discrimination along the way. This he never admitted.

He was the quiet one of his exuberant family and yet, as he grew older, he was, although the youngest, the one the other family members turned to for sympathy and advice.

In 1914, after five years in the San Francisco law firm, Milton felt he had enough experience to practice law in Elko. It was a good choice.

Elko County is the sixth largest county in the nation. Its population is small, but the huge ranches, at that time, were profitable operations. A number of excellent attorneys had opened offices in Elko and competition was keen, but the rewards were good and there was enough business for all.

So Milt settled in Elko, arriving with a beard — a goatee — to look older, because he felt he looked too young to inspire confidence in prospective clients. He already had one sure client, but without a fee or retainer. That was the M. Badt & Company in Wells, formerly his father's business, now his two older brothers' store, as well as the bank that had been established by the family. He already had the good name of the family, which was well known and respected in the Wells and Clover Valley areas.

It didn't take him long to become well-established and, in the course of time, he became city attorney for Elko, Wells and Carlin. He also represented the Shoshoni Indian tribe, pushing their causes close to the finale of a settlement with the U.S. government. The case is still not completed. It went into the hands of his successors, and of others, when, because of his appointment to the Court, he had to withdraw from active participation in the Indian cause although his estate remained involved.

By this time, Milton B. Badt considered himself a confirmed bachelor. The problem was...there were no Jewish girls in Elko County and Lina would have no other as a daughter-in-law. The sons respected their mother and the three youngest boys living in Nevada had remained unmarried.

The oldest son had married in San Francisco and reared his family in Wells. But the other three, including Milt, had come to Nevada without attachments for any Jewish girls and their opportunities were lost. Although Herbert and Selby had some serious attractions, from time to time, they never did marry.

In 1923, I arrived in Elko, from Chicago, a new, young teacher of Latin, German and physical education. I had just completed a year of study and travel in Europe.

It was a year before Milt and I met, although people kept telling me that there was a young lawyer in Elko whom I ought to meet. My first year in Nevada was a pleasant year in the company of other escorts, and I still had a couple of other interests "back home."

Young attorney Badt in his offices in Elko. Photograph taken in the Pioneer Building, circa 1915. Author's collection.

Badt home in Elko at 105 Oak Street. Author's collection.

When we finally met the attraction was immediate, mutual and strong...but there were some obstacles. I was a good deal younger than Milt and Gertrude Nizze was not Jewish. The age difference didn't matter, Milt always was young in looks and spirit.

The religious difference, because of Lina, was a problem. Luckily, I had been able to meet some of the family. Milt's two brothers from Wells came to Elko often and two sisters and a sister-in-law came from San Francisco to the ranch. They liked me and interceded, in my behalf, with Lina, who very graciously accepted her future daughter-in-law.

We were engaged in November, 1926. At the end of the school year in June, 1927, I

Gertrude Nizze, the future Mrs. Milton Badt, graduated from a Chicago high school when this photograph was taken. Author's collection.

Attorney Badt in 1919. Author's collection.

returned to Chicago to prepare for the wedding. A few days later, Milt drove to Salt Lake City where he boarded a train to Chicago where we were married.

After an extended honeymoon in the Northwest, we came back to Elko and lived in a small house for a year before building a larger home. We had two children, Milton, Jr. and Nancy Eloise.

Milt settled back into his law practice. In all his years as an attorney, unlike most young lawyers, Milt never wanted to be a district attorney. He wanted nothing to do with criminal practice and refused all such cases.

Civil law was his forte and his specialty became water law, one of the most important

factors in Nevada's economy. The 300-mile long Humboldt River, which has its source in northeastern Nevada and ends in the Humboldt Sink in western Nevada, is not an imposing river, as rivers go, but it is the lifeblood of northern Nevada. There have been many heated contests over water rights.

Milton often recalled the time he sat all night with a rancher client on an irrigation ditch, shotgun in hand, ready to defend his client's rights to the diversion of water.

Most of the time Milt practiced alone. Only two times did he associate with another attorney. In the late 1920's he formed a partnership with a friend, James Dysart. Their association ended when Dysart was appointed to the district bench of Elko County on July 1, 1934.

In 1937 Orville Wilson became his associate. Wilson left the office in 1941 to become an FBI agent, but returned in 1945 to what might be the shortest partnership in history. Judge Dysart died in office and Milt was appointed to replace him and this dissolved the short-lived association.

Milt was always involved in the community. He became a Mason, a Master Mason, Master of his lodge No. 15, and was a Shriner; he was a charter member of the Rotary Club of Elko and was its second president; he was an Elk and an Exalted Ruler of his lodge; a member of the Elko County School Board, president of the Nevada State Bar Association, and an ardent and loyal supporter of the Boy Scouts.

He encouraged Milt, Jr. to become an Eagle Scout. Milt, Sr. was given two high Scout honors: the Silver Beaver, one of the highest adult awards, and an appointment to the National Board. While a resident of Carson City, he devoted many years as chairman of the scouts' fund-raising committee. He, with Tommy Crosson, was awarded an honorary membership in the Girl Scouts of America in recognition for his help and support to my own Girl Scout activities.

In his opinion, however, his greatest scouting achievement was when, after one hour of practice on the hill beside our house, he went on a ski trip into the towering Ruby Mountains with Troop 50. To appreciate this feat, one has to know the narrow trails and deep gorges of Thomas Canyon. Milt had never been on skis before.

At dozens of banquets, Milt was either the featured speaker or the master of ceremonies. His ability to think on his feet and his command of language combined with a rich speaking voice that made him popular at such gatherings. I think he had another outstanding quality — his friendly ability to say the right thing about the person being introduced, the result of being able to put himself in the other's place.

He could insert just the right bit of humor...or praise. I feel his secret was that he never thought of himself, or the impression he might make upon his audience, but thought only of the other person.

When Milton had to prepare an address for some important occasion, he always followed a ritual which the whole family had to respect. First, he retreated to the living room and would take book after book out of the bookshelves — poetry, history, biography, or whatever was pertinent to the subject with which he was dealing. For about three evenings he would bury himself in these selections, often digressing when he came upon some favorite bit of literature.

On the fourth evening he would sit alone in his favorite chair and meditate. For about an hour he would sit, then suddenly, with a bright smile, without a single written note, he would emerge and announce, "Okay, I'm ready, I believe."

Not once did he speak from formal notes, but, invariably, a well-balanced, well-organized talk would be presented — with an aura of spontaneity. He had filled his mind so full of ideas and facts that the best and relevant would come out in the way he had

Milton Badt when he was president of the Nevada Bar Association in 1933 and 1934. Author's collection.

carefully planned. His addresses had an air of informality, but they were well-prepared. It is sad that there is no printed record or his own notes of the talks he presented.

On the other hand, his legal arguments before a court and his judicial opinions are of record and are often referred to as precedent-setting. Quite often, he received complimentary letters from attorneys and judges in other states.

Milt was not interested only in intellectual pursuits — he had other interests. First was his love of family. Many were the family picnics, camping trips and other outings. Reading, of course, consumed many of the hours in his daily schedule. Gardening also became, perhaps not exactly a hobby, but a time-consuming interest. All the Badt family worked hard to fill the freezer with a winter's supply of vegetables and fruits.

Another hobby was Milt's love of hunting. Not a year went by but that he brought home his buck and great was the annual anticipation among his special hunting companions. The same could be said about the duck, sagehen and pheasant seasons ... and fishing.

His deer-hunting trips always involved climbing hills and mountains and he could, most of the time, outclimb his younger companions. One day, after having reached his 70's, he came home and announced that those 7000-foot mountains had suddenly become much steeper. He never ventured out to hunt again.

Milt was also an avid, accomplished bridge player, but one who never criticized his partner — not even his wife, except, perhaps, with a gentle offhand jibe.

In 1945, when Judge Dysart died, Governor Vail Pitman asked Milt to accept an appointment as District Judge.

Ironically, after all those years of refusing to handle criminal cases, the first one he had to act upon as District Judge was one of the most brutal murder cases ever to come before the court. It was cut and dried. The man pleaded guilty, was guilty, without a doubt, and there was nothing to do but condemn him to the gas chamber.

In late 1946, Justice E.J.L. Taber of the Nevada Supreme Court passed away. Again, Governor Pitman, a Democrat, appointed Milton, a Republican, to the bench. The governor knew that Milt would never allow partisanship to enter into any judicial decisions.

The appointment meant a move to Carson City and this was made in early 1947. Milton, Jr. was in college, a scholarship student. He would later graduate from Stanford University in their NROTC program. Nancy was still in high school and the move was a real sacrifice to her, but she soon adjusted and has happy memories of Carson High School. She graduated from Oberlin College.

Carson City, thanks to gambling, bureaucracy and tourism, now seems ten times larger than it was at the time we moved there.

Milton was now Justice Badt, holding an elective political office, and politics, as such, had never played a hand in his life. Appointed in the first place, he was re-elected four times and not once did a candidate step forward to oppose him. In his last general election, in 1964, he polled more votes, statewide, than any candidate for office except for Walter Baring, who was running for Congress.

So here is my outlook on the part of the story that went into the making of Milton B. Badt. He was a man of brilliant mind, yet devoted to simplicity, a scholar of depth, yet never a "blue-stocking." He was a modest man and could identify with almost everyone.

Four times he was invited to be a judge at Freedom Foundation at Valley Forge to assess the values of various contributions submitted on the subject, "The American Way of Life."

On the panel were always 12 Justices of state Supreme Courts and the same number of national officers of various American organizations. The group worked diligently for a whole week. Milton's assignment was usually judging the hundreds of essays, editorials and speeches submitted. Posthumously, he received the George Washington Medal, the

Freedom Foundation's highest award.

In the last few years of his life, several honors were bestowed upon him. It was almost as if some higher authority was telling people to hurry and give the man his due, before it was too late.

He was elected as "Alumnus of the Year" by Hastings College, where he had been promised a professorship, if and when he retired from the Nevada court. Dean Snodgrass of Hastings was famous for his system of hiring some of the best legal minds in the country after they had been forced to retire from other faculties or courts because of age. The dean assembled a superior faculty in this manner.

There followed a certificate of recognition from the Conference of Christians and Jews

At the Badts' Elko home, Milton with the children, Nancy and Milton, Jr. Author's collection.

The Badt home in Carson City. Author's collection.

for his contributions to the cause of harmony; then a plaque from the State of Israel Bonds for his part in that movement. Originally, he had not been a Zionist, affirming that Judaism was a religion, not a state, but, after the establishment of Israel, he supported it.

Perhaps the climax was the Honorary Doctor of Laws degree given to him by the University of Nevada, Reno.

Posthumously, two other tributes were given. All the young law clerks who had served the Supreme Court during Milton's tenure joined in collecting funds to commission his portrait. It was the first time this had ever been done. The portrait, painted by Dee Tagliamonte from a photograph, hangs in the Nevada Supreme Court Building in Carson City.

His old friend, Sidney Schwartz, donated a large bronze plaque which also graces one of the walls in the Supreme Court Building. It is embossed with a tribute quoted from the eulogy given by Paul Laxalt at Milton's Masonic funeral.

I think his life was a happy one, with, of course, some of the sadnesses that come to all of us. He was a healthy man, both in mind and body. Although he lived to be 81, he was never old and kept his straight, youthful-looking figure. His colleagues finally advised him not to run up the marble stairway, two steps at a time.

He had a fine sense of humor and could enjoy a joke on himself — like the time when he was in rough gardening clothes at a nursery and a gentleman took him for an employee and ordered Milt to throw four sacks of manure into a pickup truck ... which he did, smiling, without comment.

There was a time when a committee of Indians called on Milton in his office. After he had spoken to them in a sort of pidgin English, he received a reply in very correct English from a member of the delegation.

For 19 years he served on the bench of the Nevada Supreme Court, many of them as Chief Justice by virtue of Nevada's law of rotation of the position to each of the three justices. Appointment to the court was, to him, the greatest honor he received. It had always been his dream as a "retirement" occupation. Accepting it when the opportunity came meant a great financial sacrifice and it was far from the retirement ease he expected, but the

opportunity would not come again. His years on the high court were busy and active.

The end came on April 2, 1966, after a long bout with pneumonia.

Chris Sheerin, editor of the **Elko Daily Free Press**, wrote, "Death has robbed Nevada. Milton B. Badt, justice of the Nevada Supreme Court, is dead.

"He was one of the state's most brilliant men. But he was more than that. He held the respect of all who knew him. He was small in stature but he was made of the toughest fibre. He brought a new respect to Nevada's highest court when he was named to it in 1947.

"His integrity was never questioned. His opinions were couched in purest English. Slovenly use of the American language jarred his sensitive nature. He was one of the state's outstanding orators. His voice was clear; his choice of words to the point and he could and often did quote from Wordsworth, Shakespeare, Byron and others of the classics.

"Eighty-one years is a long span of life, especially when so much good is accomplished, yet we are reluctant to see him go."

In the **Nevada State Journal**, the editor stated, "Really fine minds are scarce in the human family.

"With his passing, one of the keenest legal minds ever to grace a law office or a courtroom anywhere was lost to the Silver State.

"Nevadans will miss his warm grin, his ready wit, his profound judgment on the bench and in public affairs.

"Milt Badt was a great American and a great Nevadan."

On April 5, 1966, Paul Laxalt, then lieutenant governor, later to be a U.S. Senator, delivered the eulogy:

"The Judge's family has asked me to say a few words today.

"If I but possessed his mastery of language, his insight and his skills, I could far better attempt to highlight and summarize what his life and presence meant to us. I do not have those abilities and yet, there are things that can and must be said at this time.

"He, indeed, was the 'whole man' — the full and complete development of all that we hold best in the qualities of the human spirit.

"This was the man who, as judge, had few peers; whose learning and labor upon the bench produced decisions too numerous to mention, decisions which have affected and will continue to affect the law of this state and the rights and duties of its people.

"This was the attorney who, over long and difficult years, counseled wisely his friends, his neighbors, the cattlemen, the sheepmen, the railroad men, the laboring men — never too busy to lend his hand and his fine mind in their time of need.

"This was the community leader, active over his entire life in civic groups, fraternal organizations and service clubs — enriching their existence, shaping their goals, and sparing nothing to overcome the problems important to those with whom he lived.

"This was the cultured man — reading poetry and literature with great pleasure; engaging in spirited intellectual discussions; enjoying music and art to its fullest extent.

"This was the Nevadan — whose knowledge of the history of this state was the envy of all, whose attachment to this state was sincere and abiding.

"This was the man of faith — deep, constant, simple and reliant.

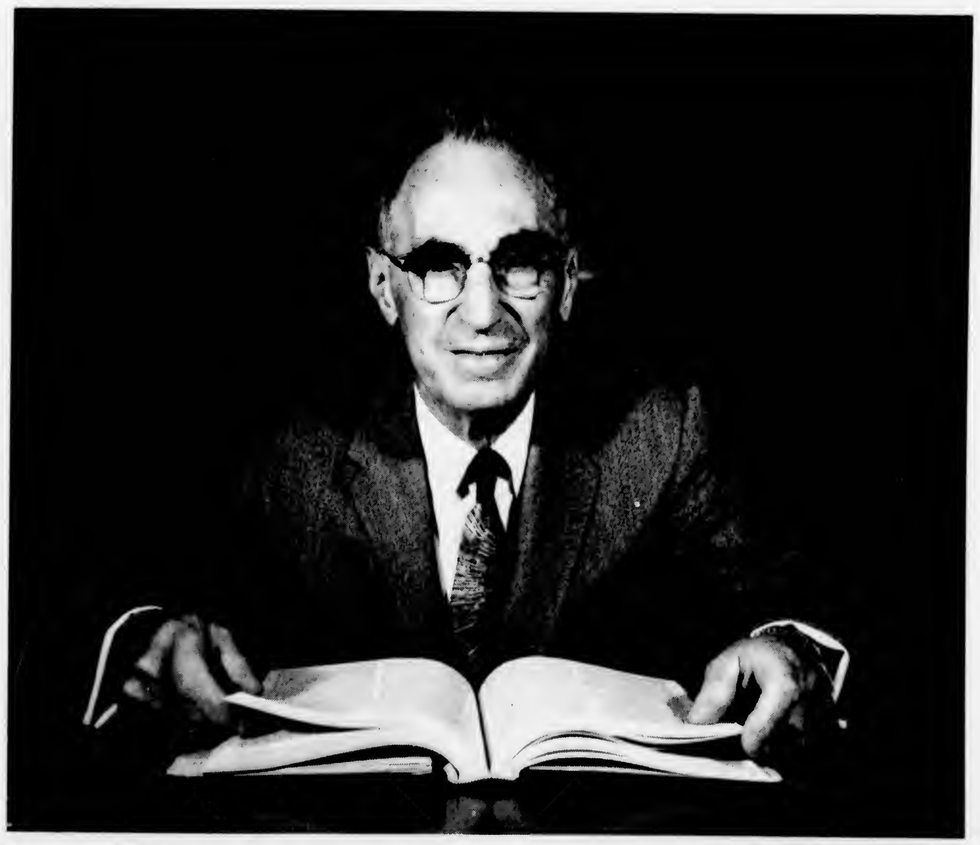
"This was the husband and father — who cherished the love and serenity and tremendously close bonds of his family circle; ever devoted to his wonderful wife and children — ever proud of their every achievement.

"This was the human being — who loved the soil and spent countless hours nurturing and arranging his garden; who loved the society and fellowship of men — the laughter and good things of friendship; who never flagged his interest in youth and took many an hour from his busy life to listen, to guide and to give direction to the lives of the young; who never failed to have a kind smile and charitable word for any and every person.

"Integrity, honesty, graciousness, kindliness, humility — these were his marks.

"He was, in short, the lover of all things beautiful; the ever inquisitive seeker of knowledge and truth; the loyal friend of all men, regardless of their station in life; the proud citizen unembarrassed to express his love of state, country and God; and the father of his children and the husband to his wife.

"He loved life and he lived life to a depth and extent which few men can hope to achieve, and as a result, he had an influence on the past, present and future — and on the lives of each of us — which no one of us can properly measure.



"If any of us, at the time we leave this life, can have a fraction of such success, we should feel blessed. Judge Badt has this — and far, far more.

"I am glad that he had 81 years in which to enjoy living in the finest sense of the word, and I am glad that he had 81 years for us, who derived so much from his life.

"To you, Gertrude, and to you, Nancy and Milt, and to all the family, I extend our deepest sympathy — and I also express our heartfelt gratitude for each of you in your own way influenced and sustained his life to the benefit of all of us. In him, we were seeing much of you. He, indeed, was one of Nevada's finest sons."

Milton would have loved those words.

Gertrude Nizze Badt
February, 1978

ABOUT THE AUTHOR: GERTRUDE NIZZE BADT

Gertrude "Trudy" Badt is retired ... if teaching language classes at Shadow Lake Village; contributing poetry, book reviews and reporting to the village newspaper; teaching German, Latin, and English part-time at Brookdale Community College; volunteering as a docent at Monmouth Museum; and being a member of a garden club, theatre group, literary discussion group and an art appreciation assemblage can be called retirement.

She lives at Shadow Lake Village in New Jersey, a move she made from Nevada to be nearer her two children and the grandchildren.

While in Nevada, she held the presidency of eight organizations in concert, leisure, charitable and educational activities in Carson City and other areas of the state.

She was born and raised in Chicago, Illinois, and graduated from Northwestern University, with a degree in languages. She came to Elko, Nevada, where she met and married Milton B. Badt, to teach at Elko High School.

EDITOR: I first met Gertrude in the 1960's when I was curator of exhibits at the Nevada State Museum in Carson City and she was teaching at the now defunct Carson College. Since then, with her move to New Jersey and mine to Elko, we have maintained correspondence to continue our friendship. During the years I have known her I have always been impressed with her vitality, sense of humor and exceptional intelligence. She has performed a service to Nevada by recording her memories of Milt.

The board of directors, the editorial board and the Quarterly staff are indebted to her for allowing us the privilege of publishing Milt's biography.

RIPPLES (in the Sea)
by Trudy Badt

And so you think you've never done
A thing to change the world?
That nothing ever caused by you
Will later be unfurled?

Don't fool yourself! For don't you know,
There's not one word or deed
That's ever said or done by you
Which nobody will heed?

One single act of kindness
Will be forgotten never,
And like ripples in a sea or lake
Will go on and on forever.

One friendly word begets a smile
That's passed on to — who knows?
One little pebble thrown to sea
As a ripple grows and grows.

We're shaped by numerous forebear
Whose ripples have come down;
So we start with what they gave us,
Then proceed to make our own.

Our children are the products
Of what we've said and done,
To continue on for ages —
Generations, one by one.

As neighbors, friends, or enemies
We change those whom we touch
For good or bad in some small way,
Perhaps, by very much.

We're physically immortal
In the offspring we beget,
But our spirit is immortal too
In those we've touched and met.

EDITOR: Ranchers and farmers consider an invasion of field crickets as a plague, and rightfully so, because the voracious insects chomp their way across fields and gardens, leaving nothing worthwhile behind them.

In 1935, crickets were first reported in northeastern Nevada at Secret Valley. Crickets are always around in warm weather, but when a farmer sees them packed solidly in a horde covering acres of crops, there is cause for alarm.

In the days following the first report, one swarm after another was discovered. Elko, Lander and Eureka Counties were declared disaster areas, but the brunt of the attacks was centered in Elko County. Federal, state and county funds totaling around a hundred thousand dollars were spent during the battle, which was a lot of money in those days. The invasion and defense lasted four years.

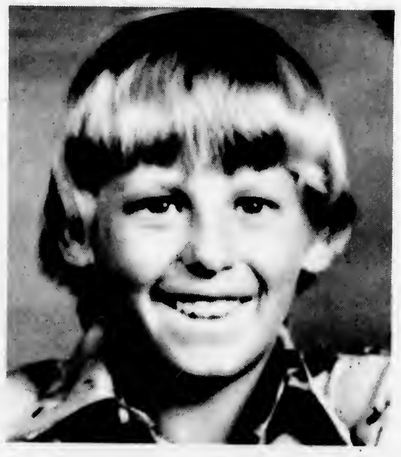
During that time even communities were not immune. Outskirts of Carlin and Elko were nearly overrun, but were repelled when crews were sent in to build metal barrier fences to divert their path. Some mines were forced to close when the insects infested underground workings and forced the miners out. A rancher in the Fort Halleck area reported that a full 160 acres of his land were covered with the brown-black insects.

Newspapers also recorded the time when a fellow in Elko had taken on a bit too much "white lightning," stumbled out a mile or so out of town and fell asleep under a tree. When his friends came looking for him, they found him still asleep ... totally covered with crickets. They pulled him up, knocking and brushing the insects off him. He was unharmed, probably a bit wiser, but wishing it had been pink elephants he had seen.

About the only good to come from the invasion, in my opinion, was the fact that crickets ate rattlesnakes — even invading the dens to do the job.

A cricket assault is something to remember. Many people still talk about those four years like forty or so years is just yesterday. Some remember their cars skidding over crushed insect bodies on the highways; others recall the hard, bone-bruising work that went on month after month; and many recollect the crops lost and the acres of desolation.

Tim Pruitt, now a ninth grader in Elko, wrote the following article as an entry in the 1978 Elko County Historical Essay Contest. — **Howard Hickson**



ABOUT THE AUTHOR: TIM PRUITT

Timothy Dee Pruitt was born in 1964 at Ogden, Utah. Presently ready to begin the ninth grade in the fall, he has received all his schooling in Elko.

He is the son of Dee and Penny Pruitt of Elko.

CRICKET GANGS
by Tim Pruitt

In 1935, a few bands of Mormon Crickets appeared in Elko County, first reported in Secret Valley, then the Fort Halleck area, followed by sightings at Emigrant Pass (Eureka County) and parts of northern Elko County. Although a control program began that year, it was not until 1936 that the invasion demanded a major effort. The battle to rid the land of crickets lasted four years.

A member of the insect order **Orthoptera**, the Mormon Cricket is related to Grasshoppers, Katydids, other Crickets, Mantids, Walkingsticks, and Cockroaches. It is a very close relative of the Field Cricket. Due to very short wings, it cannot fly, but can only walk or jump a short distance.

In early spring, eggs that have been dormant are hatched. If climate conditions are good, mild winters and wet springs, millions of small crickets hatch. They begin to migrate, a necessity to find food after eating nearby plants, in large groups, moving in one general direction. Only an unusual noise will turn them from their line of travel. They have been seen covering a building in the path of their march.

They are very destructive and consume almost anything, especially anything green and tender. Large moving hordes, some as much as one-half mile wide and several miles long, have been noted.

The cricket is a one-year insect and, after mating and laying eggs, moves on and dies. The mating season is in early fall and, as the bands start to move, the male takes the lead and moves as fast as he can. He knows that the female, being the aggressor, will kill and eat him after mating if he does not get away quickly.

The female has a long tube, an ovipositer, extending from her tail which she works into the ground about three-quarters of an inch and the eggs are deposited into the soil. As many as 100 eggs have been found in one nest and each female has several nests. The ground, even though it may be very hard, is no problem for her.

Federal and state funds were used to purchase poison, hire men, establish camps and buy supplies.

The camps were manned by 15 to 25 men who lived in tents either furnished by the government or, in some cases, by the ranchers — who sometimes provided beef for the crews. The men were paid $5 a day and the foremen earned $6. At one time, during the battle, there were as many as 14 crews working in Elko County.

They camped on streams, where water was available, when possible. The men slept on steel cots in the tents. A cook and his assistant, called a "flunky" by the men, fixed their meals, took care of the camp, and heated water for baths.

The men bathed twice a day. If the poison dust remained on their skin, it caused open sores. Only one man had serious trouble with the poison during the control program. He said it was his own fault. He had rolled, then smoked a cigarette without washing his hands. They wore masks when spraying.

A two-ton truck, provided by the program, transported the men to and from camp and where they were working.

The gangs went out the first part of April and stayed out until about the first of October. By then, the crickets had mated and the males were dying. In 1936, some of the campsites were located on the Evans Ranch at North Fork, at White Rock (not too far from Wilson Reservoir), Hunter-Banks Ranch, and they spent a month in the Lamoille area.

To control and kill the crickets, a poison dust (sodium arsenic with banana oil added to attract the insects) was used on the younger ones. The poison did not go through the skins, but would do its job when the insects cleaned themselves.

A combination of metal barriers and ditches for burning was used for the mature crickets. They could not climb the fences and would turn and follow it to ditches or pits dug at the ends where they were trapped and burned. By 1938, the crews had a total of 36 miles of fencing available for the fight and nine additional miles to loan to ranchers and farmers.

The men worked two shifts. They went out early in the morning and worked until about 11:00 a.m. then rested during the heat of the day and finished in late afternoon.

The poison was used during early morning hours when the young crickets were bunched up. When they grew and became faster in movement the metal fences and pits were used.

Unable to climb the metal barriers, the crickets traveled along the fence. The pits had metal sheets curved around the edges to prevent the crickets from climbing out. Once in the pit or ditch, they were burned, then buried.

As the crickets moved, they ate wild onions, and the smell, when they were burned, was sometimes very obnoxious. If the wind was just right, you could smell them a mile away.

There were some interesting experiences during the work program:

About the middle of April each year the crews could count on a good snow storm. Once, one of the crews woke up to find about ten inches of snow on the ground and all the tents had fallen down on top of them.

One night, the crew at Silver Creek had overlooked a band of crickets and the horde had moved all night. About 2:00 a.m. that morning the gang woke up to find crickets everywhere — in the tents and their beds.

The men wore 18-inch-high boots and tucked their pant legs inside the boots. There was a reason for this. One day, a row of about twenty men was working along a hillside when one of them, who had not tucked in his pants, suddenly started running down the hill. A rattlesnake had hooked its fangs to the inside of his pant cuffs and he couldn't shake it off. His boots protected him and he wasn't hurt, but he came off that hill fast.

One of the men on my grandfather's crew was the great-grandson of the man who founded McGill, Nevada. He was quite a drinking man. One night he got away from camp and challenged some cowboys to a fight. He wasn't able to work for a few days.

In 1938 the manned camps were abolished and dusting by airplane was introduced. The cricket population decreased and, in recent years, no serious threat has occurred. — **Tim Pruitt**, April, 1978.

EDITOR: Little has been added, or subtracted, from Tim's paper during editing. Only a couple of incidents have been put in with those related by the author.

Tim, when preparing the essay, talked with his grandfather, Delbert L. Pruitt of Montello, Nevada, who passed on the stories from his experiences as a cricket gang foreman in northern Elko County.

I am indebted to John Read, an insect control aide, with the local office of Plant Protection and Quarantine (PP&A), Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), who helped with information about crickets.

Although I did not use information gotten from John Bellinger of Elko, he helped me form a better background for editing Tim's paper.

Thanks, of course, also go to Tim Pruitt for allowing us to publish his essay, thus preserving another facet of local history.

SOUP'S ON!
compiled by Claudia Riordan museum researcher

EDITOR: Although Francis Fox must have slept through the whole trip across Nevada, except when he disembarked to sample the soup, I felt the article was worth mentioning.

The hot springs on the outskirts of Elko was a wagon train stop long before the railroad was built through and Elko rose from the surrounding sagebrush flats and hills. There are reports of people being severely injured when they fell in the hot pool and livestock have not been immune to its temperature.

Hoboes, traveling in free comfort on the trains, have often used the place as a camp. A year or so ago, a local man wanted to pipe the water through a greenhouse and raise tomatoes, but was turned down by the city fathers.

The place is still there, just off Bullion Road, but is now fenced to prevent accidents.

Elko Free Press: February 8, 1896

We find the following in a Texas newspaper in relation to the chicken soup at the White Sulphur Springs (**Elko**). The paper containing the article has a picture of a lot of tourists partaking of nature's free lunch.

Here is the article:

The free soup houses might have been dispensed with during the hard times if the people of Nevada had only put up barrels of the chicken soup that bubbles from the foothills of the Sierra Nevadas (**Ruby Mountains, the**

White Sulphur Hot Springs, Elko. Nevada Historical Society, Reno.

Sierra is on the west side of the state 300 miles away) in Elko County, Nevada, and dispatched it to the poor of our great cities.

Incredible as it may seem, it is nevertheless a fact that soup is a natural product; and I have often satisfied my hunger from this boiling hot spring, which, judging by the palate, is simply nature's hot soup tureen.

The pool, scarcely 100 yards in diameter, lies just off the stage road among the foothills of the Sierra Nevada mountains **(He did it again!).** The traveler comes on it just after crossing the toll bridge over the Humboldt River, which rushes like a cataract **(The Humboldt a cataract? The author must have had something more than soup.)** through the Humboldt valley far below, making Chicken Soup spring seem rather insignificant; but in reality this wonderful little body of water has been sounded to a depth of 1200 feet, while the turbulent (?) waters below are shallow in comparison.

The south side of the pool is the deepest, and seems to be the source from which the peculiar solution flows; for the bubbling, boiling water on that side will cook a goose egg in two minutes. It is a common sight to see tourists wending their way with bags of crackers and cups in their hands.

The neighboring road bed is ballasted on one side by what appears to be a covering of hardened lime, but it is in reality pure crushed lava of unmistakably volcanic origin, for lying in close proximity are evidences of volcanic eruption.

The pool has been dragged many times, but nothing has ever been taken from its depths but cedar. Cedar trees once abounded in that locality, and the bark, which bears marks of considerable age, was probably thrown in by the Indians while building their rafts and canoes.

This wonderful freak, lying about three and a half miles from the tough little mining **(railroad)** town of Elko, is never visited by the inhabitants unless they are passing that way and feel hungry. The miners and the rest of the matter of fact population have long ceased to wonder at nature's partiality, and accept the existence of this boiling soup caldron as a convenient fact. Whether it is due to the mineral properties of the soil, or to the close proximity of lava beds, or is itself a volcano in a mild state of aqueous eruption, I know not. But there it is; and anyone who will go to Elko can easily find the spring and sample the soup to corroborate my statements.

— **Francis Fox**

Hot Springs Hotel, circa 1915. Nevada Historical Society, Reno.

Hot Springs Hotel built in 1882 after a fire destroyed the first structure. Archie and Jessie Dewar Collection, Elko, museum files.

Hot Springs Hotel in 1908 built after a second fire destroyed the hotel. Mary Perry Collection, Elko, museum files.

MUSEUM NOTES:

SUMMER HOURS

John Barquist is operating the museum six evenings a week from 5-7 p.m. Al and Hildred Bilsborrow remain until 7 p.m. on Sundays. The later closing hours will be in effect until September 1 when the museum will close at its regular hour, 5 p.m.

MICROFILM FILES

With funding from the Rotary Club of Elko, we have purchased several rolls of microfilm containing area newspapers which we did not have in the research library. Rotary granted us $475 for **Nevada Democrat,** Carlin, 1914-1919; **Western Home Builder,** Carlin, 1914-1919; **Commonwealth,** Deeth, 1912-1914; **News,** Gold Creek, 1896-1897; **Chronicle,** Metropolis, 1911-1913; **Mail,** Mountain City, 1938 - 1939; **Times,** Mountain City, 1898; **Business Talks,** Tuscarora, 1908; and **Times - Review,** Tuscarora, 1880-1903.

From museum funds we have purchased a microfilm reader. The film and reader are available, at the museum, for serious researchers.

MUSEUM WAREHOUSE

A site has been leased from the City of Elko where a small galvanized steel warehouse will be built and invitations to bid have been sent out to local contractors. The funds to build the new facility ($15,000) were given by the Frank E. Gannett Newspaper Foundation of Rochester, New York through the efforts of Warren Lerude, Reno Newspapers, Inc.

SLIDE SHOW REVISIONS

It is anticipated, by the time the Quarterly is issued, that the museum's first six slide histories will be revised and ready for showing and to loan on a statewide basis. The project was funded by the Nevada Humanities Committee.

Those audiovisuals which were revised are **Lamoille, Elko, Carson City Mint, Jarbidge, Eureka** and **Tuscarora.** These were our first endeavors and, because we are much better at production than then, we have redone the title slides, recorded new narration, revised the scripts and then copied the programs for loan distribution through the museum and the offices of the NHC in Las Vegas and Reno.

MEMORIALS

Memorial contributions were received for the following:

Margaret Allison
Dr. Fred Anderson, Jr.
Melvin Clyde Anderson
Ben Arrascada
Anna Littlefield Bohne
Jim Boyland
Hobart, Etta and Gerald Clinton
Harold Crutchley
Juanita Damele
Grant Dixon
*Sam Etcheberry
Ralph Gamboa, Sr.
George Hennen
Richard Itza
* C.H. Jackson, Jr.
Madeline McKenzie
Fay L. McMullen
James Olin
Paula Ormaza
Michael Paris
Joe Pieretti
Raymond Reisdorfer
Olive Warren
Alice Williams

* Society Member

Golden wedding anniversary contributions were received for John and Edna Patterson.

A bronze memorial plaque honoring James S. and Eva B. McPherson was ordered and the Joseph W. and Maud Johnston plaque has been received and installed in the memorial area.

YOUNG HISTORIAN CLUB

A Young Historian Club has been organized. Membership is given to youngsters who have exhibited an interest in the museum and have actively contributed to our goals and activities. Each will receive the membership, gratis, until their eighteenth birthday. They will get a copy of the Quarterly and we hope to have some organized history-related activities for them.

Charter members are Marilyn Harper, Terry Lee, Cheryl Paoli, Alice and Carrie Campsey, and Tim Pruitt.

RECENT ACQUISITIONS

Dr. and Mrs. Les Moren, Elko: WWI book depicting German terrorism. Scott Nelson, Sparks: CPRR journal box cover, bottle and ramshorn insulator. Nevada Fish and Game, Elko office: birds, Osprey and Poorwill. Jonas Dovydenas, Chicago: photograph. Louise Dron, Reno: Garcia saddle. James F. Cook, Pine Valley: immature Peregrine falcon. Alta B. Fernald, Elko: branding irons, chaps, spur, bridle and brand certificates. Elko High School: **1978 Pohob.** Duis Bolinger, Deeth: mining company stamp. Kevin Lewis, San Antonio, Texas: Azurite specimen. James L. "Bucky" Buchanan, II, Las Vegas: leather dental kit with 21 tools. Larry Jurczak, Elko: photographs and map. Ruby Lake Wildlife Refuge: Marsh hawk, Rough-legged hawk, and Barn Owl.

NEW MEMBERS: April 1 to June 15, 1978

Berdine Hovenden, Reno
Linda Sharp, Tonopah
Dorothy Larios, Elko
Dr. R. Guild Gray, Las Vegas
Charles Lancaster, Oklahoma City
Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Thorpe, Elko
E. Moist, Elko
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Noel, Elko
Mr. and Mrs. L.E. Thomas, Elko
Mabell McElrath, Wells
Charles Beardsley, Sonoma, California
Col and Mrs. Fraser West, Ione, California
Mr. and Mrs. Johnnie Walker, Carlin
Mr. and Mrs. Gus Vitale, Elko
Richard Mathias, Glendora, California
Marguerite Garcia (Sandy), Elko
Mr. and Mrs. Harold Walther, Burley, Idaho
Mr. and Mrs. Garland L. Barneby, Jarbidge
Mabel Bieroth, Mountain City
The Reverend and Mrs. Bruce Braman, Elko
Alvin McLane (Aaron), Reno
Mr. and Mrs. William B. Martin, Carlin
Mr. and Mrs. William Fisher, Carlin
Ula Vandiver, Reno
Mr. and Mrs. William L. Price, Jarbidge
Barbara Osterberg, Cincinnati, Ohio
Nevada Division of Historic Preservation & Archeology, Carson City
Elko Area Council on the Arts, Elko

AVAILABLE QUARTERLIES:

71-4: **BRANDING** and **CROWBAR: MY HOBO FRIEND,** author lived on U.C. Ranch in Elko County, by Nora Linjer Bowman.
72-1: **ALMOST FORGOTTEN MONEY,** trade tokens of Northeastern Nevada, by Leonard Hoskins; **HORACE AND ETTA AGEE,** Elko County pioneers, by Nevada Strode.
72-4: **THAR'S GOLD IN THEM HILLS, PARTS III** and **IV,** microscopic gold operations at Carlin and Cortez gold mines, by Edna B. Patterson.
76-2: **BUSTLES, BROADSIDES AND BALLOTS,** woman suffrage movement in Northeastern Nevada (1869-1914), by Phillip I. Earl.
77-1: **ELKO COUNTY'S FIRST COURTHOUSE,** by Ethel Aldrich; Vignettes: **THE BURRO,** compiled by Gerald Fitzgerald; and **"OLD MOSE" AND FRIEND,** by Howard Hickson with Antoine Primeaux.
77-2: **WHAT'S IN A NAME,** Elko County place names, by Edna B. Patterson; Vignette: **BIOGRAPHY OF A MULE,** John Fremont's favorite mule, compiled by Gerald Fitzgerald.
78-1: **TOBAR, NEVADA,** by William J. Tatomer; **CARLIN'S ICE HARVEST,** by Christy Wright; and **QUARTERLY INDEX, 1977,** compiled by Claudia Riordan.
78-2: **LETTERS FROM JARBIDGE,** history of Jarbidge, a 20th century gold camp, by Howard Hickson.
78-3: **MILTON BENJAMIN BADT,** Nevada Supreme Court Justice, by Gertrude Nizze Badt; **CRICKET GANGS,** 1935-1938 cricket invasion, by Tim Pruitt; Vignette: **SOUP'S ON,** Elko's hot springs, compiled by Claudia Riordan.

NOTE: Quarterlies are sent **gratis** to Northeastern Nevada Historical Society members. Copies are available for purchase from the sales shop at the museum. **PRICE PER ISSUE IS $1.50;** if mailed, please add 25c for handling and postage and, if a Nevada resident, add 3 ½ per cent sales tax. Members requesting additional copies of the Quarterly will receive a ten per cent discount.

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All Beef Cookbook, American National Cowbelles, Inc., **7.95.**
Amerikanuak: William A. Douglass and Jon Bilbao, **16.00**
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Field Guide to Insects: Donald J. Borror and Richard E. White, hard **5.95,** soft **3.95**
Field Guide to Mammals: William H. Burt and Richard P. Grossenheider, hard **9.95,** soft **5.95**

Field Guide to Rocks and Minerals: Frederick H. Pough, **5.95**
Field Guide to Rocky Mountain Wildflowers: John J. Craighead, Frank C. Craighead, Jr. and Ray J. Davis, **3.95**
Field Guide to Trees and Shrubs: George A. Petrides, **5.95**
Field Guide to Western Birds: Roger Peterson, hard **5.95,** soft **3.95**
Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians: Robert C. Stebbins, **6.95**
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Ghost Trails to California: Thomas Hunt, **18.95**
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Gold Fever: Jarbidge and Pavlak, Nevada, Helen E. Wilson, soft **5.95**
Golden Fleece in Nevada: Clel Georgetta, **14.95**
Goldfield: Boom Town of Nevada: Stanley Paher, **1.95**
Here is Our Valley: Molly Flagg Knudtsen, **3.00**
History of Nevada: Dr. Russell Elliott, **10.95**
History of Nevada, 1881: reproduction of Thompson and West, **25.00; Index:** essential for research, Helen J. Poulton, **4.00**
Homestead Cookbook: Virginia Paul, **6.95**
In a Hundred Graves: Basque, Robert Laxalt, **6.00**
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Long Dust in the Desert: Edward M. Hanks, **2.95**
Map, Elko County: four parts, **2.50** for the package
Martha and the Doctor: central Nevada, Marvin Lewis, **5.00**
Mint Mark: CC: history of U.S. Mint in Carson City, autographed, Howard Hickson. **4.95**
Mixin's and Fixin's: cookbook, Americana Review, **1.25**
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C O H N

GABRIEL M(OSES)

SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE 30 July 1931, p.9:

COHN, GABE M. entered into rest on July 28, 1931 (Tuesday). beloved husband of Helen A. Cohn, loving father of Paul S. Cohn, beloved brother of Max M., Charles C., Seth, Julius, Arthur, Mrs. Esther Arendt and Miss Lillian Cole.

A Member of the Apollo Lodge no. 396, F $ AM of Alameda, Oakland Consistory No. 2, A and A.S.R. Islam Temple, AAONMS and Alameda Lodge BPO Elks.

Funeral services will be held today (Thursday) at 3:30 o'clock p.m. at the mortuary of Halsted $ Co., 1123 Sutter St,m near Polk.

(only ad)

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STATE LIBRARIAN

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY
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MRS. ELEANOR H. MORGAN
ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

December 13, 1949

Mr. John Henry Richter
3225 Grand Avenue
Oakland 10, California

Dear Mr. Richter:

We find the following registration in the San Francisco Great Register of Voters for 1892, 41st Assembly District, 11th Precinct:

Name:	Cohn, Gabriel
Age:	53
Height:	5ft. 3-1/2in.
Complexion:	Dk.
Color of Eyes:	Br.
Color of Hair:	Gr.
Occupation:	Merchant
Nativity:	Germany
Local Residence:	2203 Buchanan
Naturalized:	Nov. 6, 1860, S.F. Cal., U.S. Cir.
Date of Registration:	Aug. 30, 1892

Very truly yours,

Caroline Wenzel

Caroline Wenzel
Supervising Librarian
California Section

C:L

COHN
GABRIEL

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

A CENTENNIAL HISTORY

James W. Hulse

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA PRESS
RENO, NEVADA
1974

Elko in 1876.

and W. C. Dovey, speaker of the assembly. The legislature had taken the precaution of electing its own leaders to the Board of Regents. They asked a German-speaking state senator from Elko, Gabriel Cohn, to join them in their inquiries.) They pronounced themselves well pleased and proclaimed the school to be well started.[17]

The little academy, however, already had detractors. Less than five months after it opened, there were complaints in the legislature about its remote location. The state superintendent of public instruction had questioned the wisdom of trying to maintain an institution in such an isolated town. Sessions managed to give favorable impressions to most of those who visited Elko, but many skeptics from the western counties spoke out. The legislature financed a dormitory in the expectation that more students might soon appear from other communities. It spent $7,000 to provide quarters for fifteen to twenty students and employed a local lady to manage the place, but such actions made little difference, and soon the expenditure itself became the cause of criticism.

A legislative committee visited the school in 1877 and returned with a favorable report. There were minor problems: the main building needed repairs because unseasoned lumber had been used, and plaster was falling in a few rooms, but the quality of instruction was reported to be good. The committee was "agreeably surprised by the results of our visit to Elko and the State University, having discovered that some adverse and unfriendly criticisms, which have reached us, are to a great extent unfounded."[18] The legislature was apparently satisfied and allowed the University to continue, but without giving it any significant financial assistance.

Adverse comments continued. Journalists in other parts of the state frequently called the school a mistake or, occasionally, a fraud, probably not so much because of anything that was happening in Elko but because they wanted to see the institution moved to their own towns. The editor of the Winnemucca *Silver State* made a typical comment when he said the University had a pretty and high-sounding name, but that nothing more could be said in its favor. The *Reno Evening Gazette* was even more caustic in an 1879 editorial:

> To dub that Elko public school, supported by the state, a "University" is about as appropriate as to call a canoe a man-of-war. At present it is merely a good thing for the principal, who gets a University salary for primary school work. It should be done away with and a school of mines established in its stead.[19]

First University building, Elko, completed in 1874.

THE BEGINNINGS IN ELKO

It was Sessions's job to translate the mandates of federal and state law into a meaningful educational experience for whatever young people would assemble in Elko in the autumn of 1874. He had certain advantages, not the least of which was his own background. A native of South Carolina, about twenty-seven years old and a former student at Princeton University, he was educated in the traditional subjects of the day, primarily ancient and modern languages. He could also call upon the enthusiastic support of the Elko citizenry, who oversubscribed a fund drive by making gifts and loans and by sponsoring money-raising social affairs. The Central Pacific Railroad donated a tract of land on the edge of town, a substantial building was erected in the summer of 1874, and Sessions advertised for students:

> The "Academic or Preparatory" department of the State University, at Elko, Nevada, will be opened for the admission of pupils on Monday, October 12, 1874. Requirements for admission: In written arithmetic, Eaton's high school arithmetic through interest; in oral arithmetic, Eaton's higher grade; in English grammar, will be required a familiarity with the rudiments, and the ability to apply the general rules of syntax to the correction of false English; in geography, Intermediate No. 2, Eclectic Series; orthography and reading—it will go far towards recommending applicants for admission, and will be rigidly required that they spell correctly and read with becoming expression; History of the United States—Swinton's Condensed History or its equivalent. The preparatory course will embrace a period of two years. Those branches will be taught which are required for admission into the Freshman Class in colleges. French and German will be taught as optional. For further information apply to the Principal, D. R. Sessions, at Elko. Tuition free.[16]

It had been obvious to the legislature that Nevada had no hope of launching a regular college. The opening of a Preparatory Department seemed the most expedient course of action, so Sessions picked some of the more promising students from the Elko school. When he began his teaching, he had seven students. Eventually his original class numbered twelve. It is impossible at this distance to know how well he did with his charges. There is eloquent testimony to his knowledge and his diligence, but such praise was inevitable in a frontier community that wanted so desperately to have the trappings of culture. At the end of the school year, in June of 1875, two of the regents travelled from the state capital to Elko to participate in an examination of ten pupils. (These two gentlemen were, incidentally, C. C. Stevenson, president pro tem of the state senate,

Notes

The references to faculty publications in the notes are intended to serve only as examples of the scholarly work produced by members of the University community. No attempt has been made to provide an exhaustive list of faculty research publications.

1. Karl Jaspers, *The Idea of the University,* edited by Karl Deutsch, preface by O. L. Zangwill (London: Peter Owen, 1960), p. 19.
2. Ibid., p. 73.
3. From a letter written by Jefferson on December 27, 1820, in *The Writings of Thomas Jefferson* (Washington: The Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association, 1903), vol. 15, Library Edition, p. 303.
4. Richard Hofstadter and Walter P. Metzger, *The Development of Academic Freedom in the United States* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1955), pp. 240–242.
5. Frederick Rudolph, *The American College and University: A History* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1962), p. 219.
6. Daniel Coit Gilman, *The Benefits Which Society Derives from Universities* (Baltimore: 1885), pp. 18–19, as quoted in Rudolph, *The American College,* p. 273.
7. Wallace Turner, *Gamblers' Money: A New Force in American Life* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1965), p. 2.
8. "Las Vegas: The Game is Illusion," *Time,* July 11, 1969, p. 22.
9. "Another Las Vegas," *Fortune,* November 1969, p. 151.
10. *Official Report of the Debates and Proceedings in the Constitutional Convention of the State of Nevada,* Andrew J. Marsh, official reporter (San Francisco: Frank Eastman, 1866).
11. The legal status of the University has been the subject of several court cases and legal inquiries. The most significant ruling on the matter by the Nevada Supreme Court is *Ralph King* v. *Board of Regents,* in *Nevada Reports,* 1948, vol. 65 (Carson City: State Printing Office, 1950), pp. 533–578. The best study by a legal expert is that of Frank C. Newman, *The Legal Position of the University of Nevada as an Agency of the Government of the State of Nevada* (Reno: University of Nevada, 1963). Newman's study was commissioned by the Board of Regents to clarify the constitutional status of the institution.
12. Valuable insight into this matter can be obtained not only in *King* v. *Board of Regents,* but also from an opinion of Daniel R. Walsh, deputy of Attorney General Harvey Dickerson, dated April 14, 1964.
13. Newman, *The Legal Position of the University,* p. 33.
14. *Statutes of the State of Nevada Passed at the First Session of the Legislature, 1864–5,* chap. CII (Carson City: State Printer, 1865), pp. 349–350.
15. *New Daily Appeal* (Carson City), February 26, 1873, p. 2.
16. *Nevada State Journal,* October 10, 1874, p. 2.
17. *Elko Independent,* June 19, 1875, p. 3.
18. "Report of Committee on Substitute Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 3 . . . ," *Appendix to Journals of Senate and Assembly of the Eighth Session of the Legislature of the State of Nevada,* 1877, vol. 1 (Carson City: State Printer, 1877), p. 4.
19. *Reno Evening Gazette,* January 4, 1879, p. 2.
20. "Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the State University of Nevada for the Years 1879 and 1880, and Biennial Report (Minority) of the Board of Regents of the State of Nevada for the Years 1879 and 1880," in *Appendix to Journals of Senate and Assembly,* 1881, p. 5.
21. Myron Angel, ed., *History of Nevada with Illustrations and Biographical Sketches of Its Prom-*

COHN
GABRIEL

WE LIVED THERE TOO

KENNETH LIBO / IRVING HOWE

In their own words and pictures—pioneer Jews and the westward movement of America

1630–1930

ST. MARTIN'S/MAREK

NEW YORK

Not until 1893 did Solomonville acquire its first brick building, new Solomon Commercial Co. store. In the corner of their new stor the Solomons opened one of the first banks in that part of the country "Right next to the window of the bank," writes a local historian, "wa the credit window of the Solomon store. If a customer who owed mone at the store tried to make a deposit with the bank, someone was sure t sing out, "You're at the wrong window! Pay your store bill first!"

In addition to supplying most of the credit required by local farmer and ranchers, the Solomons bought and sold a great deal of property i the area. For thirty-five years, Isadore and Anna prospered until, in Isa dore's words, "they cut up that county and took the richest part to Cli ton and made the county of Greenlee. What was left they took back t Safford, where the county seat is now." This was in 1918. As a resul the population of Solomonville (never much more than a thousand shrank rapidly. The Solomons sold out around this time and moved t California where, in 1930, Isadore passed away, followed three year later by Anna.

Today, scores of descendants of the Solomon-Freudenthal-Lesinsk clan reside in towns and cities in New Mexico and Arizona—living tes taments to the courage and fortitude of their pioneer ancestors.

ON THE WESTERN FRONTIER even the story of *Pesach* acquired a West ern ring to it, especially in mining towns like Austin, Nevada, where th following account was written by Fred Hard, a local newspaper editor in the days when "150 Israelites" lived there, "including three families.

Austin, Nevada, in the days when it boasted a Hebrew Benevolent Association with nearly sixty members.

Wakar, Chief of the Utes, painted by Solomon N. Carvalho. A Sephardic artist and photographer from Charleston, Carvalho accompanied John C. Fremont on his 1853–54 expedition across the Rocky Mountains and into the Far West.
The Thomas Gilcrease Institute of American History and Art, Tulsa, Oklahoma

Samuel Newhouse, a Russian-born Jew who in the early years of this century financed the construction of New York's Flatiron Building with money he made as a Utah mining speculator.

Goldsmith & Co., Salt Lake City's leading clothiers.
Utah State Historical Society

AUSTIN, NEVADA. *March 18, 1864.* There are here about 150 Israelites, including three families, and the progress they have made toward the advancement of the true principles of the Jewish faith is actually praiseworthy. . . . The Israelites of this town have a Hebrew Benevolent Association with nearly sixty members; this society is founded on the same basis and with the same laudable views as the First Hebrew Benevolent Society of San Francisco. . . . The society have procured a suitable burying ground, and such is the stride of advancement . . . that the Israelites have placed themselves by their meritorious actions on the highest scale of civilization, and as I know many of your subscribers read with pleasure any news from this portion of Nevada Territory, you shall be fully informed of anything worthy of the notice of an Israelite. . . .

The [San Francisco] *Hebrew*

AUSTIN, NEVADA. *September 24, 1882.* The present population of Austin is eleven. They may be subdivided into nine males and two females. There are eight adults, of whom seven are males, and three children. Of the children, two are boys and one is a girl. The mother of these children is not a born Jewess, but she joined the faith . . . and is, I believe, as sincere a Jewess—though a liberal-minded one—as though she had been born of Jewish parents. She is the wife of an American Hebrew. All of the other males are unmarried, although one of them has once been married. The father of these children sent, some four years ago, upon the birth of a boy, to San Francisco, Cal. (over 600 miles), for a mohel in order that his son might be admitted into the Abrahamic Covenant. When it is known that he pays no attention whatsoever to religious observances, and that this involved an expense of $250, this is worth noting as an evidence of the strong attachment of the Jew to his faith. Though he does not fast upon Kippur Day, yet he closes his store, which is more that I can say for others of the same faith in this town. At the last Passover he was the only one here who had matzos, although others who had lately come from the Old Country were not ashamed to eat leaven. They did not even have the excuse of poverty as a cloak for their violation of the Mosaic injunction.

Upon Rosh Hashanah all the stores owned by Jews (of which there are three) were in full blast. Minyan is out of the question. With the exception of one family at Lewis, about twenty miles distant, there are no other Hebrews in our county. Two Israelites are interred here, both of whom met violent deaths. One was killed by an accident in the mines, the other was murdered.

The American Hebrew

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KENNETH LIBO / IRVING HOWE

WE LIVED THERE TOO

In their own words and pictures—pioneer Jews and the westward movement of America

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NEW YORK

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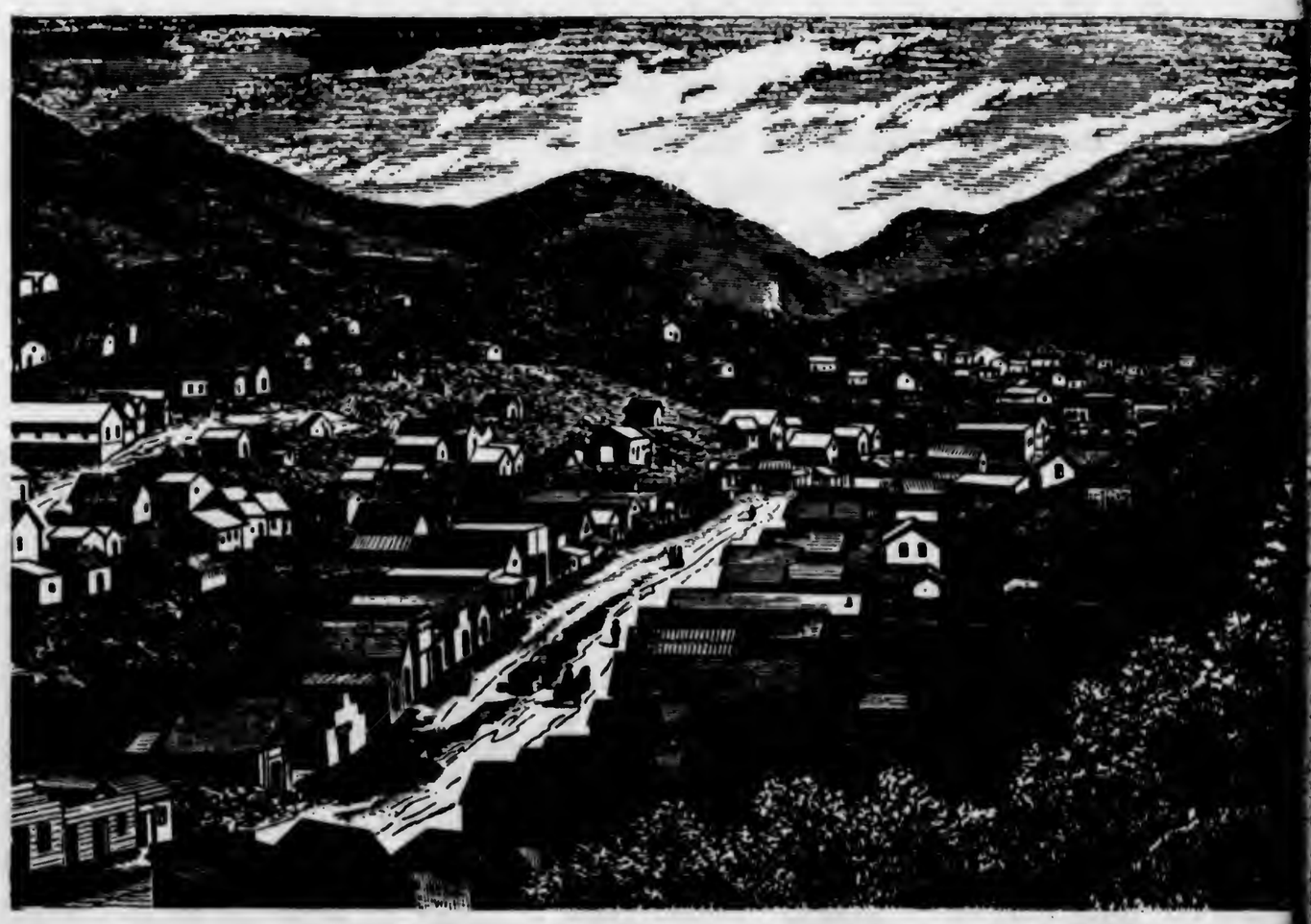

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The [San Francisco] *Hebrew*

AUSTIN, NEVADA. *September 24, 1882.* The present population of Austin is eleven. They may be subdivided into nine males and two females. There are eight adults, of whom seven are males, and three children. Of the children, two are boys and one is a girl. The mother of these children is not a born Jewess, but she joined the faith . . . and is, I believe, as sincere a Jewess—though a liberal-minded one—as though she had been born of Jewish parents. She is the wife of an American Hebrew. All of the other males are unmarried, although one of them has once been married. The father of these children sent, some four years ago, upon the birth of a boy, to San Francisco, Cal. (over 600 miles), for a mohel in order that his son might be admitted into the Abrahamic Covenant. When it is known that he pays no attention whatsoever to religious observances, and that this involved an expense of $250, this is worth noting as an evidence of the strong attachment of the Jew to his faith. Though he does not fast upon Kippur Day, yet he closes his store, which is more that I can say for others of the same faith in this town. At the last Passover he was the only one here who had matzos, although others who had lately come from the Old Country were not ashamed to eat leaven. They did not even have the excuse of poverty as a cloak for their violation of the Mosaic injunction.

Upon Rosh Hashanah all the stores owned by Jews (of which there are three) were in full blast. Minyan is out of the question. With the exception of one family at Lewis, about twenty miles distant, there are no other Hebrews in our county. Two Israelites are interred here, both of whom met violent deaths. One was killed by an accident in the mines, the other was murdered.

The American Hebrew

Samuel Newhouse, a Russian-born Jew who in the early years of this century financed the construction of New York's Flatiron Building with money he made as a Utah mining speculator.

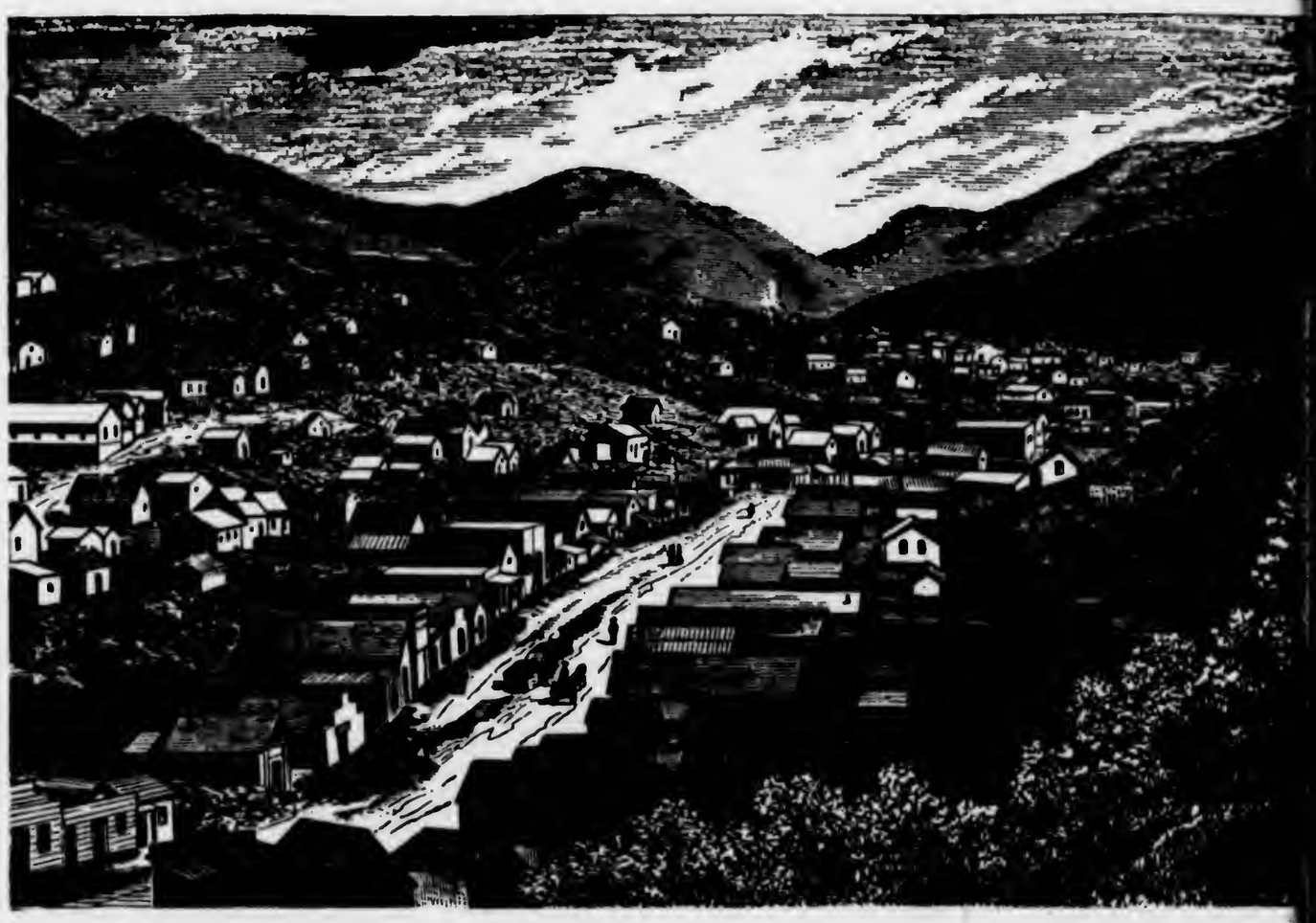
Goldsmith & Co., Salt Lake City's leading clothiers.
Utah State Historical Society

Not until 1893 did Solomonville acquire its first brick building, new Solomon Commercial Co. store. In the corner of their new stor the Solomons opened one of the first banks in that part of the country "Right next to the window of the bank," writes a local historian, "wa the credit window of the Solomon store. If a customer who owed mone at the store tried to make a deposit with the bank, someone was sure t sing out, "You're at the wrong window! Pay your store bill first!"

In addition to supplying most of the credit required by local farmer and ranchers, the Solomons bought and sold a great deal of property i the area. For thirty-five years, Isadore and Anna prospered until, in Isa dore's words, "they cut up that county and took the richest part to Cli ton and made the county of Greenlee. What was left they took back t Safford, where the county seat is now." This was in 1918. As a resul the population of Solomonville (never much more than a thousand shrank rapidly. The Solomons sold out around this time and moved t California where, in 1930, Isadore passed away, followed three year later by Anna.

Today, scores of descendants of the Solomon-Freudenthal-Lesinsk clan reside in towns and cities in New Mexico and Arizona—living te taments to the courage and fortitude of their pioneer ancestors.

ON THE WESTERN FRONTIER even the story of *Pesach* acquired a West ern ring to it, especially in mining towns like Austin, Nevada, where th following account was written by Fred Hard, a local newspaper editor in the days when "150 Israelites" lived there, "including three families."



Austin, Nevada, in the days when it boasted a Hebrew Benevolent Association with nearly sixty members.

ELKO

COHN
GABRIEL + MICHAEL
CENSUS 1870

c.1

Page No. 17

☞ Inquiries numbered 7, 16, and 17 are not to be asked in respect to infants. Inquiries numbered 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19, and 20 are to be answered (if at all) merely by an affirmative mark, as /.

SCHEDULE 1.—Inhabitants in Elko, in the County of Elko, State of Nevada, enumerated by me on the 2nd day of June, 1870. 40

Post Office: Elko

F. M. Quinn, Ass't Marshal.

Dwelling-houses, numbered in the order of visitation	Families, numbered in the order of visitation	The name of every person whose place of abode on the first day of June, 1870, was in this family	Age at last birthday, if under 1 year, give months in fractions, thus, 4/12	Sex—Males (M.), Females (F.)	Color—White (W.), Black (B.), Mulatto (M.), Chinese (C.), Indian (I.)	Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each person, male or female	Value of Real Estate owned: Value of Real Estate	Value of Personal Estate	Place of Birth, naming State or Territory of U. S., or the Country, if of foreign birth	Parentage: Father of foreign birth	Mother of foreign birth	If born within the year, state month (Jan., Feb., &c.)	If married within the year, state month (Jan., Feb., &c.)	Attended school within the year	Cannot read	Cannot write	Whether sent and dated, blind, unsane, or idiotic	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		Jacob Gemmel	25	M	W	Clerk in Store			Prussia	/	/							/	
		[illegible]	40	M	W	do do			Alabama	/								/	
		[illegible]	40	M	W	do do			North Carolina									/	
		J. Gardner	30	M	W	Merchant		3000	England	/	/							/	
		E. M. Price	34	M	W	Bar Keeper			Massachusetts									/	
		J. M. Green	35	M	W	Miner			Maryland									/	
		W. A. Scott	32	M	W	Barber		700	North Carolina									/	
		[illegible]	21	M	W	Barber			Ohio									/	
		J. [illegible]	25	M	W	Laborer			Rhine Island	/	/							/	
		[illegible]	43	M	W	Miner			Prussia	/	/							/	
		[illegible]	43	M	W	Brewer	1000	200	Germany	/	/							/	
		[illegible]	30	M	W	Carpenter	1000	200	Germany	/	/							/	
		[illegible]	27	M	W	Brewer			do	/	/							/	
		[illegible]	30	M	W	Carpenter			Germany	/	/							/	
		J. Conner	24	M	W	Painter			New York	/	/							/	
		[illegible]	30	M	W	Clerk in Store			Russia	/	/							/	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	31	M	W	Lot Merchant	1000	[illegible]	Prussia	/	/							/	
		[illegible]	23	F	W	Keeping House			do	/	/							/	
		[illegible]	3	F	W				do	/	/							/	
		[illegible]	2	M	W				California	/	/							/	
		[illegible]	[illegible]	F	W				Prussia	/	/							/	
		[illegible]	10	M	W				do	/	/							/	
		[illegible]	40	M	W	Merchant		500	Prussia	/	/							/	
[illegible]		[illegible]	32	M	W	[illegible]			Russia									/	
		[illegible]	26	M	W	Clerk in Store			Germany	/	/							/	

Cannot read	Cannot write	and dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.	Male Citizens of U. S. 21 years of age or [illegible]	Male Citizens of U. S. [illegible]		Dwelling-houses, [illegible]	Families, [illegible]	place of abode on the first day of June, 1870, was in this family.	Age at last birthday under 1 year, given in fractions, [illegible]	Sex.—Males (M.), Females (F.)	Color.—White (W.), Mulatto (M.), [illegible] (C.), Indian	or Trade of each person, male or female.
16	17	18	19	20		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			/		1			Jacob Gemmel	35	Ma	W	Clerk in Store
			/		2			R. H. Crozier	40	Ma	W	do do
					3			S. S. Dawson	40	Ma	W	do do
			/		4			J. Gardner	30	Ma	W	Merchant
					5			E. H. Price	34	Ma	W	Barber
			/		6			J. M. Gunn	35	Ma	W	Miner
			/		7			H. A. Scott	37	Ma	W	Barber
			/		8			[illegible]	[illegible]	Ma	W	[illegible]
			/		9			J. [illegible] Engenstein	[illegible]	Ma	W	[illegible]
					10			[illegible]	[illegible]	Ma	W	Miner
					11			[illegible]	[illegible]	Ma	W	[illegible]
					12			[illegible]	[illegible]	Ma	W	Carpenter
			/		13			[illegible]	[illegible]	Ma	W	[illegible]
					14			[illegible]	[illegible]	Ma	W	Carpenter
			/		15			[illegible]	[illegible]	Ma	W	[illegible]
					16			[illegible]	[illegible]	Ma	W	Clerk in Store
					17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ma	W	[illegible]
					18			[illegible]	[illegible]	F	W	Keeping House
					19			[illegible]	[illegible]	F	W	
			/		20			[illegible]	[illegible]	Ma	W	
			/		21			[illegible]	[illegible]	F	W	
			/		22			[illegible]	[illegible]	Ma	W	[illegible]
			/		23			[illegible]	[illegible]	Ma	W	Merchant
			/		24	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	Ma	W	[illegible]
			/		25			[illegible]	[illegible]	Ma	W	Clerk in Store
					26			[illegible]				

d in respect to infants. Inquiries numbered 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19, and 20 are to be answered (if at all) merely by an affirmative mark, as /.

, in the County of Elko, State

day of January, 1870. 40

R. M. Driver, Ass't Marshal.

Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Estate.	Place of Birth, naming State or Territory of U. S., or the Country, if of foreign birth.	Parentage: Father of foreign birth.	Parentage: Mother of foreign birth.	If born within the year, state month (Jan., Feb., &c.)	If married within the year, state month (Jan., Feb., &c.)	If widowed within the year, state month (Jan., Feb., &c.)	Education: Cannot read.	Education: Cannot write.	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane or idiotic.	Color, if not white, as black, mulatto, Chinese, Indian, &c.	Male citizens of 21 years and upwards.	Male citizens of 21 years and upwards.	Male citizens of 21 years and upwards.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
		Prussia	/									/		
		Illinois	/	/								/		
		North Carolina										/		
		Pennsylvania	/	/								/		
		Maryland	/	/								/		
		Virginia										/		
		Ohio										/		
		Connecticut	/	/								/		
		Iowa	/	/								/		
		Missouri	/	/								/		
		Indiana	/	/								/		
		Germany	/	/								/		
		Switzerland	/	/								/		
		Ireland	/	/								/		
		Sweden	/	/								/		
		Ohio	/	/								/		
		Illinois	/	/								/		
		Ohio	/	/								/		
		Ohio	/	/								/		
		California	/	/								/		
		Canada	/	/								/		
		Ohio	/	/								/		

ELKO

COHN GABRIEL + MI
CENSUS 18

c.1

J. M. Green	35	m	w	Miner			Maryland				1
W. A. Scott	37	m	w	Barber		300	North Carolina				1
G. T. Scott	21	m	w	Barber			Ohio				1
J. H. Eugenstein	21	m	w	Tailor			Rhine Prussia	1	1		1
D. Joseph	43	m	w	Miner			Virginia	1	1		1
A. Spiceman	43	m	w	Brewer	1000	200	Germany	1	1		1
J. K. Eickhoff	30	m	w	Carpenter	1000	200	Germany	1	1		
O. Goetz	27	m	w	Brewer			do	1	1		
L. H. Berry	30	m	w	Carpenter			Germany	1	1		1
J. Conner	24	m	w	Painter			New York	1	1		1
B. S. Rosenberg	30	m	w	Clothing dealer			Prussia	1	1		
S. Cohn	31	m	w	Merchant	[illegible]	[illegible]	Prussia	1	1		1
Jane Cohn	23	f	w	Keeping house			do	1	1		
E. Cohn	3	f	w				do	1	1		
M. Cohn	2	m	w				California	1	1		
Ada Rosenberg	20	f	w				Prussia	1	1		
A. Rosenberg	11	m	w				do	1	1	1	
M. Cohn	40	m	w	Merchant		500	Prussia	1	1		1
C. L. Thomas	32	m	w	Machinist			Prussia				1
C. Shine	30	m	w	Clerk in store			Germany	1	1		

COHN

GABRIEL

from HISTORY OF ELKO COUNTY in HISTORY OF NEVADA (n.d.)

p.400: BADT & COHN opened a store in HUMBOLDT WELLS in 1871.(57 miles East of Elko).

HON. GABRIEL COHN

Seventieth Anniversary of a Popular and Beloved Man and Citizen

Surrounded by his children, grandchildren and members of their families, about forty persons in all, the Hon. Gabriel Cohn was tendered a banquet on Sunday evening last in honor of his seventieth birthday. Mr. Max M. Cohn

qualities of intellect and heart that has made their father a prominent figure in the various communities in which he has resided. In 1874 the subject of this article was elected State Senator of Nevada by an overwhelming ma-

our beloved and honored father: Heartiest congratulations; happy birthday. May God spare you for many years." Among the responses during the evening, Bertrand Arendt, a grandson of Mr. Gabriel Cohn, toasted the health to his grandfather in a very happy and pretty little speech for a boy in his fourteenth year. The whole affair was conceived in love and was a very pretty tribute from the children to their father. THE JEWISH TIMES joins in its falicitations and wish the robust amiable and good fellow, Gabriel Cohn, many happy returns in the bosom of his beloved family.

* * *

We are in receipt of a pleasant note from Mr. and Mrs. A. Jonas telling us of the pleasant time they are having in Europe, and the hearty welcome extended to them on their arrival at his native heath. Mr. and Mrs. Jonas are both well and wish to be remembered to all inquiring for them.

* * *

Miss Margaret Drum, treatment of hair and scalp a specialty. Room 1042-1043 Phelan Building. Representing Martha, Matilda, Harper "Method," Rochester, N. Y. Phone Kearny 959.

Stratton's

Seventieth Anniversary of a Popular and Beloved Man and Citizen

Surrounded by his children, grandchildren and members of their families, about forty persons in all, the Hon. Gabriel Cohn was tendered a banquet on Sunday evening last in honor of his seventieth birthday, Mr. Max M. Cohn acting as toastmaster. Mr. Gabriel Cohn was born in Prussia on June 20, 1839, and immigrated to the United States in 1857, when he was eighteen years old, coming direct to San Francisco. In 1863 we find our friend residing in Austin, Nevada, and a year or two later leaving for Europe, where he was married, the result of his union being six sons and three daughters. Of the children residing in San Francisco who were present were Mrs. M. Arendt, Max M. Cohn, secretary of the Zellerbach Paper Company; Gabe M. Cohn, the popular and successful member of the firm of Boquet-Cohn Co.; Seth Cohn, the expert electrician, who was for ten years inspector of the San Francisco Gas and Electric Company, and Mrs. C. C. Cohn and son, the wife of Charles C. Cohn of Manila. Of the children residing in Manila, Miss Pearl Cohn is secretary of the collector of customs of Manila; and her sister Lilian is also occupying a prominent place of trust in the custom department of Manila. Julius Cohn is the sheriff of Manila; Arthur and Charles Cohn, both prominent business men in the same city, occupy a most exalted position among the citizens of the islands. There are few men who can conscientiously feel parental pride of so high a degree as can our friend Mr. Gabriel Cohn, and his children inherit in a marked degree the qualities of intellect and heart that has made their father a prominent figure in the various communities in which he has resided. In 1874 the subject of this article was elected State Senator of Nevada by an overwhelming majority and served his constituants with marked ability and honesty. He left the State to take up his residence in this city, regretted and highly respected, receiving many public evidences of the high esteem in which he was held. At the banquet on Sunday evening the Rev. M. S. Levy, in congratulating the honored guest of the evening, took occasion to express his personal pleasure in being permitted to join with the family in their expressions of veneration and love for their esteemed and honored father, and to express the high regard in which Mr. Gabriel Cohn is held by civic, fraternal and charitable institutions with which he has been long and indefatigably connected. During the responses to the toasts of the evening, Ruth and Paul Cohn entered the dining salon with a magnificent cake, in which there were seventy candles burning, and an appropriate inscription to grandpapa's birthday, the orchestra playing national airs during the processional and everybody rising to their feet and joining in the patriotic and beautiful scene presented by this incident. Two cables received during the evening, one from Berlin, read as follows: "Gabriel Cohn: Herzlichst gratulieren. Signed. Famileen Nathan Cohn, Emil, Rudolf, Siegfried, Moses, Abraham, Casper, Max, Conitzer." The following cable was received from the absent children at Manila: "To

[illegible] years." Among the responses during the evening, Bertrand Arendt, a grandson of Mr. Gabriel Cohn, toasted the health to his grandfather in a very happy and pretty little speech for a boy in his fourteenth year. The whole affair was conceived in love and was a very pretty tribute from the children to their father. THE JEWISH TIMES joins in its falicitations and wish the robust, amiable and good fellow, Gabriel Cohn, many happy returns in the bosom of his beloved family.

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We are in receipt of a pleasant note from Mr. and Mrs. A. Jonas telling us of the pleasant time they are having in Europe, and the hearty welcome extended to them on their arrival at his native heath. Mr. and Mrs. Jonas are both well and wish to be remembered to all inquiring for them.

* * *

Miss Margaret Drum, treatment of hair and scalp a specialty. Room 1042-1043 Phelan Building. Representing Martha, Matilda, Harper "Method," Rochester, N. Y. Phone Kearny 959.

Stratton's

A New Store with New Ideas

Just for Young Men Boys and Children

Clothes of Individuality and Exclusiveness

H. C. Stratton Company

136 Geary Street

Between Grant Avenue and Stockton Street

To Introduce **Our 75c. Ceylon Tea**

we will, for the next week, sell not more than 1 pound to any one person who mentions this advertisement

For 60c. a Pound

ALLAN REINHART & CO.

1319 POLK STREET, Near Bush

Phone Franklin 2661

Telephone Orders filled and delivered promptly C.O.D.

PRIVATE WIRE, CHICAGO, NEW YORK

J. C. WILSON

MEMBER

New York Stock Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade
The Stock and Bond Exchange, San Francisco

MILLS BUILDING KEARNY 482

LOS ANGELES HOTEL ALEXANDRIA

Aug. 1985

GABRIEL COHN, as a very young man of sixteen, went to Argentina and was a cattleman (memoirs of Ludwig Jonas). In 1856, he came to San Francisco, meeting his older brother Michael, who lived in New York City from ab.1850. Both were in business together, and in 1863 both went to the newly-founded town of Austin, Nevada. Gabriel stayed from May to August 1863 (ads in newspaper), then returned to Germany to marry. He married in 1866, living in Berlin, where his oldest child, Esther, was born in 1867. In 1868 he wa back in San Francisco, where his son Max was born in 1 the same year. In 1869 or early 1870, soon after Elko, Nevada was founded, he settled there and was in business until early 1880, when he settled in San Francisco, where his 70th birthday was celebrated by a big party in the Palace hotel. He xxxx apparently retired from Business by 1914, and visited Germany annually. Ameeica entered the first world war while he was in Berlin, and he became an enemy alien in his own country of birth, required to report to the police weekly. He died in Berlin and was buried in Berlin.

1874	in Elko adverts
1874	buys shorthorn cattle
1910	moves to a 2-room apartment in Berlin with Ludwig Jonas
	was 78 at the time (no)
1856	to the US when 17 years old (1839+17 = 1856)
	(Lotte's data, possibly means when he wen to Argentina
	(not related elsewhere).
1855	to Argentina as "Viehz'uchter.
1905	Wife dies, he decides to visit Homeland again for the first
	time ~~(1910)~~ at the age of 70 (1908!)
1910?	prepares the family tree, traveled to the Netherlands
	to prove the sephardic descent of the family and the relation-
	ship with Meyerbeer (Lotte's script). Returns to USA

note: 1905? death of wife, decides to visit ~~Europe~~ homeland. (Lotte's script, p.57-58)

1906	returns to San Francisco at time of the earthquake,
	"arrived just in time to see the houses go up in smkoe and
	people feeling" (April 1906!).
1906-09	stays in SF to save and rebuild.
1910	comes to Berlin "permanently" moves in with Ludwig Jonas
	(Schlossstrasse, Charlottenburg)

1839	born 18 June in Nakel
1856	to Argentina (?)
1857	to San Francisco with brother Michael
1859-60	listed in SF direxctory

1863	in Austin, Nevada 1st ad: May 1863, last in August 1863
1864 or 1865	returns to Germany
1866	marries in Germany
	1st child ESTHER born in Berlin 1867
1868	back in SF, Max born 18 Aug.
1869/early 1870?	to Elko, Nevada Elko Cty created 5 Mar 1869, Dec.1869 first
1870 June 3	CENSUS: in Elko, age 31 settlers.
1870-80?	in Elko Charles Centennial C. born 10 June in ELKO 1879.
1876	office in SF, listed 1876 directory at 1531 Sutter;, first ad in
~~1883~~ 1880 to SF	~~Jacques Cohn, youngest born in Elko~~ /ELKO INDEP.
1883	GC as partner in Salomon, Wise & Co. 2121 Bush
1884	or late 83: moves to San Francisco

1874	elected Senator from Elko County 3 Nov 1974 (short-term)
	defeated for re-election 11 Nov 1876.
1909	in SF 70th birthday party (wife was dead then)

note: JULIUS COHN, born July 1879 (not 1880) in Elko.
also family lived in Oakland (Calif.) 1874-76? Alameda?
or Oakland Nevada??

1884-1905	lives in SF (also Alameda County
1905-early 1906	visit in Berlin

COHN
GABRIEL

Apr 1906	according to Lotte's script, returned to SF on the day of the Earthquake, watched damage from the ship...
1906-1909	in SF, trying to rebuild (?)
1910-1918	lives in Berlin. travels (Nehterlands, trip around the world)?XX)

notes:

1856, Jan.	first "M.COHN listed, as a clothdealer. ~~probably not MG~~ Michael Cohn. at 87 Commerical, ~~same address as~~
1858	our MICHAEL COHN, Fruit dealer
1859	GABRIEL COHN, first li sted, as clerk for Michael.
1860 (July)	in Langley's directory: Gabriel clerk w/J.Jacobs,78 Commercial Jacobs clothing store same address. M.COHN (and M.COHEN at 79 and 81 Commerical in 1856-57. "directory for the year commercing Oct.1856"
1856	MICHAEL COHN definitely in S.F. by end of 1856 GABRIEL came later, in 1857 (Jewish Chronicle, 1909)
1918	6 Sept.1918 Berlin:death of Gabriel
wife died 1904/05	not with the family, but in a mental institution.
~~Gabriel~~ 1905	Gabriel to Europe (first time,accdg to Lotte's script)

CENSUS OF 1870 ELKO CITY, NEVADA
2nd Day of June, p.17

Line	NAME	Age	Sex	Race	Occupation,&	Value of Real Estate	Value of Personal	Born in:
17	G.COHN	31	M	W	Merchant	10,000	10,000	Prussia
18	Jane COHN	25	F	W	Keeping house	-	-	do
19	E(sther) COHN	3	F	W	-	-	-	do
20	M(Max) COHN	2	M	W	-	-	-	California
21	Kate LOEWENBERG	20	F	W	-	-	-	Prussia
22	R. LOEWENBERG	16	M	W	at school	-	-	do
23	M(ichael) Cohn	40	M	W	Merchant	-	500	Prussia

Father and mother of all people recorded as "of foreign birth"

Kaete and R. Loewenberg must be a niece and a nephew of Gabriel's wife (nee Loewenberg)

C O H N
GABRIEL

ELKO COUNTY. CENSUS OF 1870. June 3, 1870.

Page 40 of Elko City, Elko County.

Dwelling # 138 (91ST FAMILY VISITED).

COHN, GABRIEL 31 male white, merchant, $ 1,000 real estate
$ 10,000 personal estate
born in Prussia, parents of foreign birth.

COHN, JANE 25 female white born Prussia

COHN, E (=Esther) 3 female white born Prussia (yes, in Berlin)

COHN, M (=Max) 2 male white born CALIFORNIA

LOEWENBERG, KAETE 20 female white born Prussia (brother and sister who were cousins of Mrs. Gabriel Cohn (or nephew & niece).

LOEWENBERG, R. 16 male white at school

COHN, M. (=Michael) 40 merchant male white. born Prussia. $ 500 personal estate

(note: Michael Cohn ,but not his brother Gabriel, are recorded in the Elko County Census of 1880).

C O H N

GABRIEL

CENSUS OF 1880 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

REEL 445459 SOUNDEX C500

vol.129, ED 198, sheet 20, line 9
(12a?)

COHN, GABRIEL	age 42	born in Germany, lives S.F., Pacific Ave 1714	
--- JENNY	36	---	
--- ESTHER	13	---	
--- MAX	12	California	
--- PEARL	10	Nevada	
--- MOSES *	8	---	
--- LILY	6	---	
--- CHARLES	4	---	
--- SETH	2	---	
--- JULIUS	10 months	Nevada (!) ***	
FUCHS, MARY (no relative)	27	born Maryland	(the maid)
LOEWENBERG, REGINA sister-in-law *	22	Germany	
---- HELEN sister-in-law *	18	Germany	

* MOSES is GABRIEL (GABE M.) M(OSES) COHN, later founder of the BOUQUET-COHN CIGAR STORE CHAIN

** sisters of Jenny Loewenberg Cohn, apparently the youngest of a number of siblings.

*** If Julius Cohn was born in Nevada 10 months before the census was taken, then he was born in the first part of ~~1880~~ 1879. Which indicates that Gabriel Cohn stayed in Elko until 1879/early 1880, when he moved to San Fransisco.

COHN
GABRIEL

CHECK OF SAN FRANCISCO CITY DIRECTORIES

1873	Langley's	not listed
1873/74	---	---
1874	---	---
1875	Bishop	---
1875/76	Langley's	missing in SFPL
1876/77	Langley's	p.208 COHN, GABRIEL(of Badt & Cohn, Elko, Nev.) office 106 Battery, home 1531 Sutter
1977/78	---	not listed
1878	Bishop	---
1878/79	Langley's	---
1882/83	---	Salomon, Wise & Cohn list d p.285, with Gabriel as a partner. res. 2121 Bush
1883	---	p.321 same
1884/45 (for the year beg.April 1884)	---	p.334: COHN, GABRIEL, 408 Sacramento, res. 1333 Pine
1885/86	---	copied
1892	---	COHN, GABRIEL, cigar dealer, res. 2203 Buchanan.
1905/06	--- -Crocker	COHN, GABRIEL M. (his son!) printer, home 165 6th Avenue (p.469)
		COHN, MAX M. with A. ZELLERBACH & SONS res. 939 Fell.
1903/04	L-Crocker	COHN, MAX (p.458) Assistant Secretary, Illinois-Pacific Glass Co., 10-16 Main, res. 537 Scott
1907/08	---	p.312 BOUQUET, JOSEPH B., res.896 14th Ave, and Clara (p.326 of 1914/15)
1914/15	---	312 BOUQUET-COHN 118 California, 15th & SE corner Hayes & Fillmore.
		477 COHN, MAX, Secretary, ZELLERBACH, res. Piedmont
1918		p.439 same entry. GABRIEL, p.439: B-C Cigar Co., residence Alameda.

C O H N
GABRIEL

and GABRIEL M. COHN

CENSUS OF 1900 (CALIFORNIA)
GSU REEL 1242234 SOUNDEX Code C 500

COHN, GABRIEL M. vol. 6, ED 142, sheet 5, line 47
April 1867, 28 yrs old, born in Nevada
lives Bush Street, Angel Township, Calaveras County
lives with his brother-in-law Mike Arendt

(this is where Michael Arendt's son Bertram was born)

COHN, GABRIEL vol.36, ED 298, sheet 6, line 93

born October 1837 (!) in Germany, age 62 lives 317 Bush Street
San Francisco

wife not listed, as she either
died earlier or was still alive, living in a mental institution.

Gabriel M. was born in 1873, not 1867.

C O H N
GABRIEL

The ELKO INDEPENDENT (Elko,Nevada) (WEEKLY PAPER)

Microfilm copy checked at Berkeley (Bancroft Library) 6-10-68

1869 19 June: GC not among the listed electors of Elko. (Michael is not listed either)
1870 Oct-Dec.: nothing at all.

1873 3 May p.2 GC was elected, on 30 April, President of the Board of Trustees of the State University Building Company. The effort was to locate the State University in ELKO.

1873 20 Dec p.3 GC listed as Junior Sagamore in the Council of Shoshone Tribe No. 5, Imperial Order of Red Men.

1873 6 Dec, p.2: An address to the Citizens of the town of ELKO, County of Elko, State of Nevada. signed by GABRIEL COHN, President, and others. (to locate the State University in Elko.)

1874 17 Oct
p.3 ELECTION STATEMENT published in the ELKO INDEPENDENT SUPPLEMENT (following the issue of 17 Oct 1873). on p.4 of that supplement. GC endorses the election statement by G.H. Sheppard (candadiate for the State Senate (long term).
1874 31 Oct p.2 official Demoractic Party ticket; GC runs for short term State Senate.
1874 14 Nov OFFICIAL ELECTRION RETURNS.
election took place 3 Nov 1874. He got 677 votes, 170 in Elko town.

1876 28 Oct
p.3 GC listed as a registered voter in Elko.
note: An ad by J. LOWENBERG in CARLIN (dealer in all kinds of merchandise).
1876 11 Nov
p.2 GC, who was a candidate for the full term for his seat, was defeated by T.N.STONE, a Republican.

ELKO Independent
Nov. 14, 1874

Colin
Gabriel

THE ELKO INDEPENDENT.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1874.

Purchase of Blooded Stock!

Our neighbors, Senator Gabriel Cohn and J. M. Dorsey, of Lamoille Valley, purchased last week of the Seneca nine head of thoroughbred bulls and heifers from their recent Kentucky importations, viz.: "Red Rose," a six year old cow sired by the famous "Muscatoon," the greatest prize winner in the United States. This cow is far advanced in calf by "London Duke 3d," also one of old Muscatoon's most noted prize winners, not only in Kentucky, but in all the adjoining States. Also "Daisy 4th," a four year old cow sired by "Duke's Son," well advanced in calf by "Grand Airdrie," both sons of imported "Duke of Airdrie, one of the most noted bulls ever imported by R. A. Alexander, of Woodford county, Ky.; "Sarah Duke," a two year old of much promise, in calf by "Laudable 3d," a son of 'Laudable,' one of Kentucky's famous prize winners; 'Airdrie Star,' by 'Star of the Realm,' dam imported 'Jubilee.' The Star was bred by A. J. Alexander; is a pure 'Booth.' This strain of the Short-horn family sells now in the open market at auction for from $5,000 to $20,000, these prices having been obtained for bulls in less than twelve months last past. The following bulls were purchased: 'Nero,' sired by 'Gledhow,' a famous prize taker, whose sire is the 6th Duke of Thorndale, one of the most noted bulls in Kentucky; 'Bearl 2d, of C. M. Clay, jr's 'Bright-eyes' strain, now very fashionable, running back through seven 'Bright-eyes' dams. 'Bearl 2d' was sired by 'Bodney,' a splendid bull, and he by 'Cripple,' a noted getter of fine progeny. 'Glenbrook,' a splendid [illegible] descend-

Official Retur
OF
EIKO COUNTY, STATE OF NE
For the Election held on Tuesday, Novembe

	Elko.	Ruby.	Wells.	Pilot.	Lower Valley.	Marvill, Valley.	Independ.	Tuscarora.	Mineral Hill.	Ballard Station.	Short Valley.	Ind.	South Fork.	Camp Halleck.	Huntington Valley.	Independence.	Ruby Valley.	Hot Valley.	Gardnerville.	Genoa.	Genoa.	Silver City.
For Senators,																						
Shepherd, (D) L. t.	150	47	59	21	28	36	44	26	34	12	19	7	28	14	12	14	27	25	4	61	18	
Waterman, (R) L. t.	139	49	16	27	31	29	21	15	20	9	16	24	2	11	7	26	12	21	4	22	16	
Cohn, (D) s. t.	170	27	58	17	26	41	40	21	22	14	15	4	19	19	9	12	22	7	4	61	17	
Gillett, (R) s. t.	118	62	14	3	30	23	24	19	31	7	17	26	5	5	12	24	27	25	4	22	16	
Assemblymen,																						
Dow, (D)	144	47	45	24	26	28	34	20	20	19	26	7	19	17	6	22	29	8	6	60	18	
Peyton, (D)	146	42	44	18	28	28	33	26	26	13	19	6	18	11	7	11	31	6	6	59	16	
Penrod, (D)	164	42	43	19	27	28	29	26	28	13	15	7	15	17	8	14	31	8	6	61	16	
Dawley, (D)	124	38	46	6	25	28	19	24	21	13	16	8	15	19	8	8	26	8	4	51	16	
[illegible], (R)	136	52	15	29	30	21	16	15	8	14	24	6	14	12	7	16	27	19	2	75	22	
Frank, (R)	157	47	29	31	32	28	30	15	33	8	21	5	5	11	26	26	17	6	4	61	16	
Palmer, (R)	126	53	23	19	31	25	18	14	31	2	9	28	6	8	18	17	14	6	4	58	16	
Bennett, (R)	161	52	34	44	32	27	26	15	34	8	25	24	6	11	23	28	19	6	4	59	16	
District Judge,																						
Flack, (D)	157	49	46	21	33	29	36	26	40	13	18	13	19	27	8	17	33	6		67	18	
Sheriff,																						
Scott, (D)	90	49	46	20	21	32	21	15	33	12	16	6	19	18	7	8	29	7	6	67	6	
Brown, (R)	206	40	20	28	36	34	45	26	29	8	17	5	6	8	13	21	26	6		59	18	
Treasurer,																						
Giblin, D	144	50	38	20	26	23	22	24	42	13	16	7	11	15	4	13	27	7	6	57	9	
Freeman, R	140	39	26	29	31	42	34	17	20	8	17	24	14	17	10	26	28	6	2	67	26	
Recorder,																						
Humphreys, D	70	20	45	16	26	11	19	22	26	11	11	11	9	18	8	20	22	7	2	26	4	
Rogers, R	222	50	21	32	31	54	45	16	27	10	23	20	14	8	15	19	28	6	6	47	26	
Assessor,																						
Harville, D	130	26	24	14	18	42	27	23	22	12	9	20	6	11	6	7	17	7	6	26	10	
Griswold, R	162	66	48	30	46	23	29	18	40	9	28	11	16	18	14	31	28	6	2	69	18	
County Clerk,																						
Cress, D	87	35	33	23	24	12	26	24	29	13	8	11	10	16	16	16	23	7	7	50	20	
Green, R	203	34	33	23	35	53	30	17	33	8	27	30	23	11	11	29	27	6	1	73	12	
District Attorney,																						
Street, D	130	30	33	18	24	24	33	23	30	13	13	31	16	16	9	14	26	7	5	43	17	
Bigelow, R	180	60	33	30	35	30	33	18	34	8	22	9	7	10	13	26	14	6	3	63	25	
Supt. of Schools,																						
Stanley, D	79	41	43	19	31	15	25	26	26	13	20	11	18	17	8	11	22	7	5	50	22	
Yeaton, R	200	48	24	29	28	51	41	15	29	8	15	30	7	9	13	28	18	6	2	49	8	
Surveyor,																						
Tracy, D	149	48	44	9	27	26	38	27	34	13	19	22	19	18	8	16	32	7	5	19	24	
Riddle, R	141	44	27	39	33	28	29	14	29	8	16	19	6	11	12	23	22	6	3	67	10	

calf by "London Duke 3d," also one of old Muscatoon's most noted prize winners, not only in Kentucky, but in all the adjoining States. Also "Daisy 4th," a four year old cow, sired by "Duke's Son," well advanced in calf by "Grand Airdrie," both sons of imported "Duke of Airdrie, one of the most noted bulls ever imported by R. A. Alexander, of Woodford county, Ky.; "Sarah Duke," a two year old of much promise, in calf by "Laudable 3d," a son of 'Laudable,' one of Kentucky's famous prize winners; 'Airdrie Star,' by 'Star of the Realm,' dam imported 'Jubilee.' The Star was bred by A. J. Alexander; is a pure 'Booth.' This strain of the Short-horn family sells now in the open market at auction for from $5,000 to $20,000, these prices having been obtained for bulls in less than twelve months last past. The following bulls were purchased: 'Nero,' sired by 'Gledhow,' a famous prize taker, whose sire is the '8th Duke of Thorndale, one of the most noted bulls in Kentucky; 'Bearl 2d, of C. M. Clay, jr 's 'Bright-eyes' strain, now very fashionable, running back through seven 'Bright-eyes' dams. 'Bearl 2d' was sired by 'Rodney,' a splendid bull, and he by 'Cripple,' a noted getter of fine progeny. 'Glenbrook,' a splendid light roan, descended from old 'Resolution,' and whose dam is 'Effie Deans 4th,' whose dam is 'Effie Deans.' This strain of blood is noted, not only as extra large stock, but invariably produces cows of remarkable milking capacity. 'Washington 13th,' of the 'Vindex' stock, dam 'Lady Washington. This strain is from the famous breeder Rev. J. A. Gano, of Bourbon county, Ky., whose aim has been to produce large carcass, fine form and great milking properties by judicious crossing. 'Vindex,' bred by J. A. Gano, is now five years old, weighs over 2,900 pounds, and is owned by Messrs. Wilcox & Berry, of Reno, who bought him of Col. Peter Saxe two years since, and is one of the best bulls in the United States. He bore off the sweepstakes at our recent State fair. 'Leopard,' got by 'Gem Airdrie,' he by the '13th Duke of Airdrie,' by 'Ford ham Duke,' by 'Favorite,' by 'Leopard,' by 'Duke of Airdrie 2743,' by 'Young Duke,' by imported 'Duke of Airdrie (12,730).' These sires and grand sires have ranged in value from $5,000 to $20,000 each and all are the noted Short-horns, not only of Kentucky, but of the best breeding States of the Union—and the Canadas, and is directly from the Bates-Colling stock of England, and the pride of all cattle fanciers, both as beef and milk stock, in America and Europe.

We have no hesitancy in saying that this is by far the most important purchase of pure blooded stock ever made in the State—both in respect to value in blood and in dollars; and we have no doubt the fortunate purchasers have invested in the most intelligent manner possible. We wish these enterprising men great success in their large investment.

We notice by the papers that Rollin P. Saxe recently sold fourteen head of this Saxe's importation at Winnemucca—Humboldt county fair—and took eight first premiums including the silver medal, and at our State fair at Reno sold thirteen head took several

Cohn, (D) s. t.	170	27	48	17	26	41	40	21	22	14	15	4	19	19	9	12	22	7	4	37
Gillett, (R) s. t.	118	62	14	3	30	23	24	19	31	7	17	30	5	8	12	24	27	6	4	36
Assemblymen,																				
Dow, (D)	164	47	45	24	26	38	34	28	30	19	26	7	19	18	8	22	29	8	6	60
Peyton, (D)	146	43	44	18	26	38	53	26	35	13	19	6	16	11	7	11	31	9	6	30
Penrod, (D)	164	42	43	19	27	38	29	26	28	13	15	7	15	17	8	14	31	8	6	21
Parker, (D)	134	35	46	6	25	30	13	24	21	13	19	5	18	15	8	6	26	7	4	29
Kinsman, (R)	136	28	18	27	35	27	36	16	26	8	14	34	6	14	12	29	15	6	2	75
Frank, (R)	157	47	20	31	32	28	50	15	33	8	21	6	5	11	13	26	17	6	2	32
Palmer, (R)	126	53	25	19	31	25	18	14	31	2	9	32	6	8	5	17	14	4	2	31
Bassett, (R)	181	62	24	44	32	27	26	16	34	8	18	34	6	11	12	26	19	4	3	38
District Judge,																				
Flack, (D)	157	49	46	21	33	39	38	28	40	13	18	13	19	27	8	17	35	8		37
Sheriff,																				
Scott, (D)	90	40	46	20	21	32	21	15	33	13	18	6	19	18	7	8	21	7	6	47
Brown, (R)	206	40	20	28	38	31	45	26	29	8	17	5	6	8	17	31	26	6		29
Treasurer,																				
Giblin, D	144	50	36	20	28	23	32	24	42	13	18	7	11	15	4	13	27	7	6	27
Freeman, R	149	39	28	28	31	42	34	17	29	8	17	34	14	17	18	26	23	6	2	57
Recorder,																				
Humphreys, D	70	30	45	16	28	11	19	22	26	11	11	11	9	18	5	20	22	7	2	28
Rogers, R	222	50	21	32	31	54	45	18	37	10	23	30	14	9	16	19	28	6	6	47
Assessor,																				
Harville, D	130	26	24	14	13	42	37	22	22	12	9	29	4	11	6	7	17	7	6	36
Griswold, R	162	65	43	36	46	23	29	18	40	9	26	11	16	16	14	31	30	6	3	49
County Clerk,																				
Cress, D	87	35	33	23	24	12	35	24	29	13	8	11	10	16	10	10	22	7	7	50
Green, R	205	34	33	25	35	53	30	17	33	8	27	30	15	11	11	29	27	6	1	37
District Attorney,																				
Street, D	139	39	33	18	24	34	33	23	39	13	13	31	16	16	9	14	36	7	6	48
Bigalow, R	150	50	33	30	35	30	33	18	34	8	22	9	7	10	12	26	14	6	3	42
Supt. of Schools,																				
Henley, D	79	41	43	19	31	12	39	28	54	13	20	11	18	17	8	11	32	7	6	50
Yeates, R	209	48	24	29	26	51	41	15	29	8	15	30	7	9	13	28	18	6	3	45
Surveyor,																				
Tracy, D	149	46	44	9	27	36	38	27	34	13	19	22	19	18	8	14	32	7	6	19
Riddle, R	141	44	32	29	32	26	28	14	29	8	16	19	6	11	13	28	18	6	3	39
Pub. Administrator,																				
Wright, D	106	53	42	19	27	25	35	25	31	14	19	6	19	17	8	11	28	7	6	46
Mellus, R	184	34	24	29	32	40	31	16	29	7	18	32	8	20	12	26	22	6	3	39
Commissioners,																				
Hardy, D, long term,	123	44	36	24	6	30	30	22	34	13	16	11	17	18	8	9	9	7	5	30
Wiseman, R, "	171	44	40	33	53	35	36	9	29	7	19	30	8	7	13	20	41	6	3	34
Hunter, D, short t'm	217	48	48	15	29	46	47	37	33	15	20	11	20	18	6	15	37	7	3	28
Little, R, "	77	41	18	24	30	19	18	4	30	6	15	30	5	9	13	25	13	6	3	72

The official vote on the State ticket in this county is as follows:

	Votes received.	Majorities.
Governor,		
Bradley, D.	884	450
Haslett, R	434	
Lieut. Governor,		
Adams, D	749	194
Bowman, R	555	
Hatch, Ind	6	
Congressman,		
Ellis, D	744	173
Bowman, R	571	
Judges of Supreme Court,		
Hillhouse, D, (long term)	678	43
Beatty, R "	635	
Belknap, D, (short term)	676	36
Earll, R, "	640	
Attorney General,		
Kittrell, D	762	204
Tebbs, R	558	
Clerk of Supreme Court,		
Hereford, D	720	120
Bicknell, R	600	
State Treasurer,		
Schooling, D	773	225
Tuffy, R	548	
Secretary of State,		
Spires, D	675	27
Minor, R	648	
State Controller,		
Cranley, D	641	
Hobart, R	669	38
Surveyor General,		
Haist, D	685	50
Day, R	635	
Supt. of Pub. Instruction,		
Willis, D	696	95
Kelly, R	601	
State Mineralogist,		
Stewart, D	472	
Whitehill, R	837	365
State Printer,		

Messrs. Russell & ... received direct from ... voice of gentleman's ... just suited to the rig... like this, which, in ... very low rates at wh... enabled to purchase ... ket, they can and ... money than goods ... could ever before be ... country. To the ... and see.

List of letters remain... in the Post Office, ... 14, 1874:

Davis, W W
Cutler, George
Jones, John J
Long, Miss Anna

T. N. Str...

Messrs. Chamberl... removed the rickety ... for years past has bee... of their house, fillin... with gravel, thus ma... provement on the old...

Sheriff Scott left fo... having in charge a ... vainly trying to ma... gion at the same tim... is now on his way to ...

RED MEN!—A full ... bers is requested nex... as business of import... acted. By order of ...

The grand ...

S.F. 1860

COHN, Gabriel

Coffin F. F. engineer, Mett Works, E s Taylor near Chestnut
Coffin F. F. bds with William H. O'Neill
Coffin Henry, cooper, dwl S s Howard bet First and Second
Coffin Jarvis B. book-keeper with R. S. Eells & Co. dwl SW cor Beale and Harrison
Coffin John, painter with Hamilton & White
Coffin J. W. drayman with Truett, Jones & Arrington, dwl N s Broadway nr Mason
Coffin Reuben M. cooper, dwl S s Clay bet Powell and Mason
COFRAN (*George*) & FELL (*Edward*) contractors raising and moving buildings, S s Sutter bet Montgomery and Sansome, dwl S s Bush bet Stockton and Powell
COGGESHALL J. H. apothecary, NE cor Stockton and Pacific, dwl W s Mason bet Broadway and Vallejo
Coghill A. J. (A. J. Coghill, Sacramento) office 71 Front, dwl S s Clay bet Taylor and Jones
COGHILL J. H. & CO. (*J. W. Clark and Wm. N. Coghill*) importers and jobbers groceries and provisions, SW corner Front and Commercial, residence New York
Coghill William N. (*J. H. Coghill & Co.*) dwl S s Washington bet Taylor and Jones
Coghlan T. bds What Cheer House
Coghlan Thomas, clerk with D. C. McGlynn, dwl U. S. Court Building
Coghlin Daniel C. shipwright, dwl W s Fremont bet Howard and Folsom
Cogill John, teacher of dancing, 270 Stockton, dwl 344 Powell
Cogswell Henry D. real estate, Cogswell's Building, 140, 142 and 144 Front
Cogswell James L. dentist, Cogswell's Building, 140, 142 and 144 Front
Cogswell James P. agent, stoves and tinware, NE cor Davis and Commercial, dwl 20 Stev
Cohan L. bds What Cheer House
Cohea E. U. inspector, C. H. dwl Leavenworth near Pacific
Cohen Alexander, clerk with A. Rosenthall, dwl 85 Commercial
Cohen B. clothing, S s Jackson nr Davis
Cohen Benjamin, clothing, SW cor Commercial and Leidesdorff
Cohen D. C. stoves, etc. 46 Sansome, dwl 163 Mission
Cohen Harris, dwl 179 Dupont
Cohen Henry L. salesman, with J. Jacoby, dwl cor Pine and St. Marys
Cohen Hyam H. importer clothing, 107 Sacramento, resides New York
Cohen Jacob & Co. (*Alexander Henry*) importers and jobbers fancy dry goods, 86 Sacramento, residence New York
Cohen Jacob S. office Beef and Pork Inspector, 156 Battery, dwl S s Union bet Taylor and Jones
Cohen John, clerk, dwl 101 Kearny
Cohen L. (*Cohen & Brother*) dwl 104 Commercial
Cohen Louis, clerk, 250 Stockton, bds N s Jackson nr Powell
Cohen M. dry goods, bds What Cheer House
Cohen Michael, with Froomberg & Co. dwl 79 Commercial
COHEN MORRIS A. broker, 52 Clay, residence Alameda
Cohen (*Myer*) & Brother (*L.*) clothing, 104 and 106 Commercial
Cohen Nathan, tailor, with Bennett & Banks, dwl N s Broadway nr Kearny
Cohen Samuel, astrologer, 150 California
Cohen S. H. broker, dwl W s Stockton nr Green
Cohen Simon, clerk with Benjamin Cohen, dwl SW corner Commercial and Leidesdorff
Cohen Simon, peddler, dwl SE cor Sacramento and Leidesdorff
Cohen William, waiter, with T. H. Stevens, dwl Washington nr Front
Cohen William, dwl 208 Kearny
Cohen William, sail-maker, dwl 99 Pine
Cohn Abraham, tailor, W s Davis bet Commercial and Clay
Cohn Abm. glazier, dwl Rassette Place nr Sutter
Cohn Edward, cigar stand, 173 Clay
Cohn Gabriel, clerk, with J. Jacobs, dwl 78 Commercial
Cohn Henry, clothing, 86 Sacramento up-stairs
COHN (*Henry*) & CO. (*Henry Woodleaf & Frederick M. Reinhart*) importers clothing and hats, 7 Custom House Block, res New York
Cohn Herman, furniture wagon, dwl SW corner Ritch and Folsom
Cohn Isaac, cigar stand, NE cor Commercial and Kearny, dwl 169 Commercial
Cohn Isidore, tailor, dwl 24 First
Cohn James, tailor, 231 Pacific
Cohn Joseph, tailor, with I. Michel, dwl 77 Mont
Cohn Louis, dwl cor Sacramento and Taylor
Cohn Manhim, cigar manufacturer, NW cor Cal. and Battery, bds 4 Custom House Block
Cohn Meyer A. variety store, 364 Second
Cohn Morris, cigar-maker, with Manasse & Davidson, bds Lutgen's Hotel
Cohn Solomon, glazier, dwl Rassette Place near Sutter
Cohrn Edward, clerk, dwl N s Post bet Kearny and Montgomery
Coin Raymond, laundry, dwl S s Sutter nr Larkin
Coit Benjamin B. physician, 175 Clay
Colborn Ann D. Mrs. dress-maker, dwl W s Dupont bet Sacramento and California
Colburn Charles H. M. porter, Wells, Fargo & Co.
Colburn Richard, special policeman, dwl N s Silver bet Second and Third
Colburn William, ship-master, dwl W s East bet Jackson and Washington
Colby A. L. machinist, dwl 108 Sacramento
Colby Charles A. foreman, Cal. Christian Advocate office, dwl cor Clay and Mason
Colby Cyrus F. waterman, dwl 1 Quincy Place
Colby Eben C. farmer, dwl 1 Quincy Place
Colby Henry S. milkman, Johnson's ranch, S s Presidio road
Colby Hiram H. teamster, dwl 1 Quincy Place
Colby James T. calker, dwl SW cor Geary and Jones
Colby John, carpenter, bds 180 Mission
Colby Mathew H. farmer, dwl 1 Quincy Place
Colcord Joseph G. painter, with H. G. Bloomer, bds What Cheer House
Cole Charles J. stage carpenter, Lyceum, dwl N s Howard bet Second and Third

Cole Edward, porter, with Dupuy, Fo
Cole H. paper-hanger, dwl SE cor Broadway
Cole J. workman, with Coffey & Rid
Cole John, laborer, dwl N s Howard and Third
Cole Josiah L. machinist, dwl E s Minna and Natoma
Cole Levi F. boiler-maker, Vulcan Fo S s Folsom bet Third and Fourth
Cole Lyman, paper-hanger, with Josep
COLE R. BEVERLY physician and obstretrics, medical department Pacific, office 228 Washington, sion between Second and Third
COLE (*R. E.*) & BLAKE, (*C. E.*) st ists, 201 Clay res Oakland
Coles N. Willis, book-keeper with City Sheriff, City Hall, dwl 130 D
Coleman C. miner, bds What Cheer
Coleman David R. (*Gardner & C* Kearny and Vallejo
Coleman Edward (*Harris & C.*) res
Coleman Ellen, domestic, with J. D.
Coleman G. M. boot-fitter, with Jol dwl N s Bush bet Stockton and
Coleman J. porter, bds What Cheer
Coleman Jas. H. accountant, with N ton, dwl with Mrs. Mary Green
Coleman John, cook, Meyer's Hotel
Coleman John, clerk, bds with John
Coleman John H. clerk, Alta Californ
Coleman John P. laborer, dwl W s Sutter and Bush
Coleman Margaret M. Miss, dress John nr Mason
Coleman Mary (widow) washing, d Michael Linehan
Coleman Michael, laborer, dwl E s nr Sutter
Coleman Thomas, shoe-dealer, dwl Powell
COLEMAN WILLIAM T. & CO. (*ton, Jr. Joseph R. Rollinson Comstock*) importers, shipping a sion merchants, NW cor Cal. an sides New York
Colfer Patrick, hostler, with B. F. Fi Webb bet California and Sacran
Colison John A. dwl with John P. C
Colleton Mary, domestic, with M. F.
Collichon Charles, storekeeper, with dwl Mrs. Rogers, California
Collie Wm. H. gardener, dwl 102 Du
Collier Frederick, (*Geo. N. Ferguson* SE cor Sacramento and Kearny
Collin Henry, tailor, dwl NW cor Chestnut
Collins Benjamin, carpenter and California
Collins Benjamin Jr. printer, with dwl 191 California
Collins C. E. Mrs. milliner, 210 Clay
Collins Charles E. watchmaker, 146 dwl 110½ Clay
Collins D. bds What Cheer House
Collins David, ship-master, bds wi Collins

as could be expected under the circumstances, departed for his home within the borders of that saintly land presided over by the illustrious founder of the "Order of Euchre," on Wednesday last.

Hon. Robt. McBeth came up from Battle Mountain Thursday evening and winged his flight westward again yesterday morn.

Geo. Russell, of Mineral Hill, spent a few days in town and went west on business. He will return about the 5th of May.

F. F. Marx, of Toano, who has been suffering from the effects of rheumatism during the past two months, came down by yesterday morning's train. The fact of his ability to get abroad is in evidence that he is regaining his wonted sprightliness.

Jos. Goodman passed west yesterday morning.

Uncle Billy Rogers, who has been spending the Winter among his relatives in the Mississippi valley, returned on Monday, accompanied by a nephew and niece. A noted oculist of Chicago performed an operation upon his eyes, and he informs us that his sight is now fully restored. Uncle Billy thinks outside countries will do very well to visit, but a permanent residence beyond the borders of the beautiful "basin" redolent with the aroma of the sweet-scented sage would be quite unendurable to a person of refined tastes.

D. B. Nye, of the firm of E. A. Fargo & Co., the well known liquor dealers of San Francisco, and G. D'Artois, traveling agen[illegible] Co., spent sev[illegible]ey are attending

Michael Cohn?

Notwithstanding the dull times our merchants have an abiding faith in the resources of this section, as is amply evinced by the arrival of large stocks of goods of every description within the past few days. M. Cohn, who arrived from the Bay City a few days ago has just received a heavy invoice comprising everything in his line, and Samuel Mooser, not to be outdone, is now receiving a full stock of groceries, clothing, boots, shoes, hats, dry goods, gents furnishing goods, blankets, wooden ware and a large stock of assorted wall paper. Abe Mooser and Louis Engler will each put in an appearance in a few days backed by assorted and complete stocks of every variety of goods belonging to their respective characters of business. Badt & Cohn have just received a heavy stock of both dry goods and groceries, and Reinhart Bros. are receiving and are constantly supplied with unlimited quantities of everything that can be required in the way of groceries and general supplies. There is no exageration in the assertion that nowhere else on the line of the railroad between Salt Lake and Sacramento can so large and general an assortment of merchandise of every description be found nor obtained on more reasonable terms.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning a man named L. May lost his foot in the following manner: The emigrant train from the east was standing on the main track, the passenger cars being just

had been at the Wells during the day and intending to return home on the train attempted to enter the car, when he was confronted by the emig[illegible] guard, who ordered him not t[illegible] at the same time presenting a [illegible] his breast. Shields knocked the weapon down, the ball entering the thigh. The shootist was arrested at Carlin and taken back by Sheriff Scott. Justice Smith examined the case and bound the prisoner over to await the action of the grand jury, bail being fixed at $300, on a charge of assault with intent to kill. The bonds were given and the emigrant took the next train west, and in all probability that is the last time he will enter Elko county.

ONE WHO IS POSTED.

EDS. INDEPENDENT: We, the undersigned, would call the attention of those persons of an enquiring turn of mind to the fact that they can finish their course of studies by visiting the Pioneer milk ranch, where every facility will be afforded them in making their examination into the secret of manufacturing milk, without experiencing the excruciating agony alluded to in you issue of April 19th. Should they wish to use chalk or starch we would refer them to the ad[illegible] as we

Gabriel Cohn

[illegible]N.

AUCTION.—Gabriel Cohn will to-day dispose of his household furniture at public auction. Mr. Cohn has moved his family to Oakland, Cal., and must sell the furniture. It is all first-class and as good as new. The sale will be at 11 o'clock this morning, and as the articles are stored we suppose it will be at the freight depot.

To-morrow will be the fifty-fifth anniversary of the Odd Fellows in the United States, and will be celebrated in this place by a grand ball on Monday evening under the auspices of Elko Lodge. Let everybody go as all may be assured that a good time will be had by those who participate.

We notice that there are several boys in town who are in the habit of jumping off and on the trains while in motion. We hope they will take warning by the accident which happened yesterday morning and quit the practice before some of them are seriously injured.

A number of large mule teams hauling some sixteen wagons have arrived from Toano, and will be loaded by Reinhart Bros. for points south.

The Masonic Order has employed a couple of men at a stated sum per diem to continue the search for J. J. Ellis until he is found.

Attention is called to the new advertisements of Badt & Cohn and L. Engler in another column.

COUNTY SCRIP WANTED.—The highest price paid for Elko County Scrip by
R. R. BIGALOW.

Why suffer from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and loss of appetite when you can

Elko Independent Apr. 25 1874 p. 3

SPRING
AND
SUMMER
GOODS

Coming daily, which make my stock the most complete in

EASTERN NEVADA.

Dress Goods,

Furnishing Goods,

All the Latest NOVELTIES,

A complete stock of

DOMESTICS

Spring styles ladies' and gents'

HATS,

Ready made

CLOTHING,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

Come all and look.

My Prices are Low.

L. ENGLER.

In connection with the above I have a fine assortment of

GENUINE

JEWELRY.

Please call and examine my stock.

jel7tf

E. A. FARGO. J. B. FARGO. D. B. NYE.

E. A. FARGO & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers of

Brandies, Wines,

and Liquors,

316 Front street, corner Commercial,

San Francisco, Cal. fl-tf

H. METTZNER

At Chalmers & Co.'s old stand,

is now prepared to do all kinds of

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HON. GABRIEL COHN

Seventieth Anniversary of a Popular and Beloved Man and Citizen

Surrounded by his children, grandchildren and members of their families, about forty persons in all, the Hon. Gabriel Cohn was tendered a banquet on Sunday evening last in honor of his qualities of intellect and heart that has made their father a prominent figure in the various communities in which he has resided. In 1874 the subject of this article was elected State Senator

our beloved and honored father: Heartiest congratulations; happy birthday. May God spare you for many years." Among the responses during the evening, Bertrand Arendt, a grandson of Mr. Gabriel Cohn, toasted the health to his grandfather in a very happy and pretty little speech for a boy in his fourteenth year. The whole affair was conceived in love and was a very pretty tribute from the children to their father. THE JEWISH TIMES joins in its falicitations and wish the robust, amiable and good fellow, Gabriel Cohn, many happy returns in the bosom of his beloved family.

* * *

We are in receipt of a pleasant note from Mr. and Mrs. A. Jonas telling us of the pleasant time they are having in Europe, and the hearty welcome extended to them on their arrival at his native heath. Mr. and Mrs. Jonas are both well and wish to be remembered to all inquiring for them.

* * *

Miss Margaret Drum, treatment of hair and scalp a specialty. Rooms 1042-1043 Phelan Building. Representing Martha, Matilda, Harper's "Method," Rochester, N. Y. Phone Kearny 959.

Stratton's

Seventieth Anniversary of a Popular and Beloved Man and Citizen

Surrounded by his children, grandchildren and members of their families, about forty persons in all, the Hon. Gabriel Cohn was tendered a banquet on Sunday evening last in honor of his seventieth birthday, Mr. Max M. Cohn acting as toastmaster. Mr. Gabriel Cohn was born in Prussia on June 20, 1839, and immigrated to the United States in 1857, when he was eighteen years old, coming direct to San Francisco. In 1863 we find our friend residing in Austin, Nevada, and a year or two later leaving for Europe, where he was married, the result of his union being six sons and three daughters. Of the children residing in San Francisco who were present were Mrs. M. Arendt, Max M. Cohn, secretary of the Zellerbach Paper Company; Gabe M. Cohn, the popular and successful member of the firm of Boquet-Cohn Co.; Seth Cohn, the expert electrician, who was for ten years inspector of the San Francisco Gas and Electric Company, and Mrs. C. C. Cohn and son, the wife of Charles C. Cohn of Manila. Of the children residing in Manila, Miss Pearl Cohn is secretary of the collector of customs of Manila; and her sister Lilian is also occupying a prominent place of trust in the custom department of Manila. Julius Cohn is the sheriff of Manila; Arthur and Charles Cohn, both prominent business men in the same city, occupy a most exalted position among the citizens of the islands. There are few men who can conscientiously feel parental pride of so high a degree as can our friend Mr. Gabriel Cohn, and his children inherit in a marked degree the qualities of intellect and heart that has made their father a prominent figure in the various communities in which he has resided. In 1874 the subject of this article was elected State Senator of Nevada by an overwhelming majority and served his constituants with marked ability and honesty. He left the State to take up his residence in this city, regretted and highly respected, receiving many public evidences of the high esteem in which he was held. At the banquet on Sunday evening the Rev. M. S. Levy, in congratulating the honored guest of the evening, took occasion to express his personal pleasure in being permitted to join with the family in their expressions of veneration and love for their esteemed and honored father, and to express the high regard in which Mr. Gabriel Cohn is held by civic, fraternal and charitable institutions with which he has been long and indefatigably connected, During the responses to the toasts of the evening, Ruth and Paul Cohn entered the dining salon with a magnificent cake, in which there were seventy candles burning, and an appropriate inscription to grandpapa's birthday, the orchestra playing national airs during the processional and everybody rising to their feet and joining in the patriotic and beautiful scene presented by this incident. Two cables received during the evening, one from Berlin, read as follows: "Gabriel Cohn: Herzlichst gratulieren. Signed. Famileen Nathan Cohn, Emil, Rudolf, Siegfried, Moses, Abraham, Casper, Max, Conitzer." The following cable was received from the absent children at Manila: "To the evening, Bertrand Arendt, a grandson of Mr. Gabriel Cohn, toasted the health to his grandfather in a very happy and pretty little speech for a boy in his fourteenth year. The whole affair was conceived in love and was a very pretty tribute from the children to their father. THE JEWISH TIMES joins in its falicitations and wish the robust, amiable and good fellow, Gabriel Cohn, many happy returns in the bosom of his beloved family.

* * *

We are in receipt of a pleasant note from Mr. and Mrs. A. Jonas telling us of the pleasant time they are having in Europe, and the hearty welcome extended to them on their arrival at his native heath. Mr. and Mrs. Jonas are both well and wish to be remembered to all inquiring for them.

* * *

Miss Margaret Drum, treatment of hair and scalp a specialty. Rooms 1042-1043 Phelan Building. Representing Martha, Matilda, Harper's "Method," Rochester, N. Y. Phone Kearny 959.

Stratton's

A New Store with New Ideas

Just for Young Men Boys and Children

Clothes of Individuality and Exclusiveness

H. C. Stratton Company

136 Geary Street

Between Grant Avenue and Stockton Street

To Introduce **Our 75c. Ceylon Tea**

we will, for the next week, sell not more than 1 pound to any one person who mentions this advertisement

For 60c. a Pound

ALLAN REINHART & CO.

1319 POLK STREET, Near Bush

Phone Franklin 2661

Telephone Orders filled and delivered promptly C.O.D.

PRIVATE WIRE, CHICAGO, NEW YORK

J. C. WILSON

MEMBER

New York Stock Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade
The Stock and Bond Exchange, San Francisco

MILLS BUILDING KEARNY 482

LOS ANGELES HOTEL ALEXANDRIA

The Jewish Times + Observer, S.F.
Gabriel Cohn's 70th birthday Party. 1909

COHN
GABRIEL
p.8

WESTERN STATES JEWISH HISTORICAL QUARTERLY

NORTON B. STERN, O. D., *Editor*

VOLUME II, No. 1 October, 1969

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Our Contributors . . .

SAMUEL SOKOBIN — Mr. Sokobin is a resident of Atherton, California. He served as an American consular officer, from 1914 to 1947, principally in China. He is now retired. Two articles involving the Chinese Jews, his special field of interest, have appeared in the *American Jewish Historical Quarterly*. His greetings sent to friends at the New Year, sometimes take the form of short scholarly treatises.

EDGAR M. KAHN, B. S. — Mr. Kahn, an author and historian, wrote the article "Pioneer Jewish San Francisco Stock Brokers," which appeared in our January, 1969, issue. He is a native of California, a member of the Concordia-Argonaut Club, and he is active in the famed Commonwealth Club of San Francisco. He is a retired investment counselor and maintains residences in San Francisco and Redwood City, California.

NORTON B. STERN, O. D. — Dr. Stern is the editor of this quarterly. At the present time he has several historical projects under way. Included is research into the background of the first Jew of San Diego, Louise Rose, and another study on the life of Isador Cohen of Sacramento, for whom a public school in that city has just been named. Dr. Stern is a member of the board of directors of the Bay Cities Jewish Community Council.

RAW ORE FROM NEVADA DIGGINGS —
Some Notes on the Jews of Nevada

By Samuel Sokobin

THOMPSON AND WEST'S HISTORY OF NEVADA, *With Illustrations and Biographical Sketches of Its Prominent Men and Pioneers*, edited by Myron Angel, was published in 1881. Described as "a classic in its field," the volume of 680 pages became such a rarity that it was reproduced in its entirety in 1958, by Howell-North, Berkeley, California. Neither the original work nor the reprint had an index, an omission which was remedied by an immensely valuable one prepared by Dr. Helen J. Boulton and issued by the University of Nevada Press, in 1966, *Bibliographical Series Number 6*, pp. 148.

In David F. Myrick's introduction to the reprint, it was noted that in 1880, Nevada's population was 62,266, of which

> . . . 15,448 lived in the already declining Virginia City-Gold Hill area, which only a few years before had boasted of a population estimated from 25,000 all the way up to a mythical 80,000. Reno counted a scant 1,302 people, and Las Vegas was only a ranch.

With the aid of Dr. Boulton's *Index*, the following selection of items of Jewish interest in Thompson and West's HISTORY OF NEVADA, edited by Myron Angel, has been made.

I. — RELIGIOUS AND COMMUNAL ACTIVITIES

From the chapter "The Churches of Nevada," by Colonel Henry G. Shaw, in a section captioned "Floating Denominations:"[1]

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1. p. 196.

Before relating the special history of the principal denominations in Nevada, it is proper to briefly refer to those organizations that have come and gone from time to time, and which may be more appropriately designated as floating societies. . . . The Hebrews in Nevada have never erected a synagogue, and do not very strictly adhere to the teachings of Moses and Abraham. Occasionally they invite a rabbi from San Francisco to visit them, and hold services on the anniversaries of their most important festivals. On April 23, 1878, the Jewish citizens of Reno organized a society called Chebra B'rith Sholom, for religious and benevolent purposes. Their property was destroyed in the conflagration of 1879, and the society went out of existence; but on August 10, 1879, the Reno Hebrew Benevolent Society was organized with twenty-one members for the same objects. It owns a cemetery near Reno, and is the only Jewish religious society existing in Nevada today.

From the chapter "History of Storey County," in a section with the caption "Virginia City When Five Years Old:"[2]

At the end of five years (1865) Virginia City was full grown, rejoicing in life. She assessed taxes to the amount of $90,858.75, and spent a great deal more . . . had a City Police, and a population which gave them ample work to do. The churches were numerous and the schools ranked high. . . . The public cemetery was purchased by the city and contained twenty-seven acres. Mount St. Mary's Cemetery was owned by the Catholics. . . . The Eureka Society (Hebrew) also had a cemetery which was considerably improved.

From the chapter "History of Washoe County," in a section with the caption "Hebrew Benevolent Society:"[3]

On the twenty-third of April, 1878, the Jewish citizens of Reno organized a society called the Chebra B'rith Sholom, for religious and benevolent purposes. Isaac Barnett was President, and Isaac Frederick, Vice-President. In consequence of the destruction of their property in the great fire of 1879, the society went out of existence, but on the tenth of August, 1879, the Reno Hebrew Benevolent Society was organized with twenty-one members. The first officers were Morris Ash, President; D. Peckner, Vice-President; E. Meyer, Secretary; Thomas Barnett, Treasurer; A. Prescott, Messenger; D. Lach-

2. p. 587.
3. p. 641.

man, M. D. Levy, and J. Prescott, Trustees. The society is in a sound condition, with eighteen members and a cemetery, books, paraphernalia, etc., valued at $650. The highest membership has been thirty-two, and it has disbursed $112.50 in charitable objects. The present officers are: Morris Ash, President; D. Lachman, Vice-President; E. Meyer, Secretary; Thomas Barnett, Treasurer; A. Prescott, Messenger; Isaac Barnett, Isaac Frederick, and Benjamin Lachman, Trustees.

II. — The Business Life

From the chapter "History of Douglas County," in the section with the caption "Historical Sketch of Genoa:"[4]

> Genoa, the county seat of Douglas County, is among the oldest settlements of Nevada. The locality first attracted the attention of some Mormons in 1848.... William Nixon, a Mormon, came to Genoa in 1856 from Salt Lake, bringing a stock of goods.... The next merchant to engage in business was Mr. A. Klauber,[5] who first came to the place in 1858. He did not engage in business, however, until 1859, when he built the house, which he used as a store, that now stands between the Court House and Odd Fellows Hall — a one story frame structure, now belonging to M. Harris. F. Mandlebaum became associated with Klauber in 1859, and the firm continued business under the name of Mandelbaum & Klauber.
>
> M. Harris came to Genoa in 1876, and first commenced business there. He now keeps a general mercantile establishment under the Masonic Hall, and is the owner of the lower story of Odd Fellows Hall and the old Klauber building. He first came into Carson Valley in 1861.[6]

From the chapter "History of Storey County," in the section with the caption "First Buildings in Gold Hill:"[7]

> The first building in Gold Hill was a small frame erected by Dutch Nick (Nicholas Ambrosia) on Main Street.... The next was a small boarding-house and restaurant run by Mrs. Cowan, afterwards Mrs. Sandy Bowers. It was built of logs from the hills around the town. The third was a one story frame about sixteen feet square, built in August (1859) by Sol. Weihl, and used as a grocery store. Like the first men-

4. p. 378.
5. Abraham Klauber was later a prominent business figure of San Diego, California.
6. p. 378. 7. p. 571.

tioned building, it was moved from Johnstown on account of the scarcity of lumber at Gold Hill.

From the chapter "History of Ormsby County," in the section with the caption "Carson City:"[8]

> At this date (1860) the following were among the principal business men and professionals of Carson City as shown by their advertisements in the *Territorial Enterprise*. . . . Mrs. C. C. Williamson advertised machine sewing. P. H. Lovell was telegraph operator and agent for the Pony Express which advertised letters from San Francisco to New York in twelve days and to transmit telegraphic dispatches in eight days. Letters were carried through for five dollars for every half ounce. . . . Lewis & Rice cried "Ho! For the Diggings," as they sent off their "Pioneer" stages with six horses each twice a day to Virginia City. . . . A. Lindauer & Co. advertised new store and new goods.

The principal events in the history of Carson City (laid out in 1858) are epitomized in the following . . .

> February 12, 1865. The Nevada Historical and Scientific Society incorporated. . . . August 2, 1865. At 3 a.m. a fire broke out at the rear of Squire's Bowling Alley, corner Fourth and Carson Streets, spread to adjoining buildings and destroyed, including merchandise, about $60,000 worth of property. James Sanderson, Samuel Cohn, and S. Foulk were the heaviest losers.[9]

From the chapter "History of Humboldt County:"[10]

> This place was known in 1861, as the French Bridge, or Ford, from its being a noted crossing place. . . . The immediate site of the town was formerly a hay ranch . . . as early as 1861. The town received its name (Winnemucca) from C. B. O. Bannon . . . who wished to perpetuate the name of a famous Indian chief. Along with Bannon came Milton Shepardson . . . and soon after, H. Barnes, N. Levy, W. F. Stephens, and others.

From the chapter "History of Washoe County," in the section with the caption "Principal Towns and Cities:"[11]

> Huffaker's is a station on the Virginia and Truckee Railroad, seven miles south of Reno. . . . In 1863 Straus & Cramer

8. p. 555.
9. p 556.
10. p. 459.
11. p. 643.

opened a store, as this was quite a station on the stage route. Cramer died in 1864, and L. P. Drexler purchased his interest. In 1866, Armstrong bought the store, and in 1869, moved it to the new town of Palisade, on the Central Pacific Railroad.

From the chapter "History of Washoe County," in the section with the caption "Protection Against Fire:"[12]

> The greatest disaster that has befallen the courageous young city (Reno) is the memorable fire of Sunday, March 2, 1879.... The burned district embraced ten blocks, including every business house in town.... The most extensive losses are here given (23 firms and individuals listed, total losses $896,000, Barnett Brothers' loss ranking next after the Central Pacific Railroad): Gray & Isaacs $20,000, Abrams Brothers $25,000, D. & B. Lachman $35,000, Barnett Brothers $60,000, M. Nathan $17,500, J. Prescott $18,000.

III. — The Professions

From the chapter "History of the Bench and Bar of Nevada:"[13]

> During the Territorial days, the more important litigation of the entire territory was in large part conducted by the members of the Bar of Virginia City, Carson and Austin. The mention of some of those who ... were identified with the early history of the Territory before it merged into the sisterhood of the States (1864), and since that time, will have a familiar sound to readers of these pages: ... Henry J. Labatt ... M. J. Newmark ...[14]

From the chapter "History of Journalism of Nevada:"[15]

> *Nevada Staats Zeitung.* This was the second German paper started at Virginia City, and its first issue bears date, October 28, 1864. It was Republican in politics, Dr. H. M. Bien, being editor and proprietor.[16]

From the chapter "School History of Nevada:"[17]

---

12. p. 638.
13. p. 38.
14. Henry J. Labatt and Myer J. Newmark, in 1862-1863, were law partners with a San Francisco office. Newmark was involved with a mining venture in the Reese River district near Austin, Nevada.
15. p. 325.
16. Bien had been the rabbi of Congregation Emanu-El, San Francisco, in 1856-1857.
17. p. 229.

The following is a list of the teachers now engaged in the professions in Nevada: Storey County . . . Miss Julia Michelson.

IV. — Political Life

From the chapter "Railroads:"[18]

> On the twenty-fourth of December, 1864, W. M. Cutter of Storey County, introduced a series of resolutions before the Legislature. . . . Henry Epstein, of Douglas County, moved the following as a substitute, that finally passed both houses, and was forwarded to Washington: "Resolved . . . that our Senators be and are hereby instructed, and our Representatives in Congress requested . . . to secure the passage of a law by Congress, fixing the sum of ten million dollars ($10,000,000) in United States bonds, at dates of thirty years or less, to such corporation as shall first complete a line of railway, and establish the same in perfect running order, without break or interval of stage transportation between the navigable waters of the Sacramento River and the base of the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevadas.

From the chapter "History of Lincoln County," in the section with the caption "Railroad Subsidies:"[19]

> Mr. Hunt and Louis Felsenthal spoke in favor of the proposition to aid the construction of a railroad. The latter said his house had paid $34,000 for freight the past year (1872) and he was anxious for freight facilities.

In the histories of the several counties there are given lists of officers under "Appointments and Elections." Among them are to be noted the following:

> Senator: G. Cohn, Elko County, elected November 3, 1874.[20]
>
> County Commissioner: Nathan Levy, Humboldt County, elected November 5, 1872.[21]
>
> Public Administrator: J. Dreyfus, Lander County, elected November 3, 1874.[22] M. Oppenheim, Humboldt County, elected November 3, 1874.[23]

18. p. 275.
19. p. 481
20. p. 385.
21. p. 448.
22. p. 464.
23. p. 449.

County Recorder: B. C. Levy, Eureka County, elected November 5, 1878.[24]

Assemblymen: H. Epstein, Douglas County, elected November 8, 1864.[25] M. A. Rosenblatt, Lander County, elected November 8, 1864.[26] A. H. Lissak, Storey County, elected November 6, 1866.[27] Jacob Tobriner, Ormsby County, elected November 5, 1872.[28] Wal. J. Tuska, Storey County, elected November 2, 1880.[29]

V. — Agriculture

From the chapter "History of Douglas County," in the section with the caption "Farms in Carson Valley:"[30]

> Mr. A. Klauber, one of the early merchants of Genoa, and now (1881) of San Diego, California, owns a ranch of 1,830 acres adjoining Mr. Dangberg on the north. Value $30,000.

VI. — Civic Activities

From the chapter "History of Washoe County," in the section with the caption "Protection Against Fires:"[31]

> So rapidly has the town (Reno) sprung up that but little attention was paid to any particular measures against fire.... Following a fire in 1875, loud calls were made for a fire department.... On the tenth of the following month (November, 1875) Reno Engine Company, No. 1, was organized with sixty-four members, and J. L. McFarlin, foreman; Morris Ash and L. Marks, assistants; $2,826 was subscribed by the citizens at the time, and more subsequently...

VII. — Tragedies

From the chapter "Homicides, And Some Of Its Causes:"[32]

> In all mining communities the number of homicides is greater in proportion to population than in places settled for agriculture, manufacturing, commercial and other kindred

---

24. p. 428.
25. p. 376.
26. p. 463.
27. p. 606.
28. p. 529. Jacob Tobriner was a brother of Mathew Tobriner, the grandfather of Mathew O. Tobriner, now an associate justice of the Supreme Court of California.
29. p. 606.
30. p. 373.
31. p. 637.
32. p. 340.

purposes. The causes for this unfortunate condition are numerous and varied . . .

February 1, 1868. Jesse M. Peters was killed by S. Goldstein, at Belmont, Nye County. The former had threatened to take the life of the latter. No action was taken in the matter, as the shooting was considered to be justifiable.[33]

February 28, 1869. Lewis and Seiner, two Jew peddlers, were found in the creek near Camp Halleck; the bodies bore the marks of an axe. No clue to the murderers.[34]

January, 1877. Charles Silverstein was killed by Robert Crosier at Elko, Elko County. Jealousy of a woman named Mollie Costello. Crosier was hanged at Winnemucca, October 30, 1877.[35]

October 8, 1877. Louis Ash was shot and killed by Special Policeman Wm. Davis, at Virginia City. Those who saw the shooting, proclaimed it a deliberate murder."[36]

VIII. — Fraternal Orders

Masonry on the Pacific Coast.

Carson City Lodge, No. 154. This was the first lodge of Masons established between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada. On the third day of February, 1862, a dispensation was granted by the Grand Lodge of the State of California, upon the petition of the following named persons, to organize a lodge: Philip Stoner . . . Herman Armer . . .[37]

Silver Star Lodge, No. 5. On the eleventh of April, 1863, William G. Alban . . . M. Frankenheimer, Louis B. Frankel, Sigmund Ettlinger . . . petitioned the Grand Lodge of California for a dispensation authorizing the organization of a lodge of Masons at Gold Hill . . . On the eleventh of July, the organization began work with the following officers duly installed: W. G. Alban, W. M.; . . . S. Ettlinger, Secretary; L. B. Frankel, S. D.; M. Frankenheimer and H. McLeod, Stewards . . .[38]

Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The first organization of Odd Fellows in Nevada was at Gold Hill, Storey County, April 1, 1862 . . . Carson Lodge No. 4, Carson City, was instituted on April 25, 1862, with Bros. D. B. Woolf . . . Morris Bick, Joseph Mandelbaum . . . as charter members.[39]

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33. p. 348.
34. p. 348.
35. p. 353.
36. p. 354.
37. p. 234.
38. p. 239.
39. p. 251.

COHN GABRIEL

re deemed essential to the dignity and honor of people of a newly organized and rapidly grow- county.

he Legislature passed a law creating a State versity, and left the location of it open to the petition of the various counties of the State. was noted as "the railroad town" of the State, her people were anxious to make it famous as seat of learning as well. They therefore made al propositions. They offered to donate the and erect the buildings and make them a free to the State. This offer was accepted by the , and the county expended $20,000 to secure State University. Bonds, bearing high rates of est, were issued to pay for the buildings. Scrip issued to pay current expenses and over-due est, until, in less than four years after the or- ation, the county debt had reached the enor- sum of $112,470, while the entire population less than 3,000. But the steady increase of ation and the fact that Elko is specially adapted azing and farming, has enabled the county, by economy and good management in later years, current expenses and reduce the debt of the y to less than $60,000. The population is now 6,000, and the affairs of the county are in a y and prosperous condition.

a more perfect knowledge of the products of unty, the number of acres under cultivation, he stock raised and maintained, reference may to the tables on pages 135, 136, 139 and 140 general history of the State. For the bullion t see table in the later pages of this work.

APPOINTMENTS AND ELECTIONS.

In the following list will be found the names of all the county officers, with the date of appointment or election, from the organization of the county to the present time:—

SENATORS.

J. B. Moore, elected November 8, 1870; G. H. Shepherd and G. Cohn, elected November 3, 1874; T. N. Stone, elected November 7, 1876; G. H. Shepherd, elected November 5, 1878; J. B. Tolley, elected November 2, 1880.

ASSEMBLYMEN.

Savage and J. W. Ellyson, elected November 8, 1870; H. C. Street and J. A. Savage, elected November 5, 1872; J. C. Dow, H. H. Peyton, E. Penrod F. J. Franks, elected November 3, 1874; G. Griswold, J. B. Tolley, and J. B. Moore, elected November 7, 1876; J. S. Mayhugh, B. L. Plummer, and S. M. Beard, elected November 5, 1878; J. Z. Kelly, O. H. Ballinger, and James McBurney, elected November 2, 1880.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Wasson, M. P. Freeman, and Sol Lewis were d County Commissioners by the Executive, 869. Wasson resigned April 29, 1869. John y, and W. M. Gillispie were sworn in as the successors of the first Board, May 10, 1869; Len. Wines, J. Pierson, and J. H. Leffingwell were elected June 21, 1869; D. C. Butterfield, S. S. Sears, and J. Marks, elected November 8, 1870. Butterfield resigned September 4, 1871, and T. B. Henley appointed to fill vacancy. A. W. Gedney was appointed in 1872, in place of J. Marks. George Seitz, G. B. Able, and A. J. Smith, elected November 5, 1872; A. Wiseman and John Hunter, elected November 3, 1874; Thomas Holmes and F. E. Hughes, elected November 7, 1876. Hughes became non-resident, and his office was declared vacant, July, 1878. S. S. Sears and R. M. Conley, elected November 5, 1878; F. Honeyman and J. J. Campbell, elected November 2, 1880.

H. P. Lathrop, M. D., was elected Coroner June 21, 1869.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Wm. M. Gillispie, elected June 21, 1869; J. H. Lucas, elected November 8, 1870; J. H. Rand, elected November 5, 1872; H. C. Street, elected November 3, 1874, re-elected November 7, 1876; J. W. Dorsey, elected November 5, 1878; G. A. Kingston, elected November 2, 1880.

COUNTY SHERIFFS.

J. B. Fitch, elected June 21, 1869, re-elected November 8, 1870; resigned October 8, 1872, and W. G. Craighead, appointed to fill vacancy. H. H. Scott, elected November 5, 1872; H. W. Brown, elected November 3, 1874; E. L. Seitz, elected November 7, 1876; J. B. Fitch, elected November 5, 1878, re-elected November 2, 1880.

COUNTY CLERKS.

J. W. Stainbum was appointed County Clerk April 3, 1869; Thomas A. Waterman, elected June 21, 1869; H. H. Scott, elected November 8, 1870; O. E. Green, elected November 5, 1872, re-elected November 3, 1874, re-elected November 7, 1876, re-elected, November 5, 1878; A. G. Dawley, elected November 2, 1880.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

M. P. Freeman, elected June 21, 1869; G. H. Shepherd, elected November 8, 1870; M. P. Freeman, elected November 5, 1872, re-elected November 3, 1874; J. R. Bradley, elected November 7, 1876; H. M. Grant, elected November 5, 1878; Thomas Giblin, elected November 2, 1880.

COUNTY ASSESSORS.

William G. Seamands, elected June 21, 1869; H. A. Harville, elected November 8, 1870, re-elected November 5, 1872; E. H. Griswold, elected November 3, 1874, re-elected November 7, 1876; H. V. Mundell, elected November 5, 1878, re-elected November 2, 1880.

COUNTY RECORDERS.

R. T. Hafford, elected June 21, 1869; F. A. Rogers, elected November 8, 1870, re-elected November 5, 1872, re-elected November 3, 1874, re-elected November 7, 1876; S. M. Henley, elected November 5, 1878, re-elected November 2, 1880.

From Thompson & West's History of Nevada

ELKO INDEPENDENT, February 1876

Gabriel Cohn's store as successor to
BADT & COHN.

(the ad first appeared Jan.22,1876,v.9,no.8,p.2.)

COHN
GABRIEL

...ring transactions
...defendant at one time pre-
...changes in witness' employes,
...McDonald and McKee, for
...state, were seeking to secure,
...government put in evidence the
...against McDonald and Mc-
...guilty.

...witness was Bennet H. Hog-
...St. Louis distiller, who testified
...connection with the ring, and
...the distillers were invariably
...of the coming of revenue agents
...Washington; had been shown tele-
...from Washington announcing
...prospective departure for St.
...Defense objected to the stating
...nts of telegrams; the Court
...the objection unless the Gov-
...could put these telegrams in
...Cross examined by Judge
...Nothing of importance.

...Bogy, Deputy Commissioner
...nal Revenue, at Washington,
...eleventh witness. He testified
...has held his present position
...in August last Commissioner
...requested witness to corres-
...with General Brooks in relation
...y frauds in Chicago, St. Louis
...Western cities; not certain of
...date; requested Mr. Brooks to
...Washington, which he did; it
...in placing the preliminary ar-
...rants in Brooks' hands; one day
...September, Hoag wanted a delay
...nat of the near approach of the
...ctions; in November a corres-
...ce was carried on between
...said witness, looking toward an
...ate carrying out of the orders;
...so came to Washington on De-
...7th; McDonald called at wit-
...ce on the same day; McDonald
...did not want any information,
...d give some to witness; Mc-
...said the sending of revenue off-
...ner manner was not fair; if the
...ment could not have officers to
...ted it should remove them.

CAIRO, Feb. 10.

...Anglo-Egyptian Bank has con-
...to advance $10,000,000 to Egypt
...security of her crops, and also
...of $70,000,000 to meet the
...floating debt and other char-

BERLIN, Feb. 10.

...Reichstag to-day, a bill amend-
...enal code came up for the
...ding. The debate was on the
...which were recently rejected,
...penalties on members of
...lection, and to prevent the in-

CORNUCOPIA

DRUG-STORE

Dr. de Wolfe & Schlesinger,

DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS,

and Dealers in

Drugs!

CHEMICALS,

PATENT MEDICINES,

PERFUMERIES,

ETC., ETC., ETC.,

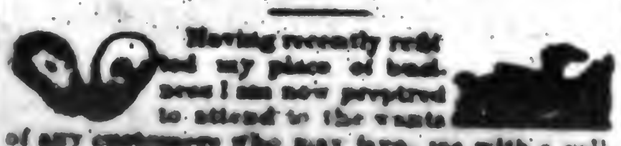
Cornucopia, Nevada.

CORNER RESTAURANT,

Corner Fourth and Commercial Sts.

ELKO, NEVADA,

GEO. PFEIFFER, Proprietor.



Having recently refitted my place of business I am now perpared to attend to the wants of any customers who may favo. me with a call. Everything the market affords served up to order, in best shape, and on reasonable terms.

DAY OR NIGHT.

BOOTH'S OYSTERS

Served in any style.

GEORGE PFEIFFER, Proprietor.

BANKING HOUSE

—OF—

M. P. FREEMAN & CO.,

ELKO, NEVADA.

M. P. FREEMAN, : Manager.

Correspondents,

NEW YORK.....Knauth Nachod & Kuhne.
SAN FRANCISCO.....Anglo-Californian Bank.
LONDON.....The Alliance Bank.

Brokers,

SAN FRANCISCO,..Messrs J. H. Latham & Co.

Receive general and special deposits, subject to check at sight or payable on return of certificate. Draw at sight, in coin or currency, on New York, San Francisco, Sacramento, Salt Lake City and all banking towns in the State of Nevada. Make either local or foreign collections, for which

E. & H. COHN,

SUCCESSORS TO

RUSSELL & BRADLEY.

To our Friends and the Public Generally:

☞ In introducing this new Firm and asking for favors in the way of patronage we will say that the best guarantee we can give is the record of our former business relations in Elko County.

Our senior partner, Mr. Gabriel Cohn, the founder of the business and sole manager of the former firm of Badt & Cohn, will have the management of the business. We think it superfluous to say more.

Strict Attention to Business,

GROCERIES.—As usual, ... Choice Goods and ... lots. Our firm is so ... section with Groceries ... ary to particularize ... splendid assortment.

We are Sole Agents for Nevada ... the celebrated ...

FISH BROTHERS'

And are the PIONEER ...

FORWARDING & CO...

BUSINESS in this ...

B. REINHA...

1776.

FIRST ...

GRAND ENTERTA...

Given by the ...

Skidmore Com...

—OF—

CARLIN, NE...

Patterson, Edna

COHN GABRIEL

 Western Printing & Pub, 1969

methad would produce the juicy steaks.[49] Finally, as with most things, the old bowed to the new and before long machine-operated plants replaced old San Francisco area butcher plant methods.

In 1880 value of livestock held in Elko County was $1,153,517 and cattle numbers included 202 working oxen, 2,250 milch cows and 67,264 other cattle. The above figures were only livestock found on farms and excluded those grazing over Elko County's extensive ranges.[50] Realizing the inaccuracies of the cattle count, the U. S. Agricultural Census Bureau appointed Clarence Gordon, Special Agent to the 10th U S. Census, to canvas grazing states and obtain a more accurate cattle count.

The poor quality of early Texan and Mexican herds—scrawny, mealy-nosed, yellow-splotched, long horned, rangy critters—improved by mid 1870's with introduction of purebred cattle. Breeders in the east shipped blooded stock to Elko County and sold to local stockmen. Among the first purchasers from this source were Senator Gabriel Cohn and John M. Dorsey of Lamoille Valley who in 1874 purchased from the Saxes nine head of purebred bulls and heifers from the Saxes' recent Kentucky importations.[51] The strain sold in the open market from $5,000 to $20,000 and was by far the most important purchase of purebred stock made in the state both in respect to value of blood and of dollars. The cattle were of the Shorthorn breed. A short time later E. P. Hardsty of Wells purchased from Dillingham and Paib 18 head of very fine Durham bulls.[52]

Believing Hereford cattle better rustlers and better keepers than Shorthorns, Joseph Scott of the 71 Ranch at Halleck brought the first purebred Herefords to Nevada (see 71 Ranch). On August 28, 1879, the Chicago Drovers Journal stated:

> Mr. Scott, of the firm of Scott and Hank, is in Chicago with 20 head of Hereford heifers and 4 bulls and his exhibit makes a good showing for his ranch on the plains of Nevada. His blood lines are from the best in England and they are straight from their pastures.

Scott was taxed on the Elko County Assessment Roll in 1880 for 14 head of purebreds at $100 each and in 1881 for 16 head at the same valuation.[53] In 1886 he sold Russell and Bradley yearlings at $400.00 each and a cow at $1000. William Hunter purchased a Hereford cow, with week-old bull calf, and paid $1000 for the pair. To give knowledge as to size of the Hereford purebreds the Hunter bull weighed 1,974 pounds when two years old.[54]

In 1881 T. D. Parkinson of the Nevada Land and Cattle Co., imported six carloads of purebred Black Angus stock to his Kelly Creek range (See Nevada Land & Cattle Co.). Thomas Short of Ruby Valley went east in 1885 and purchased a number of Bates

S.F.1890

COHN, GABRIEL

PERRIER-JOUET & CO. CHAMPAGNE Extra Dry ... Sole Agents for ...

ANGLO-NEVADA ASSURANCE CORPORATION. Cash Assets, $2,672,849. (415 Montgomery. 410 Pine.

MOËT AND CHANDON CHAMPAGNE.

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD, Agents,

212-214 Market Street, S. F.

Cohen Philip, barber and baths, 12 Sacramento, r. 729 Golden Gate Av
Cohen Philip, oil dealer, r. 689½ Natoma, rear
Cohen Philip M., clerk, r. 1028 Howard
Cohen R., r. 115 Taylor
Cohen R., r. Lick House
Cohen Rachel, widow, r. 912½ Folsom
Cohen Raphael, clerk Joseph Cohen, r. 1129 Buchanan
Cohen Rebecca M., widow, r. 929 Valencia
Cohen Reuben, bookkeeper Lowenberg & Co., r. 219 Pacific
Cohen Reuben, traveling salesman Louis Kline & Co., r. 10 Liberty
Cohen Richard, r
Cohen Rosa Mrs.,
Cohen Samuel, Russ
Cohen Samuel, s O'Farrell
Cohen Selig, boo
Cohen S. H., r. O
Cohen Simon, salesman Feigenbaum & Co., r. 1019 Golden Gate Av
Cohen Simon, tailor, r. 414 Sixth
Cohen Solomon J., porter P. Berwin & Bro., r. 813 Geary
Cohen Stella A. Miss, lashmaker, r. 15 Twenty-second
Cohen Thomas, clerk Mark Strouse
Cohen Thomas, laborer, r. 528 Hickory Av
Cohen W. & Co. (William Cohen and Leopold Hirsch) importers and manufacturers men's furnishing goods, 13-15 Battery
Cohen Waldow Mme., teacher music, r. 1215 Clay
Cohen William, r. 1019 Fillmore
Cohen William (W. Cohen & Co.) r. 828 Sutter
Cohen William, butler 711 Pine
Cohen William G. (Costigan, Cohen & Co.) 203 Battery
Cohen Wolf, glazier, 2122 Fillmore
☞ Cohen. See Cohan, Cone, Kohen and Kone
Cohl Abraham, teacher, r. 20½ Garden
Cohl Leopold, salesman C. Herrmann & Co.
Cohl Morris A., clerk Wolf & Frank, r. 20½ Garden
Cohn A. Mrs., r. 417 Mason
Cohn Abraham, r. 1017 Post
Cohn Abraham, clerk, r. 465 Clementina
Cohn Abraham B., second hand clothing, 1068 Howard
Cohn Abram E., clerk, r. 1025½ Post
Cohn Adam, r. 514 Bush
Cohn Adam, salesman T. Dittenhoefer & Co., r. 857 Harrison
Cohn Adolph (Cohn Bros.) r. 633 Golden Gate Av
Cohn Alexander, glazier, 707 Laguna
Cohn Alexander, salesman Summerfield & Roman, r. 220½ Fulton
Cohn Alexander, salesman The Hub, r. 218 Golden Gate Av
Cohn August, lumberman, r. 204 Steuart
Cohn Augustus, fruits and vegetables, 910 Larkin, r. 912 Larkin
Cohn B., liquor saloon, 426 Hayes, r. 731 McAllister
Cohn Benjamin, clerk J. A. Foster, r. 669 McAllister
Cohn Bertha Miss, domestic 1505 Scott
Cohn Brothers (Adolph and Herman) watchmakers and jewelers, 44 Sixth
Cohn B. Louise Miss, r. 773½ Folsom
Cohn Carl, r. 229 Hayes
Cohn Castro, salesman B. Cohn, r. 731 McAllister
Cohn Charles, carpenter, r. 465 Clementina
Cohn Charles, steward, r. 416 Natoma
Cohn Daniel, barber, r. 465 Clementina
Cohn David, physician and surgeon, r. 1008 Sutter
Cohn David, salesman S. M. Cohn & Bro., r. 1305 Stockton
Cohn David, tailor, r. 138¾ Shipley
Cohn David, tailor, 408 Fourth
Cohn David, tailor, 723 Montgomery, r. 1717 Sutter

Most likely one G.C. →

Cohn Edward (Edward Cohn & Co.) 1 Kearny
Cohn Edward, with A. L. Green & Co., r. 329 Hayes
Cohn Edward & Co. (Edward Cohn) importers wholesale and retail dealers Havana and West cigars, 225 Montgomery, Russ House Bldg, branch 1 Kearny, NW cor Geary
Cohn Edward F., salesman Anglo-American Crockery and Glassware Co., r. 109 Taylor
Cohn Elias, mnfr cigars, 206 Third, r. 808 Folsom
Cohn Elias, merchant, r. 823 Polk
Cohn Elias, tailor, r. 432 Natoma
Cohn Elizabeth, widow, r. 666½ Ivy Av
Cohn Emil, barber Stieber & Green, r. 1040 Folsom
Cohn Emil, peddler, r. 565½ Natoma
Cohn Emanuel, clerk, r. 817 Lombard
Cohn Emanuel, salesman Liebmann & Flyshaker, r. Oakland
Cohn Esther Miss, teacher Starr King Primary School, r. 2206 Buchanan
Cohn Eugene B., cashier Lebenbaum Bros., r. [illegible] Hyde
Cohn Felix, traveling salesman Hencken & Schroder, r. 347 Waller
Cohn Frederick, messenger Buckingham & Hecht, r. 1025½ Post
Cohn F. S. Mrs., r. 218 Golden Gate Av
Cohn G. & Co. (Goodman Cohn) cigar mnfrs and wholesale liquor dealers, 206-208 Battery
Cohn Gabriel (Gabriel Cohn & Co.) r. 2203 Buchanan
Cohn Gabriel & Co. (Gabriel Cohn) cigar mnfrs, 302 Front
Cohn Gerchen, r. 1519 Post
Cohn Goodman (G. Cohn & Co.) r. 1236 O'Farrell
Cohn Gustave, r. 1615 Geary
Cohn Hannah Miss, stenographer Okell, Donnell & Co., r. 823 Polk
Cohn Harry, clerk Augustus Cohn, r. 912 Larkin
Cohn Harry, harnessmaker J. C. Johnson & Co., r. 805 McAllister
Cohn Herman (Cohn Bros.) r. 1131 Buchanan
Cohn Herman (Goldstein & Cohn) r. 1608 Scott
Cohn Herman, barber, r. 1 Russ
Cohn Herman, barber James Krause, r. 1615 Geary
Cohn Herman, clerk, r. 1326 Ellis
Cohn Herman, mnfr clothing, 315 Stockton, r. 309 Powell
Cohn Hyman L., r. 238 Fifth
Cohn I. L. Mrs., widow, r. 515 Van Ness Av
Cohn Isaac, barber, r. 1921 Bush
Cohn Isadore, clerk Newman & Levinson, r. 1519 Post
Cohn Isaiah, secretary Ladies' United Hebrew Benevolent Soc., r. 1008 Sutter
Cohn Isedor, r. 224 Turk
Cohn Isidor (Wolfe & Cohn) r. 29 Taylor
Cohn Isidor, clerk Philip Flatow, r. NE cor Geary and Jones
Cohn J., r. 428 Clementina
Cohn Jacob, forwarding clerk Francis, Valentine & Co., r. 817 Lombard
Cohn Jacob, shoemaker, 103 Pacific, r. 1040 Folsom
Cohn Jacob, stock broker, r. 905 Market
Cohn Jacob D., r. 1405 Octavia
Cohn James, helper Union Iron Works, r. 132 Sixth
Cohn Jennie Miss, dressmaker, r. 1326 Ellis
Cohn Joseph, clerk Frank K. Arnold
Cohn Joseph, clerk Rosenthal & Bro., r. 2212 Pine
Cohn Josephine, teacher Irving Primary School, r. 1452 O'Farrell
Cohn Leopold, clerk, r. 1519 Post
Cohn Lesser H. (Morrosco & Cohn) r. 224 Turk
Cohn Louis, r. 1518 Buchanan
Cohn Louis, clothing, 606 Pacific
Cohn Louis, deputy County Clerk, r. 1611 Gough
Cohn Louis, merchant, r. 1615 Geary
Cohn Louis, porter James G. Walker & Co., r. 609 Fulton
Cohn Louis, with W. G. Brown, r. 115 Taylor

INCORPORATED 1868.

PACIFIC BANK.

BUYS AND SELLS EXCHANGE

MAKES COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY AND ON LOWEST TERMS

Issues Letters of Credit available the world over.

SAN FRANCISCO LUMBER CO. Principal Office and Yard, Pier 19 Steuart St. Branches, Third and Berry Sts. and Pier 3, Steuart St.

C O H N

GABRIEL COHN

CITY DIRECTORY SEARCH: SAN FRANCISCO

1875 G.COHN & CO. (ANTON NATHAN) Cigars & Tobacco this is not Gabriel.

right one **** 1876 Cohn, Gabriel, of Badt & Cohn, Elko, Nevada, office 106 Battery, res. 1531 Sutter

not listed again until

1881 Cohn Gabriel, with J. Salomon & Co., 1714 Pacific

1882 Cohn, Gabriel, 2121 Bush, with Salomon, Wise & Cohn.

1883 same

1884 same, but residence 408 Sacramento, as manufacturer of cigars

1885 Gabriel Cohn & Adolph Harris, 514-6 Washington res 1333 Pine

1886 ponting

no

ALAMEDA DIRECTORY : 1876-1883?

ANGEL, MYRON:
History of Nevada. With illustrations and biographical sketches of its prominent men and pioneers. Oakland, Thompson & West,1881.

(copy at U of Calif.)

UM: F 841. A58 1958 (reprint)

384: Elko County created out of Lander County 5 March 1869
385: Senators: G. COHN: elected 3 Nov 1874 ~~(3 Nov 1876)~~

396 First settlers in ELKO December 1869.

397 big fires in the commercial district of Elko Oct 1871, Jan. 1875.

800 people in Elko (1881)

465: AUSTIN: Lander County. Established March 1863.
466: On 17 May 1863 20 families from the States, 6 from California.

463: previous election in Nevada was 5 Nov. 1872.
Paper: ELKO INDEPENDENT. This is their ~~first~~ election!

Did he run in 1872? He died June 1874
(not elected) (no)

COHN
GABRIEL

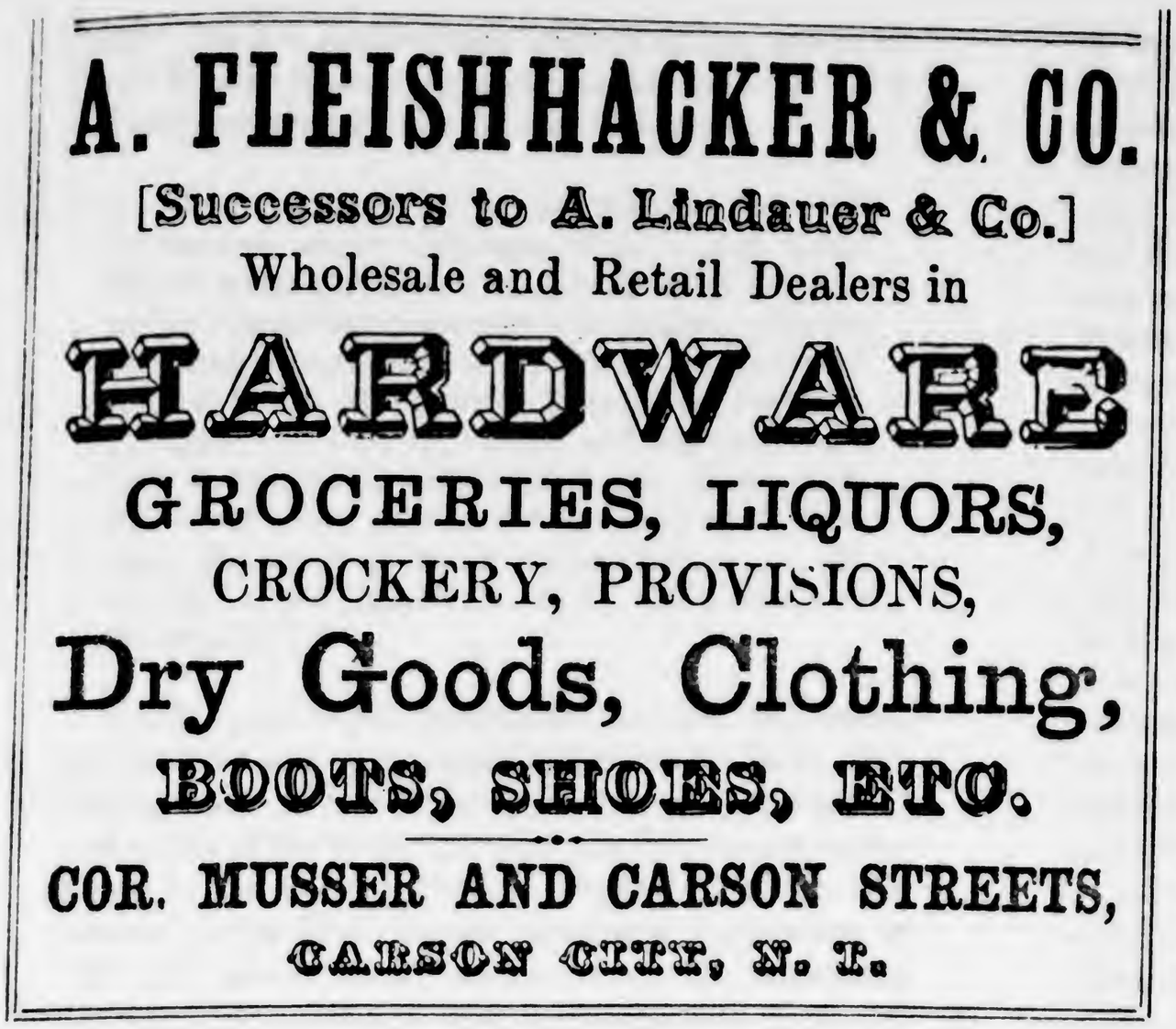
Jews in Nevada: 1850-1900

John P. Marschall

The Dry Goods Store of Isaac and Thomas Barnett on Virginia Street and Commercial Row, facing south, several years after the 1879 Reno fire. (Courtesy of the Nevada Historical Society)

ONE of the most familiar interpretations of the American past is that wilderness, cheap land, and expanding opportunity for the enterprising pioneer encouraged personal freedom, independence from European values, high-risk entrepreneurship and other virtues deemed peculiar to the American character. Studies of Jews in the West document their greater social mobility in the region, the virtual absence of anti-Semitism, and their influential role in the economic development of Western states. A scholar of immigrant groups in Nevada singles out the Jews as having "adapted more readily, more completely, and more successfully" than any other ethnic group.[1] The history of Jews in frontier Nevada bears out such a conclusion and provides additional data for promoters of the Turner thesis or any of its variations.[2]

Although placer gold was discovered on a tributary of the Carson River as early as 1850 and a few Mormon settlers took up farming or mining, there was little attraction for the Jewish community until after the discovery of the Comstock Lode in 1859. For many California-bound travelers, northern Nevada was little more than a dusty, forbidding and forgettable stopover. Over the next two decades, however, streams of miners, merchants, teamsters and other treasure hunters returned east over the passes to stake a claim on the emerging wealth. Among them were Jewish peddlars, like Solomon Davidson, selling goods from a



Advertisement in ***The First Directory of Nevada Territory*** *(1862). C. H. Meyer joined Fleischhacker as a partner in the Carson City store later in the year. (Courtesy of the Getchell Library, University of Nevada, Reno)*

mule pack or canvas tent. Others were summer adventurers such as Isidor Choinski. More serious were the brothers, nephews, and sons of Grass Valley, Nevada City, Downieville and San Francisco merchants (like the Haas brothers, the Nathans and the Morrises), sent to set up branches of the family firm.[3] And finally, there were the independent enterprisers who came to run their own saloons, barber shops, hotels, restaurants and ranches. A partner of Fleishacker and Meyer of Carson City wrote to a rabbi in the east: "There exists too much wealth in the silver mines of the territory to deny the expectation of a very rapid increase of our population, for it is a known fact that our people are found to reside where 'money can be made.' "[4] And so it was.

Genoa, Carson City, Dayton, Washoe City, Gold Hill and Silver City were all within several hours travel from Virginia City. Hundreds of miles away, Austin arose in 1862, and Eureka followed in 1864. Fort Halleck (near Elko), Winnemucca, Battle Mountain and Reno developed in the late sixties as the Central Pacific completed its transcontinental race to Promontory Point, Utah. In addition, there were hundreds of settlements which boomed and busted, as well as uncounted diggings which produced nothing but sweat. But it was the Virginia & Truckee Railroad connecting the Comstock with Carson City and (later) Reno in 1872, that established the economic and population center of Nevada for the next fifty years.[5]

When Bohemian-born Abraham Klauber moved to the Carson Valley from the played-out mines of Volcano, California, in 1859, there already were coreligionists to greet him. Joseph Keller and Isaac Cohen, proprietors of the old Pioneer Log Store in Dayton; Levi Hite of Dayton, soon to open a hardware store at Gold Hill; and Solomon Geller, a farmer-rancher in Washoe City who was elected to the Territorial Legislature in 1861, were among the fast-growing Jewish community of northwestern Nevada.[6] Klauber purchased a 1600 acre ranch near what is now Minden, opened a general store and Wells Fargo Agency in Genoa, and by 1862 added another store in Carson City.[7]

By this time dozens of Jewish families and single fortune-hunters had moved closer to the mining action around the Comstock. Both Carson City and Virginia City boasted Hebrew Benevolent Societies, and the latter had already purchased a cemetery on Cedar Hill, less than a mile northwest of the city.[8] Religion in Virginia City was as much a part of life as gambling, shoot-outs, and the one saloon for every forty inhabitants. By 1863 there were two Roman Catholic Churches and four others serving Episcopalian, Methodist, Presbyterian and African Methodist Episcopal constituencies. Not to be outdone, leaders of the several hundred Jews held a public meeting on 3 April 1864 announcing their intention to establish a congregation for propagating the principles and teachings of Judaism.[9] This first in a series of abortive attempts failed because of disagreements over language, worship format or finances. By 1865 Virginia City had two Jewish benevolent associations and two B'nai B'rith

lodges. Such a proliferation compelled the articulate Jacob Kaplan to disabuse any observer that there was disharmony among Jews on the Comstock.

> . . . here we have not as yet learned that nice distinction which different dialects and birthplaces generally give rise. We have all *one* ancestor; we all have one common country, that we love and revere above all others . . . the glorious United States of America! Poland and Bavaria, Hungary and Austria, France and England, walk arm in arm here, love and respect each other, know not these petty jealousies and party feelings, the curse of some communities. . . . All Israel is *one* family — *one*, eternally and inseparably![10]

Much a part of this enviroment was the influential, provocative and controversial Herman M. Bien. This former rabbi of San Francisco's Temple Emmanu-El and editor of the *Voice of Israel* (the first Jewish newspaper in the West) settled at Virginia City and was elected to the first Nevada Territorial Legislature in 1861. He served as a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1864 and in the same year was elected to represent Storey County in the new State Assembly. While developing political allies and enemies, Bien also tried to raise the level of religious practice in the brawling town. According to one observer the high holy days were particularly well kept in 1864. "Whether this is owing to the presence of [Bien] . . . , or whether the Israelites hereabout recovered from their bad ways and went head and heart for reform, I know not."[11] Virginia City, in fact, had two places of worship that season. One was conducted by Dr. Bien and the other organized by trustees of the Hebrew Self-Protecting Association, which refused Bien's offer of a unified service for a stipend of $250.00. Bien — denied the chance of a congregation — supervised a tiny school during his stay on the mountain. But his hyperactive and flamboyant participation in the Legislature down at Carson City created embarrassment for the influential Jewish community, and he was on his way east before the end of 1865[12]

While no tears appear to have been shed over Bien's departure, leaders continued to lament the lack of resources for serious study of the Torah and Jewish history. After much negotiation, it was agreed that all Virginia City Jewish organizations would pool their funds to build a common library. Due to minor differences the venture failed.[13] It was, in the words of one disappointed supporter, "like the appearance of a meteor, which flashes for one moment, only to vanish in the next."[14]

Two hundred miles east, Austin organized in 1862. And one of the adventurers flocking to the camp was Henry L. Joachimsen (brother of New York judge Philip Joachimsen) who was soon elected first Justice of the Peace.[15] By 1863, 60 of the 150 Jews in Austin formed a Hebrew Benevolent Association. Alfred E. Shannon, one of the group's first officers, served as notary public and Commissioner of Deeds in 1871, ran unsuccessfully for Lander County Recorder in 1874 and for County Clerk in 1876.[16] Within a few years he was named Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue and before his death in 1882 served as Grand Master of the International Order of Odd Fellows in Nevada.[17]

Some short timers in Austin who later achieved prominence were American-born Henry J. Labatt, who practiced law in the area.[18] Better known were the Auerbach brothers (Frederick, Samuel and Theodore) who moved from a tent store at Rabbit Creek, California, to Austin in 1863. Paying off their creditors in gold coin, they moved to Salt Lake where they established one of the most prominent mercantile institutions in the West.[19] Austin's mines proved more productive than most other camps, and so the town held its own during the heyday of the seventies.[20]

Seventy miles further east at Eureka, a group of prospectors struck a major deposit of silver and lead in 1864. Problems with amalgamating the complex ore were not immediately solved. But in 1869 the town boomed and became the most productive mineral district outside the Comstock area until 1881.[21] The existence of a Jewish community in Eureka was made known to the world in a letter of Samuel Goldstone to the *American Israelite* in September of 1875, when it numbered exactly 100 in a population of 4000. Four years later it had increased by only thirteen, including seventeen families and forty-three single men. The adult population of eighty-two was predominantly Eastern European. Forty-three were born in Prussian Poland, seven in Russia and six in Bohemia, with seventeen born in the United States.[22]

The Eureka Jews imported rabbis from San Francisco for high holy days. This was an expensive and often unsatisfactory experience, as when one rabbi invited Christians to attend the service and then delivered a sermon in "unintelligible English, intermixed with Polish German." The Jews in attendance were so embarrassed they welcomed the Christians' hasty exit in disgust.[23] After being prodded by their gentile friends, Sam Goldstone and several others provided sufficient leadership to establish on 13 August 1876 the first permanent Hebrew congregation in Nevada. Goldstone was a longtime admirer of the new Reform movement. Within a year he orchestrated the Eureka congregation into the Union of American Hebrew Congregations — eight months earlier than the first California group.[24] The stage was now set for a visit to Eureka by the founder of Reform Judaism in the United States, Rabbi Isaac Meyer Wise.

Further north, the Elko area was beginning to develop as an agricultural center and stockyard for the mining communities.[25] A small but influential group of

J. W. DAVIS.
Fastening Pocket-Openings.
No. 139,121. Patented May 20, 1873.

Fig. 1.

Witnesses
J. L. Boone
C. B. Richardson

Inventor
Jacob W. Davis
per Dewey & Co.
Attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB W. DAVIS, OF RENO, NEVADA, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND LEVI STRAUSS & COMPANY, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN FASTENING POCKET-OPENINGS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 139,121, dated May 20, 1873; application filed August 9, 1872.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB W. DAVIS, of Reno, county of Washoe and State of Nevada, have invented an Improvement in Fastening Seams; and I do hereby declare the following description and accompanying drawing are sufficient to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which it most nearly appertains to make and use my said invention or improvement without further invention or experiment.

My invention relates to a fastening for pocket-openings, whereby the sewed seams are prevented from ripping or starting from frequent pressure or strain thereon; and it consists in the employment of a metal rivet or eyelet at each edge of the pocket-opening, to prevent the ripping of the seam at those points. The rivet or eyelet is so fastened in the seam as to bind the two parts of cloth which the seam unites together, so that it shall prevent the strain or pressure from coming upon the thread with which the seam is sewed.

In order to more fully illustrate and explain my invention, reference is had to the accompanying drawing, in which my invention is represented as applied to the pockets of a pair of pants.

Figure 1 is a view of my invention as applied to pants.

A is the side seam in a pair of pants, drawers, or other article of wearing apparel, which terminates at the pockets; and *b b* represent the rivets at each edge of the pocket opening. The seams are usually ripped or started by the placing of the hands in the pockets and the consequent pressure or strain upon them. To strengthen this part I employ a rivet, eyelet, or other equivalent metal stud, *b*, which I pass through a hole at the end of the seam, so as to bind the two parts of cloth together, and then head it down upon both sides so as to firmly unite the two parts. When rivets which already have one head are used, it is only necessary to head the opposite end, and a washer can be interposed, if desired, in the usual way. By this means I avoid a large amount of trouble in mending portions of seams which are subjected to constant strain.

I am aware that rivets have been used for securing seams in shoes, as shown in the patents to Geo. Houghton, No. 64,015, April 23, 1867, and to L. K. Washburn, No. 123,313, January 30, 1872; and hence I do not claim, broadly, fastening of seams by means of rivets.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

As a new article of manufacture, a pair of pantaloons having the pocket-openings secured at each edge by means of rivets, substantially in the manner described and shown, whereby the seams at the points named are prevented from ripping, as set forth.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and seal.

JACOB W. DAVIS. [L. S.]

Witnesses:
JAMES C. HAGERMAN,
W. BERGMAN.

Copper-riveted denim pants were created by Jacob Davis of Reno in 1871 and patented by him with Levi Strauss. (Courtesy of Levi Strauss & Co.)

Jews was attracted to the region. As early as 1869 *The Hebrew* announced that L. Strasser of Elko had been elected President of the local Odd Fellows lodge.[26] Abraham Mooser lived in Elko from 1870 to 1880, carrying a bullet in his back from his Civil War action as a Confederate soldier. He ran a jewelry store and produce market as a bachelor until a distant relative introduced him by mail to his future wife. They departed Elko for San Francisco and Santa Monica in 1884 where Abraham became one of the first businessmen of that city.[27] Several members of the Cohn clan moved to Elko from the Comstock. One of them, Gabriel, was elected to the Nevada State Senate in 1875.[28] By far the most prominent, prolific and prosperous Jewish families in northeastern Nevada were the Reinharts, the Jacobs and the Badts.

Eli Reinhart arrived in northern Nevada with the Central Pacific Railroad in 1868, setting up hardware and general stores in Winnemucca and Elko with his brothers Benjamin and Simon. Eli remained in Winnemucca, and his brothers moved in 1872 to run the Elko store. In 1876 four of Eli's nephews migrated from Germany and were apprenticed in the expanding family business. Religious influences must have been strong, for when three of the nephews (Edward, Moses and Simon) married, their visits to San Francisco for the high holy days were duly noted in the press.[29] By then they had taken over the E. Reinhart Company, owned several ranches on the Humboldt River and were instrumental in bringing electrical power to the city.[30]

Morris and Lina Badt moved from New York to Elko via New Orleans and San Francisco in 1868. These Orthodox parents sent their two sons, Selby and Milton, to summer school in San Francisco to prepare them for Bar Mitzvah. According to one observer, "Selby followed the precepts of the Jewish religion his entire life," [31] which was no mean accomplishment in a town without a worshipping community. Milton Badt married a gentile and later became Chief Justice of the Nevada Supreme Court.[32]

Two patriarchal Nevada pioneers were the brothers Sol and Hirsch Jacobs. Both appeared in 1883 at Reno with a growing reputation as expert tailors. [33] Sol's son, Seymour, spent a short time as a merchant tailor in

Wadsworth east of Reno and was active in the Carson City B'nai B'rith lodge.[34] He soon married and moved to Elko where burglaries and fire plagued his fashionable store. All of this does not seem to have dampened his spirit or his acceptance in the Elko community where he continued to live — dabbling in the production of potatoes during the First World War.[35] Many other Jews of Winnemucca, Elko and elsewhere in northern Nevada were colorful, prosperous and individually tied to their religion, but there is no evidence of an organized Jewish community.

Lake's Crossing in the Truckee Meadows was laid out as the town of Reno in 1868, when the Central Pacific arrived. The riverside hamlet quickly became the chief supply center for the Comstock as soon as the Virginia & Truckee Railroad connected it to Carson City in 1872.[36] Merchants of Virginia City moved down to Reno, like pharmacist Wil Frank and another whose intuition and luck would make him a fortune.

Jacob Davis (née Youphes) migrated from Riga to Reno by way of New York, Augusta (Maine), San Francisco (via Panama), the Fraser River (British Columbia) and Virginia City. Unhappy with his lack of success as a tailor, brewer, tobacconist and meat merchant, he set to making saddle bags and canvas wagon covers in a small Reno shop in 1868. Three yeas later he was asked by a woman to make a durable pair of pants for her husband who suffered from dropsy and easily tore his clothes. Davis charged her $3.00 in advance, and over the next few days worked some tough ten ounce duck twill into a pair of overalls. Just for good measure — and apparently as an afterthought — he fastened the pockets with some copper rivets ordinarily used for saddle bags.

In a short time word spread up and down the line about the innovative pockets, and the pants began to sell like twentieth-century designer jeans. Reluctantly admitting that tailoring would again be his lot in life, he asked his more literate friend, Wil Frank, to write a letter for him to his supplier of duck cloth in San Francisco. Davis asked Levi Strauss to provide assistance in obtaining a patent on the garment. To Strauss' eternal credit, he placed the power and wealth of his company behind the patent application and several attendant court actions to secure the patent in the name of Jacob Davis and the Levi Strauss Company. In 1873 Davis packed up his wife, Annie, and their six children for San Francisco, where he supervised the manufacture of the pants he created.[37]

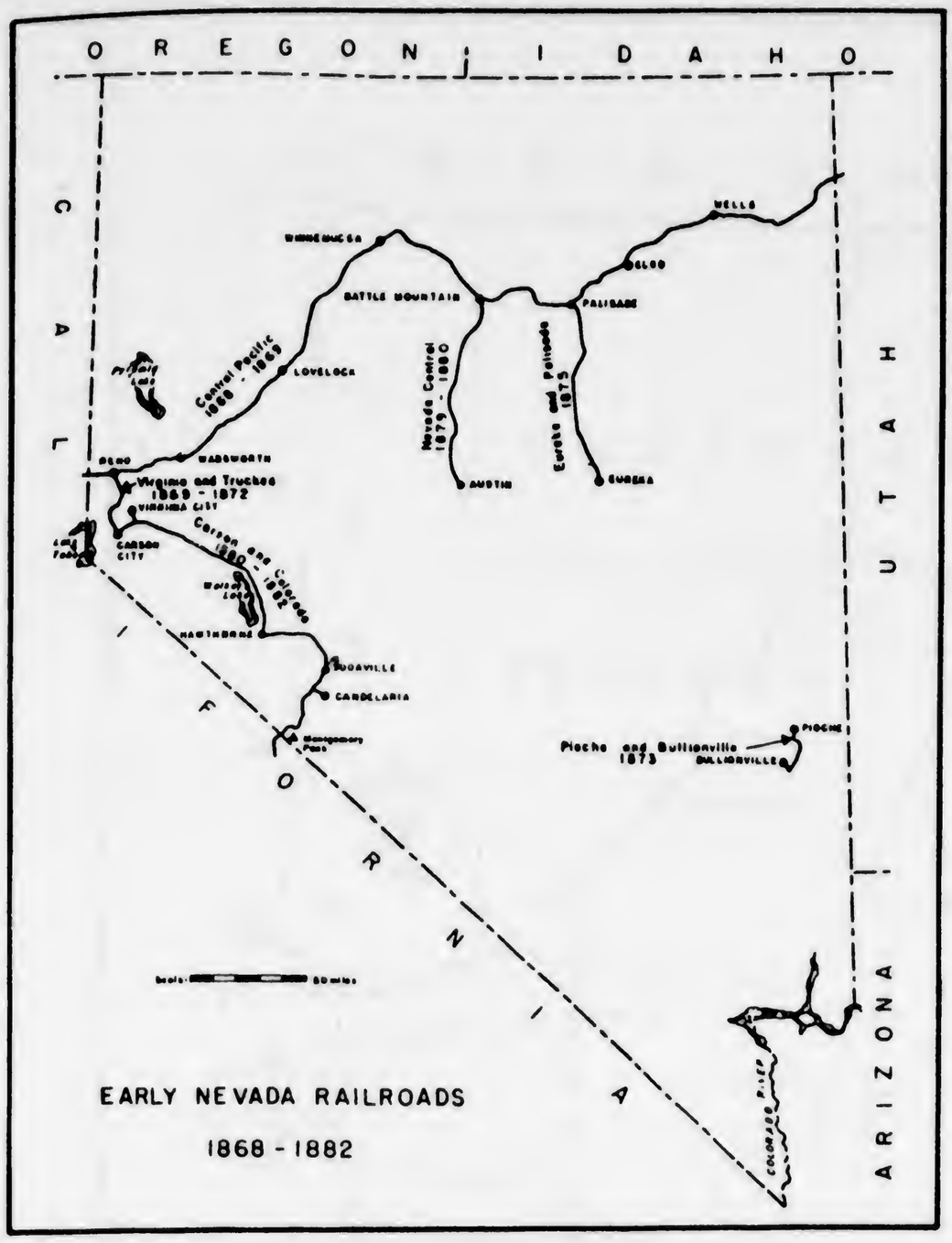
There was barely a handful of Jews at Reno in 1870, but the few did manage some minimal observance by asking Rabbi Jacob Sheyer (in the clothing business at Carson City) to officiate now and then at a ceremony.[38] In spite of small numbers, Jewish retailers were noted regularly in the press as closing on high holy days. And David Lochman made news by refusing to close his store on Sunday when he had already lost business by observing the holy days.[39]

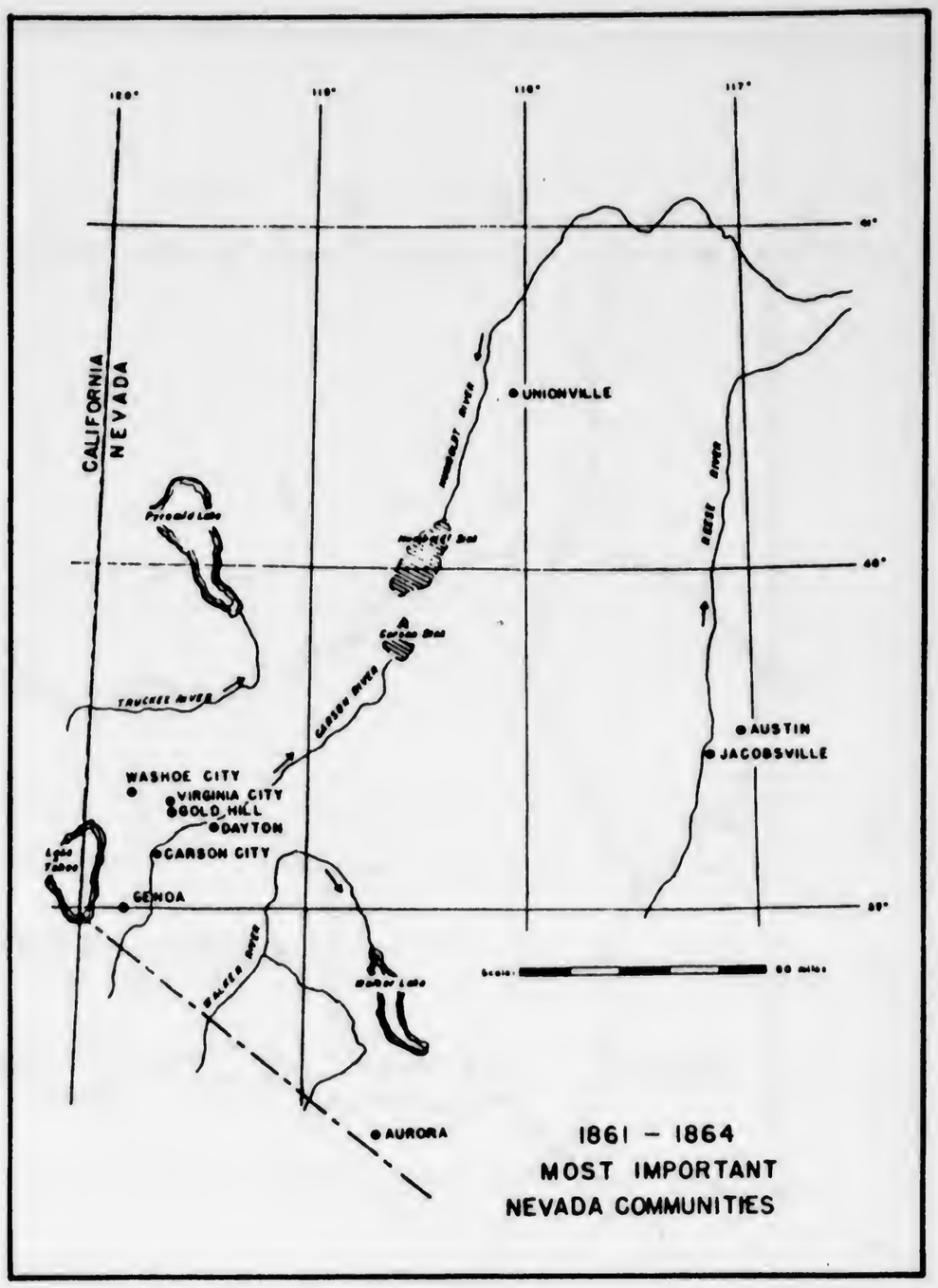
The mining boom and Reno's role as a supply depot attracted Jews from the California Mother Lode who opened branch stores in Virginia City as well as Reno into the 1870's.[40] Their number was large enough in spring of 1878 to ask the travelling Rabbi Solomon Aragor to preside over the establishment of Chebra B'rith Shalom — a benevolent association which purchased a cemetery plot north of Reno.[41] Rabbi Isaac Meyer Wise's trip to Nevada in 1877 has coincided with a surge of mineral production, which contributed to the general spirit of celebration and new religious activity.

Wise's visit by Central Pacific to Palisade and narrow gauge railway was a highlight for Eureka's Jewish community. It took the opportunity to have the well-known rabbi officiate at a marriage, preach from the pulpit of Reverend Gray's Methodist Church, and to dine at a banquet catered by Mrs. John A. Moch. Wise later described her food as comparable to Delmonico's in New York.[42] After a visit to the West Coast, he returned to Cincinnati with a stop at Virginia City. There he delivered a lecture at the Odd Fellows Hall, acknowledged Nevada as the "backbone of San Francisco," paid service to the miner who served as Hazan on New Year, praised the youthful hospitality of the town, and noted its temporary "meetings" on high holy days. "As for Judaism," he later wrote, "they keep that down in San Francisco." Wise inadvertently helped to explain why Nevada was not a friendly environment for religious observance when, returning through the Humboldt Desert, he characterized his surroundings as "this hole of creation . . . forgotten when this earth was originally made."[43]

At the center of prosperity and in the peak of the population rise, Virginia City leaders formed their own Chebra B'rith Shalom to spearhead organized Jewish services and proper burial.[44] Mark Strouse, owner of the largest meat market in Nevada, announced to the 450 Jews of the city that he had hired Rabbi Aragor as his kosher cutter.[45] And plans were set for the visiting Rabbi Shapiro to officiate at Rosh Hashana.[46] Adolph Sutro's tunnel had been completed in July 1878 — nine years after ground-breaking and almost eighteen years of dreaming and negotiating for political and fiscal support.[47] Though born in Prussia, Sutro was caricatured as the "Assyrian Jew" during his early struggles against the Bank of California. In his triumph, however, he was cheered for his persuasive abilities and dogged "single mindedness." This praise came from outside the Virginia City region and not from the local Jewish community with which he seems to have had no active involvement.[48]

The thriving Jews of Eureka organized their own addition to the Odd Fellows and Masons. On 14 April, 1878 they established the B'nai B'rith Lodge #296. In the same year they welcomed the fund-raising San Francisco rabbi, Dr. Aron J. Messing. In exchange for





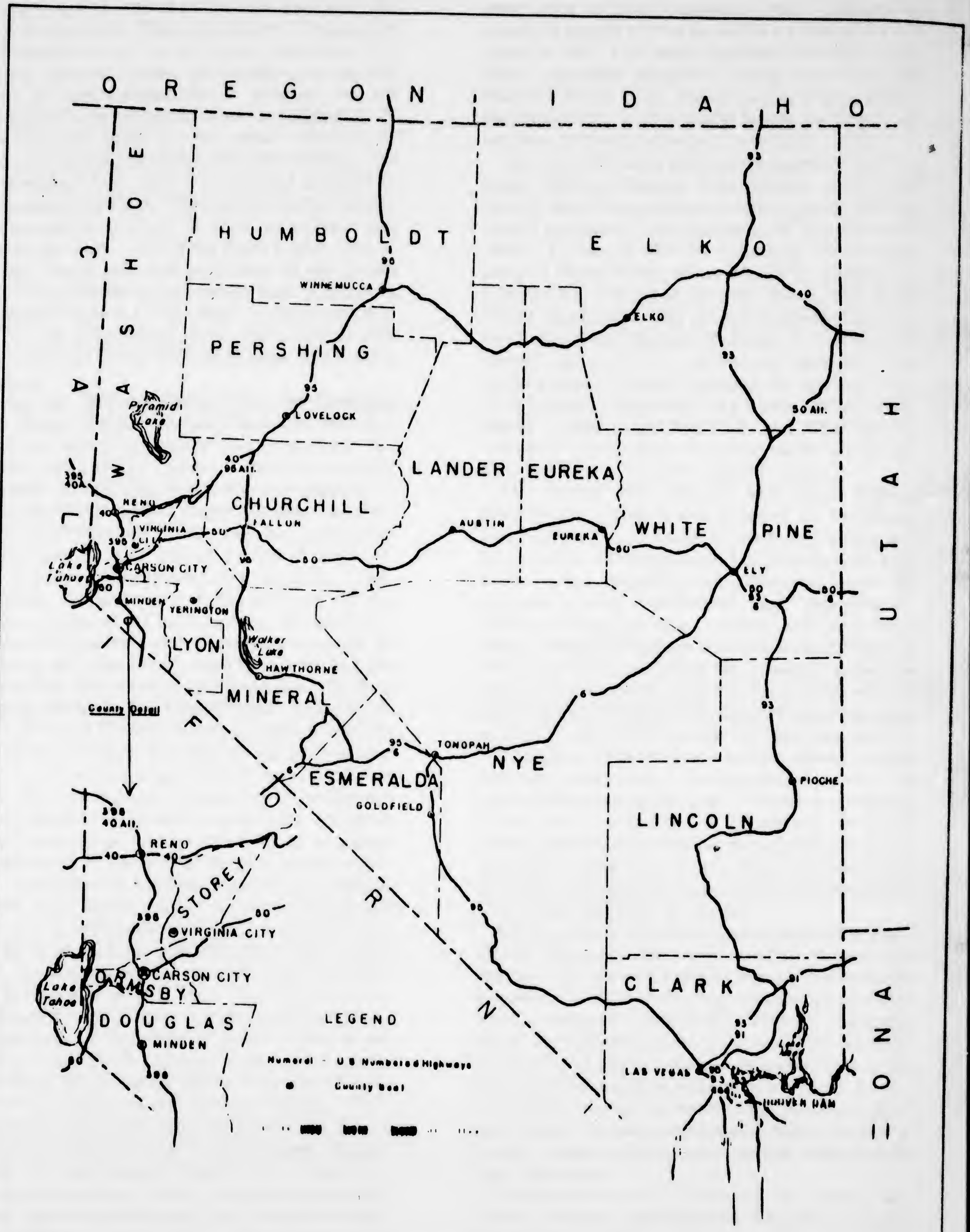
support of his synagogue he helped to establish Sabbath schools. Dr. Morris Rockman, a local physician, became superintendent and Ben C. Levy, its president.[49] At Reno, Messing and a group of locals met at the home of David Lachman in December to elect Samuel Cohn as president of the Sabbath School.[50]

At Carson City — always in the shadow of the outsized Comstock — the people has worked at their trades, supported their small Jewish organization and joined Virginia City for its lavish Purim balls.[51] Rabbi Jacob Sheyer also provided religious services when he could muster a minyan from the Klaubers, Epsteins, Platts, Tobriners, Olcoviches, Harrises, Bergmans, or Cohns. But one suspects this small community had influence, for it could elicit praise for Jews as "second to none if not superior to all that go to make up the people of the United States."[52] By 1876 Carson City had sprouted its own B'nai B'rith Lodge #266, headed by former state legislator Jacob Tobriner.[53] When Wise visited the city in 1877, he identified ten youthful families and unmarried men who were as "kind and hospitable" as their co-religionists up in Virginia City.[54] But gray skies were overhead.

After the mineral production peaked in 1877 at $46,671,870, it began its irreversible plunge to $1,995,830 in 1894. The 1880 census recorded a state population of 62,266, already declining, and Virginia City slipped fast, along with Eureka and Carson City. Reno's growth from 1870 was steady but slow, though it would become the largest city in Nevada until the meteoric rise of Las Vegas in the 1950's.[55]

By 1882, the town of Austin was on the skids, with its Jewish population reduced to seven unmarried men and one family. The father, an American-born Jew who had married a convert, demonstrated his religious attachment by sending 600 miles to San Francisco for a mohel to circumcise his son. And while the father no longer fasted, he closed his store at the appropriate times and ate unleavened bread at Passover. He was apparently more observant during these depressed times than the more Orthodox remnant from Europe.[56]

The Jewish population of the Comstock struggled with Virginia City's decline, while maintaining a semblance of celebration in its Purim observance of 1881. Writing to San Franciscans "whose liveliest, if not happiest days may be traced to a former residence in this once thriving and prosperous camp," Morris Levy described the resplendent annual ball and midnight supper at the National Guard Hall. The writer lamented that "the day of resurrection has not yet arrived to instill into its [the city's] dispirited and almost lifeless population new life and activity."[57] Such spirit, he said, could only be revived by a new bonanza. It never came. State legislation effective in May 1881 disincorporated


OREGON
IDAHO
CALIFORNIA
UTAH
ARIZONA
NEVADA
HUMBOLDT
ELKO
WHITE PINE
PERSHING
LANDER
EUREKA
CHURCHILL
LYON
MINERAL
NYE
ESMERALDA
LINCOLN
CLARK
DOUGLAS
STOREY
WASHOE
ORMSBY
CARSON CITY
WINNEMUCCA
LOVELOCK
FALLON
AUSTIN
EUREKA
ELY
ELKO
TONOPAH
GOLDFIELD
PIOCHE
LAS VEGAS
RENO
VIRGINIA CITY
MINDEN
VERINGTON
HAWTHORNE
Pyramid Lake
Walker Lake
Lake Tahoe
LEGEND
Numeral - U S Numbered Highways
County Seat

Virginia City and control of the area passed to the County Commission. That same day the Virginia City correspondent to *The Jewish Progress* noted that "Pesach has come and gone, and passed over our city perhaps at such a height that its presence was imperceptible to the majority of our co-religionists."[58] Isidor Choinski (under the pen name "Maftir") referred to the former gambling table of the world as "the most wretched town that ever tolerated a Paiute or harbored a mining sharp." He estimated that the decaying town numbered about 30 Jews, as business had "gone to the dogs." The B'nai B'rith Lodge #52 — once the "most solid and flourishing in the United States" with $20,000 in the treasury and "a thousand ever ready to give to a new comer" — was a wreck.[59] Actually, the lodge limped along until 2 August 1898 when it officially closed and joined Lodge #345 of San Francisco.[60]

During the 1880's in Carson City, the remaining Platts, Cohns, Nathans, Jacobs, Olcoviches and Harrises maintained Judaism within their homes in the face of acerbic criticism from "Maftir." This former Aurora miner and later the San Francisco correspondent to Wise's *American Israelite* charged that only two families (the Olcoviches and the Harrises) had contributed recently to the Hebrew Orphan Asylum of San Francisco. A member of the Harris family ripped into "Maftir," noting the generosity of Nevada Jews for San Francisco causes in the halcyon days. But when Nevada Jews visited the City and wanted to worship, he went on to say, they were "asked for a ticket just the same as if we were about to enter a theater." In these bad times charity had to begin at home. The Jews of Reno and Carson City had recently joined in an effort to raise funds in support of a Hebrew teacher for their children. "If we were to go to San Francisco," Harris asked, "how much money do you think we could raise for that purpose?"[61] Several months later, Benjamin Harris forwarded to *The American Israelite* an anonymous donation for the Russian Refugee Relief Fund.[62]

By comparison the Jewish population of Eureka declined more slowly than at Austin or around the Comstock. By 1890 there were still five families. The remainder had scattered in all directions. Most settled in San Francisco, some followed the sun to Los Angeles, and a few stopped at Reno.[63] On 2 March 1879 a devastating fire swept Reno, costing Jewish businessmen hundreds of thousands of dollars.[64] Out of the wreckage was formed a Hebrew Benevolent Society, with officers like President Morris Ash (whose family had settled earlier in the Carson Valley), Vice-President David Pechner (active in the Sabbath School established by Messing in 1878), and Treasurer Thomas Barnett, who had lost quite heavily in the Reno fire.

It is no surprise that with the impending demise of the Virginia City B'nai B'rith lodge that 24 members of the slowly increasing Jewish group at Reno organized its own Lodge #450 in December of 1895.[65] Still another would be formed in 1914 as well as a permanent synagogue in 1922, with many members of the 200 strong Reno community present.[66] Among them were Sam Platt and Felice Cohn, whose careers in law, politics and community service would bridge the Jewish experience of frontier Carson City with the 1960's.[67]

Just when Nevada's economic prospects seemed so bleak, Ephraim Deinard of the Hebrew Agricultural Society of the United States unveiled a plan to triple the State's population with thousands of East European Jews.[68] In June of 1897 the 5,500-acre Wymore property in Smith Valley, about fifty miles southeast of Carson City, was put up for sale. Governor Reinhold Sadler urged Carson City promoters Morris Cohn (Felice's father) and Theodore R. Hofer, Jr. (a prominent Republican) to assist the refugees by taking an option on the property. In late November the first contingent of 25 families, comprising 103 persons, arrived at the spread — only to find that Cohn and Hofer had not completed the purchase. To make matters worse, the land was hard-pressed for irrigation water.[69]

The settlers dealt directly with owner Samuel Wymore and organized a cooperative, the Occidental Land Company, with Daniel Schwartz as President and Harry Bell as recruiting agent. The Nevada press was, at the outset, optimistic and enthusiastic about the prospect of such "substantial" and "experienced" artisans making the desert verdant with fresh vegetables.[70] Bell and Schwartz emerged as clear villains in the piece. They mortgaged the commune's summer crop to a Carson bank and fled to Philadelphia with the cash.[71] By September of 1898, the Occidental Company was sold by the sheriff to satisfy the bank claim, and the once eager and high-minded colonists drifted to more promising sites nearby or back to San Francisco.[72] In view of the government's active interest in reclaiming Nevada desert at the turn of the century, the Smith Valley project was not without merit. Although similar attempts to settle Jews on agricultural communes had failed, this one might have succeeded in some form, had it not been victimized by deceit.

Solomon Geller, Abraham Klauber, Moses Reinhart, Morris Badt and others prospered as farmers and ranchers, but the vast majority earned their bread as merchants. In this capacity they often accepted mining-stock certificates or portions of a claim in exchange for goods. Consequently, many more Jews were involved directly in the mining business than elsewhere in the West or than would appear from a perusal of city directories.[73] Another anomaly in the Nevada employment picture was the proportionately higher number of Jewish women at Eureka who operated businesses in their own name.[74]

The financial success of Nevada Jews is more difficult to estimate, since those who failed left few tracks for historians to follow. There is virtually no evidence,

however, of pauperism or vagrancy in the early years, due to the generosity of local benevolent organizations.[75] And while some settlers like Frederick Auerbach and Jacob Davis grew prosperous after leaving the state, census records reveal a high proportion of Jewish families owning real estate or declaring significant amounts of personal property.[76]

Data concerning losses due to fire is ambiguous. Press coverage indicated that many Jewish merchants who were struck had large volumes of stock on hand. In the Reno fire of 1879, for example, Isaac and Thomas Barnett sustained a loss of $60,000, which was second only to that of the Central Pacific Railroad.[77] Losses incurred by others in the same fire were relatively lighter, due to the custom of Jewish businessmen of building brick structures and carrying insurance.[78] When Seymour Jacobs saw his Elko store go up in flames in 1903, he was sufficiently well covered to announce within a week the rental of a new facility and completely new stock.[79]

While the case cannot be made that Jewish businessmen were uniformly wealthier than their gentile counterparts, as a group they appear to have operated sound and reasonably prosperous enterprises. If Jewish merchants had a secret for success, it was to be found in their ability to keep overhead low by not hiring too many people or by keeping the business in the family. They sold quickly and cheaply, taking advantage of nearby San Francisco's large stocks. Jews also advertised heavily in newspapers and were not above a liberal extension of credit.[80] Moses Reinhart recalled that in his uncle's Winnemucca store, it was not uncommon to load $6000 worth of supplies on the strength of a handshake. "We never knew what notes were," he said, "a man's word was as good as gold and there was no such things as duns."[81]

Another characteristic of life in early Nevada was the significant absence of overt anti-Semitism. Such was the case in most parts of the West in the gold rush areas until the 1880's.[82] One obvious reason was the levelling influence of the frontier where a person was judged largely on his abilities. Although isolated instances appear of stereotyping Jews as "sharp nosed" or venal, more often one finds unsolicited praise for their high morality and civic mindedness.[83]

Contributing to the general acceptance and tolerance of Jews was their active involvement in social and fraternal organizations, such as the Volunteer Fire Companies, which had no religious restrictions.[84] In Eureka, for example, Sam Goldstone announced there was "scarcely a Jew in this place but what is a member of the Masonic or Odd Fellows societies." In many cases Nevada Jews held multiple memberships, and in this respect did not differ from others in the West.[85] The relationship between Jews and the Odd Fellows lodges was so strong that their meeting halls were regularly used for religious services.[86] The same was true for Purim socials, which were unselfconsciously advertised and which attracted participants from the gentile community.[87]

The generosity of Nevada Jews to their own is well documented, but their support of broader community and national charities is less well known. For example, the Virginia City B'nai B'rith Lodge #52 secured a building and employed nurses to aid in the smallpox outbreak of 1869. The Carson City Benevolent Society contributed its entire meager treasury to the Union Sanitary Fund during the Civil War. And Jews in most towns could be found in support of the San Francisco Jewish Orphan Asylum, as well as aiding victims of the Chicago fire.[88]

An additional reason why Nevada Jews, in particular, experienced no evident anti-Semitism was that they were an immigrant group in a state which had the highest percentage of foreign population in the nation.[89] While an exhaustive study of the national background of Jews in Nevada is still incomplete, one conclusion appears incontestable: the adult Jewish population between 1850 and 1880 was largely foreign-born, with a surprisingly dominant Eastern-European origin.

As in other parts of the West, Jews were among the first to arrive and the last to leave. Those thousands who called Nevada their home — even for a short time — made their mark. Many kept the faith in the face of enormous pressures to assimilate and an environment which made full observance impossible by any standard. They were an integral part of the State's economic development and in this respect were influential beyond their numbers. Their active involvement in local and state politics appears strongest when accompanied by the nourishment of Jewish social and religious organizations. Those who stayed and died in Nevada transmitted a legacy of industry, social consciousness and a love for life to their children, which would be multiplied many times over as Nevada revived in the twentieth century.

NOTES

The author is most grateful for the many services extended to him in his research by the staffs of the Nevada Historical Society, the Getchell Library at the University of Nevada-Reno and of the Hebrew Union Seminary at Los Angeles.

1. Wilbur S. Shepperson, *Restless Strangers: Nevada's Immigrants and Their Interpreters*, (Reno: University of Nevada Press, 1970), p. 75.
2. Henry Nash Smith, *Virgin Land: The American West as Symbol and Myth*, (New York: Vintage Books, 1950), esp. pp. 291-305; Frederick Jackson Turner, "The Significance of the Frontier in American History," in George Rogers Taylor, eds., *The Turner Thesis Concerning the Role of the Frontier in American History*, (Boston: D.C. Heath & Co., 1949); Moses Rischin, *The Jews of the West: The Metropolitan Years*, (Waltham, Mass: American Jewish Historical Society, 1979), p. 8; Don W. Wilson, "Pioneer Jews in California and Arizona, 1849-1875," *Journal of the West*, Vol. VI, 2 (April, 1967), pp. 226-236; Robert E. Levinson, "American Jews in the West," *Western Historical Quarterly*, Vol.

V, 3 (July, 1974), pp. 285-294; Norton B. Stern and William M. Kramer, "Anti-Semitism and the Jewish Image in the Early West," in John E. Bour, *et. al.*, *The American West and the Religious Experience*, (Los Angeles: Will Kramer, 1975); any issue of the *Western States Jewish Historical Quarterly* (hereafter: *WSJHQ*); and Hynda Rudd, "The Mountain West As a Jewish Frontier," Vol. XIII, 3 (April, 1981), pp. 241-256.

3. Davidson was killed in 1872 by a freight train near Battle Mountain. *The Hebrew*, 8 May, 1872, p. 4. Choinski, who later became a well known San Francisco bookseller and correspondent, was mining with his father-in-law, Morris Ashim, at Aurora in 1863; cf. *WSJHQ*, Vol. VII, 1 (October, 1974), p. 45. Three Haas brothers operated clothing stores in Virginia City, Gold Hill and Nevada City, California, in 1861, cf. J. Wells Kelly, ed., *First Directory of Nevada Territory* [1862], (Los Gatos, Talisman Press, 1962), cover. For more on the Nathan and Morris families see Levinson, *The Jews in the California Gold Rush*, (New York: KTAV Publishing House, Inc., 1978), pp. 98-99, 159. While it may be that sons of Israel accompanied early exploration parties across Nevada, such as Emmanuel Lazarus with Jedediah Smith in 1826 or Solomon Nunes Carvalho with John C. Fremont in 1853, this study focuses on Jews who established residency and were unequivocally identified with the Jewish community.
4. C. H. Meyer to Isaac Leeser, Carson City, 13 November, 1862, in "Trail Blazers of the Trans-Mississippi West," *American Jewish Archives*, Vol. VIII, 2 (October, 1956), p. 105.
5. Russell R. Elliott, *History of Nevada* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1973), *passim*.
6. Keller and Cohen had purchased the oldest building in Dayton from Major William Ormsby; cf. Kelly, *op. cit.*, p. 213. For Hite, cf. *Territorial Enterprise*, 3 April, 1863, 3:1; 17 July, 1863, 3:5; and 10 March, 1864, 2:2; and Kelly, *op. cit.*, p. 152. Geller moved into the Truckee Meadows and eventually to the Honey Lake area north of Reno. He was later elected Senator from Washoe and Roop Counties in 1866, cf. Nevada Historical Society (Reno), Legislative Cardfile.
7. Francis Mandelbaum of Sacramento, late of New York, was a partner in these ventures and introduced Klauber to his future wife, Theresa Epstein. Klauber moved his family several times before liquidating his Minden spread in 1881. Cf. Kelly, *op. cit.*, p. 57; *Carson Valley News*, 24 April, 1877, p. 3 and 2 July, 1880, p. 3; and Lawrence M. Klauber, "Abraham Klauber, Pioneer Merchant (1831-1911), *WSJHQ*, Vol. II, 2 (January, 1970), pp. 67-90.
8. In 1862 The Carson City Benevolent Society donated its treasury balance of $157.50 to the U.S. Sanitary Committee. Cf. *American Jewish Archives*, *op. cit.* By 1864 the Eureka Hebrew Benevolent Society of Virginia City had 85 members and had expended $4000 since its foundation in November of 1862. Cf. Charles Collins, ed., *Mercantile Guide and Directory for Virginia City, Gold Hill, Silver City . . . 1864-65*, (Virginia: Agnew and Deffebach, 1864), p. 32.
9. *Gold Hill News*, 5 April, 1865, p. 3 and Collins, *op. cit.*, pp. 26ff.
10. *The Hebrew*, 5 August, 1864, p. 4:4. The Hebrew Self-Protecting Society counted 44 members in 1864, B'nai B'rith Lodge #52 had been organized in 1863 with 30 members (doubling in one year), and the new King Solomon Lodge #64 was founded in 1865 with 42 members and officers. Cf. *The Hebrew*, 17 February, 1865, p. 4:3.
11. *The Hebrew*, 15 October, 1864, p. 3:4.
12. Bien was initially praised by the editors of the *Gold Hill News* as a "brick" or solid citizen (3 January, 1865, pp. 1:3 and 2:4.) Within a week they were criticizing his loquaciousness and called him an "ass" (4 January, 1865, p. 2:4; 9 January, 1865, p. 2:1; and 12 January, 1865, p. 2:1). Bien reacted to the editorial criticism by wearing a "masked battery" (concealed weapon) and the *Gold Hill News* responded unmercifully. *Loc. cit.*, 17 January, 1865, p. 2:2; 21 January, 1865, p. 2:1; and 27 January, 1865, p. 2:1. For more on Bien's career before moving to Nevada, see Reva Clar and William M. Kramer, "Julius Eckman and Herman Bien: The Battling Rabbis of San Francisco," Part I, *WSJHQ*, Vol. XV, 2 (January 1983), pp. 107-130.
13. *The Territorial Enterprise* regularly commented on Jewish affairs over the next two decades, commenting on the failure of other good intentions to establish a synagogue. Their many references to synagogues were of the temporary variety, e.g. 4 October, 1872, p. 3:1; 3 October, 1876, p. 3:4; and 1 May, 1878, p. 2:4. Cf. also Shepperson, *op. cit.*, p. 23.
14. *The Hebrew*, 10 March, 1865, p. 3:3.
15. [Norton B. Stern], "The Rise and Fall of the Jewish Community of Austin, Nevada," *WSJHQ*, Vol. IX, 1 (October, 1976), p. 88.
16. The 150 Jews included only three families, cf. *The Hebrew*, 25 March, 1864, p. 4, in *ibid*.
17. Shannon appears to have been American-born and "almost surely" of Polish Jewish descent. I am indebted for this information and a host of other kindnesses to Norton B. Stern, editor of the *Western States Jewish Historical Quarterly*, private correspondence, 15 May, 1982. Cf. also Nevada Historical Society, Legislative Cardfile.
18. William M. Kramer, "Pioneer Lawyer of California and Texas: Henry J. Labatt (1832-1900)," *WSJHQ*, Vol. XV, 1 (October 1982), pp. 3-21.
19. Levinson, *The Jews in the California Gold Rush*, *op. cit.*, p. 35 and Rudd, *op. cit.*, p. 246.
20. James W. Hulse, *The Nevada Adventure: A History*, (Reno: University of Nevada Press, 1969), pp. 96-98 and *The American Hebrew*, 13 October, 1882, p. 103.
21. Elliott, *op. cit.*, p. 106.
22. Norton B. Stern, "The Jewish Community of Eureka, Nevada," *Nevada Historical Society Quarterly*, Vol. XXV, 2 (Summer 1982), pp. 95-115 and "The Jewish Community of a Nevada Mining Town," *WSJHQ*, Vol. XV, 1 (October, 1982), pp. 48-78, esp. p. 51.
23. *The American Israelite*, 3 September, 1875, p. 6:6.
24. Stern. "The Jewish Community of a Nevada Mining Town," *loc. cit.* p. 56.
25. Elliott, *op. cit.*, p. 120-21.
26. *The Hebrew*, 23 July, 1869, p. 4.
27. Norton B. Stern, "Abraham Mooser — First Businessman of Santa Monica, California," *WSJHQ*, Vol. I, 3 (April, 1969), pp. 109-127.
28. *Elko Daily Independent*, 6 November, 1875, p. 3:3. Cohn imported a mohel to circumcise his son, *ibid.*, 8 March, 1878, p. 3:2.
29. *Emmanuel*, Vol. XXVIII, No. 24, 22 October, 1901, p. 6.
30. Moses Reinhart eventually became the financial head of the business. He was also Director of the Winnemucca Water and Light Company and later President of the Winnemucca State Bank and Trust Company, which closed during the Depression. Cf. Alfred E. Dutton, *Notable Nevadans in Caricature*, (Nevada: n.p., 1915), p. 66 [in Getchell Library Special Collections, University of Nevada Reno]; and *Nevada State Journal*, 20 October, 1968, p. 38.
31. Chris H. Sheerin, "Those Who Dared: J. Selby Badt, 'Van' and Ula Vandiver," *Northern Nevada Historical Society Quarterly*, #80-4 (Fall 1980), p. 101.
32. For more on the Badt family, see Milton Badt, Oral History Project, [Getchell Library], University of Nevada, 1965.
33. *Elko Weekly Independent*, 29 July, 1883, p. 3:6.
34. Carson Lodge I.O.B.B. Record Book, 3 December, 1895, Judah Magnes Museum, Berkeley, California.
35. There are numerous references to Jacobs in the Elko press, including a notice of his election to office in the Odd Fellows Lodge, *Elko Free Press*, 6 December, 1917, p. 3:4. Cf. also, *Elko Free Press*, 27 May, 1899, p. 3:4 and *Elko Weekly Independent*, 14 August, 1903, p. 1:1.
36. Elliott, *op. cit.*, pp. 112-13.
37. The story of Jacob Davis and the origins of the Levi Strauss copper-riveted denim pants has been mistold more than once, e.g. in Michael M. Zarchin, *Glimpses of Jewish Life in San Francisco*, 2nd rev. ed., (Berkeley: Judah L. Magnes Museum, 1964), pp. 61-62. More accurate details are to be found in Ed Cray, *Levi's*, (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1978), pp. 18-22.
38. Sheyer officiated at the marriage of Lewis Hess and Helena Epstein at Washoe City, 15 December, 1869; cf. *Reno Crescent*, 18 December, 1869, p. 2:3. He also circumcised the son of David Lachman at Reno in 1871; cf. *ibid.*, 19 August, 1871, p. 3:2.
39. *Reno Crescent*, 19 August, 1871, p. 3:2; *Nevada State Journal*, 5 October, 1872 and annually through 10 October, 1875, p. 3:3 for notices of Jewish observance.
40. For example, Nathan Nathan and Morris Nathan were Reno partners, who opened a branch in Grass Valley; and Jacob Morris and David Nathan were partners in a Virginia City and Grass Valley store. Cf. Levinson, *The Jews . . .*, *op. cit.*, pp. 57 and 159 fn. #87.
41. Philip I. Earl, "A House to Offer Our Prayers . . .," *Washoe Rambler*, Vol. II, 2 (Fall 1978), pp. 47ff.

42. William M. Kramer, ed., *The Western Journal of Isaac Meyer Wise, 1877*, (Berkeley: Western Jewish History Center, 1974), p. 22.
43. *Ibid.*, pp. 43, 46-48.
44. Elliott, *op. cit.*, pp. 396-98.
45. *The Territorial Enterprise*, 1 May, 1878, p. 2:4.
46. *Ibid.*, 10 May, 1878, p. 2:7.
47. The 20,484 foot tunnel was to serve as a ventilator and deep level drain for the mines as well as a passage for the movement of ore and supplies. Elliott, *op. cit.*, pp. 129-31.
48. *The American Israelite*, 30 May, 1879, p. 4, where he is referred to as the "Syrian" Jew. Sutro first visited the Comstock in 1860 and built a small quartz mill near Dayton. He sold his stock in the completed tunnel and invested his million-dollar profit in San Francisco real estate. The multi-millionaire was elected Mayor of that city in 1894 on the Populist ticket. Elliott, *ibid.*
49. *The American Israelite*, 3 January, 1879, p. 6 and 31 January, 1879, p. 5.
50. David Pechner was Vice-President. Also active were members of the Barnett families, the Russacks and the Fredericks. *The American Israelite*, 3 January, 1876, p. 6.
51. *The Hebrew*, 11 June, 1869, p. 4 and *The American Jewish Archives, op. cit.*, p. 104.
52. Quoted in *The Hebrew*, 19 November, 1869, p. 4.
53. *The Territorial Enterprise*, 26 July, 1876, p. 2:3 and Nevada Historical Society, Legislative Cardfile.
54. Kramer, *Western Journal . . . , op. cit.*, p. 48.
55. Elliott, *op. cit.*, pp. 396-98.
56. *The American Hebrew*, 13 October, 1882, in *WSJHQ*, Vol. IX, 1 (October, 1976), pp. 88-90.
57. *The Jewish Progress*, 25 March, 1881, p. 4. The correspondent was probably Morris Levy, Secretary of the Virginia Purim Club.
58. *Ibid.*, 6 May, 1881, p. 4:2, the correspondent signing himself B.O. Nanza.
59. *The American Israelite*, 25 August, 1882, p. 58.
60. *Emmanuel*, Vol. VI, 2 (5 August, 1898), p. 4.
61. *The American Israelite*, 5 March, 1882, p. 301.
62. Loc. cit., 3 November, 1882, p. 157. Members of the Harris families had operated stores in Virginia City, Austin and Eureka during the 1860's and 1870's, moving to the more stable capitol city during the economic decline. *The Territorial Enterprise*, 26 July, 1876, p. 2:3; Kramer. *Western Journal . . .* p. 74; and *The Hebrew*, 10 October, 1865, p. 4, 17 October, p. 4, and 27 October, p. 4.
63. For a detailed review of Jewish migration from Eureka to California see Stern, "The Jewish Community of a Nevada Mining Town," *op. cit.*, pp. 64, 73, 75-76.
64. *The Hebrew*, 7 March, 1879, p. 4 as in *WSJHQ*, Vol. XII, 2 (January, 1980), p. 141. Cf. also Myron Angel, ed., *History of Nevada: With Illustrations and Biographical Sketches of Its Prominent Men and Pioneers*, (Oakland: Thompson & West, 1881), p. 638.
65. *The Jewish Progress*, 13 December, 1895, p. 5. Cf. also Earl, *op. cit.*, pp. 47-55.
66. Earl, *ibid*, p. 51. Henry Leter was first president of the congregation with services performed by Mr. Sider. The synagogue was Temple Emmanuel.
67. Samuel Platt (1874-1964) was a native of Carson City, attended the local high school, Stanford University and Columbia Law College. He was admitted to the Nevada Bar in 1897. He was very active in state and national Republican politics and had three unsuccessful runs for the U.S. Senate. James G. Scrugham, ed., *Nevada: A Narrative of the Conquest of a Frontier Land*, (Chicago: The American Historical Society, 1935), pp. 100-101. Felice Cohn (1884-1961), grand daughter of Rabbi Jacob Sheyer, was born in Carson City, graduated from Stanford, studied law at Washington Law School and passed the Nevada Bar at the age of 18 in 1902. She was the first native Nevada woman to practice law in the State. She had several federal appointments and was active in the women's suffrage movement and in many civic and religious groups. She ran unsuccessfully several times for county office. *Reno Evening Gazette*, 25 May, 1961, p. 13. The remarkable careers of Platt and Cohn deserve further elaboration in the context of twentieth-century Jewish life in Nevada.
68. Ephraim Deinard to John E. Jones, Philadelphia, 12 August, 1897 in Sadler Papers, Box A36, Nevada Historical Society.
69. Norton B. Stern and William M. Kramer, "An American Zion in Nevada: the Rise and Fall of an Agricultural Colony," *WSJHQ*, Vol. XIII, 2 (January, 1981), pp. 130-134.
70. Alfred Doten, Diary, Vol. 73, 9 November, 1897, Getchell Library Special Collections, University of Nevada Reno and *Nevada State Journal*, 9 November, 1897, p. 3:3.
71. Wilbur S. Shepperson, *Retreat to Nevada* (Reno, University of Nevada Press, 1966), p. 42.
72. The Jewish press assumed that the refugees would be cared for by the Jewish Benevolent Association for San Francisco, see Stern and Kramer, "American Zion . . . ," *op. cit.*, p. 133.
73. Combining the known occupations of Jews at Virginia City in 1861 and at Eureka in 1878, approximately 35% were engaged in the sale of dry goods and clothing; 13% as grocers; 12% in tobacco, stationery and books; 11% in general merchandise such as hardware and feed; 6% in liquor and wine sales; and the remaining 24% spread over 16 occupations including those engaged in the mines. This statistical package represents approximately 104 employed in a total Jewish population of about 250. Cf. Kelly, *op. cit.*, pp. 213-19 and *passim;* and Stern's studies of Eureka cited above.
74. Stern, *ibid.*, *WSJHQ*, pp. 65-66.
75. One can find isolated examples of individuals like Reno and San Francisco banker Daniel Meyer, who refused to give a penny to the Russian Jewish Relief Fund. Of the Russian refugees, he said, "we have enough . . . ." Rudolph Glanz, *The Jews of California From the Discovery of Gold until 1880* (New York: Walden Press, Inc., 1960), p. 142.
76. 1862 and 1875 Nevada State Census microfilms, Nevada Historical Society.
77. Angel, *op. cit.*, p. 638 and *The Hebrew*, 7 May, 1879, p. 4.
78. Levinson, *op. cit.*, pp. 159-60.
79. *Elko Weekly Independent*, 14 August, 1903, p. 1:1 and 21 August, p. 2:3. the same Jacobs was noted in the press as having a "beautiful home," a wife who hosted social gatherings, and the owner of vacant property in addition to his store and residence. *Elko Independent, 27 February, 1915, p. 2:2 and Elko Free Press*, 13 September, 1917, p. 3:2.
80. Henry J. Labatt, "The Commercial Position of the Jews in California . . . 1856," in *WSJHQ*, Vol. IV 1 (October, 1971), pp. 21-24; Levinson, "Jews in the West," *op. cit.*, p. 288; and Wilson, *op. cit.*, pp. 229-30.
81. *Nevada State Journal*, 20 October, 1968, p. 38.
82. Levinson, "Jews in the West," *op. cit.*, p. 289 and *Jews in the California Gold Rush*, p. 79.
83. Shepperson, *Restless Strangers, op. cit.*, pp. 72, 87. Cf. also *Carson Daily Appeal* in *The Hebrew*, 19 November, 1869, p. 4; *Nevada State Journal*, 20 September, 1873, p. 3; and *Reno Evening Gazette*, 3 September, 1907, p. 17.
84. One example among hundreds is the activity of D. Barney Woolf at Virginia City. Collins, *op. cit.*, p. 37.
85. *The American Israelite*, 3 September, 1875, p. 3. Goldstone himself was Deputy District Grand Master of the Odd Fellows in January 1876 and first president of the local B'nai B'rith lodge in 1878. See Stern, *Nevada Historical Society Quarterly, op. cit.*, pp. 105-6.
86. Earl, *op. cit.*, p. 47.
87. *The Territorial Enterprise*, 1 April, 1875, p. 3:1.
88. *The Hebrew*, 15 January, 1869, p. 4; *The Territorial Enterprise*, 3 May, 1870, p. 3:1; and David A. D'Ancona, *A California-Nevada Travel Diary of 1876*, (Santa Monica: Norton B. Stern, 1955), p. 43.
89. Elliott, *op. cit.*, pp. 382-3.

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COHN
GABRIEL

U.S. CENSUS NEVADA 1870 ELKO COUNTY (Roll 211) 2 June 1870
Dwelling 138, Family # 91
p.40 GABRIEL COHN, 31, born Prussia. $ 1,000.--real est., $ 10,000.-- per.property
JENNIE COHN, 25, keeping house. born Prussia
COHN, E. * 3 ,born Prussia
COHN, M. ** 2, born California
*** LOEWENBERG, KATE 20, Prussia
LOEWENBERG, R. 16, Prussia attends school
Gabriel Cohn was a citizen of the U.S. by 1870.

*: Esther **: Max *** two sisters of Jennie Loewenberg Cohn.

U.S. CENSUS CALIFORNIA 1880 SAN FRANCISCO National Archives Roll 78.
7 June 1880 1714 Pacific Avenue Dwelling 148, Family 171

p.20

Line 9	COHN, GABRIEL	41,	dry goods merchant, b. Germany parents both Gy.	
10	JENNIE	36	born Germany, parents Germany	
11	ESTHER	13	born Germany	
12	MAX	12	California	
13	PEARL	10	Nevada	
14	MOSES *	8	---	* He is Gabriel M(oses) Cohn
15	LILLY	6	---	
16	CHARLES	4	---	
17	SETH	2	---	
18	JULIUS	10/12 (Aug.4,1879)	---	
19	(Mary Fuchs, servant)			
20	LOEWENBERG, REGINA,	22, born Prussia	(sister-in-law) German parents	
21	LOEWENBERG, HELEN	18, born Prussia	(sister-in-law)	

U.S. CENSUS CALIFORNIA 1900 v.36, E.D. 298, Sheet 6, line 93
45th Ward, 12 June 1900
(317 Bush Street
line 93: COHN, GABRIEL, lodger, born Oct.1837, 62, born Pgermany

immigrated in 1858, 42 years in America. Merchant, naturalized.

U.S. CENSUS CALIFORNIA 1900 CALAVERAS COUNTY v.6,E.D. 142, Sheet 5 line 47

COHN, GABRIEL, born April 1872, 28, born Nevada
lives CALAVERAS COUNTY, Angel Township 5 , Bush Street
with MIKE ARENDT, brother-in-law (husband of Esther Cohn Arendt)

COHN
GABRIEL

F
841
.A58
1958

HISTORY

OF

NEVADA

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

AND

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF ITS

PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS.

OAKLAND, CAL.:
THOMPSON & WEST.
1881

HUMBOLDT WELLS is situated on the Central Pacific Railroad, fifty-seven miles east of Elko and thirty-six miles west of Toano. It was first brought into existence by the railroad company, as a station, being the end of the Humboldt and Ogden Division. It lies on an open plain at an altitude of 5,629 feet above the sea. On the south are seen the snow-capped mountains, elevated 10,700 feet above the sea level, reaching with majestic grandeur away up among the clouds. In every direction mountains are to be seen from this town, though those on the south rear themselves far above their neighbors.

The station was established in 1869, and R. P. Hamill was the first settler, he being the agent for the railroad company, and also for Wells, Fargo & Co. His date of settlement was in September of the last-named year. The next settlers were H. P. Renshaw and Wm. Humphreys, who opened a saloon in a log shanty on Christmas, 1869. P. D. Freese and T. A. Jones arrived in 1870. Badt & Cohn opened a store in 1871. The first hotel was built and opened to the public by J. H. Smith in the same year, and is now known as the Depot Hotel. In 1871 a stage line was established, running south, by way of Spruce Mountain, to Schellbourne, and that, in connection with the developments of the mines, by an Eastern company from Philadelphia, gave the place a start.

From 1872 until 1876 the place was most prosperous, though the population never exceeded 300. A supply of wood, consisting of mountain mahogany, nut pine and cedar, is obtained in the mountains to the east. The water supply is from wells and springs, there being no public water-works. A school house, built of wood, capable of accommodating fifty scholars, has an attendance of about forty children, under the instruction of one teacher.

Among the curiosities of nature that are found in this vicinity are the celebrated Humboldt Wells, from which the town derives its name, mention of which is made in the general history, page 18.

On the twenty-fourth of March, 1877, there was an extensive fire, that swept away the main part of the town, including the buildings belonging to the railroad company. This was a sad blow to the business interests, and the loss was very heavy, amounting to about $50,000. The fire was undoubtedly of incendiary origin. Another fire occurred February 21, 1881, which entailed a loss of about $20,000. Notwithstanding these calamities there is still life in the place.

In the cemetery are twenty-three graves, mostly of children. The prevalent diseases are mountain fever and pneumonia.

Stock-raising around the outskirts of the town is quite extensive, though agricultural pursuits are not engaged in to any great extent.

At present the place contains 160 persons, the round-house and railroad buildings, two general merchandise stores, two grocery and variety stores, one hotel, two saloons, one restaurant, two barber-shops, one blacksmith-shop, one livery stable, two breweries, one harness-shop, one Chinese store. The official name of the place is Wells.

TUSCARORA is one of the most prosperous towns in the State, and was first started by men who were in search of the gold placer mines reported, by the Indians, to be located in that vicinity. According to the best authority obtainable Hamilton McCan was the first settler, he arriving in the month of September, 1867, and during the next month, Warren Shoecraft, Tim Brown, M. H. Black and the Beard brothers, John and Stephen, arrived there. The location of the foregoing gentlemen was at Old Tuscarora, about two and one-half miles southwest of the present town, and is now deserted. An adobe fort was built in 1868 by the settlers for protection against the Indians, and is still standing.

In 1875, the discovery of silver caused an excitement, and many people rushed to the new El Dorado during the year, at which time the present town was started, situated at the foot of the mountains which bear its name, on the west side of Independence Valley, about four miles from its head. Among the first to settle in the present town was A. V. Lancaster, who put up the first building, which was used as a store, boarding-house, and saloon.

In 1876 it was a very lively camp and contained about 3,000 inhabitants, and though the population has decreased, the prosperity of the place still remains. It is located on the foot-hills which skirt the valley at an altitude of about 7,000 feet. The houses are built principally of wood, though there are some constructed of brick, stone and adobe. The nearest towns are Cornucopia twenty-five miles, Columbia forty-five miles, and Mountain City. The wood supply is obtained from the mountains on the opposite side of the valley, and consists of pine, cottonwood, quaking-aspen and alder. The water is supplied by a private company and is obtained from the mountains back of town. There are two churches, Methodist and Catholic. A Sunday-school connected with the former contains about sixty scholars.

The mining interests have kept the town in existence, the quartz-mills furnishing employment for many men. The Grand Prize, twenty stamps; Tuscarora, Independence and Navajo, ten stamps; Lancaster, ten stamps; and De Frees, ten stamps; being located at this place.

Freights are received by teams from Elko and Carlin, the former fifty-eight miles, and the latter forty-six miles distant. The cost of transportation from these places being from one and one-quarter to three cents per pound.

Tuscarora has a school of about 150 scholars, employing three teachers, although no regular school building has been constructed. The building used is a wood structure 25x45 feet, and is rented for that purpose.

(History of Elko County) Town of Humboldt Wells.

were deemed essential to the dignity and honor of the people of a newly organized and rapidly growing county.

The Legislature passed a law creating a State University, and left the location of it open to the competition of the various counties of the State. Elko was noted as "the railroad town" of the State, and her people were anxious to make it famous as the seat of learning as well. They therefore made liberal propositions. They offered to donate the land and erect the buildings and make them a free gift to the State. This offer was accepted by the State, and the county expended $20,000 to secure the State University. Bonds, bearing high rates of interest, were issued to pay for the buildings. Scrip was issued to pay current expenses and over-due interest, until, in less than four years after the organization, the county debt had reached the enormous sum of $112,470, while the entire population was less than 3,000. But the steady increase of population and the fact that Elko is specially adapted to grazing and farming, has enabled the county, by strict economy and good management in later years, to pay current expenses and reduce the debt of the county to less than $60,000. The population is now nearly 6,000, and the affairs of the county are in a healthy and prosperous condition.

For a more perfect knowledge of the products of the county, the number of acres under cultivation, and the stock raised and maintained, reference may be had to the tables on pages 135, 136, 139 and 140 of the general history of the State. For the bullion product see table in the later pages of this work.

APPOINTMENTS AND ELECTIONS.

In the following list will be found the names of all the county officers, with the date of appointment or election, from the organization of the county to the present time:—

SENATORS.

J. B. Moore, elected November 8, 1870; G. H. Shepherd and G. Cohn, elected November 3, 1874; T. N. Stone, elected November 7, 1876; G. H. Shepherd, elected November 5, 1878; J. B. Tolley, elected November 2, 1880.

ASSEMBLYMEN.

J. A. Savage and J. W. Ellyson, elected November 8, 1870; H. C. Street and J. A. Savage, elected November 5, 1872; J. C. Dow, H. H. Peyton, E. Penrod, and F. J. Franks, elected November 3, 1874; G. Griswold, J. B. Tolley, and J. B. Moore, elected November 7, 1876; J. S. Mayhugh, B. L. Plummer, and S. M. Beard, elected November 5, 1878; J. Z. Kelly, O. H. Ballinger, and James McBurney, elected November 2, 1880.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

John Wasson, M. P. Freeman, and Sol Lewis were appointed County Commissioners by the Executive, March, 1869. Wasson resigned April 29, 1869. John W. Epley, and W. M. Gillispie were sworn in as the successors of the first Board, May 10, 1869; Len. Wines, J. Pierson, and J. H. Leffingwell were elected June 21, 1869; D. C. Butterfield, S. S. Sears, and J. Marks, elected November 8, 1870. Butterfield resigned September 4, 1871, and T. B. Henley appointed to fill vacancy. A. W. Gedney was appointed in 1872, in place of J. Marks. George Seitz, G. B. Able, and A. J. Smith, elected November 5, 1872; A. Wiseman and John Hunter, elected November 3, 1874; Thomas Holmes and F. E. Hughes, elected November 7, 1876. Hughes became non-resident, and his office was declared vacant, July, 1878. S. S. Sears and R. M. Conley, elected November 5, 1878; F. Honeyman and J. J. Campbell, elected November 2, 1880.

H. P. Lathrop, M. D., was elected Coroner June 21, 1869.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Wm. M. Gillispie, elected June 21, 1869; J. H. Lucas, elected November 8, 1870; J. H. Rand, elected November 5, 1872; H. C. Street, elected November 3, 1874, re-elected November 7, 1876; J. W. Dorsey, elected November 5, 1878; G. A. Kingston, elected November 2, 1880.

COUNTY SHERIFFS.

J. B. Fitch, elected June 21, 1869, re-elected November 8, 1870; resigned October 8, 1872, and W. G. Craighead, appointed to fill vacancy. H. H. Scott, elected November 5, 1872; H. W. Brown, elected November 3, 1874; E. L. Seitz, elected November 7, 1876; J. B. Fitch, elected November 5, 1878, re-elected November 2, 1880.

COUNTY CLERKS.

J. W. Stainbum was appointed County Clerk April 3, 1869; Thomas A. Waterman, elected June 21, 1869; H. H. Scott, elected November 8, 1870; O. E. Green, elected November 5, 1872, re-elected November 3, 1874, re-elected November 7, 1876, re-elected, November 5, 1878; A. G. Dawley, elected November 2, 1880.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

M. P. Freeman, elected June 21, 1869; G. H. Shepherd, elected November 8, 1870; M. P. Freeman, elected November 5, 1872, re-elected November 3, 1874; J. R. Bradley, elected November 7, 1876; H. M. Grant, elected November 5, 1878; Thomas Giblin, elected November 2, 1880.

COUNTY ASSESSORS.

William G. Seamands, elected June 21, 1869; H A. Harville, elected November 8, 1870, re-elected November 5, 1872; E. H. Griswold, elected November 3, 1874, re-elected November 7, 1876; H. V. Mundell, elected November 5, 1878, re-elected November 2, 1880.

COUNTY RECORDERS.

R. T. Hafford, elected June 21, 1869; F. A. Rogers, elected November 8, 1870, re-elected November 5, 1872, re-elected November 3, 1874, re-elected November 7, 1876; S. M. Henley, elected November 5, 1878, re-elected November 2, 1880.

COHN, GABRIEL

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Nevada's Newspapers:

A BIBLIOGRAPHY

A Compilation of Nevada History
1854-1964

by
John Gregg Folkes

AN ASSOCIATED PUBLICATION OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA PRESS

ELKO (county seat)

Location—Northeastern Nevada on Highway 40
Date Founded—1869
Main Industry—ranching and stock raising center
Population—1960 census 6,298

Daily Argonaut: On September 4, 1897 the first number of the *Argonaut* was issued. E. C. Snyder, Samuel T. Porter, George Russell, and Charles H. Keith were editors. The newspaper issued its final number on February 4, 1899.

Elko Chronicle: The *Chronicle* was established by W. B. Taylor and T. I. Butler on June 5, 1870. It was variously known as the *Elko Weekly Chronicle* and the *Elko Semi-weekly Chronicle*. The newspaper, which was Republican in politics, did not last the year. It ended on December 4, 1870.

Elko Enterprise: The *Enterprise* was a short-lived newspaper beginning on December 1, 1916 and ending just over 2 months later on February 9. It was a weekly (issued Fridays) with D. N. Wheeler as the editor and proprietor. The *Enterprise* never had its own plant but was printed at the *Elko Independent*.

Elko Free Press: The *Free Press* was established at Battle Mountain in the summer of 1881. It was moved to Elko in late 1882 and first appeared there as the Elko *Free Press* on January 5, 1883. C. H. Sproule was the founder and publisher. The newspaper was issued every Friday. Its name was subsequently changed to the *Daily Free Press* on September 10, 1884. Two months later it reverted to a weekly. Henceforth, for a good many years the newspaper experimented with a weekly and a daily edition. On September 10, 1904 George B. Russell was the editor and publisher. Other men who later ran the publication were Dr. Edwin J. Clark, E. M. and E. B. Steninger, and Chris M. Sheerin.

Elko Independent: Volume 1 number 1 of the *Independent* was June 19, 1869. It was a semi-weekly (Wednesdays and Saturdays) and E. D. Kelly and Judge George G. Berry were the founders. On February 27, 1875 the newspaper

was known as the *Weekly Elko Independent*. Other early publishers and editors were Chas. L. Perkins, M. S. Bonnifield, W. B. Taylor, and H. C. Street. In December, 1872 S. S. Sears and C. C. S. Wright bought the newspaper and in 1875 enlarged it to a daily. However, a weekly continued to be published. In 1887 C. W. Grover was the editor of the *Daily* and *Weekly Independent*. Four years later (May 3) W. W. Booher became the editor of both the weekly and daily editions. Booher ran the newspaper for 23 years ending on September 18, 1914 when C. H. Keith and H. W. Riddle took over the publication. Later, George B. Russell took Riddle's place. By 1928 the newspaper had changed from a daily to a tri-weekly (the weekly edition had been discontinued). Harold P. Hale and Mary C. McNamara were the editors. Warren L. Monroe, formerly of the *Humboldt Star*, took over the publication on March 12, 1937. The newspaper was subsequently changed to a weekly.

Elko Leader: A short-lived newspaper existing in early 1873.

Elko Weekly Post: The *Post* was the fourth newspaper to be started in Elko County. It was inaugurated on September 11, 1875. The politics of the weekly were Republican. E. A. Littlefield and C. C. Powning were the proprietors. Powning eventually dropped out and Littlefield was joined by his brother, E. B. Littlefield. April 30, 1881 was the final date of publication.

Nevada Silver Tidings: The first appearance of the *Silver Tidings* was on August 3, 1895. It was a weekly, issued on Saturdays. M. S. Riddle and H. N. Riddle were editors of the newspaper in 1897. Two years later, on March 1, the publication was renamed the *Semi-Weekly Tidings*, coming out on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Later it reverted to a weekly. A subsequent editor was Phil. S. Triplett. The newspaper ceased publication on July 1, 1899.

[1]Douglas C. McMurtrie, *A Bibliography of Nevada Newspapers 1858 to 1[illegible]sive* (Mainz: Gutenberg-Jahrbuck, 1935), p. 299.

Location—approxima
National Forest
Date Founded—1896
Main Industry—mini
Population—estimate

Gold Creek News: V
24, 1896. A w
The *News* w
lishing Comp
paper was
Mining Comp
tions for the
cation. The n

Location—10 miles nor
Date Founded—1911
Main Industry—agricu
Population—estimated

Metropolis Chronicle:
1911. It was i
pany and liste
the *Chronicle*
appeared on A

MID

Location—43 miles nort
Route 18
Date Founded—1907
Main Industry—mining
Population—estimated p

Gold Circle Miner: Volu
14, 1908. It wa
The *Miner* was
Company, Mark
was short-lived.

AUSTIN (county seat)

Location—between Fallon and Eureka on Highway 50
Date Founded—1863
Main Industry—mining (silver, gold, lead, copper, and zinc)
Population—estimated peak 10,000; 1960 census 389

Austin Republican: "This paper is listed in Rowell's *American Newspaper Directory* for 1869 with the notation 'no report.' This would indicate that such a paper had been published, but that there was available no evidence to show that it was still being published at the end of 1868."[2]

Austin Sun: Volume 1 number 1 of the *Sun* was on September 2, 1933. It was issued every Saturday. William M. Thacher was the editor and publisher. The newspaper terminated in the spring of 1934. The same year (June 30) the *Sun* was absorbed by the *Reese River Reveille.*

Daily Morning Democrat: The *Democrat* was established on August 8, 1882. W. W. Booth and Company were the publishers and proprietors. On February 28, 1883 Joseph P. Joachinsen was the editor. The last issue of the *Democrat* was on July 8, 1883.

Nevada Progressive: Volume 1 number 1 of the *Progressive* appeared on December 31, 1924. It was issued Wednesdays at Austin and Battle Mountain. Doug. Tandy was the editor. The newspaper was absorbed by the *Reese River Reveille* shortly after May 27, 1925.

Public's Advocate: The *Advocate* was founded on December 3, 1890. It was a weekly, issued on Wednesdays. W. D. Jones was the editor. On May 19, 1898 the newspaper was moved to Winnemucca and changed to a daily. David S. Truman became the publisher and editor. The *Advocate* became a semi-weekly on August 19, 1899 and the following year (March) M. S. Riddle and Sons bought the publication. The newspaper ceased operation after the issue of April 28, 1899.

Reese River Reveille: The *Reveille* is the oldest continuously published newspaper in Nevada. W. C. Phillips established the weekly *Reveille* on May 16, 1863. A month later

[2] McMurtrie, *op. cit.*, p. 295.

(June 3) it was issued semi-weekly. On October 1, 1863 O. L. C. and J. D. Fairchild leased the newspaper from Phillips and made Adair Wilson editor. Later Myron Angel became the editor and remained such until 1865. Phillips, owing to poor health, sold out to the Fairchilds and on May 24, 1864 they came out with a daily edition. Several local editors (Locke, Wilmington, and Burns) helped to run the publication. For awhile the newspaper was known as the *Daily Reese River Reveille*. In October, 1868 J. D. Fairchild sold his share to O. L. C. Fairchild. Three years later Andrew Casamayou and John H. Dennis bought the publication. On September 9, [illegible] Dennis sold out to John Booth, Casamayou remaining as editor. Later Casamayou left and Fred Hart was chosen to run the newspaper. On June 30, 1934 the *Reveille* combined with the *Austin Sun*. Other individuals associated with the publication have been J. W. Maddrill, George A. Carpenter, George W. Rutherford, A. H. Phillips, W. D. Jones, Lester W. Haworth, Alice L. Haworth, W. W. Ellis, Douglas H. Tandy, M. Thacher, Jock Taylor, and Ira N. Jacobson. For a time the *Reveille* was published twice-weekly and tri-weekly. The newspaper is currently being printed and published weekly in Tonopah. A correspondent for the newspaper lives in Austin.

BATTLE MOUNTAIN

Location—on Highway 40 between Winnemucca and Elko
Date Founded—1870
Main Industry—agriculture and mining supply center
Population—1960 census 1,050

Battle Mountain Herald: October 10, 1906 saw the beginning of the *Herald and Central Nevadan*, even though the *Central Nevadan* continued to be published (as a separate newspaper) until the end of 1907. The *Herald* was a weekly (Thursdays) with Tom C. Parke the editor. The newspaper ended after the issue of May 18, 1911.

Battle Mountain Messenger: The *Messenger* was founded by Mark W. Musgrove on March 3, 1877. It was a weekly.

COHN
GABRIEL
Pioneer Jews

split the firm into two divisions: Schwabacher Brothers, for groceries, and Schwabacher Hardware Company, for a wide variety of goods. Gatzert headed the former; Sigmund, who divided his time between San Francisco and the Northwest, handled the latter.

The Gatzerts were also mainstays of Seattle's early civic and social life. Bailey, a popular civic leader, served on the city council, headed the chamber of commerce for many years, and in 1875 was elected mayor. Babette, in addition to her duties as wife of a ubiquitous city builder, was an early and active member of the Ladies Hebrew Benevolent Society.

By the time the second generation took over, around the turn of the century, Seattle had edged out all contenders to establish itself as the most promising trade center in the Northwest. After Sig's death in 1900, his son Leo, then twenty-eight, became headman in the hardware division. When in 1903 he married Edna Blum, a native San Franciscan and a University of California graduate, he had no trouble persuading her to join him in the budding metropolis.

Mina Schwabacher, Abraham's daughter, also willingly joined the family forces in Seattle when she married Nathan Eckstein, successor to the childless Bailey Gatzert. The two San Franciscans Mina and Edna added their vitality and intelligence to the social and philanthropic life of urbanizing Seattle and aided their husbands, both indefatigable civic leaders, in their various undertakings. Edna and Leo's son, third-generation Morton Schwabacher, was the first company president who was born and bred in Seattle.

The only heir apparent to the Schwabacher empire, Morton grew up taking for granted that he would eventually head the business. He prepared for the post by obtaining a first-rate education at Yale University, then by starting at the bottom in Schwabachers' hardware division and working his way up through the ranks. His father, Leo, died in 1931, when Morton was twenty-nine. With Nathan Eckstein's help, Morton completed two more years of on-the-job training before he assumed the presidency, a post he held for forty-four years. During his long and judicious reign, Morton, along with his wife, Emily (still another San Franciscan), accrued a distinguished record of community service. He served as a longtime board member at Temple de Hirsch, as vice-president of the ecumenical Camp Brotherhood, and as president of the Council on Aging. Emily was for many years a key board member of the Children's Orthopedic Hospital. When Morton, the father of one child, Eleanor (Mrs. Philip Boren), died in 1977, the dynastic rule of Schwabacher Brothers ended. Still intact is a record of the myriad ways the Schwabachers helped to transform a tiny, mud-splattered fishing village into a city worthy of being called the Queen of the Northwest.

The Badt family, of Wells in northeastern Nevada, was one of the many Jewish families that rooted early in remote sections of the far western hinterlands. Their decision to do so proved richly remunerative and communally gratifying. Yet, as did most Jewish parents, Morris and Lina (Posener) Badt soon grew concerned about the lack of educational, social, and religious facilities in their tiny town. Deficiencies of this kind prompted some families to sacrifice a prosperous business and move into a large city. Others sent their children off to boarding schools in San Francisco or New York. Still others, the Badts included, maintained two homes: one close to the store, the ranch, or the mine and a second, school-year residence in a city. This country-city way of life turned out to be replete with rewards as well as penalties.

Early in 1869 Morris Badt rode the Central Pacific Railroad, then still in construction, to the end of the line, which at the time was Elko, Nevada. There he met the Cohn brothers and with them added a tent store to the other businesses clustered around a lodging house, restaurant, and gambling saloon. By the time the Central Pacific and the Union Pacific had met in Promontory, Utah, to form the first transcontinental railroad—the Golden Spike ceremony was held on May 10, 1869—Badt had moved fifty miles down the line to the east to Wells, Nevada. Soon thereafter he bought out his partners and formed M. Badt & Company. Then he built a house and brought his bride, Lina Posener Badt, from San Francisco to live with him in the tiny town. Inhabited primarily by railroad workers, Wells boasted little more than a few frame buildings,

p. 117

Left: *Morris Badt, an early settler, headed many enterprises in Nevada, including the mercantile store of M. Badt & Company in Elko and Wells, the Bank of Wells, cattle ranches, and a wagon train to Ely, Nevada. Courtesy,* Northeast Nevada Quarterly, *Elko, Nevada (Summer, 1978)*

Right: *After her eight children reached school age, Lina (Posener) Badt ran her San Francisco household during the school year, then joined her husband, Morris, in the summer months in Wells, Nevada. Courtesy,* Northeast Nevada Quarterly, *Elko, Nevada (Summer, 1978)*

(Badt & Colm)

a roundhouse, a repair shop, snowplows, and a water tank; four miles away were the celebrated natural springs Humboldt Wells. In typical pioneer style, Morris developed a retail and wholesale mercantile business and delivered freight into the surrounding mining camps by sixteen-horse wagon teams. He would later add to his enterprises the Bank of Wells and large cattle ranches. Lina was no less occupied raising little Badts—eight of them eventually.

Whistle-stop Wells—with a population of two hundred in 1884—had a one-room schoolhouse and not much else; so when the oldest child was ready for grammar school, the Badts bought a newly built house in San Francisco for Lina and the children to occupy during the school year. Morris remained in Wells and frequently hopped the train to San Francisco on buying trips and for holidays and special occasions. The family spent summers in Nevada, at least partly on the ranch, where, one of the offspring recalled, the boys became fairly accomplished cowpunchers.

In addition to attending good schools—secular and religious—in San Francisco, the children had German-speaking governesses and were trained in various sports, in music, and in other subjects as well. Each was encouraged by their mother to follow his or her bent. Herbert, for example, studied violin. Milton, foreign languages. Ultimately, when it came time to choose between the city and the country, four of the Badt children—Herbert, Melville, Selby, and Milton—opted for northeastern Nevada. Of these, the first three joined their father and expanded M. Badt & Company. In 1903 they bought the U-7 Ranch, which included ten thousand acres of land with all water rights, fifteen hundred head of cattle, and thirty thousand additional fenced acres. Within a year they added another ten thousand acres and fifteen hundred more head of cattle. Milton, a University of California graduate, earned a law degree at Hastings Law School. He practiced law in San Francisco for five years and then returned to Nevada. He opened an office

COHN, GABRIEL
Family Correspondence

RF130

JOHN HENRY RICHTER
P. O. BOX 7978
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48107

12/88

COHN

→ GABRIEL and MICHAEL

U. S. CENSUS CALIFORNIA 1860 NEVADA COUNTY
GRASS VALLEY TOWNSHIP
p. 172: Dwelling 382, 359th family on 6 June 1860

line 9-10 COHN, G. 20, male, merchant, prop. $ 500.00 born Prussia

COHN, M. 29, male, merchant, (no property) born Prussia

COHN
GABRIEL

Corte Madera,Ca.94925
June 22, 1978

Dear John,

Thanks for your letter from May 2-13 containing all kinds of news. I was rather surprised to hear that you intend to make a trip to Europe. Now that the dollar is standing so low and prices are very high, it will be pratty expensive. The fare will, probably, be the smallest item, but not food and lodging. Do you intend to stay for two or three weeks? We enjoyed our trip there in 1962 immensely, only were very disappointed at the conditions, especially in Germany. We felt more at home with my two cousins, Else and Henny, in Sweden than with Bob's relatives. They had such peculiar ideas,completely different than ours and Bob did not approve of them at all. I asked him if he thought they had changed in the 50 years that he had not seen them or if he was the one who changed. He answered me, most likely both. Still neither one of us would have wanted to go over there again.

So, you are going to be a grandfather soon! I hope everything goes well with your daughter and that the baby will be healthy. We had always hoped of having grandchildren , but it was not to be. Bobby and his wife wanted children the worst way, only it was being denied them and doctors could not help. Is your son married already or don't you hear much from him? I did not realize that Ruth had such a mean disposition and made life miserable for you. Did she get her teaching job outside the country or is she still there? No one would blame you for moving out again. Why don't you sell the house? You should be able to get more for it now than what you paid. Divide the equity that you have in the place with Ruth and let her live for rent some place too. That would be the simplest solution.

Frankly, I have absolutely no interest in these distant relatives I don't even know, whom you mention. Also whether there is any relationship with Meyerbeer or not. When he died, he was supposed to have left a huge fortune and that the main reason why Uncle Gabe wanted to establish that relationship, to get ahold of some of that money. Of course, I knew Uncle Gabe well, since he visited us often when he was in Berlin. Never missed our birthdays. Also went very often to Remacks ~~and~~ to see my grandmother, his sister-in-law. You are sadly mistaken if you think he was well off, because he did not have a penny to his name. Three of his sons, Charles, district attorney of Manila, Max who worked at Bellerbachs and Gabe(Paul Cohn's father)who owned cigar stores, supported him and sent him a check every month, whether he was in San Francisco or Berlin. During the war when they could not send him the money, Rudolf and Siegfried Moses supplied him with the necessary funds to live. After the war, the sons repaid them. I know, he could not get

along with his children, because he tried to boss them. That is why he preferred to live in Berlin, since all the relations kowtowed to him, thinking he was the rich uncle. I am positive he was never in Argentina and also owned no cigar factories here. His son, Gabe ,(Paul's father) had cigar stores. As long as he was in Elko, he had a drygoods store, but did not attend to it and let a clerk do it. He stuck his nose into politics. That's true, two of his daughters visited their brother, Charles and family, in Manila, only I don't know what year and have not heard that story about Taft. Uncle Gabe would usually stay between three, four or five years in Germany and then stay away a number of years. I know once he made a trip around the world. The sons paid for it. I am not sure if it was 1909 or 1910 when he came back to Berlin and he had intended to come to San Francisco in 1915 for the exposition. He never left Germany again until he died, and was not here in 1914. I also remember the accident he had, when a beertruck knocked him off from the curb in turning too close to the dorner.

Nothing much new with us. The children are well and always busy. Since I am forced to walk down to our shopping center here, if I want to eat, bought myself a shopping cart. Since I go only once a week, I would not be able to carry it otherwise, but I am rather tired when I get home. I am enclosing an old picture of my grandmother. It is the only one I have, so please return it to me. I have a newer one taken in 1911 or 1912, but thought you would prefer the old one.

That's about all for this time. With kindest regards from us all.

Sincerely,

Lotte,

~~56.~~ 57

COHN GABRIEL

Von Erbe Jonas: Ludwig Jonas, 1887-1942.
(Typescript)

O k t o b e r I 9 1 0 verschliesst Ludwig seine Schachtel mit Rötel, Kohle, Kreide und Bister, die Zeichenblocks und die fertigen Blätter in seinem Koffer und packt alle Wäsche darauf und die Zivilanzüge darauf.

Man hat ihn, der kaum das vorgeschriebene Gardemass besitzt, dennoch zur Garde zugelassen und zwar bei den Eliesabethern am Charlottenburger Schloss.

Alle Hebel hatte er dafür in Bewegung gesetzt, um nicht vom Kaiser-Friedrich-Museum und den Bibliotheken getrennt zu werden.

Trotzdem hiess das: ein Jahr lang nicht mehr zeichnen. Aber da es unabänderlich war, und Ludwig zu den seltenen Künstlern gehörte, in denen, in Wechselbeziehung zueinander, eine weiblich-sensitive und eine ganz männlich-zupackende, ungewöhnlich willensstarke Seele lebte, so zog er die Luft tief durch die Nüstern in seinen breiten Brustkasten und ballte die Fäuste:

Da es nicht anders ging, wollte er es ihnen zeigen! Er, der Künstler, der Jude, der Kleinste einer Kompagnie traditioneller Riesen, er, der einst der schlechteste Turner der Schulklasse gewesen - er wollte es ihnen zeigen!

Als "Einjähriger" brauchte Ludwig nicht in der Kaserne zu hausen, sondern es stand ihm frei, ausserhalb zu wohnen.

So zog er mit Grossmutter Eva's Bruder, seinem Grossonkel Gabriel zusammen in zwei gutmöblierte Zimmer der Charlottenburger Schlosstrasse.

Gabriel Cohn, dieser in seiner Stosskraft grossartig zu nennende Selfmade-man, von Gestalt kurz, dick wie Falstaff, mit gescheiten schwarzen Mausaugen, einem kurzen, immer noch braunen Bart und stumpfen Fingern, war 78 Jahre alt und konnte noch gut als ein Fünfziger gelten.

Mit siebzehn Jahren war er nach Amerika durchgebrannt und gehörte zu denen, die nicht unterliegen, trotzdem die Wippe seines Schicksals ihn einmal zu den Wolken und dann wieder so tief in den Boden schlug, dass es ein Loch gab.

In Argentinien machte er als Viehzüchter ein Riesenvermögen und verlor es durch eine Seuche fast über Nacht.

Es gab dann Jahre grössten Elends.

Dann folgte Wiederaufstieg in grossem Masstab und Gabriel basass Zigarrenfabriken in San Franzisko.

Das Vermögen wuchs zur Million. Zu Millionnen.

Gabriel Cohn stieg zu angesehenster Stellung auf. Man wählte ihn zum Abgeordneten, er besass einen prachtvollen Landsitz und zählte den nachmaligen Prädidenten Taft zu seinen nächsten Freunden.

Als Garbiels Frau gestorben war, beschloss er, noch einmal die Heimat wiederzusehen und fuhr mit seinen siebzig Jahren zum ersten Mal nach Europa zurück.

In ein Taschentuch hatte er eine Unmenge roher Edel- und Halbedelsteine geknüpft - Geschenke für all die weiblichen Verwandten, die er vermutlich dort drüben vorfinden würde.

Es war typisch für ihn, dass er dann einen jämmerlichen Amethyst als Angebinde mit der gleichen grossartigen Geste aus seinem Taschentuchzipfel herausgriff wie einen sehr wertvollen Rubin - wie es traf, so traf's.

Ihm hatte die Familie dennoch die Zusammenstellung eines Stammbaums zu verdanken, um dessentwillen Gabriel ausdrücklich nach Holland fuhr. Als er mit Genugtuung die sephardische, d.h. spanische Herkunft seiner Familie und die Verwandschaft mit Meyerbeer festgestellt, überdies alle Edelsteine verteilt hatte, fuhr er befriedigt nach Amerika zurück.

kehren, als das grosse Erdbeben die Stadt zerstörte.

Vom Dampfer aus sah er die Häuser in Staubwolken zusammenstürzen, sah die Menschen wie Ameisen eines zerstörten Haufens irr durcheinander rennen und wusste seinen ganzen Besitz verloren.

Drei Jahre lang rette er was noch zu retten war. Dann fuhr er mit einem kleinen Vermögensrest, aber seelisch völlig ungebrochen, abermals und nun eddgültig nach Europa.

Nun reichte es nur noch zu einem möblierten Zimmer, Wand an Wand mit seinem Grossneffen, dem Soldaten Ludwig, den er so gern hatte, weil er ganz in seine Familie schlug.

Sie vertrugen sich gut, die beiden.

Der dicke Onkel schmunzelte, wenn Ludwig erzählte, wie er es durch seinen eisernen Willen dahin gebracht hatte, in kürzester Zeit der beste Schütze, der beste Läufer, Turner und Schwimmer der Kompagnie zu werden.

Der Jude Jonas war der erklärte Liebling seines Hauptmanns von Westernhagen, sein Stolz, mit dem er bei den Paraden Ehre einlegte.

Wie von ungefähr sprach er Ludwig einmal an:

"Sie sind Jude?"

"Zu Befehl, Herr Hauptmann!"

"Hm. - Hören Sie. - Sollte Ihnen jemals Ihres Glaubens wegen irgend einer hier, sei es wer es sei, zu nahe treten, so kommen Sie a u s s e r d i e n s t l i c h zu mir. Ich werde die Sache für Sie regeln. Sie sind hier in der Kinderheit. Als Fähnrich war ibh leider einmal Zeuge einer derartigen Ungerechtigkeit seitens des Leutnants gegen einen seiner jüdischen Untergebenen und ich werde nie die Schamröte ververgessen, die mir dabei ins Gesicht stieg.

Im übrigen- Künstler sind Sie? Maler? - Wie wär's damit- mal ein Bild für die Kompagnie kopieren?Den Alten Fritz? - Hm - nicht übel. Melden Sie sich morgen bei mir."

Ludwig stand und sah lange dem hohen Mann hagerren Mann mit dem kühnen Don Quichote-Profil nach, der steifbeinig über den Kasernenhof hinwegstelzte.

Er war tief bewegt.

"Dann kommen Sie ausserdienstlich zu mir..." Das war durchaus verboten und hätte schwere Konsequenzen für einen Offizier nach sich ziehen können - es war also eine reine Freundschaftstat.

Welch noble Seele verbarg dieser im Kasernenhofdienst verknöcherte und sonst so rauhe Berufsoffizier!

Und dann...Ludwig hätte fast aufgejauchzt über die Idee, die ihm kam.

Wie wäre es, wenn er das einzig authentische Porträt Friedrichs des Grossen von Graff, das in des Königs Sterbezimmer in Sanssouci hing, kopierte?

Ausserordentlich wäre das. Wochen lang vom Dienst befreit, Morgenspaziergänge durch den Park von Sanssouci.....

Da mussten erst vielerlei Wege eingeschlagen und Eingaben an das Hofmarschallamt gemacht werden, um die Erlaubnis zum Kopieren des Bildes zu erhalten; aber von Westernhagen setzte es für seinen Liebling durch.

Ludwig ging mit Feuer an die Arbeit, aber er übereilte sie geflissentlich nicht.

Erst jetzt, da er durch die feierliche Schweigsamkeit des von Tau beglänzten und von Frühsonne blond erweckten Parks an den weiten Rasen mit füllig belaubten Baumgruppen und seltenen Gesträuchern dahinschlenderte, rötlichen Sand unter den Füssen, wurde es ihm bewusst, wie grenzenlos er vom Dienst körperlich überanstrengt war. Sein Wille peitschte seine Leistungsfähigkeit fast bis zum Zusammen-

bruch empor. Und merkwürdige Schmerzen meldeten sich manchmal im Rücken. Wenn di: Quälerei nur erst zu Ende wäre....

Fünf Wochen lang stand Ludwig täglich in dem verstummten Rokokozimmer des Alten Friedrich und kopierte auf der Staffelei den Graff und hörte in der Stille die vergoldeten Wandleisten knacken und von draussen im Park das Gezwitscher der Vögel.

Endlich gab von Westernhagen das Signal:
"Na? - Noch nicht fertig? "

"Zu Befehl, Herr Hauptmann - Uebermorgen!"
(Es klang besser, als wenn Ludwig "Morgen" oder gar "Heute" oder gar gesagt hätte, dass das Bild eigentlich schon seit einer Woche beendet war!)

Das Porträt gefiel allgemein sehr und der Hauptmann liess es sich nicht nehmen, einen dicken Goldrahmen dafür aus eigener Tasche zu bezahlen. —

Unmittelbar nach Vollendung dieser Arbeit fand Ludwig Onkel Gabriel zu Hause nicht vor. Er lag im Jüdischen Krankenhaus und die folgende ungewöhnliche Geschichte hatte sich mit ihm begeben:

Er war gerade aus einer Droschke gestiegen und entlohnte den Kutscher, als er von irgendwoher einen Stoss erhielt, stürzte und unter die Pferde und Räder eines Lastwagens geriet.

Nachdem man ihn hervorgezogen war das erste, dass er sich befühlte und feststellte, dass sein goldenes Freimaurer-Abzeichen, das er an der Uhrkette trug, abhanden gekommen war. Worauf er sich, zum höchsten Erstaunen der Menge daran machte, das kostbare Kleinod umständlich im Strassenschmutz so lange zu suchen, bis es sich wirklich auffand.

Denn bestieg er, ohne das Gesicht zu verziehen, die schon verabschiedete Droschke und wies den Kutscher an, ihn erst einmal zu seinen Verwandten, den Warenhausbesitzern Moses im äussersten Norden der Stadt zu fahren, um ihnen Bescheid zu geben, was ihm zugestossen.

Diese Reise, die durch ein Telefongespräch zu ersparen gewesen wäre, nahm gute anderthalb Stunden in Anspruch und der Aufenthalt bei den Warenhauschefs eine weitere halbe Stunde.

Man schaffte Gabriel Cohn dann, einigermassen konsterniert über seine Zähigkeit, in einem Krankenautomobil eiligst zum Jüdischen Krankenhaus. Dort wurden ein doppelter Oberarmbruch, zwei Rippenbrüche, verstauchte Knöchel, Finger und böse Quetschungen festgestellt - Verletzungen, die diesen einzigartigen Willensmenschen über ein halbes Jahr lang im Krankenhaus hielten.

Gabriel Cohn war über 78 Jahre alt und man entliess ihn nach Ablauf der Zeit als völlig geheilt und in bestem Gemütszustand.....

Zwei Monate vor Ablauf seines Dienstjahres wurde Ludwig nach einer besonders schindenden Bajonettierübung von den ihm schon bekannten Schmerzen in so unerträglicher Form befallen, dass man ihn halb bewusstlos ins Lazarett einlieferte.

Man untersuchte, man schaffte ihn von einer Abteilung zur andern, ohne der Ursache auf den Grund zu kommen.

Ludwig lag schwer krank da und litt.

Nach sechs Wochen entliess ihn die Aerzte in der geheimen Ueberzeugung, einen Simulanten vor sich zu haben.

Dann erfolgte nach dem ersten Parademarsch ein Anfall, der sofort eine Morphiuminjektion erforderte und endlich durch den Abgang mehrerer grosser spitzkantiger Nierensteine erklärt wurde.

Noch Wochen nach seiner Verabschiedung vom Dienst lag Ludwig krank im Militärlazarett und hatte Zeit, zu sinnieren.

Sanssouci - ja, das waren wirklich die einzigen und letzten sorglosen Tage dieses harten, aber doch nicht fruchtlosen Jahres gewesen. Nicht fruchtlos, denn Ludwig vergass nie, wieviel er dieser preussischen stählernen Schulung zur Selbstbeherrschung und zu höchstgespannter Selbstanforderung verdankte.

Jonas, der Jude, der Kleinste unter den Garderiesen, war der Einzige in der Kompagnie, der auf seinem Dienstzeugnis die nur selten

Oakmead Farm
Foothill Road
Pleasanton, California 94566

July 6th. 1964

Dear John:

I very much appreciate your sending me the check fromthe German restitution offices. While they were slow, you did finally get it, which is more than I ever hoped for, and since you received it from them and did not have to pay it out of your own pocket, I am accepting it.

It has indeed been a long time since your arrival in San Francisco and a lot of things have happened. They are again having the Alameda County Fair (which is what we brought you out to) here in Pleasanton, but this year instead of a nice quiet County Fair they had a teenage riot on July 4th. which took all of the available police force and dogs to quiet. But that perhaps is 1964.

And with the years I am afraid, has gone all interest in the Cohn family history. Uncle Seth is very pleasantly situated in a Presbyterian Home in Portola Valley near Palo Alto. He bought a life membership which includes all medical care and he is very happy, and has adjusted himself and made friends. Ruth Cohn Nathan has remarried and she and her new husband are very busy spending her money. I never see her. Nor do I ever see or hear from Bert Arendt. Cresswell Cole's two children are both married and the son's name is Cole, not Cohn. So there are no Cohn descendants from the Cohn family in San Francisco, and I am afraid you would have dificulty finding anyone interested in their history.

I have sold all of my horses and have the farm up for sale. The land has become too valuable to run horses on and it will eventually become

Oakmead Farm
Foothill Road
Pleasanton, California

subdivision. I plan on either moving back to San Francisco or going over to Marin County.

It is certainly to Ruth's credit that she has gotten a second scholarship and I hope she can continue on and get her B.A.

It is nice to hear from you occasionally and I will let you know when I have a change of address.

With best wishes to you, Ruth and the children.

Sincerely,

Shelby Cohn

John Henry Richter
1436 East Park Place
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN
48104

June 13, 1964

Dear Dorothy:

At last I am able to write the letter which I had hoped to send to you a few years earlier, but the German restitution offices are slower than anything else that comes to mind. As you will remember, I had asked for restitution of the cost of my emigration, most of which was borne by you and Paul, and I have at last received the indemnity. The enclosed check represents your share of the total, the remainder going to the American Jewish Joint Committee, whihh located the twenty-year old records to find that they contributed, in fact, 121.44, which I have sent to them today.

It is nearly 23 years that we first met on a very hot day in San Francisco, and that very first sight of the city, as my bus crossed the SF-Oakland bridge, is still as clearly in my memory as if it had been yesterday. So do I remember your taking me to the county fair (Alameda), where I heard about and saw some very good-looking horses. It is hard and almost embarrassing to think that that journey happened nearly a generation ago, and that more has happened to us since than would fill two good books of biography which I do not intend to write. I would want to say that I have never forgotten that one good deed, among many others, which has in fact saved my life - as we learned to appreciate after the end of the war. There are not many relatives left now, and hardly a handful cares to remember either the family or its history, but since I was the one person who was saved by no merits of my own, that good deed is well-remembered. Neither have I forgotten the many acts of kindness which you and Paul showed me, and there are times when I regret having left the West Coast (although I did have a good reason at the time), because I would have loved to carry on something like a Cohn family tradition (if indeed it existed) by staying in the city where Gabriel started out a hundred and ~~max~~ seven years ago.

Of all the Cohn relatives - and there are ot many left indeed -I hear only from Martin Levy - who in his age beyond retirement has discovered the peculiar flavor of genealogy - and has now a number of much-corresponding cousins whom he never knew before - thanks in part to my very large addressbook (I know where everybody ~~lives~~ lives).

Ruth and I hope that you are well and that you by now have the enjoyment of leisure, for without having to care for horses, life must be bearable indeed. As for coming out West, it does not look like we can see a chance in anything like the near future. I was in Denver last year (business trip, of course) but did not have enough spare money to continue on for a side-trip to S.F. My own boss "ran out of money" ~~the~~ two years earlier, when we had the convention in S.F., and now I have to wait till I think 1972 when we will meet in L.A. Maybe then...

Ruth has one more year to study for her B.A., and can hardly wait. The grind is rough but the rewards seem promising. She was good enough for a second scholarship so this will be a great help ndeed (we could not have done it otherwise). Juliet (now 13) and Mark (9 years next week) are also very good students, very tall, very healthy and very fresh. Our most recent family picture was awful so we have to try again. I shall send you a view of the four of us when we have one that is presentable.

I have located the only newspaper that carried campaign and election news concerning the Nevada election of November3, 1874, when Uncle Gabriel was elected for his one and only term in the "evada Senate. The"Liko Independent" is in the Bancroft Library, but because modern technology is so terribly clever and advanced, they cannot make me a copy of those few pages which would(if any) tell us something about Gabriel and his politics - and possibly say something about his earliest years in the U.S. So I have to wait until I can have a look at the microfilm myself, because I see no sense in spending an unearthly amount of money for the entire film. Possibly I can locate a copy which I can borrow on Interlibrary Loan.

I have been gabbing enough. Today, for a change, we have hot weather and beautiful sunshine, and that's something rare around here at this time of the year

I trust you are well, and perhaps you will be kind enough to drop me a line or two with"all the news".

Remaining,

Cordially,

Pleasanton, Calif.
June 18, 1962

Dear John:

I am sorry not to have gotten around to answer your letter before this, but I too have had a busy year. I think your objective to own your own home is very commendable but somewhat premature at this time.

If your landlord is selling your present apartment, undoubtedly the new owners are buying it for income, and you could continue to rent, if not that particular apartment, some other in the same school district. Also it seems to me that you should not undertake the large debt involved in buying a home until Ruth is earning and you get your expected increase in salary. It is, I know, very nice to own your own home, but there are a great many expenses involved in so doing, and it seems to me that you should be able to handle the whole thing yourself before going into it.

Yesterday afternoon I went down to see Uncle Seth. He is very comfortably situated in a home for retired citizens in Palo Alto. He bought a life membership which gives him medical care and hospitalization if needed, as long as he lives, but he has to pay a monthly sum for board and the upkeep of his apartment. As he did not have enough money to finance his membership I had to help him. I am not complaining but tell you this so that you may see that the demands on me for money are many.

I am sorry to have to refuse you the loan, but feel definitely that you should work out your financial problems yourself, and now with the children older, and Ruth fitting herself to help, it should be easier.

With best wishes for your success, I am

Sincerely,

Willy Cohn

May 22, 1962

Dear Dorothy:

The interval between my letters to you seem to grow ever longer, not by design but simply because, as the children grow faster and faster and add to the general activities at home - not to speak of the problems they bring, too - I find myself with less and less time to write even the few letters to keep up and in touch with our friends and the few relatives left to us. We like them and think of them often, but somehow the time for letters, especially long ones, is never there. Perhaps we should be grateful that no really bad news are to be reported quickly, so that lack of letters could just mean "being healthy and busy." For myself, I have done a good deal of "home work" in the hope of getting known in my own specialties (library work and philately) since my official income just barely covers the "outgo", with no slush funds or the much-desired savings left for the so-called extras. There is a chance that my extracurricular activities might yet pay off, but it is too nebulous as yet to say anything more about it.

Meanwhile we have decided to stay in Ann Arbor, since Ruth, getting restless because she no longer needs to be at home while the kids are in school, will take up her work for a Bachelor's degree in Slavic Languages, and is now registered as a student (at the age of, well, never mind). She wants to get the degree because then she could teach or do research, both of which is being fairly well-paid, and we certainly can use the added income. Besides, it is a great source of pleasure and satisfaction to h th since she has real talent for languages. She will be a sophomore for her general courses but a junior student in her major (to which she was admitted without even an examination. Her teachers are delighted (she audited since September of last year and is the best student in the entire department. Naturally).

After last year's increaseless reappointment I will now get a fairly good increase, perhaps as much as 10% (and it is more than overdue, too). All this means that we will stay here, but not at this address. Our landlord & lady are moving to Italy and have decided to sell the house, so that we are now looking for a house to rent, large enough for us and reasonably enough to cover the rental.

Which at last brings me to my current problem. This city is a high real-estate city, with some 1000 houses for sale or rent (I would say 90% for sale only) and most of the rentals are in those parts of town which we do not wish to move to because both children go to nearby schools (very good ones) and we like to prevent having to switch schools.-- It seems that with an oversupply of houses for sale and a definite lack of customers (in college towns new faculty usually wants to rent, not to buy) and it should be possible to buy at a very reasonable price a house, for which naturally I would have to apply for a loan. As a veteran, and even without that advantage, I can get a loan to cover the payments (mortgage, interest, etc.) at a total cost **less** than my present rent, which is very tempting, since as long as we rent, we lose some $ 1700 annually, since all we have are the use of four walls.

If I could buy, I could reduce the total now spent on rent (oursdoesn't include utilities) and pay off the loan I would need to cover the down payment and the closing costs, insurance, etc.

As it stands now, we are both healthy but poor. No bank would lent us the money for the down payment or the closing cost without a collateral, and the university (generous in a way) would loan us the amount necessary only if we had a collateral equal or nearly equal to the amount we want to borrow. Without having any debts, we are living fairly close to the total income I have, which simply means that we have nothing left after bravely paying all bills.

I would very much like to know whether you would help me in the following way: I would need sufficient funds for the downpayment and the closing cost (after that, it is merely a matter of paying the mortgage, which woul most likely be covered by FHA, onthe basis of my excellent credit rating). Ruth and I would oblige ourselves to repay you in regular monthly instalments, a matter which I would consider a straight business proposition, and if this could be done without our having to pay a high interest rate, it would help us immensely. I am sure you can see that. The point is that if I had the collateral, or find someone who would ~~xxxxxx~~ guarantee a loan to the Bank, I would still have to pay between 5 and 6 % and that money amounts to quite a bit indeed. If we could save it, it would surely be wonderful.

As to the total amount of the loan: We think that the down payment plus the inevitable closing cost would come to not more than three thousand dollars. Obviously, the more one can pay down, the lower the interest and morgage cost would be. But I cannot with a good conscience ask anyone to lend me more than I can reasonably well expect to pay back, and since I must spread the repayment over possibly four years, it seems to me unwise to borrow more than absolutely necessary to buy a good house which will suit our quite ordinary needs. Such a house would cost between $ 18 and $ 22,000 here (a three or four bedroom house with basement and attic, most likely not a new house -we prefer one that was built before the age of the cardboard walls), and at the present market situation could be bought with perhaps as little as $ 2,000 down.

As a collateral, I can not offer anything tangible ether than my life insurance, which, should anything happen to me, would total over $ 20,000 as long as I stay with the university, and $ 13,000 after that. So there would be money to repay any outstanding debts. We also have Ruth's paid-up life insurance of $ 2,000.-- and we are perfectly willing to make an arrangement which would guarantee you repayment of the loan, should anything tragic happen.

May I ask you, dear Dorothy, to consider the possibility of lending us the money and in that way make it possible for us ~~xx~~ actually to earn equity and, indirectly, save money by buying at this time. We have sincere and valuable counsel here who know the housing market here and are as certain as anyone could be that we would not lose our share in the property even should we decide to move away some years later. Of that there is no thought now.

Would you be good enough to write to me fairly soon, in view of the first of July deadline (we will have to move by then), whether you can accept this proposal or not. We shall be most grateful if you can help us, for we really have noone else to ~~xxxx~~ turn to.

Remaining Cordially

Joe Levy

8072 10/4/57

Oakmead Farm - Foothill Road - Pleasanton, California

September 30, 1957

Dear John:

Thanks ym fm ymr very nice letter. I appreciate ymr sympathy and understanding very much. The last ten years have been difficult mes fm both Carl and me, but he was the one who really suffered, and the thing which saddens me the most, is that I could not have been of more help to him. His death surprised everyone including

his death, as he had seemed to be much better, and the quiet and beauty of our place here seemed to be helping him.

As you probably know I have become a student of Christian Science and I know that this has helped me greatly to carry on and do the little that I could. Paul was the victim of so many complexes, I'm going back to childhood, but the people who knew him best knew of his many fine qualities and appreciated him for these. I can only hope you

that he has found his freedom, as I believe and feel he has.

When you write us of your new position at Ann Arbor Paul was very much interested and I know he felt you had chosen the right profession and the one you were best suited for. He, of all people, would not have wanted you to go into the shoes, and he used to get away from that environment himself when he studied law and wanted to be a lawyer, but that evidently was not to be.

Jim the present I am staying in at the farm. We have a

big investment here and from a tax standpoint it is a good thing for me.

I went to Los Angeles and Del Mar for three weeks which is the reason I did not answer your letter before. I did receive your telegram and was intending to acknowledge it, but was simply swamped with letters and messages from friends all over. It was very gratifying to me to know so many people understood and thought so highly of Paul.

Thank you for the cute

picture of the children - they are certainly growing.

I know you are wondering about your books and I will certainly get them off to you very soon. The box they are in has gone to pieces and they will have to be re-crated for shipping. The local van company is not too good but I will have them come up and see if they can pack them. I will send you a wire when they leave so you will know when to expect them

Again thanks you for your

kind expression of sympathy
and I hope you continue to
enjoy your new position and
that it will prove of lasting
benefit to you and the family.

With best wishes to Ruth
and the children.

Sincerely Chas

The Jewish Times
and Observer

HON. GABRIEL COHN

our beloved and honored father: Heartiest congratulations; happy birth-

No. 28

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HON. GABRIEL COHN

Seventieth Anniversary of a Popular and Beloved Man and Citizen

Surrounded by his children, grandchildren and members of their families, about forty persons in all, the Hon. Gabriel Cohn was tendered a banquet on Sunday evening last in honor of his seventieth birthday, Mr. Max M. Cohn acting as toastmaster. Mr. Gabriel qualities of intellect and heart that has made their father a prominent figure in the various communities in which he has resided. In 1874 the subject of this article was elected State Senator of Nevada by an overwhelming majority and served his constituants with our beloved and honored father: Heartiest congratulations; happy birthday. May God spare you for many years." Among the responses during the evening, Bertrand Arendt, a grandson of Mr. Gabriel Cohn, toasted the health to his grandfather in a very happy and pretty little speech for a boy in his fourteenth year. The whole affair was conceived in love and was a very pretty tribute from the children to their father. THE JEWISH TIMES joins in its falicitations and wish the robust, amiable and good fellow, Gabriel Cohn, many happy returns in the bosom of his beloved family.

* * *

We are in receipt of a pleasant note from Mr. and Mrs. A. Jonas telling us of the pleasant time they are having in Europe, and the hearty welcome extended to them on their arrival at his native heath. Mr. and Mrs. Jonas are both well and wish to be remembered to all inquiring for them.

* * *

Miss Margaret Drum, treatment of hair and scalp a specialty. Rooms 1042-1043 Phelan Building. Representing Martha, Matilda, Harper's "Method," Rochester, N. Y. Phone Kearny 959.

Stratton's

Seventieth Anniversary of a Popular and Beloved Man and Citizen

Surrounded by his children, grandchildren and members of their families, about forty persons in all, the Hon. Gabriel Cohn was tendered a banquet on Sunday evening last in honor of his seventieth birthday, Mr. Max M. Cohn acting as toastmaster. Mr. Gabriel Cohn was born in Prussia on June 20, 1839, and immigrated to the United States in 1857, when he was eighteen years old, coming direct to San Francisco. In 1863 we find our friend residing in Austin, Nevada, and a year or two later leaving for Europe, where he was married, the result of his union being six sons and three daughters. Of the children residing in San Francisco who were present were Mrs. M. Arendt, Max M. Cohn, secretary of the Zellerbach Paper Company; Gabe M. Cohn, the popular and successful member of the firm of Boquet-Cohn Co.; Seth Cohn, the expert electrician, who was for ten years inspector of the San Francisco Gas and Electric Company, and Mrs. C. C. Cohn and son, the wife of Charles C. Cohn of Manila. Of the children residing in Manila, Miss Pearl Cohn is secretary of the collector of customs of Manila; and her sister Lilian is also occupying a prominent place of trust in the custom department of Manila. Julius Cohn is the sheriff of Manila; Arthur and Charles Cohn, both prominent business men in the same city, occupy a most exalted position among the citizens of the islands. There are few men who can conscientiously feel parental pride of so high a degree as can our friend Mr. Gabriel Cohn, and his children inherit in a marked degree the qualities of intellect and heart that has made their father a prominent figure in the various communities in which he has resided. In 1874 the subject of this article was elected State Senator of Nevada by an overwhelming majority and served his constituants with marked ability and honesty. He left the State to take up his residence in this city, regretted and highly respected, receiving many public evidences of the high esteem in which he was held. At the banquet on Sunday evening the Rev. M. S. Levy, in congratulating the honored guest of the evening, took occasion to express his personal pleasure in being permitted to join with the family in their expressions of veneration and love for their esteemed and honored father, and to express the high regard in which Mr. Gabriel Cohn is held by civic, fraternal and charitable institutions with which he has been long and indefatigably connected. During the responses to the toasts of the evening, Ruth and Paul Cohn entered the dining salon with a magnificent cake, in which there were seventy candles burning, and an appropriate inscription to grandpapa's birthday, the orchestra playing national airs during the processional and everybody rising to their feet and joining in the patriotic and beautiful scene presented by this incident. Two cables received during the evening, one from Berlin, read as follows: "Gabriel Cohn: Herzlichst gratulieren. Signed. Famileen Nathan Cohn, Emil, Rudolf, Siegfried, Moses, Abraham, Casper, Max, Conitzer." The following cable was received from the absent children at Manila: "To years." Among the responses during the evening, Bertrand Arendt, a grandson of Mr. Gabriel Cohn, toasted the health to his grandfather in a very happy and pretty little speech for a boy in his fourteenth year. The whole affair was conceived in love and was a very pretty tribute from the children to their father. THE JEWISH TIMES joins in its falicitations and wish the robust, amiable and good fellow, Gabriel Cohn, many happy returns in the bosom of his beloved family.

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* * *

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RF 131

JOHN HENRY RICHTER
P.O. BOX 7978
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48107

October 5, 1986

Mr. Norton B, Stern
c/o Southern California Jewish Historical Society
6505 Wilshire Blvd
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90048

Dear Mr. Stern:

I have just returned home from Cincinnati, Ohio, where, in the Koau Library of the Hebrew Union College I was finally able to take a good look at the published volumes of the WESTERN STATES JEWISH HISTORICAL QUARTERLY. I am so impressed with the wealth of historical and biographical information which you have published concerning the fortunes and misfortunes of the Jewish pioneers in the Western states that I intend to ask the Graduate Library of our University of Michigan to purchase a subscription and also buy, if possible, all back issues available. Of course, having been on the staff at U of M for many years, I know that they prefer to acquire complete volumes whenever possible. Would you do me the favor of telling me which, if any, older volumes are still available, and at which price? Perhaps you can also let me know the current subscription price (I forgot to make a notice). Is there any chance that the WSJHQ might be available on microfilm? It is certainly on the level of quality which would recommend having a set on microfilm.

Although I have now lived in Michigan for thirty years, my personal and family background in this country is California. I find that I am related to more than one of the people portrayed in articles of your fine Quarterly. There was Leopold Ephraim of Nogales and Rivera, and Simon J. Friedman of Hailey, Idaho (whose daughter Lucile is still living at the ripe old age of 92!), whose niece married a grandson of Moses Alexander, the wellknown governor of Idaho. Both Leopold Ephraim and Simon Friedman married into the same family, Segall of Westprussia, that of my grandfather Philip Segall. Not quite as colorful, but yet a remarkable man in several ways was Gabriel Cohn of Nevada and California, who was, as is duly noted in your journal, state sanator from Elko County (elected in 1874, not 1875!). He served his term (three months) but never made a speech. He was more active as the president of the committee which tried to arrange to have the state university built in Elko - but as you know, it wound up in Reno. Gabriel was my greatgrandmother Eva Conitzer's favorite brother. They had an older brother, Michael, who apparently came together with Gabriel to San Francisco in 1856. They started several business ventures together but never for long, since Gabriel was hot-tempered and apparently even then (unknown to him) suffering from diabetes (which makes many of its victims eracible - low boiling point, you know.

Gabriel Cohn is the man with whom Morris Badt went into partnership in Elko in the early 1870s. The company was Badt & Cohn - later apparently bought out by Gabriel, who in 1876 was the firm's representative in San Francisco. I have a newspaper page where GC announces that he now has a business of his own in Elko, dry-goods, etc., funny enough - because the same thing (broken-up partnership) happened to him in the 1869s in Austin, Nevada. Later on he moved to San Francisco where he became quite prosperous (he had to be, having nine

children), survived the great earthquake of 1906 (and rebuilt his retail stores of liquor and tobacco,etc.) but not the enmity of his grown children, none of whom could get along with the old man. Eventually he took to visiting his relatives in Germany (us) almost every year, got caught in 1917 and became an "enemy alien" in the country of his birth(!) because in 1877 he became a naturalized citizen. He also survived a bad accident in which he was run over by a horse and carriage, but died just before the end of the war, no doubt of diabetes, in 1918, at the age of 80. (When my parents got married in 1917, he gave them U.S. $ 50.-- for which they were able to buy the furniture for three big rooms of their apartment in Vienna. So much for the purchasing power of the dollar in July of 1917...)

Well, you probably guessed it: I have been collecting material on all these distant relatives of mine, and especially Uncle Gabriel (my mother's favoriate relative). Since I read several years ago that a biography of Morris Badt exists, I would love to find out where it is. There are also family papers of the Badt family, which might possibly have some material on the one-time partner of Mr. Badt. I searched the index of your Journal, but did not find anything on Badt & Cohn. Would you be able to give me some information which might lead me to those papers? It would be very much appreciated as I know the few surviving descendants of Michael and Gabriel Cohn would love to hear about them.

Eventually I hope to write a little biography of this lesser-known pioneer Jewish merchant in Nevada. By the way, he was another one of those Jewish gauchos in Argentina before he came to this country. This may be pious fiction- and in the absence of even one shread of paper about him, none having survived into the days when I was in contact with the then still living children of GC, one can prove nothing. His 70th birthday was celebrated in San Franciscos Palace Hotel (1909) and the Jewish Times and Observer had a fine report about it, complete with a beautiful foto of Senator Cohn...

I shall be most obliged for your kind response, and remain,

Most sincerely yours,

John Henry Richter

COHN
GABRIEL

Nancy,
Please type up 2 ILL forms with our library as lender. Mr. Richter can then take them to his library for a loan. Thanks.
L

July 10, 1979

Mrs. Susan Southwick
Reference Librarian
NEVADA STATE LIBRARY
Capitol Complex
CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89710

To ILL 9-10-79

Dear Mrs. Southwick:

I am terribly sorry to be so late in acknowledging your kind letter of April 19. Reason was that I simply could not get back to the documentation which our kind colleague Joan Kerschner and others on the staff made possible for me to check and to copy. Only yesterday my conscience overwhelmed me and I turned to that big stack of useful notes on my revered greatuncles Gabriel and Michael Cohn, whose records of residence in Nevada is now much better documented.

In your letter you stated that possibly the REESE RIVER REVEILLE (May 1863-Dec.31,1864) might have a notice or an advertisement of Gabriel's showing that he was indeed in Austin, Nevada around 1862.

It would be very kind if you could make those two film rolls availabe to me, and I guess the proper way is via Interlibrary Loan, which my own library could easily initiate. If so, please advise, since ILL is always happy to have a statement showing that the loan request would be welcome.

I still owe Mrs. Kerschner a letter so I better get going. I, too, was sorry to miss you on a day which turned out to be most significant for this document hunter. Incidentally, I got some very unexpected information from the early business directories of Elko,etc. which all shows that a State Library is a highly valuable source for my kind of research.

Once I have a clear picture as to just when Gabriel was in Elko (once he left the Nevada Senate), I might also request the Elko Independent for 1874 and 1875 which you have on microfilm. Just now I would love to have a copy of the ELKO INDEPENDENT of February 27, 1875, where there is an advertisement by Michael Cohn and BADT&COHN, the name under which Gabriel and his partner ran a store. If you could send me a copy I would appreciate it very much. On my visit, I could not check the entire run, it just may turn out to be worth while. My interlibrary loan connection is our University of Michigan Library, where I am a staff member.

Remaining,

Most sincerely yours,

JOHN HENRY RICHTER
P.O. BOX 7978
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48107

COHN
GABRIEL

July 10, 1979

Mrs. Susan Southwick
Reference Librarian
NEVADA STATE LIBRARY
Capitol Complex
CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89710

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Remaining,

Most sincerely yours,

Office of the
State Librarian
(702) 885-5130

Public Services Division
Reference Section
885-5165

Documents Section
885-5160

Library Development
Division
885-5145

Special Services Division
885-5155

NEVADA STATE LIBRARY

Capitol Complex

Carson City, Nevada 89710

April 19, 1979

TO: John H. Richter

FROM: Susan Southwick

SUBJECT: Austin papers, 1863-64

Sorry I missed you when you visited Carson City earlier this week; I'm seldom out, but I always miss something when I am.

Joan says you want to scan the Austin papers to see if Mr. Cohn's visit was recorded. The only relevant paper was the Reese River Reveille, and the period you want is covered on two roles: May 16, 1863-Dec.31, 1863 and Jan. 2, 1864-Dec. 31, 1864.

Please let me know if the State Library can be of further assistance.

Office of the
State Librarian
(702) 885-5130

Public Services Division
Reference Section
885-5165

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Division
885-5145

Special Services Division
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NEVADA STATE LIBRARY

Capitol Complex

Carson City, Nevada 89710

March 14, 1979

TO: Mr. John H. Richter

FROM: Susan Southwick, Reference Librarian

SUBJECT: newspaper citations to mentions of Gabriel Cohn

Enclosed is a list of citations from the Elko Independent which mention Mr. Cohn. I started to look some of them up for you, but have found that the pressures of our legislative session preclude it.

We own all cited issues of the Elko Independent, and as I mentioned in my first letter, you may borrow them on interlibrary loan. I must say that the Independent does not seem to cover much of anything in depth, but you might obtain a few nuggets of information.

COHN
GABRIEL

March 18, 1979'

Mrs. Susan Southwick
Reference Librarian
Nevada State Library
Carson City, Nevada 89710

Dear Mrs. Southwick:

my thanks and appreciation for the very nice reply to my enquiry about Senator Gabriel Cohn. You are quite right, he served in 1875, not 1873 - and apparently only in that one session. His family preserved the the JOURNAL OF THE SENATE OF THE SEVENTH SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA,1875, and some years ago, I was given this book, being the only one of the relatives to have any interest in the life and history of the man who was the favorite brother of my greatgrandmother - and a dearly beloved"Uncle from America" (albeit not rich) to my mother. Gabriel had nine children but only three grandchildren, of whom only one is still living and she has no children of her own.

However, to the task. I shall be very happy to visit you in April, because if you have the newspaper on film, I might have time enough to look at 1874. I had borrowed one of the papers years ago, hoping to find some kind of announcement or election campaign evidence in the Fall of 1874, since possibly there was a bit of a campaign. But I found nothing. I do not have the record of what I looked at, so I will look again. The paper was a weekly, so it would not take long.

My special thanks for the copy from Patterson's book. It documents perfectly that Gabriel was in Nevada involved with cattle in 1874, something of interest because we don't know yet what he did in his Nevada years. His youngest son was born in Elko in 1882, and he seems to have moved to Salameda in 1883 or soon thereafter. Later he had cigar stores in San Francisco.

I would be highly interested in seeing Census records of 1870 and 1880 for Elko City, which I guess you have on microfilm. I should be in Carson City on April 16 or 17, and am looking forward to meeting you. We are colleagues: I am a documents acquisitions librarian at the University of Michigan.

Remaining,

Most sincerely yours,

John Henry Richter

ROBERT LIST
Governor

JOSEPH J. ANDERSON
State Librarian

NEVADA STATE LIBRARY

Capitol Complex
Carson City, Nevada 89710
TWX 910-395-0139
Area Code 702

PUBLIC SERVICES DIVISION
Director, 885-5165
Reference Section, 885-5165
Documents Section, 885-5160

March 13, 1979

Mr. John H. Richter
P. O. Box 7978
Ann Arbor, Mich. 48107

Dear Mr. Richter:

I am afraid that I must report I have been able to find very little on Elko Senator Gabriel Cohn. He appears in only one of our general Nevada histories, and that mentions only that he was elected to the 7th session of the Nevada legislature (1875, not 1873). As you say, he served just one term.

The only other citation in which he appears is from a history of northeastern Nevada, and is enclosed. I have requested the Northeastern Nevada Museum in Elko to send me what information they might have on Mr. Cohn, and I will forward to you whatever I receive.

I regret that the State Library is not able to do extensive newspaper scanning for you, but we will be happy to lend the Elko papers for 1874 and 1875 (on microfilm) to you through interlibrary loan with your local public library. If you prefer, you can wait until your vist to Nevada in April and use the papers here.

If I come across additional information, I shall let you know.

Sincerely,

Susan Southwick

(Mrs.) Susan Southwick
Reference Librarian

THE NORTHEASTERN NEVADA MUSEUM • Post Office Box 503 • Elko, Nevada 89801 • (702)738-3418
Howard Hickson, Museum Director

RECEIVED
MAR 12 1979
NEVADA STATE LIBRARY
CARSON CITY, NV. 89710

March 13, 1979

Ms. Susan Southwick
c/o Nevada State Library
Capitol Complex
Carson City, Nevada 89710

Dear Ms. Southwick:

We found that your library has the Elko Independent up to 1870 and from 1877 on, therefore, we researched all we had in between those years.

Here are the dates you should already have: 6/19/1869; 4/2/1876; 12/2/1877; 6/8/1879; 7/5/1879; 11/9/1879; 2/11/1880; 5/2/1880; 9/12/1880. I hope this will help in addition to what we found.

All of this research comes from the Elko Independent.

4/25/1874-Auction-sell furniture to move to Oakland.

8/29/1874- Badt & Cohn vs. H.H. Chase etal. Demurrer withdrawn and defendant allowed to 29th to answer.

11/14/1874-Senator Gabriel Cohn and J.M. Dorsey, of Lamoille Valley purchase bulls and heifers etc.

1/15/1876-G. & M. Cohn purchase store from Russell & Bradley.

Senator Cohn had been engaged in business at same stand for several years previous to Russell & Bradley's purchase, as member of firm Badt & Cohn.

10/8/1876- G. & M. Cohn sold out to Mr. Badt & Gans,

4/2/1876-Senator Cohn & family expected to return to Elko from Oakland.

11/4/1874-From a list of Elected officials posted in the newspaper.

Gaberiel Cohn elected senator on November 3, 1874.

I'm very sorry for the delay. I hope it hasn't hindered your progress on this matter.

I hope this will be a little more helpful. I'm sorry it is slightly vague.

Sincerely,

Tammy Purviance

Tammy Purviance
Office Manager

tmp

COHN
GABRIEL

1. Maerz 1979

Information Department
Nevada State Library
Carson City, Nevada

Dear Sirs:

I should be very much obliged for any information concerning documents or other records concerning GABRIEL COHN, who was state senator from Elko County in 1873 and 1874. To my knowledge, he served in the Senate for only one term. I am particularly interested in any biographical data which may have been published at the time he ran for office (1873) and any papers,etc.which attest to his service in the Senate. I do have a copy of the Official Journal of the Senate, but it is merely the record of the proceedings, and it mentions Mr. Cohn only once.

Gabriel Cohn came to California in 1857, and apparently went to Elko (City) in 1862 or a little later. He seems to have moved his large family back to San Franciscoiin 1875, and with that move, his connections with Elko and Nevada. Ceased. He was born in Nakel (now Naklo, Poland) in 1838 and died in Berlin while visiting my family in 1918.

Any information would be much appreciated. I shall be near Carson City in April of this year and would be delighted to come to the Library if you find material that would interest me.

Most sincerely yours,

COHN

Dear Dr. Stern: December 23,1973

Delighted to have your letter of the20th. Enclosed, once more the check, this time, signed (sorry about that, Chief). About Uncle Max Cohn:

Max and Rosa (Lauer) Cohn had but one child, a daughter, Ruth, who married Adolph N. Nathan. No children. Adolph passed away December 23, 1956 (7 years ago today) in San Francisco. He was a businessman, as far as I know, and a prominent Mason. He was also Jewish, but not prominently so. Ruth is now married to a Mr. Sampson who lives in Mountain View or Belmont or near one of these two cities, down the Peninsula. There is one man who knows, our mutual cousin Mr. Martin Lewy, who knows Ruth and could tell you at least her address. I am reasonably surehe would not care to contact her. Ruth has never been very friendly with the family of the Cohns and after our cousin Paul had his bouts with what proved to be mental illness nobody wanted to know him. Thus, his widow, Mrs. Dorothy Cohn, carried all the emotional burden, and that is not easy, as you will understand. But if you knew the brothers and sisters of Max Cohn, you would understand why there was so little family feeling - except that Uncle Seth was an absolute prince, and so was Max and xxx their brother Charles before them.

I am sure Ruth Sampson has her father's papers and lots of Californiana. Whether she would grant an interview is anybody's guess. She has always been exceedingly well off, which is probably one reason why I never had a chance to meet her: poor relations are not necessarily welcome in the homes of the rich. Too bad, because I wanted to talk about the past, had not intention to ask for help for the future. Now she is about 70 or more, all alone (I do think there are stepchildren), and she is sought to be absolutely uninterested in any member of the Cohn family. But I wish one of you history sleuths would go after her before it is too late.

My cousin (her cousin) Mr. Martin Lewy was with Crown-Zellerbach for some 35 or more years, was the VP in charge of transportation, and xx retired some years ago. He could tell you stories until the year 2000. His father was Wolf Lewy, another of those early Jewish pioneer drygoodsmen. His mother and Gabriel Cohn xxx my greatgrandmother Eva Conitzer were first cousins.

Martin and his charming wife of 50 years live at 874 Arlington,Road, Redwood City, Calif., 94062 (415-366-6267). If you tell him I sent you all the doors will open for you. They live in a museum of a house, a marvel to behold. Again, no children. But both are wonderful people.

Well, I do appreciate your interest in spreading the good word of your Quarterly, and I don't want to miss any chances. So I will do some agitating here and see how far I can get. They buy an awful lot of junk that nobody needs, so there ought to be the few dollars which will buy them a real pearl of a research journal. Who knows, it might work. And if so, I might even get them to buy the back issues.

I would love nothing better than to write the story of Max Cohn, if Ruth would let you have some documentary material,etc. I can write, but I need the data. And as to the family history, she knows nothing, I know everything. It's really too bad she missed meeting me (rather than the other way around).

I was just going to stop when I remembered the enclosure. HARRIS. Now this name has puzzled me for years. The name Harris is NOT at all rare in West Prussian Jewish families, Lord only knows why, because there is no German or Polish word from which it could have been derived (as far as I know). Harris is a bout as English as they come. One of the many Harrises is related to my Selbiger family, that's why the name stuck. If police chief Harris was born in "Prussia" in 1839, I bet my boots it was West Prussia (not Poznan, but the province to the North of it). What do you know about that?

I also have a cousin in New York whose Jewish wife's name is Harris, and another Harris (who may have changed his name) is the father of an in-law relative. Of course, if they changed the name, the game is off. But in 1839, they did not change their names. They did, if at all, in 1812 (West Prussia) or in 1833/35 (Poznan), but why then would they pick on Harris? it's a puzzlement.

Sincerely,

John Henry Richter

Encl: 1 (signed) check.

WESTERN STATES JEWISH HISTORICAL QUARTERLY

NORTON B. STERN, *Editor*

Published four times a year in the months of
OCTOBER • JANUARY • APRIL • JULY

2429 TWENTY-THIRD STREET,
SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA 90405
Telephone (213) 399-3585

Dec. 20, 1973

Mr. John H. Richter
1103 S. University Ave.
Ann Arbor, Mich. 48104

Dear Mr. Richter:

Enjoyed your letter of the 14th, and you will be interested to know that Max Cohn is known to me from an interview with Ray Lauer of Sacramento, done in 1969. Ray's aunt Rose, was Mrs. Max Cohn. Her father was the important Jewish pioneer of Alturas, California. I know about Max' originating the window envelope, folded paper towels and cardboard egg boxes. He would make a great story for our Quarterly, if we could induce someone to write it. Are there any descendants?

Since we have subscribers in the Midwest, such as in Illinois, Minnesota and Wisconsin, and many on the East Coast, I am not at all sure that no one would read our Quarterly in your area. In fact, anyone interested in Western history is now compelled to read our publication. Come to think of it, we even have a couple of subscribers in Michigan.

Check enclosed was received unsigned. Enclosure might be of interest.

Sincerely,

Norton B. Stern, C.D.

PROGRAM

DEDICATION OF MONUMENT FOR EMIL HARRIS

LOS ANGELES CHIEF OF POLICE – 1878

Home of Peace Cemetery – December 9, 1973

Presentation of the Colors – Los Angeles Police Department

Introduction of Dignitaries – Dr. Max W. Bay, Chairman of the Day

Biographical Remarks – Dr. Norton B. Stern

Liturgy: Kaddish, Twenty-third Psalm – Dr. William M. Kramer

Memorial Comments – Dr. Edgar F. Magnin

Memorial Comments – Chief Edward M. Davis

Taps

Under The Auspices Of
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA JEWISH
HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Los Angeles, California

EMIL HARRIS

1857 – 1921

EMIL HARRIS

Born in Prussia in 1839, Harris arrived in California as a young man of eighteen in March, 1857. He lived in San Francisco, Stockton and Visalia for a number of years. He became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1867, in San Francisco.

In 1869, Emil Harris came to Los Angeles. One of his initial acts was to aid in establishing the city's first volunteer fire fighting company, organized in November, 1869. Harris became the first assistant foreman of the company. Near the end of 1870, he joined the police force as a patrolman. Less than a year later he proved his devotion to law and order by making strenuous efforts to halt Los Angeles' first major race riot – the Chinese massacre of October 24, 1871.

One of Harris' most spectacular accomplishments was his participation in the apprehension of the notorious bandit, Tiburcio Vasquez, on May 14, 1874. A small and select group of Los Angeles lawmen succeeded in capturing Vasquez at a ranch house in what is now West Hollywood. A San Francisco paper noted that "the thanks of the whole State" were due to Harris for his role in the affair.

During his years as a police officer it was said that he had "detective qualities second to no man in the State; is brave, cool and energetic. . . ." Once, in 1871, Harris arrested two men and two other men pitched in and tried to relieve him of his prisoners. But the odds were in Harris' favor, as it was only four against one. The outcome of the brief battle, as reported in the local press was: "Four men (were soon) on their way to jail surrounded by officer Harris. Bully for Harris."

In 1870 the Turn Verein society was organized and Emil Harris became the gymnastics instructor for the group. Many of his students were Jewish teenagers. Harris' youth work as an athletic coach constituted him as the first group worker of Los Angeles. His efforts anticipated the boys' club and community center work of a later era.

Harris was a champion rifle marksman and captain of the military division of the Turn Verein. In 1875 and 1876 he was adjudged the top sharpshooter in the city. He was also active in the Odd Fellows order, serving as the Noble Grand (president) of the Golden Rule Lodge No. 160.

Of his police work in the 1870s, prior to his becoming Chief of Police, the press noted that:

> *It may not only be said of him that he is seemingly always on duty, but successfully so; for hardly a day passes that he does not capture a pickpocket, a burglar, a robber or a horse thief. Mr. Harris is strictly temperate, competent and brave as a man dare be. The evil doers of this section know him and have a holy horror of him.*

After his election as Chief of Police by the Los Angeles City Council in late 1877, it was reported that Emil Harris "proposes to rid Los Angeles of the thieves that make the city a rendezvous." His success as Chief during his tenure in 1878 is written large across the pages of the Los Angeles press and in the archives and records of the Los Angeles City Council.

Harris was a person of insight and instinct, which was the source of his success as a detective on the police force and as a private investigator. One of the first "private eyes" of Los Angeles, Harris established a detective agency with offices in the Downey Block at Temple and Spring Streets, after he left the police department. In addition, he continued to work for various law enforcement agencies on special assignments.

Emil and his brother Max organized a Young Men's Hebrew Association in 1887, to which most of the native born Jewish boys of Los Angeles belonged. The brothers were prominent members of Congregation B'nai B'rith, now better known as the Wilshire Boulevard Temple.

When Emil Harris died in 1921, it was truly said to be "the end of another chapter of the city's early history," he having been "one of the best known peace officers in Southern California."

Adapted from "Emil Harris: Los Angeles Jewish Police Chief," by Norton B. Stern and William M. Kramer, Southern California Quarterly, Summer, 1973, pages 163–192.

WESTERN STATES JEWISH HISTORICAL QUARTERLY

NORTON B. STERN, *Editor*

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2429 TWENTY-THIRD STREET,
SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA 90405
Telephone (213) 399-3585

Dec. 4, 1973

Mr. John H. Richter
1103 S. University Ave.
Ann Arbor, Mich. 48104

Dear Mr. Richter:

We were delighted to hear from you and somewhat surprised you hadn't heard of our quarterly, which is the only regional Jewish history quarterly in the country and also the only scholarly periodical emanating from the Western United States. We trust, that with your interest and knowledge, you will wish to subscribe. To this end, I am enclosing a brochure (form on back page) and a return addressed envelope. As you will note in the brochure, there is reason to believe that almost every institution and library in the country that has a decent Western collection, are among our subscribers (but this description may not fit Michigan institutions, who may not have substantial Western collections).

One of our numbers (Oct. 1969) lists your great grandmother's brother, Gabriel Cohn, and gives the exact date of his election in late 1874, as Senator from Elko, Nevada. (individual issues are $3.00 each).

My associate did remember coming across a Bloom from Healdsburg, but in which of the Western or National Jewish papers it was in, is another story. At any rate, I've no doubt he was Jewish. We'll watch for it. Also, we will watch for other Healdsburg references, which show up from time to time.

I did find Gabriel Cohn in the cigar business in San Francisco, but no evidence of a "chain" of such stores.

The address of Fred Rochlin is: 14007 Margate St, Van Nuys, Calif. 91401.

Trusting we may have the pleasure of hearing from you again, I am

Yours sincerely,

Norton B. Stern, E.D.

Dr. Norton B. Stern,
Editor
Western States Jewish Historical Quarterly
2429 23rd Street, Santa Monica, Calif. 90405

Nov.25,1973

Dear Dr. Stern:

Just recently I discovered your Quarterly, which is a sad commentary on the failure of many larger libraries to subscribe to what I consider important regional historical periodicals. Being a librarian and lay historian myself, I wonder why in all the years since 1968 I never heard of the Western, but I am glad I did just before I went to Cincinnati where I saw the complete set at the HUC (Klau)Library.

My personal interest as a displaced Californian-by-adoption (cradle stood in Vienna and school houses in Berlin) is primarily Northern California and Nevada, because of my greatgrandmother's brother. He was Gabriel Cohn, a substantial cizizen of San Francisco and of Elko City, Nevada even when it still was Utah territory. Uncle Gabe was Nevada State Senator in 1875, and owned a chain of cigar stores in SF after 1900. I know all about him and his family, and unfortunately he is not THE Gabriel Cohn who shows up in early Nevada and California records, although amazingly enough that fellow, too, was a cigar maker and merchant.

The reason I am writing to you - aside from complimenting you for an outstanding achievement in gathering so much excellent information and so many interesting articles year after year - is that in the very first year one of my relatives had his biography published. Leopold Ephraim, the man from Nogales, was the husband of my mother's cousin Franziska Rosenthal. I knew her, since I had the good luck to come to LA just two years before Mrs. Ephraim died (in 1944), and of course I knew their daughte Ruth and remember the son-in-law, still living, Mr. Lothar Rosenthal, who is no relation to his mother-in-law.

I do want to write to Mr. Fred Rochlin because some of the data are in error, and also I wonder why Lothar did not mention to him that a sister-in-law of Leopold was (and still is) living who may have had additional information. Well, this is not crucial, but I like to get in touch with Mr. Rochlin, if you could provide me with his address.

The last point is a request for information which you may be able to help me with. What do you know about Jews in Healdsburg, California, prior to, say, 1880? Healdsburg, in Sonoma County, was a very small place, and I would guess any Jews in business there in the time 1860-75 came originallyfrom either SF or Sacramento. I am trying to locate any record concerning one Joseph Bloom who in 1873 became the father of Benjamin Bloom (the name very likely was originally Bluhm or Blum). Benjamin, who moved to El Salvador, became one of its wealthiest citizens, and died in 195 as a benefactor of many good causes. One of them showsup on a set of postag stamps (a Children's Hospital named for him). That's why he interests me. I am very sure he is Jewish because his sister Fanny married into a family related to mine, at a time when mixed marriages were not sanctioned.

Now if Joseph would show up in any Jewish records, all would be well. His wife was Rosa Altmark (another Jewish family I know of). Do any records you know mention Healdsburg, or "Bloom"? I notice that none of the dissertations on Jews in Northern California even mention the place, and it is not mentioned either in Glanz' bibliography. Maybe there is one I haven't seen yet. I will enquire at the Magnus Museum, where apparently there are some people who know California Jewish history too. At least, I hope very much so. It is not an easy subject to find details on.

My great-uncle Gabriel and his brother Michael came to California, so we believe, in 1857, on a ship which rounded the Horn, and landed in SF. I am hoping we all live long enough to see the volume for 1857 in the series which that wonderful man in So.San Francisco is doing.

Meanwhile, my advance thanks for any information you may be able to send me, plus Mr. Rochlin's address if I may have it.

Most sincerely yours,

John Henry Richter

(Asst.Editor, JUDAICA
PHILATELIC JOURNAL)

Dear Mr. Rochlin:

While visiting the Hebrew Union College Klau Library, I had a chance to see the Western States Jewish Historical Quarterly, and discovered, in it's January 1969 issue, the biography of my distant cousin Leopold Ephraim, as you wrote it nearly five years ago. Let me comment:

First of all I was delighted to see him on the pages of the fine quarterly as the pioneer of Nogales which he truly was. But he was given the wrong age, because he was born in FORDON on April 16, 1854. He could hardly have been born at any later time. Butit is true that his second wife was a great deal younger indeed. Fraenze, as I was permitted and indeed ordered to call her, was a distant second cousin of my mother. I discovered the family while I still lived in Berlin because the dear Fraenze had an enormous family (Rosenthal) and cousins of hers told me about her while I was getting ready to come to California When I finally did, I met Fraenze and Ruth and Lothar (who is NOT related to his mother-in-law's Rosenthals, who are from Schwetz/Westprussia)

It was a very nice getting acquainted-session and some years later I met my wife in their lovely home,too. Oddly enough Lothar never mentioned much about the great Leopold to me, nor tha he actually had his own father come over and live in California, where he died. But Leopold was certainly not born in Culm (later Kulm, and never Chulm) and not in 1850 either. Of course Lothar may have some document giving 1859, but that date is phony.

How do I know the date? I got it from Fraenze, who should know! Nor did the two marry in Berlin (where they may have met). They married in London on 13 February 1909. So much for accuracy. You can correct your own notes if you care, I guess it would not make too much of a difference in the periodical.

Now the reason I am so interested in Leopold Ephraim is of course his father, Gumpricht Ephraim, because I should surely like to know when HE was born. The Ephraims are related to me through another branch than the Rosenthals, who by the way were very prominent citizens of Schwetz, the capital of the county in which my mother was born.

I also wonder whether Lothar told you that Fraenze's older sister Selma married an old pioneer of Utah and Nevada, SIMON FRIEDMANN (1853-1926) who in his youth drove cattle North from Mexico and Lord knows what else. Quite a guy he was. His bachelor son became a leading Shriner in Idaho and died some years ago, but his spinter daughter still lives, with a house full of mementi, in Hailey, Idaho (Lucile Friedmann,born 1894). This Friedmann is related "somehow" to the Goldstrom family which also had Western pioneers in its midst, but it is a bit hard to trace them unless you have material already about the Cohns (like Henry C) who was the forster father or stepfather to some of the Goldstroms. Well, I have some of that genealogy but not all, since the main source dried up when my "informant" died. Henry C of course shines allover the AJA, unfortunately he is not related to "my" Gabriel Cohn. But Father Gump-

richt Ephraim may very well have been related, because my great uncle Gabriel Cohn descended from an Ephraim family which had Gumpricht mak s - not exactly a rare name, but then n ot too many of them came to California either. The suspicion is that Uncle Gabe Cohn may have known Gumpricht Ephraim because he was a cousin of his or of his father. No way of finding out now, of course. If Ephraim died in 1897, he lived at the same time in SF as Gabriel. What if anything does the record say about Gumpricht that you did not mentionm in your story??

The problem with uncle Leopold is that if he was born in 1854, as our record shows, he was 56 years old when Ruth was born in 1910. That's kind of old for afirst child, but the right year since he married Fraenze in1909. She was almost 40 years old when she married, so she was no xxxxx youngster either. But Ruth turned out to be one of the loveliest and kindest-hearted persons I ever met, and her death was a real tragedy.

Well, enough gab. If you have any additional information, woulm you please let me know? I would surely appreciate having it. And Friedmann is almost worth a visit to Lucile, God bless her, I hope she is well. Maybe he also shows u p i n your annals.

Most sincerely yours,

John Henry Richter

WESTERN STATES JEWISH HISTORICAL QUARTERLY

NORTON B. STERN, O. D., *Editor*

PUBLISHED FOUR TIMES A YEAR IN THE MONTHS OF
OCTOBER JANUARY APRIL JULY

Published by the
Southern California Jewish Historical Society

— Courtesy of San Diego Historical Society and Serra Museum

CONGREGATION BETH ISRAEL, SAN DIEGO, 1889

This building is one of the two oldest existing synagogue structures in the West. It is at the northwest corner of Second and Beech Streets, San Diego, and was occupied until the 1920s by the congregation. It was used for the first time on the eve of Rosh Hashanah, September 25, 1889. The other synagogue building, also erected in 1889, is that of the San Leandro Hebrew Congregation (now Temple Beth Sholom), which is located on Chumalia Street, San Leandro, California.

The *Western States Jewish Historical Quarterly* is the only Jewish history periodical published in the West. It specializes in the role of the Jew and Jewish institutions in the Western section of the continent. The four issues of each volume are published in October, January, April and July. The first issue appeared in October, 1968.

A few of the articles scheduled for early publication are:

MAX LITTMANN: *Immigrant Soldier in the Wagon Box Fight*, by Jerry Keenan.

THE JEWS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, 1850s to 1920s, by Rudolf Glanz.

THE SINSHEIMERS OF SAN LUIS OBISPO, by Norton B. Stern and William M. Kramer.

EUROPEAN JEWISH AND NON-JEWISH MARITAL PATTERNS IN LOS ANGELES, 1910-1913, by Marc Lee Raphael.

A SAN FRANCISCAN'S VACATION TRIP IN 1878, Anonymous.

CONGREGATIONAL POLITICS IN LOS ANGELES — 1897, by Veritas.

A few of the articles which have been published recently are:

NOTES ON THE EARLY JEWS IN ARIZONA, by Rudolf Glanz.

SIMON BAMBERGER: *Governor of Utah*, edited by S. George Ellsworth.

SOLOMON LAZARD OF LOS ANGELES, by Francine Landau.

EARLY STOCKTON JEWRY AND ITS CANTOR-RABBI HERMAN DAVIDSON, by Reva Clar.

A LETTER ON ZIONISM, by David Lubin.

THE WESTERN JOURNAL OF ISAAC MAYER WISE, edited by William M. Kramer.

HOMES OF PROMINENT SAN FRANCISCO JEWS IN THE 1880s — *A Gallery Story.*

COLORADO'S BIG LITTLE MAN: *The Early Career of Otto Mears, 1840-1881*, by Michael Kaplan.

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WESTERN STATES JEWISH HISTORICAL QUARTERLY

NORTON B. STERN, O. D., *Editor*
WILLIAM M. KRAMER, D.H.L., *Associate Editor*

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John Henry Richter
Librarian

July 20, 1969

Mr. Louis J. Rasmussen
San Francisco Historical Records
1204 Nimitz Drive
Colma, California 94015

Dear Mr. Rasmussen:

During a recent visit to the Burton Historical Collection of the Detroit Public Library I saw volume 1 of your San Francisco Historical Records, with the first part of the San Francisco ship passengerlists.

I am rather interested in this publication as one of my collateral ancestors and his brother landed in San Francisco in 1857, or so the story goes, and thus far I have not been able to find any documentation in this matter of the exact day or even year of immigration.

Would you be able to tell me when the next volumes of this publication will appear, or alternately whether there is any library or other office which would have the desired information - I assume that only the passenger lists would solve the question in this case.

I shall be most appreviative of your kind reply, and remain,

Most sincerely yours,

John Henry Richter

COHN

MEMORANDUM

John H/ Richter, Librarian, Willow Run Lab
Institute of Science & Technology

TO The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor DATE July 25,1969
Louis J. Rasmussen

FROM San Francisco Historic Records SUBJECT Reply yours of July 20,1969
1204 Nimitz Drive, Colma, Calif.

Dear Mr. Richter:-

Thank you for your letter of July 20th. Enclosed are flyers which give data on the Ship 'N Rail Series. The year of 1857 will appear in Volume VI but it will not be released until 1972. Data still being compiled and not available at this time. Volume IV is being released in December,1969.

To my knowledge there is no library in the U.S. or in any foreign depository which would be able to supply you with the data desired. That is the reason I am engaged in this work.

If your ancestor resided in SF he may show up in a city directory or in voting and land records. At times voting registration will reveal immigration data. Drop me a line with the full name of your collateral ancester and his brother and I will place it in my suspense files.

Sincerely yours,

Louis Rasmussen

O-1

A new addition to the SHIP 'N RAIL Series ...

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by
Louis J. Rasmussen

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by
Louis J. Rasmussen

This volume is the second in a series of volumes which lists the names of passengers on board Overland Trains, bound west, during the period of November 14, 1871 to April 23, 1873.

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San Francisco was the natural and implied destination of the early day rail travelers. From the fabled city they fanned out to other points in the Western area or took passage to the Pacific Ocean land masses.

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These rail books are a necessary addition to the historical and reference sections of libraries. In conjunction with our ship passenger lists, they record the names of individuals moving "West", by rail and sea.

Library of Congress Card No. 66-12617

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Colma, California 94015

G. COHN

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
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BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

March 24, 1964

Mr. John Henry Richter
1436 East Park Place
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

Dear Mr. Richter,

Dr. Hammond has asked me to investigate and reply to your letter of March 10 concerning the microfilm of the Elko Independent, and I regret that I must advise that you have hit upon one of the inconvenient features of microphotography. The equipment in the Library Photographic Service of the University Library is of a high-production, high-speed nature, and will not permit the reproduction of portions of a film strip. The only way that this could be done would be by physically cutting the desired portion from the reel and running it through the machine, then splicing it back in its original order; and the latter process would cause the destruction of at least two exposures of film. The only other method of producing microcopy available to us at the present time is that of the Ozalid Unitizer. This equipment produces readable microcopy of individual pages, but it is not suitable for as much copying as you need. In this instance it would produce approximately thirty-five strips of film which would then have to be spliced together. The cost for such a service would amount to more than the cost of a complete roll of positive film.

Under normal circumstances, we could have negative microfilm prepared for you from the original newspapers, but for the next few months the latter are in remote storage and are not available for copying. Here again, the cost of the negative of the portion you need would be approximately equal to the cost of the entire positive reel.

Because of the size of the original pages, enlargement prints would have to be at least 11x14 inches, and the cost would be 40 cents each for approximately 125 exposures.

If you desire to pursue the matter further, I suggest you write to Mr. Lawrence Parks, Library Photographic Service, University of California, Berkeley 4. Mr. Parks is the person to whom you should write for cost estimates of photographic service and I know that he as well as we will do everything we can to assist you, within our physical limitations.

Sincerely yours,

Robert H. Becker

Robert H. Becker
Assistant Director

rhb/sds

John Henry Richter
1436 East Park Place
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN
48104

March 10, 1964

Dr. George T. Hammond,
Director,
Bancroft Library
University of California Library
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

Dear Mr. Hammond:

I am in receipt of a detailed and very kind letter from Mrs. Helen H. Bretnor concerning a recent enquiry of mine. I had asked for a microfilm copy of the ELKO INDEPENDENT, June through December 1874, and enquired about the existence of any lists of victims of the San Francisco Fire. In her reply, Mrs. Bretnor states that the Elko Independent is on microfilm June 1874 through December 1879, 109 feet of it, and that I would have to order an entire reel in order to get my six months of it. This simply does not make sense to me. What I should do with the extra footage is not indicated, but I gather that the regulation - if it is one - was designed to accomodate other libraries who quite certainly want an entire reel and not parts of it.

Because of the particular research project involved, I could use, at best, June 1874 through December 1875, but no more. I would greatly appreciate if you could accomodate me in this matter, since I do not think that this is an unusual request at all. I am a librarian in the University of Michigan and know that anyone can order copies of parts of any reel, so that I wonder why this would not be possible in the case of the great Bancroft Library, under the roofs (or rather floor) of it I earned my BLS 1949-50. Please let me know. I need no estimate of the cost since I know how much it will be - although Mrs. Bretnor stated that you are not permitting cost estimates (I wonder why. There are cases where cost estimates are rather important).

I am much obliged for the detailed information on the San Francisco victims, but would rather not order any copies if the only method of reproduction is photostat. Much too expensive. Could copies be supplied via Xerox?

I shall greatly value your kind reply, and remain,

Most sincerely yours,

John Henry Richter

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THE BANCROFT LIBRARY
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

March 5, 1964

Mr. John Henry Richter
1436 East Park Place
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

Dear Mr. Richter:

The Elko, Nevada Independent has been filmed by the Newspaper Microfilm Project here and the originals have been sealed and placed in remote storage. It is, therefore, no longer available for recopying in negative microfilm. Positive film may, however, be ordered from the Library Photographic Service, in one-reel units; we are not allowed to make cost-estimates, but I enclose a price list for your information. I also enclose an order form for your completion and signature; the dates you want are in reel 3 of the weekly Elko, Nevada Independent, June 1874-Dec. 1879, with the file number NMP5698 which should be included in the order.

In answer to your other question, apparently it was nevery possible to make a complete list of victims of the San Francisco earthquake and fire of 1906. The San Francisco Relief Survey published by the Russell Sage Foundation in New York, 1913, quotes the totals of 304 known dead and 194 unknown dead as given by Major General Adolphus Washington Greely in his Earthquake in California, April 18, 1906. Special Report... Our copy of this report unfortunately is at the bindery and I am not able to determine if he listed names.

Although our newspaper files end with 1905, we have a collection of California and Nevada papers of April and May, 1906, concerning the earthquake and fire. A search of these revealed the following articles which gave names of victims:

San Francisco Examiner,	April 21, 1906, p. 5 col. 6-7:	8 names
" " "	April 24, 1906, p.4 col. 7: list of deaths at Presidio Hospital (1 para.) and list of patients (rest of col.)	
" " "	April 28, 1906, p.5 col.4: dead in Santa Clara County (Greely report)	117 (22 names)
" " Chronicle,	April 23, 1906, p.1 col.1-2: some names	
	April 25, 1906, p.9 col.3-4: list of victims at Santa Rosa	

San Francisco Chronicle, April 25, 1906, p.10 col.1-2: some names of victims exhumed
" " " April 29, 1906, p.2 col.2: more names
" " " April 30, 1906, p.7 col.1: complete list to date, 120 identified, 177 unidentified
" " " May 6, 1906, p.21 col.4: 2 more
" " " May 24, 1906, p.8 col.6: 2 more
" " Call April 23, 1906, p.2 col.6: 1 col. names
Stockton Mail April 21, 1906, p.4 col.2-3: Santa Rosa dead
" " April 21, 1906, p.6 col.3: San Jose dead
" " April 24, 1906, p.1 col.1-2: 150 dead
Reno, Nevada State Journal, April 18, 1906, p.1 col.4: partial list (third of a col.)

If you wish photocopy of any or all of these articles, the order should be placed on a separate blank. The collection is now being microfilmed for preservation, so it will be necessary to order either positive film of the complete collection (this will not be more than one reel), or record prints of individual articles.

I hope that this information will be of some help to you.

Very truly yours,

THE BANCROFT LIBRARY

Helen Harding Bretnor

(Mrs.) Helen H. Bretnor
Reference Librarian

HHB/sds
Encls.

JOHN HENRY RICHTER
1436 EAST PARK PLACE
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN
48104

February 3, 1964

Bancroft Library
The University of California
BERKELEY 4, CALIF.

Dear Sirs:

I should like to have a microfilm (negative) copy of the newspaper

ELKO INDEPENDENT (ELKO, NEVADA) June through December 1874 .

I believe this was a weekly paper. A previous estimate of the cost was given to me as about $ 5.--. If it would be substantially more, please let me know.

I also like to know whether you have a fairly complete list of the people who died during or immediately after the earthquake and fire in San Francisco (April 18-21/25 1906). I am not sure there was a final list, but the latest report I have seen put the number of dead at only 352. Possibly a San Francisco or Oakland paper might have printed the names sometime near the end of April 1906. If you happen to have such a list, could you send me a microfilm copy, please?

Most sincerely yours,

John Henry Richter, California '49,'50.

COHN GABRIEL 9-10-55
7033

John Henry Richter

103 Kennedy St., N.W. # 22
Washington 11, D.C.

August 21, 1955

RECEIVED
AUG 24 1955
COUNTY CLERK
ELKO COUNTY
ELKO, NEVADA

Hon. The County Clerk,
Elko County,
Elko, Nevada

my error: it is 1875!

Dear Sir:

I am interested to learn whether there are, in the possession of the County, Elko City newspapers of the period 1872-1875. During that time, appearantly in the year 1875, my greatuncle GABRIEL COHN, of Elko, was representing Elko County in the State Senate of Nevada. His family still owns a copy of the Senate Debates of 1873, wherein he is listed as Senator, but the State Librarian, Mrs. Constance C. Collins, informed me in her letter of January 25, 1952, that in the "Political History of Nevada", published 1948, he is listed only as Senator in 1875 (7th session of the State Senate).

There seems to be an error somewhere, and I would like to clear it up. Even more I would like to know whether the local newspapers carried any article, biographical outline, or speeches by GABRIEL COHN in the period before the Elections, either November 1872 or November 1874, or, possibly in both these election periods.

Mr. Cohn appears to have left Elko for San Francisco in 1876, and his latter activities are known to the family and to myself. But nothing is known of the early periods, and the newspaper stories may shed a light on the subject. I cannot, of course, assume that you could search the papers, I would just now be very happy to know whether there are any files at all, and if so, which ones. The Library of Congress does not have files of Elko papers for the years in question.

1869

Remaining,

Most sincerely yours

John Henry Richter

THERE ARE COPIES OF NEWSPAPERS IN THE OFFICE OF THE COUNTY RECORDER for the County OF ELKO, FROM THE YEAR 1869.

RUTH G. SABALA IS THE COUNTY RECORDER OF ELKO COUNTY.

R. L. KANE
COUNTY CLERK

6854 66-55

COHN
GMORRIEL

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MRS. CARMA R. ZIMMERMAN, State Librarian • • • RICHARD H. DILLON, Branch Librarian

June 3 1955

John Henry Richter
103 Kennedy St. NW
Washington 11, D.C.

Dear John:

Of course I remember you from the old correctional institution days. (I imagine Danton remembers you, too.) And I am glad to help you on your problem though I am afraid it will not be much in the way of help.

The 1857 S.F. City Directory lists the following Cohens (Cohns):

"Cohn, M. dwl. 266 Powell near Wash'n." ✓
"Cohen, M. cigars, 93 Pacific"
"Cohen, M. cheap John, 79 & 81 Com' l"
"Cohen, G.M. Inspector of Customs"

1855--no directory was issued.

1854 "Cohen, Morris A. Commission merchant, corner of Calif. & Front.

1852-3 "Cohn, Morris, imp. tobac & segs. 159 San."

Apparently the M Cohen of 1857 is not Michael but Morris, of 1852-3 & 1854. The "cheap John" is a new one on me; I don't know what it means.

This looks like negative information but I hope it is of some use to you, anyway. Please give my regards to Tom Shaw and any ex-UC brain-washed librarians around LC.

sinceramente

—Dick—

Dick Dillon

Sutro Branch Librarian

Cohn
Gabriel
1-3052
5190

NEVADA STATE LIBRARY
CARSON CITY, NEVADA

Constance C. Collins
State Librarian

January 25, 1952

Mr. John Henry Richter
3330 7th Street, N.E.
Washington 17, D. C.

Dear Mr. Richter:

Thank you for your letter of January 17, requesting information about Mr. Gabriel Cohn, of Elko County in the 1870's.

According to the Political History of Nevada, 1948 (issued by John Koontz, Secretary of State of Nevada, State Printing Office, Carson City, 1948) Mr. Cohn was a member of the Senate in the 7th session of the legislature, 1875. He is not listed in the rolls of any previous or succeeding legislatures; nor do the Journals of the Senate for the 6th and 8th sessions include his name in their rosters. // yes

We do not have a file of the Elko Weekly Chronicle, and the Elko Independent is missing the years 1871-4. In checking our holdings we found two interesting advertisments in the February 27, 1875 Independent. One of these is sponsored by M. Cohn who is selling groceries, cigars, pipes, liquor, candles, fruits, eggs, and butter. The other is the advertisment of the firm of Badt and Cohn, dealers in grain. At the bottom of this advertisment is a notice that Badt and Cohn also have a general store at Wells, Nevada.

Michael ←

→ Gabriel

Unfortunately, our newspaper holdings are not yet on microfilm. The office of the Nevada State Historical Society is at Reno.

Sincerely yours,

Constance C. Collins

(Mrs.) Constance C. Collins
State Librarian

I am told the county clerks have large newspaper holdings - you might write the Elko County Clerk at Elko.

COHN, GABRIEL:
MEYERBEER STORY

RF 132

JOHN HENRY RICHTER
P. O. BOX 7978
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48107

March 13, 1988

COHN
Family Tree drawn by
Gabriel Cohn

Translations of the two texts at the bottom of the drawing:

We were unable to prove our relationship with Lipmann Daus, when we made the application, the Curatorium asked that we prove it, ((but) it was impossible). Grandfather MICHAEL COHN died suddenly on his return trip from a visit to the Daus relatives in Berlin (in Treptow, Pommern). (and with him, all (---) of (our) membership in (the Daus family). The mother MEYERBEER and (of) MICHEL BEER was born a DAUS, and the Mint Lessee (Münzpächter) EPHRAIM was a son-in-law of DAUS. His descendants converted (to Christianity) and took the name of EBERS, like the writer GEORG EBERS.

(Comment: The mother of the four sons Beer was AMALIE BEER, the daughter of LIEPMANN MEYER. The following is a copy of the Giacomo Meyerbeer ancestry (by Ballin)
WULF (TAUSK)

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24 WOLF LEVIN FRENKEL =SEEB BEN JEHUDA LÖB HALEVI = WOLF TAUSK s.1714 in Berlin. b. ca 1669 Vienna, d. 9 Mar 1751 Berlin — 25 not known

p. 2

(Family Tree Gabriel Cohn)

24 WOLF TAUSK ∞ 25 (unknown)

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1749 Synagogenvorsteher in Berlin, "Pfandleiher. b. ca. 1711 Berlin, d. 18 Oct 1759 Berlin

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3 sisters

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(MEYER JACOB BEER)
1791-1864

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The family tree text links the DAUS and the EPHRAIM, and the family of Michael Cohn to the DAUS. The "Mintjew" Ephraim was Veitel Heine Ephraim whose ancestors and descendants are well-documented. ~~[illegible]~~ his son BENJAMIN (and the documentation of his ancestry) is in Jacobson, Trauungen (1968) # 636. 2a ~~[illegible]~~ and Veitel himself in #6, II 2. Under 6 II3, his wife is listed as ELKELE dau of Rabb.Assessor HIRSCH BENJAMIN FRAENKEL. Gabriel Cohn is partly right: This HBF was of the same family as ancestor 24 of Meyerbeer and of Amalia Wolf (Fraenkel). But VEITEL HEINE EPHRAIM was not a son-in-law of Wolf Tausk, (ancestry of Elkele see here, p. 3)

The Ephraim who was the "son-in-law of Daus" was in fact two brothers who married two of the four daughters of Liepmann Wulf Tausk: they were grandsons of Veitel Heine Ephraim. Since Wolf Tausk had no sons, it is difficult to figure out how the family was related to him. There were a number of families named DAUS in Berlin, and a few members show up in the Jewish communal records (1812-74) on GSU microfilms, but none of the persons seem to be Ephraim family members.

Jacob Jacobson's Judenbuergerbuecher (1968) lists but ONE Daus: Victor Moses D, of Stettin, (#2542, norn in Stettin 1822 as the son of Moses Jochen Daus, who in 1816 was a co-founder of the Stettin congregation. Victor became a municipal citizen on 16 June 1846. No DAUS married in Berlin before 1813, the year of the last entries in Jacobson's compilation.

sources:
J 68/# 5 and 6

(94)

COHN
FAMILY TREE -3-

EPHRAIM

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∞ HANNELE d.10 Jan 1746 Berlin L # 100

Rabbi
J68#6 #4a HIRSCH BENJAMIN FRÄNKEL ca 1682-27 June 1742 Berlin L 35 (see p.4)

∞ EDEL STADTHAGEN

J68/6 #2 =J68/324 #4a NATHAN VEITEL = VEITEL HEINE EPHRAIM d.16 May 1775 Berlin L 635

∞ ELKELE J68/6#2a

MORDECHAI =MARCUS EPHRAIM J68/195 #4 (brother of Veitel H.E.)

Cousins

J68/324 #2a EPHRAIM VEITEL 8 Oct 1729 Bln 14 Oct 1803 Bln L 636

∞ JITEL (J68/324 3a) ca 1726-20 Apr 1774 L 664

ISAAC (ben) DANIEL ITZIG Berlin 1750-1806 (J68/324 #1)

∞ HENNE d.1776 Padua (J68/324 # 1a)

JOCHEN MOSES in Amsterdam

see p.1
LIPPMANN MEYER WULFF=LIEPMANN TAU
J68/161 # 1

CHAIM = HEYMANN VEITEL EPHRAIM (J68/688+808) 1754-1821

∞ 1771 SARA bat Jochanan of Amsterdam d.1808 L708

1800

(MOSES) MARTIN EBERS 1781-1826 =MOSES

∞ HENRIETTE J68/808 1779-1852 HEYMANN EPHRAIM

VEITEL HEINE EPHRAIM = VICTOR EBERS b.Amsterdam 1776

∞ 1794 SARCHEN/SERAPHIN WULFF 1774-1832 J68/688

MORITZ EBERS 1802-1837

GEORG MORITZ EBERS 1837-1898

AMALIE ∞ JACOB HERZ BEER

GM

MINDEL BAERWALD: The extensive data on the Baerwald family show no instance of any relationship to any EPHRAIM, but there is a possibility that the wife of JUDA ABRAHAM might have been an EPHRAIM(her name is not given in the Baerwald records). Juda was Mindel's father. The COHN Table 1A shows how the Baerwald could be related to Gumpel and Esther Ephraim - through a sister whose name is not known to us. Levin Baerwald was Mindel's son, also the name of Mindel's father-in-law (father of Leiser Levin B.).

MICHAEL COHN'S journey to Berlin: Although the records of Nakel do not list him among the dead, it is not he who died in Treptow. In fact, he did not travel to Berlin to visit the Daus family. Since his grandson Michael was born in 1830, he himself must have died earlier. ossibly not in Nakel. If Michael Cohn had gone to Berlin before 1830, or even later (up to 1854) he could have met AMALIE WULF BEER,who was stillliving in Berlin until 1854, when she died. Why would he visit the Daus Family if he could talk to Amalie, daughter of Liepmann Wulf Tausk who provided the fund for dowries for poor and related brides?

It was his grand-son-in-law MICHAEL MOSES, the husband of Michael Cohn's granddaughter FROMET COHN MOSES (daughter of Moses Michael and his first wife Esther -maidenname not known). Michael Moses died in 1866 in Treptow near Berlin!

It would also be clear now from the records that the reason EPHRAIM was so importa to Gabriel Cohn is that his grandfather MICHAEL COHN had married an ESTHER EPHRAIM of Wongrowitz. Possibly the family thought that she was of the same family EPHRAIM as the prominent Berlin family. Possibly Michael Moses was also a blood relative and a cousin of his wife Fromet, and it is possible further that the Cohns knew about the Mosson family whose original name was Moses - and who originated in Schwersenz, one of the towns of ancestry of the Cohn family: Moses Michael Cohn's second wife (my ancestor) CAECILIE KALLMANN (born in Nakel 1801-02,d.1875 Nakel) was the daughter of EPHRAIM KALLMANN (1768 Wongrowitz-1843 Nakel) and of his wife ESTHER ITZIG, born 1774 in SCHWERSENZ. But whether her father (Itzig) was related to the Moses,later Mosson, is without any documentation, as we do not have records for the Schwersenz community in the 18th century,

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

June 16, 1991:

Uncle Gabriel drew the family tree at some time between April of 1904 (birth of Else Conitzer, the daughter of Alexander and granddaughter of Eva (Cohn)Conitzer, sister of Gabriel, and April 1905, when Franz Cohnberg (grandson of Jakob Cohnberg and son of Kaete (Conitzer) Cohnberg, was born (who is not shown).

GABRIEL COHN FAMILY TREE

2 ~~pg~~ tables

March 14, 1988

Gabriel Cohn's Family Tree

(legible names)

March 14, 1988

Apparently drawn 1897, with additions in 1904

Red Numbers + Letters from the COHN genealogical Tables + dates of births

Table 1 of 2

B NATHAN

C MICHAEL COHN

D ESTHER FLANTAU EPHRAIM!

E GUMPEL EPHRAIM

mother of F MINDEL ABRAHAM (BAERWALD) see Baerwald file

1 NATHAN ∞ FRIDA Amsterdam

2 HINDE

3 G REBECCA ∞ ITZIG

4 H JECHIEL ∞ RAHEL → Table 2

MIRIAM COHN

RACHEL

MANNES EPHRAIM SIMON EPHRAIM HINDE ROSENBAUM

DAVID NATHAN B.D. NATHAN MICHEL NATHAN

MIRIAM ∞ ASCHER LITTMANN ∞ 2nd Loewenberg?

ESTHER VEIGELSCHON ∞ ? EPHRAIM

P HITCHE ∞ JACOBSOHN

105 TIA MICHAEL COHNBERG

MOSES MICHAEL COHN ∞ ERNESTINE COHN

ADOLF COHN

JULIUS COHN

JENNY ?

ABRAHAM

MAURICE

MEYER JOSEPH MORRIS ADOLPH EMMA

Table 5

V ELISE ELSE TRUDE SAMUEL MORITZ ∞ HIRSCHBERG

ISIDOR MAREUS

N.L. ∞ ROSENTHAL

? ∞ LITTMANN

JAKOB MICHAELIS LOEWENBERG

SARA LOEWENBERG

MICHAEL

JACOB

FLORA

GITCHEN

JACOB KARL

HULDA LEOPOLD LITTMANN

HANNCHEN LITTMANN

HEINRICH LOEWENBERG

ANNA ∞ GUSTAV NEUMANN

GUSTAV RAPHAEL

ALBERT LEA JENNY MOSES (?)

JAKOB LÖWENBERG

JULIUS MARTHA MAX BERTHA HUGO

ARENDT?

126 T4A JULIUS COHNBERG = Berg

106 T4A JACOB C-BERG ∞ Doris Cohn T4A 89

172 T5 NATHAN C-BERG

178 T5 ALBERT C-BERG ∞ BRÜCKMANN

179 T5 LINA ∞ 168 T4B

BERTHA (Charles) COHNBERG 131 T4B

127 T4A PAULINE ∞ MEYER

123 T4A ERNA KLEMPERER 1887

GERTRUDE ∞ 107 T4A ADOLF 1882

ALICE 177 T5 1896

ELSE 174 T5 1892

MARTIN BR 181 1890

WALTER BR 183 1891

WILLY BR 189 1896

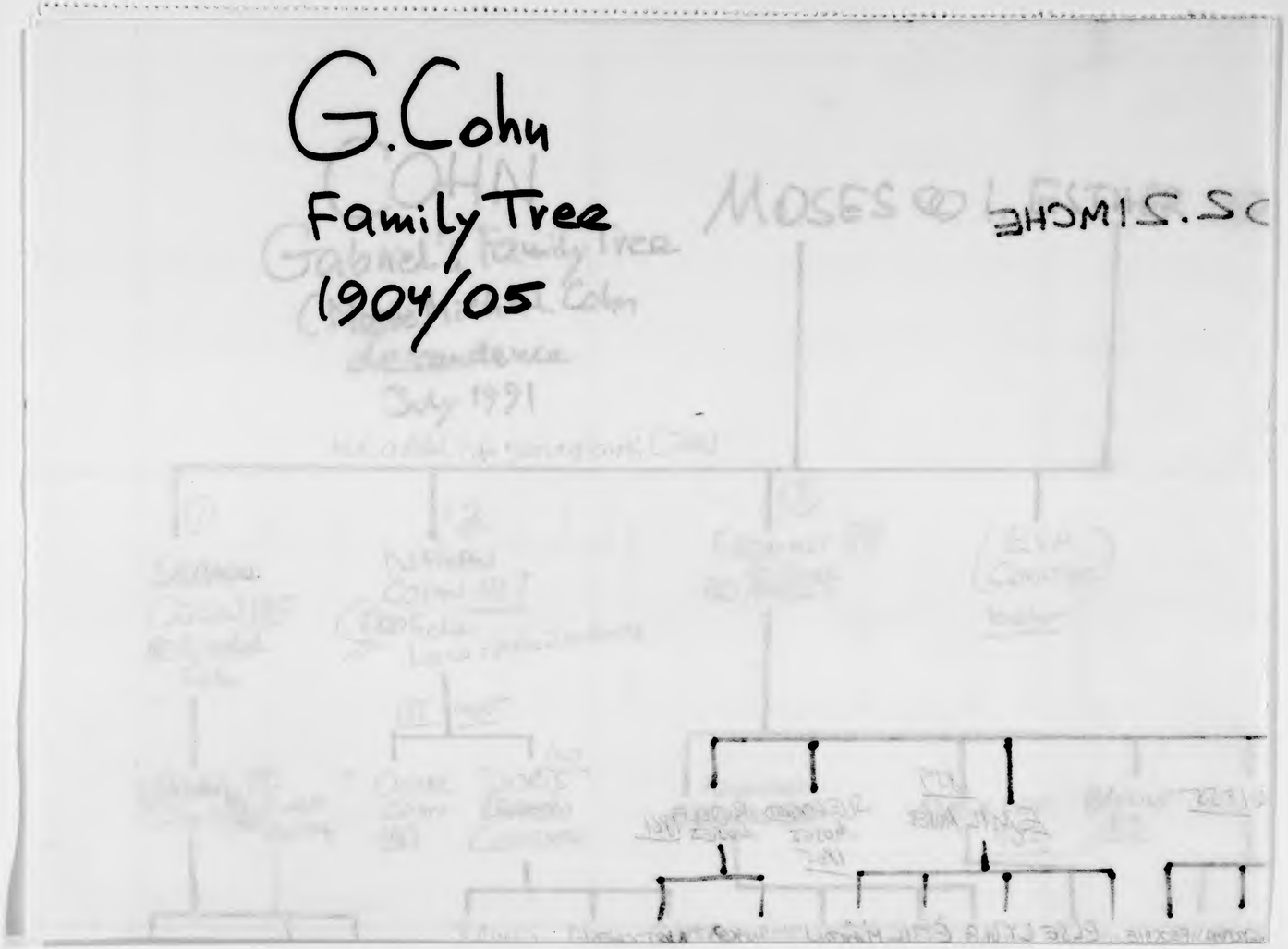
MAX ALBERT 170 T4A no dates

171

T5

Manny: Bruno Schwarz Colnberg Stepson of Jacob Colnberg

G. Cohn
Family Tree
1904/05

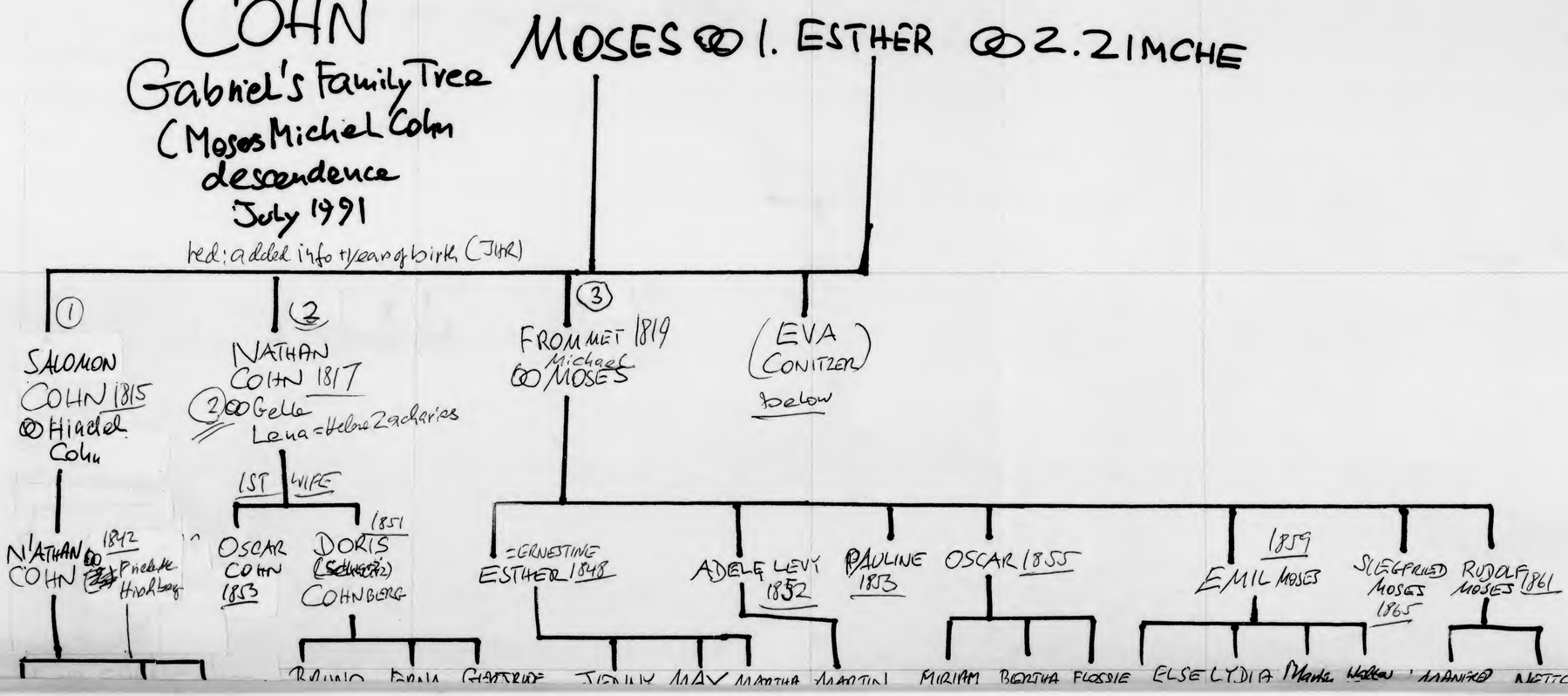


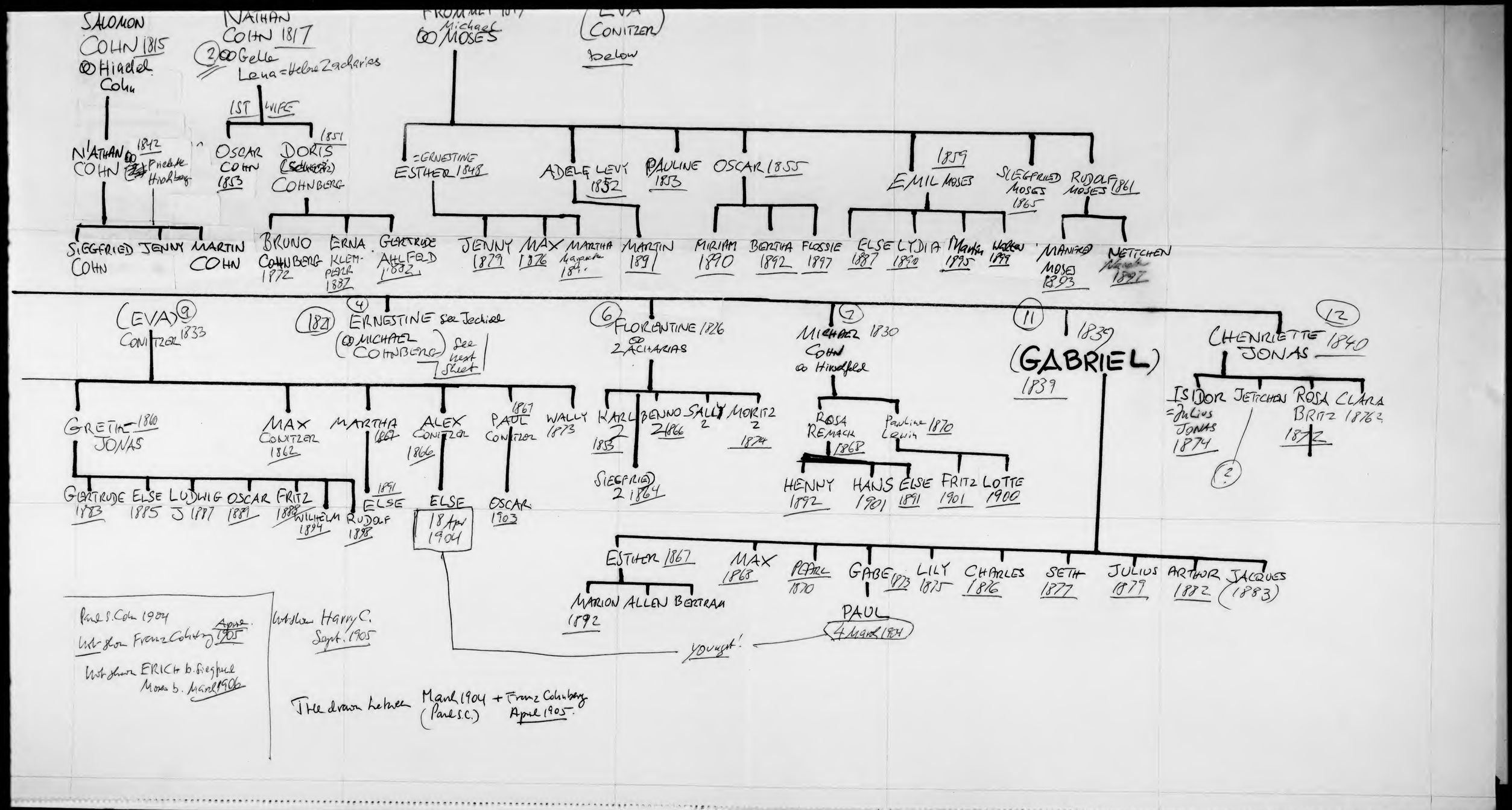
COHN

Gabriel's Family Tree (Moses Michael Cohn descendence

July 1991

red: added info + year of birth (JHR)




SALOMON COHN 1815
∞ Hindel Cohn
NATHAN COHN 1817
(2) ∞ Gelle Lena = Helene Zacharias
1ST WIFE
FROMMET 1817
Michael
∞ MOSES
EVA CONITZER
below
N'ATHAN COHN 1842
∞ Friedette Hirschberg
OSCAR COHN 1853
DORIS (Schwarz) COHNBERG 1851
= ERNESTINE ESTHER 1848
ADELE LEVY 1852
PAULINE 1853
OSCAR 1855
EMIL MOSES 1859
SIEGFRIED MOSES 1865
RUDOLF MOSES 1861
SIEGFRIED COHN
JENNY
MARTIN COHN
BRUNO COHNBERG 1872
ERNA KLEMPERER 1887
GERTRUDE AHLFELD 1882
JENNY 1879
MAX 1876
MARTHA Margarete 1891
MARTIN 1891
MIRIAM 1890
BERTHA 1892
FLOSSIE 1897
ELSE 1887
LYDIA 1890
Martin 1895
Walter 1899
MANFRED MOSES 1893
NETTCHEN Nanette 1897
(EVA) (9) CONITZER 1833
(1821) (4) ERNESTINE see Jechiel
(∞ MICHAEL COHNBERG) see next sheet
(6) FLORENTINE 1826 ∞ ZACHARIAS
(7) MICHAEL COHN 1830 ∞ Hirschfeld
(11) 1839 (GABRIEL) 1839
(12) CHENRIETTE JONAS 1840
GRETHE JONAS 1860
MAX CONITZER 1862
MARTHA 1867
ALEX CONITZER 1866
PAUL CONITZER 1867
WALLY 1873
KARL 2 1853
BENNO 2 1866
SALLY 2
MORITZ 2 1874
SIEGFRIED 2 1864
ROSA REMACK 1868
Pauline Lewin 1870
HENNY 1892
HANS 1901
ELSE 1891
FRITZ 1901
LOTTE 1900
ISIDOR = Julius JONAS 1874
JETTCHEN
ROSA BRITZ 1872
CLARA 1876 ?
(?)
GERTRUDE 1883
ELSE 1885
LUDWIG J 1887
OSCAR 1889
FRITZ 1888
WILHELM 1894
RUDOLF 1898
ELSE 1891
ELSE 18 Apr 1904
OSCAR 1903
ESTHER 1867
MAX 1868
PEARL 1870
GABE 1873
LILY 1875
CHARLES 1876
SETH 1877
JULIUS 1879
ARTHUR 1882
JACQUES (1883)
MARION 1892
ALLEN
BERTRAM
PAUL 4 March 1904
youngst!
Paul S. Cohn 1904
Not shown Franz Cohnberg April 1905
Not shown ERICH b. Siegfried Moses b. March 1906
Not shown Harry C. Sept. 1905
The drawn between March 1904 (Paul S.C.) + Franz Cohnberg April 1905.

March 13, 1988

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J 68/# 5 and 6

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AMALIE
oo JACOB HERZ BEER
||
GM

MINDEL BAERWALD: The extensive data on the Baerwald family show no instance of any relationship to any EPHRAIM, but there is a possibility that the wife of JUDA ABRAHAM might have been an EPHRAIM(her name is not given in the Baerwald records). Juda was Mindel's father. The COHN Table 1A shows how the Baerwald could be related to Gumpel and Esther Ephraim - through a sister whose name is not known to us. Levin Baerwald was Mindel's son, also the name of Mindel's father-in-law (father of Leiser Levin B.).

MICHAEL COHN'S journey to Berlin: Although the records of Nakel do not list him among the dead, it is not he who died in Treptow. In fact, he did not travel to Berlin to visit the Daus family. Since his grandson Michael was born in 1830, he himself must have died earlier. ossibly not in Nakel. If Michael Cohn had gone to Berlin before 1830, or even later (up to 1854) he could have met AMALIE WULF BEER, who was stillliving in Berlin until 1854, when she died. Why would he visit the Daus Family if he could talk to Amalie, daughter of Liepmann Wulf Tausk who provided the fund for dowries for poor and related brides?

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 COHN FILE (to Chodkiewicz 5-22-78)

p.40 LEOPOLD HEINRICH BEER and wife, mother of SAMUEL BAER are the grandparents of Barao SAMUEL DE ROSENTHAL - sure, but you don' tell how and there is only talk of cousins galore-without any intelligible show of relationship. What you need for the descendents of the four Beer brothers (3 I mean) is a genealogical table. Without it, this paper is too difficult to read. Just t many names.

~~px41~~
WIENER: In the letter I finally could mail to you earlier this month, Mr Wiener tells of a grandmother BEER in Nancy. The only way she could be related is through JULES BEER. Do you have details?

MEYERBEER AND ME:

I don't know why I never before told you the legend my family has carefu related to every generation since the 1850ies or so. I will now try to give you the details and my assumptions, thinking that perhaps I had the key to it all ~~x~~ along but could not see it.

My greatgrandmother EVA COHN CONITZER was born in Nakel, and had ~~x~~ altogether eight siblings. Her favorite brother was GABRIEL (b.1838, to Amer 1857, but died in Berlin as an "enemy alien" in 1917). This uncle Gabri of ours was a wonderful man (in 1917, shortly before his death, my paren got married. He sent them 50 Dollars - from which they were able to buy furniture for three rooms in their new apartment. When I was a boy, my parents still used the magnificent (but rather modern) bedroom set.)

Now Gabriel also drew up a family tree (which shows no connection to MEY BEER. But the first of two notes on that tree graph gives the background to the mystery:

"We were unable to prove our relationship with LIPPMANN DAUS. When we made the application, the Curatorium wanted us to prove the relationship. That was impossible, because grandfather MICHAEL COHN, back f a visit with the relatives DAUS in Berlin, died suddenly in Treptow and with him all the papers (...got lost) (the papers proving the relationsh The mother of MEYERBEER and MICHAEL BEER was a Daus and also the mint master EPHRAIM was son-in-law to DAUS. His descendents converted to Chris tendom and gave themselves the names of EBERS like the writer GEORG EBE

This is hot, because it is very close to the known facts. LIPPMANN DAUS is LIEBMANN MEYER WULFF of the family whose name was TAUSK (originally from Vienna, came to Berlin after 1670). The mint master Ephraim is of course THE Veitel Heine Ephraim who d.1775 and whose wife was NOT a Daus, but of the house of Mirels-Fraenkel(She was the daughter of Naftali Hirsc mirels Neumark). So the "mint-master must be someone of this family, but who lived a bit later. Well, we know that two sons of Heim Ephraim Veite the grandson of Frederick II's mintmaster, married sisters of AMALIE WUL Veitel Heine Ephraim II (born Amsterdam 1776) married SARA, and Moses Hei mann Ephraim (later MARTIN EBERS) married sister Jette. Thus comes EBER into the picture.

Gabriel's grandfather was indeed one MICHAEL COHN born in Margonin, so we think, perhaps in 1760. He married one ESTHER, and had a son JECHI COHN (later COHNBERG). This Jechiel had a son MICHAEL who was born in 18 Jechiel had a brother MOSES MICHAEL COHN (1788 Margonin-1870 Nakel), who also had a son Michael (born 1830). But it is the first of the two grand

sons who is important, because he was named after his grandfather who by 1817 had died. Thus we can assume that the visit to Berlin took place before 1817. Note that in 1817 both Ephraims (Victor and Martin Ebers) were still alive.

~~The~~

The CURATORIUM was the body which administered a fund for poor girls of decent Jewish families who wanted to get married and had no money for a dowry. Thus grandfather Michael wanted to apply, believing perhaps that, a a relative, one of his granddaughters, at least, could get a donation. The Fund which I think is involved in one created by Liebmann Meyer Wulff the great Jewish Krösus and the father of the four Wulff daughters. I fou mention of the fund but no records showing details. It was established in 1791, if I am not wrong, which means that the visit to Berlin took place between 1791 and 1817. By 1791 any daughters which MICHAEL COHN may have had were barely 5 -10 years old, but we know only of one, who may have been born ab.1800 (see below). The oldest known grandchild of MICHAEL was not born until 1816, and named SALOMON - because grandpa was still living.

The one daughter of MICHAEL COHN was REBEKKA, who lived in Nakel and married a very wealthy man named ITZIG. ~~M~~ Their son was even wealthier and very well known: NATHAN ITZIG, 1823-1911, honored citizen of Nakel and a very nice fellow (my grandmother's sister met him once and never stopped talking about that). Now the ITZIG family was about the leading Jewish family, which might also give us a lead (in Berkeley lived a direc descendent of the Itzigs, (Clara Strauss nee Itzig, but she did not want to (or could not)tell me anything about the family. She may be dead by no

Now look at the second note on the genealogical table:

"There must have been other siblings besides GUMPEL and ESTHER, since my father had also other nephews and nieces, such as KIRSCHSTEIN and the so-called GOLDEN MUNDEL mother of L. BAERWALD and MRS. HEIMANN LEWIN."

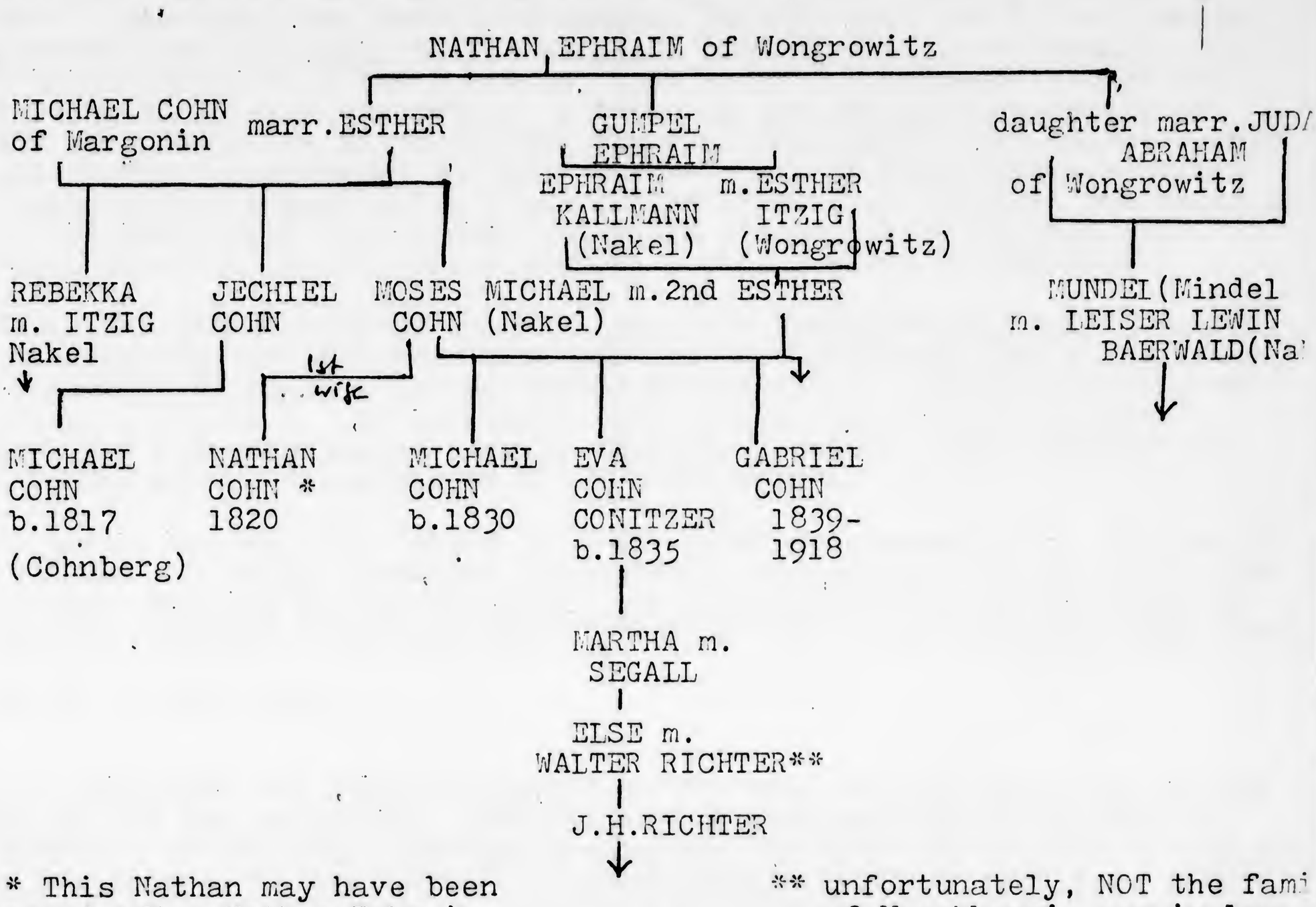
GUMPEL And ESTHER show up as first cousins of ~~X~~ GABRIEL COHN, if he is correct, except that I can't find any. Interestingly enough, if they were newphews and nieces of his father, they ought to hav shown up on the genealogy. They don't. But I have a theory according to which GUMPEL ~~and~~ may be a brother of ESTHER, the wife of MICHAEL COHN. And the Mume BAERWALD is MINDEL ABRAHAM, ~~wife~~ of Judah Abraham, her father, and XYZ EPHRAIM. Mindel married LEISER LEWIN BAERWALD in Nakel,and their son is the above L. BAERWALD (Lewin Baerwald). Mrs. Heimann Lewin is no doubt the grandmother of HEIMANN LEWIN who is still living in I think Newark,N.J. and is about 90 now.

This is guesswork, but not entirely pure invention. There is something else. MOSES MICHAEL COHN, Gabriel's father, married twice. The scond wife, Gabriel and Michael Cohn (1830) were her sons, and Eva her daughter. This wife was Zimche(Cecilie)Kallmann, ~~f~~ of thevery larg and prominent family Kallmann in Nakel. HER MOTHER was an ESTER ITZIG of Schwersenz, born 1782 - a stonethrow from Nakel. She could be of the ame ITZIG family as her sister-in-law Rebekka's husband. This, too, may be involved.

My guess: we should look at the earliest BAERWALD generation and see whether any EPHRAIM shows up. It is my assumption that the father of Esther Ephraim Cohn was a man called NATHAN EPHRAIM, and he may have lived in Wongrowitz (also the place where JUDAH Abraham, his son-in-law, and ~~husband~~ father of Mindel, came from). Wongrowitz had a bad fire

around 1790 (I can give you the exact year later if we need it), and as a result many families moved to Nakel "temporarily" and stayed there.

If I am right, the relationship is like this:



* This Nathan may have been named after Nathan Ephraim. A bit of a wild guess. No other Nathan around.

** unfortunately, NOT the fami of Meyerbeer's son-in-law. These Richters are from Maerkisch-Friedland

Now: if all this turns out to be correct, HOW does "NATHAN EPHRAIM" fit into the mint-master's family?

Another point: The ancestor of the brothers MOSSON (foermly Moses) is also of interest (he is also Minna Mosson's ancestor): JOSEF MOSSON (Mos was the son of ABRAHAM MOSES, born in berlin 1718, where he died in 1790. HIS father was ~~ABRAHAM~~ MOSES BEN ABRAHAM ZWI of...Schwersenz. A, so close Wongrowitz, also close to Nakel.

Now comes another legend. This family's name was MOSES. So was the familyname of MICHAEL MOSES, husband of Fromet Cohn, a daughter of MOSES MICHAEL COHN (above) and his first wife, and thus a halfsister of Gabriel Now this MICHAEL MOSES (whom I suspect to be a relative anyhow) lived in Nakel, where he married about 1850, and he supposedly died (ab.1866) in TREPTOW. (This may be a mixup in stories). The story is that it was HI who died suddenly, after a return trip from AMSTERDAM, and the papers he had (proving the relationship) got lost. Problem: Why Amsterdam? Well, we know that Sara Wulff's husband Victor Ebers was born there in 1776. But I doubt the family remained in Amsterdam. If they did, why would he die in 1832 as a Prussian citizen(in Berlin)? There is also a story that

he went to Amsterdam to attend a golden wedding celebration. Now there is nothing in my records to show that the EPHRAIM family had anyone in Amsterdam around 1866 who could have had a Golden Wedding anniversay. But I know there was one in ROTTERDAM. Trouble is I can't find the reference, but the happy couple were the parents-in-law of someone, not a blood relative of the Ephraims. That's why I concluded that it had nothing to do with our Cohns. I think it was the golden wedding of the parents-in-law of one or the other of the EBERTY (not Ebers) family, and it may be mentioned in Felix Eberty's highly interesting memoirs (Jugenderinnerungen) which I saw in the Library of Congress but which we do not have here. Of course, why would Michael Moses go that THAT festivity with family papers proving a relationship is beyondme.

Note: The EPHRAIM-VEITEL STIFTUNG fuer die Unterstützung armer Kranker christlichen und jüdischen Glaubens und fuer Aussteuer was a well-funded foundation which in 1910 had 168000 Rheintaler... Seems to be the one which is involved. But Liebmann Meyer Wulff, who is not an EPHRAIM, also had a foundation of a smilar nature. Possibly, Uncle Gabriel is thinking of the one which is the EPHRAIM VEITEL.

In Berlin existed the famous LIPPMANN-TAUSS Synagogenverein. Started in 1776 by, of course, Liebmann Meyer Wulff, who managed to get permission to hold services in his own home. The name obviously was familiar to Gabriel, because he writes "LIPPMANN DAUS" but means Liebmann Meyer Wulf

Now it is your turn...

P.S. MEYERBEER was born in Tasdorf,as you say, but not while his mother was on the way to Berlin. She had left Berlin and was on the way to Frankfurt an der Oder, because she wanted the child to be born in the hou of her parents-in-law (Beer). I think Becker mentions this,too. Mother Amalie' didn't quite make it, because the carriage shook her up something awful. Result: she barely managed to get inside the inn where GIACOMO was born.

P.S. II: TREPTOW. That suburb of Berlin lies SouthEAST of the city. It is possible that Michael Cohn died there on the way BACK from Berlin, trying to get home (to Nakel). But Michael Moses, if he visited Amsterdam, and died on the way back to his homw, would have no need to travel throug Treptow: His family already lived in Berlin. So there is no reason why he would die in Treptow, unless he was passing through Berlin to go to Nakel where the other members of the family were still living. Just how many I do not know. Anyhow, it is possible that either of the two men met their unexpected death in Treptow. As far as I know, Michael Moses is buried in Berlin, and his wife, who died in 1896, is, too. If I can find her grave next Fall in Berlin, I can see in what year her husband died. The city of death is usually NOT inscribed on our tombstones.

Just an afterthought: The relationship to Meyerbeer may also come through another ESTHER: Moses Michael Cohn's FIRST wife was named ESTHER.But do not know her family name. Trouble is, Gabriel's note would fit perfectly - if Gumpel were hernephew (not his)through a brother of Esther. However, in that case, the generation structure does not fit: Mume Baerwal was of the age of Moses Michael Cohn, so she could hardly be his niece, or his first wife's nice.

The Baerwald family in New York City has the family history & genealogy.

COHN, GABRIEL + MICHAEL

RF 133

IN
AUSTIN, and ELKo
NEVADA

incl. Badt & Cohn

JOHN HENRY RICHTER
P.O. BOX 7978
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48107

Bancroft, Hubert Howe. Works.
V.25: History of Nevada, Colorado + Wyoming.
S.F. 1890
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COHN
GABRIEL
(Austin)

from Battle Mountain, was connected by rail with the Nevada Central and Central Pacific railroads.

Reese river district was the principal as it was the first organized in the county. Since it creation two other districts have been consolidated with it, Amador and Yankee Blade. The number of locations recorded was over 8,000. The veins were contained in gneiss of granite, and run northwest and southeast, dipping northeast 35°. The ores were silver bearing, although a small percentage of gold was found in some mines; also galena, antimony, copper, iron, and zinc. The chief mines of this district were King Alfred, Chase, New Pacific, Magnolia, Morris and Caple, Patriot, and the Manhattan company's claims. The King Alfred mines were owned by an English company. An English company also owned a copper mine in Battle Mountain district. The first mine located was the Pony. The deepest shaft in 1884 was 700 feet, and was on the Oregon, one of the Manhattan company's mines. The veins of this district were narrow but rich, two and a half feet being the widest, and all require chlorination. The gross bullion yield of this district, from its discovery to 1865, is estimated at $2,000,000, since which time it has yielded $19,591,551.18. ranking third in the state for productiveness.[16]

The amount of land cultivated in Lander county in 1880 was 2,700. The productions were 1,080 bushels of wheat, 43,000 of barley, 775 of oats, 62,000 of

[16] The Marysville mines in Lander co. were discovered by William Stanage Wilson, who, with his sons, owns the group. Mr Wilson is of Scotch descent, his grandfather arriving in America about 1775, and helping to fight the battles of the revolution. Mr Wilson was born in Logan co., Ohio, Dec. 30, 1821, but at the age of 11 years removed to Elkhart co., Ind. In 1848 he volunteered for the Mexican war, but peace being soon after declared, he was discharged. He came to the Pacific coast in 1852 along with the immigration to Oregon, residing in that state until 1874, when he removed to Carico valley, Lander co., about 60 miles from Austin. Having made a comfortable fortune in mining and cattle raising, he left the care of the large Carico farm to his sons, and devoted himself to prospecting, which he followed for eight years before he found what satisfied him. He later became a resident of Reno, his large family being provided for, and all the result of his indomitable energy and sagacity.

potatoes, 9,500 tons of hay, and a few hundred fruit trees. Of live stock, it owned 2,100 horses, 400 mules, 4,624 cattle, 23,000 sheep, and some other farm stock. The first town and county seat was Jacobsville, at the overland stage station. But Austin in 1863 superseded it. In December 1862 two men, named Marshall and Cole, were the sole occupants of the site, being engaged in running a tunnel on the south side of the Pony cañon, on the Highland Mary claim, near the centre of the present town. In that same month John Frost, [17] Felix O'Neil, J. Q. C. Vanderbosch, and George Buffet located the Oregon, North Star, and Southern Light mines in the same locality, and in the following spring erected a log cabin.[15]

A survey was made of a town site, which was intended to secure the water and mill rights, but the property was sold in 1865 to a New York company, under the name of Manhattan, Frost being retained as superintendent, and having charge of all the machinery put up on Lander Hill for many years. Marshall also located a town site, and another was taken up by D. E. Buell, W. C. Harrington, E. Welton, and I. C. Bateman. The citizens united to construct a graded road from the lower town, or Clifton, to the upper town, or Austin, and soon the majority of the population was at the higher point, and practically there was but one town, which was Austin. In April 1863 a hotel, newspaper, and post office were added to the new city. A pony express was started by G. L. Turner to the various mines, and Wells, Fargo &

[17] John Frost, born in Monroe co., N. Y., in 1829, and educated at the common schools, came to Cal. in 1846 in a whaler, touching at Valparaiso and Monterey. He was 2 years before the mast, and 2 years 3d mate of the vessel, the voyage lasting 4 years and 8 months. In 1851 he made another voyage to Cal., and arrived, for the third time, in Dec. 1852, in the clipper ship *Thomas Watson*, when he went to the mines on Yuba river, remaining there until 1860. In that year he erected a hotel in the Henness pass of the Sierra Nevada, but removed to Pony, now Austin, in 1862, in company with Vanderbosch, O'Neil, and Buffet. This company, known as the Oregon Mill and Mining co., erected a ten-stamp mill, which ran for two years.

Hubert Bancroft. Works. v. 25: Hist. of Nevada, Colorado
+Wyoming. S. F. 1890

centres, one which is not a mining town is Callville, founded by Anson Call and a few associates from Utah, at the head of navigation on the Colorado river, in 1864. It is not a lovely situation, being among the barren sand-hills of this desolate region, with nothing to recommend it except its importance as a place of transfer and storage whenever navigation shall be permanently established on the Colorado. There are men who see evidences of a prehistoric race, possessing many of the arts of scientific civilization, bordering on the Colorado, and having large cities, canals, aqueducts, and highways, and who understood mining. As faith is given each one of us we will believe. As with the footprints of a man of giant proportions in the sandstone quarry at the Carson state prison, more is suggested than proved.[20]

The towns and settlements not described in Lincoln county are Bristol, Bunkerville, Camp El Dorado, Clover Valley, Cottonwood, Dutch Flat, Eagle Valley, Farmington, Flag Spring, Freyburg Mines, Hillside, Homer, Lake Valley, Las Vegas, Logan, Long Valley, Lyonsville, Mayflower, Mesquit, Midey Valley, Montezuma, Overton, Panaca, Pahrock, Patterson, Potosí, Royal City, Silver City, St Joseph, St Thomas, Tem Piute, West Point.

Elko county, created March 5, 1869, was cut off from Lander, and combprises, esides a large extent of

10 acres, and Mr Carter 20 acres in this staple, which grows and yields well. At Washington, Utah, is a cotton factory. *Pioche Record; Carson Appeal*, July 22, 1873.

[20] A man who has labored to improve Lincoln county is Eugene Howell, a member of the 11th session of the Nevada legislature, elected in 1882 on the democratic ticket. He was the originator of a petition to congress to appropriate money for the improvement of the Colorado river. The matter was not acted upon by congress, and Gov. Adams vetoed a bill introduced in the Nev. legislature by Howell and passed, to appoint a commissioner to gather statistics on the subject to be presented to congress. The navigation of the Colorado would be a great boon to the mineral and agricultural regions bordering on it. Howell was the democratic nominee for state senator in 1884, but was defeated. In 1886 he declined the nomination of state comptroller. As a mining man Howell has been connected with firms in Bristol, in the Pahranagat district, and the White Pine district. He was born in Eureka, Plumas co., Cal., on March 21, 1858, and was educated for a practical metallurgist, although he has been engaged in merchandising in Bristol.

COHN GABRIEL ELKO, NV.

mineral land, a larger amount of good agricultural and grazing land than any other county in Nevada, 16,124 acres being under cultivation in 1880, or five hundred more than Douglas, the most productive county of the west tier. It should be borne in mind that farming in Nevada has no other object than the local supply, on account of the enormous railroad tariff, which places an embargo upon grain growing for distant markets. The different policy of the Northern Pacific has encouraged the cultivation of the grain lands of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, while in Nevada the management of the Central Pacific actually prohibits it. For this reason a large proportion of cultivable territory lies idle, and what is cultivated is not made to produce as it might. The average product of farms in Elko county is 30 bushels of wheat, 35 of barley, 60 of oats, and 100 of potatoes to the acre. Elko county raised in 1880 of wheat 30,000, of barley 150,000, of oats 370, of potatoes 370,000 bushels, and of hay 50,000 tons were cured. The county contained upon its ranges 70,520 cattle, 17,200 horses, 4,150 mules, 10,000 sheep, and 1,400 hogs. In 1884 it had 3 flouring-mills, and made 5,470 barrels of flour. It had 460 miles of irrigating ditches, 21 miles of mining ditches, 9 quartz-mills, and 2 smelting-furnaces. There were crushed in 1884, 5,124 tons of quartz and smelted 1,412 tons. The population was over 6,000, and the county upon a good financial basis. Like all the other counties, it is divided into valleys with a general north and south trend, excepting the Humboldt, which is not an agricultural valley. Its mines of argentiferous galena and other metals are found in the ranges separating the valleys, and are numerous. There are no less than 26 mining districts in the county, of which Kingsley district, discovered in 1862, in the Antelope range, by Felix O'Neil, is the oldest. A furnace for smelting ore was erected here. The Tuscarora district, organized in July 1867, lies 45 miles north of Carlin on

the headwaters of the Owyhee river, and is the next in point of time. It was discovered by the Beard brothers, who worked the placer diggings for gold. The quartz is free milling, and carries gold near the surface, which diminishes as depth iso btained. The Grand Prize mine is down 600 feet, and the Independence has a tunnel 1,500 feet in length. There are 500 miners in this district. Island Mountain district. 75 miles north of Elko, was discovered in 1873 by E. Penrod, one of the original owners of the Ophir mine on the Comstock. It is worked chiefly for the gold in the placers, and is supplied with water from a canal 10 miles in length, constructed by Penrod.

Carlin is the oldest town in the county, having been settled in July, 1868, by J. A. Palmer, and soon after by S. Pierce, C. Boyen, and James Clark. A town sprang up with the completion of the Humboldt division of the Central Pacific railroad, and the location of the company's round-house and shops. Elko, the county-seat, was first settled by George F. Paddleford in December 1868. In the following year it became the point of disembarkation for White Pine and Tuscarora mines.[21]

The towns and settlements not before mentioned in Elko county are Antelope Station, Aurora, Arthur, Blythe City, Bradley, Brown, Bruno, Buel, Bullion, Cedar, Cloverdale, Columbia, Coral Hill, Cornucopia, Deeth, Dolly Varden, Elaine, Excelsior, Fair Play, Falcon, Fort Halleck, Friend's Station, Golconda, Gerald, Good Hope, Heenans, Hicks District, Highland, Hoolon, Huntington, Independence, Island Mountain, Kinsley's Springs, Lamoille, Lamoille Valley, Lone Mountain, Loray, McPeters, Marshall Station, Moleen, Montello, Moors, Mountain City, Natchez, North Ruby, Osino, Otego, Owyhee, Peko, Pequop, Robber's Roost, Ruby Valley, Salmon City, Shoemakers, Stickney Town, Tacoma, Toano, Toll Gate, Tulasco, Tuscarora, William, and Wyoming.[22]

[21] A town was laid off by William T. Ballou, *Ballou's Adv.*, MS., 24, and had a rapid growth. In 1885 it had a population of 800 taxable property to the amount of $341,400, a daily and weekly newspaper, the state university, a good common school building, a church, several lodges of different societies, a brick jail, mineral soap factory, flouring mill, water company, and other useful institutions. It sustained a loss of about $100,000 by fires.

White Pine county which was created out of Lander, April, 1869, consists of a succession of valleys between high ranges, Diamond range on the west being tipped with snow. In the autumn of 1865 a party of prospectors from Austin being attracted to the region east of this range by the view of mountains covered with white pine timber, discovered some mines of silver, lead, and copper, and organized the district of White Pine October 10th of that year. Robert Morrill and Thomas J. Murphy were prominent in these proceedings. The first discovery was in the region near the present town of Hamilton, others following in its neighborhood. The succeeding year Murphy and Crawford went to Philadelphia with ores from mines in White Pine district, and formed the Monte Cristo Mining company, which sent out a superintendent in 1867, who put up a mill and proceed to work the ores. In the autumn, after snow had fallen on the mountains, an Indian, for some trifling favor bestowed by A. J. Leathers, the blacksmith of the original company, gave him a piece of ore which being melted produced a button of silver. He was induced to show the place from which he had brought the specimen, which proved to be the Hidden Treasure mine from which Treasure Hill near Hamil-

[22] An important man at Tuscarora was Americus Vespuccius Lancaster, born in Belfast, Me, Sept. 5, 1835. He came to the Pacific coast in 1855, and after mining in various localities in Cal. and British Columbia, visiting Central America, and his former home in Me., where he married, he returned to this coast, and in 1867 settled at Tuscarora, then a new place, where he took contracts to supply wood and ties to the C. P. R. R., and with the proceeds set up in the grocery business, and also bought gold dust of the miners, making a profit which enabled him in a few years to improve some valuable mining property. The Young America and Young America south were located and patented by Lancaster and others, and the town of Tuscorora is on their ground. He owned in the Navajo and North Belle Isle, both of which produced well; and also greatly enlarged his mercaatile interests. In 1880 he removed to Alameda, Cal., to give his children the advantages which his liberal means enable him to bestow.

COHN
(Nevada)

February 17, 1980

Mrs. Susan Southwick
Reference Librarian
NEVADA STATE LIBRARY
Capitol Complex
Carson City, Nevada 89710

Dear Mrs. Southwick:

You may recall my efforts to find some data concerning my relative Gabriel Cohn, last year, at which time you were most kind and helpful with information you were able to send me.

In going back to the file, I noticed one reference book which might mention the one-time state senator, but which I did not refer to because our University Library was supposed to have a copy - and if so, somebody got to it before I did, because it is now recorded as "missinh."

Fortunately, it is a publication of the University of Nevada Press, and may just be in the state library collections: Helen J. Boulton: Index... U. of Nevada Press, 1966. It was published as the U of Nevada bibliographical seriss no.6. I apologize for the brevity of the bibliographical data, as in my notes I now see I did not copy the full title. If I am not altogether wrong, it is the INDEX to Thompson and West's history of Nevada (1881), which we have here.

I just wonder whether it may just take a second to check this INDEX for the names of GABRIEL and MICHAEL COHN, both of whom I now know lived in Austin in 1863, and moved to Elko not much later. Would be nice to see whether there is anything mentioned. It is just about the last possibility, as I found the Elko newspaper having little more than a few advertisements. That will then be the end of my quest.

I would be most grateful for your response, and
remain, with a hello for Mrs. Herschner,

Yours,

COHN
GABRIEL

(X) THOMPSON & WEST'S HISTORY OF NEVADA, 1881. repr. 1958 by
Howell-North Publ.Co., Berkeley, Calif.

(check INDEX by Helen J.Boulton, U of Nevada Press, 1966
as its Bibliographical series no. 6)

v.2, 1969of WESTERN STATE ~~XXXX~~ JEWISH HISTORICAL QUARTERLY
(Southern California Jewish Historical Society)
Norton B. Stern,ed, 2429 23rd St SANTA MONICA ,CA 90405

p.8: GABRIEL COHN, elected Senator for Elko County, NOVEMBER 3, 1874.

(Boulton, Helen J = Index to (lost))

(X) = F
841
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(reproduction)

COHN
GABRIEL

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Meeting.

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S. G. SEWALL, Ch'n.

MPBELL Jr.,
nd Conveyancer,
eds for California.
street, one door west of
3-tf

ANCHERIA,
HAS ONE OF THE BEST
country, three miles from
ad. Good water and cor-
d brought in at one dollar
collected every morning,
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at Clifton, and W. K. Lo-
Austin.
URNER & ROBINSON.

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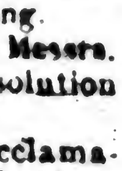
or Rent.



WITH SHELVING
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ANNIE SINCLAIR.

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nsolidated Gold and
Assessment Notice.—The
y have this day levied an
10c.) on each share of the
any, payable immediate-
pany.
F. TAGLIABUE, Sec'y.
1863. 3-4t°

clerk hire, brokerage. Interest actually paid upon capital employed in business, or necessary to its prosecution, drayage, storage, insurance, taxes, freight and all actual losses incurred within the year, in the legitimate prosecution of business. Those engaged in mechanical and manufacturing pursuits may, in addition, deduct a reasonable amount for wear and tear of machinery and tools.

From the income of all persons subject to tax, cash actually paid for house rent, and an additional amount of six hundred dollars ($600) can be deducted as an allowance for personal or family expenses, but in no case can an allowance in excess of the last named amount be made for living.

It will greatly facilitate the transaction of business in the office of the Assessor if all concerned will prepare statements of their respective incomes, and be ready to make prompt and satisfactory explanations when called upon by the assistant assessor.

WARREN WASSON,
U. S. Assessor for Nevada Territory.
E. A. MARSH,
U. S. Assistant Assessor, Division No. 2, N. T., for Lander County. 3-tf

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NEW STORE!

NEW GOODS!

REGGEL & COHN, HAVE JUST OPENED on the North side of Main street, second door West of the International Hotel, Austin, a large, well selected and fresh stock of

CLOTHING,

Boots, Hats, Groceries, Cigars,

TOBACCO AND LIQUORS.

Which they are prepared to sell at the most reasonable rates for Cash.

Please call and examine our stock. 2-tf

IRISH RELIEF SOCIETY.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APpointed by the Territorial Central Relief Society to call on all Irishmen and friends of Ireland in this district to aid to send relief to those destitute on account of the late failure of the crops in that unhappy country

"Be that giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord."

P. CALLAGHAN
T. HEALY THOMPSON,
R. H. SHIELDS.

Clifton, Lander Co., May 21st, 1863.

°,° Subscriptions will be received up to the 3rd day of June. 3-tf

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This advertisement appeared in the
REESE RIVER REVEILLE,
(Austin, Nevada) in v.1, no.3, May 23, 1863, p.3 and several successive numbers published each saturday.
This copy is from v.1, no.4 May 30, 1863.

"COHN" [redacted] is GABRIEL COHN.

Repeaty dissolution and RRR Aug 24 1863.
Before the Aug 31, 1863 ad

COHN GABRIEL

that he would not sell off his little remnant of grub. It is now pretty certain that there is not one day's supply of flour en route to this place, and none ordered for shipment hither! This is truly astounding and would seem to argue that our merchants have lost their wits.

WATER SUPPLY.—Mr. Boley, proprietor of the town water cart, has walled up and prepared a spring just above Buel & Co.'s mill, and is now taking from it at least 2000 gallons of water per day. All this water is sold at the various saloons, hotels and houses in town at a reasonable rate, yet at a price which is netting our old friend a handsome fortune. Besides this supply there are several wells in other parts of town which are supplying numbers of families. "No water at Austin"—eh!

GOOD ROCK.—We were shown a day or two since a certificate of assay of rock from the Kingston ledge, Martino company, which figure[redacted] from the N[redacted] $420; both [redacted] tino, and sit[redacted] near the San[redacted]

An assay of rock from the "Yankee Blade" made by Kellogg, Hewston & Co., of San Francisco, showed (from a choice sample) $8,103 65 per ton. Another piece of indifferent rock assayed $279 43 per ton. This will do.

LUCKY ledge is the name of a new mining claim in the vicinity of the Sonoma north of town. It is about two feet wide on the surface and contains very rich chloride rock.

OUR sprightly little favorite, the Virginia Evening Bulletin, came near being scorched during the late fire at that place. The material was removed safely and the paper still lives—and is better than ever.

ALL the letters and most of the papers in the Virginia postoffice were saved from the flames, although the terrible fire there swept away the postoffice building in a trice. This will be good news to many hope.

INCORPORATIONS.—The following companies have been recently incorporated in San Francisco:

Commercial Gold and Silver Mining Company, Reese River District, N. T. Capital stock $72,000, in 72 shares. Trustees, C. Cameret, M. J. Burke and E. J. Baldwin.

A [illegible] and urinary organs, [illegible] radically destructive effects which [illegible] ability that it has taken possession [illegible] rope and the Atlantic States, over all other preparations for the above named complaints.

Prepared only and for sale by

GEO. F. MORRILL,
Apothecary and Druggist,
No. 19, South U street, Virginia.

To whom all orders should be addressed.

For sale by F. W. LANGHORNE & CO.,
Druggists, Clifton, N. T.
30 tf

A Visitors and [illegible]

Notice is hereby given that I have this day sold my interest in the saloon business to Mr. Wm. Warner, and that the business will hereafter be conducted by Warner & Co.

Clifton, Aug. 5th, 1863. S. R. LEVY.

THE undersigned will practice in the District Court of Lander county as soon as it is organized.

D. W. PERLEY. C. E. DELONG.

GOOD LIVING.

MILO AND JOHN TABOR, at the Book Exchange Corner Stand, are furnishing choice Steaks, Cold Meats, Pies, and lunch of all kinds, at all hours as usual, and are patronized by crowds of hungry strangers and citizens. Their prices are reasonable and their dishes are the very best.

30 tf

MORRISON & HART,
Stock Brokers.

OFFICE

No. 15 Metropolitan Block, San Francisco

JAS. B. MORRISON,
Member San Francisco Board Brokers
CHAS. B. HART,
30. Member San Francisco Board Brokers

PERLEY & DeLONG,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

No. 45 C[illegible] ..... Virginia

The undersigned will practice in the District Court of Lander county as soon as it is organized.

D. W. PERLEY. (30-1m*) C. E. DELONG

L. REGGEL,

OF THE PIONEER STORE, informs his friends in general that he has dissolved the co-partnership heretofore existing between himself and G. Cohn, and also informs the public that he will always keep a good stock of merchandise, such as

Clothing, Groceries, Hardware,

etc., at the old stand next to the International Hotel.

30 tf

Amalgamating Pans.

20 OF HOWLAND'S FOUR FOOT AMALGAMATING Pans, with steam chamber, gearing, etc. complete, for sale cheap. Apply to

R. SUTRO, Austin.
Or to A. Sutro, Dayton, N. T. 29-1m*

NEW TIN SHOP,

(Opposite Arcade Lodging House,)

South side Main street, - - - AUSTIN

ST. HOOS & GOLDSTEIN,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FINE Assortment of

STOVES, HARDWARE, TIN WARE.

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware

Manufactured to order at short notice.

Repairing neatly and cheaply done. 29tf

VEATCH & CO.,

ASSAYERS.

Office on Main street, Austin. 29

STORAGE.

IN THE BASEMENT OF VEATCH & CO.'S Assay office. Apply to J. S. CURRIE.
At the Assay office. 29

AUSTIN HOUSE,

Main street - - - - - - - - - Austin

COLLAR & FAIRCLO,

PROPRIETORS.

Corral and Hay Yard.

THE subscribers have established a Hay Yard and Corral in upper Austin, and are prepared to furnish feed to teams and transient, custom. Hay for sale.

GRIDLEY & HOBART.

Austin, July 25, 1863. 29tf

Dissolution Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of A. McCleary & Co. doing business at Canyon City, Lander county, N. T. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of said firm will hereafter be conducted under the name of Hall & Co.

B. C. SAFFORD, JAMES HALL,
F. T. SAFFORD, A. McCLANCY.

Canyon City, August 11th, 1863. 26 4w

Dissolution.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the saloon business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

J. COCHRANE,
A. PEARSON.

Geneva, Aug. 6th, 1863. 24-4w

Dissolution Notice.

THE undersigned have this day dissolved the co-partnership heretofore existing between them. The outstanding accounts are payable to Milo Tabor, who will continue business at the old stand.

MILO TABOR,
P. M. TAPLIN.

Austin, Aug. 17th, 1863. 26-2w

Dissolution of Copartnership.

NOTICE to all whom it may concern: The co-partnership heretofore existing between William Warner and S. R. Levy is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

WM. WARNER,
Clifton, Aug. 5th, 1863. S. R. LEVY. 22-1m*

T. A. WATERMAN & CO.,

Main st., Austin.

REAL ESTATE AND STOCK BROKERS.

Incorporation papers drawn, Records searched and Abstracts furnished. Mining companies desirous of a Secretary will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

T. A. WATERMAN,
27 A. H. PARKER

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of Reggel & Cohn, doing business at Austin, Lander county, N. T., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

LOUIS REGGEL,
GABRIEL COHN.

G. Cohn is the only authorized person to collect the outstanding debts.

L. REGGEL,
G. COHN.

Austin, Aug. 24th, 1863.

G. COHN takes pleasure in informing his old patrons and friends, as well as the public at large, that he has formed a copartnership with his brother, M. Cohn, of San Francisco (who is there now selecting a choice stock for this market), and has removed to his new store on Main street, opposite the

COHN GABRIEL

A THEORY OF WAR.—A gentleman who has just arrived in our city, has shown us a bow and quiver full of arrows which he took from a chief of the Parawan Indians, when the party of our informant killed [illegible] Baby Valley and Salt Lake, about three weeks since. The bow is made of the horns of the mountain goat, bound with the sinews of the same animal. The cord of the bow is also made of the same material, and requires no ordinary muscular strength to bend it. The quiver, which is a very neat piece of Indian work contains two kinds of arrows, one headed with a bone and poisoned, and are intended for killing game, etc.—[Virginia Bulletin.

A clever Paris prestidigitateur, named Robin, has invented [illegible] method of spirit-ra[illegible] the stage the drum [illegible] have been killed a[illegible] This instrument is ready to answer all and every question concerning the famous charge at Balaklava, and the sufferings of the nether world. Nobody stands nigh, while the sticks execute, of their own accord, the most marvellous rolls and flourishes.

News from the east does not confirm the taking of Fort Wagner at Charleston; Sumter is in ruins. Guerrilla Mosby and J. E. Floyd are reported dead. Burnside is near Knoxville and Rosecrans has crossed the Tennessee.

THE amount of money found in letters at the dead letter office during the last year was over $[illegible]0,000.

Reese River Markets.

JACOBSVILLE. CLIFTON. AUSTIN.

HUSSEY & DAY, HAVE established Meat Markets at the three principal towns in the county, and, having a fine drove of fat cattle, are prepared to furnish Meat at Virginia prices.

MARKETS:

Jacobs street,.....Jacobsville
Montgomery street,.....Clifton

9 tf

Livery and Feed Stables,

AT

JACOBSVILLE & CANYON CITY.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ESTABLISHED A STA- [illegible] of the above towns, and is [illegible]

THE New York Tribune of August 1st says: From the weekly statement of the Commissioners of Emigration, it appears that 33,569 emigrants have landed upon our shores since the beginning of the year, being 43,007 more than arrived during the corresponding period in 1863.

AUSTIN HOUSE,

Main street - - - - - - - - - Austin

COLLAR & FAIRCLO,

PROPRIETORS.

This Restaurant will at all times be furnished with the best the market affords, served up by Cooks unsurpassed in this region. If the hungry will mind "the Gong," they can always be satisfied in tried or quality. Call and see. 29-tf

L. REGGEL,

OF THE PIONEER STORE, informs his friends in general that he has dissolved the copartnership heretofore existing between himself and G. Cohn, and also informs the public that he will always keep a good stock of merchandise, such as

Clothing, Groceries, Hardware,

etc., at the old stand next to the International Hotel. 29-tf

NEW TIN SHOP,

(Opposite Arcade Lodging House,)

South side Main street, - - - AUSTIN

ST. HOOS & GOLDSTEIN,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FINE ASsortment of

STOVES, HARDWARE, TIN WARE.

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware

Manufactured to order at short notice.

Repairing neatly and cheaply done. 29tf

D. E. BUEL. G. W. TERRILL

BUEL & TERRILL

Now offer for sale, on reasonable terms, at their

NEW STORE, AUSTIN,

FOR CASH,

A large and well-selected STOCK OF GOODS, consisting in part of

Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Tobacco, Cigars, BROOMS, Whisky, Brandy, Rum, Gin, Wines,

French Prints, American Prints, Muslins, De Laines, Hosiery, Crinolines, Ladies' Gloves,

Austin, Aug. 8th, 1863.

Clothing

A NEW FIELD

Montgomery st., Clifton, and

DEALERS IN

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GENTLEMEN'S FU[illegible]

TOILET ARTICLES, ETC.

[illegible] A call is respectfully [illegible]

Clifton, June 17, 1863.—[illegible]

BAKER & H[illegible]

Importers and [illegible]

PLOWS, HARROWS, CU[illegible]
MOWERS, HARVE[illegible]
MACHINES; [illegible]
MINING [illegible]
[illegible]

HAY [illegible]

GENERAL M[illegible]

GARDEN AND FIELD

Nos. 9, 11 and 13 J[illegible]

18-3m And Numbers o[illegible]

ADO[illegible]

[illegible]

HAS OPENED A LARGE [illegible]
the country. They are [illegible]
hand, and buildings [illegible]
all the implements of [illegible]
will be furnished at [illegible]
Those wishing to build will [illegible]
and very handy where there are [illegible]
a call.

DUBLAN[illegible]

Baltimore, [illegible]

J. W. [illegible]

Report of dissolution of Aug. 24th 1863

Reese River Valley. (Before Meat of Aug. 31, 1863)

ght of T[illegible] are [illegible] of [illegible] that which can be ready [illegible] [illegible] from the marshes to this place is very , so that we may have it for our mills are for table use. This is certainly a advantage to us as well as all others.

HAMBRA.—This fine saloon has under- several changes in the past few days. Waterman has fitted up a convenient in front of the counter while Mettz stablished his pleasant phiz just op- e and behind [redacted] e he is ever rea[redacted] nas. In the b[redacted] partitioned off [redacted] giving the saloon the appearance of a regular city institution. Lefling- evidently understands his business oughly.

. BRINK has found another quartz . It is located just below the junc- of the old and new grades. He calls Prairie Queen, and has work prose- on it with great vigor. At a depth ly two feet the quartz is unmistaka- ich, containing a large quantity of ide and what is termed yellow silver e miners.

ORKMEN are now down on the St. Nich- (a new location) some six feet, where two feet wide and becoming quite

WORKING TEST.—We were shown yes- y the results of a working test made r. A. H. Allisack, on 1,600 lbs. of ore from the Great Eastern, one of the s of the Shoshone Company, Reese . The yield was $300, one hundred of was gold, an important fact in this ction, since it has been generally ht the Reese river rock carried very of this metal. Mr. Allisack, who is perienced and skillful metallurgist, unces this a very easy rock to treat. inks there should be but little diffi in managing the ores of that region. n extracting from them a large per of the metal they contain by the imple process. The ledge from this rock was taken is but one of

Family Groceries, Ready Made Cloth- ing, Drugs, Medicines, Liquors, etc

[illegible]

CLOTHING

Of every description

We are in constant receipt of fresh goods. Goods delivered in town and vicinity free of charge. Give us a call.

16-tf GRIDLEY & HOBART

Latest Arrival.

REGGEL & COHN,

TAKE pleasure in informing the public that they are just opening an

Entire New Stock of Goods,

which they are prepared to sell at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

Give us a call at the

PIONEER HOUSE.

Second door below the International Hotel, Austin.
16-tf

FOR SALE CHEAP.

ONE TON OF COARSE SALT, for the use of quartz mills, at 8 cents per pound.

For sale by. R. LAZARD,
Clifton.
15-tf

LANDER CITY!

THE SHOSHONE SILVER MINING COMPANY, proprietors of the Town of Lander, are now prepared to donate lots to persons wishing to build at that place. The town site extends one mile along Big Creek, and locations for Steam or Water Mills will be disposed of on very reasonable terms. This place is contiguous to the richest mines and is advantageously located for milling or business. Apply to W. B. De Witt, Esq., Lander, or the Superintendent of the Company at Austin.

Austin, July 1, 1863.—12-tf

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between John W. Clark and Geo. A. Bates has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Mr. Clark.

JOHN W. CLARK
GEO. A. BATES.

Clifton, April 20th, 1863. 15-1m

COHN GABRIEL

PAXTON &
BAN[illegible]

Corner Carol Taylor sts., Virgini

Draw Sight Drafts on

Messrs. PARROTT & Co. ..... San F
Messrs. D. O. MILLS & CO. ..... Sa
Messrs. DREHER & JEWETT ..... M

Buy Checks

On San Francisco, Sacramento and Maryav[illegible] County and City Warrants

Purchase Bullion and make advances on for assay or coinage at the Mint.

Having an improved Fire Proof Vault a[illegible] glar Proof Safe, will receive General and Sp[illegible] posits, make collections on favorable ter[illegible] transact a General Banking Business.

M. D. HOWELL. } S. J. BLACK. { J. L

HOWELL, BLACK & [illegible]

VIRGINIA CITY.

Fireproof Store, running from [illegible] on the North side of Taylor

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
GRAIN & FEED STU[illegible]
TOBACCO,
CIGARS, Et[illegible]

—Also,—

WINES AND LIQUOR[illegible]

CLOTHING,	MINING T[illegible]
SHEETING,	HARDWA[illegible]
BOOTS,	POWDER,
SHOES,	FUSE,
CROCKERY,	CANDLES
OILS,	PAINTS.

Also,

Receive Goods on Stor[illegible]

And forward the same to all parts of [illegible]

Butter, Flou[illegible]

REGGEL & COHN, in REESE RIVER REVEILLE, Austin Texas, v.1, no.21, August 1, 1863, p.4
and repeated a few times. Paper now appears Wednesdays and saturdays.

c.2

g items of much importance—
ions, &c. At present Reese
orporations fill one half the list.
y do parties living out here ever
tisements about mines in which
interested if only published in the
e think not, yet it is not for us
hape.

multiply; streets and bar-rooms
to overflowing; eating and lodg-
swarm with people like the
offices, and yet they c[illegible]y
; we noticed one bar [illegible]n
400 on Monday befor[illegible],
uit day at that. [illegible]e
oney; hotels and rest[illegible];
and stores do; and [illegible]

rs and others have discovered a
looking ledge five miles north
nd making preparations to "put
." Good luck to them.

oughts of certain women are al-
d on the opposite sex. Even
laugh they say "Te-he!"

TAU-MAKER advertises "dresses
er than ever." For decency's
police ought to interfere.

order. Show-cases manufactured in the neatest and newest styles. Billiard Tables made to order, etc., etc.

Shop in rear of Main Street Bakery, near Cedar street.

Send in your orders.

Austin Aug. 25, 1863. 28tf

Henry J. Labatt,

COUNSELOR AT LAW—NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office at Shoshone Co.'s building, Water street, above Main, Austin. 28-1m

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of Reggel & Cohn, doing business at Austin, Lander county, N. T., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

LOUIS REGGEL,
GABRIEL COHN.

G. Cohn is the only authorized person to collect the outstanding debts.

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G. COHN

Austin, Aug. 24th, 1863.

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COHN BROTHERS.

Austin, Aug. 24th, 1863. 28tf

For Justice of the Peace and Constable.

At a meeting of the delegates of Clifton precinct Lander county, N. T., elected for the purpose of nominating county and district officers, D. B. MILNE was unanimously nominated for Justice of the Peace for said precinct, and THOS. H. SMITH for Constable.

J. N. BROOKS, Ch'n.
W. J. BLAKE, Sec'y 27

ty of the undersigned.

A. N. SMI
Austin, August 20th, 1863. 27

Leo. Schumacher,
MAIN STREET BAKERY
AUSTIN,

INVITES his friends and fellow-citizens to [illegible] a call, and get a square meal. All [illegible] of meats, vegetables, pies, &c., furnished in re[illegible] restaurant style at short notice. Frame house [illegible] posite the Mining Recorder's office. 27t

T. A. WATERMAN & CO.,
Main st., Austin

REAL ESTATE AND STOCK BROKE[illegible]

Incorporation papers drawn. Records searched. Abstracts furnished. Mining companies destro[illegible] a Secretary will find it to their advantage to [illegible] us a call.

T. A. WATERMA[illegible]
27 A. H. PARKER

OATS. OAT[illegible]
FOR SALE!

65,000 LBS. OF SALT LAKE OATS [illegible] arrived and are for sale

Apply to JULIUS SICHEL,
Aug. 23d, 18[illegible] 27tf Main st Au[illegible]

Mammoth Stock of Lum[illegible] ber and Shingles.

ROBINSON & Bell have purchased the [illegible] stock of lumber freighted in by Dyer's tr[illegible] amounting to

32,000 feet of Assorted Lumbe[illegible]

They will be constantly receiving new supplie[illegible] every quality and are prepared to fit out hou[illegible] mill buildings, &c complete. Also have 300 [illegible] SHINGLES now here and in store.

Lumber Yard in rear of International on Cedar [illegible] 26tf

ROBINSON & BELL

end of the brief partnership - and announcement of the next: Gabriel and Michael Cohn, in AUSTIN, NEVADA.
REESE RIVER REVEILLE, v.1,no.28, p.3 or 4, Aug.26,1863

COHN
G+M

...ter Virginia papers appear to do "the clean thing by us." "All right my cervisa," we know, to buy goods over there &c., &c., but a newspaper which gives us the cold shoulder may lose cast with a progressive people, you know.

Reserve.—The Alta California comes to us daily with a supplement filled with mining notices, alphabetically arranged and mining items of much importance—incorporations, &c. At present Reese River incorporations fill one half the list. By the way do parties living out here ever see advertisements about mines in which they are interested if only published in the city? We think not, yet it is not for us to say, perhaps.

Owens multiply [redacted] are filled to overflow[ing] his houses swarm [with] burning oil-lamps, and [redacted] ...ney; we noticed one bar had taken in over $400 on Monday before 4 o'clock, [redacted] ...money; hot[el] ...ll known [redacted] ...and others have discovered a ...ing ledge five miles north ...and making preparations to "put ...." Glad luck to them.

...ers are al- ...er. Even ...

...ness has no mention in it while the oth... Virginia papers appear to do "the clean thing by us." "All right my cervisa," we know, to buy goods over there &c., &c., but a newspaper which gives us the cold shoulder may lose cast with a progressive people, you know.

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...ers are al- ...er. Even ...

For County Clerk ..... R. E. GRIFFITH
For District Attorney ..... JOHN
For County Treasurer ..... J. M. DAWLEY
For Assessor ..... R. S. [illegible]
For Sheriff ..... M. J. NOYES
For County Commissioners ..... T. H. TIBBETTS
J. P. GREVER, W. R. HOOPE
Superintendent of Schools ..... W. J. BROWN
Road Supervisor ..... R. T. MARTIN

G. KREISEL. F. [illegible]. C. FRAENKEL.

G. KREISEL & CO.,

CABINETMAKERS, CABINET-MAKERS AND FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS. Such Pieces and Stands made to order. Show-cases manufactured in the neatest and newest styles. Billiard Tables made to order, etc., etc.

Shop in rear of Main Street Bakery, near Cedar street.

Send in your orders.

Austin Aug. 28, 1863. 29tf

Henry J. Labatt,

COUNSELOR AT LAW—NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office at Shoobens Co.'s building, Water street, above Main, Austin. 28-1m

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For Justice of the Peace and Constable.

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J. N. BROOKS, Ch'n.
W. J. BLAIR, Sec'y. 27

...will be conducted by him.

Aug 21st, 1863.

NOT...

ALL PERSONS ARE H... purchase or trespass... or any lot therein, in the ... county, N. T., on the ... the Town Company, and ... ty of the undersigned.

Austin, August 20th, 18...

Leo. Schu...

MAIN STRE...

AUST...

INVITES his friends and ... him a call, and get a ... of meals, vegetables, pies, ... restaurant style at short ... posite the Mining Recorder's ...

T. A. WATER...

Main st., ...

REAL ESTATE AND ...

Incorporation papers dra... Abstracts furnished. Mini... a Secretary will find it to t... us a call.

27

OATS.

FOR S...

65,000 lbs. ... arrived ...

Apply to ...

Aug. 23d, 18...

Mammoth Sto...

ber and S...

ROBINSON & REID ha... Stock of lumber freigh... amounting to

32,000 feet of ...

They will be constantly r... every quality and are pre... mill buildings, &c.; comple... SHINGLES now here and o... Lumber Yard in rear of L...

28tf

Dissolution of the partnership - and announcement of a partnership of the brothers Gabriel and Michael Cohn in Austin, Nevada (REESE RIVER REVEILLE, Aug. 26, 1863, v.1, no.29, p.3 or 4)

BADT & COHN
ELKO, NEV.

PIONEER JEWS

A New Life in the Far West

Harriet and Fred Rochlin

Houghton Mifflin Company
Boston
1984

split the firm into two divisions: Schwabacher Brothers, for groceries, and Schwabacher Hardware Company, for a wide variety of goods. Gatzert headed the former; Sigmund, who divided his time between San Francisco and the Northwest, handled the latter.

The Gatzerts were also mainstays of Seattle's early civic and social life. Bailey, a popular civic leader, served on the city council, headed the chamber of commerce for many years, and in 1875 was elected mayor. Babette, in addition to her duties as wife of a ubiquitous city builder, was an early and active member of the Ladies Hebrew Benevolent Society.

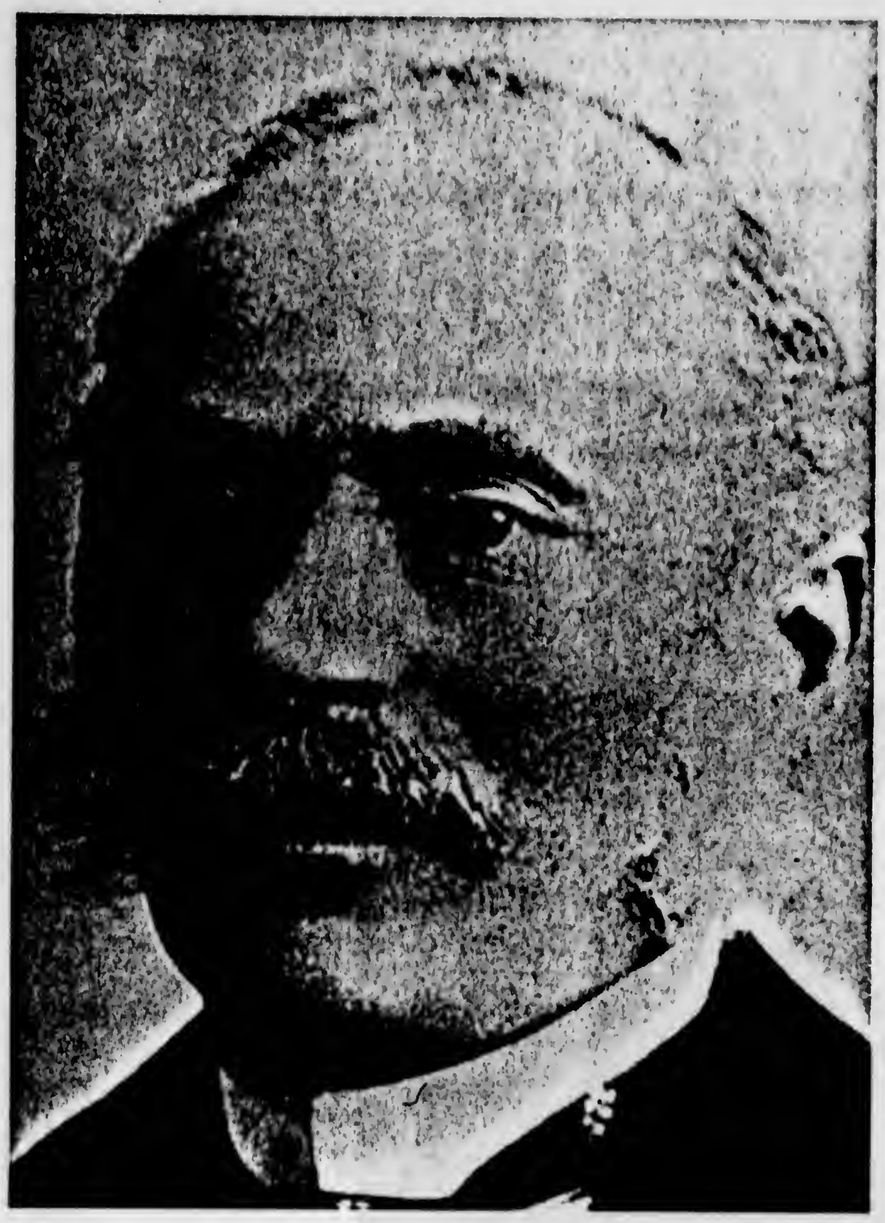
By the time the second generation took over, around the turn of the century, Seattle had edged out all contenders to establish itself as the most promising trade center in the Northwest. After Sig's death in 1900, his son Leo, then twenty-eight, became headman in the hardware division. When in 1903 he married Edna Blum, a native San Franciscan and a University of California graduate, he had no trouble persuading her to join him in the budding metropolis.

Mina Schwabacher, Abraham's daughter, also willingly joined the family forces in Seattle when she married Nathan Eckstein, successor to the childless Bailey Gatzert. The two San Franciscans Mina and Edna added their vitality and intelligence to the social and philanthropic life of urbanizing Seattle and aided their husbands, both indefatigable civic leaders, in their various undertakings. Edna and Leo's son, third-generation Morton Schwabacher, was the first company president who was born and bred in Seattle.

The only heir apparent to the Schwabacher empire, Morton grew up taking for granted that he would eventually head the business. He prepared for the post by obtaining a first-rate education at Yale University, then by starting at the bottom in Schwabachers' hardware division and working his way up through the ranks. His father, Leo, died in 1931, when Morton was twenty-nine. With Nathan Eckstein's help, Morton completed two more years of on-the-job training before he assumed the presidency, a post he held for forty-four years. During his long and judicious reign, Morton, along with his wife, Emily (still another San Franciscan), accrued a distinguished record of community service. He served as a longtime board member at Temple de Hirsch, as vice-president of the ecumenical Camp Brotherhood, and as president of the Council on Aging. Emily was for many years a key board member of the Children's Orthopedic Hospital. When Morton, the father of one child, Eleanor (Mrs. Philip Boren), died in 1977, the dynastic rule of Schwabacher Brothers ended. Still intact is a record of the myriad ways the Schwabachers helped to transform a tiny, mud-splattered fishing village into a city worthy of being called the Queen of the Northwest.

The Badt family, of Wells in northeastern Nevada, was one of the many Jewish families that rooted early in remote sections of the far western hinterlands. Their decision to do so proved richly remunerative and communally gratifying. Yet, as did most Jewish parents, Morris and Lina (Posener) Badt soon grew concerned about the lack of educational, social, and religious facilities in their tiny town. Deficiencies of this kind prompted some families to sacrifice a prosperous business and move into a large city. Others sent their children off to boarding schools in San Francisco or New York. Still others, the Badts included, maintained two homes: one close to the store, the ranch, or the mine and a second, school-year residence in a city. This country-city way of life turned out to be replete with rewards as well as penalties.

Early in 1869 Morris Badt rode the Central Pacific Railroad, then still in construction, to the end of the line, which at the time was Elko, Nevada. There he met the Cohn brothers and with them added a tent store to the other businesses clustered around a lodging house, restaurant, and gambling saloon. By the time the Central Pacific and the Union Pacific had met in Promontory, Utah, to form the first transcontinental railroad—the Golden Spike ceremony was held on May 10, 1869—Badt had moved fifty miles down the line to the east to Wells, Nevada. Soon thereafter he bought out his partners and formed M. Badt & Company. Then he built a house and brought his bride, Lina Posener Badt, from San Francisco to live with him in the tiny town. Inhabited primarily by railroad workers, Wells boasted little more than a few frame buildings,



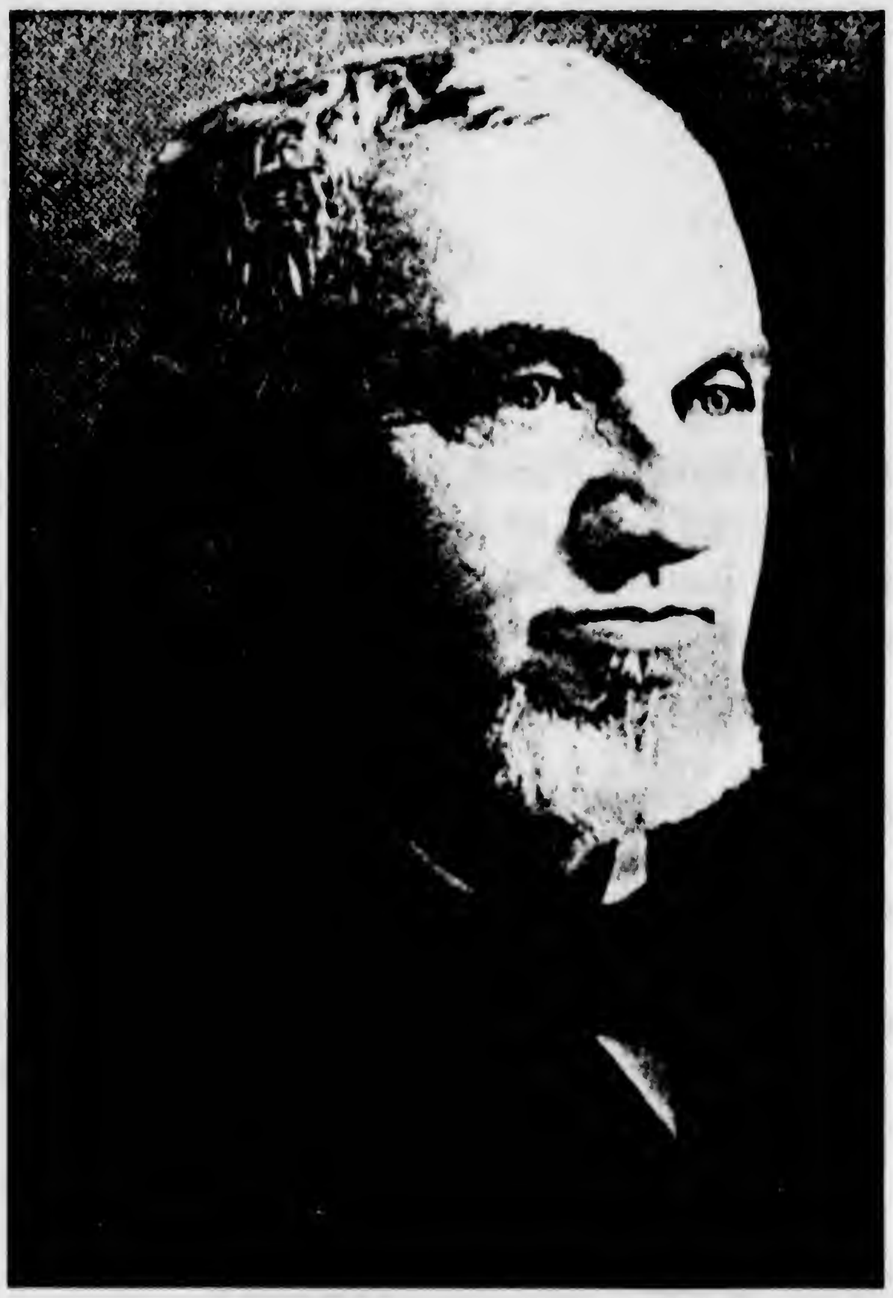
Left: *Morris Badt, an early settler, headed many enterprises in Nevada, including the mercantile store of M. Badt & Company in Elko and Wells, the Bank of Wells, cattle ranches, and a wagon train to Ely, Nevada. Courtesy,* Northeast Nevada Quarterly, *Elko, Nevada (Summer, 1978)*

Right: *After her eight children reached school age, Lina (Posener) Badt ran her San Francisco household during the school year, then joined her husband, Morris, in the summer months in Wells, Nevada. Courtesy,* Northeast Nevada Quarterly, *Elko, Nevada (Summer, 1978)*

a roundhouse, a repair shop, snowplows, and a water tank; four miles away were the celebrated natural springs Humboldt Wells. In typical pioneer style, Morris developed a retail and wholesale mercantile business and delivered freight into the surrounding mining camps by sixteen-horse wagon teams. He would later add to his enterprises the Bank of Wells and large cattle ranches. Lina was no less occupied raising little Badts—eight of them eventually.

Whistle-stop Wells—with a population of two hundred in 1884—had a one-room schoolhouse and not much else; so when the oldest child was ready for grammar school, the Badts bought a newly built house in San Francisco for Lina and the children to occupy during the school year. Morris remained in Wells and frequently hopped the train to San Francisco on buying trips and for holidays and special occasions. The family spent summers in Nevada, at least partly on the ranch, where, one of the offspring recalled, the boys became fairly accomplished cowpunchers.

In addition to attending good schools—secular and religious—in San Francisco, the children had German-speaking governesses and were trained in various sports, in music, and in other subjects as well. Each was encouraged by their mother to follow his or her bent. Herbert, for example, studied violin, Milton, foreign languages. Ultimately, when it came time to choose between the city and the country, four of the Badt children—Herbert, Melville, Selby, and Milton—opted for northeastern Nevada. Of these, the first three joined their father and expanded M. Badt & Company. In 1903 they bought the U-7 Ranch, which included ten thousand acres of land with all water rights, fifteen hundred head of cattle, and thirty thousand additional fenced acres. Within a year they added another ten thousand acres and fifteen hundred more head of cattle. Milton, a University of California graduate, earned a law degree at Hastings Law School. He practiced law in San Francisco for five years and then returned to Nevada. He opened an office



Aaron Meier, founder of Meier & Frank department store; courtesy, Oregon Historical Society, Portland

in Elko and built a civil law practice handling, among other matters, the Shoshoni Indians' suit against the federal government and water rights cases. He also served as Elko city attorney and district judge. In 1947 Milton was appointed to the Nevada State Supreme Court. He remained on the bench until his death in 1966, serving a portion of his years as chief justice.

The three Badt brothers who returned to Nevada as bachelors had difficulty reconciling their dual attachments to religion and birthplace. Unmarried Jewish women were as scarce as water in that section of the Far West, and persuading one to come there was more easily considered than accomplished. Milton fell in love with non-Jewish schoolteacher Gertrude Nizze and eventually coaxed a maternal marriage blessing from Lina. Herbert and Selby remained for the rest of their lives Nevadans and bachelors.

It took a dynamo to lead a big family business and keep it on the move in the calamity-prone Far West, and it took an autocrat to contain the intense rivalries that often erupted in a prosperous family partnership. In Jeannette Meier, the Meier-Frank family had both a dynamo and an autocrat.

When Aaron Meier returned to Ellerstadt, Bavaria, to visit his family in 1863, he left behind his general store, Meerholtz and Meier, the forty-third such store to open in Portland. The town of thirteen hundred residents, two bowling alleys, six saloons, and one photo studio was in a slump following the waning of the gold rush of 1857. When Aaron returned to Portland with a new bride, Jeannette Hirsch, and with $14,000 in inheritance money, he found his store had gone under. His inheritance money went too as merchants defaulted on payments for merchandise he had brought west for them. Meier had to make a new start in a store he built by hand.

Nonetheless, Aaron came out ahead; as a result of the journey he had obtained an invaluable asset: Jeannette. In the early years of their married life, she was busy raising children Fannie, Abraham, Hattie (who died in childhood), and Julius. She then began importing Hirsches from Germany to help run the store. Her nephew Max remembers the devotion required of family employees. When he once asked for a few days off, he was told, "What do you want a vacation for? You just came." (The young man at the time had already spent seven years in service at the store.) Some of the Hirsch family later broke away from the Meiers to form the well-known sports clothing company, White Stag, which initially made canvas sails and tents for Alaskan gold prospectors.

The *Frank* in Meier & Frank was Sigmund, a music teacher who came from San Francisco with his brother Emil to work for the Meiers; he ended up marrying Fannie in 1885 and becoming his father-in-law's partner. Sons Abe and Julius Meier also took a large role in store business, Abe as the figurehead president (known as the store "greeter") and Julius as general manager and behind-the-scenes decision maker.

Jeannette, however, was the real moving force behind expansion of the business from

Badt + Cohn

March 28, 1987

Mr. Howard Hickson
Museum Director
THE NORTHEASTERN NEVADA MUSEUM
P.O.Box 2550
ELKO, NEVADA 89801

Dear Mr. Hickson:

I am very much obliged for your kind response to my enquiry about BADT & COHN, and surprised to hear that a granddaughter of Moses/Morris Badt is still living. I will take courage in hand and write to her, since she may know more details about the papers of her grandfather which are at the Nevada State Library - as I recall reading elsewhere.

Thank you very much for your sending me the issue with the fine biography of Milton Benjamin Badt. Meanwhile, by pure "accident," I discovered that our University of Michigan Library has a copy of the history of the University of Nevada by James W. Hulse (published 1974) in which my greatgranduncle Gabriel Cohn is mentioned - not as a member of the Commission which tried to get the State University to stay in Elko, but as a member of an inspection team in 1875, when the university was in fact still in Elko - and the name perhaps a little grandiose for the tiny college than in operation.

Fortunately, Mr. Hulse cited a reference to Gabriel Cohn of which I would very much like to have a xerox copy, if possible. A statement concerning the inspection team appeared in the ELKO INDEPENDENT of June 19, 1875 - page 3. Could you possibly send me a copy of that page? Iwwill gladly reimburse you for the expenses.

Thanks again for your help.

Sincerely,

John Henry Richter

THE NORTHEASTERN NEVADA MUSEUM • Post Office Box 2550 • Elko, Nevada 89801 • (702) 738-3418
Howard Hickson, Museum Director

March 16, 1987

John Henry Richter
Post Office Box 7978
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48107

Dear Mr. Richter:

My apologies for not answering your letter sooner, but you caught me during the production of our statewide touring photography exhibition, a chore that takes six weeks and a time when everything is ignored until the exhibition is completed. Sorry.

The article about Milton was written by his wife, Gertrude Nizze Badt, who died a few years ago. I still correspond with their daughter Nancy Badt Drake, 221 Dartmouth Avenue, Fair Haven, New Jersey 07701.

Our photograph files contain several Badt-related photos and, if you visit here, you will be welcome to look at them.

The Nevada State Library's address is: Capitol Complex, Carson City, Nevada 89710.

Good luck in your pursuit of information.

Sincerely,

Howard Hickson
Museum Director

HH:at

COHN
GABRIEL

August 8, 1985

Hopefully!

Prof. John P. Marshall
75 Locust
CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89701

Dear Professor Marshall:

I was delighted to discover your highly interesting article about the Jews in Nevada in the January issue of the JOURNAL OF THE WEST. One of those pioneer merchants you mentioned was a brother of my greatgrandmother: Gabriel Cohn in Elko.

In the past few years, and very much interrupted by more pressing business, I tried to trace the way this favorite brother of my ancestress in California and Nevada, and it has not been easy. Gabriel came to San Francisco in 1857 and by 1862 was in newly-founded Austin, having a dry goods store with his older brother Michael (not for long, the erascible but basically good-hearted Gabriel seems to have been less than perfect as a partner in any of his several business ventures). They both moved up to Elko (separately) where Gabriel apparently lived from 1869 to 1879 or very early 1880. I have a record of his family in Elko on census day, May 2, 1870, but by 1880 he was resident in San Francisco.

In earlier years I believed that there were in fact two Gabriel Cohns contemporary and both in Elko (and later, San Fransisco. While in Reno some years ago, I found an ad in the ELKO INDEPENDENT of February 1876 in which "G. and M. Cohn, "Successors to Russel & Bradley, announce that they have founded a new firma, and that Gabriel Cohn was fthe sales manager of the former firm of Badt & Cohn Which leads me to think that the Cohn in Badt & Cohn is in fact my Gabriel Cohn. It would be nice to know whether, in your research on Jewish businesses in Elko, you found anything about the "Cohn" of the firm. Because it is possible that he is the right one (in indeed there were two).

My Gabriel Cohn was indeed elected to the state senate (on Nov.3, 1874, and served during the (apparently only) session in 1875. He ran again in 1876 but was defeated. There was no election in 1875. Nor did he have a son who needed circumcision in 1878 (Seth Cohn was born in Elko in Dec.1877 and the next son (Julius) in July of 1879. Now it is possible that the ceremony was delayed until a mohel could be brought in (although circumcision three months after birth is highly unusual). Or else, the mohel came earlier but the information was not relayed to the newspaper until March, when it took notice of the event. (Your note 28).

The ELKO INDEPENDENT had lots of news about Gabriel Cohn, who in 1873 was elected President of the Board of Trustees of the State University Building Company -- an effort to locate the state university in Elko. In 1874, there was a notice that he was selling his furniture prior to moving to Oakland, Calif. - yet he seems to have remained in Elko. In 1876, he did have an office and a home address in the S.F. telephone directory - assuming that he was the only Gabriel Cohn involved (there was also a G. Cohn in business, both under Gabriel it is specifically mentioned that he is connected with Badt & Cohn in Elko.

It would be very useful to know whether there is any additional information about Gabriel as a partner of Morris Badt, which you may have seen during your study of the records. Was he mentioned at all in the oral history tape about the Badts ?

I would be most obliged for your response and any leads which you may be able to suggest. I hope to be come to Nevada during my next journey to the West and would certainly take time to check material in Elko - possibly in its public library if it has a useful historical collection.

When I came to this country in 1941, through the kind efforts of the grandson of Gabriel Cohn, four of his children were still living, but by the time I got involved in serious tracing efforts, well after my leaving the University of California in 1950, they were all gone. I know his oldest child, a daughter who lived to be 95 years, remembered the Elko years, but by the time I could interview her she was no longer able to remember much, old age having taken its toll. All but two of the 10 children were born in Elko, although I was told that Max Cohn (later with Zellerbach) was born in San Francisco in 1868 - which would indicate that After Austin, Gabriel returned to San Francisco before going to Elko. That fact seems to be correct, as the 1880 census records Max having been born in California, and the next six children in Elko, while Arthur Cohn (1882) and Jacques Cohn (1883) were born in San Francisco. By 1900, Gabriel lived alone, a widower, while all his children lived elsewhere.

Perhaps you have seen records or information which you did not wish to mention in the space available to you in the journal. If so, I would be very happy indeed to hear about it, and will appreciate your kind response.

Most sincerely yours,

John Henry Richter

G. COHN

March 28, 1987

Mrs. Nancy Badt Drake
221 Darthmouth Avenue,
Fair Haven, N.J. 07701

Dear Mrs. Drake:

I have just received a letter from Mr. Howard Hickson, director of the Northeastern Nevada Museum, in wich he was kind enough to give me your address in response to my enquiry about Morris Badt and any lossible information relating to his beginnings in Elko in the business of BADT & COHN.

I am a greatgrandson of Gabriel Cohn's sister Eva. Gabriel came to San Francisco around 1856 or 1857, spent some time there and then opened a store in Austin Nevada (1862). Some years afterward, and no later than 1870, he became a partner in BADT & COHN - a partnership which did not last very long, probably because "uncle Gabriel" was a bit of a hothead and very impatient (probably because he was already a Diabetic at that time, and diabetics, as I well know, have a low boiling point). Gabriel's long life has fascinated me (he was a representative of Badt & Cohn in San Francisco in 1874, and by 1900 a prosperous businessman but a very poor record keeper: a very kind heart for everybody but as a businessman, too often a failure).

My enquiry to Mr. Hickson had no direct success as apparently the Museum records, or those of the local historical society, if any, do not mention GC. Acutally, he was a state senator for Elko County in 1874/75, and was a member of the committee which tried hard, but unsuccessfully, to keep the state university in Elko (it later moved to Reno). It occured to me that there may be some mention of partner Gabriel Cohn in the business papers of Badt & Cohn - if such have survived into our days. While I do not expect that you would know any details, perhaps you could tell me where the papers of your grandfather are kept, if they are in fact at the Nevada State Library. I am planning a trip to the Far West, and this time I would gladly stop in Reno to take a look, if I were to permitted to do so. The life of those pioneer merchants is a fascinating subject for their descendants, and of course for American Jewish history of considerable value, as you know. Any information you mightbbe able to give me would be appreciated very much indeed.

I remain,

Sincerely yours,

John Henry Richter

COHN
GABRIEL
+
Badt

January 17, 1987

Mr. Howard Hickson, Editor
Northeastern Nevada Historical Society Quarterly
Box 503, Elko, Nevada 99801

Dear Mr. Hickson:

Some weeks ago I became awar of an article which was published in your Quarterly in the Summer 1978 issue (Gertrud N. Badt: Milton Benjamin Badt (pp.92-112)). I think it may be a biography of the Judge Badt by his daughter. I wonder whether it might be possible for you to send me a copy of that article, for which I will gladly forward reimbursement of all expenses.

I am also very interested in contacting Miss Badt, after having discovered, to my sorrow, that Elko is not included in the only telephone directory ("Nevada Bell Telephone Directory") available here - believe it or not! Perhaps you could be good enough to send me her address. Here is my reason for the request:

In the 1870ies, when Elko was still a young and small town, there was a business called BADT & COHN. "Badt" was Morris Badt, who I think was an ancestor of Miss Gertrud and of course also M.B.Badt. The Cohn in the name of the firm was Gabriel Cohn, an original partner of Morris. Gabriel Cohn was a brother of my greatgrandmother Eva Conitzer, both having been born in Nakel (now Naklo, Poland). Gabriel was a very colorful and adventurous young fellow who came to San Francisco in 1856 from Argentina, where he was a teenage gaucho. He and his brother Michael moved from San Francisco to Austin Nevada, where I discovered they advertised frequently their business of clothing and other essentials for the hardy men who mined silver. By 1870 both Michael and Gabriel were in ELKO, from which Michael departed a few years later to return to Germany, and were Gabriel was in business, first with Morris Badt and later on his own. In 1874, Gabriel was elected State Senator (from Elko County), and as the Journal of the Senate for 1875 shows, he attended the session in studied silence. But apparently he was interested in local affairs and was a member of the Commission which tried to have the state university established in Elko (it failed). By 1880 he was gone, and had settled permanently in San Francisco. He had nine children and apparently was a very kind-hearted man who let his business slip, until the sons decided he was better off visiting his family in Germany. My own family benefitted unexpectedly, and everybody loved uncle Gabriel. Unfortunately, on his last visit to Germany he got caught by America's entry into World War I, and this native of Germany became an "enemy alien" in Berlin, where he died at age 80 just before the end of the war.

I should like to contact Miss Badt to learn whether by any chance Gabriel Cohn is mentioned in the papers of Morris Badt, which I understand were given to the Nevada State Library. I am planning another visit to libraries and relatives in the West, and would gladly consider a stop in Elko if there might be some evidence of Gabriel's years in the city are still extant. Perhaps you might know. I know that several of his children were born in Elko, and talked to the last-living of his sons

(Seth, born in Elko) when I returned from the War in 1945 (He died in San Mateo well over 90 years old). There might even be fotos of Gabriel Cohn's store, or of his home, or of the Badt & Cohn store. Anything would interest me, since I have been collecting material about Gabriel for years. A cousin of mine, now also 90 years old, remembers uncle Gabriel from his visits before 1914, but she has no fotos or information about his years in Nevada.

I have only a copy of the very beautiful portrait foto of Gabriel, taken before his 70th birthday in 1908, and a most remarkable large portrait showing all of his nine children standing in a neat row. Some of them were natives of your good city.

I should be most obliged for your kind response, and remain,

Most sincerely yours,

John Henry Richter

BADT & COHN

May 9, 1987

Dear Mrs. Drake:

I am most grateful to you for your kind letter of April 9, which landed here while I was working hard and long hours in Washington, D.C., looking for more gold nuggets in the Library of Congress. (I actually found some additional references to Gabriel Cohn).

It is wonderful to find that someone else shares my interest in the history of those pioneer Jewish merchants in the West, and a few things now are falling into place. Gabriel Cohn is said to have landed in San Francisco in 1857, when he was 19 years old - coming, not from Germany but from Argentina, where he supposedly lived it up as a gaucho for a few months - not too many, since I am fairly certain he did not leave his hometown (Nakel, in the old province of Posen) before 1836. In SF he was joining his brother Michael who was a few years older than Gabriel, and had had a fruit store in New York (Manhattan) from 1851 to about 1856 or early 1857. The two went into business together with the often-repeated result that they soon broke up again. By 1862 Gabriel was in Austin, Nevada, which explains easily why he is not listed in SF. Michael followed, joined and broke off again. Then Gabriel took off for Elko - which must have been in 1868 and no earlier since there was no Elko before that year. Now I know that in Elko he became a partner of your grandfather, and while his family seems to have stayed in Elko until 1868 or so, he himself had an office in San Francisco as the representative of Badt & Cohn (until 1876). His last of nine children was born in San Francisco, where he remained and prospered greatly with the foundation of his Cigar & Liquor business which eventually had 12 stores in SF and was sold by his grandson sometime after 1950 (Bouquet Cohn & Co.)

Gbariel was a very soft-hearted man with a very low boiling point - no doubt (in my mind) because he was a Diabetic, apparently for many years, way overweight and careless (he loved to eat huge meals). After his wife died (some time around 1895/ 97) he came to visit my greatgrandmother and all the rest of the huge family almost every year. Reason: he was really fond of his family which for the most part remained in Germany, and he was in fairly constant battle with his six oldest sons who, being far better business managers than he was, held on to their pennies and became quite prosperous, while father handed it out by the bucket full, having trouble ever again to prevent business failure (later the sons took over the business). Their solution was to finance father's annual visits to Europe to keep him out of their way).

Gabriel had come back to his homeland in 1917 just before America entered the war, and now he became an enemy alien in his own land of birth. He had to report to the police once a week, but otherwise stayed in Berlin with a couple of nephews and apparently had sufficient funds to buy nice presents for everybody: when my parents got married in July 1917, uncle Gabriel gave them 50 gold dollars. That was enough money to buy furniture for a two bedroom apartment. Those were the days... Gabriel died in Berlin just before the end of the war at age 80 - inspite of his illness at a time when there was no insulin (I appreciate the point: I have been a Diabetic for 38 years now. There is a slim chance I may have inherited the tendency toward a bad pancreas from my Cohn ancestors.) Anyhow, it took two years before the children of uncle Gabriel wrote to the family to find out what happened to their papa - as if they

cared. Well, probably they did, since he left considerable estate but apparently not much cash. He was buried in Berlin and nobody requested that he be moved to California. I visited his grave before the war (2nd world war) and again in 1978, since he lies near the grave of his niece, my grandmother. I have beautiful pictuetures of him and also one with all nine of his children in one long row, and a very fat folder with information about his doings, including the record of the Nevada State Senate (1875) in which he represented Elko County. It wasn't much of a job, since the legislature met only for about five weeks, and Gabriel never spoke on the floor. But he left a tiny mark on Nevada's educational history. He apparently was the chairman of the commission (or committee) which tried to have the University of Nevada located in Elko. It actually started there, in a little house with a handful of students, but as we know it was soon moved to Reno. I was thinking that there might have been a small Jewish congregation in Elko. There is a newspaper note that Gabriel invitdd a mohel from San Francisco to come for the circumcision of at least one of his sons - although I am sure he was concerned enough to have all of them circumcised, I just happened to notice one particular visit. Elko very likely did not have a rabbi in those early years.

So I wonder whether you have seen any references to a congregation of which Mr. Badt and Gabriel - as well as his brother Michael may have been members. Michael and Gabriel both went back to Germany to get married, and a couple of weeks ago I discovered (after having no information about it before) that Gabriel married in Berlin in 1866. Hss brother did the same somewhat earlier (but did not marry in Berlin), and did not return to America, but stayed in Berlin where he, too, is buried. Two years ago hss last granddaughter died in Sweden - over 90 years old, and well instructed in the history of her grandfather and his brother, since I shared with her all the latest news. I have been through the Elko and Austin newspapers at the state library, and might just stop there again, since the first time around I did not haee enough time to read everything. Those 19th century business ads are a load of fun to read. But if one had enough time, one can get a lot of family news and I am sure I got only a samp sampling.

I had checked Wren's history of Nevada and found a brief refeeence. I quite agree that Badt & Cohn was alive between 1869 and 1876 when it was dissolved. Those pages from your grandfather's diary are very interestigg, especially the one on which the amounts seem to have been recorded in letter code... I have a copy of Gabriel's record in the U.S. Census of 1870 (taken in Elko) where he shows $ 10,000.-- as personal property, not bad at all. By 1880 he was in San Francisco, and later in Alameda, prosperous up to about 1900, when he was a widower in a rooming house - no assets recorded. Well, when I came to America in 1941, I met his oldest child (a daughter born in Berlin in 1867 ,before the young family took off for S.F. and, by 1869 for Elko) and his youngest, a very kind gentleman who died at 91 some 15 years ago. If I had been able to stay in S.F. in the 1940s (when I attended UC at Berkeley) I could have found a lot more information, but I had little time while studying and left for Washington D.C. in 1950 - and never did get back except for visits. Next time I will try to follow up some leads I haveyet to examine (Austin, Elko and the Bay area).

Interesting is your reference to brands - there must have been some business with cattle, I would think. Oh yes: if I do get back to the West, I will check some more in Reno and Carson City. Being a librarian, I have friends and colleagues in all of them, which helps when you look for documentation.

I hear about the Interlochen Music Camp, being interested in music and frequently at the School of Music which is deeply involved with the camp.

I should like to find out whether among the papers of Mr. Morris Badt (which supposedly are in either the state library or perhaps the state archives, or with a historical society) there may not be a letter a two of Gabriel Cohn, especially since he appears to have been living in SF while still a partner of the firm. It is a bit late in the day to check with Gabriel's last-living descendants, since it would have been more likely that their parents might have had some correspondence, just as the part of the family which stayed in Germany may have had letters. Trouble is that those who corresponded with him while they were living in West Prussia all moved to Berlin in 1919/20 - no doubt leaving a lot of things behind which they did not consider valuable, such as is the fate of old letters. Too bad. Would have been nice to see some. His brother Michael's two daughters and their families also moved around, and whenever that happens, old letters often get the axe. It is then our loss, but we are too late.

I noticed in Wren's account of the Badt family that he states that Morris landed in NYC in 1847 - having been born and educated in Germany. Which makes me think he may have been 18-20 years old when he came. Yet Wren says he married only in 1868, which sounds like he married rather late (at over 40?). Possible, of course. Would you happen to know where he was born?

I have been in touhh with both Rochlins and I own their fine book. Gabriel is shining only by his absence. I suggested that if I can find the time and some more documentation, I wouldn't mind trying a biography of this colorful member of my extended family. --Among the many little bits of information I have is that when he got married in 1866 (in Berlin, as I very recently discovered, he was still a German (that is, Prussian) citizen. He became an American in 1873 - something I want to check further since the records of his naturalization apparently are in Scramento, where they have a state index to naturalization procedings. Esther, later Mrs. Arendt, his oldest child and first daughter, was born in 1867, and after she married she lived in Angel's Camp - right in the center of the pioneer counties, where, as I hear it, her husband had a dry-goods store for the miners. Very romantic, even in those years of the ending century. She could have told me a great deal, but by the time I contacted her she was not well and her memory had faded. She died at the age of 95 a few blocks from where I lived as a student in Berkeley.

I deeply appreciate your assistance and especially the copies of the pages of your grandfather's diary. If I should find some more information or records about Badt & Cohn or either of them, I will surely forward the data to you.

Remaining,

with kindest regards,

John Henry Richter

John Henry Richter

April 9, 1987

Dear Ms. Richter -

I was most interested to receive your letter and to read about your research into the Cohn family, and Badt & Cohn! I hope I will be able to give you a few tidbits of information that may be of use to you. I myself have just finished putting together a family tree of the descendants of Morris Badt and am planning a "first-ever" reunion of those descendants on August 15th in Monterey, California.

The copy of the advertisement will interest you, I'm sure, although I don't have the actual newspaper of June 19, 1879. Also the clipping indicating the original Badt & Cohn building plans on Nov. 3, 1869, on Commercial St. in Elko. (I was born in Elko in 1930 and lived there until 1947 - I still have many friends there and go back to visit regularly.) The letter from Milo Taber (TABER) of Elko contains the most information about Badt & Cohn, although nothing in particular about Gabriel Cohn. I have an 1862 (San Francisco) telephone directory & shall make a copy of the page of Cohns. I also found mention in a newspaper article about brands: "The Jenkins Co. also uses as a horse brand today, one recorded by Badt & Cohn, Wells, 1874." (This was in the

(Independent?)
Elko, Free or Press but there's no date - probably 1960's?)

For reference you might perhaps look for Thomas Wren's "History of the State of Nevada, Its Resources & People," published in 1904. Also the Elko Independent, the first paper published in Elko. I'm not sure whether the history of Morris Badt would be found at the Nevada State Library in Reno, or the Nevada Historical Society (1555 E. Flamingo, Las Vegas, NV 89109 or 1650 N. Virginia, Reno 89503) - or even the University of Nevada Library in Reno. Almost all the things I have, date back only to M. Badt & Co. Before I seal this letter, however, I am going to look for some reference to Gabriel Cohn in a diary of Morris Badt which I have. There is also a book called "Pioneer Jews: A New Life in the Far West", by Harriet & Fred Rochlin, which has a page about the Badt Family, & mentions several Cohns but not Gabriel.

I'm sorry I can't be more specific but I hope you will be able to find some resources when you are out west (this summer?). I'll be interested to know if you are successful. I feel a certain kinship with people who enjoy looking into their family history, and it is an interesting

Found it - copies enclosed!

thought that your great-grandmother and my grandfather were once together selling grain and dry goods in a store, over 120 years ago!

Your Ann Arbor address is interesting to, because I spent a wonderful summer in 1946 at the Interlochen National Music Camp - that was the summer my family moved from Elko to Carson City.

Good luck in your search. Please let me know if you have any more questions, and I'd love to hear from you again.

Sincerely,

Nancy Bart Drake

P.S. Please forgive the delay in answering your letter - we are in the midst of planning our daughter's wedding, and things get a bit hectic at times!

2.

NANCY B DRAKE
221 DARTMOUTH AVE
FAIR HAVEN NJ 07701

BADT & COHN

WASHOE TITLE DIVISION

Pioneer Title Insurance Company of Nevada

Serving the State of Nevada Since 1903

419 RAILROAD STREET • ELKO, NEVADA
REpublic 8-3235

MILO TABER
Manager

CARSON CITY
11 West Telegraph Street
ELKO
419 Railroad Street
FALLON
82 North Maine Street
LAS VEGAS
125 South Fourth Street
RENO
27 East First Street

December 2, 1958

Milton B. Badt, Chief Justice,
Nevada State Supreme Court,
Carson City, Nevada.

Milt:

In looking over the records of Elko County, I find that M. Badt purchased the property where Stinson Berger Furniture Store now is (formerly W. T. Smith Co. and George Russell Co.) on March 31, 1869.

This is prior to the first newspaper published in Elko County, so it is next to impossible to obtain further information as to the exact date that the Badt & Cohn Store was founded.

All of the advertisements of Badt & Cohn indicate that the property was located on the Southerly or Southeasterly side of Commercial Street, and being that a Banking house was located at the corner of Fourth and Commercial Streets (Henderson Bank Corner now Silver Dollar) and the Engler Company was located at the corner of Fifth and Commercial Streets, it appears that the Badt & Cohn store was located somewhere in that block.

Further advertisements in 1873 indicate that new additions were made to the store building and that it was rebuilt into a fire proof building.

Your letter states that the San Francisco Directory lists (1862) 527 Commercial St.--this must be a San Francisco Address, as the map of Elko was not filed in the Court House until 1870. It may have been in existance, however, I believe that there were no inhabitants in the town prior to 1868.

The advertisements often stress the fact that Morris Badt was living in San Francisco and that he would do the buying for anyone who wished to make an order for some particular product.

One thing I did notice, after the sale of the store in 1874, there appears a few ads which Badt & Cohn as dealing in Grain--this also carries a notification that they have a general store in Wells.

The above, together with the attached sheet (which was hurriedly typed at the Court House) should be of some help.

As you proceed with your writing, we will be glad to help in any way we can to verify dates and other matters pertaining to the Badt family.

Regards,

June 19, 1879 The Elko Independent, first newspaper published in Elko.

Advertisement shows:

MORRIS BADT
520 Sc. St. S.F.

GABRIEL COHN
Elko, Nevada

BADT & COHN
Wholesale and Retail
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
Ladies, Gents & Boys
Hats, Boots, Shoes, Furnishing goods.

Trimmings, Yankee Notions, Etc.
South Side of Main St.
Elko, Nevada

One partner residing in San Francisco, the firm is enabled to keep the stock fully assorted and fill all orders with dispatch.

From the above, you will note that it is probably impossible to get information pertaining to the beginning of this store.

I have found nothing which would state the exact date of opening a store in the Town of Wells, however, in the year 1873, the newspaper shows for the first time, in the advertisement of Badt & Cohn "Temple of Fashion," it shows, at the bottom of the ad: "The above firm has a General Merchandise Store at Wells, Nevada."

In the Elko Independent of May 23, 1874:

BIG SALE:-The heaviest sale of dry goods and groceries that has taken place in Eastern Nevada was consummated last Saturday between Badt & Cohn, of this place, who disposed of their fine property here, and George Russell, of Mineral Hill, and John R. Bradley, under the firm name of Russell & Bradley. Over $50,000 are involved in the sale; the past week being consumed in taking account of stock, eight persons being employed throughout. The building and stock are both new, the latter comprising everything that may be required in a first class dry goods and grocery business. The new firm will continue in its employ the old corps of clerks, and the business of this well known house will run right along as smoothly as though no change in proprietors had occurred, and every legitimate effort will be made to retain all former patrons and to secure new ones. The opening on Thursday night, under the auspices of the new firm was a brilliant affair. The general public were by invitation in attendance, and wine flowed like water, whilst the Elko Band poured forth its gayest notes amid the variegated reflections of a score or more Chines laterns.

To Myrle Badt Rudee
From Milton B. Badt

December 4, 1958

Dear Myrle:

You will find some items of interest in the enclosed letter to me from Milo Taber at Elko.

Some time ago the Northeastern Nevada Historical Society asked me if I would write up the history of the Badt family to be used by the society in its Elko County History, and I said I would. I had trouble connecting up some of the early dates. The earliest I had was the 1862 San Francisco Directory (an old copy of which Adrian had kindly sent me some weeks ago) listing "Morris Badt, clothing, 527 Commercial Street."

The next date I had was Father's naturalization in San Francisco September 4, 1871.

The enclosed letter shows Father's purchase of Elko business property March 31, 1869, which probably confirms my understanding that he was in business there in 1869. I understand too that the Town of Elko did not exist prior to 1868.

Probably in 1872, 1873 and up to May 23, 1874 (when Badt & Cohn sold out to Russell and Bradley in Elko) Badt & Cohn were running a dry goods and clothing store in Elko and a general merchandise store in Wells. Just when Alexander Badt came into and went out of the picture, I don't know. I think it was Bea who told me that Uncle Alex had bought in as a partner with Father and that later when they dissolved partnership Uncle Alex insisted on having his share in cash, leaving Father with the stock in trade and accounts receivable and no money with which to operate. It is doubtful whether such details will be of any interest in the history but I'd like to be briefed on any of these facts that any one in the family knows.

The next date I have is Father's registration of the BAT branding iron in 1874. I have always understood that he took over the Jake Berger ranch in Star Valley, probably in the 80's, possibly with some horses and cattle and possibly with the Berger brand, which I think was Circle A. I remember Father's team of gray mares with that iron when we first went to live in Wells.

BADT & COHN

Thomas Wren's "History of the State of Nevada, Its Resources and People," published in 1904, contains the following:

"M. BADT AND COMPANY. The firm of M. Badt and Company was established in Elko in 1868 by Badt and Cohn, and a branch of this store was located at Wells in 1871. In 1875 Mr. Badt sold his store in Elko to Russell and Bradley, taking in exchange a large cattle ranch, but after running the ranch for eighteen months sold it back to its original owners. In 1878 he sold his interest in the Elko store, but retained the establishment at Wells, and continued successfully in business there until his death, which occurred in January, 1899.

The town of Wells is in large part the result of the enterprise and public-spirited generosity of Morris Badt. He was the builder of the first brick building there in 1868, and the present large brick store block was erected in 1880. It is twenty-five by one hundred and fifty feet in dimensions, and there are also three large warehouses and three large cellars where they keep their immense stock of wholesale and retail goods. The company receive their goods by the carload lot from St. Louis, Chicago, New York and San Francisco, and they carry every article of general merchandise in demand by the farmers and mining population of the surrounding country. There being no bank in Wells, the company does all the banking for the surrounding country in the eastern part of Elko county. This indicates how thoroughly the institution has become a part of the people, and how much confidence the people feel in the integrity and reliability of its owners. All the white Pine mining trade comes to this store, and its business extends as far north as Idaho and as far east as Utah. Elko county is one of the wealthiest counties of the commonwealth, and the volume of its business which is transacted through the M. Badt and Company is amazing and still increasing.

The founder and long-time owner of this great commercial enterprise was Morris Badt, who was born and educated in Germany. He emigrated to New York in 1847, and at that time did not know a word of English, and in addition to this handicap in life's race was a poor young man. He went from New York to New Orleans, where he clerked in a store for a time, but his ability soon caused his promotion to be manager of one of the largest mercantile concerns of that city. In 1851 he went to San Francisco and opened a clothing store on California and Leidsdoff streets, within two blocks of the headquarters of the vigilantes, and during those early days of California history he saw many an outlaw hanged with summary justice. He had to be a good linguist to do business in such a cosmopolitan city as San Francisco, and in order to converse with this polyglot populace he

learned Spanish, French and English, which gave him command over the four languages which were most commonly used. This indicates his strong intellectual powers, and it also gave him a great advantage in his dealings. His mercantile success was rapid, for it was not many years after he came to this country friendless and poor that he was in the forefront of the merchants of the west. In 1898 Mr. Badt formed the firm of M. Badt and Company by admitting to partnership his three sons, Mel S., Herbert and J. Selby Badt. They had gained a good education in San Francisco, and then entered their father's business. They have shown themselves to be worthy successors of their honored father since the conduct of the business fell upon their shoulders. Besides the large interest already mentioned, they are interested in ranching and cattle-raising. They have about twenty thousand acres of land and three thousand cattle, and also own many residence and much real estate in Wells.

Mr. Badt was married in 1868 to Miss Lina Posener, a native of his own town in Germany. All the eight children born of this union are living, and fill respected and useful places in society and business. Mr. Badt was one of the pioneers in mercantile ventures in this part of the state, and the large business which he built up before his death will stand as the monument of his judgment, sagacity and honorable dealings, by which he made his life efforts accrue to his own material prosperity and result in benefit to his entire county."

The foregoing contains some inaccuracies but it is not intended to edit or re-edit the same at this time. It may be noted, however, that Morris Badt's fourth son, Milton B. Badt, is at this writing, in 1964, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Nevada, and has been a member of said court since 1947. Of the four daughters of Mrs. Badt, two are living, Beatrice (Mrs. Ed S. Lees of Los Angeles) and Myrle (Mrs. Henry E. Rudee of San Francisco. Of the four sons, J. Selby Badt of Reno and Milton B. Badt of Carson City survive. Mr. and Mrs. Morris Badt and all of their eight children were in Nevada prior to 1900.

BADT & COHN

Not So Long Ago...

• From the Files of the Elko Independent Fifty, Twenty and Ten Years Ago

100 YEARS AGO

Wednesday, November 3, 1869

It is estimated that the damage done to business in Elko, by the failure of the First National Bank of Nevada, in the way of reducing a tight money market, will reach $50,000.

Mrs. Mac, the pioneer lady lodging-house keeper in Elko, has nearly completed her new commodious building near the corner of Railroad and 5th street, and will soon be ready to furnish travelers and families with pleasant rooms.

Adam Haag, of the "Tuolumne Sample Rooms," left on Monday for his home in Sonora, Cal., to be absent for a few months, when he will return with his family to Elko.

The Occidental Lodging House, over E. George's place on Commercial street, has been leased to the Misses Tucker who are making cosiderable improvement in the fitting of the rooms.

Messrs. Badt & Cohn contemplate building a two-story fireproof building on their lot on Commercial street, in order to open a mammoth wholesale and retail house, and to supply the same with goods direct from the Eastern market.

Saturday, November 6, 1869

Peter Lamar got out a warrant on Tuesday before Judge Mayhugh, against Dr. L. Terry, for knocking him down.

Laumeister & Groepper are running their own wagon to and from the Humboldt Springs. This is now the fashionable place of resort every afternoon.

Davidson, the oyster man, has opened a stand in Mose Haine's saloon, on Commercial street.

A handsome marble tombstone, to mark the grave of James Irwin, at Telegraph Station, has reached this place, and will be sent out today. Irwin was killed about two months ago between here and Hamilton. Hill Beachey and Charley Combs ordered this beautiful monument.

Charley Yeomans, the accomodating messenger of the Pacific Union Express Company, places us under obligations to him for files of late California papers, promptly delivered on the arrival of the cars.

50 YEARS

BADT & COHN

Elko March 1st 1871

Stock on hand	L6St6	pz
Cash on hand	iph	uz
" in Bank	puu	tu
2 Sph.t6 scrip a uo	ptu	kt
Note on head of Judge Drake	p62	00
Iris mortel	kz	—
D. Cohn Drawn	ss6l	kc
Goods in Mountain City	shch	6w
Debts considered good	sh22	—
Draft of Vance	kpz	26
House & Lot	lc22	—
	pc1st	ik

indebted in Elko to M Badt — cup 22 — lsc2e.ik.lc2u8 ik — i2lul 22

B & C D

To Morris Badt	Lpuep	ki
" Gabriel Cohn	pe66	uz
" Merchts in San Francisco	libes	is
Parties in Elko	cup	00
	pzukt	ek

Assets

Stock on hand	L6St6	pz
Cash on hand and in Bank	hls	kw
Scrip Cash Value	piw	kt
Notes	ss2	—
Goods in Mountain City	shch	6w
Debts considered good	sh22	—
2 Drafts of Vance	kpz	26
House & Lot	lc22	—
add Stock	l	t6
	Pzukt	ek

Nancy B. Drake

Copies of some pages of my grandfather's (Morris Badt) diary, between 1871 and 1876 which seems to be when the partnership ended.

N.

July 18th 1872.

The Lightest fire since in Nevada
in Elko. Commenced Dec. from
September 1871.

Notes due Bank 1650.00 each
on the 23d

Drafts for Three Thousand
accepted on Data from 24 to 27th Aug
No money in Elko at present.
Amount of this two Thousand
three Hundred Eleven Hundred
Mrs indebtedness Each about 600
Money received from Reno
Coff paid out 2637.00
Wood on hand on which
will be a heavy loss
and must be sold cost
from 1st 5320 @ 39c & 3½ cts freight
1742 - 32 - " "
10338 - 33½ " "
300 Cds offered few days ago

San Francisco January 1st 1873

Badt & Co Dr

To J. Baum & Co	3561	60
Colmen Bros	1703	50
Teichheimer Goodkind &	1470	50
Levy Strauss & Co	1796	11
W & I Steinhart	1456	00
Neustadter Bro	760	58
Hardie & fredricks	822	63
Bachman Bros	1738	37
Weil Cahn & Co	1064	58
Hoffmann & Co	1804	58
Schweitzer Jacks & Co	464	40
Rosenbaum & Friedm.	1032	29
Frankenthal & Co	617	99
G. W Clark	404	37
S. W. Rosenstock	2386	63
Calisher & Jacobs	384	00
Soupe & Haas	1498	67
Cohn Martin & C	119	24
Goetzen & Co	464	50
A S Rosenbaum	813	11
E Goslinsky	796	50
	25160	15

Dr. Badt & Cohn

1873 Cr.

1 February 8					
To Mario Badt	21799 96			Assets in Wells	37670 00
" L. Cohn	14276 26			Elko Stock	24214 38
San Francisco Acct	39783 65			Goods on the Way to Wells	261 30
Elko & N.Y.	11312 35			Cash on hand Elko	753 00
				Notes Rogers	100 00
				Blanning dale	31 00
				Marble	18 00
				Eli George	189 48
				Ingot M.C.	912 54
				Pledge	90 00
				Freight on Elko Stock	800 00
			406 71	Scrip	366 03
				Property in Wells	400 00
				Barley on hand	2995 19
			12371 30	Book Account	12371 30
				Elko Property	6000 00
	87122 22				87122 22

→ L. Cohn draws 1872 up to 8/73

4220.42

1873

Book & Cash in amount with San Francisco

Jan & Bal Dr	9783	65	Rept in			
"	3177	52	Cash	4087	00	
March	28053	07	"	56 35	26	
				56 17		
April.	5103	64		53 58	95	
				30 00		
May	2013	75		3462	00	
	19	00				
June	3082	84		4123	01	

San Francisco February 28th 1873. All the money received today and on hand amounts to 915.00 Due each 7th, Bal 837.50 whom to pay first is a doubtful question, hardly one thousand Dollars paid on the full purchase yet, and all are five months old, also a good deal of 60 day goods due, no money in Elko, and how to weather this is hard to tell. no prospect for any money anywhere, no prospect for money to come in to any amount for the next month or two. A prospect for the most of our outstanding Book-accounts will have to be carried over one year more.

May 7th It is getting worse and worse Accounts getting older, no money coming down, such as taking in, in Elko goes to pay for Cash owing there. N.F. amount near 1700 a Demand pay must Havells four Thousand soon to be paid, no other remedy except to sell out our Store, but to find a purchaser ? —

Wills

Stock on hand	16907	76
Bills Rec'ble	4792	55
Watch & Chain	100	00
Solvent Debts	14987	01
Cash on hand	264	00
House	1200	00
	38251	32

December 20th 1873

Dr

Badt & Cohn	17162	82
Others	2942	47
	20105	29

profit 5000—

1873.

Febr 1st	Assets over all liabilities	13357	20		
Dec. 20	Due Badt & Cohn	17162	82		
	Other Creditors	2942	47		
	Profit	4788	83.		
		38251	32		

Dr 20 Assets 38251 32

38251 32

October 13th 1874. Cannot relieve my mind and write down the harassing troubles today. Not a dollar received, and the creditors pressing. How will all this end, the Notes of Russell & Bradley sold long ago, and now accounts standing twelve months old for six weeks our payment made, just enough money in for personal expenses Colin in Nevada electioneering, and I am here to face everything, without as C. something on hand to distract his mind from our present embarrassment. The cattle are killing but we are off with them, as we have thus far not taken any account. 28 Thousand invested in them as first payment, cost since that time, 800 - each. Shall we get stuck now, after having paid off so much money. I feel sick at heart and sick in body. No telling how much C spends on his election and that are wells looking to support us two.

C - Colin

San francisco January 10 th 1876

With the help of God may it be a success.

Dissolved with Colon.

M Bault to get the Wells business collect all amount Wells & Co, receive all Real Estate Wells & Co, to pay all debts outside of the Letter Collaterals.

L Colon to pay Freeman 73 & 1/2 M Colon 1040 –, and is to get Cable Ranch & Scott & Clarke for me pay Ranch debts, M Bault to pay Lavigne 1300 – over that half!

Has it come to that, I to live in Wells, either have my family there, or live away from my family. Only with the help of God can I succeed, to pay out of the Wells business!

RF 134

COHN, GABRIEL + MICHAEL
IN SANFRANCISCO
(Directory entries)

JOHN HENRY RICHTER
P.O. BOX 7978
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48107

7/90

S. F. DIRECTORIES:

COHN GABE M.

OAKLAND/ALAMEDA + SAN FRANCISCO

1903 p. 1329 MOSES, OSCAR, Bazaar 423 Larkin, res. 931 Ellis

1878 p. 649 NEISSER, MORITZ, stock broker, 330 Pine, residence Alameda

1882/83 p. 285 COHN, MAX, cigars & tobacco, 1034 Market, res. 927 Market

OAKLAND/ALAMEDA DIRECTORIES:

1876/77 p. 488 NEISSER, Mrs. Morris, res. East s Park, near Central Ave, ALA
1877/78 p. 515 ---- MORRIS, res. (same) Alameda
1880/81 p. 623 ---- ---- South s Central Ave betw Pearl + Broadway, Alame
1884/85 p. 599 ---- Mrs. Morris (widow), same address
(Morris notlisted)

1887 not listed

1889/90 p. 940 ---- August I., salesman, San Francisco. res. Central Ave and Pearl
---- Edward, draughtsman, San Francisco, res. Alameda
---- Morris, Alameda Gas Saving Co., res. Alameda

1905 p. 469 COHN, MAX M. with ZELLERBACH & SONS, res. 939 Fell

1907 p. 294 first listing: BOUQUET, JOSEPH A., and COHN, GABRIEL (M.)
= BOUQUET-COHN CIGAR CO.,
896 14th Street, and 901 Market.

1910 p. 306 B-C CCo 30 Front Street

1907 p. 419 COHN, GABRIEL M., res. Alameda (Bouquest-Cohn C. Co.)
p. 420 COHN, MAX secretary, ZELLERBACH PAPER CO., and president and Manager, Atlas Manufacturing Co., res. 939 Fell. The Atlas Mfg Co. (p. 205) is a sheet metal works located at 348 Guerrero.
p. 420 COHN, SETH, Mgr, Atlas Mfg Co., res. 4066 18th street.
(in 1908 he moved to San Mateo and the company became the Atlas Electric Co., (electrical contracting)

1930 p. 175 BOUQUET-COHN CIGAR CO. (G. M. Cohn) 1210 Polk, 226 Powell, 114 California, 147 California, 306 Montgomery, 119 Montgomery, 262 Montgomery, 310 Kearney and 654 Fillmore.
p. 298 COHN, GABE M., res. 655 Powell
COHN, MAX M. chairman board Illinois Pacific Glass Corp. pres. Cole-French Co. and Selectasin Patents Co. (??)
residence Los Gatos
p. 299 COLE, Chalres C(entennial), (Anita), press. Illinois Pacific Glass Corp., res. 2756 Vallejo
p. 300 Cole-French Co., (Max M. Cohn) president, W. H. French, VP.
H. H. Kallman, sec. stockbrokers, 235 Montgomery

MERCANTILE GUIDE, CALIFORNIA, 1931 (v. 27) p. 713
COLE-FRENCH CO., industrial brokers, Russell Building, S. F.

COHN
GABE M.

SAN FRANCISCO DIRECTORY MAY 1890
page .

320 COHN Esther, Miss teacher, Starr King Primary School, res. 2203 Buchanan
---- Gabriel, GABRIEL COHN & CO., cigar manufacture, 216 Front res. 2203 Buchanan
321 ---- Max M. Trvaeling salesman, (for Gabriel Cohn) 2203 Buchanan
321 ---- Morris, clerk, 2203 Buchanan
=Gabe M!

463 EPHRAIM Adeline, Miss, Teacher, Jefferson Primary School, resdience 315 Golden Gate Avenue
Ferdinand, cigars and wines, 414 Market, res. 1627 Clay
Jacob, printer, 315 GGA
Jeanette, teacher, Pacific Hebrew Orphan Asylum, home 315 GGA
Moses A., with J. H. Siwvers, nursery & florist, res. 315 GGA

possibly relatives of Gumpel Ephraim.

993 NEISSER Augustus I., Salesman, Cerf, Schloss & Co., residence Alameda
Edward, draughtsman, William Patten, res. Alameda
Morris, manufacturer, gas machines, 420 California, Room 16, residence Alameda

SAN FRANCISCO DIRECTORY 1892

1036 NEISSER Edward, Asst. Draughtsman, New City Hall, res. 1321 Fillmore
Morris, office, 420 California, room 16, res. 1321 Fillmore
Otto, clerk, Chicago Clothing Co., res. 1321 Fillmore

SAN FRANCISCO DIRECTORY 1898

424 COHN Cohn Brothers (Max M. and Gabriel M.) cigar & tobacco 16 Market
Charles C. Cohn, clerk, City and County Attorney's Office home 1317 Leavenworth
Gabriel M. (Cohn Bros.) res 838 Post
425 Julius, clerk, Heymann & Co., res. 1317 Leavenworth
Max M. (Cohn Bros.), secretary Abramson & Heunisch Co., res. 1241 Ellis
Pearl, Miss, secretary, res. 1317 L.
Seth, machinist, H. G. Layng Machine Works, res. 1317 L.
436 COLE Charles C. (same)

592 EPHRAIM Adeline, teacher, Peabody Primary School, home 705 Broderick
Ernestine, widow, 705 --
Jacob A., stationary and printing, 17 Geary , res. 705 --
Janet, teacher, Jefferson Primary School, home 705 --
Moses A., florist, J. H. Sievers, res. 1314 Fulton

NOTE: 1892: p. 385 COHN, Gabriel cigar & tobacco, 225 6ths, res. 923 1/2 Fulton
Max, c & t, , res. 2203 Buchanan
1893: p. 1892: COHN, Gabriel, C&T, 2203 Buchanan
Max same as above.

SAN FRANCISCO DIRECTORY MAY 1890

COHN : MORRIS = GABEM.

page .

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Moses A., florist, J. H. Sievers, res. 1314 Fulton

NOTE: 1892: p. 385 COHN, Gabriel cigar & tobacco, 225 6ths, res. 923 1/2 Fulton
Max, c & t, , res. 2203 Buchanan
1893: p. 1892: COHN, Gabriel, C&T, 2203 Buchanan
Max same as above.

6/89

COHN
GABE M.

U. S. CENSUS CALIFORNIA 7/8 June 1900 SAN FRANCISCO CTY & CITY

v. 32, ED 169 Dwelling 242 Family 237 38th Assembly District. 1241 ELLIS STREET

line					
42	COHN, MAX M.	Aug 1868,	31,	married 2 years	bookkeeper
43	--- ROSA L(auer)	Nov 1874,	25		
44	---RUTH J.	Oct 1899,	8/12 yr		
45	--- LILIAN	sister Dec 1873	26		type writer
(46 servant)					
47	COHN, JULIUS	brother July 1879	20		clerk
48	COHN, SETH	brother Oct. 1878	21		(no occupation listed)

U. S. CENSUS CALIFORNIA 1900 CITY & CTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

ED 298, p. 6, line 93 317 Bush Street

line 93 COHN, GABRIEL, lodger, b. Oct. 1837, 62, born Germany. Merchant

CAME TO THE UNITED STATES 1858

U. S. CENSUS 1880 city and county of san francisco. p. 20, line 9 (DUPLICATE RECORD)

174 Pacific Avenue

9	COHN, GABRIEL,	41,	dry goods merchant,	born Germany
10	---- JENNY	36	born Germany	
11	---- ESTHER	13	at school	b. Germany
13	---- PEARL	10	at school	Nevada
18	----- JULIUS	10/12		Nevada
20	LOEWENBERG, REGINA	22	born Germany	si ster of Jenny
21	LOEWENBERG, HELEN	18	born Germany	sister of Jenny
12	COHN, MAX	12		California

U. S. CENSUS 1900 SAN CISCO. Soundex has card for GABE M. COHN as listed under ARENDT, MIKE. ok

14	COHN, MOSES (this is GABE MOSES)	8	born Nevada
15	---, LILLY	6	Nevada
16	---, CHARLES	4	Nevada
17	---, SETH	2	Nevada

1 servant

(Arthur was born after 1880)

GABE M.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY DIRECTORY 1930

p. 298 COHN, MAX M. Chairman of the Board Illinois Pacific Glass Company, President, Cole-French Co., and of Selectasin Patents Co., residence: LOS GATOS.

p. 298 COHN, GABE M. Bouquet-Cohn Cigar Co., home 655 Powell

p. 175 BOUQUET-COHN CIGAR CO. (Gabe M. Cohn) (stores at) 226 Powell; 114 and 147 California Street, 310 Kearney; 30b, ..., and 262 Montgomery Street; 1210 Polk, 654 Fillmore.

p. 175 BOUQUET, FRED E., cigars, 2090 Market, home 498 Waller

p. 299 COLE, CHARLES C., Press. Illinois Pacific Glass Co., (Anita) res. 2756 Vallejo Street

p. 300 COLE, LILLIAN, home 1323 Mason (Creswell not listed)

p. 300 COLE-FRENCH CO., Pres. M. M. Cohn, VP WILIAM H. FRENCH. H. H. Kattelmann, stock broker, 235 Montgomery Street

p. 507 FRENCH, WILLIAM H. and Clara. Pres, COLE-FRENCH, Pres. Western Gold a and Platinum works, also VP Illinois Pacific Glass Co., home 143 Cherry

p. ~~738~~ 748 KATTELMANN, HARRY H., Cole-French secretary, and treasurer of Illinois Pacific Glass Co., and of Printing Ink Co. residence Oakland.

6/89

ARENDT

COHN, GABE M.

U. S. CENSUS. CALIFORNIA 1900 (6 June 1900)

CALAVERAS COUNTY Township 5, part of ANGELs Town.

line				
41	ARENDT, Mike	born 12/1857, age 42		married 9 years, 3 children.
42	---, Esther	Jan 1867	33	b. Germany
43	---, Marion L.	12/1892	7	b. Calif.
44	---, Bertram G.	Sep 1895	4	b. Calif.
46	---, Alan C.	Apr 1898	1	b. Calif.
47	COHN, Gabriel M. (brother-in-law)	Apr 1872	28,	b. Nevada.

Michael Arendt, merchant; Gabe M. Salesman.

SAN FRANCISCO DIRECTORY MAY 1890

COHN GABRIEL

page .

320 COHN Esther, Miss teacher, Starr King Primary School, res. 2203 Buchanan
---- Gabriel, GABRIEL COHN & CO., cigar manufacture, 216 Front res. 2203 Buchanan
321 ---- Max M. Traveling salesman, (for Gabriel Cohn) 2203 Buchanan
321 ---- Morris, clerk, 2203 Buchanan

463 EPHRAIM Adeline, Miss, Teacher, Jefferson Primary School, resdience 315 Golden Gate Avenue
Ferdinand, cigars and wines, 414 Market, res. 1627 Clay
Jacob, printer, 315 GGA
Jeanette, teacher, Pacific Hebrew Orphan Asylum, home 315 GGA
Moses A., with J. H. Siwvers, nursery & florist, res. 315 GGA

possibly relatives of Gumpel Ephraim.

993 NEISSER Augustus I., Salesman, Cerf, Schloss & Co., residence Alameda
Edward, draughtsman, William Patten, res. Alameda
Morris, manufacturer, gas machines, 420 California, Room 16, residence Alameda

SAN FRANCISCO DIRECTORY 1892

1036 NEISSER Edward, Asst. Draughtsman, New City Hall, res. 1321 Fillmore
Morris, office, 420 California, room 16, res. 1321 Fillmore
Otto, clerk, Chicago Clothing Co., res. 1321 Fillmore

SAN FRANCISCO DIRECTORY 1898

424 COHN Cohn Brothers (Max M. and Gabriel M.) cigar & tobacco 16 Market
Charles C. Cohn, clerk, City and County Attorney's Office home 1317 Leavenworth
Gabriel M. (Cohn Bros.) res 838 Post
425 Julius, clerk, Heymann & Co., res. 1317 Leavenworth
Max M. (Cohn Bros.), secretary Abramson & Heunisch Co., res. 1241 Ellis
Pearl, Miss, secretary, res. 1317 L.
Seth, machinist, H. G. Layng Machine Works, res. 1317 L.
436 COLE Charles C. (same)

592 EPHRAIM Adeline, teacher, Peabody Primary School, home 705 Broderick
Ernestine, widow, 705 --
Jacob A., stationary and printing, 17 Geary , res. 705 --
Janet, teacher, Jefferson Primary School, home 705 --
Moses A., florist, J. H. Sievers, res. 1314 Fulton

NOTE: 1892: p. 385 COHN, Gabriel cigar & tobacco, 225 6ths, res. 923 1/2 Fulton
Max, c & t, , res. 2203 Buchanan
1893: p. 1892: COHN, Gabriel, C&T, 2203 Buchanan
Max same as above.

COHN
MICHAEL

WESTERN STATES JEWISH HISTORY

A Publication of the

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Telephones: ~~(213) 399-3585~~
(213) 450-2946

Oct. 16, 1986

John H. Richter
P.O. Box 7978
Ann Arbor, MI 48107

Dear Dr. Richter:

Thanks for your very interesting letter of the 5th. I did do a modest amount of checking of the figures you named, and of course saw the commercial activities of Gabriel Cohn in San Francisco. Also, a bit of new material, I found, in the Great Register of the City and County of San Francisco, Supplementary List, August 1869, the following data: Michael Cohen, age 30, born Russian Poland, tailor, resided 414 ~~Third~~ Third, naturalized Oct. 19, 1868 in San Francisco. I trust this is one of your people, which seems likely..

No

Your letter was ~~missent~~ missent to the historical society, with which are no longer connected. We are a separate corporation, and are the founders (1968) of the WSJH.

All volumes of the quarterly are available from the first issue (Oct. 1968), though volume one is getting scarce. The cost for a full set is $15 per volume and $25 for volume one. We are just beginning volume XIX, the first issue of which is going into the mail now. Cost for the first ~~seventeen~~ eighteen volumes is $280 plus $15 for the current volume XIX (card enclosed).

The Morris Badt material is at the Library of the University of Nevada, Reno, I am told.

We would certainly be interested in an article on Gabriel Cohn.

I am enclosing a couple of subscription cards. We would welcome your readership.

Sincerely,

Norton B. Stern
Editor

(Page 6 of letter to Henry Dadt, 1955)

COHN
GABRIEL
-6-

I rechecked my numerous notes and find the following, partly based on what aunt Polly told me on 11 Feb 1950, and on the city directories and the census records available:

1830 MICHAEL COHN born.

1839 GABRIEL COHN born

1853/5 Michael to New York, then via Panama Canal to San Francisco

1856? listed first in S.F. directory
1857) as Cohn, M. 266 Powell St near Washington 1857 Gabriel arrives in S.F.
1858 Cohn, Michael, fruit dealer, E side 2nd near Market

1859 Cohn, Michael, fruits E side 2nd near Mission, lives NW corner Jesse & 2nd — 1859 Gabriel, clerk for M. Cohn, same address

1860 Michael returns to Germany — 1860 Gabriel, clerk for J.Jacobs, lives 78 Commercial Street

1861 not listed in S.F.
1862 not listed in S.F.
1863 in Austin, Nevada
1864? back to Germany

1865 Michael marries Ernestine Hirschfeld in Berlin-Zehdenick, 14 Nov. — 1865 Gabriel in Germany (Nakel?)

1866 marries Jenny Loewenberg

1867 Esther Cohn Arendt born in Berlin.

1868 Rosa Cohn Remack born in Berlin — 1868 Max Cohn born probably in Elko, Nevada. Gabriel & Fam. in Elko.

1870 11 Feb Pauline Cohn Lewin born in Berlin — 1870 Gabriel listed in Elko, Nevada Census

1870 between February and June: Michael comes to Elko, is listed in its census.

1872 Michael goes to Chicago to meet his wife and daughters arriving fr. Germany

1874 10 Nov: Gabriel elected to the State Senate of Nevada, serves 1875 session (7th).

1875 Michael placed an advertisement in the Elko Weekly Chronicle (see below) — 1875 Gabriel, in Firma Dadt & Cohn, grain dealers.

1876 Gabriel represents the firm in San Francisco, lives there.

1876-81: not located. ELKO!

1880 listed in Nevada Census with family, in Elko (June 1880)
1880 returns to Germany for good.
1903 died in Berlin.

1882-1917 (with many trips to Germany) lives in San Francisco.
1918 died in Berlin.

the ad of 1875 lists Michael as a dealer in groceries, cigars, pipes, liquor, candles, fruits, eggs, and butter. in other words, a grocery store owner. By the way the town of Elko wasn t built until about 1862, so that both Michael and Gabriel were real pioneers of Nevada. It would be the greatest honor the West could grant anybody...

Enough of all this now. I will send you a genealogy, just because I have all the data, and perhaps one of your sons may be interested. Well, anyhow, I wrote so much that I fear I overstayed my welcome, and so good bye for now, and write soon again.

All of us send our love.

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February 21, 1980

John Henry Richter
P.O. Box 7978
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48107

Dear Mr. Richter:

I am responding to your letter addressed to Susan Southwick. Ms. Southwick has taken a new position as the Supreme Court Law Library and I am her replacement.

Per your request I checked Helen J. Poulton's Index to the History of Nevada, Thompson & West. There was one reference made to a "Cohn, G: senator, p. 385. I then checked this reference in Thompson & West's. Unfortunately, it gives only the briefest of mention. I am enclosing a copy of the page for you.

I hope this answers your request. I wish it had proven more worthwhile for you.

Sincerely,

Joyce C. Lee

Joyce C. Lee
Reference Librarian

GV-

S.F. 1859 FIRST DIRECTORY WITH COHN GABRIEL + MICHAEL

Cohen William, waiter, Alden's Dining-Saloon, Sansome
Cohn Abram, merchant, dwl 96 Dupont
Cohn Basth, cigar-maker, cor Sac and Leid
Cohn Benj. (*Platshek & Co.*) 133 Commercial
Cohn Edward, cigars and tobacco, 173 Clay
Cohn Gabriel, clerk for Michael Cohn, NW cor Jessie and Second
Cohn H. (*of Cohn, Meyer & Co. Sonora*) off 69 Sacramento, dwl cor Mission and Third
Cohn Henry, tailor, Pacific nr Kearny
Cohn (*Henry*) & Co. (*H. Woodleaf & F. W. Reinhart*) clothing and hats, 7 Custom H. Blk
Cohn Henry M. merchant, dwl N s Filbert bet Mason and Powell
Cohn Isaac, cigars, 179 Washington
Cohn Isaac (*of Cohn Bros. Chinese Camp*) dwl SE cor Dupont and St. Mark's Place
Cohn James, tailor, N s Pacific bet Dupont and Stockton
Cohn Louis, dwl SW cor Sacramento and Taylor
Cohn M. cigar-maker, cor Sacramento and Leidesdorff dwl S s Bush nr Kearny
Cohn Meyer A. variety store, 366 Second
Cohn Michael, fruits, E s Second nr Mission, dwl NW cor Jessie and Second
Cohn N. B. clothing, S s Jackson nr Davis
Cohn S. tinsmith, dwl with H. Herlitz S s Tehama bet Second and Third
Cohn Solomon, dwl with Abraham Morris
Cohoesey George H. foreman Lyceum News, dwl 228 Dupont
Coin Thomas, bds Miner's Home, Pacific
Coit Benjamin B. physician, 177 Clay
Cokely John, bar-keeper, dwl N s St. Mark's Pl bet Dupont and Stockton
Colan Emile, sausage-maker, Merch nr Sansome
Colas Edward, butcher with Bazillo & Co. Presidio Road
Colborn Ann D. (widow) dress-maker, 31 Dup
Colburn Charles H. M. porter, Wells, Fargo & Co.
Colburn M. bds Benton House
Colburn Richard, special policeman, dwl N s Silver bet Second and Third
Colby A. D. Chace's Mills, cor Market and Beale
Colby Charles A. compositor, Christian Advocate dwl Pratt Court nr California
Colby Cyrus F. waterman, dwl 1 Quincy Place
Colby Eben C. waterman, dwl E s Quincy Place bet Kearny and Dupont
Colby Mathew H. waterman, dwl 1 Quincy Pl
Colby Helen Mrs. dwl 286 Washington
Colby Henry S. with E. Johnson Presidio Road
Cole Benjamin, NE cor Cal and Montgomery
Cole Henry, carpenter, dwl SE cor Bush and Mary Lane
Cole Henry, bar-keeper with Ed. Jellings
Cole Horace, broker, S s Clay bet Drumm and Davis
Cole H. T. dwl 37 Clay
Cole John, boiler-maker, dwl with Richard Horton NW cor Second and Jessie
Cole John H. machinist, Murray Iron Works, dwl 45 Second
Cole John W. clerk, 122 Commercial
Cole Josiah L. machinist, American Theater, dwl E s Second bet Natoma and Minnie
Cole Levi, boiler-maker, Vulcan Iron Works
Cole R. Beverly, physician, 228 Washington, rear dwl W s Mason bet Clay and Washington
COLE (*Rector E.*) & BLAKE (*Charles E.*) dentists, SW cor Clay and Kearny, resides Oakland
Cole S. H. hog-ranch, Western Addition nr Lone Mountain
Cole William, laundry, SE cor Powell and Geary
Coleman C. F. sail-maker at Berwick & Burns, dwl 213 Kearny
Coleman Christian F. liquors, 213 Kearny
Coleman David R. (*Gardner & C.*) dwl SW cor Kearny and Vallejo
Coleman Edward, fancy goods, 86 Sacramento, up stairs
Coleman James, bds with Mortimer Sullivan
Coleman James, calker, bds Barkley House
Coleman J. H. delivery clerk, U. S. Appraiser's Store, dwl cor Green and Vallejo
Coleman Julius, tailor, 31 Sansome
Coleman Louis, laborer, dwl 1 Virginia Place
Coleman Michael, laborer for Geo. W. Smith, dwl S s Folsom bet First and Fremont
Coleman Patrick, bds Pacific nr Sansome
Coleman Peter, lager-beer, dwl W s Trinity bet Bush and Sutter
Coleman Philip, liquors, basement 128 and 130 Commercial
Coleman Thomas, dwl N s Bush bet Powell and Mason
Coleman Thomas Jr. dwl E s Selina Pl nr Cal
COLEMAN WILLIAM T. & CO. (*Henry Carlton Jr.*) shipping and com mchts, NW cor California and Front, res New York
Coles N. Willis, book-keeper, Sheriff's off bds 190 California
Colgan William James, real estate agent, W s Powell bet Green and Union
Colibeau Pauline (widow) laundress, 215 Dupont
Colin Charles, bar-keeper, Jefferson Exchange Saloon, 181 Commercial
Colin Josephine Madame, laundry, dwl S s Everett bet Third and Fourth
Collier Frederick (*G. N. Ferguson & Co.*) dwl SE cor Sacramento and Kearny
Colligin Michael, soap-maker, dwl W s Ritch bet Bryant and Fourth
Collins Benjamin, carpenter and builder, 191 California
Collins C. E. Mrs. milliner, 210 Clay
Collins Chas. E. watch-maker and jeweler, 146 Montgomery dwl 210 Clay
Collins Dennis, job cartman, dwl S s Ver Mehr bet Dupont and Kearny
Collins Henry, tailor, SE cor Sansome and Commercial, dwl 185 Kearny
Collins Henry M. (col) steward, dwl W s Montgomery bet Green and Union
Collins Isaac, dwl S s Geary bet Powell and Mason
Collins J. actor, Lyceum theater
COLLINS (*James C.*) & TIFFANY (*Robert J.*) hat manufacturers and dealers, 171 Washington, dwl 109 Dupont
Collins Jeremiah, dwl S s Turk bet Mason and Taylor

SAN [illegible]

Collins J. M. dwl S s Turk nr
Collins John, laborer, dwl
First and Second
Collins John, spade-maker,
Collins John, (col) barber,
COLLINS JOHN A. impr
spring mattresses, etc.
Metropolitan Hotel
Collins Joseph, workman, 40
St. Mary's
Collins P. watch-maker, 42 M
Collins Patrick, carpenter, dw
Market and Mission
Collins Patrick, laborer, dwl
Collins Pauline Miss, dress-n
mento, dwl Green above
Collins Peter, laborer, dwl Pa
Collins Richard, carpenter, dw
Collins R. W. wharfinger, Bro
Natoma nr First
Collins Salvin P. (*Porter & C.*
bet Sansome and Leidesd
Collins Savory W. merchant,
Collins Stephens, laborer, Fort
Collins S. W. 55 Front, up stai
Collischonn Chas. clerk with A
Collison John A. brick-layer,
Thompson
Colman Abraham, (*Colman &*
Washington
Colman Cohlman, (*Colman &*
Washington
Colman Michael J. hostler with
Colman Morris, (*Colman & Br*
House Block
COLMAN (*Solomon*) & BRO
Abraham and Cohlman,)
Montgomery and Washi
Washington, dwl 6 Custo
Colmer George, bricklayer, dw
Sugar Refinery
Colson Joseph, laborer, dwl
Union
Colter Frank, painter, dwl Jo
and Sacramento
Colter Henry, clerk with Jam
cor Clay and Davis
Colter John, special policema
wood Place bet Second an
Colvin James, scavenger, dwl
Colwell Andrew, porter, dwl 1
Combier August, nurse, Frenc
Comelis Matilda Madame, dw
Stockton and Dupont
Comins P. B. gunsmith, 69 Jac
way bet Taylor and Jones
Commescel H. L. salesman, 85
s Mason nr Union
Compodonica L. fisherman, 8 S
COMPTON M. attorney at law
Block, bds Oriental Hotel
Comstock Arnold M. broker, 9
SW cor Dupont and Lomb
Comstock Esther A. (widow)
Comstock Mary (widow) dwl N
ton and Powell
Comyn Lawrence, carpenter, d
bet First and Fremont

COBURN L. livery stable, 144 Sansome, res 137 Wash'n

Coby ———, deputy sheriff, dwl N. E. cor Cal'a and Prospect Place

COCHITUATE BATH AND HAIR DRESSING SALOON, Henderson & Brown prprts, 57 Sansome

Cochran J. book-keeper, cor Market and Fremont

Cochrane, Mrs. M. Powell near Vallejo

Cochrane Robert, carpenter and builder, dwl Sonoma Place, E. s. near Green.

Cockron John, boiler-maker, N. E. cor Front and Market

Cockburn William, grocer, S. W. cor Folsom and Price

Code W. & J. prpts Battery St. Livery Stable, 17 Battery

Code John of W. & J. C. 17 Battery

Code Wm. of W. & J. C. 17 Battery

Code John, hack-stand, Kearny cor Clay, res Battery near Bush

Codington & Taber, grocers, 110 Kearny

Codington W. H. of C. & T. 110 Kearny, dwl cor Taylor and Geary

Cody Michael, liquor mcht, Pacific bet Mont'y and Kearny, S. s, dwl S. E. cor Pacific and Dupont

Coe Cyrus, carpenter, dwl cor Harrison and Mason

Coe E. H. soap and candle manufacturer, dwl N. s Harlan Place

Coe Robert, (col'd) shipping-master, Front

Coes Geo. minstrel, San Francisco Hall

Coffee J. A. of Quinn & Coffee

Coffee Jer. printer, Confidence House

Coffey & Risdon, boiler-works, cor Bush and Market

These Works were established in May, 1853, by Thos. Snow and changed to present style July, 1855

Coffey Lewis of Coffey & Risdon, N. s Market bet Front and Battery

Coffey John, boarding-house, S. s Chambers bet Battery and Front

Coffey Lewis, boiler maker, dwl 16 Mellus

Coffin A. inspector of provisions, Front near Davis

Coffin George, waterman

Coffin J. W. dwl Broadway bet Powell and Mason

Coffin J. B. book-keeper N. F. cor Front and Fine, dwl Fremont near Folsom.

Coffin Peter M. with Cook, Folger & Co. 11 Broadway

Coffin Zenas, prptr Broadway Water Works, Broadway N. s bet Dupont and Stockton

Coffy M. J. bar keeper, Union Saloon cor Kearny and Clay

Cofran George, mason, dwl c. s Bush bet Stockton and Powell

Cogan James, clerk, with W. C. Badger, Occidental Hotel

Coggeshall A. C. druggists and [illegible] Stockton and Bush

Coggeshall [illegible] of C. F. & C. bet Bush and Pine, res Pine bet Mason and Taylor

Cogg[illegible] J. H. & C. [illegible] and gun [illegible] 33 Front

Coghill J. H. of J. H. C. & Co. dwl Stockton bet Jackson and Pacific W. s

Coghill W. N. of J. H. C. & Co. res Wash'n bet Jones and Leavenworth N. s

Coghill A. J. book-keeper for J. H. Coghill & Co

Coghlin Thos. clerk, with D. C. McGlynn, cor Wash'n and Battery

Coghlin Daniel, shipwright, brds at Isthmus House

Cogliandolo J. hatter, 157 Com'l

Cogin Henry, clerk, Mariners' House

Cohen G. M. inspector of customs

Cohen Abel, of Hofflin & Co

Cohen Fred'k A. merchandise broker, office S. E. cor Front and Clay, 2d floor

Cohen Isaac, dwl Green bet Dupont and Lafayette

Cohen Isaac, cigars, 56 Pacific

Cohen L. res 56 Pacific

Cohen Jacob, with B. C. & T. L. Horn, 95 Front

Cohen Lewis, dwl S. W. cor Taylor and Sac'o

Cohen M. cigars, 93 Pacific

Cohen M. cheap John, 79 and 81 Com'l

Cohen R. brds S. W. cor Sansome and Halleck

Cohen Solomon, of H. Breslauer & Co

Cohen S. H. dwl S. E. cor Sac'o and Battery

Cohen ———, mcht, dwl 39 Mont'y

Cohen ———, painter, dwl E. s Kearny bet Post and Sutter

Cohn H. & Co. jobbers of clothing and hats, 61 Battery

Established as Henry Cohn, 1850; changed to present style June, 1853

Cohn Henry, of H. Cohn & Co. 61 Battery, dwl Stockton W. s bet Clay and Wash'n

Cohn A. mcht, Minna bet Second and Third E. s

Cohn B. & Co. clothing, 109 Com'l

Cohn B. of B. C. & Co

Cohn Charles, peddler, dwl Jessie near Annex E. s

Cohn Edward, of Levin & Co. res 175 Clay

Cohn Harris, dry goods, cor First and Mission

Cohn Harris, fruit dealer, Second 3 doors N. of Mission

Cohn H. of J. Adler & Co. dwl Pacific s. s. Mont'y bet Bush and Sutter

Cohn H. res Stockton bet Wash'n and Clay

Cohn John H. billiard saloon Market near Spear

Cohn Louis of Siegmund F. Meyer & Co. 62 Clay, dwl cor Taylor and Sac'o

Cohn M. dwl 266 Powell near Wash'n

Cohn N. firm of Cohn Brothers & Co. res E. s Stockton near Wash'n

Cohn P. hatter, bds A. Sherman House cor Merry

Cohn S. of Hamil & Co.

Cohn W. clothing, 33 Com'l

Coit H. P. of M. H. & Co. 233 Wash'n

Colbert James, [illegible] S. E. cor Dupont and Bush

Colburn Chas. clerk at J. W. Mackay's, 31 Nevada

Colburn J. H. office 63 Front 2d floor

Colburn Richard, dwl Minna near Third E. s

Colby Chas. painter, 111 Wash'n, res W. s Bush above Dupont

Colby [illegible] bds 172 Clay

Colcord A. W. bds [illegible] Mason [illegible]

COMM
GROS
EAST
The above
and repair
Brands of
COMMER
COMMI
BUCKWI
F.
North Ban

COHN
S.F. 1856-57

Fiche
1375:1

COBURN L. livery stable, 144 Sansome, res 137 Wash'n
Coby ———, deputy sheriff, dwl N. E. cor Cal'a and Prospect Place
COCHITUATE BATH AND HAIR DRESSING SALOON, Henderson & Brown prprts, 57 Sansome
Cochran J. book-keeper, cor Market and Fremont
Cochrane, Mrs. M. Powell near Vallejo
Cochrane Robert, carpenter and builder, dwl Sonoma Place, E. s. near Green.
Cockron John, boiler-maker, N. E. cor Front and Market
Cockburn William, grocer, S. W. cor Folsom and Price
Code W. & J. prpts Battery St. Livery Stable, 17 Battery
Code John of W. & J. C. 17 Battery
Code Wm. of W. & J. C. 17 Battery
Code John, hack-stand, Kearny cor Clay, res Battery near Bush
Codington & Taber, grocers, 110 Kearny
Codington W. H. of C. & T. 110 Kearny, dwl cor Taylor and Geary
Cody Michael, liquor mcht, Pacific bet Mont'y and Kearny, S. s, dwl S. E. cor Pacific and Dupont
Coe Cyras, carpenter, dwl cor Harrison and Mason
Coe E. H. soap and candle manufacturer, dwl N. s Harlan Place
Coe Robert, (col'd) shipping-master, Front
Coes Geo. minstrel, San Francisco Hall
Coffee J. A. of Quinn & Coffee
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Coffey & Risdon, boiler-works, cor Bush and Market

These Works were established in May, 1853, by Thos. Snow, and changed to present style July, 1855

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Coffey John, boarding-house, S. s Chambers bet Battery and Front
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Coffin A. inspector of provisions, Front near Davis
Coffin George, waterman
Coffin J. W. dwl Broadway bet Powell and Mason
Coffin J. B. book-keeper, N. F. cor Front and Pine, dwl Fremont near Folsom
Coffin Peter M. with Cook, Folger & Co. 114 Broadway
Coffin Zenas, prptr Broadway Water Works, Broadway N. s bet Dupont and Stockton
Cofly M. J. bar-keeper, Union Saloon, cor Kearny and Green.
Cofran George, mason, dwl S. s Bush bet Stockton and Powell
Cogan James, clerk, with W. G. Badger, brds Niantic Hotel
Coggeshall & Co. druggists and chemists, cor Stockton and Pacific
Coggeshall Josiah, H. of C. & Co. dwl Stockton bet Filbert and Greenw'd.
Coghill J. H. & Co. dealers in groceries and provisions, 137 Front

Established in 1850

Coghill J. H. of J. H. C. & Co. dwl Stockton bet Jackson and Pacific W. s
Coghill W. N. of J. H. C. & Co. res Wash'n bet Jones and Leavenworth N. s
Coghill A. J. book-keeper for J. H. Coghill & Co
Coghlin Thos. clerk, with D. C. McGlynn, cor Wash'n and Battery
Coghlin Daniel, shipwright, brds at Isthmus House
Cogliandolo J. hatter, 157 Com'l
Cogin Henry, clerk, Mariners' House
Cohen G. M. inspector of customs
Cohen Abel, of Hofflin & Co
Cohen Fred'k A. merchandise broker, office S. E. cor Front and Clay, 2d floor
Cohen Isaac, dwl Green bet Dupont and Lafayette
Cohen Isaac, cigars, 56 Pacific
Cohen L. res 56 Pacific
Cohen Jacob, with B. C. & T. L. Horn, 95 Front
Cohen Lewis, dwl S. W. cor Taylor and Sac'o
Cohen M. cigars, 93 Pacific
Cohen M. cheap John, 79 and 81 Com'l
Cohen R. brds S. W. cor Sansome and Halleck
Cohen Solomon, of H. Breslauer & Co
Cohen S. H. dwl S. E. cor Sac'o and Battery
Cohen ———, mcht, dwl 39 Mont'y
Cohen ———, painter, dwl E. s Kearny bet Post and Sutter
Cohn H. & Co. jobbers of clothing and hats, 61 Battery

Established as Henry Cohn, 1850; changed to present style June, 1853.

Cohn Henry, of H. Cohn & Co. 61 Battery, dwl Stockton W. s bet Clay and Wash'n
Cohn A. mcht, Minna bet Second and Third E. s
Cohn B. & Co. clothing, 109 Com'l
Cohn B. of B. C. & Co
Cohn Charles, peddler, dwl Jessie near Anthony E. s
Cohn Edward, of Levin & Co. res 173 Clay
Cohn Harris, dry goods, cor First and Mission
Cohn Harris, fruit-dealer, Second 3 doors W. of Mission
Cohn H. of J. Adler & Co. dwl Bachelor's Hall, Mont'y bet Bush and Sutter
Cohn H. res Stockton bet Wash'n and Clay
Cohn John H. billiard saloon, Market near Spear
Cohn Louis, of Siegmund T. Myer & Co. 62 Cal'a, dwl cor Taylor and Sac'o
Cohn M. dwl 266, Powell near Wash'n
Cohn N. firm Griesmen C. & Co. res E. s Stockton near Wash'n
Cohn P. hatter, brds American Hotel, 63 Mont'y
Cohn S. of Basch & Co
Cohn W. clothing, 53 Com'l
Coit B. B. (M. D.) 235 Wash'n
Colbert James, butcher, S. E. cor Dupont and Bush
Colburn Chas. clerk at J. W. Morrison's, 91 Battery
Colburn J. B. office 92 Front 2d floor
Colburn Richard, dwl Mission near Third W. s
Colby Chas. printer, 111 Wash'n, res W. s Bush above Dupont
Colby ———, brds 229 Clay
Colcott & Whitford, candle manfs, Mission Dolores

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porter provisions, Front nr
ma nr Second
tka Ice Co. dwl SE cor Sec-

man, dwl Selina Place abv

d), cooper. Front nr Pacific,
ason and Taylor
eper, with R. S. Eells & Co.
ay
man, at Truett & Jones, dwl
nr Mason
er, Fort Point
er, dwl cor Tay and Clay
Water Works, dwl Bdwy
Stockton
ds Rassette House
n, dwl cor Bush and Chelsea

Badger & Lindenberger, 103

SIAH H. druggist & chem-
kton and Pacific, dwl Mason
nd Vallejo
What Cheer House
hase's Mills, Market corner

f Burke & Co. Sacramento),
dwl 269 Stockton
. Washburn Clark & Wm. N.

sides in New York
Cohen Joseph, dry goods, dwl Anthony nr Ecker
Cohen Mankim, (*Basch & Co.*) 111 Sacramento bds 119 Bush
Cohen, Mayer A. variety store E s Second near Mission
Cohen M. & Co. (*Abraham Himes*), Catharine Market, Dupont nr Broadway, dwl Kearny near Broadway
Cohen Samuel, tailor, dwl 359 Dupont
Cohen William, waiter, 168 Clay
Cohn A. glazier, dwl 55 Clay
Cohn David, dwl Natoma near Jane
Cohn Edward (*Levin & C.*) 173 Clay
Cohn Harris, farmer, dwl Dupont between Geary and O'Farell
Cohn Harris, dwl 109 Bush
COHN HENRY & CO. (*Henry Woodleaf,*) importers and dealers in clothing, 61 Battery, dwl 347 Powell
Cohn Henry, No 2, com merchant, 99 California
Cohn H. M. dwl N s Geary near Dupont
Cohn Hyman, drayman, dwl NE cor Mission and Second
Cohn Lazard & Co. importers of cigars and tobacco, 92 California, dwl Stevenson nr Third
Cohn Louis, (*Sigmund T. Meyer & Co.*) dwl SW cor Taylor and Sacramento
Cohn Michael, fruit dealer, E s Second near Market, and Second near Mission

Powell
Cole R. Beverley, Physician, N
above Dupont
Cole (*Rector E.*) & Blake (*C. E.*) d
Clay and Kearny, dwl cor Sac
Cole William, hostler, bds Stevens
Cole William, laundry, Mission nr
Coleman Abram, (*S. Coleman & B*
Washington
Coleman Alonzo N. merchant, 46
Powell
Coleman Asa, merchant, dwl 162 S
Coleman David R. (*Gardner & Co.*
Kearny and Vallejo
Coleman Edward, stevedore, bds 2
Coleman Edward, importer of dry g
Sacramento
Coleman John C. Alta California of
Coleman John G. carver and gilder
Coleman Joseph W. 145 Sacramen
Coleman Michael, groom, 17 Batter
Coleman M. M. Mrs. millinery and
145 Sacramento
Coleman Peter, Exchange Hotel,
Coleman S. shoe dealer, dwl Bush
Mason
Coleman Samuel & Brother (*Abra*
clothing, 159½ Washington
Coleman Thomas, bar-keeper, Pion
International Hotel

Gabriel not listed.

rk at Crosby & Dibblee's,

. Fort Point
annan nr Simmons
heer House
r, Fort Point
r, Hotel International
D.) dwl Davis bet Pacific

dwl First nr Tehama
vl 34 First
n, 119 Montgomery, dwl
way and Vallejo
seman, dwl Union betw'n
Kearny
l Ohio bet Broadway and

s, St. Mary's Pl nr Pine
esser, SW cor Larkin and

h & D.) dwl Larkin near

Darling Benjamin, carpenter, dwl 172 Bush
Darling Charles, laborer, Stewart Pier No 4
Darling Richard, harness maker, bds 6 Belden's Block
Darling William A. com merchant, 102 Battery, dwl S s Lombard bet Kearny & Dupont
Darnaville Joseph, waiter, 252 Dupont
Darnell Henry Y. clerk, dwl E s Ritch bet Folsom and Harrison
Darriman E. S s Center bet Guerrero & Dolores
Dart Alexander, flour merchant, dwl S s Second near Bryant
Dart Charles H. clerk, at 124 Front, bds Mission bet First and Second
DART PUTNAM C. flour dealer, 124 Front, bds S s Minna nr First
Dastugue Cary, butcher, 50 Wash'n Market
Dauby Laura J. dwl 126 Dupont
Dave Mrs. dwl cor Battery and Union
DAVEGA (*Benjamin F.*) & SINAY (*Ele*...) fancy and dry goods SE cor Clay and [illegible]

[illegible]

1876-77 (Langley)

...ATORES and JEWELRY for Sale by L. W. Laird, 613 Montgomery.

Cohen & Pincus (*Joseph Cohen and Morris Pincus*), clothing and gents' furnishing goods, 207 East
Cohehi John Peter, waiter L. Dingeon & Co., dwl 634 Pac
Cohig John, seaman stm Ancon, Broadway St. Wharf
Cohn ——, expressman, dwl 415 Powell
Cohn A., express, 410 Seventh
Cohn Aaron (*S. & A. Cohn*), dwl 29 Harriet
Cohn Aaron, clerk Louis Levy, dwl 613 Davis
Cohn Abraham, cigarmaker, dwl 311 Clementina
Cohn Abraham, merchant, dwl 348 Jessie
Cohn Abraham, merchant tailor, 974 Folsom
Cohn Alexander, clothing, 514 Kearny, dwl 26 Turk
Cohn Alexander, merchant, office 24 Sansom, dwl 80 Kear
Cohn Bernhard, salesman Banner Brothers, dwl 323 Sutter
Cohn Charles, dwl 465 Clementina
Cohn David, physician, office and dwl 17 Ellis
Cohn E., salesman, dwl 311 Sutter
Cohn Edward (*Edward Cohn & Co.*), dwl 806 Geary
Cohn Edward, clerk Pacific Jewelry Co., dwl 466 Tehama
COHN EDWARD & CO. (*Julius Berger*), importers, wholesale and retail Havana cigars, etc., 627 Clay and 225 Montgomery
Cohn Elkan Rev. Dr., rabbi Congregation Emanu-El, dwl 1008 Van Ness Av
Cohn Emanuel, tailor, 625 Mission, dwl 554 Stevenson
Cohn G. & Co. (*Anthon Nathan*), importers and manufacturers cigars and tobacco, 230 and 232 Front
Cohn Gabriel (of *Eadt & Cohn, Elko, Nev.*), office 106 Battery, dwl 1631 Sutter
Cohn George, tobacco, dwl 418 Sutter
Cohn Goodman (*G. Cohn & Co.*), dwl 112 Kearny
Cohn Hannah, millinery and fancy goods, 428 Hayes
Cohn Harris, dwl 806 Tehama
Cohn Henry (*Greenebaum & Co.*), dwl 502 Eddy
Cohn Hyman, junk dealer, dwl 11 Pinckney Pl
Cohn Isaac (*Hess & C.*), dwl 1907 Bush
Cohn Isaac M., broker, dwl 1110 Folsom
Cohn Isaiah, secretary Hebrew Benev. Soc., office Synagogue NE cor Post and Taylor, dwl 1008 Sutter
Cohn Isidor, dwl 1008 Van Ness Av
Cohn Isidore, jeweler, 660 Market, dwl 230 Turk
Cohn J., dwl 128 Page
Cohn Jacob, boots and shoes, 108 Pacific, dwl 835 Bdwy
Cohn Jacob, clothing dealer, dwl 634 Pacific
Cohn Jacob, clothing, dwl 218 Eddy
Cohn Jacob, foreman tailorshop Industrial School
Cohn Jacob D., clothing, dwl 466 Clementina
Cohn Louis, peddler, dwl 328 Seventh
Cohn Louis, real estate, dwl 522 Van Ness Av
Cohn Louis M., merchant, office 109 Sansom, dwl 1114 Larkin
Cohn M., clerk, dwl 906 Market
Cohn M., clothing, SE cor Sansom and Commercial, dwl 1120½ Folsom
Cohn M., merchant tailor, 961 Market
Cohn Marcus, proptr Golden Gate Premium Match Factory, W s Gilbert nr Townsend, dwl 1024 Folsom
Cohn Marx, commission merchant, dwl 1057 Mission
Cohn Maurice, driver Marcus Cohn, dwl 1024 Folsom
Cohn Max, confectioner Richard Albrecht, dwl 109 Taylor
Cohn Mercado, manuf. cigars and cigarettes, 417 Bush, dwl 156 Silver
Cohn Meyer, merchant, dwl 1120½ Folsom
Cohn Meyer, shoemaker, 903 Bryant
Cohn Meyer A., bookkeeper Joseph Newbauer, dwl 428 Hayes
Cohn Michael, tailor, dwl 1116 Harrison
Cohn Moritz B., clothing, 131 Jackson
Cohn Nathan, clerk Isidore Cohn, dwl 230 Turk
Cohn Philip (*A. Jonas & Co.*), dwl 409 Octavia
Cohn Reuben, furniture, dwl 129 Sixth
Cohn S. & A. (*Aaron Cohn*), dry goods and boots and shoes, 246 Sixth
Cohn Samuel, groceries and liquors, 501 Hayes
Cohn Simon (*S. & A. Cohn*), dwl 29 Harriet
Cohn Simon, clothing and gents' furnishing goods, 208, 421, and 433 Kearny, dwl 218 Tyler
Cohn Solomon, clerk Michael Isaacs, dwl New Atlantic Hotel
Cohn Solomon, hairdresser A. P. Leal, dwl 344 Clara
Cohn Solomon S. (*Cohn & Frank*), dwl 1410 Bush
Cohn Thomas, tailor, 821 Jackson
Cohn William, foreman The Hebrew, dwl 321 Taylor
Cohn Wolf, tailor 425 Pine, dwl 236 Sixth
Cohn & Frank (*Solomon S. Cohn and Augustus H. Frank*), money and exchange brokers, 418 Mont
Cohn ——. *See* Coan, Coen, Cohan, Cohen, Kohen, and Kohn
Cohnen P. W., ...positor Alta's Post, dwl 19 Everett

Cohnheim Max, editor Humorist, office 622 Clay, dwl 408 Fell
Cohnreich Israel (*S. Wolf & Co.*), dwl 220 Turk
Cohnreich Joseph, boots and shoes, 535 O'Farrell
Cohnreich R., boots and shoes, 604 Market
Coil Patrick, laborer Pro. Benev. Assn, 818 Howard
Coile John, seaman, dwl 103 Clark
Coin John, tinsmith, dwl 24 Howard Court
Coin Michael, contractor, dwl 2 Chesley
COIN R. & CO. (*Victoria Neuval*), proprietors Whitehouse Hotel, 420 Jackson
Coin Raymond (*R. Coin & Co.*), dwl 420 Jackson
Coindre Louise, teacher French Mme. Louise Forster, 912 Sutter
COIT B. HOWARD, chairman S. F. Stock and Exchange Board, 411½ California, dwl Palace Hotel
Coit Charles T., laborer St. Luke's Hospital
Cokel Charles, boxmaker Racouillat & Gilmore, dwl Potrero
Cokeley ——, shipcarpenter L. S. Allen, 16 Drumm
Cokeley Cornelius, purifier S. F. Gas Works, dwl S s Sierra nr Michigan
Cokeley Jeremiah, laborer, dwl 11 Pickney Pl
Cokeley Jeremiah, liquor saloon, NE cor Townsend and Liberty
Cokeley John, laborer George H. Whitney, 114 Steuart
Cokeley Mary (widow), dwl 54 Jessie
Cokely Thomas J., salesman Byrne, Landers & Byrne, dwl 2759 Harrison
Cokely. *See* Coakley
Colberg Charles, carpenter, dwl NW cor Grove and Buchanan
Colberger M., clerk, dwl 127 Eddy
Colbert A. L., architect and builder, dwl 836 Mission
Colbert Catherine Mrs., capmaker Wolf Fleischer, dwl 739 Mission
Colbert Edmund, boilermaker, dwl 512 Davis
Colbert Edward, blacksmith William Deacon, dwl Juniper bet Tenth and Eleventh
Colbert John H., U. S. bargeman Custom House
Colbert John H., extraman Engine No. 10 S. F. F. D., dwl 813 Ritch
Colbert Michael, miner, dwl 729 Gough
Colbert Rudolph, machinist West Coast Furniture Co., dwl 535 Mission
Colbert Rudolph M., clerk, dwl 835 Mission
Colbourn D. Mrs., dwl 1108 Powell
Colbourn Richard, liquor saloon, 628 Merchant, dwl SW cor Union and Calhoun
Colbourn Richard Jr., clerk with Richard Colbourn, dwl SW cor Union and Calhoun
Colburn ——, laborer, dwl 509 Washington
Colburn A., clerk stm Louise, Berkeley Ferry
Colburn A. Mrs., dwl 103 Powell
Colburn Charles H., driver Wells, Fargo & Co., dwl 921 Sacramento
Colburn George, clerk I. Friedlander, dwl 524 Howard
Colburn George L., superintendent Home for the Care of the Inebriate, NE cor Stockton and Chestnut
Colburn Jacob S., clerk C. J. Hawley & Co., res Oakland
Colburn Reuben B., weigher I. Friedlander, dwl 6 Central Pl
COLBURN THOMAS W., secretary Raymond & Ely Mining Co. and Meadow Valley Mining Co., office 418 California, dwl 812 Taylor
Colby A. J., porter Holbrook, Merrill & Co., 113 Cal
Colby Charles, ship carpenter, dwl 8 Tyler
Colby Charles A., printer Alta California, dwl 1703 Leav
Colby Edward, teamster, dwl 26 Turk, rear
Colby Ella M. Miss, dwl 917 Larkin
COLBY GILBERT W., president Grangers' Bank of California, office NE cor California and Davis, res Nord, Butte Co.
Colby Henry G., U. S. Navy, dwl 1352 Post
Colby Henry H., accountant, office 121 Montgomery
Colby James, machinist S. F. Gas Light Co., dwl 125 Perry
Colby James T., Ship Calkers' Assn, 118 First
Colby J. J. (*Colby, Rhorer & Co.*), res Montpelier, Vt.
Colby Kockland, watchmaker, 256 Third
Colby M. A. Mrs., teacher Lincoln Grammar School, dwl 14 Eddy
Colby Mary Mrs., dressmaking, 823 Folsom
Colby Moses L., porter C. & P. H. Tirrell & Co., dwl 528 Stevenson
Colby, Pond & Haughton, merchants (Nord, Butte Co.), office 212 California
Colby, Rhorer & Co. (*J. J. Colby and George and Henry Rhorer*), children's carriages, 749 Market
Colby Robert, ...orter, dwl ...89 Market

...y, Established 1850.

...lGlinn, dwl 863 Market
Union, rear
1451 Minna
St. R. R., dwl SE cor Polk

...l East
...Spear, rear
...L. Bancroft & Co., dwl

...cor Fourth and Mission,

...r Ætna Iron Works, dwl
...d and Twenty-third
...Harrison, dwl 14 Clinton
...Simpson & Brother, Beale

...Pacific R. R. Co.
...nheim, Sternheim & Co.,

...s Fourteenth Av nr N,

...Clara
...erk Pacific Mail S. S. Co.'s

...ffice and dwl 520 Valencia

...Clinton
...Shipping Commissioner,

...Clementina
...NW cor Dora and Bea...
...s
...l 1208 Broadway
...nd Masters, NW cor Dora

...P. Enright, dwl 220 Ninth
...l signpainter, 934 Pol
...Mary Taylor, dwl SW cor

...Walker & Co., dwl 1020

...Fifth Av nr L, South S. F.
...en ne Twenty-third
...gazine & Co.), res Oakland
...Jr. (*James R. Easton*),
...fornia
...ster
...wl 344 Shotwell
...23 Sacramento
...Malgaret Pl
...916 Montgomery
...n Diamond bet Seven

...45 Harrison
...NE cor Folsom and Beale
...r, 125 Kearny room 14
...al Billiard Room, dwl 923

...ineer stm C. M. Small, dwl

...ntendent Pacific R. R. Co.,

...29 Washington
...Miller, saloon, SW cor
...108 Market
...Shaw & Co., dwl NE cor

...ok, Merrill & Co., dwl 8

...Henry bet Fourteenth

...rra and Louisiana
...rl S s Henry bet Four-

...rl 237 Eighth

...n W. Harrold, dwl 803

...845 Stevenson
...Sylvan & Co., dwl 82

...ash & Co., dwl 1516 Dup
...1515 Stockton
...ar, dwl 703 Davis
...Coleman & Co.), dwl

...Co., shipping and com-
...cor California and Front

COHN S.F. 1876-7

0775

1876-77 (Langley)

FINE WATCHES and JEWELRY for Sale by D. W. Laird, 613 Montgomery.

Cohen & Pincus (*Joseph Cohen and Morris Pincus*), clothing and gents' furnishing goods, 307 East
Cohehi John Peter, waiter L. Dingeon & Co., dwl 634 Pac
Cohig John, seaman stm Ancon, Broadway St. Wharf
Cohn ——, expressman, dwl 415 Powell
Cohn A., express, 410 Seventh
Cohn Aaron (*S. & A. Cohn*), dwl 29 Harriet
Cohn Aaron, clerk Louis Levy, dwl 613 Davis
Cohn Abraham, cigarmaker, dwl 311 Clementina
Cohn Abraham, merchant, dwl 343 Jessie
Cohn Abraham, merchant tailor, 974 Folsom
Cohn Alexander, clothing, 514 Kearny, dwl 26 Turk
Cohn Alexander, merchant, office 24 Sansom, dwl 30 Kear
Cohn Bernhard, salesman Banner Brothers, dwl 323 Sutter
Cohn Charles, dwl 465 Clementina
Cohn David, physician, office and dwl 17 Ellis
Cohn E., salesman, dwl 311 Sutter
Cohn Edward (*Edward Cohn & Co.*), dwl 808 Geary
Cohn Edward, clerk Pacific Jewelry Co., dwl 466 Tehama
COHN EDWARD & CO. (*Julius Berger*), importers, wholesale and retail Havana cigars, etc., 627 Clay and 225 Montgomery
Cohn Elkan Rev. Dr., rabbi Congregation Emanu-El, dwl 1008 Van Ness Av
Cohn Emanuel, tailor, 635 Mission, dwl 554 Stevenson
Cohn G. & Co. (*Anthon Nathan*), importers and manufacturers cigars and tobacco, 230 and 232 Front
Cohn Gabriel (of *Badt & Cohn, Elko, Nev.*), office 106 Battery, dwl 1531 Sutter
Cohn George, tobacco, dwl 418 Sutter
Cohn Goodman (*G. Cohn & Co.*), dwl 112 Kearny
Cohn Hannah, millinery and fancy goods, 428 Hayes
Cohn Harris, dwl 466 Tehama
Cohn Henry (*Greenebaum & Co.*), dwl 502 Eddy
Cohn Hyman, junk dealer, dwl 11 Pinckney Pl
Cohn Isaac (*Hess & C.*), dwl 1907 Bush
Cohn Isaac M., broker, dwl 1110 Folsom
Cohn Isaiah, secretary Hebrew Benev. Soc., office Synagogue NE cor Post and Taylor, dwl 1008 Sutter
Cohn Isidor, dwl 1008 Van Ness Av
Cohn Isidore, jeweler, 650 Market, dwl 230 Turk
Cohn J., dwl 123 Page
Cohn Jacob, boots and shoes, 103 Pacific, dwl 335 Bdwy
Cohn Jacob, clothing dealer, dwl 624 Pacific
Cohn Jacob, clothing, dwl 213 Eddy
Cohn Jacob, foreman tailorshop Industrial School
Cohn Jacob D., clothing, dwl 456 Clementina
Cohn Louis, peddler, dwl 338 Seventh
Cohn Louis, real estate, dwl 522 Van Ness Av
Cohn Louis M., merchant, office 109 Sansom, dwl 1114 Larkin
Cohn M., clerk, dwl 906 Market
Cohn M., clothing, SE cor Sansom and Commercial, dwl 1139½ Folsom
Cohn M., merchant tailor, 931 Market
Cohn Marcus, proptr Golden Gate Premium Match Factory, W s Gilbert nr Townsend, dwl 1024 Folsom
Cohn Marx, commission merchant, dwl 1057 Mission
Cohn Maurice, driver Marcus Cohn, dwl 1024 Folsom
Cohn Max, confectioner Richard Albrecht, dwl 109 Taylor
Cohn Mercado, manuf. cigars and cigarittos, 417 Bush, dwl 156 Silver
Cohn Meyer, merchant, dwl 1139½ Folsom
Cohn Meyer, shoemaker, 903 Bryant
Cohn Meyer A., bookkeeper Joseph Newbauer, dwl 428 Hayes
Cohn Michael, tailor, dwl 1116 Harrison
Cohn Moritz B., clothing, 131 Jackson
Cohn Nathan, clerk Isidore Cohn, dwl 230 Turk
Cohn Philip (*A. Jonas & Co.*), dwl 409 Octavia
Cohn Reuben, furniture, dwl 129 Sixth
Cohn S. & A. (*Aaron Cohn*), dry goods and boots and shoes, 246 Sixth
Cohn Samuel, groceries and liquors, 501 Hayes
Cohn Simon (*S. & A. Cohn*), dwl 29 Harriet
Cohn Simon, clothing and gents' furnishing goods, 203, 421, and 433 Kearny, dwl 218 Tyler
Cohn Solomon, clerk Michael Isaacs, dwl New Atlantic Hotel
Cohn Solomon, hairdresser A. P. Leal, dwl 34½ Clara
Cohn Solomon S. (*Cohn & Frank*), dwl 1410 Bush
Cohn Thomas, tailor, 821 Jackson
Cohn William, foreman The Hebrew, dwl 321 Taylor
Cohn Wolf, tailor 427 Pine, dwl 236 Sixth
Cohn & Frank (*Solomon S. Cohn and Augustus H. Frank*), money and exchangebrokers, 418 Mont
Cohn. *See* Coan, Coen, Cohan, Cohen, Kohen, and Kohn
[illegible], composite Alcatraz Post, dwl 19 Everett
Cohnheim Max, editor Humorist, office 622 Clay, dwl 408 Fell
Cohnreich Israel (*S. Wolff & Co.*), dwl 226 Turk
Cohnreich Joseph, boots and shoes, 535 O'Farrell
Cohnreich R., boots and shoes, 804 Market
Coil Patrick, laborer Pro. Benev. Assn, 818 Howard
Coile John, seaman, dwl 103 Clark
Coin John, tinsmith, dwl 24 Howard Court
Coin Michael, contractor, dwl 2 Chesley
COIN R. & CO. (*Victoria Newval*), proprietors Whitehouse Hotel, 420 Jackson
Coin Raymond (*R. Coin & Co.*), dwl 420 Jackson
Coindre Louise, teacher French Mme. Louise Forster, 912 Sutter
COIT B. HOWARD, chairman S. F. Stock and Exchange Board, 411½ California, dwl Palace Hotel
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Cokeley ——, shipcarpenter L. S. Allen, 16 Drumm
Cokeley Cornelius, purifier S. F. Gas Works, dwl S s Sierra nr Michigan
Cokeley Jeremiah, laborer, dwl 11 Pickney Pl
Cokeley Jeremiah, liquor saloon, NE cor Townsend and Liberty
Cokeley John, laborer George H. Whitney, 114 Steuart
Cokeley Mary (widow), dwl 54 Jessie
Cokely Thomas J., salesman Byrne, Landers & Byrne, dwl 2759 Harrison
Cokely. *See* Coakley
Colberg Charles, carpenter, dwl NW cor Grove and Buchanan
Colberger M., clerk, dwl 127 Eddy
Colbert A. L., architect and builder, dwl 835 Mission
Colbert Catherine Mrs., capmaker Wolf Fleischer, dwl 739 Mission
Colbert Edmund, boilermaker, dwl 512 Davis
Colbert Edward, blacksmith William Deacon, dwl Juniper bet Tenth and Eleventh
Colbert John H., U. S. bargeman Custom House
Colbert John H., extraman Engine No. 10 S. F. F. D., dwl 313 Ritch
Colbert Michael, miner, dwl 729 Gough
Colbert Rudolph, machinist West Coast Furniture Co., dwl 835 Mission
Colbert Rudolph M., clerk, dwl 835 Mission
Colbourn D. Mrs., dwl 1103 Powell
Colbourn Richard, liquor saloon, 628 Merchant, dwl SW cor Union and Calhoun
Colbourn Richard Jr., clerk with Richard Colbourn, dwl SW cor Union and Calhoun
Colburn ——, laborer, dwl 509 Washington
Colburn A., clerk stm Louise, Berkeley Ferry
Colburn A. Mrs., dwl 103 Powell
Colburn Charles H., driver Wells, Fargo & Co., dwl 921 Sacramento
Colburn George, clerk I. Friedlander, dwl 524 Howard
Colburn George L., superintendent Home for the Care of the Inebriate, NE cor Stockton and Chestnut
Colburn Jacob S., clerk C. J. Hawley & Co., res Oakland
Colburn Reuben B., weigher I. Friedlander, dwl 6 Central Pl
COLBURN THOMAS W., secretary Raymond & Ely Mining Co. and Meadow Valley Mining Co., office 418 California, dwl 812 Taylor
Colby A. J., porter Holbrook, Merrill & Co., 113 Cal
Colby Charles, ship carpenter, dwl 8 Tyler
Colby Charles A., printer Alta California, dwl 1703 Leav
Colby Edward, teamster, dwl 26 Turk, rear
Colby Ella M. Miss, dwl 917 Larkin
COLBY GILBERT W., president Grangers' Bank of California, office NE cor California and Davis, res Nord, Butte Co.
Colby Henry G., U. S. Navy, dwl 1352 Post
Colby Henry H., accountant, office 121 Montgomery
Colby James, machinist S. F. Gas Light Co., dwl 125 Perry
Colby James T., Ship Calkers' Assn, 118 First
Colby J. J. (*Colby, Rhorer & Co.*), res Montpelier, Vt.
Colby Kockland, watchmaker, 255 Third
Colby M. A. Mrs., teacher Lincoln Grammar School, dwl 14 Eddy
Colby Mary Mrs., dressmaking, 823 Folsom
Colby Moses L., porter C. & P. H. Tirrell & Co., dwl 528 Stevenson
Colby, Pond & Haughton, merchants (Nord, Butte Co.), office 212 California
Colby, Rhorer & Co. (*J. J. Colby and George and Henry Rhorer*), children's carriages, 749 Market
Colby Robert, painter, dwl 1032 Market

C. P. VAN SCHAACK & CO., 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, and 716 Kearny, Established 1862.

Colby Z. T., fruit, 320 Francisco
Colcord William G., foreman Shoemaker, Rosenthal, Feder & Co., dwl 428 Fell
Cole Alfred, dwl 522 Howard
Cole C. E. Mrs., furnished rooms, 110 Sutter
Cole Charles M., porter Dalton & Gray, dwl NW cor Fair Oaks and Twenty-sixth
Cole Clement, engineer, dwl 220 Turk
Cole Cornelius, attorney at law, office 23 U. S. Court Building, dwl 1117 Van Ness Av
Cole Delia (widow), dwl 1708 Stockton
Cole E. D., railroad ticket agent, office 228 Montgomery, dwl 906 Market
Cole Edward, dwl 303 Davis
Cole Edward F., clerk Thomas Day, dwl 317 Ellis
Cole Ernest H., clerk Baker & Hamilton, dwl 721 Shotwell
Cole Foster P., salesman Cal. Furniture Manf. Co., dwl 1801 Franklin
Cole Frank, finisher Mission Woolen Mills
Cole Frank, foundryman, dwl 522 Mission
Cole George N. (*Showers, Jewell & Co.*), res Stockton
Cole Gustave, liquor saloon, 44 Everett
Cole Harry, cook John MacDonald, dwl 318 Pacific
Cole James, housemover, dwl 266 Clementina, rear
Cole James M., stonemason, dwl 566 Bryant
Cole Jason B., drayman, dwl 20½ Clara
Cole J. M., laborer Pacific Mail S. S. Co.'s Wharf
Cole John, calker L. S. Allen, 16 Drumm
Cole John, harnessmaker Main & Winchester, dwl 927 Greenwich
Cole John A., dwl 915 Capp
Cole John J., boilermaker Union Iron Works
Cole Josiah L., dwl 628 Sutter
Cole Levi F., foreman Union Iron Works, dwl 1520 How
Cole Louisa Mrs., dwl 220 Turk
Cole L. W., dwl 3 Taylor
Cole Marcus, clerk Marcus C. Hawley & Co., dwl 628 Sutter
Cole Nathaniel W. (*Nathaniel W. Cole & Co.*), dwl 721 Shotwell
COLE NATHANIEL W. & CO. (Uriah Sagers), sash and door manufacturers, 160 Main
COLE N. P., president Cal. Furniture Manuf. Co., office 226 Bush, and president Bank San Francisco, office 436 California, dwl 1801 Franklin
Cole R. Beverly, physician and surgeon, office and dwl 16 Geary
Cole Richard, lumberman C. A. Hooper & Co., dwl Potrero
COLE SEWARD, manager Salamander Felting Co., Berry bet Fourth and Fifth, dwl 1117 Van Ness Av
Cole Thomas, machinist, dwl 321 O'Farrell
Cole Thomas, mining, dwl 108 Ellis
Cole William, carpenter California Planing Mills
Cole William, carpenter, dwl 644½ Jessie
Cole William, laborer, dwl NE cor Fourth and Berry
Cole William A., laborer Charles Sutton Jr., dwl Twenty-fourth, bet Alabama and Harrison
Cole William J., shoemaker Charles W. Howe, dwl SE cor Fifteenth and First Av
Coleden Johanna, waitress William Blair, dwl 32 Rausch
Colegan Michael, laborer American Exchange
Coleman Adolphe, hairdresser Charles H. Coleman, dwl 515 Union
Coleman Anna Mrs., cloakmaker, dwl 1328 Broadway
Coleman Catherine (widow), dwl 11 Clara
Coleman C. C., dwl 124 Eddy
Coleman Charles, dwl 910½ Harrison
Coleman Charles, dwl 957 Market
Coleman Charles H., hairdressing saloon, 218 Pacific, dwl 515 Union
Coleman Charles, jeweler Victor Hauser, dwl 148 Perry
Coleman Christ, machinist William T. Garratt, dwl 18 Hayes
Coleman Daniel, laborer, dwl 24 Howard Court
Coleman Daniel, seaman P. M. S. S. City of San Francisco
Coleman Daniel, waiter City Restaurant, dwl 41 Everett
Coleman Daniel Henry, groceries and liquors, NE cor Brannan and Gilbert
Coleman David M., bookbinder, dwl 1330 Washington
Coleman David R., shipsmith, 706 Front, dwl 1206 Market
Coleman Dennis, carpenter, dwl 24 Howard Court
Coleman Dennis, molder Occidental Foundry, dwl 6 Min
Coleman Evan J., president Pac. Transfer Co., office 110 Sutter, dwl 7 South Park
Coleman Frederick, shoemaker, dwl 827 Vallejo, rear
Coleman H., dwl 121 Mason
Coleman H., dwl 200 Ellis
Coleman Harlow, clerk James McGinn, dwl 868 Market
Coleman Harris, tailor, dwl 515 Union, rear
Coleman Henry, blacksmith, dwl 1451 Minna
Coleman Henry, laborer Sutter St. R. R., dwl SE cor Polk and Austin
Coleman Henry, seaman, dwl 581 East
Coleman Henry, waiter, dwl 131 Spear, rear
Coleman Henry R., salesman A. L. Bancroft & Co., dwl 714 Howard
Coleman Herman, expressman, cor Fourth and Mission, dwl 148 Perry
Coleman James, dwl 118 Post
Coleman James, casting cleaner Ætna Iron Works, dwl Columbia bet Twenty-second and Twenty-third
Coleman James, clerk Jarboe & Harrison, dwl 14 Clinton
Coleman James, laborer A. M. Simpson & Brother, Beale St. Wharf
Coleman James, laborer Central Pacific R. R. Co.
Coleman James, packer Wangenheim, Sternheim & Co., dwl 11 Clara
Coleman James, plasterer, dwl S s Fourteenth Av nr N, South S. F.
Coleman James, porter, dwl 11 Clara
Coleman James S., delivering clerk Pacific Mail S. S. Co.'s Wharf
Coleman James S., physician, office and dwl 520 Valencia
Coleman J. H., dwl 335 Jessie
Coleman John, laborer, dwl 14 Clinton
Coleman John, messenger U. S. Shipping Commissioner, dwl 118 Jackson
Coleman John, miner, dwl 714 Clementina
Coleman John, stonecutter, dwl NW cor Dora and Har
Coleman John, varieties, 15 Hayes
Coleman John, woodturner, dwl 1328 Broadway
Coleman John Mrs., groceries and liquors, NW cor Dora and Harrison
Coleman John E., clerk Edward P. Enright, dwl 226 Fifth
Coleman John E. W., house and signpainter, 924 Fol
Coleman John F., engineer stm Mary Taylor, dwl SW cor Kearny and Jackson
Coleman John H., clerk J. M. Walker & Co., dwl 1330 Washington
Coleman John S. C., hogranch, Fifth Av nr L, South S. F.
Coleman John W., dwl E s Folsom nr Twenty-first
Coleman John W. (*John W. Coleman & Co.*), res Oakland
COLEMAN JOHN W. & CO. (*James R. Keene*), stockbrokers, office 429 California
Coleman John W. C., dwl 935 Sutter
Coleman Joseph, stock dealer, dwl 244 Shotwell
Coleman Luke, whitener, dwl 1323 Sacramento
Coleman Maria Miss, cook, dwl 7 Margaret Pl
Coleman Maria, shoefitter, dwl 916 Montgomery
Coleman Michael, dairyman, E s Diamond bet Seventeenth and Eighteenth
Coleman Michael, hostler, dwl 845 Harrison
Coleman Michael, laborer, dwl NE cor Folsom and Beale
Coleman M. M. Mrs., dressmaker, 115 Kearny room 14
Coleman Owen, porter Occidental Billiard Room, dwl 323 Tehama
Coleman Patrick, assistant engineer stm C. M. Small, dwl 304 Beale
Coleman Patrick, blacksmith Southern Pacific R. R. Co., dwl 133 Clara
Coleman Patrick, laborer, dwl 509 Washington
Coleman Patrick J., liquor and billiard saloon, SW cor Mission and Seventh, dwl 1203 Market
Coleman Philip, laborer Louis Sloss & Co., dwl NE cor Folsom and Beale
Coleman Richard, porter Holbrook, Merrill & Co., dwl 3 Lincoln Pl
Coleman Robert, roofer, dwl S s Henry bet Fourteenth and Fifteenth
Coleman S., laborer, dwl cor Sierra and Louisiana
Coleman Samuel H., laborer, dwl S s Henry bet Fourteenth and Fifteenth
Coleman Simon, shoefinisher, dwl 237 Eighth
Coleman Thomas, dwl 710 Bush
Coleman Thomas, barkeeper John W. Harrold, dwl 868 Howard
Coleman Thomas, carpenter, dwl 343 Stevenson
Coleman Thomas, helper McAfee, Spiers & Co., dwl 22 Natoma
Coleman Thomas, teamster A. Lusk & Co., dwl 1516 Dup
Coleman William, dry goods, dwl 1015 Stockton
Coleman William J., longshoreman, dwl 703 Davis
Coleman William T. (*William T. Coleman & Co.*), dwl 1206 Taylor
COLEMAN WILLIAM T. & CO., shipping and commission merchants, office SW cor California and Front

The Type on which this Work is printed was cast by Miller & Richard, Edinburgh; Flats Reid, 510 Clay.

COHN S.F. 1876-77

SF 1884-85 (Langley)

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Cohen Rose Miss, r. 1206 Market
Cohen Samuel, clerk, r. 460 Clementina
Cohen Samuel, driver Marks Cohen, r. 447 Jessie
Cohen Samuel H., treasurer Guide Publishing Co., r. 507 Hyde
Cohen Selig, upholsterer, r. 17½ Garden
Cohen Simon, astrologer, 425 Kearny
Cohen Simon, salesman Davis Bros., Toklas & Co., r. 1519 Golden Gate Av
Cohen Simon, tailor, 414½ Sixth
Cohen Simon P., tailor, 2 Burnett Pl
Cohen Solomon, capitalist, r. 729 Golden Gate Av
Cohen Solomon J., porter P. Berwin & Bro., r. 1019 Sutter
Cohen Waldow Mme., teacher music, r. 507 Hyde
Cohen W. & Co. (William Cohen, Leopold Hirsch and Constant Meyer) importers and mnfrs gents' furnishing goods, 13-15 Battery
Cohen William (W. Cohen Co.) r. 236 Sutter
Cohen William G. (Costigan, Cohen & Co.) and with Alfred A. Cohen, r. Alameda
Cohen Wolf, glazier, 1060 Howard
☞ Cohen. See Gohn, Cohan, Cone, Kohen and Kone
Cohl Abraham, teacher languages, r. 20½ Garden
Cohl Leopold, salesman C. Herrmann & Co., r. 20½ Garden
Cohn Abraham, tailor, r. 240 Fifth
Cohn Abraham, varnisher, r. 465 Clementina
Cohn Abraham B., secondhand clothing, 1068 Howard
Cohn Adolph, watchmaker and jeweler, 124 Sixth, r. 147 Seventh
Cohn Alexander, cigarmaker, r. 524 Jessie
Cohn Alexander, peddler, r. 323 Ivy Av
Cohn Bernard, merchandise broker, 109 California, room 9, r. The Baldwin
Cohn Bertha, domestic 1433 Post
Cohn Brothers (Samuel M. and Theodore) dry and fancy goods, 1337 Pacific
Cohn Carrie Miss, r. 465 Clementina
Cohn Celia, domestic The Baldwin
Cohn Charles, upholsterer, 984½ Folsom, r. 465 Clementina
Cohn Charles, waiter, r. 724 Mission
Cohn Daniel, r. 465 Clementina
Cohn David, physician, office and r. 419 O'Farrell
Cohn D. J., salesman, r. 639 Ellis
Cohn Dora Mrs., r. 1201 Fillmore
Cohn Edward (Edward Cohn & Co.) r. 808 Geary
Cohn Edward & Co. (Edward Cohn) importers and wholesale and retail dealers Havana cigars, 225 Montgomery
Cohn Elias (Hoffman & Cohn) r. 156 Third
Cohn Elias, cigarmaker, r. 860 Mission
Cohn Elias, merchant, r. 1810 Post
Cohn Elkan Rev., Rabbi Congregation Emanu-El, r. 905 Hyde
Cohn Emanuel, tailor, 644 Mission, r. 1145 Howard
Cohn Emil, r. 272 Clementina
Cohn Emma Miss, governess 1814 Pine
Cohn Felix, traveling salesman Braunschweiger & Bumsted, r. Oakland
Cohn Flora Mrs., dressmaker, 2128 Fillmore
Cohn G., r. Ahlborn House
Cohn G. & Co. (Goodman Cohn) cigar mnfrs and importers leaf tobacco, 206-208 Battery
Cohn Gabriel, manufacturer cigars, 408 Sacramento, r. 1333 Pine
Cohn Goodman (G. Cohn & Co.) r. 1415 Geary
Cohn Hannah Miss, milliner, 428 Hayes
Cohn Henry (Greenebaum & Co.) r. New York
Cohn Hermann, r. 2128 Fillmore
Cohn Hermann (Goldstein & Cohn) r. 236 Oak
Cohn Hermann, apothecary U. S. Marine Hospital
Cohn Hermann, mnfr clothing, 230 Bush, r. 309 Powell
Cohn Isaac M., stock broker, r. 1110 Folsom
Cohn Isadore, clerk, r. 305 Turk
Cohn Isadore, merchant, r. 224 Turk
Cohn Isaish, secretary Hebrew Ben. Soc., r. 10[illegible] ter
Cohn Isidor, clerk Edward Newmann, r. 700 Ellis
Cohn Isidor, salesman A. Blumenthal, r. 303½ Tw[illegible]
Cohn Jacob, boots and shoes, 103 Pacific, r. 1049 [illegible] som
Cohn Jacob, clothier, r. 630 Eddy
Cohn Jacob, printer Francis, Valentine & Co., r. [illegible] Folsom
Cohn Jacob, stock broker, r. The Windsor
Cohn J. D., clothier, r. 639 Ellis
Cohn Jennie Miss, dressmaker, r. 1918 Fillmore
Cohn Joseph, clothing, 723 Montgomery, r. 416 Gol[illegible] Gate Av
Cohn L. Mrs., r. 207 Eleventh
Cohn Leona, widow, r. 157½ Shipley
Cohn Lottie Mrs., r. 723 Vallejo
Cohn Louis, junk dealer, r. 272 Clementina
Cohn Louis, porter Gilman, Walker & Co., r. [illegible] Gough
Cohn Louis, wood and coal, SW cor Sutter and Lag[illegible] na, r. 1615 Bush
Cohn Louis J., clerk, r. 639 Ellis
Cohn Louis M., merchant, r. 1533 Post
Cohn M. & Co. (Max Cohn and Henry Rudolph) hous[illegible] and sign painters, 610 Laguna
Cohn, Marcus, clothing, 222 Sixth
Cohn Marks, fancy and dry goods, 210 Second, r. o[illegible] Turk and Fillmore
Cohn Marks, junk, r. 316 Golden Gate Av
Cohn Max (M. Cohn & Co.) r. 539 Birch Av
Cohn Max, cigars and tobacco, 1034 Market, r. [illegible] Mission
Cohn Max, painter, r. 539 Birch Av
Cohn Max, shoemaker, r. 929½ Harrison
Cohn M. D., r. 1515 Larkin
Cohn Mendal, r. 1110 Folsom
Cohn Meyer, second-hand clothing, 516 Fourth
Cohn Meyer A., r. 428 Hayes
Cohn Michael, clothing, 209 Pacific
Cohn Moritz B., clothing, 131 Jackson
Cohn Myer, laborer, r. 465 Clementina
Cohn Nathan, clerk, r. 224 Turk
Cohn Newman, barber, 931½ Market, r. 207 Eleventh
Cohn Philip, butcher, r. 173 Sixteenth
Cohn Philip C., traveling salesman Wangenheim, Sternheim & Co., r. 625 Turk
Cohn Rosie Miss, r. 1621½ Geary
Cohn S. & Co., merchants (Honolulu) office 29 Battery
Cohn S. B., tailor, r. Baldwin House
Cohn Samuel (Goldfish, Cohn & Co.) r. Healdsburg, Cal.
Cohn Samuel, boots and shoes, 316 Sixth
Cohn Samuel, clerk, r. 305 Turk
Cohn Samuel, gent's furnishing goods, 28 Sixth, r. 58 Minna
Cohn Samuel, grocer, r. 215 Gough
Cohn Samuel E., clerk, r. 1609 Webster
Cohn Samuel M. (Cohn Brothers) r. 914 O'Farrell
Cohn Simon, barber, r. 207 Eleventh
Cohn Simon, merchant, r. 218 Golden Gate Av
Cohn Simon, merchant, r. 226 Van Ness Av
Cohn S. J., porter Henry Newman, r. 639 Ellis
Cohn Solomon, barber, 30 Geary, r. 602 Linden Av
Cohn Solomon, clerk Abramson, Bacon & Heunisch, r. 623 Ellis
Cohn Solomon, clerk Joseph Cohn, r. 723 Montgomery
Cohn Solomon S., money broker, 428 Montgomery, r. 1610 Post
Cohn Theodore (Cohn Brothers) r. 914 O'Farrell
Cohn Thomas, foundryman, r. 5 Germania
Cohn Thomas, tailor, 734 Washington
Cohn William, bartender, r. 242 Jessie
Cohn William, foreman The Hebrew, r. 221½ Austin
Cohn William, foreman Porter, Slessinger & Co., r. 325 Bush
Cohn Wolf L., tailor, 411 Pine, r. 224 Turk
☞ Cohn. See Coen, Cohan, Cohen, Cone, Kohen and Kohn
Cohnheim Max, journalist, r. 416 Harrison
Cohnreich Brothers (Israel Cohnreich and Isidor Haendel) boots and shoes, 840 Market
Cohnreich Israel (Cohnreich Brothers) r. 205 Turk
Cohoe J. G. (James Willey & Co.) 33 Kearny
Cohrn Albert, leader orchestra Theatre Comique, r. 641 Sacramento
Cohrn Edward, sergeant police, r. 925 Geary
Cohrn Thomas, clerk Jacobs & Easton, r. 925 Geary
Cohrs Peter, laborer, r. 512 Fourth
Coiner O. C., salesman Davis Bros., r. Berkeley

[illegible] B. Howard, chairman S. F. Stock and Exchange Board, r. Pacific Club
[illegible] Charles T. (Harrisson & Coit) r. 405 Kearny
[illegible] Thomas, bookkeeper, r. 918 Natoma
[illegible]ely Thomas J., salesman Keane Bros., r. 722 Shotwell
☞ Cokely. See Coukley
[illegible]ker William (Petrolia Laboratory Co.) r. 1806 Geary
[illegible] Alphonse, French Ben. Soc., 510 Jackson
[illegible]d Peter, clerk Lemoine, Turel & Co., r. 1312 Powell
[illegible]lbert Edward, clerk Levi Strauss & Co., r. 40 Crocker
Colbert Hannan, widow, r. 1 Codman Pl
Colbert James, r. 450 Third
Colbert John G., r. 729 Gough
Colbert John H., cattle dealer, r. 40 Crocker
Colbert John H., clerk Tax Collectors Office, and varieties, 450 Third
Colbert Kate Miss, dressmaker, r. 337½ Shipley
Colbert Lizzie Miss, r. 1 Codman Pl
Colbert Michael, r. 729 Gough
Colbert Philip G., way bill clerk O. R. and N. Co., r. 729 Gough
Colbert Rudolph, bookkeeper Whyte Bros., r. 32 Fourth
Colbert Thomas H., conductor Market St. RR., r. 12 Twenty-sixth
Colbert Thomas, salesman W. & J. Sloane & Co., r. 729 Gough
Colbert William, foundryman, r. 1 Codman Pl
☞ Colbert. See Culbert
Colbourn Richard, r. 19 Calhoun
Colbourn Richard Jr., driver Engine No. 1, S. F. F. D. r. 1403 Scott
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Colbrandt Richard, laborer R. G. Dun & Co., r. 1 Yerba Buena
Colbrandt William L., shoemaker Buckingham & Hecht, r. 132 Rose Av
Colburn Charles, tableman Market St. RR., r. 2509 Sutter
Colburn Charles E., capitalist, r. 1033 Twentieth
Colburn Charles H., driver Wells, Fargo & Co., r. 5 Hopeton Terrace
Colburn E. S., freight clerk C. P. RR., foot of Market, r. Oakland
Colburn George, millhand Horace Davis & Co., r. 316 Minna
Colburn George L., traveling salesman Cal. Cracker Co., r. 1119 Hyde
Colburn James, fireman, r. 41 Pacific
Colburn Rebecca, widow, ladies nurse, r. 1219 Powell
Colby Alfred S., night clerk, r. 1513 Howard
Colby Charles, mattress maker, r. 1220 Market
Colby Claus, teamster J. Everding & Co., r. cor Mason and Francisco
Colby Deacon, porter Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson, r. 330 Geary
Colby E. Fanny Mrs., furnished rooms, 515 Kearny
Colby Faunie C. Miss, teacher music, r. 1513 Howard
Colby Harvey W., brassfinisher William T. Garratt, r. 1612 Jessie
Colby Henry B. Mrs., widow, boarding, 912 Pine
Colby Henry G., U. S. N., r. 2321 California
Colby Henry H., policeman, r. 938½ Capp
Colby Hiram H. (Steere & Colby) r. East Oakland
Colby Hubbard, assistant storekeeper Custom House, r. Alameda
Colby James, blacksmith, r. 13 Morris Av
Colby Moses L., porter C. & P. H. Tirrell & Co., r. 110 Fell
Colby William, captain schr Courser, r. 105 Stockton
Colby Zebulon F., cigars and tobacco, 1940½ Mission
☞ Colby. See Kolbe and Kolby
Cole Albert W., salesman F. S. Chadbourne & Co., r. 18 Mason
Cole Arthur B., porter Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson, r. 515 Leavenworth
Cole C., r. Lick House
Cole Charles E., teamster, r. 3 Lafayette
Cole Charles D., clerk J. H. Blood, r. 409 Mason
Cole Charles M., bookkeeper Cal. Furniture Mnfg Co., r. 1801 Franklin
Cole Cornelius, attorney at law, 506 Battery
Cole Daniel J., laborer, r. 1460 Minna
Cole Edward F., salesman Thomas Day & Co., r. 612 Taylor
Cole Edward P., attorney at law, 115-117 Phelan Building, r. 2611 Sacramento

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Cole George, bartender, r. 31 Welsh
Cole George E., carpenter, 12 Golden Gate Av
Cole Henry, miner, r. 33½ O'Farrell
Cole Henry, seaman, r. 37 Pacific
Cole Henry J., dairyman, r. 520 Grove
Cole James, r. 930 Valencia
Cole James, r. 1534 Howard
Cole James, housemover, r. 336 Fifth
Cole James H., pantryman Royal Dining Saloon, r. 236 Jessie
Cole James S., shoemaker Jones & Bryant, r. 210 Chestnut
Cole Jason B., drayman, NE cor Mission and Beale, r. 1515 Mission
Cole John, harnessmaker, r. 210 Chestnut
Cole John A., watchman, r. 915 Capp
Cole John F., clerk Cal. Furniture Mnfg Co., r. 1801 Franklin
Cole Joseph F., blacksmith, r. 210 Chestnut
Cole Josiah L., machinist, r. 534 Ellis
Cole Lena C. Mrs., widow, r. 515 Leavenworth
Cole Lena C. Miss, assistant Garfield Primary School, r. 520 Grove
Cole Levi F., foreman William McAfee & Co., r. 1214 Mission
Cole Louisa, dressmaker, r. 1312 Powell

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Cole Mark T., bookkeeper Hawley Bros. Hardware Co., r. 5 Willow Av
Cole Mary Mrs., r. 220 Montgomery Av
Cole Mary, widow, r. 520 Grove
Cole Mattie A., assistant North Cosmopolitan Grammar School, r. 515 Leavenworth
Cole Nathaniel P., president Cal. Furniture Mnfg. Co., 220 Bush, r. 1801 Franklin
Cole Nathaniel W., sash, blind and door factory, 160 Main, r. 727 Shotwell
Cole N. V., r. 24 Sixth
Cole Paul R., blacksmith, r. 1142 Howard
Cole R. Beverly, physician, office 718 Post
Cole Robert, harnessman United Carriage Co., r. 68 Tehama
Cole Robert, hostler, r. 737 Folsom
Cole Robert, laborer, r. 725 Perry
Cole Sterling, pressman Cal. Oil Co., r. NW cor Folsom and Main
Cole Thomas, mining, office 328 Montgomery, room 3, r. 2329 California
Cole Thomas S., stone mason, r. 346 Fourth
Cole Wesley, waiter, r. 371 Jessie
Cole William, carpenter, r. 935 Twenty-second
Cole William, porter Levy, Diamant, Oppenheimer & Co., r. Oakland
Cole William, teamster S. F. Gas Light Co., r. 444½ Clementina
Cole Willoughby, attorney at law, 506 Battery, r. Lick House
Cole W. J., r. 702 Market
☞ Cole. See Kohl
Coleman Abraham, barber, r. 428 Green
Coleman Adolph, barber, 218 Pacific, r. 428 Green
Coleman Andrew, jeweler, r. 41 Third
Coleman Annie, domestic 1715 Octavia
Coleman A. T. Mrs., widow, r. 7 Mason
Coleman Benjamin, carrier, r. 17 Oak Grove Av
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SF 1885-86 Langley

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Cohen Nathan, peddler, r. 833 Vallejo
Cohen Paul, clerk, r. SW cor Chestnut and Taylor
Cohen Philip, barber and baths, 12 Sacramento, r. 729 Golden Gate Av
Cohen Philip C., salesman Wangenheim, Sternheim & Co., r. Oakland
Cohen Philip, mnfr oils and ethers, r. 504½ Filbert
Cohen Raphael, clerk Joseph Cohen, r. 908 McAllister
Cohen Reuben, furniture, 953 Folsom, r. 1028 Howard
Cohen Reuben, salesman Triest & Co.
Cohen Richard, toll collector Section 2 Sea Wall, r. 103 Ridley
Cohen Samuel, clerk, r. 460 Clementina
Cohen Samuel H., r. 507 Hyde
Cohen Selig, upholsterer, r. 474 Tehama
Cohen Simon, astrologer, r. 425 Kearny
Cohen Solomon, r. 729 Golden Gate Av
Cohen Solomon B., tailor Charles Lyons, r. 1131 Clay
Cohen Solomon J. (Cohen & Peyser) and salesman P. Berwin & Bro., r. 702 Post
Cohen Thomas, asphaltumroofer, r. 734 Clementina
Cohen Tobias, blindmaker N. W. Cole, r. 40 Grove
Cohen W. & Co. (William Cohen, Leopold Hirsch and Abraham B. Block) importers and maufacturers gents' furnishing goods, 13-15 Battery
Cohen Waldow Mme., teacher music, r. 507 Hyde
Cohen William, r. 313½ Grove
Cohen William (W. Cohen & Co.) r. 236 Sutter
Cohen William G. (Costigan, Cohen & Co.) and with Alfred A. Cohen, r. Alameda
Cohen Wolf, glazier, r. 2407 California
Cohen & Peyser (Solomon J. Cohen and Morris Peyser) cigars and tobacco, 628 Kearny
Cohen & Wood (Morris Cohen and Alexander Wood) liquor saloon, 1906 Market
☞ Cohen. See Cohan, Cohn, Cone, Kohen and Kone
Cohl Abraham, teacher Hebrew, r. 20½ Garden
Cohl Leopold, salesman C. Hermann & Co., r. 20½ Garden
Cohn Aaron, tailor, 1054 Howard
Cohn Abraham, r. 612 Fulton
Cohn Abraham B., second-hand clothing, 1068 Howard
Cohn Adam, merchant, r. 308 Sutter
Cohn Adolph, jeweler, 124½ Sixth, r. 147 Seventh
Cohn Adolph J., printer, r. 103 Eighth
Cohn Alexander, glazier, r. 323 Ivy Av
Cohn Benjamin, r. 711 California
Cohn Bernard, r. 324 Sutter
Cohn Brothers (Samuel M. and Theodore) dry and fancy goods, 1337 Pacific
Cohn Caspar, merchant, r. 905 Market
Cohn Charles, coffee saloon, 19 Powell, r. 445 Natoma
Cohn Charles, mattressmaker, 984½ Folsom, r. 465 Clementina
Cohn David, physician, office and r. 419 O'Farrell
Cohn David, tailor, 408 Fourth
Cohn Edward (Edward Cohn & Co.) r. 808 Geary

COHN EDWARD & CO. (Edward Cohn) importers, wholesale and retail dealers Havana and Key West cigars, 225 Montgomery, Russ House Block, branch 1 Kearny, NW cor Geary

Cohn Elias (Hoffman, Cohn & Co.) r. 808 Folsom
Cohn Elias, cigarmaker Max Cohn, r. 860 Mission
Cohn Elias, r. 1810 Post
Cohn Elkan Rev. Dr., rabbi Congregation Emanuel, r. 905 Hyde
Cohn Ella, domestic, 1018 Haight
Cohn Emanuel, tailor, r. 1145 Howard
Cohn Emil, barber A. Thomas, r. 1040 Folsom
Cohn Etta Miss, tailoress, r. 341½ Fifth
Cohn F., salesman, r. 701 Golden Gate Av
Cohn Felix, salesman Braunschweiger & Co., r. Oakland
Cohn Flora Mrs., dressmaker, r. 2128 Fillmore
Cohn Gabriel (Gabriel Cohn & Co.) r. 1333 Pine
Cohn Gabriel & Co. (Gabriel Cohn and Adolph Cohn) mnfrs cigars, 514-516 Washington
Cohn G. & Co. (Goodman Cohn) mnfrs and importers leaf tobacco, 206-208 Battery
Cohn Gerson, farmer, r. 915 Golden Gate Av
Cohn Goodman (G. Cohn & Co.) r. 1415 Geary
Cohn H., American Clock Depot, 37 Sixth
Cohn Harry, with Joseph Bros., r. 631 Sacramento
Cohn Henry, capitalist, r. 1423 Powell
Cohn Herman, r. 2128 Fillmore
Cohn Herman, r. 1210 Folsom
Cohn Herman (Goldstein & Cohn) r. 216 Sixth
Cohn Herman, apothecary U. S. Marine Hospital
Cohn Herman, canvasser Wheeler & Wilson Mfg Co., r. 432 Sixth
Cohn Hermann, cigarmaker I. S. Rosenbaum & Co., r. 432 Sixth
Cohn Hermann, mnfr clothing, 230 Bush, r. 1210 Powell
Cohn Isaiah, secretary Hebrew Ben. Soc., r. 1210 Sutter
Cohn Isidor, cigars and tobacco, 36 Geary, r. 1415 Ness Av
Cohn Isidore, r. 224 Turk
Cohn Isidore, clerk J. Schultze, r. 325 Drumm
Cohn J. & Brother (Joseph and Solomon) clothiers, 28 Montgomery
Cohn Jacob, boots and shoes, 103 Pacific, r. 104 Folsom
Cohn Jacob, stockbroker, r. 905 Market
Cohn Jacob, clerk A. L. Schocken
Cohn Jacob, clerk G. Cohn & Co.
Cohn Jacob, peddler, r. 20 Page
Cohn Joseph (J. Cohn & Brother) r. 942 Folsom
Cohn L., capitalist, r. 533 Sacramento
Cohn Louis, agent Eugene J. Stoltz, SW cor Laguna and Sutter, r. 1615 Bush
Cohn Louis, butcher Jacob Schoenfeld
Cohn Louis, merchant, r. 531 Post
Cohn Louis, porter Gilman, Walker & Co., r. 215 Geary
Cohn Louis, tailor, r. 36 Grove
Cohn Louis M., merchant (Belle View, I. T.) r. 713 Post
Cohn L. W., tailor, r. 224 Turk
Cohn Marcus, clothing, 222 Sixth
Cohn Marks, dry goods, r. 1201 Fillmore
Cohn Max, r. 2128 Fillmore
Cohn Max, canvasser Wheeler & Wilson Mnfg Co., r. 341½ Fifth
Cohn Max, cigar mnfr, 1034 Market, r. 860 Mission
Cohn Max, house and sign painter, 610 Laguna, r. 1415 Grove
Cohn Max M., shipping clerk Gabriel Cohn & Co., r. 1333 Pine
Cohn Meyer, furnishing goods, 516 Fourth
Cohn Meyer, shoemaker, r. 341½ Fifth
Cohn Meyer A., r. 1911 Geary
Cohn Morris, fruits and vegetables, 910 Larkin
Cohn Morris B., clothing, 131 Jackson
Cohn N., cordmaker A. Colombat, r. 1143 Howard
Cohn Nathan, tailor, r. 1036 Howard, rear
Cohn Newman, barber, 931½ Market, r. 905½ Mission
Cohn Philip, butcher, r. 1117 Mission
Cohn Philip, tailor, r. 1020 Vallejo
Cohn Philip, r. 731 Union
Cohn S., salesman D. Samuels, r. Ahlborn House
Cohn S. & Co., merchants (Honolulu) office 5 Sansome
Cohn Samuel (Goldfish, Cohn & Co.) r. Healdsburg
Cohn Samuel, clerk Isador Cohen, r. 403 Van Ness Av
Cohn Samuel, boots and shoes, 316 Sixth
Cohn Samuel, clothing and gents' furnishing goods 28 Sixth, r. 58 Minna
Cohn Samuel, glazier, r. 147 Second
Cohn Samuel, junk dealer, r. 443 Natoma
Cohn Samuel, merchant, r. 215 Gough
Cohn Samuel, merchant, r. 477 Tehama
Cohn Samuel E., salesman Roos Bros., r. 1609 Webster

Schafer & Co.
FINE CUSTOM CLOTHING
TO ORDER.
No. 11 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SPANISH CEDAR, PRIMAVERA... JOHN WIGMORE, 125 Spear Street

...M. (Cohn Brothers) r. 914 O'Farrell
...tailor, r. 403 Stevenson
...barber, r. 905½ Mission
..., dry goods, r. 218 Golden Gate Av
..., merchant, r. 226 Van Ness Av
..., tailor, r. 414½ Sixth
...on (J. Cohn & Brother) r. 723 Montgomery
...on, barber, 30 Geary, r. 602 Linden Av
...mon J., salesman Abramson, Bacon & Heumann, r. 1122 Market
...mon S., money broker, 428 Montgomery, r. John Nast
...Theodore (Cohn Brothers) r. 914 O'Farrell
...Thomas, tailor, 651 Washington, r. 12 Montgomery Av
...William, foreman Porter, Slessinger & Co., r. 10 Bond
...William, foreman The Hebrew, r. 1020 Hyde
...Wolf L., tailor, 411 Pine, r. 224 Turk
...hn. See Coen, Cohan, Cohen, Cone, Kohen and Kohn
...heim Max, journalist, r. Fourth Street Hotel
...vich Brothers (Israel Cohnreich and Isidor Rosendell) boots and shoes, 840 Market
...vich Israel (Cohnreich Brothers) r. 309 Powell
... J. G. & Co. (John G. Cohoe and J. F. Larken) real estate agents, 702 Market
... John G. (J. G. Cohoe & Co.) r. 201 Powell
...m Albert, musician Theatre Comique
...m Edward, sergeant police, r. 925 Geary
...m Peter, laborer, r. Fourth Street Hotel
...y Walter, clerk, r. 1826 Jessie
...e John T., waiter, r. 35 Everett
...er O. C., salesman Davis Brothers, r. 715 Eddy
... B. Howard, caller S. F. Stock and Exchange Board, r. Pacific Club
... Charles T. (Harrison & Coit) r. 405 Kearny
... H. Hamilton, salesman Dunham, Carrigan & Co., r. Oakland
...y Thomas, clerk Keane Bros., r. 722 Shotwell
...y William, clerk, r. 722 Shotwell
☞ Cokely. See Coakley
...er William (Coker & Hayward) r. 2408 Sacramento
...er & Hayward (William Coker and William B. Hayward) proptrs Petrolia Laboratory Co., office 224 Ellis
... Alphonse, French Ben. Soc.
... Pierre, French Ben. Soc
...lbert Edward, clerk Levi Strauss & Co., r. 40 Crocker
...lbert John G., messenger Wells, Fargo & Co., r. 729 Gough
...lbert John H., cattle dealer, r. 40 Crocker
...lbert John H., stationery, 450 Third
...lbert Michael, mining, r. 729 Gough
...lbert Philip G., r. 729 Gough
...lbert Rudolph, bookkeeper White & De Rone, r. 685 Harrison
...lbert Thomas H., conductor Market St. RR., r. 3253 Mission
...lbert Thomas J., salesman W. & J. Sloane & Co., r. 729 Gough
☞ Colbert. See Culbert
...lbourn Richard, driver engine No. 1, S. F. F. D., r. 1403 Scott
...lbrandt Frederick, machine hand Andrew Wilkie, r. 16 Hunt
...lbrandt Richard, clerk, r. 6 Graham Pl
...lbrandt William, shoemaker Buckingham & Hecht, r. 447 Broadway
Colburn Charles E., capitalist, r. 1033 Twentieth
Colburn Charles H., traffic clerk Wells, Fargo & Co., r. 5 Hopeton Terrace
Colburn Charles L., tableman Market St. RR., r. First Av, bet C and D
Colburn Edwin S., freight clerk C. P. RR. Ferry Wharf, r. Oakland

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INS. CO.
of New Jersey.
PREMIUMS, - - $97,920,341 34.
Every Policy Issued by this Company is Absolutely Non-Forfeitable after two Years.
JAMES MUNSELL JR., Agent, 415 Montg'y St.

FRATINGER & CO.
LADIES' TAILOR MADE SUITS
A SPECIALTY.
105 KEARNY STREET.

Colburn Frank S., clerk F. W. Beardslee
Colburn Frederick, sashmaker, r. 16 Hunt
Colburn George, watchman Golden Gate Flouring Mills, r. 14 Byington
Colburn George L., traveler Cal. Cracker Co., r. 1119 Hyde
Colburn Maria, widow, r. 16 Hunt
Colburn Rebecca Mrs., r. 305 Lombard
Colburn Richard, teamster, r. 419 Pacific
Colby Alfred S., night watchman Merchants' Exchange Assn., r. 1513 Howard
Colby Alice E. Miss, teacher Mission Grammar School, r. 1513 Howard
Colby Charles W., mattressmaker, r. 1220 Market
Colby Claus, teamster J. Everding & Co., r. 2308 Mason
Colby Deacon, porter Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson, r. 330 Geary
Colby Fannie C. Miss, teacher music, r. 1513 Howard
Colby George H., painter, r. 202 Sixth
Colby George P., r. 129 Taylor
Colby Harvey W., brassfinisher W. T. Garratt, r. 1612 Jessie
Colby Henry B. Mrs., widow, r. 912 Pine
Colby Henry G., paymaster U. S. Navy, r. 1352 Post
Colby Henry H., policeman, r. 918½ Capp
Colby Herbert, millhand, r. 330 Fourth
Colby Hubbard, clerk Custom House, r. Alameda
Colby Mary Mrs., r. 1220 Market
Colby Moses L., porter C. & P. H. Tirrell & Co., r. 219 Mason
Colby William, captain schr Courser, r. 508 Powell
Colby William A., clerk, r. 513 O'Farrell
Colby Zebulon F., cigars and tobacco, 1940½ Mission
☞ Colby. See Kolbe and Kolby
Cole —— Mrs., widow, r. 756 Bryant
Cole Alexander, miner, r. 967 Mission
Cole Arthur B., with Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson, r. 515 Leavenworth
Cole Charles D., clerk J. H. Blood, r. 409 Mason
Cole Charles E., teamster Jason B. Cole, r. 1416 Folsom
Cole Charles M., bookkeeper Cal. Furniture Mnfg Co., r. 1801 Franklin
Cole Cornelius, attorney at law, 506 Battery, room 29
Cole Don J., r. 1460 Minna
Cole Edward, r. 925 Geary
Cole Edward F., salesman, r. 805½ Leavenworth
Cole Edward P., attorney at law, 115-117 Phelan Bldg, r. 2516 Clay
Cole Elijah T., clerk, r. 824 Powell
Cole Foster P., salesman, r. 1707 Gough
Cole F. W. Mrs., r. 417 O'Farrell
Cole George, bartender, r. 162 Clara
Cole Henry, r. 326 Fifth
Cole Henry, laborer Cal. Sugar Refinery, r. 25 Sierra
Cole Henry, laborer Cal. Sugar Refinery, W s Michigan, bet Sierra and Shasta, rear
Cole Henry J., driver A. F. Green & Co., r. 620 McAllister
Cole Ira (Morison, Hutchinson & Co.) r. Norwalk, Conn
Cole James, collector, r. 738 Sixteenth
Cole James, housemover, r. 313 Fourth
Cole James, waiter, r. 139 Natoma
Cole Jason B., drayman, office NE cor Main and Mission, r. 1416 Folsom
Cole James H., restaurant, 362 Third
Cole James S., shoemaker, r. 210 Chestnut
Cole John, harnessmaker L. D. Stone & Co., r. 210 Chestnut
Cole John A., r. 915 Capp
Cole John B., tanner Krenz & Getz, r. 328 Valley
Cole John R., porter, r. 614 Mission
Cole Joseph, candymaker, r. 516 Filbert
Cole Joseph F., carriage blacksmith, r. 210 Chestnut
Cole Joshua, canmaker, r. 115½ Dore
Cole Josiah D., r. 534 Ellis

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J. S. VAN WINKLE & CO. 413-415 Perkins Horse and Mule Sh... MORETTI & TREZZINI PHELAN BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO Fresco and Decorative Artists

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Crocker-Langley 1896

DIXON, BORGESON & CO., SHOW CASES.
37 Market Street, S. F.,

J. C. WILSON & CO.
900 Battery St. Tel. Main 1864.
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COAL.
Family Trade a Specialty.

Cohn Benjamin, second-hand clothing, 1066 Howard
Cohn Benjamin B., r. 1068 Howard
Cohn Benjamin E., cigars, r. 669 McAllister
Cohn Bertha (Cohn & Levey) r. 1608 Post
Cohn Brothers (Adolph and Herman) watchmakers and jewelers, 1034 Market and 44 6th
Cohn Brothers (Max M. and Gabriel M.) cigars and tobacco, 16 Market and 318 Montgomery
Cohn Carl, clerk, r. 637 McAllister
Cohn Carrie Miss, copyist secretary Supreme Court Commissioners, r. 637 McAllister
Cohn Caspar, merchant, r. 309 Octavia
Cohn Charles, r. 1340 Bush
Cohn Charles, clothing, 333½, 4th
Cohn Charles C., clerk City and County Attorney's Office, r. 1222 Pine
Cohn Charles L., bartender Jesse M. Levy & Co., r. 13 Hyde
Cohn Daisy Miss, vocalist, r. 1106 Scott
Cohn Daniel, barber Louis Rubenstein, r. 19 Langton
Cohn Daniel, groceries, 1056 Howard, r. 1038 Howard
Cohn David, clerk Rosenstein & Schoenholz, r. 1631 Post
Cohn David, clothing, r. 108 Clara
Cohn David, tailor, 408, 4th
Cohn David, physician, r. 1404 Sutter
Cohn David S., proprietor San Francisco Introduction Co., 119 Bush, r. Alameda
Cohn Elias Mrs., boarding, 1006 Van Ness Av
Cohn Elizabeth, widow, r. 3 White
Cohn Edward, cigar dealer, r. 1721 Jackson
Cohn Emanuel, tailor, 102 Jessie, r. 669 McAllister
Cohn Emil, boots and shoes, 86 Jackson, r. 2041 Pine
Cohn Emil, peddler, r. 10 Eldridge
Cohn Ernst, clerk Daniel Cohn, r. 1038 Howard
Cohn Eugene B., solicitor L. Lebenbaum & Co., r. 410 Hyde
Cohn Frederick E., clerk Brown Bros. & Co., r. 1616 O'Farrell
Cohn Flora S. Mrs., widow, r. 1224 Ellis
Cohn G. Co., Goodman Cohn president, Max Meyer secretary, wholesale liquor dealers and manufacturers and importers cigars, 206-208 Battery
Cohn Gabriel M. (Cohn Bros.) r. 835 Post
Cohn George D., bookkeeper London, Paris and American Bank, r. 1404 Sutter
Cohn Gershon, tailor A. H. Cohn, r. 425 Hayes
Cohn Gerson, r. 1411 Golden Gate Av
Cohn Goodman, president G. Cohn Co., 206-208 Battery, r. 1236 O'Farrell
Cohn Gustave, tailor, r. 322 Ritch
Cohn Harris, r. 1708 Post
Cohn Harry (Carroll & Carroll) r. 1221½ Eddy
Cohn Harry, clerk, r. 1519 Post
Cohn Hattie Miss, saleslady, r. 408, 4th
Cohn Henry, r. 1232 Eddy
Cohn Henry, salesman, r. 531 Turk
Cohn Henry, shoemaker Lobenstein Bros., r. 26 Caroline
Cohn Henry M., peddler, r. 441 Clementina rear
Cohn Herbert, r. 929 Sutter
Cohn Herbert, clerk, r. 1519 Post
Cohn Herman, r. 805½ Geary
Cohn Herman (Cohn Bros.) r. 144 Fulton
[illegible]

Cohn Herman, shoemaker Myer Cohn, r. 462 Tehama
Cohn I. M. (J. Macowsky & Co.) r. 1007 Pierce
Cohn Isaac, r. 1921 Bush
Cohn Isaac, cloakmaker Israel Botwin, r. 451 Natoma
Cohn Isadore, clerk Philip Flatow, r. 534 Geary
Cohn Isadore, merchant, r. 1406 Webster
Cohn Isadore, salesman M. A. Steen, r. 1330 Scott
Cohn Isidore G., clerk, r. 1441 Golden Gate Av
Cohn J. Mrs., widow, r. 1330 Scott
Cohn J. & Brother (Joseph and Solomon) clothing, 723 Montgomery
Cohn Jacob, r. 235 Kearny
Cohn Jacob, r. 1405 Octavia
Cohn Jacob (H. Abrams & Co.) and pawnbroker, 785 Mission, r. 1111B Golden Gate Av
Cohn Jacob, clerk S. Levy & Co., r. 11, 6th
Cohn Jacob, jeweler, r. 1007 Pierce
Cohn Jacob, traveling salesman Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., r. Los Angeles
Cohn Jacob J., cashier Cook & Co., r. 669 McAllister
Cohn Joseph (J. Cohn & Bro.) r. 822 Mission
Cohn Joseph, printer, r. 1304 Laguna
Cohn Josephine Miss, teacher John Swett Grammar School, r. 1106 Scott
Cohn Julius, shipping clerk Heynemann & Co., r. 912A Sutter
Cohn Kauffman, gilder Metropolitan Moulding Co., r. 1937½ O'Farrell
Cohn Leo, gilder Schussler Bros., r. 1008 Van Ness Av
Cohn Leon, bartender Adolph Becker, r. 673 McAllister
Cohn Leopold, cigar maker, r. 183 Shipley
Cohn Leopold, cigars and tobacco, 119 O'Farrell, r. 13 Hyde
Cohn Leopold M., real estate, r. 1432 Geary
Cohn Less H., loan office, 116 Ellis
Cohn Lieb, r. 1519 Post
Cohn Louis, clothier, r. 1512 Buchanan
Cohn Louis, deputy Assessor, r. 1608 Post
Cohn Louis, news agent Occidental News Co., r. 919 Larkin
Cohn Louis, peddler, r. 547 Natoma
Cohn Louis, rectifier, r. 1323 Fillmore
Cohn Louis M., real estate, 323 Montgomery, r. 1432 Geary
Cohn Manheim J., clerk Daniel Cohn, r. 1038 Howard
Cohn Marcus, clothing, 228, 6th, r. 230½, 6th
Cohn Marion D., merchant, r. 2705 California
Cohn Mary, widow, r. 442, 13th
Cohn Max (Cohn & Urban) r. 158 Tehama
Cohn Max, painter, r. 303 Octavia
Cohn Max, salesman H. Wolf & Bro., r. 637 McAllister
COHN MAX M.
(Cohn Bros.) and secretary Abramson-Heunisch Co., 10-16 Main, r. 835 Post
Cohn Mendel, meter repairer S. F. Gas & Elec. Co., r. 1007 Pierce
Cohn Meyer, r. 1911 Geary
Cohn Minnie Miss, saleslady Emporium Commercial Co., r. 1405 Octavia
Cohn Mitchell, furrier, r. 1450 O'Farrell
Cohn Moritz B., merchant, r. 1324 Ellis
Cohn Morris, salesman, r. 2135 Pine
Cohn Myer, r. 1221½ Eddy
Cohn Myer, porter, r. 19 Langton
Cohn Myer, shoemaker, 462 Tehama
Cohn Nathan, r. 1512 Buchanan
Cohn Nathan, salesman Hamburger Co., r. 224 Turk
Cohn Nathan, tailor, r. 1036 Howard rear
Cohn Nathaniel, salesman, r. 10 Hyde
Cohn Newman (Cohn & Schetter) r. 807 California
Cohn Newman, collector Mrs. A. Colombat, r. 669 McAllister
Cohn Pearl Miss, stenographer Abramson-Heunisch Co., r. 1222 Pine
Cohn Rebecca, widow, r. 1150 Golden Gate Av
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PLYMOUTH GIN,
(COATES & CO., ESTABLISHED 1793.)
W. B. CHAPMAN,
SOLE AGENT PACIFIC COAST,
123 California Street.

Cohn Rose, widow, r. 1007 Pierce
Cohn Rosina, widow, r. Hotel Savoy
Cohn Samuel, bookkeeper, r. 1106 Scott
Cohn Samuel, clothing and men's furnishing goods, 24, 6th, r. 434½ Natoma
Cohn Samuel, tailor, r. 942 Folsom
Cohn Samuel M. (S. M. Cohn & Bro.) r. 1512 Taylor
Cohn Sarah, widow, r. 1631 Geary
Cohn Simon, r. 1304 Laguna
Cohn Simon, barber C. Ebeling, r. 128 Hickory Av
Cohn Simon, glove cutter B. Blumenthal & Co., r. 23 Lafayette
Cohn S. M. & Brother (Samuel M. and Theodore) dry goods, 1305-1307 Stockton
Cohn Solomon (J. Cohn & Bro.) r. 612 Bush
Cohn Solomon, barber, 622 Shrader, r. 624 Shrader
Cohn Solomon S., money broker, r. 1106 Scott
Cohn Ted, cashier Rinaldo Bros. & Co., r. 2134 Sutter
Cohn Theodore (S. M. Cohn & Bro.) r. 1512 Taylor
Cohn Thomas, second-hand clothing, 724 Washington
Cohn William (Horwitz & Cohn) r. 130 Page
Cohn William, bookkeeper A. Shirek & Co., r. 1304 Laguna
Cohn William, carpenter, r. 1019 Fillmore
Cohn William, clerk Carroll & Carroll, r. 1221½ Eddy
Cohn William, clerk Chicago Store, r. 1038 Howard
Cohn William, foreman, r. 1617 Church
Cohn William, foreman The Hebrew, r. 1019 Fillmore
Cohn William, grocer, r. 17 Van Ness Av
Cohn William R., salesman Heller, Bachman & Co., r. 1330 Scott
Cohn Wolf L., tailor, 227 Montgomery, r. 1415 Scott
Cohn & Levey (Bertha Cohn and Frankie Levey) florists, 1125 Sutter
Cohn & Schetter (Newman Cohn and Miss Adele Schetter) millinery, 1407 Stockton and 503 Montgomery Av
Cohn & Urban (Max Cohn and John Urban) shoemakers, 9 Steuart
☞Cohn. See Coen, Cohan, Cohen, Cone Kone and Kohn
Cohnreich Arthur, r. 611 Eddy
Cohnreich Birdie Miss, stenographer, Luscombe & Isaacs, r. 611 Eddy
Cohnreich Eugene, merchant, r. 611 Eddy
Cohnreich Israel, proprietor The Van Dyke, 309 Powell
Cohnreich Rosie, widow, r. 611 Eddy
Coiner Oscar C., salesman, r. 1106C Valencia
Coit Anthony, porter, r. 631 O'Farrell
Coit Grace, domestic, 497 Devisadero
Coit Howard Mrs., widow, r. Palace Hotel
☞Coit. See Coyte
☞Cokely. See Coakley
Coker William, mining, SEcor 22d Av and California
Colana Marie, widow, r. 507 Green
Colangelo Luigi, fish market, 1332 Dupont, r. 1402 Kearny
Colbert Ellen, widow, r. 3650, 17th
Colbert Elvira Miss, saleslady, r. 450, 3d
Colbert James K., bricklayer, r. 450, 3d
Colbert John H., real estate agent, 304 Montgomery, r. 40 Crocker
Colbert Mary A., widow, varieties, 450, 3d
Colbert Michael, r. 729 Gough
Colbert Philip G., bookkeeper, r. 729 Gough
Colbert William, boilermaker Union Iron Wks, r. 1006 Tennessee
Colbert William T., cooper, r. 32 South Park
☞Colbert. See Culbert
Colbourn Ellen, widow, r. 2509 Sutter
Colbourn Richard, painter, r. 2509 Sutter
Colbrandt Francis M., conductor Market St. Ry, r. 13 Michigan
Colbrandt Irwin R., clerk, r. 996 Sanchez
Colbrandt John, carpenter, r. 13 Michigan
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W. W. MONTAGUE & CO.
PUMPS,
Suction and Force,
FOR HAND, WINDMILL AND POWER,
ALL SIZES.
309, 311, 313, 315 and 317 MARKET ST.

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Colbron John C., r. 909 Laguna
Colbroth Cora L. Miss, stenographer Pac. Coast Co-operative Credit Co., r. 112 Olive Av
Colburn Charles, ironworker, r. 1447, 7th Av South
Colburn Daniel, bartender H. T. Storrs, r. 206 Eddy
Colburn Edward S., clerk Local Freight office S. P. Co., r. Oakland
Colburn Frank D. (E. J. Shattuck & Co.) r. Alameda
Colburn George, r. 3666, 19th
Colburn George, nursery, 2725 Howard
Colburn George L., traveling salesman Am. Biscuit Co., r. 1117 Hyde
Colburn Orville M., dentist, r. 3771, 20th
Colburn Orville M. Mrs., widow, r. 3771, 20th
Colburn W., r. 721½ Bush
☞Colburn. See Coburn
Colby Alfred, driver Morton Special Delivery, r. 408 Taylor
Colby Alfred S., teamster, r. 697 McAllister
Colby Andrew J., president The Eldorado California, 501 Spreckels Bldg, r. 122½ Oak
COLBY CHARLES W.
with H. C. Henderson, 1809 Folsom
Colby Clyde W., freight agent Erie Dispatch Fast Freight Line, 132 California, r. 1709 Buchanan
Colby Cora, widow, r. 203A Bartlett
Colby D. Maxwell Mrs., medium, r. 122½ Oak
Colby D. T. Mrs., r. 711 Leavenworth
Colby Ernest H., fireman str Madrono, r. 1620 Stockton
Colby George A., solicitor The Nation, r. 120, 9th
Colby George W., clerk Thos. Cook & Son, r. Alameda
Colby Guy I., harness maker Main & Winchester, r. 719, 14th
Colby Harvey W., clerk Railway Mail Service, r. Brentwood, Cal.
Colby Henry H., sergeant police, r. 414 Central Av
Colby James, janitor, r. 26 Turk
Colby Minnie Miss, student, r. 711 Leavenworth
Colby Roy M., clerk Pac. Saw Mfg Co., r. 719, 14th
Colby Sadie R. Miss, stenographer New York Belting and Packing Co., r. 697 McAllister
Colby Wilder, clerk, r. 711 Leavenworth
Colby William, master bark Mercury, office. 35 Steuart, r. 524A Capp
Colby William R., mailing dept Bulletin, r. 13 Henry
COLBY Z. FLANDERS
tobacconist, 1940½ Mission
☞Colby. See Kolbe and Kolby
Colclough Samuel, waiter str City of Puebla
Colclough Sarah, widow, r. 35th Av nr Point Lobos Av
Colcord Martha S., widow, r. 409 Capp
Cold Blast Delivery Co., 109 California, room 1
Coldwell Leverett J., dairyman San Mateo Dairy, r. 1021 Valencia
☞Coldwell. See Caldwell
Cole Albert R., laborer Cal. Elec. Wks, r. 1405 Sacramento
Cole Arthur H., clerk S. E. Slade Lumber Co., r. 212 Ashbury
Cole Benjamin, r. 612 Folsom

C. N. CLARK & SONS,
Manufacturers and Dealers
FIRE TILE and STOVE LININGS,
17 and 19 FIRST ST.
San Francisco.

Charles, Julius
Mer, Pearl
Cohn
Cohn
Cohn
S.F. 1896

F Crocker-Langley 1897?

C

DIXON, BORGESON & CO., SHOW CASES.
37 Market Street, S. F.

J. C. WILSON & CO.
900 Battery St. Tel. Main 1864.
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COAL.
Family Trade a Specialty.

Cohn Benjamin, second-hand clothing, 1066 Howard
Cohn Benjamin B., r. 1068 Howard
Cohn Benjamin E., cigars, r. 669 McAllister
Cohn Bertha (Cohn & Levey) r. 1608 Post
Cohn Brothers (Adolph and Herman) watchmakers and jewelers, 1034 Market and 44, 6th
Cohn Brothers (Max M. and Gabriel M.) cigars and tobacco, 16 Market and 318 Montgomery
Cohn Carl, clerk, r. 637 McAllister
Cohn Carrie Miss, copyist secretary Supreme Court Commissioners, r. 637 McAllister
Cohn Caspar, merchant, r. 309 Octavia
Cohn Charles, r. 1340 Bush
Cohn Charles, clothing, 333½, 4th
Cohn Charles C., clerk City and County Attorney's Office, r. 1222 Pine
Cohn Charles L., bartender Jesse M. Levy & Co., r. 13 Hyde
Cohn Daisy Miss, vocalist, r. 1106 Scott
Cohn Daniel, barber Louis Rubenstein, r. 19 Langton
Cohn Daniel, groceries, 1056 Howard, r. 1038 Howard
Cohn David, clerk Rosenstein & Schoenholz, r. 1631 Post
Cohn David, clothing, r. 108 Clara
Cohn David, tailor, 408, 4th
Cohn David, physician, r. 1404 Sutter
Cohn David S., proprietor San Francisco Introduction Co., 119 Bush, r. Alameda
Cohn Elias Mrs., boarding, 1006 Van Ness Av
Cohn Elizabeth, widow, r. 3 White
Cohn Edward, cigar dealer, r. 1721 Jackson
Cohn Emanuel, tailor, 102 Jessie, r. 669 McAllister
Cohn Emil, boots and shoes, 86 Jackson, r. 2041 Pine
Cohn Emil, peddler, r. 19 Eldridge
Cohn Ernst, clerk Daniel Cohn, r. 1038 Howard
Cohn Eugene B., solicitor L. Lebenbaum & Co., r. 410 Hyde
Cohn Frederick E., clerk Brown Bros. & Co., r. 1616 O'Farrell
Cohn Flora S. Mrs., widow, r. 1224 Ellis
Cohn G. Co., Goodman Cohn president, Max Meyer secretary, wholesale liquor dealers and manufacturers and importers cigars, 206-208 Battery
Cohn Gabriel M. (Cohn Bros.) r. 835 Post
Cohn George D., bookkeeper London, Paris and American Bank, r. 1404 Sutter
Cohn Gershon, tailor A. H. Cohn, r. 425 Hayes
Cohn Gerson, r. 1411 Golden Gate Av
Cohn Goodman, president G. Cohn Co., 206-208 Battery, r. 1236 O'Farrell
Cohn Gustave, tailor, r. 322 Ritch
Cohn Harris, r. 1708 Post
Cohn Harry (Carroll & Carroll) r. 1221½ Eddy
Cohn Harry, clerk, r. 1519 Post
Cohn Hattie Miss, saleslady, r. 408, 4th
Cohn Henry, r. 1232 Eddy
Cohn Henry, salesman, r. 531 Turk
Cohn Henry, shoemaker Lobenstein Bros., r. 26 Caroline
Cohn Henry M., peddler, r. 441 Clementina rear
Cohn Herbert, r. 929 Sutter
Cohn Herbert, clerk, r. 1519 Post
Cohn Herman, r. 305½ Geary
Cohn Herman (Cohn Bros.) r. 144 Fulton
Cohn Herman (Gutstadt & Cohn) r. 1308 Scott
Cohn Herman, shoemaker Myer Cohn, r. 462 Tehama
Cohn I. M. (J. Macowsky & Co.) r. 1007 Pierce
Cohn Isaac, r. 1921 Bush
Cohn Isaac, cloakmaker Israel Botwin, r. 451 Natoma
Cohn Isadore, clerk Philip Flatow, r. 534 Geary
Cohn Isadore, merchant, r. 1406 Webster
Cohn Isadore, salesman M. A. Steen, r. 1330 Scott
Cohn Isidore G., clerk, r. 1441 Golden Gate Av
Cohn J. Mrs., widow, r. 1330 Scott
Cohn J. & Brother (Joseph and Solomon) clothing, 723 Montgomery
Cohn Jacob, r. 235 Kearny
Cohn Jacob, r. 1405 Octavia
Cohn Jacob (H. Abrams & Co.) and pawnbroker, 785 Mission, r. 1111B Golden Gate Av
Cohn Jacob, clerk S. Levy & Co., r. 11, 6th
Cohn Jacob, jeweler, r. 1007 Pierce
Cohn Jacob, traveling salesman Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., r. Los Angeles
Cohn Jacob J., cashier Cook & Co., r. 669 McAllister
Cohn Joseph (J. Cohn & Bro.) r. 822 Mission
Cohn Joseph, printer, r. 1304 Laguna
Cohn Josephine Miss, teacher John Swett Grammar School, r. 1106 Scott
Cohn Julius, shipping clerk Heynemann & Co., r. 912A Sutter
Cohn Kauffman, gilder Metropolitan Moulding Co., r. 1937½ O'Farrell
Cohn Leo, gilder Schussler Bros., r. 1008 Van Ness Av
Cohn Leon, bartender Adolph Becker, r. 673 McAllister
Cohn Leopold, cigar maker, r. 183 Shipley
Cohn Leopold, cigars and tobacco, 119 O'Farrell, r. 13 Hyde
Cohn Leopold M., real estate, r. 1432 Geary
Cohn Less H., loan office, 116 Ellis
Cohn Lieb, r. 1519 Post
Cohn Louis, clothier, r. 1512 Buchanan
Cohn Louis, deputy Assessor, r. 1608 Post
Cohn Louis, news agent Occidental News Co., r. 919 Larkin
Cohn Louis, peddler, r. 547 Natoma
Cohn Louis, rectifier, r. 1323 Fillmore
Cohn Louis M., real estate, 323 Montgomery, r. 1432 Geary
Cohn Manheim J., clerk Daniel Cohn, r. 1038 Howard
Cohn Marcus, clothing, 228, 6th, r. 230½, 6th
Cohn Marion D., merchant, r. 2705 California
Cohn Mary, widow, r. 442, 13th
Cohn Max (Cohn & Urban) r. 158 Tehama
Cohn Max, painter, r. 303 Octavia
Cohn Max, salesman H. Wolf & Bro., r. 637 McAllister

COHN MAX M.
(Cohn Bros.) and secretary Abramson-Heunisch Co., 10-16 Main, r. 835 Post

Cohn Mendel, meter repairer S. F. Gas & Elec. Co., r. 1007 Pierce
Cohn Meyer, r. 1911 Geary
Cohn Minnie Miss, saleslady Emporium Commercial Co., r. 1405 Octavia
Cohn Mitchell, furrier, r. 1450 O'Farrell
Cohn Moritz B., merchant, r. 1324 Ellis
Cohn Morris, salesman, r. 2135 Pine
Cohn Myer, r. 1221½ Eddy
Cohn Myer, porter, r. 19 Langton
Cohn Myer, shoemaker, 462 Tehama
Cohn Nathan, r. 1512 Buchanan
Cohn Nathan, salesman Hamburger Co., r. 224 Turk
Cohn Nathan, tailor, r. 1036 Howard rear
Cohn Nathaniel, salesman, r. 10 Hyde
Cohn Newman (Cohn & Schetter) r. 807 California
Cohn Newman, collector Mrs. A. Colombat, r. 669 McAllister
Cohn Pearl Miss, stenographer Abramson-Heunisch Co., r. 1222 Pine
Cohn Rebecca, widow, r. 1150 Golden Gate Av
Cohn Robert, salesman Henry Lyons, r. 1937½ [illegible]

THE ROBERT MALCOM CO., } Representing the ELASTIC TIP CO. and CHICAGO TIP AND TIRE CO.
735 Market Street, S. F.
Patentees and Manufacturers of the Rubber-tipped Arrow Parlor Game.

PLYMOUTH GIN,
(COATES & CO., ESTABLISHED 1793.)
W. B. CHAPMAN,
SOLE AGENT PACIFIC COAST.
123 California Street.

Cohn Rose, widow, r. 1007 Pierce
Cohn Rosina, widow, r. Hotel Savoy
Cohn Samuel, bookkeeper, r. 1106 Scott
Cohn Samuel, clothing and men's furnishing goods, 24, 6th, r. 434½ Natoma
Cohn Samuel, tailor, r. 942 Folsom
Cohn Samuel M. (S. M. Cohn & Bro.) r. 1512 Taylor
Cohn Sarah, widow, r. 1631 Geary
Cohn Simon, r. 1304 Laguna
Cohn Simon, barber C. Ebeling, r. 128 Hickory Av
Cohn Simon, glove cutter B. Blumenthal & Co., r. 23 Lafayette
Cohn S. M. & Brother (Samuel M. and Theodore) dry goods, 1305-1307 Stockton
Cohn Solomon (J. Cohn & Bro.) r. 612 Bush
Cohn Solomon, barber, 622 Shrader, r. 624 Shrader
Cohn Solomon S., money broker, r. 1106 Scott
Cohn Ted, cashier Rinaldo Bros. & Co., r. 2134 Sutter
Cohn Theodore (S. M. Cohn & Bro.) r. 1512 Taylor
Cohn Thomas, second-hand clothing, 724 Washington
Cohn William (Horwitz & Cohn) r. 130 Page
Cohn William, bookkeeper A. Shirek & Co., r. 1304 Laguna
Cohn William, carpenter, r. 1019 Fillmore
Cohn William, clerk Carroll & Carroll, r. 1221½ Eddy
Cohn William, clerk Chicago Store, r. 1038 Howard
Cohn William, foreman, r. 1617 Church
Cohn William, foreman The Hebrew, r. 1019 Fillmore
Cohn William, grocer, r. 17 Van Ness Av
Cohn William R., salesman Heller, Bachman & Co., r. 1330 Scott
Cohn Wolf L., tailor, 227 Montgomery, r. 1415 Scott
Cohn & Levey (Bertha Cohn and Frankie Levey) florists, 1125 Sutter
Cohn & Schetter (Newman Cohn and Miss Adele Schetter) millinery, 1407 Stockton and 503 Montgomery Av
Cohn & Urban (Max Cohn and John Urban) shoemakers, 9 Steuart
☞Cohn. See Coen, Cohan, Cohen, Cone Kone and Kohn
Cohnreich Arthur, r. 611 Eddy
Cohnreich Birdie Miss, stenographer, Luscombe & Isaacs, r. 611 Eddy
Cohnreich Eugene, merchant, r. 611 Eddy
Cohnreich Israel, proprietor The Van Dyke, 309 Powell
Cohnreich Rosie, widow, r. 611 Eddy
Coiner Oscar C., salesman, r. 1106C Valencia
Coit Anthony, porter, r. 631 O'Farrell
Coit Grace, domestic, 497 Devisadero
Coit Howard Mrs., widow, r. Palace Hotel
☞Coit. See Coyte
☞Cokely. See Coakley
Coker William, mining, SEcor 22d Av and California
Colana Marie, widow, r. 507 Green
Colangelo Luigi, fish market, 1332 Dupont, r. 1402 Kearny
Colbert Ellen, widow, r. 3650, 17th
Colbert Elvira Miss, saleslady, r. 450, 3d
Colbert James K., bricklayer, r. 450, 3d
Colbert John H., real estate agent, 304 Montgomery, r. 40 Crocker
Colbert Mary A., widow, varieties, 450, 3d
Colbert Michael, r. 729 Gough
Colbert Philip G., bookkeeper, r. 729 Gough
Colbert William, boilermaker Union Iron Wks, r. 1006 Tennessee
Colbert William T., cooper, r. 32 South Park
☞Colbert. See Culbert
Colbourn Ellen, widow, r. 2509 Sutter
Colbourn Richard, painter, r. 2509 Sutter
Colbrandt Francis M., conductor Market St. Ry, r. 13 Michigan
Colbrandt Irwin R., clerk, r. 996 Sanchez
Colbrandt John, carpenter, r. 13 Michigan
Colbrandt Marie, widow, r. 13 Michigan

W. W. MONTAGUE & CO.
PUMPS,
Suction and Force,
FOR HAND, WINDMILL AND POWER,
ALL SIZES.
309, 311, 313, 315 and 317 MARKET ST.

Colbrandt Richard S., clerk, r. 996 Sanchez
Colbron John C., r. 909 Laguna
Colbroth Cora L. Miss, stenographer Pac. Coast Co-operative Credit Co., r. 112 Olive Av
Colburn Charles, ironworker, r. 1447, 7th Av South
Colburn Daniel, bartender H. T. Storrs, r. 206 Eddy
Colburn Edward S., clerk Local Freight office S. P. Co., r. Oakland
Colburn Frank D. (E. J. Shattuck & Co.) r. Alameda
Colburn George, r. 3666, 19th
Colburn George, nursery, 2725 Howard
Colburn George L., traveling salesman Am. Biscuit Co., r. 1117 Hyde
Colburn Orville M., dentist, r. 3771, 20th
Colburn Orville M. Mrs., widow, r. 3771, 20th
Colburn W., r. 721½ Bush
☞Colburn. See Coburn
Colby Alfred, driver Morton Special Delivery, r. 408 Taylor
Colby Alfred S., teamster, r. 697 McAllister
Colby Andrew J., president The Eldorado California, 501 Spreckels Bldg, r. 122½ Oak

COLBY CHARLES W.
with H. C. Henderson, 1809 Folsom

Colby Clyde W., freight agent Erie Dispatch Fast Freight Line, 132 California, r. 1709 Buchanan
Colby Cora, widow, r. 203A Bartlett
Colby D. Maxwell Mrs., medium, r. 122½ Oak
Colby D. T. Mrs., r. 711 Leavenworth
Colby Ernest H., fireman str Madrono, r. 1620 Stockton
Colby George A., solicitor The Nation, r. 120, 9th
Colby George W., clerk Thos. Cook & Son, r. Alameda
Colby Guy I., harness maker Main & Winchester, r. 719, 14th
Colby Harvey W., clerk Railway Mail Service, r. Brentwood, Cal.
Colby Henry H., sergeant police, r. 414 Central Av
Colby James, janitor, r. 26 Turk
Colby Minnie Miss, student, r. 711 Leavenworth
Colby Roy M., clerk Pac. Saw Mfg Co., r. 719, 14th
Colby Sadie R. Miss, stenographer New York Belting and Packing Co., r. 697 McAllister
Colby Wilder, clerk, r. 711 Leavenworth
Colby William, master bark Mercury, office 35 Steuart, r. 524A Capp
Colby William R., mailing dept Bulletin, r. 13 Henry

COLBY Z. FLANDERS
tobacconist, 1940½ Mission

☞Colby. See Kolbe and Kolby
Colclough Samuel, waiter str City of Puebla
Colclough Sarah, widow, r. 35th Av nr Point Lobos Av
Colcord Martha S., widow, r. 409 Capp
Cold Blast Delivery Co., 109 California, room 1
Coldwell Leverett J., dairyman San Mateo Dairy, r. 1021 Valencia
☞Coldwell. See Caldwell
Cole Albert R., laborer Cal. Elec. Wks, r. 1405 Sacramento
Cole Arthur H., clerk S. E. Slade Lumber Co., r. 312 Ashbury
Cole Benjamin, r. 812 Folsom

C
N. CLARK & SONS,
Manufacturers and Dealers
FIRE TILE and STOVE LININGS,
17 and 19 SPEAR ST.
San Francisco.

COHN
S.F. 1897

Ransley 1904

WESTERN FUEL COMPANY COAL, COKE, PIG IRON CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND CLAY
318 CALIFORNIA STREET

GOLDBERG BOWEN & CO. HIGH CLASS GROCERIES

Cohn Adolph (Cohn Bros) r 1144 O'Farrell
Cohn Aimee Miss (Aimee Millinery) r 1474 Sacramento
Cohn Albert H, salesman Cohn Bros, r 1144 O'Farrell
Cohn Alexander, r 1258 Ellis
Cohn Alexander, r 1821 Eddy
Cohn Alexander, salesman J L Lesser, r 224 Fulton
Cohn Arthur W, packer, r 1041 Fillmore
Cohn Augusta, widow, r 921 Larkin
Cohn Benjamin, clk, r 1116 McAllister
Cohn Benjamin J, office Nevada Block, r 1913 Franklin
Cohn Bros (H and A) jewelers, 56, 6th and 1034 Market
Cohn Bros (W and J) gents' furnishing, 617 Kearny
Cohn Carl, clk, r 663 McAllister
Cohn Carlos, printer, r 28½ Langton
Cohn Casper, r 309 Octavia
Cohn Casper, tailor, 2401 California, r 1811 Post
Cohn Celia, widow, r 1041 Fillmore
Cohn Charles, clk, r 519 Grove
Cohn Charles B, shot mkr, r 234 McAllister
Cohn Charles I, 309 Octavia
Cohn Charles L, liquors, r 17 Hyde
Cohn Daisy Miss, vocalist, r 2009 Devisadero
Cohn Daniel, barber, r 708½, 22d
Cohn David, physician, r 1404 Sutter
Cohn David, porter, r 519 Grove
Cohn David, tailor, r 443 Natoma
Cohn Dora, widow, r 1652 Fell
Cohn E, office Crossley Bldg, r 435 Bush
Cohn Edward, r 576 Walnut Av
Cohn Edward, salesman, r 1708a Post
Cohn Edward S, salesman City of Paris, r 624 Shrader
Cohn Elias, r 979 Oak
Cohn Ellerd, r 1206 Folsom
Cohn Elliott, electn, r 921 Larkin
Cohn Emil, auctioneer, r 979 Oak
Cohn Ephraim, candies, 2109 Fillmore, r 1811 Post
Cohn Essie, clk, r 1411 Golden Gate Av
Cohn Eugene B, toll clk Harbor Coms, r 850 Van Ness Av
Cohn Fannie, widow, r 1116 McAllister
Cohn Felix, salesman, r 588 Sutter
Cohn Flora, widow, r 1258 Ellis
Cohn Fred E, salesman S N Wood & Co, r 1632 Buchanan
Cohn G & Co (Goodman Cohn) whsle liquors and mfrs cigars, 421 Battery
Cohn Gabriel M, clk, r 165, 6th Av
Cohn George, agt, r 1411 Golden Gate Av
Cohn George, ladies' tailor, 214 Grant Av, r 572b Minna
Cohn George D (John Rothschild & Co) r 710 Jones
Cohn Gerson, r 1411 Golden Gate Av
Cohn Goldstone & Co (L Cohn and P Goldstone) furnishing goods, 530 Market
Cohn Goodman (G Cohn & Co) r 1286 O'Farrell
Cohn Gustave, glazier, r 12a Bernard
Cohn Hannah, widow, r 1005 Buchanan
Cohn Harris, men's furnishing goods, 52 [illegible] Jessie
Cohn Harry (McDonald & Cohn) r 1919 Ellis
Cohn Harry, clk, r 1411 Golden Gate Av
Cohn Harry A, dentist, r 921 Larkin
Cohn Harry L, ladies' tailor, r 2023 Pine
Cohn Henry (Markovitz & Cohn) r 1020 Folsom
Cohn Henry, candy mkr, r 443 Natoma
Cohn Henry, shoemkr, r 40 Russ
Cohn Herbert, clk, r 1411 Golden Gate Av
Cohn Herman, r 1131 O'Farrell
Cohn Herman (Cohn Bros) r 1029 Buchanan
Cohn Herman (Goldstein & Cohn) and pres Goldstein & Co, r 1608 Scott
Cohn Herman, bartndr, r 933 Kearny
Cohn Herman, press feeder, r 1389 Valencia
Cohn Herman, presser, r 910 O'Farrell
Cohn Herman, dramatic artist, 414 Mason
Cohn Hyman, salesman Cohn Bros, r 24 6th
Cohn Irving, salesman L Hirsch & Co, r 1304 Laguna
Cohn Isaac, r 1921 Bush
Cohn Isadore, peddler, r 107 Trenton
Cohn Isidor, cabinet mkr, r 6½ Moss
Cohn Isidor, cloaks, 138, 6th, r 2094 Bush
Cohn Isidor, mfrs' agt, 120 Sutter, r 1526 Geary
COHN ISIDOR, propr West End Pharmacy, NE cor Broderick and Washington
Cohn Isidor, salesman, r 1825 Sutter
Cohn Israel, 2d hand clothing, 1052 Howard
Cohn J & Bro (J and S) clothing, 615 Montgomery
Cohn Jacob, r 1836 Powell
Cohn Jacob, clk J Zentner & Co, r 1670 Page
Cohn Jacob, jeweler, r 212 Hyde
Cohn Jacob, tailor, r 822 Mission
Cohn Jacob, tailor, 38 Turk, r 1641 Geary
Cohn Jacob D, r 1405 Octavia
Cohn Jennie, clk Emporium, r 224 Fulton
Cohn Jennie Miss, clk Emporium, r 443 Natoma
Cohn Jesse, r 519 Grove
Cohn Joseph (Cohn Bros) r 1304 Laguna
Cohn Joseph (J Cohn & Bro) r 822 Mission
Cohn Joseph, clk, r 921 Larkin
Cohn Joseph, confectionery, 1838 Union, r 1811 Post
Cohn Josephine Miss, teacher Pub Schools, r 2009 Devisadero
Cohn Julia Miss, dyeing and cleaning, 1210 Polk, r 1482 Sutter
Cohn Leo E, clk Emporium, r 2224 Post
COHN LEON, caterer, parties, banquets and weddings promptly attended to, 476 Geary, tel Main 1924
Cohn Leon, clk M Cohn, r 230½, 6th
Cohn Lewis, bookkpr, r 1641 Geary
Cohn Louis (Cohn, Goldstone & Co) r 635 Devisadero
Cohn Louis (M D Hermann & Co) r 921 Larkin
Cohn Louis, salesman, r 1213 Webster
Cohn Louis, with Lash's Bitters Co, r 1323 Fillmore
Cohn Louis B, tel opr, r 1055 Howard
Cohn Louis M, agt Royal and Queen Ins Cos, r 704 Ashbury
Cohn M, salesman, r 24, 6th
Cohn Marcus, clothing, 228, 6th
Cohn Mark L, salesman Rinaldo Bros & Co, r 863 Masonic Av
Cohn Mary, widow, r 1919 Ellis
Cohn Max, r 910 O'Farrell
Cohn Max, clk, r 224 Fulton
Cohn Max, fruits, 1032 Howard, r 585 Natoma
Cohn Max, [illegible] r 928 Golden Gate Av

Bachrach & Cordes Co. ADVERTISING SIGNS ADVERTISING NOVELTIES CALENDARS
212 SANSOME STREET Telephone James 971

Cohn Max, pie baker, r 3605, 18th
Cohn Max, salesman Kaufmann's, r 663 McAllister
COHN MAX M, with A Zellerbach & Sons, r 537 Scott
Cohn Melville E, salesman Heynemann & Co, r 1213 Webster
Cohn Meyer, carpet layer, r 40 Moss
Cohn Meyer, shoemkr, 1105½ Howard
Cohn Milton, clk Emporium, r 1111 Turk
Cohn Mitchell L, expressman, r 1450 O'Farrell
Cohn Moritz B, r 1324 Ellis
Cohn Morris, r 1122 Ellis
Cohn Morris, baker, r 45 Fulton
Cohn Morris, baker B Croner Co, r 616 Octavia
Cohn Morris D, r 623 Broderick
Cohn Myer, liquors, 1073 Market
Cohn Nathan, cooper, r 910 O'Farrell
Cohn Newman (Cohn & Scheetter) r 1518 Powell
Cohn Newman, salesman A Colombat & Co, r 1158 Scott
Cohn Newton, clk Levi Strauss & Co, r 1304 Laguna
Cohn Newton G, bookkpr, r 1282 Eddy
Cohn Paulina, widow, r 1038 Howard rear
Cohn Peter, driver A Shenson, r 390, 6th
Cohn Rachael, widow, r 1213 Webster
Cohn Ralph L, salesman Alexandra Jewelry, r 1196 Ellis
Cohn Rebecca, widow, r 1150 Golden Gate Av
Cohn Robert, clk, r 1421 Devisadero
COHN ROBERT D, M D, eye, ear, nose, and throat, 73-75 Spring Valley Bldg, 135 Geary, hours 11 to 12 and 2 to 4, tel Main 5650, r 1404 Sutter
Cohn Rosa, widow, r 1120 Post
Cohn Samuel, baker, r 739 Minna
Cohn Samuel, barber, 3001½ Webster, r 3105 Buchanan
Cohn Samuel, bookkpr Bauer Bros & Co, r 663 McAllister
Cohn Samuel, clothing, 30, 6th, r 434½ Natoma
Cohn Samuel, fruits, 1502 Franklin, r 315½ Austin Av
Cohn Samuel, glazier, r 662 Howard
Cohn Samuel, groceries, 1043 Folsom
Cohn Samuel, office Nevada Block, r 1913 Franklin
Cohn Samuel, tailor, r 657 Minna
Cohn Samuel, tailor, 1204 Sutter, r 1907 Polk
Cohn Samuel E, clk A J Prager & Sons, r 615 Taylor
Cohn Samuel F, jeweler, r 1038 Golden Gate Av
Cohn Samuel M (S M Cohn & Bros) r 616 Lombard
Cohn Sarah, widow, r 28 Hawthorne
Cohn Sarah Mrs, lodgings, 728 Howard
Cohn Selig, r 1304 Laguna
Cohn Seth, electn, r 4066, 18th
Cohn Sigfried, bartndr, r 832 Turk
Cohn Simon, r 164, 4th
Cohn Simon, r 1111 Turk
Cohn Simon S, r 1304 Laguna
Cohn S M & Bros (S M and T) dry goods, 1305 Stockton
Cohn Solomon, barber, 622 Shrader
Cohn Solomon, cutter, r 17 Hyde
Cohn Solomon (J Cohn & Bro) r 612 Bush
Cohn Solomon S, broker, r 2009 Devisadero
Cohn Sophia, widow, r 519 Grove
Cohn Sophia, widow, r 910 O'Farrell
Cohn Sylvan G, with G Cohn & Co, r 1286 O'Farrell
Cohn Ted, sec and treas Rinaldo Bros & Co, r 2180 Sutter
Cohn Theodore (S M Cohn & Bros) r [illegible] Mason

TAYMANCE REAL ESTATE COMPANY
REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS
460 and 462 8th St., Oakland, Cal.
PHONE MAIN 328

Cohn William (Cohn Bros) r 1304 Laguna
Cohn William, liquors, 1716 Market, r 127 Oak
Cohn William, salesman, r 1919 Ellis
Cohn William F, shoemkr, r 1617 Church
Cohn William R, mfrs' agt, 120 Sutter
Cohn Wolf L, merchant tailor, 519 Market, r 1915 Golden Gate Av
Cohn & Schetter (N Cohn and Miss A Schetter) millinery, 1411 Stockton
☞Cohn. See Coen, Cohen, Cone, Kohen, Kone and Kohn
Cohna John, lab, r 754 Brannan
Cohnreich Arthur, shoes, 1029 Market, r 1310 O'Farrell
Cohnreich Bertha Mrs, propr Hotel Miramar, 703 Geary
Cohnreich Eugene R, salesman Friedman & Rogers, r 1310 O'Farrell
Coiner Oscar C, r 52 Bartlett
Cointe August, propr The Sirius, 1505 Stockton
Cointe Emile C, printer, 405 Front, r 1505 Stockton
Coit Frank L, barber, r 457 Hayes
☞Coit. See Coyte
Cokales Alexander, confectionery, 504 Valencia
Coke P Sterling (Burnell, Priest Coke Co) r Oakland
☞Cokely. See Coakley
Coker Charles N, clk, r 824 Fulton
Coker William, r 5913 California
Cola G, fisherman, r 69 Water
Colahan Charles, cement wkr, r 32 Elgin Park
Colangolo Luigi, clk G Camilloni & Co, r 6 Vincent
Colard Albert, mach Legallet-Hellwig Tanning Co
Colbert Dennis, lab, r 912 Minnesota
Colbert Edward, trimmer, r 112 Colton
Colbert Edward J, salesman, r 23 Columbia Sq
Colbert Ellen, widow, r 729 Gough
Colbert John J, driver, r 629b Minna
Colbert Philip G, bookkpr E Commins & Co, r 729 Gough
Colbert Thomas J, dept mgr Emporium, r 806 Geary
Colbert William, boilermkr, r 832 Illinois
Colbert William C, clk McCoy & Nesbitt, r 30 Shotwell
Colbert William T, cooper, r 280 Lexington Av
☞Colbert. See Culbert
Colbourn Ellen, widow, r 2509 Sutter
Colbrandt Ada Mrs, r 2 Rose Pl
Colbrandt Ed, conductor, r 1301 Vallejo
Colbrandt Francis M, conductor, r 1301 Vallejo
Colbrandt Irwin R, clk Haas Bros, r 996 Noe
Colbrandt John, boilermkr, r 228¾ Perry
Colbrandt Richard S, clk, r 996 Noe
Colbroth Cora L Miss, stenog, Parrott Bldg, r 72 Portola
Colbroth Harry W, motorman, r 72 Portola
Colburn Augustus G, dentist, r 3769, 20th
Colburn Charles L, lab U I Wks, r 1735 13th Av South
Colburn Edward S, clk Frgt And S F Co, r Oakland

BULLOCK & JONES CO. TAILORS, FURNISHERS AND SHIRT MAKERS
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF FABRICS AND FASHIONS
106-108 SUTTER STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

Cohn S.F. 1904

Van Langley 1907/08

PARK 854 901-925 GOLDEN GATE AVE

GILT EDGE WHISKEY RYE OR BOURBON
Wichman, Lutgen Co. SOLE PROPRIETORS 413-439 CLAY ST.

Cohn Casper, tailor, 2407 California, r 1811 Post
Cohn Charles, barber, r 3945a 18th
Cohn Charles, clk Levenson Co, r 285 Sanchez
Cohn Charles, salesman, r 1120 Turk
Cohn Charles H, liquors, 1915½ Mission
Cohn Charles L, salesman, r 1006 McAllister
Cohn Charles S (A S Salkey & Co) r 722 Golden Gate Av
Cohn Daisy Miss, vocalist, r 2009 Devisadero
Cohn Daniel, barber, r 3945a 18th
Cohn David, driver, r 1664 Bush
Cohn David, printer, r 608 J
Cohn David, tailor, 202 Brannan, r 44 Sharon
Cohn David, tailor, r 847 Devisadero
Cohn David L, salesman Williams-Marvin Co, r 285 Sanchez
Cohn David S, r 325 Maple
Cohn E Mrs, r 1512 Buchanan
Cohn Edward S, clk, r 654 Shrader
Cohn Elias, r 841 Hayes
Cohn Elias, cigars, 1871 Fillmore, r 2370 Pine
Cohn Elias, shoes, r 655, 2d Av
Cohn Emil, auctioneer, 614 McAllister, r 653 Hayes
Cohn Emil, barber, 723 Franklin
Cohn Ephraim, candymkr, r 1811 Post
Cohn Esther Miss, r 1663 Bush
Cohn Eugene B, toll clk Harbor Commissioners, r 3182, 23d
Cohn Eva, widow, r 1701 Bush
Cohn Fanny, widow, r 1116 McAllister
Cohn Flora, widow, r 1258 Ellis
Cohn Frank, floorwalker, r 2329 Devisadero
Cohn Frederick E, salesman Roos Bros, r 1135 Masonic Av
Cohn Gabriel M (Boquet-Cohn Cigar Co) r Alameda
Cohn George, ladies' tailor, 922 Ellis, r 3611 Sacramento
Cohn George D (Marion D Cohn & Co) r 1740 Bush
Cohn Gustave, clk, r 2681 Bush
Cohn Gustave, glazier, r 66 Bernard
Cohn Hannah, widow, r 955 McAllister
Cohn Harris, trunks, 1111 Devisadero
Cohn Harry, clk with Isidor Levin, r Oakland
Cohn Harry, propr Standard Tool and Machine Wks, r 431 California South
Cohn Harry A, dentist, r 1772 Sutter
Cohn Harry L, merchant, r 659 Clayton
Cohn Henry, r 1929 Geary
Cohn Henry, barber, r 3945a 18th
Cohn Henry, clothing, 1105 Grant Av, r 1501½ Golden Gate Av
Cohn Herman, bartndr, r 1028 Kearny

Electrical Supplies
STANDARD ELECT. WORKS
118-123 New Montgomery St.
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Cohn Herman (The Diamond House) r 1469 O'Farell
Cohn Herman, auctioneer, r 653 Hayes
Cohn Herman, clk E Cohn, r 653 Hayes
Cohn Herman, expressman, r 48 Haight
Cohn Herman, jeweler, r 1469 O'Farrell
Cohn Herman, liquors, r 1929 Geary
Cohn Herman, mfr clothing, 1874 Market
Cohn Hyman (The Diamond House) r 721 Baker
Cohn Hyman, tailor, 828 Devisadero
Cohn Irving (N Cohn & Co) r 1304 Laguna
Cohn Isaac, candies, r 1530 Green
Cohn Isaac, junk, r 2230, 15th
Cohn Isaac, tailor, 1231 McAllister
Cohn Isaac, tailor, 2831 Mission
Cohn Isador, druggist, r 2966 Clay
Cohn Isadore, cabtmkr, 1032 Mission, r 141 Hale
Cohn Isidor (I Flatow & Co) r 2094 Bush
Cohn Isidor, mfrs agt, r 753 Lyon
Cohn Israel, tailor, r 1516 Dolores
Cohn J, r 1704f Eddy
Cohn Jacob, broker, r 1346 Webster
Cohn Jacob, mgr S F Jewelry Co, r 648 Clayton
Cohn Jacob, salesman, r 34c Hardy
Cohn Jacob, salesman A Levy & J Zentner Co, r 1670 Page
Cohn Jacob, tailor, r 2681 Bush
Cohn Jacob E (McBride & Cohn) atty, r 1265 Ellis
Cohn Joseph (A Cohn & Co), r 1304 Laguna
Cohn Joseph, r 1772 Sutter
Cohn Josephine Miss, prin Jefferson Prim School, r 2009 Devisadero
Cohn Julia Miss, r 1279 Geary
Cohn Kasper, tailor, r 1811 Post
Cohn Laura, widow, r 1258 Ellis
Cohn Leo E, buyer, r 645 Devisadero
Cohn Leon, caterer, r 748 Central Av
Cohn Louis, r 285 Sanchez
Cohn Louis, r 538 Broderick
Cohn Louis, r 1465 Ellis
Cohn Louis, r 2202 Jackson
Cohn Louis, bkkpr J Gollober, r 2681 Bush
Cohn Louis, clk, r 34c Hardy
Cohn Louis, news agent, r 1772 Sutter
Cohn Louis, salesman E Goslinsky & Co, r 656 Lyon
Cohn Louis M, r 704 Ashbury
Cohn Louis W, bkkpr, r 2681 Bush
Cohn Louis W, cigars and billiards, 1013 Golden Gate Av, r 1790 Post
Cohn M Mrs, r 1784 O'Farrell
Cohn Marcus, r 158 Lexington Av
Cohn Marion D (Marion D Cohn & Co) r Hotel Aetna
COHN MARION D & CO (G D and M D Cohn) dry colors, varnishes and glue, 268 Market
Cohn Mark L, insp, r 1810 Lyon
Cohn Maurice, clerk The Elkus Co, r 847 Devisadero
Cohn Max, clerk Rosenthal's, r 1223 Webster
Cohn Max, painter, 1038 Golden Gate Av
Cohn Max, solr White Sewing Machine Co, r 310 Day
Cohn Max, tailor, 1214 Fillmore, r 1954 McAllister
Cohn Max M, sec Zellerbach Paper Co and pres and mgr Atlas Mfg Co, r 939 Fell
Cohn Max S, clerk Postoffice, r 847 Devisadero
Cohn Melville E, r 1790 Post
Cohn Meyer, liquors, 1093 Market, r 596 Stevenson
Cohn Meyer, shoemaking 200 San Jose Av
Cohn Milton, salesman Prager's, r 1223 Webster

SUNSET

CHRONICLE

Cohn Mitchell L, drayman, r 1450 O'Farrell
Cohn Moritz B, r 1362 Ellis
Cohn Morris, r 1335 Laguna
Cohn Morris, bakery, 127 A
Cohn Morris, tailor, r 1003a McAllister
Cohn Morris D, r 623 Broderick
Cohn N & Co (Newton and Irving Cohn) clothing, 854 Kearny
Cohn Newman, salesman Charles Fisher, r 2126 Pine
Cohn Newton (N Cohn & Co), r 1304 Laguna
Cohn Newton G (Newton G Cohn & Co) r 1661 Octavia
Cohn Newton G & Co (Newton G Cohn) real estate, 147 Sutter
Cohn Philip, salesman Am Novelty and Specialty Mfg Co, r 1329 Grove
Cohn Rae, widow, r 1790 Post
Cohn Ralph L, salesman, r 1461 Steiner
Cohn Rebecca, widow, r 34c Hardy
Cohn Robert, carp, r 46 Wheat
Cohn Robert, salesman, r 2672 Bush
Cohn Robert D, oculist 1316 Sutter, r 1740 Bush
Cohn Salomon, barber, 652 Shrader, r 654 Shrader
Cohn Samuel, r 1461 Steiner
Cohn Samuel, bkkpr Bauer Bros & Co, r 1223 Webster
Cohn Samuel, groceries, 1664 Bush
Cohn Samuel, liquors 2204 Fillmore, r 1428 Steiner
Cohn Samuel, pressman Bent & Meyerderks
Cohn Samuel, salesman, r 1499 Van Ness Av
Cohn Samuel, shoemkr, 1477 Ellis, r 1641 Laguna
Cohn Samuel, tailor, r 2282 Bush
Cohn Samuel, trunks 1111 Devisadero, r 2076 McAllister
Cohn Samuel E (Cohn & Kresteller) r 1424 Valencia
Cohn Samuel F, clerk M A Gunst & Co, r 1038 Golden Gate Av
Cohn Samuel M (S M Cohn & Bros) r 2438 Clay
Cohn Sarah, widow, r 1212 Geary
Cohn Selig, clothing, r 1304 Laguna
Cohn Seth, contr, r 4066, 18th
Cohn Sidney, clerk, r 2202 Jackson
Cohn Sigfried, r 1294, 9th Av
Cohn Simon, r 1223 Webster
Cohn Simon, barber, 3151 Fillmore, r 3155 Fillmore
Cohn S M & Bro (Theodore) dry goods, 1967 Mission
Cohn Solomon, musician, r 1346 Webster
Cohn Solomon, salesman, r 1120 Turk
Cohn Solomon S, broker, r 2009 Devisadero
Cohn Sophia, widow, r 1483 O'Farrell
Cohn T, men's furnishings, 2107 Market, r 203 Sanchez
Cohn Theodore, r 1490 California
Cohn Theodore (S M Cohn & Bro) r 2440 Clay
Cohn Tillie, widow, r 343, 8th Av
Cohn William (McDonald & Cohn Inc) r 1784 O'Farrell
Cohn William, clothing, r 125½ Shotwell
Cohn William, contr, r 492 Fell
Cohn William, express, 545 K
Cohn William, gate keeper, r 134 Duncan
Cohn William R, mfrs agt, r 1788 O'Farrell
Cohn Wolf L, tailor, 69 Market, r 1937 Golden Gate Av
Cohn Yetta, widow, r 1329 Grove
Cohn & Kresteller (S E Cohn and M Kresteller) shoes, 2792 Mission
Cohn & Sachs (B J Cohn and W G Sachs) ins, 339 Montgomery
☞Cohn. See Coen, Cohen, Cone, Kohen, Kone and Kohn

TAYMANCE
PHONE MAIN 328
REAL ESTATE COMPANY
REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS
460 and 462 8TH St., Oakland, Cal.

Cohnreich Arthur (Friedman & Cohnreich) r 1201 Baker
Cohnreich Arthur, shoes, r 625 Ashbury
Cohnreich Bertha Mrs, propr Miramar Hotel, r 1630 Devisadero
Cohnreich Eugene R, r 1284, 7th Av
Coiere John, seaman, r 314 Filbert
Coin Controlled Clock Co, Lick Bldg
Coiner Oscar C, salesman Standard Biscuit Co, r 3358, 24th
Cointe Jean, tanner Legallet-Hellwig Tanning Co
Coit Charles B, bkkpr Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, r 2016 Baker
Coit Charles Tryon, clerk Wells Fargo Nevada Nat Bank, r San Rafael
Coit H H, salesman Gorham Rubber Co, r Oakland
Coit Roger, bkkpr, r 2016 Baker
Coit William B, mfrs agt, r 2016 Baker
☞Coit. See Coyte
Coke Benjamin, millwright, r 1054 Howard
Coke Nettie Mrs, public stenogr Kohl Bldg, r 1323 Sacramento
Cokely Thomas, clk Robert Dollar Co, r 535 Castro
☞Cokely. See Coakley
Coker Charles N, clk S P Co, r 826 Devisadero
Coker John, office 801 Van Ness Av, r Jefferson Hotel
Coker William, r 5913 California
COLABELLA BROS & CO (Nicholas and Charles) real estate, 426 Montgomery Av
Colabella Charles (Colabella Bros & Co)
Colabella Nicholas (Colabella Bros & Co) r 1461 Stockton
Colangelo Louis, fish 1904 Union
Colard A, painter, r 1920, 16th Av South
Colberson Stanley, jointer, r 2126 Bush
Colbert Edward J, asst mgr American Air Cleaning Co, r 759 Oak
Colbert Edward T, teamster, r 1596 Union
Colbert Ellen, widow, r 216 Clayton
Colbert J Miss, nurse Clara Barton Hospital, r 1360 Post
Colbert J F, mach Otis Elevator Co, r 2516 Folsom
Colbert John, clk E McCoy, r 4036, 25th
Colbert John M, driver, r 4036, 25th
Colbert Joseph, teamster, r 536 Linden Av
Colbert Margaret Mrs, r 1596 Union
Colbert Philip G, clk Kingan & Co, r 216 Clayton
Colbert Thomas E, chimney bldr, r 1596 Union
Colbert Thomas J, mfrs agt, 222 Olive Av, r Nordhoff Hotel
Colbert William, boilermkr, r 1368 Kentucky

PINKERTON'S
Protective Patrol
Flood Bldg., Phone Temp. 839
UNIFORMED WATCHMEN NIGHT OR DAY

CHUBBUCK AND HARRIS INC
BUILDING MATERIALS
EXPANDED METAL LATH
LIME CEMENT PLASTER
OFFICE 710 MISSION ST SAN FRANCISCO CAL.
TEL KEARNY 1819

STEEL ERECTING CONTRACTORS RIGGERS STEEL WRECKING
C A BLUME CONSTRUCTION CO 185 STEVENSON ST.

COHN S.F. 1907/08

COHN
GABRIEL AND
MICHAEL

DIRECTORY OF NEVADA TERRITORY (first) 1862.
(reprinted 1962). (J.WELLS KELLY)

p.178 GOLD HILL COHN, M. Cigars, tobacco,etc. at Gollick & Brothers.

(doubtful but possible)

L.M.KCKENNEY: BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF THE PACIFIC STATES AND TERRITORIES 1878.

p.422: DRY GOODS: BADT, ALEX L. in ELKO (the right one!)
LOWENBERG, SOL in Elko (relative of Gabriel's wife!)

p. 182: ELKO: ab.1200 inhabitants. seat of the Univ. of Nevada.

BADT, ALEX L.: DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
COHN, MRS. E.: GROCERIES AND VARIETIES (also listed p.424)
LOWENBERG, SOL: DRY GOOD AND CLOTHING

Mrs. E.Cohn not identified, but it COULD be Ernestine (Hirschfeld) Cohn, Michael's wife.

found at the Nevada State Library April 1979.

Jaqua J H, hotel
Keith G W, attorney-at-law
King J R, liquors
Meyer M & Co, drygoods, clothing, etc
MEYER & STEGMAN, General merchandise, agency Wells, Fargo & Co, and stock brokers
Norton & Hacket, liquors
Perkins A, milkman
Randall G P, blacksmith
Shaw J R, hay, grain and lumber
Sims & Co, general merchandise
Stegman C H, manager W U Tel Co
Swart W, blacksmith
Union Hotel
Winzell & Campbell, meat market

Eberhardt City,

WHITE PINE COUNTY,

A small mining town of Eastern Nevada, with a population of 100. The noted Eberhardt mine is situated here. It is supported by mining and milling; three miles from Hamilton.

Ahern Nora, restaurant
Bush Mrs A M, boarding house
Drake Capt Frank, manager Eberhardt & Aurora Manufacturing Co, limited
Hildreth —, livery stable
Holmes N S, liquors
Jellison M, meat market
Johnston Col, Postmaster and stationer
McDermott Robert, liquors
Muir Alex, contractor
Murphy D B, general merchandise
Rowell Perley, mill Supt

Elko,

ELKO COUNTY,

Six hundred and six miles from San Francisco. It is the regular eating station of the road. The county seat of Elko County, on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, has an elevation of 5,065 feet, and contains about 1,200 inhabitants. A fine brick Courthouse adorns the town, as well as Battle Mountain; is a station for Tuscarora. The State University is located here, a brick building erected four years ago at a cost of $15,000. About one and a half miles from the town is a group of six springs, three hot and three cold.

Ainley John, hardware, crockery, and flour mills
Alexander Mrs E, lodgings
Badt Alex L, drygoods and clothing
BAKER J C, Groceries, fruit, and varieties
BARTLETT V C, Gem Saloon and restaurant
BERNARD R H, Liquors
Bigelow R R, atty-at-law and Notary Pub
Billings J J, constable
Bischoff L & Co, liquors
BIXEL ANTON, Liqrs and brewery
Bradley John R, County Treasurer
BRADY W J, Liquors
BRAIN JAMES & CO, Watches, jewelry, guns, etc, also harness and saddles
BRUCE A, Blacksmith and wagonmkr
Burr Platte, agent CPRR & A & P Tel Co
Cadien W G, bakery
Chase Hiram, groceries
CLARK JAMES, Propr Depot Hotel
Cohn Mrs E, groceries and varieties
Dorsey Bros, livery stable
Dorsey J W, atty-at-law
DRUM CHAS M, Liquors
ELKO INDEPENDENT, S S Sears, proprietor
ELKO POST, E A Littlefield, propr
FANNOF LAWRENCE, Bootmaker
Fisher Allen, liquors
Flack J H, District Judge
FREEMAN M P & CO, Bankers and agents W, F & Co
GALLIGAN & RIEDL, Bootmkrs
GARRECHT J J, Liqrs and lodgngs
GIBBS & PRIOR, Stoves & tinware
GIBLIN THOS, Liquors
Goodman Amelia, millinery
Green O E, County Clerk
Griswold E H, County Assessor
HARROUN H D, Liquors and restaurant
HAYNES MOSES P, Liquors and restaurant
Hitt W T, groceries
Hull Q W, Postmaster
HUNTINGTON T W, Physician
KEENEY & BIGELOW, Attorneys-at-law
Keeney G D, atty-at-law
KNEISLY Mrs BELLE, Centennial Lodging House
KOEHLER D, Merchant tailor
LITTLEFIELD E A, Propr "Elko Post"
LOWENBERG SOL, Drygoods and clothing
MEIGS J J, Physician
MOOSER ABRAHAM, Groceries, jewelry and fancy goods
MULLER F F, Druggist
NOYES E L, Stage agent
PETERSON & McPHETRES, Crockery, paints, oils, furniture and public hall
Phillips E, blacksmith and wagonmaker
Pilliner W H, photographer
RAND J H, Attorney-at-law
Regen L, barber
REINHART B & CO, Genl mdse
ROGERS F A, County Recorder, Auditor and Notary Public
Rowe P A, manager W U Tel Co
RUSSELL & BRADLEY, Stockraisers and butchers
SALTER THOS, Liquors
SCHLUMB & RECKHART, Lqrs

"The Paper Warehouse of the Pacific Coast," 409, 411, 413, 415, Sansome st., S. F. F. M. Spaulding, F. W. Ainsworth, M'grs, S. F. A. D. Remington, N. Y.

Chronometers, Watches, Clocks, etc., repaired on short notice at Wachhorst's, 79 J st. Sac.

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1878,

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OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF

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Together with a sketch of the different Towns, giving description, means of support, population, etc.

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1878

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NEVADA STATE LIBRARY.

SAN FRANCISCO DIRECTORIES.

COHN
GABRIEL AND MICHAEL
IN SAN FRANCISCO

1856, January(Fiche 1373) p.70 COHN, M, 87 Commercial,clothdealer *
1856-57 (Fiche 1375:1) p.42: Cohen, M., cheap John, 79 & 81 Commerical
(for the year commencing YES! (name misspelled)
Oct 1856)"Colville's)
p.42: Cohn, M. dwl 266 Powell near Washington.
(not certain)

1858 first of Langley's
directories p.16: SF: 60,500 pop. Chronicle for the year 1856/7
(Fiche 1376:1) p.92: COHN, MICHAEL, fruitdealer, East & Second
near Market, and 2nd near Mission.
p.75: A.B. Ashin, Trustee of Congregation Sheerith
Israel, in 1858.

1859-60 (fiche 1378;1
(Langley June 1859) p.90 COHN, GABRIEL, Clerk for MICHAEL COHN
NW corner Jessie & Second.
COHN, MICHAEL, fruits, Es Second near Mission,
dwl NW corner Jessie & Second.

1860 (July) (Langley's)
(fiche 1380:1) p. 96: GABRIEL, clerk w/J.Jacobs, dwl 78 Commercial
p.175: JACOBS, JACOB, clothing, 78 Commerical (!)
p. 96: COHEN, MICHAEL w/ Froomberg & Co., res.
79 Commerical
(fiche 1380:2) p.136: FROOMBERG, ISAAC, auction clothing, 79 Commerc
p.136: FROOMBERG, SAMUEL, auctioneer, 86 Commercial

--- *: clothdealer with COHN & BIENTHAL (Jan.1856).

Cody John, boiler-maker, N. E. cor Front and Market

...once to the California Steam Navigation Company, w... may be justly claimed, stands at the head of all ...

...Hall, Stock ...

COHN
S.F. 1856-57

Fiche
1375.1

COBURN L, livery stable, 144 Sansome, res 137 Wash'n
Coby ——, deputy sheriff, dwl N. E. cor Cal'a and Prospect Place
COCHITUATE BATH AND HAIR DRESSING SALOON, Henderson & Brown prprts, 57 Sansome
Cochran J. book-keeper, cor Market and Fremont
Cochrane, Mrs. M. Powell near Vallejo
Cochrane Robert, carpenter and builder, dwl Sonoma Place, E. s, near Green
Cockron John, boiler-maker, N. E. cor Front and Market
Cockburn William, grocer, S. W. cor Folsom and Price
Code W. & J. prpts Battery St. Livery Stable, 17 Battery
Code John of W. & J. C. 17 Battery
Code Wm. of W. & J. C. 17 Battery
Code John, hack-stand, Kearny cor Clay, res Battery near Bush
Codington & Taber, grocers, 110 Kearny
Codington W. H. of C. & T. 110 Kearny, dwl cor Taylor and Geary
Cody Michael, liquor mcht, Pacific bet Mont'y and Kearny, S. s, dwl S. E. cor Pacific and Dupont
Coe Cyrus, carpenter, dwl cor Harrison and Mason
Coe E. H. soap and candle manufacturer, dwl N. s Harlan Place
Coe Robert, (col'd) shipping-master, Front
Coes Geo. minstrel, San Francisco Hall
Coffee J. A. of Quinn & Coffee
Coffee Jer. printer, Confidence House
Coffey & Risdon, boiler-works, cor Bush and Market

These Works were established in May, 1853, by Thos. Snow, and changed to present style July, 1856.

Coffey Lewis, of Coffey & Risdon, N. s Market bet Front and Battery
Coffey John, boarding-house, S. s Chambers bet Battery and Front
Coffey Lewis, boiler-maker, dwl 16 Mellus
Coffin A. inspector of provisions, Front near Davis
Coffin George, waterman
Coffin J. W. dwl Broadway bet Powell and Mason
Coffin J. B. book-keeper, N. E. cor Front and Pine, dwl Fremont near Folsom
Coffin Peter M. with Cook, Folger & Co. 114 Broadway
Coffin Zenas, prptr Broadway Water Works, Broadway N. s bet Dupont and Stockton
Coffy M. J. bar-keeper, Union Saloon, cor Kearny and Green
Cofran George, mason, dwl S. s Bush bet Stockton and Powell
Cogan James, clerk, with W. G. Badger, brds Niantic Hotel
Coggeshall & Co. druggists and chemists, cor Stockton and Pacific
Coggeshall Josiah H. of C. & Co. dwl Stockton bet Filbert and Greenwich
Coghill J. H. & Co. dealers in groceries and provisions, 137 Front

Established in 1850.

Coghill J. H. of J. H. C. & Co. dwl Stockton bet Jackson and Pacific W. s
Coghill W. N. of J. H. C. & Co. res Wash'n bet Jones and Leavenworth N. s
Coghill A. J. book-keeper for J. H. Coghill & Co
Coghlin Thos. clerk, with D. C. McGlynn, cor Wash'n and Battery
Coghlin Daniel, shipwright, brds at Isthmus House
Cogliandolo J. hatter, 157 Com'l
Cogin Henry, clerk, Mariners' House
Cohen G. M. inspector of customs
Cohen Abel, of Hofflin & Co
Cohen Fred'k A. merchandise broker, office S. E. cor Front and Clay, 2d floor
Cohen Isaac, dwl Green bet Dupont and Lafayette
Cohen Isaac, cigars, 56 Pacific
Cohen L. res 56 Pacific
Cohen Jacob, with B. C. & T. L. Horn, 95 Front
Cohen Lewis, dwl S. W. cor Taylor and Sac'o
Cohen M. cigars, 93 Pacific
Cohen M. cheap John, 79 and 81 Com'l
Cohen R. brds S. W. cor Sansome and Halleck
Cohen Solomon, of H. Breslauer & Co
Cohen S. H. dwl S. E. cor Sac'o and Battery
Cohen ——, mcht, dwl 39 Mont'y
Cohen ——, painter, dwl E. s Kearny bet Post and Sutter
Cohn H. & Co. jobbers of clothing and hats, 61 Battery

Established as Henry Cohn, 1850; changed to present style June, 1856.

Cohn Henry, of H. Cohn & Co. 61 Battery, dwl Stockton W. s bet Clay and Wash'n
Cohn A. mcht, Minna bet Second and Third E. s
Cohn B. & Co. clothing, 109 Com'l
Cohn B. of B. C. & Co
Cohn Charles, peddler, dwl Jessie near Anthony E. s
Cohn Edward, of Levin & Co. res 173 Clay
Cohn Harris, dry goods, cor First and Mission
Cohn Harris, fruit-dealer, Second 3 doors W. of Mission
Cohn H. of J. Adler & Co. dwl Bachelor's Hall, Mont'y bet Bush and Sutter
Cohn H. res Stockton bet Wash'n and Clay
Cohn John H. billiard saloon, Market near Spear
Cohn Louis, of Siegmund T. Myer & Co. 62 Cal'a, dwl cor Taylor and Sac'o
Cohn M. dwl 266 Powell near Wash'n
Cohn N. firm Griesmen C. & Co. res E. s Stockton near Wash'n
Cohn P. hatter, brds American Hotel, 63 Mont'y
Cohn S. of Basch & Co
Cohn W. clothing, 83 Com'l
Coit B. B. (M. D.) 235 Wash'n
Colbert James, butcher, S. E. cor Dupont and Bush
Colburn Chas. clerk at J. W. Morrison's, 91 Battery
Colburn J. B. office 92 Front 2d floor
Colburn Richard, dwl Mission near Third W. s
Colby Chas. printer, 111 Wash'n, res W. s Bush above Dupont
Colby ——, brds 229 Clay
Colcott & Whitford, candle manfs, Mission Dolores

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Brands of ...

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BUCKW...

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North-Eas...

Fiche 1376:1

COHN S.F. 1856-57

Cochrane John, nurseryman, N s Presidio Road, E Presidio House
Cochrane Thomas, stone-cutter, Fort Point
Cocke Frederick, tinsmith at 57 Montgomery
Code John, (*W. & J. Code*) 17 Battery
CODE WILLIAM & JOHN, Battery Street Livery Stables, 17 Battery
Coders John G. grocery, Third cor Brannan
Codigan John, laborer, Fort Point
Codington Wm. H. grocer, 110 Kearny, dwl cor Geary and Taylor
Cody James K. at J. Fitzpatrick's 180 California
CODY MICHAEL, foreign and domestic liquors, 35 Front nr California, dwl SW cor Pacific and Dupont
Coe Caroline Mrs. preserves, dwl 350 Stockton
Coe Edward S. dwl E s Stockton bet Pine & Bush
Coe Henry W. (*of H. McKenty, Columbia*), 81 Clay
Coen Raymond, laundryman, Sutter bet Hyde and Larkin
Coes George, Maguire's Opera House, boards 321 Stockton
Coffee A. J. Lieut. Col. paymaster U. S. Army, office 44 Bush
Coffee George W. U. S. inspector of boilers, and machinist, 51 Jackson, dwl Clay nr Prospect Place
Coffee Patrick, laborer, dwl rear 341 Stockton
Coffee Nebazaraadan B. groom, Market opp Second, bds 42 Jessie
Coffey (*E.*) & Edwards, (*S.*) liquor dealers, 170 Front
Coffey (*Lewis*) & Risdon, (*John N.*) boiler-makers and machinists, cor Bush and Market, dwl Howard nr First
Coffey Michael J. dwl S s Union nr Stockton
Coffin Albert, cooperage, Front nr Pacific, dwl 42 Natoma
Coffin Alexander, inspector provisions, Front nr Pacific, dwl Minna nr Second
Coffin Edward A. Sitka Ice Co. dwl SE cor Second and Market
Coffin Gilbert, waterman, dwl Selina Place abv Dupont
Coffin Henry (Second), cooper, Front nr Pacific, dwl Clay bet Mason and Taylor
Coffin J. B. book-keeper, with R. S. Eells & Co. bds 64 Broadway
Coffin John W. drayman, at Truett & Jones, dwl N s Broadway nr Mason
Coffin Patrick, laborer, Fort Point
Coffin Reuben, cooper, dwl cor Tay and Clay
Coffin Zenus, Bdwy Water Works, dwl Bdwy bet Dupont and Stockton
Coffroth James W. bds Rassette House
Cofran George, mason, dwl cor Bush and Chelsea Place
Cogan James, with Badger & Lindenberger, 103 and 105 Battery
COGGESHALL JOSIAH H. druggist & chemist, SE cor Stockton and Pacific, dwl Mason bet Broadway and Vallejo
Coggeshall M. bds What Cheer House
Coghan Morris, at Chase's Mills, Market corner Beale
Coghill Andrew J. (*of Burke & Co. Sacramento*), office 91 Front, dwl 269 Stockton
Coghill J. H. & Co. (*J. Washburn Clark & Wm. N. Coghill*), wholesale grocers and commission merchants, 71 Front
Coghill Thomas B. clerk, with J. H. Coghill and Co. dwl Prospect Place bet Clay and Sac
Coghill William N. (*J. H. Coghill & Co.*), dwl Prospect Place
Coghlan Thomas, clerk, cor Wash'n and Battery, bds What Cheer House
Coghlin Daniel C. (*Birdsall & C.*) shipwrights, Folsom bet Spear and Stewart, dwl Fremont bet Folsom and Howard
Cogill John, teacher of dancing, Harris House, Pine nr Sansome
Cogliandolo, Frank, billiard saloon, SW cor Pac and Dupont
Cogswell H. D. dealer in real estate, dwl corner Clark and Front
Cogswell J. D. dwl N s Lombard nr Stockton
Cogswell William, surveyor, dwl 8 Bay State Row
Cohalan Daniel, groom, Black Hawk Stable, Pine near Sansome
Cohea Edward U. inspector Custom House, dwl Vallejo bet Leavenworth and Hyde
Cohen A. A. Battery bet Jackson and Washington, dwl 38 U. S. Court Building
Cohen (*Benjamin*) & Co. (*Michael Phillips*) clothing merchants, Commercial cor Leidesdorff
Cohen Benjamin, Winn's Fountain Head, 163 Clay
Cohen ——, captain, bds 9 Auburn
Cohen Catharine, cook U. S. Marine Hospital
Cohen Godfrey, (*Bannatt & Co.*) 87 Commercial
Cohen Harris, dwl 22 First
Cohen Henry, merchant, (*Oroville*), office 67 Cal
Cohen Henry, dwl S s Post between Dupont and Stockton
Cohen Jacob & Co. (*Henry Alexander*), importers of dry and fancy goods, 82 Sacramento, resides in New York
Cohen Joseph, dry goods, dwl Anthony nr Ecker
Cohen Mankim, (*Busch & Co.*) 111 Sacramento bds 119 Bush
Cohen, Mayer A. variety store E s Second near Mission
Cohen M. & Co. (*Abraham Himes*), Catharine Market, Dupont nr Broadway, dwl Kearny near Broadway
Cohen Samuel, tailor, dwl 359 Dupont
Cohen William, waiter, 168 Clay
Cohn A. glazier, dwl 55 Clay
Cohn David, dwl Natoma near Jane
Cohn Edward (*Levin & C.*) 173 Clay
Cohn Harris, farmer, dwl Dupont between Geary and O'Farell
Cohn Harris, dwl 109 Bush
COHN HENRY & CO. (*Henry Woodleaf.*) importers and dealers in clothing, 61 Battery, dwl 347 Powell
Cohn Henry, No 2, com merchant, 99 California
Cohn H. M. dwl N s Geary near Dupont
Cohn Hyman, drayman, dwl NE cor Mission and Second
Cohn Lazard & Co. importers of cigars and tobacco, 92 California, dwl Stevenson nr Third
Cohn Louis, (*Sigmund T. Meyer & Co.*) dwl SW cor Taylor and Sacramento
Cohn Michael, fruit dealer, E s Second near Market, and Second near Mission

Cohn Morris, sep
Cohn Morris, Ta
Davis
Cohn Nathan, d
and Clay
Cohn Paul, hatte
Cohn R. dealer
and Hallec
Cohn S. (*Cohn &*
bds 14 Sans
Cohn Simon, ped
Cohrn Edward, c
Coit Benjamin B
Colborn N Mrs.
Sacramento
Colburn Charles
99 Battery
Colburn M. clerk
Colburn Richard,
Colby A. D. Chac
bds 12 Sans
Colby Charles A
bds Prospect
Colby Cyrus F. w
Colby Ebin C. wa
Colby Mathew H
Colcott (*Robert*), &
candle manu
Cole Delos, driver
Plaza
Cole Henry, pape
NE cor Clay
Cole Horace, rea
Clay and Wa
Cole Ira, dwl 101
Cole J. L. carpen
Cole Josiah L., bu
Cole Peter (col'd),
Powell
Cole R. Beverley
above Dupon
Cole (*Rector E.*) &
Clay and Ke
Cole William, hos
Cole William, lau
Coleman Abram,
Washington
Coleman Alonzo N
Powell
Coleman Asa, mer
Coleman David R
Kearny and
Coleman Edward,
Coleman Edward,
Sacramento
Coleman John C.
Coleman John G.
Coleman Joseph W
Coleman Michael,
Coleman M. M. M
145 Sacramen
Coleman Peter, E
Coleman S. shoe
Mason
Coleman Samuel
clothing, 159
Coleman Thomas,
International

Fiche 1376:1

COHN S.F. 1858

Cochrane John, nurseryman, N s Presidio Road, E Presidio House
Cochrane Thomas, stone-cutter, Fort Point
Cocke Frederick, tinsmith at 57 Montgomery
Code John, (*W. & J. Code*) 17 Battery
CODE WILLIAM & JOHN, Battery Street Livery Stables, 17 Battery
Coders John G. grocery, Third cor Brannan
Codigan John, laborer, Fort Point
Codington Wm H. grocer, 110 Kearny, dwl cor Geary and Taylor
Cody James K. at J. Fitzpatrick s 180 California
CODY MICHAEL, foreign and domestic liquors, 35 Front nr California, dwl SW cor Pacific and Dupont
Coe Caroline Mrs. preserves, dwl 350 Stockton
Coe Edward S. dwl E s Stockton bet Pine & Bush
Coe Henry W. (*of H. McKenty, Columbia*), 81 Clay
Coen Raymond, laundryman, Sutter bet Hyde and Larkin
Coes George, Maguire's Opera House, boards 321 Stockton
Coffee A. J. Lieut. Col. paymaster U. S. Army, office 44 Bush
Coffee George W. U. S. inspector of boilers, and machinist, 51 Jackson, dwl Clay nr Prospect Place
Coffee Patrick, laborer, dwl rear 341 Stockton
Coffee Nebazaraadan B. groom, Market opp Second, bds 42 Jessie
Coffey (*E.*) & Edwards, (*S.*) liquor dealers, 170 Front
Coffey (*Lewis*) & Risdon, (*John N.*) boiler-makers and machinists, cor Bush and Market, dwl Howard nr First
Coffey Michael J. dwl S s Union nr Stockton
Coffin Albert, cooperage, Front nr Pacific, dwl 42 Natoma
Coffin Alexander, inspector provisions, Front nr Pacific, dwl Minna nr Second
Coffin Edward A. Sitka Ice Co. dwl SE cor Second and Market
Coffin Gilbert, waterman, dwl Selina Place abv Dupont
Coffin Henry (Second), cooper, Front nr Pacific, dwl Clay bet Mason and Taylor
Coffin J. B. book-keeper, with R. S. Eells & Co. bds 64 Broadway
Coffin John W. drayman, at Truett & Jones, dwl N s Broadway nr Mason
Coffin Patrick, laborer, Fort Point
Coffin Reuben, cooper, dwl cor Tay and Clay
Coffin Zenus, Bdwy Water Works, dwl Bdwy bet Dupont and Stockton
Coffroth James W. bds Russette House
Cofran George, mason, dwl cor Bush and Chelsea Place
Cogan James, with Badger & Lindenberger, 103 and 105 Battery
COGGESHALL JOSIAH H. druggist & chemist, SE cor Stockton and Pacific, dwl Mason bet Broadway and Vallejo
Coggeshall M. bds What Cheer House
Coghan Morris, at Chase's Mills, Market corner Beale
Coghill Andrew J. (*of Burke & Co. Sacramento*), office 91 Front, dwl 269 Stockton
Coghill J. H. & Co. (*J. Washburn Clark & Wm. N. Coghill*), wholesale grocers and commission merchants, 71 Front
Coghill Thomas B. clerk, with J. H. Coghill and Co. dwl Prospect Place bet Clay and Sac
Coghill William N. (*J. H. Coghill & Co.*), dwl Prospect Place
Coghlan Thomas, clerk, cor Wash'n and Battery, bds What Cheer House
Coghlin Daniel C. (*Birdsall & C.*) shipwrights, Folsom bet Spear and Stewart, dwl Fremont bet Folsom and Howard
Cogill John, teacher of dancing, Harris House, Pine nr Sansome
Cogliandolo, Frank, billiard saloon, SW cor Pac and Dupont
Cogswell H. D. dealer in real estate, dwl corner Clark and Front
Cogswell J. D. dwl N s Lombard nr Stockton
Cogswell William, surveyor, dwl 8 Bay State Row
Cohalan Daniel, groom, Black Hawk Stable, Pine near Sansome
Cohea Edward U. inspector Custom House, dwl Vallejo bet Leavenworth and Hyde
Cohen A. A. Battery bet Jackson and Washington, dwl 38 U. S. Court Building
Cohen (*Benjamin*) & Co. (*Michael Phillips*) clothing merchants, Commercial cor Leidesdorff
Cohen Benjamin, Winn's Fountain Head, 163 Clay
Cohen ——, captain, bds 9 Auburn
Cohen Catharine, cook U. S. Marine Hospital
Cohen Godfrey, (*Bannatt & Co.*) 87 Commercial
Cohen Harris, dwl 22 First
Cohen Henry, merchant, (*Oroville*), office 67 Cal
Cohen Henry, dwl S s Post between Dupont and Stockton
Cohen Jacob & Co. (*Henry Alexander*), importers of dry and fancy goods, 82 Sacramento, resides in New York
Cohen Joseph, dry goods, dwl Anthony nr Ecker
Cohen Mankim, (*Basch & Co.*) 111 Sacramento bds 119 Bush
Cohen, Mayer A. variety store E s Second near Mission
Cohen M. & Co. (*Abraham Himes*), Catharine Market, Dupont nr Broadway, dwl Kearny near Broadway
Cohen Samuel, tailor, dwl 359 Dupont
Cohen William, waiter, 168 Clay
Cohn A. glazier, dwl 55 Clay
Cohn David, dwl Natoma near Jane
Cohn Edward (*Levin & C.*) 173 Clay
Cohn Harris, farmer, dwl Dupont between Geary and O'Farell
Cohn Harris, dwl 109 Bush
COHN HENRY & CO. (*Henry Woodleaf.*) importers and dealers in clothing, 61 Battery, dwl 347 Powell
Cohn Henry, No 2, com merchant, 99 California
Cohn H. M. dwl N s Geary near Dupont
Cohn Hyman, drayman, dwl NE cor Mission and Second
Cohn Lazard & Co. importers of cigars and tobacco, 92 California, dwl Stevenson nr Third
Cohn Louis, (*Sigmund T. Meyer & Co.*) dwl SW cor Taylor and Sacramento
Cohn Michael, fruit dealer, E s Second near Market, and Second near Mission

COHN S.F. 1859/60

File 1378:1

Cohen William, waiter, Alden's Dining-Saloon, Sansome
Cohn Abram, merchant, dwl 96 Dupont
Cohn Basth, cigar-maker, cor Sac and Leid
Cohn Benj. (*Platshek & Co.*) 133 Commercial
Cohn Edward, cigars and tobacco, 173 Clay
Cohn Gabriel, clerk for Michael Cohn, NW cor Jessie and Second
Cohn H. (*of Cohn, Meyer & Co. Sonora*) off 69 Sacramento, dwl cor Mission and Third
Cohn Henry, tailor, Pacific nr Kearny
Cohn (*Henry*) & Co. (*H. Woodleaf & F. W. Reinhart*) clothing and hats, 7 Custom H. Blk
Cohn Henry M. merchant, dwl N s Filbert bet Mason and Powell
Cohn Isaac, cigars, 179 Washington
Cohn Isaac (*of Cohn Bros. Chinese Camp*) dwl SE cor Dupont and St. Mark's Place
Cohn James, tailor, N s Pacific bet Dupont and Stockton
Cohn Louis, dwl SW cor Sacramento and Taylor
Cohn M. cigar-maker, cor Sacramento and Leidesdorff dwl S s Bush nr Kearny
Cohn Meyer A. variety store, 366 Second
Cohn Michael, fruits, E s Second nr Mission, dwl NW cor Jessie and Second
Cohn N. B. clothing, S s Jackson nr Davis
Cohn S. tinsmith, dwl with H. Herlitz S s Tehama bet Second and Third
Cohn Solomon, dwl with Abraham Morris
Cohoesey George H. foreman Lyceum News, dwl 228 Dupont
Coin Thomas, bds Miner's Home, Pacific
Coit Benjamin B. physician, 177 Clay
Cokely John, bar-keeper, dwl N s St. Mark's Pl bet Dupont and Stockton
Colan Emile, sausage-maker, Merch nr Sansome
Colas Edward, butcher with Bazille & Co. Presidio Road
Colborn Ann D. (widow) dress-maker, 31 Dup
Colburn Charles H. M. porter, Wells, Fargo & Co.
Colburn M. bds Benton House
Colburn Richard, special policeman, dwl N s Silver bet Second and Third
Colby A. D. Chace's Mills, cor Market and Beale
Colby Charles A. compositor, Christian Advocate dwl Pratt Court nr California
Colby Cyrus F. waterman, dwl 1 Quincy Place
Colby Eben C. waterman, dwl E s Quincy Place bet Kearny and Dupont
Colby Mathew H. waterman, dwl 1 Quincy Pl
Colby Helen Mrs. dwl 286 Washington
Colby Henry S. with E. Johnson Presidio Road
Cole Benjamin, NE cor Cal and Montgomery
Cole Henry, carpenter, dwl SE cor Bush and Mary Lane
Cole Henry, bar-keeper with Ed. Jellings
Cole Horace, broker, S s Clay bet Drumm and Davis
Cole H. T. dwl 37 Clay
Cole John, boiler-maker, dwl with Richard Horton NW cor Second and Jessie
Cole John H. machinist, Murray Iron Works, dwl 45 Second
Cole John W. clerk, 122 Commercial
Cole Josiah L. machinist, American Theater, dwl E s Second bet Natoma and Minnie
Cole Levi, boiler-maker, Vulcan Iron Works
Cole R. Beverly, physician, 228 Washington, rear dwl W s Mason bet Clay and Washington
COLE (*Rector E.*) & BLAKE (*Charles E.*) dentists, SW cor Clay and Kearny, resides Oakland
Cole S. H. hog-ranch, Western Addition nr Lone Mountain
Cole William, laundry, SE cor Powell and Geary
Coleman C. F. sail-maker at Berwick & Burns, dwl 213 Kearny
Coleman Christian F. liquors, 213 Kearny
Coleman David R. (*Gardner & C.*) dwl SW cor Kearny and Vallejo
Coleman Edward, fancy goods, 86 Sacramento, up stairs
Coleman James, bds with Mortimer Sullivan
Coleman James, calker, bds Barkley House
Coleman J. H. delivery clerk, U. S. Appraiser's Store, dwl cor Green and Vallejo
Coleman Julius, tailor, 31 Sansome
Coleman Louis, laborer, dwl 1 Virginia Place
Coleman Michael, laborer for Geo. W. Smith, dwl S s Folsom bet First and Fremont
Coleman Patrick, bds Pacific nr Sansome
Coleman Peter, lager-beer, dwl W s Trinity bet Bush and Sutter
Coleman Philip, liquors, basement 128 and 130 Commercial
Coleman Thomas, dwl N s Bush bet Powell and Mason
Coleman Thomas Jr. dwl E s Selina Pl nr Cal
COLEMAN WILLIAM T. & CO. (*Henry Carlton Jr.*) shipping and com mchts, NW cor California and Front, res New York
Coles N. Willis, book-keeper, Sheriff's off bds 190 California
Colgan William James, real estate agent, W s Powell bet Green and Union
Colibeau Pauline (widow) laundress, 215 Dupont
Colin Charles, bar-keeper, Jefferson Exchange Saloon, 181 Commercial
Colin Josephine Madame, laundry, dwl S s Everett bet Third and Fourth
Collier Frederick (*G. N. Ferguson & Co.*) dwl SE cor Sacramento and Kearny
Colligin Michael, soap-maker, dwl W s Ritch bet Bryant and Fourth
Collins Benjamin, carpenter and builder, 191 California
Collins C. E. Mrs. milliner, 210 Clay
Collins Chas. E. watch-maker and jeweler, 146 Montgomery dwl 210 Clay
Collins Dennis, job cartman, dwl S s Ver Mehr bet Dupont and Kearny
Collins Henry, tailor, SE cor Sansome and Commercial, dwl 185 Kearny
Collins Henry M. (col) steward, dwl W s Montgomery bet Green and Union
Collins Isaac, dwl S s Geary bet Powell and Mason
Collins J. actor, Lyceum theater
COLLINS (*James C.*) & TIFFANY (*Robert J.*) hat manufacturers and dealers, 171 Washington, dwl 109 Dupont
Collins Jeremiah, dwl S s Turk bet Mason and Taylor

Collins J M. dwl S s
Collins John, labore
First and Second
Collins John, spade-m
Collins John, (col) b
COLLINS JOHN A.
spring mattresse
Metropolitan Ho
Collins Joseph, work
St. Mary's
Collins P. watch-mak
Collins Patrick, carp
Market and Mis
Collins Patrick, labor
Collins Pauline Mis
mento, dwl Gree
Collins Peter, laborer,
Collins Richard, carp
Collins R. W. wharfin
Natoma nr First
Collins Salvin P. (*Po*
bet Sansome and
Collins Savory W. me
Collins Stephens, labo
Collins S. W. 55 Fron
Collischonn Chas. cler
Collison John A. bric
Thompson
Colman Abraham, (C
Washington
Colman Cohlman, (C
Washington
Colman Michael J. hos
Colman Morris, (*Colm*
House Block
COLMAN (*Solomon*)
Abraham and C
Montgomery and
Washington, dwl
Colmer George, brickl
Sugar Refinery
Colson Joseph, labor
Union
Colter Frank, painter,
and Sacramento
Colter Henry, clerk
cor Clay and Davi
Colter John, special
wood Place bet S
Colvin James, scaveng
Colwell Andrew, porte
Combier August, nurse
Comelis Matilda Mad
Stockton and Dup
Comins P. B. gunsmith
way bet Taylor an
Commescel H. L. salesm
s Mason nr Union
Compodonica L. fisher
COMPTON M. attorne
Block, bds Orient
Comstock Arnold M. b
SW cor Dupont an
Comstock Esther A. (
Comstock Mary (widow
ton and Powell
Comyn Lawrence, carp
bet First and Fren

Fiche 1380:1

Cohn S.F. 1860

Coffin F. F. engineer, Mott Works, E. s. Taylor near Chestnut
Coffin F. F. bds with William H. O'Neill
Coffin Henry, cooper, dwl S. s. Howard bet. First and Second
Coffin Jarvis B. book-keeper with R. S. Eells & Co. dwl. SW. cor. Beale and Harrison
Coffin John, painter with Hamilton & White
Coffin J. W. drayman with Truett, Jones & Arrington, dwl. N. s. Broadway nr. Mason
Coffin Reuben M. cooper, dwl. S. s. Clay bet. Powell and Mason
COFRAN (*George*) & FELL (*Edward*) contractors raising and moving buildings, S. s. Sutter bet. Montgomery and Sansome, dwl. S. s. Bush bet. Stockton and Powell
COGGESHALL J. H. apothecary, NE. cor. Stockton and Pacific, dwl. W. s. Mason bet. Broadway and Vallejo
Coghill A. J. (A. J. Coghill, Sacramento) office 71 Front, dwl. S. s. Clay bet. Taylor and Jones
COGHILL J. H. & CO. (*J. W. Clark and Wm. N. Coghill*) importers and jobbers groceries and provisions, SW. corner Front and Commercial, residence New York
Coghill William N. (*J. H. Coghill & Co.*) dwl. S. s. Washington bet. Taylor and Jones
Coghlan T. bds. What Cheer House
Coghlan Thomas, clerk with P. C. McGlynn, dwl U. S. Court Building
Coghlin Daniel C. shipwright, dwl. W. s. Fremont bet. Howard and Folsom
Cogill John, teacher of dancing, 270 Stockton, dwl. 344 Powell
Cogswell Henry D. real estate, Cogswell's Building, 140, 142 and 144 Front
Cogswell James L. dentist, Cogswell's Building, 140, 142 and 144 Front
Cogswell James P. agent, stoves and tinware, NE. cor. Davis and Commercial, dwl. 20 Stev
Cohan L. bds. What Cheer House
Cohen E. C. inspector, C. H. dwl. Leavenworth near Pacific
Cohen Alexander, clerk with A. Rosenthall, dwl. 85 Commercial
Cohen B. clothing, S. s. Jackson nr. Davis
Cohen Benjamin, clothing, SW. cor. Commercial and Leidesdorff
Cohen D. C. stoves etc. 46 Sansome, dwl. 163 Mission
Cohen Harris, dwl. 179 Dupont
Cohen Henry L. salesman, with J. Jacoby, dwl. cor. Pine and St. Marys
Cohen Hyam H. importer clothing, 107 Sacramento, resides New York
Cohen Jacob & Co. (*Alexander Herz*) importers and jobbers fancy dry goods, 86 Sacramento, res. New York
Cohen Jacob S. office Beef and Pork Inspector, 156 Battery, dwl. S. s. Union bet. Taylor and Jones
Cohen John, clerk, dwl. 103 Kearny
Cohen L. & Co. (*Jacob Bentz*) dwl. 104 Commercial
Cohen Lotos, clerk, 250 Stockton, bds. N. s. Jackson nr. Powell
Cohen M. dry goods, bds. What Cheer House
Cohen Michael, with Fromberg & Co. dwl. 79 Commercial
COHEN MORRIS A. broker, 52 Clay, residence Alameda
Cohen (*Myer*) & Brother (*L.*) clothing, 104 and 106 Commercial
Cohen Nathan, tailor, with Bennett & Banks, dwl. N. s. Broadway nr. Kearny
Cohen Samuel, astrologer, 150 California
Cohen S. H. broker, dwl. W. s. Stockton nr. Green
Cohen Simon, clerk with Benjamin Cohen, dwl. SW. corner Commercial and Leidesdorff
Cohen Simon, peddler, dwl. SE. cor. Sacramento and Leidesdorff
Cohen William, waiter, with T. H. Stevens, dwl. Washington nr. Front
Cohen William, dwl. 208 Kearny
Cohen William, sail-maker, dwl. 99 Pine
Cohn Abraham, tailor, W. s. Davis bet. Commercial and Clay
Cohn Abm. glazier, dwl. Rassette Place nr. Sutter
Cohn Edward, cigar stand, 173 Clay
Cohn Gabriel, clerk, with J. Jacobs, dwl. 78 Commercial
Cohn Henry, clothing, 86 Sacramento up-stairs
COHN (*Henry*) & CO. (*Henry Woodhaf & Frederick M. Reinhart*) importers clothing and hats, 7 Custom House Block, res. New York
Cohn Herman, furniture wagon, dwl. SW. corner Ritch and Folsom
Cohn Isaac, cigar stand, NE. cor. Commercial and Kearny, dwl. 169 Commercial
Cohn Isidore, tailor, dwl. 24 First
Cohn James, tailor, 231 Pacific
Cohn Joseph, tailor, with I. Michel, dwl. 77 Mont
Cohn Louis, dwl. cor. Sacramento and Taylor
Cohn Manham, cigar manufacturer, NW. cor. Cal. and Battery, bds. 4 Custom House Block
Cohn Meyer A. variety store, 364 Second
Cohn Morris, cigar-maker, with Manasse & Davidson, bds. Lutgen's Hotel
Cohn Solomon, glazier, dwl. Rassette Place near Sutter
Cohrn Edward, clerk, dwl. N. s. Post bet. Kearny and Montgomery
Coin Raymond, laundry, dwl. S. s. Sutter nr. Larkin
Coit Benjamin B. physician, 175 Clay
Colborn Ann D. Mrs. dress-maker, dwl. W. s. Dupont bet. Sacramento and California
Colburn Charles H. M. porter, Wells, Fargo & Co.
Colburn Richard, special policeman, dwl. N. s. Silver bet. Second and Third
Colburn William, ship-master, dwl. W. s. East bet. Jackson and Washington
Colby A. L. machinist, dwl. 198 Sacramento
Colby Charles A. foreman, Cal. Christian Advocate office, dwl. cor. Clay and Mason
Colby Cyrus F. waterman, dwl. 1 Quincy Place
Colby Eben C. farmer, dwl. 1 Quincy Place
Colby Henry S. milkman, Johnson's ranch, S. s. Presidio road
Colby Hiram H. teamster, dwl. 1 Quincy Place
Colby James T. calker, dwl. SW. cor. Geary and Jones
Colby John, carpenter, bds. 186 Mission
Colby Mathew H. farmer, dwl. 1 Quincy Place
Colcord Joseph G. painter, with H. G. Bloomer, bds. What Cheer House
Cole Charles J. stage carpenter Ly. Com. dwl. N. s. Howard bet. Second and Third

Fiche 1380:1

COHN S.F. 1860

Coffin F. F. engineer, Mott Works, E s Taylor near Chestnut
Coffin F. F. bds with William H. O'Neill
Coffin Henry, cooper, dwl S s Howard bet First and Second
Coffin Jarvis B. book-keeper with R. S. Eells & Co. dwl SW cor Beale and Harrison
Coffin John, painter with Hamilton & White
Coffin J. W. drayman with Truett, Jones & Arrington, dwl N s Broadway nr Mason
Coffin Reuben M. cooper, dwl S s Clay bet Powell and Mason
COFRAN (*George*) & FELL (*Edward*) contractors raising and moving buildings, S s Sutter bet Montgomery and Sansome, dwl S s Bush bet Stockton and Powell
COGGESHALL J. H. apothecary, NE cor Stockton and Pacific, dwl W s Mason bet Broadway and Vallejo
Coghill A. J. (A. J. Coghill, Sacramento) office 71 Front, dwl S s Clay bet Taylor and Jones
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Coghill William N. (*J. H. Coghill & Co.*) dwl S s Washington bet Taylor and Jones
Coghlan T. bds What Cheer House
Coghlan Thomas, clerk with V. C. McGlynn, dwl U. S. Court Building
Coghlin Daniel C. shipwright, dwl W s Fremont bet Howard and Folsom
Cogill John, teacher of dancing, 270 Stockton, dwl 344 Powell
Cogswell Henry D. real estate, Cogswell's Building, 140, 142 and 144 Front
Cogswell James L. dentist, Cogswell's Building, 140, 142 and 144 Front
Cogswell James P. agent, stoves and tinware, NE cor Davis and Commercial, dwl 20 Stev
Cohan L. bds What Cheer House
Cohen E. C. inspector, C. H. dwl Leavenworth near Pacific
Cohen Alexander, clerk with A. Rosenthall, dwl 85 Commercial
Cohen B. clothing, S s Jackson nr Davis
Cohen Benjamin, clothing, SW cor Commercial and Leidesdorff
Cohen D. C. stoves, etc. 16 Sansome, dwl 163 Mission
Cohen Harris, dwl 179 Dupont
Cohen Henry E. salesman, with J. Jacoby, dwl cor Pine and St. Marys
Cohen Hyam H. importer clothing, 107 Sacramento, resides New York
Cohen Jacob & Co. (*Jacob and Henry*) importers and jobbers fancy dry goods, 86 Sacramento, residence New York
Cohen Jacob S. office Beef and Pork Inspector, 156 Battery, dwl S s Union bet Taylor and Jones
Cohen John, clerk, dwl 104 Kearny
Cohen L. (*Cohen & Brother*) dwl 104 Commercial
Cohen Louis, clerk, 250 Stockton, bds N s Jackson nr Powell
Cohen M. dry goods, bds What Cheer House
Cohen Michael, with Frosenberg & Co. dwl 79 Commercial
COHEN MORRIS A. broker, 52 Clay, residence Alameda
Cohen (*Myer*) & Brother (*L.*) clothing, 104 and 106 Commercial
Cohen Nathan, tailor, with Bennett & Banks, dwl N s Broadway nr Kearny
Cohen Samuel, astrologer, 150 California
Cohen S. H. broker, dwl W s Stockton nr Green
Cohen Simon, clerk with Benjamin Cohen, dwl SW corner Commercial and Leidesdorff
Cohen Simon, peddler, dwl SE cor Sacramento and Leidesdorff
Cohen William, waiter, with T. H. Stevens, dwl Washington nr Front
Cohen William, dwl 208 Kearny
Cohen William, sail-maker, dwl 99 Pine
Cohn Abraham, tailor, W s Davis bet Commercial and Clay
Cohn Abm. glazier, dwl Rassette Place nr Sutter
Cohn Edward, cigar stand, 173 Clay
Cohn Gabriel, clerk, with J. Jacobs, dwl 78 Commercial
Cohn Henry, clothing, 86 Sacramento up-stairs
COHN (*Henry*) & CO. (*Henry Woodleaf & Frederick M. Reinhart*) importers clothing and hats, 7 Custom House Block, res New York
Cohn Herman, furniture wagon, dwl SW corner Ritch and Folsom
Cohn Isaac, cigar stand, NE cor Commercial and Kearny, dwl 169 Commercial
Cohn Isidore, tailor, dwl 24 First
Cohn James, tailor, 231 Pacific
Cohn Joseph, tailor, with I. Michel, dwl 77 Mont
Cohn Louis, dwl cor Sacramento and Taylor
Cohn Manhim, cigar manufacturer, NW cor Cal. and Battery, bds 4 Custom House Block
Cohn Meyer A. variety store, 364 Second
Cohn Morris, cigar-maker, with Manasse & Davidson, bds Lutgen's Hotel
Cohn Sglomon, glazier, dwl Rassette Place near Sutter
Cohrn Edward, clerk, dwl N s Post bet Kearny and Montgomery
Coin Raymond, laundry, dwl S s Sutter nr Larkin
Coit Benjamin B. physician, 155 Clay
Colborn Ann D. Mrs. dress-maker, dwl W s Dupont bet Sacramento and California
Colburn Charles H. M. porter, Wells, Fargo & Co.
Colburn Richard, special policeman, dwl N s Silver bet Second and Third
Colburn William, shipmaster, dwl W s East bet Jackson and Washington
Colby A. L. machinist, dwl 108 Sacramento
Colby Charles A. foreman, Cal. Christian Advocate office, dwl cor Clay and Mason
Colby Cyrus F. waterman, dwl 1 Quincy Place
Colby Eben C. farmer, dwl 1 Quincy Place
Colby Henry S. milkman, Johnson's ranch, S s Presidio road
Colby Hiram H. teamster, dwl 1 Quincy Place
Colby James T. calker, dwl SW cor Geary and Jones
Colby John, carpenter, bds 180 Mission
Colby Mathew H. farmer, dwl 1 Quincy Place
Colcord Joseph G. painter, with H. G. Bloomer, bds What Cheer House
Cole Charles J. stage carpenter, Lyceum, dwl N s Howard bet Second and Third

The Children of Gabriel and Jenny (Loewenberg) Cohn of Elko, Nevada and San Francisco, California.

This unique photograph was received from Mrs. Dorothy (Hansbrough) Cohn, widow of Paul Sawyer Cohn, son of Gabe M. Cohn in the 1960s, together with other family pictures. I think that this picture was taken in 1908, in advance of the 70th birthday celebration for Gabriel Cohn, held in the Palace Hotel of San Francisco.

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CHARLES CENTENNIAL
1876 Elko, Nevada
1931 Lakeside

ARTHUR GABRIEL
1882 San Francisco
1935 San Diego

LILLIAN VALERIE
1875 Elko
1956 Los Angeles

JULIUS
1879 Elko
1948 Cloverdale

GABE MOSES
1873 Elko
1931 San Francisco

(PAULINE) PEARL
1871 Elko
1913? San Francisco

MAX
1868 Elko
1935 San Francisco

ESTHER
1867 Berlin, Germany
1962 Berkeley

SETH
1877 Elko
1968 San Mateo

COHN, JULIUS

RF 135

S.F.

JOHN HENRY RICHTER
P. O. BOX 7978
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48107

COHN JULIUS

SAN FRANCISCO DIRECTORY MAY 1890
page .

320 COHN Esther, Miss teacher, Starr King Primary School, res. 2203 Buchanan
---- Gabriel, GABRIEL COHN & CO., cigar manufacture, 216 Front res. 2203 Buchanan
321 ---- Max M. Trvaeling salesman, (for Gabriel Cohn) 2203 Buchanan
321 ---- Morris, clerk, 2203 Buchanan

463 EPHRAIM Adeline, Miss, Teacher, Jefferson Primary School, resdience 315 Golden Gate Avenue
Ferdinand, cigars and wines, 414 Market, res. 1627 Clay
Jacob, printer, 315 GGA
Jeanette, teacher, Pacific Hebrew Orphan Asylum, home 315 GGA
Moses A., with J. H. Siwvers, nursery & florist, res. 315 GGA

possibly relatives of Gumpel Ephraim.

993 NEISSER Augustus L., Salesman, Cerf, Schloss & Co., residence Alameda
Edward, draughtsman, William Patten, res. Alameda
Morris, manufacturer, gas machines, 420 California, Room 16, residence Alameda

SAN FRANCISCO DIRECTORY 1892

1036 NEISSER Edward, Asst. Draughtsman, New City Hall, res. 1321 Fillmore
Morris, office, 420 California, room 16, res. 1321 Fillmore
Otto, clerk, Chicago Clothing Co., res. 1321 Fillmore

SAN FRANCISCO DIRECTORY 1898

424 COHN Cohn Brothers (Max M. and Gabriel M.) cigar & tobacco 16 Market
Charles C. Cohn, clerk, City and County Attorney's Office home 1317 Leavenworth
Gabriel M. (Cohn Bros.) res 838 Post
425 Julius, clerk, Heymann & Co., res. 1317 Leavenworth
Max M. (Cohn Bros.), secretary Abramson & Heunisch Co., res. 1241 Ellis
Pearl, Miss, secretary, res. 1317 L.
Seth, machinist, H. G. Layng Machine Works, res. 1317 L.
436 COLE Charles O. (same)

592 EPHRAIM Adeline, teacher, Peabody Primary School, home 705 Broderick
Ernestine, widow, 705 --
Jacob A., stationary and printing, 17 Geary , res. 705 --
Janet, teacher, Jefferson Primary School, home 705 --
Moses A., florist, J. H. Sievers, res. 1314 Fulton

NOTE: 1892: p. 385 COHN, Gabriel cigar & tobacco, 225 6ths, res. 923 1/2 Fulton
Max, c & t, , res. 2203 Buchanan
1893: p. 1892: COHN, Gabriel, C&T, 2203 Buchanan
Max same as above.

6/89

COHN
JULIUS

U. S. CENSUS CALIFORNIA 7/8 June 1900 SAN FRANCISCO CTY & CITY

v. 32, ED 169 Dwelling 242 Family 237 38th Assembly District. 1241 ELLIS STREET

line					
42	COHN, MAX M.	Aug 1868,	31,	married 2 years	bookkeeper
43	--- ROSA L(auer)	Nov 1874,	25		
44	---RUTH J.	Oct 1899,	8/12 yr		
45	--- LILIAN	sister Dec 1873	26		type writer
(46 servant)					
47	COHN, JULIUS	brother July 1879	20		clerk
48	COHN, SETH	brother Oct. 1878	21		(no occupation listed)

U. S. CENSUS CALIFORNIA 1900 CITY & CTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

ED 298, p. 6, line 93 317 Bush Street

line 93 COHN, GABRIEL, lodger, b. Oct. 1837, 62, born Germany. Merchant

CAME TO THE UNITED STATES 1858

U. S. CENSUS 1880 city and county of san francisco. p. 20, line 9 (DUPLICATE RECORD)

174 Pacific Avenue

9	COHN, GABRIEL,	41,	dry goods merchant,	born Germany
10	---- JENNY	36	born Germany	
11	---- ESTHER	13	at school	b. Germany
13	---- PEARL	10	at school	Nevada
18	----- JULIUS	10/12		Nevada
20	LOEWENBERG, REGINA	22	born Germany	si ster of Jenny
21	LOEWENBERG, HELEN	18	born Germany	sister of Jenny
12	COHN, MAX	12	California	

U. S. CENSUS 1900 SAN CISCO. Soundex has card for GABE M. COHN as listed under ARENDT, MIKE. ok

14	COHN, MOSES	(this is GABE MOSES)	8	born Nevada
15	---, LILILY	6	Nevada	
16	---, CHARLES	4	Nevada	
17	---, SETH	2	Nevada	

1 servant

(Arthur was born after 1880)

COHN, LILLIAN

RF 136

L.A.

JOHN HENRY RICHTER
P. O. BOX 7978
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48107

6/89

COHN COLE
LILLIAN

U. S. CENSUS CALIFORNIA 7/8 June 1900 SAN FRANCISCO CTY & CITY

v. 32, ED 169 Dwelling 242 Family 237 38th Assembly District. 1241 ELLIS STREET

line					
42	COHN, MAX M.		Aug 1868,	31, married 2 years	bookkeeper
43	--- ROSA L(auer)		Nov 1874,	25	
44	---RUTH J.		Oct 1899,	8/12 yr	
45	--- LILIAN	sister	Dec 1873	26	type writer
(46 servant)					
47	COHN, JULIUS	brother	July 1879	20	clerk
48	COHN, SETH	brother	Oct. 1878	21	(no occupation listed)

U. S. CENSUS CALIFORNIA 1900 CITY & CTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

ED 298, p. 6, line 93 317 Bush Street

line 93 COHN, GABRIEL, lodger, b. Oct. 1837, 62, born Germany. Merchant

CAME TO THE UNITED STATES 1858

U. S. CENSUS 1880 city and county of san francisco. p. 20, line 9 (DUPLICATE RECORD)

174 Pacific Avenue

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COLE
LILLIAN

SAN FRANCISCO CITY DIRECTORY 1930

p. 298 COHN, MAX M. Chairman of the Board Illinois Pacific Glass Company, President, Cole-French Co., and of Selectasin Patents Co., residence: LOS GATOS.

p. 298 COHN, GABE M. Bouquet-Cohn Cigar Co., home 655 Powell

p. 175 BOUQUET-COHN CIGAR CO. (Gabe M. Cohn)
(stores at) 226 Powell; 114 and 147 California Street, 310 Kearney; 30b, ..., and 262 Montgomery Street; 1210 Polk, 654 Fillmore.

p. 175 BOUQUET, FRED E., cigars, 2090 Market, home 498 Waller

p. 299 COLE, CHARLES C., Press. Illinois Pacific Glass Co., (Anita) res. 2756 Vallejo Street

p. 300 COLE, LILLIAN, home 1323 Mason (Creswell not listed)

p. 300 COLE-FRENCH CO., Pres. M. M. Cohn, VP WILIAM H. FRENCH. H. H. Kattelmann, stock broker, 235 Montgomery Street

p. 507 FRENCH, WILLIAM H. and Clara. Pres, COLE-FRENCH, Pres. Western Gold a and Platinum works, also VP Illinois Pacific Glass Co., home 143 Cherry

p. ~~XXX~~ 748 KATTELMANN, HARRY H., Cole-French secretary, and treasurer of Illinois Pacific Glass Co., and of Printing Ink Co. residence Oakland.

COHN, MAX

RF 137 (+ Zellerbach)

JOHN HENRY RICHTER
P.O. BOX 7978
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48107

7/90

COHN MAX M.

S. F. DIRECTORIES: OAKLAND/ALAMEDA + SAN FRANCISCO

1903 p. 1329 MOSES, OSCAR, Bazaar 423 Larkin, res. 931 Ellis

1878 p. 649 NEISSER, MORITZ, stock broker, 330 Pine, residence Alameda

1882/83 p. 285 COHN, MAX, cigars & tobacco, 1034 Market, res. 927 Market

OAKLAND/ALAMEDA DIRECTORIES:

1876/77 p. 488 NEISSER, Mrs. Morris, res. East s Park, near Central Ave, ALA
1877/78 p. 515 ---- MORRIS, res. (same) Alameda
1880/81 p. 623 ---- ---- South s Central Ave betw Pearl + Broadway, Alame
1884/85 p. 599 ---- Mrs. Morris (widow) same address
(Morris notlisted)
1887 not listed
1889/90 p. 940 ---- August I., salesman, San Francisco. res. Central Ave and Pearl
---- Edward, draughtsman, San Francisco, res. Alameda
---- Morris, Alameda Gas Saving Co., res. Alameda

1905 p. 469 COHN, MAX M. with ZELLERBACH & SONS, res. 939 Fell

1907 p. 294 first listing: BOUQUET, JOSEPH A., and COHN, GABRIEL (M.)
= BOUQUET-COHN CIGAR CO.,
896 14th Street, and 901 Market.
1910 p. 306 B-C CCo 30 Front Street

1907 p. 419 COHN, GABRIEL M., res. Alameda (Bouquest-Cohn C. Co.)
p. 420 COHN, MAX secretary, ZELLERBACH PAPER CO., and president and Manager, Atlas Manufacturing Co., res. 939 Fell. The Atlas Mfg Co. (p. 205) is a sheet metal works located at 348 Guerrero.
p. 420 COHN, SETH, Mgr, Atlas Mfg Co., res. 4066 18th street. (in 1908 he moved to San Mateo and the company became the Atlas Electric Co., (electrical contracting)

1930 p. 175 BOUQUET-COHN CIGAR CO. (G. M. Cohn) 1210 Polk, 226 Powell, 114 California, 147 California, 306 Montgomery, 119 Montgomery, 262 Montgomery, 310 Kearney and 654 Fillmore.
p. 298 COHN, GABE M., res. 655 Powell
COHN, MAX M. chairman board Illinois Pacific Glass Corp. pres. Cole-French Co. and Selectasin Patents Co. (??) residence Los Gatos
p. 299 COLE, Chalres C(entennial), (Anita), press. Illinois Pacific Glass Corp., res. 2756 Vallejo
p. 300 Cole-French Co., (Max M. Cohn) president, W. H. French, VP. H. H. Kallman, sec. stockbrokers, 235 Montgomery

MERCANTILE GUIDE, CALIFORNIA, 1931 (v. 27) p. 713
COLE-FRENCH CO., industrial brokers, Russell Building, S. F.

COHN
MAX M.

SAN FRANCISCO DIRECTORY MAY 1890

page .

320 COHN Esther, Miss teacher, Starr King Primary School, res. 2203 Buchanan
---- Gabriel, GABRIEL COHN & CO., cigar manufacture, 216 Front res. 2203 Buchanan
321 ---- Max M. Trvaeling salesman, (for Gabriel Cohn) 2203 Buchanan
321 ---- Morris, clerk, 2203 Buchanan

463 EPHRAIM Adeline, Miss, Teacher, Jefferson Primary School, resdience 315 Golden Gate Avenue
Ferdinand, cigars and wines, 414 Market, res. 1627 Clay
Jacob, printer, 315 GGA
Jeanette, teacher, Pacific Hebrew Orphan Asylum, home 315 GGA
Moses A., with J. H. Siwvers, nursery & florist, res. 315 GGA

possibly relatives of Gumpel Ephraim.

993 NEISSER Augustus I., Salesman, Cerf, Schloss & Co., residence Alameda
Edward, draughtsman, William Patten, res. Alameda
Morris, manufacturer, gas machines, 420 California, Room 16, residence Alameda

SAN FRANCISCO DIRECTORY 1892

1036 NEISSER Edward, Asst. Draughtsman, New City Hall, res. 1321 Fillmore
Morris, office, 420 California, room 16, res. 1321 Fillmore
Otto, clerk, Chicago Clothing Co., res. 1321 Fillmore

SAN FRANCISCO DIRECTORY 1898

424 COHN Cohn Brothers (Max M. and Gabriel M.) cigar & tobacco 16 Market
Charles C. Cohn, clerk, City and County Attorney's Office home 1317 Leavenworth
Gabriel M. (Cohn Bros.) res 838 Post
425 Julius, clerk, Heymann & Co., res. 1317 Leavenworth
Max M. (Cohn Bros.), secretary Abramson & Heunisch Co., res. 1241 Ellis
Pearl, Miss, secretary, res. 1317 L.
Seth, machinist, H. G. Layng Machine Works, res. 1317 L.
436 COLE Charles C. (same)

592 EPHRAIM Adeline, teacher, Peabody Primary School, home 705 Broderick
Ernestine, widow, 705 --
Jacob A., stationary and printing, 17 Geary , res. 705 --
Janet, teacher, Jefferson Primary School, home 705 --
Moses A., florist, J. H. Sievers, res. 1314 Fulton

NOTE: 1892: p. 385 COHN, Gabriel cigar & tobacco, 225 6ths, res. 923 1/2 Fulton
Max, c & t, , res. 2203 Buchanan
1893: p. 1892: COHN, Gabriel, C&T, 2203 Buchanan
Max same as above.

COHN
MAX M.

Street. A. H. ADAMS, President and Manager. It won't allow disputes.

s Joseph, tailor, 410 Kearny, r. 1253

s L., r. 1802 Polk
s Lamer, manufacturer hats and
1304 Powell, r. 1306A Powell
s Louis (Abrahams Bros.) r. 2100 Cal-
ia
s Louis, clothing, 4-6 Clay, r. 1125
na
s Max, diamond broker, 126 Kearny,
2 Buchanan
s Max, tailor, r. 568 Minna
s Meyer, cutter, r. 1253 Ellis
s Morris, tailor, r. 1006 Hyde
s Morris, salesman Sideman, Lach-
& Co., r. 1016 Fillmore
s Moses, salesman Graf Bros., r. 1125
na
s Newton, student, r. 2100 California
s Samuel, blacksmith, r. 37 Langton
sen Erick, master mariner, 27 Steuart
son Anton E., r. 30½ Stanly Pl
son Benjamin P., manager P. Abra-
on, r. Alameda
son Charles, cook, r. 28 Sacramento
son Estelle Miss, teacher piano, r.
ctavia
son Gustave, manager R. Isaacs &
112 Sansome, r. 802 Ellis
son Joseph S., boxmaker, r. 1209 Oc-

son Josephine, widow, r. 19 Chesley
son Julius, clerk, r. 1259 California
son Lazarus, Hebrew books and to-
, 96 Folsom
son Louis, driver River Express Co.
son Martin, seaman, r. 117 Drumm
son Moses P., clerk P. Abrahamson,
: Hyde

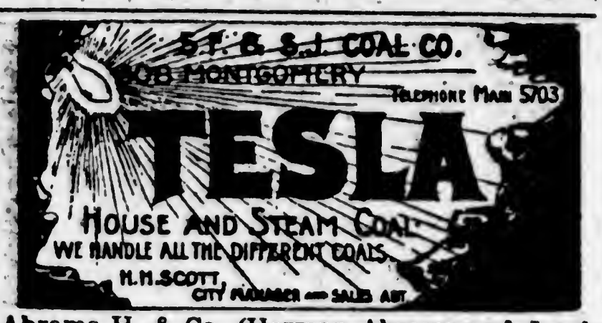
AMSON PETER
iators, 623 Howard, tel Red 1051, r.
lyde

son Peter, clerk River Express Co.
son Samuel, boxmaker, r. 1209 Octa-

amson. See Abramson
Henry, dentist, r. 1408 Fulton
Pauline, widow, r. 1408 Fulton
Samuel, salesman Sachs Bros. & Co.,
6 Fulton
Martin, lodgings, 113 Oregon
obert, stage carpenter, r. 188 Lin-
Av
illiam, r. 188 Linden Av
A., vocal teacher, 516 Sutter
ch Andrew (Abramovich Bros. &
r. 1654 Polk
ch Brothers (Drago and John) liq-
804 Devisadero
ch Brothers & Co. (John and An-
Abramovich and Mark Tasovas)
and dairy produce, 1654 Polk
ch Drago (Abramovich Bros.) r. 400
adero
ch John (Abramovich Bros. and
novich Bros. & Co.) r. 1654 Polk
ttx Joseph L., second-hand furniture,
oisom
Abraham, barber, 1105 Howard

MS ALBERT DR.
cian and professor of Pathology
r Medical College, office 784 Geary
Ryde, hours 1 to 3 p m; r. 2426 Pill-

Amelia, widow, r. 1509 Geary
David, tailor, r. 518 Natoma
Donald, car dispatcher Market St. Ry,
3 Mission
E., watchman Ingleside Race Track
Edgar, clerk, r. 1716 Pacific Av
George, clerk, r. 716 Broadway
George, dental student, r. 1716 Pa-
Av
Gus D., cigars, 210 Kearny, r. 319
r
Gustave, salesman Bruno Roman,
McAllister



Abrams H. & Co. (Herman Abrams and Jacob Cohn) pawnbrokers, 785 Mission and 49, 3d
Abrams Harry, clerk Max Abraham, r. 716 Broadway
Abrams Harry, scenic artist, r. 6 Carlos Pl
Abrams Henry M. (M. Levy & Co.) r. 319 Sutter
Abrams Herman (H. Abrams & Co.) r. 1111B Golden Gate Av
Abrams Isaac, salesman A. & T. Weil & Co., r. 571 Ellis
Abrams Isidore, barber, r. 671 McAllister
Abrams Jacob, r. 430A Fulton
Abrams James M., brick contractor, 1136 Howard
Abrams John, r. 35 Noe
Abrams Julia, widow, r. 1604 California
Abrams Julius, capitalist, 214 Pine, r. 34 Fair Oaks
Abrams Kive, peddler, r. 16A Decatur
Abrams Lippman, clothing, 507 Broadway, r. 716 Broadway
Abrams Louis, r. 822 Turk
Abrams Louis, foreman A. Hanselman, r. 222½ Grove
Abrams Louis, second-hand furniture, 925 Folsom, r. 35 Oak Grove Av
Abrams Louisa, widow, r. 1716 Pacific Av
Abrams Marcus, r. 228 Hickory Av
Abrams Mark, barber, r. 3 Harrison Av
Abrams Max, gents' furnishing goods, 806 Hayes
Abrams Max, salesman Rosenthal's, r. 222½ Grove
Abrams Melville, clerk, r. 1716 Pacific Av
Abrams Samuel (Rabinovich & Abrams) and hardware and clothing, 131, 3d, r. 143 Natoma
Abrams Samuel, bookkeeper Meyerfeld, Mitchell & Co., r. 1520 Devisadero
Abrams Samuel, salesman Rosenthal's, r. 1315 Golden Gate Av
Abrams Samuel, steelworker G. W. Pennington & Sons
Abrams Thomas, r. 335 Fell
Abrams Wolff, expressman, NE cor 4th and Howard, r. 222½ Grove
☞ Abrams. See Abraham, Abrahams and Abram
Abramsen D. Mrs., r. 934½ Bryant
Abramson David, merchant, r. 1911 Ellis

ABRAMSON EDWARD
president Abramson-Heunisch Co., 10-16 Main

ABRAMSON-HEUNISCH CO.
(incorporated) Edward Abramson president, Adam Heunisch vice-president, Max M. Cohn secretary, C. N. Spiero treasurer, bottlers', liquor dealers' and druggists' supplies and corks, 10-16 Main, telephone Main 1847. Eastern address, 115-117 Maiden Lane, New York. European addresses, 8 Mendelsohn, Berlin; 35 Boulevard de Strasburg, Paris

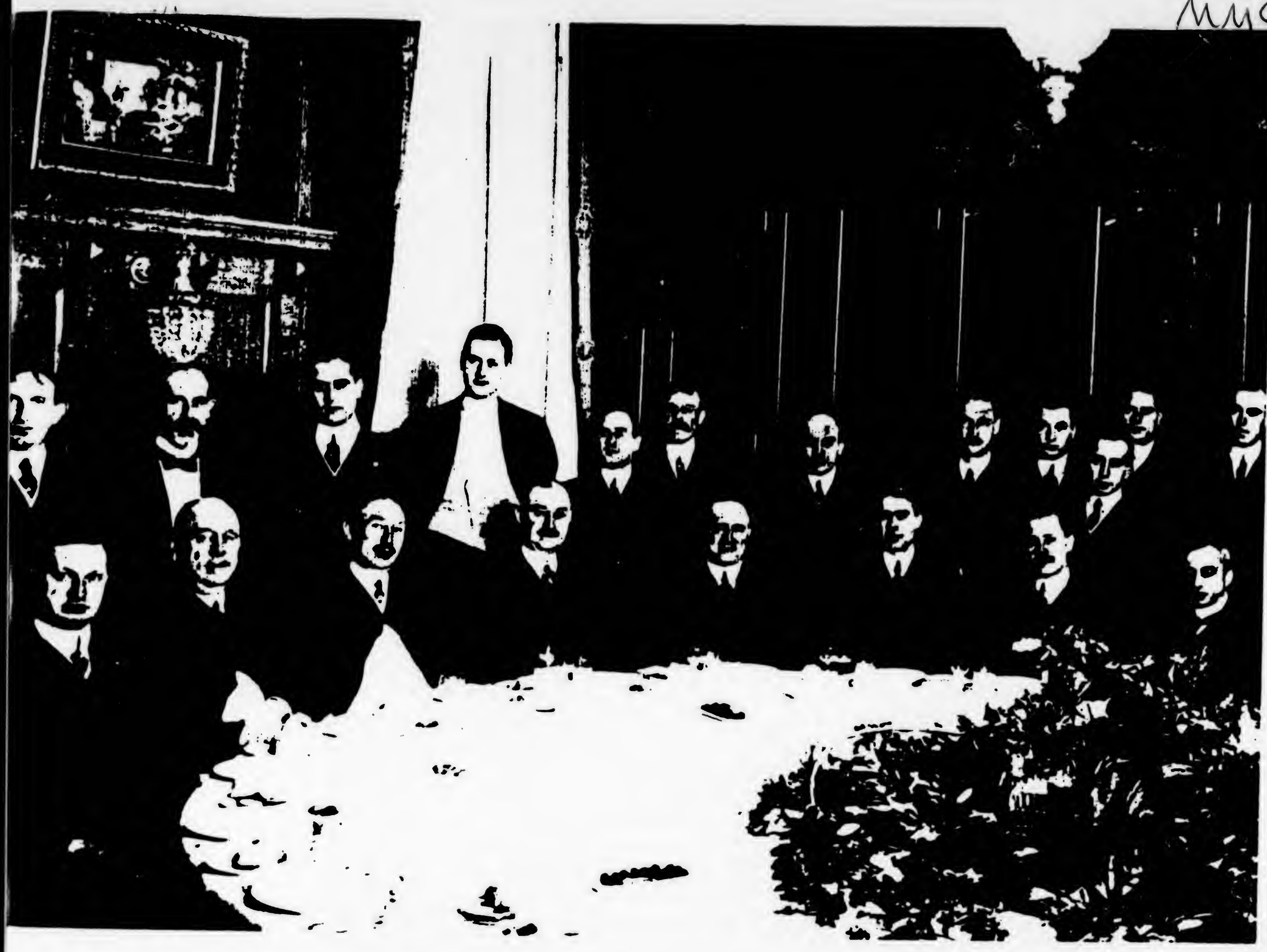
Abramson Rudolph, clerk L. Lebenbaum & Co., r. 1911 Ellis
☞ Abramson. See Abrahamson
Abrate Carolina, widow, dressmaker, r. 871 Chestnut
Abrate Chas., solicitor L'Italia, r. 1912½ Jones
Abrate Louis, clerk, r. 871 Chestnut
Abrate Marianne Mrs., dressmaker, r. 1912½ Jones
Abrego George A., barber, r. 10 Lynch

CTURERS OF
BRANDS.
21-31 Main St., San Francisco.

IN CLARK & SUNS' FIRE TILE and STOVE LININGS, 17 and 19 STEAM St., San Francisco.

San Francisco City Directory 1898

MMC



THIRD ANNUAL ZELLERBACH PAPER CONVENTION, DECEMBER, 1913. *Seated, left to right: J. Y. Baruh, M. R. Higgins, Isadore Zellerbach, J. C. Zellerbach, M. M. Cohn, W. B. Reynolds, H. W. McLean, S. Sonnenberg. Standing, left to right: M. M. Baruh, Emil Greenebaum, F. C. Stratford, J. C. Ady, B. Levison, Aaron Englander, A. Van der Zwiep, L. A. Colton, Harold L. Zellerbach, Victor E. Hecht, A. J. O'Farrell, H. Goedje.*

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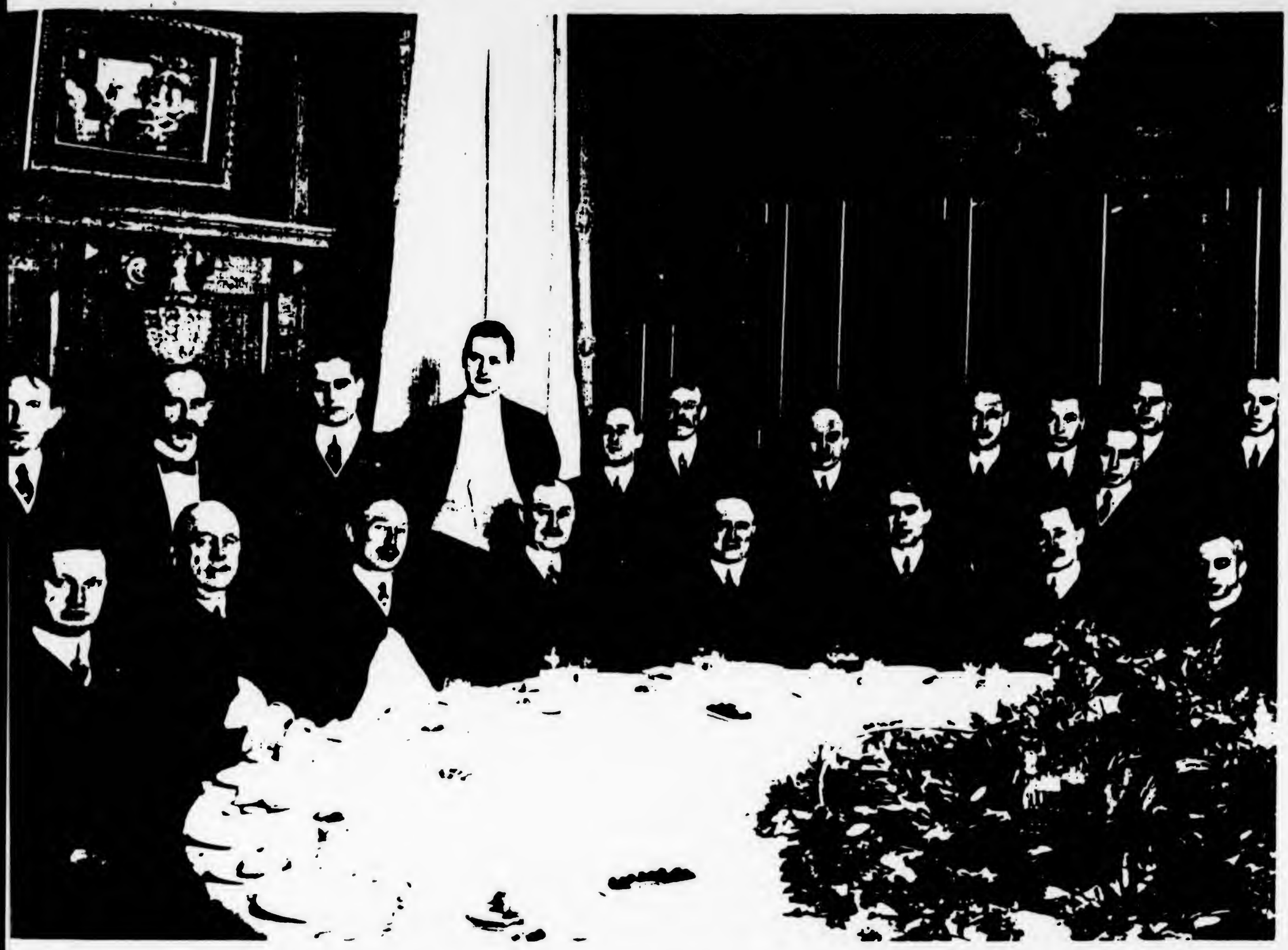

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6/89

COHN
NATHAN
RUTH J.

U. S. CENSUS CALIFORNIA 7/8 June 1900 SAN FRANCISCO CTY & CITY

v. 32, ED 169 Dwelling 242 Family 237 38th Assembly District. 1241 ELLIS STREET

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45	--- LILIAN sister	Dec 1873	26	type writer
(46 servant)				
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ED 298, p. 6, line 93 317 Bush Street

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CAME TO THE UNITED STATES 1858

U. S. CENSUS 1880 city and county of san francisco. p. 20, line 9 (DUPLICATE RECORD)

174 Pacific Avenue

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1 servant

(Arthur was born after 1880)

COHN
MAX
+ROSE
(LAUER)

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY
2099 Pacific Avenue San Francisco, California 94109 Tel. (415) 567-1848
Administration: 2090 Jackson Street

KEMBLE COLLECTIONS ON
WESTERN PRINTING & PUBLISHING

April 16, 1988

John Henry Richter
P.O. Box 7978
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48107

Dear Mr. Richter:

Thank you for your interest in the California Historical Society Library.

We have been able to locate three sources of information concerning Max M. Cohn or his wife, Rose. These are:

San Francisco City Directories

1887-1936. Please see attached.
Note: "r" is an abbreviation for "residence."

Zellerbach : the House of Paper. San Francisco: Leib-Keyston & Company, 1922. [48]p.

Mr. Cohn is mentioned twice in this brief work. Enclosed please find a photocopy of each mention.

California State Library Newspaper Index 1904-1959

Three separate cards are listed:

Cohn, Mr. & Mrs. Max M.
Entertain S.F. Center members.
Ch[ronicle] 6.10.34 S1;1 port.

(Society pages, page one, column one; also contains a portrait).

Cohn, Rose.
Death, Aug, 1 1945, in S.F. (Legal notice).
Ch 8.3.45 11/7 (page 11, column 7).

Cohn, Miss Rose.
Wedding date port. 7.14.1912

This third card does not list a source newspaper, but I would assume that it is also the San Francisco Chronicle.

Unfortunately our collection does not include the above issues. However, both the General Library of UC Berkeley and the State Library in Sacramento should be able to provide you with copies.

An exact date of death for Mr. Cohn can be obtained by contacting the San Francisco Health Department at 101 Grove Street, San Francisco, CA 94112. For a fee of $8.00 (I believe) that department will provide you with a copy of Mr. Cohn's death certificate.

I hope this information is of some use to you.

Sincerely,

Charles Johnson

Charles Johnson
Curator

6/89

COHN
MAX M.

U. S. CENSUS CALIFORNIA 7/8 June 1900 SAN FRANCISCO CTY & CITY

v. 32, ED 169 Dwelling 242 Family 237 38th Assembly District. 1241 ELLIS STREET

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MAX M.

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DEATH CLAIMS MAX M. COHN

DEC 4 - 1935

Max M. Cohn, colorful figure of the San Francisco financial world, succumbed early yesterday to a heart ailment. He was 67.

Mr. Cohn was stricken with what seemed only a cold after attending the annual meeting of the California Ink Company, of which he is a director.

Death came at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Ruth Nathan, and son-in-law, Adolph Nathan, at 2121 Broadway.

Mr. Cohn figured prominently in a number of large scale financial deals in the late twenties. He was president of Cole-French Company and the Metropolitan Properties Company. He was associated, in an executive capacity, with Clorox Chemical Company, Lyons Magnus, Inc., Atlas Imperial Diesel Engine Company, the Coen companies, the Victor Equipment Company, and the Sunset McKee Salesbook Company.

Mr. Cohn is also survived by

DEATH CLAIMS MAX M. COHN

Max M. Cohn, prominent San Francisco financier, died early today after a brief illness.

Mr. Cohn, chairman of the board of directors of the California Ink Company, president of the Cole-French Company and director in many other local and California companies, passed away at the home of his daughter, Ruth Nathan, and son in law, A. N. Nathan, 2121 Broadway.

He is survived by his widow, Rose, of Los Gatos, where the Cohn residence is located.

Born in San Francisco, Mr. Cohn early entered business here and was instrumental in organizing many of the present day concerns in the city.

Funeral arrangements have not yet been made. The body is at the Halsted parlors.

Last Rites Held

For Max M. Cohn

Private funeral service, with only members of the family and close friends in attendance were held yesterday for Max M. Cohn, San Francisco financier.

Mr. Cohn died early Tuesday morning at the home of his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Nathan.

His wife, Mrs. Rose Cohn survives.

Mr. Cohn was a notable in financial operations during the past ten years. He was an executive of half a dozen important companies and president of several.

DEC 5 - 1935

MAX M. COHN IS TAKEN BY DEATH

Financier Succumbs to Lung Trouble at the Age of 67

The brilliant career of Max M. Cohn as a San Francisco financier ended today with his death from a lung congestion. He was 67 and still active in business.

Identified with the Cole-French Co., 558 Sacramento-st, Mr. Cohn refinanced such corporations as California Ink, Atlas Imperial Diesel, Sunset Press and Clorox Chemical.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Rose Cohn, and a daughter, Mrs. Ruth Nathan, San Francisco. The family lives at 2121 Broadway.

Mr. Cohn was at his office yesterday and returned home with a cold. Services will be private.

From the Morgue
of the SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER

received Dec.8,1979.

(SF Chronicle has no clippings)

SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER

A HEARST NEWSPAPER

110 FIFTH STREET • SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. 94103
TELEPHONE (415) 777-2424

Dec. 4, 1979

Dear Mr. Richter,

You're a very persuasive man, and you write a very persuasive letter. Enclosed please find copies of material on Mat Cohn. Believe it or not, we had nothing on Martin Levy.

Best wishes.

Judy Bemis

Acknowledged.

MAX COHN PATENTS

6 June 1922	1,418,696	
2 Sept 1924	1,507,106	same
20 Jan. 1925	1,523,685	40
28 Aug 1928	1,682,115	
27 Sept 1932	1,879,620	
15 Aug 1933	1,922,736	

COHN
MAX

Patents

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any change in the combination, construction, and arrangement may be made by those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit of the invention as claimed.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

1. A blotter attachment of the character described comprising in combination a fountain pen cap having both ends open, a cap threaded on the outer end thereof, a spindle journalled in said cap and extending into the fountain pen cap, a resilient strip having one end pivotally secured on the spindle and free to be swung so that it is disposed in alignment with the inner portion of the spindle, a blotter strip having one end held between said resilient strip and spindle and extending through a slot formed longitudinally of the cap and extending from the outer end of the fountain pen cap to a point approximately even with the inner end of the spindle.

2. A blotter attachment of the character described comprising in combination a fountain pen cap having both ends open, a cap threaded on the outer end thereof, a spindle journalled in said cap and extending into the fountain pen cap, said spindle being entirely supported by the cap, a blotter strip having one end detachably secured to the spindle and extending through a slot formed longitudinally of the fountain pen cap, and a tubular member detachably secured to the other end of the blotter strip.

3. A blotter attachment of the character described comprising in combination a fountain pen cap having both ends open, a cap threaded on the outer end thereof, a spindle journalled in said cap and extending into the fountain pen cap, a resilient strip having one end pivotally secured on the spindle and free to be swung so that it is disposed in alignment with the inner portion of the spindle, a blotter strip having one end held between said resilient strip and spindle and extending through a slot formed longitudinally of the cap and extending from the outer end of the fountain pen cap to a point approximately even with the inner end of the spindle, and a tubular member detachably secured to the other end of the blotter strip.

4. A blotter attachment of the character described comprising in combination a fountain pen cap having both ends open, a cap threaded on the outer end thereof, a spindle journalled in said cap and extending into the fountain pen cap, carrying an enlarged tubular member on its inner end, a shaft on said spindle extending into said tubular member, a knurled nut threaded on the outer end of the spindle, a blotter strip having one end attached to the tubular member on the spindle, and extending through a slot formed longitudinally of the fountain pen cap, and terminating in the outer end of said fountain pen cap.

5. In a device of the character described a support, a sleeve secured in said support, a spindle extending through the sleeve and turnable therein, a roller secured on the outer end of the spindle, said roller being hollow to enclose a portion of the spindle and the sleeve in which the spindle is turnable, a blotter carried by the roller, and means on the roller for securing one end of the blotter.

6. In a device of the character described a cap, a sleeve secured in said cap, a spindle extending through the sleeve and the cap and journalled in the sleeve, means on the end of the spindle for imparting a turning movement thereto, a cylinder secured to the opposite end of the spindle, said cylinder enclosing that portion of the sleeve and the spindle which projects within the cap, and means for attaching one end of a blotter to the cylinder.

7. In a device of the character described a stationary sleeve, a cylinder supported thereby and journalled thereon, means extending through the sleeve and secured to the cylinder for imparting a turning movement to the cylinder, a blotter adapted to be coiled about and supported by the cylinder, means for attaching one end of the blotter to the cylinder, and means for securing the cylinder and the spindle against endwise movement.

ZEPHER J. BRIGHAM

OF ONE-HALF

June 6, 1922.

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new changes in the combination, construction, and arrangement may be made by those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit of the invention as claimed.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

1. A blotter attachment of the character described comprising in combination a fountain pen cap having both ends open, a cap threaded on the outer end thereof, a spindle journalled in said cap and extending into the fountain pen cap, a resilient strip having one end pivotally secured on the spindle and free to be swung so that it is disposed in alignment with the inner portion of the spindle, a blotter strip having one end held between said resilient strip and spindle and extending through a slot formed longitudinally of the cap and extending from the outer end of the fountain pen cap to a point approximately even with the inner end of the spindle.

2. A blotter attachment of the character described comprising in combination a fountain pen cap having both ends open, a cap threaded on the outer end thereof, a spindle journalled in said cap and extending into the fountain pen cap, said spindle being normally supported by the cap, a blotter strip having one end detachably secured on the spindle and extending through a slot formed longitudinally of the fountain pen cap and a cylindrical member detachably secured to the other end of the blotter strip.

3. A blotter attachment of the character described comprising in combination a fountain pen cap having both ends open, a cap threaded on the outer end thereof, a spindle journalled in said cap and extending into the fountain pen cap, carrying an enlarged tubular member on its inner end, a sleeve about said spindle extending into said tubular member, a knurled nut threaded on the outer end of the spindle, a blotter strip having one end attached to the tubular member on the spindle, and extending through a slot formed longitudinally of the fountain pen cap, and terminating in the outer end of said fountain pen cap.

4. In a device of the character described, a support, a sleeve secured in said support, a spindle extending through the sleeve and turnable therein, a roller secured on the outer end of the spindle, said roller being adapted to embrace a portion of the spindle and the sleeve in which the spindle is turnable, a blotter carried by the roller, and means on the roller for securing one end of the blotter.

5. In a device of the character described, a cap, a sleeve secured in said cap, a spindle extending through the sleeve and journalled in the sleeve, means on one end of the spindle for supporting a fountain pen, a cylindrical member secured to the opposite end of the spindle, said cylindrical member having that portion of the sleeve and spindle which projects within the cap, a blotter secured to the cylindrical member, and a tubular member detachably secured to the other end of the blotter.

6. A blotter attachment of the character described comprising in combination a fountain pen cap having both ends open, a cap threaded on the outer end thereof, a spindle journalled in said cap and extending into the fountain pen cap, carrying an enlarged tubular member on its inner end, a sleeve about said spindle extending into said tubular member, a knurled nut threaded on the outer end of the spindle, a blotter strip having one end attached to the tubular member on the spindle, and extending through a slot formed longitudinally of the fountain pen cap, and terminating in the outer end of said fountain pen cap.

7. In a device of the character described, a support, a sleeve secured in said support, a spindle extending through the sleeve and turnable therein, a roller secured on the outer end of the spindle, said roller being adapted to embrace a portion of the spindle and the sleeve in which the spindle is turnable, a blotter carried by the roller, means on the roller for securing one end of the blotter,

8. In a device of the character described, a cap, a sleeve secured in said cap, a spindle extending through the sleeve and journalled in the sleeve, means on one end of the spindle for supporting a fountain pen, a cylindrical member secured to the opposite end of the spindle, said cylindrical member having that portion of the sleeve and spindle which projects within the cap, a blotter secured to the cylindrical member, and a tubular member detachably secured to the other end of the blotter

9. A blotter attachment of the character described comprising in combination a fountain pen cap having both ends open, a cap threaded on the outer end thereof, a spindle journalled in said cap and extending into the fountain pen cap, carrying an enlarged tubular member on its inner end, a sleeve about said spindle extending into said tubular member, a knurled nut threaded on the outer end of the spindle, a blotter strip having one end attached to the tubular member on the spindle, and extending through a slot formed longitudinally of the fountain pen cap, and terminating in the outer end of said fountain pen cap.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

[illegible] J. BRICOSKER, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO MAX COHN, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

BLOTTER ATTACHMENT FOR FOUNTAIN PENS.

1,416,286. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 6, 1922.

Application filed November 24, 1920. Serial No. 426,126.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ZERNER J. BRICOSKER, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of San Francisco and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Blotter Attachments for Fountain Pens, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a blotter attachment for fountain pens, and more particularly to a blotter attachment for the cap of a fountain pen.

General objects of the invention are: that the blotter can be easily manipulated when used; that the attachment be simple, and inexpensive to manufacture; and that the attachment is neat in appearance.

It is also an object of the present invention that the blotter be detachable and easily renewable.

Other objects will later appear.

The invention is illustrated by way of example in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Fig. 1 is a side elevation of a fountain pen showing my invention in operation;

Fig. 2 is a longitudinal, central, vertical section of the fountain pen cap and showing the blotter partly unrolled;

Fig. 3 is a vertical section of same on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a detail view of the spindle upon which the blotter is wound;

Referring to the drawings, wherein preferred forms of the invention are illustrated, 10 indicates the barrel of a fountain pen, and 11 the cap as shown fitted on the pen point. The cap is shown [illegible] to open at each end, and the outer end is provided with a threaded enlargement to receive the correspondingly threaded cap 12. Through the cap 12 there extends a shaft 13 on which there is mounted a spindle 14. A collar 15 is secured to the shaft 13. The shaft and spindle extend into the interior of the cap 11 and the inner end of the spindle is provided with an enlargement 16 [illegible] The spindle is free to turn in the shaft 13, the collar 15 holding the shaft and shaft in their positions. The spindle enlargement 16 is of such size as to engage the inner surface of the cap 11 and thereby hold the spindle and shaft against accidental displacement, but not to interfere with the rotation of the spindle. From the collar 15 to the inner end of the spindle, a portion of the spindle's periphery is flattened as indicated at 16, and at the inner end of this flattened portion there is pivotally secured, as at 16', one end of a resilient strip 17. The strip is adapted to swing in a plane corresponding to its flat surface, and beneath it is held one end of a blotter strip 18. The blotter otherwise extends through a longitudinally extending slot 19 in the cap or sleeve 11. The slot terminates at its one end with the outer end of the cap 11, as shown in Fig. 2. The outer end of the blotter 18 extends through a slot 20 in a tubular member 21, and is disposed about the inner surface of said tubular member. A pin 22 is inserted in this tubular formation of the blotter end and binds the same against being withdrawn. The tubular member 21 is preferably of hard rubber in order to give the required binding action to hold the blotter.

When it is desired to renew the blotter, the cap 12 is unscrewed, which action will withdraw with it the spindle 16 and blotter carried thereby; the blotter sliding through the slot 19. After the cap is entirely unscrewed the spindle, cap and blotter can be entirely withdrawn from the cap or sleeve 11. The inverted U is then swung on its pivot 16' and the inner end of the blotter released. The pin 22 can then be withdrawn and the other end of the blotter drawn from the tubular member 21. A new blotter can then be readily inserted by a reverse operation.

In operation when it is desired to use the blotter, it is only necessary to pull on the tubular member 21 and thus unroll the blotter. This can be accomplished by one hand of the user, which is done by holding the cap or sleeve 11 in one hand and by the use of the thumb and middle finger sliding correspondingly on the tubular member. This manner of operation is of course only required in case one hand cannot be otherwise used. When the blotting has been accomplished the blotter may then be quickly withdrawn by the operator turning the spindle in the required direction by means of the knurled nut 12.

While I have shown the preferred forms of my invention, it will be understood that va-

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

[redacted]

[redacted] Patented June 6, 1911.

[redacted]

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Florence J. Dawson, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city and county of San Francisco and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Blotter Attachments for Fountain Pens, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a blotter attachment for fountain pens, and more particularly to a blotter attachment for the cap of a fountain pen.

Several objects of the invention are: that the blotter can be easily manipulated when used; that the attachment be simple, and inexpensive to manufacture; and that the attachment is neat in appearance.

It is also an object of the present invention that the blotter be detachable and easily renewable.

Other objects will later appear.

The invention is illustrated by way of example in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Fig. 1 is a side elevation of a fountain pen showing my invention incorporated.

Fig. 2 is a longitudinal, central, vertical section of the fountain pen cap and showing the blotter partly unrolled.

Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view on the line 3—3, of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a detail view of the spindle upon which the blotter is wound.

Referring to the drawings more particularly, 10 indicates the ordinary tock or handle of a fountain pen, and 11 the cap or sleeve for enclosing the pen point. The cap or sleeve 11 in this instance is open at each end and its outer end is provided with threads adapted to receive the interiorly threaded cap 12. Through the cap 12 there extends a sleeve 12' in which there is inserted a spindle 13. A collar 14 is secured to the sleeve 12'. The sleeve and spindle extend into a tubular member 13' and the inner end of the spindle is threaded into an intermediate transverse wall of the member 13'. The spindle is free to turn in the sleeve 12'; the collar 14 holding the member 13' and sleeve 12' in their positions. The spindle is threaded on its outer end to receive a knurled nut 15 by which the spindle may be turned and in turn rotating the member 13'; the sleeve 12' acting as a guide for the member 13' and holding it against any lateral movement.

From the collar 14 to the outer end of the spindle, a portion of the spindle's periphery is flattened as indicated at 16, and at the outer end of this flattened portion there is pivoted, as at 16', one end of a metallic strip 17. The strip is adapted to swing in a plane corresponding to its flat surface, and beneath it is held one end of a blotter strip 18. The blotter otherwise extends through a longitudinally extending slot 19 in the cap or sleeve 11. The slot terminates at its one end with the outer end of the cap 11, as shown in Fig. 2. The outer end of the blotter 18 extends through a slot 20 in a tubular member 21, and is disposed about the inner surface of said tubular member. A pin 22 is inserted in this tubular formation of the blotter end and binds the same against being withdrawn. The tubular member 21 is preferably of hard rubber in order to give the required binding action to hold the blotter.

When it is desired to renew the blotter, the cap 12 is unscrewed, which action will draw with it the spindle 16 and blotter carried thereby; the blotter sliding through the slot 19. After the cap is entirely unscrewed the spindle, cap and blotter can be entirely withdrawn from the cap or sleeve 11. The member 17 is then swung on its pivot 16 and the inner end of the blotter released. The pin 22 can then be withdrawn and the other end of the blotter drawn from the tubular member 21. A new blotter can then be substituted by a reverse operation.

In operation when it is desired to use the blotter, it is only necessary to pull on the tubular member 21 and thus unwind the blotter. This can be accomplished by one hand if desired, which is done by holding the cap or sleeve 11 in one hand and by the use of the thumb and middle finger pushing outwardly on the tubular member. This manner of operation is of course only resorted to when two hands cannot be conveniently used. When the blotting has been accomplished the blotter may then be quickly rewound on the spindle by the operator turning the spindle in the required direction by means of the knurled nut 15.

While I have shown the preferred form of my invention, it will be understood that va-

(No Model.)

M. GOLDBERG.

APPARATUS FOR ADMINISTERING MEDICATED VAPORS.

No. 279,091. Patented June 5, 1883.

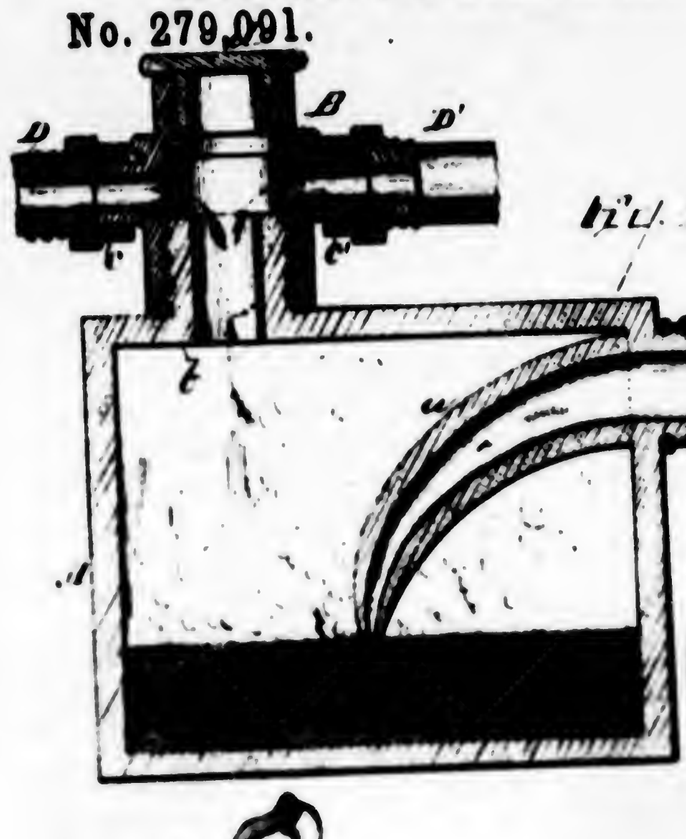


Fig. 1

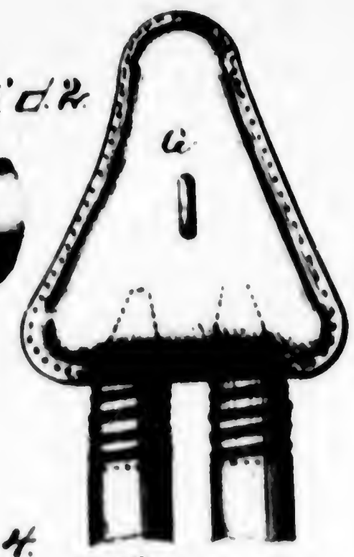


Fig. 2

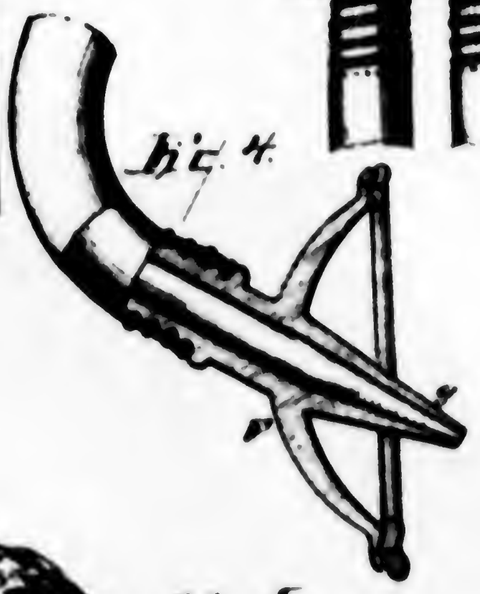


Fig. 4

Fig. 3

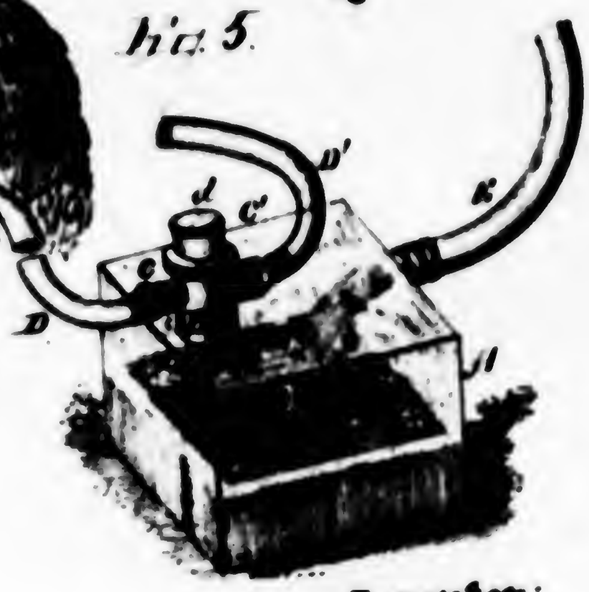


Fig. 5

Witnesses:
E. L. Asmus
Carl P. Eckhardt.

Inventor:
Max Goldberg
By
Stout & Underwood
Attorneys.

Fig. 2.

FILL AT ONCE ETC.

12

Fig. 3.

12

IMPORTANT NOTICE

INVENTOR
MAX M. COHN
BY Dewey, Cohn, Fennell & Wolff
ATTORNEYS

Fig. 1.

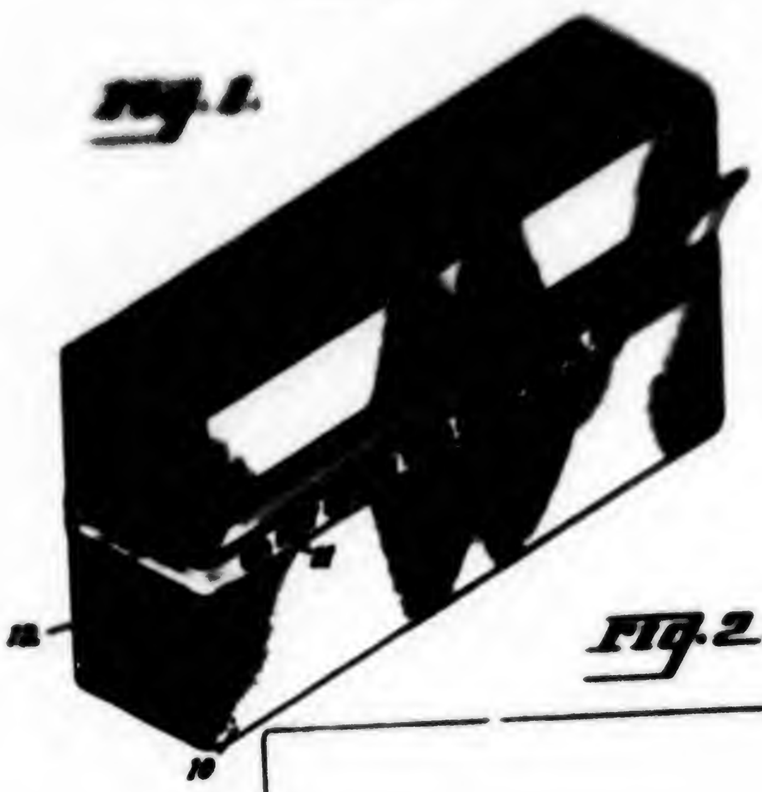


Fig. 2.

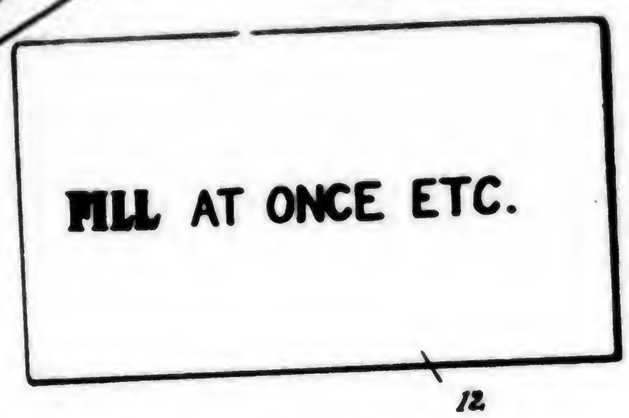
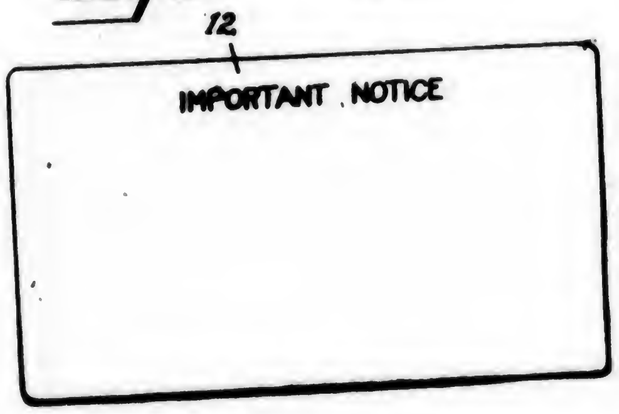


Fig. 3.



INVENTOR
MAX M. COHN
BY Dewey, Stone
Jamieson & Lydick
ATTORNEYS

TOILET PAPER PACKAGE

Filed Sept. 18, 1923 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

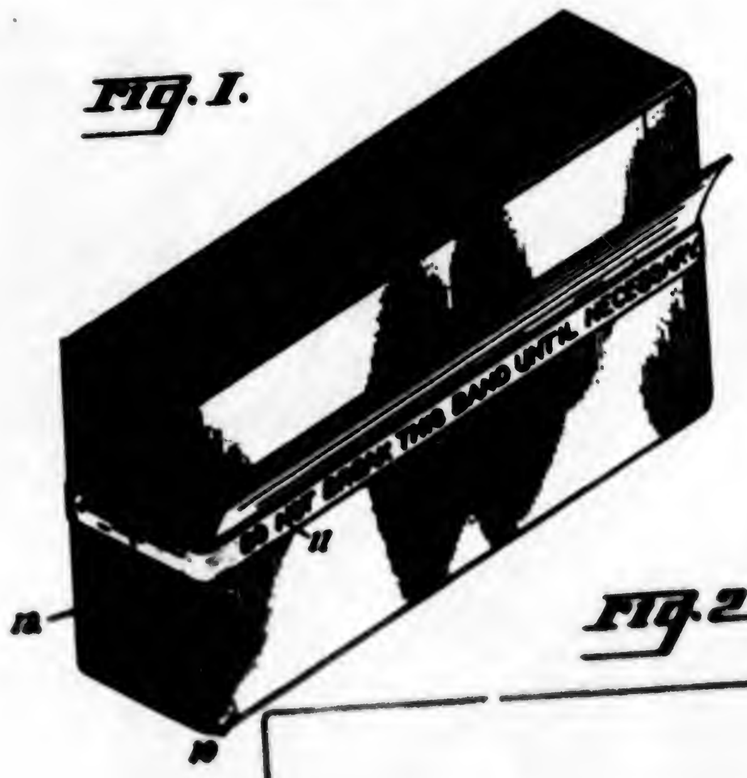


Fig. 2.

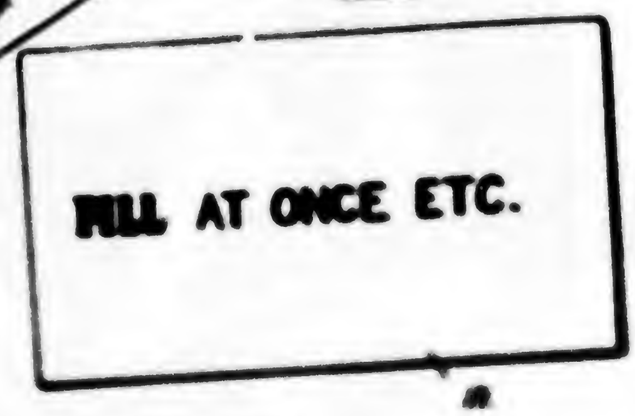
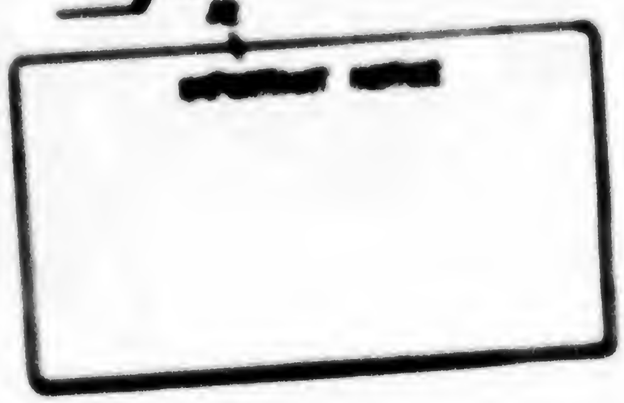


Fig. 3.



TOILET PAPER PACKAGE

Filed Sept. 18, 1923 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 5.

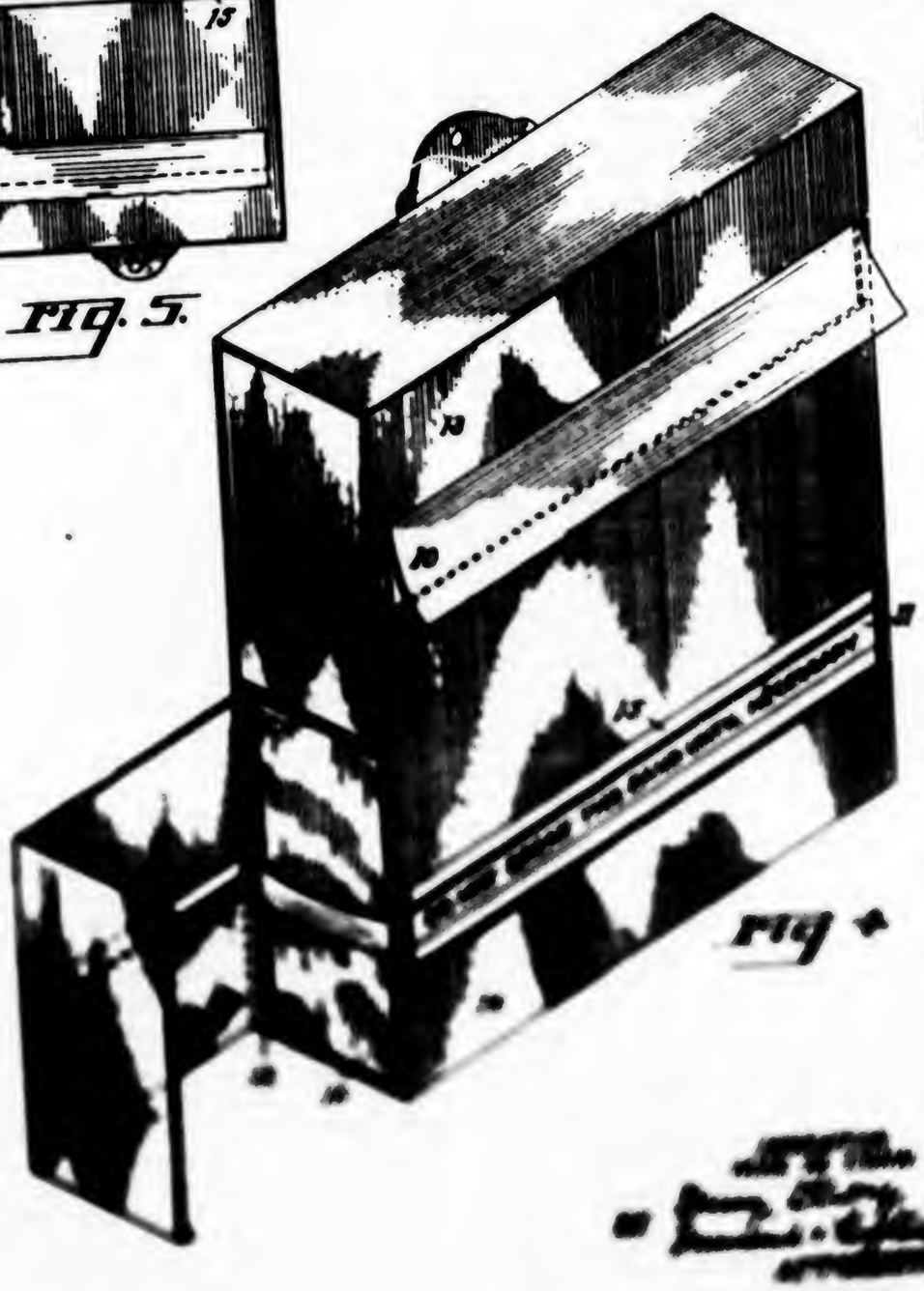


Fig 4

TOILET-PAPER PACKAGE

Application filed September 18, 1923. Serial No. 663,383.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MAX M. COHN, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city and county of San Francisco and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Toilet-Paper Packages, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a toilet paper package and to a mode of dispensing the paper, the present application being in the nature of a continuation of my application Serial Number 598,258, filed November 1, 1922, entitled "An improvement in dispensing cabinets for toilet paper and the like."

For many years there has existed a demand for an arrangement which will reduce the possibility of a toilet paper dispensing cabinet becoming entirely depleted. One solution of this problem is to provide a fixture or container which will hold a second package or roll which will be available when the first package or roll is exhausted; but all attempts to make use of this plan with the form and style of the toilet paper packages heretofore in use have met with failure. The package most commonly used is a flat package of folded and interleaved sheets held together by a paper band extending around the shorter dimension of the package, or rather, at right angles to the lines of the fold of the sheets. Such packages are dispensed from a cabinet containing a narrow slot in its bottom or front wall and extending parallel with the line of fold of the sheets. The band on such a package has to be broken before or at the time of inserting the package in the cabinet and therefore even if there were duplicate cabinets or compartments each containing a package of paper the paper in the second package would be useless as in the other case both would contain broken packages. The result of this would be that the paper would be withdrawn from either dispensing cabinet quickly and both therefore would become fouled at the same time.

I overcome this difficulty by providing a package of folded interleaved sheets which are banded together with a band extending around the longer dimension of the package or parallel with the line of fold of the sheets, the band being also arranged to register with a slot in the cabinet through which the sheets are dispensed by positioning the band on the package so that a portion will be visible through the slot in the cabinet and will serve use can always be left intact as it passes in its cabinet, inasmuch as the band is visible through the slot in the cabinet and is of a size and character to be broken and removed through said slot. Also by having this band registering with the slot in the cabinet I can print certain instructions upon the band which will be visible through the slot, which instructions are to leave the band intact on the reserve package until the other package is entirely exhausted. Also, near the back of the package I place a card bearing printed instructions which, when the package is depleted, become visible through the slot in the cabinet and serve to call attention to the depleted condition of the package.

In the accompanying drawing,

Fig. 1 shows a perspective of a package made in accordance with my invention.

Fig. 2 shows a view of the back of the package.

Fig. 3 shows a view of the obverse side of the card at the back of the package.

Fig. 4 shows a perspective view of the duplex cabinet, illustrating the mode of dispensing the paper.

Fig. 5 shows the front elevation of said cabinet, illustrating the paper being dispensed from the lower compartment and the upper compartment being empty.

The package herein shown comprises a number of folded and interleaved sheets 10, held together by paper band 11 and band extending around the longer dimension of the package, or parallel with the line of fold of the interleaved sheets. This band is normally disposed upon the package and on the front of the package shown is printed upon the band suitable instructions to the effect that the band should be left intact until the package in the cabinet compartment is exhausted. At the back of the package a card 12 held in place against the package by the band 11 and containing printed instructions as to enter has such as shown, for instance, in Fig. 2. On the reverse of said card 12 are other instructions which, through the slot in the compartment when the package is exhausted, a second suitable instruction such as will appear in Fig. 3, which will attract to the empty condition of the cabinet and direct the attention to that of one.

While one form of dispensing cabinet having a slot in its front wall over to which

inserting the package in its cabinet, and therefore, even if there were duplicate cabinets or compartments, each containing a package of paper, the paper in one would be as readily available as in the other, since both would contain broken packages. The result of this would be that the paper would be withdrawn from either dispensing cabinet optionally, and both, therefore, would likely become depleted at the same time.

I overcome this difficulty by providing a package of folded, interleaved sheets, which are banded together with a band extending around the longer dimension of the package, or parallel with the line of fold of the sheets, the band being also parallel with the slot in the cabinet through which the sheets are dispensed. By positioning this band on the package so that it registers with the slot in the cabinet, the package intended for re-

COHN
MAX

WESTERN STATES JEWISH HISTORY

NORTON B. STERN, *Editor*
WILLIAM M. KRAMER, *Associate Editor*
REVA CLAR, *Contributing Editor*

Vol. XIX, No. 3 April, 1987

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OUR CONTRIBUTORS . . .

ZETTA JOSEPH — Mrs. Douglas Joseph, the daughter-in-law of Louis Joseph, wrote the family history of the Harris, Joseph and Levy families of Inyo County, California.

RUTH KELSON RAFAEL — Mrs. Rafael has been the archivist of the Western Jewish History Center, Berkeley, for many years, and she has completed a volume listing the center's holdings.

CHARLES NORDHOFF — Nordhoff's 1873 book, *California for Health, Pleasure and Residence,* was the first widely read and influential book in publicizing Southern California.

CHARLES A. MURDOCK — Murdock (1841-1928) was a San Francisco printer who had worked in that field from 1867, and was well acquainted with the people in the industry.

AUDREY R. KARSH — Miss Karsh is a longtime resident of San Diego, and she has written a number of articles on San Diego Jewish history which have been published in these pages.

THE BEGINNINGS OF THE ZELLERBACH PAPER COMPANY

By Charles A. Murdock

In 1924 *The Pacific Printer and Publisher* began to print a series of articles by Charles A. Murdock entitled "History of Printing in San Francisco." Murdock (1841-1928) started to work in the printing trade in San Francisco in 1867, and was well qualified to write of the early years of the industry in the major center of printing and publishing in the Western United States.

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Anthony Zellerbach

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It was Isadore Zellerbach (1866-1941) who built Anthony Zellerbach Company into an international concern. Isadore Zellerbach gradually expanded the firm by opening new plants, establishing subsidiary companies, and developing new products, such as interfolding paper towels.[3]

Branches multiplied and the Zellerbach Paper Company became a great organization, with paper mills and various factories not only along the Pacific Coast but also in the East. By the early 1920s the corporation had branches at Oakland, Fresno, Sacramento, Los Angeles, San Diego, Portland, Seattle, Spokane, and Salt Lake City, while it operated factories, board and paper mills at San Francisco and Stockton, California; Port Angeles, Washington; and Carthage, New York.

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4. See William D. Welsh, *The Years of Paper* (San Francisco, 1941); R. O. Hunt, *Pulp, Paper, and Pioneers: The Story of Crown Zellerbach Corporation* (New York, 1961).

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land, CA; A. P. Nasatir,
co, CA; Fred & Harriet
la Cynwyd, PA; Michael
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WESTERN STATES JEWISH HISTORY

NORTON B. STERN, *Editor*
WILLIAM M. KRAMER, *Associate Editor*
REVA CLAR, *Contributing Editor*

VOLUME XVII, No. 4 JULY, 1985

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Compiled by Reva Clar

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M. Bendat (Bendat Books, Los
tions, 394 pp.. hardbound, 5½ x

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om the ghosts there. Bendat seems
have saved everything and we who
e archivally minded should be grate-
l. We have reproductions of his
39 councilmanic campaign litera-
re. There are valuable records of
e Zionist movement. He headed the
s Angeles Zionist District in 1953
ading a slate that included personal-
es such as David I. Lippert, Max
mmer, Jacob Alkow, Emil Brown,
rus Levinthal, J. J. Lieberman,
ron Riche, Ted Strimling and others
ually distinguished.

The photos in the volume are a
wsreel of our times. Across the
orld we have pictures of Bendat on
issions. He is shown with James C.
cDonald, the first U.S. ambassador
Israel. In this 1949 picture we also
e Ted Strimling. There is a 1950
ot of the Bendats with Ben Gurion.
year later he is shown with Presi-
nt Miguel Aleman of Mexico, where
received a medal of valor. In 1957
e see him with Israeli President Ben
i. The following year is represented
a great photo of our author with
eanor Roosevelt. You can see him
th Californians such as Governor
lmund Brown, Sr., Earl Warren,
nator George Murphy, entertainers
eorge Jessel, Eddie Cantor, George
rns, Danny Thomas, Dinah Shore,
verly Sills, Kirk Douglas, and Shel-
y Winters among others.

The book helps document the Jew-
days of our lives in photography
d words. I feel sure that Western
ates Jewish History will borrow
me of these great photographs for
cture parades.—William M. Kramer,
sociate Editor.

THE EDITOR'S PAGE

We enjoyed a visit with one of our readers, Melvin Marks of Chicago. Marks, who is a marketing consultant, is writing a book on the relations of Jews and American Indians, particularly in the West. The editor and associate Kramer were able to provide a number of suggestions and leads to materials and sources. Of interest is the fact that our journal has printed a good deal of material over the years on the relations between the American Indians and our people.

The *San Francisco Chronicle* (Dec. 21) had a page devoted to "Thoughts On Growing Very Old." Flora J. Arnstein, some of whose writings appeared in our issues of April, 1981 and October, 1982, was one of the seven individuals whose comments were featured. Mrs. Arnstein, now ninety-nine years old, is a retired educator and a part of the Brandenstein family of M.J.B. fame.

Our reader Bob McClurkin called to tell us about Jacinto, California, mentioned in the January issue (p. 160) as the town where P. N. Aronson's store was located. Aronson married Carrie Goldwater of San Francisco in 1876. Jacinto was located on the western bank of the Sacramento River in Glenn County, but in 1876 it was a part of Colusa County. Jacinto is now a ghost town.

Rabbi Floyd S. Fierman sent us the initial number of the occasional publication, *The El Paso Jewish Historical Review*. This 1982 number has a short piece on Rabbi Martin Zielonka (1877-1938) of El Paso, by Evelyn Rosen. Zielonka was rabbi of Temple Mount Sinai from 1900 until his death in 1938.

The spring 1985 issue of *Pacific Horticulture* contained an article by Joan Jackson on the fabulous garden and Japanese tea house in the hills of Los Gatos, California. Seymour Linden, one of our readers and a noted cactus and succulent expert, sent a copy to us. The garden is now a state historical landmark and is in the national register of historical places. It was constructed during the World War I era by Max M. Cohn, an executive of the Zellerbach Paper Company. His nephew told us about Cohn in 1969. Cohn was an inventor of paper products as well as an executive. The royalties from his inventions were largely spent on the Los Gatos gardens and tea house. These took a Japanese crew of eleven men a full decade to build, and it cost over $250,000. Max Cohn's

three principal inventions were the folded paper towel used in dispensers, the window envelope. and the cardboard egg carton.

We spent a pleasant and busy day in February with Emily McGinn working on sources of material on the early Jewish history of San Luis Obispo, California, where she lives. There is a pioneer Jewish cemetery in that town, dating from the 1870s, and there were a substantial number of early Jewish families in the community. One of them was Abraham Blochman and his family, who were later to be important members of the Jewish community of San Diego. Earlier, Blochman had been in the gold rush town of Nevada City, California.

HELP FOR STOCKTON BENEVOLENCE FROM SAN FRANCISCO — 1857

We learn that the Hebrew Benevolent Society [of Stockton, California] has been heavily taxed in . . . burying the dead of the hospital [California State Hospital for the Insane]. When we consider there belong to the state at large, and that our residents in Stockton have to bear the whole tax, it appears some speedy remedy should be adopted by the societies at large in the state. We are pleased to inform them that at a meeting of the trustees of the First Hebrew Benevolent Society of San Francisco, the matter was broached and unanimously concurred in, to allow the Stockton society some support . . . we pledge the assistance of all our coreligionists to them in this needful time.

Voice of Israel, San Francisco, quoted in *The American Israelite*. Cincinnati, March 27, 1857. p. 299.

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SEARCH FOR MAX M. COHN

SAN FRANCISCO DIRECTORIES

1887	Not found	
1888	Shipping clerk Gabriel Cohn & Co., cigar manufacturers,	2221 Sutter
		r. 2221 Sutter
1889	Traveling salesman, John S or D* Bowman & Co., cigar mfg	r. 2221 Sutter
1890	" " Gabriel Cohn & Co. Gabe & Max both	at 2203 Buchanan
1891-93	Not found	
1894-96	Cashier Abramson-Heumisch Co.	r.2203 Buchanan
1897	Secretary " " " andpartner inCohn Bros	r. 835 Post
	" " 10-16 Main	
1898-1901	" " "	r. 1241 Ellis
1902	" " "	r. 1360 Post
1903	Asst seety Illinois Pacific Glass Co.(10-16 Main)	r. 537 Scott
1904	With A. Zellerbach & Sons	r. 537 Scott
1905	" " "	r. 939 Fell
1907-08	Secretary Zellerbach Paper Co.and Pres & Mgr Atlas Manufacturing Co. (Sheet metal)	r. 939 Fell
1909-1915	Secretary Zellerbach Paper Co.	r. Piedmont
1916-1917	Sect-Treasurer " " "	"
1918-1919	Secretary " " "	"
1920-25	Cohn. Max M. (Rose L.) Vice Pres Zellerbach Paper Co.	r. Palace Hotel
1925	And Treasurer National Paper Products Co.	
1926	Not found. Not listed among officers of Zell, Nat Paper or Ill Pac Glass	
1927	Vice President Illinois Pacific Glass Corp,	r. Palace Hotel
1928	Chair. of Board " " " & Pres Cole French Co.	" "
	Stock Brokers	
1929	" " " " "	r. Los Gatos
1930	" " " ("andPres Cole & Co &	) r. Los Gatos
1931-32	President Cole French (Selectasim Patents Co)	r. Los Gatos
1933	" " "	r. 2121 Broadway
1934	" " "	r. Los Gatos
1935	.....	r, 2121 Broadway
1936	Cohn, Rose (Widow M M)	r. 2121 Broadway

*The Directories are sometimes inaccurate in the spelling department. Mr. Bowmen was listed both ways.

COHN
MAX

guided the destinies of the Company. Because of the fact that Isadore Zellerbach is still the active head of the business it is more difficult to see his own part of the work in its proper perspective. The same, too, may be said of Mr. M. R. Higgins, now chairman of the Board, and Mr. Max M. Cohn, Vice-President, who recently retired. But sufficient time has passed since the general policies and plans of the Company were first inaugurated to view them in perspective to the exclusion of the personalities back of the business.

The paper business is as universal and fundamental as food. It is more universal than steel, or transportation, or automobiles, or a dozen more that may be mentioned. In every business there has occurred a basic change which has opened its field over new and far-flung highways. Whether it be genius, foresight, luck or whatever one may please to call that quality of leadership which is ready for the chance and plunges in to take advantage of it, the presence of that quality is seen in its results.

It is not necessary to credit the Zellerbach firm in the 90's with a prescience of these coming events. This corporation has never boasted that it could read the future better than others. But it has seemed always to be ready for the present.

Mention has already been noted of the policy of the institution to maintain an ever increasing variety of stocks. It is still the foundation principle of

ZELLERBACH - HOUSE OF PAPER
1927
LIEB-KEYSTON + CO.

ZELLERBACH

LIEB-KEYSTON + CO.

the change from the partnership to the corporate form of business and was one of the seven original directors of the Zellerbach Paper Company. This incorporation was more than a mere legal formality. The main purpose was to make possible a division of authority and responsibility which the concern had never known before. In its earliest days Anthony had been the autocrat of the little village store. When Isadore came into the firm, he became in fact, if not in title, the responsible head of operations. Whatever other abilities he may have had, the fact seems to be quite well agreed that he was and is essentially a merchandiser. But in a business the size of this, the merchandiser must either allow his own specialty to be neglected or must neglect some of the others, for example, finances and organization. Isadore Zellerbach realized this. As early as 1903 he had secured the services of M. M. Cohn to whom eventually fell the handling of credits. When Mr. Higgins came into the concern it was to handle what may be called "organization." It is a broad term but with a very definite meaning in a large and growing business. His field has never changed but it has grown with the development of the manufacturing end of the business.

Every successful company has its own individual practices in the matter of organization. By a simple rule of thumb one can know that they are good practices if the business soundly progresses, and bad if it

ZELLERBACH : THE HOUSE OF PAPER . SAN FRANCISCO :
LEIB - KEYSTON & COMPANY , 1927.

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WESTERN STATES JEWISH HISTORY

A Publication of the

WESTERN STATES JEWISH HISTORY ASSOCIATION
(a non-profit corporation)

NORTON B. STERN, *Editor*

WILLIAM M. KRAMER, *Associate Editor*

Published four times a year in the months of

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Telephones: (213) 398-2585
(213) 450-2946

July 17, 1988

Dr. John H. Richter
P.O. Box 7978
Ann Arbor, MI 48107

Dear Dr. Richter:

I most certainly do have the record of the informer who told me about Max Cohn. He was Raymond Lauer, who I interviewed in his home in Sacramento, on April 6, 1969.

Lauer informed me that Max Cohn was the husband of his Aunt Rose. He also told me that Cohn was the most interesting member of his family.

I am all but certain that Raymond Lauer is no longer among the living.

Sincerely,

Norton B. Stern

Norton B. Stern
Editor

COHN

July 10, 1988 MAX

Mr. Norton B. Stern, Editor
Western States Jewish History

Dear Mr. Stern:

Once again I have a happy occasion to correspond with you, hoping that my simple question may not be too difficult to answer.

On the Editor's Page (p.373 of the July 1985 issue of WSJH, your refer in the last paragraph to the Japanese garden and tea house in the hills of Los Gatos. The originator of what is now a historical landmark was Max Cohn of the Zellerbach Paper Company. Max also was a cousin of my grandmother, and some seven years ago, the California half and the German half of the same family Cohn were in occasional correspondence. I came to San Francisco in 1941, six years after the good cousin Max had passed away, but I met a few of the remaining family members.

Now my question relates to the statement, interesting to me, that "his nephew told us about Cohn in 1969." Now Max was one of nine children of his equally fascinating father (Gabriel Cohn, state senator of Elko County, Nevada in 1874) but there were only three grandchildren, of which only one was a male (Paul S. Cohn of Bouquest-Cohn Cigar Co, in San Francisco. He was the only nephew of Max Cohn and since he died in 1957, he cannot be the source for your interesting story.

Would you have records that indicate who your informant was? If he is still living, I love to write to him. I have most of the data anyone could gather on this pioneer merchant family (Austin 1862, Elko to 1871), so I would be delighted to hear from any nephew of M.C. (it could just be a nephew by marriage, a nephew of Mrs. Rosa Lauer Cohn).

I should appreciate very much your kind reply, and remain,

with kindest regards,

John Henry Richter

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MAX

Mr. Charles Johnson,
Curator
California Historical Society Library
2099 Pacific Avenue
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94109

May 9, 1988

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I am most pleasantly surprised to receive so much valuable information in response to my enquiry about Max Cohn, and am excedingly grateful for your efforts. I am sure I can obtain copies of the SF Chronicle articles cited. "Miss" Rose Cohn is of course Mrs. Rose (Lauer) Cohn, the lady who became Max Cohn's wife in 1912. It is regrettable that the history of the Zellerbach Company mentions nothing of the "Secretary" who contributed rather remarkably to the success of the firm by his various inventions for which he obtained patents. Sadly enough, when he died (1935) there was not even an obituary. I believe their daughter Ruth (Mrs. Nathan) is still living, but she has no interest in my research, nor children who might have been interested. "Uncle" Max Cohn died on December 2, 1935 in S.F.

I am hoping to come out to San Francisco, where I lived happily in 1941 and again in 1945-46, later this year, and if it happens, I shall certainly arrange to visit you and your good library.

With greatest appreciation of your kind assistance,

Sincerely,

John Henry Richter

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WESTERN STATES JEWISH HISTORY

NORTON B. STERN, *Editor*
WILLIAM M. KRAMER, *Associate Editor*
REVA CLAR, *Contributing Editor*

Vol. XIX, No. 3 April, 1987

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COHN
MAX M.

March 15, 1988

Mr. Glenn E. Humphreys,
Curator,
California Historical Society Library
2099 Pacific Avenue
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94109

Dear Mr. Humphreys:

I am obliged to Mr. Morton B. Stern, the editor of the Western States Jewish History, for your address. I requested it after reading the short article about the beginnings of the Zellerbach Paper Company in the journals April 1987 issue, where it was reprinted by your kind permission.

I asked for that particular issue because I knew that this great company started with a small office in which the secretary was Max M. Cohn. Any documentation concerning him has been of great interest to me but up to now quite elusive. Max Cohn was a cousin of my grandmother Martha Segall, who probably never met him (she met and was quite friendly with his father Gabriel Cohn, of Nakel and of Elko, Nevada (which city and county he represented in the Nevada Senate (1874). Max was not as colorful as person as his father (who visited his favorite sister, my greatgrandmother, almost annually after the death of his wife (1895/8), and who was a great friend of all his many relatives in Berlin and in Westprussia.

Max, however, was one of the geniusses of the ten children of Gabriel, and like the others apparently did everything they could to keep father away (actually, Gabriel died in Berlin just before the end of the First World War - legally an enemy alien in the country of his birth, since he came to Berlin just once more - a few weeks before America entered that war).

As I learned years ago, Max was a very good inventor, and certainly the company prospered partly because of his inventions, of which I heard a little from the last of Max' brothers (Seth Cohn in San Mateo). Now that I am serious about collecting information on Gabe and his sons and daughters, I found that the Zellerbach Company has no obituary in their archives, or if they have anything about Max Cohn, they won't tell. Sad. I tried long ago to contact his daughter, but she may have passed away long ago, too. The family was not much in contact with each other, as I discovered when I first came to San Francisco in 1941. But my interest in genealogy and local history extended to this branch of my grandmother's family anyhow, since I owe them the happy chance to come to this country, somewhat later than Gabriel (and his brother Michael) who came to San Francisco in 1856.

Since I am writing to a fellow-librarian who may know my classmate at Berkeley (Danton's Inferno, class of 1949/50) Richard Dillon, the longtime librarian of the Sutro Library, I like to ask you whether there may be some sources in San Francisco which might have material on Max Cohn (186801935) and possibly also about his brother Gabe M. Cohn (who curiously was named for his father, quite against our tradition). Gabe was apparently the founder of the chain of cigar and liquor stores in San Francisco known as the Bouquet-Cohn Cigar stores, which Gabe's son Paul S. Cohn inherited after his father's death in 1931, and which was operated by Paul and Fred Bouquet, who I think was the son of the original partner. I was told once that the stores actually started before the earthquake, and that Gabe then rebuilt the business. It was sold in the 1950s by Paul (whom I knew since 1941) before his death in 1957. A third brother was also in business in San Francisco (and in Manila), Charles Centennial Cohn, later Cole, who died in 1931, and his son Charles Creswell Cole, who was killed while pilot piloting his own light plane, in 1935. That event was such a remarkable happening that it was reported to the cousins then living in Berlin, where I lived then and in that way heard about it.

Would there be a collection of business histories, or biographical material about prominent businessmen of San Francisco and the Bay Area which might have material of interest to me? I plan to come to California once again, perhaps this Fall, and I am currently fishing around for information on collections such as this to do some more research on the family history, rich in tales and legends but rather short of documentation. It may be possible to get enough new material to serve as a basis for a biographical article on Gabriel and his family.

I would surely be most grateful if you could assist me with a lead or to in this matter.

Remaining,

Most sincerely yours,

John Henry Richter

COHN
MAX M.

WESTERN STATES JEWISH HISTORY

A Publication of the
WESTERN STATES JEWISH HISTORY ASSOCIATION
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NORTON B. STERN, *Editor*
WILLIAM M. KRAMER, *Associate Editor*

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2429 TWENTY-THIRD STREET,
SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA 90405

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(213) 450-2946

March 9, 1988

Dr. John H. Richter
P.O. Box 7978
Ann Arbor, MI 48107

Dear Dr. Richter:

Thanks for yours of the 29th. I enjoyed your describing Max M. Cohn as a "rather able inventor," which may be the understatement of the year given the wide use and impact of those inventions.

Glenn E. Humphreys, Curator, can be reached at

California Historical Society Library
2099 Pacific Ave.
San Francisco, CA 94109

All the best to you, and we cordially invite your readership, for which a card is enclosed.

Sincerely,

Norton B. Stern
Editor

COHN
MAX

February 29, 1988

Mr. Norton B. Stern
Western States Jewish History Association
2429 Twenty-Third Street
SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA 90405

Dear Mr. Stern:

Thank you very much for sending me the April 1987 issue of WSJH. I was happy to learn that Mr. Murdock's reprinted article on the Zellerbach Paper Company mentioned Max M. Cohn, its first secretary and (as I knew) a rather able inventor. Max was my grandmother's cousin (one of some three dozen in teh Cohn Family) and incidentally the nicest of the siblings, of which there were eight. Only he and his father (Gabriel C.) were in close touch with my branch of the family (in Germany). Gabriel is the one-time (and short-time) state senator of Elko County, Nevada, of whom I wrote to you some years back. I am still discovering data about him and hope I can find enough to make a nice article on this remarkable if hot-blooded pioneer merchant in Nevada (later he was the head of the Bouquest-Cohn chain of cigar and liquor (and betting) stores in San Francisco, directed first by his son (also Gabriel, called Gabe) and then by the grandson (Paul S. Cohn) who was a wellknown figure on Montgomery Street in San Francisco. He also enabled me, a relative totally unknown to him, to come to San Francisco (1941). He was, at least officially, my first boss -in the main store of his chain.
By the way, I have been in touch with the Badt family about the Cohn brothers.

Could you do me the favor of giving me the address of Mr. Glenn E. Humphreys, of the California Historical Society, who gave you permission to reprint Murdock's story? I like to ask him whether he has any additional information on Max Cohn. Curiously, when I visited Zellerbach's HQ in 1981, they claimed to have nothing in writing or print on Max Cohn, not even an obituary...

Thakk you very much for your prompt response and, if you could, Mr. Humphreys address.

Sincerely,

John Henry Richter

COHN, MICHAEL

RF 138

NAKED, USA

JOHN HENRY RICHTER
P. O. BOX 7978
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48107

Courtesy of Peabody Museum of Salem.
BORUSSIA, built in 1855 at Greennock, Scotland, and owned by the Hamburg American Line.

CDHN
MICHAEZ

GERMANS ★ TO AMERICA

Lists of Passengers Arriving at U.S. Ports, 1850–1855

Volume 1
January 1850–May 1851

Edited by
Ira A. Glazier
and
P. William Filby

SR Scholarly Resources Inc.
Wilmington, Delaware

Courtesy of Peabody Museum of Salem.
BORUSSIA, built in 1855 at Greennock, Scotland, and owned by the Hamburg American Line.

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MICHAEL

GERMANS ★ TO AMERICA

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Ira A. Glazier
and
P. William Filby

SR Scholarly Resources Inc.
Wilmington, Delaware

PASSENGER	AGE	SEX	OCCUPATION	PRVL	DES
ABEL, S.	50	M	JNR	GR000	USA
MARIE	49	F	NN	GR000	USA
H.	14	M	NN	GR000	USA
ANTON	16	M	NN	GR000	USA
FRIEDRICH	8	M	CHILD	GR000	USA
BAPTIST	7	M	CHILD	GR000	USA
BAUER, OTTILIE	22	F	NN	GR000	USA
GOETZEMANN, ADAM	23	M	BCHR	GR000	USA
SCHWENKERT, ADAM	23	M	FARMER	GR000	USA
WACHTEL, GEORG	33	M	BKLYR	GR000	USA
KERN, CATHRINE	34	F	NN	GR000	USA
WOLZ, CASPAR	28	M	LWYR	GR000	USA
NICOLAS	22	M	BCHR	GR000	USA
SUBOED, HEINRICH	45	M	MNSTR	GR000	USA
HAUSER, GOTTL.	26	F	NN	GR000	USA
ELISABETH	23	F	NN	GR000	USA
KUEBLER, GOTTLIEB	16	M	FARMER	GR000	USA
PFAU, THEODOR	27	M	BOTT	GR000	USA
GSELE, PAULINE	21	F	NN	GR000	USA
RIEDLINGER, FRIEDRICH	55	M	BL	GR000	USA
GEISELTHARD, AGNES	28	F	NN	GR000	USA
HOFLER, WOLFANG	34	M	FARMER	GR000	USA
ACHHAMER, CATH.	20	F	NN	GR000	USA
REICHHAMER, JOH	30	M	FARMER	GR000	USA
ANNA	34	F	NN	GR000	USA
THERESE	9	F	CHILD	GR000	USA
MARIE	.06	F	INFANT	GR000	USA
WUDLENG, FRANZISCHA	29	F	NN	GR000	USA
MARG.	.02	F	INFANT	GR000	USA
CATH.	18	F	NN	GR000	USA
EDENHARDTER, JOH	28	M	FARMER	GR000	USA
GEORG	30	M	FARMER	GR000	USA
WUNPHHEIMER, GEORG	24	M	MCHT	GR000	USA
SCHMAUSER, BARBARA	25	F	NN	GR000	USA
DOSTERER, JOHANN	32	M	TLR	GR000	USA
KAPPEMANN, JOSEPH	23	M	STMSN	GR000	USA
DENZINGER, BARBARA	9	F	CHILD	GR000	USA
JOSEPH	6	M	CHILD	GR000	USA
FISCHER, WILHELM	22	M	BKR	GR000	USA
GUSTAV	21	M	BKR	GR000	USA
BAUER, CARL	24	M	BKR	GR000	USA
W.	21	M	BCHR	GR000	USA
FRENZ, JOH	29	M	JNR	GR000	USA
HERTE, MADELEINE	28	F	NN	GR000	USA
BERGMANN, SAMUEL	42	M	MCHT	GR000	USA
MOSES	20	M	SHMK	GR000	USA
LIPPERT, MELCHIOR	31	M	FARMER	GR000	USA
BERGMANN, WOLF	25	M	MCHT	GR000	USA
OCHSE, HEINR.	27	M	MCHT	GR000	USA
KRAMER, HEINR.	50	M	FARMER	GR000	USA
HELENE	50	F	NN	GR000	USA
THERESE	24	F	NN	GR000	USA
FERDINAND	20	M	NN	GR000	USA
LOUIS	16	M	NN	GR000	USA
JOSEPH	10	M	UNKNOWN	GR000	USA
COLINE	9	F	CHILD	GR000	USA
CAROLINE	9	F	CHILD	GR000	USA
HEINRICH	4	M	CHILD	GR000	USA
EGGS, GEORG	30	M	FARMER	GR000	USA
SCHUBER, HENRY	16	M	WVR	GR000	USA
BAAR, FRANZ	9	M	CHILD	GR000	USA
OCHSENFUSS, CHRISTIAN	36	M	FARMER	GR000	USA
MUELLER, HALOISE	36	F	NN	GR000	USA
ANNETTE	10	F	UNKNOWN	GR000	USA
GUSTAV	1	M	CHILD	GR000	USA
SPANIER, HERMANN	35	M	MCHT	GR000	USA
SCHRADE, JACOB	29	M	FARMER	GR000	USA
HARTE, CLEMENS	21	M	SHMK	GR000	USA
RENOU, NICOLAS	60	M	FARMER	GR000	USA
MARIA	37	F	NN	GR000	USA
MARIA	24	F	NN	GR000	USA
VICTORINE	22	F	NN	GR000	USA
ELISE	16	F	NN	GR000	USA
ANTONIET.	14	F	NN	GR000	USA
PAULINE	25	F	NN	GR000	USA

PASSENGER	AGE	SEX	OCCUPATION	PRVL	DES
MARIE	30	F	NN	GRO	
JOSEPHINE	20	F	NN	GRO	
EDWARD	.09	M	INFANT	GRO	
EMIL	.09	M	INFANT	GRO	
SCHWAB, AB.	34	M	MCHT	GRO	
CANTOR, HERMANN	22	M	SDLR	GRO	
BARTH, JEAN	29	M	BRR	GRO	
KRAMER, CHRISTIAN	24	M	BCHR	GRO	
ENDERS, ZACHARIA	20	M	NN	GRO	
BERGER, CHRISTIAN	28	M	MECH	GRO	
WALTE, RUDOLPH	25	M	FARMER	GRO	
BATCHELE, RUDOLPH	48	M	FARMER	GRO	
ELISABETH	41	F	NN	GRO	
JOHANN	15	M	NN	GRO	
RUDOLPH	10	M	UNKNOWN	GRO	
GOSFF.	6	M	CHILD	GRO	
FERDINAND	5	M	CHILD	GRO	
FRANKFELDER, B.	23	M	UNKNOWN	GRO	
FREY, JACOB	27	M	BRR	GRO	
MUSTOFF, CARL	30	M	DYR	GRO	
HABERGER, JEAN	39	M	GDNR	GRO	
MARIE	34	F	NN	GRO	
BLASIUS	3	M	CHILD	GRO	
JEAN	2	M	CHILD	GRO	
DEHN, ANNA	22	F	NN	GRO	
BEHLEN, CHARLES	32	M	MCHT	GRO	
SIMON, CHARLES	23	M	FARMER	GRO	
BUCH, JEAN	67	M	FARMER	GRO	
SOPHIE	37	F	NN	GRO	
SOPHIE	32	F	NN	GRO	
FRIEDRICH	17	M	SCHM	GRO	
LOUISE	17	F	NN	GRO	
LOUISE	7	F	CHILD	GRO	
JEAN	4	M	CHILD	GRO	
FRIEDRICH	.09	M	INFANT	GRO	
MESSINGER, CARL	28	M	UNKNOWN	GRO	
GOTTLIEB.	28	F	NN	GRO	
GANZBORA, CARL	26	M	MLR	GRO	
HAAG, CARL	24	M	FARMER	GRO	
MESSINGER, FRIEDERICH	25	M	GZR	GRO	
GRUNDER, EMMA	25	F	NN	GRO	
MICHEL, PETER	33	M	FARMER	GRO	
CATHRINE	33	F	NN	GRO	
ANNA	7	F	CHILD	GRO	
JACOB	4	M	CHILD	GRO	
PETER	.09	M	INFANT	GRO	
LUDWIG, CONRAD	23	M	FARMER	GRO	
SCHUB, JOHANN	37	M	MECH	GRO	

SHIP: HELENE

FROM: BREMEN

TO: NEW YORK

ARRIVED: 15 JULY 1850

MENGERT, HEINR.	36	M	MNSTR	GRO	
B.	35	F	UNKNOWN	GRO	
M.	62	F	UNKNOWN	GRO	
VOIT, C.W.	35	M	MCHT	GRO	
NOLTENIUS, J.D.	25	M	MCHT	GRO	
SCHMIDT, E.	48	F	UNKNOWN	GRO	
DAEUBLE, C.	31	F	UNKNOWN	GRO	
RALL, C.	37	F	UNKNOWN	GRO	
ARNOLDI, B.	28	F	UNKNOWN	GRO	
RATHJEN, A.	29	F	UNKNOWN	GRO	
HEIM	6	M	CHILD	GRO	
JOHANN	4	M	CHILD	GRO	
MARIE	2	F	CHILD	GRO	
BERTHOLD	1	M	CHILD	GRO	
MURTFELDT, L.	20	M	MCHT	GRO	

RIE	30	F	NN	GR000 USA
SEPHINE	20	F	NN	GR000 USA
WARD	.09	M	INFANT	GR000 USA
IL	.09	M	INFANT	GR000 USA
B, AB.	34	M	MCHT	GR000 USA
R, HERMANN	22	M	SDLR	GR000 USA
, JEAN	29	M	BRR	GR000 USA
R, CHRISTIAN	24	M	BCHR	GR000 USA
S, ZACHARIA	20	M	NN	GR000 USA
R, CHRISTIAN	28	M	MECH	GR000 USA
, RUDOLPH	25	M	FARMER	GR000 USA
ELE, RUDOLPH	48	M	FARMER	GR000 USA
ISABETH	41	F	NN	GR000 USA
HANN	15	M	NN	GR000 USA
DOLPH	10	M	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
SFF.	6	M	CHILD	GR000 USA
RDINAND	5	M	CHILD	GR000 USA
FELDER, B.	23	M	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
JACOB	27	M	BRR	GR000 USA
FF, CARL	30	M	DYR	GR000 USA
GER, JEAN	39	M	GDNR	GR000 USA
RIE	34	F	NN	GR000 USA
ASIUS	3	M	CHILD	GR000 USA
AN	2	M	CHILD	GR000 USA
ANNA	22	F	NN	GR000 USA
N, CHARLES	32	M	MCHT	GR000 USA
, CHARLES	23	M	FARMER	GR000 USA
JEAN	67	M	FARMER	GR000 USA
PHIE	37	F	NN	GR000 USA
PHIE	32	F	NN	GR000 USA
IEDRICH	17	M	SCHM	GR000 USA
UISE	17	F	NN	GR000 USA
UISE	7	F	CHILD	GR000 USA
AN	4	M	CHILD	GR000 USA
IEDRICH	.09	M	INFANT	GR000 USA
NGER, CARL	28	M	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
TTLIEB.	28	F	NN	GR000 USA
ORA, CARL	26	M	MLR	GR000 USA
CARL	24	M	FARMER	GR000 USA
NGER, FRIEDERICH	25	M	GZR	GR000 USA
ER, EMMA	25	F	NN	GR000 USA
L, PETER	33	M	FARMER	GR000 USA
THRINE	33	F	NN	GR000 USA
NA	7	F	CHILD	GR000 USA
COB	4	M	CHILD	GR000 USA
TER	.09	M	INFANT	GR000 USA
G, CONRAD	23	M	FARMER	GR000 USA
JOHANN	37	M	MECH	GR000 USA

HELENE

BREMEN
NEW YORK
ED: 15 JULY 1850

RT, HEINR.	36	M	MNSTR	GR000 USA
	35	F	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
	62	F	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
C.W.	35	M	MCHT	GR000 USA
NIUS, J.D.	25	M	MCHT	GR000 USA
DT, E.	48	F	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
LE, C.	31	F	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
C.	37	F	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
DI, B.	28	F	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
EN, A.	29	F	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
M	6	M	CHILD	GR000 USA
ANN	4	M	CHILD	GR000 USA
IE	2	F	CHILD	GR000 USA
THOLD	1	M	CHILD	GR000 USA
LDT, L.	20	M	MCHT	GR000 USA

WILHELMS, A.C.	31	M	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
KROPP, H.L.	20	M	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
BANDEL, A.	17	M	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
WEISSENBORN, HEINRICH	30	M	BCHR	GR000 USA
SCHLEGEMILK, SIMON	24	M	MLR	GR000 USA
PFEIFFER, FRIED.	24	M	SHMK	GR000 USA
FURTMILLER, JACOB	69	M	WVR	GR000 USA
SCHUMACHER, GOTTLIEB	21	M	SHMK	GR000 USA
MARST, JOHANN	18	M	JNR	GR000 USA
CATHERINE	17	F	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
PLOEGER, DORETTE	21	F	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
WETJEN, GEFERT	30	M	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
CHARLOTTE	25	F	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
MARIE	3	F	CHILD	GR000 USA
HEINR.	2	M	CHILD	GR000 USA
WENDELKEN, DIEDERICH	16	M	FARMER	GR000 USA
STELJES, JOHANN	18	M	FARMER	GR000 USA
LURSSEN, HEINRICH	19	M	SHMK	GR000 USA
OETERS, DIEDERICH	21	M	SMH	GR000 USA
FINKE, HEINRICH	22	M	FARMER	GR000 USA
MAGNUS	13	M	FARMER	GR000 USA
DEHN, ANNA	20	F	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
LILLIENTHAL, CORD	30	M	FARMER	GR000 USA
KORNEL, CHRISTIAN	19	M	WVR	GR000 USA
LEMMER, JOHANN	25	M	BKR	GR000 USA
WEISBRODT, LUDWIG	24	M	SHMK	GR000 USA
CRAMER, PHILIP	30	M	TLR	GR000 USA
GOTHMANN, HEINR.	25	M	FARMER	GR000 USA
SEITZ, GEORG	24	M	BCHR	GR000 USA
DEICHMANN, JOHANNES	38	M	PT	GR000 USA
BEHRENS, BERNHARD	25	M	DYR	GR000 USA
RESING, JOHANNES	25	M	SMH	GR000 USA
SCHRIEVER, JAN	19	M	FARMER	GR000 USA
BUSCHKEMPER, GERHARD	39	M	FARMER	GR000 USA
JUDRISCH, FRIEDRICH	30	M	GDNR	GR000 USA
VOLKER, CARL	25	M	WVR	GR000 USA
JUDIESCH, LOUISE	30	F	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
EMILE	6	F	CHILD	GR000 USA
AUGUST	2	M	CHILD	GR000 USA
BERTHA	.03	F	INFANT	GR000 USA
MALCH, JACOB	27	M	FARMER	GR000 USA
SCHOOR, BARBARA	25	F	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
ZOLLNER, LUDWIG	16	M	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
ABNER, MARGARET	21	F	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
MOGK, CASPER	41	M	FARMER	GR000 USA
ELISABETH	38	F	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
MARGARET	15	F	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
FRIEDERICH, OTTO	24	M	JNR	GR000 USA
ANNA	22	F	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
CHRISTOPH	.06	M	INFANT	GR000 USA
KERLING, FRANZ	34	M	TLR	GR000 USA
EISABETH	38	F	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
BARBARA	9	F	CHILD	GR000 USA
WALDBURG	7	F	CHILD	GR000 USA
MARIE	3	F	CHILD	GR000 USA
JOSEPH	1	M	CHILD	GR000 USA
FRANZ	.03	M	INFANT	GR000 USA
GUTTENBERGER, MARGARET	44	F	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
PHALER, WILLEBALD	35	M	MSN	GR000 USA
CHRISTIANE	43	F	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
JOSEPH	9	M	CHILD	GR000 USA
JOHANN	2	M	CHILD	GR000 USA
DENGLER, JOH.	42	M	MSN	GR000 USA
ANNA	45	F	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
KLUGE, AUGUST	30	M	SMH	GR000 USA
HAHN, CARL	20	M	RPR	GR000 USA
FOCHTMANN, OSCAR	30	M	MCHT	GR000 USA
URBAN, CARL-FR.	33	M	MSN	GR000 USA
WEHRMANN, FRIED.W.	31	M	FARMER	GR000 USA
BOHRAN, CAROLINE	32	F	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
X BOTJER, FRITZ	23	M	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
COHN, MICHAEL	21	M	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
WEINBERG, ROSETTE	20	F	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
BROMMA, CHARLOTTE	42	F	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
JACOB	13	M	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA

CHARLOTTE	10	F	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
MILLE, MEYERR	22	M	MCHT	GR000 USA
HOHNER, JOHANN	32	M	WCHMKR	GR000 USA
DEUTLINGER, JACOB	2	U	CHILD	GR000 USA
WERNER, FRIEDRICH	32	M	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
LINDEMANN, CAROLINE	36	F	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
WILHELMINE	2	F	CHILD	GR000 USA
JOHANN	.03	M	INFANT	GR000 USA
BAER, HEINRICH	26	M	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
BRUGGEMANN, CARL	17	M	FARMER	GR000 USA
WOLTER, CHRISTIAN	17	M	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
KROLING, LOUIS	28	M	SHMK	GR000 USA
CHRISTIANE	28	F	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
DEBELING, GOTTLIEB	18	M	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
SCHOPPE, CHRISTIAN	24	M	TLR	GR000 USA
REGENTHAL, WILHELM	31	M	WVR	GR000 USA
FISCHER, AUGUST	21	M	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
BARTELS, CHRISTIAN	24	M	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
REESING, WILHELM	16	M	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
DURKOP, CAROLINE	34	F	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
MINNA	38	F	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
KLINGE, FRIEDRICH	31	M	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
MACKENROTH, HEINRICH	44	M	FARMER	GR000 USA
MARGARETHE	31	F	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
CHRISTOPH	7	M	CHILD	GR000 USA
WLHELMINE	5	F	CHILD	GR000 USA
LOUISE	2	F	CHILD	GR000 USA
SACKER, JACOB	27	M	FARMER	GR000 USA
HEINZE, FRIEDERICH	44	M	FARMER	GR000 USA
CAROLINE	39	F	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
THEODOR	16	M	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
ROBERT	14	M	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
CARL	12	M	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
PAULINE	10	F	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
FRITZ	8	M	CHILD	GR000 USA
HERMAN	6	M	CHILD	GR000 USA
ALWINE	4	F	CHILD	GR000 USA
FERDINAND	2	M	CHILD	GR000 USA
SIELING, JOHANN	20	M	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
REICH, JOHANNES	23	M	FARMER	GR000 USA
STRICKER, MARGARETH	24	F	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
WUHRMANN, JOHANN	16	M	FARMER	GR000 USA
GUTTICH, LUDWIG	29	M	MCHT	GR000 USA
LUEBNER, WILHELM	25	M	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
CHRISTIANE	60	F	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
JOHANNE	18	F	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
HENRIETTE	26	F	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
CARL	23	M	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
HEINRICH	21	M	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
LOUISE	2	F	CHILD	GR000 USA
ANNA	.06	F	INFANT	GR000 USA
VOELKEL, JOHANN	19	M	WVR	GR000 USA
RIES, GEORG	19	M	FARMER	GR000 USA
VOIGTLAENDER, DOROTHEA	27	F	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
KIELMEYER, HEINRICH	45	M	FARMER	GR000 USA
MARIE	40	F	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
HEINRICH	16	M	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
CAROLINE	11	F	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
GROTE, HEINRICH	38	M	FARMER	GR000 USA
FRIEDERICKE	36	F	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
HOMEYER, FRIEDERICH	46	M	FARMER	GR000 USA
SOPHIE	44	F	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
WILHELM	20	M	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
HEINRICH	17	M	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
FRIEDERICH	16	M	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
CAROLINE	12	F	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
FRIEDERIKE	9	F	CHILD	GR000 USA
DIEDERICH	8	M	CHILD	GR000 USA
SCHUETZ, CARL	26	M	FARMER	GR000 USA
REINFELDER, EMMA	25	F	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
JULIE	18	F	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
TAUSCHER, HENRIETTE	32	F	UNKNOWN	GR000 USA
MATHILDE	7	F	CHILD	GR000 USA
HEDWIG	4	F	CHILD	GR000 USA
BORCHERT, AUGUST	17	M	FARMER	GR000 USA

born 1829/30

12/88

COHN

GABRIEL and
→ MICHAEL

U. S. CENSUS CALIFORNIA 1860 NEVADA COUNTY
GRASS VALLEY TOWNSHIP
p. 172: Dwelling 382, 359th family on 6 June 1860

line 9-10 COHN, G. 20, male, merchant, prop. $ 500.00 born Prussia

COHN, M. 29, male, merchant, (no property) born Prussia

COHN MICHAEL

FIRST DIRECTORY

OF

NEVADA TERRITORY,

CONTAINING:

THE NAMES OF RESIDENTS

IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS;

A HISTORICAL SKETCH, THE ORGANIC ACT,

AND OTHER POLITICAL MATTERS OF INTEREST;

TOGETHER WITH A

DESCRIPTION OF ALL THE QUARTZ MILLS;

REDUCTION WORKS, AND ALL OTHER INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE TERRITORY;

AS ALSO OF

THE LEADING MINING CLAIMS;

AND VARIOUS

Mineral Discoveries, Works of Internal Improvement, et

WITH A

TABLE OF DISTANCES, LIST OF PUBLIC OFFICERS,

AND OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AND AUTHENTIC SOURCES,

BY J. WELLS KELLY.

SAN FRANCISCO:

COMMERCIAL STEAM PRESSES: VALENTINE & CO.,

517 Clay and 514 Commercial Streets.

.....

1862.

Carr L. E. miner, res Gold Hill
Casey H. & Co. market, Main opposite Gold Hill Saloon
Cash J. H. laborer, lime kiln, American Flat
Cassidy John, Harp of Erin Saloon, Main op Eclipse Mill
Casterton James, miner, Mosheimer & Winters' Claim
Cawley John, amalgamator, Pioneer Mill
CENTERVILLE HOUSE (G. R. Skinner, proprietor) Gold Cañon near Paul's Mill
Chamberlain J. miner, Bacon's Claim
Chandler Martin, miner, bds Gold Hill Hotel
Chauncey John, mason, bds Gold Hill Hotel
Church I. S. amalgamator, Petaluma Mill
Clark George, hostler at Dollman's Stables
Clark Joseph, carpenter, bds Gold Hill Hotel
Clark J. P. blacksmith with D. C. Kingsley
Clarke Alling, baker, Howard Saloon
Clarke R. E. blacksmith, bds Gold Hill Hotel
Clear Henry, teamster, bds Gold Hill Hotel
Cleer Henry, hostler, Eclipse Livery Stable
Cleveland D. B. carpenter, bds Sacramento Restaurant
Cochrane J. miner, bds Sacramento Restaurant
Cohn M. cigars, tobacco, etc., at Gallick & Brother's
Collins M. M. res Gold Hill
Collins M. laborer, Marysville Mill
Collins William, engineer, Derrick's Mill
Colonel Joseph, baker, Gold Dust Saloon
Colton J. E. bds What Cheer Hotel
Conley D. lime kiln, American Flat
Constable Charles, gardener, American Flat
COPPERAS TUNNEL, Crown Point Ravine
Copperas Paul W. saloon, bds with S. G. Lichtenberger
CORDIELL THOMAS, carpenter, Pioneer Foundry
Corwin Bartlett G. miner, bds Gold Hill Hotel
Cosgrove Patrick, barkeeper, Hart's Sample Rooms
Cotey Daniel S. barkeeper, Riesen House
Coulter Robert, miner, Main nr Exchange Hotel
Coursolles L. G. A. miner, bds Bed Rock Saloon
Cowles George M. mining, bds Golden Hotel
Cowles George, miner, bds Gold Hill Hotel
Coxy A. P. miner, bds Gold Hill Hotel
Craigsley Samuel, teamster, bds with A. H. Weeks
Crait J. T. miner, bds Bed Rock Saloon
Crandell George, engineer, bds Exchange Hotel
Craner J. miner, Bates & Apple Claim
Craze John, miner, Gold Cañon near St. Louis Mill
CROSSLEY SAMUEL, blacksmith with D. C. Kingsley

Fox Philip, laborer, Eclipse Mill
Frankel L. B. clothing, etc. Main next Gold Hill Saloon
FRANKENHEIMER M. clothing, dry goods, etc. Main, brick store adjoining Flagg's Block
FRENCH SALOON (Peter Margalot, proptr) Gold Cañon near Petaluma Mill
Frizell Lloyd, Deputy Recorder, Gold Hill District

G

GAINES W. R. laborer, Derrick's Mill
Gallagher Barney, miner, res Gold Hill
Gallagher Richard, mining, res Gold Hill
GALLICK & BROTHER, dry goods, groceries, etc. Main op Gold Hill Bakery
Galloway W. B. mining, bds Main Street Hotel
GAMBLE E. A. & Co. druggists, Main next Bank Exchange
GARDNER J. & Co. groceries, clothing, etc. Main
Gaston William, physician, res Gold Hill
Gavagan Philip, lime-kiln, American Flat
Gawley S. S. amalgamator, Paul's Mill
Gerou A. blacksmith with J. H. Tucker
German Louis, at San Francisco Restaurant
Gilpin Charles, feeder, Centreville Mill
Glasson Benj. miner, res Main near Coover & Harris Mill
Gleason Timothy, miner, bds Barnes' Hotel
Gleeson William, blacksmith with John Hill
Glissner Oliver, tinsmith, bds with G. W. Redman
Godchaux C. miner, res Gold Hill
Godfrey George, miner, bds Sacramento Restaurant
Goetschius John M. mining, Gold Cañon
GOLD CAÑON HOUSE (Joseph Seis, proptr) Toll-Road nr Gold Hill
GOLD DUST SALOON (Jos. La Flower & Jos. La Bouchere, proptrs) Main next Gold Hill Hotel
GOLD HILL BAKERY (G. Melsing & F. Marohn, proptrs) W side Main
GOLDEN HOTEL (R. Holmes, proptr) Toll-Road near Devil's Gate
GOLD HILL HOTEL (C. P. Howell, proptr) Main
Gold Hill Laundry (Mrs. Hartnett) Main op Gagnon's Mill
GOLD HILL MARKET (Popper & Scharff, proptrs) Main
GOLD HILL SALOON (Webb & Copperas, proptrs) Main
Golden W. T. mining, bds Golden Hotel
Golskey Alexander, molder, Pioneer Foundry
Goodaker S. C. waiter with A. H. Weeks
Goodmott Al. mining, res Gold Hill

Page No. 2

Any figures numbered 7, 16, and 17 are not to be added in respect to others. Figures numbered 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, and 20 are to be answered (if at all) only by an affirmative mark, as /.

SCHEDULE 1.—Inhabitants in Elko, in the County of Elko, State of Nevada, enumerated by me on the 26th day of June, 1870. 40

Post Office: Elko

A. M. Decious Ass't Marshal.

Dwelling-houses numbered in the order of visitation	Families numbered in the order of visitation	The name of every person whose place of abode on the first day of June, 1870, was in this family.	Description: Age	Sex	Color	Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each person, male or female.	Value of Real Estate owned: Value of Real Estate	Value of Personal Estate	Place of Birth, naming State or Territory of U. S., or the Country, if of foreign birth.	Persons: Married within the year	Persons: Attended School within the year	Persons: Over 21 years of age who cannot read	Persons: Over 21 years of age who cannot write	Persons: Deaf and Dumb, Blind, Insane, or Idiotic	Persons: Maimed, Crippled, Bedridden, or otherwise disabled	Persons: Convicted of Crime during the year ending June 1, 1870	Whether Male or Female	Whether White, Black, Mulatto, Chinese, or Indian
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		Jacob Emmert	27	M	W	Blacksmith			Prussia									W	M
		M. McGuire	40	M	W	do do			Ireland									W	M
		S. L. Parmer	42	M	W	do do			Kentucky									W	M
		J. Gardner	32	M	W	Merchant		3500	England									W	M
		C. C. Rice	32	M	W	Barber			Maryland									W	M
		J. M. Grant	33	M	W	Farmer			Maryland									W	M
		H. A. Lewis	32	M	W	Barber		200	North Carolina									W	M
		C. P. Lewis	21	M	W	Barber			Ohio									W	M
		J. P. Hagerman	21	M	W	Laborer			Illinois									W	M
		D. Speight	23	M	W	Farmer			Texas									W	M
		J. Williamson	23	M	W	Farmer	100	200	Germany									W	M
		J. C. Lewis	21	M	W	Carpenter	100	200	Germany									W	M
		J. Lentz	27	M	W	Farmer			do									W	M
		C. H. Penny	26	M	W	Carpenter			Germany									W	M
		J. Conners	22	M	W	Painter			Pennsylvania									W	M
		C. S. Rosenberg	24	M	W	Saleskeeper			Prussia									W	M
23	21	A. C. Lewis	21	M	W	At Merchant	100	200	England									W	M
		James Carter	25	M	W	Keeping House			do									W	M
		E. Corbin	3	M	W				Utah									W	M
		H. Corbin	2	M	W				California									W	M
		Mathias Lang	20	M	W				Prussia									W	M
		C. Kennedy	18	M	W	At Saloon			do									W	M
		H. Corbin	22	M	W	Merchant		500	Illinois									W	M
23	21	C. L. Stone	32	M	W	Auctioneer			Illinois									W	M
		C. Lange	28	M	W	Blacksmith			Germany									W	M

ELKO
COUNTY
CALIFORNIA
CENSUS 1870
C.2

Note A.—The Census Year begins June 1, 1879, and ends May 31, 1880.

Note B.—All persons will be included in the Enumeration who were living on the 1st day of June, 1880. No others will. Children BORN SINCE June 1, 1880, will be OMITTED. Members of Families who have DIED SINCE June 1, 1880, will be INCLUDED.

Note C.—Questions Nos. 13, 14, 23 and 25 are not to be asked in respect to persons under 10 years of age.

Inhabitants in [illegible] in the County of [illegible], State of New

enumerated by me on the [illegible] day of June, 1880.

W M Baugh

Name of each Person whose place of abode, on the 1st day of June, 1880, was in this family.	Personal Description: Color—White, W; Black, B; Mulatto, Mu; Chinese, C; Indian, I.	Sex—Male, M; Female, F.	Age at last birthday prior to June 1, 1880. If under 1 year, give months in fractions, thus, ⅙.	If born within the Census year, give the month.	Relationship of each person to the head of this family (as husband, wife, son, daughter, servant, boarder, lodger, or other).	Whether Single, Married, Widowed, or Divorced.	Married during the Census year.	Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each person, male or female.	Number of months this person has been unemployed during the Census year.	Is the person [illegible]	Blind.	Deaf and Dumb.	Idiotic.	Insane.	Maimed, Crippled, Bedridden, or otherwise disabled.	Attended school within the Census year.	Cannot read.	Cannot write.	Place of Birth of this person, naming State or Territory of United States, or the Country, if of foreign birth.	Place of Birth of the Father of this person, naming the State or Territory of United States, or the Country, if of foreign birth.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
[illegible]	W	M	43					Storekeeper												Prussia	Prussia
[illegible]	W	F	34		Wife			Keeping House												Prussia	Prussia
[illegible]	W	F	11		Daughter															Prussia	Prussia
[illegible]	W	F	8		Daughter															Wisconsin	Wisconsin
[illegible]	W	M	57					Farmer												Canada	Canada
[illegible]	W	F	37		Wife			Keeping House												Canada	Canada
[illegible]	W	M	19		Nephew			Farmer												Poland	Poland
[illegible]	W	M	23					Farmer												Prussia	Prussia
[illegible]	W	F	20		Wife			Keeping House												Cal	Cal
[illegible]	W	F	13		Daughter															Cal	Cal
[illegible]	W	F	11		Daughter															Nevada	Nevada
[illegible]	W	F	8		Daughter															Nevada	Poland

COHN, MICHAEL
1860 Census

COHN
ERNESTINE

L.M. KcKENNEY & CO: PACIFIC COST DIRECTORY 1880-81

p. 168 ELKO, NEVADA, 1200 INHABITANTS. MRS. E. COHN, GROCERIES

↓
Ernestine (Hirschfeld) Cohn ?

POSSIBLY MICHAEL COHN'S WIFE.

MICHAEL COHN'S STORE
ad in ELKO INDEPENDENT
v.8,no.5,p.2, Jan.2,
1875.

RU[illegible]

[illegible]LANDS,

ANKETS,

LOVES,

brated Harris Seamless,

Xanders' and other

Kid GLOVES,

Etc. Etc.

omprising the finest and

rtment of goods in his

brought to Eastern Ne-

verybody

ll and be convinced that

l does compete with any

he State.

e made arrangements

of the leading houses

ork, and thereby saving

to 50 per cent. in the

ods, it certainly enables

mpete with any house

e on this coast, and

refore, request all who

rchase anything in my

l on me before purchas-

ere.

lers from the country

and carefully attended

Santa Claus.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
HOLIDAY GOODS.
HOLIDAY GOODS.

Toys.
Toys.
Toys.

Sold for less than half price at

M. Cohn's.

I am determined to close out this season all of my

T O Y S

and

Holiday Goods

at no matter what price. No reasonable offer will be refused. Parties wishing to purchase will do well to give me a call before buying, and they will find that I am in earnest. All goods unsold on the day before Christmas will be offered at auction. *Sell that goods.* This is

NO HUMBUG!

Fathers, mothers, committees and friends of the young folks will have an opportunity to make their hearts glad for little cost.

COME TO SEE ME.

M. COHN.

Donnelly, Dunn & Co.

CATTLE AND SHEEP DEALERS.

Cattle and Sheep bought and sold or slaughtered on commission.

Slaughter-house on Pastoria [illegible]

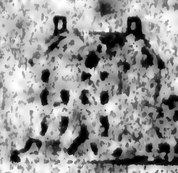
Ca[illegible]

C[illegible]

A.

ALL TRAINS STOP AT THE DO[illegible]

25 MINUTES.



This house has recently been refitted up in fine style, affording first-class accommodations to ladies and gentlemen.

THE TABLE

Will always be supplied with the best of the season.

At the BAR

The choicest Wines and Liquors can always be had. jyl-tf

E. PHILLIPS

BLACKSMITH & WAGON MAKER,

Corner of Silver and Fourth streets, Elko.

Constantly on hand Wagon Materials of every description.

—ALSO—

Manufacturer of Wagons for

FARM OR FREIGHT USE

Equal to any in the country.

Repairing of Plows, Wagons, etc. done on short notice.

Carriages and Wagons Repaired and Painted to order.

Horse and Mule shoeing, $4 00.

Mowers, Reapers, Threshers, Headers

And all kinds of

MACHINE REPAIRING

Will receive prompt attention at the hands of a

FIRST-CLASS WORKMAN

With long experience in that particular line. Give me a call. jyl-tf

DUNPHY & HILDRETH

Wholesale and Retail

Butchers,

ELKO, NEVADA,

and proprietors of the following retail [illegible]

Elko Indep. Sat Jan 2, 1875

V. 8, No. 5. p. 2

MICHAEL COHN'S STORE, ELKO CITY.
ad in ELKO INDEPENDENT, Jan. 2, 1875, v.8, no.5, p.2.

COHN MICHAEL

RUNKS,

ALISES,

ANKETS,

LOVES,

ebrated Harris Seamless,
xanders' and other
Kid GLOVES,
Etc. *Etc.*
omprising the finest and
ortment of goods in his
brought to Eastern Ne-

verybody,

ll and be convinced that
d does compete with any
the State.

made arrangements
of the leading houses
ork, and thereby saving
to 50 per cent. in the
ods, it certainly enables
mpete with any
g on this Coast. I
erefore, request all who
rchase anything in my

Santa Claus.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
HOLIDAY GOODS.
HOLIDAY GOODS.

Toys.
Toys.
Toys.

Sold for less than half price at

M. Cohn's.

I am determined to close out this season all of my

T O Y S

and

Holiday Goods

at no matter what price. No reasonable offer will be refused. Parties wishing to purchase will do well to give me a call before buying, and they will find that I am in earnest. All goods unsold on the day before Christmas will be offered at auction. *Next week.* This is

NO HUMBUG!

Fathers, mothers, committees and friends of the young folks will have an opportunity to make their hearts glad for little cost.

COME TO SEE ME.

M. COHN.

Carlin Hotel

Carlin, Nevada

A. J. SMITH, PROPRIETOR.

ALL TRAINS STOP AT THE DOOR

25 MINUTES.

This house has recently been fitted up in fine style, affording first-class accommodations to ladies and gentlemen.

THE TABLE

Will always be supplied with the best of the season.

At the BAR

The choicest Wines and Liquors can always be had. jy1-tf

E. PHILLIPS

BLACKSMITH & WAGON MAKER,

Corner of Silver and Fourth streets, Elko.

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FARM OR FREIGHT USE

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Horse and Mule shoeing, $4 00.

Mowers, Reapers, Threshers, Headers

And all kinds of

MACHINE REPAIRING

Will receive prompt attention at the hands of a

FIRST-CLASS WORKMAN

With long experience in that particular line. Give me a call—tf

d9-tf

COHN
MICHAEL

Census 1880
Nevada. p.13 ELKo (City) 17 June 1880

Dwelling	Family no.							
151	151							
	Cohen, M.		W	M	43	Store Keeper		Hung + Both parents born in Prussia
near Railroad	——, Ernestine	wife	W	F	34	Keeping House		"
	——, Rosa	daughter	W	F	11	at Public School		"
	——, Pauline	daughter	W	F	10	"	"	"

Gabriel Cohn not listed.

Note: Michael Cohn born 10 Sept 1830, was 49 in June of 1880.

from Letter to Collie Lewis
7375
24 Aug 56

MICHAEL COHN

1830 born in Nakel
1853/5 emigrated to U.S., came to S.F. from New York via Panama Canal. (according to Polly Lewin, he came in 1854).
1856)
1857) listed in S.F. directory as COHN, M. 266 Powell St near Washington
1858 listed as COHN, Michael, fruit dealer, East side 2nd Street near Market St.
1859 listed as COHN, Michael, fruit East side 2nd St near Mission, lives NW corner Jesse and 2nd Sts.
1860 returns to Germany (Nakel, then Berlin)

1865 Marries ERNESTINE HIRSCHFELD in Berlin-Zehdenick on Nov. 14.
1868 Rosa Cohn Remack born in Berlin
1870 Pauline Cohn Lewin born in Berlin (Feb.11)
1870 between February and June: Michael comes to ELKO, NEVADA, is listed in the 1870 Census of Elko, (June 1870).
1872 Michael goes to Chicago where he met his wife and daughters arriving from Germany.
1875 Michael places an advertisement in the ELKO WEEKLY CHRONICLE : (The ad lists him as dealer in groceries, cigars, pipes, liquor, candles, fruits, eggs, and butter. Elko was then about 12 years old
1880 Michael and family listed in 1880 Elko Census
1880 second half of year: leaves U.S. for good, returns to Germany with family.
1903 Michael dies in Berlin.

GABRIEL was first in S.F. in 1857, clerked for his elder brother until 1859, by 1860 he was clerk with one J.Jacobs, by 1863 in Austin, Nevada (no records found), then he went back to Germany--, came again 1867/8.

ANCESTRY OF POLLY COHN LEWIN:
FATHER: MICHAEL COHN, 10 September 1830 Nakel - 11 Dec 1903 Berlin(Pankow). sixth child of his father, 2nd of his mother, who was his father's second wife.
MOTHER: ERNESTINE HIRSCHFELD, 13 July 1842 Berlin-Zehdenick - 14 Jan 1929 Berlin (Klopstockstr.20, in the home of her daughter Rosa).
FATHER'S PARENTS: MOSES MICHAEL COHN, 1788 Margonin(Posen) - 15 July 1870 Nakel. 2nd wife ZIMCHE (CAECILIE)KALLMANN, married 1828. she was born Jan/Feb 1802 Nakel, died 22 Feb 1875 Nakel.
MOTHER'S PARENTS: LEIB HIRSCHFELD (Owner of L.Hirschfeld Söhne) and JOHANNA FEDERMANN, daughter of BAER FEDERMANN.
PARENTS OF MOSES MICHAEL COHN: MICHAEL COHN and ESTHER (FLANTAU??) Michaeldied before 1830.
PARENTS OF ZIMCHE KALLMANN: ABRAHAM EPHRAIM KALLMANN (possible ABRAHAM BEN EPHRAIM(his father's first name) KALLMANN. 1762 or 1768 Wongrowitz, d. 13 April 1843 Nakel. Married 1794 ESTHER ITZIG, who was born in 1778 in Schwersenz, and died in Nakel (year unknow

P.T.O

The only ancestor (a mutual one of ours) about whom we know anything more than the vital data is ABRAHAM EPHRAIM KALLMANN. He came to Nakel in 1800, and because he owned half a house, and was a prosperous grain merchant who also traded with wool, paid his taxes regularly and fed his family well, and was always "of good character", he was proposed for naturalization as a Prussian citizen in 1835, and received his papers in the same year. At that time he "accepted" the name KALLMANN. I have some doubt as to whether this wans't his regular family name even before. On the other hand, one of MICHAEL COHNBERG'S sons, that is, a grandson of A.E.K., was named Kallmann Cohnberg, which looks like Kallmann was a first name, just like Ephraim was. There is some confusion in the whole picture because uncle Gabriel's hand-drawn genealogy, which I have in my precious possessession, makes it difficult to figure out whether the wife of MICHAEL COHN (after whom his grandson, your grandfather, was named) was married to one ESTHER FLANTAU - it could mean Flatau - or whether her name was EPHRAIM (which would make it possible to state that he married a cousin or near relative).

Doesn't matter now, it's too difficult to figure out. The documents of the Jews of NAKEL have survived war and perdition and are now in East Berlin, or in the EasteGermany sector of Germany. Those of Schwersenz and Margonin and Wongrowitz are partly there, partly of curse destroyed, some are in Danzig's old Staatsarchiv, all of them quite inaccessible. We know that records existed up 1939 which went back to 1750, but you can see why it will be difficult to get our hands on them for research.

"KALLMANN" was, by the way, a favorite last name for Jews in Poland, and goes back to the Greek Kalonymos. But this doesn't mean that old A.E.K. co trace himself to some Greek Jewish family (many went to Greece from Spain in 1492). It may only be a Germanized version of some older first name used in the family. A.E.K. had a number of prlific sons, and Kallmann was a very respected and wealthy family in Nakel up to 1920. After that, they came to Germany, and promptly disappeared. Nakel had records of births and death of these Kallmanns up to 1939. I correspondend with their District Court (Amtsgericht) in 1940 and 1941, until I left Berlin, and got a good deal of information from them. Nazi or not, the Prussia civil Service never failed to give correct answers, even to enquiries about Jews in the third year of the war...

P.S. A.E.K. was NOT born in Wongrowitz, from where he came in 1800, but in one of three cities from which Jews moved to W. after 1775, when they were first admitted: Lekno, Schokken and Rogasen. But which one?? don't know. Rogasen is the best bet, but Schokken was also nearby...

Well, so much for your honorable ancestors.

So long

ACCORDING TO GABRIEL COHN, MOSES MICHAEL COHN WAS HIS FATHER AND MICHAELCOHN HIS GRANDFATHER.

C O H N s in the Nakel Registers:

		b.	
		1759	
	No. 15: MOSES MICHAEL (MICHEL)	~~1769~~	74 in 1833
	No.NACHTRAG MOSES MICHEL	1759	74 in 1833
	No.NACHTRAG MICHEL MOSES	1759	74 in 1833
X below	MICHAEL MOSES	1759	74 in 1833
	wife: EVA SALOMON		

all the same person!

	No.37 MOSES MICHAEL COHN (hisson)	1786	47 in 1833
No.39	Nachtrag MOSES MICHAEL COHN (hisson)	1788	45 in 1833

MOSES MICHEL : 1759 – 18 Feb 1844

this could be MMC's father. ~~Ur~~. UNCLE

I think he is MICHAEL (MOSES) COHN.
Jan 29, 1951 : yes. but not Moses Michael Cohn's father.

Moses Michael (Cohn) must have died by 1830, young brother of M. C. II, or even by 1817. (b. of Richard Cohnberg.

EVA SALOMON (COHN) was 73 in 1833, born 1760.

Died 20 Dec 1834. possibly, but not likely, EVA CONITZER was named after Her!

X Uncle both MICHAEL COHN II and MICHAEL CONNBERG were both named after someone else but their grandfather!

COHN
MICHAEL

NEW YORK CITY DIRECTORIES:

1850/51: no entry

1851/52: "Michael J. Cohen" dry goods, 130 Essex (p.115)

1853/54, p. 141)
AND)
1856 (May 1) p.168)) Cohen, Michael J. dry goods, 68 Avenue C

NEVADA directory, 1880

COHN, MICHAEL, in Eureka township (Eureka County)

(no Gabriel Cohn, no Loewenberg

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NEVADA directory, 1880

COHN, MICHAEL, in Eureka township (Eureka County)

(no Gabriel Cohn, no Loewenberg

COHN, MOSES MICHAEL

RF139

Nakel

JOHN HENRY RICHTER
P. O. BOX 7978
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48107

Berlin 18. Mai 1941 (transcript of original notes in German)

NAKEL 2

(Berlin records)

ACTA SPEZIALIA esp. Verzeichnis der Naturalisierten Juden 1833-1834

MICHEL MOSES

No.

3 ABRAHAM EPHRAIM KALLMANN
46, married with SARA MENDEL, 43.
children: MENDEL (12), LEWIN(1 1/2) RECHA (18), CHAIE (16), HEDE (14), JACHIEL (correct: Jette)(10), CHANCHE (9), ROESCHE (5), BERTA (3).

4[illegible] LEISER KALLMANN
31, GOLDE (30), MOPITZ (6)

... AHRON EPHRAIM KALLMANN
36, OO GITEL HENOCH MOSES (father's name), 31, LEYSER (12), KALLMANN (10), MOSCHE (8), JAKOB (5), MARCUS (3), WOLF (1)

24 EPHRAIM KALLMANN 65, OO ESTHER ITZIG, 51.

The same ecord has notes on those who, by the law of 1 June 1833, are eligible for Natu alization:

8 ABRAHAM EPHRAIM KALLMANN
has always lived here, 46, a merchant with a sto-e, of excellent reputation, was born here. He speaks good German, has taken KALLMANN as his permanent family name. He ownes real estate worth 2000 Mk, his fortune is 10,000 Mk. His occupation (not specified) is "good."

11 LEYSER KALLMANN, has always lived here except for three yea s in Inowrawzlaw. of excellent reputation, can speak(and write) Ge man, has a good business.

103 EPHRAIM KALLMANN 65, has lived he e for 35 years, without inte - ruption, of excellent reputation, he ownes a house and is in the grain trade and wool trade, of considerable proportion by which he suppo ts himself and his family, and which enables him to pay his taxes with9ut any arrea-s.

102 KALLMANN JACOBSOHN, 33, grain and wool trader, of good reputation, can speak(and write) German, has taken JACOBSOHN as his permanent familyname.

108 ARON EPHRAIM KALLMANN
35, grain and wool trader, ownes 1/2 house, he knows Gwrm has a good reputation, and a good business, has taken KALLMANN as his permanent familyname.

135 MARKUS EPHRAIM KALLMANN
45, merchant, has an "open store," has respectable trade in grain and wool, clothing (=fabrics) , Iron , of good reputation, knows German.

no 15 MOSES MICHAEL, 74 (Michel). Schaenker (publican??)

MICHEL

CEMETERY RECORD NAKEL: (includes some non-relatives)

Aron Kallmann	16 Jun 1865
Rafael Kallmann	(3 Oct 1817, d. 10 Jan 1905)
Helene Kallmann geb. Baer	3 Apr 1825 - 10 Jan 1905 (BT!)
Robert Kallmann (not son of Ra. and Helene - ?)	d. 7 Aug 1913
Marie (Abraham) Cohn geb. Segall	1826-18 Jan 1897
Pessach Lewin Segall	17 Aug 1863
Caecilie Lewin Segall (Mrs.)	29 Aug 1865
Jette Lewin mee Pessach Segall	2 June 1870
ZIMCHE COHN nee KALLMANN	1802-22 Feb 1875
Chaim Segall	20 Feb 1869
Elias (Moses) Cohn Elias	17 Jan 1859
Therese Rahel Cohn	5 Feb 1860
Channah (Marcus) Cohn	19 Apr 1870
Marcus Cohn	5 Dec 1831-23 June 1876
Paul Cohn	5 Dec 1902
Lesser Cohn	29 Jan 1817-8 Nov 1899
Miss DORIS KALLMANN	1841-24 Sep 1861
KALLMANN AHRON KALLMANN	26 Feb 1825-22 Nov 1865
JAKOB AHRON KALLMANN	9 Jan 1830-7 June 1866
HELENE KALLMANN	3 Oct 1860-23 Aug 1878
LOUIS KALLMANN	8 Nov 1840-17 Feb 1876

My calculations of birth years:

EPHRAIM KALLMANN	1768/69
MARKUS E. K.	1794/95
ABRAHAM E. K.	1796/97
ARON E. K.	1800 (d. 1877 see p. 5)
LEYSER	1806 (but note below: 1802 more likely)
CAECILIE (ZIMCHE)	1801
CHAWA HINDE	1798

The following list of deaths is also from the cemetery records (in Berlin):

Lea Kallmann	25 June 1838	
Esther (Nathan?)Cohn	17 Apr 1865	
Keile Kallmann	10 Oct 1859	
Louis Moses Michel	12 Nov 1831-11 July 1892	
Emmanuel Kallmann	19 Feb 1901	
AHRON KALLMANN (Wongrowitz)	d. 1 Apr 1868 (!)	
CHAWA HINDE KALENSCHER	1799-13 Mar 1884	
Lea (Cohn)Kallmann	7 Oct 1864	
MOSES COHN	15 July 1870	this is Moses Michel Cohn
AHRON KALLMANN-Linski (??)	10 Nov 1867	
Salomon (ben) Moses Michel	10 Aug 1849	
Moses Michel	18 Feb 1844	(not "Cohn")
LEISER KALLMANN	29 Nov 1848	
ABRAHAM ABISAI KALLMANN	18 Aug 1849	

MICHEL/MOSES

(continued: cemete y list)

AHRON EPHRAIM KALLMANN	6 Apr 1800-4 Sept 1877
Elimelech Moses Michel	13 Jan 1836
Chawa Michel geb. Schlomo	20 Dec 1834
HENRIETTE KALLMANN geb. HENOCH	1802-1881
ESTHER KALLMANN JACOBSOHN	5 Nov 1853
ESTHER KALLMANN geb. GABRIEL KATZ	of Flatow d. 21 Nov 1842
MIRIAM MOSES nee KALLMANN	1784-19 May 1869
TAUBE KALLMANN	1811-7 June 1891
BEILE KALLMANN	1792-7 Feb 1817
another MOSES MICHEL	d. 31 Oct 1885
REINE KALLMANN	28 May 1835
ZIPPORA KALLMANN nee NATHAN BARUCH* (this is Cyphre)	d. 30 Jan 1837
CHAJE MICHEL nee KALLMANN	d. 10 Aug 1849
NUCHE JACOBSOHN KALLMANN	d. 29 Aug 1849

geb.

(5-9-91:I am certain now that all Moses Michel elatives are NOT elated to Moses Michel Cohn or Jachiel Cohn.)

* Cyphre bat Nathan Mendel Zacharias

NAREL -1-
(Berlin records)
COHN
MOSES MICHEL

5-9-91: Translation of notes taken in the GESAMTARCHIV DER JUDEN IN DEUTSCHLAND on 18 Mai 1941 in Berlin FIFTY YEARS AGO!

From egisters, etc. at the Gesamtarchiv of the Jewish Community of NAKEL:

I. MOSES MICHAEL since 1835 COHN
(father of Eva Cohn Conitzer) born 1788 Margonin, in Nakel since 1805, died 15 July 1870 Nakel. Profession POSAMENTIER.

In the egister of Jews eligible for Natu alization (1835) ent y No. 12 states

Moses Michael Cohn: derselbe wohnt seit 30 Jahren am hiesigen Orte, sein Ruf is voellig unbescholten, e hat kein Vermoegen und sein Gewerbe ist hoechst unbedeutend. Er kann nur seinen Namen deutsch schreiben, und hat COHN zu seinem staendigen Familiennamen angenommen.

[illegible] (MMC, who has lived here for 30 years, and has a good character (a spotless reputation, has no fortune and his trade is of no importance. He can write only his name in German, and has taken COHN as his permanent familyname)

However, he is also listed in the Registe of Jews ineligible for Natu alization, also compiled in 1835:

"MMC, born in Margonin, in Nakel since 1805 [illegible], He is not suitable for naturalization. [illegible] because his trade is of no signidicance".

II. ZIMCHE COHN geb. KALLMANN
born 1801 (or 1802) in Wongrowitz, in Nakel since 1800 (more likely 1802). married 1820, died 22 Feb 1875 Nakel.

*(this is the SECOND wife, and the marriage was more likely in 1824)

I have tried to establish who the parents of MMC were, and those of his wife. I was told by relatives that they thought the parents came to Nakel either with their children or else at a late time. Of the people listed in Nakel records, only two couples listed in 1835 could be found who may have been the parents:

EPHRAIM, since 1835 KALLMANN, age 65 (born 1768(?) or 1770 (more likely), who d. in Nakel 13 April 1843, married ESTHER ITZIG of Schwersenz, born 1788, died in Nakel.

My great-aunt Wally told me that the Kallmann parents were wealthy, which is born out to some extent by the entry for E. K. in the 1834 Naturalization procedings (EK was apparently one of the first Jews in Nakel to become a Prussian citizen. (It appears that the naturalization took place in 1834 but the record of new Prussian citizens in Nakel was compiled in 1835.)

C O H N
MOSES MICHAEL

Lieber Schwiegersohn:

wie Jette wollte den Brief zumachen bin ich zuhause gekommen. Danke ich vielmal fuer die Geschenke wasDu hast uns gemacht.... fuer den Vater..... von meine liebe Tochter Eva. Auch die lieben Kinder gruessen vielmals... Ich wuensche Euch Ketuva uchatima tova. Dein Vater und alle guten Freunde zu gruessen. Die Mutter gruesst Alle.

Dear Son-in-law:

just as Jette was going to close the letter I came home. I thank you very much for the presents which you gave us. ..... my dear daughter Eva... The children also send their best regards. I wish you ...
(Please be sure to give (my) regards to your father and all good friends,.. Mother sends her greetings, too.

Jette is the daughter of Moses Michel Cohn, married to Heimann Jonas, the son-in-law to whom the letter is addressed. There is some problem with dating the letter. Henriette was born in 1840 in Nakel, and Heimann Jonas 1832 in Bromberg. They married in 1871. Moses Michel Cohn lived and died in Nakel in 19 July 1870. Thus he could not have written to his son-in-law after that date, and so we must assume that the wedding took place before July 19, 1870. The presents referred to could not be wedding presents. But puzzling is the part about giving regards to the father of his son-in-law (because Israel Salomon Jonas lived 1800-1845, thus he died when Heimann was but 12 years old....

ALL Names in Caps.
All cities underlined.

C O H N

RELATIONSHIP MEYERBEER -

THE ANCESTORS OF GIACOMO MEYERBEER

I. The following is the strict translation of two notes written by GABRIEL COHN on the bottom of the family tree drawing made about 1900 and now in my possession. It served as the basis of the reasearch ~~in~~for the "Meyerbeer Myth".

a) LEFT LOWER CORNER:

We were unable to prove our relationship with LIPMANN DAUS. When we made the application, the curatorium wanted us to prove (the)(relationshop) ---that was impossible, because grandfather MICHAEL COHN [redacted] back from (a) visit to the relative~~s~~ DAUS in Berlin, died suddenly in Treptow/Pommern and with him all (papers?) of the relationship of the family. The mother of MEYERBEER (and) MICHAEL BEER was a Daus and also the mint ~~master (should be:~~ (mint master) EPHRAIM (was) son-in-law ~~of~~ to DAUS. His successors (should be: descendants) converted to Christendom- and gave themselves the name of EBERS like the writer GEORG EBERS.

Münzpächter

b) RIGHT LOWER CORNER:

Geschwister Kinder

Lika (phonetisch)

There must have been other Geschwister besides GUMPEL and ESTHER, since my father had also other nephews and nieces, ~~for in(?) Kirchstein~~ Kirchstein and the so-called GOLDENE MUBDEL (MINDEL), mother of L. BAERWALD and Mrs. HEIMAN LEWIN.

→ Lewin B.

II. The traditional tale in the family is that the Cohn Family is related to Giacomo MEYERBEER. Such has been told to me by WALLY (VALERIE) CONITZER, d. of EVA CONITZER-COHN, sister of GABRIEL, and by POLLY LEWIN-COHN, d. of MICHAEL COHN, brother of GABRIEL COHN. Documentrary Evidence does not yet exist, with the exception of above quote. Uncle GABRIEL COHN made a few errors which will be noted in the quotations below.

The father of GABRIEL, MICHAEL, EVA(CONITZER) COHN was MOSES MICHEAL COHN. Born 1788 in Margonin, Province of Posen, and ~~th~~ that time part of the Kingdom of Poland (until 1793 when it became Prussian possession. It remained Part of Prussia until 1918, and part of Germany 1939-1945, after which it returned to POLAND.
MOSES MICHAEL COHN died in Nakel, Prov. of Posen, July 15, 1870. He came to Nakel 1804/05. His ~~wife~~ first wife's name is unknown. His second wife and mother of the three children mentioned above was ZIMCHE (CAECILIE) KALLMANN, born 1802 in Nakel, where she died February 22, 1875. They married 1826/27.

Documentary Evidence exsists of the death of both M.M. and Caecilie Cohn.
Documentary Evidence exsists to show that M.M.Cohn was called to authorities at Nakel for the purpose of naturalization as a Prussian citizen on October 13, 1834 and on December 12, 1835, when he and his family were naturalized (documents of the Nakel Jewish Community, now in the archives of the Jewish Community of Berlin, Germany. The entries in the community records show the following names:

X

"In the Register "List of the Israelites to be tolerated in our city of Nakel Anno 1835:

Moses Michael Cohn	47 years	old
Zimche nee Kallmann	31 "	"
Salomon (Cohn)	18 "	"
Nathan (Cohn)	15 "	"

(see next page)

M. Cohn (2 copies)
Levy
4-20-57
7892

MOSES MICHAEL COHN, ESTHER COHN AND ZIMCHE(CECILIE) (KALLMANN) COHN

STATISTICS ON THEIR DESCENDENTS AS OF APRIL 20, 1957

TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS LISTED:	M.M.C, EC, and ZMC	3
	DESCENDENTS:	211
	SPOUSES:	113 *
	TOTAL	327

(* two divorces of marriages without children are not counted)

Lexscendence of the nine children (under D, the son or daughter listed is included in the figure)

NAME OF SON OR DAUGHTER OF MMC:	Number of Descendents (D)		Number of Spouses (S)		TOTAL	
of the first marriage:						
I. SALOMON COHN	5		4		9	
II. FROMET COHN SUSSES	38		23		61	
III. NATHAN COHN	8		5		13	
IV. ERNESTINE COHN COHNBERG	60	111	32	65	93	176
of the second marriage:						
V. FLORENTINE COHN ZACHARIAS	16		8		24	
VI. MICHAEL COHN	15		7		22	
VII. EVA COHN COHITZER	34		14		48	
VIII. GABRIEL COHN	17		11		28	
IX. HENRIETTE COHN JONAS	18	100	8	48	26	148
	D: 211		S: 113		TOTAL: 324	

KNOWN TO BE LIVING AS OF APRIL 20, 1957: (in the order in which they appear on the Chart)

NAME OF DESCENDANT	D	S	PLACE	COUNTRY
Levy, Martin	1 ✓	1 ✓	Redwood City	Calif., USA
Jacobs, Miriam	1 ✓	1 ✓	San Francisco	" "
May, Beryl	3 ✓	1	San Francisco	" "
Bauer, Sylvia	4 ✓	1 ✓	San Francisco	" "
4Rourke, Florence	6 ✓	2 ✓	San Francisco	" "
Moses, Martin	2 ✓	-	London	GB
Morris, Eric	1 ✓	-	Eastcote/Middsx	GB
Cohnberg, Kaethe	-	1 ✓	Basel	Switzerld
Berger, Ellen	3 ✓	1 ✓	Basel	Switzerld
Corbing, Francis	1 ✓	-	NYC	NY, USA
Ahlfeld, Gertrud	10 ✓	3 ✓	Sao Paulo	Brazil
Klemperer, Hans	1 ✓	-	Bhutek	Thailand
Cohnberg, Alice	1 ✓	-	London	GB
Brückmann, Martin	1 ✓	-	Stockholm	Sweden
Bruckman, Walter	(3) 2 ✓ 4/28	1 ✓	Los Angeles	Calif., USA
Brückmann, Guillermo	3 ✓	1 ✓	Buenos Aires	Argentina
Traversky-Cohn, Pauline	3 ✓	1 ✓	Cincinnati	Ohio, USA

(continued)

NAME OF DESCENDANT	D	S	PLACE	COUNTRY
Reis, Emma	2	2	Houston,	Texas, USA
Reis, Thekla	1	-	Chicago	Ill, USA
Sells, Regina	8	4	Houston	Texas, USA
Gitlin, Karylin	3	1	Olivette	Mo., USA
Glaser, Goldine	4	1	St. Louis	Mo., USA
Cohnberg, Rosellen	1	-	Monett	Mo., USA
Von Rohr, Beatrice	1	1	Lemay Township	Mo., USA
Remack, Else	1	-	Stocksund	Sweden
Bucht, Henny	7	2	Stocksund	Sweden
Sieker, Charlotte	2	1	San Francisco	Calif., USA
Lewin, Fritz	1	-	San Francisco	Calif., USA
Jonas, Fred	2	2	N.Y.	NY, USA
Jonas, Oscar	3	1	N.Y.	NY, USA
Jonas, Rudolf	1	-	Haifa	Israel
Lange, Margot	1	1	Givataim	Israel
Conitzer, Hilde	1	-	Haifa	Israel
Conitzer, Harry	1	-	Narborough/Leicester	GB
Richter, John Henry	3	1	Ann Arbor	Mich., USA
Arendt, Esther	1	-	Berkeley	Calif., USA
Arendt, Bertram	1	-	San Francisco	Calif., USA
Nathan, Ruth	1	-	San Francisco	Calif., USA
Cohn, Paul S.	1	1	Pleasanton	Calif., USA
Cole, Lenore (Robinette)	2	1	San Francisco	Calif., USA
Cohn, Seth	1	1	San Mateo	Calif., USA
Jonas, Julius	1	1	Ascona	Switzerland
Jonas, Walter	1	1	Zurich	Switzerland
Jonas, Margot	1	-	Zuerich	Switzerland
Oppenheim, Edith	4	1	Baden/Zuerich	Switzerland
Britz, Ernesto	3	1	Buenos Aires	Argentina
	---	---		

Changes: 1) Walter Bucht died 4/17/57 102 – 38
2) → Robert Bucht jr. 20 June 57

BY COUNTRIES:	D	S	TOTAL	
U.S.:				
California	28	11	39	
Texas	10	6	16	
Missouri	9	3	12	
New York	6	3	9	
Michigan	3	1	4	
Ohio	3	1	4	
Illinois	1	-	1	
U.S. TOTAL	60	25	85	85
SWITZERLAND	10	5	15	
BRAZIL	10	3	13	
SWEDEN	9	2	11	
ARGENTINA	5	2	7	
GREAT-BRITAIN	5	-	5	
ISRAEL	3	1	4	
THAILAND	1	-	1	56
	103	38		141

Julius Jonas dcd

Walter Brückmann dcd

of one JUDA ABRAHAM, not of Ephraim.

7. Mrs. (Johanna) Heimann Levy is a sister of Lewis Baerwald and cousin of Mendel.

~~Henry~~ May could be Nieces or nephews of Gabriel's father. Gabriel's father was MOSES MICHAEL COHN 1788-1870, and ~~[redacted]~~ the relationship may be with his first wife Esther.....

Washington D.C. December 23, 1951 Jno Henry Richter

Dec. 29, 1951: MICHAEL COHN, son of M.M.C. was born 1830 NcKR
MICHAEL COHNBERG was born 1817.
The Michael Moses born 1789 died only in 1844, and not the ~~[redacted]~~
Rear grandfather, Henry is disproven. JHR.

Note: Re preparing of descendants of MICHAEL (MOSES) COHN with Reference of NATHAN may point to a common grandfather, ~~[redacted]~~.
a NATHAN was the father of Esther + Gumpel!

2-1-53: Another possibility: the relationship with MEYERBEER via the EPHRAIMS who married the two sisters of Amelie Beer, and via the EPHRAIM (KALLMANN) family ~~[redacted]~~ Rest; through ZIMCHE (KALLMANN) COHN: this is possible, but doubtful. JHR.

The possible ancestry of Eva Cohn.

The year you need to count the age: 1833

MICHAEL MOSES (MICHAEL COHN) born 1759 in Nakel. 1769 died: 18 Feb 1844

⚭

EVA SALOMON of Wirsitz(?) 1760-1834 - 20 Dec 1834

not confirmed

MOSES MICHAEL COHN 1788 Margonin — 15 July 1870

⚭ ZIMCHE KALLMANN 1802-1875

EVA ⚭ OSSER CONITZER

Joel Hoets Cohn

Not possible unless 2 of his grandsons MICHAEL COHN (1830) + MICHAEL COHNBERG (1817) were born long before Michael Moses died (1844)

Joel Henry Richter Washington, DC, December 23, 1951

NATHAN ?

MICHAEL (MOSES) COHN d. before 1817 ⚭ ESTHER, possibly Kantorowicz (Ephraim)

MOSES MICHAEL COHN ⚭ 1. Esther ~~[illegible]~~
⚭ 2. Zimche Kallmann

EVA

Notes on Ephraim Gabriel's use of books of
his family tree:

1. D AUS = here it means the Liebmann Meyer Wolff family, which
descended from ~~Lippe~~ TAUSK in Lippe.

2. The CURATORIUM was part of the Verein zur Aussteuer armer Bräute'
which Amalie Beer's father ~~founded in 1800~~, gave money for in 1800

either/or
a) Cohnsche Aussteuerstiftung 1784
Gesellschaft zur Aussteuer jüdischer Bräute
b) WULFFSCHE STIFTUNG 1800 zur Aussteuer jüdischer
Familienväter.

3. The mother of (Giacomo) Meyerbeer (and his bro. Michael, + 2 other boys)
was AMALIE d. of Liepmann Meyer Wolff, son of Meyer Wolff,
grandson of WOLFF TAUSK (Seew ben Jehuda Löb) 1667-1751.
He was an exulant in Berlin from Wien (1671)

4. The Ephraims ~~(the CHUTZ)~~ related to this TAUSK are really
two: MOSES HEIMANN EPHRAIM (1781)
who married Amalie's sister Jette (1779)
VEITEL HEINE EPHRAIM (17?6)
who married Amalie's sister Sara (1774)
These were brothers, grandsons of the Minister-Master of Frederick II. The latter
(EPHRAIM VEITEL) married ~~Gutkind Gidel~~ ELKele, d of Benjamin
Fränkel of Vienna, ~~but~~ There is no connection with the WOLFF TAUSK or
his father Jehuda Löb Segal and the Arnels-Fränkel-Newark family group.

5. The Gans EBERS' ~~descent from~~ father is Moses Ephraim, son of MOSES HEIMANN
EPHRAIM.

6. The Golden Kandel is the Mother of Lewin Baermann (1800-), born a daughter

MICHEL MOSES

MICHEL MOSES: 1835: 74 years old, Rocket. here for 44 years (i.1791)
b.1761

perhaps he is MOSES MICHEL d. 18 Feb 1844 FR

no. 37, NA33/34 not listed.

Wife, 30 yrs (1803) from MARGONIN, large 6 children, total 8.
He = 47 (b.1786/7)

MICHEL MOSES, 74 (b.1755) with large fr Hirsch, Schlesinger + Dreyfus.
no. 11.

In the Household: Michel Moses 74, + large Elka Salomon, 73, No. 8.

a MOSES MICHEL died 18 Feb 1844, possibly the one who born 1759. MMC was born in Margonin 1788, ~~died~~ which would be alright.

MICHEL COHN 1759–1844

|

MMC 1788–1870

Und: Hirschmann's last three sons were named after their paternal grandfather. (Three were named after ~~Hirsch~~ Zunke's father EPHRAIM, or Ephraim, or Abraham.

MMC

~~MICHAEL MOSES : 1835 : 74~~

→ MOSES MICHAEL COHN : 1835 - 1837 of the Georgian.

MOSES COHN FR - 15 July 1870

→ MOSES MICHEL : from the NA 33/34 Vaccbag:
4 yrs old (~~b. 1760~~ 1759/60, ~~[illegible]~~, in Norfolk
Since 1788 in Norfolk. Jewish.

first MMC in abridged form on no BT. list printed.

~~MICHAEL MOSES~~ inserted (~~[illegible] part of~~ MICHAEL MOSES ?)
↳ 74 with wife from Wintz. Schüchter + Baden,
b. 1759.

the below: Michael Moses, 74 & Eva Salomon, 73 = no 8.

the below: MMC 45 yrs old (b. 1788) (wife accompanied)
as no (35)

NAKEL -1-
(Berlin records)
COHN, ZIMCHE
(Kallmann)

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COHN, PAUL S.

RF 140

S.F.

JOHN HENRY RICHTER
P. O. BOX 7978
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48107

7/90

COHN
PAUL S.

CITATATIONS FROM THE SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER AND THE SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE

1) Owner of the Bonanza, a cafe on Montgomery Street
6 Sep 1947 p. 1, col. 7
seized as a bookie in state of war on gambling.

2) Pleads not guilty CHRONICLE 7 Sep 1947 p. 11, col. 1

3) Final evidence in Cohn case tells of tracing calls at bookie hearing
EXAMINER 29 Nov 47 p. 5, col. 4.

4) EXAMINER 16 Apr 48 p. 3, col. 4: Choice of Cohn jury begins.

5) EXAMINER 17 Apr 48, p. 3. Jurors questioned.

6) EXAMINER 20 Apr 48, p. 12, col. 4: First All-Women jury totry Cohn as bookie.

7) CHRONICLE 4 Apr 48, p. 3, col. 2 Defense questions prosecution witness on the jargon of the trade. (also 22 Apr 48, p. 20, col. 4.

8) CHRONICLE, 4 May 48 p. 8, col. 8

9) CHRON 5-5-48 p. 1, col. 2, EX 5-5-48 p. 1, col. 1 Found guilty on gambling charge faces year in jail.

10) CH 5-6-48 p. 3, col. 5 Ask for new trial.

11) EX 5-8-48p. 3, col. 2 new trial refused.

12) CH 5-26-48 p. 1, col. 3 St. Quentin for Cohn, judge Shoemaker throws the book at the bookie.

13) EX 17 Jan 1950 p. 1, col. 2: Loses appeal, enters St. Quentin, court refuses probation.

14) CH 17 Jan 1950, p. 1, col. 2: In prison, finally.

15) EX 17 Aug 50 p. 21, col. 2 Freed from prison, business associate has no comment.

16) CH 10 July 53 p. 18, col. 6: To get out of Agnews (mental institution)

17) CH 22 May 1956 p. 3, col. 7: suicide attempts.

(Compilation of references from the Biographical Index at the ST Public Library)

PAUL S.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY DIRECTORY 1930

p. 298 COHN, MAX M. Chairman of the Board Illinois Pacific Glass Company, President, Cole-French Co., and of Selectasin Patents Co., residence: LOS GATOS.

p. 298 COHN, GABE M. Bouquet-Cohn Cigar Co., home 655 Powell

p. 175 BOUQUET-COHN CIGAR CO. (Gabe M. Cohn)
(stores at) 226 Powell; 114 and 147 California Street, 310 Kearney; 30b, ..., and 262 Montgomery Street; 1210 Polk, 654 Fillmore.

p. 175 BOUQUET, FRED E., cigars, 2090 Market, home 498 Waller

p. 299 COLE, CHARLES C., Press. Illinois Pacific Glass Co., (Anita) res. 2756 Vallejo Street

p. 300 COLE, LILLIAN, home 1323 Mason (Creswell not listed)

p. 300 COLE-FRENCH CO., Pres. M. M. Cohn, VP WILIAM H. FRENCH. H. H. Kattelmann, stock broker, 235 Montgomery Street

p. 507 FRENCH, WILLIAM H. and Clara. Pres, COLE-FRENCH, Pres. Western Gold a and Platinum works, also VP Illinois Pacific Glass Co., home 143 Cherry

p. ~~XXX~~ 748 KATTELMANN, HARRY H., Cole-French secretary, and treasurer of Illinois Pacific Glass Co., and of Printing Ink Co. residence Oakland.

S.F. EXAMINER 11 Oct 1954

COHN
PAUL S.

Paul Cohn Sells Oakmead; 800 New Homes Planned

Paul (Bouquet) Cohn has sold his Oakmead Farms at Sunnyvale to Heyman Homes, Inc., for $600,000, The Examiner learned last night.

Alvin Heyman, president of the firm, said the 160 acres on Lawrence Station road near Bayshore Highway would be developed into a $10,000,000 planned community.

Realtors F. Burt Hulting and Alex Cutler represented both the sellers, Paul Cohn and his wife Dorothy, and the buyers.

Heyman said the development would include 800 homes of three and four bedrooms each in the medium price range, as well as a retail and professional district. In addition, land will be reserved for schools and parks.

Some famous race horses have been raised and trained on the site, which is close to Sunnyvale, Santa Clara and Milpitas. The best known were War Glory, an outstanding stallion, and Doctor, who was sold as a 2 year old for $68,000.

Heyman Homes has been in business since 1892 and has developed large sections of the Richmond and Sunset Districts, including Ewing Terrace and Laurel Heights.

Bedrooms each

. . . Paul "Bouquet" Cohn, who's selling his big Oakmead Farms in Sunnyvale for a housing deal, is also unloading his mansion at No. 2 Locust St. to Sam Stewart, chief legal beagle for Bank of America. Hence forth, Cohn will live the life of a country square—or do I mean squire?—on his 90-acre place in Pleasanton.

Herb Caen, S.F. CHRONICLE, Oct. 54

The
PLEASANTON HOTEL
855 MAIN ST., PLEASANTON
Will Offer for the Duration of the County Fair, a Special Barbecue Dinner—Served in the Garden
New York Cut Steak $4.00 • Filet Mignon $4.00
Ground Round Steak $3.00
All Choice Manteca Beef
½ Chicken $3.00
Bushleaguer's Special $1.25
FISH FRY on FRIDAYS
•
PLUS ALL THE FIXINS
Your Host---Paul "Bush"* Cohn
*ERSTWHILE ALAMEDAN

Ad from local paper, found by Corte Sieker 1955

San Francisco Examiner 16
Sunday, Sept. 5, 1954 CCCC**

COHN OPENING NEW FIGHT IN SUPPORT CASE

Lawyer Claims Proof He Is Not Father of Twins

A motion will be filed in superior court next week asking that Paul "Bouquet" Cohn be allowed to stop paying $150 a month allowance for the support of 6-year-old twins he is accused of fathering.

Cohn's attorney, James Martin MacInnis, announced yesterday that he will file the motion on the strength of a recent blood test which he asserts eliminates his client as the father beyond a shadow of a doubt.

The motion also will ask the court to set a new hearing on the paternity suit which has dragged on since 1948.

1948.

The suit was filed by Pena Weaver, Cohn's former secretary, who charged that the former bookie and cigar and liquor store owner fathered the twins, Kirk and Kathie, born to her in 1948.

The new blood test was performed by Doctors Gerson L. Biskind and Jesse Carr, both appointed by the court to determine the question of paternity.

Reached in New York where he was visiting yesterday, Doctor Biskind confirmed Attorney MacInnis' statement.

Doctor Biskind said that he used a more potent type of serum, which proved beyond a shadow of a doubt that Cohn was not the father of either child.

Under a new State law, such blood tests are legally binding if they show that paternity is impossible, and if the tests were made by more than one doctor.

Doctor Biskind said that Doctor Carr had concurred in his findings.

'Bouquet' License Transfer Okayed

The liquor license which the old State Board of Equalization saved for Paul "Bouquet" Cohn after his 1947 bookmaking conviction was in the news again yesterday.

The State Alcoholic Control Board said in Sacramento it had formally approved a transfer of the license, for Cohn's Bonanza Bar 141 Montgomery St., to Joe Paoli, a restaurant operator.

However, Paoli, who leased the Bonanza, said he planned to sell out to three men, who filed here yesterday to acquire the license. They are Hans Gelin, Bill Cheyene and Bill Bailey.

S.F. EXAMINER
19 June 1957

Colorful San Francisco Man Reported A Suicide

PLEASANTON, Calif. —(AP)— Paul (Bouquet) Cohn, colorful former San Francisco Bay area bookmaker and tavern operator, was found dead in a tool shed at his plush country place yesterday, a hunting rifle bullet in his heart.

His wife, Dorothy, found the body upon returning home from driving her maid to church.

Dep. Sheriff Frank Munn said it was "a definite suicide."

Cohn had retired to his Oakmead Farm to breed stock after a series of skirmishes with the state liquor board which resulted in his selling his San Francisco cigar stores and taverns.

ANN ARBOR NEWS 1 July 1957
p. 14

THE Mark Hopkins
AN INTER•CONTINENTAL HOTEL

M Mrs. Dorothy H. Colin

Room

The number is 673-9600
Ask for Ms. Kimball regarding
John Henry Richter

A DUPLICATE OF THIS MESSAGE HAS BEEN LEFT UNDER YOUR DOOR

Dear Dorothy:

I am once again briefly in my old hometown and was happy to hear you are well again (last time you were ill in the hospital). Am attending a conference. Perhaps I could visit with you if you care to see me after so many years. I could come by Tuesday or Wednesday. If you like to leave a message with my hotel (Arlington, Room 442

OPERATOR

COHN
PAUL S.

San Francisco Chronicle
THE VOICE OF THE WEST
CCCCAAA MONDAY, JULY 1, 1957 93d YEAR No. 182

'Bouquet' Cohn Kills Himself

PAUL S. COHN
Bullet wound fatal

Paul Cohn, Big Bookie, Kills Himself

Paul S. (Bouquet) Cohn, onetime bookie and wealthy operator of a liquor-cigar store chain, committed suicide yesterday morning.

His wife, Dorothy, found the 53-year-old Cohn sprawled in a wicker chair in a store room of their luxurious Pleasanton ranch — Oakmead — shot through the chest.

Between his legs was a .30-06 rifle. The shell had torn through his body, continued through several packing cases and imbedded in a wall.

Dr. Harold Shanks of Pleasanton was summoned by Mrs. Cohn and pronounced the Tenderloin figure dead on arrival.

No note was left, but Alameda County Deputy Sheriff Frank Munn said there was "no doubt" in his mind the death was a suicide.

Mrs. Cohn discovered the body at 11 a m. after having returned from taking their maid to church. She last saw him at 10:30 a. m. dressed in sports clothes and puttering about the library.

She told the Alameda county sheriff's office Cohn had attended the races at a county fair the day before and "seemed depressed" on his return.

The dapper, round-cheeked Cohn's varied career was responsible for many a colorful chapter in San Francisco's half-world.

He had attempted suicide before and was arrested in Reno in March of 1956 for trying to end his life by jumping in front of automobiles.

Mental illness also dogged him and he was confined for six months as a schizophrenic patient at Agnews State Hospital in 1953.

That same year, when his wife became legal guardian of his estate, his assets were listed at $668,260.

In 1952, the State Board of Equalization called him the largest individual owner of liquor-cigar stores in San Francisco. He owned a total of 11 liquor licenses.

Of these, 10 were off-sale liquor stores and one for the Bonanza Club bar at 143 Montgomery street.

Just last May, Cohn ended a long controversy with State liquor control officers by giving up his license for the Bonanza bar.

Cohn's troubles really began back in September of 1947 when raiders entered his offices at 141 Montgomery street and seized scratch sheets, betting records and telephones.

An all-woman jury found him guilty of one count of felony bookmaking and he was sentenced to San Quentin where he served seven months.

On release, Cohn went back to the cigar stand, but shortly thereafter was central figure in the "Cash or Clobber Collection Agency" case that threatened to "blow the lid" from the tenderloin.

A former bookie, Walter Barkett, asserted he was picked up and pummeled by three strong-arm men because he owed Cohn a $7500 gambling debt.

Later Cohn charged he had been picked up by the same tough guys and taken for a ride during which they relieved him of $7380.

The case sizzled and sputtered for months, but after a lively trial Cohn and the others were acquitted.

COHN PAUL S.

Paul Cohn

Private funeral services for Paul (Bouquet) Cohn will be held today (Tuesday) at the Chapel of the Chimes, 4499 Piedmont avenue, Oakland.

Mr. Cohn, at 53, ended his life with a deer rifle in a workshed of the Cohns' Pleasanton ranch on Sunday. He was suffering from a fit of depression, which set in the previous day when he returned from the races at the Alameda county fair. .

Wealthy owner of a chain of liquor and cigar stores, Mr. Cohn had endured a decade of troubles beginning in 1947—a San Quentin term for bookmaking; trial and acquittal as the chief figure in the "Cash or Clobber Collection Agency" case; acquittal in a paternity suit trial; commitment to Agnews State Hospital as a schizophrenic; and a suicide attempt a year and a half ago.

S.F. Chronicle 2 July 57, p. 22

COHN—Paul S., in Pleasanton, June 30, 1957, devoted husband of Dorothy Cohn, beloved son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Gabe Cohn. A native of San Francisco, aged 53 years.

Private funeral services were held Tuesday, July 2, 1957, at 2 p. m., in the Chapel of the Chimes in Oakland. Inurnment followed in the Chapel of the Chimes Columbarium. Graham-Hitch Mortuary were in charge of arrangements.

S.F.C. 3 July 1957, p. 24

BOOKIE COHN SUICIDE ON E. BAY FARM

Rifle Shot in Heart Ends Florid Career

Paul "Bouquet" Cohn, 53, whose flamboyant career as a bookie, chain cigar store operator and tavern owner here, led him in and out of prison and mental institutions. was found dead at his plush Pleasanton farm yesterday with a deer rifle bullet in his heart.

The race track figure was declared a **"definite suicide"** by Frank Munn, Alameda county deputy sheriff.

Cohn's wife, Dorothy, found the body at 11 a. m. in a tool shed on the estate, slumped in a wicker arm chair with a 30.06 rifle between the legs. Nearby were a .410 shotgun and a heavy caliber air-powered pellet gun.

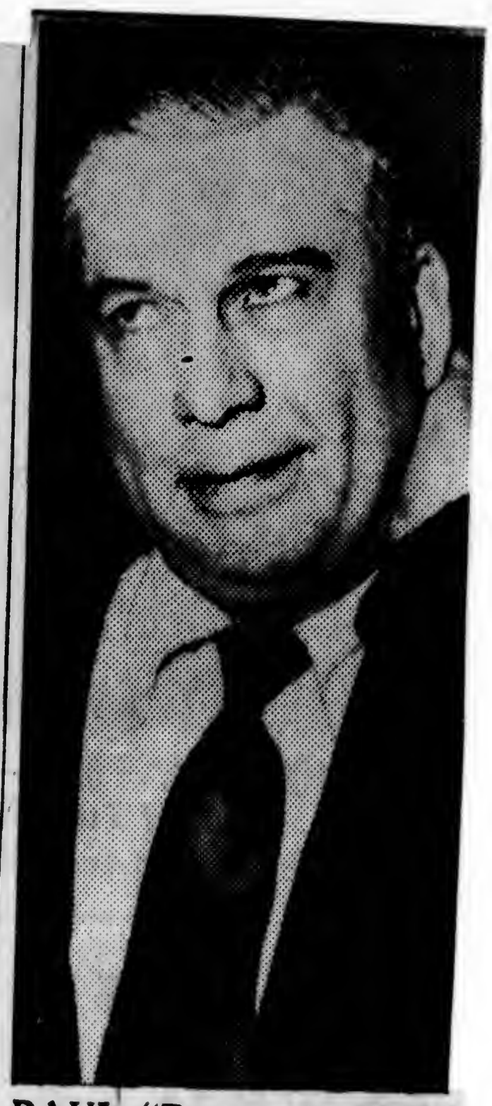
Was Depressed——

Mrs. Cohn, also 53, said her husband attended the horse races at the Alameda County Fair at Pleasanton Saturday and seemed depressed when he returned.

She said he was in the library of their sprawling ranch type home reading a novel at 10:30 a. m. when she left to drive the cook to church.

She returned at 11 a. m. and noticed a light in the tool shed, adjoining the garage. She stepped into the shed to turn off the light, she told officers, and found her husband's body.

"It must have been a spur of the moment thing," said the cook, Angeline Froehler. "Mr. Cohn had a very nervous disposition that finally got the better of him.



PAUL "Bouquet" COHN
Death in Tool Shed.

"His health has not been too good lately," she added.

Cohn's luxurious estate—known as Oakmead Farm—is surrounded by acres of well-kept grassland on Foothill Road in Pleasanton, a mile south of the Castlewood Country Club.

The rolling land is studded with oak trees, and expensive race horses graze behind neat, white rail fences.

He retired to the place to breed racing stock after a series of skirmishes with the State liquor agency forced him to sell most of his other enterprises.

LICENSE TRANSFERRED.

The latest of his holdings to go was the Bonanza Bar, at 141 Montgomery St. here, whose liquor license was transferred to restaurant operator Joe Paoli.

Six months ago he sold his Pleasanton Hotel after the State refused to grant him a liquor license.

Cohn had long been associated with gambling here.

In 1937 he was called as a →

S.F. EXAMINER 1 July 57

COHN
PAUL S.

MRS. DOROTHY COHN
Found Husband Dead

witness in the Atherton investigation of police payoffs. At the time he operated a string of cigar stores that were raided regularly as bookie joints.

In 1947 he was arrested as a bookie and, after a trial marked by charges of police tipoffs and payoffs, was sentenced on May 26, 1948, to serve a year in San Quentin.

He was released in 1950 but in 1953 was ordered committed to Agnews State Hospital after being involved in an alleged gambling debt kidnaping.

FREED OF CHARGE.

He was later tried on kidnap-conspiracy charges but was acquitted.

In 1954, while Cohn was a patient at Agnews, he was the center of a paternity suit filed by Pena Weaver, a former secretary.

She revealed Cohn had been paying support for her twins for seven years. In a lurid court action, it was decided that Cohn was not the father of the children.

Since then he had been in and out of mental institutions numerous times.

Lately his troubles had been confined to a running battle with the State liquor agency.

His body was taken to the Graham & Hitchcock Mortuary in Pleasanton. Funeral arrangements are incomplete.

S. F. Lots--- $10,000 Per Foot

4 March 1961
S.F. Chronicle
←

Three pieces of property on the west side of Montgomery street between Sutter and Bush streets were sold yesterday for approximately $10,000 a front foot.

Bert Metz, a vice president of Trevor & Company, which negotiated the deal, said the total sale price was $1,030,000.

The property, which includes the Bonanza bar at 141 Montgomery, was bought by the Dante Investment Company from the widow of Paul (Bouquet) Cohn, who died in 1957.

Metz said brokers and investors have been unsuccessfully trying to buy the property, which runs from 125 to 143 Montgomery street, for the past two or three years.

The Dante Investment Company, owned by lumber and shipping magnate Robert Dante, last year bought 105 Montgomery street at the corner of Sutter.

The firm's acquisition is adjacent to that property, Metz said, and gives Dante control of nearly two-thirds of the Montgomery street block.

John Henry Nash
The Biography of a Career
Robert D. Harlan

July
LC: 70-628359
ISBN: 0-520-01712-9
192 pages
Illustrations
6 x 9"

Californiana
Biography

W
72/- $7.50

If ever a printer was in the right place at the right time, that man was John Henry Nash in the 1920s in San Francisco. A craze for finely-printed books existed and cash was available to buy them, providing a perfect setting for Nash, the expansive printer and consummate salesman. During his lifetime Nash's reputation was inflated by the many laudatory articles written about him. But since his death twenty-one years ago little has been published on either the man or his work. It is time for a reappraisal and Mr. Harlan has undertaken this task. He traces Nash's half-century career through to its climax and offers his own conclusions about its significance. The Nash Archives at Berkeley are the source for almost the entire study.

Robert D. Harlan is Associate Professor in the School of Librarianship, University of California, Berkeley.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY

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SANTA BARBARA • SANTA CRUZ

SCHOOL OF LIBRARIANSHIP
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94720

December 3, 1970

Mr. John Henry Richter, Librarian
Willow Run Laboratories
Institute of Science and Technology
The University of Michigan
Post Office Box 618
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48107

Dear Mr. Richter:

Thank you for your letter of 24 November about John Henry Nash. I was interested to learn of his relationship to some affluent San Franciscans. My own research into Nash's career disclosed no mention of either the name Sleeper or Custer. Nash's early days in San Francisco were financially lean, to say the least.

The University of Michigan library should receive a copy of my book, through exchange. It is volume seven in the series Studies in Librarianship.

My best wishes to you, and if you are ever in Berkeley come see us in our new home in South Hall.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Harlan
Robert D. Harlan
Associate Professor

RDH:gdm

RECEIVED
DEC 8 1970
TECHNICAL
REFERENCE

COHN
Paul S.

Willow Run Laboratories

INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
POST OFFICE BOX 618
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48107
Telephone 313-483-0500

John Henry Richter
Librarian

24 November 1970

Professor Robert D. Harlan
School of Librarianship,
University of California
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

Dear Professor Harlan:

I recently saw the notice of your publication of a biography of John Henry Nash, which was particularly pleasing to me since I am a proud alumnus of the school at Berkeley (Class of '50). But I have an additional point of interest in John Henry, and since the University Library nearest to me here has not yet found the few dollars to acquire this important contribution to the history of California printing, I like to put my question to you in a letter, although the biography might tell me about it, too.

According to stories heard in the family, John Henry Nash was a cousin of cousins of mine, who were among the more affluent if not prominent San Franciscans both before and after 1900. Did you encounter, in your research, the names of SLEEPER and/or CUSTER? I don't want to burden you with the genealogical details on this side of the families to which my more immediate cousin, the late Paul S. Cohn of San Francisco and Alameda County was related. It is indeed a shame that during my years at Berkeley, I never found time enough to look at the Nash archives or his work. When one is right there, one never seems to feel any urgency about seeing the material. Now it is a little late.

I would be very much obliged for your kind reply, and remain,

Most sincerely yours,

John Henry Richter *

*(The "John Henry" in my name is pure incident, in this case)

COHN, PEARL

RF 141

S.F.

JOHN HENRY RICHTER
P. O. BOX 7978
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48107

SAN FRANCISCO DIRECTORY MAY 1890

COHN PEARL

page .

320 COHN Esther, Miss teacher, Starr King Primary School, res. 2203 Buchanan
---- Gabriel, GABRIEL COHN & CO., cigar manufacture, 216 Front res. 2203 Buchanan
321 ---- Max M. Trvaeling salesman, (for Gabriel Cohn) 2203 Buchanan
321 ---- Morris, clerk, 2203 Buchanan

463 EPHRAIM Adeline, Miss, Teacher, Jefferson Primary School, resdience 315 Golden Gate Avenue
Ferdinand, cigars and wines, 414 Market, res. 1627 Clay
Jacob, printer, 315 GGA
Jeanette, teacher, Pacific Hebrew Orphan Asylum, home 315 GGA
Moses A., with J. H. Siwvers, nursery & florist, res. 315 GGA

possibly relatives of Gumpel Ephraim.

993 NEISSER Augustus L., Salesman, Cerf, Schloss & Co., residence Alameda
Edward, draughtsman, William Patten, res. Alameda
Morris, manufacturer, gas machines, 420 California, Room 16, residence Alameda

SAN FRANCISCO DIRECTORY 1892

1036 NEISSER Edward, Asst. Draughtsman, New City Hall, res. 1321 Fillmore
Morris, office, 420 California, room 16, res. 1321 Fillmore
Otto, clerk, Chicago Clothing Co., res. 1321 Fillmore

SAN FRANCISCO DIRECTORY 1898

424 COHN Cohn Brothers (Max M. and Gabriel M.) cigar & tobacco 16 Market
Charles C. Cohn, clerk, City and County Attorney's Office home 1317 Leavenworth
Gabriel M. (Cohn Bros.) res 838 Post
425 Julius, clerk, Heymann & Co., res. 1317 Leavenworth
Max M. (Cohn Bros.), secretary Abramson & Heunisch Co., res. 1241 Ellis
Pearl, Miss, secretary, res. 1317 L.
Seth, machinist, H. G. Layng Machine Works, res. 1317 L.
436 COLE Charles C. (same)

592 EPHRAIM Adeline, teacher, Peabody Primary School, home 705 Broderick
Ernestine, widow, 705 --
Jacob A., stationary and printing, 17 Geary , res. 705 --
Janet, teacher, Jefferson Primary School, home 705 --
Moses A., florist, J. H. Sievers, res. 1314 Fulton

NOTE: 1892: p. 385 COHN, Gabriel cigar & tobacco, 225 6ths, res. 923 1/2 Fulton
Max, c & t, , res. 2203 Buchanan
1893: p. 1892: COHN, Gabriel, C&T, 2203 Buchanan
Max same as above.

6/89

COHN
PEARL

U. S. CENSUS CALIFORNIA 7/8 June 1900 SAN FRANCISCO CTY & CITY

v. 32, ED 169 Dwelling 242 Family 237 38th Assembly District. 1241 ELLIS STREET

line					
42	COHN, MAX M.	Aug 1868,	31,	married 2 years	bookkeeper
43	--- ROSA L(auer)	Nov 1874,	25		
44	---RUTH J.	Oct 1899,	8/12 yr		
45	--- LILIAN	sister Dec 1873	26		type writer
(46 servant)					
47	COHN, JULIUS	brother July 1879	20		clerk
48	COHN, SETH	brother Oct. 1878	21		(no occupation listed)

U. S. CENSUS CALIFORNIA 1900 CITY & CTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

ED 298, p. 6, line 93 317 Bush Street

line 93 COHN, GABRIEL, lodger, b. Oct. 1837, 62, born Germany. Merchant

CAME TO THE UNITED STATES 1858

U. S. CENSUS 1880 city and county of san francisco. p. 20, line 9 (DUPLICATE RECORD)

174 Pacific Avenue

9	COHN, GABRIEL,	41,	dry goods merchant,	born Germany
10	---- JENNY	36	born Germany	
11	---- ESTHER	13	at school	b. Germany
13	---- PEARL	10	at school	Nevada
18	----- JULIUS	10/12		Nevada
20	LOEWENBERG, REGINA	22	born Germany	si ster of Jenny
21	LOEWENBERG, HELEN	18	born Germany	sister of Jenny
12	COHN, MAX	12		California

U. S. CENSUS 1900 SAN CISCO. Soundex has card for GABE M. COHN as listed under ARENDT, MIKE. ok

14	COHN, MOSES (this is GABE MOSES)	8	born Nevada
15	---, LILILY	6	Nevada
16	---, CHARLES	4	Nevada
17	---, SETH	2	Nevada

1 servant

(Arthur was born after 1880)

COHN
PEARL

Mountain West Pioneer Jewry

An Historical and Genealogical Source Book

(FROM ORIGINS TO 1885)

HYNDA L. RUDD

with an introduction by
WILLIAM M. KRAMER, *Editor*

Western American Study Series

PAST WILL KRAMER PUBLISHER

Los Angeles
1980

1870, July 15. Virginia City. Hebrew, p. 5. (735)
Twin daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. H. Cohn.

1870, September 16. Virginia City. Hebrew, p. 5. (736)
A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. David Mayer.

1870, September 30. Silver Mountain. Hebrew, p. 5. (737)
A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Davidson.

1870, October 7. Elko. Hebrew, p. 5. (738)
A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Gabriel Cohn.

1871, August 25. Virginia City. Hebrew, p. 5. (739)
A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. Schanlanker.

1871, September 1. Carson City. Hebrew, p. 5. (740)
A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rosenstock.

1871, September 1. Reno. Hebrew, p. 5. (741)
A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. D. Lachman.

1871, September 22. Gold Hill. Hebrew, p. 5. (742)
A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Fox.

1871, December 22. Virginia City. Hebrew, p. 5. (743)
A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Lem Cohen.

1872, January 19. Pioche. Hebrew, p. 5. (744)
A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Eisman.

1872, February 9. Virginia City. Hebrew, p. 5. (745)
A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nathan.

1872, February 16. Virginia City. Hebrew, p. 5. (746)
A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. M. Jacobs.

1872, February 16. Austin. Hebrew, p. 5. (747)
A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Helman.

1872, June 7. Carson City. Hebrew, p. 5. (748)
A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Jacobs.

1872, June 28. Elko. Hebrew, p. 5. (749)
A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. Alexander.

Deaths

1865, February 17. Virginia City. Hebrew, p. 5. (750)
Death reported of Caroline, daughter of Dora and Edward Kresteller.

COHN, ROSE (Lauer)

RF 142 S.F.

JOHN HENRY RICHTER
P.O. BOX 7978
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48107

6/89

COHN
ROSE(LAUER)

U. S. CENSUS CALIFORNIA 7/8 June 1900 SAN FRANCISCO CTY & CITY

v. 32, ED 169 Dwelling 242 Family 237 38th Assembly District. 1241 ELLIS STREET

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13	---- PEARL	10	at school	Nevada
18	----- JULIUS	10/12		Nevada
20	LOEWENBERG, REGINA	22	born Germany	si ster of Jenny
21	LOEWENBERG, HELEN	18	born Germany	sister of Jenny
12	COHN, MAX	12		California

U. S. CENSUS 1900 SAN CISCO. Soundex has card for GABE M. COHN as listed under ARENDT, MIKE. ok

14	COHN, MOSES (this is GABE MOSES)	8	born Nevada
15	---, LILILY	6	Nevada
16	---, CHARLES	4	Nevada
17	---, SETH	2	Nevada

1 servant

(Arthur was born after 1880)

COHN, SETH

RF 143

S.F., San Mateo

JOHN HENRY RICHTER
P. O. BOX 7978
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48107

SAN FRANCISCO DIRECTORY MAY 1890

COHN SETH

page .

320 COHN Esther, Miss teacher, Starr King Primary School, res. 2203 Buchanan
---- Gabriel, GABRIEL COHN & CO., cigar manufacture, 216 Front res. 2203 Buchanan
321 ---- Max M. Trvaeling salesman, (for Gabriel Cohn) 2203 Buchanan
321 ---- Morris, clerk, 2203 Buchanan

463 EPHRAIM Adeline, Miss, Teacher, Jefferson Primary School, resdience 315 Golden Gate Avenue
Ferdinand, cigars and wines, 414 Market, res. 1627 Clay
Jacob, printer, 315 GGA
Jeanette, teacher, Pacific Hebrew Orphan Asylum, home 315 GGA
Moses A., with J. H. Siwvers, nursery & florist, res. 315 GGA

possibly relatives of Gumpel Ephraim.

993 NEISSER Augustus I., Salesman, Cerf, Schloss & Co., residence Alameda
Edward, draughtsman, William Patten, res. Alameda
Morris, manufacturer, gas machines, 420 California, Room 16, residence Alameda

SAN FRANCISCO DIRECTORY 1892

1036 NEISSER Edward, Asst. Draughtsman, New City Hall, res. 1321 Fillmore
Morris, office, 420 California, room 16, res. 1321 Fillmore
Otto, clerk, Chicago Clothing Co., res. 1321 Fillmore

SAN FRANCISCO DIRECTORY 1898

424 COHN Cohn Brothers (Max M. and Gabriel M.) cigar & tobacco 16 Market
Charles C. Cohn, clerk, City and County Attorney's Office home 1317 Leavenworth
Gabriel M. (Cohn Bros.) res 838 Post
425 Julius, clerk, Heymann & Co., res. 1317 Leavenworth
Max M. (Cohn Bros.), secretary Abramson & Heunisch Co., res. 1241 Ellis
Pearl, Miss, secretary, res. 1317 L.
Seth, machinist, H. G. Layng Machine Works, res. 1317 L.
436 COLE Charles C. (same)

592 EPHRAIM Adeline, teacher, Peabody Primary School, home 705 Broderick
Ernestine, widow, 705 --
Jacob A., stationary and printing, 17 Geary , res. 705 --
Janet, teacher, Jefferson Primary School, home 705 --
Moses A., florist, J. H. Sievers, res. 1314 Fulton

NOTE: 1892: p. 385 COHN, Gabriel cigar & tobacco, 225 6ths, res. 923 1/2 Fulton
Max, c & t, , res. 2203 Buchanan
1893: p. 1892: COHN, Gabriel, C&T, 2203 Buchanan
Max same as above.

7/90

COHN
SETH

S. F. DIRECTORIES: OAKLAND/ALAMEDA + SAN FRANCISCO

1903 p. 1329 MOSES, OSCAR, Bazaar 423 Larkin, res. 931 Ellis

1878 p. 649 NEISSER, MORITZ, stock broker, 330 Pine, residence Alameda

1882/83 p. 285 COHN, MAX, cigars & tobacco, 1034 Market, res. 927 Market

OAKLAND/ALAMEDA DIRECTORIES:

1876/77 p. 488 NEISSER, Mrs. Morris, res. East s Park, near Central Ave, ALA
1877/78 p. 515 ---- MORRIS, res. (same) Alameda
1880/81 p. 623 ---- ---- South s Central Ave betw Pearl + Broadway, Alame
1884/85 p. 599 ---- Mrs. Morris (widow) same address
(Morris notlisted)

1887 not listed
1889/90 p. 940 ---- August I., salesman, San Francisco. res. Central Ave and Pearl
---- Edward, draughtsman, San Francisco, res. Alameda
---- Morris, Alameda Gas Saving Co., res. Alameda

1905 p. 469 COHN, MAX M. with ZELLERBACH & SONS, res. 939 Fell

1907 p. 294 first listing: BOUQUET, JOSEPH A., and COHN, GABRIEL (M.) = BOUQUET-COHN CIGAR CO., 896 14th Street, and 901 Market.

1910 p. 306 B-C CCo 30 Front Street

1907 p. 419 COHN, GABRIEL M., res. Alameda (Bouquest-Cohn C. Co.)
p. 420 COHN, MAX secretary, ZELLERBACH PAPER CO., and president and Manager, Atlas Manufacturing Co., res. 939 Fell. The Atlas Mfg Co. (p. 205) is a sheet metal works located at 348 Guerrero.

p. 420 COHN, SETH, Mgr, Atlas Mfg Co., res. 4066 18th street. (in 1908 he moved to San Mateo and the company became the Atlas Electric Co., (electrical contracting)

1930 p. 175 BOUQUET-COHN CIGAR CO. (G. M. Cohn) 1210 Polk, 226 Powell, 114 California, 147 California, 306 Montgomery, 119 Montgomery, 262 Montgomery, 310 Kearney and 654 Fillmore.

p. 298 COHN, GABE M., res. 655 Powell
COHN, MAX M. chairman board Illinois Pacific Glass Corp. pres. Cole-French Co. and Selectasin Patents Co. (??) residence Los Gatos

p. 299 COLE, Chalres C(entennial), (Anita), press. Illinois Pacific Glass Corp., res. 2756 Vallejo

p. 300 Cole-French Co., (Max M. Cohn) president, W. H. French, VP. H. H. Kallman, sec. stockbrokers, 235 Montgomery

MERCANTILE GUIDE, CALIFORNIA, 1931 (v. 27) p. 713
COLE-FRENCH CO., industrial brokers, Russell Building, S. F.

7/90

COHN
SETH

S. F. EXAMINER 7 May 1968 p. 43, col. 2:
pioneer electrician died at 60 (wrong: 90)

6/89

COHN
SETH

U. S. CENSUS CALIFORNIA 7/8 June 1900 SAN FRANCISCO CTY & CITY

v. 32, ED 169 Dwelling 242 Family 237 38th Assembly District. 1241 ELLIS STREET

line				
42	COHN, MAX M.	Aug 1868, 31, married 2 years		bookkeeper
43	--- ROSA L(auer)	Nov 1874, 25		
44	---RUTH J.	Oct 1899,	8/12 yr	
45	--- LILIAN sister	Dec 1873	26	type writer
(46 servant)				
47	COHN, JULIUS brother	July 1879	20	clerk
48	COHN, SETH brother	Oct. 1878	21	(no occupation listed)

U. S. CENSUS CALIFORNIA 1900 CITY & CTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

ED 298, p. 6, line 93 317 Bush Street

line 93 COHN, GABRIEL, lodger, b. Oct. 1837, 62, born Germany. Merchant

CAME TO THE UNITED STATES 1858

U. S. CENSUS 1880 city and county of san francisco. p. 20, line 9 (DUPLICATE RECORD)

174 Pacific Avenue

9	COHN, GABRIEL,	41,	dry goods merchant,	born Germany
10	---- JENNY	36	born Germany	
11	---- ESTHER	13	at school	b. Germany
13	---- PEARL	10	at school	Nevada
18	----- JULIUS	10/12		Nevada
20	LOEWENBERG, REGINA	22	born Germany	sister of Jenny
21	LOEWENBERG, HELEN	18	born Germany	sister of Jenny
12	COHN, MAX	12		California

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16	---, CHARLES	4	Nevada	
17	---, SETH	2	Nevada	

1 servant

(Arthur was born after 1880)

COHN
SETH

Receiving congratulations on their fifty-seventh wedding anniversary are Mr. and Mrs. Seth Cohn of San Mateo, pictured at the Westward Ho hotel in Phoenix, their headquarters for a trip marking the milestone. The Cohns were married November 4, 1900, and have lived in this city, where he is an electrical contractor, for more than 50 years. Mrs. Cohn, who recently celebrated her eighty-first birthday, is active in the local Business and Professional Women's club. Among her husband's interests are San Mateo Boys' club, Tuberculosis association and chamber of commerce.

(Geoff Cook Photo)

DOUBLE ANNIVERSARY—Seth and Elizabeth Cohn of San Mateo are shown cutting their fifty-eighth wedding anniversary cake as well the fiftieth anniversary of Cohn's electrical business here Party for the couple was held at American Legion hall, Saturday. June 7-1957

Seth Corn of San Mateo, right, receives congratulations as he is awarded a certificate of appreciation on the occasion of his retirement from the board of the San Mateo County Tuberculosis and Health association. Left is Dr. Edward Kupka, chief of the bureau of tuberculosis, state department of public health, and in the center is Donald E. Porter, program administrator for the California Tuberculosis and Health association. The award, "in recognition of outstanding service," was presented at the twentieth annual meeting of the local association. Cohn, 79, has served on the board for 20 years. He is the owner of Atlas Electric company in San Mateo.

50 Years of Progress

ur first store at 4th Avenue and B Street, San Mateo.

We of Atlas Electric are celebrating our Golden Anniversary of doing business in San Mateo. We are proud that we have been able to serve the people of the Peninsula for 50 years and wish to thank all of you for your past patronage and friendship. It has been a pleasure to serve you.

We also wish to especially thank the American Legion, Mr. and Mrs. Dave McCullough and The Club Catering company for helping make our 50th Anniversary party such a huge success.

50 YEARS OF ACHIEVEMENT

- 1st Co. to install underground electoleers in San Mateo business district
- 1st Co. to illuminate downtown streets with Christmas lights
- 1st Co. to install fire alarm system
- 1st Co. to illuminate baseball diamonds and tennis courts
- 1st Co. to illuminate the flower show
- 1st Co. to illuminate the Junior College Athletic Field

50 YEARS OF GROWING WITH THE PENINSULA

ATLAS ELECTRIC

SETH COHEN DICK MANTOANI

29 South Claremont San Mateo DI 3-3862

A TRIBUTE MARKS A DOUBLE ANNIVERSARY
Seth Cohn pins a flower on his bride of 58 years.

Seth Cohns Mark Double Anniversary

party given by Mr. and Seth Cohn to mark the n anniversary of their , the Atlas Electric Co. of Mateo—and incidentally, celebrate their own 58th ding anniversary — turned a mutual admiration so-y, when the guests rose to se their hosts.

HE COHNS invited 48 pres- and former employes of their firm to a cocktail party at the American Legion hall, along with 100 other friends including civic dignitaries and union officials. The host and hostess warmly thanked their employes for cooperation through the years.

The guests, in turn, heaped praises upon the Cohns for charitable acts and their contributions to the community through the years.

OLDTIME friends reminisced of the early "horse and buggy" days when carbons were changed in the arc lights for street lighting.

Cohn told of helping organize the first union for electrical workers in San Francisco, before the 1906 earthquake, and of having helped to get an allowance of $25 per month for the care of each horse used by electricians who drove about the city to take care of underground cables and arc lights.

WERNER Diederichsen, business manager for Electrical Workers Union, Local 617, presented Cohn a gold life membership in the local, one of two or three ever given in the state.

Other speakers included Everett Marshall, president of the Peninsula Electrical Contractors; James R. Tormey, county school superintendent; James Arthur; Willard Pease; J. Van Winkle; Dave McCullough and U. S. Simonds.

The guests gave the Cohns a garden swing.

The party ended with d ing and a midnight supper.

Dick Mantoani
1240 Westridge Dr.
Portola Valley - Ca. 94028
Nov. 13, 1989

COHN
SETH

Dear Mr. Richter,

In response to your enquiry to the San Mateo County Chapter National Electrical Contractors Association, regarding your uncle, Seth Cohn, I am happy to say that I was in his employ at Atlas Electric Company, from 1941 when I started serving my apprenticeship to become a Journeyman Electrician. With the exception of three years of Military service during World War II, I remained with Atlas throughout my business career, managing the company when Seth went into semi-retirement. When he later decided to retire around 1958, I purchased the business, where I remained until my own retirement in 1988, with my son carrying on. The company just merged with another Electrical company and will go on serving our many loyal customers for many years.

After Elizabeth passed away, Seth went to live in a retirement center called "The Sequoia's" in Portola Valley. I continued to stay in touch and visit him often. Upon his death in 1968, I understand his nephew's widow,

Mrs. Paul (Bouget) Cohn, attended to all of his affairs, so I assumed she was the beneficiary of his estate. At that time she was residing in Pleasenton, Calif., where she ran a horse farm called "Oakmead Farm."

It was after surviving the "1906 San Francisco Earthquake" that Seth decided to re-locate his business and residence to San Mateo County, settling in San Mateo. He became and remained an active member of the "Kiwanis Club," the "Bay Scouts", the "Boys Club" and of course the N.E.C.A.

I would be very pleased to share my mementos of some newspaper accountings of Seth & Elizabeth, two very wonderful people.

Hope this helps in your gathering of information.

Yours truly -

Dick Mantovani

COHN
SETH

Sept. 4, 1989

The Secretary
San Francisco Electrical Contractors Association
1850 Mission Street, San Francisco, California 94108

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I have a bit of an unusual request to make, being the last member of the Cohn family of Alameda and San Francisco and a distant cousin of Seth Cohn, who was an electrical contractor in San Mateo for many years and, was honored by your Association on April 3, 1960, when he received a very nice plaque from the San Mateo County Electrical Joint Apprenticeship Committee. The inscription read:

Presented to SETH COHN, in recognition of his long and devoted service service to the Electrical Apprenticeship Program.

I also know of the dinner party given him and his wife at the occasion of their Golden Wedding anniversary in 1950, when the story of his business and a little foto of the celebrants were published in QUALIFIED CONTRACTOR (v. 15, no. 4, April 1950, p. 47).

As the family historian, I have collected a great deal of information, fotos, biographies, etc. relating to the known ancestors of "my uncle Seth" and to his siblings, and I remember fondly meeting him and his nice wife first in 1941, after I came to the United States and settled in San Francisco. I have copies of the obituaries which followed his death at the age of 90 in 1968, and very recently became the custodian of the last bits of memorabilia which a niece of uncle Seth had left with a relative of hers. Thus I know have the plaque mentioned above, and some fotos of Seth's store in San Mateo, but actually nothing which tells of the work he did over the many years during which he was in business and a member of your Association.

I wonder therefore whether you may have in your files copyable articles , clippings or fotographs which would tell of the work in which he was so active in the early decades of this century, perhaps in more detail than obituaries can give. I am particularly interested in writeups about Seth which may have appeared in your professional literature, journals like the Qualified C ntractor, of which copies might be in your files. My relationship to Seth Cohn is "relatively" simple, my greatgrandmother Eva was an aunt of his, since his father Gabriel, who owned a chain of cigar & liquorstores innSan Francisco, was Eva's favorite brother.

I should be most obliged for your kind response, and remain,
Most sincerely, yours,

John Henry Richter

Expenses arising from making copies and mailing to me would be gladly paid by me.

COHN
SETH

SFECA

SAN FRANCISCO ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION, INC.
1850 MISSION STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94103-3599
(415) 861-7724

September 15, 1989

Mr. John Henry Richter
P O Box 7978
Ann Arbor, Michigan, 48107

Dear Mr. Richter:

Reference is made to your letter of September 4, 1989 regarding your cousin Mr. Seth Cohn. He was a member of the San Mateo County Chapter, National Electrical Contractors Association. San Mateo is the next county just south of San Francisco.

I have talked to the manager of the San Mateo Chapter, Mr. Patrick D'Antoni, and he advised me that he will assist you in any way he can regarding information they may have. I am forwarding your letter to him, and you are welcome to contact him directly.

Mr. Patrick D'Antoni, Manager
San Mateo County Chapter, NECA
495 Seaport Court, #106
Redwood City, CA 94063
Phone #(415) 364-8100

Good luck on your endeavors as the family historian. One of my aunts has assumed that job in our family, and it is a major undertaking.

Yours very truly,
SAN FRANCISCO ELECTRICAL
CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION, INC.

BY: Bart Dickson
BARTLETT D. DICKSON,
Executive Manager

BDD/dl
cc: P. D'Antoni

San Mateo March 31-4

Dear John

I am very sorry that I have not answered your letter before this time but there was so much for me to take care of it was impossible for me to put my mind to write

Elizabeth was very ill for over three years and I had to stay at home to take care of her.

She had lost from 140 lbs to less than 80 lbs

Dorothy has been more than I can tell you how she took care of every thing and still is helping ~~with~~ with all matters that

need attention

I just sold my house but it will take some time for the courts to settle the case.

I have passed all the requirments to buy an apartment at the Segovian at Portola.

It is just being built and has been delayed on account of wet weather I will be nearly June before it will be ready

I will give you the mailing address when I receive it

Give my very best regards to your wife

Seth

ELKO INDEPENDENT DEC.16,1877,
v.10,no.52, p.2

-16,1877
10no52
p2

WEEKLY ELKO INDEPENDENT.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1877

THE Gold Hill News, commenting upon a statement in the Eureka Republican that a Miss Casey of that city had been notified of her fortunate investment in one of those lottery swindles which flourish through the innocent stupidity of a very large class of the people of America, says: "If the young lady has been silly enough to send money to Russell & Co. Bond street, New York, to pay their commissions, she will not be overjoyed when she receives a mass of tin jewelry, worth perhaps from five to ten dollars. We have repeatedly called attention to this New Orleans lottery swindle, and supposed that everybody in the State understood the business. It seems, however, that Miss Maggie Casey does not, and for her information we will now repeat that there is no such organization as the "Lottery Distribution Association," that "Russell & Co." is but one of the firm names assumed by the Elias Brothers, the most notorious swindlers in New York, and that if she has sent them any money she is sincerely to be pitied, instead of congratulated by her friends."

Similar notifications from the same parties have been received by persons in Elko, but having lost confidence in the magnanimity of theses sweetscented [illegible]

LATE TELEGRAMS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Representative Harris of the Naval Committee is preparing a plan for the creation of a new navy. He proposes to provide for the appointment of a board of competent engineers and naval constructors whose duty it shall be to superintend the building of this navy according to a definite plan. The entire cost is to be $50,000,000 of which $5,000,000 is to be appropriated annually. No further appropriations are to be made for the repair of old vessels if the cost of such repairs would exceed 40 per cent of the original cost of the vessel.

The Senate finance committee discussed Wallace's bill authorizing sixty year four per cent bonds to be issued for investment of savings. The committee did not take final action on the measure, but the discussion developed the fact that the entire committee were favorably disposed to it, and will probably at the next meeting agree to recommend its passage.

To-day the President transmitted to the Senate the nomination of Cyrus H. Baldwin, Collector of Customs of South Carolina.

The President nominated to be rear admiral in the navy, Commodore Daniel Ammen.

The Senate committee on military affairs to-day received an oral statement from Old and letters from the most careful consideration, he had concluded to dismiss the writ and remand the prisoner. [redacted] the Judge say[redacted] Excise Board [redacted] and that the [redacted] stitute an inn[redacted] modations furnished at a hotel.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—The Siecle speaks of the possibility of President McMahon's impeachment. The clerical organ, in defense, says the Senate's refusal to sanction a dissolution would release President McMahon from his promises and leave him free to retire.

A meeting of the Republican Union was held to-day, and reaffirmed the resolution not to vote any portion of the budget so long as the national wishes are not completely satisfied.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—A telegram from Virtutza states that the Czar will start for St. Petersburg on Saturday. He has visited Osman Pasha and returned to him his sword in recognition of his bravery.

A dispatch from Athens says the fall of Plevna caused demonstrations vo[illegible] to war.

A telegram received in Paris says the Greek Cabinet is deliberating on the course to be pursued. The King will start soon for the camp at Chalsis.

A Russian official account of the capture of Plevna, says the Turks fought like lions. Seven Pashas were captured. The counting of the pris-

BORN.

DORSEY—In Elko, Friday, December 7, 1877, to the wife of L. C. Dorsey, a daughter.

COHN—In Elko, December 11th, 1877, to the wife of Hon. Gabriel Cohn, a son.

DIED,

JOHNSON—At his ranch on Cope road, North Fork of the Humboldt river, December 2nd, 1877, William Johnson, a native of Denmark or Sweden, aged about 42 years.
[Nebraska papers please coppy.]

NOTICE,

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: You are hereby notified that I have this day sold and transferred to Gabriel Cohn, all of the goods, wares and merchandise of every kind and description, now in the store occupied by me, in the town of Elko, Nevada, or that I have purchased or have, on account of the business in said store, together with the business and good will thereof, also all the debts now due me or to become due on account of said business or in connection therewith; that I do hereby authorize and empower the said Gabriel Cohn, in his own name, to collect all such debts and receipt therefor that the said Gabriel Cohn has assumed, and will pay all the debts that I owe in connection with the said business in consideration hereof.

SOL. LOWENBERG.

Dated at Elko this 29th day of November 1877.

DELINQUENT TAXES.

State of Nevada }
County of Elko } ss.

County Auditor's Office
November 28th, 1877

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: [illegible] I known, that I have this day [illegible] with the Instructor Prosecuting Attorney [illegible] Delinquent Tax list of Elko County for [illegible] 1877, and unless the delinquent taxes specified are paid to the County Treasurer [illegible]

COHN
SETH

The Start of an Electrical Business

Industry Honors A Pioneer

By AL CORNISH, Director, Pacific Coast Office, NECA

In honor of the Golden Wedding Anniversary of Seth and Elizabeth Cohn and 50 years of progress of the Electrical Contracting Industry, the Peninsula Electrical Contractors' Association, a Division of the San Francisco Chapter of NECA, held its fifth annual dinner dance on February 21 at the Villa Chartier in San Mateo, just south of San Francisco. More than 300 contractors, members of the IBEW, suppliers' representatives and their ladies were present.

Mr. and Mrs. Cohn were unaware that they were the honored guests until W. J. (Bill) Varley, secretary-manager of the Chapter, made the announcement at the conclusion of the dinner. Both responded admirably to the occasion with heart-warming remarks as they were presented with gifts.

Mr. Cohn started in the industry in 1890 and went into business for himself in 1906 on Guerrero Street in San Francisco, his concern being known as the Atlas Manufacturing Company.

He moved to San Mateo, Calif., in 1908 where the Atlas Electric Company was established. He has been a member of NECA since 1910. There were only two paved streets in San Mateo at the time. Mr. Cohn has seen many changes take place, and has kept pace with the growth of San Mateo County. He has always been an active member of the various organizations relating to the electrical industry and other associations dealing with the welfare of the community. He was assistant fire chief in San Mateo from 1916 to 1924. Today he is on the Board of Directors of the Peninsula Electrical Contractors Association. Close to his heart are his activities as Chairman of the Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee, where his interest in the younger generation is reflected in the work that he puts in for their benefit.

Probably 90 per cent of the electrical workers in San Mateo County were apprenticed to Mr. Cohn at one time or another.

Mr. Cohn married Elizabeth O'Rourke in 1900 in San Francisco at St. Joseph's Church which still stands today on 10th and Howard Streets. Mrs. Cohn has shared his business dealings for 35 years.

Mr. Cohn recalled how business was carried on with the help of the horse and buggy in the early days, and without any travel time and travel expense. The only "fringes" were those on the surrey. He wonders though, when he sees some of the bidding today, if the electrical contracting industry as a business has progressed very far from those horse-and-buggy days.

Commenting upon present day sales promotion and the guarantee and adequate wiring programs of NECA, Seth called attention to the fact that selling in our industry is nothing new. He told how the Old Independent Electric Company, the utility source of energy supply for San Francisco in 1901, built a small house on wheels, wired it completely, and hauled it around the city by a team of horses to sell people on lighting their homes by electricity.

Seth Cohn and Mrs. Cohn being introduced by Bill Varley

The party was expertly planned by Mrs. Clelia Maoli, secretary of the Peninsula Association. Gold wrapped candies in the form of money carried out the Golden Wedding motif.

The Peninsula Association's officers, who were re-elected from last year were installed and Lou Rolla, president, together with Mr. Varley presided. Telegrams of congratulations from President Edw. Vanderlinde of NECA, and Paul M. Geary, executive vice president, were read.

Selling Electrical Use in 1902 • Promotion on Wheels

Re-ORDER No. West 8059 FOLDER

Schk Colm, by

Al Cornish (E.R. Cornish), Director,
Pacific Coast Office, National Electrical Contractors
Association.

In: QUALIFIED CONTRACTOR,
V. 15, no. 4, April 1950, p. 47.

COHN
SETH

1878
1968

died 6 May 1968

Seth Cohn, Civic Leader, Dies at 90

Seth Cohn, 90, former San Mateo businessman who spent nearly a century in service to his community, to youth and to his neighbors, died yesterday at his home, 501 Portola Road, Portola Valley. He helped bring semi-pro baseball to San Mateo with the old San Mateo Blues.

Cohn, vigorous into his octogenarian years, was a participant through all the years of this century in the community and working life of first San Francisco, and then San Mateo counties.

He was a charter member of the San Mateo Kiwanis club, and in 1963, had completed 32 years of perfect attendance.

The man credited with assisting in organizing the first union in San Francisco, Local 151, of the Electrical Workers, he was presented a Gold Life Membership to the union by its business manager, Werner Diederichsen, in 1958.

That event, before the earthquake and fire of 1906, was markel, among other things,

(Please See Page 4, Column 4) →

with Cohn's achieving an allowance of $25 a month to care for each horse used by the electricians, who drove about to care for underground cables and arc lights.

At the 1958 ceremony, James Tormey, then county superintendent of schools, told how Cohn each morning would call for a crippled child to take her to school, and then pick her up at the end of the day.

Frequently, a former employe said, Cohn would send out his electrical crew to install lights for churches and civic benefits, for which no bill would be sent.

Baseball fans remember Cohn as the man who helped organize the old San aMteo Blues, active in the 1920's and 1930's in the former California State League which included Burlingame, San Jose, Santa Cruz, Stockton and Modesto.

Throughout his life, he was a strong supporter of sports and youth activities.

Cohn owned and operated the Atlas Electric Company, situated on B Street, for more than 50 years. He and his late wife, Elizabeth M. Cohn, whom he wed in 1900 and who died in 1960, came to San Mateo in 1908 to operate the company as partners.

Mrs. Cohn had been a charter member of the San Mateo Business and Professional Woman's Club.

Cohn served 21 years as chairman of the county electrical joint apprenticeship committee. A few years ago, more than 200 donors from the Building Trades council went to the Peninsula Blood Bank on a day in June to give blood in honor of Mr. Cohn.

A native of Nevada, Cohn was a charter member of the Tuberculosis Association of San Mateo. A longtime resident of the city of San Mateo, he recently had moved to Portola Valley.

He is survived by a niece, Mrs. Paul Cohn of San Francisco.

Funeral services will be held at 10 a.m. tomorrow from Sneider and Sullivan Chapel, San Mateo.

Interment will be private.

S. F. Examiner
Tuesday, May 7, 68

A. Cohn, Pioneer Electrician, Dies

Seth Cohn, prominent Peninsula electrician for almost 60 years, died yesterday in his Portola Valley home. He was 90.

He moved to San Mateo in 1908 and owned and operated the Atlas Electric Co. there for more than 50 years. He recently moved to 501 Portola Rd., Portola Valley.

Mr. Cohn organized one of the first unions in San Francisco, Local 151 of the Electrical Workers, for which he received a life membership 10 years ago.

He helped rebuild San Francisco after the 1906 earthquake and fire and was responsible for electricians getting horse allowance of $25 a month for traveling to and from repair jobs.

He is also remembered for helping organize the old San Mateo Blues, a semi-pro baseball club, and in the 1920s and 1930s he was active in the California League.

He was a charter member of the Kiwanis Club of San Mateo and had a perfect attendance record from 1931 to 1963.

A widower, he is survived only by a niece, Mrs. Paul Cohn of San Francisco.

Funeral services were held today in San Mateo.

COHN
Seth

the town of Almaden, Santa Clara County (vice-president), Sacro Cuore, F. C. I., the Italian-American Citizens' Club of South San Francisco (past president), and the South San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Rodondi married Miss Rose Medica on October 12, 1912, and they are the parents of seven children: Olga, in the County Recorder's office in Redwood City; Arthur, at the University of San Francisco (has been a notary public since March, 1938); Joseph, and a co-partner in his father's business; Andrew, and Eddie, at South San Francisco High School; Battista J. Jr., grammar school pupil; and Rose Marie, the youngest.

SETH COHN

Seth Cohn, who is one of the highly regarded business men of San Mateo, is the owner of the well-known Atlas Electric Company, the oldest and largest electrical contracting firm in the county. This successful business was founded by Mr. Cohn in San Mateo in 1907, and the electrical work has been done for many of the most important buildings on the peninsula. Some of these are the following: The Levy Brothers' stores in San Mateo and Burlingame, Medical Arts Building in San Mateo, the Peninsula Avenue School, Borden's Dairy Delivery Plant in Burlingame, the Crocker and Kohl residences in Hillsborough, the old Burlingame Bank, and of particular interest, Mr. Cohn's firm handled the first street-lighting job for the City of San Mateo.

Seth Cohn was born in Elko, Nevada, on December 11, 1877, the son of Senator Gabriel and Jennie (Lowenberg) Cohn. His father was a merchant in Nevada and served three terms in the State Senate. The family moved to San Francisco when Seth was a young boy, and here he went to school. But at the early age of thirteen he started work in an electric shop in the Bay City. He ultimately joined the Independent Light and Power Company of San Francisco, which was purchased by the San Francisco Gas and Electric Company. He remained in this connection for eight years, and he relates the interesting experience during this period of having had charge of all the underground electric service at the time of the earthquake in 1906. The year following this he came to San Mateo, and has been here ever since.

Mr. Cohn has done his part in a civic way, and can always be counted upon to aid any worthy cause. He was assistant chief of the old Volunteer Fire Department of San Mateo, at the time Chief Burke headed both the Fire and Police Departments. He is a charter member of the San Mateo Kiwanis Club, and long been prominently identified with the local Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association, being one of the directors of the latter.

He married Miss Elizabeth O'Rorke, who was born in San Francisco. Mrs. Cohn is a charter member of the Business and Professional Women's Club and the Burlingame-San Mateo Garden Club.

7-28-51 5004
COHN
Seth

QUALIFIED CONTRACTOR

THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION NECA NBP

GEORGE B. ROSCOE, EDITOR • 610 RING BUILDING, WASHINGTON 6, D. C. • REpublic 7308

July 27, 1951

Mr. John Henry Richter
3330 Seventh Street, N. E.
Washington 17, D. C.

Dear Mr. Richter:

By all means you have our permission to reproduce and use the article in QUALIFIED CONTRACTOR about Industry Pioneer Seth Cohn. If you desire additional copies of this issue, you may have them by calling at our office. If I am not in please ask for Mrs. Daniel.

Sincerely,

George B. Roscoe

George B. Roscoe
Editor

GBR/kd

COHN RELATIVES IN NAKEL

DAVID, JACOBSOHN

ZACHARIAS

RF 144

JOHN HENRY RICHTER
P. O. BOX 7978
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48107

(German Film 2174 (continued) (ADDITIONAL NOTES)

#
33 SALOMON DAVID 44, and Leye MICHEL 44 YES (1835)

14 (90) LEWIN BAERWALD 39, Materialwarenhaendler
17 (102) KALLMANN JACOBSOHN 33, Getreide & Wollwaren
26 (120) SALOMON DAVID, 44, Gastwirth
18 (103) EPHRAIM KALLMANN 65, Getreide & Wollwaren
12 (37) COHN, MOSES MICHEL, 47, Posamentier
2-7 MICHEL, MOSES 74, Schaenker
47 ITZIG, HIRSCH 40, Tageloehner family of 6
65(or 69) ALEXANDER, OSER, 45 Tageloehner, family of 10

(German Film 2175 (tolerated) left ledger only:

68 OSER ALEXANDER & DOBRISCH SCHMUEL
44 JACHIEL COHN & RACHEL JACOB and son MICHEL Jachiel 44, Rachel 35, no age Mich
7 MICHEL MOSES and EVA SALOMON no children
10(?) GABRIEL ITZIG 56, and HINDE JOSEPH ,47. sons CHAIM 26, ITZIG 18, EISAK 7.

(German Film 2176) Members of the Synagogengemeinde 1835

12 KALLMANN, ABRAHAM EPHRAIM and ZIPRE MENDEL of Flatow (no ages)
MENDEL 13, LEVIN 2 3/4 Rosette, etc. as before
6 JACOBSOHN, LEWIN 30, always a member, + HIZCHE 23, Pauline 6, Jette 4
22 ITZIG, GABRIEL 58 23 years a member, + HINDE JOSEPH of Nackel, 49 / VOGEL 8
CHAIM 25, ITZIG 21, ISAAC 9, ESTER 27, HANNE 23, ROCHEL 16, GITEL 14
35 ITZIG, HIRSCH, 46, 19 years a member, + DORE FEIBUSCH of EXIN 25(!=error)
EISAAC 18, OSER 7, CHAJE , ZORE 7

94 ALEXANDER, OSER, 48 always, DOBRISCH SCHMUEL of Nackel 39
JUDE 18, GUMPRICH 17, JOSEPH 13, LEVIN 9, ITZIG 5, SCHMUEL 1 1/4
JETTE 15 SCHEINCHE 8

---

18 MOSES, MICHEL 76, 45 years a member, EVA SALOMON, 76 of Deutschkron no ch.
61 MICHEL, JACHIEL, 44, 26 years in Nakel ROCHEL JACOB of Zempelburg, Michel, 19
116 BAERWALD, LEWIN, 36, 11 years a member, FROMET bat DAVID MOSES of Nackel, 31
ARON 9, HIRSCH 7, LEISER 5, JETTE 2 3/4
109 JACOBSOHN, KALLMANN 36, always, + ESTER MARCUS of Schwerin, son JACOB 9
112 KALLMANN, EPHRAIM 68, 36 years a member, ESTER ITZIG of Schwersenz, 57 no ch
142 KALLMANN, MARCUS EPHRAIM 49 years, + MINE MARCUS (?) 43.
JAKOB 17, HANCHE 16
145 KALLMANN, ARON EPHRAIM 34, always a member, + GITEL HENOCH MOSES, 32
LEISER 14, KALLMANN 11, MOSES 9, JACOB 6, MARCUS 4 no daughters.
148 KALLMANN, LEISER EPHRAIM 37, 4 years a member, + SORE (illegible) of INOWRAZLAW
MORITZ 8, ROESCHEN 1/2.

end of notes NAKEL.

NAKEL JACOBSOHN

(German Film 2174 (continued) (ADDITIONAL NOTES)

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end of notes NAKEL.

GSU REEL 715114 NAKEL

Alphabetisches Verzeichnis der bei der königlichen Kommission I und II als in Nakel geboren angemeldete Juden, 1848-1874.

Page	#	NAME (family head)	WIFE	children, etc. born:
1849, p.9	--	COHN, NATHAN Mastertailor	JETTE, dau of OSER ALEXANDER of Nakel	ESTHER 1 Feb 49
9	3	COHNBERG, MICHAEL merchant (notions)	ERNSTINE COHN of Nakel	(Ernsteine) PAULINE 1 May 49
9	8	----------		JACOB 14 Oct 1850
10	14	----------		KALLMANN 1 May 52
10	23	----------		BERTHA 16 Aug 1854
11	39	COHN, NATHAN	HELENE ZACHARIAS	ESTER 4 May 1857
11	40	COHNBERG, MICHAEL	ERNSTEINE COHN	ZORCHEN 2 Aug 57
12	45	COHN, NATHAN		RECHEL 21 Sept 58
12	49	COHNBERG, MICHAEL		NATHAN 3 May 59
12	51	----------		ALBERT 10 Sep 60
12	59	----------		CLARA 22 Nov 61
13	67	----------		SIEGFRIED 18 May 64
13	73	----------		LINA 24(or 25) Aug 1866
15	99	COHNBERG, JULIUS	ROSA BLUM See below.	JENNY 22 Dec.1873
40	9	ITZIG, NATHAN	HANNCHE DAVID	DAVID 19 July 1857
41	73	JACOBSOHN, JACOB LEVIN	JOHANNA BOAS	GERTRUD 2 Sep 65
41	74	----------		CARL 29 July 1866
42	88	JACOBSOHN, SAMUEL, merchant	CÄCILIE COHN	CARL (KALLMANN) 29 Juni 1873

RECORD OF DEATHS

11	5	COHN, ESTHER dau Schneider NATHAN COHN	8½ months,	21 Sept 1849
12	24	JETTE, daughter of NATHAN COHN	34 years	23 Dec. 1855
12	35	SIEGFRIED, son of MICHAEL COHNBERG	8½ months	6 Feb 1865
12	36	ERNESTINE, dau of NATHAN (merchant) COHN	8 years	17 Apr 1865
13	28	MOSES MICHAEL COHN, merchant 86 years old, died in Nakel at 4 AM		19 July 1870
13	35	JENNY, daughter of JULIUS COHNBERG	2 days	23 Dec 1873
41	12	SALOMON KALISCHER, teacher, age 70,		on 15 July 1855

30 7 EPHRAIM KALLMANN, died at ~~X~~ 81, (Altsitzer= retired) on 13 Apr 1843

left: MARCUS EPHRAIM KALLMANN 48
ABRAHAM ---- ---- 46
ARON ---- ---- 42
LEWIN (?)---- ---- 37

MARRIAGES IN NAKEL

20 6 MICHAEL COHNBERG and ERNESTINE COHN 10 Nov 1846 (apparently by the rabbi of WIRSITZ)
age: 20 age: 23

parents:
JECHIEL COHN MOSES MICHAEL
RÖCHEL ZIMCHE ARNT (error!)
both living both living

FROM THE BIRTH RECORD, NAKEL MICHAEL (COHNBERG FAMILY)

8 27 MICHEL COHNBERG AND ERNESTINE COHN JULIUS 27 Sept 47
Handelsmann
18 49 ---------- PAULINE 1 May 1849 3AM
29 109 ---------- JACOB 14 Oct 50
39 163 ---------- KAILMANN 1 May 52
57 248 ---------- BERTHA 16 Aug 1854
87 6 --- DORCHEN 2 Aug 1857
94 469 --- NATHAN 3 May 59
102 514 --- at 11½ AM ALBERT 10 Sep 1860
112 576 --- CLARA 22 Nov 61
168 669 --- SIEGFRIED 18 May 64

MARRIAGES IN NAKEL (continued)

4 19 SALOMON ~~M~~ ZACHARIAS, furrier, married VEIGELCHE COHN, dau of MOSES MICHAEL COHN, Posamentier. on 2 Jan 1852 in Nakel

13 70 Laut Verhandlung Schwetz 15 Dec 1858 v.II,folio 198:
Der Handelsmann OSER CONITZER zu Jecewo, 28 Jahre alt, und EVA COHN von hier (Nakel), 24 Jahre alt, Tochter ~~xxx~~ des MOSES COHN, hier, in Nakel 6 Jan. 1859.

(Eva Cohn's birth (1834)(my records indicate 1835) is NOT recorded in the Nakel birth register)

22 115 JACOB JACOBSHON of Nakel, 28 years, and JOHANNA BOAS of Stettin, 27 years, married 27 Nov 1867 (v.~~XX~~ III,folio 29)

24 128 Laut Verhandlung Prenzlau 2 Feb 1866 (v.II folio 6)

Der Kaufmann MICHAEL COHN jetzt in Prenzlau (no age!) und ERNESTINE HIRSCHFELD, 23 years old, daughter of Merchant LEWIN HIRSCHFELD of Zehdenik. Married in Nakel 12 (17?) Feb. 1866.

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GSU REEL 715113 NAKEL

from the Synagogenbuch der Gemeinde NAKEL, birth, marriages, and death ~~records 1838~~ (copied from 1824 on)

PAGE	#	FATHER	MOTHER	CHILD
12	18	KALLMANN, ABRAHAM	HINDE ZACHARIAS (bat) MENDEL	JACHET 28 Dec 24
16	11	(COHN) MOSES MICHEL	ZIMCHE KALLMANN	KALLMANN MOSES 31 July 1825 circumcised 8 Aug 1825
16	7	KALLMANN, ARNDT EPHRAIM, merchant	GÜTEL HENOCH	KALLMANN ARNDT EPHRAIM b.12 March 1825, circumc. 21 Mar 25
46	12	(COHN) MOSES MICHEL Posamentier	ZIMCHE KALLMANN	VEILCHEN named on 5 July 1828
62	20	(COHN) MOSES MICHEL	ZIMCHE KALLMANN	MICHAEL born 10 Sep 30, circumc.18 Sept 30
80	14	(COHN) MOSES MICHEL	ZIMCHE KALLMANN	unnamed baby 7 June 1833, died (same day?)
28	-	(COHN)MOSES MICHEL	ZIMCHE KALLMANN	GABRIEL COHN 18 June 1839 (!)

DEATH REGISTER, 1836+

66 6 MICHEL MOSES, Schänker (?,poorly legible) 76 years old
see also below died 14 Jan 1836 (Altersschwäche)

mourners: JACOB(?) MICHEL, age 48 years
MOSES MICHEL age 38 years

68 14 Widow MINDEL LEYSER BAERWALD, 60 years, 5 Aug 1836
(mourners) FLORENTINE, MAYER, MOSES (?)

70 19 ABRAHAM EPHRAIM KALLMANN, 40 years old, 21 Dec 1836
left a widow, Cypre daughter of NATHAN MENDEL ZACHARIAS
and nine children

30 6 * JUDA COHN, son of MOSES MICHEL, 1 3/4 years, died of Ausschlag
(a rash) 20 Nov 1838. (Dr. Mankiewitz in Nakel)

6 18 JETTE, dau MOSES MICHEL COHN and ZIMCHE KALLMANN,
died 22 Apr 1843.

note: on p.6,#17, her birth is recorded as "weiblich",same date.

* the birth of JUDA COHN is on p.80,#5, as 5 Feb 1837.

40/41 6 MICHEL MOSES, Tailor, died at age 76 of Altersschwäche
left these children: and 200 Thaler estate

JACOB MICHEL age 48
MOSES MICHEL 38
DOBRISCH, married to JACOB LEWIN 46
LIEBE (?) married to SALOMON DAVID 45
FEINE married to LEYSER ALEXANDER 36

Canitzer COHN, ERNA [redacted]

RF 145

9-6-51 5048

4. September 1951

Lieber John,

Dir und Ruth moechte ich herzlich fuer Eure Zeilen der Teilnahme an dem Hinscheiden meines Vaters danken. Alle haben an ihm einen guetigen Freund verloren. Leider hat er waehrend der zwoelftaegigen letzten Krankheit noch sehr leiden muessen, ist aber sanft eingeschlafen. Bis zum Tage seiner letzten Krankheit war er geistig so auf der Hoehe, war er so voller Lieb e und Fuersorge fuer mich, dass er mir eine wunderbare Gesellschaft war. Ich fuehle mich jetzt desto einsamer. Ich musste ihm vor ungefaehr einem Vierteljahr versprechen, mein Haus hier nicht zu verkaufen. Vielleicht haette ich es auch ohne das Versprechen nicht getan. Meine Tochter wollte natuerlich, dass ich gleich zu ihnen zu Besuch komme. Ich konnte mich dazu jedoch bisher nicht entschliessen, da ich im Augenblick noch gar keine Energie habe, will es aber in absehbarer Zeit tun.

Uebrigens muss ich Dir, lieber John, noch fuer Deinen vorletzten Brief und die beigefuegten Marken danken. Auch das musste ich meinem Vater schon laengst versprechen, dass ich seine Markensammlung fortsetze. Also bitte denke weiter an mich mit den Marken. Du sollst auch von mir weiter die Aufbaus

bekommen - via Chicago.

Sehr interessiert hat mich Deine Feststellung, dass der Stammvater Conitzer nicht 98 sondern nur 2 oder 93 Jahre alt geworden ist. Papa hat immer bestritten, dass er 98 Jahre alt wurde und hat immer darauf bestanden, dass er 2 oder 93 Jahre alt wurde.

Der Tod hat in den letzten Monaten reiche Ernte in unserer Familie gehalten. Vielleicht hast Du schon gehoert, dass Gerda Meyer, Nathan Conitzers juengste Tochter, in Rochester am gleichen Tage wie mein Vater, am 4. August, starb. Du hast viel zu arbeiten am Stammbaum, lieber John. Hoffentlich kommt nun mal eine Periode von erfreulichen Nachtragungen. Dass Eure Tochter so gut gedeiht, ist doch wunderbar, und hilft Euch sicher ueber das Unbehagen von Washington hinweg.

Viele Gruesse Euch dreien und schreibt mal wieder!

Deine

Erna Cohn

252 COHN ERNA (Conitzer)

Die Ausbürgerung deutscher Staatsangehöriger 1933–45 nach den im Reichsanzeiger veröffentlichten Listen

Band 1
Listen in chronologischer Reihenfolge

Herausgegeben von Michael Hepp

Eingeleitet von
Hans Georg Lehmann und Michael Hepp

Expatriation Lists as Published in the "Reichsanzeiger" 1933–45

Volume 1
Lists in chronological order

Edited by Michael Hepp

Introductory remarks by
Hans Georg Lehmann and Michael Hepp

K·G·Saur
München · New York · London · Paris 1985

113. **Philipp**, Julie Sara, geb. Frank, geb. am 8. 3. 1854 in Blankenburg/ Harz,
114. **Plaut**, Dora Sara, geb. am 16. 7. 1877 in Frankershausen, Krs. Eschwege,
115. **Plonsker**, Curt Israel,geb. am 7. 6. 1885 in Myslowitz/ Krs. Kattowitz,
116. **Plonsker**, Caroline Christine Sophie Sara, geb. Franzen geb. am 30. 8. 1898 in Hamburg,
117. **Politzer**, Ernst Israel, geb. am 24. 3. 1903 in Wien,
118. **Politzer**, Gertrud Sara,geb. Ticho, geb. am 29. 1. 1915 in Wien,
119. **Pollak**, David Israel, geb. am 29. 3. 1897 in Preßburg,
120. **Pollak**, Elsa Sara, geb. Teweles, geb. am 12. 3. 1896 in Wien,
121. **Pollak**, Hans Israel, geb. am 1. 7. 1924 in Wien,
122. **Pollak**, Siegmund Israel, geb. am 9. 5. 1877 in Bonyhad,
123. **Pollak**, Julie Sara, geb. Freud, geb. am 22. 8. 1879 in Chlumetz,
124. **Pollak**, Rudolf Israel, geb. am 9. 1. 1912 in Wien,
125. **Popper**, Reinhard Israel, geb. am 22. 12. 1880 in Wien,
126. **Popper**, Henriette Sara, geb. Wortmann, geb. am 18. 3. 1889 in Wien,
127. **Popper**, Hansi Lisbeth Sara, geb. am 11. 3. 1914 in Wien,
128. **Popper**, Georg Stephan Israel, geb. am 19. 10. 1917 in Wien,
129. **Preiß**, Siegfried Walter Israel, geb. am 21. 1. 1907 in Kattowitz,
130. **Radna** (früher Kath), Rudolf Israel, geb. am 16. 11. 1905 in Wien,
131. **Radna**, Felicitas Sara, geb. Radna, geb. am 29. 2. 1908 in Wien,
132. **Radna**, Peter Thomas Nikolaus Israel,geb. am 4. 1. 1938 in Wien,
133. **Rosenthal**, Susanne Charlotte Sara, geb. am 17. 1. 1902 in Breslau,
134. **Roth**, Hans Israel, geb. am 22. 12. 1905 in Breslau,
135. **Rothheimer**, Hugo Israel, geb. am 4. 11. 1885 in Gondelsheim, Krs. Bruchsal,
136. **Rothheimer**, Alice Jette Sara, geb. Neu, geb. am 13. 11. 1895 in Karlsruhe,
137. **Rothheimer**, Ellen Sara, geb. am 16. 9. 1922 in Heidelberg,
138. **Ruben**, Hugo Israel, geb. am 2. 5. 1882 in Herford i. W.,
139. **Ruben**, Erna Sara, geb. Harwitz, geb. am 21. 10. 1890 in Halberstadt,
140. **Ruben**, Herbert Israel, geb. am 5. 12. 1916 in Berlin-Charlottenburg,
141. **Ruben**, Gisela Sara, geb. am 1. 2. 1921 in Herford i. W.,
143. **Sahlmann**, Ida Alma, geb. Wingelsdorf, geb. am 13. 11. 1902 in Großkarzenburg, Krs. Rummelsburg/ Pomm.,
144. **Sidlof**, Heinrich Israel, geb. am 29. 12. 1888 in Wien,
145. **Sidlof**, Rosalia Sara, geb. Neumann, geb. am 25. 11. 1900 in Wien,
146. **Sidlof**, Hans Israel, geb. am 30. 3. 1926 in Wien,
147. **Tauber**, Kurt Philipp Israel, geb. am 6. 10. 1922 in Wien,
148. **Wachtel** Sigmund Israel, geb. am 19. 12. 1891 in Rzezow/ früher Polen,
149. **Wachtel**, Zusa Sara, geb. Lis, geb. am 14. 5. 1898 in Tarnow/ früher Polen,
150. **Wachtel**, Ernst Israel, geb. am 6. 5. 1924 in Wien,
151. **Zernatto**, Guido, geb. am 21. 7. 1903 in Treffen b. Villach, Gau Kärnten,
152. **Zernatto**, Riccarda, geb. Weidenhaus, geb. am 8. 2. 1907 in Prag.

Das Vermögen vorstehender Personen wird beschlagnahmt.

Berlin, den 27. August 1941.

Der Reichsminister des Innern.
I. V.: Dr. Stuckart.

Liste 252

Deutscher Reichsanzeiger und Preußischer Staatsanzeiger Nr. 203 vom 1.9.1941

Bekanntmachung.

Auf Grund des § 2 des Gesetzes über den Widerruf von Einbürgerungen und die Aberkennung der deutschen Staatsangehörigkeit vom 14. 7. 1933 (RGBl. I S. 480) in Verbindung mit § 1 der Verordnung über die Aberkennung der Staatsangehörigkeit und den Widerruf des Staatsangehörigkeitserwerbes in der Ostmark vom 11. 7. 1939 (RGBl. I S. 1235) **erkläre ich** im Einvernehmen mit dem Reichsminister des Auswärtigen folgende Personen **der deutschen Staatsangehörigkeit für verlustig:**

1. **Behrend**, Martin Israel, geb. am 17. 10. 1879 in Neustettin,
2. **Behrend**, Frieda Sara, geb. Goldstein, geb. am 6. 11. 1889 in Herford,
3. **Behrend**, Lore Sara, geb. am 1. 8. 1922 in Stettin,
4. **Branis**, Isidor, geb. am 21. 4. 1864 in Kempen,
5. **Branis**, Sinde (Hedwig) Sara, geb. Lißner, geb. am 17. 9. 1877 in Obersitzko, Krs. Samter,
6. **Chotzen**, Walter Israel, geb. am 17. 5. 1911 in Ziegenhals, Krs. Neisse,
7. **Cohn**, Erna Sara, geb. Conitzer, geb. am 20. 12. 1891 in Marienwerder,
8. **Fabri** (früher Feigenbaum), Zerline Sara, geb.

10-19-56

7516

1307 N. Orange Grove Ave.
Los Angeles 46, Calif.
Oct. 15, 56

Lieber Jerry,

Ich habe nur auf Eure neue Adresse gewartet – die ich heute erhielt – u. beeile mich nun, Dir herzlich für Deine Glückwünsche zu danken u. sie für Dich u. Deine Lieben herzlichst zu erwidern. Das Jahr hat ja für Euch recht gut angefangen. Ich verfolge mit großem Interesse Deinen erfolgreichen Werdegang u. wünsche für die Zukunft alles Gute.

Dein heutiger Brief hat mich durch das beigelegte Bildchen sehr erschüttert. Soviel Erinnerungen! Ich kann das Bild genau erklären, sind doch ich es nie gesehen habe. Ich kenne alle wieder, sogar die Katze mit der Tonne kenne ich wieder. Sie war im Garten am Schloßberg in Marienwerder. Parterre rechts Marens u. eine Treppe hoch die Gesellen. Nun aber von links nach rechts:

(1) Herta Levitzer (Paris), (2) Sarah Ehrtaüer, (3) Arnold Ehrtaüer, Großmütter (4) Ernestine Levitzer, (5) Bruno Marens, mein Vater, (6+7) Großonkel Max Levitzer, (8) Arthur Marens, Angela Behrens-Bütter, [illegible], die den Gesellen einschaftete, (9) u. Rahel Marens.

Da Herta 3 Jahre älter war, als ich, u. sie mir auf dem Bild ca 4 Jahre alt scheint, so war ich wohl damals 1 Jahr alt. Soweit geht meine Erinnerung natürlich nicht zurück, aber 3 oder 4 Jahre später sehen alle noch genau so aus, u. ich habe ein

↳ dell dede! ca 1892 (or between Jan + Dec 1893!

10-19-56

7516

1307 N. Orange Grove Ave.
Los Angeles 46, Calif.
Oct. 15, 56

Lieber John,

Ich habe nur auf Eure neue Adresse gewartet - die ich heute erhielt - u. beeile mich nun, Dir herzlich für Deine Glückwünsche zum jüd. Neujahr zu danken u. sie für Dich u. Deine Lieben herzlichst zu erwidern. Das Jahr hat ja für Euch recht gut angefangen. Ich verfolge mit großem Interesse Deinen erfolgreichen Werdegang u. wünsche für die Zukunft alles Gute.

Dein heutiger Brief hat mich durch das beigelegte Bildchen sehr erschüttert. Soviel Erinnerungen! Ich kann das Bild genau erklären, trotzdem ich es nie gesehen habe. Ich kenne alle wieder, sogar die Ecke mit der Tonne kenne ich wieder. Sie war im Garten am Schloßberg in Marienwerder. Parterre wohnten Marens u. eine Treppe hoch die Großeltern. Nun also von links nach rechts:

Herta Lewitzer (Davis), Sarah Ehrtaner, Arnold Ehrtaner, Großmutter Ernestine Lewitzer, Bruno Marens, mein Eltern, Großvater Moses Lewitzer, Arthur Marens, ~~Hedda Ehrtaner~~ Angela Berthin - Bieber, die den Großeltern wirtschaftete, u. Rahel Marens.

Da Herta 3 Jahre älter war, als ich u. sie mir auf dem Bild ca 4 Jahre alt scheint, so war ich wohl damals 1 Jahr alt. Soweit geht meine Erinnerung natürlich nicht zurück, aber 3 oder 4 Jahre später sahen alle noch genau so aus, u. ich habe ein

1892 (or between Jan + Dec 1893!

gütes Gedächtnis. Ich bin ganz sicher. — —
Sonst kann ich Dir für den Stammbaum nicht viel
× helfen. Der 2. Junge von Ellen Burns heißt Brian Richard
u. ist am 28. August 54 geboren. John Brockman's
Mutter ist leider vor ca 3 Wochen gestorben. —

Soviel für heute. Noch besonderen Dank für die Marken,
auch für die heutigen.

Herzlich grüßend

Irma Cohn

Sept. 26, 70

Dear John,
With my thanks for your kind wishes my best wishes for you and your dearones. And many thanks for your lines reporting good news about you all and for the stamps which shall go to my oldest greatgrandson, now 12 years old and as tall as I am. I went to North Carolina in June to see all my offsprings and enjoyed seeing them again.

The only news I have is the birth of David Comitzer in London, greatgrandson of the late Dr. Lothar Comitzer (Hamburg) and the death of Erete Jacoby's - Comitzer (London) son in law. May be you learned about all that already.

When will be a librarian-meeting again in L.A.?

Enclosed my debt for the stamps and perhaps a few flowers for the Holidays.

Käte Lohnberg - indeed - is remarkable for her age. An inspiration for all of us.

With fond regards

Yours,

Erica

1307 N. Orange Grove Ave.
Los Angeles, Calif. 90046

Oct. 4, 69

Dear John,

Thank you for your Newyear's greetings.
And my best wishes to you and your family.
My thanks this year are belated for a sad
reason. The year had a sad start. My
sister's sudden death hit me very hard.
Thank you also for your sympathy.

Many thanks also for the stamps of this
year. It is nice that you still remember
my father's collection that now is continued
by his great-greatgrandson. The generations
come and go too fast and all that is left are
memories. Life is not getting easier for
anybody. I am sorry that you and Ruth not only
have to work hard but also are worrying
about your daughter. I am sure that everything
will finally work out allright. My family gives
me good reports. I have not seen them for one

year. Only my granddaughter came out here to see me. I still like to remember your visit with me and I hope that some day in the not too far future we will meet again.

Enclosed, please find my debt for the stamps, portos etc.

With my Kindest regards to you all

Yours,

Ernst C.

1307 N. ORANGE GROVE AVE.
HOLLYWOOD, CALIF. 90046

Los Angeles 6/22/68

Dear John,

Heute erhielt ich die mir von Dir freundlicherweise übersandte Familien-Chronik mit Deinen erläuternden Zeilen. Vielen Dank. Ich habe sofort die Chronik gelesen u. bin sehr enttäuscht - soweit sie den Stamm Moses Lanitzer betrifft. Die Angaben über die anderen Stämme kann ich nicht beurteilen. Aber was die Nachkommen von Moses L. betrifft, so sind sie mehr falsch, als richtig. Z.B. Nathan Lanitzer hatte 6 Töchter u. einen Sohn. Rahel Marcus hatte 3 Söhne. Zur Gründung der Kunstmühle Marcus u. Flatauer haben nur Nathan u. Alexander Lanitzer beigetragen u. s. w., u. s. w. Es ist direkt schade, daß diese Chronik existiert. Ich berichtige jetzt noch mehr, was Du mit dem Stammbaum - Richtiges - geschaffen hast.

Da ich das Glück hatte, meinen Vater so lange bei mir zu haben, weiß ich vielleicht am meisten von allen über die Moses Lanitzer Familie. Es ist heute - wie Du schreibst - alles nicht mehr wichtig. Ich interessiere mich für Familien-Geschichte. Ich weiß heute nicht, welches von meinen Urenkel-Kindern sich noch dafür interessieren

wird.

Es war mir eine große Freude, Dich hier zu haben. Hoffentlich dauert es nicht wieder so lange, bis wir uns wiedersehen.

Mit herzlichem Gruß für Dich u. die Deinen

Irma Cohn

1307 N. ORANGE GROVE AVE.
HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.
Los Angeles, Calif. 90046

May 21, 66

Dear John,

Many thanks for your letter and the stamps. Enclosed my debt for the stamps.

Your project interests me, indeed and I gladly would pay 10-$ for the family tree, direct descendents Aron-Moses Lonitzer. The other families I don't know even by name. Therfore I can't help you very much with addresses. I have your list of names in front of me: Irma Bores and Elizabeth Bernch died years ago.

Flatauer: Richard, Parc B.P., 24 Valle'Heureuse, France
Kenneth Cart: 5 Jerome Drive, Glen Cove, L.I., N.Y.
Lotte Jacoby: old address
Meta Ollendorff 4800 Chicago Beach Drive, Nr. 2206 South Tower Chicago Ill.
Dorothea Blum (my daughter) 414 Westwood Drive, Chapel Hill N.C.
(I guess, it would be sufficient for her, if I have the sheets)
All the other addresses you should get through the close relatives, whose addresses you already have.
My sister's son Klaus Ollendorff married again 2 months ago.

If I can be of help in my close family, please, write.

With Kind regards to you and your family

Yours,

Erna Cohen

You know that I have 3 great grandchilden?

John Henry Richter
1436 East Park Place
Ann Arbor, Michigan
48104

May 14, 1966

Dear Aunt Erna:

It has been quite a while again since I wrote to you last, and the usual little things that keep us too busy to think come up time and again. Now I want to come back to the idea I mentioned earlier this year. I recently finished another of the sets of charts which I am preparing for the families I am related to, and I still think that it wmld be of some value (not just to myself, of course) to do the same for the Conitzers.

What is really involved is a set of probably 20 sheets, size 12 x 18 inches, showing the immeiate family of Aron Conitzer and his known ancestors(not much), plus, on the next 18 sheets, the descendents of the seven children of Aron as far as they are known to me. This would also include some information on occupation, university degrees, army service, connection with the Conitzer Konzern, and other incidental information which I picked up here and there, none of it information which might have come to me confidentally (I really know very little about any family "skeletons.")

I would have one sheet showing a map of West Prussia with the cities and villages in which the Conitzers lived - and a double sheet showing the rather involved marriages between six of the seven families members of which had married cousins or other members of the same "in-law" family. This chart is really something, because I am probably the last living family member who bothered to trace these connections. The main families here are of course the Bluhms, Bennheims, Cohn/Cohnberg, Segall/Selbiger (which I may have to leave out) and Flatauers. Kallmann is also there, as is Kalenscher. To members of my generations, these will mostlikely be names they never heard of , but there are still many of your own second and third cousins alive who just might find this interesting.

Which brings me to the costs. It is possible to produce a master (Ozalid) which looks more or less like any engineering blueprint except that the print is black. From that master, the copies can be made, at a very reasonable cost. Naturally, I cannot hope to recover anything like the expenses I have had in collecting the data, but I think it is not unfair to ask that the expense of producing this more or less final record of the family story be paid for at least in part, so that I will have no extra costs other than the time I will give to this great exercise. There are 479 family members to be accomodated, so it will not be anything small.

I would hope that at least 20 of the still living family members will be willing to share in the sponsoring of this effort. I would estimate that I could mail a set of the charts for $ 10.-- each, which would include the postage. Would you think that this is reasonable?

Now for a request: I want to write to as many of our distant cousins as can be reached. I have the addresses of many, but not of all, and in some cases, probably old

ones. If you happen to have a recent address, please send it to me. If you write to any of those with whom you are usually in touch, you could mention the project, no commitment is required at this time.

** in front of name: I need the latest address.

	Betty Hirsch	(Israel Conitzer family)
	Siegfried Salomon	"
	Leo Blumenthal	(Flora Blumenthal)
	Else Stock	(Flora Blumenthal)
	Frieda Raff	(daughter of Arnold Bluhm)
	Ruth Asrican	(d. of Hedwig Waldmann)
	Hans S. Neumann	(grandson of Auguste Bluhm)
	Harry David Lewinsky	(grandson of Rosalie L.)
	Irmgard Lefebre	(grandd. of Rosalie L.)
	Kurt Martin Wohl	(grandson of Adolf Conitzer
	Frieda Loewy	(granddaughter of A.C.
	Ilse Friedlaender	(granddaughter of Paula Margoniner)
	Curt Margoniner	(son of Paula M.)
	Guert Conitzer (La Paz)	
	Kaethe Cohnberg (Basel)	
	Gerda Bergheim (NY)	
**	Agnes Litthauer (Sao Paulo)	or any of her brothers? (I have 1 Flatauer address)
**	Kurt Paltar (Flatauer) (Givat Brenner)	
**	Hans Flatauer (London)	
**	Inge Steinmann (Haifa)	
**	Erwin Marcus (Sao Paulo)	
	Blanka Hart (Chicago)	
**	Annemarie Cohn (Braintree)	
**	Kenneth Cort (Glencove, LI)	
**	Gisela Ruppin (Jerusalem)	or Frieda Krohn
	(yourself) (Hollywood)	
**	Dorothea Blum (Chicago)	
	Meta Ollendorff (Chicago)	
**	Lotte Jacoby (London)	
**	Gertrud Moses (Santiago??)	
	Edith Gluecksmann (Buenos Aires)	
**	Irma Boas (Campilas)	
	Grete Jacoby (London)	
**	Michael Conitzer (London??)	
	Aga Pincus	(NYC)
	Heinz Conitzer	(Amsterdam)
	Hans Arendt	(Pelham,NY)
	Ursula Frankenstein	(Rishon-le-Zion)
	Theckla Levy	(Beth Jizchack) (gaughter of Hermann Conitzer-Hamburg)
**	Elisabeth Baruch	(Pasadena)
	Ludwig Plachte	(NYC) (grandson of Salomon Conitzer)
	Fred Jonas	NYC
	Oscar Jonas	NYC
	Rudolf Jonas	Jerusalem
	Margot Lange	Givataim, Israel
	Harry Conitzer	Epsom, Surrey

(46)

That's all who might be interested and are around as far as I know. Anyone else?

So long for now. Cordially Dick.

End: Latest new stamps.

1307 N. ORANGE GROVE AVE.
HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

Los Angeles, Calif. 90046
Nov. 24, 65

Lieber John,
Heute erhielt ich Deinen Brief vom 19. d. Mts. u. beeile mich, ihn Dir zu beantworten.

Ich weiss, dass Dein Vater bei der „Webag" angestellt war. Ob Frl. Bärche noch lebt, weiss ich nicht. Wir haben seit dem Tode meines Vaters keine Verbindung mit ihr. Damals lebte sie in Aachen

Wir haben ausser Dr. Geisler keinen Anwalt in Deutschland.

Ich selbst weiss garnichts von der Auflösung der „Webag", da mein Mann u. ich schon 1934 von Berlin nach Chicago gingen.

Nun zu Deinem Brief vom 3. d. Mts.
Was die Changes in der Lowitzer-Familie anbetreffen, so weiss ich nicht, soweit Du im Bilde bist. In meiner Familie ist - [illegible] - seit der Geburt meines 3. Urenkels nichts Neues. Dass mein Neffe Klaus Ellendorff geschieden ist, wirst Du auch wissen. Das Neueste ist wohl dass Lotte Grevbys Tochter Helga wieder geheiratet hat. Greta Jacobys Tochter Annette erwartet im Dezember ihr 2. Baby.

Ich freue mich ungemein, dass Du „Tables" machen lassen willst. Ich habe mir immer den „Kopf zerbrochen,

wie ich unseren Stammbaum vervollständigen könnte, ohne ihn zu ruinieren. Ich hatte immer gehofft, Du würdest einmal herkommen u. das tun. Ich bin gerne bereit, die Kosten für unseren familien-zweig - Stammbaum zu erstatten.

Vielleicht findest Du einmal Zeit mir über Eure Kinder zu berichten. Ich verfolge soweit ich es kann - das Werden der jüngsten Generation.

Bei meinem Kürzlichen Aufenthalt in London lernte ich Manfred Lonitzers Sohn, Michael, kennen u. war begeistert. Er ist ein „echter" Lonitzer durch u. durch Kaufmann, der sich mit seinen 21 Jahren ohne jede Protektion in einer Welt-Firma zu einer grossen Stellung hochgearbeitet hat.

Mit besten Grüssen an Euch alle

Eure

Grete Cohn

1307 N. ORANGE GROVE AVE.
HOLLYWOOD, CALIF. 46

8/26/59

Liebe Johns,

Ich war schon beunruhigt, weil ich so lange nichts von Dir gehört hatte. Desto mehr freute ich mich über Deinen Juli-Brief mit dem reizenden Bild Deiner Kinder u. den div. Marken. Juliet scheint mir grosse Ähnlichkeit mit Deiner Mutter im selben Alter zu haben. Jedenfalls habe ich sie so ähnlich in Erinnerung. Mark nicht seiner Schwester gar nicht ähnlich. Hoffentlich sehe ich Euch alle einmal in Lerons. Ich warte schon schmerzlich auf Dich, um unsere Linie des Stammbaumes zu vervollständigen. Ich will ihn nicht verschandeln. Er ist wieder gewachsen: Am 8. August 59 wurde meine Urenkelin Nancy, Hélène, Elizabeth* geboren. Ich habe durch sie - von meiner ganzen Familie gute Nachrichten. April-Mai war ich in Durham u. Chicago u. konnte mich von aller guten Ergehen überzeugen.

Gertrud Moses ist - soviel ich weiss - nach wie vor in Santiago de Chile.

Von der weiteren Familie weiss ich nicht viel. Leider ist

* in Durham N.C., wo ihr Vater Professor an der Duke Universität ist.

Manfred Lewitzer, Johannisburg, S. Africa, im
Frühjahr plötzlich gestorben (Sohn von Dr. Lothar Lewitzer,
einstmals Hamburg). Genaue Daten kennst Du
von seiner Schwester Grete Jacoby, London bekommen.
Edith Glücksmann-Lewitzer wollte auch inzwischen
ein neues Enkelkind in Buenos-Aires bekommen
haben. Aber das wirst Du bessa durch Edith's Schwester
Lotte Jacoby-London erfahren.

Nun aber erst mal herzlichen Dank für die
div. Marken. Ich verlasse mich ganz u. gar auf
Dich. Ambei mit vielem Dank meine Schulden, erth.
noch für die fehlenden, wenn es dazu langt.
Wenn nicht, schreibe ungeniert. Marken sind bares
Geld, Keine Geschenke.

Ich freue mich daß Ihr alle 4 gesund seid.
Das ist immer noch die Hauptsache. Geld haben,
oder nicht haben, ist ein relativer Begriff.

Mit herzlichem Gruß an Dich, liebes Jolen, Ruth,
Juliet u. Mark

Deine

Erna Colen

8381

ERNA COHN
1307 N. ORANGE GROVE AVENUE
LOS ANGELES 46, CALIFORNIA

9/7/58

Dear John,
Heartfelt thanks for your very nice, very interesting letter of congratulations on the occasion of my becoming a great-grandmother. Because of all the informations about the "greats" (as you call it) I shall keep your letter with the family tree you gave my father on his 90th Birthday. Since my great-grandchild is a boy there is not much chance to see another generation. However, I feel it as a great blessing from God to live - so far without a walking cane - to become a great-grandmother.
And since a New Year is coming I want to take this occasion to send you and your beloved ones my best wishes for good health and happy days. -
I had a very nice trip which I wanted

to make for many years. Our first stop was San Francisco which I love for visiting. I can fully understand that you can't forget that town. Maybe, you can find a position close to it.
I wished you would come here to L.A. some day to let me meet all of you and to add yourself the additions to the Canitzer - family tree. -
Thanks especially for the new stamps.
Of course, I am collecting stamps - now for my great-grandson, just as my father did. I will appreciate if you would send me - as ever - the new stamps.
Enclosed, please, find $2 for your expenses. In case you spent more, please let me know. -
I hope you all four are fine. I am glad that Ruth recovered completely.
With every good wish and Kind regards
yours, Gerda.

12-7-53

E C Dec. 1, 53 5988

Liebe John,

Kürzlich würde mir von Freunden ein nettes Buch gegeben das ihr Kind ausgesuchen hat. Da dachte ich an Deine Tochter u. ihre Vorliebe für Bücher u. sandte es heute ab. Wissenschaftlich wird es warten müssen, bis Juliet lesen kann, aber die Bilder kann sie sich ansehen. Sie sieht auf dem Snapshot so klug in die Welt, daß sich ihr alles Gute zutraue. Ich habe mich über das Bildchen gefreut. Ihr scheint in einer sehr hübschen Gegend zu wohnen. —

Nun zu unserem Ahnen: Die von Rudolf Comitzer geschriebene Biographie habe ich nicht, resp. mein Vater hatte sie nicht unter seinen nachgelassenen Papieren. Ich selbst habe sie nie gelesen. Dagegen habe ich einmal eine Familiengeschichte von einem anderen Comitzer geschrieben gelesen. Die von Käthe Lohnberg geschriebene Episode hat mir mein Vater oft erzählt. Er erzählte jedoch, daß der Geheimrat Arons sie einst zu seiner Tochter zog (Vorgrund), als er bettlägerig wurde.

Er hat aber 2 Jahre zu Bett gelegen. Mein Vater fürchtete stets für sich dasselbe Schicksal.

Jedenfalls muß Aron Lowitzer ein besonderer Mensch gewesen sein, sonst würden nicht seine Enkelkinder so voller Bewunderung von ihm gesprochen haben. —

Für den Stammbaum ist noch zu berichten, daß Sofie Elatauer, die Witwe von Sally Elatauer, in Israel gestorben sein will. Direkte Nachricht oder Anzeige im „Aufbau" ist nicht gekommen.

Nun für heute noch viele Grüße an Dich u. Deine Damen u. alles Gute für 1954.

Deine
Ernst Oden

+ Nachricht kam via Blanka Herz - Hart, Chicago.

5827 4

John Henry Richter

October 14, 1953

Liebe Tante Erna,

.

fuer Deine lieben Zeilen, und den Bericht bezueglich Aron Conitzer's Brief schoensten Dank. Ob die Uebersetzung wirklich korrekt ist, kann ich natuerlich nicht selbst verstellen, mein Uebersetzer ist aber eine"Autoritaet" (der Direktor unserer Hebraeischen Abteilung). Du hast allerdings recht, etwas stimmt da nicht. Nun hoere mal, was Deine Cousine Kaethe(Cohnberg) mir schrieb, nachdem ich auch ihr eine Kopie des Aron Conitzer'schen Briefes sandte:

"...ich kann Dir auch erklaeren, wieso er im Namen meiens Grossvaters (Moses Conitzer) , oder besser gesagt auf dessen Veranlassung, die anderen saeumigen Soehne ermahnte sein "Gehalt" zu bezahlen. Er wohnte naemlich bei meinen Grosseltern und ist erst kurz vor seinem Tode zur Tochter gezogen. Mein Vater (Rudolf C.) erzaehlt das ganz amusant in seiner Biographie, die er auf mein Anraten mit 80 Jahren geschrieben hat. Da heisst es, als er (Aron) sich einmal geaergert hatte, zog er einen Vormittags aus und kam Nachmittag schon wieder, weil es ihm bei der Tochter nicht gefiel, und (es) auch nicht so sauber war wie bei meinen Grosseltern Grossmuttchen Ernestine geb. Bennheim."

Kaethe erwaehnt noch, dass sie glaubt, die genannte Biographie Onkel Rudolfs befinde sich bei den Papieren Deines Vaters, die er also doch wohl bei seiner Auswanderung hierher mitgebracht hat. Stimmt das? Es wuerde doch hoechst interessant sein, diese Biographie abzuschreiben und vielleicht einigen unserer (interessierten) Verwandten Kopien zukommen zu lassen. Die Abschriften wuerde ich sehr gern besorgen. Hast Du das Original? Wie lang ist es denn?

Ein Bildchen von Juliet soll heute mal wieder den sonst so leeren Umschlag verschoenern. Die neusten Marken habe ich hier, ich will sie Dir etwas spaeter einsenden, es kommen da noch zwei oder drei mehr bis Jahresende heraus. Unserem Wildfang geht es danke, sie wird jeden Tag schoener (und sieht mir aehnlich, das arme Kind.)

Fuer heute nur noch beste Gruesse von meinen Frauen und

Deinem

Conitzer COHN, MAX

RF 146

Berlin, Chicago

JOHN HENRY RICHTER
P. O. BOX 7978
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48107

MAX COHN
Dr. med.
Radiologist

Franz), 19 Ass. d. I. chir. Abt. Krknh. am Urban (Körte), 21 Oberarzt d. II. chir. Gyn. Abt. am Urban (Brentano). — P_2: Verhältnis d. Magen- u. Duodenalsaftes zur Gallensteinerkrank., *A. f. kl. Ch.* 127.

Cohn, Max, leit. Arzt d. orth. u. Röntgenabt. a. Städt. Krknh. Friedrichshain, Berlin NW 23, Flensburger Str. 19a. — *9. 6. 75 Breslau. — **A:** 1900. — **F:** Orth. — **V:** 1900/05 Pathol. Anat.: Langerhans, Chir.: Sonnenburg. — P_1: Meine Erfahrgn. m. d. Carnesarm. — P_2: Antefixat.-Op. d. Uterus, *A. f. Gyn.* 43; Akute Chlorof.-Vergiftg., *D. Z. f. Ch.* 64; Mißbildgn. d. ob. Extremit., *ebenda* 95; Funkt.-Störgn. i. Ellbogen-Gel., *Fortschr. d. Röntgenstr.* 8; Gastrostomien i. R.-Bilde, *ebenda* 22; Röntgenther., *Berlin. kl. W.* 1905, 1906, 1912; Anat., Path. u. Röntgenol. d. Lung.-Tbc., *ebenda* 1909; Sog. Schulterhochstand, *ebenda* 1911; Verhalt. d. atmosph. Luft i. Abdomen nach Laparot., *ebenda* 1913; Wurmforts. i. R.-Bilde, *D. m. W.* 1913; Ulnar-Lähmgn. nach Ellbog.-Traumen, *D. Naturf.-Ges.* 1904; Beh. d. Krebses m. d. Fulgurat, *D. Ges. f. Ch.* 1909; Ersatz amput. Glieder usw., *Ther. d. Gegenw.* 1915.

Cohn, Moritz, Gleiwitz, Fabrikstr. 8. — *16. 4. 82 Reichenbach i. Schles. — **A:** 05. — **F:** Chir. — **Kl, RI.** — **V:** 06/14 Krknh. am Urban (Körte) u. Rudolf Virchow-Krknh. (Hermes). — P_2: Transduodenale Hepatikusdrainage als Umgehungsoperat., *Zbl. f. Ch.* 1924; Komplikat. bei d. Spontanentleerg. einer im Bauch verlorenen Klemme, *ebenda* 1923; Abgekapselter Restabszeß als Ursache von Bauchnarbenfisteln nach Blinddarmop., *ebenda* 1922; Behandlg. d. Incontinentia urinae durch d. Pyramidalisplastik, *ebenda* 1921; Coecumperforat. bei tiefsitzendem Dickdarmverschluß, *D. m. W.* 1914; Bewertg. d. erweiterten Zickzackschnittes, *D. Z. f. Ch.* 1912; Inkomplette Harnblasenruptur, *ebenda* 1915; Fall von eingekl. Hernia inguinoperitonealis bei leerem inguinalen Bruchsackanteil, *ebenda* 1910; Störgn. d. inn. Sekret. b. Pankreaserkrankgn., *D. m. W.* 1912; Bakterienbefund u. klin. Bild bei d. akuten Wurmfortsatzentzündg., *A. f. kl. Ch.* 85.

Cohn, Theod., Prof., Priv.-Doz. f. Urol., Königsberg i. Pr., Bergpl. 18. — **A:** 91. — P_2: Lungenabszeß, *Berl. kl. W.* 1892; Charcotsche u. Böttchersche Kristalle, *D. A. f. kl. Med.* 1895; Stoffwechsel nach Thymusnahrg., *Z. f. physiol. Chem.* 1898; Kristallin. Bildgn. d. männl. Genitaltraktus, *Zbl. f. allg. Path.* 1899 u. *Z. f. Urol.* 1908; Kryoskopie, *Festschr. f. Max Jaffe* 1901; Zystenart. Erweiterg. d. Harnleiters innerhalb d. Harnblase, *Btr. z. kl. Ch.* 41; Gefrierpunktsbestimmgn. d. Blutes u. seröser Körperflüssigkeiten, *Mitt. a. d. Grenzgeb.* 1905 u. *Heilkunde* 1906; Heilg. einer Nierenfistel durch Ureterenkatheterismus, *Btr. z. kl. Ch.* 47; Diagn. d. Verlagerg. u. Verkümmerg. einer Niere, *D. A. f. kl. Med.* 1905; Intermitt. Pyonephrose, *Z. f. Urol.* 1909; Klin. Bedeutg. d. Fettharnes, *ebenda* 1912; Niereneitergn., *Klin.-ther. W.* 1910; Pyonephrit. et Prostatit. actinomycot., *Berl. kl. W.* 1911; Entwicklg. u. Bedeutg. d. Urologie, *Med. Klin.* 1912; Harneitergn. durch Coli (mit H. Reiter), *Berl. kl. W.* 1913; Aktinomyzet d. männl. Urogenitalorgane, *Zbl. f. Bakt.* 70; Syphilis d. Prostata, *Berl. kl. W.* 1918; Vorbeugg. gegen d. Ausbreitg. d. Tbc. durch Ausscheidgn. d. Harnwege, *Öffentl. Gesundheitspfl.* 4; Chir. d. Hydronephrose u. Tbc. bei Nierenhemmungsbildgn., *Z. f. urol. Ch.* 5; Nephrektomie bei Nieren-Tbc., *ebenda* 9; Verkalkt. Uterusmyom, *Mschr. f. Gebh.* 60; Klin. Bewertg. d. Eiterharnes, *Z. f. urol. Ch.* 12; Diagn. d. Prostataerkrankgn., *Zbl. f. Haut- u. Geschlechtskr.* 13; Urologie u. Störgn. d. inn. Sekretion, *D. m. W.* 1925; Entstehg. u. Abbau v. Harnsteinen, *Verh. d. D. Ges. f. Urol.* 1924.

Colmers, Franz, Prof., Geh. Med.-R., bis 24 Direktor d. Landkrknh. in Koburg, München, Hohenstaufenstr. 10. — *5. 7. 75 Charlottenburg. —**A:** 99. **F:** Chir. — **V:** 99/09 Bostroem (pathol. Anat.), Czerny, Angerer, Narath (Chir.). — P_1: Abschnitt Chirurgie in Schwalbe: Behandlg. d. akut bedrohl. Krkhtn.; Abschnitt Anästhesie in Voelcker-Wossidlo: Urolog. Operationslehre. — P_2: Plast. Operat. am Penis nach Zerstörg. seiner Hautbedeckgn., *A. f. kl. Ch.* 55; Sarkome u. Endotheliome d. Penis, *Btr. z. path. Anat.* 34; Anatom. u. klin. Untersuchgn. über d. Magen- u. Darm-Ca. (zus. mit Petersen), *Btr. z. kl. Ch.* 43; Bösartige Neubildg. an d. männl. Brust, zugleich Beitr. z. Lehre von d. fibro-epithel. Geschwülsten, *Z. f. Krebsforsch.* 2; Entero-

Deutscher Chirurgenkalender 1926
(Zuleid)

MANFRED STURZBECHER: STAEDTISCHES KRANKENHAUS MOABIT.
Festschrift zum 100jährigen Bestehen. Berlin,1972.
(LC)

COHN MAX

BERLINER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, 23. 6. 72

Leistung und Schicksal jüdischer Ärzte

Zum hundertjährigen Bestehen des Berliner Krankenhauses Moabit

In einer internen Mitteilung, die die Verwaltung des Städtischen Krankenhauses Moabit dem Gesundheitsamt des Berliner Bezirksamtes Tiergarten Anfang Oktober 1933 übermittelte, steht zu lesen: In der Zeit vom 12. März bis zum 30. September 1933 „sind durch die nationalsozialistische Revolution und durch das Gesetz zur Wiederherstellung des Berufsbeamtentums" aus dem Bereich des Krankenhauses ausgeschieden: zwei ärztliche Direktoren, ein Dirigierender Arzt, zwei Oberärzte, acht Assistenzärzte, acht Hilfsärzte und drei Volontärärzte. Und hinzugefügt findet man den Satz. Es werden voraussichtlich noch ausscheiden zwei Abteilungsdirektoren, ein Dirigierender Arzt, ein Assistenzarzt. Personen sind nicht genannt. Aber mit Hilfe der im Anhang zu der jetzt von dem Bezirksamt herausgegebenen, informativen Festschrift „1872—1972 Städtisches Krankenhaus Moabit" (Berlin 1972) aufgeführten Namen der leitenden Ärzte läßt sich ziemlich leicht kombinieren, wer gemeint war. Bei den von der abrupten Entlassung betroffenen leitenden Ärzten dürfte es sich um die Professoren Georg Klemperer, Moritz Borchardt, Kurt Goldstein, Rudolf Jaffé, Lydia Rabinowitsch-Kempner und Martin Jacoby handeln.

In der Geschichte des weltbekannten Berliner Krankenhauses Moabit, das in diesen Wochen auf sein hundertjähriges Bestehen zurückblicken konnte, haben jüdische Ärzte keine unerhebliche Rolle gespielt, vor allem in jüngerer Zeit, womit etwa das Vierteljahrhundert von 1910 bis 1933/34 gemeint ist.

Der Internist Geheimrat Klemperer, 1865 in Landsberg a. d. Warthe als Sohn eines Predigers geboren und 1946 in Boston (USA) gestorben, war mit Moabit seit 1906 eng verbunden; gleichzeitig (ab 1920) war er Direktor der in dem Krankenhausgebäude untergebrachten 4. Medizinischen Universitätsklinik — Moabit war, nicht nur wegen der Nähe zur Charité, in gewissem Umfang medizinische Ausbildungsstätte geworden. Der Chirurg Geheimrat Moritz Borchardt (Berlin 1868 — Buenos Aires 1948) war Direktor am Rudolf-Virchow-Krankenhaus, bevor er 1919 nach Moabit kam. Auch als Wissenschaftler hatte er einen hervorragenden Ruf. Seit 1939 in der Emigration, schuf er in Argentinien eine wissenschaftliche Vereinigung der Flüchtlingsärzte.

Der auf den Gebieten der Sprechstörungen und der Gehirnverletzungen spezialisierte Psychiater und Neurologe Kurt Goldstein (Kattowitz 1878 — New York 1965) wirkte nur drei Jahre in Moabit. Begonnen hatte er als Privatdozent in Königsberg. Seit 1936 lehrte er an der Columbia-Universität in New York und ab 1953 an der Brandeis-Universität in Waltham. Rudolf Jaffé, 1885 in Berlin geboren, war im November 1925 von Klemperer in sein Amt als Abteilungsdirektor des Pathologischen Instituts eingeführt worden. Auch er mußte auswandern. Von 1936 bis 1965 war er Professor an der Universität Caracas; heute ist er Ehrenpräsident der venezolanischen Gesellschaft für Pathologie. Der insbesondere um die Tuberkuloseforschung verdienten Lydia Rabinowitsch-Kempner (Kowno 1871 — Berlin 1935), von 1920 bis 1934 Direktorin des Bakteriologisch-Serologischen Instituts des Moabiter Hospitals, wurde im vergangenen September, anläßlich ihres 100. Geburtstages, in Berlin ehrend gedacht. 1912 hatte sie als erste Frau in Preußen den Professortitel erhalten. Sie ist die Mutter des bekannten Juristen und Publizisten Prof. Dr. Robert M. W. Kempner. Bis 1934 war der Physiologe Martin Jacoby (in Manchester gest.) als Leiter des Chemischen Instituts des Krankenhauses tätig. Später übernahm er die Leitung des Laboratoriums des Berliner Jüdischen Krankenhauses. Der Gynäkologe Siegbert Joseph gehörte gleichfalls zum Kreis der 1933 aus sogenannten rassischen Gründen Entlassenen. Danach erhielt er die Leitung der gynäkologischen und geburtshilflichen Abteilung des Jüdischen Krankenhauses. Er soll in einem Lager in Libau ums Leben gekommen sein.

In seiner im Rahmen der erwähnten Festschrift veröffentlichten Geschichte des Krankenhauses Moabit geht der kenntnisreiche Berliner Medizinhistoriker Dr. Dr. Manfred Stürzbecher dem Schicksal des (nichtjüdischen) Oberarztes Dr. Georg Groscurth nach, der wegen aktiven Widerstandes gegen das Regime zum Tode verurteilt und 1944 hingerichtet wurde. Ohne Zweifel befanden sich unter den Oberärzten zahlreiche jüdische Mediziner. Namen wie Katz, Leffkowitz, Loewenthal und Ostrowski deuten darauf hin. Von dem zuletzt Genannten wissen wir, daß er kürzlich in Tel Aviv 85 Jahre alt geworden ist. Er war Oberarzt unter Geheimrat Borchardt. Bis kurz vor Kriegsausbruch leitete er die Chirurgische Abteilung des Judischen Krankenhauses. An diese ganze Zeit erinnert sein Lebensbericht „Vom Schicksal jüdischer Ärzte im Dritten Reich". 1963 veröffentlicht im „Bulletin" (Tel Aviv) des Leo-Baeck-Instituts. Ostrowski ist seit 1962 Honorarprofessor an der Freien Universität Berlin.

Wenn man die Geschichte des Krankenhauses Moabit, das sich im Laufe der 100 Jahre von einem Institut der Armenpflege zu einem medizinischen Behandlungszentrum (mit heute wieder 1100 Betten) für die Gesamtbevölkerung entwickelt hat, bis in seine Anfänge zurückverfolgt, so stößt man in einem frühen Stadium auf den Geheimen Sanitätsrat Dr. Paul Guttmann (1834—1893), der, seit 1867 Privatdozent an der Universität Berlin, 1879 in Moabit die Leitung der Inneren Abteilung übernahm und sie bis zu seinem Tode behielt. Seine „Physiologie und Pathologie des Sympathicus" hatte bereits 1873 internationale Beachtung gefunden. Von 1906 bis 1919 war Prof. Dr. Richard Mühsam (Berlin 1872—1938) mit der Chirurgischen Abteilung von Moabit verknüpft, in den ersten drei Jahren als Oberarzt und danach als Dirigierender Arzt. Danach wurde er der Direktor der Chirurgischen Abteilung des Rudolf-Virchow-Krankenhauses; in dessen Gartenbereich ist seit 1960 eine Allee nach diesem anerkannten Facharzt benannt. Direktor der 2. Inneren Abteilung von Moabit in den Jahren 1894—1906 war Prof. Dr. Alfred Goldschneider (Sommerfeld 1858 — Berlin 1935), der sich u. a. mit der Pathologie des Schmerzes beschäftigt hat. Als Chef des Röntgeninstituts wirkte von 1906 bis 1923 Dr. Max Cohn aus Breslau (Jahrgang 1875), um dann die Leitung der Röntgenabteilung des Krankenhauses am Friedrichshain zu übernehmen. Seit 1934 arbeitete der angesehene Radiologe am Mount-Sinai-Hospital in Chikago, wo er 1938 gestorben ist. Der Direktor des Pathologischen Institus von 1908 bis 1925, Geheimer Sanitätsrat Dr. Carl Benda (Berlin 1857—1932), war seit 1921 Professor an der Berliner Universität. (Aus dieser weitverzweigten Familie sind mehrere Naturwissenschaftler und Ärzte hervorgegangen — einer, Prof. Louis Benda, Fürth 1873 — Zürich 1945, war ein langjähriger Mitarbeiter des Nobelpreisträgers Paul Ehrlich).

Das hundertjährige Bestehen eines großen öffentlichen deutschen Krankenhauses, wie es das Moabiter heute wieder ist, sollte, zumal dies kein alltägliches Ereignis ist, nicht vorübergehen, ohne die aktive, zeitweise entscheidende Mitwirkung jüdischer Mediziner am Aufbau und an der Entwicklung dieser Stätte menschlicher Hilfe zumindest fakten- und datenmäßig festzuhalten. Das zu tun, scheint uns, auch und gerade im Hinblick auf die Maßnahmen und Vorgänge während der NS-Zeit, eine Ehrenpflicht zu sein. **e.g.l.**

DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 3. 5. 72

100 Jahre Krankenhaus Moabit

Eine umfassende Auseinandersetzung aller Betroffenen im Städtischen Krankenhaus Moabit über den vom Gesundheitssenator in der Vorwoche vorgelegten Diskussionsentwurf zu einem Landeskrankenhausgesetz hat Tiergartens Gesundheitsstadtrat Kittelmann (CDU) am Dienstag vor der Presse angekündigt.

Als Geburtstagswunsch fürs Krankenhaus äußerte der Gesundheitsstadtrat die ständige Versorgung mit ausreichenden finanziellen Mitteln, damit die Krankenanstalt weiter unter bezirklicher Verwaltung modernisiert und ständig in seiner technischen Ausrüstung auf den neuesten Stand gebracht werden kann. Kittelmann hofft außerdem, daß für 1975 der Baubeginn für ein Bettenhaus mit rund 340 Betten in die Investitionsplanung aufgenommen wird. Nach Fertigstellung des 40-Millionen-Mark-Projektes Ende der siebziger Jahre könne dann auch die neurologisch-psychiatrische Abteilung in der Derfflingerstraße aufgelöst und die Kranken ins neue Bettenhaus verlegt werden.

Das neue Dialyse-Zentrum mit nach zwei Bauabschnitten im Endausbaustadium insgesamt acht künstlichen Nieren soll im nächsten Jahre die Arbeit mit vier künstlichen Nieren beginnen. Heute verfügt man in Moabit über ein solches

Kittelmann will die Voreingenommenheit gegen Krankenhäuser ausräumen, die Vorgänge transparenter machen: Dem soll während des Rundgangs auch der Besuch der Pathologie, der künstlichen Niere und des Röntgeninstituts dienen. Das heute 1100-Betten-Krankenhaus begann vor hundert Jahren mit 16 Baracken und je 30 Betten, damals für eine Million Mark erbaut für Pockenkranke; französische Kriegsgefangene hatten die Pocken eingeschleppt. (Tsp)

Geburtshilflich-gynäkologische Abteilung

Dr. Siegbert Joseph	1927–1933	Prof. Dr. Erich von Schubert	1952–1959
Dr. Hermann Baumgart	1933–1935	Prof. Dr. Herbert Lax	1959–1962
Prof. Dr. Otto Bokelmann	1935–1945	Prof. Dr. Georg Hörmann	1962–1969
		Dr. Rudolf Hünemohr	ab 1970

Neurologische Abteilung

Prof. Dr. Kurt Goldstein	1930–1933
Dr. Arno Kipp	1933–1945

Neurologisch-psychiatrische (und Hospital-)Abteilung

Dr. Max Burger	1950–1971
Priv.-Doz. Dr. Ulrich Vogt	ab 1971

Dermatologische Abteilung und Poliklinik

Dr. Karl Höfer	1946–1955

Röntgeninstitut und Strahlentherapeutische Abteilung

Dr. Max Cohn	1906–1924
Prof. Dr. Karl Frik	1924–1939
Prof. Dr. Henri Chaoul	1939–1945
Prof. Dr. Rudolf Birkner	ab 1945

Abteilung für Strahlungsphysik

Dr. Ing. Günter Pohle	ab 1971

Pathologisches Institut

Prof. Dr. Robert Langerhans	1894–1904	Prof. Dr. Robert Neumann	1935–1941
Prof. Dr. Max Westenhoefer	1905–1908	Prof. Dr. Erich Rix	1942–1944
Prof. Dr. Carl Benda	1908–1925	Dr. Friedrich Boemke	1944–1945
Prof. Dr. Rudolf Jaffé	1925–1933	Stelle unbesetzt	1945–1948
Prof. Dr. Berthold Ostertag	1933–1934	Prof. Dr. Max Brandt	1948–1958
Prof. Dr. Carl Krauspe	1934–1935	Prof. Dr. Karlferdinand Kloos	ab 1958
Prof. Dr. Paul Schürmann	1935		

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X COHN, Roentgenologist.

COHN, MAX

Born Breslau June 9, 1875. Died Chicago 1938
Kgl Friedrich's Gymnasium Breslau 1881-1895 University of Freiburg 1895, Un Heidelberg 1897. MD 1900, U Breslau. Studied w. Prof. Langerhaus 1900-1901 (Assistent). Prof. Sonnenberg 1901-1905. X Ray Director Municipal Hospital (Städtisches Krankenhaus)Moabit 1906-1923. Director pf x-ray Division (Direktor der roengtenologischen Abteilung) Friedrichshain Hospital (Städt.) 1923-1934. Dismissed under the Airerparagraph. Came to USA (Chicago) 1934. Director of the r. Division Mt. Sinai Hospital 1934-death. WW I: German Army. '14Infected by operation, caused loss of left forearm. Decorated Red Cross Medal 3rd Cl 1918. Ehrenzeichen der Stadt Berlin für Verdienste im Kriege 1918. Until 1934 Member :Deutsche Roengtenologische Gesellsch and Brälsauer R.G. (secretary 1931-1933);
∞ Erna Conitzer 1912 Berlin
one daughter : Dorothea (Mrs. Ernest Herrmann)

Deutscher Chirurgenkalender 1926

COHN MAX

(Franz), 19 Ass. d. I. chir. Abt. Krknh. am Urban (Körte), 21 Oberarzt d. II. chir. Abt. am Urban (Brentano). — P_2: Verhältnis d. Magen- u. Duodenalsaftes zur Gallensteinerkrank., *A. f. kl. Ch.* 127.

Cohn, Max, leit. Arzt d. orth. u. Röntgenabt. a. Städt. Krknh. Friedrichshain, Berlin NW 23, Flensburger Str. 19a. — *9. 6. 75 Breslau. — A: 1900. — F: Orth. — V: 1900/05 Pathol. Anat.: Langerhans, Chir.: Sonnenburg. — P_1: Meine Erfahrgn. m. d. Carnesarm. — P_2: Antefixat.-Op. d. Uterus, *A. f. Gyn.* 43; Akute Chlorof.-Vergiftg., *D. Z. f. Ch.* 64; Mißbildgn. d. ob. Extremit., *ebenda* 95; Funkt.-Störgn. i. Ellbogen-Gel., *Fortschr. d. Röntgenstr.* 8; Gastrostomien i. R.-Bilde, *ebenda* 22; Röntgenther., *Berlin. kl. W.* 1905, 1906, 1912; Anat., Path. u. Röntgenol. d. Lung.-Tbc., *ebenda* 1909; Sog. Schulterhochstand, *ebenda* 1911; Verhalt. d. atmosph. Luft i. Abdomen nach Laparot., *ebenda* 1913; Wurmforts. i. R.-Bilde, *D. m. W.* 1913; Ulnar-Lähmgn. nach Ellbog.-Traumen, *D. Naturf.-Ges.* 1904; Beh. d. Krebses m. d. Fulgurat, *D. Ges. f. Ch.* 1909; Ersatz amput. Glieder usw., *Ther. d. Gegenw.* 1915.

Cohn, Moritz, Gleiwitz, Fabrikstr. 8. — *16. 4. 82 Reichenbach i. Schles. — A: 05. — F: Chir. — Kl, Rl. — V: 06/14 Krknh. am Urban (Körte) u. Rudolf Virchow-Krknh. (Hermes). — P_2: Transduodenale Hepatikusdrainage als Umgehungsoperat., *Zbl. f. Ch.* 1924; Komplikat. bei d. Spontanentleerg. einer im Bauch verlorenen Klemme, *ebenda* 1923; Abgekapselter Restabszeß als Ursache von Bauchnarbenfisteln nach Blinddarmop., *ebenda* 1922; Behandlg. d. Incontinentia urinae durch d. Pyramidalisplastik, *ebenda* 1921; Coecumperforat. bei tiefsitzendem Dickdarmverschluß, *D. m. W.* 1914; Bewertg. d. erweiterten Zickzackschnittes, *D. Z. f. Ch.* 1912; Inkomplette Harnblasenruptur, *ebenda* 1915; Fall von eingekl. Hernia inguino-properitonealis bei leerem inguinalen Bruchsackanteil, *ebenda* 1910; Störgn. d. inn. Sekret. b. Pankreaserkrankgn., *D. m. W.* 1912; Bakterienbefund u. klin. Bild bei d. akuten Wurmfortsatzentzündg., *A. f. kl. Ch.* 85.

Cohn, Theod., Prof., Priv.-Doz. f. Urol., Königsberg i. Pr., Bergpl. 18. — A: 91. — P_2: Lungenabszeß, *Berl. kl. W.* 1892; Charcotsche u. Böttchersche Kristalle. *D. A. f. kl. Med.* 1895; Stoffwechsel nach Thymusnahrg., *Z. f. physiol. Chem.* 1898; Kristallin. Bildgn. d. männl. Genitaltraktus, *Zbl. f. allg. Path.* 1899 u. *Z. f. Urol.* 1908; Kryoskopie, *Festschr. f. Max Jaffe* 1901; Zystenart. Erweiterg. d. Harnleiters innerhalb d. Harnblase, *Btr. z. kl. Ch.* 41; Gefrierpunktsbestimmgn. d. Blutes u. seröser Körperflüssigkeiten, *Mitt. a. d. Grenzgeb.* 1905 u. *Heilkunde* 1906; Heilg. einer Nierenfistel durch Ureterenkatheterismus, *Btr. z. kl. Ch.* 47; Diagn. d. Verlagerg. u. Verkümmerg. einer Niere, *D. A. f. kl. Med.* 1905; Intermitt. Pyonephrose, *Z. f. Urol.* 1909; Klin. Bedeutg. d. Fettharnes, *ebenda* 1912; Niereneitergn., *Klin. Ther. W.* 1910; Pyonephrit. et Prostatit. actinomycot., *Berl. kl. W.* 1911; Entwicklg. u. Bedeutg. d. Urologie, *Med. Klin.* 1912; Harneitergn. durch Coli (mit H. Reiter), *Berl. kl. W.* 1913; Aktinomyzet d. männl. Urogenitalorgane, *Zbl. f. Bakt.* 70; Syphilis d. Prostata, *Berl. kl. W.* 1918; Vorbeugg. gegen d. Ausbreitg. d. Tbc. durch Ausscheidgn. d. Harnwege, *Öffentl. Gesundheitspfl.* 4; Chir. d. Hydronephrose u. Tbc. bei Nierenhemmungsbildgn., *Z. f. urol. Ch.* 5; Nephrektomie bei Nieren-Tbc., *ebenda* 9; Verkalkt. Uterusmyom, *Mschr. f. Gebh.* 60; Klin. Bewertg. d. Eiterharnes, *Z. f. urol. Ch.* 12; Diagn. d. Prostataerkrankgn., *Zbl. f. Haut- u. Geschlechtskr.* 13; Urologie u. Störgn. d. inn. Sekretion, *D. m. W.* 1925; Entstehg. u. Abbau v. Harnsteinen, *Verh. d. D. Ges. f. Urol.* 1924.

Colmers, Franz, Prof., Geh. Med.-R., bis 24 Direktor d. Landkrknh. in Koburg, München, Hohenstaufenstr. 10. — *5. 7. 75 Charlottenburg. —A: 99. F: Chir. — V: 99/09 Bostroem (pathol. Anat.), Czerny, Angerer, Narath (Chir.). — P_1: Abschnitt Chirurgie in Schwalbe: Behandlg. d. akut bedrohl. Krkhtn.; Abschnitt Anästhesie in Voeloker-Wossidlo: Urolog. Operationslehre. — P_2: Plast. Operat. am Penis nach Zerstörg. seiner Hautbedeckgn., *A. f. kl. Ch.* 55; Sarkome u. Endotheliome d. Penis, *Btr. z. path. Anat.* 34; Anatom. u. klin. Untersuchgn. über d. Magen- u. Darm-Ca. (zus. mit Petersen), *Btr. z. kl. Ch.* 43; Bösartige Neubildg. an d. männl. Brust, zugleich Beitr. z. Lehre von d. fibro-epithel. Geschwülsten, *Z. f. Krebsforsch.* 2; Entero-

COHN, MAX

Aus dem Institut für Geschichte der Medizin
der Freien Universität Berlin
Direktor: Prof. Dr. med. Dr. med. h. c. Heinz Goerke

DIE RÖNTGEN - VEREINIGUNG ZU BERLIN VON 1898 BIS 1934

INAUGURAL - DISSERTATION
zur
Erlangung der zahnmedizinischen Doktorwürde
an der
Medizinischen Fakultät
der Freien Universität Berlin

vorgelegt von
HANS - JOACHIM DEMMEL
aus Berlin

Berliner Universität. FRIEDRICH ist Physiker (34). Er war sechs Jahre erster Vorsitzender der Röntgen-Vereinigung. Während seiner Amtszeit endete die Existenz einer selbstständigen Vereinigung. Durch die "Neuordnung" (35) des Vereinswesens 1934 wurde die Berliner Vereinigung in die Deutsche Röntgen-Gesellschaft als Ortsgruppe Berlin eingegliedert (36); der Vorsitz wurde auf Arthur PICKHAN (37) übertragen (38).

Das eigentliche Verdienst, die Röntgen-Vereinigung zu Berlin angeregt und auch gegründet zu haben, gebührt ohne Zweifel Max IMMELMANN (39). Er hatte schon früh in seiner medico-mechanischen Anstalt mit Röntgenstrahlen gearbeitet (40). Bis zu seinem Tode war er Schriftführer der Vereinigung; viel verdankt auch die Deutsche Röntgen-Gesellschaft seiner tatkräftigen Mitarbeit (41). Besondere Verdienste hat er sich auch um die Ausbildung des Röntgen-Hilfspersonals erworben (42). Als er 1923 starb, übernahm Hermann BEHNKEN (43) sein Amt in der Röntgen-Vereinigung zu Berlin. BEHNKEN war schon zu IMMELMANNs Lebzeiten stellvertretender Schriftführer gewesen (44). Hermann BEHNKEN war Physiker. Besondere Verdienste erwarb er sich um die Definition der Röntgen-Einheit (45). 1931 wird er noch als Schriftführer genannt (46). 1933 hatte Max COHN (47) das Amt inne (48).

Alle übrigen Vorstandsmitglieder werden in der Literatur nur selten erwähnt. Da die oben genannten

Tabellarische Zusammenfassung der Vorstandsmitglieder:

	Vorsitzender 1.	Vorsitzender 2.	Schriftführer 1.	Schriftführer 2.	Kassenführer
1898	Wolff		Immelmann		Immelmann
1899	"		"		
1900	"		"		
1901	"		"		
1902	"		"		
1903	Eberlein		"		Cowl
1904	"		"		
1905	"		"		Cowl
1906	"		"		
1907	"		"		
1908	"		"		
1909	"		"		
1910	"		"		
1911	"		"		
1912	"		"		
1913	"		"		
1914	"		"		
1915	"		"		
1916	"		"		
1917	"		"		
1918	"		"		
1919	"		"		
1920	"		"		
1921	Levy-Dorn	O.Strauß	"	Behnken	Fürstenau
1922	"		"		
1923	"		Behnken		
1924	"		"		
1925	"		"		
1926	"	O.Strauß	"	Frik	Fürstenau
1927	"		"		
1928	Friedrich		"		
1929	"		"		
1930	"		"		
1931	"	Halberstädter	"	Frik	
1932	"				
1933	"	Cramer	Cohn	Rave	
1934	"				
1935	Pickhan				

Vorstände relativ wenig wechselten, muß angenommen werden, daß das bei den übrigen ebenso selten geschah. Als stellvertretende Vorsitzende werden Otto STRAUß

(107) und Simon SCHERESCHEWSKY (108) am 25.Oktober 1928. Sie betonten die Wichtigkeit der Röntgenuntersuchung, da oft sogenannte idiopathische Neuralgien vertebralen Ursprungs seien. Besonders käme Spondylitis deformans und Spondylarthritis chronica ankylopoetica in Betracht. Abschließend wurden mehrere Röntgenbilder, auch von vorgetäuschtem Ischias, demonstriert.

Auf der gleichen Sitzung sprach Georg Heinrich SCHNEIDER (109) "zur Bekämpfung des Röntgenkaters nach Tiefentherapie". Er führte den Röntgenkater auf eine Cholesterinhypämie zurück und fand im Zusammenhang damit stets beschleunigte Blutsenkungsgeschwindigkeitswerte. Zur Therapie empfahl er ein orales Cholesterinpräparat.

Eine neue Methode zur Darstellung des "Schleimhautreliefs des Magens im Röntgenbild" gab Henri CHAOUL (110) in seinem Vortrag vom 29.November 1928 an. Nach Verabreichung einer geringen Menge eines besonderen Kontrastbreis komprimierte er große Abschnitte des Magens mit einem Ballongurtkompressorium. Der Grad der Kompression wurde dabei vom Untersucher reguliert. Die so erhaltenen Bilder verglich er mit dem anatomischen Präparat. Im Gegensatz zu den verbreiteten Vorstellungen, glaubte der Referent, daß das Magenschleimhautrelief funktionell konstant wäre. Aus dem Vergleich mit dem normalen Magenrelief schloß CHAOUL auf pathologische Veränderungen. In der anschließenden Diskussion bezweifelten einige

Redner die funktionelle Konstanz des Schleimhautreliefs.

Der letzte veröffentlichte Sitzungsbericht der Röntgen-Vereinigung zu Berlin ist datiert vom 29.Oktober 1931. Auf dieser Sitzung sprach Hans SALINGER (111) über "multiple Knochenbildung in der Lunge". Demonstriert wurde der Fall eines Patienten mit Mitralstenose und chronischer Lungenstauung, bei dem sich massenhaft unregelmäßige, knötchenförmige Knochenstücke in den Alveolen fanden.

Fräulein Erna LEWIN (112) demonstrierte "zwei Fälle von Perforation des Duodenums" bei denen sich bei Kontrastfüllungen des Darmes die Gallenblase mitanfüllte. Dies deute immer auf einen pathologischen Zustand hin.

Ebenfalls demonstrierte COHN drei Fälle "zur Differentialdiagnose der Knochentumoren". Außerdem sprach er noch "zur Darstellung der verkalkten Bauchaorta" im Röntgenbild. Er glaubte, daß der häufig festgestellte Unterschied zwischen anatomischem und röntgenologischem Befund auf die Projektion zurückzuführen wäre. Die massiven Kalkplatten würden von den Strahlen nur tangential getroffen. In der anschließenden Aussprache sagte FRIK, daß die Darstellung der verkalkten Bauchaorta ähnlich der der Röhrenknochen zustande käme. Die Kalkplatten ebenso wie die Kortikalis hätten bei senkrechter Durchstrahlung zu geringe Stärke, erst bei tangentialer Durchleuchtung sei der Schatten intensiv genug.

36) Lokale Gesellschaften wurden mit Einführung der Neuordnung den überregionalen Gesellschaften als Ortsgruppen angegliedert. Für die Röntgen-Vereinigung zu Berlin gibt es für diese Eingliederung keinen eigenen schriftlichen Nachweis mehr. Aus der Tatsache, daß mit Ende des Jahres 1934 der Name der Vereinigung aus der Literatur verschwand und erstmalig eine Ortsgruppe Berlin der Deutschen Röntgen-Gesellschaft auftrat und aus vergleichbaren Vorgängen bei anderen Berliner Vereinen (s.SCHUMM (29)), läßt sich der Hergang der Ereignisse von 1934 hinreichend rekonstruieren.

37) Artur PICKHAN, geboren 1887 in Dortmund, Privatdozent Berlin 1936, ao. Professor Berlin 1939; Fachgebiete: Medizinische Strahlenkunde, Röntgen- und Radiumbehandlung der Krebserkrankung, Strahlengenetik.

38) In der Zeitschriftenliteratur wird PICKHAN als Vorsitzender der ersten Sitzung der Ortsgruppe Berlin genannt. Außerdem erinnert er sich selbst, von Anfang an Vorsitzender gewesen zu sein, bis sich durch Kriegseinwirkung die Gesellschaft auflöste. (pers.Auskunft Prof. PICKHANs v. 10.4.1967)

39) LEVY-DORN (22) S.98

40) FÜRSTENAU und SCHUTZE (9) S.310

41) 1913 war IMMELMANN Vorsitzender der Deutschen Röntgen-Gesellschaft, seit Gründung war er erster Schriftführer und später ständiger Sekretär, er war Mitglied zahlreicher Sonderausschüsse und u.a.

Initiator der röntgenologischen Studienreisen. FÜRSTENAU und SCHÜTZE (9) S.310 ff

42) "Seit 1899 bildete IMMELMANN, ...wohl als einer der ersten, röntgenologisches Hilfspersonal aus." FÜRSTENAU und SCHÜTZE (9) S.311

43) Hermann BEHNKEN, 1889 - 1945, war Physiker und wissenschaftlicher Mitarbeiter der Physikalisch-technischen Reichsanstalt Berlin; 1928 schlug er auf dem zweiten internationalen Radiologenkongreß in Stockholm die von ihm empfohlene Definition für die Röntgeneinheit vor, die dann mit geringen Änderungen angenommen wurde. GOERKE (14) S.6

44) Mitteilung über die Neuwahlen zum Jahresende 1921 in den Fortschr.Röntgenstr. 29 (1922) S.127

45) s. Anm. 43

46) Reichs-Med.-Kal. (1931) S.40

47) Max COHN, 1875 - 1938, 1906 Chefarzt der neugegründeten Röntgenabteilung des Moabiter Krankenhauses, 1923 Chefarzt am Krankenhaus Friedrichshain; 1933 emigrierte er in die USA, wo er in Chikago am Mount-Sinai-Hospital die Leitung der Röntgenabteilung übernahm; sein Hauptverdienst lag auf dem Gebiet der Röntgendiagnostik. GOERKE (12) S.5

48) Nähere Umstände der Wahl sind nicht mehr zu ermitteln. Angaben aus dem Reichs-Med.-Kal. (1933) S.10

49) Otto STRAUß, 1890 - (?), 1928 war er im Vorstand des Röntgenlaboratorium der Kaiser-Wilhelm-Akademie in Berlin tätig; er hat sich besonders um die

78) vgl. Anm. 13, 14

79) "...Die Deutsche Röntgen-Gesellschaft hat das erste Jahr seit ihrer nach den Wünschen und Anforderungen des nationalsozialistischen Staates erfolgten Umbildung hinter sich..." FRIK (8) S.7; vgl. a. SCHUMM (29) S.17

80) Der Name der Röntgen-Vereinigung erlosch in allen Zeitschriften und im Reichs-Medizinal-Kalender. Zur gleichen Zeit wird nur noch von der Ortsgruppe Berlin gesprochen.

81) Am 7.11.1951 unter dem Vorsitz von ROTHER und OESER Eintragung in das Vereinsregister im Amtsgericht Berlin-Charlottenburg unter 95 VR 1324 Nz.

82) Nach Auskunft Prof. PICKHANs (vgl. Anm. 38) fanden die Sitzungen monatlich statt, da aber nur ein geringer Teil der Sitzungsberichte veröffentlicht wurde, spiegelt sich diese Regelmäßigkeit hier nicht wider.

83) Gustav SCHÜTZ, 1855 - 1925, Lektor für Mechanotherapie.

84) Deutsche Gesellschaft für Chirurgie, 27. Kongreß, Dtsch.Med.Wschr. 24 (1898) Vereinsbeilage Nr.13 Ref.17, S.88

85) Robert Nathan MÜLLERHEIM, approbiert 1888, besaß eine Privatklinik für Frauenkrankheiten und Entbindungsanstalt; 1937 im Reichs-Med.-Kal. als Jude verzeichnet und aller Ämter enthoben.

86) Albert MOSENTHAL, approbiert 1898, Facharzt (Orthopädie, Medico-mechanik, Röntgenologie), besaß

Privatklinik; 1937 im Reichs-Med.-Kal. als Jude gekennzeichnet und aller Ämter enthoben.

87) Ernst BECKER, approbiert 1889, Sanitätsrat, medizinischer Leiter des städtischen Fürsorgeamtes für Lungenkranke in Charlottenburg.

88) (?) GRISSON -biographische Angaben nicht zu ermitteln-

89) H.E. SCHMIDT, 1874 - 1919, Promotion 1900 in Göttingen, danach Assistent bei LESSER an der Hautklinik der Berliner Universität, wo er eine Strahlenabteilung einrichtete; seit 1908 freipraktizierender Facharzt für Dermatologie und Strahlenbehandlung; 1904 erschien sein "Kompendium für die Röntgentherapie". BUCKY (3) S.398

90) BURCHARD (4) S.744

91) (?) WEINSTEIN -biograph. Angaben nicht zu ermitteln-

92) (?) ZIEGLER -biograph. Angaben nicht zu ermitteln -

93) (?) FEDDER -biograph. Angaben nicht zu ermitteln -

94) Johannes SCHÜTZE, 1875 geboren, 1900 approbiert, Facharzt (Röntgenologie) und Leiter der Röntgenstation des Diakonissenhauses Berlin.

95) Georg REIMANN, approbiert 1911, Polizeimedizinalrat und Facharzt für Innere Medizin.

96) Erich BRACHT, geboren 1882, 1919 Privatdozent, 1939 ao. Professor für Geburtshilfe und Gynäkologie in Berlin.

97) Julius ROTHER, 1888 geboren, Dr. med. et phil., zeitweilig am Röntgeninstitut des Rudolf-Virchow-Krankenhauses tätig, 1932 ao. Professor (vgl.Anm.81)

98) Paul REYHER, 1876 - 1934, approbiert 1901, 1910 Privatdozent, 1921 ao. Professor für Kinderheilkunde.

99) Friedrich GUDZENT, 1878 - 1952, approbiert 1908, 1913 Privatdozent, 1921 ao. Professor für Innere Medizin.

100) Nur der Titel des Vortrags wurde veröffentlicht.

101) Fritz MUNK, 1879 - 1950, approbiert 1908, 1918 Privatdozent, 1934 ao. Professor für Innere Medizin.

102) Vortrag vor der Berliner Med. Gesell. am 28.11. 1923 veröffentlicht in Med.Klin. MUNK (23)

103) Max HOLFELDER von der chirurgischen Klinik der Universität Frankfurt a/M hielt diesen Vortrag als Gast der Vereinigung.

104) Victor GOTTHEINER, approbiert 1924, Facharzt für Röntgenologie, Mitarbeiter LEVY-DORNs.

105) s. Anm. 53

106) August LAQUEUR, approbiert 1896, tätig am Rudolf-Virchow-Krankenhaus in Berlin und Vertrauensarzt der AOK.

107) Gustav TUGENDREICH, approbiert 1901, Facharzt für Kinderheilkunde, Leiter der Säuglings- und Fürsorgestation am Prenzlauer Berg in Berlin.

108) Simon SCHERESCHEWSKY, approbiert 1925, Facharzt für Röntgenologie.

109) Georg Heinrich SCHNEIDER, 1897 in Bamberg geboren, Schüler von DESSAUER.

110) Henri CHAOUL, 1887 - 1964, im Libanon geboren,

kam er 1916 als Röntgenologe zu SAUERBRUCH, damals Ordinarius in Zürich; mit ihm ging er 1919 nach München und 1929 nach Berlin; CHAOULs Name wurde bekannt durch die der "Radiumtherapie angepaßte Nahbestrahlungsmethode", die sog. CHAOULtherapie; 1938 wurde er Ordinarius für Strahlenheilkunde und Röntgenologie; 1944 übernahm er die durch FRIKs Tod verwaiste Leitung des Universitätsröntgeninstituts der Charité; nach dem Zweiten Weltkrieg ging er wieder in den Libanon zurück. BIRKNER (2) S.27 ff; GOERKE (12) S.6 ff.

111) Hans SALINGER, approbiert 1921, Facharzt für Röntgenologie, Dir. Arzt der Röntgenabteilung des Krankenhauses Berlin-Lankwitz.

112) Erna LEWIN, approbiert 1930, Assistenzärztin an der Röntgenabteilung des städtischen Krankenhauses im Friedrichshain, Dir. Arzt Dr. Max COHN; Röntgenpraxis (1932) S.222.

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[Umfassend die Standesamtsbezirke VII. und VIII.]

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(Bureau: Rathaus, Zimmer 194.)

Rost, Stadtrat, Vors., **Runge,** Stadtrat.
Böttticher, Spendig, Prof. Dr **Tropke,** Manasse, Stadtverordnete.
Schulz, Mag. Rat
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Inspektor: **Reimann,** auf dem Friedhofe.

Friedhof in der Seestraße.

Verw.: **Lüdke,** Kirchhofsinsp. des Pfälzischen Apostelkirchhofes, N 65, Müllerstr. 44/45.

Friedhof in Bln.-Friedrichsfelde.

Lenzke, Friedhofsinsp., auf dem Friedhofe.

Friedhof der Märzgefallenen im Friedrichshain.

Verw.: Die städt. Gartenverwaltung im Humboldthain.

Anstaltsfriedhof in Buch.

Verw.: **Harnier,** Friedhofsgärtn., in Buch.

Deputation für die städtischen Krankenanstalten.

(Bureau: Rathaus, Zimmer 108a, 111—116.)

Stadträte.

Seiberg, Dr **Straßmann, Runge,** Dr **Weber,** Stadtmedizinalrat.

Stadtverordnete.

Körte, Dr **Landau,** Dr **Weyl,** Dr **Isaac, Galland, Koblenzer, Bamberg, Cassel.**

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Wienstruck, W 10, Hohenzollernstr. 9.

Magistratsrat.

Dr **Neumann.**

Außerdem als Mitglied mit beratender Stimme:

Frau Justizrat **Neumann.**

Bureau der städt. Kranken- usw. Anstalten.

(Rathaus, Zimmer 62a, 62b, 108a, 111 bis 116.)

Geißel, Ob. Stadtsekr., Bur. Vorst., Bln.-Südende, Oehlertstr. 25.

Stadtsekretäre.

Estel, N 113, Kuglerstr. 153.
Foerster, Bln.-Pankow, Berliner Str. 128.
Schiller, NW 87, Elberfelder Str. 2.
Gustine, NO 18, Gr. Frankfurter Str. 92.
Gebert, Bärwaldstr. 64.
Lembke, N 113, Seelower Str. 4.
Eisen, NO 55, Bötzowstr. 20.
Streichhan II., NO 55, Weblauer Str. 21.
Fischer, N 113, Bornholmer Str. 85.
Winde, NO 43, Jostystr. 7.

Bureausekretäre.

[illegible], O 112, Frankfurter Allee 27.
[illegible], O 34, Petersburger Str. 91.
[illegible], N 58, Prenzlauer Allee 195a.
[illegible], III., Bln.-Karlshorst, Rüdesstr. 16.
[illegible], Bln.-Hohenschönhausen, Oberiederstraße
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Abteilung für Seifenversorgung.

[illegible], Zimmer 111—116, 62a u. b.)
[illegible], Stadtrat.
[illegible], Mag. Ob.

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1. Allgemeines Krankenhaus im Friedrichshain.

(NO 18, Landsberger Allee 189.)

Hauskurator.

[illegible], Stadtv.

Beamte

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Liebelmann, Hofr., Prof., ärztl. Dir. der inneren Station, das.
[illegible]mann, Prof., ärztl. Dir. für die äußere Station, das.
[illegible]bereit II., Stadtsekr., NO 55, Bayer Str. 1.
[illegible]ere, Ökon. Insp., in der Anstalt.
[illegible]ke, Bur. Sekr., NO 55, Braunsberger Str. 55.
[illegible]en, dgl., NO 18, Langenbeckstr. 9.
(Außerdem 3 Bur. Ass., 1 Maschinenmstr. und 1 Hausvater.)

Ärzte usw.

[illegible]raun, dirig. Arzt für die äußere Station, NO 55, Greifswalder Str. 6.
[illegible]. Magnus-Levy, Prof., dirig. Arzt d. inneren Abt., NW 6, Karlstr. 5b.
[illegible]ick, dgl., Prosektor, NW 6, Philippstraße 21.
[illegible]. Borattau, dgl., Chemik., Bln.-Grunewald, Fontanestr. 4.
[illegible]. Bernhardt, Bakteriologe, Charlottenburg, Steinsandstr. 3.
[illegible]. Schmidt, Ob. Stabsarzt a. D., Röntgenologe, NO 55, Cuxhavener Str. 18.
[illegible]. Nierstadt, Oberapoth., NW 23, Hufelandstr. 27.

2. Krankenhaus Moabit.

(NW 21, Turmstr. 21.)

Hauskurator.

Wienstruck, Bürgerdep.

Beamte, Ärzte usw.

Borchart, Verw. Dir., in der Anstalt.
Ärztl. Dir. der äußeren Abt. fehlt z. Zt.
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Dr **Müßam,** dirig. Arzt der äußeren Abt., NW 23, Altonaer Str. 3.
Dr **Zinn,** Univ. Prof., dgl. der inneren Abt., W 62, Lutzowplatz 5.
Dr **Benda,** Univ. Prof., Prosektor, NW 40, Kronprinzenufer 30.
Dr **Friedemann,** dgl., Bakteriologe, W 35, Derfflingerstr. 19.
Dr **Jacoby,** dgl., Pharmakologe, Chemiker, W 35, Derfflingerstr. 19.
Dr **Cohn, Max,** leit. Arzt für das Röntgenlaboratorium, NW 23, Altonaer Str. 4.
Seydel, Bur. Sekr., NW 21, Oldenburger Str. 15.
Richter, dgl., N 65, Reinickendorfer Str. 18.
Schmidt II., dgl., N 31, Hussitenstr. 71.
Dreyer, dgl., NW 23, Schleswiger Ufer 5.
Zurth, dgl., NW 21, Jonasstr. 8.
(Außerdem 6 Mag. Bur. Ass., 1 Oberapoth. u. 1 Oberin der Schwesternschaft.)

3. Krankenhaus am Urban.

(S 59, Am Urban 12—18.)

Hauskurator.

Bamberg, Stadtv.

Beamte, Ärzte usw.

Diesener, Verw. Dir., in der Anstalt.
Dr **Plehn,** Dir. für die innere Abt., W 62, Kleiststr. 22.
Dr **Körte,** Geh. San. R., Prof., ärztl. Dir. für die äußere Abt., W 62, Kurfürstenstraße 114.
Dr **Brentano,** Prof., dirig. Arzt für die äußere Abt., W 62, Lutzowufer 33.
Dr **Heßmann,** leitend. Arzt der orthopäd. u. Röntgenabt., W 35, Lützowufer 17.
Dr **Koch,** Prosektor, S 59, Wichmannstr. 14.
Dr **Michaelis, Leonor,** Prof., Bakteriologe, W 15, Schlüterstr. 39.
Dr **Rona,** Chemiker, W 62, Landgrafenstraße 8.
Kloße, Bureausekr., N 113, Schönhauser Allee 90.
Kerschbaum, dgl., S 59, Urbanstr. 70.
(Außerdem 4 Mag. Bur. Ass.)

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(B) **Cohn,** M... Über d. Denken. '10. (H 08/09. K. 35) Jetzt: Berlin, M... & Plank. Erh. Pr. 3.50; Ppbd. 5.—

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[Geb. 19. Febr. 81 Berlin; Wohnort: Berlin; Staatsangeh.: Preußen; Vorbildung: Königstädt. G. Berlin Reife 00; Studium: Heidelberg 2, Med. Berlin 12 S.; Coll. 28. März 14; Approb. 24. Juni 14.] [U 14. 2171

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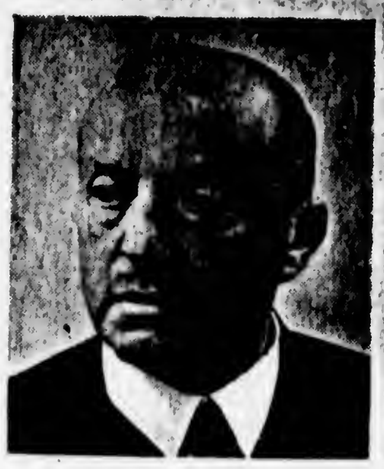

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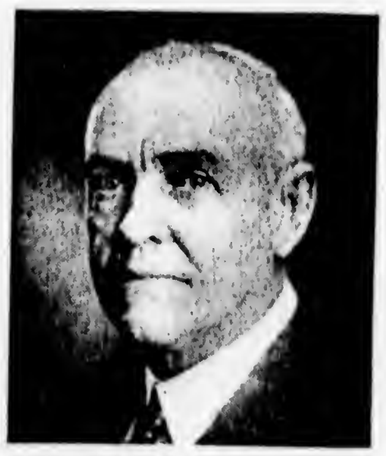

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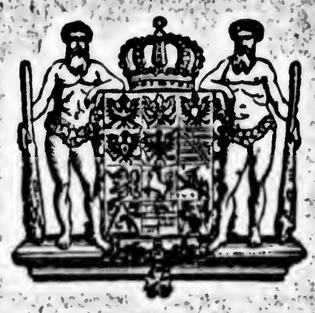

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(Mit Taubman)

COHN MAX

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auf dem Gebiete der
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und der Nuklearmedizin

Organ der Deutschen Röntgengesellschaft

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COHN
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23

Chem - Cok

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Richter COHN ALFRED +JULA (Cohn) RADT

RF 147

Berlin, ~~[illegible]~~
Narden, Netherlands

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R A D T

ALFRED and JULA

GERSHOM SCHOLEM: Walter Benjamin: Die Geschichte einer Freundschaft.
F/M, Suhrkamp Verlag, 1975

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GRETE RADT COHN

21 He became engaged to GRETE RADT, a close friend since 1913, in ~~xkx~~ July of 1914 and by the end of the month they were indeed engaged, apparently through a misunderstanding on the part of WB.

28 WB's mother was a Schönfliess and sister of the mathematician Arthur S. His grandmother Brunella Meyer Benjamin was of the Van Geldern family to which Heine also belonged. (she was still living in 1914) WB:

28 In 1914, Grete studied in Munich.

30 Spring 1916: engagement broken, marriage later with DORA KELLNER POLLACK.

244 In 1933, WB's friends of his youth, Alfred and Grete Cohn lived in Barcelona, while WB was on Ibiza

11 ALFRED COHN (Grete's husband)
classmate of Walter Benjamin at the Kaiser-Friedrich-Schule (director was Prof.Zernickel) very reform minded. (1914).
WB, who was active in the JUGENDBEWEGUNG, didn't like it.
he was a follower of GUSTAV WYNEKEN (JUNG-JUDA"), in 1913-.

119 JULA (COHN) RADT, sister of ALFRED
through her, WB became acquainted with the poet Ernst Blass, the editor of DIE ARGONAUTEN. (1921). Heidelberg

120 In April 1921, JULA came to Berlin (from ~~xxxxxxx~~) where WB met her again for the first time since 1916. He became very much emotionally nvolved (attracted to her) but she couldn't make up her mind whether to marry him. His own marriage to DORA was about to end.

126 Reference to the fact of how deeply affected B was by the Zauber der von ihr ausstrahlte. (letter cited here from May 26,1921)

129 In July WB visited Jula in Heidelberg.

130 "Bei Frl.Cohn finde ich den ganzen neuen Roman von Agnon in einzelnen Heften des "Juden." Leider muss ich berichten, das sie an meinem Zwangsabonnement auf ihn grosses Gefallen gefunden hat." (letter written about 10th? July 1921).

131 WB remained till middle of August in Heidelberg and celebrated his birthday with Jula Cohn.

142 Between Nov 1921 and Feb.1922 WB wrote a work on the Wahlverwandschaften which he dedicated to Jula Cohn.
JULA had entered the circle about STEFAN GEORGE in 1916 through Robert Böhringer, and this connection kept WB in Spannung fuer die Figur Georges" for a long time to come...

147 WB was still interested in Jula and "warb um sie" in 1923.
Scholem met her only once (in Sept.1921 in Berlin). In his Agesilaus Santander (written 1932), and his farewell letter of 1932, still give evidence of his love for her.
Agesilaus was published by Scholem in WALTER BENJAMIN UND SEIN ANGEL.

160 1925 JULA COHN MARRIED THE CHEMIST FRITZ RADT, brother of WB's former fiancee Gertrud, and the Cohns now lived in Berlin.

WB remained in touch with both for many years,.

160 WB's father died July 1926.

177 WB met HANS RADT (Fritz' brother) in Paris(?) with Helen Hessel and G.Scholem. Going home, WB suddenly mentioned Jula, whom he had not mentioned in his letters since 1923.

178 (This in 1927) Spoke of her marriage and her career as sculptress.

188 Letter from Lugano Sept.1928 mentions that Fritz and Jula were "hier unten"

223 In May 1931 he had a growing readiness to commit suicide, and in his diary he refers to his three great Liebeserlebnisse obviously with Dora, Jula, and Asja Lacis.

232 With a view toward his 40th birthday he wrote, as a memorial to JulaCohn, the autobiographical essay In der Sonne (Gesammelte Werke IV, p.147-20 and see note p.1004).

234 In 1932, he wrote his last will and a farewell letter, and a few lines to Ernst Schoen, Franz Hessel and Jula Radt, to whom he wrote:

You know that I loved you once very much. And even xx xoxmxinxkxhexpxxxxxxxxxxfxdxixxxx in the moment of its death, life cannot offer greater gifts than those which the moments of my sufferings for you have given me. That's why these greetings shall do. Yours, Walter. (Darum soll es mit diesem Gruss genug sein. Dein Walter).

21.December 1986

Mme Lisa Souris
12 Rue Visconti
75006 PARIS, FRANCE

Sehr geehrte Frau Souris:

Vor kurzer Zeit hatte ich Gelegenheit, mit Herrn Herbert Herz in Geneve zu korrespondieren, im Zusammenhang mit der Gedaechtnisfeier zum. 40 Jahrestag des Todes Ihrer Schwester ,Marianne Cohn. Herr Herz war so freundlich, mir Kopien der Zeitungsberichte und einige Photographien einzusenden, die nun mit meinen eigenen Kopien von Referenzen zu dem Taten Ihrer Schwester zur Rettung jüdischer Kinder hinzufügten. In der Anlage moechte ich Ihnen das Verzeichnis beider Sammlungen senden, und hinzufuegen, dass ich gern bereit bin, Ihnen Kopien einzusenden, falls Sie sie noch nicht gesehen haben, wie z.B. die Schilderung die ueber Moissac von der CIMADE veroeffentlicht wurde.

Mein Interesse an den guten Taten und dem Schicksal Ihrer Schwester liegt an meiner Verwandtschaft zu Ihrer Grossmutter Martha Cohn geb. Richter, eine Tochter von Josef Richter, der mit seinem Vater Markus und seinem jüngeren Bruder Julius Richter im Jahre 1844 nach Berlin uebersiedelten (sie kamen von Maerkisch-Friedland. Julius Richter's aelteste Tochter Margarethe, eine Cousine ersten Grades Ihrer Grossmutter, was meine Grossmutter Margarethe Kohn geb. Richter (1863-1936 Berlin). So sind wir Vetter und Cousine dritten Grades.-

Ich habe seit Jahren, mit vielen Unterbrechungen, Information und Dokumente ueber die verschiedenen Familien die von Markus Richter abstammen, gesammelt. Er selbst lebte von 1792 bis 1868. Bis heute habe ich im Ganzen 165 Nachkommen und deren Ehepartner verzeichnet. Fuer mich war die Geschichte des Bruders Hugo Ihrer Grossmutter von Interesse, da mir, als ich noch Junge war, ab und zu von diesem in Amerika verstorbenen Vetter erzaehlt wurde. Es hiess, er sei 1871 waherend des grossen Brandes in Chicago gestorben. Meine Nachforschungen sind nicht sehr weit gekommen, denn alle Personalregister der Stadt bis zum ersten Tage des Brandes sind im Feuer vernichtet worden. Hugo war damals noch ein sehr junger Mann und hatte wohl keine eigene Wohnung, weshalb sein Name im Addressbuch des vorgehenden Jahres(1870) nicht aufgefuehrt wurde. Nach dem Brande wurden nicht weniger als sechs Erwachsene Maenner namens Richter begraben - ohne Vornamen im Todesregister aufgefuehrt. Dass dieser Bruder von Martha Richter Hugo hiess fand ich erst vor zwei Jahren heraus, als ich seine Geburt im Register der juedischen Gemeinde (vom Jahre 1848) einsehen konnte. Nach 1871 lente kein Hugo Richter in Chicago, erst von 1883 an, und dieser Hugo war kein Verwandter von uns.

Hugo's aelterer Bruder was Otto, der 1904-06 in Cleveland lebte, und 1907-1909 in Sioux City, Iowa wohnte. Dann scheint er nach Deutschland (Berlin) zurueckgekehrt - und ich habe keine Ahnung, wo u d wann er gestorben ist. Er wird wohl 1845 oder 1846 geboren sein. Ich weiss auch nicht, ob er verheiratet war.

Martha Cohn war mir noch als Kind namentlich bekannt, denn meine Gross-

mutter sehr familienfreundlich war - sie kannte alle ihre Dutzende von Vettern und Kousinen. Sie kannte auch Jula (Cohn) Radt, Ihre Tante, und wusste von ihrer künstlerischen Taetigkeit. Als ich vor Jahren mit ihrem Sohn, Professor Stefan Lorenz Radt, Ihrem Vetter in Onnen, in Verbindung trat, war er es ihr leider nicht mehr moeglich, meine verschiedenen Fragen ueber die Familie von Joseph Richter zu beantworten. Fuer mich ist ihre Freundschaft mit Walter Benjamin besonders wesentlich (ich korrespondierte auch mit dem non verstorbenen Prof. Gershom Scholem in Jerusalem), und kenne die Korrespondenz zwischen Fritz und Jula Radt und dem Freunde der zwanziger Jahre, Walter Benjamin.

Jula Radt schuf eine Büste von Walter Benjamin die scheinbar verschollen ist. Es gab aber eine Photographie des Werkes, von der Prof. Scholem eine Kopie hatte, die irgendwo in seinem Nachlass ruht. Ich waere sehr erfreut zu hoeren ob Sie villeicht Fotos von Werken Ihrer Tante haben, die sich kopieren lassen, denn ich moechte solche Kopien sehr gerne in meinem Familienarchiv aufnehmen.

Ich bedauere sehr, dass ich, als ich noch in Berlin lebte (das ich erst im Mai 1941 verliess) keine Gelegenheit hatte, Mitglieder des Familienzweiges Joseph Richter kennenzulernen. Ich wusste nur dass Ihre Eltern und sie den Krieg ueberlebten - und diese Nachricht bekam ich von unserem Vetter Stefan Radt. -- Ich haette gern gewusst, ob Ihr Vater ein Dr.med. oder Dr.phil.war, welchen Beruf er ausuebte. Ich weiss dass Ihre Familie in Mannheim lebte. Meine Grosscousine Eva Meyerowitz geb. Lewin-Richter, die, wie Jula eine sehr faehige Bildhauerin war (sie lebt noch heute in London) kannte Jula seit vielen Jahren, wohl noch von ihrer Jugendzeit, bevor Eva nach Suedafrika uebersiedelte (1924). Es ist sehr schade, dass die verschiedenen Familien der Geschwister Richter von einander Verbindung verloren haben.

Solche Verbindungen nach ueber vierzig Jahren heute herstellen zu koennen ist natuerlich recht fraglich. Doch moechte ich Sie bitten, mir mitzuteilen, ob Ihnen irgendetwas ueber die Brueder Ihrer Grossmutter, und moeglicherweise auch etwas ueber die Familie ihrer Schwester (Hedwig Richter Frankenbach) bekannt ist, ob Sie vielleicht Fotos der Grosseltern Cohn oder des Urgrossvaters Joseph Richter haben, von denen ich auch gern Kopien haben moechte. Ich habe ein sehr schoenes Doppelportrait der uns gemeinsamen Ururgrosseltern Markus und Henriette Richter, das scheinbar zu deren 40. Heiratstag (1861) oder gar zum 45.(1866) aufgenommen wurde. Ich wuerde mich sehr freuen, Ihnen davon eine Kopie einzusenden.

Im Jahre 1944, kurz nach der Befreiung von Paris, war ich dort als amerikanischer Soldat, und mehrmals nachher zu kurzen Besuchen. Leider wusste ich damals nicht, dass ich Verwandte in Paris hatte. Sonst haetten wir uns sicher schon damals getroffen. Ich waere Ihnen fuer Ihr frdl. Antwort hoechst verbunden, und verbleibe,

mit freundlichsten Gruessen,

MARCUS (MORDECHAI) BEN JOSEF
geb. um 1720/25 =vor 1792 in
Märkisch-Friedland

(JOSEF BEN MORDECHAI)
JOSEF MARCUS
geb.1750 MF † gest. 1807 MF

heiratete

NECHLE (NECHAMA)
1812 Preussische Staatsbürgerin
geb. 1750
gest. 16 Dez.1831 MF

MARCUS MARCUS
(MORDECHAI BEN JOSEF)
1812: MARCUS RICHTER
24 Nov.1792 MF
20 Jan.1869 Berlin

HENRIETTE FELDMANN
(Wahrscheinlich Tochter des ISRAEL WOLF)
geb. 18 July 1796 Schloppe
gest. 31 März 1879 Berlin

JOSEPH RICHTER
5 Nov. 1822 MF
5 März 1891 Berlin

heir. JOHANNA
WOLHARTH
31 Mai 1824 MF
7 Oct 1902 Berlin

(ISRAEL)
JULIUS RICHTER
24 März 1833 MF
21 Nov 1906 Berlin

heir. CLARA
NEISSER
2 Jan 1837 Oranienburg
24 Jan 1908 Berlin

MARTHA
12 Juli 1862 Berlin
26 Feb 1908 Berlin

heir. WILHELM
COHN
2 Apr 1838
10 Dez 1903 Berlin

MARGARETHE
19 Apr 1862 Berlin
17 März 1936 Bln

heir. (ISRAEL)
JULIUS KOHN
12 Okt.1843 Deutsch
25 März 1921 Rust
Berlin

DR.ALFRED COHN
1892 Berlin
1954 Paris
heir. GRETE RADT
1891
9 Jan.1979 Paris

JULA
18 Okt.1894 Berlin
16 Apr 1982 Naarden
heir. FRITZ RADT
starb 27 Apr.1976 Naarden

(WALTER KOHN)
1911: WALTER RICHTER
31 Aug 1884 Berlin
Sept.1942 (deportiert nach
Riga)
heir. ELSE SEGALL, 1891-1942

MARIANNE
17 Sept.1922
Mannheim
8 Juli 1944
Ville-la-Grand

LISA
(LISETTE)
heir.
SOURIS
Paris

STEFAN LORENZ RADT
4 Aug.1927 Berlin
heir. 1962
MARGUERITE

(HANS-GERHART RICHTER)
1943: JOHN HENRY RICHTER
25 Nov.1919 Wien
heir. RUTH WOLFERMANN
(2 Kinder, 3 Enkel)

MICHAEL RADT
1963

MONICA
1965

COHN
EMIL

Emil Cohn, der, wie schon kurz gemeldet, am 21. d. M. nach langen, schweren Leiden verstorben ist, war in den Jahren 1869 bis 1884 Mitinhaber der Firma Rudolf Mosse, an deren Emporblühen er tatkräftigen Anteil hatte. In die Zeit seiner Tätigkeit bei der Firma Rudolf Mosse fiel auch die Begründung des „Berliner Tageblattes" und wir hatten dadurch Gelegenheit, seine bedeutenden geistigen und gemütlichen Gaben kennen, würdigen und schätzen zu lernen. Nach seinem Austritt aus der Firma übernahm er die „Berliner Volkszeitung", die unter ihm die Ueberlieferungen festhielt, durch deren Betätigung dieses Blatt jene Bedeutung erhielt, die ihm auch heute noch in der publizistischen Welt allgemein zugestanden wird. Die Redaktion der „Volkszeitung" widmet dem Verstorbenen einen Nachruf, dem wir folgendes entnehmen:

„Unvergessen wird es dem Dahingeschiedenen in allen wahrhaft liberalen Kreisen bleiben, was er für die „Volks-Zeitung" in jener kritischen Zeit getan, als sie zur Zeit des Sozialistengesetzes wegen ihrer unerschrockenen Verteidigung von Recht und Gerechtigkeit ein Opfer des Systems Bismarck-Tausch zu werden drohte. Auch die unerschöpfliche Herzensgüte des Verstorbenen hat sich damals in glänzendster Weise bewährt. Während der mehrwöchigen Dauer des Verbots der „Volks-Zeitung", das natürlich von der Reichsbeschwerdekommission wieder aufgehoben wurde, hat der Verstorbene aufs hochherzigste für alle Mitarbeiter des Unternehmens, vom ersten bis zum letzten geistigen und technischen Arbeiter, wie ein Vater für seine Kinder gesorgt. Niemand ist in dieser schweren Zeit in seiner wirtschaftlichen Lage um einen Deut gekürzt worden. Emil Cohn war ein Arbeitgeber, dem das Wohl aller von ihm Beschäftigten ohne Unterschied ihrer sozialen Stellung gleich ernstlich am Herzen lag. Fleiß, Tüchtigkeit, rechtlicher Sinn gaben ihm allein den Maßstab, nach dem er den Wert eines Menschen würdigte. Sein Wohltätigkeitssinn konnte sich niemals Genüge tun. Mit ihm ist das Muster eines vortrefflichen, unabhängigen, von dem aufrichtigsten sozialen Wollen erfüllten Bürgers dahingegangen!"

In der Tat gehörte Emil Cohn zu jenen Charakteren, deren bescheidene Selbstlosigkeit ihnen nie gestattet, sich in den Vordergrund zu drängen. Wer aber einmal seiner Sitten Freundlichkeit erfahren, wird seiner immer eingedenk bleiben. Aus eigener Kraft, aus kleinen Anfängen emporgediehen, hat sich der Verewigte stets die Verehrung und Liebe seiner Mitarbeiter zu erwerben gewußt. Und wenn jetzt seine Familie an seiner Bahre trauert, so darf sie überzeugt sein, daß die anteilvolle Sympathie aller derjenigen sich ihr voll Mitgefühl verbunden weiß, die ihm jemals im Leben nahegestanden haben. In rastloser Arbeit hat Emil Cohn seine Lebensaufgabe voll erfüllt, und nun, da er zur ewigen Ruhe eingegangen, möge die Erde ihm leicht sein.

COHN
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Alfred + Jula Cohn

On Walter Benjamin

Critical Essays and Recollections

edited by

Gary Smith

n Social Thought
or

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s and Modernity
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On Walter Benjamin

Critical Essays and Recollections

edited by Gary Smith

The MIT Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts and London, England

1988

picture in Benjamin's room he did not name himself, but Benjamin knew with whom he was dealing. The description "armored and encased" refers to the way of the depiction of the angel in the picture. Benjamin interrupted the angel from the singing of his hymn, or else, in that in Klee's picture he confined him for years in his room, he took him away "unduly long" from the chanting of his hymn, as the second version says.

The following is intelligible only if one takes into consideration the situation in which, as Benjamin sees it here, the new name, upon the reaching of a new maturity, stepped out of the old name and at the same time settled down in the picture by Paul Klee in his room. Benjamin's marriage from 1917 to April 1921 proceeded unimpaired, unaffected by other experiences of love, in spite of many other difficulties. It came to a destructive crisis in the spring of 1921, one full of consequences for his life, when on seeing Jula Cohn again in Berlin he developed a passionate inclination for her. She was a young artist and sister of a friend of his youth, a woman to whom he was tied only by a casual friendship between 1912 and 1917 and whom he had not seen again since then. This love remained unrequited, but for years it constituted the discreet center of his life. When he obtained the Klee picture he was in the throes of his love, through which also, as he sees it in these pieces, his new secret name was revealed to him, transmitted by Klee's picture.

Benjamin was born under the sign of Saturn, as he expressly testifies only here in all the writings of his known to me. Thus the angel, to whom astrological characterology was no less familiar than to the author of *The Origin of German Trauerspiel* and to his melancholy nature, could make him pay for the disturbance of his heavenly and hymnal performance.[16] For after he had appeared to Benjamin in masculine form in the picture by Paul Klee, he sent him, as if to square his account with Benjamin, his feminine form in the earthly appearance of the beloved woman; not, to be sure, in the direct fulfillment of a great love, but rather "by way of the longest, most fatal detour," which is probably an allusion to the difficult, and for Benjamin fatal, situation into which this relationship, remaining essentially unconsummated, had brought him. One could perhaps

also interpret the sentence to mean that the detour refers to the time from 1914—when he met the girl, indeed extraordinarily beautiful—to 1921 during which his life made long, and for him fatal, detours, as for example his first engagement in 1914 and his marriage, which in retrospect, at least during certain periods, he experienced as fatal to himself. This interpretation corresponds with the sentence about Saturn as "the planet of detours and delays": he became conscious of his love only after great delay.

What does not seem transparent is the concluding remark of this sentence to the effect that the angel and his feminine form in the figure of the beloved did not know each other though they had once been most intimately adjacent to each other. In the same year in which the Angelus appeared in his life, there also appeared almost at the same time this woman in the center of his life, although they did not see each other in spite of this "adjacency": when she was in Berlin, the Angelus was not yet there—if, that is, he was not to be seen in the above-mentioned Klee exhibition which Benjamin visited at the time. And later, when he had obtained the picture, she was in Heidelberg, her residence at the time. When in the late summer of 1921 she was in Berlin, where I made her acquaintance, the picture was still hanging in my place in Munich. However, the sentence about adjacency could also refer to the fact that before Klee's picture itself had been painted in Munich, Jula Cohn, who was a sculptress, had her studio in Munich at the time Benjamin studied there from autumn 1915 to 1916.

Benjamin's virtue of patient awaiting, which is exhibited by the Saturnian features of hesitation, the slowest revolutions and decisions, is, as he now says, his strength. The angel, in this a genuine Satanas, wanted to destroy Benjamin through his "feminine form" and the love for her—in the first version the text says "accosted" him; the second version speaks of the fact that he "wanted to accost" him in this manner—but in the history of this love the angel first really demonstrated Benjamin's strength. For when he ran into a woman who cast her spell on him, he was resolved (the first version is silent about this) to assert the fulfillment of this love by "lying in wait" on the life path of this woman, until at last, "sick, aged, in tattered

clothes" she would fall to his lot. The general formulation of the sentence (in the second version) possibly includes a number of women who cast this spell over him and could refer to both of the women who played a role in Benjamin's life after the crisis of his marriage: to the "feminine form" of the angel in the person of Jula Cohn and to Asja Lacis, who had great influence on his life from 1924 to 1930, especially on his political turning to revolutionary thinking, but over whom he could cast his spell as little as he could over his earlier (and partly concurrent) great love. He lay in wait on the life path of both women, but above all, when he wrote the piece under consideration, still on that of Jula Cohn, from whom he did not wish to leave off, although in 1929–30 he divorced his wife for Asja Lacis, without this divorce then leading to marriage or closer ties with her. When he wrote this piece in 1933, she had already been back in Russia for three years, and he never saw her again, while during these years Jula Cohn, married and the mother of a child, lived in Berlin and at the time also made a wooden bust of him—lost in the chaos of war—of which I possess two photographs. The expectation to which he gives expression in the sketch was not fulfilled. But Benjamin had the right to say of himself, "Nothing could enfeeble the patience of the man." Benjamin was the most patient human being I ever came to know, and the decisiveness and radicalism of his thinking stood in vehement contrast to his infinitely patient and only very slowly opening nature. And to deal with Benjamin one had to have the greatest patience oneself. Only very patient people could gain deeper contact with him.[17]

Thus in the following sentences he praises the wings of his patience, which resemble the wings of the angel that are open in Klee's picture, in that they maintain themselves with a minimum of exertion in the presence of the beloved one for whom he waits. The reason Benjamin passed from the unequivocal formulation of the first version, referring to the person of the beloved, to the more equivocal formulation of the second version is probably connected with the clearer specification of the figure of the angel in the latter. For the final formulation contains not only the possible Preference to the presence or countenance of the beloved one—whom he was

into the future, or, however, on the way into this origin itself, in which I felt at one with you. Just as the angel takes along a new person on the way of the return home, so also did I take you along, when you appeared to me anew, on my way to the origin. Of what, precisely, this origin from whence he came consisted—this remains unsaid. Is it the future of happiness, which in the sense of the happiness desired by the angel, he hoped to enjoy with her, even though he did not achieve it, or is it an origin in another area, lying beyond the erotic sphere? I do not dare to decide between these possibilities. In any case the turn of the phrase "saw you for the first time" cannot at all refer to Benjamin's first encounter with Jula Cohn, whom after all he had in no way seen for the first time in 1921, when the angel appeared to him and he himself was transformed in love along with him. It seems to me that the context also precludes referring the sentence to Asja Lacis, whom he did not see at all until 1924.

In his encounter with the angel, Benjamin, in accordance with this piece, undergoes an illumination about himself. Benjamin expressed himself about the character of such an illumination in an essay on surrealism written in 1928 (published in the *Literarische Welt* in the beginning of 1929), employing a formulation the equivocality of which may have escaped some of his more recent readers. He speaks there about occult experiences and phantasmagoria:

> All serious research into occult, surrealistic phantasmagoric gifts and phenomena has as its presupposition a dialectical interweaving which a romantic mind will never appropriate. . . . Rather we penetrate the mystery only to the extent that we rediscover it in daily life. . . . The most passionate investigation of telepathic phenomena, for example, will not teach one half as much about reading (which is an eminently telepathic procedure) as the profane illumination of reading will about telepathic phenomena. Or: the most passionate investigation of a hashish intoxication will not teach one half as much about thinking (which is an eminent narcotic) as the profane illumination of thinking will about hashish intoxication. The reader, the thinking one, the waiting one, the *flâneur* are as much types of the illuminated as are the opium-eater, the dreamer, the drunken one. Not to speak of that most fearful drug—ourselves—which we take in solitude. (*Reflections*, 189f.)

one root of his philosophical intentions: to render accessible by rational means the range of experience that announces itself in schizophrenia. Just as Benjamin's thinking constitutes the antithesis of the existential concept of the person, he seems empirically, despite extreme individuation, hardly to have been a person at all, but rather an arena of movement in which a certain content forced its way, through him, into language. It would be idle to reflect on the psychological origin of this trait; to do so would be to postulate precisely the standard image of a living being that Benjamin's speculation exploded, and to which general consensus clings all the more obdurately the less of a life life becomes. A remark about his own handwriting (Benjamin was a good graphologist), namely that its object was above all to pretend that nothing had happened, attests at any rate his attitude toward this dimension of himself; but otherwise he never bothered much about his psychology.

It is doubtful whether anyone else ever succeeded in making his own neurosis—if indeed it was a neurosis—so productive. The psychoanalytic concept of neurosis implies the fettering of productive forces, the misdirection of energies. Nothing of the sort in Benjamin's case. His productivity in spite of self-alienation can be explained only by the fact that the *difficile* subjective mode of his reactions was the precipitate of an objective historical reality, which enabled him to transform himself into an organ of objectivity. What he may have lacked in immediacy, or what must soon have become second nature to him to conceal, is forfeit in a world subject to the abstract law of relations between people. Only at the price of the severest pain, or else untruthfully, as tolerated nature, may it show itself. Benjamin had acknowledged the consequences long before he was consciously aware of such matters. In himself and his relations with others he insisted unreservedly upon the primacy of the mind; which, in lieu of immediacy, became for him immediate. His private demeanor at times approached the ritualistic. The influence of Stefan George and his school, with whom Benjamin had nothing in common philosophically even as a youth, amounts to this: from George he learned the patterns of ritual. In the letters this ritual element extends to the graphic

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image, indeed even to the selection of writing paper, about which he was uncommonly particular; during the period of emigration his friend Alfred Cohn continued a longstanding practice of presenting him with a specific grade of paper. Benjamin's ritual behavior was most pronounced in his youth, and only toward the end of his life did it begin to relax; as if the apprehension of catastrophe, of what was worse than death, had awakened the long-buried spontaneity of expression that he had banished through mimesis to the hour of death.

Benjamin was a great letter writer, and obviously he wrote letters with a passion. Despite two wars, the Hitler Reich, and emigration, very many of them have been preserved; it was difficult to make a selection. The letter became one of his literary forms; as such, it does transmit the primary impulses, but interposes something between them and the addressee: the process of shaping the written material as if in conformance with the law of objectification—in spite of the particular occasion and also by virtue of it—as though the impulse were otherwise not legitimate. Thinkers of major significance and power will often produce insights that address their objects with utmost fidelity and yet at the same time are insights into the thinkers themselves. This was the case with Benjamin; a model would be the well-known remark about the old Goethe as chancery clerk of his own interior. Such second nature has nothing affected or posed about it, though Benjamin would have taken the reproach with equanimity. The letter form suited him because it predisposes to mediated, objectified immediacy. Letter writing simulates life in the medium of the frozen word. In a letter one can disavow isolation and nonetheless remain distant, apart, isolated.

One anecdote that does not directly involve correspondence at all may shed some light on Benjamin's distinctive features as a letter writer. The conversation once came round to differences between the written and the spoken word; for instance, the fact that in lively conversation, for the sake of humaneness, one speaks somewhat less formally and uses the comfortable perfect tense where German grammar would strictly require the simple past. Benjamin, who had a very delicate ear for

COHN
ALFRED

WALTER BENJAMIN
ET
PARIS

Colloque international
27-29 juin 1983

Édité par Heinz Wismann

Ouvrage publié avec le concours
du Centre national des Lettres et de Inter Nationes

« Passages »
1986
cerf

PHILIPPE IVERNEL

Paris
capitale du Front populaire
ou la vie posthume
du XIXe siècle

« *Le changement dû à la mode, cet éternel aujourd'hui, se soustrait à l'approche "historique", tandis qu'il n'est véritablement surmonté que par l'approche politique (théologique). La politique reconnaît dans chaque constellation actuelle ce qu'elle a d'authentiquement unique et qui ne fait jamais retour* » (*PW* 674).

« *Définitions de catégories historiques fondamentales : la catastrophe — laisser passer l'occasion ; l'instant critique — le statu quo menace de se maintenir ; le progrès — la première mesure révolutionnaire* » (*PW* 593).

I. LE PASSAGEN-WERK OU « PARIS CAPITALE DU XIXe SIÈCLE » ?

Pourquoi — de 1934 à 1940 — en ces années cruciales de l'exil où le sol lui brûle les pieds — Benjamin braque-t-il obstinément sa lorgnette sur le "brouillard sanglant" d'un XIXe siècle qui s'éloigne ? S'agit-il d'engranger, avant qu'il ne soit trop tard, ce *Passagen-Werk* [1] entrepris en 1927 sous d'autres auspices, et provisoirement abandonné en 1929 ? Ou plutôt de le remettre à l'ordre du jour, en acérant sa pointe pour mieux atteindre le cœur même du présent ? Cette seconde hypothèse est évidemment trop conforme à la visée affirmée de Benjamin pour ne pas devoir être retenue : sa technique et son pathos de la proximité (*Nähe*), la valeur cardinale qu'il accorde au concept d'actualité (*Aktualität*) plaident en ce sens. Rien n'évoque mieux, à vrai dire, le travail de recherche effectué par Benjamin de 1934 à 1940 que la sixième thèse consacrée au travail de l'historien matérialiste :

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1. Cf. BENJAMIN, *Gesammelte Schriften*, V, *Das Passagen-Werk* 1-2, Suhrkamp, 1982. (*PW*)

Les relevés effectués sont ici livrés à l'état brut, et/ou inscrits dans un grand cadre qui ne peut que rester schématique.

Dans la correspondance de Benjamin, les allusions aux événements contemporains sont assez rares, et donc aussi à l'ambiance de Front populaire en France. Cette rareté les rend encore plus précieuses :

Lettre à Alfred Cohn du 18 juillet 1935. Allusion au « Congrès pour la défense de la culture » (juillet 1935) que Benjamin nomme de façon caractéristique « zur Rettung der Kultur ». Il se réjouit d'y avoir rencontré Brecht et tient cette rencontre quasiment pour le seul élément réjouissant de cette manifestation qui inaugure le rassemblement des intellectuels antifascistes.

Lettre à Alfred Cohn du 26 janvier 1936. Allusion à l'hebdomadaire *Vendredi*, qui atteint déjà un tirage de 300 000 exemplaires. Benjamin reconnaît à cet hebdomadaire le mérite de mobiliser dans un sens large la production littéraire de gauche, de contester ainsi au fascisme ses possibilités d'influence dans le secteur littéraire, et enfin de démontrer qu'il n'existe plus en France de peur des communistes même dans l'avant-garde intellectuelle du libéralisme. Cette réaction au cryto-fascisme dans les Belles-Lettres a manqué en Allemagne.

Lettre à Alfred Cohn de la fin juin 1936. Benjamin évoque les résistances que rencontre parmi les écrivains émigrés membres du Parti son *Œuvre d'art à l'époque de sa reproductibilité technique*. Il s'en prend à Moscou, pour qui l'alpha et l'oméga de la politique littéraire consiste à encourager les Belles-Lettres de gauche, comme le lui fait redouter la fondation récente de la revue *Das Wort* (juillet 1936).

Lettre du 11 août 1936 à Werner Kraft. De Svendborg, Benjamin écrit que rien ne lui semble plus important que l'effet des événements espagnols sur la situation en France.

Lettre du 13 octobre 1936 à Max Horkheimer. Benjamin marque son intérêt pour l'étude de Horkheimer : *Egoismus und Freiheitsbewegung*. Il y relève la transparence avec laquelle la morale conventionnelle y apparaît comme le factotum dans l'économie mentale de l'individu névrotique ; et d'autre part y apprécie la critique de la Révolution française sous l'angle idéologique, le nœud décisif de l'étude étant le croisement de ces deux données : à savoir la façon dont le type anthropologique décrit par Horkheimer sort du sein de la révolution bourgeoise comme une fausse couche (*Missgeburt*). Et Benjamin ajoute que l'aspect politique de cette thèse philosophique est particulièrement ressenti par ceux qui comme lui ont élu domicile parmi les intellectuels français parisiens et connaissent les illusions (et avec les conséquences de ces illusions connaîtront « je ne sais quoi encore ») qui résultent du culte de la Grande Révolution ou qui plutôt le forment.

Lettre à Fritz Lieb du 9 juillet 1937. « Te souviens-tu du quatorze juillet que nous avons passé en commun ? Comme le mécontentement que nous n'osions alors exprimer qu'à mi-voix paraît aujourd'hui bien

COHN
ALFRED

Walter Benjamin
Briefe an Siegfried Kracauer

Mit vier Briefen von Siegfried Kracauer
an Walter Benjamin

Herausgegeben vom Theodor W. Adorno Archiv

Marbach am Neckar 1987

en Julien Green: Adrienne Me-
Jahrhunderts. Ist es seinerzeit,
Übersetzung im vorigen Jahre

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Rezension bitten?

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ich:
amin haben den Roman wenig später
Jg. 61, Nr. 33] und Benjamin, »1 10«
153–156).

nnewald, den 22. August 1928.
tr. 23.

n für den Benz, den ich mir von
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sollen vorher noch sich meine
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ıtschädigt, daß ich diesmal der
ch gekommen bin. Das Thema

ehr schön geworden und hat
dieses außerordentlichen Bu-

gen. – ist natürlich der ewige,
am liebsten selbst nichts mehr
mich immer noch, von Berlin
man Sie antrifft, wenn meine

Wünsche
Ihr
Walter Benjamin

der Benz: Wahrscheinlich Richard Benz, Renaissance und Gotik. Grundfragen deutscher Art und Kunst, Jena 1928. Kracauer hatte das Buch zunächst an Bloch geschickt, der ihm am 3.8.1928 antwortete: »Mit dem geschickten Benz kann ich nicht viel anfangen. Kann ich das Buch Benjamin geben, der es anzuzeigen wünscht?« (Bloch, Briefe 1903–1975, Bd. 1, Frankfurt a. M. 1985, S. 308); auch Benjamin hat das Buch nicht rezensiert.

meine Grabrede: vgl. Jahrmarkt des Essens. Epilog zur Berliner Ernährungsausstellung, FZ 2.9.1928 (Jg. 73, Nr. 656), jetzt GS IV (1), S. 527–532.

43 BERLIN, 21.3.1929

Lieber Herr Kracauer,
ich wollte Ihnen schon längst einen Gruß schicken – und nun muß ich mich dranhalten, damit er Sie noch erreicht eh wir uns sehen. Das wird – hoffe ich – unmittelbar nach Ostern der Fall sein. Auf wie lange, das übersehe ich im Augenblick noch nicht. Ich muß damit rechnen, daß ich Anfang des Sommers in Paris bin.
Vielen Dank für den Ebers, über den ich bestimmt etwas schreiben will. Aber hier heißt es durchaus, eine günstige Minute abpassen, in der man dem monströsen Gegenstande sich gewachsen fühlt.
Das Literaturblatt zeigte unlängst von einem Autor, der, wenn ich nicht irre, Schneider hieß: Nachschaffende Betrachtung von Lyrik an. Darüber könnte ich vermutlich, wenn es noch nicht vergeben ist, etwas prompter sein.
Ich höre von Alfred Cohn, daß Sie Bloch sehen. Grüßen Sie ihn bitte herzlich. Alfred Cohn also – einer meiner ältesten Freunde (noch von der Schule her) wird Ihnen, wenn diese Zeilen kommen, schon ein Begriff sein. Könnten Sie wirklich für diesen ausgezeichneten Mann (verzeihen Sie den Stil von il y a cent ans aber der Mann verdient jeden) und sich dazu in recht schwieriger Lage befindet, etwas tun, so würden Sie bestimmt Dank, und nicht nur von seiner Seite, dafür haben.
Ich bin an den Passagen – »mir ist's als wär's im Traum« »als wär's ein Stück von mir«.

Herzlichst
Ihr
Walter Benjamin

21 März 1929

der Ebers: Im »Literaturblatt der Frankfurter Zeitung« vom 17.2.1929 waren zwei Romane von Georg Ebers aufgeführt worden, »Uarda. Roman aus dem alten Ägypten« (Leipzig [1926]) und »Eine ägyptische Königstochter. Historischer Roman« (Leipzig 1929); wel-

was der Aufriß meines Lebens, wie er an jenem pariser Nachmittag vor mir entstand, mir zeigte. So treten auf dem Hintergrund der Stadt die Menschen, die um mich gewesen waren, zur Figur zusammen. Es war um viele Jahre früher, ich glaube zu Beginn des Krieges, daß in Berlin sich auf dem Hintergrund der Menschen, welche mir damals am nächsten waren, die Welt der Dinge zu einem ähnlich tiefen Sinnbild sich zusammenzog. Zusammen aber zog sie sich in vier Ringe. Das führt mich in eines der alten berliner Häuser am Kupfergraben. Mit ihren schlichten vornehmen Fassaden und ihren breiten Treppenhäusern mögen sie aus den Schinkelschen Jahren stammen. In einem von ihnen wohnte zu der Zeit, von der ich spreche, ein bedeutender Antiquitätenhändler. Eine Auslage hatte er nicht. Man mußte sich in seine Etagenwohnung begeben, um in einigen Vitrinen eine Auswahl vorgeschichtlicher Spangen und Fibeln, langobardischer Ohrgehänge, spätrömischer Halsketten, mittelalterlicher Münzen und vieler ähnlicher Kostbarkeiten zu bewundern. Wie mein Schulfreund A. C.* ihn aufgespürt hatte, weiß ich nicht. Aber deutlich erinnere ich den Anteil, mit dem ich dort, unter dem Eindruck

* Alfred Cohn.

der kürzlich erst von mir studierten »Spätrömischen Kunstindustrie« von Alois Riegl die Brustschilder von plattiertem Golde und die granatgeschmückten Armbänder betrachtete. Wir waren, wenn ich nicht irre, zu dritt: mein Freund, seine damalige Verlobte oder Frau Dorothea J. und ich. C. ließ sich Ringe zeigen – griechische Gemmen, Kameen der Renaissance, Ringe der Kaiserzeit, meistens in Halbedelstein geschnittene Arbeiten. Jeder der vier, die er schließlich erstand, hat sich mir unvergeßlich eingeprägt. Bis auf einen, den ich aus den Augen verloren habe, sind sie bis heute noch bei denen, welchen [sie] an diesem Vormittage zugedacht worden sind. Dieser eine, ein heller gelber Rauchtopas ist es gewesen, den damals Dorothea J. sich wählte. Die Arbeit in ihm war griechisch und stellte auf winzigem Raum die Leda dar, wie sie zwischen ihren geöffneten Schenkeln den Schwan empfängt. Er war sehr anmutig. Weniger Bewunderung konnte ich dem Amethyst entgegenbringen, den der Schenkende Ernst S[choen] unserm gemeinsamen Freunde bestimmte: ein Italiener des 15ten oder 16ten Jahrhunderts hatte ein Profil – Lederer behauptete das des Pompejus – in ihn eingeschnitten. Ganz anders aber betrafen mich die beiden letzten Ringe. Der eine

Walter Benjamin: Berliner Chronik. Suhrkamp, 1970

COHN
Alfred + Julie

war mir zugedacht, doch nur als ganz interimistischem Besitzer; im Grund war er bestimmt, durch mich als mein Geschenk an meine damalige Verlobte Grete R[adt] zu kommen. Es war der faszinierendste Ring, den ich je gesehen habe. In einen dunklen massiven Granat geschnitten, stellte er ein Medusenhaupt dar. Es war eine Arbeit der römischen Kaiserzeit. Die lichte Fassung war nicht mehr die alte. Trug man den Ring am Finger so schien er nur der vollkommenste von allen Siegelringen. In sein Geheimnis trat erst ein, wer ihn abzog und nun das Haupt gegen das Licht gehalten sich betrachtete. Da die verschiedenen Schichten des Granats verschieden lichtdurchlässig waren, die dünnste Schicht aber so transparent, daß sie wie Rosenfarben glühte, so glaubte man die düstern Schlangenleiber des Hauptes über eine Stirne wellen zu sehen, unter der zwei tiefe glühende Augen aus einem Antlitz sahen, das mit den purpurschwarzen Flächen der Wangen wieder in die Nacht zurücktrat. Später habe ich einigemale versucht, mit diesem Stein zu siegeln; es zeigte sich aber, daß er zu Rissen neigte und der äußersten Schonung bedurfte. Kurze Zeit nachdem ich ihn verschenkt hatte, löste ich meine Beziehungen zu seiner neuen Besitzerin. Mein Herz ging

schon damals mit dem letzten jener vier Ringe, welchen der Geber seiner Schwester* vorbehalten hatte. Und gewiß stellte dieses Mädchen die eigentliche Schicksalsmitte dieses Kreises dar, doch eh wir das erkennen konnten, vergingen Jahre. Denn ungeachtet ihrer Schönheit – die selbst nicht glänzend sondern unscheinbar und stumpf war – hatte sie nichts, was sie zum Mittelpunkte zu bestimmen schien. Und wirklich war sie nie der Mittelpunkt von Menschen sondern, im strengen Sinne, wirklich der von Geschicken, als habe ihre pflanzenhafte Passivität und Trägheit diesen, die ja am meisten von allen menschlichen Dingen pflanzlichen Gesetzen zu unterliegen scheinen, sie zugeordnet. Vieler Jahre bedurfte, ehe in seinem Zusammenhange an den Tag trat, was damals teils im Keim sich zu entfalten anfing, teils noch schlummerte: das Schicksal, kraft dessen sie, die zu dem Bruder im innigsten, die Grenzen der Geschwisterliebe bis zum Rande erfüllenden Verhältnis stand die Freundin der beiden nächsten Freunde ihres Bruders werden sollte – dessen, der den mit dem Pompejushaupt erhielt und meiner – um schließlich ihren Mann im Bruder der Frau zu finden, welche ihr eigener Bruder in zweiter Ehe heirate-

* Jula Cohn.

te* – und das war die, die damals, an dem Tag von dem ich spreche, von mir den Ring mit dem Medusenhaupt erhielt. Wenige Tage später wird es gewesen sein, daß ich dem Lapis lazuli mit der von Laub umrankten Laute, die in ihn geritzt war – dem vierten Ringe und seiner Trägerin – dieses Sonnett nachsandte: Deinem Finger dem sie sich vertraute **

Der Schatzhäufer*** im grünen Tannenwald oder die Fee, die einem einen Wunsch freigeben – sie erscheinen jedem mindestens einmal im Leben. Aber nur Sonntagskinder wissen sich der Wünsche zu entsinnen, die sie getan haben und darum erkennen nur die wenigsten im eigenen Leben die Erfüllung wieder. Ich weiß so einen Wunsch, welcher mir in Erfüllung ging und will nicht sagen, daß er klüger gewesen ist als der der Märchenkinder. Er geht auf meine frühe Kinderzeit zurück und bildete sich in mir mit der Lampe, die an den dunklen Wintermorgen um halb sieben über meine Schwelle getragen wur-

* Jula Cohn heiratete Fritz Radt, dessen Schwester Grete Radt die Frau Alfred Cohns wurde.

** Der Satz bricht ohne Interpunktion am Ende einer Seite ab, und es fehlt wohl die Fortsetzung. Das Sonett dürfte von Benjamin sein, ist aber nicht erhalten.

*** vgl. B. K. Seite 34–36.

de und den Schatten des Kindermädchens an die Decke warf. Im Ofen wurde das Feuer entzündet und bald zeichnete sich inmitten rötlicher Reflexe das Gatter der Kamintüre auf der nackten Diele ab. Wenn dann die Wärme – die nächtliche des Bettes und die morgendliche des Ofenfeuers – mich doppelt schläfrig machten, hieß es aufstehen. Dann hatte ich keinen andern Wunsch als mich ausschlafen zu können. Dieser Wunsch begleitete mich durch die ganze Schulzeit. Sein unzertrennlicher Begleiter aber war die Angst, zu spät zu kommen. Noch heute kann ich, wenn ich den Savignyplatz passiere, die Angst vergegenwärtigen mit welcher ich die Carmerstraße, in der ich wohnte, einbiegend im Bannraum zwischen der zehn und zwölf des abstoßenden Zifferblattes mein Urteil ablas. Der Wunsch, der mich an solchen Wochentagen und noch später, wenn ich todmüde des Nachmittags mich vom Canapee erhob, weil »turnen« war beseelte, ist mir in Erfüllung gegangen. Aber nicht immer habe ich sie darin erkannt, wenn wieder einer meiner Versuche, einen Arbeitsplatz, im bürgerlichen Sinn des Worts zu finden, gescheitert war.
Noch* einen anderen Klang gibt es, der, dank der Jahrzehnte, in denen er mir nicht mehr über

* vgl. B. K. Seite 28–29.

person preserves the latter's pure, archetypal form [Gestalt] and thereby becomes anthropomorphic. The next sentence deals with the transformation of the name Agesilaus Santander, the "old name" as it is called in the first version, into the name Angelus Satanas which comes to light out of it, "armored and encased," through a permutation of the letters. For Benjamin the name projects itself on a picture, instead of the customary view, according to which a picture is approximately circumscribed by a name. This picture, however, does not call itself Angelus Satanas, though it is that, but rather: new angel. The second version makes precisely clear that this was not the true name in Benjamin's sense. For the angel "passed himself off as a new one" belonging to those whose only function consists of a hymn before the throne of God, "before he was prepared to name himself." On the picture in Benjamin's room he did not name himself, but Benjamin knew with whom he was dealing. The description "armored and encased" refers to the way of the depiction of the angel in the picture. Benjamin interrupted the angel from the singing of his hymn, or else, in that in Klee's picture he confined him for years in his room, he took him away "unduly long" from the chanting of his hymn, as the second version says.

The following is intelligible only if one takes into consideration the situation in which, as Benjamin sees it here, the new name upon the reaching of a new maturity, stepped out of the old name and at the same time settled down in the picture by Paul Klee in his room. Benjamin's marriage which from 1917 to April 1921 proceeded unimpaired, unaffected by other experiences of love, in spite of many other difficulties, came to a destructive crisis in the spring of 1921, one full of consequences for his life, when on seeing Jula Cohn again in Berlin he developed a passionate inclination for her, a young artist and sister of a friend of

his youth, a woman to whom he was tied only by a casual friendship between 1912 and 1917 and whom he had not seen again since 1916. This love remained unrequited but for years it constituted the discreet center of his life. When he obtained the Klee picture he was in the throes of his love, through which also, as he sees it in these pieces, his new secret name was revealed to him, transmitted by Klee's picture.

Benjamin was born under the sign of Saturn, as he expressly testifies only here in all the writings of his known to me. Thus the angel, to whom astrological characterology was no less familiar than to the author of the "Origin of German Tragic Drama" and to his melancholy nature, could make him pay for the disturbance of his heavenly and hymnal performance.[13] For after he had appeared to Benjamin in masculine form in the picture by Paul Klee, he sent him, as if to square his account with Benjamin, his feminine form in the earthly appearance of the beloved woman; not, to be sure, in the direct fulfillment of a great love, but rather "by way of the longest, most fatal detour," which is probably an allusion to the difficult, and for Benjamin fatal, situation into which this relationship, remaining essentially unconsummated, had brought him. One could perhaps also interpret the sentence to mean that the detour refers to the time from 1914 — when he met the girl, indeed extraordinarily beautiful — to 1921 during which his life made long, and for him fatal, detours, as for example his first engagement in 1914 and his marriage, which in retrospect, at least during certain periods, he experienced as fatal to himself. This interpretation corresponds with the sentence about Saturn as "the planet of detours and delays": he became conscious of his love only after great delay.

What does not seem transparent is the concluding remark of this sentence to the effect that the angel and his

GERSHOM SCHOLEM: WALTER BENJAMIN AND HIS ANGEL.
THE U. OF DENVER QUARTERLY 9(3) Fall 1974, p.1-54

feminine form in the figure of the beloved did not know each other though they had once been most intimately adjacent to each other. In the same year in which the Angelus appeared in his life, there also appeared almost at the same time this woman in the center of his life, although they did not see each other in spite of this "adjacency": when she was in Berlin, the Angelus was not yet there — if, that is, he was not to be seen in the above mentioned Klee exhibition which Benjamin visited at the time. And later, when he had obtained the picture, she was in Heidelberg, her residence at the time. When in the late summer of 1921 she was in Berlin, where I made her acquaintance, the picture was still hanging in my place in Munich. However, the sentence about adjacency could also refer to the fact that before Klee's picture itself had been painted in Munich, Jula Cohn, who was a sculptress, had her studio in Munich at the time Benjamin studied there from autumn 1915 to 1916.

Benjamin's virtue of patient awaiting which is exhibited by the Saturnian features of hesitation, the slowest revolutions and decisions, is, as he now says, his strength. The angel, in this a genuine Satanas, wanted to destroy Benjamin through his "feminine form" and the love for her — in the first version the text says "accosting him": the second version speaks of the fact that he wanted to "meet" him in this manner — but in the history of this love the angel first really demonstrated Benjamin's strength. For when he ran into a woman who cast her spell on him, he was resolved (the first version is silent about this) to assert the fulfillment of this love by "lying in wait" on the life path of this woman, until at last, "sick, aged, in tattered clothing" she would fall to his lot. The general formulation of the sentence (in the second version) possibly includes a number of women who cast this spell over him, and could refer to both of the women who played a role in Benjamin's life

after the crisis of his marriage: to the "feminine form of the angel" in the person of Jula Cohn and to Asja Lacis, who had great influence on his life from 1924 to 1930, especially on his political turning to revolutionary thinking, but over whom he could cast his spell as little as he could over his earlier (and partly concurrent) great love. He lay in wait on the life path of both women, but above all, when he wrote the piece under consideration, still on that of Jula Cohn, from whom he did not wish to leave off, although in 1929-1930 he divorced his wife for Asja Lacis, without this divorce's then leading to marriage or closer ties with her. When he wrote this piece in 1933, she had already been back in Russia for three years, and he never saw her again, while during these years Jula Cohn, married and the mother of a child, lived in Berlin and at the time also made a wooden bust of him — lost in the chaos of war — of which I possess two photographs. The expectation to which he gives expression in the sketch was not fulfilled. But Benjamin had the right to say of himself, "Nothing could enfeeble the patience of the man." Benjamin was the most patient human being I ever came to know, and the decisiveness and radicalism of his thinking stood in vehement contrast to his infinitely patient and only very slowly opening nature. And to deal with Benjamin one had to have the greatest patience oneself. Only very patient people could gain deeper contact with him.[14]

Thus in the following sentences he praises the wings of his patience, which resemble the wings of the angel that are open in Klee's picture, in that they maintain themselves with a minimum of exertion in the presence of the beloved one for whom he waits. The reason Benjamin passed from the unequivocal formulation of the first version, referring to the person of the beloved, to the more equivocal formulation of the second version is probably connected with the clearer specification of the figure of the

Walter Benjamin
Gershom Scholem

Briefwechsel
1933 - 1940

Herausgegeben von
Gershom Scholem

Frankfurt/Main
Suhrkamp

1980

bin ich getrennt. Wenn ich die geeigneten Bücher hätte, so könnte ich mich wenigstens mit einem Auftrag der »Frankfurter Zeitung«, zum 200sten Todestage Wielands[4] – den ich so gut wie garnicht kenne – etwas zu schreiben, beschäftigen. Aber da hat man mir nur kümmerliche Gelegenheitsliteratur zur Verfügung gestellt. Die französische Übersetzung der »Berliner Kindheit« dagegen macht Fortschritte. Wir arbeiten täglich daran. Der Übersetzer kann kein Wort Deutsch. Die Technik, mit der wir vorgehen, ist, wie du dir denken kannst, nicht von Pappe. Was so entsteht aber fast durchweg hervorragend.
Wie gesagt – die große Hitze hat hier begonnen. Die Spanier, welche ihre Wirkungen kennen, sprechen vom »August-Irrsinn« als einer ganz geläufigen Sache.[5] Mir macht das viel Spaß, seinem Auftreten unter den Fremden nachzugehen. Es sind jetzt nicht wenige, und – wie du dir leicht vorstellst – recht bemerkenswerte Exemplare darunter.[6]
– Hier bin ich vom Arzte unterbrochen worden, um zu hören, daß man wahrscheinlich schneiden müssen wird. Von einer bevorstehenden Rückkehr nach San Antonio ist also keine Rede. Aber, wie dem auch sei, Post laß nur an die bisherige Adresse gehen.
Wenn du nun auf die Sprachtheorie noch eine Weile wirst warten müssen, so hoffe ich meinerseits sehr bald auf ein Exemplar deines Manuscripts für Schocken, um so mehr als ich, wie du inzwischen gesehen haben wirst, mich um die Ersatzbeschaffung aller Stücke, die du so freundlich warst, aus dem Archiv meiner Sachen mir zu überlassen, verdient gemacht habe. Daneben ist nun wohl auch mein Aufsatz über Stefan George in deinen Händen. Es scheint, nach dem, was man mir berichtet, ein paar helle Köpfe gegeben zu haben, die wußten, was sie von »Stempflinger« zu halten hatten. Gern würde ich wissen, was du von diesem Aufsatze denkst.
Soviel für heute. Sei herzlichst gegrüßt Dein Walter

1 Der Brief war auf einem sonst nie von ihm benutzten graublauen Papier anomalen Formats geschrieben.
2 »Loggien« erschien zuerst in der »Vossischen Zeitung« vom 1. August 1933 (GS IV, 294-296).
3 Wilhelm Speyer, der selbst schon getauft war, stammte aus einer seinerzeit ebenso bekannten jüdischen Bankiersfamilie in Frankfurt wie die Goldschmidts.

4 GS II, 395-404. Sie erschien in der Reichsausgabe der Fr. Ztg. vom 5. Sept. 1933.
5 In diesen Tagen (am 12. und 13. August) entstand die autobiographische Aufzeichnung »Agesilaus Santander«, die ich in dem Band »Zur Aktualität Walter Benjamins« (1972), S. 94-102, veröffentlicht habe.
6 Da W.B. alle, oder fast alle an ihn gerichteten Karten und Briefe aus diesen Jahren aufbewahrte, ließe sich aus diesen Papieren, die in der Ostberliner Akademie der Künste liegen, vielleicht feststellen, welche Personen er bei diesem Satz im Sinn hatte. Jedenfalls war die im folgenden Brief erwähnte Frau darunter.

31 Benjamin an Scholem

San Antonio, Ibiza (Baleares),
Fonda Miramar
1. September 1933

Lieber Gerhard,
in der Tat ist es fast ein Monat, daß ich in den Besitz deines letzten Briefes gekommen bin. Diesmal jedoch bin ich um Gründe meines langen Schweigens nicht verlegen; wenn ich auch diese Gründe gern gegen eine Verlegenheit von dieser Art in Tausch geben würde. – Zunächst komme ich seit zwei Monaten aus dem Unwohlsein kaum heraus. Es handelt sich um nichts Ernstes.[1] Aber Erschöpfungszustände und Komplikationen des äußeren Lebens greifen in einer Kette von Mißgeschicken so unfehlbar ineinander, daß ich Tage oder Wochen lang mattgesetzt bin. Dazu kam eine dringende, für mich quälende und – des Mangels an Dokumentation wegen – fast nicht zu gestaltende Terminarbeit; die Frankfurter Zeitung hatte einen Artikel zum 200sten Geburtstag von Wieland, von dem ich niemals eine Zeile gelesen hatte, bei mir bestellt. Ich hoffe, er wird ihr noch rechtzeitig zukommen und die Plackerei der letzten zehn Tage nicht umsonst gewesen sein.
Aber im Sinne dessen, was im Augenblick den wichtigsten Gegenstand unseres Briefwechsels ausmacht, sind diese Wochen meines Schweigens nicht verloren. Ich habe – aus größerem Abstand – deinen letzten Brief noch einmal gelesen und gesehen, daß ein Mißverständnis drohte, sich einzustellen. Als du vor einer langen Reihe Wochen zum ersten Mal erwägend von einer Möglichkeit meines Erscheinens in Palästina sprachest, da habe ich das keinen Augenblick so aufgefaßt, als stelle in einem solchen Falle Palästina nur einen – mehr oder minder zweck-

mäßigen – Aufenthaltsort für mich dar. Weil es nun aber eben diese Auffassung ist, der du – sanft aber bestimmt – als einer meinigen im letzten Briefe entgegentrittst, so kann ich nicht versäumen, sie von mir abzulehnen. Nein – daß sich ein Aufenthalt auf Grundlage einer im ganzen unabgelenkten Arbeitsrichtung für mich realisieren ließe – das habe ich keinen Augenblick für eine im Bereich des Möglichen bestehende Lösung angesehen. Und indem du die Frage meines Kommens nach Palästina überhaupt erhobst, glaubte ich deinerseits eine zwar kühne – aber doch nicht unbedingt leichtfertige – Bereitschaft zu erkennen, die Frage meiner Verbundenheit mit der Sache des Judentums dem Votum der Erfahrung zu unterstellen. Daß wir im übrigen über diese Frage »nach so viel Jahren« wie es in deinem letzten Briefe heißt, nichts wissen können – darin stimme ich dir rückhaltlos bei. Daß aber die Entscheidung für diese Frage – und damit auch für jede wesentlichste der zwischen uns berührten – vor dem Forum des Hebräischen fällt, daran habe ich nie die geringsten Zweifel gehabt, so schwer die Umstände mirs machen, das mit Worten, die wohl oder übel fadenscheinig aussehen müssen, zu bekunden. Ich tue es dennoch, nicht zum wenigsten, um dieses Forum gegen andere, an die man denken könnte, abzuheben. Denn offensichtlich: keiner von uns beiden wird sich dazu hergeben wollen, etwa meine »Verbundenheit mit der Sache des Zionismus« zu untersuchen; so wenig sicher wie eine etwaige mit der orthodoxen Lebensform eines Ernst David oder dem Gottesglauben der Käthe Ollendorf. Das Ergebnis könnte ja nur vollkommen negativ ausfallen. Zusammenhänge leugne ich nicht. Aber wichtig scheint mir, nach deinem letzten Briefe, dir zu sagen, daß ich die Perspektive deines vorletzten keinen Augenblick anders als durch die Fluchtlinien des Hebräischen bestimmt sah.

Um übrigens auf Ernst David zurückzukommen, so war ich beim Empfang deiner Nachricht erstaunt, einen sehr scharfen Abdruck seiner Erscheinung und Physiognomie in meinem Gedächtnis vorzufinden. Seiner Frau zu schreiben, habe ich schwerlich die Möglichkeit; wenn du ihr aber, was ich andeutete, mit wenigen Worten sagtest, so wäre es durchaus in meinem Sinn.

Was mich betrifft, so liege ich auch jetzt wieder krank und leide an einer sehr schmerzhaften Entzündung am Bein. Ärzte, ja

auch nur Medikamente sind hier nicht aufzutreiben; denn ich wohne ja ganz auf dem Lande, auch vom Dorf San Antonio noch dreißig Minuten entfernt. Kaum auf den Füßen stehen, dazu die Landessprache kaum sprechen zu können, dazu womöglich noch arbeiten zu müssen, führt manchmal unter so primitiven Lebensverhältnissen dicht an die Grenze des Erträglichen. Sowie ich wieder hergestellt bin, werde ich nach Paris fahren. Aber ich weiß nicht, wie lange [es] dauern wird. Schreibe jedenfalls vorläufig weiter hierher, ich lasse meine Post nachsenden. Sogleich nach meiner Ankunft in Paris werde ich dir von dort Nachricht geben.

Inzwischen ist der Rest meines Archivs, der vor allem meine politischen Literaturarbeiten enthält, aus Deutschland heraus und in Paris eingetroffen. Die Überführung ist mit solcher Diskretion erfolgt, daß ich selbst nicht weiß, wer sie bewerkstelligt hat. Ein langjähriger Bekannter, der ungefähr gleichzeitig mit mir Berlin verlassen hat, hatte sich erboten, für die Sache zu sorgen. Die Sorge für meine Bibliothek dagegen besteht fort. Hier handelt es sich ja in allererster Linie um eine finanzielle Frage. Selbst wenn ich in Paris eine vertrauenswürdige Person finden könnte, bei der sie sich aufstellen ließe, wüßte ich nicht, woher die Mittel nehmen, um Verpackung und Transport zu finanzieren.[2]

Daß ich im übrigen dem pariser Aufenthalt mit jeder Reserve entgegensehe, brauche ich dir schwerlich zu versichern. Es geht dort das Wort: »Les émigrés sont pires que les boches« und es dürfte einem wohl einen zutreffenden Begriff von der Gesellschaft geben, die dort auf einen wartet. Ich werde versuchen, ihr diese Beschäftigung ebenso erfolglos zu gestalten, wie sie es – was mich betrifft – bisher gewesen ist.

Einigermaßen bedrückt bin ich durch den Umstand, daß ich dir die versprochene sprachphilosophische Betrachtung noch immer nicht geschickt habe. Es fällt mir ebenso schwer, sie unredigiert aus der Hand zu lassen wie sie zu redigieren. Sowie es mir besser geht, werde ich wohl imstande sein, diesen gordischen Knoten zu zerhauen. En attendant bitte ich dich, dich noch ein ganz klein wenig zu gedulden.

Sollte diese Entschuldigung dich günstig gestimmt haben, so wäre Raum für ein paar Bitten frei. Zunächst wirst du wohl

einsehen, daß ich mich unmöglich an einem kritischen Widmungsgedicht zur »Einbahnstraße« desinteressieren kann. Vielmehr bitte ich dich, mir davon baldigigtst[!] eine beglaubigte Abschrift zu senden – einschließlich aller Verdächtigungen und Sarkasmen. Da ich aber bei diesem Zweig deiner Produktion bin, möchte ich sehr die Bitte um eine Abschrift deines Gedichts über den Angelus Novus erneuern. Ich habe hier eine Frau kennengelernt, die sein weibliches Gegenstück ist[3] und der ich die schöne Begrüßung, die ihr Bruder durch dich gefunden hat, nicht vorenthalten möchte. Des weiteren erwarte ich mit äußerster Spannung deine Glosse über die Vertreibung der Juden aus Spanien.

Die von dir gesendeten Drucksachen und rückgesendeten Stücke aus deinem Archiv meiner Sachen werden inzwischen hoffentlich längst in deinen Händen sein. Die Arbeit an dem Gedenkaufsatz über Wieland hat mich lange von Dingen, die mir angelegen sind, abgehalten. Jetzt habe ich ein neues Stück der »Berliner Kindheit um 1900« unter dem Titel »Der Mond« abgeschlossen.[4]

Schreibe mir bitte, ob du inzwischen Wiesengrunds »Kierkegaard« gelesen hast.

Lebe herzlich wohl und laß dich alsbald vernehmen

Dein Walter

1 Seine Erkrankung war also noch keine Malaria, wie manchmal vermutet worden ist; siehe dazu meinen in Anmerkung 5 zum vorigen Brief erwähnten Aufsatz, S. 92-93.

2 Ein großer Teil der Bücher gelangte später nach Svendborg und Paris, wo ich sie 1938 sah.

3 Diese Formulierung, die meinem Gedächtnis entfallen war, trifft überraschend mit der überein, die er am 13. August in der Aufzeichnung »Agesilaus Santander« gebrauchte. Dort sagt er, daß der Engel, von dem er dort handelt, »seine weibliche Gestalt der männlichen im Bilde [Angelus Novus von Paul Klee] auf dem längsten, verhängnisvollsten Umweg nach[schickte], obwohl doch beide einmal, nur kannten sie einander nicht, aufs innigste benachbart gewesen waren«. In meinem Kommentar zu dieser Aufzeichnung habe ich diesen und die anderen Sätze, die dort von dieser Frau handeln, auf Jula Cohn bezogen, der Jahre hindurch seine Liebe galt (siehe S. 115-119 meines Aufsatzes in »W.B. zu ehren«), wo ich auch die Möglichkeit erwog, daß die später folgenden Sätze sich auf eine Mehrheit von Frauen, die einen Bann über ihn hatten, beziehen könnten. Mit dem vorliegenden Brief erscheint nun die Möglichkeit, daß die Aufzeichnung sich nicht (oder nicht nur) auf Jula Cohn bezieht, sondern auf eine bisher nicht identifizierte Frau (vielleicht Hélène Léger?), die er »hier«, also auf Ibiza, erst kennengelernt hatte. Von ihr spricht er auch am Ende seines folgenden Briefes (Nr. 33). Auf sie könnten sich auch recht gut die beiden Fassungen des Schlußsatzes von »Agesilaus Santander« beziehen. Freilich bliebe auch meine frühere Deutung dieses Schlußsatzes (siehe dort S. 125) auf seine Erfahrung mit Jula Cohn möglich. Hatte er doch noch kurz vorher (am 2. Juli 1933) einen Brief geschrieben (Briefe II, Nr. 224), der von seiner fortdauernden Bindung an sie zeugt. Die ganze rätselhafte Problematik dieser Sätze bedarf jedenfalls erneuten Durchdenkens.

4 In einem undatierten Brief an Gretel Adorno (Briefe II, S. 591), der offenbar in der zweiten Hälfte des August 1933 geschrieben ist, steht er, seiner Angabe nach, noch vor dem Abschluß dieses Stückes (GS IV, 300-302).

32 *Scholem an Benjamin*

4. September 1933

Lieber Walter,

Dein Brief vom 31. Juli brauchte mehr als zwei Wochen um in meine Hände zu gelangen und dann ließ ich ihn, nach der Abreise meiner Kousine Loni ganz in Arbeit versunken, andere zwei Wochen liegen, und das Resultat ist dies hier. Inzwischen wirst Du ja wohl noch einen weiteren Brief von mir, der sich mit dem Deinen gekreuzt haben muß und vor allem die Palästinafrage behandelte, erhalten haben. Deine Gesundheit, das möchte ich vor allem herzlichst wünschen, ist wohl wieder besser. Im Prager Tagblatt sah ich ein langes Feuilleton über Ibiza von einer Schreibkollegin von Dir, um die Ecke wohnhaft, anscheinend, woraus ich zwar noch nichts über Dich wohl aber über die fortschreitende Verweltlichung eures Paradieses erfuhr. Ich darf aber nach Deinem letzten Brief wohl in jedem Fall annehmen, daß wenn Du völlig wiederhergestellt sein wirst, sowieso Deines Bleibens dort nicht mehr lange sein wird. Aus den freudigeren Nachrichten über die erfolgte Einladung nach Paris, wie auch über die vorläufig geglückte Paßverlängerung – gerade heute las ich die Liste der 35 ersten Glücklichen, denen man die Last solcher Staatsbürgerschaft genommen hat, nicht ohne auch gleich deren Vermögen zu stehlen – folgere ich daß Du den Winter wohl in Frankreich sein wirst. Ich erneure bei dieser Gelegenheit meinen sehr dringenden Rat an Dich, rechtzeitig, und wie bald kann es zu spät sein, für restlose Überführung Deiner Papiere ins Ausland Sorge zu tragen. Wenn Du keinen

Walter Benjamin, geboren am 15. Juli 1892, studierte in Freiburg, München, Berlin und Bern Philosophie und lebte nach seiner Promotion als freier Schriftsteller und Übersetzer in Berlin. Er emigrierte 1933 nach Frankreich und wurde Mitglied des nach Paris und später nach New York verlegten Instituts für Sozialforschung. Am 27. September 1940 nahm er sich auf der Flucht vor der Gestapo in dem spanischen Grenzort Port Bou das Leben. Wichtigste Veröffentlichungen: *Goethes Wahlverwandtschaften, Ursprung des deutschen Trauerspiels, Einbahnstraße, Das Kunstwerk im Zeitalter seiner technischen Reproduzierbarkeit, Berliner Kindheit um Neunzehnhundert.*

»Im Paradoxon der Möglichkeit des Unmöglichen hat bei Benjamin ein letztes Mal Mystik und Aufklärung sich zusammengefunden. Er hat des Traumes sich entschlagen, ohne ihn zu verraten und sich zum Komplizen dessen zu machen, worin stets die Philosophen sich einig waren: daß es nicht sein soll.«
Theodor W. Adorno (1950)

Der vorliegende Band »Zur Aktualität Walter Benjamins« erscheint aus Anlaß des 80. Geburtstags; er nimmt wichtige, hier erstmals publizierte Abhandlungen auf, die aus diesem Anlaß geschrieben worden sind, und Texte von Walter Benjamin, seine »Lehre vom Ähnlichen«, eine umfangreiche Variante der Arbeit »Über das mimetische Vermögen«, den autobiographisch bedeutenden Text »Agesilaus Santander«, den Briefwechsel mit Bertolt Brecht und drei Lebensläufe, deren letzter kurz vor seinem Tod geschrieben wurde.

Zur Aktualität Walter Benjamins

Aus Anlaß des
80. Geburtstags von Walter Benjamin
herausgegeben von Siegfried Unseld

Gershom Scholem:
W. B und sein Engel. (p. 87-138)

Suhrkamp

die »aus den Kräften des Kosmos leben«, mit andern Worten eben denen, bei welchen die kosmischen Lebenskräfte am strengsten aneinandergebunden sind – wenn auch nicht, wie in Agesilaus Santander im Namen, sondern im Rausch der kosmischen Erfahrung, die der antike Mensch besaß und den Benjamin noch für die zu erwartende Machtergreifung des Proletariats – eher im Geiste Blanquis als in dem von Marx – als »Gradmesser seiner Gesundung« zu retten suchte.

Von hier geht Benjamins Aufzeichnung zum Engel über und dessen Verbindung mit seinem eigenen, freilich geheimen Namen. Denn dieser Name ist für Benjamin keine Bereicherung dessen, der ihn führt, wie es deutlich in der ersten Fassung heißt. Unversehens verwandelt sich nun die menschliche Person Benjamins in die so unbegreiflich tief, ja magisch mit ihm zusammenhängende angelisch-luziferische Natur des Engels auf dem Bilde von Paul Klee. In der ersten Fassung heißt es noch, unmißverständlich auf den Namen Agesilaus Santander als Benjamins Namen bezogen, daß der neue Name, den er in einer neuen Lebenssituation in ihm entdeckte, ihm vieles entzieht, vor allem aber die Gabe der Beharrung, in der er »ganz der Alte zu erscheinen« vermag. Irgendwo ist er nicht mehr mit sich identisch. In der endgültigen Fassung geht die Rede aber auf das *Bild dieses neuen Namens* über, der ihm offenbart wurde. Alles, was hier von diesem Bild gesagt wird, muß sich, im Zusammenhang mit dem Folgenden, auf das Bild von Klee beziehen. Wenn dieses Bild nun Angelus Novus heißt, womit sein eigentlicher Name, das heißt der, den es im Sinne Benjamins haben sollte, »laut wird«, so fällt damit vieles von ihm ab. Während in der ersten Fassung Benjamins geheimer Name ihm die Gabe nahm, er selber zu sein, ganz der Alte zu scheinen, so verliert das Bild dieses Namens, der luziferische Engel, die Gabe men-

schenähnlich zu erscheinen, wie es in der endgültigen Fassung heißt. Hier transzendiert Benjamin die alte angelologische Tradition, wonach der Engel des Menschen dessen reine, urbildliche Gestalt bewahrt und dadurch menschenähnlich wird. Von der Verwandlung des Namens Agesilaus Santander, dem »alten Namen«, wie es in der ersten Fassung heißt, in den neuen Namen Angelus Satanas, der aus ihm durch Permutation der Buchstaben »gerüstet und geschient« ans Licht tritt, handelt der nächste Satz. Für Benjamin projiziert sich der Name auf ein Bild, statt der gewöhnlichen Anschauung, wo ein Bild annähernd durch einen Namen umschrieben wird. Dies Bild aber nennt sich nicht Angelus Satanas, obwohl es das ist, sondern: Neuer Engel. Daß dies in Benjamins Sinne nicht der wahre Name war, präzisiert die zweite Fassung deutlich. Denn der Engel »gab sich als neuer aus«, der zu denen gehörte, deren einzige Funktion in einer Hymne vor Gottes Thron besteht, »ehe er sich nennen wollte«. Auf dem Bilde in Benjamins Zimmer hat er sich nicht genannt, aber Benjamin wußte, mit wem er es zu tun hatte. Die Beschreibung »gerüstet und geschient« bezieht sich auf die Art der Darstellung des Engels auf dem Bilde. Benjamin hat den Engel beim Singen seiner Hymne unterbrochen oder aber, indem er ihn in Klees Bild jahrelang in sein Zimmer bannte, ihn »ungebührlich lange« dem Absingen seiner Hymne entzogen, wie die zweite Fassung sagt.

Das Folgende ist nur verständlich, wenn man die Situation berücksichtigt, in der, wie Benjamin es hier sieht, der neue Name bei einem neuen Mannbarwerden aus dem alten Namen hervortrat und zugleich sich in dem Bild von Paul Klee in seinem Zimmer niederließ. Benjamins Ehe, die von 1917 – April 1921, ohne von andern Liebeserlebnissen betroffen zu werden, trotz mancher anderen Schwierigkeiten unverletzt verlief, geriet im Früh-

jahr 1921 in eine zerstörende und für sein Leben folgenreiche Krise, als er bei einer Wiederbegegnung in Berlin eine leidenschaftliche Neigung zu Jula Cohn, einer jungen Künstlerin und Schwester eines Jugendfreundes, faßte, mit der ihn zwischen 1912 und 1917 nur lose Freundschaft verbunden hatte und die er seit 1916 nicht wiedergesehen hatte. Diese Liebe blieb unerwidert, bildete aber jahrelang das verschwiegene Zentrum seines Lebens. Als er das Kleesche Bild erwarb, stand er im Banne dieser Liebe, durch die auch, wie er es in diesen Aufzeichnungen sieht, sein neuer geheimer Name, von Klees Bild vermittelt, ihm offenbar wurde.

Benjamin war ein Saturnkind, wie er hier allein, soweit mir seine Schriften bekannt sind, ausdrücklich von sich bezeugt. So konnte der Engel, dem die Kategorien der astrologischen Charakterologie nicht weniger bekannt waren als dem Autor des »Ursprungs des deutschen Trauerspiels« und dessen melancholischem Wesen, ihn die Störung bei seiner himmlischen und hymnischen Verrichtung entgelten lassen.[11] Denn nachdem er in der männlichen Gestalt auf dem Bilde von Paul Klee Benjamin erschienen war, schickte er ihm, gleichsam um seine Rechnung mit Benjamin zu begleichen, seine weibliche Gestalt in der irdischen Erscheinung der geliebten Frau nach, freilich nicht etwa in der unmittelbaren Erfüllung einer großen Liebe, sondern »auf dem längsten verhängnisvollsten Umweg«, womit wohl auf die schwierigen und für Benjamins verhängnisvoll gewordenen Lagen angespielt wird, in die diese im wesentlichen unerfüllt gebliebene Beziehung ihn gebracht hat. Man könnte vielleicht auch den Satz dahin interpretieren, daß mit dem Umweg die Zeit von 1914, als er das in der Tat ungewöhnlich schöne Mädchen kennenlernte, bis 1921 gemeint ist, in der sein Leben lange und für ihn verhängnisvolle Umwege machte, wie etwa seine erste Verlobung 1914

und seine Eheschließung, die er rückschauend, mindestens in gewissen Perioden, als verhängnisvoll für ihn empfunden hat. Dieser Deutung entspricht der Satz vom Saturn als »dem Planeten der Umwege und der Verspätungen«: er wurde sich seiner Liebe mit großer Verspätung bewußt.

Nicht durchsichtig scheint die Schlußbemerkung dieses Satzes, daß der Engel und seine weibliche Gestalt in der Figur der Geliebten, obwohl sie einmal aufs innigste benachbart gewesen waren, einander nicht kannten. Im selben Jahr, in dem der Angelus in seinem Leben erschien, erschien fast zur selben Zeit auch diese Frau im Zentrum seines Lebens, obwohl sie, trotz dieser »Nachbarschaft«, in Benjamins Leben einander nicht sahen: als die Frau in Berlin war, war der Angelus noch nicht dort – wenn er nicht etwa in der oben erwähnten Klee-Ausstellung zu sehen war, die Benjamin damals besuchte. Und als er das Bild später erworben hatte, war sie in Heidelberg, ihrem damaligen Wohnsitz. Als sie im Spätsommer 1921 in Berlin war, wo ich ihre Bekanntschaft machte, hing das Bild noch bei mir in München. Der Satz von der Nachbarschaft könnte sich aber auch darauf beziehen, daß, bevor Klees Bild noch selber in München gemalt war, Jula Cohn, die Bildhauerin war, ihr Atelier in München zu einer Zeit hatte, als Benjamin dort vom Herbst 1915 bis zum Sommer 1916 studierte.

Benjamins Tugend des geduldigen Abwartens, das die saturnischen Züge des Zögerns, der langsamsten Umdrehungen und Entschlüsse aufweist, ist, wie er nun sagt, seine Stärke. Der Engel wollte, hierin echter Satanas, Benjamin durch seine »weibliche Gestalt« und die Liebe zu ihr vernichten – der Text sagt in der ersten Fassung »gegen ihn angehen«, die zweite Fassung spricht davon, daß er ihn auf diese Weise »treffen« wollte –, er hat

aber in der Geschichte dieser Liebe Benjamins Stärke erst eigentlich demonstriert. Denn wo er auf eine Frau stieß, die ihn in ihren Bann zog, war er (wovon die erste Fassung noch schweigt) entschlossen, die Erfüllung dieser Liebe zu erwarten, indem er sich auf dem Lebensweg dieser Frau »auf die Lauer« legte, bis sie ihm schließlich »krank, gealtert, in zerschlissenen Kleidern« zufallen würde. Die allgemeine Formulierung des Satzes (in der zweiten Version) schließt möglicherweise eine Mehrheit von Frauen ein, die diesen Bann über ihn hatten, und könnte sich auf die beiden Frauen beziehen, die in Benjamins Leben nach der Krise seiner Ehe eine Rolle gespielt haben: auf die »weibliche Gestalt des Engels« in der Person von Jula Cohn und auf Asja Lacis, die von 1924 bis 1930 auf Benjamins Leben großen Einfluß hatte, besonders in seiner politischen Wendung zum revolutionären Denken, die er aber ebensowenig in seinen eigenen Bann ziehen konnte wie seine frühere (und teilweise gleichzeitige) große Liebe. Auf dem Lebensweg beider Frauen lag er auf der Lauer, vor allem aber, als er die vorliegende Aufzeichnung schrieb, noch immer auf dem von Jula Cohn, von er er nicht lassen wollte, obwohl er 1929–30 sich für Asja Lacis von seiner Frau scheiden ließ, ohne daß die Scheidung dann zu einer Ehe oder näheren Verbindung mit ihr geführt hätte. Als er diese Aufzeichnung 1933 schrieb, war sie schon drei Jahre lang wieder nach Rußland zurückgekehrt, und er hat sie auch nie wiedergesehen, während die andere Frau in diesen Jahren, verheiratet und Mutter eines Kindes, in Berlin lebte und damals auch eine in den Kriegswirren verschollene Holzbüste von ihm gemacht hat, von der ich zwei Photographien besitze. Die Erwartung, der er in dieser Aufzeichnung Ausdruck gibt, hat sich nicht erfüllt. Aber mit Recht konnte Benjamin von sich sagen: »Mit nichts war die Geduld des Mannes zu entkräf-

ten.« Benjamin war der geduldigste Mensch, den ich je kennengelernt habe, und die Entschiedenheit und Radikalität seines Denkens stand in vehementem Kontrast zu seinem unendlich geduldigen und nur sehr langsam sich öffnenden Wesen. Um mit Benjamin zu verkehren, bedurfte es selber größter Geduld. Nur sehr geduldige Menschen konnten tieferen Kontakt zu ihm gewinnen.[12]

So preist er denn in den folgenden Sätzen die Schwingen seiner Geduld, die den Schwingen des Engels, dessen Flügel auf dem Bilde Klees geöffnet sind, darin ähneln, daß sie mit einem Minimum von Anstrengung sich im Angesicht der Geliebten, auf die sie wartet, zu erhalten. Warum Benjamin von der eindeutigen Formulierung der ersten Fassung, die sich auf die Person der Geliebten bezieht, auf die zweideutigere Formulierung der zweiten Fassung überging, hängt wohl mit der deutlicheren Präzisierung der Figur des Engels hier zusammen. Denn die endgültige Formulierung enthält sowohl die mögliche Beziehung auf das Angesicht der Geliebten, von der er nicht mehr zu lassen entschlossen war, obwohl er sie doch nicht besaß, als auch eine Aussage über den Engel selber, der sich im Angesicht Benjamins erhält, auf den er seine weitgeöffneten Augen, deren Blick niemals leer zu werden scheint, richtet und von dem er als dem von ihm gewählten Menschen nicht mehr zu lassen entschlossen war. Von einer Aussage über die Schwingen der Geduld geht die zweite Fassung in eine Aussage über, die sich präziser auf die Schwingen des Engels bezieht, der, nachdem er nun einmal vom Himmel heruntergestiegen ist, als sein Angelus Satanas ihn jahrelang, ja in gewisser Weise bis zuletzt in seinen Bann zieht. Dieser Übergang von der Geduld Benjamins auf den Engel selbst setzt sich auch in den weiteren Sätzen der beiden Fassungen durch. In beiden Fassungen wird der satanische Charakter des Engels durch die Metapher von

dessen Klauen und messerscharfen Schwingen betont, die sich auf die Darstellung in Klees Bild stützen konnte. Kein Engel, sondern nur der Satan besitzt Klauen und Krallen, wie das etwa in der weitverbreiteten Vorstellung zum Ausdruck kommt, daß die Hexen beim Sabbat die »kralligen Hände« des Satans küssen[13].

In der ersten Fassung spricht Benjamin weiter von seiner Geduld, die zwar eine geheime Schärfe in sich verbirgt, aber dennoch keine Anstalten macht, sich aktiv auf »die, die sie gesichtet hat«, das heißt auf die Geliebte, zu stürzen. Statt dessen lernt sie vom Engel, der ebenfalls seinen Partner im Blick umfaßt, aber nicht gegen ihn angeht, sondern vielmehr zurückweicht und ihn dabei nach sich zieht, wie Benjamin das Kleesche Bild hier auffaßt. Von hier geht er in der ersten Fassung gleich zum Schluß über. Die zweite Fassung ist demgegenüber entschieden verändert und ausführlicher. Der Engel ähnelt, in einer ganz neuen Wendung von Benjamins Sicht, nicht mehr dem, was Benjamin hat oder ist, sondern vielmehr allem, wovon er in seinem jetzigen Stand sich hat trennen müssen, was er nicht mehr hat. Sowohl den Menschen, von denen er sich trennen mußte, als auch den Dingen, die ihm etwas bedeuteten, wobei er das letztere besonders betont. Als Flüchtling am Anfang einer neuen Lebenswendung ist er den Menschen, die ihm nahestanden, entrückt. Sie nehmen in der Entfernung etwas von dem Engel an, der ja auch nicht mehr bei ihm ist. Aber mehr: grade in den Dingen, die er in seinem Zimmer in Berlin besaß und zu denen er ein tiefes kontemplatives Verhältnis gewonnen hatte, hat sich der Engel niedergelassen. Indem er in diese Gegenstände eintrat, machte er sie transparent, und Benjamin sieht hinter der Außenseite dieser Dinge, an die er sich in lebhafter Vorstellung erinnert, die Person dessen, welchem er sie zugedacht hatte. Dieser Satz findet

seine Erklärung in Benjamins nur ein Jahr vorher verfaßtem Testament vom 27. Juli 1932, wo er diese Gegenstände, die ihm viel bedeuteten, aufgezählt und je einem seiner Freunde und Freundinnen vermacht hatte. So sieht er sich als einen Schenkenden, in dessen Geschenke sein Engel hineingewandert ist. Diese Lust am Schenken hat Benjamin als einen hervorstechenden Zug seines Charakters oft beschäftigt, und wer ihn gekannt hat, weiß, wie sehr das zutrifft. In der »Berliner Chronik«, die ebenfalls auf Ibiza, aber ein Jahr früher geschrieben ist, spricht er davon als einem der beiden Züge, die er von seiner mütterlichen Großmutter (Hedwig Schoenflies) geerbt habe: »meine Lust am Schenken und meine Reiselust«[14]. Der Engel selber, so sieht er es nun, war vielleicht angelockt von einem »Schenkenden, der leer ausgeht«, der sich von allem, was ihm nah war, hat trennen müssen. Die Wendung vom Schenkenden, der leer ausgeht, erinnert an den Schluß des Trauerspielbuches (S. 233), der den berühmten Vers Psalm 126:6 in einer barocken Paraphrase zitiert: »Mit Weinen streuten wir den Samen in die Brachen/ und gingen traurig aus.« Wozu B. dann bemerkt: »Leer aus geht die Allegorie.« So wie die melancholische Sicht, die in den Dingen die unendliche Tiefe der Allegorien entdeckt, aber den Schritt über das Vergängliche in die religiöse Sphäre nicht zu vollziehen vermag und daher letzten Endes leer ausgeht, weil Erlösung hier nur durch ein Wunder zuteil werden kann, so geschieht es auch dem Schenkenden, der leer ausgeht, der die Geliebte, der er große Stücke seiner Produktivität geschenkt hat, nie erlangte, obwohl er doch in seiner Imagination die tiefste Gemeinschaft mit ihr verwirklichte, von der der Schluß dieser Aufzeichnung dann sprechen wird.

Vorher aber vertieft sich Benjamins Betrachtung noch einmal in die Gestalt und Natur des Engels, der, be-

Zeittafel

1892 Walter Benjamin wird am 15. Juli in Berlin geboren.

1902–1905 Besuch des Friedrich-Wilhelm-Gymnasiums in Berlin.

1905–1907 Im Landerziehungsheim Haubinda in Thüringen erfährt Benjamin starke Einflüsse von Gustav Wyneken.

1907 kehrt Benjamin an das Friedrich-Wilhelm-Gymnasium in Berlin zurück.

1912 Abitur in Berlin und Beginn des Philosophie-Studiums in Freiburg i. Br. Freundschaft mit dem Dichter C. F. Heinle.

1912/13 Fortsetzung des Studiums in Berlin.

1913 Pfingsten unternimmt Benjamin seine erste Paris-Reise. Im Sommersemester studiert er wiederum in Freiburg, im Winter kehrt er zur Fortsetzung des Studiums nach Berlin zurück.

1914 ist Benjamin Vorsitzender der »Freien Studentenschaft«. Er lernt Dora Sophie Pollak kennen.

1914/15 entsteht der Aufsatz »Zwei Gedichte von Friedrich Hölderlin« (gedruckt 1955).

1915 lernt Benjamin Gerhard Scholem kennen.

1915/17 Studium in München.

1917 Benjamin heiratet Dora Sophie Pollak und übersiedelt nach Bern.

1918 Geburt des Sohnes Stefan. Bekanntschaft mit Ernst Bloch.

1919 promoviert Benjamin bei Richard Herbertz in Bern mit der Arbeit »Der Begriff der Kunstkritik in der deutschen Romantik«.

1920 Rückkehr nach Berlin.

1921 Freundschaft mit Florens Christian Rang.

1921/22 schreibt Benjamin die Abhandlung über »Goethes Wahlverwandtschaften«.

1923 findet die erste Begegnung mit Theodor W. Adorno statt.

Scholem, der engste Freund Benjamins, geht nach Palästina. Benjamin veröffentlicht seine Übertragung der »Tableaux Parisiens« von Baudelaire und beginnt mit der Arbeit am »Ursprung des deutschen Trauerspiels«.

1924 arbeitet Benjamin von Mai bis Oktober auf Capri am Trauerspielbuch. Er lernt Asja Lacis kennen und beginnt, sich mit dem Marxismus zu beschäftigen.

1924/25 Die Wahlverwandtschaftenarbeit wird von Hugo von Hofmannsthal in den »Neuen Deutschen Beiträgen« publiziert.

1925 scheitert Benjamins Versuch, sich mit dem Trauerspielbuch an der Universität in Frankfurt a. M. zu habilitieren.

1926/27 Benjamin besucht im Dezember und Januar Moskau.

1927 Beginn der Arbeit am Passagen-Werk.

1928 »Ursprung des deutschen Trauerspiels« und »Einbahnstraße« erscheinen im Ernst Rowohlt Verlag.

1930 Benjamins Ehe wird geschieden.

1932 April bis Juli erster Aufenthalt auf Ibiza.

1933 Benjamin geht im März ins Exil nach Paris. Von April bis September hält er sich erneut auf Ibiza auf.

1934 Von Juli bis Oktober Besuch bei Brecht in Skovbostrand bei Svendborg in Dänemark.

1934/35 Oktober bis Februar Aufenthalt in San Remo. Benjamin wird Mitglied des Instituts für Sozialforschung. »Das Kunstwerk im Zeitalter seiner technischen Reproduzierbarkeit« erscheint in französischer Übersetzung in der »Zeitschrift für Sozialforschung«.

1936 Zweiter Besuch bei Brecht in Dänemark. Die Briefsammlung »Deutsche Menschen« erscheint unter dem Pseudonym Detlef Holz im Schweizer Vita Nova Verlag.

1938 Letzter Aufenthalt bei Brecht in Dänemark.

1938/39 Benjamin trifft sich um die Jahreswende ein letztes Mal mit Adorno in San Remo.

1939 Von September bis November ist Benjamin im Camp des travailleurs volontaires in Nevers (Nièvre) interniert. In der »Zeitschrift für Sozialforschung« wird »Über einige Motive bei Baudelaire« abgedruckt.

1940 Arbeit an den Thesen »Über den Begriff der Geschichte«. Benjamin erhält durch die Vermittlung Max Horkheimers Affidavit und Visum für die USA. Im Juni verläßt er Paris und begibt sich nach Lourdes. Ein Versuch, über die Pyrenäen zu flüch-

ten, scheitert; Benjamin nimmt sich am 27. September in Port Bou das Leben.

1942 Max Horkheimer und Theodor W. Adorno geben den hektographierten Sammelband »Walter Benjamin zum Gedächtnis« heraus, in dem die Thesen »Über den Begriff der Geschichte« veröffentlicht werden.

1955 Theodor W. Adorno und Gretel Adorno geben im Suhrkamp Verlag die zweibändige Auswahl der »Schriften« heraus.

1972 beginnt die sechsbändige kritische Ausgabe seiner »Gesammelten Schriften« ebenfalls im Suhrkamp Verlag zu erscheinen.

Von Walter Benjamin
erschienen im Suhrkamp Verlag

Gesammelte Schriften. Unter Mitwirkung von Theodor W. Adorno und Gershom Scholem herausgegeben von Rolf Tiedemann und Hermann Schweppenhäuser in Zusammenarbeit mit Tillman Rexroth und Hella Tiedemann-Bartels.
Band 3: Kritiken und Rezensionen. 1971. ca. 600 S. Ln. und Kt.
Band 4: Kleine Prosa. 1971. 2 Bde., insges. ca. 1200 S. Ln. und Kt.

Angelus Novus. Ausgewählte Schriften 2. Suhrkamp Hausbuch. 1966. 545 S. Ln.

Briefe. 2 Bände. Herausgegeben und mit Anmerkungen versehen von Theodor W. Adorno und Gershom Scholem. 1966. 884 S. Ln. 1970 Sonderausgabe. Kt.

Charles Baudelaire. Ein Lyriker im Zeitalter des Hochkapitalismus. Zwei Fragmente. Herausgegeben mit einem Nachwort von Rolf Tiedemann. 1969. 196 S. Kt.

Deutsche Menschen. Eine Folge von Briefen. 1962. 132 S. Ln.

Illuminationen. Ausgewählte Schriften 1. Herausgegeben von Siegfried Unseld. 1961. 446 S. Ln.

Schriften. 1955. 2 Bände 2000 S. Ln.

Ursprung des deutschen Trauerspiels. Revidierte Ausgabe besorgt von Rolf Tiedemann. 1963. 272 S. Kt. 1969. Lnkasch.

Charles Baudelaire: Ausgewählte Gedichte. Deutsche Übertragung mit einem Vorwort über die Aufgabe des Übersetzers von Walter Benjamin. 1970. Bibliothek Suhrkamp 257. 172 S.

Berliner Chronik. Nachwort von Gershom Scholem. 1970. Bibliothek Suhrkamp 251. 136 S.

Berliner Kindheit um 1900. 1950. Bibliothek Suhrkamp 2. 184 S.

was der Aufriß meines Lebens, wie er an jenem pariser Nachmittag vor mir entstand, mir zeigte. So treten auf dem Hintergrund der Stadt die Menschen, die um mich gewesen waren, zur Figur zusammen. Es war um viele Jahre früher, ich glaube zu Beginn des Krieges, daß in Berlin sich auf dem Hintergrund der Menschen, welche mir damals am nächsten waren, die Welt der Dinge zu einem ähnlich tiefen Sinnbild sich zusammenzog. Zusammen aber zog sie sich in vier Ringe. Das führt mich in eines der alten berliner Häuser am Kupfergraben. Mit ihren schlichten vornehmen Fassaden und ihren breiten Treppenhäusern mögen sie aus den Schinkelschen Jahren stammen. In einem von ihnen wohnte zu der Zeit, von der ich spreche, ein bedeutender Antiquitätenhändler. Eine Auslage hatte er nicht. Man mußte sich in seine Etagenwohnung begeben, um in einigen Vitrinen eine Auswahl vorgeschichtlicher Spangen und Fibeln, langobardischer Ohrgehänge, spätrömischer Halsketten, mittelalterlicher Münzen und vieler ähnlicher Kostbarkeiten zu bewundern. Wie mein Schulfreund A. C.* ihn aufgespürt hatte, weiß ich nicht. Aber deutlich erinnere ich den Anteil, mit dem ich dort, unter dem Eindruck

* Alfred Cohn.

der kürzlich erst von mir studierten »Spätrömischen Kunstindustrie« von Alois Riegl die Brustschilder von plattiertem Golde und die granatgeschmückten Armbänder betrachtete. Wir waren, wenn ich nicht irre, zu dritt: mein Freund, seine damalige Verlobte oder Frau Dorothea J. und ich. C. ließ sich Ringe zeigen – griechische Gemmen, Kameen der Renaissance, Ringe der Kaiserzeit, meistens in Halbedelstein geschnittene Arbeiten. Jeder der vier, die er schließlich erstand, hat sich mir unvergeßlich eingeprägt. Bis auf einen, den ich aus den Augen verloren habe, sind sie bis heute noch bei denen, welchen [sie] an diesem Vormittage zugedacht worden sind. Dieser eine, ein heller gelber Rauchtopas ist es gewesen, den damals Dorothea J. sich wählte. Die Arbeit in ihm war griechisch und stellte auf winzigem Raum die Leda dar, wie sie zwischen ihren geöffneten Schenkeln den Schwan empfängt. Er war sehr anmutig. Weniger Bewunderung konnte ich dem Amethyst entgegenbringen, den der Schenkende Ernst S[choen] unserm gemeinsamen Freunde bestimmte: ein Italiener des 15ten oder 16ten Jahrhunderts hatte ein Profil – Lederer behauptete das des Pompejus – in ihn eingeschnitten. Ganz anders aber betrafen mich die beiden letzten Ringe. Der eine

WALTER BENJAMIN: BERLINER CHRONIK. Suhrkamp, 1970. (Bibliothek Suhrkamp, Nr. 251)

war mir zugedacht, doch nur als ganz interimistischem Besitzer; im Grund war er bestimmt, durch mich als mein Geschenk an meine damalige Verlobte Grete R[adt] zu kommen. Es war der faszinierendste Ring, den ich je gesehen habe. In einen dunklen massiven Granat geschnitten, stellte er ein Medusenhaupt dar. Es war eine Arbeit der römischen Kaiserzeit. Die lichte Fassung war nicht mehr die alte. Trug man den Ring am Finger so schien er nur der vollkommenste von allen Siegelringen. In sein Geheimnis trat erst ein, wer ihn abzog und nun das Haupt gegen das Licht gehalten sich betrachtete. Da die verschiedenen Schichten des Granats verschieden lichtdurchlässig waren, die dünnste Schicht aber so transparent, daß sie wie Rosenfarben glühte, so glaubte man die düstern Schlangenleiber des Hauptes über eine Stirne wellen zu sehen, unter der zwei tiefe glühende Augen aus einem Antlitz sahen, das mit den purpurschwarzen Flächen der Wangen wieder in die Nacht zurücktrat. Später habe ich einigemale versucht, mit diesem Stein zu siegeln; es zeigte sich aber, daß er zu Rissen neigte und der äußersten Schonung bedurfte. Kurze Zeit nachdem ich ihn verschenkt hatte, löste ich meine Beziehungen zu seiner neuen Besitzerin. Mein Herz ging

schon damals mit dem letzten jener vier Ringe, welchen der Geber seiner Schwester* vorbehalten hatte. Und gewiß stellte dieses Mädchen die eigentliche Schicksalsmitte dieses Kreises dar, doch eh wir das erkennen konnten, vergingen Jahre. Denn ungeachtet ihrer Schönheit – die selbst nicht glänzend sondern unscheinbar und stumpf war – hatte sie nichts, was sie zum Mittelpunkte zu bestimmen schien. Und wirklich war sie nie der Mittelpunkt von Menschen sondern, im strengen Sinne, wirklich der von Geschicken, als habe ihre pflanzenhafte Passivität und Trägheit diesen, die ja am meisten von allen menschlichen Dingen pflanzlichen Gesetzen zu unterliegen scheinen, sie zugeordnet. Vieler Jahre bedurfte, ehe in seinem Zusammenhange an den Tag trat, was damals teils im Keim sich zu entfalten anfing, teils noch schlummerte: das Schicksal, kraft dessen sie, die zu dem Bruder im innigsten, die Grenzen der Geschwisterliebe bis zum Rande erfüllenden Verhältnis stand die Freundin der beiden nächsten Freunde ihres Bruders werden sollte – dessen, der den mit dem Pompejushaupt erhielt und meiner – um schließlich ihren Mann im Bruder der Frau zu finden, welche ihr eigener Bruder in zweiter Ehe heirate-

* Jula Cohn.

te* – und das war die, die damals, an dem Tag von dem ich spreche, von mir den Ring mit dem Medusenhaupt erhielt. Wenige Tage später wird es gewesen sein, daß ich dem Lapis lazuli mit der von Laub umrankten Laute, die in ihn geritzt war – dem vierten Ringe und seiner Trägerin – dieses Sonnett nachsandte: Deinem Finger dem sie sich vertraute **

Der Schatzhäufer*** im grünen Tannenwald oder die Fee, die einem einen Wunsch freigeben – sie erscheinen jedem mindestens einmal im Leben. Aber nur Sonntagskinder wissen sich der Wünsche zu entsinnen, die sie getan haben und darum erkennen nur die wenigsten im eigenen Leben die Erfüllung wieder. Ich weiß so einen Wunsch, welcher mir in Erfüllung ging und will nicht sagen, daß er klüger gewesen ist als der der Märchenkinder. Er geht auf meine frühe Kinderzeit zurück und bildete sich in mir mit der Lampe, die an den dunklen Wintermorgen um halb sieben über meine Schwelle getragen wur-

* Jula Cohn heiratete Fritz Radt, dessen Schwester Grete Radt die Frau Alfred Cohns wurde.

** Der Satz bricht ohne Interpunktion am Ende einer Seite ab, und es fehlt wohl die Fortsetzung. Das Sonett dürfte von Benjamin sein, ist aber nicht erhalten.

*** vgl. B. K. Seite 34–36.

de und den Schatten des Kindermädchens an die Decke warf. Im Ofen wurde das Feuer entzündet und bald zeichnete sich inmitten rötlicher Reflexe das Gatter der Kamintüre auf der nackten Diele ab. Wenn dann die Wärme – die nächtliche des Bettes und die morgendliche des Ofenfeuers – mich doppelt schläfrig machten, hieß es aufstehen. Dann hatte ich keinen andern Wunsch als mich ausschlafen zu können. Dieser Wunsch begleitete mich durch die ganze Schulzeit. Sein unzertrennlicher Begleiter aber war die Angst, zu spät zu kommen. Noch heute kann ich, wenn ich den Savignyplatz passiere, die Angst vergegenwärtigen mit welcher ich die Carmerstraße, in der ich wohnte, einbiegend im Bannraum zwischen der zehn und zwölf des abstoßenden Zifferblattes mein Urteil ablas. Der Wunsch, der mich an solchen Wochentagen und noch später, wenn ich todmüde des Nachmittags mich vom Canapee erhob, weil »turnen« war beseelte, ist mir in Erfüllung gegangen. Aber nicht immer habe ich sie darin erkannt, wenn wieder einer meiner Versuche, einen Arbeitsplatz, im bürgerlichen Sinn des Worts zu finden, gescheitert war.

Noch* einen anderen Klang gibt es, der, dank der Jahrzehnte, in denen er mir nicht mehr über

* vgl. B. K. Seite 28–29.

Jerusalem, 17. Juni 1976

Sehr geehrter Herr Richter,

Ihr Brief vom 7.Juni setzt mich in die teils angenehme, teils traurige Lage, Ihnen Auskunft geben zu können. Jula Radt-Cohn lebt in der Tat in leidlich guter Gesundheit, soweit man das in ihren fortgeschrittenen Jahren sagen kann, - sie ist in ihrer Sehfaehigkeit ausserordentlich beschraenkt - in Naarden , 58 Juliane van Stolberg Laan, Holland, wo ich sie auch seinerzeit besucht habe. Ihr Mann, Dr. Fritz Radt, ist leider am 27. April dieses Jahres nach einem schweren Herz-Infarkt gestorben. Er war 82 Jahre alt und bis zuletzt geistig rege. Der Sohn Stefan Radt ist Professor fuer Klassische Philologie an der Universitaet Amsterdam. Leider konnte ich den Ortsnamen in dem Brief, in dem er mir den Tod seines Vaters mitteilte, nicht genau entziffern , sodass ich Ihnen seine Adresse nicht geben kann. Sicher aber wird er Ihnen ueber seine Mutter, die wohl selbst keine Briefe mehr schreibt, antworten.

Die Information ueber die Verschickung der Familie aus Naarden, die Sie 1940 erhielten, beruhte zweifellos auf einem Irrtum oder einer absichtlichen Irrefuehrung durch Eintragung in eine solche Liste der Deportierten, damit man nicht nach ihnen suchen sollte. Sie waren naemlich die ganze Zeit ueber vom Einsatz der Deportationen an untergetaucht und bei Freunden in Holland verstekt. Alfred Cohns Witwe Grete Radt-Cohn lebt meines Wissens noch in Paris, wo ich sie vor einigen Jahren besucht habe, sie hat mir erst neulich Gruesse bestellen lassen. Ihre genaue Adresse (in einer Vorstadt bei Paris) finde ich im Moment nicht, sie wird Ihnen aber sicherlich von Jula gegeben werden koennen, die in enger Verbindung mit ihr steht.

Es ueberrascht mich, dass Sie gar nichts von der engen Freundschaft zwischen Walter Benjamin und den Geschwistern Alfred und Jula Cohn wussten, ueber die uebrigens Walter Benjamin in einer autobiographischen Aufzeichnung "Berliner Chronik" , die ich im Suhrkamp Verlag seinerzeit veroeffentlicht habe, sich geaeussert hat. Ich selbst habe in meinem Ende 1975 erschienenen Buch ueber Walter Benjamin (Bibliothek Suhrkamp, Bd. 467) und einem laengeren Essay , das Sie im"Denver Quarterly" Vol. IX, Nr. 3 (Herbst 1974) in englischer Uebersetzung lesen koennen, ueber die persoenliche Beziehung Benjamins zu Jula Cohn geschrieben.

Als ich 1965 Fritz Radt und Jula Cohn in Naarden besuchte, erzaehlte sie mir, dass die Holzbueste von Walter Benjamin, die sie gemacht hatte, verloren sei, gab mir aber als Geschenk die Photographie, welche ich besitze. Da Sie Benjamin vielleicht gar nicht gekannt haben, wuerde Ihnen dies Photo wenig sagen, auf dem er einen viel weicheren Gesichtsausdruck als der Wirklichkeit entsprach, hat. So weit ich hoere, arbeitet sie noch immer dann und wann bildhauerisch. Ich verdanke Grete Radt die Mitteilung der Briefe Benjamins an Alfred Cohn, soweit sie sich erhalten haben, die sie mir damals um dieselbe Zeit, etwa 1965, zukommen liess.
Es wuerde mich interessieren, wenn Sie mir als Austausch fuer diese Mitteilung einige Notizen ueber die Familie von Jula Cohns Eltern geben koennten. Soweit ich weiss, starben die Eltern , als die Kinder noch klein waren, ich weiss aber nicht genau, wann. Woher stammten die beiden Familien Cohn und Richter urspruenglich ? Aus Ost- oder West-Deutschland ?

Mit bestem Gruss

Ihr sehr ergebener Gershom Scholem

---

first fold קפל ראשון

expéditeur·sender·השולח G. Scholem
name 28 Abarbanel St. שם
address Jerusalem. Israel מען
code מיקוד ישוב

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Mr.John Henry Richter,
1103 South University Avenue,
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48 104
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U.S.A.

א.גרינמן

WALTER BENJAMIN:

Letters to Alfred Cohn and Jula (Cohn) Radt, 1926-1936.

with pages from books by Gershon Sholem relating to Walter Benjamin and Alfred and Jula Cohn.

with references to ~~Grete~~ (Radt) Cohn and Dr. Fritz Radt

July 1976 X Aug. 1982

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WALTER BENJAMIN
ET
PARIS

Colloque international
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Édité par Heinz Wismann

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du Centre national des Lettres et de Inter Nationes

« Passages »
1986
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Les relevés effectués sont ici livrés à l'état brut, et/ou inscrits dans un grand cadre qui ne peut que rester schématique.

Dans la correspondance de Benjamin, les allusions aux événements contemporains sont assez rares, et donc aussi à l'ambiance de Front populaire en France. Cette rareté les rend encore plus précieuses :

Lettre à Alfred Cohn du 18 juillet 1935. Allusion au « Congrès pour la défense de la culture » (juillet 1935) que Benjamin nomme de façon caractéristique « zur Rettung der Kultur ». Il se réjouit d'y avoir rencontré Brecht et tient cette rencontre quasiment pour le seul élément réjouissant de cette manifestation qui inaugure le rassemblement des intellectuels antifascistes.

Lettre à Alfred Cohn du 26 janvier 1936. Allusion à l'hebdomadaire *Vendredi*, qui atteint déjà un tirage de 300 000 exemplaires. Benjamin reconnaît à cet hebdomadaire le mérite de mobiliser dans un sens large la production littéraire de gauche, de contester ainsi au fascisme ses possibilités d'influence dans le secteur littéraire, et enfin de démontrer qu'il n'existe plus en France de peur des communistes même dans l'avant-garde intellectuelle du libéralisme. Cette réaction au cryto-fascisme dans les Belles-Lettres a manqué en Allemagne.

Lettre à Alfred Cohn de la fin juin 1936. Benjamin évoque les résistances que rencontre parmi les écrivains émigrés membres du Parti son *Œuvre d'art à l'époque de sa reproductibilité technique*. Il s'en prend à Moscou, pour qui l'alpha et l'oméga de la politique littéraire consiste à encourager les Belles-Lettres de gauche, comme le lui fait redouter la fondation récente de la revue *Das Wort* (juillet 1936).

Lettre du 11 août 1936 à Werner Kraft. De Svendborg, Benjamin écrit que rien ne lui semble plus important que l'effet des événements espagnols sur la situation en France.

Lettre du 13 octobre 1936 à Max Horkheimer. Benjamin marque son intérêt pour l'étude de Horkheimer : *Egoismus und Freiheitsbewegung*. Il y relève la transparence avec laquelle la morale conventionnelle y apparaît comme le factotum dans l'économie mentale de l'individu névrotique ; et d'autre part y apprécie la critique de la Révolution française sous l'angle idéologique, le nœud décisif de l'étude étant le croisement de ces deux données : à savoir la façon dont le type anthropologique décrit par Horkheimer sort du sein de la révolution bourgeoise comme une fausse couche (*Missgeburt*). Et Benjamin ajoute que l'aspect politique de cette thèse philosophique est particulièrement ressenti par ceux qui comme lui ont élu domicile parmi les intellectuels français parisiens et connaissent les illusions (et avec les conséquences de ces illusions connaîtront « je ne sais quoi encore ») qui résultent du culte de la Grande Révolution ou qui plutôt le forment.

Lettre à Fritz Lieb du 9 juillet 1937. « Te souviens-tu du quatorze juillet que nous avons passé en commun ? Comme le mécontentement que nous n'osions alors exprimer qu'à mi-voix paraît aujourd'hui bien

mode, phénomène spécial, répond dans la psychologie des individus, l'idée fixe, la forme quasi-obsessionnelle qu'elle revêtira chez certains et à laquelle Benjamin n'a pas entièrement échappé.

B) Ce dernier caractère sera bien évidemment renforcé par la dynamisation ou la dialectisation de la triade. Chez Benjamin elle date sans doute de la « découverte » de Hegel, même si cette découverte n'a pas été suivie d'une exploration très poussée. C'est en tout cas dans l'essai sur les *Affinités électives* (ci-après *WVE*) et dans l'un des documents du *Nachlass* à lui consacrés que le souci d'une *Dispositio* dialectique apparaît avec le plus de force et de volonté systématique. Ce document est un plan, que Benjamin désignera le plus souvent comme « Disposition ». Il manifeste avec force, on dirait presque comme à travers des verres grossissants, l'intention de l'auteur « d'éclairer l'œuvre par une lumière qui provienne seulement d'elle même » (*GS* I, 811). Dès lors, de même que la dialectique, dans son principe, ajustait la méthode sur la structure évolutive d'abord de l'esprit, ensuite du monde réel (ainsi la composition de *L'Étoile de la Rédemption* reflétait la structure d'un monde théologique), elle devra, lorsqu'elle est utilisée par la critique littéraire, une critique qui refuse la biographie et, pour l'instant, le commentaire, rechercher et découvrir dans l'objet de l'étude le schéma de l'analyse elle-même. Les trois parties de l'essai, que l'édition critique, fidèle au « manuscrit Jula Cohn », permet de suivre pied à pied et cela dans des subdivisions qui, selon la numérotation du *Tractatus*, vont jusqu'à la quatrième décimale, posent le Mythe, la Rédemption et l'Espérance comme les trois moments de la triade et du mouvement des *Affinités électives*. Mais si les thèmes ou points forts du roman sont mis en évidence avec la réussite qu'admirait Hofmannsthal, lequel, dans une lettre du 21 novembre 1923 célèbre la « hohe Schönheit der Darstellung » (*ibid.*, p. 816), la présentation d'une suprême beauté, il est difficile de le suivre lorsqu'il célèbre également la « percée (*Eindringen*) dans le mystère », la perception profonde unissant l'univers de l'auteur et celui de Goethe : une telle relation ne se traduit guère, en tout cas, dans le parallélisme supposé des constructions.

Dans une lettre à Tiedemann du 15 mai 1975 (p. 846), Scholem déclare que la dédicace à Jula Cohn, qui figure en tête de la dactylographie en sa possession, fait partie intégrante du texte de l'essai. Rien ne saurait mieux souligner le caractère très subjectif de la critique benjaminienne. A la limite celle-ci éclairerait plus sur le critique que sur l'objet qu'il a choisi. Dans le cas présent, et dans cette optique, le schéma dialectique constituerait avant tout une arme de l'exégète, l'instrument d'un coup de force qui, non seulement tire à soi le texte, mais encore lui fait dire plus, voire autre chose qu'il ne dit. Par une sorte de retour des choses, l'application à l'œuvre de Goethe d'une méthode forcée, sinon tout à fait arbitraire, contribue à ce que l'essai, si riche qu'il soit, ne montre pas la densité et la cohérence que l'on

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trouve, par exemple, dans l'*Étoile*, comme si, en somme, l'œuvre critiquée était une matière plus rebelle, moins malléable qu'une *Weltanschauung*. Un rapprochement entre les parties centrales des deux livres illustre cette différence. Tandis que celle de l'*Étoile*, consacrée à la Révélation, constitue le sommet de l'œuvre, sa clef de voûte, ou la coupole qui le couronne, la même place est occupée dans le *WVE* par ce « noyau polémique » dirigé contre Gundolf, exécution que l'auteur jugeait essentielle à son propos mais qui ne méritait guère de figurer à un rang si honorifique. Autre aspect de la même idée : la nouvelle des *Jeunes voisins*, qui est incluse dans le roman et permet à Benjamin d'expérimenter les idées qu'il développera plus tard sur les deux genres, voit sa signification élucidée « *im ganzen* » et « *im einzelnen* », division rhétorique aussi peu féconde que celle qui opposera plus loin l'innocence dans la mort et dans la vie.

C) Entre le *WVE* et les travaux sur Baudelaire (désignés ci-après par *CB*.) des liens nombreux existent, que Benjamin ne se fait pas faute de souligner. Les moins forts ne sont pas ceux qui les unissent du point de vue de la composition et singulièrement le caractère ternaire, dialectique. Tous les soins sont apportés à une « *Komposition* » qui a son modèle dans celle du *WVE* ; la « schématisation du Baudelaire » doit donner à cette étude les « bases d'une construction (*Aufbau*) transparente », ne le cédant en rien à celle du *WVE* pour ce qui est de la « rigueur dialectique » (lettre à Scholem du 8 juillet 38, *GS* I, 822 et 823). Cette intention inspire d'une part le plan qui, dans le livre sur Baudelaire, doit représenter une sorte de miniature du *Passagen-Werk* (ci-après *PW*) et qui, sous le titre de *Baudelaire, un poète lyrique à l'apogée du capitalisme*, se divise en trois parties : Idée et image ; Antique et moderne ; Le nouveau et le toujours semblable, (lettre du 14 avril 38, *GS* I, 1073) ; d'autre part celui donné un peu plus tard (lettre du 28 sept. 38, *GS* I, 1091) à l'étude en cours. Elle prévoyait une première partie : Baudelaire en tant qu'allégoriste, et une troisième : la marchandise en tant qu'objet poétique, la deuxième devant apporter les éléments permettant d'élaborer la synthèse. Mais avec l'ultime forme de l'essai, nommé désormais *Le Paris du second Empire chez Baudelaire*, et ses trois parties, la Bohême, le Flâneur, le Moderne, l'accent revient de la dialectique à la triade, une conséquence peut être de l'imprudence dont Benjamin avait eu conscience (p. 1073) sans en voir encore toutes les conséquences (p. 1106) et qu'il avait commise en écrivant la deuxième partie avant la première. Le texte en sera soumis à l'*Institut*, et refusé, pour des raisons qu'Adorno explicite longuement. Benjamin en est fort affecté, et pour sauvegarder un « accès à la revue » qui lui tient à cœur, choisit de remanier la deuxième partie (toujours une sorte d'obsession du centre ?) ce qui sera l'origine de *Sur quelques motifs baudelairiens*, (ci-après *Ueber...*), le seul texte consacré à Baudelaire qui sera publié du vivant de l'auteur. Malgré cela Benjamin continue à

modèle qu'avec la complicité de l'œuvre d'art. Les deux essais « germanistiques » élaborent, dans le détail parfois minutieux d'une lecture critique, les conditions d'une telle *Darstellung*.

La Thèse bernoise avait libéré l'œuvre d'art du jugement esthétique ; sa post-face opposait aux romantiques les arguments naturalistes de Goethe. De l'essai consacré aux *Affinités électives*, les romantiques sont absents, si l'on excepte une allusion au christianisme tardif et militant de Schlegel dont Benjamin voulut distinguer les images nazaréennes qui concluent le roman. Plaidant la cause de la critique, Benjamin le fit par des voies étrangères aux romantiques. Goethe y sera convié à témoigner contre lui-même. C'est de ce paradoxe que l'essai tient cette flagrante beauté qui émut Hofmannsthal ; il lui doit aussi sa difficulté.

Goethe avait écrit à Zelter : « Vous y retrouverez, je pense, ma vieille méthode et mon ancienne manière de faire. J'ai mis beaucoup de choses dans ce livre, j'y ai caché une abondante substance. Je souhaite que cet évident mystère se tourne pour vous en joie »[19]. L'œuvre, ajoutait-il, ne pouvait être comprise à première lecture. L'émerveillement demandé et l'effet « olympien » de la création relevaient donc d'une technique parfois avouée, mais d'autant mieux dissimulée que Goethe avait pris soin d'en détruire tous les schémas et brouillons. C'est donc en empruntant à la structure du roman le principe de sa critique que Benjamin sut forcer sa défense. « Dans mon essai *Les Affinités électives de Goethe*, j'ai mis à l'épreuve l'idée qu'on pouvait éclairer une œuvre à partir d'elle-même[20]. » On s'autorisera de cette remarque pour négliger les détours d'une langue conceptuellement datée, qui enrobe l'argument de sa glaise, pour écarter aussi les traits polémiques de cet essai. Ils

était également affranchie des conditions euclidiennes de l'intuition *a priori*. Et dès lors que le même terme désignait le schématisme *et* le symbolisme esthétique, la phénoménologie de l'objet, qui mobilisait la déduction de la première *Critique*, n'est plus qu'un cas particulier d'une structure générale, dont les diverses possibilités restaient à découvrir. La *Darstellung*, cette possibilité de représenter toute chose dans les conditions d'un espace de représentation annexe, assumait la fonction d'abord conçue sous le titre, métaphorique et bientôt populaire, de *révolution copernicienne*. Elle désignait une fonction générale de modélisation, sous les conditions d'une intuition — encore que certains usages de langage puissent accomplir cette *exhibitio*. Il n'était guère possible de modifier la traduction reçue de *Darstellung* (*présentation*), encore que *exposition* eût été, à de nombreux égards, préférable. En outre, ce dernier vocable devait être réservé pour traduire *Ausstellung* (voir *infra*). Au reste, il importait plus de retenir, comme caractère déterminant de la *Darstellung*, un trait nécessaire d'intuition, ce par quoi elle est apte à modéliser une expérience, à *figurer* ses déterminations, à la communiquer. De là vient que, si la *Darstellung* advient dans le seul medium du langage, le problème cardinal sera de représenter dans la langue même, soit par des traits grammaticaux, soit par des ruses stylistiques, ce rapport à l'intuitif. Tel fut pour Benjamin la difficulté propre à la *Geschichtesdarstellung*, si l'histoire doit avoir un rapport assignable avec l'expérience, verser, autrement que sous la forme du récit, ses déterminations sur l'actualité.

19. *GS* I, 1, 146. Nous citons la traduction de M. de Gandillac, que nous suivrons le plus souvent, sans nous interdire d'occasionnelles modifications.

20. *Curriculum* I, rédigé entre 1928 et 1933.

visaient le culte weimarien de Goeth
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1. *Les Affinités électives* incluent ur
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21. Elle est insérée au chapitre X de la deu

22. *GS* I, 1, 148. comme on le précisera p
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visaient le culte weimarien de Goethe, mystification assez puissante pour donner à l'article le poids d'une intervention politique, et pour justifier la dédicace à Julia Cohn. Non que les circonstances personnelles aient reçu une mention indiscrète, mais parce qu'il fallait réfuter, pour ceux-là même qui en pouvaient subir l'attrait, l'apologie du renoncement que le livre de Gundolf avait accréditée.

1. *Les Affinités électives* incluent un nouvelle, *Les Étonnants Jeunes Voisins*, comme le « modèle » emblématisé de l'œuvre entière [21]. Le terme *modèle*, soulignait la ruse d'exposition, au détriment du naturalisme déclaré des *phénomènes originaires (Urphänomenon)*. « Chaque œuvre (selon Goethe) devait entretenir avec eux un rapport lisible. Mais étant donné le double sens de son concept de nature, la nature fut plus souvent un modèle (*Vorbild*) qu'un archétype (*Urbild*) [22]. » Imposant au roman de refléter le style soutenu et la structure de son propre récit, la nouvelle arrachait *Les Affinités électives* au cycle des *Wilhelm Meister* — et au genre du *Bildungsroman* — auquel il devait, selon le premier projet de Goethe, appartenir. Divers procédés obtiennent que la nouvelle soit réfléchie dans le roman : le récit est divisé en scènes, le groupement des personnages y accentue le caractère de tableau (*Bildigkeit*), s'oppose à l'effet pictural (*unmalerisch*). Par ce moyen de nature « plastique », « stéréoscopique », le lecteur est tenu hors du cercle de l'action. L'accentuation des types est encore soulignée par l'anonymat des personnages, total dans la nouvelle et partiel dans le roman. Les prénoms, échangés, consonants (*Othon/Ottilie*), chargés de réminiscences (*Charlotte*), signifient plutôt l'allégorie de passions interrompues, que l'intériorité d'un caractère. *Les Affinités électives* se donnent comme un théâtre, serait-ce un théâtre récité. Les acteurs, dont nous sommes spectateurs, sont à leur tour les spectateurs étonnés de ces *Jeunes Voisins* que la nouvelle donne à voir. Le montage joue d'abord par simple transivité ; il produit une distanciation, dont Benjamin ignorait évidemment alors l'usage brechtien. L'intérêt qu'il lui accorda plus tard fut donc moins fortuit que ne le voulut supposer Scholem.

Reçue dans les guillemets de l'étonnement, la nouvelle intervient *aussi* comme une citation qui infléchit le sens du roman. Le temps de la nouvelle est inséré dans le présent du drame principal dont elle arrête le cours ; les correspondances structurales qui nouent les deux récits les mettent en simultanéité, affectent moins les personnages que les couples, les caractères que les comportements. Les événements positifs et précipités de la nouvelle déterminent ceux, négatifs et languissants, du roman. Et quand les épisodes se correspondent, les

21. Elle est insérée au chapitre X de la deuxième partie des *Affinités électives*.

22. *GS* I, 1, 148. comme on le précisera plus bas, le modèle qu'offre la nouvelle est *grec* plutôt que *naturel*. Mais il ne déplut pas à Goethe d'y laisser entendre comme une synonymie.

de la remémoration, le *Spleen*
me le diable la vermine. »
La Vie antérieure, un temps
ent la structure étale d'une
indice temporel aurait été
ns se répondent, évoquant un
se loverait une « expérience
n'accomplirait l'anniversaire,
du beau. « Dans le beau la
ur d'art. ». Une longue note
ce déplacement, introduit la
lle les derniers paragraphes
int d'arrêt pour l'*apokatasta-*
cette façon et de cette façon
ption de ce qui se perd sans

lé par les idées de Kant et par
français exquis de Henri IV »
, Le côté de Guermantes).

orie esthétique de Baudelaire
te, appelée par l'analyse des
er l'aporie du beau, ce faux-
puis sa thèse bernoise. Dès
rdu le sens perceptif que lui
te à objectiver la décision du
sairement de l'effet subi par
d'opérations qui constituent
vre inscrit dans, et contre,
lesquels ni l'expérience, ni
sous le seul aspect technique
ır insolite, insérait le dernier
r dans la constellation des
s renvois en manifestent le

Proust, III : « C'est le monde en
ıdances" conçues d'abord par les
audelaire, mais que seul Proust a

e notion, voir *PW* 1, 573, N 1a, 3.
X de *Quelques motifs baudelairiens*,

réseau ; les principes qu'elle évoque en haussent le ton[80]. Ainsi Benjamin avait-il dessiné, et confié à cette note, le projet d'ensemble et la certitude, obtenue dans les derniers mois, d'un travail qu'il savait menacé. La note ajoutait au texte, voué à l'analyse de l'œuvre poétique de Baudelaire, outre celui des citations et des épigraphes, un ultime niveau où seraient conciliés l'intention philosophique qui régit l'ensemble, et le réalisme d'une écriture — nécessairement — fragmentée[81]. S'y trouvait aussi résolue l'opposition entre la critique d'art et la constitution d'une expérience d'où le passé ne serait pas exclu.

« On peut déterminer le *beau* de deux manières, eu égard à l'histoire et eu égard à la nature. » La note reprenait, en l'éclairant d'un autre jour et sans le mentionner, la distinction, posée dans le *Kunstwerk*, entre la *valeur cultuelle* de l'œuvre d'art et sa *valeur d'exposition (valeur de cimaise* ne trahirait pas l'intention). Car si le terme d'*Austellungswert* a bien été forgé en vue de l'œuvre représentative, on comprend que Benjamin ne l'ait pas employé, dans ses essais destinés à cerner au plus près la poétique de Baudelaire. Le fragment de *Zentralpark*, cité plus haut, par son caractère aphoristique, enjambait les domaines. A l'inverse, la note ménage, avec une prudence non dépourvue d'érudition, une médiation entre les concepts classiques et ceux que Benjamin avait élaborés dans *Kunstwerk*. Pour l'instant la dichotomie retenue conduit, que l'on suive l'une ou l'autre division, à une impasse. Dans les deux cas, Goethe est le dernier recours. Sans lever la difficulté, on perçoit qu'il l'a pressentie ; il s'avère le plus perspicace dans les limites d'une esthétique conçue sous l'influence des Lumières et tourmentée par le souvenir de la beauté grecque[82].

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80. C'est-à-dire : *L'Œuvre d'art à l'époque de sa reproductibilité mécanique* (1936) cité : *Kunstwerk ; Eduard Fuchs, collectionneur et historien (1937)* et les Thèses *Sur le concept d'histoire*. Annonçant à Alfred Cohn l'achèvement du premier article, Benjamin écrivait (26 janvier 1936) : « mon texte détermine la position actuelle dont les données et les questions qu'elle soulève doivent servir de règle pour la rétrospective sur le XIXe siècle ». On sait que l'étude consacrée à Fuchs intégrait quelques lignes, parmi les plus décisives, des *Réflexions* (pour reprendre le terme avec lequel Benjamin désignait les *Thèses* dans la lettre à G. Adorno, citée.) On a dit plus haut quel prix Benjamin attachait à la *Réflexion* XVII, et le rapport qui subordonne l'essai baudelairien à « l'armature théorique » de ces *Thèses*.

81. Nous reviendrons ailleurs sur la question de l'ordre et de l'intégration philosophiques. Elle est évidemment au centre de tous les écrits de Wittgenstein. On sait qu'il désignait ce problème, comme Frege et Benjamin, sous le terme de *Darstellung*. Où l'on pourrait voir, plus qu'un déplacement ou une éviction de la question transcendantale, son état de lucidité. On remarquera en outre que, tant la numérotation *alphabétique* des *Tractatus* que les procédés littéraires de la citation, de l'exergue, et de la note, ont pour effet de hiérarchiser la *présentation*, soulignant l'insuffisance et l'épuisement de l'intégration syntaxique.

82. Que Benjamin conclue sur Goethe, et sous-entende Fuchs, Kafka et Proust, comme on le verra dans la suite, outrepasse la simple économie de cette note. Tous les textes portant sur Baudelaire étaient, pour les raisons dites et quelques autres, destinés potentiellement à un public allemand. La stratégie de Benjamin est celle qu'il suivit dans *Deutsche Menschen*, ce recueil de lettres exemplaires, publié en 1937 sous un

les forces vitales et par lequel elles sont invoquées et protégées de ceux qui ne sont pas appelés »)[61]. Une nouvelle dimension du nom secret se fait jour avec le nouveau « devenir nubile », avec l'entrée de la femme dans la communauté conjugale cautionnée légalement et spirituellement : Benedix Schœnflies ~ Agesilaus Santander, dont le nom secret se dévoile dans l'anagramme « L'angélus de Satan » comme dans le tableau de Klee, l'« Angelus Novus ». On sait que Scholem a mis en lumière — ce qui, dans ce cas particulier, est exceptionnellement légitime pour ce qui concerne Benjamin — la relation entre l'essai sur les *Affinités électives* et l'amour qu'il avait pour Julia Cohn pendant la période de son mariage avec Dora Kelner (qui, à la même époque, se prit d'affection pour Alfred Schœn). En ce sens, la philosophie de la dévolution à la nature mythique telle qu'elle est développée dans l'essai sur les *Affinités électives*, est une clé pour accéder à ce caractère satanique qui habite l'ange ; ce caractère se révèle avec l'entrée de la nouvelle femme dans l'union conjugale et se développe progressivement comme un devenir-étranger des époux qui détermine leur vie dans une mesure de temps saturnienne, jusqu'à ce qu'il soit scellé dans le divorce où la puissance satanique trouve son accomplissement tout en paraissant brisée par le dépassement et la destruction de la vie qui n'était qu'apparence. Scholem a, à juste titre, mis en rapport l'aspect non pas luciférien mais angélique du Angelus Satanas avec le Angelus Novus des thèses sur la philosophie de l'histoire. L'intention dernière de l'ange est le bonheur. Mais le bonheur tel que le veut l'ange a, chez Benjamin, une signification toute nouvelle.

> Il se rapporte, ce qui est en soi assez étonnant, au "conflit entre le ravissement devant l'une-fois, le nouveau, le jamais-vécu et cette félicité du encore-une-fois, du avoir-de-nouveau, du déjà-vécu". Par opposition à la formule courante "une fois et plus jamais", le bonheur repose sur le conflit entre le "une fois" et le "cependant à nouveau". (...) En bondissant hors de la formule courante, Benjamin peint le bonheur mélancolique du dialecticien. C'est ainsi que le chemin de l'ange dans l'avenir du "pas encore vécu", du nouveau, correspond sans doute aussi à une attente du bonheur qui ne peut être accompli que sur la voie du retour parcourant encore une fois ce qui a déjà été vécu. Et le nouveau qu'il ne peut espérer que sur la voie du retour ne consiste qu'à emmener un homme nouveau vers son origine[62].

En ce sens « l'image de l'Angelus Novus » devient « pour Benjamin l'image de son ange comme étant sa propre réalité occulte[63] ». Cette « conception mystico-personnelle de l'ange » est ensuite déployée dans les thèses sur la philosophie de l'histoire : percevoir l'histoire comme catastrophe et effort infatigable vers le salut dans l'anticipation du

61. *Op. cit.*, p. 42, p. 41.
62. SCHOLEM, *Walter Benjamin und sein Engel*, l.c., p. 59 s.
63. *Op. cit.*, p. 62.

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WALTER BENJAMIN

COHN
ALFRED
+
JULA
(COHN)
RADT

BRIEFE

Herausgegeben und mit Anmerkungen versehen von
Gershom Scholem und Theodor W. Adorno

BAND 1

F/M

MCMLXVI

SUHRKAMP VERLAG

Paris 1927

Svendborg, Sommer 1938

Benjamin, Briefe II 2. Nachdruck

Zürich, dann in Küsnacht/Zürich, schrieb er seine Romane und Essays, ein Drama und eine Biographie. 312, 315, 319

Buber, Martin (1878–1965). Verbrachte seine Jugend in Lemberg. Gab von 1916 bis 1924 die Zeitschrift ›Der Jude‹, von 1926–1930 ›Die Kreatur‹ heraus. Bis 1933 Honorar-Professor für allg. Religionswissenschaft in Frankfurt, seit 1938 Prof. für Sozialphilosophie in Jerusalem. W. B. hat sein Städtebild über Moskau in der ›Kreatur‹ veröffentlicht. Buber lud ihn 1916 zur Mitarbeit am ›Juden‹ ein. 44, 45, 161, 163

Caro, Hüne (eigentlich Siegfried) (geboren 1899 in Berlin), nahm am Berliner ›Sprechsaal‹ teil und verkehrte mit W. B. auch in den Schweizer Jahren und nachher in Berlin. Lebt in Jerusalem. 83.

Cohn, Alfred (1892–1954), Klassenkamerad und Jugendfreund von W. B., mit dem er bis in die Emigrationsjahre in enger Verbindung blieb. War Kaufmann in Berlin, später in Mannheim, dann wieder in Berlin, dann in Barcelona. Von 1936 an in Paris, während des zweiten Weltkrieges Lehrer am Zentrum der jüdischen Pfadfinder in Moissac. Seit 1921 verheiratet mit Grete Radt, die als Studentin 1914 bis 1916 mit W. B. verlobt war. 173, 183, 247, 254, 262, 273, 279

Freund, Gisèle (geb. 1908 in Berlin), Journalistin und Photographin. Lernte W. B. in dessen Pariser Zeit kennen. Beide verkehrten in denselben literarischen Zirkeln und hatten neben der Photographie eine zweite gemeinsame Leidenschaft: das Schachspiel. W. B. zeigte Gisèle Freunds Dissertation in der Zeitschrift für Sozialforschung an. Einige der schönsten erhaltenen Photos Benjamins werden ihr verdankt. Lebt in Paris. 322

Hofmannsthal, Hugo von (1874–1929). Hofmannsthal erkannte im Gegensatz zu den deutschen Universitätskreisen frühzeitig W. B's überragende Bedeutung und veröffentlichte 1924/25 in seinen ›Neuen Deutschen Beiträgen‹ dessen Wahlverwandtschaften-Arbeit. W. B. seinerseits hat in mehreren Aufsätzen die verschiedenen Fassungen von Hofmannsthals ›Turm‹ gewürdigt. 129, 139, 143, 146, 149, 151, 158, 162, 164, 166, 167, 169, 170, 172, 176, 188

Horkheimer, Max (geboren 1895 in Stuttgart), emeritierter Ordinarius der Philosophie und Soziologie an der Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität in Frankfurt, habilitiert in Frankfurt 1925. 1930 ordentlicher Professor ebenda und Direktor des Instituts für Sozialforschung. Emigration 1933, Fortführung des Instituts im Rahmen der Columbia Universität, New York. Rückkehr aus der Emigration 1948. Kannte Benjamin seit dessen Frankfurter Zeit; dieser wurde während der Emigration Mitglied des Instituts. 242, 245, 255, 256, 261, 266, 280, 282, 283, 284, 285, 290, 293, 297, 303, 323, 325, 329

Kraft, Werner (geboren 1896 in Hannover), Dichter und Schriftsteller (bis 1933 Bibliothekar in Hannover), studierte neuere Sprachen in

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Berlin, wo er W. B. 1915 kennenlernte. Bis 1921 stand er mit ihm in enger Verbindung, die nach 1933 in Paris wieder aufgenommen wurde, zuerst persönlich und dann nach Krafts Übersiedlung nach Jerusalem auch brieflich. 239, 243, 246, 252, 259, 270, 271, 274, 275, 281

Lieb, Fritz (geboren 1892 in Rothenfluh), Privatdozent für Systematische Theologie 1924 Basel; 1930 Bonn, a. o. Professor ebenda 1931. 1933 aus politischen Gründen abgesetzt. Emigrant 1934–1936 Paris; a. o. Professor 1936 Basel, o. Gast-Professor 1946/47 Berlin, o. Professor 1958 Basel, emeritiert 1962. 288

Monnier, Adrienne (1892–1955) Buchhändlerin und Schriftstellerin. Ursprünglich literarische Sekretärin, eröffnete 1915 ihren berühmten Buchladen 7 rue de l'Odéon. In engstem Kontakt mit der französischen avantgardistischen Literatur, insbesondere mit Pierre Reverdy, Henri Michaux und Michel Leiris, aber auch mit Valéry. Maurice Saillet hat unter dem Titel ›rue de l'Odéon‹ ein Buch veröffentlicht, das Zeugnisse über sie und eine Reihe ihrer eigenen Arbeiten enthält, darunter auch zwei Aufsätze über Benjamin, mit dem sie in dessen Pariser Jahren befreundet war. 313, 320, 330

Radt, Jula (geboren 1894 in Berlin), Schwester von Alfred Cohn. Lange Zeit, vor allem 1912 bis 1915 und 1921 bis 1933 eng mit W. B. befreundet. Bildhauerin. Lebte von 1916 bis 1922 in Heidelberg, wo sie dem Kreis um Stefan George nahestand; nachher wieder in Berlin. Seit 1937 in Holland. Seit 1925 mit Fritz Radt, dem Bruder von Grete Radt, verheiratet. 152, 154, 155, 159, 224

Rang, Florens Christian (1864–1924), zunächst im preußischen Verwaltungsdienst; entschloß sich 1895 Theologie zu studieren, kehrte nach fünfjähriger Tätigkeit als Pfarrer in den Staatsdienst zurück, bis 1917 Regierungsrat, bis 1920 Vorstand des Raiffeisenverbandes. Danach, auf Grund seiner letzten Wandlung, die ihn zur Niederlegung aller seiner Ämter veranlaßte, Privatmann. Er stand in seinen letzten Lebensjahren mit Benjamin, den er etwa 1918 in Berlin kennengelernt hat, in enger Verbindung. 112, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 126, 127, 128, 130, 131

Rilke, Rainer Maria (1875–1926). W. B. ist mit Rilke erst kurz vor dessen Tode in Beziehung getreten. Rilkes Gedichte hat er in seiner Jugend geschätzt und zitiert, nie aber sich in größerem Zusammenhange über ihn geäußert. Er übernahm die Übersetzung der ›Anabase‹ von Saint-John Perse, für die eigentlich Rilke vorgesehen war. 144, 148

Rychner, Max (1897–1965), Literaturkritiker. Wurde 1921 mit einer Arbeit über G. G. Gervinus promoviert. Von 1922 an Redakteur der ›Neuen Schweizer Rundschau‹, in welcher Eigenschaft er mit W. B., dessen Mitarbeit suchend, bekannt wurde. Lebte 1931–1937 als Redakteur und Korrespondent in Köln. 165, 174, 182, 187, 192, 201, 222

Sachs, Franz (geboren 1894 in Stolp), Mitschüler und Jugendfreund von W. B. in der Zeit der Jugendbewegung bis 1914. Studierte Jura und lebt als chartered accountant in Johannesburg. 14, 21

Schoen, Ernst (1894–1960), Musiker, Dichter und Übersetzer. Mitschüler von W. B. und auch später mit ihm freundschaftlich verbunden. Seit seiner Jugend in Verbindung mit der Familie des Komponisten Busoni. Lebte vor allem in Berlin, später als Programmleiter des Rundfunks bis 1933 in Frankfurt. Von 1933 bis 1952 in England, dann wieder in Berlin. W. B. hat ein ›Gespräch mit Ernst Schoen‹ in der ›Literarischen Welt‹ vom 30. August 1929 veröffentlicht. W. Bs Briefe an ihn haben sich nur bis 1921 erhalten. 25, 33, 34, 37, 38, 48, 51, 54, 59, 62, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73, 75, 77, 80, 82, 85, 87

Scholem, Gershom Gerhard (geboren 1897 in Berlin), studierte Mathematik, Philosophie und Semitistik. Lernte W. B. 1915 kennen, war 1918 und 1919 in Bern mit ihm zusammen. Enger persönlicher Umgang in den Jahren bis 1923, als er nach Palästina ging. Nochmaliges persönliches Zusammensein in Paris 1927 und 1938. Seit 1925 Dozent und später ordentlicher Professor für Geschichte der jüdischen Mystik an der Universität Jerusalem. In erster Ehe verheiratet (bis 1936) mit Elsa Burchardt, in zweiter Ehe mit Fania Freud. 41, 42, 46, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 58, 60, 61, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 71, 74, 76, 78, 79, 81, 84, 86, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 113, 114, 125, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 140, 141, 142, 145, 147, 150, 153, 156, 157, 160, 168, 171, 175, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 184, 185, 186, 189, 190, 191, 193, 194, 196, 197, 198, 199, 203, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 211, 212, 214, 215, 216, 218, 220, 221, 225, 227, 230, 233, 236, 238, 240, 241, 244, 249, 257, 264, 268, 278, 286, 287, 289, 292, 296, 299, 300, 308, 309, 311, 327

Seligson, Carla (1893–1956), studierte Medizin und nahm lebhaften Anteil an der Jugendbewegung, in deren Blütezeit sie mit W. B. eng befreundet war. Seit 1917 mit Herbert Belmore verheiratet. Ihre Schwestern Rika und Traute, die ebenfalls intensiv an diesem Kreise teilnahmen, begingen im ersten Kriegsjahr (1914/15) Selbstmord. 11, 15, 20, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30

Steffin, Margarete (1908–1941), Buchhalterin. Sie war armer Leute Kind. Brecht lernte sie im Winter 1931/32 kennen. Sie spielte das Dienstmädchen in der Uraufführung der ›Mutter‹ (Januar 1932). Mit kurzen Unterbrechungen teilte sie Brechts Exil von 1933 an, übersetzte auch für ihn Griegs ›Niederlage‹ und anderes. Sie starb auf dem Wege in die Vereinigten Staaten in Moskau. Benjamin lernte sie in Paris kennen. 267, 316

Steinschneider, Kitty (geboren 1905 in Königsberg), lernte noch als Kitty Marx W. B., kurz bevor sie Anfang 1933 nach Palästina ging, kennen und stand in den folgenden Jahren mit ihm in freundschaftlicher Verbindung. Seit 1933 verheiratet mit Karl Steinschneider. Lebte zuerst in Rechobot und später in Jerusalem. 219, 228, 269, 277, 301

Thieme, Karl (1902–1963), geboren in Leipzig, Studium der Philosophie, Geschichte und Theologie. Sozialist. Lehrtätigkeit an der deutschen Hochschule für Politik und der Pädagogischen Akademie Elbing. Emigrierte 1935, Einbürgerung in der Schweiz 1943. Seit 1947 Lehrtätigkeit an der Hochschule für Verwaltungswissenschaften, 1954 Professor am Ausland- und Dolmetscherinstitut der Universität Mainz in Germersheim. 248, 291, 294, 295, 298, 314

Weltsch, Robert (geb. 1891 in Prag), aus dem Prager zionistischen Kreis hervorgegangen, war von 1921–1939 Chefredakteur der ›Jüdischen Rundschau‹, für die W. B. seinen Kafka-Essay schrieb. Lebte später in Jerusalem, seit 1945 in London. 234

Wyneken, Gustav (1875–1964), der Führer der radikalen Schulreform, Begründer der Freien Schulgemeinde Wickersdorf. Autor von ›Schule und Jugendkultur‹ und Herausgeber der Zeitschrift ›Der Anfang‹. War W.B's Lehrer im Landeserziehungsheim Haubinda und stand seitdem mit ihm in engem Kontakt bis 1915, besonders 1912 bis 1914. Nur W. B's Absagebrief an ihn, mit dem er die Beziehung abbrach, ist bisher zum Vorschein gekommen. 39

I

Als ich Theodor Adorno vorschlug, gemeinsam eine Sammlung der Briefe Walter Benjamins zu veröffentlichen, dessen natürliche und ungemeine Begabung zum Briefschreiben eine der bezauberndsten Facetten seiner Natur war, konnte ich davon ausgehen, daß in der ausführlichen Korrespondenz, die Benjamin durch 25 Jahre mit mir geführt hatte, und in seinen Briefen an die Mitglieder des Instituts für Sozialforschung in den Jahren seiner Emigration, vor allem an Max Horkheimer und Adorno, ein bedeutender und durchaus charakteristischer Grundstock vorlag, um den sich eine solche Auswahl würde gruppieren können. Wir wußten von anderem Material, das erhalten war, Briefen an Florens Christian Rang, Hofmannsthal und den späteren Briefen an Werner Kraft, die uns zugänglich sein würden. Als wir den Plan aufnahmen, konnten wir damit rechnen, daß auch anderes sich noch finden würde, das die Stürme dieser Jahrzehnte und deren Katastrophen überstanden hätte. In dieser Erwartung sind wir nicht getäuscht worden. Benjamin war wohl fast allen, die ihn näher gekannt haben, eine viel zu eindrucksvolle und bedeutende Erscheinung, als daß sie nicht Schriftliches von ihm ganz oder teilweise aufbewahrt hätten. Dazu kam die natürliche Anmut und der Glanz einer noch in der spontanen Mitteilung sich niederschlagenden Kraft der Formulierung, die diese Briefe den Adressaten kostbar machen mußten. So kamen wir dazu, über ein, trotz allem, überraschend reiches Material verfügen zu können, aus dem diese Bände eine Auswahl von erheblichem Umfang vorlegen. Durch die, in sich sehr verschiedenartigen Briefe, an Freunde seiner Jugendjahre und an Männer und Frauen, mit denen er später literarische und persönliche Beziehungen unterhielt, ergab sich so für uns die glückliche Situation, eine fast lückenlose Reihe von Briefen bringen zu können, die sich über dreißig Jahre erstreckt, von seinem achtzehnten Geburtstag bis kurz vor seinen Selbstmord auf der Flucht vor den Mördern. Diese Briefe bieten

eine reiche Dokumentation zu seiner persönlichen und intellektuellen Biographie und lassen zugleich das Bild seiner Person, das sich uns so unvergeßlich eingeprägt hat, auch für den Leser, wie wir hoffen, in genauen Konturen hervortreten. Von der „Jugendbewegung" der letzten Jahre vor dem ersten Weltkrieg, in der Benjamin an einer besonders sichtbaren Stelle, als Hauptmitarbeiter des von Gustav Wyneken herausgegebenen „Anfang", als Hauptsprecher des Berliner „Sprechsaal der Jugend" und als Präsident der Freien Studentenschaft an der Universität Berlin eine bei allem Überschwang und jugendlicher Unklarheit doch scharf profilierte Haltung einnahm, führen diese Briefe durch die Jahre völliger Zurückgezogenheit, man könnte sagen Verborgenheit, hinüber zu den Jahren seines literarischen und publizistischen Wirkens. Sie begleiten seine Auseinandersetzungen mit großen geistigen Bewegungen und Phänomenen dieser Jahre und bezeugen eindringlich die Wandlungen seines Genius, vom Metaphysiker, der von einer Kommentierung großer hebräischer Texte träumte, zum Marxisten, der er in seinen späteren Jahren sein wollte.[1] Es ist die Absicht dieser Sammlung, den Lebensgang und die Physiognomie eines der tiefsten und zugleich ausdrucksmächtigsten Menschen sichtbar zu machen, den die Judenheit des deutschen Sprachkreises in der Generation vor seiner Vernichtung hervorgebracht hat.

Natürlich ist sehr vieles verloren gegangen. Dazu gehören Benjamins Briefe an seine Eltern und Geschwister Georg und Dora, an Kurt Tuchler, Franz Sachs, Gustav Wyneken, Fritz Heinle und Georg Barbizon aus der Zeit der Jugendbewegung, an Wolf Heinle, Erich Gutkind, Ernst Bloch und Siegfried Kracauer aus der Zeit des ersten Weltkrieges und den zwanziger und dreißiger Jahren. Was Brecht aufbewahrt hat, war von uns aus nicht zu übersehen. Von Briefen an Frauen, die ihm nahestanden, sind die an Grete Cohn-Radt, seine erste Verlobte und an Dora Benjamin, seine 1964 verstorbene Frau, vollständig verloren. Daß seine Freundin Asja Lacis, der die „Einbahnstraße" gewidmet ist, in Moskau lebt, gelangte erst unmittelbar vor Druckbeginn zu unserer Kenntnis. Von denen an Jula Cohn, die Schwester seines Jugend-

freundes Alfred Cohn, der er sich Jahre hindurch besonders nahe fühlte, haben sich nur eine Anzahl Briefe aus der Zeit nach ihrer Eheschließung mit Fritz Radt (1925) erhalten. Von Briefen an französische Korrespondenten sind zum Beispiel die an André Breton verloren oder nicht auffindbar, und nur sehr weniges an französische Bekannte ist erhalten oder uns zugänglich geworden. Mit Werner Kraft unterhielt Benjamin zwischen 1915 und 1921 einen zeitweise intensiven Briefwechsel, in dem er sich vor allem auch über literarische Fragen ausführlich äußerte, ja er dachte manchmal daran, wie er mir damals sagte, sie als Grundlage für eine Folge von „Briefen zur neuern Literatur" zu verwenden. Diese Briefe sind durch besonders unglückliche Umstände verloren gegangen, und erst Benjamins Briefe aus der Zeit der Wiederaufnahme ihrer Beziehung in den dreißiger Jahren sind erhalten.

Ich möchte hier ein Wort über seine Briefe an mich sagen, die für viele Jahre eine Art Rückgrat der vorliegenden Auswahl bilden. Ich lernte Walter Benjamin drei Monate nach seinem endgültigen Bruch mit Wyneken kennen, und meine leidenschaftliche Bindung an das Judentum und die Sache des Zionismus eröffnete mir den Weg zu seiner Person nicht weniger als das intensive Interesse an philosophischen und literarischen Dingen, in dem wir uns trafen. Ich war damals sehr jung, studierte Mathematik und Hebräisch mit gleicher Intensität und überschüttete ihn mit Mitteilungen, Fragen und Gedanken, die meine jüdischen Studien, aber auch meine jugendliche Auseinandersetzung mit der Mathematik und Philosophie betrafen. In unserm Briefwechsel vereinigten sich von vornherein sachliche und persönliche Interessen, und diese Verbindung bestimmt die etwa 300 Briefe, die ich von ihm besitze. Da wir meistens nicht am gleichen Orte lebten und besonders, seitdem ich 1923 nach Palästina ging, fast ausschließlich auf briefliche Mitteilung angewiesen waren, bildeten Briefe in besonders exemplarischer Weise das Medium unserer späteren Beziehung, für das persönliches Gespräch nur noch zweimal wieder substituiert werden konnte. Während daher in seinen Beziehungen zu anderen Menschen das meiste sich im Medium des produktiven Gesprächs und der

spontanen Mündlichkeit vollzog, mußten die Briefe an mich für alles einstehen, was uns an persönlichem Zusammensein versagt war. Dadurch ist ebenso vieles von seinen Berichten und Reflexionen über sich selbst erhalten geblieben, was sonst wohl verloren wäre, wie freilich auch, eben der räumlichen Entfernung wegen, vieles doch in diesem Medium nicht zur Sprache zu bringen war. Ich bin auch überzeugt, daß er sich mit demselben kritischen Freimut und derselben ironischen Schärfe, mit der er sich über andere in Briefen an mich geäußert hat, zu andern über mich ausgesprochen haben wird. Wir wußten stets, woran wir dabei waren.

Aus dem uns vorliegenden Material von etwa 600 Briefen haben wir mehr als 300 ausgewählt, die, wie wir glauben, sich zu einem Ganzen fügen. Gerade die verschiedene Färbung, ja der verschiedene Tonfall, den diese Briefe, je nach der Person der Adressaten, haben, spiegeln den Reichtum von Benjamins Persönlichkeit, in ihm gemäßen Medien gebrochen, wider. Die Briefe sind zum großen Teile lang, wie das seinem Reflexions- und Mitteilungsbedürfnis seinen Freunden gegenüber entsprach. Kurze Briefe sind oft nur technischer Natur und konnten ohne Verlust ausgeschieden werden. Bei anderm mußten wir, wo es um minder wichtige Mitteilungen oder um Wiederholungen von Dingen ging, die in hier vorliegenden Briefen genügend behandelt sind, verzichten. Besonders von den Briefen an mich habe ich, schon aus Raumgründen, vieles zurückstellen müssen. Auslassungen in den aufgenommenen Briefen wurden stets durch Punkte in eckigen Klammern [...] sichtbar gemacht. Sie betreffen rein Technisches, Finanzielles, seine Beziehungen zu seinen Eltern und persönliche Äußerungen über Lebende, zu deren Mitteilung wir uns nicht befugt hielten. Sachliche Kritik an Personen, auch solche ironischen Charakters, haben wir aufgenommen; darüber hinaus schien uns Zurückhaltung geboten.

In den Anmerkungen haben wir uns auf das Notwendige beschränkt. Benjamins Sätze in seinem Brief an Ernst Schoen vom 19. September 1919 gegen Anmerkungen zu Briefwechseln als einem Aderlaß an der Korrespondenz mußten von

uns als eine an die Herausgeber gerichtete Warnung aufgefaßt werden, vorsichtig zu verfahren. Der Erklärung von literarisch allgemein Bekanntem haben wir keinen Raum gegeben. Bei manchen Stellen, die eine Erklärung verlangt hätten, waren die genauen Umstände, die vorausgesetzt werden, nicht mehr festzustellen. Das gilt vor allem von den Briefen bis 1915, bevor ich Benjamin näher kennenlernte. Von da an konnte ich für die nächsten fünfzehn Jahre auf meine eigene, für die weitere Zeit auf Adornos und meine ziemlich präzise Erinnerung sowie auf anderes Schriftliches (wie meine Tagebücher von 1915 bis 1919) zurückgreifen. Vieles hat mir im Lauf der Jahre auch seine Frau, die während des zweiten Weltkrieges und nachher bis zu ihrem Tode in London lebte, erzählt. Für die Jugendbriefe verdanke ich zudem Herbert Belmore (Rom), Franz Sachs (Johannesburg) und Jula Radt-Cohn (Naarden, Holland) wertvolle Auskünfte über Einzelheiten. Leider starb Ernst Schoen, der mit Benjamin noch von jenen frühen Jahren her befreundet war, bevor die Sammlung des Briefmaterials vorlag und er über Details, die nur er in der Lage war aufzuklären, befragt werden konnte.

Das Datum ist in allen Briefen einheitlich an die rechte Kopfseite gesetzt worden. Benjamin selbst pflegte es meistens links unten neben seine Unterschrift zu setzen. Die Zeichensetzung des Kommas nach der Anrede haben wir vereinheitlicht. Die Interpunktion der Briefe selbst bildete ein schwieriges Problem. Jahre hindurch, vor allem zwischen 1914 und 1924, hielt sich Benjamin prinzipiell nicht an die „amtliche Rechtschreibung" und verfuhr völlig nach seinem Gefühl, das sich besonders gegen den Gebrauch des Kommas in Privatbriefen sperrte. Nur wo es sich um mehr oder weniger formelle Briefe handelte, benutzte er einigermaßen konventionelle Interpunktion. Nach 1921 begann er, zuerst sehr zögernd, dann fortschreitend, der orthographischen Konvention sich auch hierin anzupassen. Ich habe daher in den Briefen bis 1921 nur sehr selten, wo es durch syntaktische Verhältnisse durchaus geboten schien, die Interpunktion verbessert; später haben wir sie stärker der Konvention angeglichen.

Die Briefe *an* Benjamin sind bisher so gut wie vollständig verloren, soweit nicht aus seinen allerletzten Jahren Briefe Horkheimers und Adornos, die mit der Maschine geschrieben waren, in Durchschlägen erhalten geblieben sind. Von den hunderten Briefen, die ich an ihn gerichtet habe, besitze ich abschriftlich nur noch fünf. Im Zusammenhang der vorliegenden Veröffentlichung haben wir uns entschlossen, in den zweiten Band drei Briefe von mir und zwei von Adorno aufzunehmen und an den jeweiligen Daten einzureihen, weil sie für die zwischen uns und ihm verhandelten theoretischen Fragen von besonderem Gewicht schienen, für das Verständnis seiner eigenen Briefe, ja darüber hinaus seiner Person selbst, Wichtiges beizutragen haben und ein Bild von der lebendigen Rede und Gegenrede in dieser Korrespondenz überliefern. Außerdem habe ich zwei Gedichte von mir, auf die in mehreren Briefen Benjamins Bezug genommen wird, an den betreffenden Stellen eingeschaltet: ein Gedicht über das Bild „Angelus Novus" von Paul Klee, nach dem Benjamin die von ihm geplante Zeitschrift nennen wollte, sowie ein „Lehrgedicht" über Kafkas „Prozeß".

In die Bearbeitung haben wir uns folgendermaßen geteilt und tragen dementsprechend die Verantwortung für die Gestaltung der Briefe und die Anmerkungen: Ich habe sämtliche Briefe bis 1921 sowie die weiteren Briefe an mich, Max Rychner, Martin Buber, Alfred Cohn, Jula Radt, Werner Kraft, Fritz Lieb, Kitty Steinschneider-Marx und Hannah Arendt bearbeitet. Adorno hat die Briefe an Florens Christian Rang, Hofmannsthal, Brecht und Personen aus dem Kreise von Brecht, an Karl Thieme, Adrienne Monnier, sowie die Briefe an Horkheimer und ihn selbst und seine Frau zu verantworten. Zu den Anmerkungen des von Adorno bearbeiteten Teils trug Rolf Tiedemann Wesentliches bei. Jeder von uns hat die von dem andern bearbeiteten Teile gelesen und seine Bemerkungen dazu gemacht.

Ich möchte schließlich all denen, die durch Beistellung von Briefen zum Zustandekommen dieses Buches geholfen haben, den herzlichen Dank der Herausgeber sagen, vor allem Herrn Herbert Belmore (Rom), Frau Hansi Schoen (Gräfin Johanna

Rogendorf, London), Frau Jula Radt-Cohn (Naarden), Frau Grete Cohn-Radt (Paris), Herrn Dr. Werner Kraft (Jerusalem), Frau Dr. Kitty Steinschneider (Jerusalem), Professor Fritz Lieb (Basel), Frau Susanne Thieme (Lörrach), sowie den Erben und Nachlaßverwaltungen von Brecht, Hofmannsthal und Rang. Unser wärmster Dank gilt dem Suhrkamp Verlag, der unsern Anregungen und Wünschen bereitwillig entgegengekommen ist, und seinem Lektor Walter Boehlich, der uns in vielen Dingen sehr geholfen hat. Die Arbeit an der Sammlung des Materials, der Vorbereitung des Manuskripts und der Drucklegung hat mehr als vier Jahre in Anspruch genommen. Nicht wenige Briefe sind uns erst während der Drucklegung, ja noch nach Abschluß der Fahnenkorrekturen zur Verfügung gestellt worden. So erscheint denn diese Sammlung, die unserm toten Freund ein lebendiges Denkmal setzen soll, fünfundzwanzig Jahre nach seinem Tode.

Jerusalem — Gershom Gerhard Scholem

1 Eingehender über Benjamin haben sich Adorno, „Charakteristik Walter Benjamins" in „Prismen", und in der Vorrede zu den „Schriften"; Scholem, „Walter Benjamin" in der „Neuen Rundschau" 1965, S. 1–21, geäußert.

Leben Sie herzlich wohl.

Ihr Walter

PS Erlaube mir kleine Gemäldegalerie auf dem Couvert beizufügen.

1 Richard Herbertz.
2 Einer Reise in die Schweiz.
3 Dies geschah auf wiederholtes Drängen Scholems.

62 *An Ernst Schoen*

[Ende 1917 oder Anfang 1918]

Lieber Herr Schoen,

seien Sie nicht böse über die lange Pause in meinem Schreiben. Ich will diesen Brief mit dem Wunsche beginnen daß es Ihnen in der Zeit meines Schweigens gut und besser ergangen ist. Wir haben oft an Sie gedacht. Wir hatten in dieser Zeit vielerlei zu tun und ich konnte *diesen* Brief daher nicht früher schreiben.

In Ihrem letzten und vorletzten Brief haben Sie von Julas Arbeit[1] gesprochen. Ich antworte Ihnen darauf erst jetzt weil ich sehe daß von der Klarheit in dieser Beziehung der Bestand unsres Briefwechsels abhängt. Sicher glaube ich daß Jula sich mehr oder weniger klar darüber ist, daß aller Versuche ungeachtet die wir (Jula meine Frau und ich) gemacht haben ein harmonisches und gegründetes Verhältnis zueinander zu finden umsonst waren [sic]. Jula ist, wie ich glaube, im Grunde sich kaum weniger klar darüber als wir daß in der Lösung dieses Verhältnisses wie sie in dem nun schon lange währenden gegenseitigen Schweigen sich volizogen hat keiner von uns dreien in Wahrheit etwas verloren hat. Das ist alles was ich Ihnen mündlich oder schriftlich darüber zu sagen vermöchte; nur leide ich bei dem Bewußtsein daß Sie etwa auf diese Weise etwas erfahren sollten was Sie nicht schon durch Jula wußten.

Endlich bin ich in der Lage mein Versprechen zu erfüllen

und Ihnen von meinen Arbeiten etwas senden zu können. Sollten Sie die Kritik des „Idioten“ von Dostojewski schon kennen so bitte ich Sie umso mehr diese Abschrift als Geschenk von mir zu nehmen. Das Buch selbst muß glaube ich jedem von uns unendlich viel bedeuten und ich bin glücklich wenn ich das für meinen Teil ausgedrückt habe. Ich sende Ihnen außerdem noch eine Notiz über Malerei, die so vorläufig ist daß wir ihren Inhalt sonst im Gespräch behandeln würden. Wenn Sie – ohne daß ich Ihrem gegenwärtigen Tun und Denken das gewiß anders gerichtet sein muß zu nahe trete – gelegentlich mir erwidernde Gedanken zu dieser Notiz schicken könnten würde es mich sehr freuen. Mir handelte es sich um folgendes: gegenüber der widerwärtigen Erscheinung daß heute die unzulänglichen Versuche der theoretischen Erfassung moderner Malerei sogleich zu Kontrast- und Fortschritts-Theorien im Verhältnis zu der frühern großen Kunst ausarten zunächst einmal die begrifflich allgemein gültige Grundlage für das was wir unter Malerei begreifen zu einer Andeutung zu bringen. Darüber habe ich dann die Betrachtung der modernen Malerei beiseite gelassen obwohl ursprünglich diese Überlegung durch eine falsche Verabsolutierung derselben veranlaßt worden war. – Abgesehen davon aber denke ich schon lange darüber nach wo endlich freier Raum, Entfaltung und Größe für die „Aesthetischen“ Grundbegriffe überhaupt gefunden werden könnten und sie aus ihrer ärmlichen Isoliertheit (die in der Aesthetik das ist was bloße Artistik in der Malerei ist) erlöst werden könnten. – Ferner lege ich bei „der Centaur“, Gedanken die ich auf Grund von Hölderlins gewaltigem Fragment „das Belebende“[2] verfolgte. Entschuldigen Sie daß ich alles so auf einmal sende aber das Ganze ist technisch so kompliziert daß man es am besten auf einmal erledigt. – Gewiß habe ich Sie schon einmal auf Hölderlins Fragmente die unter dem Titel „Untreue der Weisheit“ im vorigen Jahr im „Reich“ erschienen sind aufmerksam gemacht. Haben Sie sie gelesen? Das „Belebende“ ist auch von der Art dieser Fragmente und findet sich in Hellingraths erstem Abdruck der Pindar-Übertragungen.

Ich habe die Universität hier kennen gelernt und denke, da sich zum Wesentlichen meiner Arbeit so ziemlich alle Universitäten gleich verhalten werden an eine Promotion hier, soweit man unter den auch hier täglich schwieriger werdenden Verhältnissen überhaupt etwas voraussehen kann. Ich habe Frl. Dr. [Anna] Tumarkin besucht und ihr meine Absicht mich mit Kants Geschichtsphilosophie in systematischer Hinsicht versuchsweise zu befassen gesagt. Ich habe ihre, Häberlins und Herbertz[3] Vorlesungen gehört und finde Ihr Schweigen über diese Dinge, wie es mir wahrscheinlich war, völlig gerechtfertigt. Meine ganze Hoffnung setze ich auf die eigne Arbeit. Wir bewohnen in einer ruhigen Straße eine ganz kleine Wohnung nahe der Universität. Meine Bücher sind zum besten Teil hier; wie traurig es aber mit den Bibliotheksverhältnissen steht werden Sie wohl wissen.

Ich lese unter anderm Jacob Burckhardt: die Zeit Constantins des Großen, ein unglaublich schönes Buch. Im Theater gibt es leider garnichts zu sehen aber von Zeit zu Zeit finden schöne Konzerte statt.

Bitte schreiben Sie uns bald von Ihrem Ergehen. Meine Frau und ich grüßen Sie herzlich.

Mit allen guten Wünschen Ihr Walter Benjamin

1 Jula Cohn war Bildhauerin.
2 Hölderlins Werke ed. Hellingrath, V, S. 272–273.
3 W. B. promovierte schließlich bei Richard Herbertz.

63 An Gerhard Scholem

1. Februar 1918

Lieber Gerhard,

Ihr am 29ten Dezember 1917 abgesandter Eilbrief kam heute hier an, nachdem gestern abend ein kurzer Brief von mir an Sie abgegangen war. Ich füge nun auf dieser Karte noch weniges was sich auf Ihren Brief bezieht bei. Zunächst

wiederhole ich die Frage ob „Zeichen und Mal“ in Ihren Händen ist? Es scheint unbegreiflicherweise verloren gegangen zu sein. Der Ausspruch von Frl. Kraker hat mich tief erfreut. Diese habe ich seit meinem Freiburger Semester 1913 m. W. nicht wiedergesehen und sie mich nicht. Sie war damals Zeuge dieser Zeit in der mein Freund und ich die Freiburger Studentenschaft aufzurufen suchten und in der die tiefsten Keime der Jugendbewegung liegen. Sie nahm an den Dingen bescheiden und passiv Anteil und scheint sich dabei irgendwie ein Gefühl von dem um das es ging gemacht zu haben. – Von Frl. [Alice] Heymann[1] kann ich Ihnen nichts gutes sagen. Seit Jahren stak sie bis über den Hals in der Verwirrung. Es ist immer schlechter mit ihr gegangen, sie scheint ohne Anhalt zu sein, und hat keine eigene Kraft. Eines der jungen Mädchen bei denen man am deutlichsten sieht, daß ihnen nur *ihr* Mann wenn sie einen finden helfen kann. Im übrigen verlocken sie zu allen möglichen „Hilfe“-leistungen die zu nichts führen. Daß ich ihr die Hölderlinarbeit schenkte war auch so eine Hilfe; damals war sie noch in innerlich viel besserer Verfassung als da ich sie in München vor ungefähr 1½ Jahren zum letzten Mal sprach: da war es schrecklich. / Es tut mir sehr leid daß ich Ihnen mit der Anfrage über Barthel[2] soviel Mühe gemacht habe. Was Sie schreiben hätte ich bei Nachdenken auch selbst finden müssen aber ich hatte nicht das Vertrauen damit zu beginnen weil ich nicht sah daß die Sache sich so elementar erledigen läßt. Jetzt bin ich Ihnen dankbar daß Sie mir gezeigt haben woran man mit ihm ist. Meine Frau der ich von der Sache erzählte erklärte sie auch für Unsinn. Die Idee von einem endlichen Welt*raum* ist absurd; Gutkind sprach mir aber gelegentlich von der Endlichkeit des *erfüllten* Weltraums, vielleicht ist das gemeint. Das wäre eine Tatsachenfrage.

Bleiben Sie nur weiter der mathematischen Theorie der Wahrheit (und vielleicht auch mir) so zugänglich, so soll es mich nichts angehen ob Sie andern unzugänglich scheinen. Zwei andere Bücher von Charles-Louis Philippe: Le père Perdrix und Marie Donadieu sind künstlerisch noch sehr viel reifer als Bubu de Montparnasse. Sie lasen es hoffentlich

152 *An Jula Radt*

Paris, 22. März 1926

Juliette, bien-aimée, au pays de l'homme[1]

ce qui signifie: mari en ce cas. Bitte um Entschuldigung für den – zwar reizenden – Anfang, der zur Not jedoch bis auf weiteres unverständlich bleiben muß. Auf alle Fälle ziehe niemanden zur Erklärung heran; die Übersetzung liefere ich auf Wunsch im nächsten Brief gegen 50 Pfennig in Briefmarken nach. Ich bin also in Paris und gedenke nächster Tage das der Familie R.[2] auch offiziell mitzuteilen. Jetzt werde ich die Stimme noch weiter senken, was figürlich durch Bleistiftschrift ausgedrückt wird.

Wie meine Ankunft sich hier machte, ist durch folgende Stationen bezeichnet: Hagen, von wo es um fünf Uhr früh abging, Eisenbahnfahrt mit Poker zwischen einem Spanier, einem Ägypter, einem Berliner und mir, Eintreffen splendid, mit [Thankmar von] Münchhausen an der Bahn, sodann zwei Stunden später Café du Dôme (im Montparnasse, wo jetzt die Russen das neue Bohemequartier gemacht haben – im Gegensatz zu Montmartre, wo ich dies schreibe) ein Abendessen in kleiner Gesellschaft, worauf sodann ein wundervoller, unentdeckter Schwof, der hier bal musette heißt und mit nichts Berlinerischem Ähnlichkeit hat. Für Männer und Frauen und für Männer untereinander. Es gibt eine kleine Straße mit diesen engen Schank- und Tanzzimmern, in denen wohl außer uns kein einziger Ausländer zu sehen war. U. s. w. Zuletzt um vier in einem Bums- und Tanzpalast. Weil mir Paris somit gleich in die Fingerspitzen ging, konnte ich schon am nächsten Tag an meiner Übersetzung sitzen. Seit Jahren bin ich nicht so früh aufgestanden wie hier. Aber es hilft nicht, wenn ich über meine Abende verfügen will, muß ich es tun. Natürlich bleibt mir keine Zeit, zu allgemeinen Bildungskuriositäten. Ich kann nur machen, was mir Spaß macht, wenn ich nicht gerad schreibe. Das heißt, ich gehe nur von außen an die Stadt heran: Lage der Straßen, Verkehrsmittel, Cafés und Zeitungen beschäftigen

mich. Einmal bin ich im Theater gewesen und habe eine dieser hübschen, saubern, anspruchslosen Komödien gesehen, die es in Deutschland nicht gibt. Mittag kostet durchschnittlich soviel wie bei Dir, aber es gibt mehr Gänge – sehr gut gekocht, in einer Kutscherkneipe neben meinem Hotel. Bisher habe ich noch kein einziges Buch gekauft: wenn Du bedenkst, daß es einige Straßen voll davon gibt, dann will das viel besagen – zum Teil ist allerdings auch die Menge ein Grund. Um Bilder habe ich mich etwas mehr gekümmert, hatte eine Einladung zur Eröffnung der „Indépendants" – das sind die hiesigen Juryfreien –, aber die Bilder waren gräßlich. Dagegen habe ich in vielen Kunstsalons schönes gesehen, indem ich die Spezialstraße entlang und drei Minuten in jeden Laden ging.

Ich werde nicht nach Fontenay zu Hessels herausziehen, sondern in einem netten – wenn auch kalten Zimmerchen, mit Komfort wohnen bleiben, um einmal endlich das Vergnügen, in einem Hotel zu wohnen, auszukosten. Dorthin also schreibe mir einen netten Brief, damit ich Dir dann weiter erzähle. Vieles muß man ja erzählen – z. B. eine famose Kasperl-Vorstellung im Kindertheater. Laß meinen Kopf[3] schön eingewickelt! Adieu. Herzliche Grüße Jula alles Gute. Meine Adresse ist 4 Avenue du parc Montsouris Hotel du Midi

Dein Walter

[1] Eine Anspielung auf den Titel des Buches von Jean Giraudoux, „Juliette au pays des hommes", das W. B. sehr schätzte.

[2] Jula Cohn war seit einigen Monaten (1925) mit Fritz Radt verheiratet.

[3] Eine Skulptur, die J. C. von W. B. gemacht hatte.

ist? Ich habe da neulich ein ekelerregendes „Ägyptisches Tagebuch“ von Bethge in die Hände bekommen[5], das dort erschienen ist. Nun aber etwas sehr Schönes, das Ihr lesen und in Jerusalem bekannt machen sollt. Das Buch heißt „Der Russe redet“ [6] und ist im Drei-Masken-Verlag erschienen. Es bringt ohne Anmerkungen, Daten noch Namen Sätze aus Unterhaltungen und Erzählungen russischer Soldaten, wie eine Samariterin, die an der Front war, sie von Fall zu Fall aufgezeichnet hat. Es ist vielleicht, wahrscheinlich, das aufrichtigste und positivste Buch, welches der Krieg hervorgebracht hat.

[. . .]

Sehr herzliche Grüße Dir und Escha

Dein Walter[7]

Ich möchte das Märchen vom Dornröschen zum zweiten Male erzählen.

Es schläft in seiner Dornenhecke. Und dann, nach so und so viel Jahren wird es wach.

Aber nicht vom Kuß eines glücklichen Prinzen.

Der Koch hat es aufgeweckt, als er dem Küchenjungen die Ohrfeige gab, die, schallend von der aufgesparten Kraft so vieler Jahre, durch das Schloß hallte.

Ein schönes Kind schläft hinter der dornigen Hecke der folgenden Seiten.

Daß nur kein Glücksprinz im blendenden Rüstzeug der Wissenschaft ihm nahe kommt. Denn im bräutlichen Kuß wird es zubeißen.

Vielmehr hat sich der Autor, es zu wecken, als Küchenmeister selber vorbehalten. Zu lange ist schon die Ohrfeige fällig, die schallend durch die Hallen der Wissenschaft gellen soll.

Dann wird auch diese arme Wahrheit erwachen, die am altmodischen Spinnrocken sich gestochen hat, als sie, verbotnerweise, in der Rumpelkammer einen Professorentalar sich zu weben gedachte.

Frankfurt a/M, Juli 1925

(Vorrede zum Trauerspielbuch)[8]

1 Sein Artikel über Goethe ist im deutschen Originaltext erhalten, in der später redigierten ausführlicheren Fassung.

2 Gemeint ist die Rezension von Bernoullis Bachofen-Buch; sie erschien am 10. Sept. 1926.

3 Gemeint ist A. A. Bogdanow, Allgemeine Organisationslehre, Tektologie. Bd. I, Bln. 1926.

4 Sie erschien nur auf hebräisch.

5 Von W. B. in der LW vom 11. Juni 1926 besprochen.

6 Von Ssofja Fedortschenko, 1923. Von W. B. in der LW vom 5. 11. 1926 besprochen.

7 Das Folgende auf einem Extra-Blatt.

8 Die Vorrede ist nicht erschienen.

154 *An Jula Radt*

Paris, 8. April 1926

Liebste Jula,

in meinem letzen Briefe stand nicht viel, seine ganze Energie war in die Formulierungen gefahren, die zur Behebung des Irrtums nötig waren. Du hast mich am Telefon falsch verstanden: nun, in den Briefen, hoffentlich desto besser. [. . .] – Ich bin nun also für eine Weile allein in Paris, denn Frau Hessel rechne ich nicht, weil sie erstens mit eigenen Angelegenheiten sehr befaßt ist, wenn sie einmal anwesend ist, für mich aber meistens nur eine gesellschaftliche Manöverübung dabei herauskommt, die nicht immer Spaß macht auch wenn sie klappt. Sie hat bisweilen eine drollige Lust, mit mir zu flirten und ich versteife mich mit mindestens ebensoviel Vergnügen darauf, das nicht zu tun. Desto besser ist es mit Münchhausen gewesen; wir haben (in Gesellschaft seiner hiesigen Flamme, einer wenig belangvollen aber garnicht störenden Malerin, deren Mann auf eine garnicht zu beschreibende Weise im Hintergrund zerfließt) eine runde Zahl hübscher Abendessen, Tag- und Nachtspaziergänge und zuletzt die herrliche Autotour nach Chantilly und Senlis unternommen, von dessen Hotel du Grand Cerf dieser Bogen noch zeugt. Von dem Chok, der mich in Senlis befiel, als in der Kathedrale mir Münchhausen sagt, daß 1914 die Deutschen

in ihr gewesen sind, habe ich Dir geschrieben. Und dann muß man sich sagen, was es heißt, den Rückzug von Paris, das einen halben Tagemarsch entfernt liegt, anzutreten. – Es scheint, daß schicke Gojim[1] augenblicklich ganz mein Fall sind. Am angenehmsten war es auch immer, wenn wir zu zweien waren. Aber in diesem Genre wird es nicht weiter gehn: der freundliche, durchaus nicht schicke Hessel kommt her und außerdem hat Bloch, kaum daß er mich hier wußte, seine Ankunft in Paris angezeigt, die allerdings inzwischen schon überfällig ist. Er will, sympathischerweise, ohne Frau erscheinen, die in Sanary weitermalt. Münchhausen fuhr nicht ab, ohne mir einige nützliche Brücken geschlagen zu haben. So hat er mich beim Grafen Pourtalès eingeführt, wo ich in vierzehn Tagen einen französischen Vortrag über M. Stefan George zu hören bekommen soll. Ein Salon mit kostbaren Möbeln, von vereinzelten Damen und Herren garniert, die den heillosesten Physiognomien ähneln, denen man nur bei Proust begegnen kann. Das tat, daß ich beim ersten Vortrag, den ich neulich hörte – die Sache findet gegen drei Uhr mittags statt – mitten in der schönsten Snoberei, als man von Dante Gabriel Rossetti etwas vortrug, beinahe eingeschlafen wäre. Münchhausen, neben mir, erhielt sich nur mit Koketieren mühsam wach. Dann war ich neulich zu einem Frühstück, welches in einem der allerersten Pariser Restaurants die Fürstin Bassiano für sieben Personen, unter denen ich und Münchhausen waren, gegeben hat. Es begann mit riesenhaften Kaviarportionen und ging in dieser Art weiter. Mitten im Zimmer wurde auf dem Herd gebraten und vor dem Anrichten zeigte man alles vor. Dabei war unter dieser Gesellschaft sogar ein waschechter italienischer Revolutionär. Außerdem gab es den Chefredakteur der Nouvelle Revue Française, der einen vorzüglichen Eindruck macht und, unter anderen [Bernhard] Groethuysen, den Alfred [Cohn] glaube ich noch in Berlin gehört hat und der mein Nachbar war. – Ich bin hier übrigens fleißig, zum mindesten beim Übersetzen und was das Erstaunlichste ist, es wird mir ganz leicht. Dazu habe ich freilich ein Regime entdeckt, das zauberhaft die Kobolde zum Helfen lockt und darin besteht, daß wenn ich morgens

aufstehe ich ohne mich anzukleiden, ohne Hände oder Körper auch nur mit einem Tropfen Wasser zu benetzen, ja ohne auch nur zu trinken, mich an die Arbeit setze und nichts tue, ehe das Pensum des ganzen Tages beendet ist – geschweige denn frühstücken. Das bringt die seltsamsten Wirkungen zustande, die man denken kann. Nachmittag kann ich dann vornehmen was ich will oder bummeln. Und ich schlendere oft ohne Erregung die Quais lang: wirkliche Seltenheiten sind dort sehr selten geworden und der Anblick unzähliger mittlerer Bücher stimmt mich eher genügsam. Zudem kann man sich über dem Flanieren leicht für einige Zeit das Lesen abgewöhnen: mir sieht es jedenfalls danach aus. Dies und das sehe ich im Theater – ich nehme es, wie es gerade ein Freibillet mit sich bringt. So komme ich gerade jetzt aus der Aufführung von [Georg] Kaisers „Kolportage", dem einzigen seiner Stücke, das ich vertrage. Es war hier in Paris ein Mißerfolg. Erstens ist es für Franzosen nicht zugänglich und zweitens hat man es nicht sehr gut gegeben. Die erste Aufführung im Lessingtheater war besser. Was ich an Avantgarde-Theater gesehen habe, eine surrealistische Soirée in einem kleinen Privattheater auf dem Montmartre vor geladenem Publikum war jammervoll. Aber nichts geht über die Jahrmärkte und das schönste an aller Kunst und allem Betrieb dieser Stadt ist, daß sie dem wenigen, was noch als Rest von dem Ursprünglichen, Natürlichen sich hält, seinen Glanz läßt. Diese Märkte fallen wie Bomben in dieses oder in jenes Stadtviertel: jede Woche wird man, wenn man es darauf anlegt, irgend einen Boulevard finden, wo Schießbuden, Seidenzelte, Fleischbänke, Antiquare, Bilderhändler, Waffelstände hintereinander aufgereiht sind. Die wundervollen Glaskugeln, in denen dichter Schnee fällt, habe ich auf der foire aux jambons et aux ferrailles (Schinken- und Alteisen-Markt) gekauft und diese Woche gehe ich irgendwann auf die foire aux pains d'épice (Pfefferkuchen-Markt). Auf der foire aux pains d'épice werde ich Dir einen schönen Pfefferkuchen kaufen, der wird, bis wir uns wiedersehen, auf meinem Schreibtisch stehen. Keinem „Schreib"tisch aber einem wundervollen soliden Möbel, wahrscheinlich dem ein-

zigen richtigen Tische, der im ganzen Hotel aufzutreiben gewesen ist. Ich habe Dir einen richtigen Brief, bis obenhin voll, schreiben wollen, liebe Jula. Etwas was man in die Hand nehmen und auf den Tisch stellen kann, und zum herumgehen. Wenn Du zufrieden bist, dann schreibe mir und denke, daß nicht alle Tage so heiße Sonntagssonne bei mir einfällt, wie Du nach diesem Brief es glauben wirst. Wie steht es mit der Ausstellung?

Sehr herzlich Dein Walter

[1] In humoristischer Abwandlung der jüdischen Redewendung „schikkere [d. h. betrunkene] Gojim".

155 *An Jula Radt*

Paris, 30. April 1926

Liebe Jula,

mit diesen Worten vollziehe ich eine doppelte Einweihung: die eines neuen Füllfederhalters und dieser Bogen, die freilich nur für Dich als Briefpapier gelten – sonst sind sie mein kostbarstes Manuscript in einer Tönung, nach der ich lange gesucht habe, und die die besten Gedanken aus mir herauslockt. Mit dem wärmeren Wetter – wir haben keine Sonne aber nach Wochen eisiger Kälte legt sich nun plötzlich Sommerschwüle über die Straßen – tauche ich ganz allmählich in Stadt und Leben wieder auf. Die letzten Wochen hatte ich unter schrecklichen Depressionen verbracht. Dies ist natürlich auch Schuld, daß Du in dieser Zeit nichts von mir hörtest. Ja, ich bin auch noch nicht auf der foire (dem Pfefferkuchen-Jahrmarkt) gewesen und noch steht auf meinem Schreibtisch kein Kuchen für Dich. Es hat Tag aus Tag ein geregnet, man konnte nicht daran denken. Aber wenn Du diesen Brief liest, wird schon alles in guter Ordnung besorgt sein. Nun war freilich dieser gedachte Pfefferkuchenaufbau plastischer, monumentaler und weniger freßhaft (jawohl: freßhaft) gemeint, als Du ihn verstanden hast: er ist für baldige Rückkunft kein Zeichen (es hat mir nichts ausgemacht, daß er steinhart sein kann, wenn Du ihn bekommst). Ich denke hier viel an Dich und vor allem wünsche ich Dich oft in mein Zimmer, das ganz gewiß keine Ähnlichkeit hat mit dem in Capri und das Dir doch sehr einleuchten würde – und Du *mir sehr* darinnen. Aber zurück will ich vorläufig nicht kommen, dieser Stadt gegenüber vielmehr die Kraft einer dauernden Werbung, welche zu ihrem Bundesgenossen die Zeit macht, mit aller Geduld ausprobieren. Ja diese Geduld gibt mir eine Indolenz, welche beinah zu groß ist. Ich sehe fast nichts von allem was „gesehn" werden muß, tue ich [sic] mich weniger um als ich es könnte, bringe bisher nicht viel mehr zu stande als die Arbeit an meiner Übersetzung. Mit einigen Ausnahmen freilich. Im Hotel des Ventes (das ist das große städtische Pariser Auktionshaus – ein Institut, zu dem es kein Gegenstück in Berlin gibt) weiß ich so gut wie ein Pariser Bescheid. Ich habe viele Bücherauktionen mitgemacht (die dort neben anderen stattfinden) und umso mehr dabei gelernt, als ich wenig gekauft habe. Und dann habe ich, als es mir am schlechtesten ging, den ganzen Proust in die Ecke geworfen und ganz für mich allein gearbeitet und einige Notizen geschrieben, an denen ich sehr hänge: vor allem eine wunderschöne über Matrosen (wie sie die Welt ansehen), eine über Reklame, andere über Zeitungsfrauen, die Todesstrafe, Jahrmärkte, Schießbuden, Karl Kraus[1] – lauter bittere, bittere Kräuter, wie ich sie jetzt in einem *Küchen*garten mit Leidenschaft ziehe.– Nun hast Du also wie eine Prinzessin aus tausend und einer Nacht Gundolfs und meinen Kopf auf Deinen Schloßzinnen aufgepflanzt[2] und treibst dahinter Dein Unwesen (und ohne Dich darin zu unterbrechen, gebe ich Dir schnell einen Kuß). Vielleicht erzählst Du mir nun aber doch etwas von Gundolfs Tagen in Berlin (ich bin natürlich nicht unverschämt genug, um Vertraulichkeiten Dich anzugehen und bitte nur in aller Bescheidenheit um ein paar schöne Lügen). Ich würde ja einfach bei Dir anrufen aber die Menschentechnik ist noch nicht weit genug, um so ein Ferngespräch von Paris nach Berlin

zu führen. [. . .] – Ich habe begonnen, französische Konversationsstunden bei einem Schüler der Ecole Normale zu nehmen, aber sie sind mir zu teuer, ich werde mich wohl bald nach anderem umsehen. Augenblicklich liegt mir daran, das Leben dieser Schüler (die im Anfang der Zwanziger stehen) etwas kennen zu lernen, deswegen behalte ich sie noch bei. Vielleicht ein andermal erzähle ich Dir davon. Ich lerne hier ein Bedürfnis nach Einsamkeit kennen, wie ich noch nie im Leben es gehabt habe. Es ist freilich, so seltsam das klingt, nur die Kehrseite davon, daß ich einsam hier bin. Die angenehme Gegenwart von Hessel und die problematische von Ernst Bloch ändern daran natürlich nichts. Bloch ist außerordentlich und mir, als bester Kenner meiner Sachen sehr ehrwürdig (er weiß viel besser Bescheid als ich selber, denn er hat nicht nur alles inne, was ich je geschrieben habe, sondern auch jedes gesprochene Wort von vor Jahren) aber während ich mich ganz den Erscheinungen des pariser Lebens hingeben muß, ist und bleibt bei ihm Garmisch die Sehnsucht, auf die er immer zurückkommt. Natürlich tauchen auch sonst mannichfache Gestalten auf. Vorgestern sprach ich Valeska Gert, die nächste Woche hier einen Tanzabend gibt. Karl Kraus war hier, um den ich mich nicht gekümmert habe. – [. . .] – Die Notizen von mir, die Dir [Eugen] Wallach geschickt hat, standen in der „Frankfurter Zeitung“[3]. – Jula, schreibe mir einen sehr brauchbaren Brief, dem ich Paris zeigen kann. Und wann Dir? (Kannst Du mir übrigens einen Wink wegen Eures Hochzeitgeschenks geben. Es ist für mich Lumpen natürlich nicht leicht, Euch beiden zusammen etwas zu schenken. Mache mir doch einen Vorschlag. [. . .] Die Sonne kommt mir aufs Blatt und ich schließe diesen Brief, der aus dem bedeckten Paris der vergangnen Tage herkommt.
Einen kitschigen Maiglöckchengruß

Dein Walter

1 Stücke aus dem Bande „Einbahnstraße“.
2 Sie hatte auch von Gundolfs Kopf eine Skulptur gemacht.
3 „Kleine Illumination“. FZ, 14. April 1926.

Paris, 29. Mai 1926

Lieber Gerhard,

ich hole, wie Du schon am Format entnehmen kannst, zu einem ausführlichen Brief aus. Dabei freilich macht mich etwas beklommen, daß ich auf das kaum werde antworten können, wonach Du am dringendsten fragst. Eben darum stelle ich in Gottes Namen den untauglichen Versuch dazu vorne an. Im Grunde ist es mir bitter, mich theoretisch resümieren zu sollen, da mein Buch (wenn es denn eines werden sollte) über die Dinge noch nicht gereift ist und das Momentane sich vielmehr als ein Versuch zu erkennen gibt, die rein theoretische Sphäre zu verlassen. Dies ist auf menschliche Weise nur zwiefach möglich, in religiöser oder politischer Observanz. Einen Unterschied dieser beiden Observanzen in ihrer Quintessenz gestehe ich nicht zu. Ebensowenig jedoch eine Vermittlung. Ich spreche hier von einer Identität, die sich allein im paradoxen Umschlagen des einen in das andere (in welcher Richtung immer) und unter der unerläßlichen Voraussetzung erweist, daß jede Betrachtung der Aktion rücksichtslos genug, und radikal in ihrem Sinne verfährt. Die Aufgabe ist eben darum hier nicht ein für alle Mal, sondern jeden Augenblick sich zu entscheiden. Aber zu *entscheiden*. Eine andere Identität dieser Bereiche als die des praktischen Umschlagens mag es geben (gibt es gewiß) führt aber uns, die wir hier und jetzt nach ihr suchen wollten, tief in die Irre. Immer radikal, niemals konsequent in den wichtigsten Dingen zu verfahren, wäre auch meine Gesinnung, wenn eines Tages ich der kommunistischen Partei beitreten sollte (was ich wiederum von einem letzten Anstoß des Zufalls abhängig mache). Die Möglichkeit meines Verbleibens in ihr ist dann einfach experimentell festzustellen und interessant und fraglich weniger das Ja und Nein als das Wielange? Und was gewisse unumstößliche Einsichten (als etwa die vom Unzutreffenden der materialistischen Metaphysik oder, meinetwegen, auch der materialistischen Geschichtsauffassung)

Studium nötig machen würde, auf einem der für solche Dinge gangbaren Wege zu beschaffen; wie es aber in allen ähnlichen Fällen ist, so braucht er auch hier – und ganz abgesehen von der Frage der äußeren Mittel, schon um eine spätere Berufung ins Auge fassen zu können – einige Referenzen über meine Befähigung. Dr. Scholem schreibt mir, daß in diesem Sinne eine Äußerung von Ihnen von höchstem Wert sei und er legt mir nahe, Dr. Magnes die Möglichkeit zu geben, sich mit einer schriftlichen Anfrage an Sie zu wenden. Ich tue das, mit der inneren Überzeugung, daß ich damit um mehr als einen Dienst und um eine wirkliche bedeutungsvolle Hilfe bitte, daß Sie sie darum auch um so sicherer erfüllen werden. Wie ich vermute wird ein kurzer Brief des Dr. Magnes in absehbarer Zeit bei Ihnen eintreffen.

Die Frage akademischer Referenzen im engsten Sinne des Wortes war schwierig. Ich habe mir da erlaubt neben einigen anderen Germanisten und Philosophen Professor Brecht anzugeben.

[...]

Was Sie mir bei Ihrem Hiersein Bestätigendes und Präzisierendes aus Ihren eigenen Plänen zum Projekt der „Pariser Passagen“ sagten, ist mir immerfort gegenwärtig und macht mir zugleich immer klarer, wo die Hauptakzente zu liegen haben. Augenblicklich bemühe ich mich um das Dürftige, was bisher zur philosophischen Darstellung und Ergründung der Mode versucht worden ist: was es mit diesem natürlichen und ganz irrationalen Zeitmaßstab des Geschichtsverlaufs eigentlich auf sich hat.

Eines habe ich sehr bedauert, bei Ihrem Hiersein versäumt zu haben. Ich hätte so gerne mit Ihnen über Alfred Brust gesprochen. Nicht nur weil ich aus den „Neuen Deutschen Beiträgen“ und von [Willy] Haas weiß, daß er Sie interessiert und daß Sie Anteil an ihm nehmen, sondern weil wir wohl auch die Freundschaft zwischen Rang und Brust berührt hätten – die sich freilich wohl nie gesehen haben. Mir ist sein Werk doch fremd und wohl auf immer. Ich habe begonnen „Jutt und Jula“ [1] zu lesen, erkenne, daß man diesem Mann die größte Achtung schuldet und spüre die Kräfte,

die da wirksam sind doch als gefährliche, feindliche, die ich vielleicht nur einmal, eben in der Gestalt von Rang, bezwungen und zu wahren Genien geworden sah.

Die wenigen Zeilen über den „Turm“, die diesem hier beiliegen, bitte ich Sie, nachsichtig aufzunehmen.

Mit den herzlichsten Grüßen

Ihr aufrichtig Ihnen ergebener Walter Benjamin

PS Eben treffen Ihre freundlichen Zeilen aus Rodaun mit der erfreulichen Nachricht über [Walther] Brecht ein. Bitte sagen Sie ihm bei Gelegenheit meinen Dank – oder vielleicht noch besser, ich darf nach Erscheinen seiner Besprechung selbst Anlaß nehmen, mit ihm in Verbindung zu treten. Aber verzeihen Sie – das eine schließt ja das andere nicht aus.

Ich wünsche Ihnen von Herzen reiche gesegnete Frühlingswochen.

[1] B. rezensierte das Buch in der Literarischen Welt vom 30. 3. 1928 (Jg. 4, Nr. 13), S. 5, unter dem Titel: „Eine neue gnostische Liebesdichtung“.

173 *An Alfred Cohn*

Berlin, 27. März 1928

Lieber Alfred,

spät genug stelle ich mich an Deinem Ferien-Lager mit einem Päckchen ein, zu dem hier die erforderliche Gebrauchsanweisung: das Elementar [?] sei zuerst und vor allem Deinem Studium empfohlen, wonach Du es hoffentlich mit doppeltem Vergnügen in Deine Bibliothek einstellst. Sodann nimm die französischen Skribenten zur Hand und sende sie mir nach vollzogener Bekanntschaftsfeier wieder zurück. Dem Jouglet[1] lege, wenn Du Lust hast, einen Empfehlungs- oder Urias-Brief ins Maul, damit ich weiß, was ich von ihm zu halten habe und ob er wirklich wichtig genug ist, besprochen zu

werden. Mit dem Buche von Benda habe ich das getan, und trotzdem, was ich darüber schrieb[2], wenn überhaupt, so an einem blamablen Orte erscheinen wird, sollst Du es nach Möglichkeit zu Gesicht bekommen.

Schreibe mir, was Du machst und wie es Dir geht.

Entsprechende Mitteilungen von meiner Seite mag beredt genug die freundliche Bitte vertreten, mir die 10 Mark sobald Du es tun kannst, zurückzusenden. –

Schade daß Du nicht hier bist: ich schreibe Dir dies nämlich am Abend eines Tages, an dem ich Berlin als Hauptstadt des Reiches wieder einmal in den Rachen habe sehen können. Das kam so: Gestern abend las Kraus als viertes und letztes in der Reihe seiner Offenbach-Vorlesungen das „Pariser Leben". Es war die erste Operettenvorlesung, die ich von ihm hörte und ich will Dir hier von dem Eindruck, den sie mir machte, umso weniger schreiben, als sie gerade jetzt eine ganze Ideenmasse – Du weißt, aus welchem Bereich – in Bewegung setzte, so daß ich Mühe habe, über meine Gedanken den Überblick zu behalten. Unter den Zusatzstrophen gab es ein Couplet mit dem Schlußvers „Ich bring aus jeder Stadt den Schuft – heraus". Es war deutlich, daß es auf Kerr ging. Kurz vor der ersten Pause verlas Kraus, stehend, einen kurzen Text, der darauf hinauslief zu sagen: „Ich nenne hier Kerr öffentlich einen Schuft, um zu sehen, ob ich ihn auf diese Weise zu einer Klage werde zwingen können. In meiner Hand sind die Beweise, daß Kerr mich im Jahre 1916 den obersten Militärbehörden als hochverräterischen, defaitistischen Autor denunziert hat". – Mir ist zu dieser Vorlesung wie gesagt einiges eingefallen und ich wollte unbedingt über sie schreiben, natürlich ohne diesen „Zwischenfall" zu eskamotieren, sondern vielmehr kurz ihn als dynamisches Zentrum des Abends hinstellen. Das Ergebnis eines Vormittags war die Erfahrung, daß ein Referat über diesen Vortrag nirgends unterzubringen war. Meine Notiz werde ich darum nicht weniger schreiben, habe aber nur noch wenig Hoffnung, sie erscheinen zu sehen[3].

So ist Berlin.

Im übrigen hatte ich von Kraus einen größeren Eindruck

als je bisher. Jetzt nämlich, da er seine adaequaten Gegenstände gefunden hat, ist er, bis in die äußere Natur hinein, gewachsen, aufrechter und entspannter geworden.

Leider ist heute abend noch allerhand zu besorgen und ich muß schließen. An der Potsdamer Brücke hat heute eine Buchhandlung ein Sonderfenster mit meinen Schriften eingerichtet und in dessen Mitte ist Julas Kopf ausgestellt.

Herzliche Grüße an Dich und Grete

Dein Walter

1 Vermutlich René Jouglet, „Le nouveau corsaire" (deutsch 1927).
2 Vermutlich „La trahison des clercs". Die Besprechung erschien im Mai 1928 in den „Humboldt-Blättern".
3 Sie erschien in von der Redaktion an den Stellen über Kerr zensurierter Form in der „Literarischen Welt" vom 20. April 1928.

174 An Max Rychner

Berlin, 22. April 1928

Sehr geehrter Herr Rychner,

in der regnerischen Stille eines Sonntagvormittags werde ich meiner Beschämung soweit Herr, um Ihnen schreiben zu können. Ich hätte mir gleich darüber klar sein müssen, daß der ehren- und reizvolle Vorschlag, den Sie mir im vergangenen Herbst gemacht haben, durch seine Dimensionen entmutigend auf mich wirken würde. Meine Schwerfälligkeit in der Konzeption – verzeihen Sie, wenn ich es ausspreche – ist so groß, daß ich an ein im eigentlichen Sinne repräsentatives Thema – deutsche Literatur der letzten zwei Jahre vor dem Forum zu behandeln, das mir seit langem unter allen, die um deutschsprachliche Zeitschriften herumliegen als das wichtigste erscheint – kaum herankomme.

Dagegen steht es für mich fest, daß – Ihr späteres Einverständnis vorausgesetzt – das erste wesentliche Stück, das ich von meiner Arbeit fortgeben kann, der „Neuen Schweizer Rundschau" gehören soll. Ich denke da an Teile eines Essays „Pariser Passagen", an dem ich seit Monaten arbeite und der

WALTER BENJAMIN

BRIEFE

Herausgegeben und mit Anmerkungen versehen von
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SUHRKAMP VERLAG

zur Deutung Prousts beizutragen. Ich stehe aber dem Ganzen noch zu nahe, es steht noch zu groß vor mir. Ich warte, bis ich Details sehe, an denen ich dann, wie an Unebenheiten einer Mauer, hochklettern will. Sicher wird unsere deutsche Proust-Forschung sehr anders aussehen als die französische. In Proust lebt doch noch so viel größeres und wichtigeres als der „Psychologe", von dem in Frankreich, soviel ich sehe, fast ausschließlich die Rede ist. Wenn wir uns etwas gedulden, so bin ich sicher, Sie werden eines Tages, von welcher Seite es sei, eine vergleichende Arbeit über deutsche und französische Proust-Kommentare ebenso gerne erhalten wie bringen.

Für heute schließe ich mit den aufrichtigsten Empfehlungen als Ihr ergebener

Walter Benjamin

183 *An Alfred Cohn*

[Februar 1929]

Lieber Alfred,

ich will durchaus keinen Tag verstreichen lassen sondern Dir sofort zu Deiner Sendung gratulieren. Die Sachen sind noch nicht bei der Redaktion, aber sie werden natürlich gedruckt. Ich stehe dafür ein wie für meine eignen. Sei nicht böse, wenn ich Dir sage, daß die Rezensionen noch besser sind als ich es beim festesten Vertrauen in Deinen Scharfblick und Deine Ausdruckskraft erwarten konnte. Ich freue mich, endlich in diesem verzweifelten Exil, das die „Literarische Welt" darstellt, einen Mitverbannten zu haben.

Besonders die Rezension der Luxemburg-Biographie ist vollendet.

Bitte entschuldige, daß der angekündigte Panferow „Die Genossenschaft der Habenichtse"[1] nicht kam. Ursprünglich hatte ich es auf meinen Namen genommen und auch schließlich behalten, weil meine russische Freundin, die seit einiger Zeit hier ist, mit Panferow sehr gut bekannt ist und mir

allerlei von ihm erzählen will, was ich einer Rezension zu gute kommen lassen möchte.

Seitdem ich weiß, daß Du das Pergamentbuch bekommen sollst, bin ich, jedenfalls darin, viel fleißiger und beschreibe es in die Kreuz und die Quer[2]. Ja – um einen Augenblick dabei zu verweilen: ich meine jenes größere Heft in biegsamem Pergamentdeckel, mit dem Du mich in Mannheim beschenkt hast. Der Umgang mit ihm hat mir zudem ein beschämendes faible für dieses ganz dünne, durchscheinende und doch vorzügliche Papier gegeben, das ich hier leider nirgends auftreiben kann. Weißt Du eine Quelle, wo man es *en gros* beziehen kann?

Ich will dafür sorgen, daß Du jetzt möglichst regelmäßige Büchersendungen von der Redaktion direkt bekommst. Für die zweite Frankreich-Nummer möchte ich der Redaktion doch vorschlagen, dreißig Zeilen aus dem Flaubertschen dictionnaire des idées reçues[3] zu bringen. Ich schreibe Dir noch darüber. Wenn Du Dich für den Aufsatz über Surrealismus[4] interessierst, wirst Du gut tun, das vollständige Erscheinen abzuwarten und ihn dann in Einem zu lesen. Sinnwidriger als es geschehen ist, ließ sich nämlich die Abteilung der Fortsetzungen garnicht vornehmen.

Für heute will ich schließen und tue es mit allen guten Wünschen für Deine Gesundheit und herzlichen Grüßen an Grete und die Kinder

Dein Walter

PS Von einer eigentlichen „Rubrik" Burschells in der „Literarischen Welt" weiß ich nichts. Bitte schreibe mir Genaueres. Im übrigen hoffe ich, das wird sich mit der Zeit alles von selbst gut einspielen.

1 Erschien 1928. Von W. B. in der „Literarischen Welt" vom 15. März 1929 besprochen.

2 Dies Buch im Pergamenteinband befindet sich, aus dem Nachlaß von Alfred Cohn, in Scholems Besitz. Es ist in kleinster Schrift eng beschrieben.

3 Aus Bouvard et Pécuchet.

4 Erschien in der „Literarischen Welt" vom 1., 8. und 15. Februar 1929.

sich denken kann. Ebenso unzivilisiert, ebenso hoch kultiviert. Er erinnerte mich an einen der Brüder Heinle, die so jung gestorben sind und er hat einen Gang, der oft nach augenblicklichem Verschwinden aussieht. Ich hätte es einem andern nicht so leicht geglaubt, wenn er erklärt hätte, er kämpfe gegen einen Einfluß, den die Bilder Gauguins auf ihn hätten. Bei diesem Jungen konnte ich genau begreifen, wovon er sprach.

Etwas ganz anderes: in der Züricher Illustrierten erscheint seit etwa drei Wochen der Abdruck des Buches, in dem ein gewisser Trax Harding sich mit dem 1925 im brasilianischen Urwald verschwundenen Obersten Fawcett befaßt. Ich las den Beginn des Abdrucks und glaube, daß man es in dem Tramp und Cowboy, der dieses Buch verfaßt haben will – wahrscheinlich in der Tat verfaßt hat – mit einem sehr wichtigen und beispiellos begabten Autor zu tun hat. Wenn Sie das erste Kapitel, das in einer der ersten Mai- oder letzten Aprilnummern stehen muß, gelesen haben, werden Sie im Bilde sein. Sie werden sich die betreffenden Nummern der Züricher Illustrierten verschaffen, diese Serie mit atemloser Spannung lesen und mir dann schicken. Ja?

Dafür bekommen Sie einen Abdruck der Bennett-Rezension[3] sowie ich im Besitz von Dublikaten bin.

Immer wieder habe ich Ihnen für eine der Anweisungen zu danken, die pünktlich und zu dem verhältnismäßig günstigen Kurse von 2,7 ausgezahlt werden. Jede von ihnen ist für mich ein kleines Modell von einem geborgenen Dasein und vielleicht steht es mit ihnen wie mit den kleinen Modellhäusern der Architekten, die oft viel reizender aussehen als nachher das Leben in den wirklichen sich gestaltet. Und nun wollen Sie schon an meinen Geburtstag denken. Ich habe lange nachgedacht und möchte Sie nur mit meinem liebsten Wunsch verbinden. Nun sagt Mac Orlan, für einen Mann von vierzig Jahren könne es eigentlich kein größeres Fest geben, als einen neuen Anzug anzuziehen. Soweit gut – aber nun werde ich einundvierzig und da braucht man Trost nötiger als Feste. Ja, gern möchte ich an diesem Tage blauen Rauch zu meinem Schornstein heraussteigen lassen. Aber seit

langem hat er sich nicht mehr über meinem Dache gekräuselt und die Bilder, die ich in meinem letzten Briefe Ihnen einschloß, waren die letzten, welche er geformt hat. Wenn Sie einige edle Scheiter auf meinen Herd legten, so wären Sie meinen schönsten Stunden verbunden und meine Rauchfahne überm Haus würde am fünfzehnten bis zu Ihnen hinüberwehn.

Liebe Felizitas, für heute schließe ich ab. Natürlich sollen meine Bücher bei Ihnen bleiben. Nur die Skripten liefern Sie bitte aus; diese, der Einfachheit halber, bitte vollzählig. Es sei denn, daß Sie zufällig auf irgendein Stück besondern Wert legten. Aber das würde die andern Stücke vor den Kopf stoßen, und deshalb nehme ich es kaum an. – Mein Briefpapier ist zu ende und ich kann das mir – und hoffentlich Ihnen auch – liebgewordene Kuvert nicht auftreiben. Nehmen Sie diese Zeilen, die sich plumper in Ihre Hände spielen, doch freundlich auf.

Wie immer Ihr Detlef

PS Ein freundlicher Brief der Europäischen Revue ist soeben gekommen.

1 Firmenzeichen der Handschuhfabrik in der G. A. damals tätig war.
2 Dieser Absatz ist wieder eingefügt worden im Nachdruck der Rezension in: Dichten und Trachten. Jahresschau des Suhrkamp Verlages. 20. Folge. Frankfurt an Main 1962, S. 47.
3 B.'s pseudonym in der Frankfurter Zeitung vom 23. 5. 1933 (Jg. 77, Nr. 378/79) erschienene Rezension von Arnold Bennett: Konstanze und Sophie oder Die alten Damen. München 1932.

224 *An Jula Radt*

[Poststempel 24. 7. 1933]

Liebe Jula,

es war eine große Freude Deinen Brief zu bekommen. Er erschien nämlich gerade an meinem Geburtstag, und das war auf diese Weise natürlich noch schöner als wenn Du an ihn

gedacht hättest. Denn es ergab sich, daß Dein Unbewußtes dem Weltpostverein zu meinen Ehren in die Hände gearbeitet hatte.

Aber auch Deine Nachrichten sind erfreulich gewesen. Denn so wie Ihr es tut um diese Zeit im märkischen Sandboden sich zu verwurzeln ist rühmlich, wie wenig es sich auch zur Nachahmung für jeden eignet. Solltest oder könntest Du mir aber über die Schultern sehen, während ich dies schreibe, so fändest Du über diesem seit langen Jahren in Gunst bei mir befindlichen pariser Papier Schatten von Kiefernadeln spielen, die Du von den märkischen nicht unterscheiden könntest und wenn Du geradeaus blicktest, würdest Du das Meer nicht sehen, wenn es auch nur drei Minuten von meinem Sommerversteck entfernt ist.

Ein solches habe ich nämlich wieder mit meinem Liegestuhl bezogen seitdem es mir, nach einem weniger glücklichen Debut am gegenüberliegenden bebauten Ufer der Bucht gelungen ist, das beinah unbebaute vom vorigen Jahre wiederzugewinnen. Bis dahin war meine Lebensweise eine unstetere, zwischen den ungenügenden Arbeitsmöglichkeiten von San Antonio und den zum Teil durchaus bemerkenswerten Zerstreuungen von Ibiza geteilte. Dann aber legte eine geschäftlich notwendige Reise nach Palma in meinen Aufenthalt eine Zäsur. Ich habe Mallorca dieses Jahr ausgiebiger kennen gelernt, auf Wanderungen und Autofahrten. So schön die Insel aber ist, so hat mich das, was ich dort zu sehen bekam, doch sehr in meiner Anhänglichkeit an Ibiza bestärkt, das eine ungleich verschlossenere und geheimnisvollere Landschaft hat. Aus dieser Landschaft schneiden die scheibenlosen Fensteröffnungen meines Zimmers die schönsten Bilder. Es ist das einzig notdürftig bewohnbare eines Rohbaus, an dem noch eine ganze Weile gearbeitet werden wird und den ich bis zur Fertigstellung als einziger Bewohner für mich habe. Die Einschränkung meiner Lebensbedürfnisse und Lebenskosten habe ich durch dieses Quartier auf ein kaum mehr unterbietbares Minimum gesenkt. Das Fesselnde daran ist aber, daß alles menschenwürdig bleibt und daß, wenn etwas mir hier fehlt, es vielmehr auf der Seite der

menschlichen Beziehungen empfindlich ist als auf der des Komforts.

Diese die Inselchronik ausmachenden Beziehungen sind für mich meist sehr fesselnd, aber manchmal auch enttäuschend und unbefriedigend. In diesem schlimmsten Falle lassen sie mir freilich zu meinen Arbeiten und Studien desto reichlicher Zeit.

Die „Berliner Kindheit um neunzehnhundert“ von der Du leider so wenig verstanden hast und an der es so viel zu verstehen gibt, wächst, um wenige aber wichtige, Stücke. Ein Aufsatz über Stefan George – vielleicht der einzige, der zu seinem 65ten Geburtstag erschienen ist – sagt, was ich im Namen meiner nächsten Freunde zu diesem Anlaß zu sagen hatte. Ich denke es wird Dir vor Augen gekommen sein. Ich wage aber kaum zu hoffen, daß Gedanken, in denen wir uns einmal begegnet sind, bei uns von einer gleichen Erfahrung gereift wurden; zu dieser Ungewißheit wäre mir freilich eine genauere Äußerung von Dir so wertvoll, daß ich sie erbitte.

Ich lese weiterhin [Arnold] Bennett, in dem ich immer mehr einen Mann erkenne, dessen Haltung meiner gegenwärtigen sehr verwandt ist und durch den ich in dieser meinigen mich bestärke: einen Mann nämlich, bei dem eine weitgehende Illusionslosigkeit und ein gründliches Mißtrauen in den Weltlauf weder zu moralischem Fanatismus noch zu Verbitterung führen sondern zu einer höchst durchtriebenen, klugen und raffinierten Lebenskunst, die dahin führt dem eigenen Malheur die Chancen, der eigenen Schlechtigkeit die paar anständigen Verhaltungsweisen, die aufs Menschenleben kommen, abzugewinnen. Der Roman „Clayhanger“, der in zwei Bänden im Rheinverlage erschienen ist, sollte Dir auch einmal in die Hände kommen.

Daß meine Post mir wenig Erfreuliches zuträgt, wirst Du Dir denken können. Gottseidank betrifft das relativ Beste bisher den Stefan, der zur Zeit mit meiner Frau auf einer Autoreise ist, die ihn durch Österreich und Ungarn bis nach Siebenbürgen und Rumänien führt. Die Nachrichten von Freunden aus Paris sind niederdrückend und dem und jenem geht es so hoffnungslos, daß er die Korrespondenz schon ein-

gestellt hat. Was etwa ich selbst von Paris zu erwarten hätte, ist überaus problematisch. Ein nicht ungünstiger Auftakt läge allenfalls in einer meisterhaften Übersetzung der „Berliner Kindheit", die ein pariser Freund mit meiner Hilfe hier vornimmt. Aber sie schreitet sehr langsam vor.

Zwischen den Zeilen Deines Briefes ist zu lesen, daß Alfred sich immer noch auf die alte, mannhafte Art behauptet. Ihn hätte ich gerne hier; er ist einer der wenigen, die ich mir unter diesen schwierigen aber nicht unfruchtbaren Verhältnissen der Insel vorstellen könnte. Aber besser, Du sagst ihm nichts davon und grüßt ihn nur herzlich, wie auch Fritz.

Was uns betrifft, so sind Briefe vielleicht unsere größte Chance miteinander. Daher dieser sehr herzliche und die Bitte um Deinen nächsten.

Walter

Meine Kritik von „Konstanze und Sophie" steht unterm Titel „am Kamin" in der Frankfurter Zeitung vom 23. Mai 1933.

225 An Gerhard Scholem

San Antonio, 31. Juli 1933

Lieber Gerhard,

Dir, als der unbestrittenen Autorität auf dem Gebiete meiner Briefschreiberei, sollte der Anblick dieses Briefpapiers genügen, um zu erkennen, etwas sei nicht ganz in Ordnung. Und dieser Umstand deckt mich jedenfalls für einen Teil der drei Wochen, die ich verstreichen ließ, ohne für Deinen schönen Brief zum Geburtstag Dir zu danken. Vor allem aber für das anhaltende Ausbleiben der Dir zustehenden Notizen über die Sprache.

Ich bin nämlich seit ungefähr vierzehn Tagen krank. Und da der Ausbruch des (an sich nicht bedeutsamen) Schadens mit dem der Julihitze, vielleicht nicht zufällig zusammen fiel, so hatte ich alle Hände voll zu tun, um mich unter so

schwierigen Umständen halbwegs auf dem Posten zu halten. Das geschah auf der einen Seite, indem ich alle verfügbaren Reserven an Kriminalromanen heranzog, auf der andern durch intensive Wiederaufnahme der Arbeit an der „Berliner Kindheit um neunzehnhundert". Ein neues Stück, das ich den früheren hinzufügte, hat mich für eine Weile von jeder andern Arbeit abgeschnitten. Entstanden sind unter dem Titel „Loggien" einige Seiten von denen ich nichts als sehr Gutes ankündigen kann und dazu, daß sie das genaueste Porträt enthalten das mir von mir selbst zu machen gegeben ist. Ich hoffe, Du wirst in einiger Zeit dieses Stück gedruckt sehen.

Mit diesem wird dann freilich das Detlefsche Holz, das ich in meine Lebensflamme geworfen habe, zum – mehr oder minder – letzten Mal aufflackern, denn schon zeichnen die neuen Pressegesetze sich ab, nach deren Inkrafttreten mein Erscheinen in der deutschen Presse noch um vieles undurchdringlicher werden wird als bisher.

[...]

Von allen Büchern und Papieren, die ja in San Antonio liegen, bin ich getrennt. Wenn ich die geeigneten Bücher hätte, so könnte ich mich wenigstens mit einem Auftrag der „Frankfurter Zeitung", zum 200sten Todestage Wielands – den ich so gut wie garnicht kenne – etwas zu schreiben beschäftigen.[1] Aber da hat man mir nur kümmerliche Gelegenheitsliteratur zur Verfügung gestellt. Die französische Übersetzung der „Berliner Kindheit" dagegen macht Fortschritte. Wir arbeiten täglich daran. Der Übersetzer[2] kann kein Wort deutsch. Die Technik, mit der wir vorgehen, ist, wie Du Dir denken kannst, nicht von Pappe. Und so entsteht aber fast durchweg Hervorragendes.

Wie gesagt – die große Hitze hat hier begonnen. Die Spanier, welche ihre Wirkungen kennen, sprechen von „August-Irrsinn" als einer ganz geläufigen Sache. Mir macht es viel Spaß, seinem Auftreten unter den Fremden nachzugehen. Es sind jetzt nicht weniger, und – wie Du Dir leicht vorstellst – recht bemerkenswerte Exemplare darunter.

[...]

haben möchte. Dank für den Hinweis auf den Aufsatz von Margarete Susman.[2] Noch mehr Dank würde ich Ihnen schulden, wenn Sie mir Ihren Kommentar zum „Alten Blatt" senden.[3]

Daß wir unsere Betrachtungen über Kraus schriftlich nicht fortsetzen, schlagen Sie mit Recht vor. Ich möchte Sie aber auf einen kleinen Sonderdruck[4] aufmerksam machen, in dem, zu Kraus' sechzigstem Geburtstag, Freunde ihrem Dank und ihrer Anhänglichkeit Ausdruck gegeben haben, weil ich nicht weiß, ob er Ihnen zu Gesicht gekommen ist. (Vielleicht können Sie diesen Privatdruck durch Jaray in Wien bekommen.) Eine recht schöne Betrachtung von Viertel steht darin; übrigens auch ein Gedicht von Brecht.

Ja, schreiben Sie mir, was Sie sich zu Montaigne zurecht gelegt haben. Ich kenne ihn wenig, etwas näher allerdings den Lukrez, der nun in der Tat eine ganz wunderbare Figur ist. Ihm verdanke ich die schönsten Lesestunden, die mir nach meiner Knabenzeit noch gegeben waren. Das war im Sommer vor zwei Jahren, als ich jeden Morgen von meinem Zimmer am einsamen Strand von Ibiza um 1/2 7 ins Meer stieg, um zu baden und dann an einer unzugänglichen Waldstelle, in einem Polster von Moos und vor der schon heißen Sonne geschützt, eine Stunde lang, ehe ich zum Frühstück ging, Lukrez zu lesen. Und Lukrez ist vor mancherlei Sonnenpfeilen ein Schutz. Sein Kapitel über die Liebe gehört sicher zu den bemerkenswerten Dingen, die in der Weltliteratur darüber zu finden sind.

Ich würde mich freuen, bald Gutes von Ihnen zu hören. Natürlich ist mir auch an allem gelegen, was Sie mir über Ihre Wahrnehmungen und Betrachtungen über Palästina mitteilen können. – Leider muß ich fürchten, daß Ihre privaten Verhältnisse sich durch die neuen Devisenvorschriften von Deutschland nicht vereinfacht haben. Werden Sie vor der Hand drüben bleiben? Meine Adresse finden Sie untenstehend. Ich werde wohl einige Monate an der côte bleiben, sei es hier, sei es in Frankreich.

Ehe ich schließe, will ich Sie noch auf ein wenig bekanntes Buch hinweisen, das ich vor kurzem las und das ich an Bedeutung für mich über fast alle großen Romane, ja unmittelbar hinter die Chartreuse de Parme stelle. Es ist „der Junker von Ballantrae" von Stevenson. Verschaffen Sie sich das, wenn Sie können.

1 Das Heft mit der Aufzeichnung dieser Gespräche ist in W. B.s Nachlaß erhalten. Brecht erklärte, der Aufsatz leiste dem „jüdischen Faschismus" Vorschub.

2 Das Hiob-Problem bei Franz Kafka. In: „Der Morgen" V, 1, 1929.

3 In Kafkas „Landarzt".

4 Stimmen über Karl Kraus zum 60. Geburtstag, Wien 1934. Darin von Brecht „Über die Bedeutung des zehnzeiligen Gedichts in der 888. Nummer der Fackel (Oktober 1933)".

247 *An Alfred Cohn*

San Remo, 19. Dezember 1934

Lieber Alfred,

ich hatte die Freude, Deinen Brief an der angegebenen Stelle zu finden. Mit Ruhe und aller Aufmerksamkeit habe ich ihn gelesen und daraus entnommen, mit wie kluger Hand Du die zarte Flamme der Hoffnung vor dem Windstoß der Zeitgeschichte beschützt. Ich wünsche Dir einen häuslichen, wohlbestellten Kamin, in dem sie eines guten Tages zündet.

Und wie sieht es mit mir aus? So daß man wirklich Bedenken haben muß, einem lebensklugen Manne wie Dir im Langen und Breiten davon zu erzählen. Wenn mir einer erklärte, ich könne von Glück sagen, in der herrlichsten Gegend – und San Remo ist wirklich besonders schön – ohne tägliche Lebens- und Existenzsorgen meinen Gedanken promenierend oder schreibend nachgehen zu dürfen – was sollte ich dem Mann erwidern. Und wenn ein anderer sich vor mir aufbaute, um mir ins Gesicht zu sagen, es sei ein Elend und eine Schande, so gleichsam in den Trümmern seiner eignen Vergangenheit sich einzunisten[1], fern von allen Aufgaben, Freunden und Produktionsmitteln – vor dem Mann würde ich erst recht betreten schweigen.

Natürlich bin ich um das tägliche Pensum nicht in Verlegenheit. Aber es wäre an der Zeit, es wieder einmal von weitem und aus dem Ganzen her zu bestimmen; wie sehr, das erkenne ich, seitdem ich begonnen habe, meine Studien zu den „Passagen" genau und systematisch durchzugehen. Leider besteht nicht die geringste Aussicht, meinen Aufenthaltsort in absehbarer Zeit frei wählen zu können; ich werde froh sein müssen, wenn ich ihn wechseln kann. Ob es im übrigen wieder in nördlichem Sinne geschehen wird, ist zweifelhaft – seit Brecht in London ist – wo er sich offenbar immer noch aufhält – ist keinerlei Nachricht von ihm zu erhalten.

Kurz, um die Möglichkeit eines bürgerlich-geselligen Umgangs, der mir hier vollkommen abgeht, beneide ich Dich nicht wenig. Entschädigt werde ich in den nächsten Tagen durch Stefans Kommen werden, der die Weihnachtsferien hier zubringen wird, um Ostern, wenn irgend möglich, auf eine hiesige Schule überzugehen.

Daß Du von Deiner alten Gewohnheit, mich zu beschenken, noch immer nicht lassen kannst, habe ich mit seltner Freude vernommen. Ich hätte Lust, mich wieder einmal von Hand zu Hand bei Dir zu bedanken – beziehungsweise den Bilderbogen an Ort und Stelle in Empfang zu nehmen – aber es ist doch sehr zweifelhaft, ob die Küste mich bis zu Dir geleiten wird[2]. Dazu kommt, daß die so tief in mich eingegrabnen Linien Ibizas in der letzten Zeit in schmerzhaften Konfigurationen sich zusammengezogen haben. Damit meine ich nicht nur und nicht an erster Stelle den Tod von Jean Jacques Noeggerath[3] – weil aber dessen Lebensfaden zufällig durch einen Knoten des meinigen lief, hat mich dieser Tod doch viel mehr betroffen als es nach der Art unseres Umgangs vermutbar gewesen wäre.

Zur Literatur wüßte ich Dir heute nicht viel zu melden. Erst vom Hörensagen ist mir bekannt, daß im Verlag Oprecht und Helbling – dessen Lektor Bernhard von Brentano ist – das neue Buch von Bloch herausgekommen ist. Es soll – wie mir von einer freilich nicht unbedingt unfehlbaren Stelle mitgeteilt wurde – peinliche und bösartige Auseinandersetzungen mit mir enthalten[4]. Warten wir ab! Brechts Roman[5] ist bei

Allert de Lange in Amsterdam erschienen. Ein neues Buch von Simenon habe ich gelesen „Les suicidés", das mir gefallen hat. Daß ich seit drei Monaten nicht müde werde, von Stevensons Roman „Der Junker von Ballantrae" zu sprechen, wirst Du wohl schon gemerkt haben und ich werde Dich kaum auf ihn hinzuweisen brauchen. – Vielleicht interessiert Dich, daß Hessel, wie ich aus der Frankfurter Zeitung ersah, Greens „Visionnaire" übersetzt hat.

Soviel für diesmal. Es wäre schön, wenn ich nicht allzu lange auf neue Nachrichten von Dir warten muß. Dir und Grete die herzlichsten Grüße

Dein Walter

1 W. B. wohnte in der von seiner geschiedenen Frau geführten Pension Villa Verde.
2 Alfred Cohn lebte damals als Kaufmann in Barcelona.
3 Sohn von Felix Noeggerath.
4 „Erbschaft dieser Zeit", 1935. Über Benjamin vor allem S. 275 ff.
5 „Der Dreigroschenroman", 1934.

248 *An Karl Thieme*

San Remo, 25. Dezember 1934

Lieber Herr Thieme,

längst habe ich vorgehabt, für die mehrfachen und gewichtigen Beweise Ihres Gedenkens Ihnen den aufrichtigsten Dank zu sagen. Nun gibt das Eintreffen Ihrer letzten Sendung und die Nähe des neuen Jahres, zu dem Sie meiner besonders herzlichen Wünsche versichert sein sollen, dazu den doppelten Anlaß.

Weil ich diesem Dank keine gemäßere Form geben könnte als die der eingehenden Auseinandersetzung mit Ihrer bedeutsamen abendländischen Bildungsgeschichte[1], muß er freilich als ein schriftlicher und den Bedingungen solcher Äußerung unterworfener, sehr unvollständig ausfallen. Mag das Wenige, daß ich einer mündlichen Aussprache mit Ihnen, die ich mir sehr erhoffe, voranschicke, Ihnen trotzdem willkommen sein!

sie giftig seien). Eben die Kontroversen aber, die über diese Arbeit sich, wie über keine andere erhoben haben, bestätigten nur, daß auf ihrem Gelände eine Anzahl der strategischen Punkte heutigen Denkens liegen und meine Mühe, es weiter zu befestigen, keine unnütze ist.

Sie haben mir schon seit langem Reflexionen über Palästina angekündigt, die ich mit großem Interesse, hoffentlich bald, lesen werde. – Seume ist eine der bewundernswertesten Gestalten des Bürgertums und unter seinen Briefen gibt es unvergleichliche. – So feine Sachen wie die „Corona" kommen mir längst nicht mehr zu, es sei denn, Sie wären in der Lage, das Heft leihweise der von mir eingangs erbetenen Sendung beizuschließen. Auf alle Fälle sind Sie vielleicht so freundlich, mir die Adresse der Redaktion mitzuteilen.

Haben Sie Ernst Blochs „Erbschaft dieser Zeit" gesehen? Sie finden da auch ein Kapitelchen über mich, dessen Aspekte freilich, wie mir der Autor rechtzeitig brieflich versicherte, auf Vollständigkeit keinen Anspruch erheben.

PS Ein gewisser Julius Kraft hat ein Buch mit dem Titel „Die Unmöglichkeit der Geisteswissenschaften" erscheinen lassen. Ist das ein Verwandter von Ihnen?[2]

1 Die Unstimmigkeiten zwischen Brecht und Kraus gingen auf dessen Pamphlet „Warum die Fackel nicht erscheint" (Fackel 890–905) zurück. Brecht reagierte mit dem Gedicht „Über den schnellen Fall des guten Unwissenden".
2 Nein.

253 *An Helene Weigel*

San Remo, 3. Februar 1935

Liebe Heli,

ich habe mich über Ihren Brief sehr gefreut. Natürlich hätte ich gern erfahren, wie es Ihnen und Brecht in London ergangen ist. Aber da bleibe ich wohl auf die spärlichen Nachrichten meiner dortigen Korrespondenten angewiesen. Haben Sie Schoen gesehen?

Um das Wichtigste voranzuschicken: zum 66 habe ich niemanden. Die Leute sind hier viel zu gebildet zum Kartenspielen. Es ist mir eine Lehre: man soll nicht über seine Kreise hinausstreben! Nun bin ich freilich von unserm Stammtisch weit abgetrieben und es wird bestimmt einige Zeit dauern bis ich wieder an seinem Rande auftauche. Wenn mich das Genfer Institut nicht nach Amerika holt, so komme ich wohl im Laufe des Sommers. Leider hat Brecht mir keinerlei Ausschnitte über den Roman geschickt. Ich hätte sehr gern bei meiner Anzeige, an der ich eben bin, gewußt, was die Leute sich für einen Vers auf das Buch gemacht haben. Mir ist keine einzige Kritik zu Gesicht gekommen, weil ich nur französische und italienische Blätter lese. Vielleicht könnten Sie mir noch ein, zwei wichtige Stücke senden.

Das Buch, nach dem Sie fragen, heißt

Henri Damaye: Psychiatrie et Civilisation
Paris 1934 (Alcan)

Es handelt sich aber da nicht um *Massen*psychosen sondern um Bakterien als Erreger von Individualpsychosen. Insbesondere behauptet der Verfasser, daß bestimmte Formen des Kochschen Bazillus nicht Tuberkulose sondern Psychosen hervorrufen.

Lesen Sie Ilf und Petrow: Ein Millionär bei den Sowjets – wenn es deutsch zu haben ist. Ich lese es eben in der französischen Ausgabe und finde sehr lustige Sachen darin.

Recht herzliche Grüße!

Ihr Walter Benjamin

254 *An Alfred Cohn*

San Remo, 6. Februar 1935

Lieber Alfred,

ich ermanne mich aus einem fiebrigen Schnupfenabend, um Dir für Deine letzte Nachricht zu danken. Wenn das Februarwetter bei Euch dem hiesigen ähnlich sieht, so werdet Ihr

alle Mühe haben, die Kinder wohlbehalten hindurchzusteuern. Die Vormittage, an denen die Sonne scheint, sind sehr warm; am nachmittag, wenn die Sonne verschwunden ist, setzt unvermittelt eine feuchte Kälte ein, mit deren unangenehmen Folgen ich mich seit einer Woche trage.

Dein letzter Brief sprach von einigermaßen erträglichen Verhältnissen und vor allem von Aussichten auf verbesserte. Es wäre sehr schön, wenn diese sich inzwischen eingestellt hätten. Hier hat sich indessen nichts für mich verändert, es sei denn, daß sich allmählich der Frühjahrstermin abzeichnet, über den hinaus ich meinen Aufenthalt wohl nicht ausdehnen werde. Solange werde ich mich indessen in die hermetische Isolierung ergeben müssen, mit der ich die relativ angenehmen Umstände äußern Lebens zur Zeit erkaufe. Diese geht weit über das Maß hinaus, in dem sie etwa meinen Arbeiten förderlich sein könnte und ich beschränke mich darauf halb handwerksmäßig und ohne mich sehr zu beeilen, ein Stück nach dem andern zurechtzuzimmern. Dazu kommt, daß einigermaßen konzentrierte Arbeit teils der Raumverhältnisse, teils der Temperatur wegen überhaupt nur im Bett möglich ist, auf das ich mich gelegentlich in der Tat völlig zurückziehe. Nur so habe ich schließlich den Bachofenessay, meine erste größere Arbeit in französischer Sprache, abschließen können, und ähnlich habe ich es mit der Rezension des „Dreigroschenromans" vor, die ich eben für die „Sammlung" unternehme.

Indessen hat, wie es scheint, die Stabilisierung in Deutschland ungeheure Fortschritte gemacht; und ich würde mich nicht wundern, wenn es dort bald zu einer Art – von den Quengeleien der Sozialdemokratie unbehelligten und der Reichswehr hörigen – Brüningregimes kommen würde. Das düsterste, und doch wohl das angemessenste Zukunftsbild. Was an persönlichen Bindungen zu Deutschland noch vorhanden war, lockert sich unter diesen Umständen völlig. Zu den Ausnahmen gehört die an Glück, mit dem ich zwar nicht im Briefwechsel stehe, den ich aber dies Jahr bestimmt wiederzusehen hoffe. Jula und Fritz dagegen lassen durchaus nichts hören. Auf der andern Seite werde ich auch über Ernst nur

ganz gelegentlich durch eine gemeinsame Freundin verständigt. Merkwürdigerweise scheint sich etwas wie ein Zentrum für uns noch am ehesten in England gebildet zu haben. Wie schwer der französische Boden bestellbar ist, haben wir ja noch in gemeinsamer Erinnerung. Und doch wird mir nichts übrig bleiben als da immer wieder anzusetzen und manchmal frage ich mich, ob ich nicht à tout prix diesen Winter hätte in Paris sitzen müssen und glaube mir versäumte Gelegenheiten vorwerfen zu müssen. Auf der andern Seite – und um die Tragweite der eignen Ausfallserscheinungen nicht zu überschätzen – habe ich mich in letzter Zeit damit unterhalten, was mich betrifft eine ‚Liste der Fehler und Fehlschläge der beiden letzten Jahre' zu verfassen und es hat sich der schwache Trost ergeben, daß die erstern durchaus nicht immer die Bedingung der letztern waren.

Immerhin taucht die erste Emigrationszeit in Ibiza je weiter sie zurücktritt in umso farbigern Schimmer. Und ich sage das, um die folgenden Ibiza angehenden Fragen Dir besonders anzuempfehlen. Vielleicht ist es Dir möglich, sie mir wenigstens teilweise auf Grund eigner Erkundigungen zu beantworten. Ich möchte nämlich sehr gern wissen 1) ob Noeggeraths noch auf der Insel sind 2) wo etwa und 3) ob sie ihr Grundstück noch besitzen oder es gar bebaut haben. 4) Wie es dem Bildhauer Jokisch in Ibiza geht und 5) ob der Guy Selz noch seine Bar am Hafen hat?

Um nun auf Deine eigne Anfrage[1] zu kommen, so glaube ich nicht, daß der geeignete Weg, Deine Erkundigungen einzuziehen, über Scholem führt. Einen direkten weiß ich allerdings auch nicht. Aber ein naher – dem Namen nach Dir vertrauter – Bekannter, dessen Adresse ich Dir gebe, wird wenn Du ihm ausführlich und unter nachdrücklicher Bezugnahme auf mich schreibst, vielleicht durch Verwandte oder Freunde, die er dort hat, etwas für Dich in Erfahrung bringen können. Er selbst ist, wie Du weißt, nicht Kaufmann sondern Bibliothekar, so daß Du außer Zweifel stellen mußt, daß Du Dich nicht an seine persönliche Kompetenz (die hier fehlen würde) sondern durch ihn an etwaige Fachleute wendest. Werner Kraft Jerusalem Rechavja Ben Maimon Street 37

bei Rosenberg. Dies war noch nicht trocken, da kam die neue Adresse: Rechavja Alphasi Street 31.

Ich entwische, so oft ich kann, von hier nach Nizza. Nicht als ob es da viel Leute für mich gäbe, aber doch immerhin ein oder zwei. Und dann vernünftige Cafés, Buchhandlungen, gut versehene Zeitungskioske – kurz alles was hier in keiner Weise zu finden ist. Dort versehe ich mich auch mit Kriminalromanen, von denen ich nicht wenige brauche, da meine Nächte hier um 1/2 9 zu beginnen pflegen. Neben Simenon ist da neuerdings Pierre Véry ein sehr guter Mann. Sonst las ich (aus dem Russischen) Ilf et Petrow: Und millionaire au pays des Sovjets – im ersten Teil äußerst komisch, späterhin schwächer; Drieu la Rochelle: La Comédie de Charlesroi – mit der Novelle „Le Déserteur", in der ich mit Erstaunen die genaue Darstellung meiner eignen politischen Haltung fand; Montherlant: Les célibataires – die ich Dir wohl schon früher sehr anempfohlen habe; Guéhenno: Journal d'un homme de quarante ans, in dem einige Erfahrungen unserer Generation gut formuliert sind. Freilich nie so gut wie Wieland Herzfelde es tat als er mich im Sommer unvermutet in einem kleinen Vorort von Kopenhagen auftauchen sah: „Na ja – Benjamin. Sie sind doch auch 92er? Wir werden uns noch öfter sehen. Denn, wissen Sie, mit dieser Generation steht es doch so: die, die von zarterer Beschaffenheit waren, die sind schon vor 1914, die die von törichter waren zwischen 1914 und 18 verschwunden. Die da übrig geblieben sind, die bleiben noch eine Weile."

Das neue Buch von Bloch, das ich Dir geschickt habe, wirst Du bekommen haben. Ich wäre Dir dankbar, wenn Du mich etwas darüber hören ließest. Die undankbare, äußerst schwierige Aufgabe, ihm darüber zu schreiben, habe ich mit vielen Kunstgriffen immer wieder hinausgeschoben, werde sie nun aber nicht mehr lange umgehen können. Der schwere Vorwurf, den ich dem Buch mache (wenn auch nicht dem Verfasser machen werde) ist daß es den Umständen, unter denen es erscheint, in garkeiner Weise entspricht sondern so deplaziert auftritt wie ein großer Herr, der, zur Inspektion einer vom Erdbeben verwüsteten Gegend eingetroffen, zunächst nichts

eiligeres zu tun hätte als von seinen Dienern die mitgebrachten – übrigens teils schon etwas vermotteten – Perserteppiche ausbreiten, die – teils schon etwas angelaufnen – Gold- und Silbergefäße aufstellen, die – teils schon etwas verschossenen – Brokat- und Damastgewänder sich umlegen zu lassen. Selbstverständlich hat Bloch ausgezeichnete Intentionen und erhebliche Einsichten. Aber er versteht es nicht, sie denkend ins Werk zu setzen. Seine übertriebnen Ansprüche hindern ihn daran. In solcher Lage – in einem Elendsgebiet – bleibt einem großen Herrn nichts übrig als seine Perserteppiche als Bettdecken wegzugeben und seine Brokatstoffe zu Mänteln zu verschneiden und seine Prachtgefäße einschmelzen zu lassen.

Die Liste der Zeitungsnummern, in denen die „Briefe" erschienen sind, lege ich Dir bei. Ich selbst habe mir leider durch die Stürme der Jahre nur zwei komplette Folgen erhalten können, deren eine ich jedenfalls solange in Reserve halten muß, als noch die leiseste Hoffnung einer Buchausgabe fortbesteht. Viele der Nummern sind leider vergriffen. So kann ich Dir leider in dieser Sache nicht weiter von Nutzen sein, obwohl ich der nächste dazu wäre.

Erläuterndes zum Kafka vielleicht ein andermal. Aber bestimmt nicht, bevor ich von Dir einen längeren Bericht über Dein Ergehen bekommen habe, auf den mir ein kräftiges Recht zu verschaffen in meinen Augen den Wert des vorstehenden bildet.

Mit den herzlichsten Grüßen

Dein Walter

[1] Über kaufmännische Möglichkeiten in Palästina.

262 *An Alfred Cohn*

Paris, 18. Juli 1935

Lieber Alfred,

wenn ich Dir fast postwendend auf Deinen Brief vom 12ten antworte, so vor allem, weil ich mit der sehr herzlichen Erwiderung Deiner Geburtstagswünsche nicht allzusehr mich von dem Tag entfernen möchte, dem sie bestimmt sind. Schreibe mir doch, ob mir der 21te richtig vorschwebt oder, wenn nicht, an welchem Tage Ihr ihn gefeiert habt.

Von einer Feier konnte bei mir wohl die Rede nicht sein. Desto zufriedener war ich, daß er in eine Reihe von Tagen fiel, die mir die langentbehrte Annehmlichkeit einer Wohnung brachten. Meine Schwester ist seit kurzem verreist – sie ist auf Mallorca – und hat mir für die Wochen ihrer Abwesenheit ihre Wohnung eingeräumt. Damit bin ich bei der Stelle Deines Briefes, die ein Geburtstagsgeschenk in seiner schönsten Gestalt enthält: ich meine Eure Einladung in das freistehende Zimmer. Wenn ich sie für den Augenblick nicht gut annehmen kann, einerseits weil ich meiner Schwester zugesagt habe, die Wohnung nicht leerstehen zu lassen, andererseits weil ich gerade jetzt die Arbeiten auf der Bibliothèque Nationale nicht unterbrechen kann, so will ich Dir doch mit mehr als dem herzlichen Dank, der auch Grete gilt, antworten. Ich will es in Gestalt der Frage, ob Du glaubst, daß eine Möglichkeit, Euch zu besuchen, etwa noch gegen die zweite Septemberhälfte bestehen könnte. Daß Du die Frage jetzt kaum mit Bestimmtheit wirst beantworten können, ist mir klar. Immerhin sollst Du wissen, daß um diese Zeit wohl die Möglichkeit zu Euch nach Barcelona zu kommen bei mir bestehen würde und ich brauche Dir nicht zu sagen, wie gern ich es täte.

Bis dahin werde ich, wie ich hoffe, diejenigen Studien, für die ich an die Bibliothek gebunden bin, im Großen und Ganzen zuende geführt haben. Ich habe mir jetzt, da es dem Abschluß zugeht, noch zwei Arbeitsfelder eröffnet. Das eine ist das Cabinet des estampes, in dem ich die Anschauungen von

Gegenständen und Verhältnissen, die ich mir aus Büchern gebildet habe, an Bildern zu kontrollieren suche und das andere der Enfer der Bibliothek[1], für die [sic] das Recht auf Benutzung erwirkt zu haben einer der wenigen Erfolge ist, die ich auf diesem Boden für mich verzeichnen kann. Es ist außerordentlich schwer zu erhalten.

Es wäre freilich für mich ein großes Vergnügen, Dir von der Arbeit zu erzählen. Daß ich vor einigen Wochen den ersten zusammenfassenden Entwurf zu ihr geschrieben habe, werde ich Dir berichtet haben. Dazu habe ich meine Studien, um sie zu sichern, photographieren lassen. Meinen literarischen Kollegen, selbst Freunden, gegenüber lasse ich dagegen nichts von dieser Arbeit verlauten; nichts Näheres. Sie ist in einem Stadium, in dem sie allen denkbaren Unbilden, nicht zum wenigsten den[en] des Diebstahls, besonders ausgesetzt wäre. Daß mich Blochs „Hieroglyphen des 19ten Jahrhunderts“[2] etwas scheu gemacht haben, wirst Du begreifen.

Im übrigen hat meine Aussprache mit ihm nun stattgefunden. Und wenn ich vor der schwierigen Aufgabe stand, unsere Beziehungen aus der kritischen Verfassung der letzten Jahre herauszuführen ohne ihn im Unklaren über meine wesentlich negative und sehr negative Stellung zu seinem letzten Buch zu lassen, so kann ich – unberechenbare verspätete Reaktionen auf seiner Seite vorbehalten – hoffen, diese Aufgabe gelöst zu haben. Das erforderte natürlich eine große Loyalität auch von seiner Seite und ich freue mich, daß ich auf sie gestoßen bin.

Es ist schön von Dir, daß Du an meine „Briefe“ und vor allem an die „Berliner Kindheit um neunzehnhundert“ denkst. Aber damit ist es traurig bestellt. Die verschiedenen „Interessenten“, die der Teufel holen soll, haben nichts weiter zustande gebracht, als mich aller Exemplare zu berauben. Mir verbleibt gerade das meinige, das abschreiben zu lassen ich kein Geld habe.

Ich meine, Dir nicht geschrieben zu haben, seit hier der Kongreß der antifaszistischen Schriftsteller „zur Rettung der Kultur“ stattfand. Bei dieser Gelegenheit war auch Brecht hier und diese Begegnung war, wie Du Dir denken wirst,

für mich das erfreulichste – fast das einzig erfreuliche – Element der Veranstaltung. Brecht selber ist weit besser auf seine Kosten gekommen; kein Wunder, da er seit Jahren mit dem Plan eines großen satirischen Romans über die Intellektuellen[3] umgeht. Unbestreitbar interessant war mir die eingehende physiognomische Bekanntschaft, die man mit einzelnen Schriftstellern machen konnte. Allen voran *Gide*, dessen *habitus* auf dem Kongreß nicht nur im Reden sondern genau so im Schweigen die Bewunderung aller aufmerksamen Beobachter war. Aber auch Figuren wie diesen [Alfred] Kantorowi[c]z, den Du so richtig identifizierst, konnte man in Muße studieren.

Mich fesselt sehr, was Du über Rosenzweig schreibst. Daß das eine sehr bemerkenswerte Erscheinung war, steht ja fest. Die Briefe[4] sind mir noch nicht in die Hand gekommen, aber ich werde mir das Buch merken. Einen Vorbehalt will ich zu dem machen, was Du in diesem Zusammenhang über Buber sagst. Es ist nicht das wenigst merkwürdige an meinem Verhältnis zu Rosenzweig – dessen „Stern der Erlösung" mich seinerzeit sehr beschäft[igt] hat und von dem ich von Scholem oft gehört habe – daß seine Freundschaft mit Buber meiner ungemein tief wurzelnden Abneigung gegen diesen letzten niemals hat Abbruch tun können. Vielleicht fällt es uns doch einmal ein, über diese Dinge miteinander zu reden.

Ich beglückwünsche Dich zu einem Freund. Es hat seit Ibiza für mich keine eingreifende Bekanntschaft mehr gegeben, selten gibt es unter den neuen eine erfreuliche wie es unlängst die von John Heartfield[5] war, mit dem ich ein wirklich schönes Gespräch über Photographie hatte. Noch weniger kann ich von neuer Lektüre berichten, da meine Lesestunden ausschließlich den Materialien zur Passagenarbeit zugute kommen. Eine Ausnahme machte ich nur für den Roman von Bredel „Die Prüfung", den mir der Malikverlag zusandte. Dieses Buch ist bestimmt lesenswert. Die Frage, warum der Verfasser in seiner Darstellung eines Konzentrationslagers es zu keinem restlosen Gelingen gebracht hat, legt lehrreiche Überlegungen nahe.

Mir bleibt noch übrig, Dir einen recht baldigen und vor

allem recht stetigen Erfolg in Deiner Tätigkeit zu wünschen, Grete, deren Grüße ich herzlich erwidere, den Kindern und Dir eine gute Gesundheit und uns allen Kurage.

Herzlichst Dein Walter

1 Magazin der BN, in dem „schlüpfrige" Bücher aufbewahrt werden.
2 „Erbschaft dieser Zeit", 1935, Seite 288 ff.
3 Der sogenannte Tui-Roman.
4 Franz Rosenzweig, „Briefe", 1935.
5 Dem Bruder von Wieland Herzfelde.

263 Theodor W. Adorno an Benjamin

Hornberg i. Schwarzwald, 2. August 1935

Lieber Herr Benjamin,

lassen Sie mich heute, endlich, versuchen, Ihnen einiges zu dem Exposé zu sagen, das ich aufs eingehendste studiert und nochmals mit Felizitas durchgesprochen habe, die denn auch an meiner Antwort voll mitbeteiligt ist. Es scheint mir der Wichtigkeit des Gegenstandes – die ich, wie Sie wissen, aufs höchste einsetze – angemessen, wenn ich in voller Aufrichtigkeit spreche und ohne Präambeln an die zentralen Fragen herangehe, die ich ja als für uns beide in gleichem Sinne zentral betrachten darf – nicht aber ohne der kritischen Diskussion vorauszuschicken, daß mir bereits das Exposé, so wenig gerade bei Ihrer Arbeitsweise Umriß und „Gedankengang" eine zureichende Vorstellung vermitteln können, der wichtigsten Konzeptionen voll zu sein scheint, von denen ich nur die großartige Stelle über Wohnen als Spuren hinterlassen, die entscheidenden Sätze über den Sammler und die Befreiung der Dinge vom Fluch nützlich zu sein [...] hervorheben möchte. Ebenso scheint mir der Entwurf des Baudelairekapitels als Deutung des Dichters und die Einführung der Kategorie der nouveauté S. 418[1] voll gelungen.

Sie werden danach erraten, was Sie ohnehin kaum anders

antworten, das ist mir in keiner Weise erstaunlich. So unzulänglich meine Kenntnisse von der materiellen und geistigen Lage Palästinas sind, so kann ich mir doch aus vielerlei Symptomen zusammenreimen, daß der geistige Lebensraum dort viel enger ist als seine relativ komfortable politische Verfassung es annehmen läßt.

Sie erwähnen – im Zusammenhang Ihres schönen Gedichts – Leo Schestow. Es ist recht möglich, daß ich ihm nächstens einmal begegne. „Auf Hiobs Wage" steht neben mir im Regal. Ich habe freilich noch keine rechte Zeit, mich hineinzulesen, gefunden. Und in diesem Zusammenhang bitte ich Sie, es nicht als Oberflächlichkeit zu verstehen, wenn ich heute auf dieses Gedicht nicht zurückkomme. Ich habe es – hoffentlich ohne Ihren Willen zu verletzen – einem Freunde zur Abschrift geliehen. [...]

Zum Schluß möchte ich noch anmerken, daß ich eine programmatische Arbeit zur Kunsttheorie abgeschlossen habe. Sie heißt „Das Kunstwerk im Zeitalter seiner technischen Reproduzierbarkeit". Sie steht stofflich in keinem Zusammenhang mit dem großen Buch, dessen Plan ich erwähnt habe, methodisch aber im engsten, da jeder geschichtlichen Arbeit, besonders wenn sie beansprucht, vom historischen Materialismus sich herzuschreiben, eine genaue Fixierung des Standorts der Gegenwart in den Dingen vorhergehen muß, deren Geschichte dargestellt werden soll: ... das Schicksal der Kunst im neunzehnten Jahrhundert.

272 *An Theodor W. Adorno*

Paris, 27. 12. 1935

Lieber Herr Wiesengrund,

bevor ich Ihnen von Max [Horkheimer] ausrichte, was der erste Anstoß zu diesen Zeilen war, lassen Sie mich Ihnen sagen, daß ich mit tiefem Anteil Ihrer gedacht habe, als mich gestern die Nachricht vom Tod Alban Bergs erreichte.

Sie wissen, wie sein Werk das einzige ist, in dessen Zeichen unsere Gespräche auf dem mir sonst ferner gelegenen Gebiet die gleiche Intensität erreichten wie auf den andern und besonders das nach der Wozzek-Aufführung wird auch Ihnen noch in Erinnerung sein. –

Max bittet Sie, unter keinen Umständen den Kontinent zu verlassen, ohne ihm telegrafisch Nachricht gegeben zu haben, wo Sie vor Ihrer Überfahrt zu erreichen sind. Es liegt ihm außerordentlich daran, Sie auf dem Festland zu sprechen, sei es in Holland, sei es in Paris. (Daß gerade dieses letztere mir sehr erfreulich und wichtig wäre, können Sie denken.)

Und zwar erbittet er die Nachricht an mich, da er mich fortlaufend über seine Adresse und zumal über die Ausdehnung seines holländischen Aufenthaltes, den er Ende der Woche antritt, auf dem Laufenden halten wird.

Im übrigen weiß natürlich auch Max, wie sehr ich mir wünsche, daß wir uns hier in Paris zu dritt sprächen.

Die herzlichsten Grüße für Sie und Felizitas

Ihr WB

273 *An Alfred Cohn*

Paris, 26. Januar 1936

Lieber Alfred,

leider sind die beiden kurzen Ankündigungen eines Briefs, für die ich Dir herzlich danke, im neuen Jahr noch ohne Folge geblieben. Und nun komme ich ihm mit ein paar Worten zuvor.

Meine Gedanken wurden erst vor wenigen Tagen wieder auf Dich zurückgelenkt – und zwar: indem auf freilich unsichere, zu mindest nicht ganz verbürgte Weise mir die Nachricht zukam, daß Noeggerath Vorlesungen in Barcelona abhält. Etwas Genaueres habe ich nicht erfahren können – um Vorlesungen an der Universität kann es sich nicht handeln;

davon hätte P L Landsberg, der Schüler von Scheler, der an der Universität Barcelona liest, und den ich nach Noeggerath fragte, wissen müssen.

Ich will Dir Noeggeraths Anwesenheit in der Stadt jedenfalls signalisiert haben; es ist wohl gewiß, daß er sich aus der münchner Frühzeit an Grete erinnert und daß er mit Freude eine Beziehung zu Euch aufnehmen würde. Ob dies auch in Eurem Sinne liegt, darüber kann ich mir allerdings keine Ansicht bilden und das dürfte auch von seiner Verfassung abhängen, die als ich Ibiza verließ, leider nicht viel Ermutigendes hatte. Inzwischen, so wurde mir weiter gesagt, hat er die Insel endgültig verlassen. Und damit wäre nach wenigen Jahren die Vorstellung in Erfüllung gegangen, die mir ein in *grande compagnie* unternommener Besuch der entlegnen Baustelle, die er sich für sein Haus auf der Insel gesichert hatte, geradezu zwingend aufgenötigt hatte.

Meinerseits denke ich immer noch viel an die Insel zurück. Aber ich bezweifle, ob, wenn ich mich wieder einmal von Paris für einige Zeit losmache, der Weg mich nach Süden führen wird. Eher werde ich vielleicht diesen Sommer nach Dänemark kommen. Irgendwelche Anschauung davon habe ich aber noch nicht; spüre nur, daß nach so langer, mir ungewohnter Seßhaftigkeit eine Ortsveränderung nur willkommen wäre.

Auf lange Dauer werde ich Paris vorläufig nicht verlassen – es sei denn, daß politische Umstände es erzwingen – weil ich durch die Arbeit an meinem Buch auf die Bibliothèque Nationale weiterhin angewiesen bleibe. Zunächst werde ich allerdings die Studien dort auf eine gewisse Zeit unterbrechen, um mich an einem oder mehreren Gesamtentwürfen zu dem Buch zu versuchen. Meine Schrift über „das Kunstwerk im Zeitalter seiner technischen Reproduzierbarkeit“ ist jetzt fertig geworden. Sie fixiert den gegenwärtigen Standort, dessen Gegebenheiten und Fragestellungen maßgebend für den Rückblick ins neunzehnte Jahrhundert sein sollen. Diese Programmschrift soll in der Zeitschrift des Instituts und zwar auf französisch erscheinen. Die Arbeit an dieser Übersetzung wird in den Händen eines besonders befähigten Mannes lie-

gen; trotzdem wird es ohne Beeinträchtigung des Textes bei der Sache wohl schwerlich abgehen. Auf der andern Seite ist das Erscheinen des französischen Textes mir aber mit Rücksicht auf meine hiesige Position sehr erwünscht.

Diese letztere scheint sich ungefähr zu der gleichen Zeit als ich zu der Einsicht gekommen bin auf unmittelbare französische Fixierung meiner Gedanken mindestens bis auf weiteres verzichten zu müssen, auf andere Weise etwas zu bessern. Das hängt auf der einen Seite mit dem Entschluß des Instituts zusammen, in Frankreich eine etwas intensivere Aktion an den Tag zu legen, auf der andern mit der wachsenden Bedeutung von Adrienne Monnier im hiesigen Literaturbetrieb; zu der Monnier bin ich im Laufe der Zeit in ein Verhältnis getreten, das sich einem freundschaftlichen im deutschen Sinne sehr nähert. Du wirst Dich vielleicht der ungewöhnlichen Sympathie erinnern, die ich seit jeher für sie bekundet habe.

Diese Sympathie ist gesteigert worden durch die politische Position, die sie im Laufe des letzten Jahres eingenommen hat. In dessen zweite Hälfte fällt die Gründung von „Vendredi“, das Dir vielleicht einmal in die Hände gekommen ist. „Vendredi“ ist eine sehr billige Wochenzeitung, die heute schon eine Auflage von 300 000 Stück haben soll. Sie macht seit langer Zeit den ersten Versuch, die linke literarische Produktion in einem umfassenden Sinne mobil zu machen, und einen im ganzen sehr glücklichen. Meines Wissens hat Gide sachlich und materiell an diesem Versuch großen Anteil. Die sehr wichtige Tatsache, daß dem Faschismus literarische Wegbereiter so gut wie abgehen, ist zwar keine auf Frankreich beschränkte. Aber in Frankreich zum ersten Mal wird sie – und vielleicht doch noch rechtzeitig – ins rechte Licht gerückt. Das ist die wichtigste Leistung von „Vendredi“. Das beste an dieser Zeitung ist, abgesehen von der erwähnten Klarstellung, zu erweisen, daß es eine Kommunistenfurcht selbst bei der intellektuellen Vorhut des Liberalismus hier nicht mehr gibt. An der gleichen Stelle an der Autoren wie Gide oder Rolland ihre politische Haltung fixieren, stößt man auf Leute wie Julien Benda, Alain, Jules Romain mit kaum

weniger energischen, jedenfalls unzweideutigen Kundgebungen. Weiter ist für uns, die wir gerade eine politische Reaktion gegen den Kryptofaschismus in der Belletristik in Deutschland so gänzlich vermißt haben, die rabiate Polemik, die Vendredi gegen Leute wie Louis Bertrand, Camille Mauclair, Henri Béraud, Paul Morand führt, etwas außerordentlich Erfreuliches. Adrienne Monnier arbeitet von Zeit zu Zeit an „Vendredi" mit und spielt, ohne der Redaktion anzugehören, bei dieser eine schwerlich geringe Rolle.

Um diese literarischen Informationen mit einer weniger gewichtigen abzuschließen: versäume nicht „Les Pitard" von Simenon zu lesen, falls Dir das Buch in die Hände fällt. Es ist ein Unterhaltungsroman ersten Ranges.

Von uns nächstliegendem zu reden: Weißt Du, ob Ernst [Schoen] nach Moskau, beziehungsweise Leningrad gefahren ist? Ich habe übrigens zur Zeit den erwähnten Programmaufsatz in Moskau liegen und bin äußerst gespannt, ob man ihn in Rußland publizieren wird. Es ist möglich. Immerhin würde mich eine positive Entscheidung mehr wundern als eine negative.

Brecht ist aus Amerika abzureisen im Begriff. Ich habe erzählen hören, die Aufführung der „Mutter" sei drüben ein großer Erfolg gewesen. Etwas Genaueres weiß ich darüber bisher noch nicht. Ich denke die Tatsache meines Briefes spricht eindringlich genug, um mir am Schluß die Bitte um recht baldige Nachricht von Dir fast ersparen zu können. So nimm für heute nur die herzlichsten Wünsche und Grüße.

Dein Walter

274 *An Werner Kraft*

Paris, 30. Januar 1936

Lieber Herr Kraft,

Heute sollen es nur wenige Zeilen werden, die die Aufgabe haben, Ihnen für Ihre letzten Nachrichten und besonders für

das schöne Gedicht zu danken und in Kürze von mir berichten.

Mich hat interessiert, was Sie über Heine und Brecht schreiben. Mir scheint viel Wahres darinnen, wenn ich auch, bei meiner geringen Kenntnis von Heine verständlich, keine Verse von ihm im Sinne habe, die an Brecht genau erinnern könnten. Weniger folge ich Ihnen, wenn die Frage, ob ein Dichter traditionslos schaffen könne, Sie anläßlich Brechts beschäftigt. Da ist gewiß Tradition vorhanden. Nur wird man in einer Richtung suchen müssen, in der wir uns wenig umgetan haben: ich denke vor allem an bayrische Volkspoesie; zu schweigen von manifesten Zügen, die auf die lehrhafte und parabolische Predigt des süddeutschen Barock zurückführen.

Zufällig bin ich jetzt auf meine Weise dabei, in Heine zu geraten. Ich lese die Prosa, soweit sie sich mit französischen Zuständen beschäftigt. Sehr dankbar wäre ich Ihnen, wenn Sie mir angeben wollten, wo die Beschäftigung mit diesen Zuständen etwa in seiner Poesie einen Niederschlag gefunden hat.

Zu Ihrer Bemerkung über mein sprachtheoretisches Referat, dem seine Grenzen durch die Form vorgeschrieben waren: es präjudiziert nichts über eine „Metaphysik" der Sprache. Und es ist von mir, wenn auch keineswegs manifest, so eingerichtet, daß es genau an die Stelle führt, wo meine eigene Sprachtheorie, die ich auf Ibiza vor mehreren Jahren in einer ganz kurzen programmatischen Notiz niedergelegt habe, einsetzt. Ich war sehr überrascht, bedeutende Korrelationen zwischen dieser Theorie und Freuds Essay „Telepathie und Psychoanalyse" zu finden, den Sie im psychoanalytischen Almanach auf 1935 finden.

Die Arbeit über „das Kunstwerk im Zeitalter seiner technischen Reproduzierbarkeit" wird zunächst französisch erscheinen. Die Arbeit liegt in der Hand eines für sehr gut geltenden Übersetzers; aber auch für ihn werden die Schwierigkeiten außergewöhnliche sein. Wo ich den deutschen Text publizieren kann, steht noch dahin. Augenblicklich bin ich beschäftigt, zu dieser Arbeit eine Anzahl von Anmerkungen zu schreiben.

unserer Produktion, die ein Anrecht auf unser Gespräch haben, nicht unbegrenzt lange mehr auf der Schwelle zu warten haben. Andererseits darf man freilich ihre Chance nicht außer acht lassen, dank einer fälligen Bereinigung weltpolitischer Differenzen aus unseren Leibeszonen befreit miteinander konversieren zu können.

[...]

Deine Mitteilungen über das Geschick Deines Bruders habe ich mit Entsetzen gelesen. Ich kenne ihn nicht; aber schon einen Namen mit solchem Dasein verbinden zu müssen, ist furchtbar. Auch mein Bruder ist nach wie vor in Deutschland, aber in Freiheit. Er hat, da meine Schwägerin in der russischen Handelsvertretung in Berlin arbeitet, keine unmittelbare Not zu leiden.

Was meine eigene Arbeit betrifft, so wird ihr jeweiliger Stand von Deinen ihr zugewandten Gedanken offenbar stets weit überflügelt. Jedenfalls nehme ich an, daß Du unter dem großen Vorhaben, das Du erwähnst, die „Pariser Passagen" verstehst. Da bleibt es bei der alten Sache, daß vom eigentlichen Text noch kein Sterbenswort existiert, wenn auch das Ende der Studien zu ihm absehbar geworden ist. Auch liegt im Augenblick der Akzent nicht auf diesen, sondern auf der Planung des Ganzen, die ihrerseits ungemein überdacht sein will und gewiß noch lange zu diesem und jenem Versuche Veranlassung geben wird. Meine letzte Arbeit, deren französische Fassung in drei Wochen erscheinen soll, ist aus diesen Planungen mit hervorgegangen. Sie berührt sich mit der großen Sache thematisch nur wenig, gibt aber für verschiedene ihrer Untersuchungen den Fluchtpunkt an. Unter den erwähnten Versuchen eines Gesamtplans ist bisher nur einer fixiert.

Ist Leo Strauß in Palästina? Ich hätte Neigung, mich mit seinen Büchern[2] in der Zeitschrift „Orient und Okzident" – für die ich den „Ljesskow" schreibe – zu beschäftigen. Vielleicht siehst Du den Autor und kannst ihn veranlassen, mir die Bücher zu schicken. Für heute schließe ich mit recht herzlichen Grüßen

Dein Walter

1 Sch. hatte ihm seine Scheidung mitgeteilt.
2 Es handelte sich um „Philosophie und Gesetz; Beiträge zum Verständnis Maimunis". Berlin Schocken, 1935.

279 *An Alfred Cohn*

[Ende Juni 1936]

Lieber Alfred,

ich lasse keinerlei Zeit verstreichen, um Dir zu sagen, wie sehr mich Dein letzter Brief gefreut hat. Als besonderer Anlaß des Schreibens kommt Dein Geburtstag hinzu.

Habe ich den ersten Juli richtig im Sinn? Ich nehme es an, und hätte Dir also früher geschrieben, wenn Dein Schweigen mich nicht in einige Ratlosigkeit versetzt hätte. Ich habe mich also doppelt gefreut, von Dir zu hören.

Gern hätte ich in Deinen Zeilen ein Wort gefunden, das in Deinen äußern Umständen eine gewisse Wendung zum Bessern andeutet. Daß Du diese Umstände nicht berührst, läßt mich vermuten, daß sich in dieser Hinsicht noch nichts geändert hat; und das ist der einzige Schatten, der auf Deinen Brief fällt.

Am meisten von allem, was Du zu meiner Arbeit schreibst, hat mich gefreut, daß Du trotz ihrer neuen, vielfach gewiß auch überraschenden Tendenz ihre Kontinuität mit meinen frühern Versuchen erkannt hast – eine Kontinuität, die wohl vor allem darin begründet ist, daß ich mir durch all die Jahre hindurch einen immer genauern und kompromißlosern Begriff von dem, was ein Kunstwerk ist, zu machen gesucht habe.

Mein Versuch, die Arbeit unter den hiesigen emigrierten Schriftstellern zur Debatte zu stellen, war zu sorgfältig vorbereitet, um nicht einen reichen informatorischen Ertrag zu bringen. Dieser aber war nahezu sein einziger. Am interessantesten war das Bestreben der Parteimitglieder un[ter] den Schriftstellern, wenn schon nicht den Vortrag so die Debatte meiner Arbeit zu hintertreiben. Das gelang ihnen

nicht und so beschränkten sie sich darauf, die Sache schweigend zu verfolgen, soweit sie ihr nicht ganz fern blieben. Es ist der Instinkt der Selbsterhaltung, der in solchen Fällen die Mängel der Auffassungsgabe kompensiert: diese Leute fühlen ihren so wohl eingespielten belletristischen Betrieb durch mich gefährdet, dürfen sich aber eine Auseinandersetzung mit mir sowohl vorläufig sparen als auf die Dauer nicht zutrauen. Im übrigen dürfen sie sich wohl mit einigem Recht solange in Sicherheit wiegen als auch Moskau das A und O der Literaturpolitik in der Förderung linker Belletristik erblickt, wie die neue Gründung „Das Wort“ [1] es mich fürchten läßt.

Genaueres über diese Zeitschrift werde ich in kurzer Zeit von Brecht, der mit Feuchtwanger und Bredel zu ihrem Redaktionskomitee gehört, vernehmen. Ich denke, daß ich im Laufe des Juli nach Dänemark fahre. Sehr lange habe ich mit dem Gedanken gespielt, auf eine Zeitlang wieder nach Ibiza zu gehen. Ich fühle mich sehr erholungsbedürftig und habe von einem dänischen Aufenthalt mehr

[Rest des Briefes nicht erhalten]

[1] Die erste Nummer des „Wortes“ erschien im Juli 1936 in Moskau.

280 *An Max Horkheimer*

Skovsbostrand per Svendborg, 10. Aug. 1936

Lieber Herr Horkheimer,

mit vielem Dank bestätige ich Ihnen Ihre Briefe vom 13ten und vom 25ten Juli, die mir hierher nachgesandt wurden.

Ich bin seit einer Woche bei Brecht. Mein Kommen fiel in eine Regenperiode; seit gestern ist schönes Wetter, und ich freue mich auf die lang entbehrte ländliche Lebensweise.

Über die Auswirkungen meines Aufsatzes im letzten Heft der Zeitschrift wollte ich Ihnen schon ehe ich den ersten Ihrer

beiden Briefe bekam, kurz schreiben. Die interessanteste habe ich im Wortlaut noch nicht zu Gesicht bekommen. Es ist eine Äußerung von Malraux auf dem Londoner Schriftstellerkongreß vom vorigen Monat, bei dem er das Hauptreferat hatte. Da Etiemble der Generalsekretär des Kongresses war, werde ich ihren Text von diesem erhalten.

Malraux ist vor dem Kongreß auf meine Überlegungen eingegangen und hat mir dies bei einem Zusammentreffen in Paris bekräftigt. Er ging soweit, mir eine genauere Bezugnahme auf den Aufsatz in seinem nächsten, offenbar theoretischen, Buch in Aussicht zu stellen. Natürlich würde ich mich darüber freuen. Man darf aber nicht vergessen, daß Malraux sehr temperamentvoll ist; nicht jeder seiner oft impulsiven Vorsätze kommt zur Ausführung.

Der Aufsatz hat weiter Anlaß zu einer Aussprache zwischen Jean Wahl und Pierre Jean Jouve, der ein bedeutender Dichter ist, gegeben. Ich war nicht zugegen; es ist mir davon berichtet worden. Der Buchhändler Ostertag vom Pont de l'Europe erzählte mir, das Heft der Zeitschrift sei, mit Hinweis auf meinen Aufsatz, mehrfach bei ihm gekauft worden. Schließlich weiß ich, daß Jean Paulhan, der Redakteur der NRF, nachhaltig auf die Arbeit hingewiesen worden ist. Man hat ihm nahe gelegt, in seiner Zeitschrift mit einer Notiz auf sie einzugehen. Ob er das tun wird, ist mir zweifelhaft. Der Kreis um die NRF ist von jener Impermeabilität, die eine ganz bestimmte Art von Zirkeln seit jeher, und dreifach, wenn es literarische sind, kennzeichnet.

Natürlich gilt das alles in allem nur von der Zeitschrift, nicht vom Verlag. Insbesondere von G.[1] nicht. Dennoch macht sich die Unzuverlässigkeit, die durch diese Gruppierung in die Personen, und die Verwicklung, die durch sie in die Sachen getragen wird, abgeschwächt noch im Umkreis bemerkbar. Man weiß unter diesen Umständen selten, welche Abreden man als verbindlich anzusehen hat, welche nicht. Sie haben aus meinen letzten Berichten gesehen, wie leid es mir ist, alledem jetzt in Ihrer Sache zu begegnen, und wie es andererseits meinen Willen spannt, mit diesen Widernissen zu Rande zu kommen.

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Walter Benjamin
Gershom Scholem
Briefwechsel
1933-1940

Herausgegeben von
Gershom Scholem

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Walter Benjamin wurde 1892 in Berlin geboren; er nahm sich auf der Flucht vor der Gestapo 1940 in Spanien das Leben. Innerhalb der *Gesammelten Schriften* ist zuletzt als Band 5 *Das Passagenwerk* erschienen. Gershom Scholem, geb. 1897 ebenfalls in Berlin, war von 1933 bis 1965 Professor für Kabbalistik in Jerusalem. Er ist am 21. 2. 1982 verstorben.

Der Briefwechsel umfaßt den Zeitraum von März 1933 bis Februar 1940. Die Briefe dokumentieren Benjamins letzte Lebensperiode: die Probleme der materiellen Existenz, das persönliche Verhältnis zu Scholem sind die zentralen Themen ihrer geistigen Auseinandersetzung. Die Machtübernahme durch die Nationalsozialisten bedeutete für Benjamin nicht nur Exil und die zunehmende Einschränkung seiner Publikationsmöglichkeiten, sondern auch einen jahrelangen, zermürbenden Kampf um das Existenzminimum. Intellektueller Brennpunkt der Korrespondenz sind immer wieder Überlegungen zu Kafka. Verwandtschaft und Differenz von Benjamins und Scholems Denken werden hier um so deutlicher, je ähnlicher die religionsphilosophische Begriffswelt ist, in der die divergierenden Interpretationen sich bewegen.

F/Main

Suhrkamp

1985

sozialistischen Bewegungen tritt für unsere Augen zwar immer noch in unheimlicher Weise hervor, aber der des deutschen Judentums kann sich daneben wahrlich sehen lassen.
Wir hatten unsere Freundin Käthe Becher (die geschiedene Frau von Johannes R. Becher) hier[2], die wohl wie so viele viele herüberkommen wird und sich hier (als Ärztin) niederlassen. Sie erzählte uns viel von den Dingen in Berlin. Es ist uns, als ob wir es alles am eigenen Leib miterlebten. Schreibe uns bitte genau, was Du von Stefan und Doras Plänen weißt, Du kennst Eschas und meine Anteilnahme daran. Soviel heut.
Herzlichste Grüße von Escha und mir Dein Gerhard

Lieber Herr Benjamin,
so entzückt ich über Ihre Grüße war und bin, so sehr freue ich mich über die Sicherheit, mit der Sie einen Brief von mir erwarten. Meine diesbezüglichen Reden in Berlin hätten Sie eines besseren belehren müssen. Aber auf einen Brief von Ihnen würde ich Ihnen mit dem allergrößten Vergnügen antworten.
Mit vielen Grüßen Ihre Kitty Marx

1 Das Jahr der Vertreibung der Juden aus Spanien, eines der folgenreichsten Ereignisse der jüdischen Geschichte des Mittelalters.

2 Über Käthe Becher, geborene Ollendorf, eine Nichte Alfred Kerrs, siehe »Von Berlin nach Jerusalem«, S. 128-129.

19 Benjamin an Scholem

San Antonio, Ibiza (Balearen)
Fonda Miramar
19. April 1933

Lieber Gerhard,
wenn ich nicht irre hast du bereits aus Paris die Bestätigung erhalten, daß mich dort dein Brief nach Berlin erreicht hat. Nun habe ich vor wenigen Tagen den ersten bekommen, den du wieder nach Ibiza gerichtet hast. Um nun aber zunächst bei dem erstern nochmals kurz zu verweilen, will ich deine Mitteilung über den Logierbesuch Steinschneiders zum Gegenstand einer kleinen Anfrage machen. Wie du gelesen haben wirst, ist unter den Sandkörnern, die das erwachende Deutschland sich aus den

Augen gerieben hat, neben Herrn Rotter[1] und Frau auch der Hellseher Hanussen. Dieser soll nun, einer Pressenotiz zufolge, mit seinem wahren Namen Steinschneider geheißen haben. Sollte nun auch er ein Mitglied der schon ohnehin bemerkenswerten Familie des Gustav sein, so lasse mich das doch unbedingt wissen.[2] Sollte ferner derselbe mit seinem präsumptiven Verwandten dessen Talent teilen, so sehe ich einen bedeutenden Aufschwung deiner kabbalistischen Studien voraus, indem das kostspielige Photographieren der Manuscripte damit ja wohl wegfallen würde.
Überaus wertvoll war mir, wie ich dir vielleicht schon gesagt habe, deine Mitteilung über Schoeps und Blüher. Nun erwarte ich dessen Buch über Kafka unter diesen Umständen mit verdoppelter Ungeduld. Denn was sähe dem Engel, der den vernichteten Teil von Kafkas Werken betreut, ähnlicher, als ihren Schlüssel unter einem Misthaufen zu verstecken? Ob man sich ähnliche Aufklärungen von dem neuesten Essay über Kafka versprechen darf, weiß ich nicht. Er steht im Aprilheft der Nouvelle Revue Française und stammt von Bernhard Groethuysen. Nach Kenntnisnahme durch mich könntest du ihn auf Wunsch als Austauschgabe gegen andere Lektüre erhalten.
Denn wenn sich auch eine kleine Hausbücherei von 30 bis 40 Bänden, teils aus Noeggerathschen Beständen, teils aus meiner Hinterlassenschaft vom Vorjahre hier versammelt hat, so ist die denn doch eine schmale Grundlage. Die Ironie will es, daß ich gerade jetzt im Auftrage jener »Zeitschrift für Sozialforschung« die ihren Apparat und Geld nach Genf gerettet hat, einen Aufsatz über die Soziologie der gegenwärtigen französischen Literatur zu schreiben habe – und schreiben muß, da ich von dieser Seite zumindest auf Bezahlung rechnen kann. Der Aufsatz, der in jedem Fall die reine Hochstapelei darstellt, bekommt durch den Umstand, daß ich ihn hier – fast ohne alle Literatur – verfassen muß, schon ein gewissermaßen magisches Gesicht, das er in Genf zwar kühn zur Schau tragen, vor dir aber denn doch verhüllen wird. Mehr weiß ich davon noch nicht. Besonders lobe ich dagegen die Eingebung, welche mich in Berlin veranlaßte, Kitty Marx das Buch von Brecht (und wenn ich nicht irre noch irgend eine andere Leihgabe[3]) mit auf den Weg zu geben, indem ich so, in hoffentlich kurzer Zeit hier in deren Besitz sein

das dem Neuankömmling und besonders dem intellektuell sehr vorgeschobene Posten Beziehenden so leicht gemacht, im Gegenteil: gerade solchen Menschen entstehen am ehesten und am leichtesten Schwierigkeiten, die nur ein entschlossenes und bestimmtes Gefühl zu überwinden in der Lage ist. Die von Dir aufgeworfenen Fragen: ob für Dich hier mehr Platz als dort ist und ob Du Dein Wissen und Können hier vermehren könntest ohne das Erworbene preiszugeben sind nicht identisch. Auf die erste Frage antworten hieße den Grad Deiner Bindung an die Sache des Judentums, über die hier und nicht dort entschieden wird, zu beurteilen, wozu keiner von uns nach so viel Jahren mehr imstande ist. Die zweite läßt sich gewiß bejahen – nur ist sie nicht entscheidend. Entscheidend für Dein Leben hier könnte allein die Frage sein, ob Du hier Dein Wissen und Können auch verwenden könntest. Mein Leben hier ist nur möglich, und ich glaube, Dir das schon manches Mal geschrieben zu haben, weil ich mich dieser Sache bis in den Untergang und die Verzweifelung hinein verpflichtet fühle, sonst würde mich die Fragwürdigkeit einer Erneuerung, die vor allem als Sprachverfall und Hybris auftritt, schon längst gesprengt haben. Diese Entscheidung könnte Dir hier nicht erspart bleiben, und einem Menschen von Deiner Einsicht und Erfahrung am allerwenigsten. So etwa steht das, wenn ich es recht sehe.

Von Deiner letzten Produktion, speziell dem George-Aufsatz, hoffe ich bald Proben zu erhalten. Die meine beginnt allmählich wieder aufzuwachen, und so habe ich dieser Tage ein paar Seiten über die Folgen der Vertreibung der Juden aus Spanien geschrieben, die Dir zur rechten Zeit auch gedruckt in die Hände gelangen werden.

Heute vor vierzehn Tagen ist Ernst David plötzlich gestorben, was ich nicht vergessen möchte Dir mitzuteilen. Er war einer der angenehmsten Menschen, denen ich in meinem Leben begegnet bin, von einer Sauberkeit und Entschiedenheit des Wesens bei größter Zurückhaltung und Bescheidenheit, die den Umgang mit ihm viele Jahre zu einer Erholung gemacht haben. Er wohnte zuletzt eine Minute von uns, arbeitete freilich sehr viel in Kairo, wo er auch ohne jede Vorbereitung tot umfiel. Ich habe bei seiner Beerdigung für seine Freunde gesprochen und fühle einen wirklichen Verlust. Willst Du vielleicht seiner Frau

kondolieren? Er war übrigens sehr fromm und lebte hier streng nach jüdischem Gesetz. Über seine Beziehungen und seinen Bruch mit dem Goldbergkreis[5] bewahrte er ein unverbrüchliches Schweigen, so lebhaft er sich über meine Ansichten darüber zu erkundigen pflegte. Aus seinem Nachlaß habe ich einige sehr interessante Bücher geerbt.

Übermorgen kommt auf Besuch für vierzehn Tage meine Lieblingsverwandte Loni Ortenstein aus Rom[6], worauf wir uns schon freuen. Auch sonst fehlt es nicht an zahlreichen Neuerscheinungen, speziell haben wir unsere Freundin Käthe Ollendorf, geschiedene Frau J. R. Becher, welche einen seltenen Glauben an Gott, das Judentum und den Zionismus mit einem noch weit selteneren rein gojischen Wesensaufbau auf merkwürdig anziehende Weise vereinigt, zur Niederlassung als Ärztin in Jerusalem bestimmt. Dagegen ist die Familie Steinschneider, inclusive ihres jüngsten Mitgliedes, seit Anfang Juli völlig ins Dunkel der Plantagengegend verschwunden. Die »Einbahnstraße« habe ich Karl und Kitty zum Abschied, mit kritischem Gedicht versehen, überreicht. Deine Produktion ist also in Rechowoth gut vertreten.

Soviel für heute, denn die Post geht ab. Schreibe bitte bald, oft, und ausführlich, wofür Du hier auf größtes Interesse rechnen kannst.

Die herzlichsten Grüße Dein Gerhard

1 Im Ganzen blieben etwa 60 000 Juden aus Deutschland in Palästina/Israel.

2 Es gibt ein, nach Konvoluten gegliedertes Inventar (von W.B.s Hand) der von ihm in Berlin um 1930/31 bewahrten Papiere, von denen ein großer Teil verloren ist.

3 Ich dachte dabei an Menschen wie Arnold Zweig, über dessen Verhalten manche Erzählungen umgingen. Siehe auch das Ende von Brief Nr. 48.

4 W.B. kannte Ernst und Lotte David noch aus den Kriegs- und Nachkriegsjahren bis 1925 und schätzte ihn, weniger seine Frau.

5 Über Oskar Goldberg und den Kreis um ihn siehe »Von Berlin nach Jerusalem«, S. 184-188, und »Walter Benjamin – die Geschichte einer Freundschaft«, S. 122-126. Ernst David hatte den Druck von Goldbergs Hauptwerk »Die Wirklichkeit der Hebräer« (1925) finanziert.

6 Über Leonie (Loni) Ortenstein (1896-1944) siehe »Von Berlin nach Jerusalem«, S. 141-143.

mäßigen – Aufenthaltsort für mich dar. Weil es nun aber eben diese Auffassung ist, der du – sanft aber bestimmt – als einer meinigen im letzten Briefe entgegentrittst, so kann ich nicht versäumen, sie von mir abzulehnen. Nein – daß sich ein Aufenthalt auf Grundlage einer im ganzen unabgelenkten Arbeitsrichtung für mich realisieren ließe – das habe ich keinen Augenblick für eine im Bereich des Möglichen bestehende Lösung angesehen. Und indem du die Frage meines Kommens nach Palästina überhaupt erhobst, glaubte ich deinerseits eine zwar kühne – aber doch nicht unbedingt leichtfertige – Bereitschaft zu erkennen, die Frage meiner Verbundenheit mit der Sache des Judentums dem Votum der Erfahrung zu unterstellen. Daß wir im übrigen über diese Frage »nach so viel Jahren« wie es in deinem letzten Briefe heißt, nichts wissen können – darin stimme ich dir rückhaltlos bei. Daß aber die Entscheidung für diese Frage – und damit auch für jede wesentlichste der zwischen uns berührten – vor dem Forum des Hebräischen fällt, daran habe ich nie die geringsten Zweifel gehabt, so schwer die Umstände mirs machen, das mit Worten, die wohl oder übel fadenscheinig aussehen müssen, zu bekunden. Ich tue es dennoch, nicht zum wenigsten, um dieses Forum gegen andere, an die man denken könnte, abzuheben. Denn offensichtlich: keiner von uns beiden wird sich dazu hergeben wollen, etwa meine »Verbundenheit mit der Sache des Zionismus« zu untersuchen; so wenig sicher wie eine etwaige mit der orthodoxen Lebensform eines Ernst David oder dem Gottesglauben der Käthe Ollendorf. Das Ergebnis könnte ja nur vollkommen negativ ausfallen. Zusammenhänge leugne ich nicht. Aber wichtig scheint mir, nach deinem letzten Briefe, dir zu sagen, daß ich die Perspektive deines vorletzten keinen Augenblick anders als durch die Fluchtlinien des Hebräischen bestimmt sah.

Um übrigens auf Ernst David zurückzukommen, so war ich beim Empfang deiner Nachricht erstaunt, einen sehr scharfen Abdruck seiner Erscheinung und Physiognomie in meinem Gedächtnis vorzufinden. Seiner Frau zu schreiben, habe ich schwerlich die Möglichkeit; wenn du ihr aber, was ich andeutete, mit wenigen Worten sagtest, so wäre es durchaus in meinem Sinn.

Was mich betrifft, so liege ich auch jetzt wieder krank und leide an einer sehr schmerzhaften Entzündung am Bein. Ärzte, ja

auch nur Medikamente sind hier nicht aufzutreiben; denn ich wohne ja ganz auf dem Lande, auch vom Dorf San Antonio noch dreißig Minuten entfernt. Kaum auf den Füßen stehen, dazu die Landessprache kaum sprechen zu können, dazu womöglich noch arbeiten zu müssen, führt manchmal unter so primitiven Lebensverhältnissen dicht an die Grenze des Erträglichen. Sowie ich wieder hergestellt bin, werde ich nach Paris fahren. Aber ich weiß nicht, wie lange [es] dauern wird. Schreibe jedenfalls vorläufig weiter hierher, ich lasse meine Post nachsenden. Sogleich nach meiner Ankunft in Paris werde ich dir von dort Nachricht geben.

Inzwischen ist der Rest meines Archivs, der vor allem meine politischen Literaturarbeiten enthält, aus Deutschland heraus und in Paris eingetroffen. Die Überführung ist mit solcher Diskretion erfolgt, daß ich selbst nicht weiß, wer sie bewerkstelligt hat. Ein langjähriger Bekannter, der ungefähr gleichzeitig mit mir Berlin verlassen hat, hatte sich erboten, für die Sache zu sorgen. Die Sorge für meine Bibliothek dagegen besteht fort. Hier handelt es sich ja in allererster Linie um eine finanzielle Frage. Selbst wenn ich in Paris eine vertrauenswürdige Person finden könnte, bei der sie sich aufstellen ließe, wüßte ich nicht, woher die Mittel nehmen, um Verpackung und Transport zu finanzieren.[2]

Daß ich im übrigen dem pariser Aufenthalt mit jeder Reserve entgegensehe, brauche ich dir schwerlich zu versichern. Es geht dort das Wort: »Les émigrés sont pires que les boches« und es dürfte einem wohl einen zutreffenden Begriff von der Gesellschaft geben, die dort auf einen wartet. Ich werde versuchen, ihr diese Beschäftigung ebenso erfolglos zu gestalten, wie sie es – was mich betrifft – bisher gewesen ist.

Einigermaßen bedrückt bin ich durch den Umstand, daß ich dir die versprochene sprachphilosophische Betrachtung noch immer nicht geschickt habe. Es fällt mir ebenso schwer, sie unredigiert aus der Hand zu lassen wie sie zu redigieren. Sowie es mir besser geht, werde ich wohl imstande sein, diesen gordischen Knoten zu zerhauen. En attendant bitte ich dich, dich noch ein ganz klein wenig zu gedulden.

Sollte diese Entschuldigung dich günstig gestimmt haben, so wäre Raum für ein paar Bitten frei. Zunächst wirst du wohl

JULA
COHN
RADT

Walter Benjamin
Gershom Scholem
Briefwechsel
1933 - 1940

Herausgegeben von
Gershom Scholem

Suhrkamp

einsehen, daß ich mich unmöglich an einem kritischen Widmungsgedicht zur »Einbahnstraße« desinteressieren kann. Vielmehr bitte ich dich, mir davon baldigigtst[!] eine beglaubigte Abschrift zu senden – einschließlich aller Verdächtigungen und Sarkasmen. Da ich aber bei diesem Zweig deiner Produktion bin, möchte ich sehr die Bitte um eine Abschrift deines Gedichts über den Angelus Novus erneuern. Ich habe hier eine Frau kennengelernt, die sein weibliches Gegenstück ist[3] und der ich die schöne Begrüßung, die ihr Bruder durch dich gefunden hat, nicht vorenthalten möchte. Des weiteren erwarte ich mit äußerster Spannung deine Glosse über die Vertreibung der Juden aus Spanien.

Die von dir gesendeten Drucksachen und rückgesendeten Stücke aus deinem Archiv meiner Sachen werden inzwischen hoffentlich längst in deinen Händen sein. Die Arbeit an dem Gedenkaufsatz über Wieland hat mich lange von Dingen, die mir angelegen sind, abgehalten. Jetzt habe ich ein neues Stück der »Berliner Kindheit um 1900« unter dem Titel »Der Mond« abgeschlossen.[4]

Schreibe mir bitte, ob du inzwischen Wiesengrunds »Kierkegaard« gelesen hast.

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1 Seine Erkrankung war also noch keine Malaria, wie manchmal vermutet worden ist; siehe dazu meinen in Anmerkung 5 zum vorigen Brief erwähnten Aufsatz, S. 92-93.

2 Ein großer Teil der Bücher gelangte später nach Svendborg und Paris, wo ich sie 1938 sah.

3 Diese Formulierung, die meinem Gedächtnis entfallen war, trifft überraschend mit der überein, die er am 13. August in der Aufzeichnung »Agesilaus Santander« gebrauchte. Dort sagt er, daß der Engel, von dem er dort handelt, »seine weibliche Gestalt der männlichen im Bilde [Angelus Novus von Paul Klee] auf dem längsten, verhängnisvollsten Umweg nach[schickte], obwohl doch beide einmal, nur kannten sie einander nicht, aufs innigste benachbart gewesen waren«. In meinem Kommentar zu dieser Aufzeichnung habe ich diesen und die anderen Sätze, die dort von dieser Frau handeln, auf Jula Cohn bezogen, der Jahre hindurch seine Liebe galt (siehe S. 115-119 meines Aufsatzes in »W.B. zu ehren«), wo ich auch die Möglichkeit erwog, daß die später folgenden Sätze sich auf eine Mehrheit von Frauen, die einen Bann über ihn hatten, beziehen könnten. Mit dem vorliegenden Brief erscheint nun die Möglichkeit, daß die Aufzeichnung sich nicht (oder nicht nur) auf Jula Cohn bezieht, sondern auf eine bisher nicht identifizierte Frau (vielleicht Hélène Léger?),

gungen.

5 Das »Weißbuch« der englischen Regierung, das nach dem Scheitern der Londoner Konferenz erst im Mai 1939 veröffentlicht wurde, leitete den Versuch der Regierung ein, ihre zionistische Politik zu liquidieren.

6 Vgl. W.B.s Brief an mich vom 5. März 1924, »Briefe« I, S. 341.

117 Benjamin an Scholem

Paris XV, 10, rue Dombasle
4. Februar 1939

Lieber Gerhard,
um mein Mitteilungsvermögen zu entbinden, muß ich, wie du aus den ungewohnten Lettern entnimmst[1], eine Art Ausnahmezustand über unsere Korrespondenz verhängen. Mich dazu zu vermögen, ist das Verdienst deines Briefes vom 25. Januar, für den ich dir herzlich danke.
Wäre mein Schweigen dir transparent gewesen, so wären deine Blicke in medias res gedrungen. Den Eingang des Winters begleitete eine Periode nachhaltiger Depression, von welcher letzteren ich sagen kann, je ne l'ai pas volé. Es kam Mehreres zusammen. Zunächst sah ich mich der Tatsache gegenüber, daß mein Zimmer im Winter zum Arbeiten nahezu unbrauchbar ist; im Sommer habe ich die Möglichkeit, bei geöffneten Fenstern die Geräusche des Fahrstuhls durch die der pariser Straße in Schach zu halten; an den kalten Wintertagen nicht.
Diese Sachlage kombinierte sich aufs glücklichste mit einer Entfremdung vom gegenwärtigen Sujet meiner Arbeit. – Wie ich dir wohl schrieb, habe ich im Sommer mit Rücksicht auf die redaktionellen Anforderungen der Zeitschrift für Sozialforschung vorgreifend einen Teil, und zwar den zweiten, meines Buches über Baudelaire fertiggestellt. Dieser zweite Teil präsentiert sich in drei von einander relativ abgehobenen Abhandlungen. Eine oder die andere davon hoffte ich im letzten Heft der Zeitschrift, das eben herauskommt, gedruckt zu sehen. Anfang November aber kam, und zwar von Wiesengrunds Seite, die ausführlich begründete Ablehnung, wenn nicht der Arbeit so doch ihrer Drucklegung.[2]
In das Detail dieser gewiß dich interessierenden Frage dich

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einzuführen, ist mir natürlich nicht eher möglich, als ich dir das fragliche Manuskript zugänglich machen kann. Das habe ich, für den Fall, daß du dich mit einem unkorrigierten, nicht ausnahmslos die letzte Fassung darstellenden abfinden könntest, vor. Von deiner Stellungnahme, die im übrigen der Wiesengrundschen vielleicht in wesentlichen Stücken verwandt sein wird, verspreche ich mir in jedem Falle einen Ertrag für meine Fortsetzung des Buches. An diese werde ich nämlich unverzüglich gehen *müssen*.

Es fällt mir nicht leicht. Die Isolierung, in der ich hier lebe, zumal arbeite, schafft eine anormale Abhängigkeit von der Aufnahme, die das, was ich mache, findet. Abhängigkeit will nicht heißen Empfindlichkeit. Die Vorbehalte, die gegen das Manuskript gemacht werden können, sind zum Teil raisonnabel und dürfen mich umso weniger beirren, als die Schlüsselpositionen des »Baudelaire« sich in diesem zweiten Teil nicht abzeichnen konnten noch sollten. Hier aber stoße ich an die Grenze brieflicher Mitteilung und kann nun meinerseits nur bedauern, daß wir einander im August nicht gesprochen haben. Dieses Bedauern bitte ich dich, in der ihm zustehenden Abwandlung deine Frau wissen zu lassen – was meine Begegnung mit ihr angeht.

Wenn dir von meinen wenigen Publikationen in der letzten Zeit durch mich selbst nichts zuging, so liegt das daran, daß die wenigsten Redaktionen sich heute noch zu mehr als einem Belegexemplar dem Autor gegenüber verbunden fühlen. In diesen Dingen darfst du Nachlässigkeit von mir umso weniger annehmen, als die Vollständigkeit deines Archivs meiner Schriften von jeher mein Anliegen war. Heute ist es um soviel dringlicher, als die einzige Sammlung von einigem Umfange, die außer der deinen in dritten Händen ist, seit kurzem verloren gegeben werden muß. Sie befindet sich bei den Effekten, die ein Freund[3] von mir in Barcelona hat zurücklassen müssen. (Als Kuriosum sei dir anvertraut, daß kürzlich in einer kleinen englischen Denkschrift des Institutes eine, freilich überaus kursorische, Bibliographie meiner Schriften – wie auch einer solchen von anderen Mitarbeitern – erschienen ist.) Die letzte Nummer der Zeitschrift VII, 3 enthält im Besprechungsteil von mir einen Aufsatz über Julien Benda, der dir plaisirlich sein wird.[4] Aber was soll ich tun? Ich habe kein Duplikat.

Alfred Cohn

Damit du siehst, daß ich tue, was in meinen Kräften steht, werde ich dir, zur Einverleibung in das Archiv, von nun ab gelegentlich Maschinenmanuskripte übersenden. Während ich die möglichst baldige Rücksendung des dir in Aussicht gestellten Baudelaire-Manuskripts von dir erbitte, sollst du die es begleitenden Rezensionen von Hönigswald und Sternberger[5] als dir dediziert betrachten. Das Buch von Sternberger – »Panorama Ansichten vom 19. Jahrhundert« dir als frecher Plagiatsversuch wohl bekannt[6] – solltest du dir einmal in die Hände spielen lassen. Das Beatrice-Sonett wirst du ebenfalls bei der Sendung finden.[7] –

Von den Bewegungen im Verlagswesen nehme ich mit Interesse Kenntnis. Ungefähr gleichzeitig mit deiner Nachricht von der Schließung des Schocken-Verlages fand sich Rowohlt in meinem Zimmer ein. Er mußte Deutschland einigermaßen schleunig den Rücken kehren. Nicht deshalb, sondern weil er Hessel (der vor einem Vierteljahr herkam) in Berlin lange Zeit das Leben erleichtert hat[8], auch lange an jüdischem Personal festhielt, hat er bei mir einen Stein im Brett. Politisch war er nie ernst zu nehmen. Er geht nach Brasilien; wie ich denke, vor allem um seine Familie zu etablieren, und sich dann wieder in Europa umzusehen. Seinen alten Verlag, wenn es um diesen ginge, hat er derzeit in Paris halbwegs komplett beisammen.[9] Polgar und Speyer sind seit kurzem hier eingerückt.

Dora kam vor 6 Wochen durch Paris. Ich habe den Eindruck, daß die Liquidation ihres Unternehmens in San Remo auf gutem Wege ist. Sie hat inzwischen mit einem englischen Partner in London ein Boarding-House aufgemacht.[10] Die Aussichten für Stefans Naturalisation scheinen günstig.[11] Es ist zu hoffen, daß er das Abiturium in London machen wird.

Gern würde ich von dir hören, wie es bei euch aussieht. Sollten die Schießereien in Jerusalem nicht abgenommen haben? Vor allem aber: bist du nunmehr mit deinen Augen ganz in Ordnung? – Zu hören, daß ihr noch immer an die Möglichkeit denkt, mich bei euch zu Besuch zu sehen, hat mich sehr gefreut. Ich glaube nur, die Liste der wilden und zahmen Völker, die man da um Erlaubnis würde ersuchen müssen, wird täglich länger.

Dein Amerikabericht war recht großartig. Er hat mich in dem,

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was du über Land und Leute sagst, überzeugt (diesen Teil habe ich hin und wieder zur Erbauung eines erlesenen Publikums zum Besten gegeben); er hat mich in den Partien, die dem Institut gewidmet sind, kaum auf Gedanken gebracht, die nicht schon meine eigenen gewesen wären. Umso mehr Grund habe ich, dir für das Verhalten zu danken, das du in so richtiger Einschätzung meiner Interessen dort beobachtet hast.

Ein Arzt wohnt hier im Hause, der die Witwe von Schestow behandelt. Die Arme sitzt nun unter den unaufgeschnittenen Werken ihres Gatten – was werden wir andern eines Tages hinterlassen als unsere eigenen unaufgeschnittenen Schriften? Um ihr Interieur freundlicher zu gestalten, schleppt sie hin und wieder einige dieser Schriften ab, und so sammeln sich bei mir langsam Schestows Werke. Kurz entschlossen, habe ich mir eines Tages »Athen und Jerusalem« vorgenommen.[12] Denkt man sich eine gnädige Fee, die, aus purer Laune, eines Tages die dreckigste Sackgasse im verlorensten Winkel des Weichbildes einer großen Stadt in ein unwegsames Hochtal verwandelt, in dem die Bergwände ebenso senkrecht abstürzen wie vordem die Fassaden der Mietskasernen – dann hat man das Bild, unter dem mir Schestows Philosophie erscheint. Sie ist, glaube ich, ziemlich bewunderungswürdig, aber nichtsnutzig. Als Kommentator kann man vor ihm nur den Hut ziehen, und seine Schreibweise scheint mir großartig. Ich hoffe, ich werde Anlaß haben, eine Anzeige von dem genannten Buch abzufassen.[13]

Von Schestow ist der Weg zu Kafka für den, der sich entschlossen hätte, vom Wesentlichen abzusehen, nicht weit. Als dieses Wesentliche erscheint mir bei Kafka mehr und mehr der Humor. Er war natürlich kein Humorist. Er war vielmehr ein Mann, dessen Los war, überall auf Leute zu stoßen, die aus dem Humor eine Profession machten: auf Klowns. Besonders »Amerika« ist eine große Klownerie. Und was die Freundschaft mit Brod betrifft, so habe ich das Gefühl, der Wahrheit auf der Spur zu sein, wenn ich sage: Kafka als Laurel fühlte die lästige Verpflichtung, sich seinen Hardy zu suchen – und der war Brod. Wie dem nun immer sei – ich denke mir, dem würde der Schlüssel zu Kafka in die Hände fallen, der der *jüdischen Theologie ihre komischen Seiten abgewönne*. Hat es so einen Mann gegeben? oder wärst du Manns genug, dieser Mann zu sein?

Hannah Stern erwidert deine Grüße aufs Schönste.
Dir und deinem Haus alles Herzliche **Dein Walter**

PS: Was meint dein den Schluß des Dreigroschenromans betreffender Hinweis auf Kafka? Wiesengrunds Adresse: T. W. Adorno, 290, Riverside Drive 13 D, New York City.

1 Der Brief war mit Schreibmaschine geschrieben.

2 Wiesengrunds Brief ist in unserer Ausgabe von W.B.s Briefen gedruckt (S. 782 bis 790). Er warf ihm vor, den Marxismus viel zu grob und unspekulativ angewandt zu haben.

3 Es handelt sich um Alfred Cohn, dem er Arbeiten von sich zu schicken pflegte.

4 GS III, 550-552.

5 Sie sind erst in den GS III, 564-569, 572-579, gedruckt.

6 Dolf Sternberger hat zu dieser Rezension und zu Benjamins Anschuldigung in der Neuausgabe seines Buches »Panorama oder Ansichten vom 19. Jahrhundert« (suhrkamp taschenbuch 179, Frankfurt 1974) folgendes vermerkt: »Schmerzlich ist mir das Urteil, das Walter Benjamin, damals im Pariser Exil, gefällt hat, in einem Manuskript, das erst jüngst ans Licht kam. Ihm verdankte ich viel, zumal die Schärfung des Blicks für das Fremde und Tote des geschichtlichen Details, auch den Sinn für konfiguratives Verfahren; von seinen eigenen einschlägigen Arbeiten freilich kannte ich noch nichts. Sein Aufsatz beginnt verständnisvoll, endigt schroff und böse. Auch er hat die ursprüngliche kritische Motivation erkannt und genau gekennzeichnet, vermißte aber den »Begriff«, der das Abgelegene erst zusammenfüge, und das hieß: die gesellschaftliche Analyse. In seiner eigenen großen Arbeit über die Pariser Passagen wollte er eine solche Analyse leisten; mein Buch, im Gegenstand verwandt, konnte ihn nicht befriedigen. Weder vermochte ich damals noch vermag ich heute den Klassenbegriffen und den ökonomischen Kategorien die Fähigkeit zuerkennen, historische Anschauung aufzufangen oder zu erleuchten. Benjamin selbst hat zwar zuzeiten daran geglaubt, doch konnte er nicht danach handeln: Auch in seinem Werk werden die Definitionen von den Bildern übertroffen.«

7 Siehe mein Buch über W.B., S. 259.

8 Franz Hessel, einer der wenigen engeren Freunde W.B.s, verließ Deutschland erst nach der Kristallnacht, als die Atmosphäre für jüdische Schriftsteller unmittelbar gefährlich wurde.

9 Das besagte, daß nach W.B.s Urteil die wichtigsten Autoren des Rowohlt Verlages Juden waren (wie ja auch Alfred Polgar und Wilhelm Speyer, der letztere übrigens getauft).

10 Dora Benjamin betrieb bis zu ihrem Tod (1964) mehrere solcher Häuser im Londoner Viertel Nottinghill.

11 Diese Aussichten wurden durch den Ausbruch des Krieges erst einmal zunichte gemacht. Im Gegenteil, Stefan wurde 1941 als »enemy alien« nach Australien deportiert, und die Behandlung auf dem Schiff, wo er deutschen Nazis unterstellt wurde, hinterließ bei ihm einen schweren Schock. (Er wurde später Antiquariatsbuchhändler in London und starb 1972.)

12 »Athènes et Jérusalem« war das letzte Werk Schestows.

13 Es kam nicht mehr zu dieser Anzeige.

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1 Seine Erkrankung war also noch keine Malaria, wie manchmal vermutet worden ist; siehe dazu meinen in Anmerkung 5 zum vorigen Brief erwähnten Aufsatz, S. 92-93.

2 Ein großer Teil der Bücher gelangte später nach Svendborg und Paris, wo ich sie 1938 sah.

3 Diese Formulierung, die meinem Gedächtnis entfallen war, trifft überraschend mit der überein, die er am 13. August in der Aufzeichnung »Agesilaus Santander« gebrauchte. Dort sagt er, daß der Engel, von dem er dort handelt, »seine weibliche Gestalt der männlichen im Bilde [Angelus Novus von Paul Klee] auf dem längsten, verhängnisvollsten Umweg nach[schickte], obwohl doch beide einmal, nur kannten sie einander nicht, aufs innigste benachbart gewesen waren«. In meinem Kommentar zu dieser Aufzeichnung habe ich diesen und die anderen Sätze, die dort von dieser Frau handeln, auf Jula Cohn bezogen, der Jahre hindurch seine Liebe galt (siehe S. 115-119 meines Aufsatzes in »W.B. zu ehren«), wo ich auch die Möglichkeit erwog, daß die später folgenden Sätze sich auf eine Mehrheit von Frauen, die einen Bann über ihn hatten, beziehen könnten. Mit dem vorliegenden Brief erscheint nun die Möglichkeit, daß die Aufzeichnung sich nicht (oder nicht nur) auf Jula Cohn bezieht, sondern auf eine bisher nicht identifizierte Frau (vielleicht Hélène Léger?),

tragen.

5 Das »Weißbuch« der englischen Regierung, das nach dem Scheitern der Londoner Konferenz erst im Mai 1939 veröffentlicht wurde, leitete den Versuch der Regierung ein, ihre zionistische Politik zu liquidieren.

6 Vgl. W.B.s Brief an mich vom 5. März 1924, »Briefe« I, S. 341.

117 Benjamin an Scholem

Paris XV, 10, rue Dombasle
4. Februar 1939

Lieber Gerhard,
um mein Mitteilungsvermögen zu entbinden, muß ich, wie du aus den ungewohnten Lettern entnimmst[1], eine Art Ausnahmezustand über unsere Korrespondenz verhängen. Mich dazu zu vermögen, ist das Verdienst deines Briefes vom 25. Januar, für den ich dir herzlich danke.
Wäre mein Schweigen dir transparent gewesen, so wären deine Blicke in medias res gedrungen. Den Eingang des Winters begleitete eine Periode nachhaltiger Depression, von welcher letzteren ich sagen kann, je ne l'ai pas volé. Es kam Mehreres zusammen. Zunächst sah ich mich der Tatsache gegenüber, daß mein Zimmer im Winter zum Arbeiten nahezu unbrauchbar ist; im Sommer habe ich die Möglichkeit, bei geöffneten Fenstern die Geräusche des Fahrstuhls durch die der pariser Straße in Schach zu halten; an den kalten Wintertagen nicht.
Diese Sachlage kombinierte sich aufs glücklichste mit einer Entfremdung vom gegenwärtigen Sujet meiner Arbeit. – Wie ich dir wohl schrieb, habe ich im Sommer mit Rücksicht auf die redaktionellen Anforderungen der Zeitschrift für Sozialforschung vorgreifend einen Teil, und zwar den zweiten, meines Buches über Baudelaire fertiggestellt. Dieser zweite Teil präsentiert sich in drei von einander relativ abgehobenen Abhandlungen. Eine oder die andere davon hoffte ich im letzten Heft der Zeitschrift, das eben herauskommt, gedruckt zu sehen. Anfang November aber kam, und zwar von Wiesengrunds Seite, die ausführlich begründete Ablehnung, wenn nicht der Arbeit so doch ihrer Drucklegung.[2]
In das Detail dieser gewiß dich interessierenden Frage dich

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39 veröffentlicht wurde, leitete den Versuch der Regierung
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einzuführen, ist mir natürlich nicht eher möglich, als ich dir das fragliche Manuskript zugänglich machen kann. Das habe ich, für den Fall, daß du dich mit einem unkorrigierten, nicht ausnahmslos die letzte Fassung darstellenden abfinden könntest, vor. Von deiner Stellungnahme, die im übrigen der Wiesengrundschen vielleicht in wesentlichen Stücken verwandt sein wird, verspreche ich mir in jedem Falle einen Ertrag für meine Fortsetzung des Buches. An diese werde ich nämlich unverzüglich gehen *müssen*.

Es fällt mir nicht leicht. Die Isolierung, in der ich hier lebe, zumal arbeite, schafft eine anormale Abhängigkeit von der Aufnahme, die das, was ich mache, findet. Abhängigkeit will nicht heißen Empfindlichkeit. Die Vorbehalte, die gegen das Manuskript gemacht werden können, sind zum Teil raisonnabel und dürfen mich umso weniger beirren, als die Schlüsselpositionen des »Baudelaire« sich in diesem zweiten Teil nicht abzeichnen konnten noch sollten. Hier aber stoße ich an die Grenze brieflicher Mitteilung und kann nun meinerseits nur bedauern, daß wir einander im August nicht gesprochen haben. Dieses Bedauern bitte ich dich, in der ihm zustehenden Abwandlung deine Frau wissen zu lassen – was meine Begegnung mit ihr angeht.

Wenn dir von meinen wenigen Publikationen in der letzten Zeit durch mich selbst nichts zuging, so liegt das daran, daß die wenigsten Redaktionen sich heute noch zu mehr als einem Belegexemplar dem Autor gegenüber verbunden fühlen. In diesen Dingen darfst du Nachlässigkeit von mir umso weniger annehmen, als die Vollständigkeit deines Archivs meiner Schriften von jeher mein Anliegen war. Heute ist es um soviel dringlicher, als die einzige Sammlung von einigem Umfange, die außer der deinen in dritten Händen ist, seit kurzem verloren gegeben werden muß. Sie befindet sich bei den Effekten, die ein Freund[3] von mir in Barcelona hat zurücklassen müssen. (Als Kuriosum sei dir anvertraut, daß kürzlich in einer kleinen englischen Denkschrift des Institutes eine, freilich überaus kursorische, Bibliographie meiner Schriften – wie auch einer solchen von anderen Mitarbeitern – erschienen ist.) Die letzte Nummer der Zeitschrift VII, 3 enthält im Besprechungsteil von mir einen Aufsatz über Julien Benda, der dir plaisirlich sein wird.[4] Aber was soll ich tun? Ich habe kein Duplikat.

Alfred Cohn

Damit du siehst, daß ich tue, was in meinen Kräften steht, werde ich dir, zur Einverleibung in das Archiv, von nun ab gelegentlich Maschinenmanuskripte übersenden. Während ich die möglichst baldige Rücksendung des dir in Aussicht gestellten Baudelaire-Manuskripts von dir erbitte, sollst du die es begleitenden Rezensionen von Hönigswald und Sternberger[5] als dir dediziert betrachten. Das Buch von Sternberger – »Panorama Ansichten vom 19. Jahrhundert« dir als frecher Plagiatsversuch wohl bekannt[6] – solltest du dir einmal in die Hände spielen lassen. Das Beatrice-Sonett wirst du ebenfalls bei der Sendung finden.[7] –

Von den Bewegungen im Verlagswesen nehme ich mit Interesse Kenntnis. Ungefähr gleichzeitig mit deiner Nachricht von der Schließung des Schocken-Verlages fand sich Rowohlt in meinem Zimmer ein. Er mußte Deutschland einigermaßen schleunig den Rücken kehren. Nicht deshalb, sondern weil er Hessel (der vor einem Vierteljahr herkam) in Berlin lange Zeit das Leben erleichtert hat[8], auch lange an jüdischem Personal festhielt, hat er bei mir einen Stein im Brett. Politisch war er nie ernst zu nehmen. Er geht nach Brasilien; wie ich denke, vor allem um seine Familie zu etablieren, und sich dann wieder in Europa umzusehen. Seinen alten Verlag, wenn es um diesen ginge, hat er derzeit in Paris halbwegs komplett beisammen.[9] Polgar und Speyer sind seit kurzem hier eingerückt.

Dora kam vor 6 Wochen durch Paris. Ich habe den Eindruck, daß die Liquidation ihres Unternehmens in San Remo auf gutem Wege ist. Sie hat inzwischen mit einem englischen Partner in London ein Boarding-House aufgemacht.[10] Die Aussichten für Stefans Naturalisation scheinen günstig.[11] Es ist zu hoffen, daß er das Abiturium in London machen wird.

Gern würde ich von dir hören, wie es bei euch aussieht. Sollten die Schießereien in Jerusalem nicht abgenommen haben? Vor allem aber: bist du nunmehr mit deinen Augen ganz in Ordnung? – Zu hören, daß ihr noch immer an die Möglichkeit denkt, mich bei euch zu Besuch zu sehen, hat mich sehr gefreut. Ich glaube nur, die Liste der wilden und zahmen Völker, die man da um Erlaubnis würde ersuchen müssen, wird täglich länger.

Dein Amerikabericht war recht großartig. Er hat mich in dem,

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was du über Land und Leute sagst, überzeugt (diesen Teil habe ich hin und wieder zur Erbauung eines erlesenen Publikums zum Besten gegeben); er hat mich in den Partien, die dem Institut gewidmet sind, kaum auf Gedanken gebracht, die nicht schon meine eigenen gewesen wären. Umso mehr Grund habe ich, dir für das Verhalten zu danken, das du in so richtiger Einschätzung meiner Interessen dort beobachtet hast.

Ein Arzt wohnt hier im Hause, der die Witwe von Schestow behandelt. Die Arme sitzt nun unter den unaufgeschnittenen Werken ihres Gatten – was werden wir andern eines Tages hinterlassen als unsere eigenen unaufgeschnittenen Schriften? Um ihr Interieur freundlicher zu gestalten, schleppt sie hin und wieder einige dieser Schriften ab, und so sammeln sich bei mir langsam Schestows Werke. Kurz entschlossen, habe ich mir eines Tages »Athen und Jerusalem« vorgenommen.[12] Denkt man sich eine gnädige Fee, die, aus purer Laune, eines Tages die dreckigste Sackgasse im verlorensten Winkel des Weichbildes einer großen Stadt in ein unwegsames Hochtal verwandelt, in dem die Bergwände ebenso senkrecht abstürzen wie vordem die Fassaden der Mietskasernen – dann hat man das Bild, unter dem mir Schestows Philosophie erscheint. Sie ist, glaube ich, ziemlich bewunderungswürdig, aber nichtsnutzig. Als Kommentator kann man vor ihm nur den Hut ziehen, und seine Schreibweise scheint mir großartig. Ich hoffe, ich werde Anlaß haben, eine Anzeige von dem genannten Buch abzufassen.[13]

Von Schestow ist der Weg zu Kafka für den, der sich entschlossen hätte, vom Wesentlichen abzusehen, nicht weit. Als dieses Wesentliche erscheint mir bei Kafka mehr und mehr der Humor. Er war natürlich kein Humorist. Er war vielmehr ein Mann, dessen Los war, überall auf Leute zu stoßen, die aus dem Humor eine Profession machten: auf Klowns. Besonders »Amerika« ist eine große Klownerie. Und was die Freundschaft mit Brod betrifft, so habe ich das Gefühl, der Wahrheit auf der Spur zu sein, wenn ich sage: Kafka als Laurel fühlte die lästige Verpflichtung, sich seinen Hardy zu suchen – und der war Brod. Wie dem nun immer sei – ich denke mir, dem würde der Schlüssel zu Kafka in die Hände fallen, der der *jüdischen Theologie ihre komischen Seiten abgewönne*. Hat es so einen Mann gegeben? oder wärst du Manns genug, dieser Mann zu sein?

Hannah Stern erwidert deine Grüße aufs Schönste.
Dir und deinem Haus alles Herzliche Dein Walter

PS: Was meint dein den Schluß des Dreigroschenromans betreffender Hinweis auf Kafka? Wiesengrunds Adresse: T. W. Adorno, 290, Riverside Drive 13 D, New York City.

1 Der Brief war mit Schreibmaschine geschrieben.
2 Wiesengrunds Brief ist in unserer Ausgabe von W.B.s Briefen gedruckt (S. 782 bis 790). Er warf ihm vor, den Marxismus viel zu grob und unspekulativ angewandt zu haben.
3 Es handelt sich um Alfred Cohn, dem er Arbeiten von sich zu schicken pflegte.
4 GS III, 550-552.
5 Sie sind erst in den GS III, 564-569, 572-579, gedruckt.
6 Dolf Sternberger hat zu dieser Rezension und zu Benjamins Anschuldigung in der Neuausgabe seines Buches »Panorama oder Ansichten vom 19. Jahrhundert« (suhrkamp taschenbuch 179, Frankfurt 1974) folgendes vermerkt: »Schmerzlich ist mir das Urteil, das Walter Benjamin, damals im Pariser Exil, gefällt hat, in einem Manuskript, das erst jüngst ans Licht kam. Ihm verdankte ich viel, zumal die Schärfung des Blicks für das Fremde und Tote des geschichtlichen Details, auch den Sinn für konfiguratives Verfahren; von seinen eigenen einschlägigen Arbeiten freilich kannte ich noch nichts. Sein Aufsatz beginnt verständnisvoll, endigt schroff und böse. Auch er hat die ursprüngliche kritische Motivation erkannt und genau gekennzeichnet, vermißte aber den »Begriff«, der das Abgelegene erst zusammenfüge, und das hieß: die gesellschaftliche Analyse. In seiner eigenen großen Arbeit über die Pariser Passagen wollte er eine solche Analyse leisten; mein Buch, im Gegenstand verwandt, konnte ihn nicht befriedigen. Weder vermochte ich damals noch vermag ich heute den Klassenbegriffen und den ökonomischen Kategorien die Fähigkeit zuerkennen, historische Anschauung aufzufangen oder zu erleuchten. Benjamin selbst hat zwar zuzeiten daran geglaubt, doch konnte er nicht danach handeln: Auch in seinem Werk werden die Definitionen von den Bildern übertroffen.«
7 Siehe mein Buch über W.B., S. 259.
8 Franz Hessel, einer der wenigen engeren Freunde W.B.s, verließ Deutschland erst nach der Kristallnacht, als die Atmosphäre für jüdische Schriftsteller unmittelbar gefährlich wurde.
9 Das besagte, daß nach W.B.s Urteil die wichtigsten Autoren des Rowohlt Verlages Juden waren (wie ja auch Alfred Polgar und Wilhelm Speyer, der letztere übrigens getauft).
10 Dora Benjamin betrieb bis zu ihrem Tod (1964) mehrere solcher Häuser im Londoner Viertel Nottinghill.
11 Diese Aussichten wurden durch den Ausbruch des Krieges erst einmal zunichte gemacht. Im Gegenteil, Stefan wurde 1941 als »enemy alien« nach Australien deportiert, und die Behandlung auf dem Schiff, wo er deutschen Nazis unterstellt wurde, hinterließ bei ihm einen schweren Schock. (Er wurde später Antiquariatsbuchhändler in London und starb 1972.)
12 »Athènes et Jérusalem« war das letzte Werk Schestows.
13 Es kam nicht mehr zu dieser Anzeige.

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Werner Fuld

Walter Benjamin

Zwischen den Stühlen

Eine Biographie

München
Hanser Verlag
1979

ruh belegt und seine Stellungnahme zu dessen Buch ankündigt. Er fehlt, und dies ist das Entscheidende, ohne daß auf eine Kürzung durch Auslassungszeichen hingewiesen wäre. Das Skandalöse dieses Falles liegt nicht allein in seinem Widerspruch zu aller üblichen Editionspraxis, wie sie von Scholem in der Einleitung auch formuliert war, sondern vielmehr in der dadurch entstandenen Situation, daß jeder andere Brief Benjamins auf die gleiche heimliche Weise bearbeitet sein kann, ohne daß dies in Unkenntnis der Originale überprüfbar ist. Leider wird diese unverantwortliche Haltung der damaligen Briefherausgeber durch die heutigen Editoren der Gesammelten Schriften Benjamins gedeckt. Im Kommentar zur Unruhrezension (GS III, 610) wird nämlich der in der Briefausgabe fehlende Teil zitiert, und es wird als Quelle auf eben jene Seite in der Ausgabe verwiesen, auf der die Sätze *nicht* stehen, ohne daß dieser peinliche Umstand vermerkt oder überhaupt auf die frühere Kürzung hingewiesen wäre. Durch solche irreführende falsche Verweisungspraxis soll offenbar der flüchtige Leser getäuscht, und eine unhaltbare Situation nachträglich stillschweigend bereinigt werden. Dieses Vorgehen schlägt leider nach zwei Seiten zum Bösen aus: Erstens sanktioniert es die Manipulationen Adornos und Scholems durch Verschweigen, zweitens setzt es die heutigen Herausgeber selbst dem Verdacht der Manipulation aus.

Festzuhalten ist hier zunächst, daß den Angaben über Kürzungen oder Auslassungen in den Briefen mit Mißtrauen zu begegnen ist, da diese über das vorgebliche Maß bis zur Verfälschung hinausgehen können; auch deswegen lassen die noch nicht publizierten Briefe wesentliches und aufschlußreiches Material ahnen. Von den etwa 300 Briefen Benjamins an Scholem wurden seinerzeit nur 130 vollständig oder gekürzt veröffentlicht; einige wenige Briefe sind nun in Scholems Erinnerungsbuch nachgetragen. Vieles muß als verloren gelten: der Briefwechsel mit Eltern und Geschwistern, mit Jugendfreunden und Kommilitonen. Es ist nicht unmöglich, daß ein reicher Briefwechsel mit Brecht erhalten ist; darüber gibt es keine genauen Auskünfte. Dora Benjamin, seine geschiedene, 1964 in London gestorbene Frau, hat aus unbekannten Gründen nichts Schriftliches überliefert. Die Freundin Jula Cohn vernichtete seine Briefe 1925, als sie Fritz Radt heiratete. Was erhalten ist an persönlichen Dokumenten, Manuskripten und Briefen ruht, soweit es nicht bereits publiziert wurde oder in absehbarer Zeit publiziert werden wird, in den

wird zu einem Wert an sich deklariert, ohne daß dieser erklärt würde. Deutet man die Sätze aber als eine Lebensmaxime Benjamins, so gewinnen sie ihren wahren Sinn. Er wurde »Wissenschaftler«, der durch diese vom Beruf sich ausschließen ließ und dessen Leben sie bestimmte. Auf den didaktischen Charakter seiner Schriften ist zu Beginn bereits hingewiesen worden; Benjamin folgte der Wissenschaft und ließ sich von ihr »in gewisser Weise« zum Lehrer verpflichten.

In seiner Rede kritisiert Benjamin scharf, daß es keiner studentischen Organisation, auch der »Freien Studentenschaft« nicht, bisher gelungen sei, den Begriff des »Studenten« mit der Totalität des Inhalts zu verbinden, den er eigentlich verlangt. Immer seien Nebeninteressen, Ego- und Altruismen geblieben; eine tiefgreifende Neugestaltung des Lebens, wie sie von der Jugend und für sie einst gefordert wurde, habe es nicht gegeben. Student sein bedeute, der Wissenschaft und damit dem Geiste anzugehören, ohne einen Zweck zu verfolgen. Jeder Zweck spekuliere nämlich schon mit dem Status des erwachsenen Berufstätigen und erniedrige die Jugend zu eben dem, was sie nicht sein wollte: bloßes Übergangsstadium zu den Fleischtöpfen des Establishments, ohne je ein Gefühl seiner Individualität gekannt zu haben. »Wo die beherrschende Idee des Studentenlebens Amt und Beruf ist, kann sie nicht Wissenschaft sein. Sie kann nicht mehr in der Widmung an eine Erkenntnis bestehen, von der zu fürchten ist, daß sie vom Wege der bürgerlichen Sicherheit abführt.«[84] Das wahre Studententum existiere heute gar nicht, weil es die eigentlichen Probleme ignoriert, und weil die Studentenschaft selbst »ständig im Schlepptau der öffentlichen Meinung, in ihrem breitesten Fahrwasser dahinzieht, indem sie das von allen Parteien und Bünden umschmeichelte und verdorbene Kind ist, von jedem gelobt, weil jedem irgendwie gehörig . . .«[85] Die Studenten vertändelten ihre Jugend, weil sie ihre Zukunft schon verkauft hätten.

Es ist kaum anzunehmen, daß viele der Zuhörer Benjamins scharfe Abrechnung mit der Jugendbewegung wirklich verstanden haben; im engeren Kreis jedoch erntet er ungeteilte Zustimmung. Mit Rosen beglückwünscht ihn Dora Sophie Pollak, Ehefrau von Max Pollak und Tochter des Wiener Anglisten Professor Leon Kellner, Herausgeber der Schriften Theodor Herzls. Sie überreicht ihm die Blumen im Namen seiner jüngst Verlobten Grete Radt, die in München studiert. Benjamin hatte das Ehepaar Pollak zwei Monate zuvor kennengelernt.

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ritisiert Benjamin scharf, daß es keiner studenti-, auch der »Freien Studentenschaft« nicht, bisher Begriff des »Studenten« mit der Totalität des In- den er eigentlich verlangt. Immer seien Nebenin- Altruismen geblieben; eine tiefgreifende Neuge-, wie sie von der Jugend und für sie einst gefor- nicht gegeben. Student sein bedeute, der Wissen- dem Geiste anzugehören, ohne einen Zweck zu veck spekuliere nämlich schon mit dem Status des stätigen und erniedrige die Jugend zu eben dem, vollte: bloßes Übergangsstadium zu den Fleisch- hments, ohne je ein Gefühl seiner Individualität »Wo die beherrschende Idee des Studentenlebens kann sie nicht Wissenschaft sein. Sie kann nicht ng an eine Erkenntnis bestehen, von der zu fürch- m Wege der bürgerlichen Sicherheit abführt.«[84] entum existiere heute gar nicht, weil es die eigent- oriert, und weil die Studentenschaft selbst »stän- der öffentlichen Meinung, in ihrem breitesten eht, indem sie das von allen Parteien und Bünden d verdorbene Kind ist, von jedem gelobt, weil hörig . . .«[85] Die Studenten vertändelten ihre Ju- Zukunft schon verkauft hätten.

nehmen, daß viele der Zuhörer Benjamins scharfe r Jugendbewegung wirklich verstanden haben; doch erntet er ungeteilte Zustimmung. Mit Rosen n Dora Sophie Pollak, Ehefrau von Max Pollak iener Anglisten Professor Leon Kellner, Heraus- Theodor Herzls. Sie überreicht ihm die Blumen ingst Verlobten Grete Radt, die in München stu- te das Ehepaar Pollak zwei Monate zuvor ken-

Trotz seiner Kritik am Wesen der Jugendbewegung, in der bereits Resignation anklingt, entwickelt die »Freie Studentenschaft« unter Benjamins Leitung neue Aktivität. Ab Mai 1914 finden Kunstführungen statt, die Simon Guttmann leitet, der beste Beziehungen zum »Brücke«-Kreis unterhält. Die erste Führung galt einer Ausstellung der Bilder Schmidt-Rottluffs. Benjamin selbst besucht Martin Buber und lädt ihn ein, über sein neues Buch »Daniel, Gespräche von der Verwirklichung« (1913) zu sprechen. Buber nimmt an, und am 23. Juni 1914 kommt es im Berliner Sprechsaal zu einer intensiven Diskussion. Der »Sprechsaal« war eine kleine Wohnung, die Benjamin zusammen mit dem Kommilitonen und späteren Arzt Ernst Joel gemietet hatte. Unter seiner Beobachtung führte Benjamin viele Jahre später seine Haschisch-Experimente durch. Damals war er mit Joel nicht eigentlich befreundet, denn dieser war Leiter der Studentengruppe für »soziale Arbeit«, die von Benjamin nicht zuletzt in seiner Präsidialrede scharf attackiert wurde. Jedenfalls teilte man sich die Räume für die strikt getrennten Interessenbereiche. Ernst Joel gab dann ab Juli 1915 eine Schrift heraus, »Der Aufbruch. Monatsblätter aus der Jugendbewegung«, in der auf einer durchaus linksorientierten Basis der Primat des Geistes vor der Realität proklamiert wurde. Autoren waren neben Ernst Joel vor allem Gustav Landauer – mit dem Artikel »Stelle Dich, Sozialist!« schon in der ersten Nummer vertreten – und Kurt Hiller, der zur Doppelnummer vom August/September 1915 eine kritische Zeitschriftenlese beitrug. In einer vehementen Kritik verschiedenster Periodika, denen er »Suchtheit, Kleinlichkeit und fade(n) Frivolismus« vorwarf und ihre Herausgeber als »verkrachte Zirkusreiter« bezeichnete, forderte er programmatisch ein »Sprachrohr einer wollenden Gemeinschaft«, geleitet von einem »Vertrauensmann«, das eine »Umgestaltung der Welt nach dem Befehl der Idee« als Ziel habe.[86] Was Benjamin von solchem Ziel der Gruppe um Ernst Joel trennte, war eben dies: daß sie ein Ziel hatte. Ebenfalls im Juni findet in Weimar die erste Tagung aller »Freien Studentenschaften« statt, an der Benjamin als Berliner Vertreter teilnimmt. Von Weimar aus reist er für eine Woche nach München zu seiner Verlobten Grete Radt. Kurz darauf erhält er den Brief eines jungen Wieners, der sich dem Kreis anschließen will. Mit zehn Jahren habe er ein Drama verfaßt, »Das Recht auf Jugend«, welches er als Manuskript beilege. Sein Name war damals noch Arno Bronner; später sollte er als Arnolt Bronnen bekannt werden.

e Berlin 1 700 000 Einwohner, von denen nur 40% in
waren. Nicht die gebürtigen Berliner, sondern die
stimmten den Stil und Lebensrhythmus der Stadt.
e Benjaminische Grunewaldvilla in der Delbrück-
frühere, in seiner ersten Schulzeit noch bewohnte in
aße, auch nicht die Zwölfzimmerwohnung seiner
Blumeshof waren repräsentativ für die Berliner Le-
ern die Mietskasernen mit ihren durchschnittlich drei
n je 5 qm Raum. (Um vom Lebensstil der Familie eine
nliche Vorstellung zu geben: die Wohnung der Groß-
neshof 13 kostete vor dem Krieg ungefähr 5000 DM
n Jahr; das Entree maß über 40 qm, die einzelnen
s ca. 50 qm.) Werner Hegemann, einer der frühen
istoriker dieses Jahrhunderts nannte sein von Benja-
s Buch: »Das steinerne Berlin. Geschichte der größten
tadt der Welt«,[101] und er zitiert die zynische Stimme
r da sagte: »So elend ist keiner, daß er im engen
Stimme seines Gottes nicht vernehmen könnte.« Auf
wohl angewiesen, da man von den Baubehörden ver-
Jahr 1895 gab es in Berlin 27471 Wohnungen, die
n bestanden, in dem sechs und mehr Personen lebten
chliefen. Das Vermieten von Schlafstellen war üblich;
zu ein Spind gestellt: es war nicht erforderlich, da die
n« keine Habe besaßen. Es gab keine Bedürfnisse au-
am bewahrten Anspruch aufs nackte Leben. Unter
r billigen Arbeitskraft wurde Berlin innerhalb weni-
ne riesige Produktionsstätte verwandelt. Da aber die
uft werden mußten, war die Stadt auch bald ein einzi-
, das alle Genüsse so wohlfeil wie nirgends sonst
schte Überproduktion, also wurde der Umsatz be-
nit wurde Berlin auch zur Stadt der Flüchtigkeit, die
ftige Eile bemäntelte, und der Ungenauigkeit, die als
ausgegeben wurde. Es mußte schnell und immer
miert werden. Vorab wurde es sichtbar in den für die
Stehbierhallen und Schnellrestaurants; tiefgreifend
hnkultur: Marmor und Bronze wurden durch bemal-
öst, dessen beste Eigenschaft es war, rasch zu zerbre-
ig war, ließen sich Statuen und Büsten rasch ersetzen.
r alles neu sein: das ständig Neue des Immergleichen

gehört zum charakteristischen Bedürfnis des Berliners. Wohl deshalb ist Berlin zuletzt die Stadt der Kabaretts geworden. Der Berliner liebt es zu lachen, weil er nicht geneigt ist, etwas in seinem Ernst zu überdenken. Sein sprichwörtlicher Witz ist eine Abwehrgeste: man lacht über etwas und glaubt damit, es aus der Welt geschafft zu haben. Weil die Berliner diesen Mangel an Einsicht nicht wahrhaben wollen, brauchen sie das immergleiche Neue, über das sie wiederum lachend hinweggehen können. Derart geringschätziger Zynismus offenbart sich spielerisch in zeitgenössischen Liedtexten: »Wer wird denn weinen, wenn man auseinandergeht, wenn an der nächsten Ecke schon 'ne andre steht . . .«

Zudem stellte sich nach dem Ende des Weltkrieges immer deutlicher eine Verquickung von Kultur, Ware und trübem Kapital dar. In den ehemals renommierten Cafés saßen Jünglinge, die es sich leisteten, einen Schriftsteller auszuhalten oder eine Revue zu finanzieren. Ihr Geld verdienten sie nicht selten durch »Arbitrage«, durch die Kursunterschiede der Börsen von Berlin, München oder Köln. Sie handelten mit Waren, die sie nie sahen und brauchten dazu nur ein Telefon. Es waren kleine Agenten des großen Kapitals, die sich als Belohnung für ein profitables Geschäft ein schlechtes politisches Gedicht gleichsam als ästhetisches Alibi gönnten. Als die Börsianer überzählig wurden, wechselte Benjamin vom Romanischen ins Prinzeßcafé, in dem wenigstens noch die Kokotten die alten waren. Hier saß er lange Abende und schrieb, die laute Jazzkapelle ignorierend, an seinem »Ursprung des deutschen Trauerspiels«, sorgsam mit kleinen Zetteln und Notizbüchern hantierend, fast heimlich und eigentlich sehr deplaciert. Irgendwann wurde aus dem Prinzeßcafé das Café Stenwyk, dem Benjamin dann fernblieb.

Zur Problematik der in jenen Kreisen blühenden Literatur hat er sich andeutungsweise 1929 in einer Rezension der Gedichte Mehrings,[102] dann aber 1931 vehement anläßlich der Verbrauchslyrik Erich Kästners geäußert: »Die linksradikalen Publizisten vom Schlage der Kästners, Mehring oder Tucholsky sind die proletarische Mimikry des zerfallenen Bürgertums. Ihre Funktion ist, politisch betrachtet, nicht Parteien sondern Cliquen, literarisch betrachtet, nicht Schulen sondern Moden, ökonomisch betrachtet, nicht Produzenten sondern Agenten hervorzubringen. Und zwar ist diese linke Intelligenz seit fünfzehn Jahren ununterbrochen Agent aller geistigen Konjunkturen, vom Aktivismus über den Expressionismus bis zu der

Neuen Sachlichkeit gewesen. Ihre politische Bedeutung aber erschöpfte sich mit der Umsetzung revolutionärer Reflexe, soweit sie am Bürgertum auftraten, in Gegenstände der Zerstreuung, des Amüsements, die sich dem Konsum zuführen ließen . . . dieser linke Radikalismus ist genau diejenige Haltung, der überhaupt keine politische Aktion mehr entspricht . . . Die Verwandlung des politischen Kampfes aus einem Zwang zur Entscheidung in einen Gegenstand des Vergnügens, aus einem Produktionsmittel in einen Konsumartikel – das ist der letzte Schlager dieser Literatur . . .«[103] (In seinem Vortrag »Der Autor als Produzent«, den Benjamin am 27. 4. 1934 im Pariser Institut zum Studium des Faschismus hielt, zitiert er, leicht verändert, diesen Abschnitt, ohne sich als Autor zu nennen. Das kryptische Selbstzitat firmiert unter dem Annoncement eines »einsichtigen Kritikers«.[104])

Walter Benjamin, der diese nun so scharf vom neu gewonnenen politischen Horizont kritisierten Formen der »Neuen Sachlichkeit« aus Berlin kannte, hatte sich nie auf sie eingelassen; aber auch schon die Expressionisten waren von ihm auf bemerkenswerte Weise ignoriert worden. Erst nach dem Krieg erkannte er z. B. die poetische Kraft der Gedichte Georg Heyms. Obwohl er in der Stadt aufwuchs, die ein Zentrum der neuen Literatur war, las er kaum zeitgenössische Werke. Seine Lektüre mutet in einer Zeit explosiver literarischer Neuentwicklung recht seltsam an: Shakespeare, Hebbel und andere Dramatiker werden von 1908 bis 1914 mit Klassenkameraden an einem wöchentlichen Leseabend in verteilten Rollen rezitiert. Für sich liest Benjamin Eichendorff, Hölderlin, Angelus Silesius, Tolstoi, Wassermann und Gottfried Keller. Statt Trakl, Heym, Stadler oder vielleicht Benn zur Kenntnis zu nehmen, vertieft er sich in Kleist, Lenz oder Balzac. Was vor seinen Augen nur als »Mode« erschien, ignorierte er; auch darin war er kein Berliner.

Dem Verlassen seiner Geburtsstadt nach dem Bruch mit Wyneken und der Jugendbewegung tritt ein anderes biographisches Detail hinzu, das ebenfalls auf eine neue Lebensperiode vorausweist: Benjamin verliebt sich, ohne sich dessen noch recht bewußt zu sein, in Jula Cohn, die Schwester seines Schulfreundes Alfred Cohn. Auf sonderbarste Weise ist diese später so spannungsreiche Liebe mit dem Urerlebnis des Besitzes verbunden und scheint in Benjamins Erinnerung mit der Kostbarkeit eines Gegenstandes verknüpft: mit einem antiken Ring. In der »Berliner Chronik« schreibt Benjamin, daß Alfred

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Cohn wohl Ende 1914 bei einem Antiquitätenhändler vier in Halbedelstein geschnittene Ringe erwarb, um sie an nächste Bekannte zu verschenken. Der gemeinsame Freund Ernst Schoen erhielt eine italienische Renaissance-Kamee mit dem vermutlichen Profil des Pompeius; eine griechische Arbeit mit dem Bildnis der Leda war einer Freundin zugedacht. Vom Herausgeber der »Chronik« ist deren Name nicht dechiffriert: Frau Dorothea J. Da Benjamin schreibt, bis auf einen Ring, den er aus den Augen verloren habe, seien sie noch alle im Besitz derer, denen sie geschenkt wurden, und da mit diesem einen Ring wohl nur der gemeint sein kann, den er selbst seiner damaligen Verlobten Grete Radt schenkte, zu der er bald keine Verbindung mehr hatte, läßt sich vermuten, daß jene Trägerin des Leda-Ringes die Frau des ihm wohlbekannten Ernst Joel war.

Ein anderer Ring, ein in Granat geschnittenes Medusenhaupt, war ihm selbst zugedacht: »doch nur als ganz interimistischem Besitzer; im Grund war er bestimmt, durch mich als mein Geschenk an meine damalige Verlobte Grete R(adt) zu kommen . . . Kurze Zeit nachdem ich ihn verschenkt hatte, löste ich meine Beziehungen zu seiner neuen Besitzerin. Mein Herz ging schon damals mit dem letzten jener vier Ringe, welchen der Geber seiner Schwester (Jula Cohn, W. F.) vorbehalten hatte.«[105] Es war ein Lapislazuli mit einer eingeschnittenen, von Laub umkränzten Laute. Nur wenige Tage, nachdem Jula von ihrem Bruder das Geschenk erhalten hatte, sandte Benjamin ihr ein wohl eigenes Sonett, das sich nicht erhalten hat. Erst Jahre später wird Jula Cohn in Benjamins Leben und in dem seiner nächsten Freunde schicksalsbestimmende Bedeutung gewinnen.

Ein neues Leben

Kurz vor seiner Abreise aus Berlin hatte Walter Benjamin im Frühjahr 1915 anläßlich einer Diskussion über einen Vortrag Kurt Hillers Gerhard Scholem und Werner Kraft kennengelernt. Nach dessen Erinnerung hatte Hiller über »den Sinn der Geschichte« gesprochen; das mußte 1915 heißen: über den Sinn des Krieges. Die Diskussion, an der auch Hans Blüher und Dora Sophie Pollak teilnahmen, ging wohl unentschieden »zwischen der Bejahung und der Verneinung der Geschichte und des Krieges« hin und her.[106] »Da stand ein mir unbekannter Mensch auf, eben er (Benjamin, W. F.) und hält eine Rede, sie glühte von innerem Feuer, meine Ohren empfanden sie als revolutionär.«[107] Wenn man der Erinnerung Krafts glauben darf, wiederholte Benjamin hier zentrale Gedanken aus seiner Rede über »Das Leben der Studenten«.

Auch Scholem meldete sich als Diskussionsredner und griff das ahistorische Konzept Hillers scharf an. Nach einigen Tagen kam es zu einem zufälligen Treffen von Benjamin und Scholem in der Universität; Benjamin erinnerte sich an den Diskussionsredner und lud ihn zu einem Gespräch in die väterliche Grunewaldvilla. Am 21. 7. 1915 fand Scholem sich dort ein und es begann ein lebenslanger Dialog, der mit großer Intensität von beiden Seiten geführt wurde. Ihr Briefwechsel ist bedeutend, für das Verständnis Benjamins und seiner Schriften ist er unentbehrlich. Leider scheint bisher keine Möglichkeit zu einer vollständigen Veröffentlichung zu bestehen, da Scholems Briefe im Ost-Berliner Benjamin-Archiv ruhen. Nach dessen Erinnerung wurde bei jenem ersten Treffen ein Einverständnis in der Ablehnung der zeitgenössischen Situation, namentlich des Krieges festgestellt und versucht, alternative Denk- und Lebensformen zu entwerfen. Scholem berief sich auf Landauers »Aufruf zum Sozialismus«, den Benjamin sicher kannte, da er zum Programm seines ideologischen Kontrahenten Ernst Joel gehörte. Während Scholem aber Sozialismus und Zionismus zu verbinden suchte und dazu Martin Buber ins Gespräch brachte, dem er selbst nicht positiv gegenüberstand, lehnte Benjamin diesen wegen seiner eindeutigen Stellungnahmen zum »Erlebnis« des Krieges ab.

Zu jenem Entstehen einer engen Freundschaft trat die Vertiefung

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der Beziehung zu Dora Pollak, die Benjamin im Frühjahr 1915 auf einer Reise nach Genf begleitete, wo er seinen Schulfreund Herbert Belmore wiedertraf. Im Herbst dieses Jahres wird Benjamin zur Musterung vorgeladen und wohl wegen seiner starken Kurzsichtigkeit vorerst für ein Jahr vom Kriegsdienst zurückgestellt. (Es gibt einige Legenden, an deren Entstehen Benjamin wohl nicht unschuldig ist: er habe sich der Musterungskommission in Felix Krull-Manier als chronischer Zitterer präsentiert und sei dadurch dem Wehrdienst entgangen. Abgesehen von der nicht unüblichen Praxis einer bei Mokka und Zigaretten durchwachten Nacht vor der Musterung, die entsprechende Wirkung zeigen sollte, darf man solches nicht zu ernst nehmen.) Daraufhin zieht er nach München, wo seine Verlobte Grete Radt studiert, wo aber auch die als Bildhauerin arbeitende Jula Cohn ein Atelier unterhält. Er lebt zurückgezogen und arbeitsam. Von der Belastung organisatorischer Verpflichtungen befreit, widmet er sich ganz dem Studium und seiner eigenen Produktion. Entstanden sind in dieser Zeit die Interpretationen »Zwei Gedichte von Friedrich Hölderlin« und eine verlorene Arbeit »Regenbogen«. Anderes ist wohl nur Fragment oder Projekt geblieben, so seine Gedanken über Medizin und Moral,[108] die vielleicht angeregt worden waren durch die berliner Bekanntschaft mit Martin Gumpert, der zum Kreis des »Anfang« gehörte und dessen Vater ein bekannter Arzt war; der Sohn folgte ihm in diesem Beruf.

Unerwartet erreicht ihn ein Brief Martin Bubers, der zur Mitarbeit an der neu gegründeten Zeitschrift »Der Jude« einlädt. Benjamin antwortet höflich, aber hinhaltend, und als Gerhard Scholem ihn vom 16.-18. Juni in München besucht, beredet er mit diesem Bubers Vorschlag. In den Gesprächen klärt sich Benjamins eigene Position, die er nun ausführlich in einem Brief an Buber darlegt. Da hier zum erstenmal Überlegungen zum Problem der »Sprache« erscheinen, ist der Brief über den Anlaß hinaus von zentraler Wichtigkeit. Zunächst stellt Benjamin fest, daß er der politischen Richtung der Zeitschrift grundsätzlich entgegensteht, dann aber erweitert er seine Ablehnung auf den Bereich der Sprache, die, wie bei diesem Beispiel einer Zeitschrift, etwas bewirken will und damit nicht unmittelbare Sprache, sondern nur Zweck zu einer Handlung oder einem Ziel ist. Benjamin lehnt solchen Sprachgestus prinzipiell ab: »So unmöglich es mir ist, wirkendes Schrifttum zu verstehen, so unfähig bin ich, es zu verfassen.«[109] Er entwickelt einen Gegenbegriff, der auf äußerlich abge-

ruktur zu erfassen, wie das messianische Reich oder die Revolutionsidee.«[137]

nd hier bereits alle später wesentlichen Elemente: die g der bürgerlich historischen Geschichtsauffassung und Fortschrittglaubens, das Erfassen eines Augenblicks, in sich sammelt und dessen Vergleich mit der Endzeit der Französischen Revolution. Nur in jenem einzigen torischen Augenblick, in dem alle Geschichte sich samerkennt in ihrer möglichen Verwandtschaft, wird revoon möglich sein; nur aus der Perspektive jenes Augene Gegenwart zur erfüllten »Jetztzeit« werden. Benjahilosophie und die Rekonstruktion der Identität vereinem Nu aufblitzenden »unsinnlichen Ähnlichkeit« als eng mit seiner politischen Geschichtsphilosophie

»Über Sprache überhaupt und über die Sprache des tte er noch nicht ganz beendet, als er in einem Brief cholem auf die Freiburger Antrittsvorlesung Martin merksam macht: »Über das ›Problem der historischen letzten oder vorletzten Nummer der Zeitschrift für nd philosophische Kritik ein Aufsatz . . . erschienen, Weise dokumentiert, wie man die Sache *nicht* machen tbare Arbeit, in die Sie aber vielleicht einmal hineinseh nur um meine Vermutung zu bestätigen, daß nämdas, was der Verfasser über die historische Zeit sagt beurteilen kann) Unsinn ist, sondern auch seine Aus- die mechanische Zeit schief sind, wie ich verier angesprochene Antrittsvorlesung vom 27. 7. 1915 der venia legendi, die im Gesamtwerk Heideggers »Der Begriff der Geschichtswissenschaft« publiziert ält zwar einige Vokabeln, deren sich auch Benjamin er aus seinen Thesen zum »Begriff der Geschichte« inus »Jetztzeit«,[140] doch läßt sich daraus keine »Abenjamins konstruieren, obwohl der Name des Philosophen den Lebensspuren Benjamins unerbittß man diese frühe Briefstelle im Zusammenhang mit hilosophischen Erwägungen Benjamins kaum über-

s habe sich Benjamin 1916 aus einer Verpuppung befreit und käme nun, tastend noch, zu seiner Gestalt. Er schreibt viel, nicht zur Publikation, sondern um mit sich über seine Gedanken ins Klare zu kommen. Entstanden sind in diesem Jahr außer dem erwähnten »Sprache«-Aufsatz Arbeiten mit den Titeln »Das Glück des antiken Menschen«, »Sokrates«, »Trauerspiel und Tragödie« und »Die Bedeutung der Sprache in Trauerspiel und Tragödie«. Seiner Produktion sind auch Übersetzungen Baudelairscher Gedichte zuzurechnen. Nach einer Bemerkung Benjamins datiert die erste Arbeit an diesen Übersetzungen bereits 1914; erhalten sind früheste Manuskripte aus dem Jahr 1915 mit achtzehn Übertragungen.[141] Im nächsten Jahr, 1916, greift Benjamin die begonnene Arbeit wieder auf.

In diese Zeit fällt auch eine bedeutsame Veränderung in seinem Privatleben. Von seiner Verlobten Grete Radt hatte er sich schon vor einiger Zeit getrennt. Scholem erzählt, daß er mit Grete Radt nur aufgrund eines Mißverständnisses verlobt war. »Sie war mit ihm seit 1913 eng befreundet und verbrachte im Juli 1914 eine Zeit mit ihm zusammen in den bayerischen Alpen. Ende Juli telegraphierte ihm sein Vater ein Warnungstelegramm ›sapienti sat‹, wohl um ihn zu veranlassen, etwa in die Schweiz zu gehen. Benjamin mißverstand aber die Depesche und teilte daraufhin förmlich mit, er sei in der Tat mit Grete Radt verlobt.«[142] Es wäre dies hier nicht erwähnenswert, wenn es als Mißverständnis der Situation nicht symptomatisch für Benjamin wäre; später folgten andere, die sich weniger konfliktlos bereinigen ließen. Er heiratet nun die inzwischen von ihrem Mann geschiedene Dora Sophie Pollak. Benjamin kannte Dora und ihren sehr wohlhabenden Mann aus den Tagen der Jugendbewegung, wo sie, ohne selbst aktiv zu werden, nicht selten gesellschaftlicher Mittelpunkt war. Nach der Genfer Reise zu Herbert Belmore löste sie ihre Beziehung zu Benjamin, da sie ihre Ehe nicht zu stark belasten wollte; das Ehepaar wohnte schon damals nicht mehr in Berlin, sondern in Seeshaupt am Starnberger See. Dora trennte sich jedoch 1916 von ihrem Mann und nahm die Beziehung zu Benjamin wieder auf. Während des Scheidungsprozesses trafen sich Benjamin und Scholem zu langen Gesprächen in der Villa Pollak, die nicht zuletzt eine sehr wertvolle Bibliothek beherbergte. Benjamin wohnte offiziell damals in München, Königinstraße 4, verbrachte aber seine Zeit zumeist in Seeshaupt in der Dora verbliebenen Villa. Die Trauung fand am 17. April 1917 statt. Von einer Bekannten wird Dora als

nur umso voller auf Original fallen.«[245] Endgültig heißt es: »Jene reine Sprache, die in fremde gebannt ist, in der eigenen zu erlösen, die im Werk gefangene in der Umdichtung zu befreien, ist die Aufgabe des Übersetzers.«[246]

So aufschlußreich der Text »Die Aufgabe des Übersetzers« für das philosophische Denken Walter Benjamins ist, so wenig hilft er zur Beurteilung der Übersetzungsleistung. Es wäre gewiß falsch, den in jenem Vorwort ausgesprochenen theologischen Reflexionen die Schwäche der Übertragungen anzulasten; Theorie und Praxis klaffen hier weit auseinander. Die zuweilen sehr deutliche Dürre und Farbenarmut der Übersetzung rührt weit eher aus einer Kenntnis der französischen Sprache, die mehr literarisch vermittelt als gelebt zu Benjamin kam. Obwohl er auch noch in den späteren Pariser Jahren ein sonderbar literarisches Französisch sprach und in einem fast exzentrisch sorgfältigen Stil auch seine Briefe schrieb, so wäre doch zu erwägen, ob die Übertragungen der Gedichte Baudelaires nicht zu früh, wohl nicht zu unvorbereitet, doch zu unerlebt für ihn kamen. Mit Recht konnten sie sich im deutschen Sprachraum nicht annähernd durchsetzen.

Zur Editionsgeschichte dieses Buches gehört ein privater und mit der Zeit immer komplizierter sich entwickelnder Aspekt. Benjamin war an Ernst Blass, den Herausgeber der »Argonauten«, durch Vermittlung von Jula Cohn gelangt – jener Bildhauerin, die die Schwester seines Schulfreundes Alfred Cohn war, der für seine engsten Freunde Ende 1914 antike Ringe erwarb: für Ernst Schoen eine Kamee mit einem Pompeius-Profil, für Walter Benjamin ein in Granat geschnittenes Medusenhaupt – Benjamin schenkte den Ring bald seiner damaligen Verlobten Grete Radt, von der er sich kurz darauf trennte –, und für die Schwester Jula einen Lapislazuli mit eingeschnittener laubumkränzter Laute. Seit 1920 hatte Jula Cohn ihr Atelier in Heidelberg und gute Verbindung zu Künstlerkreisen, so auch zu Ernst Blass.

Im April 1921 nun kommt Jula Cohn zu Besuch nach Berlin, wo ihr Jugendfreund sie nach fünf Jahren zum erstenmal wieder sieht und sich ganz plötzlich, heftig und unerwidert in sie verliebt. Zuerst scheint Jula Cohn den Gefühlen Walter Benjamins verwirrt gegenüberzustehen, doch bleibt sie zurückweisend: sie nämlich ist dem Bruder von Benjamins ehemaliger Verlobten Grete, Fritz Radt zugeneigt, den sie dann 1925 auch heiratet. Leider hat sie bei diesem

Anlaß alle früheren Briefe Benjamins vernichtet; es sind nur die Briefe nach 1925 erhalten. Ihr Bruder wiederum, Benjamins Jugendfreund Alfred Cohn, heiratet ebenfalls – die verflossene Verlobte Grete Radt im Jahr 1921. Dieses rasante Bäumchen-wechsle-Dich-Spiel hat noch eine Pointe: als der gemeinsame Jugendfreund Ernst Schoen sich nach langer Zeit ebenfalls Anfang 1921 wieder bei Walter und Dora Benjamin meldet, verliebt sich Dora ganz hoffnungslos in ihn – die Verwirrung der Gefühle war komplett, die Stimmung schwankte zwischen Euphorie, da jeder der Benjamins glaubte, die große Liebe gefunden zu haben, und Verzweiflung, da weder Walter noch Dora ihre Liebe ernstlich erwidert fanden. Komplett war aber auch die Situation der »Wahlverwandtschaften« Goethes, zu deren Interpretation sich Walter Benjamin in ganz depressiver Stimmung im November 1921 entschloß, teils um sich über die eigene Lage Klarheit zu verschaffen, teils wegen der Ausnutzung einer reichlich sonderbaren privaten Konstellation zu philosophischen Zwecken.

Bevor es aber zu diesem »Wahlverwandtschaften«-Aufsatz kam, geschah noch einiges: mit Jula Cohn besuchte Benjamin im April eine Klee-Ausstellung in Berlin, und als er Ende Mai/Anfang Juni nach München kam, auf einer Reise zu Dora nach Breitenstein, kaufte er für 1000 Mark, was damals den Gegenwert von vierzehn Dollars bedeutete, ein Aquarell von Paul Klee, betitelt »Angelus Novus«. Er sah es in der Münchener Galerie Goltz; ob es vorher als Leihgabe bereits in Berlin war, ist nicht zu ermitteln, jedenfalls kaufte er es und behielt eine ungewöhnliche Beziehung zu diesem Bild bis in die letzten Pariser Jahre. Martin Buber soll über Klees Zeichnungen gesagt haben, daß mit ihnen die obere Einfachheit erreicht sei. Kaum läßt sich Klees Produktion besser vorstellen: jene scheinbar kindlich unglücklichen Stricheleien, denen eben doch das Kindliche fehlt; jene labyrinthischen Wege, die weder ein Ziel noch eine Täuschung vorweisen – es ist die Grenze der Einfachheit, die hier Kunst wird. Sonderbar ist diese mit dem Stigma der Nervosität und Irritation behaftet; die hastigen Fragen dieser Stricheleien können weder abgewiesen noch bündig beantwortet werden. Ihre einfache Linie belebt sich zu komplexer Diffizilität, wenn nur der Betrachter ihr standzuhalten vermag. Auch für Benjamin ist so der »Angelus Novus« zum Bild versenkter Meditation und angespannt fragender Ruhelosigkeit geworden.

Das Bild wird zunächst beim Freund Scholem in München depo-

niert, der lange Aussprachen mit Dora, die mit Ernst Schoen auf der Reise nach Breitenstein in München eintraf, über ihre Ehe hat, wobei sie Walter als Zwangsneurotiker charakterisierte. »Ich habe das später noch öfters von ihr gehört, ohne es aus meinen eigenen Erfahrungen wirklich bestätigen zu können. Dora, die eine sehr sinnliche Frau war, sagte, seine Geistigkeit stünde seinem Eros im Wege.«[247] Vermutlich, so ist zu interpretieren, in *ihrem* Wege.

Nach den Aussagen mehrerer Freundinnen, »daß Benjamin als Mann keine Anziehung auf sie ausübte, so sehr sie von seinem Geist und seinen Gesprächen beeindruckt oder gar entzückt waren«,[248] ist kein größerer Gegensatz zum sinnlich-naiven Brecht denkbar. Die Anziehung, die dieser später auf den »unkörperlichen« Benjamin ausübte, wird auch so leichter erklärlich.

Durch die vertraulichen Aussprachen Scholems auch mit Walter Benjamin schon im April in Berlin ergibt sich die Einführung der intimen Anrede »Du« im folgenden Verkehr der Freunde. Von München aus fuhr Benjamin Anfang Juli 1921 nach Heidelberg, traf Jula Cohn wieder und erkundigte sich vor allen Dingen nach Aussichten für eine Habilitation.

Immer noch plant Benjamin eine Habilitationsarbeit über sprachphilosophische Probleme, wofür ihm Scholem die gedruckte Dissertation Heideggers genannt hatte, die Benjamin noch nicht kannte. Im Januar 1921 schreibt er, daß er für seine Zwecke die Heideggersche Arbeit vielleicht gebrauchen könnte, da sie das sprachphilosophische Problem »in ganz undurchleuchteter Weise« widergibt, »und sich auch das echte Problem im Anschluß an sie schon irgendwie andeuten läßt.«[249]

Während er in Heidelberg ist, erholt sich Dora von einem Lungenspitzenkatarrh im Sanatorium ihrer Tante in Breitenstein. Da Benjamin einen längeren Aufenthalt in Heidelberg plant, läßt er sie durch den Freund Scholem auffordern, lange zur Erholung zu bleiben. Er lebt in Heidelberg am idyllischen Schloßberg in der Wohnung von Leo Löwenthal, der später wie Benjamin Mitarbeiter des Instituts für Sozialforschung wurde. Heidelberg war zu dieser Zeit noch die romantische kleine Universitätsstadt am Neckar, die das Klischee deutscher Gemütlichkeit und studentischer Burschenherrlichkeit in jedem Touristen prägte. Dadurch entging die Stadt einer Vernichtung im Zweiten Weltkrieg, denn irgendein erinnerungsseliger amerikanischer General beschloß, hier nach dem Sieg das Hauptquartier der

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amerikanischen Streitkräfte in Europa zu stationieren. Erst in den letzten Jahren verfiel die Stadt einem korrupten Fortschrittsglauben und saniert sich seither mit Parkhäusern, Fußgängerzonen und Warenhausbunkern zugrunde; nur die Landschaft ist noch immer wie Benjamin sie beschrieb: »an vielen Stellen südlich.«[250]

Zur Erkundung von Habilitationsmöglichkeiten verschafft er sich einen Überblick über die akademische Diskussion: »Gundolf habe ich mir angehört, auch Jaspers – je eine Stunde. Und will auch noch Rickert und Ehrenberg mir vorführen – Gundolf erschien mir ungeheuer schwächlich und harmlos in seiner persönlichen Wirkung, ganz anders als in seinen Büchern.«[251] Die Vorlesungen Gundolfs waren Tagesgespräch in der Stadt: er verkündete das Genie Stefan Georges. Auch Gustav Regler, ein späterer Leidensgenosse Benjamins, folgte der Fama und schrieb darüber in seinen Memoiren: »Alle Bänke waren besetzt. Es war ein Publikum, wie nur Krisenzeiten es kennen: salopp gekleidete und romantisch verkleidete Künstler; grimme Kriegsinvaliden in ihren alten Litewkas ohne Achselklappen; elegante Mirabeaus, die mit entschlossenen Gesichtern ihre Bereitschaft erklärten, ihre Klasse zu verlassen; Frauen, die einen Heiland suchten . . .«[252]

Auch Joseph Goebbels saß da; er bewunderte den jüdischen Professor, der ihm das Thema seiner Dissertation vorschlug. 1921 promovierte Goebbels in Heidelberg, bevor er sich auf den Weg nach einem anderen Führer machte. Alle suchten in dieser instabilen Zeit eine Leitfigur, wie ihnen George mit seinen unerbittlichen Zeitgedichten erschien, so auch der spätere Germanist Max Kommerell, der zuerst sich eng an Wyneken angeschlossen hatte, dann aber als Heidelberger Student sich unter Gundolfs Einfluß für George entschied. Im weiteren und engeren George-Kreis hatte man allgemein die nebulose Idee einer geistigen Revolution, man verstand sich als »Staat« in einer sich auflösenden Gesellschaft. George war der »Meister«, die Angehörigen des Kreises nannten sich »Staatsstützen« und die internen Vorgänge wurden »staatliche« genannt.[253] Kommerell hatte dann in Frankfurt mehr Glück als Benjamin; 1930 habilitierte er sich dort mit einer harmlosen Arbeit über den altdeutschen Stabreim. Seinem Buch »Der Dichter als Führer in der deutschen Klassik« widmet Benjamin 1930 eine seiner wichtigsten Rezensionen; 1934 rezensierte er Kommerells Jean Paul-Buch, das immerhin vom »Völkischen Beobachter« gelobt worden war. Als der

Wissenschaftler, der für Benjamin einer der Repräsentanten der sich selbst zugrunde richtenden Bourgeoisie war, von den Nazis 1943 ins Pariser »Deutsche Institut« zu einem Vortrag über Hölderlin eingeladen wurde, folgte er dem Ruf, der Georgeschen Disziplin noch hier verpflichtet.

Benjamin war gegen die Lockung Gundolfs und seines Meisters immun, sosehr Gestalt und Werk Georges ihn fesselten; er schreibt darüber in einer kleinen Notiz, die 1928 in der »Literarischen Welt« erschien. »Wohl habe ich ihn gesehen, sogar gehört. Stunden waren mir nicht zuviel, im Schloßpark zu Heidelberg, lesend, auf einer Bank, den Augenblick zu erwarten, da er vorbeikommen sollte. Eines Tages kam er langsam daher und sprach zu einem jüngeren Begleiter. Auch habe ich ihn dann und wann im Hof des Schlosses auf einer Bank sitzen gefunden. Doch das war alles zu einer Zeit, da die entscheidende Erschütterung seines Werkes mich längst erreicht hatte . . . Im Frühjahr 1914 ging unheilverkündend überm Horizont der ›Stern des Bundes‹ auf, und wenige Monate später war Krieg. Ehe noch der Hundertste gefallen war, schlug er in unserer Mitte ein. Mein Freund starb. Nicht in der Schlacht.«[254]

Es ist dies die einzige Stelle, an der Benjamin öffentlich vom Selbstmord seines Freundes, des Dichters Heinle und der Freundin Rika Seligsohn spricht und von der tiefgreifenden Erschütterung, die für ihn den Tod dieser Menschen mit dem Gedenken an Georges lebensverachtende Gedichte verbindet.

»zehntausend muß der heilige wahnsinn schlagen,
zehntausend muß die heilige seuche raffen,
zehntausende der heilige krieg.«

Es war kein heiliger Krieg, es starben nicht Zehntausende, sondern Millionen, in Deutschland gab es eine Million Invaliden, eine Million Witwen, anderthalb Millionen Kriegswaisen. »So ist«, schreibt Benjamin, »Georges Wirken in mein Leben gebunden ans Gedicht in seinem lebendigsten Sinn. Wie seine Herrschaft in mir wurde und wie sie zerfiel, das alles spielt im Raume des Gedichts und in der Freundschaft eines Dichters sich ab. Das will aber heißen, die Lehre, wo immer auch ich auf sie stieß, weckte mir nichts als Mißtrauen und Widerspruch.«[255]

Auch Jula Cohn war eine Verehrerin Georges, vom Gefolgsmann Robert Böhringer 1916 angeworben, eine der wenigen Frauen im Kreis – so erhielt sich auch durch sie die große Spannung, die Benja-

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min an George band und die sich erst 1933 in seinem großen Aufsatz über den Dichter etwas abbaute.

Ganz unerwartet trägt ihm der Verleger Weißbach ein Zeitschriften-Projekt an. Am 4. August 1921 schreibt Benjamin, deutlich noch selbst überrascht, an Scholem: »Ich habe eine eigene Zeitschrift. Ich werde sie vom ersten Januar des folgenden Jahres ab bei Weißbach herausgeben. Und zwar *nicht* die Argonauten (welche soviel ich sehe eingehen werden). Ohne die geringste Andeutung meinerseits hat mir Weißbach eine eigene Zeitschrift angeboten, nachdem ich die Redaktion der ›Argonauten‹ zu übernehmen abgelehnt hatte. Und zwar wird sie durchaus und bedingungslos in dem Sinne gestaltet sein, in dem sie mir während vieler Jahre (genau seitdem ich im Juli 1914 mit Fritz Heinle zusammen den Plan einer Zeitschrift ernsthaft gefaßt hatte) vor Augen gestanden hat. Sie wird also einen ganz engen geschlossenen Kreis von Mitarbeitern haben. Ich will alles mit Dir mündlich besprechen und Dir nur den Namen sagen ›Angelus Novus‹«.[256]

Wenn aus diesem Zeitschriftenprojekt etwas geworden wäre (es ist schließlich nichts daraus geworden; bei Benjamins Lebensmißgeschick muß man fast sagen: natürlich nicht, wie auch bei zwei späteren Zeitschriftenprojekten), dann hätte es fast den Charakter Anti-Georgescher Esoterik gehabt. Denn Benjamin plante, »eine Zeitschrift zu begründen, die auf das *zahlungsfähige* Publikum nicht die mindeste Rücksicht nimmt, um dem geistigen umso entschiedener dienen zu können.«[257]

Die folgenden Wochen und Monate werden von den Sorgen um dieses Projekt, von der Werbung um geeignete Mitarbeiter und von der Auswahl der geplanten Beiträge bestimmt. Florens Christian Rang sollte mitarbeiten, aber sein Beitrag wird von Benjamin abgelehnt. »Ich hoffe sehr, daß das zu keinen verhängnisvollen Auseinandersetzungen führt.«[258] Später war es dieser abgewiesene Autor, der eine seltsam schillernde und heute noch unentdeckte Gestalt war – preußischer Verwaltungsbeamter zuerst, mit 31 Jahren Theologiestudent, fünf Jahre Pfarrer, dann wieder Staatsdienst als Regierungsrat, Vorstand des Raiffeisenverbandes bis 1920, dann nur noch Privatmensch, nachdenkend, schreibend, umfassend gebildet und in seinen Gedanken doch von radikaler Einseitigkeit – später war es dieser Mann, der Benjamins Wahlverwandtschaften-Aufsatz an Hofmannsthal vermittelte. Von den geplanten Beiträgen zur Zeitschrift

»Angelus Novus« wäre der des Sprachphilosophen Ernst Lewy sicher der interessanteste gewesen. Benjamin und Scholem besuchten den Berliner Privatdozenten, der sein Haus im Dörfchen Wechterswinkel in der Rhön hatte, vom achten bis zehnten September 1921; Benjamin erläuterte sein Konzept der Zeitschrift, in der er die Gedichte Fritz Heinles in den Mittelpunkt stellen wollte. In der Prosa suchte er Autoren, die eher zu den Randfiguren des sumpfig aufblühenden literarischen Gewerbes der zwanziger Jahre gehörten. Vor allem sollten sie zur Idee der Sprache ein ähnliches Verhältnis haben wie er selbst. »Lewy war von Benjamins Gedanken über Sprache, obwohl sie weit über seine eignen hinausgingen, angetan und schlug seinerseits vor, für die Zeitschrift eine sprachkritische Analyse der Reden Wilhelms II. zu liefern . . . (Er) las uns wunderbar einige dieser Reden vor, von seinen Kommentaren begleitet. In der Analyse der Metaphorik und der Syntax brachte er das ganze ›wilhelminische‹ Unwesen zum Ausdruck.«[259] Über die Aussicht hinaus gelangte diese Idee nicht. Benjamin plante auch, den Text über die Aufgabe des Übersetzers in seiner Zeitschrift vorabdrucken zu können, ebenso hier seinen Wahlverwandtschaften-Aufsatz zu publizieren. Geblieben ist von der Zeitschrift nur die Ankündigung: allein sie wurde gegen Ende des Jahres 1922 gedruckt. Sie ist eine der wenigen programmatischen Schriften Benjamins, aber sie ist nicht allein dadurch wichtig, vielmehr enthüllt sich auch in ihrer Diktion die immanente Notwendigkeit des Scheiterns Benjaminscher Pläne und zeigt allzu deutlich die Verweigerung jeder gesellschaftspolitischen und historischen Realität. Benjamin sieht die historische Wahrheit gerade in der Verweigerung des Rechtes der demokratischen Massen auf ihren anerkannt schlechten Geschmack: »eine Zeitschrift, deren Aktualität ohne historischen Anspruch ist, besteht zu Unrecht. Daß es diesen mit so unvergleichlichem Nachdruck erheben durfte, macht die Vorbildlichkeit des romantischen ›Athenäums‹. Und zugleich wäre dieses – wenn es not täte – ein Beispiel, wie für die wahre Aktualität der Maßstab ganz und gar nicht beim Publikum ruht.«[260]

Gefordert ist also nicht Kritik der Zeitmoden – Benjamin nennt zum Beispiel den »literarischen Expressionismus« als »Nachäffung großen malerischen Schaffens«, sondern die Beschränkung auf das einzelne Kunstwerk. »Denn die große Kritik hat nicht, wie man wohl meint, durch geschichtliche Darstellung zu unterrichten oder durch Vergleiche zu bilden, sondern durch Versenkung zu erkennen. Sie

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rwandtschaften-Aufsatz zu publizieren.
tschrift nur die Ankündigung: allein sie
es 1922 gedruckt. Sie ist eine der wenigen
n Benjamins, aber sie ist nicht allein da-
hüllt sich auch in ihrer Diktion die imma-
cheiterns Benjaminscher Pläne und zeigt
erung jeder gesellschaftspolitischen und
min sieht die historische Wahrheit gerade
Rechtes der demokratischen Massen auf
Geschmack: »eine Zeitschrift, deren Ak-
Anspruch ist, besteht zu Unrecht. Daß es
chem Nachdruck erheben durfte, macht
mantischen ›Athenäums‹. Und zugleich
t täte – ein Beispiel, wie für die wahre
z und gar nicht beim Publikum ruht.«[260]
Kritik der Zeitmoden – Benjamin nennt
chen Expressionismus« als »Nachäffung
ens«, sondern die Beschränkung auf das
die große Kritik hat nicht, wie man wohl
Darstellung zu unterrichten oder durch
ern durch Versenkung zu erkennen. Sie

hat von der Wahrheit der Werke jene Rechenschaft zu geben, welche die Kunst nicht weniger fordert als die Philosophie.«[261]

Vor allem wollte sich Benjamin ein gegen Stefan George und seine Schule gerichtetes Blatt schaffen. Sehr scharf urteilt er über dessen Wirkung: »Täuscht nicht alles, so hat eine gefährliche, in jedem Sinne entscheidende Zeit für die deutsche Dichtung seit der Jahrhundertwende begonnen . . . Seitdem Georges Wirken in seiner letzten Bereicherung deutschen Sprachgutes historisch zu werden beginnt, scheint ein neuer Thesaurus deutscher Dichtersprache das Erstlingswerk jedes jüngern Autors zu bilden. Und so wenig von einer Schule erwartet werden darf, deren nachhaltigste Wirkung bald darin gesehen werden wird, aufdringlich eines großen Meisters Grenzen dargetan zu haben, so wenig läßt die offenkundige Mechanik allerneuester Produktion Zutrauen zu der Sprache ihrer Dichter fassen.«[262] Auch der große Wahlverwandtschaften-Aufsatz gehört in diesen Zusammenhang der Kritik an der George-Schule: »Darinnen findet die rechtskräftige Aburteilung und Exekution des Friedrich Gundolf statt.«[263]

Die immer wieder enttäuschte Hoffnung auf endliche Realisation der Zeitschriftenpläne und die angespannte finanzielle Situation Benjamins, der darüber mit seinem Vater in ständigem Kampf liegt, zuletzt auch die ungelösten ehelichen Probleme, die nach seiner Rückkehr aus Heidelberg im August verstärkt an ihn herantreten, stürzen Benjamin gegen Ende des Jahres 1921 in schwere Depressionen. Übernervös, fast krank, weil er in Berlin nicht die Ruhe findet, die er zum Arbeiten braucht, flieht er im November wieder nach Heidelberg und beginnt dort seinen Wahlverwandtschaften-Aufsatz. »Mir ist es in der letzten Woche durchaus nicht gutgegangen; ich habe mit Depressionen, die wie es scheint mehr und mehr periodisch erscheinen in aller Form zu kämpfen aber gottseidank keineswegs aussichtslos. Eben bin ich mal wieder entschieden dabei, aufzutauchen, weil mir, dringender Arbeiten halber, garnichts anderes übrigbleibt. Ich habe meine Kritik der Wahlverwandtschaften abzufassen, die mir gleich wichtig als exemplarische Kritik wie als Vorarbeit zu gewissen rein philosophischen Darlegungen ist – dazwischen liegt was ich darin über Goethe zu sagen habe.«[264] Von Scholem läßt er sich aus München sein Meditationsbild »Angelus Novus« kommen, von dem er Inspiration erhofft, aber: »Wie bisher verschmäht er es, Einflüsterungen – nach Art der Orakel – zu geben.«[265] Dennoch ist

die Arbeit bereits im Februar 1922 beendet. Benjamin widmet sie der Frau, deren Erscheinen in seinem Leben sie angeregt hatte: Jula Cohn. Im Herbst dieses Jahres muß er von seinem Verleger Weißbach hören, daß dieser den Satz der Zeitschrift, in der die Abhandlung erscheinen soll, aus wirtschaftlichen Zwängen einstellen muß. Das Risiko in dieser Inflationszeit ist dem Verleger zu groß; auch Paul Cassirer, der sich für die Herausgabe interessiert hatte, lehnt nach drei Monaten Bedenkzeit ab. Benjamins Lage ist nun recht kritisch: in Heidelberg konnte man ihm keine Aussichten auf eine Habilitation machen, der Versuch einer Existenzgründung als Herausgeber einer eigenen Zeitschrift war gescheitert, für seine Arbeit findet er keine Verleger. Geld hatte er eigentlich nur durch Gelegenheitsarbeiten verdient; Bekannte vermittelten ihm ein Lektoratsgutachten oder er gab Stunden in Graphologie. Sein Freund Erich Gutkind wird Stadtreisender in Margarine – die Inflation entläßt ihre Intellektuellen. Benjamin immerhin verbringt seine arbeitslosen Tage mit der Suche nach zufälligen günstigen Bücherfunden, deren Weiterverkauf Gewinn bringt. Allerdings verkauft er nicht alles, was er findet; manchmal siegt der Sammler in ihm. Etwas Geld für den gemeinsamen und doch getrennten Haushalt in der Grunewaldvilla Delbrückstraße 23 verdiente auch Dora, die Übersetzungsarbeiten machte und zuweilen auch kleine Feuilletons verkaufen konnte. Sie freundet sich besonders mit einer lesbischen Medizinstudentin, Charlotte Wolff, an, die in dieser Zeit mit den Benjamins in Kontakt kommt. In ihren Erinnerungen zeichnet sie ein gutes Porträt Benjamins: »Ich sehe Benjamin vor mir sitzen, hinter einem großen Tisch, auf dem sich Bücher und Manuskripte stapelten, die Wände seines Zimmers bis unter die Decke voll von Büchern, von einem kleinen Platz abgesehen, wo ein Bild von Paul Klee hing, ›Angelus Novus‹. Für ihn lebte dieses Bild und er sprach darüber, als sei es eine Person. Die geometrischen dünnen Linien gefielen mir nicht, aber ich akzeptierte seine Wertschätzung ohne weiteres. Für mich war Benjamin eine Autorität. Er war ein Mann, der sich für Ideen und ihre Praxis engagierte. Bei Gesprächen pflegte er aufgeregt zu werden und mit schnellen Bewegungen im Zimmer auf- und abzugehen. Er war so dünn, daß seine Beine aussahen wie Stöcke; sein ganzer Körper schien ohne physische Substanz zu sein, als hätte er sich von ihm befreit; nur Mund und Augen zeigten die verborgenen Leidenschaften eines sehr emotionalen Charakters. Seine großen, vollen und sehr

eits im Februar 1922 beendet. Benjamin widmet sie der Erscheinen in seinem Leben sie angeregt hatte: Jula rbst dieses Jahres muß er von seinem Verleger Weißaß dieser den Satz der Zeitschrift, in der die Abhandn soll, aus wirtschaftlichen Zwängen einstellen muß. dieser Inflationszeit ist dem Verleger zu groß; auch der sich für die Herausgabe interessiert hatte, lehnt naten Bedenkzeit ab. Benjamins Lage ist nun recht eidelberg konnte man ihm keine Aussichten auf eine nachen, der Versuch einer Existenzgründung als Her- eigenen Zeitschrift war gescheitert, für seine Arbeit Verleger. Geld hatte er eigentlich nur durch Gelegenverdient; Bekannte vermittelten ihm ein Lektoratsgut- gab Stunden in Graphologie. Sein Freund Erich Gutdtreisender in Margarine – die Inflation entläßt ihre . Benjamin immerhin verbringt seine arbeitslosen Tage nach zufälligen günstigen Bücherfunden, deren Weiwinn bringt. Allerdings verkauft er nicht alles, was er mal siegt der Sammler in ihm. Etwas Geld für den und doch getrennten Haushalt in der Grunewaldvilla e 23 verdiente auch Dora, die Übersetzungsarbeiten weilen auch kleine Feuilletons verkaufen konnte. Sie besonders mit einer lesbischen Medizinstudentin, ff, an, die in dieser Zeit mit den Benjamins in Kontakt en Erinnerungen zeichnet sie ein gutes Porträt Benjae Benjamin vor mir sitzen, hinter einem großen Tisch, Bücher und Manuskripte stapelten, die Wände seines nter die Decke voll von Büchern, von einem kleinen n, wo ein Bild von Paul Klee hing, ›Angelus Novus‹. ieses Bild und er sprach darüber, als sei es eine Person. hen dünnen Linien gefielen mir nicht, aber ich akzepertschätzung ohne weiteres. Für mich war Benjamin Er war ein Mann, der sich für Ideen und ihre Praxis Gesprächen pflegte er aufgeregt zu werden und mit egungen im Zimmer auf- und abzugehen. Er war so ne Beine aussahen wie Stöcke; sein ganzer Körper hysische Substanz zu sein, als hätte er sich von ihm und und Augen zeigten die verborgenen Leidenschafmotionalen Charakters. Seine großen, vollen und sehr roten Lippen, das Zeichen seiner Sinnlichkeit, verdeckte ein Schnurrbart. Dicke Brillengläser verbargen seine Augen, aber dennoch blitzten einem Erregung und Leidenschaft entgegen. Sein gewelltes schwarzes Haar über einer vollkommen geformten Stirn erinnerte mich an einen kleinen Jungen, und in mancher Hinsicht war er ein Kind mit einem Geist, der seinem Alter und seiner eigenen Zeit weit entwachsen war.«[266]

Zu Charlotte Wolff hatte Benjamin eine kurze, aber sehr vertrauliche Beziehung, vielleicht deshalb so vertraulich, weil er sie als Frau nicht zu fürchten brauchte. Er erzählte ihr nicht nur die persönlichen Hintergründe seines Wahlverwandtschaften-Aufsatzes, aus dem er ihr vorlas, sondern er sprach auch von dem toten Freund Heinle, über den er sonst eigentlich nie im Gespräch auch nur eine Andeutung machte. »Walter sprach nicht von Heinle, er machte ihn gegenwärtig, denn er war ihm in seinem Bewußtsein immer gegenwärtig. Walter war mit Heinle über den Liebestod einer Meinung: Er sagte mir fast wörtlich folgendes darüber: Jede Liebe geht im Alltag kaputt; der Alltag drängt sich zwischen die Liebenden und verdünnt die Substanz der Liebe. Da keine Liebe den Kampf mit dem Leben aushalten kann, gibt es nur eine Möglichkeit, sie voll und ganz zu erhalten – den gemeinsamen Tod der Liebenden. Walter war überzeugt, daß Liebe und Tod zusammengehören, ein Thema, das immer wieder in unseren Gesprächen aufkam. Allem Anschein nach hatte Walter Benjamin keine Todesfurcht . . . Wahrscheinlich litt er an Todessehnsucht. Er machte sich seine intimen persönlichen Beziehungen so schwer, daß er ihr Mißlingen gleichsam zu wünschen schien. So sublimierte er seine Todessehnsucht.«[267]

Diese Beobachtungen sind nicht falsch, aber man kann sie auch anders interpretieren. Benjamin machte sich deshalb seine intimen Beziehungen so schwierig, weil er deren Alltag fürchtete, das Absinken der Spannung und das Ende der Inspiration. Er brauchte die Unerreichbarkeit dieser geistvollen Jula Cohn, um selbst aufmerksam zu bleiben.

Benjamins Beziehung zu Charlotte Wolff brachte für sie eine entscheidende Hilfe: als nämlich ihre Eltern aus finanziellen Gründen verlangten, daß sie ihr Medizinstudium abbrechen solle, reiste er mit ihr nach Danzig, um den Eltern zu erklären, daß weder seine Frau noch er es für richtig hielten, wenn die talentierte Tochter nur aus Gründen der inflationären Entwicklung einen ungewünschten ande-

als bloße Meinung konsumiert. Die Republik

rde diese Rezension auf Reisen, denn Benjamin
ite Hälfte des Jahres 1925 im Ausland. Zuvor war
bersetzungsveröffentlichung geplant: Hofmanns-
ris mit Rilke, der eine kleine Prosa von St. John
vollte; es gelang Hofmannsthal, Rilke davon zu
njamin für die Arbeit besser geeignet sei, worauf
ihn abgab. Benjamins Kommentar lautete: »Ich
unbeträchtlich. Die Übersetzung ist außerordent-
ohnt es sich, da das kurze ›Gedicht in Prosa‹ ganz
t wird. Als Verlag ist die Insel vorgesehen.«[408]
rieb zu der Übersetzung eine Vorrede, doch er-
mals nicht; wahrscheinlich auf Wunsch des Au-
945 eine neue französische Ausgabe konzedierte.
Version, von einem Dritten »überarbeitet«, er-
Übersetzung 1950.[409]

ersetzerarbeit wurde vertraglich vereinbart: im
ießt Benjamin den Vertrag zur Übersetzung von
t Gomorrhe« ab. »Die Bezahlung ist keineswegs
rträglich, daß ich glaubte die enorme Arbeit auf
üssen. Zudem kann ich mir, wenn die Übertra-
ein festes Akkreditiv als Übersetzer versprechen,
Zweig hat. Vielleicht haben wir gelegentlich über
ınd ich habe beteuert, wie nah mir seine philoso-
gsweise steht. Ich fühlte sehr Verwandtes, sooft
en etwas las.«[410]

llte Benjamin zusammen mit Asja Lacis in den
hon Ende Oktober 1924 nach Berlin zurückge-
e andere Pläne, begleitete aber Benjamin nach
ıf einem billigen Frachter nach Spanien weiter-
, Sevilla, Barcelona, Neapel kam er nach Genua,
Marseille im Oktober nach Paris und ist im No-

, die dort mit einer illegalen Theatergruppe agi-
. »Ich war in Riga, um eine Freundin zu besu-
Ihr Haus, die Stadt, die Sprache waren mir
ensch erwartete mich, es kannte mich niemand.
en einsam durch die Straßen. So habe ich sie nie

wiedergesehen. Aus jedem Haustor schlug eine Stichflamme, jeder Eckstein stob Funken und jede Tram kam wie die Feuerwehr dahergefahren. Sie konnte ja aus dem Tore treten, um die Ecke biegen und in der Tram sitzen. Von beiden aber mußte ich, um jeden Preis, der erste werden, der den anderen sieht. Denn hätte sie die Lunte ihres Blicks an mich gelegt – ich hätte wie ein Munitionslager auffliegen müssen.«[411] Solche explosive Erwartungshaltung wurde von ihr mit einer kalten Dusche entschärft. »Es war der Tag vor einer Premiere. Ich ging zur Probe, – den Kopf voller Sorgen, vor mir stand – Walter Benjamin. Er liebte zu überraschen, aber diesmal gefiel mir seine Überraschung nicht. Er kam von einem anderen Planeten – ich hatte keine Zeit für ihn.«[412] So hat er viel Zeit für sich; eigentlich ist er ihr umsonst nachgereist, aber: »In einer Liebe suchen die meisten ewige Heimat. Andere, sehr wenige aber das ewige Reisen. Diese letzten sind Melancholiker, die da Berührung mit der Muttererde zu scheuen haben. Wer die Schwermut der Heimat von ihnen fern hielte, den suchen sie. Dem halten sie Treue. Die mittelalterlichen Komplexionenbücher wissen um die Sehnsucht dieses Menschenschlages nach weiten Reisen.«[413] Allein geht er durch die Straßen von Riga und versucht, seine Enttäuschung darüber, daß ihr die politische Agitation wichtiger ist als seine Person zu bewältigen: »Ich kenne eine, die geistesabwesend ist. Wo mir die Namen meiner Lieferanten, der Aufbewahrungsort von Dokumenten, Adressen meiner Freunde und Bekannten, die Stunde eines Rendezvous geläufig sind, da haben ihr politische Begriffe, Schlagworte der Partei, Bekenntnisformeln und Befehle sich festgesetzt. Sie lebt in einer Stadt der Parolen und wohnt in einem Quartier verschworener und verbrüderter Vokabeln, wo jedes Gäßchen Farbe bekennt und jedes Wort ein Feldgeschrei zum Echo hat.«[414] Er versucht, Proust, den er übersetzen soll, zu lesen, aber: »Einer, der sich verlassen glaubt, liest und es schmerzt ihn, daß die Seite, die er umschlagen will, schon aufgeschnitten ist, daß nicht einmal sie mehr ihn braucht.«[415]

Er fährt enttäuscht wieder ab, bleibt einige Zeit in Berlin, wo er die Freundin Jula Cohn, gerade verheiratet mit Fritz Radt, wiedertrifft. In dieser Zeit, zu Beginn des Jahres 1926, modellierte sie jene schöne Benjamin-Büste, von der mindestens ein Photo erhalten ist; die Büste selbst scheint verloren. Um die Proust-Übersetzung voranzutreiben, reist er schon Ende März 1926 nach Paris, wo Franz Hessel und seine Frau, die in Fontenay lebten, ihm ihr Haus als

ech. Er allerdings will, um »einmal endlich das Ver-
n Hotel zu wohnen, auszukosten« in seinem »netten
lten Zimmerchen« im Hotel du Midi, 4 Avenue du
s, bleiben.[416] Er erobert sich die Stadt systematisch:
von außen an die Stadt heran: Lage der Straßen,
Cafés und Zeitungen beschäftigen mich.«[417]
der sonst so wenig permissiven »besseren Kreise«
e Benjamin bestens eingeführt von Thankmar von
inem Freund Hofmannsthals, der zeitweilig in Paris
min überallhin mitnahm. (Die in seinem Besitz be-
Benjamins an ihn sind leider noch unveröffentlicht.)
laivität schreibt Benjamin davon in einem Brief: »So
n Grafen Pourtalès eingeführt, wo ich in vierzehn
nzösischen Vortrag über M. Stefan George zu hören
Ein Salon mit kostbaren Möbeln, von vereinzelten
rren garniert, die den heillosesten Physiognomien
an nur bei Proust begegnen kann. Das tat, daß ich
trag, den ich neulich hörte – die Sache findet gegen
s statt – mitten in der schönsten Snoberei, als man
riel Rossetti etwas vortrug, beinahe eingeschlafen
usen, neben mir, erhielt sich nur mit Kokettieren
Dann war ich neulich zu einem Frühstück, welches in
rsten Pariser Restaurants die Fürstin Bassiano für
unten denen ich und Münchhausen waren, gegeben
nit riesenhaften Kaviarportionen und ging in dieser
en im Zimmer wurde auf dem Herd gebraten und
en zeigte man alles vor.«[418]
enheit solcher Kontakte konnte Benjamin keinen für
en Gewinn ziehen; er wollte es zu diesem Zeitpunkt
uch nicht, da er sich mit einer ganz anderen Klasse
und Literatur befaßte: »Meine knappe pariser Bü-
hauptsächlich aus einigen kommunistischen Dingen

xistische Literatur lesen, da er durch Vermittlung
ich einen dreihundertzeiligen Lexikonartikel über
Große Russische Enzyklopädie« schreiben sollte.
echheit, die in der Entgegennahme solchen Auftra-
ir angetan und ich denke mir hier das Einschlägige
zu saugen.«[420]

Mit dieser Arbeit verbinden sich für ihn notwendig frustrierende Gedanken an Riga, die er mit sehnsüchtigen Träumen an die hoffnungslos geliebte Jula zu vertreiben sucht. Er telefoniert mit ihr von Paris aus und schreibt ihr zärtliche Briefe: »Ich denke hier viel an Dich und vor allem wünsche ich Dich oft in mein Zimmer, das ganz gewiß keine Ähnlichkeit hat mit dem in Capri und das Dir doch sehr einleuchten würde – und Du *mir sehr* darinnen.«[421] Von schweren Depressionen gequält, beginnt er, Skizzen zur »Einbahnstraße« zu schreiben: »Und dann habe ich, als es mir am schlechtesten ging, den ganzen Proust in die Ecke geworfen und ganz für mich allein gearbeitet und einige Notizen geschrieben, an denen ich sehr hänge ... lauter bittere, bittere Kräuter, wie ich sie jetzt in einem *Küchen*garten mit Leidenschaft ziehe.«[422]

Im Zusammenhang mit diesen Aufzeichnungen beantwortet Benjamin am 29. Mai 1926 einen Brief Scholems, der die bange Frage, wie er es denn nun mit dem Kommunismus hielte, gestellt hatte. Die zentralen Stellen dieses wichtigen Briefes seien hier wiedergegeben: »Im Grunde ist es mir bitter, mich theoretisch resümieren zu sollen, da mein Buch (wenn es denn eines werden sollte) über die Dinge noch nicht gereift ist und das Momentane sich vielmehr als ein Versuch zu erkennen gibt, die rein theoretische Sphäre zu verlassen. Dies ist auf menschliche Weise nur zwiefach möglich, in religiöser oder politischer Observanz. Einen Unterschied dieser beiden Observanzen in ihrer Quintessenz gestehe ich nicht zu. Ebensowenig jedoch eine Vermittlung. Ich spreche hier von einer Identität, die sich allein im paradoxen Umschlagen des einen in das andere (in welcher Richtung immer) und unter der unerläßlichen Voraussetzung erweist, daß jede Betrachtung der Aktion rücksichtslos genug, und radikal in ihrem Sinne verfährt. Die Aufgabe ist eben darum hier nicht ein für alle Mal, sondern jeden Augenblick zu entscheiden. Aber zu *entscheiden* ... Immer radikal, niemals konsequent in den wichtigsten Dingen zu verfahren, wäre auch meine Gesinnung, wenn eines Tages ich der kommunistischen Partei beitreten sollte (was ich wiederum von einem letzten Anstoß des Zufalls abhängig mache). Die Möglichkeit meines Verbleibens in ihr ist dann einfach experimentell festzustellen und interessant und fraglich weniger das Ja und Nein als das Wielange? ... wer aus unserer Generation nicht nur phraseologisch den geschichtlichen Augenblick, in welchem er auf der Welt ist, als Kampf fühlt und erfaßt, kann auf das Studium, auf die Praxis jenes

ren wollte. »Als er in Moskau eintraf, befand ich mich schon in der Rekonvaleszenz im Sanatorium Rott, das in der Nähe der Gorkistraße lag. Dort gab's freie Besuchszeit, ich durfte auch ausgehen. Benjamin kam jeden Tag, geduldig spielte er mit mir Domino . . . Oft gingen ich, Reich und Benjamin spazieren . . . Er hatte den guten Willen, sich in das ungewöhnliche Milieu einzuleben und es zu verstehen.«[426]

Benjamins Sicht der Dinge ist schon am 26. Dezember sehr klar; an Jula schreibt er: »Es ist alles im Bau oder Umbau und beinah jeder Augenblick stellt sehr kritische Fragen. Die Spannungen im öffentlichen Leben . . . sind so groß, daß sie alles Private in unvorstellbarem Maße abriegeln . . . im Grunde sind dies Verhältnisse, zu denen man mitten in ihnen Stellung nehmen kann und muß, dann vielleicht sogar in vielem eine ablehnende . . . Und es ist völlig unabsehbar, was dabei in Rußland zunächst herauskommen wird. Vielleicht eine wirkliche sozialistische Gemeinschaft, vielleicht etwas ganz anderes. Der Kampf, der darüber entscheidet, ist ununterbrochen im Gange. Sachlich mit diesen Verhältnissen verbunden zu sein ist höchst fruchtbar – mich aus grundsätzlichen Erwägungen in sie hineinzustellen, ist mir nicht möglich.«[427] Unter »sachlich« verstand Benjamin eine mögliche Publikationsgelegenheit in sowjetischen Zeitschriften. »Es ist sehr viel zu tun und in geisteswissenschaftlichen Angelegenheiten haben die Leute hier einen unvorstellbaren Mangel an sachverständigen Mitarbeitern.«[428] Dies ist aus der Perspektive der Weimarer Republik mit ihrem intellektuellen Proletariat gesehen: es gab solches in Rußland nicht, aber auch keinen Mangel: die Intellektuellen wurden nicht vermißt, und wenn man, wie zum Aufbau der Filmindustrie, Fachkräfte brauchte, bediente man sich aus dem großen Topf der billigen deutschen Republik. Benjamins großartige Impression »Moskau« ist bekannt; er hatte von Bubers Zeitschrift »Die Kreatur«, die sie auch druckte, dafür einen Reisevorschuß erhalten. Unbekannt dagegen ist weitgehend die Existenz des Moskauer Tagebuchs Benjamins, dem er das Material zu seinem Artikel entnahm. Es ist besonders für seine Bemühungen um den geplanten Enzyklopädieartikel über Goethe aufschlußreich. Bernhard Reich und Benjamin überarbeiteten gemeinsam das mitgebrachte Konzept, bevor beide damit vorstellig wurden: »Es saß da (als wir zum zweiten Male (hinkamen), unserer erster Gang dahin war vergeblich) hinter seinem Schreibtisch ein sehr wohlwollender

Man bot ihm andere Artikel an, Benjamin lehnte ab. »Mir sagte man Bescheid in wenigen Tagen zu. Im Vorzimmer hatte ich dann noch lange auf Reich zu warten. Wir gingen endlich; er erzählte mir, daß man erwöge, Walzel den Artikel ›Goethe‹ anzutragen.«[431] Ausgerechnet jenem Walzel, dessen Buch »Das Wortkunstwerk« Benjamin kurz zuvor so scharf als typisch modernes, profil- und einsichtsloses Werk kritisiert hatte. Gerade dieser Mann schien nun den Sowjets den gegenwärtigen, bürgerlichen, Erkenntniszustand zu garantieren. Taktisch hatten sie damit nicht unrecht, aber Benjamins Vertrauen in eine grundsätzliche neue, russische Art der Geschichtsschreibung war natürlich verloren. »Den Leuten ist sozusagen das Exposé . . . zu radikal gewesen.«[432] Später beauftragte man ihn noch einmal mit diesem Artikel.

»Sehr viel«, schreibt Benjamin aus Moskau an Jula, »bin ich im Theater – über das die ungeheuerlichsten Vorstellungen verbreitet sind. In Wirklichkeit sind von allem, was ich bis jetzt sah, die Vorstellungen bei Meyerhold das einzig Bedeutende.«[433] Über dessen Inszenierung von Gogols »Revisor«, die er am 19. Dezember 1926 sah, und über die am 3. Januar folgende Diskussion schrieb er einen Artikel »Disputation bei Meyerhold«. Die Inszenierung war in der Moskauer Presse und bei der Partei durchgefallen, da der Regisseur kein »proletarisches« Stück aus dem »Revisor« gemacht hatte. Daraufhin lud Meyerhold zu seiner Ehrenrettung in seinem Theater zu einer öffentlichen Diskussion über die Inszenierung ein. Benjamin erlebte in diesen vier Stunden Reden von Andrej Belyj (»der romantische Dekadent in Samtjacke und Binde wie bei Gavarni. Man würde ihn im ganzen heutigen Paris nicht mehr auftreiben«), von Lunatscharsky und Majakowsky, die alle die Inszenierung verteidigen. Als endlich Meyerhold selbst sprach, wurde er aber so unsachlich und polemisch, daß besonders die jugendlichen Diskussionsteilnehmer ihn auspfiffen. Mit seinem unglücklichen Auftritt gab Meyerhold der fast schon gewonnenen Schlacht eine unerwartete Wende: sein Fiasko als Redner wurde ausschlaggebend für die Bewertung der Inszenierungsarbeit. »Es gibt von nun an eine Front gegen Meyerhold.«[434]

In ihren Erinnerungen berichtet Asja Lacis von dieser Diskussion und dem Referat Benjamins, das er am 8. Januar abschloß, und das zu heftigen Auseinandersetzungen zwischen ihr, Reich und Benjamin führte. Was Asja Lacis allerdings noch in diesen späten Erinnerun-

Staunens versinke.«[506] Die gesellschaftlichen und politischen, finanziellen und privaten Schwierigkeiten lassen ihn mit dem Gedanken vertraut werden, sich das Leben zu nehmen. In seinem Tagebuch vom Anfang Mai in Juan-le-Pins resümiert er die »drei großen Liebeserlebnisse« – Dora, Jula, Asja – seines Lebens: »Ich habe drei verschiedene Frauen im Leben kennen gelernt und drei verschiedene Männer in mir.« Und im »Tagebuch vom siebenten August neunzehnhunderteinunddreißig bis zum Todestag« heißt es: »Sehr lang verspricht dieses Tagebuch nicht zu werden. Heute kam die ablehnende Antwort von Kippenberg und damit gewinnt mein Plan die ganze Aktualität, die ihm die Ausweglosigkeit nur geben kann . . . Wenn aber etwas die Entschlossenheit, ja den Frieden, mit denen ich an mein Vorhaben denke, noch steigern kann, so ist es kluge, menschenwürdige Verwendung der letzten Tage oder Wochen. Die eben zurückliegenden ließen in dieser Hinsicht manches vermissen. Unfähig etwas zu unternehmen, lag ich auf dem Sofa und las, oft verfiel ich am Ende der Seite in so tiefe Abwesenheit, daß ich umzublättern vergaß; meist mit meinem Plan beschäftigt, ob er unumgänglich sei, ob besser hier im Atelier oder im Hotel ins Werk zu setzen.«[507]

Dieses »Atelier« war seine Wohnung Prinzregentenstraße 66 in Wilmersdorf, die er von der Malerin Eva Boy übernommen hatte. Gegenüber wohnte sein Vetter, der Arzt Egon Wissing mit seiner Frau; beide führten mit ihm zusammen einige Rauschgiftexperimente durch. Benjamins Lage war vor allem deswegen so aussichtslos, weil er aus Geldmangel im Sommer 1931 nicht ins billigere Ausland flüchten konnte. »Könnte ich Deutschland verlassen, so wäre es, meiner Meinung nach, höchste Zeit. Ich halte es nach allem was ich erfahre – und meine Informationen sind gewöhnlich sehr gut – für überaus fraglich, ob der Beginn des Bürgerkrieges länger als bis zum Herbst auf sich warten läßt.«[508] Er will nun vor jenem Umsturz fliehen, den er selbst für nötig hielt. Solche Putschpläne der Kommunisten gab es spätestens sei 1930 in regelmäßiger Folge, ohne daß einer davon auch nur ansatzweise realisiert wurde. Auch als am 20. Juni 1932 die sozialdemokratische Regierung Braun in Preußen kaltgestellt wurde, gab es wohl eine innere Putschbereitschaft, aber die braven deutschen Revolutionäre warteten auf den Befehl von oben, von Moskau: »Wie viele Genossen aber sind in diesen Tagen geschlagen worden, ermordet. Und wie viele werden das gleiche gedacht haben wie wir: Wir müssen was tun! . . . wir warteten nur auf

Passagen‹, die ›Gesammelten Essays zur Literatur‹, die ›Briefe‹ und ein höchst bedeutsames Buch über das Haschisch. Von diesem letzteren Thema weiß niemand und es soll vorläufig unter uns bleiben.«[519]

Es erscheint fast wie eine Flucht aus dieser Trostlosigkeit in ein neues Leben, als er Olga Parem im Juni bat, seine Frau zu werden, und es ist wahrscheinlich, daß ihre negative Entscheidung den letzten Anstoß zu dem Gedanken gab, sich nun in Nizza im Hotel das Leben zu nehmen. Er schreibt außer an Scholem auch einen Abschiedsbrief an Egon Wissing (27. Juli 1932), in dem es heißt, daß sein Entschluß, aus »tiefer Müdigkeit« heraus, nicht »unbezweifelbar«, aber doch »wahrscheinlich« sei. An Ernst Schoen, Franz Hessel und Jula Radt schrieb er kurze Sätze, so an die einstige Freundin Jula: »Du weißt daß ich Dich einmal sehr geliebt habe. Und selbst im Begriffe zu sterben, verfügt das Leben nicht über größere Gaben als die Augenblicke des Leidens um Dich ihm verliehen haben. Darum soll es mit diesem Gruß genug sein. Dein Walter.«[520] Er setzte auch ein Testament auf, in dem er seinen gesamten handschriftlichen Nachlaß dem Freund Gerhard Scholem anvertraut, und er erklärt Wissing zum Testamentsvollstrecker. Zusammen mit Teilen des Nachlasses liegt das Testament seit Kriegsende in der DDR, die eine Erfüllung von Benjamins Wunsch bis heute verweigert. Er hat auch die Abschiedsbriefe nicht vernichtet, sondern sie als Dokumente bewahrt und gesammelt, als er sich entschloß, von seinem Vorhaben abzulassen. Als diese schwere Krise so vorüber war, beeilte er sich, nun doch ein Treffen mit Scholem herbeizuführen, aber er war, da er kein Geld für eine Reise aufbringen konnte, auf Wilhelm Speyer angewiesen, der ihn erst Mitte November mit seinem Wagen von Poveromo nach Berlin zurückfahren wollte; Scholem aber kehrte einen Monat früher nach Jerusalem zurück. So blieb Benjamin also in Poveromo, half Speyer bei der Arbeit an einem Kriminalstück und arbeitete intensiv an der »Berliner Kindheit um 1900«. Nach der lebensbedrohenden Krise ermöglichte dieses Manuskript ein Wiederfinden der eigenen Person in der des Kindes, eine Rückgewinnung der Identität in der Tiefe der Erinnerung, als der Schatz glücklicher Tage noch unangetastet war.

Scholem besuchte inzwischen in Frankfurt den Freund Benjamins Ernst Schoen, vermied es aber, sich auch mit Adorno zu treffen. Als er seine Scheu Benjamin mitteilte, antwortete dieser, daß es zu kompliziert sei, über Adorno zu sprechen, als daß man es brieflich erledi-

Hölz, den Organisator der Arbeiterhilfe Willi
den Parteiführer Heinz Neumann und um Schrift-
eispiel Alfred Kerr, Ernst Toller oder Heinrich

ich, daß den deutschen Auslandsvertretungen bei
olitik verstärkte Bedeutung zukam; schließlich wa-
l lebenden Deutschen auf ihre Vertretungen ange-
nur einen Reisepaß verlängern lassen wollten.
rlaß des AA vom 19. 9. 1933 wurden diese Stellen
dig darauf zu achten, ob in ihrem Amtsbezirk Fälle
die Aberkennung in Frage kommen könnte.« Die
chefs denunzierten daraufhin so viele Emigranten,
ratie sich gezwungen sah, in neuen Richtlinien die
Staatsangehörigkeit nur auf jene zu beschränken,
s schwer gegen die Volksgemeinschaft vergangen
gegen solche, die »ihren Einfluß oder ihren Beruf
haben, um in der Öffentlichkeit durch Wort und
eue Deutschland zu hetzen.« Solche Beschränkun-
auf Wunsch Hitlers, der bereits ein Jahr zuvor
nten hatte ausbürgern wollen, aufgehoben und
der Massenausbürgerung eingeleitet, die sich nun
ngehörige der Exilanten erstreckte. Im Fall Benja-
ie Akte: »Die Erstreckung der Aberkennung auf
s Kind wird nicht beantragt, da die Ehe geschie-

ewünschte Ausweitung der Ausbürgerungspraxis
nun verstärkt in Entscheidungsbefugnis. Ihr obla-
ngen zum Nachweis der »staatsfeindlichen« Ge-
r Regimekritiker. Mit dem wachsenden Einfluß
ie nur noch formal entscheidungskompetenten
nd des AA wuchs auch die Zahl der »Ausgebür-
nber 1935 waren es 4137 gewesen, bis Februar
00 weitere, zwischen Februar 1939 und Juli 1939
n fast 5000 Aberkennungen ausgesprochen, zu
te Benjamin gehört. Insgesamt wurden bis zum
den Ermittlungen von Herbert E. Tutas 10882
Weise um ihre Staatsangehörigkeit gebracht.
kratie war die Ausbürgerung Walter Benjamins
n; für den Angestellten der deutschen Vertretung

in Paris, Pfleiderer, war sie im Mai 1939 eine unter fünf. Auf auskunftsuchende Schreiben des Reichsführers SS vom 10., 13., und 25. März und vom 4. und 12. Mai 1939 antwortete er für alle fünf pauschal mit Datum vom 26. Mai 1939. Seine Antwort erstreckt sich außer auf Benjamin auf vier weitere namentlich genannte Personen, von denen eingangs versichert wird: »Die nachstehend genannten Personen sind hier nicht in Erscheinung getreten. Gegen ihre Ausbürgerung bestehen keine Bedenken«. Diese Mitteilung erstaunt den heutigen Leser, denn Benjamin ist durchaus in Paris »in Erscheinung getreten«, aber nicht nur diese Ignoranz berechtigt zu Zweifeln über die Allgegenwärtigkeit von Nazi-Spitzeln, wie sie von Exilanten gern erzählt wird. Es ist auffällig, daß die Akte Benjamin in mehreren Punkten Fehler enthält.

Der Antrag auf Aberkennung der deutschen Staatsbürgerschaft Walter Benjamins wurde an die Adresse der Geheimen Staatspolizei formal von einem ihrer Angehörigen auf deren eigenem Briefbogen gestellt. Während richtig festgestellt wird, daß dieser sich zur Zeit in Paris aufhält, wird fälschlich konstatiert: »Zeit der Abwanderung: 1. 7. 1930.« Tatsächlich trat Benjamin, vermutlich an diesem genannten Datum, mit Fritz und Jula Radt eine längere Seereise an, von der er aus Zoppot an Scholem schreibt.[610] Die Angabe der damaligen Wohnung: Berlin-Charlottenburg, Meinekestraße 9, bei Glücksmann ist richtig, doch kehrte Benjamin nach dieser Reise nach Berlin zurück und schrieb z. B. seinen Brief vom 4. Oktober 1930 aus seiner Wohnung Prinzregentenstraße 66, die er erst 1933 aufgab. Erst Mitte März 1933 flieht Benjamin aus Berlin nach Paris. Es liegt also offiziell kein Aufenthaltsnachweis für die Zeit Juli 1930 bis März 1933 vor, durch den die Fehler der Akte hätten vermieden werden können. Wiederum korrekt wird vermerkt: »Benjamin befindet sich zur Zeit in Paris«, doch ist der Nachsatz falsch: »wohin er aus Palma di Mallorca geflüchtet ist.« Diese Feststellung entspricht dem eindimensionalen Verfolgerdenken der Nazis, nicht aber der Realität. 1933 verläßt Benjamin Berlin, hält sich kurz in Paris auf und verbringt die Monate von April bis September auf Ibiza. Ein behördliches, französisches Dokument verzeichnet den 25. September als Datum der Abreise. Spätestens am 6. Oktober befand er sich wieder in Paris. Der Ausbürgerungsantrag verzeichnet lakonisch weiter: »Sonst ist Nachteiliges nicht bekannt.« Für die Nazis war Benjamin, ob in Berlin oder Paris, ein Unbekannter, der nur durch

WALTER BENJAMIN

Letters to Alfred Cohn (1928-1936) and to Jula (Cohn) Radt (1926-1933)

and references to Grete Radt Cohn and Dr. Fritz Radt

from:

Walter Benjamin: Briefe. (ed. by Gerschom Scholem and Theodor W. Adorno) Frankfurt am Main, Suhrkamp, 1966. 2 v.

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Zürich, dann in Küsnacht/Zürich, schrieb er seine Romane und Essays, ein Drama und eine Biographie. 312, 315, 319

Buber, Martin (1878–1965). Verbrachte seine Jugend in Lemberg. Gab von 1916 bis 1924 die Zeitschrift ›Der Jude‹, von 1926–1930 ›Die Kreatur‹ heraus. Bis 1933 Honorar-Professor für allg. Religionswissenschaft in Frankfurt, seit 1938 Prof. für Sozialphilosophie in Jerusalem. W. B. hat sein Städtebild über Moskau in der ›Kreatur‹ veröffentlicht. Buber lud ihn 1916 zur Mitarbeit am ›Juden‹ ein. 44, 45, 161, 163

Caro, Hüne (eigentlich Siegfried) (geboren 1899 in Berlin), nahm am Berliner ›Sprechsaal‹ teil und verkehrte mit W. B. auch in den Schweizer Jahren und nachher in Berlin. Lebt in Jerusalem. 83.

Cohn, Alfred (1892–1954), Klassenkamerad und Jugendfreund von W. B., mit dem er bis in die Emigrationsjahre in enger Verbindung blieb. War Kaufmann in Berlin, später in Mannheim, dann wieder in Berlin, dann in Barcelona. Von 1936 an in Paris, während des zweiten Weltkrieges Lehrer am Zentrum der jüdischen Pfadfinder in Moissac. Seit 1921 verheiratet mit Grete Radt, die als Studentin 1914 bis 1916 mit W. B. verlobt war. 173, 185, 247, 254, 262, 273, 279

Freund, Gisèle (geb. 1908 in Berlin), Journalistin und Photographin. Lernte W. B. in dessen Pariser Zeit kennen. Beide verkehrten in denselben literarischen Zirkeln und hatten neben der Photographie eine zweite gemeinsame Leidenschaft: das Schachspiel. W. B. zeigte Gisèle Freunds Dissertation in der Zeitschrift für Sozialforschung an. Einige der schönsten erhaltenen Photos Benjamins werden ihr verdankt. Lebt in Paris. 322

Hofmannsthal, Hugo von (1874–1929). Hofmannsthal erkannte im Gegensatz zu den deutschen Universitätskreisen frühzeitig W. B's überragende Bedeutung und veröffentlichte 1924/25 in seinen ›Neuen Deutschen Beiträgen‹ dessen Wahlverwandtschaften-Arbeit. W. B. seinerseits hat in mehreren Aufsätzen die verschiedenen Fassungen von Hofmannsthals ›Turm‹ gewürdigt. 129, 139, 143, 146, 149, 151, 158, 162, 164, 166, 167, 169, 170, 172, 176, 188

Horkheimer, Max (geboren 1895 in Stuttgart), emeritierter Ordinarius der Philosophie und Soziologie an der Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität in Frankfurt, habilitiert in Frankfurt 1925. 1930 ordentlicher Professor ebenda und Direktor des Instituts für Sozialforschung. Emigration 1933, Fortführung des Instituts im Rahmen der Columbia Universität, New York. Rückkehr aus der Emigration 1948. Kannte Benjamin seit dessen Frankfurter Zeit; dieser wurde während der Emigration Mitglied des Instituts. 242, 245, 255, 256, 261, 266, 280, 282, 283, 284, 285, 290, 293, 297, 303, 323, 325, 329

Kraft, Werner (geboren 1896 in Hannover), Dichter und Schriftsteller (bis 1933 Bibliothekar in Hannover), studierte neuere Sprachen in

Berlin, wo er W. B. 1915 kennenlernte. Bis 1921 stand er mit ihm in enger Verbindung, die nach 1933 in Paris wieder aufgenommen wurde, zuerst persönlich und dann nach Krafts Übersiedlung nach Jerusalem auch brieflich. 239, 243, 246, 252, 259, 270, 271, 274, 275, 281

Lieb, Fritz (geboren 1892 in Rothenfluh), Privatdozent für Systematische Theologie 1924 Basel; 1930 Bonn, a. o. Professor ebenda 1931. 1933 aus politischen Gründen abgesetzt. Emigrant 1934–1936 Paris; a. o. Professor 1936 Basel, o. Gast-Professor 1946/47 Berlin, o. Professor 1958 Basel, emeritiert 1962. 288

Monnier, Adrienne (1892–1955) Buchhändlerin und Schriftstellerin. Ursprünglich literarische Sekretärin, eröffnete 1915 ihren berühmten Buchladen 7 rue de l'Odéon. In engstem Kontakt mit der französischen avantgardistischen Literatur, insbesondere mit Pierre Reverdy, Henri Michaux und Michel Leiris, aber auch mit Valéry. Maurice Saillet hat unter dem Titel ›rue de l'Odéon‹ ein Buch veröffentlicht, das Zeugnisse über sie und eine Reihe ihrer eigenen Arbeiten enthält, darunter auch zwei Aufsätze über Benjamin, mit dem sie in dessen Pariser Jahren befreundet war. 313, 320, 330

Radt, Jula (geboren 1894 in Berlin), Schwester von Alfred Cohn. Lange Zeit, vor allem 1912 bis 1915 und 1921 bis 1933 eng mit W. B. befreundet. Bildhauerin. Lebte von 1916 bis 1922 in Heidelberg, wo sie dem Kreis um Stefan George nahestand; nachher wieder in Berlin. Seit 1937 in Holland. Seit 1925 mit Fritz Radt, dem Bruder von Grete Radt, verheiratet. 152, 154, 155, 159, 224

Rang, Florens Christian (1864–1924), zunächst im preußischen Verwaltungsdienst; entschloß sich 1895 Theologie zu studieren, kehrte nach fünfjähriger Tätigkeit als Pfarrer in den Staatsdienst zurück, bis 1917 Regierungsrat, bis 1920 Vorstand des Raiffeisenverbandes. Danach, auf Grund seiner letzten Wandlung, die ihn zur Niederlegung aller seiner Ämter veranlaßte, Privatmann. Er stand in seinen letzten Lebensjahren mit Benjamin, den er etwa 1918 in Berlin kennengelernt hat, in enger Verbindung. 112, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 126, 127, 128, 130, 131

Rilke, Rainer Maria (1875–1926). W. B. ist mit Rilke erst kurz vor dessen Tode in Beziehung getreten. Rilkes Gedichte hat er in seiner Jugend geschätzt und zitiert, nie aber sich in größerem Zusammenhange über ihn geäußert. Er übernahm die Übersetzung der ›Anabase‹ von Saint-John Perse, für die eigentlich Rilke vorgesehen war. 144, 148

Rychner, Max (1897–1965), Literaturkritiker. Wurde 1921 mit einer Arbeit über G. G. Gervinus promoviert. Von 1922 an Redakteur der ›Neuen Schweizer Rundschau‹, in welcher Eigenschaft er mit W. B., dessen Mitarbeit suchend, bekannt wurde. Lebte 1931–1937 als Redakteur und Korrespondent in Köln. 165, 174, 182, 187, 192, 201, 222

WALTER BENJAMIN

BRIEFE

Herausgegeben und mit Anmerkungen versehen von
Gershom Scholem und Theodor W. Adorno

BAND 1

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SUHRKAMP VERLAG

Introduction by G. Scholem

eine reiche Dokumentation zu seiner persönlichen und intellektuellen Biographie und lassen zugleich das Bild seiner Person, das sich uns so unvergeßlich eingeprägt hat, auch für den Leser, wie wir hoffen, in genauen Konturen hervortreten. Von der „Jugendbewegung" der letzten Jahre vor dem ersten Weltkrieg, in der Benjamin an einer besonders sichtbaren Stelle, als Hauptmitarbeiter des von Gustav Wyneken herausgegebenen „Anfang", als Hauptsprecher des Berliner „Sprechsaal der Jugend" und als Präsident der Freien Studentenschaft an der Universität Berlin eine bei allem Überschwang und jugendlicher Unklarheit doch scharf profilierte Haltung einnahm, führen diese Briefe durch die Jahre völliger Zurückgezogenheit, man könnte sagen Verborgenheit, hinüber zu den Jahren seines literarischen und publizistischen Wirkens. Sie begleiten seine Auseinandersetzungen mit großen geistigen Bewegungen und Phänomenen dieser Jahre und bezeugen eindringlich die Wandlungen seines Genius, vom Metaphysiker, der von einer Kommentierung großer hebräischer Texte träumte, zum Marxisten, der er in seinen späteren Jahren sein wollte.[1] Es ist die Absicht dieser Sammlung, den Lebensgang und die Physiognomie eines der tiefsten und zugleich ausdrucksmächtigsten Menschen sichtbar zu machen, den die Judenheit des deutschen Sprachkreises in der Generation vor seiner Vernichtung hervorgebracht hat.

Natürlich ist sehr vieles verloren gegangen. Dazu gehören Benjamins Briefe an seine Eltern und Geschwister Georg und Dora, an Kurt Tuchler, Franz Sachs, Gustav Wyneken, Fritz Heinle und Georg Barbizon aus der Zeit der Jugendbewegung, an Wolf Heinle, Erich Gutkind, Ernst Bloch und Siegfried Kracauer aus der Zeit des ersten Weltkrieges und den zwanziger und dreißiger Jahren. Was Brecht aufbewahrt hat, war von uns aus nicht zu übersehen. Von Briefen an Frauen, die ihm nahestanden, sind die an Grete Cohn-Radt, seine erste Verlobte und an Dora Benjamin, seine 1964 verstorbene Frau, vollständig verloren. Daß seine Freundin Asja Lacis, der die „Einbahnstraße" gewidmet ist, in Moskau lebt, gelangte erst unmittelbar vor Druckbeginn zu unserer Kenntnis. Von denen an Jula Cohn, die Schwester seines Jugend-

freundes Alfred Cohn, der er sich Jahre hindurch besonders nahe fühlte, haben sich nur eine Anzahl Briefe aus der Zeit nach ihrer Eheschließung mit Fritz Radt (1925) erhalten. Von Briefen an französische Korrespondenten sind zum Beispiel die an André Breton verloren oder nicht auffindbar, und nur sehr weniges an französische Bekannte ist erhalten oder uns zugänglich geworden. Mit Werner Kraft unterhielt Benjamin zwischen 1915 und 1921 einen zeitweise intensiven Briefwechsel, in dem er sich vor allem auch über literarische Fragen ausführlich äußerte, ja er dachte manchmal daran, wie er mir damals sagte, sie als Grundlage für eine Folge von „Briefen zur neuern Literatur" zu verwenden. Diese Briefe sind durch besonders unglückliche Umstände verloren gegangen, und erst Benjamins Briefe aus der Zeit der Wiederaufnahme ihrer Beziehung in den dreißiger Jahren sind erhalten.

Ich möchte hier ein Wort über seine Briefe an mich sagen, die für viele Jahre eine Art Rückgrat der vorliegenden Auswahl bilden. Ich lernte Walter Benjamin drei Monate nach seinem endgültigen Bruch mit Wyneken kennen, und meine leidenschaftliche Bindung an das Judentum und die Sache des Zionismus eröffnete mir den Weg zu seiner Person nicht weniger als das intensive Interesse an philosophischen und literarischen Dingen, in dem wir uns trafen. Ich war damals sehr jung, studierte Mathematik und Hebräisch mit gleicher Intensität und überschüttete ihn mit Mitteilungen, Fragen und Gedanken, die meine jüdischen Studien, aber auch meine jugendliche Auseinandersetzung mit der Mathematik und Philosophie betrafen. In unserm Briefwechsel vereinigten sich von vornherein sachliche und persönliche Interessen, und diese Verbindung bestimmt die etwa 300 Briefe, die ich von ihm besitze. Da wir meistens nicht am gleichen Orte lebten und besonders, seitdem ich 1923 nach Palästina ging, fast ausschließlich auf briefliche Mitteilung angewiesen waren, bildeten Briefe in besonders exemplarischer Weise das Medium unserer späteren Beziehung, für das persönliches Gespräch nur noch zweimal wieder substituiert werden konnte. Während daher in seinen Beziehungen zu anderen Menschen das meiste sich im Medium des produktiven Gesprächs und der

spontanen Mündlichkeit vollzog, mußten die Briefe an mich für alles einstehen, was uns an persönlichem Zusammensein versagt war. Dadurch ist ebenso vieles von seinen Berichten und Reflexionen über sich selbst erhalten geblieben, was sonst wohl verloren wäre, wie freilich auch, eben der räumlichen Entfernung wegen, vieles doch in diesem Medium nicht zur Sprache zu bringen war. Ich bin auch überzeugt, daß er sich mit demselben kritischen Freimut und derselben ironischen Schärfe, mit der er sich über andere in Briefen an mich geäußert hat, zu andern über mich ausgesprochen haben wird. Wir wußten stets, woran wir dabei waren.

Aus dem uns vorliegenden Material von etwa 600 Briefen haben wir mehr als 300 ausgewählt, die, wie wir glauben, sich zu einem Ganzen fügen. Gerade die verschiedene Färbung, ja der verschiedene Tonfall, den diese Briefe, je nach der Person der Adressaten, haben, spiegeln den Reichtum von Benjamins Persönlichkeit, in ihm gemäßen Medien gebrochen, wider. Die Briefe sind zum großen Teile lang, wie das seinem Reflexions- und Mitteilungsbedürfnis seinen Freunden gegenüber entsprach. Kurze Briefe sind oft nur technischer Natur und konnten ohne Verlust ausgeschieden werden. Bei anderm mußten wir, wo es um minder wichtige Mitteilungen oder um Wiederholungen von Dingen ging, die in hier vorliegenden Briefen genügend behandelt sind, verzichten. Besonders von den Briefen an mich habe ich, schon aus Raumgründen, vieles zurückstellen müssen. Auslassungen in den aufgenommenen Briefen wurden stets durch Punkte in eckigen Klammern [...] sichtbar gemacht. Sie betreffen rein Technisches, Finanzielles, seine Beziehungen zu seinen Eltern und persönliche Äußerungen über Lebende, zu deren Mitteilung wir uns nicht befugt hielten. Sachliche Kritik an Personen, auch solche ironischen Charakters, haben wir aufgenommen; darüber hinaus schien uns Zurückhaltung geboten.

In den Anmerkungen haben wir uns auf das Notwendige beschränkt. Benjamins Sätze in seinem Brief an Ernst Schoen vom 19. September 1919 gegen Anmerkungen zu Briefwechseln als einem Aderlaß an der Korrespondenz mußten von

uns als eine an die Herausgeber gerichtete Warnung aufgefaßt werden, vorsichtig zu verfahren. Der Erklärung von literarisch allgemein Bekanntem haben wir keinen Raum gegeben. Bei manchen Stellen, die eine Erklärung verlangt hätten, waren die genauen Umstände, die vorausgesetzt werden, nicht mehr festzustellen. Das gilt vor allem von den Briefen bis 1915, bevor ich Benjamin näher kennenlernte. Von da an konnte ich für die nächsten fünfzehn Jahre auf meine eigene, für die weitere Zeit auf Adornos und meine ziemlich präzise Erinnerung sowie auf anderes Schriftliches (wie meine Tagebücher von 1915 bis 1919) zurückgreifen. Vieles hat mir im Lauf der Jahre auch seine Frau, die während des zweiten Weltkrieges und nachher bis zu ihrem Tode in London lebte, erzählt. Für die Jugendbriefe verdanke ich zudem Herbert Belmore (Rom), Franz Sachs (Johannesburg) und Jula Radt-Cohn (Naarden, Holland) wertvolle Auskünfte über Einzelheiten. Leider starb Ernst Schoen, der mit Benjamin noch von jenen frühen Jahren her befreundet war, bevor die Sammlung des Briefmaterials vorlag und er über Details, die nur er in der Lage war aufzuklären, befragt werden konnte.

Das Datum ist in allen Briefen einheitlich an die rechte Kopfseite gesetzt worden. Benjamin selbst pflegte es meistens links unten neben seine Unterschrift zu setzen. Die Zeichensetzung des Kommas nach der Anrede haben wir vereinheitlicht. Die Interpunktion der Briefe selbst bildete ein schwieriges Problem. Jahre hindurch, vor allem zwischen 1914 und 1924, hielt sich Benjamin prinzipiell nicht an die „amtliche Rechtschreibung“ und verfuhr völlig nach seinem Gefühl, das sich besonders gegen den Gebrauch des Kommas in Privatbriefen sperrte. Nur wo es sich um mehr oder weniger formelle Briefe handelte, benutzte er einigermaßen konventionelle Interpunktion. Nach 1921 begann er, zuerst sehr zögernd, dann fortschreitend, der orthographischen Konvention sich auch hierin anzupassen. Ich habe daher in den Briefen bis 1921 nur sehr selten, wo es durch syntaktische Verhältnisse durchaus geboten schien, die Interpunktion verbessert; später haben wir sie stärker der Konvention angeglichen.

Die Briefe *an* Benjamin sind bisher so gut wie vollständig verloren, soweit nicht aus seinen allerletzten Jahren Briefe Horkheimers und Adornos, die mit der Maschine geschrieben waren, in Durchschlägen erhalten geblieben sind. Von den hunderten Briefen, die ich an ihn gerichtet habe, besitze ich abschriftlich nur noch fünf. Im Zusammenhang der vorliegenden Veröffentlichung haben wir uns entschlossen, in den zweiten Band drei Briefe von mir und zwei von Adorno aufzunehmen und an den jeweiligen Daten einzureihen, weil sie für die zwischen uns und ihm verhandelten theoretischen Fragen von besonderem Gewicht schienen, für das Verständnis seiner eigenen Briefe, ja darüber hinaus seiner Person selbst, Wichtiges beizutragen haben und ein Bild von der lebendigen Rede und Gegenrede in dieser Korrespondenz überliefern. Außerdem habe ich zwei Gedichte von mir, auf die in mehreren Briefen Benjamins Bezug genommen wird, an den betreffenden Stellen eingeschaltet: ein Gedicht über das Bild „Angelus Novus" von Paul Klee, nach dem Benjamin die von ihm geplante Zeitschrift nennen wollte, sowie ein „Lehrgedicht" über Kafkas „Prozeß".

In die Bearbeitung haben wir uns folgendermaßen geteilt und tragen dementsprechend die Verantwortung für die Gestaltung der Briefe und die Anmerkungen: Ich habe sämtliche Briefe bis 1921 sowie die weiteren Briefe an mich, Max Rychner, Martin Buber, Alfred Cohn, Jula Radt, Werner Kraft, Fritz Lieb, Kitty Steinschneider-Marx und Hannah Arendt bearbeitet. Adorno hat die Briefe an Florens Christian Rang, Hofmannsthal, Brecht und Personen aus dem Kreise von Brecht, an Karl Thieme, Adrienne Monnier, sowie die Briefe an Horkheimer und ihn selbst und seine Frau zu verantworten. Zu den Anmerkungen des von Adorno bearbeiteten Teils trug Rolf Tiedemann Wesentliches bei. Jeder von uns hat die von dem andern bearbeiteten Teile gelesen und seine Bemerkungen dazu gemacht.

Ich möchte schließlich all denen, die durch Beistellung von Briefen zum Zustandekommen dieses Buches geholfen haben, den herzlichen Dank der Herausgeber sagen, vor allem Herrn Herbert Belmore (Rom), Frau Hansi Schoen (Gräfin Johanna

Rogendorf, London), Frau Jula Radt-Cohn (Naarden), Frau Grete Cohn-Radt (Paris), Herrn Dr. Werner Kraft (Jerusalem), Frau Dr. Kitty Steinschneider (Jerusalem), Professor Fritz Lieb (Basel), Frau Susanne Thieme (Lörrach), sowie den Erben und Nachlaßverwaltungen von Brecht, Hofmannsthal und Rang. Unser wärmster Dank gilt dem Suhrkamp Verlag, der unsern Anregungen und Wünschen bereitwillig entgegengekommen ist, und seinem Lektor Walter Boehlich, der uns in vielen Dingen sehr geholfen hat. Die Arbeit an der Sammlung des Materials, der Vorbereitung des Manuskripts und der Drucklegung hat mehr als vier Jahre in Anspruch genommen. Nicht wenige Briefe sind uns erst während der Drucklegung, ja noch nach Abschluß der Fahnenkorrekturen zur Verfügung gestellt worden. So erscheint denn diese Sammlung, die unserm toten Freund ein lebendiges Denkmal setzen soll, fünfundzwanzig Jahre nach seinem Tode.

Jerusalem — Gershom Gerhard Scholem

[1] Eingehender über Benjamin haben sich Adorno, „Charakteristik Walter Benjamins" in „Prismen", und in der Vorrede zu den „Schriften"; Scholem, „Walter Benjamin" in der „Neuen Rundschau" 1965, S. 1–21, geäußert.

Walter Benjamins Person war von Anbeginn derart Medium des Werkes, sein Glück hatte er so sehr an seinem Geist, daß, was immer sonst Unmittelbarkeit des Lebens heißt, gebrochen wurde. Ohne daß er asketisch gewesen wäre, auch nur in seiner Erscheinung so gewirkt hätte, eignete ihm ein fast Körperloses. Der seines Ichs mächtig war wie wenige, schien der eigenen Physis entfremdet. Das ist vielleicht eine der Wurzeln der Intention seiner Philosophie, mit rationalen Mitteln heimzubringen, was an Erfahrung in der Schizophrenie sich anmeldet. Wie sein Denken die Antithesis bildet zum Personbegriff des Existentialismus, scheint er empirisch, trotz extremer Individuation, kaum Person sondern Schauplatz der Bewegung des Gehalts, der durch ihn hindurch zur Sprache drängte. Müßig wären Reflexionen über den psychologischen Ursprung jenes Zuges; setzten sie doch jene Normalvorstellung vom Lebendigen voraus, die Benjamins Spekulation sprengte und an der das allgemeine Einverständnis desto verstockter festhält, je weniger das Leben noch eines ist. Eine Äußerung von ihm über seine eigene Handschrift – er war ein guter Graphologe –: sie sei vor allem darauf angelegt, nichts merken zu lassen, bezeugt zumindest, wie er zu sich in dieser Dimension stand, ohne daß er im übrigen um seine Psychologie viel sich gekümmert hätte.

Schwerlich ist es einem anderen gelungen, die eigene Neurose, wenn es denn eine war, so produktiv zu machen, wie ihm. Zum psychoanalytischen Begriff der Neurose gehört die Fesselung der Produktivkraft, die Fehlleitung der Energien. Nichts dergleichen bei Benjamin. Die Produktivität des sich selbst Entfremdeten ist erklärbar nur dadurch, daß in seiner diffizilen subjektiven Reaktionsform ein objektiv Geschichtliches sich niederschlug, das ihn befähigte, sich umzuschaffen zum Organ von Objektivität. Was ihm an Unmittelbarkeit mangeln mochte oder was zu verbergen ihm von früh zur zweiten Natur muß geworden sein, ist in der vom abstrakten

Introduction by T. Adorno

Gesetz der Beziehungen zwischen den Menschen beherrschten Welt verloren. Nur um den Preis des bittersten Schmerzes oder nur unwahr, als tolerierte Natur, darf es sich zeigen. Benjamin hat daraus, längst ehe ihm dergleichen Zusammenhänge bewußt waren, die Konsequenz gezogen. In sich und seinem Verhältnis zu anderen setzte er rückhaltlos den Primat des Geistes durch, der anstelle von Unmittelbarkeit sein Unmittelbares wurde. Seine private Haltung näherte zuweilen dem Ritual sich an. Man wird den Einfluß Stefan Georges und seiner Schule, von der ihn philosophisch schon in seiner Jugend alles trennte, darin zu suchen haben: er lernte von George Schemata des Rituals. In den Briefen reicht es bis ins typographische Bild hinein, ja bis in die Wahl des Papiers, das für ihn eine ungemeine Rolle spielte; noch während der Emigrationszeit beschenkte ihn sein Freund Alfred Cohn, wie längst, mit einer bestimmten Papiersorte. Die ritualen Züge sind am stärksten in der Jugend; erst gegen Ende seines Lebens lockerten sie sich, als hätte die Angst vor der Katastrophe, vor Schlimmerem als dem Tod, die tief vergrabene Spontaneität des Ausdrucks erweckt, die er durch Mimesis an den Tod bannte.

Benjamin war ein großer Briefschreiber; offensichtlich hat er passioniert Briefe geschrieben. Trotz der beiden Kriege, des Hitlerreichs und der Emigration erhielten sich sehr viele; auszuwählen war schwierig. Der Brief wurde ihm zur Form. Die primären Impulse läßt sie durch, schiebt aber zwischen diese und den Adressaten ein Drittes, die Gestaltung des Geschriebenen gleichwie unterm Gesetz von Objektivation, trotz der Anlässe von Ort und Stunde und dank ihrer, als würde dadurch erst die Regung legitimiert. Wie bei Denkern von bedeutender Kraft Einsichten, die aufs treueste ihr Objekt treffen, vielfach zugleich solche über den Denkenden selbst sind, so bei Benjamin: ein Modell dafür ist die berühmt gewordene Formel über den alten Goethe als Kanzlisten des eigenen Inneren. Solche zweite Natur hatte nichts Posiertes; übrigens hätte er den Vorwurf gleichmütig hingenommen. Der Brief war ihm darum so gemäß, weil er vorweg zur vermittelten, objektivierten Unmittelbarkeit ermutigt. Briefe

Studenten als Freunde von uns im Vortragssaal fand, der aber – indem er zwar fast außerhalb der Studentenschaft stand – doch eigenartig schön war, indem unerwartet an einem fremden Orte die Freunde sich wieder zusammenfinden, die ausgezogen sind, um neue zu werben. Immerhin hat mein Vortrag, wie ich nun weiß, nicht wenige, die uns bisher nicht kannten, bewegt.[2] Diskussion war freigestellt worden, zwar mit der Bemerkung, daß wir gern auf sie verzichteten und so meldete sich denn auch niemand. Natürlich waren einige, an denen alles vorüberging. Später einmal wirst Du den Vortrag lesen. Dora brachte mir Rosen, weil meine Freundin nicht in Berlin sei. Nun ist es wahr: noch niemals haben mich Blumen so beglückt, wie diese, die Dora[3] gleichsam von Grete[4] brachte. Wenn ich denke, daß ich Dir nur ein flüchtiges Wort von Dora und Max sagen konnte, ehe Du abreistest und daß ich sie damals erst einmal gesehen habe! Ich weiß auch jetzt nicht, was ich hinzufügen sollte, nachdem ich Donnerstag bei ihnen zu Abend gewesen bin, sprach, Max Gedichte las und Klavier spielte, wir Bilder uns ansahen und Dora mit mir von Franz sprach, nachdem wir später nachts am Montag ein Gespräch hatten. Am Tisch saßen noch andere. Dora hatte den schönen Gegenstand „Hilfe" für den Sprechsaal vorgeschlagen, und Franz machte sie ängstlich mit recht ängstlichen und kleinlichen Einwänden. Bis wir so sehr das reine Wesen des Helfens erkannten, daß wir sahen: wir können, und mit jedem, von Hilfe sprechen. Auch nach so tiefem Gespräch oder herzlichem Zusammensein kann ich Dir von beiden nicht mehr sagen, als damals oder noch das Eine, was ich an Grete schrieb: daß mir wenige Menschen von gleicher Güte und dennoch: gleich sicherem und reinem Blick für Reinheit oder Getrübtheit menschlicher Taten und des Täters erschienen. Solche Erkenntnis entwickelt sich jetzt an Franz, wie Du wohl weißt. Noch am Abend Deiner Abreise sprachen beide mit mir im Gehen und sagten mir vieles, von dem ich nichts wußte. Vielleicht hat Dir Franz dann von dem Gespräch geschrieben, das ich in Folge dessen am Mittwoch mit ihm führte. An seiner Beziehung zu Genia[5] hält er innig-trotzig fest. So

An Herbert Belmore
6 Mai 1914

sagte ich: tu, was Du willst und für Recht häl[t]st. Wenn Du aber keinen Rat annimmst (sondern er kokettiert nur ständig mit denen, die ihm raten – und dieses Wort ist *nicht* zu hart) so handle endlich selbstverantwortlich. Sprich mit *keinem* Menschen von Deiner Beziehung zu Genia. Er versprach es. An jenem Abend und bevor ich so sagte, las er mir das Scriptum über den Beruf z. T. vor. Wer leugnet, daß es Gedanken enthält? Ich weiß aber nicht, welche Ehre Du ihm damit antun willst, daß Du es jüdisch nennst. Nein – und das zeigte ich Franz – es ist ganz ohne Mut, ohne letzte Entschlossenheit zu seinem Gegenstande gedacht, mit Begriffen aus einem ganz fremden Zusammenhang, dem „Tagebuch"[6], zudem ist der Stil unnotwendig, wie mir scheint, und viel Verwirrung statt Tiefe. Er revozierte es, dennoch bin ich nicht ganz sicher, ob er nicht noch daran schreibt. Nein, Herbert, ich bin keineswegs ganz sicher an Franz. Ich habe ihn stets gegen Dora verteidigt. Aber noch in diesen Tagen nach meinem letzten Gespräch mit ihm, das ich in jeder Hinsicht zum ersten und letzten über ihn und Genia mit ihm machen wollte, hörte ich Worte, die seine seltsame Zweideutigkeit enthalten, erfuhr ich durch Zufall, daß er sich mit Lena Wieruzowski verabredet, während er den Sprechsaal meidet und sich von allem „zurückziehen" wollte. Du weißt, daß Dora sein innerstes Wesen stärker in Zweifel zieht, als wir bisher, die wir es im Gegenteil behaupten. Aber wird er noch jetzt spielen, weniger meine ich mich obwohl ich entscheidend mit ihm sprach – als Dora, die ihm die edelste Hilfe leisten will, die er erwarten konnte, an die er dennoch einen nicht eben geistvollen Brief zum Danke richtete – wird er hier noch spielen und sich diese Situation zur Bequemlichkeit zurechtlegen, Problematik noch weiter treiben und Unentschlossenheit – so weiß ich zwar, daß es Menschen geben wird, die auch hier ihm noch helfen, ihn erziehend und vielleicht bist Du sein Erzieher – ich aber werde an der Grenze meines Könnens und das heißt hier auch meines Willens stehen. Das ist eine letzte Bereitschaft, die ich bisher allerdings noch nie hatte. Ob sie notwendig ist, wirst Du nach einer Zeit erfahren.

Freitag beginnen die Führungen der Kunst Abt. [Simon] Guttmann leitet sie und wir besuchen zuerst die Bilder Schmidt-Rotluffs bei Gurlitt, über die wir sprechen. Guttmann sagte mir neulich: heute vormittag bekam ich einen Brief von Herbert B., der mich – weit mehr als erfreut hat. Und Heinle sagte mir einmal etwas Ähnliches. Sonnabend war ein Sprechsaal. Über Haltung. Vielleicht schrieb Dir Dora davon, er war unvollkommen wie alle, aber nicht gedrückt.

Kaum denke ich, wie lange Du schon fort bist. Ich hätte vieles zu erzählen: daß ich [Martin] Buber in einer kostbar orientalisch eingerichteten Stube besuchte – einmal wird er dabei sein, wenn man in der Freistudentenschaft über einen Dialog des „Daniel" spricht. Ich muß ihn jetzt lesen, schreibe mir, wenn Du ihn hier hast[7], so daß ich ihn entleihen kann. Daß die Kollegien unerquicklich sind, und man nur gotisch lernt, das „Jahr der Seele" aber schön und schöner, Guttmann mit einigen Spinoza lesen will, als endlich sicherste Grundlegung des Verständnisses unter einander, und – daß ich Grete ein Stilleben schicken will, über das ich schon eine Woche grüble: 1 Carton Cigaretten Cordon rouge, ganz lange, herrliche, die ich neulich in einer Gesellschaft entdeckte, 1 japanischen Farbenholzschnitt, deren es bei Keller und Reiner gute für 2 Mark gibt, wenn man sie auch mit Hokusai nicht verwechseln kann, Vögel und Gräser, und ein: Buch, Buch, entzückend, schön, gut, leicht und klein, exotisch und vertraut, illustriert und farbig, teuer und billig. Ein Buch, das so ähnlich ist – sicher gibt es nur eines: ein Ideal-Buch: Bitte sage es mir, wenn Du eins kennst. Es wird Dir eines einfallen, wenn ich Dir sage, daß dieses Papier, auf dem ich Dir nun Adieu sage, Dir eine gute Stellung und mir einen Brief von Dir wünsche – eines Tages aus München kam.

Dein Walter

1 Belmore war seit April 1914 in England. Er war englischer Bürger.
2 Es war W. B.s Antrittsrede als Präsident der Freien Studentenschaft in Berlin, von der ein Teil in „Das Leben der Studenten" gedruckt ist.
3 Dora Pollack, geb. Kellner, W. B.s spätere Frau. Sie war damals mit Max Pollack (gest. 1960) verheiratet und nahm lebhaften Anteil am „Sprechsaal".
4 Grete Radt, mit der W. B. damals verlobt war.
5 Der Schwägerin von Herbert Belmore. Sie war eine Russin aus St. Petersburg.
6 Ein Teil von W. B.s „Metaphysik der Jugend", die in Abschriften unter seinen Freunden kursierte. Scholems Abschrift ist erhalten.
7 Bubers „Daniel, Gespräche von der Verwirklichung" war 1913 erschienen. Am 23. Juni 1914 fand eine Auseinandersetzung über das Buch zwischen Buber und W. B. in der Freien Studentenschaft statt.

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15. 4. [muß heißen: 5.] 14
Grunewald

Lieber Herbert Du hättest mich eben in einer Bemühung gesehen, wie Du all die Jahre, die wir uns kennen bei mir noch nicht bemerktest. Ich saß am Klavier, noch dazu ohne Noten, die ich immer noch nicht lesen kann, und spielte mir hinreißende Terzen und Oktaven vor. Das Schönste nämlich, was mir der Sommer hier bringen konnte, wird Ereignis: Max und Dora werden mit mir den Halm[1] durchnehmen. Zwischen den Stunden will ich mit meiner Schwester wiederholen, natürlich wird es erstaunlich langsam gehen. Aber vielleicht wird der kleinste Anfang der Grund sein, auf dem ich später selbstständiger vorwärts komme. Mittwoch begannen wir, es war ein Abend, an dem auch Simon Guttmann bei ihnen war, der Dora wundervolle rot-schwarze glänzende Tulpen mitbrachte. Weißt Du, daß ich das Vermögen, auf Blumen zu achten und mich über sie zu freuen, erst in diesem Jahre und plötzlich bei hundert Gelegenheiten zugleich entdeckte. Gestern zum Beispiel besuchte mich Lisa[2] und brachte mir Maiglöckchen mit. Von neulich abend nun, wie erst Max und Guttmann eine Stunde im Schreibzimmer waren, und ich mit Dora in ihrem Zimmer von Sprechsaal, von Dr. Wyneken objektivem Geist und Religion sprach, wird Dir Dora geschrieben haben, wie es jetzt überhaupt für mich die einzige Sicherheit ist, daß Dora Dir von den Dingen hier schrieb.

Hätte ich diese Gewißheit nicht, sondern müßte denken, daß vielleicht Franz und Hertha Levin die einzigen wären, die schrieben, ich müßte fortwährend am Schreibtisch sitzen, so würde ich glauben, und Dir sagen, daß alles klarer einfacher ruhiger zugeht als Du vermuten mußt. Wenigstens zugehen könnte. Und selbst Dora finde ich nicht immer so ruhig wie ich möchte. Sie hat manche Nächte lang wenig geschlafen. Aber sie fühlt immer von Neuem das Richtige und Einfache im Grunde und daher weiß ich, daß wir übereinstimmen, so selten zu schreiben ich auch Zeit habe (Briefe zwischen Grete und mir kreuzten sich, in denen wir uns von Dir grüßten) So wirst Du nun auch von Barbizons letztem Schreiben wissen, das Du in einer Woche, wenn es mir entbehrlich wird, zum Überdruß noch erhalten und lesen wirst. In dem gibt er erst eine „Darstellung", die am 20*ten* April geschrieben ist und danach, als er noch einmal alles Beweismaterial aufgehäuft hat, läßt er im „Schlußwort" vom 12. Mai veranlaßt durch Dr. Wynekens Brief, den Verdacht „aus Mangel an Beweisen" fallen, ist zu jeder neuen Arbeit mit jedem, der sich auf den Boden von Dr. Wynekens Brief stellt, bereit.[3] Vorher, im Absatz vor dem Schlußwort, beteuert er, keinen Groll gegen mich zu hegen, meine Absichten seien eben nur auf eine Dimension eingestellt gewesen, das habe er jetzt verstanden: „nämlich viertdimensionalst". Immer ist ihm die Journalistik noch dazu gut, Gefühl und Gedanken zu vermeiden. Gestern kam nun eine, ohne Unterschrift abgefaßte Einladung zum Sprechsaal, die mit öden und frechen Worten wieder einmal „Reinheit der sinnlichen und geistigen Instinkte" fordert, erwartet, daß jeder im Sprechsaal gewillt sei, sein Bestes ans Licht zu stellen, mit dem schönen Satze zur Unterschrift "Wer Sonnabend da ist, bekundet, daß er sich das zu eigen gemacht hat." Herbert, es widerstrebt mir sehr, Dir von all dem zu schreiben, weil es ein solcher Wust von Verwirrung ist und Du doch die Gewißheit und das Gefühl der Einzelnen, die sich frei gemacht haben, nicht vermittelt erhäl[t]st, wenigstens nicht in diesen Worten. Von Franz zwar ist wieder zu sagen, daß er Kopf und Herz verloren hat. Heute abend spreche ich ihn im Beirat. Ich werde

ihn fragen, ob er in den „gemeinsamen" Sprechsaal geht, bejaht er es, wie ich vermute – nach einem neulich flüchtigen Gespräch mit mir, als er das Schreiben schon vor mir kannte, so erinnere ich ihn an das Versprechen, das er mir nach dem Sprechsaal in meiner Wohnung vor dem Fest bei Heine[4] gab. Ich verlange, ohne mit ihm zu diskutieren, daß er Dir und mir folgt und nicht geht. Wenn nicht – nun, Dora und ich halten sich jetzt fern von ihm, denn zu uns zu kommen, muß er endlich freiwillig sich entschließen. So selten er die letzten Male (wohl 3mal in 3 Wochen) mit mir zusammen war, geschah es wohl auf mein Bitten. Dora meint, er ziehe sich von mir zurück, weil es ihn belastet, daß Genia erzürnt auf mich ist – natürlich ohne Grund – und erregt von mir spricht, ohne daß er mich energisch genug verteidigt. Gleichviel: er muß einmal zu einer Tat kommen, deren Motive er aus sich schöpft, statt daß einer sie ihm in die Seele hinein diskutiere. Hast Du jemals an eine Möglichkeit gedacht? Franz durch Lisa zu erziehen? Fast erschien sie mir gestern als so stark und fähig, daß sie es könnte. Trotzdem alles sie verwirrt hatte und sie weniges verstand, sagte sie mir: daß sie nicht zum Sprechsaal Sonnabend gegangen wäre, auch hätte sie mich *nicht* gesprochen, denn sie fühlte, daß zu jenem Sprechsaal zu gehen auch einem Zweifelnden (in Wahrheit nur diesem) möglich sei, daß er nicht wie wir Entschluß und Vertrauen verlangt. Und ich war froh ihr sagen zu können: Bezwingen Sie sich, Lisa, nicht mehr hierüber nachzudenken. Hierin darf man nicht nachdenken, um zu Ergebnissen zu kommen, die muß man wissen, und Denken ist nur erlaubt zum Zwecke, andere vom Denken abzuhalten, sie darauf zu weisen: daß diese ganze Frage nur deshalb schwer scheint und unsicher, weil sie an die Voraussetzungen rührt, die Voraussetzungen zu *wissen* aber nur Sache der Bewußten sei, der andern Sache aber: das Vertrauen und die Willenskraft, nicht selbst zu denken, (denn Voraussetzungen sind nicht erschließbar und den Unbewußten unbewußt), sondern zu folgen oder – wenn sie nicht so weit vertrauen – abseits zu stehen, wie Molkentin, aber nicht zu richten. Und hier wollen gerade immer die Unsichern richten, vermitteln. [Fritz] Strauß,

Franz. Oder endlich: sich zur Bewußtheit durchringen. Dies ist eine geringste, mindeste Qualität des Führers. Nicht alle werden es. Hätte es einen unter uns gegeben, der niemals nachgedacht hätte, der wäre am sichtbarsten.[5] Danach nun konnte ich mit ihr Gedichte von Hölderlin lesen und sie ging so ruhig, wie sie unruhig gekommen war. Schon 2 Tage vorher hatte sie versucht, Franz dazu zu bringen, nicht am Sonnabend in den Sprechsaal zu gehen. Aber Franz hatte undeutlich geantwortet. – Von uns werden vielleicht nur Guttmann und Cohrs[6], der von Göttingen auf ein paar Tage zu Heinle herüber gekommen ist, zum Sprechsaal Sonnabend gehen. Guttmann wird ein paar abschließende Worte sprechen: unsere Kraft reicht nicht hin, die hartnäckige Verwirrung dieser Leute zu klären, wird auch das sagen, was ich gestern Lisa sagte, und dann gehen. Aber es ist noch nicht gewiß: vielleicht spricht auch ein andrer. Daß wir alle wieder hingehen, hat keinen Sinn mehr. Denke Dir, daß es Lisas Gedanke war, Guttmann müsse sprechen!

Heute werde ich mir aus Deiner Bibliothek den Daniel holen und hoffe auch das Stundenbuch zu finden, sonst wäre es gut, Du schicktest es mir. Vorher werde ich im Graphischen Kabinett sein. Dort kaufte ich neulich für 1 M eine sehr schöne Reproduktion einer Rodinschen Tuschzeichnung. Wie ich überhaupt bei den Bemühungen, das Stilleben für Grete zusammenzusetzen sehr auf die Graphik komme. Ich setze: ich müßte Glück haben und etwas sehr Schönes finden. Der Rodin ist zwar herrlich, aber paßt nicht zu Buch und Zigaretten. Als ich über dies Buch nachdachte, hatte ich bei aller Wahl so einen leisen, überlegenen, mitschwingenden Buchgedanken: – aber, einmal gedachte ich nicht ein so teures Buch zu kaufen, und es war mir auch fast zu naheliegend. Da kam die Karte – darauf stand es. Nun gibt es keine Wahl mehr als zwischen den 2 Ausgaben bei Müller und Bardt.[7] Ich kenne jetzt beide und wähle ohne Zögern die von Müller, ein Faksimiledruck der deutschen Erstausgabe, viel gehaltvoller als die größere, breitere Ausgabe bei Bardt, die weit abstehende Zeilen und ganz weißes Papier hat. Die Übersetzung ist bei beiden die der Erstausgabe. Nun brauche

ich also noch ein Blatt, das zu der Ausgabe von Müller paßt. Heute nachmittag will ich Reproduktionen alter Handzeichnungen ansehen.

Ich bin jetzt umgezogen in das Zimmer, das Balkon hat und neben meinem frühern liegt. Es ist wohnlicher, hat einen guten Schreibtisch, über dem nur leider ein langer Spiegel hängt, so daß man beim Schreiben nicht aufsehen kann. Man kann ihn verhängen lassen oder wegschaffen, aber vorläufig arbeite ich nicht daran, denn dazu fehlt jede Zeit mir. Zeitschriftenaufsätze, kleine Novellen, ein Band George, ein Balzac, Lektüre von Fichtes „Deduzierter Plan einer in Berlin zu errichtenden höhern Lehranstalt", seine mutige Denkschrift zur Gründung der Berliner Universität. Dies ist meine Lektüre in großen Abständen, scheinbar viel – doch wenig. Ich lese sie, weil ich vielleicht einiges daraus vorlesen will, wenn ich heute im Beirat[8] angegriffen werde. Es ist sehr verwandt mit einzelnen Gedanken aus meiner Rede. Die Du übrigens wohl erst in Wochen erhalten wirst, wenn irgend eine Möglichkeit zur lesbaren Abschrift sich geboten hat. Vielleicht wird dieser Beirat heute sehr stürmisch und interessant, bald wirst Du durch Dora davon Nachricht erhalten, denn sie und Max kommen auch.

In Weimar[9] werde ich meine Rede nicht als Festrede, sondern während der Tagung halten, weil man sie diskutieren will. Auch dazu ist Fichte gut und Nietzsche wird gut sein: von der Zukunft unsrer Bildungsanstalten. Endlich werde ich im Juni in München sein.[10] Gestern schrieb ich Grete: meine Beziehung zu ihr ist das einzig Schöpferische in dieser unglaublich zerrissenen Arbeitszeit, sie ist der einzige Mensch, der mich augenblicklich in der Totalität sieht und erfaßt. Hätte ich nicht dieses Bewußtsein – ich könnte das Zerflatternde dieser Tage, das keiner ernsten Tätigkeit Dauer gestattet, keine menschliche Beziehung ganz frei von Zwang der Besprechungen und Schlichtungen läßt, kaum ertragen. Erst gestern abend als Cohrs, Suse Behrend[11], Heinle ich und dann auch Guttmann zusammen im Café waren, wurde mir dies deutlich. So bleibt das Schönste: mit Max und Dora den Halm zu arbeiten. Und einen Brief von Dir zu erhalten

aus einem Dasein, das unser noch unruhiges hundertfach durch Entrücktheit und Gegenwart überwiegt. Von Willi [Wolfradt] nichts zu hören – als durch Grete, mit der er öfter spricht.

Ich habe den Auftrag, Dich mit sämtlichen Grüßen, die Du in Berlin so maßlos austeilst, zu überschütten.

Dein Walter.

1 Vgl. zu dem Brief vom 17. Juli 1913.
2 Lisa Bergmann, später die Frau von Max Pollack.
3 Diese Darstellung ist erhalten.
4 Der sozialdemokratische Reichstagsabgeordnete Wolfgang Heine, der die Freideutsche Jugendbewegung und die Freie Studentenschaft unterstützte.
5 Der Begriff des Führertums in der neuen Jugend spielte in der Freideutschen Jugend, und besonders in dem Kreis um Wyneken, eine große Rolle.
6 Ferdinand Cohrs, damals Theologiestudent.
7 Wohl einer der Bände von Sterne in den Büchern der Abtei Thelem bei Georg Müller, Yoricks empfindsame Reise, München 1910. Die Ausgabe bei J. Bard in Berlin 1910. Vgl. Brief vom 23. 12. 1917.
8 Beirat der Freien Studentenschaft.
9 Aus der Tagung der Freien Studentenschaften, im Juni 1914, an der W. B. als Präsident der Berliner Freien Studentenschaft teilnahm; siehe im nächsten Brief, sowie vom 22. Juni.
10 Grete Radt studierte damals in München.
11 Starb 1918 an der Grippe.

33 An Ernst Schoen

23. Mai 1914 Joachimsthalerstr. 14

Lieber Herr Schoen,

ich danke Ihnen herzlich für Ihren Brief und dem, was Sie über die Freistudenten sagen, möchte ich erwidern. Es handelt sich nämlich im Augenblick nicht darum, die unkultivierte Masse zu kultivieren, vielmehr: den Platz, wo sonst das Schlimmste stattfindet, rein zu behaupten. Vorträge finden statt vor wenigen Leuten, von denen wenige Studenten

sind. Diese Studenten aber kommen wieder, hören von Mal zu Mal aufmerksam zu, draußen im Lande schweigt man doch mit einem gewissen Respekt. Diesen Respekt und jenen bescheidneren Ton der Vorträge, eine gesittete Art von Versammlungen zu schaffen, ist das, was wesentlich getan werden kann. Es soll zur Folge haben, daß Gemeinheit und schlechte Erziehung sich künftig in der Gemeinschaft von Freistudenten weniger wohl fühlen. Daß sie diesen Kreis meiden müssen, als einen ungewissen, schwer zu überschauenden Ort seltsam ernster Bestrebungen. Schon jetzt ist sichtbar, daß dies erfüllt werden kann. Niemals habe ich einen so ruhigen Beirat erlebt als den letzten und trotzdem gab es prinzipielle Diskussionen in einigem Umfang. Wie nun die schöpferische Erfüllung, zu der allererst die Möglichkeit gegeben wird, dieses Ortes geschehen kann, ist lediglich eine Frage der Produktiven, die in seinen Kreis geraten. Bis jetzt gibt es zwar Hörende, aber noch wenig Lehrende. Wenn es unbedingt geschehen muß, bleibt mir nichts, als auch im nächsten Semester mich wieder aufstellen zu lassen, um dann einen Nachfolger zu finden (aus dem Kreise der Abiturienten unter befreundeten Schülern) der den Produktiven in der freien Studentenschaft eine bereitwillige Gefolgschaft schafft. Eben um mehr kann es sich nicht handeln, als einen Kreis zu schaffen, der dem Führenden seinen Charakter zugesteht, vom Produktiven seine Geistigkeit empfängt ihm folgend. Dies kann von den geringsten stillsten Anfängen her geschehen, ist ein Vorhang, zudem von sehr behüteter Unsichtbarkeit gegen Befeindung (wenn nicht die gröbste) geschützt; und so geschieht es. Es wird jetzt in Berlin das Gleiche – nämlich eine Erziehungsgemeinschaft – begonnen, was Heinle und mir in Freiburg für einige, und nicht zum wenigsten uns, zu schaffen gelang. Mit alldem nun kommt man auf den Begriff der Akademie heraus, der – mir scheint – heute nur so fruchtbar gemacht wird. Langsam wird es gelingen, Produktive heran zu ziehen und die Leitung wird sich dann auf die Ordnung beschränken dürfen, statt wie jetzt, noch dynamisch tätig sein zu müssen. Ihr Freund unterstützt mich außerordentlich schon durch seine bloße Anwesenheit bei

Vorträgen u. dgl. Das Präsidium muß eine starke Sichtbarkeit und sozusagen Allgegenwart haben.

Auf dem Weimarer Freistudententage werde ich eine Rede über „die neue Hochschule“ halten: eine von einer neuen Mittelschule aus geforderte Utopie der Hochschule wird gegeben – so kann man das faßlich machen. In Wahrheit handelt es sich allerdings um die Begründung einer neuen Hochschule aus sich selbst, dem Geiste. Die Diskussion in einem verständnislosen und unvorbereiteten Kreise wird in Weimar chaotisch werden, feig, getrübt, wie alles, was heute von Bestrebungen an die fürchterliche Öffentlichkeit gerät. Im innern lag kein Grund vor, das Unerhörte von den Leuten der „Freideutschen Jugend“ zu erwarten, aber daß es so schmählich mit ihr zuging ist doch schlimm. Sie wissen, daß sie sich offiziell von Wyneken trennte (zu schweigen vom Anfang und den Sprechsälen). Wyneken wird jetzt endlich – im Oktober so viel ich weiß – in Triberg seine Schule eröffnen. Die Jahre der erzieherischen Untätigkeit haben ihm außerordentlich geschadet. Ich erfuhr es daran, wie wenig er den anspannenden Formen die die Bewegung in Berlin annimmt, ihrer sicherlich stärksten, kühnsten und gefährlichsten Kraftanspannung, die sie hier gewinnt, gewachsen ist. Die Konstituierung, besser Ermöglichung, einer nur noch innerlich und intensiv, nicht im geringsten mehr politisch begründeten Jugendgemeinschaft erfüllt nun schon über 1/4 Jahr alle hier mit den stärksten Spannungen. Bei alledem und gerade darum glaube ich, daß hier das Ernsthafteste, vielleicht das einzig ernsthafte getan wird. Ich möchte Sie bitten, „Schule und Jugendkultur“ zu lesen oder noch einmal zu lesen, falls Sie es schon taten. Und bedenken Sie bitte: ob nicht in dem „objektiven Geist“ sich anderes noch verbirgt, als eine Schiefheit der Begründung. Ich wenigstens, und Freunde mit mir, kommen immer stärker von jenem Bilde der Erziehung, das Wyneken dort gibt, ab. Mir wird klar: er war – und ist vielleicht noch – ein großer Erzieher und in unserer Zeit ein sehr großer. Seine Theorie bleibt weit hinter seiner Schauung zurück.

Ich danke Ihnen für die Rücksendung des Buches.[1] Ich

habe jetzt die glückliche Gelegenheit, es mit einem befreundeten Ehepaar durcharbeiten zu können, zu welchem Zwecke ich Noten und alles andere lerne, außer klavierspielen, da ich dazu noch nicht die Zeit finde. Ebenso danke ich Ihnen sehr für die Möglichkeit mein Manuscript[2] allgemeiner zugänglich zu machen, die Sie mir geben. Herr Cohn[3] hat es bereits weiter gegeben. Das Drucken hat seine großen Schwierigkeiten, ich weiß kaum einen geeigneten Ort, bin ungewiß ob Robert Musil es für die Wiene[r] Rundschau annimmt.

Das Semester ist unbefriedigend wie je, ich aber büße auf entlegnern Gebieten ab als Sie: bei Stefan George, auch so weit es gelingt bei Balzac, den man allerdings verschlingen müßte, während ich zu sehr stückweisem Lesen genötigt bin. Martin Buber hat ein unangenehmes, weil undurchdachtes Buch mit Namen: „Daniel“ geschrieben.

Werden Sie Pfingsten verreisen? Ich mache eine Wanderung und fahre von Weimar aus noch eine Woche nach München.

Mit den herzlichsten Grüßen Ihr Walter Benjamin

1 Von A. Halm.
2 Es handelt sich wohl um die „Metaphysik der Jugend“.
3 Alfred Cohn (gest. 1954), der spätere Gatte von Grete Radt; ein Schulkamerad von W. B.

34 An Ernst Schoen

Berlin, 22. Juni 1914

Lieber Herr Schoen,

ich habe Ihnen für Ihren Brief, den ich als ersten und willkommendsten in Weimar erhielt, noch nicht gedankt. Das geschehe hiermit. Sie werden durch Nachrichten Ihres Freundes in etwas wissen, wie sehr jedes bereite Wort in diesen Tagen erfreuen mußte. Seit Jahren hat mich nichts so angegriffen, wie die kompakte Böswilligkeit dieser Versammlung. Es fehlte an intelligenten Leuten nicht, die aus Berlin

zugereist waren. Die Inhaber der Stimmen aber waren zum größten Teile von der Art, der man sonst aus dem Wege geht. Hier suchte man sie auf. Ich beging die Torheit, diesen Leuten eine Rede über die neue Hochschule zu halten, in der ein gewisser Anstand, eine gewisse geistige Einstellung vorausgesetzt (anstatt bis zur Bewußtlosigkeit betont) war. Dies war ein großer Fehler und ermöglichte trottelhaften Gemütern eine sogenannte Übereinstimmung mit mir in den prinzipiellen Fragen. An den Schluß meiner Rede wollte ich die Verse setzen, die Ihr Brief enthielt – hätte ich mich nicht unerwartet im Schlußrhyt[h]mus meiner Rede gefunden. So werde ich dennoch vielleicht die Niederschrift, die ich in den großen Ferien anfertigen werde, damit schließen.[1] Nach täglich wiederholten brutalen Niederstimmungen ist das einzige Ergebnis: der einsam erhöhte Platz, den unsere Freistudentenschaft – nach außen – einnimmt und respektvolle Furcht der andern. Im geheimen wühlt man. Der (geistige) Führer der Gegner ist persönlich und sachlich ungebildet. (In einer höflichen Diskussion in einem Café erklärte er mich für „sittlich unreif"). Die Aussicht, Berlin im nächsten Semester zu befestigen, ist nicht gering. Zwar weiß ich noch nicht sicher, ob ich hier bin. Daß Sie den Winter hier zubrächten, wäre wohl nicht möglich? – Danach war ich in München und stellte den gleich schlimmen Zustand der dortigen Freistudentenschaft – die als einzige in Weimar mit uns zusammen ging – und der Jugendbewegung fest.

23. Juni

(ich werde diesen Brief wohl in kleinen Absätzen weiter schreiben müssen, so sehr ist meine Zeit auseinandergerissen) Demnächst sind hier in der Freistudentenschaft einige gute Abende, wie heute eine Diskussion mit Buber über den Daniel, später ein Vortrag von Ludwig Klages und einer von Prof. Breysig[2]. Klages besuchte ich in München und fand ihn bereit und höflich. – Ich ersehne die Ferien, wie Sie sich denken können und werde Ende Juli so früh wie möglich fliehen, so daß es fraglich ist, ob ich Sie bald nach Ihrer Ankunft hier begrüßen kann, wie ich wollte. Seit ich diesen Brief begann hat das Berliner Chaos (der „Jugendbewegung"

und Freistudentenschaft in einem), das mühsam und mit Resignation gebändigt war, von dem ich mich eben etwas in München erholt hatte, wieder begonnen sich zu regen. Ein persönlicher Bekannter von mir kam in eine Gesellschaft gestürzt, in der Buber's Buch besprochen wurde, und beschimpfte einen mir nahestehenden Herren laut, verließ nicht den Raum, so daß man die Versammlung aufheben und an einen andern Ort gehen mußte. So etwas ist natürlich unerträglich aber bei einer gewissen Deutlichkeit des Wollens ist man vor dergleichen sicher. Aber der gleiche Tag hat mir eines der erfreulichsten Zeugnisse gebracht, die ich jetzt erwarten konnte – nämlich den Brief eines jungen Wieners, zu dem, ohne daß er mich kannte, soviel aus Berlin gedrungen ist – vielleicht auch mein Schweigen im „Anfang", das diesen Sinn hat, daß er mich um einen Briefwechsel bittet, mit Berufung darauf, daß wir beide abseits vom stabilierten Kurs der Jugendbewegung stehen. Es ist schön zu bemerken, daß es in einer sehr entfernten Stadt einen jungen Menschen gibt, der aus dem Lärm den Klang heraushört und zu dem das Schweigen (das schließlich eines der deutlichsten Verständigungsmittel ist) dringt. Er heißt Arno Bronner[3] und hat mit 10 Jahren ein Drama verfaßt: „das Recht auf Jugend" das sehr mutig und begabt ist. Ich kenne es aus dem Manuscript.

Die großen Ferien werde ich allein in irgend einem abgelegnen Waldhaus verbringen, um dort Ruhe und Arbeit in einem, also Muße, zu finden. Beides habe ich nach dem Leben hier, das manchmal höllisch aussieht und jedenfalls keine Zeit zur Vertiefung läßt, nötig. Ich bedauere, Ihnen mehr Klagen als sonst etwas mitzuteilen; aber da ich Ihres Verständnisses in allem positiven Wollen so sicher bin, bleibt – um Ihnen ein Bild dieses Lebens hier zu geben – nichts als die engen Tatsächlichkeiten zu nennen. Der Anwesenheit Ihres Freundes hier verdanke ich sehr viel, nicht nur an praktischer Hilfe, sondern wirklich an Ermutigung durch Dasein.

Mit den herzlichsten Grüßen Ihr Walter Benjamin

[1] In der Tat hat W. B. die Verse Georges an Hofmannsthal aus dem „Jahr der Seele“ ans Ende des Aufsatzes „Das Leben der Studenten“ gesetzt, der im „Neuen Merkur“, September 1915, und in Kurt Hillers Sammelbuch Das Ziel erschien.

[2] Kurt Breysig (1866–1940).

[3] Dies ist der später unter dem Namen Arnolt Bronnen bekannt gewordene Autor (1895–1955).

35 An Herbert Belmore

6./7. Juli 1914 Nach Mitternacht

Ich will Dir schreiben, lieber Herbert; warum gerade jetzt? so spät? da ich garnicht ganz frei von Müdigkeit bin. Vielleicht nur weil ich eben merkte, daß es einen nächtlichen Kurfürstendamm gibt, Cafés, mich nur selten in ihnen. Oder weil die nächsten Tage wieder Beschäftigung bringen werden? Den ganzen Abend bin ich müßig gegangen, ich habe an die Ferien gedacht. Ich erwarte – ich darf wohl sagen: mit Inbrunst – eine Arbeitszeit. Mein Zyklus[1] soll sein Ende erreichen und dann soll begonnen werden, niederzulegen, was ich vom Wesen der Erziehung erfassen kann. Dies wird in irgend einem kleinen Ort in der Einsamkeit geschehen; auf Bornholm oder in den Alpen, den Dolomiten vielleicht. Denn wenn ich nach Bornholm mit Mutter und Schwester nicht fahre, so reise ich zuerst auf 8 Tage zu Grete nach München und dann mit ihr wohl in die Dolomiten. Da wandert sie mit ihrem Bruder[2], während ich ruhe. – Darüber vergaß ich nun den Kurfürstendamm. Ich war im Café des Westens um Bekannte zu treffen und saß dort lange und traf sie nicht. Das macht mir nichts, denn meine Gedanken haben so heimatliche Ziele, daß sie immer allein sein können. (Das heißt aber nicht, es ginge mir bequem und ich denke mollig. Vielmehr bin ich mir der kommenden Wochen mit Strenge bewußt) Ich las in einer jüdischen Zeitschrift. Dann sah mich Else Lasker-Schüler und bat mich an ihren Tisch; da saß ich ¼ Stunde zwischen zwei jungen Leuten wortlos. Man trieb

etwas irrsinnige Späße, die Frau Lasker sehr freuten. Sie kennt mich von einem einstündigen Gespräch, das wir neulich halb aus Zufall führten. Sie ist im Umgang leer und krank – hysterisch. Robert Jent[z]sch[3] ging vorbei, der Freund [Georg] Heyms, den ich jetzt wenig kenne, ich begrüßte ihn und sprach wegen Büchern, die ich ihm zu leihen habe, 2 Worte. Er ist der höflichste, zurückhaltendste Mensch. Seine Höflichkeit ist ganz preziös, er sagte mir neulich: „Das Buch, das Sie die Güte hatten mir – – Das Buch, das Sie mir gütigst liehen . . .“. Er sagt: „Darüber zu urteilen wäre ich weder befugt noch berufen . . .“ bei den einfachsten Dingen. Seine Bildung scheint groß. Er beträgt sich gewählt und sympathisch, man fühlt einen exakten Denker, ich weiß, daß er Mathematik studiert. Sein Wesen ist formvoll das anspruchsvollste. Ich sprach ihn noch selten allein, er geht mit Heinle viel um. Weißt Du, daß ich in der Wissenschaft wieder nicht weiter komme? Du kannst es Dir denken. Ich lerne gelegentlich von Heinle, wenn er etwa über Platen spricht. Ich lese George viel, Kleists Prosa aufmerksam, kürzlich ein Drama von Lenz. Manchmal belehrt mich ein Aufsatz von Scheffler über Munch oder den vortrefflichen Karl Hofer. Ich besuchte Ausstellungen: van Gogh, Heckel, Schmidt-Rotluff, werde die Sezession besuchen. Vielleicht ist Anschauung bildender Kunst das einzige, in dem ich in dieser Zeit fortgeschritten bin. Vor Marees saß ich (vor einem Bilde) eine Stunde mit Grete und konnte manches bemerken. Die Hochschule ist eben der Ort nicht, zu studieren. Wieviel mein Amt Schuld trägt, kannst Du ermessen. Ich verwalte es nicht erfolglos, aber unter geradezu quälenden Widrigkeiten. Und dann erscheint alles mit Recht so unendlich klein, wenn Wolf Heinle[4] auf dem Freistudentenfest neben mir steht, in der Wickersdorfer Mütze, mit seinem herrschenden, ernsten Blick und mir nur ein paar Worte über die Menschen sagt, die da tagen – mir, weil ich die Verantwortung habe. Es war – vorgestern – ein Fest, gut genug um beurteilt zu werden und – beurteilt: kläglich. Ganz hoch über andern freistudentischen Festen, durch die Anwesenheit schöner Menschen veredelt, aber doch befangen und häßlich, wie alle

Feste – außer dem unvergeßlichen Wolfgang Heines.[5] Für mich hatte es schöne Bedeutung durch Wolf Heinle, Wieland Herzfeld[6], den ich zum ersten Male sprach und der von mir sehr tiefes mir sagte, durch ein unerwartetes schönes Zusammensein mit Carla Seligson. / Im Winter werde ich hier sein, vielleicht im gleichen Amte, das ich in dem Augenblick niederlege, da ich sehe, daß ich meine Zeit nicht stärker vor ihm bewahren kann als in diesen Tagen. Ich weiß nicht, wie quälend dies Semester mit verbrachter Zeit, unkonzentrierter Tätigkeit, marternden menschlichen Erfahrungen angefüllt wäre in meinem Bewußtsein, wäre es nicht durch die Tage in München gleichsam niedergehalten und mit der Verheißung kommenden Schaffens getröstet. Von diesen Tagen kann ich Dir nicht mehr schreiben. Gretes Briefe, ein Briefwechsel mit Ernst Schoen, einige Stunden vor Büchern, ganz selten Gespräche mit Heinle, das Sommerwetter, in dem man so allein herumplätschert, sind hier das Schöne. Schön genug um im Grunde herzlich gesund zu bleiben und mich und die schmerzlichsten Geschehnisse gut in mir für Deine Rückkehr zu verwahren, die ich nicht vorwegnehmen will aber herbeiwünsche mit den allerherzlichsten Grüßen an Dich. Dir Sonne wünschend und einen Menschen dort, einen andern oder Dich selber, der Dir Deine männliche Ruhe erhalte, die ich so spät, so froh erfuhr.

Walter

1 Die „Metaphysik der Jugend", die nicht beendet wurde.
2 Fritz Radt.
3 Mathematiker und Lyriker, dessen Gedichte in den damaligen Zeitschriften der Avantgardisten gedruckt sind. Seine Persönlichkeit hat auch später noch bei W. B. nachhaltigen Eindruck hinterlassen.
4 Der jüngere Bruder F. C. Heinles, an dessen Schicksal W. B. bis zu seinem frühen Tod (1923) starken Anteil nahm. Er schrieb Gedichte und Dramen, mit denen sich W. B. zeitweise stark beschäftigte.
5 Über dieses Fest hat W. B. eine ausführliche Niederschrift gemacht, die nicht erhalten ist.
6 Das ist Wieland Herzfelde (geb. 1896), der später den Malik-Verlag gründete.

[17. Juli 1914]

Lieber Herbert – was bedeutet das, daß ich Dir keinen Brief schreiben, nichts von dem Leben hier mitteilen kann? Ich kann es nur auf eine Weise – wenn ich nicht von hier schreibe, nur von Grete spreche. Aber auch das – wie unmöglich. Du hast mich wahr gesehen, wenn ich auf Deinen Spaziergängen schweigend Dich begleitete. Mein Schweigen ist nun das einzige, an dem meine Freunde mich erkennen. Das wenige, was ich aus Tagen zu berichten habe, erfährt meine Freundin – und alles andere ist doch das Eine. Mein Schweigen fühle ich abgestuft – aber es ist doch der eine Rhythmus, der auch die Entfernten noch erreicht, Franz und Dora. Und es schließt sich zusammen, als einzige Melodie der Wochen, die ich nun erwarte. Wäre mir ein strenges Leben, wie Dir, hier möglich.

Mich bildet die unbegreifliche Liebe der Menschen. Von Grete kann ich Dir nichts sagen: das innerste Schweigen findet keine Worte. Du kennst mich genug, um zu wissen, was mir begegnet und welcher Mensch. Aber Du kannst mich nun nicht mehr einzeln denken, und es ist als wäre ich nun erst in eine göttliche Zeit geboren, in ihr zu werden. Und die Seele von drei andern Frauen erreicht mich seltsam. Ich weiß, daß ich nichts bin, aber in der Welt Gottes stehe.

Sind wir nicht desselben Weges einen Schritt uns unsichtbar gegangen. Alles dies fühlte ich aus den wenigen Worten heraus, die von Dir im letzten „Anfang" standen. Ich werde Barbizon um einen Leitartikel bitten: ich will ihn nennen „Mein Abschied". Ich will zur Scham über dieses Blatt mahnen und bitten, es verschwinden zu lassen. Aus diesem großen Sumpf der ACS, Marburger Tagung, FG, [unleserlich], blüht doch nichts Lebendes mehr. Neulich stand mal drin „die *neue* Selbstachtung".

Komm im Winter her und hilf mir – da ich die Arbeit in der freien Studentenschaft fortsetzen werde. Sie geschieht aufrichtig, ohne den „Erfolg" absehen zu können. Mir ge-

stattet sie nur Lektüre zweiten Ranges: ein Buch über die hohe Charlotte von Kalb[1], Blüher, philosophische Aufsätze.

Grete beschenkte mich wundervoll: mit einer Orchidee, einer ganz kostbaren dunklen Kravatte, die sehr zu der Orchidee paßt, ein Buch mit leeren Blättern, das sie hatte binden lassen, die „deutschen Stilisten" und einen Band Anekdoten von Schäfer. Mit dem herrlichsten Brief. Meine Eltern schenkten mir, was ich verloren hatte: Eine Feldflasche, Spazierstock, dazu große schöne Manusscriptkästen, Homer, die griechisch-deutsche Ausgabe, 1te Hälfte der Odyssee. Ich erhielt die Bildersammlung: italienische Frührenaissance, die Diederichs verlegt hat.

Seit vielen Jahren, vielleicht mehr als einem Jahrzehnt, war ich zum ersten Male am 15ten Juli in Berlin. Es kam, daß ich vor Freude in den Garten ging, und dort den Sommer fand, wie er sonst an diesen Tagen im Schwarzwald oder Engadin gewesen war. Ich hatte ihn in diesem Jahre noch nicht gefunden – wenn nicht in den schweren schwülen Nächten.

Ich danke Dir, Herbert, für Deinen Glückwunsch. Ein Falke ist aufgestiegen.

Walter.

[1] Ida Boy-Ed, Charlotte von Kalb, Jena 1912.

37 An Ernst Schoen

Grunewald, [25. 10. 1914]

Lieber Herr Ernst Schoen,

Ihnen, einem Mutigen wünsche ich das zu sagen, was ich heute (zum wievieltsten Male) und immer entsetzlicher entdeckte. Wogegen Ironie abzulegen ist um den Schmerz so rein wir seiner fähig sind als Gestalt zu finden. Auch wechselten wir hiervon einige Briefe, die will mir scheinen, einer strengen Entschlossenheit bedürfen. Wir alle nähren doch

das Bewußtsein hiervon: Daß Radikalismus zu sehr Geste war, daß ein härterer, reinerer, unsichtbarer uns unentrinnbar werden soll.

Sie haben auf die einzige Weise, die ich leben nenne, bevor wir dies erwähnten, die Unmöglichkeit in sich gefunden, sich in die Schule zu begeben, und es ist Ihnen die Unmöglichkeit geworden, jenen Sumpf in vorgeschriebener Absicht zu beschreiten, der heute die Hochschule ist.

Es ist nur dies – was Sie tiefer wissen, weil Sie es niemals so erfuhren, wie ich – daß diese Hochschule fähig ist, noch unsere Abkehr zum Geist zu vergiften. Es ist wiederum nur dies: daß ich mich entschloß, die Anschläge der Vorlesungen durchzugehen . . . die grelle Brutalität sah, mit der die Forschenden sich vor Hunderten ausstellen, gegenseitig sich nicht scheuen, sondern beneiden, und endlich raffiniert und pedantisch Ehrfurcht Werdender vor sich selbst, in Furcht vor Nun-Gewordenen, Frühreifen und Verfaulten umfälschen. Die unverhüllte Rechnung mit meiner Schüchternheit Furcht Streberei und was viel mehr ist meiner Gleichgültigkeit, meiner Kälte und Unbildung erschrak, entsetzte mich. Kein einzelner von allen hebt sich da heraus, weil er die Gemeinschaft der anderen duldet. An dieser ganzen Universität kenne ich nur einen Forscher[1], und daß er es dahin gebracht hat, dies wird nur durch seine gänzliche Verborgenheit und seine Verachtung dieser Dinge (vielleicht) entschuldigt. Diesem gegenüber stehend ist keiner gewachsen, und ich verstehe die ganze Notwendigkeit; dem eignen Leben muß man die Möglichkeit nehmen, hierauf zu stoßen, denn der Anblick dieser Gemeinheit erniedrigt unsäglich.

„O daß doch alle große Männer wären und ich zu ihnen Du sagen könnte, es wird mir schwer von andern zu lernen" Aus dem Taschenbuch meines Freundes.[2]

Ihr Walter Benjamin

[1] Gemeint ist Kurt Breysig.
[2] Heinle hatte sich Anfang August das Leben genommen.

38 An Ernst Schoen

[Januar 1915]

Lieber Herr Schoen,

ich freue mich sehr, daß, was Sie mir vor einigen Wochen schrieben, herzlich Ihnen erwidern zu können. Zugleich bitte ich Sie meine Entschuldigung dafür anzunehmen, daß Sie am letzten Sonntag vergeblich auf Jula Cohn[1] gewartet haben. Ich erhoffe ein Zusammensein mit Ihnen am Anfang des Februar, da ich bis dahin eine erfreuliche Arbeit über die Phantasie und die Farbe beendet haben werde.[2] Sie wissen, daß zu diesem Gegenstande Schönes bei Baudelaire zu finden ist.

Mit Gruß und Glückwunsch Ihr Walter Benjamin

[1] Enge Freundin von W. B. und Ernst Schoen; Schwester von Alfred Cohn.

[2] Scheint nicht erhalten.

39 An Gustav Wyneken

[Berlin, 9. 3. 15.]

Lieber Herr Doktor Wyneken,

ich bitte Sie diese folgenden Zeilen mit denen ich mich gänzlich und ohne Vorbehalt von Ihnen lossage als den letzten Beweis der Treue, und nur als den, aufzunehmen. Treue – weil ich kein Wort zu dem sprechen könnte, der jene Zeilen über den Krieg und die Jugend[1] schrieb und weil ich doch zu Ihnen sprechen will, dem ich noch nie – ich weiß es – frei sagen konnte, daß er mich als erster in das Leben des Geistes führte. Ich habe zweimal in meinem Leben vor einem Menschen gestanden, der mich an das geistige Dasein wies, mich haben zwei Lehrer auferzogen, deren einer sind Sie. Als Sprecher einer kleiner Zahl Ihrer Schüler – und nicht Ihrer nächsten – wollte ich in Breslau im Oktober 1913 wenige

Worte an Sie richten. Die Unfreiheit einiger von diesen ließ es in letzter Stunde nicht dazu kommen. Die Worte, die ich zu sagen gedachte lauten:

„Diese Zeit hat keine einzige Form, die uns schweigenden Ausdruck gestattet. Wir fühlen uns aber durch die Ausdruckslosigkeit verknechtet. Wir verschmähen den leichten unverantwortlichen schriftlichen Ausdruck.

Wir, die wir hier zusammen sind, glauben daß eine Nachwelt einmal Ihren Namen nennen wird. Das Leben gestattet diesem Bewußtsein keinen Raum. Dennoch soll es für die Spanne einer Minute Raum geben. Wir nennen Sie den Träger einer Idee, nach außen sagen wir so; es ist wahr. Wir erlebten aber ein anderes als Auserwählte in dieser Zeit. Wir erfuhren, daß auch der Geist ganz allein und unbedingt lebendige Menschen bindet, daß die Person über dem Persönlichen steht; wir durften erfahren, was Führung ist. Wir haben erfahren, daß es reine Geistigkeit unter Menschen gibt. Für uns ist das, was fast allen unendlich ferner ist, wahr geworden."

Das Erlebnis dieser Wahrheit ließ uns diese Worte sagen. Gegen Sie selbst muß ich mich zu Ihnen bekennen wie Sie mir als der strengste Liebende dieser lebenden Jugend vor Augen sind. Einmal sagten Sie vom Knaben und Mädchen „Die Erinnerung daß sie einmal Kameraden gewesen sind im heiligsten Werke der Menschheit, daß sie einmal zu zweien ‚ins Tal Eidorzhann', in die Welt der Ideen geblickt haben, diese Erinnerung wird das stärkste Gegengewicht gegen den sozialen Kampf der Geschlechter bilden, der immer war, zu unserer Zeit aber in hellen Flammen auszubrechen und die Güter zu dessen Hüterin die Menschheit bestellt ist, zu gefährden droht. Hier in der Jugend, wo sie noch Menschen im edlen Sinn des Wortes sein dürfen, sollen sie auch einmal die Menschheit realisiert gesehen haben. Dies große unersetzliche Erlebnis zu gewähren, ist der eigentliche Sinn der gemeinsamen Erziehung."

Die θεωρία in Ihnen ist erblindet, Sie haben den fürchterlichen scheußlichen Verrat an den Frauen begangen, die Ihre Schüler lieben. Sie haben dem Staat, der Ihnen alles genom-

Leben Sie herzlich wohl.

Ihr Walter

PS Erlaube mir kleine Gemäldegalerie auf dem Couvert beizufügen.

1 Richard Herbertz.
2 Einer Reise in die Schweiz.
3 Dies geschah auf wiederholtes Drängen Scholems.

62 *An Ernst Schoen*

[Ende 1917 oder Anfang 1918]

Lieber Herr Schoen,

seien Sie nicht böse über die lange Pause in meinem Schreiben. Ich will diesen Brief mit dem Wunsche beginnen daß es Ihnen in der Zeit meines Schweigens gut und besser ergangen ist. Wir haben oft an Sie gedacht. Wir hatten in dieser Zeit vielerlei zu tun und ich konnte *diesen* Brief daher nicht früher schreiben.

In Ihrem letzten und vorletzten Brief haben Sie von Julas Arbeit[1] gesprochen. Ich antworte Ihnen darauf erst jetzt weil ich sehe daß von der Klarheit in dieser Beziehung der Bestand unsres Briefwechsels abhängt. Sicher glaube ich daß Jula sich mehr oder weniger klar darüber ist, daß aller Versuche ungeachtet die wir (Jula meine Frau und ich) gemacht haben ein harmonisches und gegründetes Verhältnis zueinander zu finden umsonst waren [sic]. Jula ist, wie ich glaube, im Grunde sich kaum weniger klar darüber als wir daß in der Lösung dieses Verhältnisses wie sie in dem nun schon lange währenden gegenseitigen Schweigen sich volizogen hat keiner von uns dreien in Wahrheit etwas verloren hat. Das ist alles was ich Ihnen mündlich oder schriftlich darüber zu sagen vermöchte; nur leide ich bei dem Bewußtsein daß Sie etwa auf diese Weise etwas erfahren sollten was Sie nicht schon durch Jula wußten.

Endlich bin ich in der Lage mein Versprechen zu erfüllen

und Ihnen von meinen Arbeiten etwas senden zu können. Sollten Sie die Kritik des „Idioten“ von Dostojewski schon kennen so bitte ich Sie umso mehr diese Abschrift als Geschenk von mir zu nehmen. Das Buch selbst muß glaube ich jedem von uns unendlich viel bedeuten und ich bin glücklich wenn ich das für meinen Teil ausgedrückt habe. Ich sende Ihnen außerdem noch eine Notiz über Malerei, die so vorläufig ist daß wir ihren Inhalt sonst im Gespräch behandeln würden. Wenn Sie – ohne daß ich Ihrem gegenwärtigen Tun und Denken das gewiß anders gerichtet sein muß zu nahe trete – gelegentlich mir erwidernde Gedanken zu dieser Notiz schicken könnten würde es mich sehr freuen. Mir handelte es sich um folgendes: gegenüber der widerwärtigen Erscheinung daß heute die unzulänglichen Versuche der theoretischen Erfassung moderner Malerei sogleich zu Kontrast- und Fortschritts-Theorien im Verhältnis zu der frühern großen Kunst ausarten zunächst einmal die begrifflich allgemein gültige Grundlage für das was wir unter Malerei begreifen zu einer Andeutung zu bringen. Darüber habe ich dann die Betrachtung der modernen Malerei beiseite gelassen obwohl ursprünglich diese Überlegung durch eine falsche Verabsolutierung derselben veranlaßt worden war. – Abgesehen davon aber denke ich schon lange darüber nach wo endlich freier Raum, Entfaltung und Größe für die „Aesthetischen“ Grundbegriffe überhaupt gefunden werden könnten und sie aus ihrer ärmlichen Isoliertheit (die in der Aesthetik das ist was bloße Artistik in der Malerei ist) erlöst werden könnten. – Ferner lege ich bei „der Centaur“, Gedanken die ich auf Grund von Hölderlins gewaltigem Fragment „das Belebende“[2] verfolgte. Entschuldigen Sie daß ich alles so auf einmal sende aber das Ganze ist technisch so kompliziert daß man es am besten auf einmal erledigt. – Gewiß habe ich Sie schon einmal auf Hölderlins Fragmente die unter dem Titel „Untreue der Weisheit“ im vorigen Jahr im „Reich“ erschienen sind aufmerksam gemacht. Haben Sie sie gelesen? Das „Belebende“ ist auch von der Art dieser Fragmente und findet sich in Hellingraths erstem Abdruck der Pindar-Übertragungen.

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objekte des Pöbels geworden sind. Ich muß also auf vieles das vor wenig Jahren (als ich übrigens kein Geld es zu kaufen hatte) erschwinglich war und das mir jetzt begehrenswert ist verzichten. Vielleicht haben Sie von der Auktion Piloty in München gehört (dort ist die Erstausgabe des „Siebenten Rings“ mit über 400 M bezahlt worden – ich hatte 75 darauf geboten und Alfred [Cohn] hat sie für 45 vor mehreren Jahren gekauft.) Das einzige Buch, das ich dort erwerben konnte schickt mir eben mein Buchhändler, den Briefwechsel Goethes und Knebels. Immerhin würden Sie einiges Schöne auch jetzt bei mir finden und in absehbarer Zeit hoffe ich mit meinen hiesigen Büchern auch die Bibliothek meiner Frau die noch in Seeshaupt ist vereinigen zu können. Den größern, oder jedenfalls bessern Teil meiner Bücher aus Deutschland habe ich jetzt hier. Aber von alten Büchern ganz zu schweigen ist so vieles Wichtige was ich aus Deutschland bestelle vergriffen. Gelegentlich will ich Ihnen wenn es Sie nicht langweilt mehr hiervon, von meinen letzten Erwerbungen schreiben. Ich erzähle so gerne davon.

Von meinen Arbeiten dagegen kann ich heute und vielleicht für einige fernere Zeit nicht berichten. In meinen Mußestunden des Abends lese ich seit einiger Zeit mit meiner Frau Catull und wir wollen dabei bleiben und später zu Properz übergehen. Um von dem Fehlerhaften das in dem kanonischen Ansehen der modernen ästhetischen Begriffe, der modernen Auffassung der Inspiration, der Lyrik liegt loszukommen gibt es nichts Heilsameres als das Lesen der alten Dichter – vielleicht sogar in gewisser Hinsicht mehr noch das der Lateiner als der Griechen. Von der Bibliothek habe ich eine Ausgabe die in Paris für den Dauphin Louis XV gearbeitet und gedruckt wurde und die jedes Gedicht mit „Annotationes“ und „Interpretatio“ begleitet, wovon die zweite eine komisch plumpe Umschreibung des Gedichtinhalts in schlechtem Latein ist.

Borchardt hat wie ich höre im ersten Heft der „Dichtung“ ein Verzeichnis seiner abgeschlossenen ungedruckten Arbeiten veröffentlicht. (Ich habe es zu Gesicht bekommen.) Ein Bekannter von mir hat darüber das treffendste Wort gesagt

 WB an Ernst Schoen
Muri bei Bern 17 Juni 1918

– es bestehen da verschiedene Abteilungen: Übersetzung, Dramatik, Lyrik, Prosa, Philosophie, Politik u.s.w. – „Es fehlt die Abteilung: Briefe“ –. – Sie schreiben von [Heinrich] Mann. Kennen Sie „Die Armen“? Er hat damit (wie sein Bruder mit den „Gedanken im Kriege“) der Zeit den Tribut dargebracht der es erheischt ihn zu ihren Dienern zu zählen. Ein Buch von beispielloser Unreife und Zerfahrenheit. Vielleicht werden Sie gemerkt haben daß meine Anfrage nach dem Platen'schen Gedicht auf dem seltsamen Irrtum beruhte, das Ghasel im „Kreis der Liebe“ sei von Platen selbst (und sie hätten es gleichsam als überschwengliche Huldigung hinein gesetzt). Nun, da ich weiß daß das Ihrige eine Paraphrase ist, deren schönen Schluß im Gedächtnis ich es bei Platen vergebens gesucht habe tue ich noch die neue Bitte: mir *Ihr* Gedicht in einer Abschrift zu senden. – Für Ihr letztes schönes Gedicht danke ich Ihnen sehr. Meine Frau und ich grüßen Sie und Jula mit den herzlichsten Grüßen und Wünschen und ich selbst füge noch einen Dank für die Fragmente hinzu.

Ihr Walter Benjamin.

Stifter

I

Eine Täuschung über Stifter scheint mir höchst gefährlich weil sie in die Bahn falscher metaphysischer Grundüberzeugungen von dem einmündet, wessen der Mensch in seinem Verhältnis zur Welt bedarf. Es ist nicht zu bezweifeln daß Stifter ganz wundervolle Naturschilderungen gegeben hat und daß er auch von dem menschlichen Leben, wo es noch nicht als Schicksal entfaltet ruht, also von den Kindern wunderbar gesprochen hat, wie im „Bergkrystall“. Seinen ungeheuren Irrtum hat er aber selbst einmal ausgesprochen ohne ihn als solchen zu erkennen, in der Vorrede zu den „Bunten Steinen“, wo er über Größe und Kleinheit in der Welt schreibt und dieses Verhältnis als ein trügerisches und unwesentliches, ja relatives darzustellen sucht. Es geht ihm in der Tat der Sinn für die elementaren Beziehungen des Menschen zur Welt in ihrer gereinigten Rechtfertigtheit ab, mit andern Worten: der Sinn für Gerechtigkeit im höchsten

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Bitte antworten Sie mir auf beides. Wann bringen Sie den Molitor? Warum Sind Sie heute nicht gekommen?

Herzliche Grüße Ihr Walter

[1] Kurt Goldstein (1878–1965) war mit Scholem in Heidelberg 1916 zusammengetroffen.

75 An Ernst Schoen

7. April 1919

Lieber Herr Schoen,

[...]

Vor einigen Tagen habe ich die Rohschrift meiner Dissertation abgeschlossen. Was sie sein sollte ist sie geworden: ein Hinweis auf die durchaus in der Literatur unbekannte wahre Natur der Romantik – auch nur mittelbar das weil ich an das Zentrum der Romantik, den Messianismus – ich habe nur die Kunstanschauung behandelt – ebenso wenig wie an irgend etwas anderes, das mir höchst gegenwärtig ist herangehen durfte, ohne mir die Möglichkeit der verlangten komplizierten und konventionellen wissenschaftlichen Haltung, die ich von der echten unterscheide, abzuschneiden. Nur: daß man diesen Sachverhalt von innen heraus ihr entnehmen könne möchte ich in dieser Arbeit erreicht haben.

Ich will nach dem Examen Sprachen lernen, wie Sie wissen – den europäischen Kreis im Rücken haben. Es würde mir schwer von Europa nicht in Italien Abschied zu nehmen. Von der Zukunft erwarte ich, wie es mir innerlich und äußerlich ermöglicht werde, Europa zu verlassen.[1] Beides hängt durchaus zusammen und liegt manchmal schwer auf mir: denn als Gewaltakt kann ich es nicht vollziehen; als Notwendigkeit aber sehe ich es vor mir.

Meine Frau, ich und das Kind grüßen Sie aufs herzlichste

Ihr Walter Benjamin

[1] Scholem war entschlossen, nach Palästina zu gehen; W. B. und seine Frau erwogen den Gedanken oft, vgl. den Brief vom 20. November 1919 an Hüne Caro, Nr. 83.

76 An Gerhard Scholem

9. 4. 1919

Lieber Gerhard,

Stefan gedenkt Ihre Gratulation[1] um 6 Uhr abends – jedoch nicht später – entgegenzunehmen und läßt Sie durch mich freundlichst zur Abendtafel um 8 Uhr bitten. Er selbst wird an derselben teilnehmen, falls nicht dringende Schläfereien ihn fernhalten.

Herzliche Grüße von meiner Frau und mir

Ihr Walter

[1] Zum einjährigen Geburtstag von W. B.s Sohn.

77 An Ernst Schoen

[Bern, Mai 1919]

Lieber Herr Schoen,

Ihr kurzer Brief hat mir ein nahes Gefühl Ihres Lebens gegeben. Es ist traurig daß wir nicht fähiger sind, Widerwärtigkeiten und Leiden uns aneinander zu vergegenwärtigen und mitzuteilen als volles Glück. Das ist auch seltner: aber es kommt darauf an, im Glück der ganze Mensch zu sein und ihn im Glück zu sehen. Ich habe also gesehen daß Sie nicht glücklich sind, doch fühle ich mich Ihrem Kampf verwandt und nah. Ich liebe dieses Freiheitsbedürfnis von dem Sie schreiben, überall wo ich das schöne Schauspiel sehe, daß es nicht zu selbstzerstörender Handlung unter dem Schein der Befriedigung die Menschen hinreißt. Eine solche Selbstzerstörung habe ich zwei Monate lang – mir von der erschütterndsten endlich aber erkältendsten Art – mit ansehen müssen. Ich schreibe es Ihnen: bei Wolf Heinle, weil ich nicht mehr daran denken kann, Ihnen den Wunsch zu erfüllen, den Sie vor einiger Zeit aussprachen, Sie mit ihm bekannt zu machen. Die

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Entscheidung die die Zeit seines Besuches bei uns für unser Verhältnis brachte, ist verneinend ausgefallen. Wie dies noch sonst zugegangen ist, kann ich Ihnen wohl einmal erzählen.

Alfred [Cohn] hat mir geschrieben. Ich habe mich über seinen Brief gefreut, weil dieser ganz unheimliche und gewaltsame Plan, Volksschullehrer zu werden, darin wenigstens suspendiert schien. Es war ein Entschluß, den ich als *ersten* in Alfreds neuem Leben nicht begrüßt hatte. Nun schreibt er ganz einfach, daß er wartet, daß er auf der Universität hört, auch bei Husserl.

Von meiner Arbeit werde ich Ihnen sobald schwerlich etwas mitteilen können, weil sie ja wegen des Examens suspendiert ist. Ich habe jetzt einfach aufs schulmäßigste zu lernen, weil das Examen, je weniger Beziehungen ich zu den hiesigen Prüfern habe, desto höhere Anforderungen an mich stellt. Könnte ich über die Dissertation mit Ihnen sprechen – ich würde mich freuen. Sie auf so große Entfernung in Ihre Hände zu legen, dazu enthält sie mich nicht ungeteilt genug. Ich habe zu ihr ein esoterisches Nachwort für die geschrieben, denen ich sie als *meine* Arbeit mitzuteilen hätte.[1] Mit diesem Nachwort will ich sie Ihnen einmal geben wenn wir wieder räumlich einander näher sind. Auch hätte ich jetzt kaum ein entbehrliches Exemplar – sende allerdings eines an meine Eltern. Jedenfalls entschließe ich mich noch nicht dazu und möchte noch warten. Hier habe ich sie eben zum Teil meinem Professor übergeben, der davon vielleicht kaum genügend merkt, um mir Unannehmlichkeiten zu ersparen. Die Komposition der Arbeit hat hohe Ansprüche ebenso z. T. die Prosa. Sonst nichts. Wenn ich wieder über meiner eignen Arbeit bin sollen Sie es an meinen Briefen merken.

Jetzt fürchte ich, merkten Sie leichter etwas anderes: Mein Sohn ist sehr krank. [. . .] Das Kind ist in der Krankheit von der zartesten Liebenswürdigkeit. Ich bitte Sie unter diesen Umständen zu entschuldigen daß Sie nur das Vorstehende und dies so abgerissen von mir hören. Sie würden mich durch einen Brief erfreuen.

Meine Frau grüßt herzlichst

Ihr Walter Benjamin

1 Gemeint ist das Schlußkapitel der gedruckten Fassung: „Die frühromantische Kunsttheorie und Goethe", in das W. B. vieles von dem, was ihn damals im Denken bewegte, hineingebracht hat.

78 An Gerhard Scholem

15. 6. 1919

Lieber Gerhard,

es ist uns am Donnerstag abend recht. Bitte kommen Sie um sieben Uhr.

Aus München erfuhr ich heute zu meiner größten Entrüstung, daß Noeggerath wegen Hochverrats im Gefängnis sitzt. Ich bitte Sie, wenn es Ihnen möglich ist, durch Ihre Bekannten in München, wenn Sie dort gegenwärtig solche haben, etwas Näheres wenn möglich zu erkunden. Herr Heinle, von dem ich es erfuhr, bleibt nicht dort. – Auch sonst bestätigt alles die finstersten Zustände. Sehen Sie sich z. B. mal die „Republik" an, welche nicht zu übertreiben scheint.

Mit vielen Grüßen Ihr Walter

79 An Gerhard Scholem

Iseltwald, 19. Juli 1919

Lieber Gerhard,

ich danke Ihnen herzlich für Ihre Glückwünsche zum Geburtstag. Es war ein sehr schöner Tag – Stefans wegen sind wir nicht mehr so sehr besorgt. Die erhöhte Temperatur dauert noch an, es kommt aber darin kaum eigentliche Krankheit zum Ausdruck. Wir haben also den fünfzehnten nach Herzenslust gefeiert und ich konnte mich über sehr viele schöne Geschenke freuen. Daß Sie mir mit dem Avé-Lallemant[1] eine besondere Freude gemacht haben, brauche ich

85 An Ernst Schoen

Breitenstein am Semmering
5. Dezember 1919

Lieber Herr Schoen,

Unsere letzten Briefe haben sich gekreuzt; ich glaube der meine war aus Klosters an Sie gerichtet. Wir beide werden keine guten Schlüsse auf das Ergehen des andern aus dem folgenden langen Schweigen gemacht haben. Bei mir bezeichnet dieser Brief recht genau einen endlichen Augenblick der Sammlung, da ich erst seit Stunden mich in einem Zimmer, das ruhiges Denken nicht stört, befinde. Und wie steht es um Sie? und um Ihre Versorgung? Das Scheitern Ihrer Hoffnungen hat uns sehr betrübt; um Menschen unsrer Art zieht sich nun das schwangere Dunkel zusammen. Ich bin zuversichtlich daß wir es bestehen werden und von einem Alb befreit, es sich ballen zu sehen. Zu lange schon hatte ich dies – allem Schein, auch meiner eignen Lebensumstände zum Trotz – als eine Antwort der Natur (von der die heutige Gesellschaft nur ein Teil ist) auf unser Leben kommen sehen. Nun avisieren mich die Briefe meines Vaters. Vorläufig warte ich ab.

Wir haben es nicht schlecht hier, wo wir in einem Sanatorium zu Gast sind, das einer Tante meiner Frau gehört. Wir leiden keinen Mangel und haben ein warmes Zimmer, das wir heute in den Stand, in dem es gut bewohnbar ist, gesetzt haben. Auch das Kind mit einer Pflegerin ist hier und meine Frau hat Zeit und Ruhe. Aber vier Wochen sind auf andere Art vergangen, ehe wir das hier so ansehen konnten. Nach einer teilweise lebensgefährlichen Fahrt von der Schweizer Grenze nach Wien, erhielten wir den Bescheid, daß der Waggon, der unser gesamtes Gepäck, soweit es nicht in der Schweiz geblieben war, enthielt, vermißt sei. Nach vier Wochen sind wir nun dennoch in den Besitz der unversehrten Sachen gekommen; der Waggon war nach Budapest verschickt worden. – Sehr schöne, wenn auch nicht immer ungetrübte Tage haben wir in Lugano gehabt. Es war ein sehr

warmer Oktober. Von Klosters haben wir ins Tessin den Übergang über Thusis – die Via Mala – den St. Bernhardinpaß an einem Tage mit der Post gemacht und unter dem klarsten Himmel einen der herrlichsten Alpenübergänge gesehen – eine Gegend, wo noch nirgends die Eisenbahn fährt und die deshalb weniger bekannt ist. Bei Lugano liegen einige Berge mit sehr verschiednen wunderbaren Ausblicken, von deren schönstem, dem Monte Generoso wir eine Karte an Jula gesandt haben, die Sie vielleicht gesehen haben.

Ich beginne eine ausführliche Kritik von Ernst Bloch: Geist der Utopie; dem Werk eines in der Schweiz gewonnenen Bekannten, von dem ich Ihnen wohl schrieb. Sie ist für die Veröffentlichung bestimmt. Einen Aufsatz „Schicksal und Charakter" den ich in Lugano schrieb und zu meinen besten Arbeiten zähle, hoffe ich ebenfalls erscheinen lassen zu können[1]. Prolegomena zu meiner neuen Lesabéndio-Kritik[2] und eine Kritik von „La porte étroite" von Gide sind ebenfalls dort unten entstanden. Wenn ich an dies und anderes denke, wird mir doppelt lebendig, wie ich eine Begegnung mit Ihnen ersehne. Ich füge hinzu, daß Sie mir am allerwenigsten schreiben sollten, daß Ihre Freunde Ihrer nicht bedürften; in welchem Sinne ich Ihrer bedarf wird uns doch in absehbarer Zeit, wie ich hoffe, eine Begegnung bestätigen. So lange ich hier oben bin, freilich, bin ich unzugänglich. Selbst ein Gast, darf ich niemanden einladen. So bald ich eine Möglichkeit sehe, schreibe ich Ihnen. Denn meine nächste Zukunft liegt nicht klar vor mir. In Bern ist mir, ganz wider mein kühnstes Erwarten, Aussicht auf eine Habilitation eröffnet worden. Nun ist dies unannehmbar, wenn nicht eine nach Art und Gehalt angemessene Stellung für meine Frau sich findet die uns den Aufenthalt in der Schweiz ermöglicht. Ein Gesandtschaftsposten ist das Beste. Hierüber kommt Ihnen wohl kaum etwas zu Ohren? – Jedenfalls will ich, wenn nur irgend möglich mit meiner Frau, gegen Ende des Winters in die Schweiz um über meine Habilitation und Habilitationsschrift deren Thema noch nicht fest steht, mit dem Professor zu sprechen. Andrerseits wollen meine Eltern in absehbarer Zeit das Kind sehen, so daß wir auch einen Besuch in

schreiben. Hoffentlich ist inzwischen auch die Ruhe gekommen die Ihnen für die eigne Arbeit Muße läßt. Was Sie von dieser andeuten, erfüllt mich mit Spannung. Zunächst selbstverständlich als Äußerung Ihrer Gedanken; daneben noch aus einem andern Gesichtspunkt. Mich interessiert nämlich sehr das Prinzip der großen literarisch-kritischen Arbeit: das gesamte Feld zwischen Kunst und der eigentlichen Philosophie, als welche ich nur das mindestens virtuell systematische Denken bezeichne. Es muß ja ein ganz ursprüngliches Prinzip einer literarischen Gattung geben, der so große Werke angehören wie Petrarkas Dialog über die Weltverachtung oder die Aphorismen Nietzsches oder die Werke Péguys. An diesen letzten einerseits und andererseits an dem Werden und Ringen eines jungen Menschen meiner Bekanntschaft ist mir diese Frage nun vor Augen gerückt worden. Außerdem werde ich mir eines ursprünglichen Grundes und Wertes der Kritik auch in meinen eignen Arbeiten bewußt. Die Kunstkritik, deren Grundlage mich in diesem Sinne beschäftigt, ist nur ein Ausschnitt aus dem großen Gebiete.

Hier bringe ich nicht viel zustande. Teils wegen der Umgebung von welcher ich mich, weniger äußerlich als innerlich, leider nicht ganz zu isolieren vermag; vielmehr aber, weil die Wiener Bibliothek mich gänzlich im Stich läßt. Auf sie hatte ich gerechnet als ich in begründetem Mißtrauen in die Transportverhältnisse meine wissenschaftlichen Bücher mit den andern in Bern ließ. Nun habe ich die einzige Arbeit hinter mich gebracht, die ich hier angriff, die Kritik vom „Geist der Utopie", welche Sie, vielleicht nicht ganz ohne die Ironie welche ich in Ihren Worten suchte, weil sie mir gefällt, in Ihrem Brief erwähnen. Sollten Sie nicht gefühlt, ja gemeint haben, daß eben an der Fülle, der Mühelosigkeit in vielen seiner Darlegungen das Buch mißtrauisch macht? Meine Kritik werden Sie hoffentlich in absehbarer Zeit gedruckt finden[1]: höchst ausführlich, höchst akademisch, höchst entschieden lobend, höchst esoterisch tadelnd. Ich habe sie – hoffentlich – dem Verfasser, der mich darum sehr bat, zu Dank geschrieben. Ich tat es weil mich mit ihm eine Neigung verbindet,

WB an Ernst Schoen
2 Feb. 1920

deren Grund ich auch in einigen zentralen Gedanken seines Buches wiederfinde, so wenig es auch ein reines Medium unserer Beziehung ist. Denn meinen eignen Überzeugungen entspricht es zwar in einigen wichtigen Darlegungen, wie gesagt, nirgends aber meiner Idee der Philosophie. Zu ihr verhält es [sich] diametral entgegengesetzt. Aber der Autor steht, mehr als er es weiß, über dem Buch. Ob es ihm gelingen wird, in diesem Sinne sich philosophisch auszusprechen, ist die entscheidende Frage für ihn. In diesem Buche ist der Gehalt vom Bedürfnis sich auszusprechen überall getrübt. Deshalb möchte ich, so sehr ich für seinen Autor einstehe, daß es sich nirgends zwischen mich und Menschen die mir nahestehen drängt. Was ich positiv diesem Buche verdanke, werden Sie aus der Kritik ersehen, auch in welchem Sinne mein Denken sich schließlich von ihm entfernt. Dieses Referat war eine Arbeit, die drei Monate Vorbereitung erforderte. So schwer fiel es mir, die Sache völlig zu durchdringen.

In den letzten zwei Wochen habe ich eines der herrlichsten Bücher gelesen: die Chartreuse de Parme von Stendhal. Hoffentlich kennen Sie es oder lesen Sie es so bald wie möglich. – Haben Sie von Odillon [sic] Redon, einem französischen Maler aus der zweiten Hälfte des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts gehört? Und was wissen Sie von ihm. Mir begegnete das Corpus seiner Radierungen oder Zeichnungen in Nachbildungen zu einem unerschwinglichen Preise bei einem Wiener Antiquar. Mir schienen die Sachen teilweise von ganz großer bizarrer Schönheit und besser wie fast alles von Kubin, dabei aber diesem ein wenig verwandt.

Ende dieses Monats oder Anfang des nächsten werden wir wirklich nach Berlin kommen, eine Reise bei der die Begegnung mit Ihnen, Jula, Alfred und wenigen andern der einzige Lichtpunkt ist. Wir werden nichts weiter bringen als uns selbst, von allem womit wir in den letzten Jahren uns um unsert- und unsrer Freunde willen umgaben getrennt. Wie sehr wir uns dennoch freuen, brauche ich nicht zu sagen. – Sie werden endlich der Verwahrung meiner Papiere, für die ich Ihnen schon hier von Herzen danke, überhoben sein. – Ich habe vor in Berlin, wenn Heinles Bruder mit den Manuscrip-

heit sprechen muß, scheint mir, wenn ich das sagen darf, aus seiner Erscheinung evident. Ein Weiser wird ja wohl, wo er es nicht etwa mit der Bibel zu tun hat, seine Philologie nicht nach dem Ende sondern nach dem Anfang der genannten Reihe hin richten.)

David Baumgardt besuchte mich neulich. Er sagte, wie es ihm einerseits leid täte, Sie noch niemals ausführlich gesprochen zu haben, andrerseits ihm vielleicht Vorbereitung für ein solches Gespräch noch gut sei. Er liest jetzt More nebuchim[2] hebräisch. Er hofft jedenfalls sehr Sie etwa im Sommer in Erfurt zu sehen.

[...]

Für uns bedeutet es viel daß wir jetzt ein Klavier in meinem Zimmer stehen haben und Dora spielt nun wieder. Leider konnten wir uns nur eines borgen. [...]

Kommen Sie nicht Ostern her? Wir könnten Ihnen vieles Hübsche von Stefan erzählen, aber das würde noch Bogen füllen.

Leben Sie wohl Ihr Walter

PS Die Geschäfte der Universität Muri häufen sich dergestalt, daß ich nicht mehr weiß wie ich sie bewältigen soll. Nun ist kürzlich noch ein Streitfall entstanden, den ich Ihnen unterbreiten muß. Es ist vom dortigen Historiker eine Dissertation angenommen worden deren Annahme die Fakultät verhindern will. Sie soll aber sehr gut sein. Das Thema lautet: Die Wegweiser zur Zeit der Völkerwanderung. Bitte unterbreiten Sie doch die Sache dem Kuratorium.

[1] Scholem hatte geschrieben, die Philologie beginne, ihn zu verführen.
[2] „Führer der Verwirrten", das philosophische Werk des Maimonides.

26. März 1921

Lieber Gerhard,

ich habe mich sehr mit Ihrem letzten langen Brief gefreut. Immer hoffe ich, daß Sie Ihren Vorsatz ausführen und Goethes „Neue Melusine" lesen können, weil wir uns wirklich viel darüber zu sagen haben müßten. Jetzt bin ich wieder zwischen mehrere Arbeiten gerissen, von denen die eine Ihres größten Anteils sicher ist, nämlich die „Über die Aufgabe des Übersetzers". So soll nämlich die Vorrede, die ich wenn irgend möglich doch meinem Baudelaire voranstellen möchte, heißen. Und da nun der Vertrag mit Weissbach, und zwar in einer unglaublich günstigen Gestalt, unterzeichnet ist, und das Buch spätestens bis zum Oktober erscheinen soll, so ist diese Vorrede meine nächste Sorge. Nur handelt es sich um einen Gegenstand, der so zentral für mich ist, daß ich noch nicht weiß, ob ich ihn, im jetzigen Stadium meines Denkens, mit der ausreichenden Freiheit entwickeln kann, vorausgesetzt, daß mir seine Aufklärung überhaupt gelingt. Was die Darstellung angeht, so vermisse ich eine sehr wesentliche Hilfe in allen philosophischen Vor-Arbeiten früherer Autoren über diesen Gegenstand. Man kann doch in einer kritischen Analyse (fremder Ansichten) oft Dinge sagen, die man synthetisch noch nicht darzustellen wüßte. Können Sie mir nun irgend einen Hinweis geben? Die Cohensche Ästhetik habe ich zum Beispiel ganz vergeblich gewälzt. – Hiervon abgesehen haben Sie doch über diesen Gegenstand Ihre eigenen Gedanken, es wäre für mich sehr wichtig, mich mit Ihnen darüber auseinanderzusetzen, besonders auch, weil Sie doch in Ihren Übersetzungsarbeiten eine ganz andere Spannung der Sprache als ich in der meinigen zu erfassen haben. Ich hoffe, daß wir allein über diese Frage während eines Berliner Aufenthalts von Ihnen genug zu reden hätten. Nun ist die Frage, ob Sie sich entschließen zu kommen. Mit dem Quartier bei uns steht es so: es haben sich drei Besucher – und zwar sämtliche für den April – bei uns angesagt, ob sie aber kom-

men, wann, auf wie lange, wissen wir noch von keinem einzigen. Es sind meine Schwiegermutter, Ernst Bloch und Jula Cohn, eine Freundin von uns. Wenn Sie nun in dem Falle sind, daß Ihre Unterkunft bei uns die Vorbedingung Ihrer Reise ist, so könnten wir Ihnen ein bestimmtes Ja oder Nein schreiben, wenn wir wissen für welche Zeit. Denn in diesem Falle würden wir nun meine Schwiegermutter vorher anfragen, ob sie für diese Zeit zu uns zu kommen gedenkt oder nicht und Ihnen dann sogleich schreiben. Also überlegen Sie sich bitte recht bald, wie Sie es einrichten können.

[...]

Hier gibt es jetzt etwas ganz Wunderbares zu sehen: die Gedächtnisausstellung der Bilder des Malers August Macke, der 1914 mit 27 Jahren gefallen ist. Schon früh haben mich die wenigen Bilder, die ich von ihm kennen lernte, angezogen. Nun hat mir die Ausstellung einen wunderbaren Eindruck gegeben. Ich habe einen kleinen Aufsatz über diese Bilder geschrieben. Wenn man einmal in München bei Goltz etwas von Macke zeigt, so gehen Sie vielleicht hin. Ferner gibt es ein neues Bild von Chagall: Sabbath hier zu sehen, was mir auch sehr schön schien. Wiewohl ich mehr und mehr zu der Erkenntnis gelange, daß ich mich gleichsam blind nur auf die Malerei von Klee, Macke und vielleicht auch von Kandinsky verlassen kann. In allem andern liegen Abgründe, vor denen man auf der Hut sein muß. Natürlich gibt es auch von jenen Dreien schwache Bilder – aber ich *sehe*, daß sie schwach sind.

Neulich habe ich mein Doktor Diplom, gleich in Dutzenden von Exemplaren, erhalten. Sie wissen hoffentlich, daß ich damit als Besitzer eines naiv-realistischen Doktordiploms an der Universität Muri fortan die Würde des Transzendental-Pedells bekleide.

Für die philosophische Bibliothek habe ich neulich billig die Predigten von Meister Eckhart und einige Bände der großen Nietzsche-Ausgabe erwerben können. Außerdem habe ich ein wunderbares Exemplar einer schönen alten Theocrit-Übersetzung gekauft. Was Ihren Hebbel angeht[1], so möchte ich wissen, ob Sie ihn an sich oder als ein Duplikat überflüssig

nennen. Die Swift-Ausgabe, die Sie dafür erworben haben, kenne ich – und sie ist noch jetzt beim Verlage vorrätig. Gerade vor kurzem beriet ich mit Dora, ob sie anzuschaffen sei oder nicht. Sie widerriet, wegen der Übersetzung. Vieles, was ich darin zu lesen versuchte, war mir allerdings, weil mir die Kenntnis der Realien fehlt, ungenießbar. Aber ich erinnere mich freilich, gerade unter den irischen Pamphleten Großartige gefunden zu haben. Besonders einen „Vorschlag, die kleinen Kinder zu essen."

Seit dem Tode seiner Frau habe ich von Bloch sehr spärliche Nachricht, auch über meine „Kritik der Gewalt", die er in Händen hat, noch nichts gehört. In diesen Tagen werde ich ihn bitten, sie Ihnen zu senden. Und hier erhalten Sie den erbetenen „Wahren Politiker", den ich gelegentlich (es ist mein bestes Exemplar) zurückerbitte. Können Sie nicht Rat schaffen, wie ich der Sache zum Druck verhelfe? Es liegt mir, in diesem Falle, wie gesagt, gerade am Druck.

Was hören Sie von Agnon? Ich will mir den neuen Roman[2] sowie er in Buchform erschienen ist kaufen – oder zum fünfzehnten Juli schenken lassen?

Ihr Walter

1 Hebbels Tagebücher.

2 „Der Verstoßene", übersetzt von Max Strauß. In Buchform erst 1923 erschienen.

97 *An Gerhard Scholem*

11. April 1921

Lieber Gerhard,

für die Freude, daß Sie kommen, möchte ich Ihnen ja gern alles mögliche zu Liebe tun, und würde Ihnen sogar Stoff zum Hochzeitskarmen auf Ihren Herrn Bruder zur Verfügung stellen. Wie wäre es, wenn Sie Ihren Musenquell diesbezüglich plätschern lassen, daß Ihr Bruder die zarte Vernunft gehabt, am selben Tage wie Dora und ich zu heiraten?

99 An Gerhard Scholem

Heidelberg, 12. Juli 1921

Lieber Gerhard,

noch habe ich keine Bestätigung über den Empfang des Diploms bekommen. Ein objektives und fachmännisches Urteil über das sog. Fräulein Burchardt scheint also nicht gewürdigt zu werden. Nachzutragen wäre noch, daß die wohlschmeckenden Apfelsinen fürtrefflich versteckt waren.

Gestern abend sah ich bei Frl. Cohn den kleinen Pflaum[1]. Die kolossalen Frechheiten, die ich ihm in Deinem Auftrag zu versetzen hatte, hatte ich aber leider vollständig vergessen. Morgen lasse ich mich von ihm zu Gundolf ins Colleg führen. Im übrigen habe ich hier noch nichts getan und bin bisher weder bei Lederer gewesen noch bei Weissbach. Hier werde ich wohl durchaus längere Zeit bleiben und kaum verreisen. Desto willkommener wäre mir gegen Ende meines hiesigen Aufenthalts Dein Besuch.

Für die Nachsendung der Post herzlichen Dank. Es folgen nun hier einige neue Fragen und Bitten. – Ist von Goltz noch keine Bestätigung der durch Bloch eingezahlten tausend Mark gekommen? Hast Du Dora einen Brief geschrieben? und sie auch Deinerseits aufgefordert, wenn irgend möglich in Breitenstein zu bleiben? Wenn nicht, so wäre es sehr schön, Du tätest es ungesäumt und ließest auch das Fräulein heranschreiben.

Bei meinem längern Aufenthalt hier, der mich auf *viel* Arbeiten verweist, habe ich nichts besseres zu tun als den Rosenzweig zu lesen. Ich würde Dich herzlich bitten, mir (auf meine Kosten) das Buch zu schicken und wenn möglich, damit ich ihn als mein Handexemplar zurichten kann, zugleich damit ihn mir zu überlassen – um auf meine Kosten bei Deiner Mutter Dir ein Exemplar zu bestellen.

Das Fräulein bitte ich ganz kläglich um Brotmarken. Ich esse hier viel auf dem Zimmer und habe garkeine mehr – bald.

Hier ist das Wetter herrlich, der Neckar trocknet aus und die ganze Stadt glüht. Die Landschaft ist an vielen Stellen südlich.

In einem Antiquariatskatalog eines hiesigen Geschäfts fand ich die „Geschichte des Index“ für 65 M, aber sie war nicht mehr da. Dagegen erstand ich hier (zu gutem Preis leider) den zweibändigen von der Goethe-Gesellschaft wunderbar herausgegebnen Briefwechsel Goethes mit sämtlichen Romantikern.

Herzliche Grüße an Dich und Fräulein Burchardt

Dein Walter

zu Landau[2] gehe ich übermorgen.

1 Scholems Vetter Heinz Pflaum (1900–1962), später Professor der Romanistik an der Universität Jerusalem, Schüler L. Olschkis und Gundolfs.
2 Henryk Landau, ein jüdischer Philosoph, den aufzusuchen Scholem geraten hatte.

100 An Gerhard Scholem

Heidelberg, 20. Juli 1921

Lieber Gerhard,

die mannigfachen Gaben, mit denen sich hier ein vergnügtes Leben führen läßt, sind alle gut angekommen: der Rivière, für den ich Dir sehr danke, und der – ohne daß ich noch den Essay über Baudelaire gelesen hätte, mich zu meinen Übersetzungen zurückgeführt hat, an denen ich jetzt manchmal arbeite. Der Rosenzweig[1], mit dem ich gestern das Wiedersehen gefeiert habe und neulich Brotkarten, die ein behagliches Gefühl bürgerlicher Sicherheit gewähren.

Die verschiedenen Ausstellungen des Fräulein [Burchardt] habe ich Dr. Nebbich[2] vorgetragen, der ihnen aber wenig Gehör schenkte, weil er mit seiner Übersiedelung vollauf beschäftigt ist. Er droht nämlich fortzufahren und uns gänz-

lich aus den Augen zu entschwinden, da er einen Ruf als Lektor der Nekromantie nach Muri erhalten hat.

Einen Studenten von dort lernte ich gestern in Gestalt des Herrn [Henryk] Landauer (nicht Landau, wie Du mir sagtest)[3] kennen. Die Kommilitonen aus Muri zeichnen sich durch eine bemerkenswerte Schweigsamkeit aus, während man von andrer Seite ihn wieder als etwas redselig kennt. Nämlich diese Beobachtung stammt von einem jungen Herrn Friedrich Potschuß[4], einem Bekannten von Frl. Cohn und Ernst Schoen, mit welchem ich hier häufig zusammen bin. Wiewohl ich durch Dich und Frl. Cohn welche ebenfalls den Landauer etwas kennt, ihm ein äußerst günstiges Vorurteil entgegen brachte, hat dies doch nicht verhindert, daß er einen seltsamen, schwierigen und nicht durchaus rein erfreulichen Eindruck auf mich machte, von dem ich mir aber nicht genau Rechenschaft geben kann. Vielleicht ist eine offenbar große Kränklichkeit an der Kälte schuld, die er auszuströmen schien. Irgend ein Urteil kann ich mir jedenfalls nicht erlauben und werde wahrscheinlich mit ihm noch einmal zusammen kommen. Er versprach Dir bald zu schreiben. [...]

Gundolf habe ich mir angehört, auch Jaspers – je eine Stunde. Und will auch noch Rickert und [Hans] Ehrenberg mir vorführen – Gundolf erschien mir ungeheuer schwächlich und harmlos in seiner persönlichen Wirkung, ganz anders als in seinen Büchern. Jaspers schwächlich und harmlos in seinem Denken aber als Mensch offenbar sehr merkwürdig und fast sympathisch. [...] Nun ist er Ordinarius und trat gerade als ich ihn hörte, sehr anständig für Russen und Juden ein, was er schon als Privatdozent getan haben soll. Beide Mal hat mich Pflaum mitgenommen, der sich sehr brav aufführt.

Kürzlich war ich in Neckargmünd und machte einen langen Gang durch das völlig verdorrte Land, in den Stunden ehe – seit Wochen – der erste Regen fiel. Das Land hier und besonders bei Neckargmünd ist noch schöner als ich es mir gedacht habe.

[...]

Dora schreibt nicht sehr viel. Im letzten Briefe steht, daß sie weiter zunimmt und keine Temperaturen hat. Zum Geburtstag sandte sie ein großes Opus „Das Erdbeerbuch“ voll tiefsinniger Malereien und Sprüche. In der letzten Nummer der „Kantstudien“ steht die Selbstanzeige meiner Dissertation.

Herzlichen Dank und viele Grüße an Euch

Dein Walter

1 Franz Rosenzweigs „Stern der Erlösung“, Frankfurt 1921.
2 Humoristische Selbstbenennung W. B.s.
3 Die richtige Form dennoch: Landau.
4 Die richtige Form des Namens: Podszus, (geb. 1899).

101 An Gerhard Scholem

25. Juli 1921

Lieber Gerhard,

daß Euer festgefügtes Haus, das für alle frommen Tiere und armen Ekul[1] ein weithinsichtbares Asyl in Deutschland war, bedroht ist, betrübt mich außerordentlich. Wie groß die Gefahr ist, kann man wohl nicht eigentlich absehen. Daß die Frau mit ihren Ansprüchen auch nur annähernd durchdringt, könnte wohl nur entweder wenn sie sehr zwingende Rentabilitätsberechnungen einreicht oder bei großem Risches[2] geschehen. Aber abgesehen davon ist natürlich ein Vergleichsvorschlag möglich, der für Euch immer noch unannehmbar sein könnte. Ich wage mich also auf die Möglichkeit, daß Du im Winter in Berlin wärest wirklich nicht zu freuen, weil es gegen Deinen Willen und sicher auch in manchem gegen Deine Interessen wäre. Könnte dies denn nun die Auswanderung des Fräulein Burchardt[3] beschleunigen?

Bei alle dem fragt man sich doch immer, was der Angelus[4] dazu sagt und wundert sich. Ich weiß garnicht ob ich Dir ein Wort über den „Gruß von ihm“ sagte. Die Engelsprache hat bei all ihrer wunderbaren Schönheit den Nachteil, daß man

152 An Jula Radt

Paris, 22. März 1926

Juliette, bien-aimée, au pays de l'homme[1]

ce qui signifie: mari en ce cas. Bitte um Entschuldigung für den – zwar reizenden – Anfang, der zur Not jedoch bis auf weiteres unverständlich bleiben muß. Auf alle Fälle ziehe niemanden zur Erklärung heran; die Übersetzung liefere ich auf Wunsch im nächsten Brief gegen 50 Pfennig in Briefmarken nach. Ich bin also in Paris und gedenke nächster Tage das der Familie R.[2] auch offiziell mitzuteilen. Jetzt werde ich die Stimme noch weiter senken, was figürlich durch Bleistiftschrift ausgedrückt wird.

Wie meine Ankunft sich hier machte, ist durch folgende Stationen bezeichnet: Hagen, von wo es um fünf Uhr früh abging, Eisenbahnfahrt mit Poker zwischen einem Spanier, einem Ägypter, einem Berliner und mir, Eintreffen splendid, mit [Thankmar von] Münchhausen an der Bahn, sodann zwei Stunden später Café du Dôme (im Montparnasse, wo jetzt die Russen das neue Bohemequartier gemacht haben – im Gegensatz zu Montmartre, wo ich dies schreibe) ein Abendessen in kleiner Gesellschaft, worauf sodann ein wundervoller, unentdeckter Schwof, der hier bal musette heißt und mit nichts Berlinerischem Ähnlichkeit hat. Für Männer und Frauen und für Männer untereinander. Es gibt eine kleine Straße mit diesen engen Schank- und Tanzzimmern, in denen wohl außer uns kein einziger Ausländer zu sehen war. U. s. w. Zuletzt um vier in einem Bums- und Tanzpalast. Weil mir Paris somit gleich in die Fingerspitzen ging, konnte ich schon am nächsten Tag an meiner Übersetzung sitzen. Seit Jahren bin ich nicht so früh aufgestanden wie hier. Aber es hilft nicht, wenn ich über meine Abende verfügen will, muß ich es tun. Natürlich bleibt mir keine Zeit, zu allgemeinen Bildungskuriositäten. Ich kann nur machen, was mir Spaß macht, wenn ich nicht gerad schreibe. Das heißt, ich gehe nur von außen an die Stadt heran: Lage der Straßen, Verkehrsmittel, Cafés und Zeitungen beschäftigen

mich. Einmal bin ich im Theater gewesen und habe eine dieser hübschen, saubern, anspruchslosen Komödien gesehen, die es in Deutschland nicht gibt. Mittag kostet durchschnittlich soviel wie bei Dir, aber es gibt mehr Gänge – sehr gut gekocht, in einer Kutscherkneipe neben meinem Hotel. Bisher habe ich noch kein einziges Buch gekauft: wenn Du bedenkst, daß es einige Straßen voll davon gibt, dann will das viel besagen – zum Teil ist allerdings auch die Menge ein Grund. Um Bilder habe ich mich etwas mehr gekümmert, hatte eine Einladung zur Eröffnung der „Indépendants" – das sind die hiesigen Juryfreien –, aber die Bilder waren gräßlich. Dagegen habe ich in vielen Kunstsalons schönes gesehen, indem ich die Spezialstraße entlang und drei Minuten in jeden Laden ging.

Ich werde nicht nach Fontenay zu Hessels herausziehen, sondern in einem netten – wenn auch kalten Zimmerchen, mit Komfort wohnen bleiben, um einmal endlich das Vergnügen, in einem Hotel zu wohnen, auszukosten. Dorthin also schreibe mir einen netten Brief, damit ich Dir dann weiter erzähle. Vieles muß man ja erzählen – z. B. eine famose Kasperl-Vorstellung im Kindertheater. Laß meinen Kopf[3] schön eingewickelt! Adieu. Herzliche Grüße Jula alles Gute. Meine Adresse ist 4 Avenue du parc Montsouris Hotel du Midi

Dein Walter

1 Eine Anspielung auf den Titel des Buches von Jean Giraudoux, „Juliette au pays des hommes", das W. B. sehr schätzte.
2 Jula Cohn war seit einigen Monaten (1925) mit Fritz Radt verheiratet.
3 Eine Skulptur, die J. C. von W. B. gemacht hatte.

ist? Ich habe da neulich ein ekelerregendes „Ägyptisches Tagebuch“ von Bethge in die Hände bekommen[5], das dort erschienen ist. Nun aber etwas sehr Schönes, das Ihr lesen und in Jerusalem bekannt machen sollt. Das Buch heißt „Der Russe redet“[6] und ist im Drei-Masken-Verlag erschienen. Es bringt ohne Anmerkungen, Daten noch Namen Sätze aus Unterhaltungen und Erzählungen russischer Soldaten, wie eine Samariterin, die an der Front war, sie von Fall zu Fall aufgezeichnet hat. Es ist vielleicht, wahrscheinlich, das aufrichtigste und positivste Buch, welches der Krieg hervorgebracht hat.

[. . .]

Sehr herzliche Grüße Dir und Escha

Dein Walter[7]

Ich möchte das Märchen vom Dornröschen zum zweiten Male erzählen.

Es schläft in seiner Dornenhecke. Und dann, nach so und so viel Jahren wird es wach.

Aber nicht vom Kuß eines glücklichen Prinzen.

Der Koch hat es aufgeweckt, als er dem Küchenjungen die Ohrfeige gab, die, schallend von der aufgesparten Kraft so vieler Jahre, durch das Schloß hallte.

Ein schönes Kind schläft hinter der dornigen Hecke der folgenden Seiten.

Daß nur kein Glückssprinz im blendenden Rüstzeug der Wissenschaft ihm nahe kommt. Denn im bräutlichen Kuß wird es zubeißen.

Vielmehr hat sich der Autor, es zu wecken, als Küchenmeister selber vorbehalten. Zu lange ist schon die Ohrfeige fällig, die schallend durch die Hallen der Wissenschaft gellen soll.

Dann wird auch diese arme Wahrheit erwachen, die am altmodischen Spinnrocken sich gestochen hat, als sie, verbotnerweise, in der Rumpelkammer einen Professorentalar sich zu weben gedachte.

Frankfurt a/M, Juli 1925

(Vorrede zum Trauerspielbuch)[8]

1 Sein Artikel über Goethe ist im deutschen Originaltext erhalten, in der später redigierten ausführlicheren Fassung.

2 Gemeint ist die Rezension von Bernoullis Bachofen-Buch; sie erschien am 10. Sept. 1926.

3 Gemeint ist A. A. Bogdanow, Allgemeine Organisationslehre, Tektologie. Bd. I, Bln. 1926.

4 Sie erschien nur auf hebräisch.

5 Von W. B. in der LW vom 11. Juni 1926 besprochen.

6 Von Ssofja Fedortschenko, 1923. Von W. B. in der LW vom 5. 11. 1926 besprochen.

7 Das Folgende auf einem Extra-Blatt.

8 Die Vorrede ist nicht erschienen.

154 An Jula Radt

Paris, 8. April 1926

Liebste Jula,

in meinem letzen Briefe stand nicht viel, seine ganze Energie war in die Formulierungen gefahren, die zur Behebung des Irrtums nötig waren. Du hast mich am Telefon falsch verstanden: nun, in den Briefen, hoffentlich desto besser. [. . .] – Ich bin nun also für eine Weile allein in Paris, denn Frau Hessel rechne ich nicht, weil sie erstens mit eigenen Angelegenheiten sehr befaßt ist, wenn sie einmal anwesend ist, für mich aber meistens nur eine gesellschaftliche Manöverübung dabei herauskommt, die nicht immer Spaß macht auch wenn sie klappt. Sie hat bisweilen eine drollige Lust, mit mir zu flirten und ich versteife mich mit mindestens ebensoviel Vergnügen darauf, das nicht zu tun. Desto besser ist es mit Münchhausen gewesen; wir haben (in Gesellschaft seiner hiesigen Flamme, einer wenig belangvollen aber garnicht störenden Malerin, deren Mann auf eine garnicht zu beschreibende Weise im Hintergrund zerfließt) eine runde Zahl hübscher Abendessen, Tag- und Nachtspaziergänge und zuletzt die herrliche Autotour nach Chantilly und Senlis unternommen, von dessen Hotel du Grand Cerf dieser Bogen noch zeugt. Von dem Chok, der mich in Senlis befiel, als in der Kathedrale mir Münchhausen sagt, daß 1914 die Deutschen

in ihr gewesen sind, habe ich Dir geschrieben. Und dann muß man sich sagen, was es heißt, den Rückzug von Paris, das einen halben Tagemarsch entfernt liegt, anzutreten. – Es scheint, daß schicke Gojim[1] augenblicklich ganz mein Fall sind. Am angenehmsten war es auch immer, wenn wir zu zweien waren. Aber in diesem Genre wird es nicht weiter gehn: der freundliche, durchaus nicht schicke Hessel kommt her und außerdem hat Bloch, kaum daß er mich hier wußte, seine Ankunft in Paris angezeigt, die allerdings inzwischen schon überfällig ist. Er will, sympathischerweise, ohne Frau erscheinen, die in Sanary weitermalt. Münchhausen fuhr nicht ab, ohne mir einige nützliche Brücken geschlagen zu haben. So hat er mich beim Grafen Pourtalès eingeführt, wo ich in vierzehn Tagen einen französischen Vortrag über M. Stefan George zu hören bekommen soll. Ein Salon mit kostbaren Möbeln, von vereinzelten Damen und Herren garniert, die den heillosesten Physiognomien ähneln, denen man nur bei Proust begegnen kann. Das tat, daß ich beim ersten Vortrag, den ich neulich hörte – die Sache findet gegen drei Uhr mittags statt – mitten in der schönsten Snoberei, als man von Dante Gabriel Rossetti etwas vortrug, beinahe eingeschlafen wäre. Münchhausen, neben mir, erhielt sich nur mit Koketieren mühsam wach. Dann war ich neulich zu einem Frühstück, welches in einem der allerersten Pariser Restaurants die Fürstin Bassiano für sieben Personen, unter denen ich und Münchhausen waren, gegeben hat. Es begann mit riesenhaften Kaviarportionen und ging in dieser Art weiter. Mitten im Zimmer wurde auf dem Herd gebraten und vor dem Anrichten zeigte man alles vor. Dabei war unter dieser Gesellschaft sogar ein waschechter italienischer Revolutionär. Außerdem gab es den Chefredakteur der Nouvelle Revue Française, der einen vorzüglichen Eindruck macht und, unter anderen [Bernhard] Groethuysen, den Alfred [Cohn] glaube ich noch in Berlin gehört hat und der mein Nachbar war. – Ich bin hier übrigens fleißig, zum mindesten beim Übersetzen und was das Erstaunlichste ist, es wird mir ganz leicht. Dazu habe ich freilich ein Regime entdeckt, das zauberhaft die Kobolde zum Helfen lockt und darin besteht, daß wenn ich morgens

aufstehe ich ohne mich anzukleiden, ohne Hände oder Körper auch nur mit einem Tropfen Wasser zu benetzen, ja ohne auch nur zu trinken, mich an die Arbeit setze und nichts tue, ehe das Pensum des ganzen Tages beendet ist – geschweige denn frühstücken. Das bringt die seltsamsten Wirkungen zustande, die man denken kann. Nachmittag kann ich dann vornehmen was ich will oder bummeln. Und ich schlendere oft ohne Erregung die Quais lang: wirkliche Seltenheiten sind dort sehr selten geworden und der Anblick unzähliger mittlerer Bücher stimmt mich eher genügsam. Zudem kann man sich über dem Flanieren leicht für einige Zeit das Lesen abgewöhnen: mir sieht es jedenfalls danach aus. Dies und das sehe ich im Theater – ich nehme es, wie es gerade ein Freibillet mit sich bringt. So komme ich gerade jetzt aus der Aufführung von [Georg] Kaisers „Kolportage", dem einzigen seiner Stücke, das ich vertrage. Es war hier in Paris ein Mißerfolg. Erstens ist es für Franzosen nicht zugänglich und zweitens hat man es nicht sehr gut gegeben. Die erste Aufführung im Lessingtheater war besser. Was ich an Avantgarde-Theater gesehen habe, eine surrealistische Soirée in einem kleinen Privattheater auf dem Montmartre vor geladenem Publikum war jammervoll. Aber nichts geht über die Jahrmärkte und das schönste an aller Kunst und allem Betrieb dieser Stadt ist, daß sie dem wenigen, was noch als Rest von dem Ursprünglichen, Natürlichen sich hält, seinen Glanz läßt. Diese Märkte fallen wie Bomben in dieses oder in jenes Stadtviertel: jede Woche wird man, wenn man es darauf anlegt, irgend einen Boulevard finden, wo Schießbuden, Seidenzelte, Fleischbänke, Antiquare, Bilderhändler, Waffelstände hintereinander aufgereiht sind. Die wundervollen Glaskugeln, in denen dichter Schnee fällt, habe ich auf der foire aux jambons et aux ferrailles (Schinken- und Alteisen-Markt) gekauft und diese Woche gehe ich irgendwann auf die foire aux pains d'épice (Pfefferkuchen-Markt). Auf der foire aux pains d'épice werde ich Dir einen schönen Pfefferkuchen kaufen, der wird, bis wir uns wiedersehen, auf meinem Schreibtisch stehen. Keinem „Schreib"tisch aber einem wundervollen soliden Möbel, wahrscheinlich dem ein-

zigen richtigen Tische, der im ganzen Hotel aufzutreiben gewesen ist. Ich habe Dir einen richtigen Brief, bis obenhin voll, schreiben wollen, liebe Jula. Etwas was man in die Hand nehmen und auf den Tisch stellen kann, und zum herumgehen. Wenn Du zufrieden bist, dann schreibe mir und denke, daß nicht alle Tage so heiße Sonntagssonne bei mir einfällt, wie Du nach diesem Brief es glauben wirst. Wie steht es mit der Ausstellung?

Sehr herzlich Dein Walter

[1] In humoristischer Abwandlung der jüdischen Redewendung „schikkere [d. h. betrunkene] Gojim".

155 An Jula Radt

Paris, 30. April 1926

Liebe Jula,

mit diesen Worten vollziehe ich eine doppelte Einweihung: die eines neuen Füllfederhalters und dieser Bogen, die freilich nur für Dich als Briefpapier gelten – sonst sind sie mein kostbarstes Manuscript in einer Tönung, nach der ich lange gesucht habe, und die die besten Gedanken aus mir herauslockt. Mit dem wärmeren Wetter – wir haben keine Sonne aber nach Wochen eisiger Kälte legt sich nun plötzlich Sommerschwüle über die Straßen – tauche ich ganz allmählich in Stadt und Leben wieder auf. Die letzten Wochen hatte ich unter schrecklichen Depressionen verbracht. Dies ist natürlich auch Schuld, daß Du in dieser Zeit nichts von mir hörtest. Ja, ich bin auch noch nicht auf der foire (dem Pfefferkuchen-Jahrmarkt) gewesen und noch steht auf meinem Schreibtisch kein Kuchen für Dich. Es hat Tag aus Tag ein geregnet, man konnte nicht daran denken. Aber wenn Du diesen Brief liest, wird schon alles in guter Ordnung besorgt sein. Nun war freilich dieser gedachte Pfefferkuchenaufbau plastischer, monumentaler und weniger freßhaft (jawohl: freßhaft) gemeint, als Du ihn verstanden hast: er ist für baldige Rückkunft kein Zeichen (es hat mir nichts ausgemacht, daß er steinhart sein kann, wenn Du ihn bekommst). Ich denke hier viel an Dich und vor allem wünsche ich Dich oft in mein Zimmer, das ganz gewiß keine Ähnlichkeit hat mit dem in Capri und das Dir doch sehr einleuchten würde – und Du *mir sehr* darinnen. Aber zurück will ich vorläufig nicht kommen, dieser Stadt gegenüber vielmehr die Kraft einer dauernden Werbung, welche zu ihrem Bundesgenossen die Zeit macht, mit aller Geduld ausprobieren. Ja diese Geduld gibt mir eine Indolenz, welche beinah zu groß ist. Ich sehe fast nichts von allem was „gesehn" werden muß, tue ich [sic] mich weniger um als ich es könnte, bringe bisher nicht viel mehr zu stande als die Arbeit an meiner Übersetzung. Mit einigen Ausnahmen freilich. Im Hotel des Ventes (das ist das große städtische Pariser Auktionshaus – ein Institut, zu dem es kein Gegenstück in Berlin gibt) weiß ich so gut wie ein Pariser Bescheid. Ich habe viele Bücherauktionen mitgemacht (die dort neben anderen stattfinden) und umso mehr dabei gelernt, als ich wenig gekauft habe. Und dann habe ich, als es mir am schlechtesten ging, den ganzen Proust in die Ecke geworfen und ganz für mich allein gearbeitet und einige Notizen geschrieben, an denen ich sehr hänge: vor allem eine wunderschöne über Matrosen (wie sie die Welt ansehen), eine über Reklame, andere über Zeitungsfrauen, die Todesstrafe, Jahrmärkte, Schießbuden, Karl Kraus[1] – lauter bittere, bittere Kräuter, wie ich sie jetzt in einem *Küchen*garten mit Leidenschaft ziehe.– Nun hast Du also wie eine Prinzessin aus tausend und einer Nacht Gundolfs und meinen Kopf auf Deinen Schloßzinnen aufgepflanzt[2] und treibst dahinter Dein Unwesen (und ohne Dich darin zu unterbrechen, gebe ich Dir schnell einen Kuß). Vielleicht erzählst Du mir nun aber doch etwas von Gundolfs Tagen in Berlin (ich bin natürlich nicht unverschämt genug, um Vertraulichkeiten Dich anzugehen und bitte nur in aller Bescheidenheit um ein paar schöne Lügen). Ich würde ja einfach bei Dir anrufen aber die Menschentechnik ist noch nicht weit genug, um so ein Ferngespräch von Paris nach Berlin

zu führen. [. . .] – Ich habe begonnen, französische Konversationsstunden bei einem Schüler der Ecole Normale zu nehmen, aber sie sind mir zu teuer, ich werde mich wohl bald nach anderem umsehen. Augenblicklich liegt mir daran, das Leben dieser Schüler (die im Anfang der Zwanziger stehen) etwas kennen zu lernen, deswegen behalte ich sie noch bei. Vielleicht ein andermal erzähle ich Dir davon. Ich lerne hier ein Bedürfnis nach Einsamkeit kennen, wie ich noch nie im Leben es gehabt habe. Es ist freilich, so seltsam das klingt, nur die Kehrseite davon, daß ich einsam hier bin. Die angenehme Gegenwart von Hessel und die problematische von Ernst Bloch ändern daran natürlich nichts. Bloch ist außerordentlich und mir, als bester Kenner meiner Sachen sehr ehrwürdig (er weiß viel besser Bescheid als ich selber, denn er hat nicht nur alles inne, was ich je geschrieben habe, sondern auch jedes gesprochene Wort von vor Jahren) aber während ich mich ganz den Erscheinungen des pariser Lebens hingeben muß, ist und bleibt bei ihm Garmisch die Sehnsucht, auf die er immer zurückkommt. Natürlich tauchen auch sonst mannichfache Gestalten auf. Vorgestern sprach ich Valeska Gert, die nächste Woche hier einen Tanzabend gibt. Karl Kraus war hier, um den ich mich nicht gekümmert habe. – [. . .] – Die Notizen von mir, die Dir [Eugen] Wallach geschickt hat, standen in der „Frankfurter Zeitung“[3]. – Jula, schreibe mir einen sehr brauchbaren Brief, dem ich Paris zeigen kann. Und wann Dir? (Kannst Du mir übrigens einen Wink wegen Eures Hochzeitgeschenks geben. Es ist für mich Lumpen natürlich nicht leicht, Euch beiden zusammen etwas zu schenken. Mache mir doch einen Vorschlag. [. . .] Die Sonne kommt mir aufs Blatt und ich schließe diesen Brief, der aus dem bedeckten Paris der vergangnen Tage herkommt. Einen kitschigen Maiglöckchengruß

Dein Walter

1 Stücke aus dem Bande „Einbahnstraße“.
2 Sie hatte auch von Gundolfs Kopf eine Skulptur gemacht.
3 „Kleine Illumination“. FZ, 14. April 1926.

Paris, 29. Mai 1926

Lieber Gerhard,

ich hole, wie Du schon am Format entnehmen kannst, zu einem ausführlichen Brief aus. Dabei freilich macht mich etwas beklommen, daß ich auf das kaum werde antworten können, wonach Du am dringendsten fragst. Eben darum stelle ich in Gottes Namen den untauglichen Versuch dazu vorne an. Im Grunde ist es mir bitter, mich theoretisch resümieren zu sollen, da mein Buch (wenn es denn eines werden sollte) über die Dinge noch nicht gereift ist und das Momentane sich vielmehr als ein Versuch zu erkennen gibt, die rein theoretische Sphäre zu verlassen. Dies ist auf menschliche Weise nur zwiefach möglich, in religiöser oder politischer Observanz. Einen Unterschied dieser beiden Observanzen in ihrer Quintessenz gestehe ich nicht zu. Ebensowenig jedoch eine Vermittlung. Ich spreche hier von einer Identität, die sich allein im paradoxen Umschlagen des einen in das andere (in welcher Richtung immer) und unter der unerläßlichen Voraussetzung erweist, daß jede Betrachtung der Aktion rücksichtslos genug, und radikal in ihrem Sinne verfährt. Die Aufgabe ist eben darum hier nicht ein für alle Mal, sondern jeden Augenblick sich zu entscheiden. Aber zu *entscheiden*. Eine andere Identität dieser Bereiche als die des praktischen Umschlagens mag es geben (gibt es gewiß) führt aber uns, die wir hier und jetzt nach ihr suchen wollten, tief in die Irre. Immer radikal, niemals konsequent in den wichtigsten Dingen zu verfahren, wäre auch meine Gesinnung, wenn eines Tages ich der kommunistischen Partei beitreten sollte (was ich wiederum von einem letzten Anstoß des Zufalls abhängig mache). Die Möglichkeit meines Verbleibens in ihr ist dann einfach experimentell festzustellen und interessant und fraglich weniger das Ja und Nein als das Wielange? Und was gewisse unumstößliche Einsichten (als etwa die vom Unzutreffenden der materialistischen Metaphysik oder, meinetwegen, auch der materialistischen Geschichtsauffassung)

die". Die tiefere Ausführung dieser Dinge würde mich freilich aus dem deutschen Sprachraum in den hebräischen führen müssen, der, aller Vorsätze ungeachtet, bis zum heutigen Tage immer noch unbetreten vor mir liegt. Es ist ein Glück, für das ich nicht einmal Ihnen danken darf, daß Sie die schöpferische Probe auf die Analyse eines (in der Tat nur dem Oberflächlichen und im Oberflächlichen) vergangenen Zustandes des deutschen Dramas machen. Mit verdoppelter Ungeduld erwarte ich die Aufführung und damit die neue Schlußfassung des „Turms". So bringt mir was Sie schreiben ein Echo, auf das ich fast verzichten zu müssen geglaubt hatte. Denn ich wußte damals, unter der Arbeit, die Wahrheit zu sagen, von allen selbst mir nahestehenden Freunden nur den einzigen Rang, von dem ich gewiß war, daß er das „mea res agitur" dem Buche würde zuerkennen wollen. Auch verdanke ich darin vieles Einzelne seinen Briefen. Als er starb, wußte ich zunächst nicht: wer wird das lesen – vielmehr: wen wird es angehen. Ihnen danke ich es, daß diese Frage sich beantwortet hat. Und durch Sie betrifft es, wenn nicht viele, so doch jedenfalls alle, die es betreffen will und darf. Vielleicht darf ich neben der Teilnahme von [Walther] Brecht später auch auf das Interesse des hamburger Kreises um [Aby] Warburg hoffen. Jedenfalls würde ich unter seinen Mitgliedern (zu denen ich selber keine Beziehungen habe) am ersten akademisch geschulte und verständnisvolle Rezensenten zugleich mir erwarten; im übrigen werde ich gerade von Seiten der offiziellen Wissenschaft nicht allzuviel Wohlwollen mir erwarten.

Ich verbleibe mit sehr herzlichen Grüßen Ihr dankbar ergebener

Walter Benjamin

PS Ich sende dies eingeschrieben, weil ich nicht weiß, ob die Adresse genau genug ist.

1 Unter diesem Titel von der 5. Aufl., 1866 f., an.
2 Erschienen im Literaturblatt der Frankfurter Zeitung vom 7. 11. 1926 (Jahrg. 59, Nr. 45).

159 An Jula Radt

Moskau
Sadowaja Triumfalnaja
26. Dezember 1926

Liebe Jula,

hoffentlich bekommst Du diesen Brief. Dann antworte mir auch schön. Ich wage erst jetzt zu schreiben, denn jetzt erst habe ich, seit meiner Ankunft, die ersten Nachrichten aus Deutschland erhalten. Ich dachte daher, alles geht verloren. Aber die Post scheint zuverlässig zu sein. Eine Karte habe ich Dir bereits geschrieben. – Du mußt nicht denken, daß es leicht ist, von hier Nachricht zu geben. An dem was ich sehe und höre, werde ich sehr lange zu arbeiten haben, bis es sich mir irgendwie formt. Die Gegenwart in diesen Verhältnissen – und sogar schon eine flüchtige – hat einen außerordentlichen Wert. Es ist alles im Bau oder Umbau und beinah jeder Augenblick stellt sehr kritische Fragen. Die Spannungen im öffentlichen Leben – die zum großen Teil einen geradezu theologischen Charakter haben – sind so groß, daß sie alles Private in unvorstellbarem Maße abriegeln. Wenn Du hier wärest, so würdest Du Dich wahrscheinlich noch weit mehr wundern als ich es tue; ich erinnere mich an manches, was Du im Sommer in Agay über „Rußland" gesagt hast. – Bewerten kann ich das alles nicht; im Grunde sind dies Verhältnisse, zu denen man mitten in ihnen Stellung nehmen kann und muß, dann vielleicht sogar in vielem eine ablehnende; von außen kann man sie nur beobachten. Und es ist völlig unabsehbar, was dabei in Rußland zunächst herauskommen wird. Vielleicht eine wirkliche sozialistische Gemeinschaft, vielleicht etwas ganz anderes. Der Kampf, der darüber entscheidet, ist ununterbrochen im Gange. Sachlich mit diesen Verhältnissen verbunden zu sein ist höchst fruchtbar – mich aus grundsätzlichen Erwägungen in sie hineinzustellen, ist mir nicht möglich. Wieweit ich aber sachliche Beziehungen zu den hiesigen Angelegenheiten bekomme, werde ich sehen. Verschiedene Umstände machen es wahr-

scheinlich, daß ich von jetzt ab aus dem Ausland ausführlichere Artikel an russische Zeitschriften geben werde und möglicherweise werde ich auch in größerem Umfang an der „Enzyklopedie“ arbeiten. Es ist sehr viel zu tun und in geisteswissenschaftlichen Angelegenheiten haben die Leute hier einen unvorstellbaren Mangel an sachverständigen Mitarbeitern. – Was ich andererseits über meinen Aufenthalt hier etwa schreiben werde, weiß ich noch nicht. Ich werde Dir wahrscheinlich schon mitgeteilt haben, daß ich zunächst eine große Materialsammlung in Form eines Tagebuchs angelegt habe. – Dem Schrecken des Weihnachtsabends bin ich beim schönen Gesumme eines Samowars entronnen. Es gab auch sonst sehr viel Schönes; eine Schlittenfahrt durch russischen Winterwald zu einem hübschen kleinen Mädchen das ich besuchte[1], und dabei lernte ich ein vorzügliches Kindersanatorium kennen. Sehr viel bin ich im Theater – über das die ungeheuerlichsten Vorstellungen verbreitet sind. In Wirklichkeit sind von allem, was ich bis jetzt sah, die Vorstellungen bei Meyerhold das einzig Bedeutende. Die Spaziergänge in der Stadt sind selbst bei größter Kälte (ich hatte bis 26°) sehr schön, wenn ich nicht gerade übermüdet bin. Das kommt mir wegen der Schwierigkeiten der Sprache und der Härte der äußeren Existenz hier öfter vor. Der Aufenthalt in dieser Jahreszeit ist außerordentlich gesund und ich habe mich, alles in allem und trotz allem genommen, sehr lange nicht so gut gefühlt. Aber er ist unvorstellbar teuer, wahrscheinlich ist Moskau so ungefähr der teuerste Platz der Erde. – Mehr und Konkreteres werde ich Dir erzählen, wenn ich zurückbin. Hast Du den Kopf von Stone[2] photographieren lassen? Wie geht es Dir eigentlich? Ist Ilse[3] in Berlin gewesen? Wie geht es mit Fritz? Dieses alles schreibe mir fein säuberlich auf, auf mehreren Bogen Deines erlauchten dünnen Papiers. Die Adresse kannst Du mit lateinischen Buchstaben schreiben. Aber antworte anmutig und postwendend. Ich wünsche Dir gnädige Sylvester- und freundliche Neujahrsdämonen.

Dein Walter

1 Die Tochter von Asja Lacis.

2 Stone, ein bekannter Photograph, hatte auch den Umschlag von W. B.s „Einbahnstraße“ gemacht. Die Photographie des Kopfes ist erhalten.

3 Ilse Hermann, eine Freundin der Adressatin. Jula Cohn-Radt hatte ihr berliner Atelier im Hause von Ilse Hermanns Eltern.

160 An Gerhard Scholem

Berlin, 23. Februar 1927

Lieber Gerhard,

morgen sind es drei Wochen, daß ich wieder in Berlin bin. Es gibt sehr viel Arbeit für mich. Ich fördere sie nicht hinreichend schnell; jede kleine Leistung, die zu stande kommt, ist bei mir in sehr viel Müßiggang verpackt. Jetzt, nach kurzer überstandener Ankunftsgrippe, beschäftigt mich ein Artikel über Moskau[1]. Einige winzige Referate wirst Du in der „Literarischen Welt“ gesehen haben oder im Folgenden noch finden[2]; etwas Zusammenhängenderes zu schreiben ohne dem Abgrund des Geschwätzes zu verfallen, der sich unter solchem Versuche fast bei jedem Schritte vor einem öffnet, ist sehr schwer. Gewisse Einzelheiten, die sich nicht durch mich bestimmen ließen, wirkten zeitweise ungünstig auf meine Aktionsmöglichkeiten in Moskau ein, so daß ich nicht so viel herumgekommen bin, wie ich es gewünscht hätte. Aber zwei Monate, in denen ich so oder so in und mit der Stadt mich herumschlagen mußte, haben mir, wie ich von hier aus und in Unterhaltungen mit hiesigen Leuten sehr bald festgestellt habe, doch Dinge gegeben, zu denen ich auf anderm Wege kaum gekommen wäre. Möglich, daß mir gelingt (aber ich weiß es nicht) einiges davon für so avertierte Leser wie Dich in den Notizen über Moskau transparent zu machen, an denen ich augenblicklich arbeite.

Mit meinem Goethe-Artikel für die russische Enzyklopädie habe ich wenig Glück gehabt. Freilich läßt der Tatbestand, daß er nicht erscheinen wird, sich auch anders begründen. Den Leuten ist sozusagen das Exposé eines solchen Artikels,

Studium nötig machen würde, auf einem der für solche Dinge gangbaren Wege zu beschaffen; wie es aber in allen ähnlichen Fällen ist, so braucht er auch hier – und ganz abgesehen von der Frage der äußeren Mittel, schon um eine spätere Berufung ins Auge fassen zu können – einige Referenzen über meine Befähigung. Dr. Scholem schreibt mir, daß in diesem Sinne eine Äußerung von Ihnen von höchstem Wert sei und er legt mir nahe, Dr. Magnes die Möglichkeit zu geben, sich mit einer schriftlichen Anfrage an Sie zu wenden. Ich tue das, mit der inneren Überzeugung, daß ich damit um mehr als einen Dienst und um eine wirkliche bedeutungsvolle Hilfe bitte, daß Sie sie darum auch um so sicherer erfüllen werden. Wie ich vermute wird ein kurzer Brief des Dr. Magnes in absehbarer Zeit bei Ihnen eintreffen.

Die Frage akademischer Referenzen im engsten Sinne des Wortes war schwierig. Ich habe mir da erlaubt neben einigen anderen Germanisten und Philosophen Professor Brecht anzugeben.

[...]

Was Sie mir bei Ihrem Hiersein Bestätigendes und Präzisierendes aus Ihren eigenen Plänen zum Projekt der „Pariser Passagen“ sagten, ist mir immerfort gegenwärtig und macht mir zugleich immer klarer, wo die Hauptakzente zu liegen haben. Augenblicklich bemühe ich mich um das Dürftige, was bisher zur philosophischen Darstellung und Ergründung der Mode versucht worden ist: was es mit diesem natürlichen und ganz irrationalen Zeitmaßstab des Geschichtsverlaufs eigentlich auf sich hat.

Eines habe ich sehr bedauert, bei Ihrem Hiersein versäumt zu haben. Ich hätte so gerne mit Ihnen über Alfred Brust gesprochen. Nicht nur weil ich aus den „Neuen Deutschen Beiträgen“ und von [Willy] Haas weiß, daß er Sie interessiert und daß Sie Anteil an ihm nehmen, sondern weil wir wohl auch die Freundschaft zwischen Rang und Brust berührt hätten – die sich freilich wohl nie gesehen haben. Mir ist sein Werk doch fremd und wohl auf immer. Ich habe begonnen „Jutt und Jula“ [1] zu lesen, erkenne, daß man diesem Mann die größte Achtung schuldet und spüre die Kräfte,

die da wirksam sind doch als gefährliche, feindliche, die ich vielleicht nur einmal, eben in der Gestalt von Rang, bezwungen und zu wahren Genien geworden sah.

Die wenigen Zeilen über den „Turm“, die diesem hier beiliegen, bitte ich Sie, nachsichtig aufzunehmen.

Mit den herzlichsten Grüßen

Ihr aufrichtig Ihnen ergebener Walter Benjamin

PS Eben treffen Ihre freundlichen Zeilen aus Rodaun mit der erfreulichen Nachricht über [Walther] Brecht ein. Bitte sagen Sie ihm bei Gelegenheit meinen Dank – oder vielleicht noch besser, ich darf nach Erscheinen seiner Besprechung selbst Anlaß nehmen, mit ihm in Verbindung zu treten. Aber verzeihen Sie – das eine schließt ja das andere nicht aus.

Ich wünsche Ihnen von Herzen reiche gesegnete Frühlingswochen.

[1] B. rezensierte das Buch in der Literarischen Welt vom 30. 3. 1928 (Jg. 4, Nr. 13), S. 5, unter dem Titel: „Eine neue gnostische Liebesdichtung“.

173 An Alfred Cohn

Berlin, 27. März 1928

Lieber Alfred,

spät genug stelle ich mich an Deinem Ferien-Lager mit einem Päckchen ein, zu dem hier die erforderliche Gebrauchsanweisung: das Elementar [?] sei zuerst und vor allem Deinem Studium empfohlen, wonach Du es hoffentlich mit doppeltem Vergnügen in Deine Bibliothek einstellst. Sodann nimm die französischen Skribenten zur Hand und sende sie mir nach vollzogener Bekanntschaftsfeier wieder zurück. Dem Jouglet[1] lege, wenn Du Lust hast, einen Empfehlungs- oder Urias-Brief ins Maul, damit ich weiß, was ich von ihm zu halten habe und ob er wirklich wichtig genug ist, besprochen zu

werden. Mit dem Buche von Benda habe ich das getan, und trotzdem, was ich darüber schrieb[2], wenn überhaupt, so an einem blamablen Orte erscheinen wird, sollst Du es nach Möglichkeit zu Gesicht bekommen.

Schreibe mir, was Du machst und wie es Dir geht.

Entsprechende Mitteilungen von meiner Seite mag beredt genug die freundliche Bitte vertreten, mir die 10 Mark sobald Du es tun kannst, zurückzusenden. –

Schade daß Du nicht hier bist: ich schreibe Dir dies nämlich am Abend eines Tages, an dem ich Berlin als Hauptstadt des Reiches wieder einmal in den Rachen habe sehen können. Das kam so: Gestern abend las Kraus als viertes und letztes in der Reihe seiner Offenbach-Vorlesungen das „Pariser Leben". Es war die erste Operettenvorlesung, die ich von ihm hörte und ich will Dir hier von dem Eindruck, den sie mir machte, umso weniger schreiben, als sie gerade jetzt eine ganze Ideenmasse – Du weißt, aus welchem Bereich – in Bewegung setzte, so daß ich Mühe habe, über meine Gedanken den Überblick zu behalten. Unter den Zusatzstrophen gab es ein Couplet mit dem Schlußvers „Ich bring aus jeder Stadt den Schuft – heraus". Es war deutlich, daß es auf Kerr ging. Kurz vor der ersten Pause verlas Kraus, stehend, einen kurzen Text, der darauf hinauslief zu sagen: „Ich nenne hier Kerr öffentlich einen Schuft, um zu sehen, ob ich ihn auf diese Weise zu einer Klage werde zwingen können. In meiner Hand sind die Beweise, daß Kerr mich im Jahre 1916 den obersten Militärbehörden als hochverräterischen, defaitistischen Autor denunziert hat". – Mir ist zu dieser Vorlesung wie gesagt einiges eingefallen und ich wollte unbedingt über sie schreiben, natürlich ohne diesen „Zwischenfall" zu eskamotieren, sondern vielmehr kurz ihn als dynamisches Zentrum des Abends hinstellen. Das Ergebnis eines Vormittags war die Erfahrung, daß ein Referat über diesen Vortrag nirgends unterzubringen war. Meine Notiz werde ich darum nicht weniger schreiben, habe aber nur noch wenig Hoffnung, sie erscheinen zu sehen[3].

So ist Berlin.

Im übrigen hatte ich von Kraus einen größeren Eindruck

als je bisher. Jetzt nämlich, da er seine adaequaten Gegenstände gefunden hat, ist er, bis in die äußere Natur hinein, gewachsen, aufrechter und entspannter geworden.

Leider ist heute abend noch allerhand zu besorgen und ich muß schließen. An der Potsdamer Brücke hat heute eine Buchhandlung ein Sonderfenster mit meinen Schriften eingerichtet und in dessen Mitte ist Julas Kopf ausgestellt.

Herzliche Grüße an Dich und Grete

Dein Walter

1 Vermutlich René Jouglet, „Le nouveau corsaire" (deutsch 1927).
2 Vermutlich „La trahison des clercs". Die Besprechung erschien im Mai 1928 in den „Humboldt-Blättern".
3 Sie erschien in von der Redaktion an den Stellen über Kerr zensurierter Form in der „Literarischen Welt" vom 20. April 1928.

174 An Max Rychner

Berlin, 22. April 1928

Sehr geehrter Herr Rychner,

in der regnerischen Stille eines Sonntagvormittags werde ich meiner Beschämung soweit Herr, um Ihnen schreiben zu können. Ich hätte mir gleich darüber klar sein müssen, daß der ehren- und reizvolle Vorschlag, den Sie mir im vergangenen Herbst gemacht haben, durch seine Dimensionen entmutigend auf mich wirken würde. Meine Schwerfälligkeit in der Konzeption – verzeihen Sie, wenn ich es ausspreche – ist so groß, daß ich an ein im eigentlichen Sinne repräsentatives Thema – deutsche Literatur der letzten zwei Jahre vor dem Forum zu behandeln, das mir seit langem unter allen, die um deutschsprachliche Zeitschriften herumliegen als das wichtigste erscheint – kaum herankomme.

Dagegen steht es für mich fest, daß – Ihr späteres Einverständnis vorausgesetzt – das erste wesentliche Stück, das ich von meiner Arbeit fortgeben kann, der „Neuen Schweizer Rundschau" gehören soll. Ich denke da an Teile eines Essays „Pariser Passagen", an dem ich seit Monaten arbeite und der

WALTER BENJAMIN

BRIEFE

Herausgegeben und mit Anmerkungen versehen von
Gershom Scholem und Theodor W. Adorno

BAND 2

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SUHRKAMP VERLAG

zur Deutung Prousts beizutragen. Ich stehe aber dem Ganzen noch zu nahe, es steht noch zu groß vor mir. Ich warte, bis ich Details sehe, an denen ich dann, wie an Unebenheiten einer Mauer, hochklettern will. Sicher wird unsere deutsche Proust-Forschung sehr anders aussehen als die französische. In Proust lebt doch noch so viel größeres und wichtigeres als der „Psychologe", von dem in Frankreich, soviel ich sehe, fast ausschließlich die Rede ist. Wenn wir uns etwas gedulden, so bin ich sicher, Sie werden eines Tages, von welcher Seite es sei, eine vergleichende Arbeit über deutsche und französische Proust-Kommentare ebenso gerne erhalten wie bringen.

Für heute schließe ich mit den aufrichtigsten Empfehlungen als Ihr ergebener

Walter Benjamin

183 An Alfred Cohn

[Februar 1929]

Lieber Alfred,

ich will durchaus keinen Tag verstreichen lassen sondern Dir sofort zu Deiner Sendung gratulieren. Die Sachen sind noch nicht bei der Redaktion, aber sie werden natürlich gedruckt. Ich stehe dafür ein wie für meine eignen. Sei nicht böse, wenn ich Dir sage, daß die Rezensionen noch besser sind als ich es beim festesten Vertrauen in Deinen Scharfblick und Deine Ausdruckskraft erwarten konnte. Ich freue mich, endlich in diesem verzweifelten Exil, das die „Literarische Welt" darstellt, einen Mitverbannten zu haben.

Besonders die Rezension der Luxemburg-Biographie ist vollendet.

Bitte entschuldige, daß der angekündigte Panferow „Die Genossenschaft der Habenichtse"[1] nicht kam. Ursprünglich hatte ich es auf meinen Namen genommen und auch schließlich behalten, weil meine russische Freundin, die seit einiger Zeit hier ist, mit Panferow sehr gut bekannt ist und mir

allerlei von ihm erzählen will, was ich einer Rezension zu gute kommen lassen möchte.

Seitdem ich weiß, daß Du das Pergamentbuch bekommen sollst, bin ich, jedenfalls darin, viel fleißiger und beschreibe es in die Kreuz und die Quer[2]. Ja – um einen Augenblick dabei zu verweilen: ich meine jenes größere Heft in biegsamem Pergamentdeckel, mit dem Du mich in Mannheim beschenkt hast. Der Umgang mit ihm hat mir zudem ein beschämendes faible für dieses ganz dünne, durchscheinende und doch vorzügliche Papier gegeben, das ich hier leider nirgends auftreiben kann. Weißt Du eine Quelle, wo man es *en gros* beziehen kann?

Ich will dafür sorgen, daß Du jetzt möglichst regelmäßige Büchersendungen von der Redaktion direkt bekommst. Für die zweite Frankreich-Nummer möchte ich der Redaktion doch vorschlagen, dreißig Zeilen aus dem Flaubertschen dictionnaire des idées reçues[3] zu bringen. Ich schreibe Dir noch darüber. Wenn Du Dich für den Aufsatz über Surrealismus[4] interessierst, wirst Du gut tun, das vollständige Erscheinen abzuwarten und ihn dann in Einem zu lesen. Sinnwidriger als es geschehen ist, ließ sich nämlich die Abteilung der Fortsetzungen garnicht vornehmen.

Für heute will ich schließen und tue es mit allen guten Wünschen für Deine Gesundheit und herzlichen Grüßen an Grete und die Kinder

Dein Walter

PS Von einer eigentlichen „Rubrik" Burschells in der „Literarischen Welt" weiß ich nichts. Bitte schreibe mir Genaueres. Im übrigen hoffe ich, das wird sich mit der Zeit alles von selbst gut einspielen.

1 Erschien 1928. Von W. B. in der „Literarischen Welt" vom 15. März 1929 besprochen.

2 Dies Buch im Pergamenteinband befindet sich, aus dem Nachlaß von Alfred Cohn, in Scholems Besitz. Es ist in kleinster Schrift eng beschrieben.

3 Aus Bouvard et Pécuchet.

4 Erschien in der „Literarischen Welt" vom 1., 8. und 15. Februar 1929.

geschlossen. Ich habe für diesen noch eine ganze Anzahl Stücke fertigzustellen und arbeite zur Zeit an einem „Karl Kraus“ [1], der etwa den Umfang des „Green“ haben soll. Das Studium der Literatur über Kraus in allen ihren Teilen ist höchst interessant. Meine letzte kleine Arbeit ist überschrieben „Aus dem Brecht-Kommentar“ [2] und wird hoffentlich in der Frankfurter Zeitung erscheinen. Sie ist ein erster Niederschlag meines in letzter Zeit sehr interessanten Umgangs mit Brecht. Ich werde sie Dir sofort nach Erscheinen senden. Es bestand hier der Plan, in einer ganz engen kritischen Lesegemeinschaft unter Führung von Brecht und mir im Sommer, den Heidegger zu zertrümmern. Leider wird aber Brecht, dem es ziemlich schlecht geht, sehr bald verreisen und allein nehme ich es nicht auf mich.

An dieser Stelle erinnere ich mich mit Schrecken der neuen Wälzer, die meinen Schreibtisch drücken. Ich gebe Dir einen Begriff davon, wenn ich links Watsons „Behaviorismus“, rechts Klages „Geist und Leben“ nenne.

Was gibt es aus Deiner Arbeit?

Wie es auch immer sei, dürften die beiden vergangenen Monate von mir aus die letzte lange Pause in unserm Briefwechsel gewesen sein. Mit diesen Worten, die so sorgfältig verpackt eine Bitte enthalten, will ich schließen.

Alles Herzliche Dein Walter

[1] Erschien im Literaturblatt der FZ vom 10., 14., 17. und 18. März 1931. Jetzt Schriften II, S. 159–195.
[2] Erschien im Literaturblatt der FZ vom 6. Juli 1930.

197 An Gerhard Scholem

Zoppot, 15. August 1930

Lieber Gerhard,

ja, Dein Buch [1] hat mich in Berlin erreicht und ich danke Dir sehr dafür. Du hast nun mit Deinem Namen die eigentlichen Forts der Philologie, die Anmerkungen, besetzt und kannst nun künftig Deine Gedanken mit aller Sicherheit in den Weinbergen und Äckern des Großgedruckten sich ergehen und nähren lassen.

Wird es wieder in absehbarer Zeit wieder einmal etwas deutsches von Dir geben? Damit der, sozusagen, kalten Beschämung, die ich beim Empfang Deiner hebräischen Sachen fühle, auch wieder einmal eine heiße beim Lesen folge.

Es ist frühmorgens, die See lärmt vor meinem Fenster. Ich habe die letzte oder vorletzte Station meiner Reise erreicht – das ist Zoppot. So schön die große Reise war, die ich hinter mir habe – bis über den Polarkreis und in das nördliche Finland hinein – so war sie doch zu einsam, um ganz zu einer Erholung zu werden; ich habe auch auf dem Schiff an viel gearbeitet. Hier aber bin ich mit einem Bekannten und dessen Frau [2] und beginne langsam mich zu erholen, es ist mir, als sei es nach Jahren das erste Mal. Die Redaktionen grollen weil ich nichts tue. Ich aber muß die wenigen Gelegenheiten, die ich im Leben zum Faulenzen habe, ausnutzen. Das hindert nicht, daß ich mich mit allerhand Nebensachen herumschlage. Ich habe einen Zyklus „Nordische See“ [3] gemacht, den Du ja wohl in absehbarer Zeit zu sehen bekommen wirst. Auf dem Schiff habe ich Jouhandeau übersetzt. Und dann mich während der ganzen Reise mit den neuesten mythologicis befaßt. Das eine, [Erich] Ungers „Wirklichkeit, Mythos, Erkenntnis“ wird Dir wohl bereits vorliegen. Dagegen weiß ich nicht, ob man in Jerusalem schon von dem großen Werk von Klages „Der Geist als Widersacher der Seele“ spricht. Was mich betrifft, so habe ich den ersten Band obenhin durchgesehen, es mit Exaktheit durchzustudieren, erfordert viele Wochen. Es ist nun, in welchen Zusammenhängen auch immer der Verfasser einem suspekt sein und bleiben mag [4], ohne Zweifel ein großes philosophisches Werk. Es wäre völlig müßig, wenn ich Dir etwa hier andeuten wollte, worum es sich handelt. Ich habe auch noch keine eigene „Stellung“ zu dem, was darin steht, bezogen. In keinem Falle hätte ich mir vorstellen können, daß ein so hanebüchener metaphysischer Dualismus, wie er bei Klages zugrunde liegt, je sich mit

wirklich neuen und weittragenden Konzeptionen verbinden könne. Seit ich hier seßhaft geworden bin, habe ich mich mit Ungers Buch beschäftigt und nunmehr davon zwei Drittel heruntergewürgt. Ich bin ganz überaus enttäuscht: so viel Plumpheit verbunden mit soviel Trockenheit habe ich nicht oft in einer philosophischen Darstellung angetroffen. Eine systematische Auseinandersetzung mit dem Kritizismus zur Grundlage einer Konzeption der mythischen Welt zu machen, ist zwar vielleicht nicht unmöglich, aber ein so abstruses Verfahren, daß der philosophische Gedanke ans Ziel kommt wie ein Hungerkünstler, der mit unsäglicher Mühe die hesperischen Gärten aufsucht, um dort seine Kunst zu zeigen. Sprachlich ist das Buch unter jeder Kritik. Man übersieht keinen Augenblick, wie sehr der Verfasser darauf brennt, nach Erledigung der Formalien, die mit diesem Buch konzediert wird, nun endlich mit der Zauberei zu beginnen, und dabei die verlorene Zeit, sogut es gehen mag, einzuholen. Gegenüber den vorhergehenden Schriften von Unger scheint es mir nichts neues zu enthalten, nur daß in jenen eine größere Konzision und Originalität herrschte, die die Rücksicht aufs Publikum hier scheinbar nicht aufkommen ließ. [. . .]

Ich möchte bald von Dir hören, besonders über die Bücher, von denen ich oben andeutend sprach, dann auch, ob Du seit der abstoßenden Faselei von [Friedr.] Wolters[5] gut gefunden hast, Dich mit neueren deutschen Sachen zu befassen. Da ich den Wolters einmal erwähne – Deinen Heroismus ihn ganz zu lesen habe ich freilich nicht aufgebracht – so will ich sagen, daß das einzig Verwendbare mir, – aus freilich sehr besonderen Konstellationen – die Mitteilungen waren, die da über Schuler zu finden sind. Ich habe mir auch ein Bändchen nachgelassener Bruchstücke[6] zum verborgenen Anstaunen kommen lassen. Die Hauptmasse des Nachlasses ist in den Händen von Klages.

Sei herzlich mit Escha gegrüßt

Dein Walter

1 Eine Beschreibung der kabbalistischen Handschriften in Jerusalem.
2 Fritz und Jula Radt.
3 In der FZ vom 18. Sept. 1930. Jetzt „Städtebilder", S. 47 bis 54.

4 Über seinen Antisemitismus war sich W. B. völlig klar; vgl. den Brief vom 14. Januar 1926.
5 „Stefan George und die Blätter für die Kunst", Berlin 1930.
6 Aus dem Nachlaß von Alfred Schuler.

198 An Gerhard Scholem

Berlin [4. Oktober 1930], Prinzregentenstraße 66

Lieber Gerhard,

ein Situationsbericht aus der Stille, nur eben damit Du nicht denkst, es sei die der Vergeßlichkeit. Eher schon die der mancherlei Zurüstungen und Bekümmernisse. Freilich selbst diese letzeren spielen vorm Hintergrunde schöner besonnter Wände, wie sie meine neue – nur leider vermutlich sehr provisorische Wohnung einschließen. Aus ihr habe ich Dir, glaub ich, noch nicht geschrieben. Es ist das erste Mal, daß das Leben mich in ein Atelier verschlagen hat, das aber klimatisch und optisch ganz von der Kälte frei ist, die mir dergleichen Unterkunft früher suspekt machte. Neben allen erdenklichen Vorzügen, vor allem dem der tiefsten Stille hat es innen- wie außenarchitektonisch bemerkenswerteste Nachbarschaft. Einerseits, auf der Straße, eine neue Synagoge, die ich bis Rosch ha Schanah[1] sie einweihte, für eine Ausgeburt protestantischen Theologengeistes im Kirchenbau hielt; andererseits, auf dem Flur, einen Vetter von mir – Arzt[2] – nebst seiner Frau, mit denen ich erfreuliche Beziehungen unterhalte.

[. . .] Du hast vor vielen Jahren so nahen Anteil an meinem projektierten Angelus novus genommen, daß ich Dir als einzigem außerhalb ein Wort darüber vertrauen möchte, das vorderhand den Weg zu Deinen Lippen nicht finden möge. Es handelt sich also um eine neue Zeitschrift und zwar die einzige, die meine eingewurzelte Überzeugung, daß ich mir mit dergleichen nicht nochmals könne zu schaffen machen, in der Gestalt zumindest, die sie im Projektenstadium annahm, bezwungen hat. Ich habe diesem Plan zum Verleger

sich denken kann. Ebenso unzivilisiert, ebenso hoch kultiviert. Er erinnerte mich an einen der Brüder Heinle, die so jung gestorben sind und er hat einen Gang, der oft nach augenblicklichem Verschwinden aussieht. Ich hätte es einem andern nicht so leicht geglaubt, wenn er erklärt hätte, er kämpfe gegen einen Einfluß, den die Bilder Gauguins auf ihn hätten. Bei diesem Jungen konnte ich genau begreifen, wovon er sprach.

Etwas ganz anderes: in der Züricher Illustrierten erscheint seit etwa drei Wochen der Abdruck des Buches, in dem ein gewisser Trax Harding sich mit dem 1925 im brasilianischen Urwald verschwundenen Obersten Fawcett befaßt. Ich las den Beginn des Abdrucks und glaube, daß man es in dem Tramp und Cowboy, der dieses Buch verfaßt haben will – wahrscheinlich in der Tat verfaßt hat – mit einem sehr wichtigen und beispiellos begabten Autor zu tun hat. Wenn Sie das erste Kapitel, das in einer der ersten Mai- oder letzten Aprilnummern stehen muß, gelesen haben, werden Sie im Bilde sein. Sie werden sich die betreffenden Nummern der Züricher Illustrierten verschaffen, diese Serie mit atemloser Spannung lesen und mir dann schicken. Ja?

Dafür bekommen Sie einen Abdruck der Bennett-Rezension[3] sowie ich im Besitz von Dublikaten bin.

Immer wieder habe ich Ihnen für eine der Anweisungen zu danken, die pünktlich und zu dem verhältnismäßig günstigen Kurse von 2,7 ausgezahlt werden. Jede von ihnen ist für mich ein kleines Modell von einem geborgenen Dasein und vielleicht steht es mit ihnen wie mit den kleinen Modellhäusern der Architekten, die oft viel reizender aussehen als nachher das Leben in den wirklichen sich gestaltet. Und nun wollen Sie schon an meinen Geburtstag denken. Ich habe lange nachgedacht und möchte Sie nur mit meinem liebsten Wunsch verbinden. Nun sagt Mac Orlan, für einen Mann von vierzig Jahren könne es eigentlich kein größeres Fest geben, als einen neuen Anzug anzuziehen. Soweit gut – aber nun werde ich einundvierzig und da braucht man Trost nötiger als Feste. Ja, gern möchte ich an diesem Tage blauen Rauch zu meinem Schornstein heraussteigen lassen. Aber seit

langem hat er sich nicht mehr über meinem Dache gekräuselt und die Bilder, die ich in meinem letzten Briefe Ihnen einschloß, waren die letzten, welche er geformt hat. Wenn Sie einige edle Scheiter auf meinen Herd legten, so wären Sie meinen schönsten Stunden verbunden und meine Rauchfahne überm Haus würde am fünfzehnten bis zu Ihnen hinüberwehn.

Liebe Felizitas, für heute schließe ich ab. Natürlich sollen meine Bücher bei Ihnen bleiben. Nur die Skripten liefern Sie bitte aus; diese, der Einfachheit halber, bitte vollzählig. Es sei denn, daß Sie zufällig auf irgendein Stück besondern Wert legten. Aber das würde die andern Stücke vor den Kopf stoßen, und deshalb nehme ich es kaum an. – Mein Briefpapier ist zu ende und ich kann das mir – und hoffentlich Ihnen auch – liebgewordene Kuvert nicht auftreiben. Nehmen Sie diese Zeilen, die sich plumper in Ihre Hände spielen, doch freundlich auf.

Wie immer Ihr Detlef

PS Ein freundlicher Brief der Europäischen Revue ist soeben gekommen.

1 Firmenzeichen der Handschuhfabrik in der G. A. damals tätig war.
2 Dieser Absatz ist wieder eingefügt worden im Nachdruck der Rezension in: Dichten und Trachten. Jahresschau des Suhrkamp Verlages. 20. Folge. Frankfurt an Main 1962, S. 47.
3 B.'s pseudonym in der Frankfurter Zeitung vom 25. 5. 1933 (Jg. 77, Nr. 378/79) erschienene Rezension von Arnold Bennett: Konstanze und Sophie oder Die alten Damen. München 1932.

224 An Jula Radt

[Poststempel 24. 7. 1933]

Liebe Jula,

es war eine große Freude Deinen Brief zu bekommen. Er erschien nämlich gerade an meinem Geburtstag, und das war auf diese Weise natürlich noch schöner als wenn Du an ihn

gedacht hättest. Denn es ergab sich, daß Dein Unbewußtes dem Weltpostverein zu meinen Ehren in die Hände gearbeitet hatte.

Aber auch Deine Nachrichten sind erfreulich gewesen. Denn so wie Ihr es tut um diese Zeit im märkischen Sandboden sich zu verwurzeln ist rühmlich, wie wenig es sich auch zur Nachahmung für jeden eignet. Solltest oder könntest Du mir aber über die Schultern sehen, während ich dies schreibe, so fändest Du über diesem seit langen Jahren in Gunst bei mir befindlichen pariser Papier Schatten von Kiefernadeln spielen, die Du von den märkischen nicht unterscheiden könntest und wenn Du geradeaus blicktest, würdest Du das Meer nicht sehen, wenn es auch nur drei Minuten von meinem Sommerversteck entfernt ist.

Ein solches habe ich nämlich wieder mit meinem Liegestuhl bezogen seitdem es mir, nach einem weniger glücklichen Debut am gegenüberliegenden bebauten Ufer der Bucht gelungen ist, das beinah unbebaute vom vorigen Jahre wiederzugewinnen. Bis dahin war meine Lebensweise eine unstetere, zwischen den ungenügenden Arbeitsmöglichkeiten von San Antonio und den zum Teil durchaus bemerkenswerten Zerstreuungen von Ibiza geteilte. Dann aber legte eine geschäftlich notwendige Reise nach Palma in meinen Aufenthalt eine Zäsur. Ich habe Mallorca dieses Jahr ausgiebiger kennen gelernt, auf Wanderungen und Autofahrten. So schön die Insel aber ist, so hat mich das, was ich dort zu sehen bekam, doch sehr in meiner Anhänglichkeit an Ibiza bestärkt, das eine ungleich verschlossenere und geheimnisvollere Landschaft hat. Aus dieser Landschaft schneiden die scheibenlosen Fensteröffnungen meines Zimmers die schönsten Bilder. Es ist das einzig notdürftig bewohnbare eines Rohbaus, an dem noch eine ganze Weile gearbeitet werden wird und den ich bis zur Fertigstellung als einziger Bewohner für mich habe. Die Einschränkung meiner Lebensbedürfnisse und Lebenskosten habe ich durch dieses Quartier auf ein kaum mehr unterbietbares Minimum gesenkt. Das Fesselnde daran ist aber, daß alles menschenwürdig bleibt und daß, wenn etwas mir hier fehlt, es vielmehr auf der Seite der

menschlichen Beziehungen empfindlich ist als auf der des Komforts.

Diese die Inselchronik ausmachenden Beziehungen sind für mich meist sehr fesselnd, aber manchmal auch enttäuschend und unbefriedigend. In diesem schlimmsten Falle lassen sie mir freilich zu meinen Arbeiten und Studien desto reichlicher Zeit.

Die „Berliner Kindheit um neunzehnhundert“ von der Du leider so wenig verstanden hast und an der es so viel zu verstehen gibt, wächst, um wenige aber wichtige, Stücke. Ein Aufsatz über Stefan George – vielleicht der einzige, der zu seinem 65ten Geburtstag erschienen ist – sagt, was ich im Namen meiner nächsten Freunde zu diesem Anlaß zu sagen hatte. Ich denke es wird Dir vor Augen gekommen sein. Ich wage aber kaum zu hoffen, daß Gedanken, in denen wir uns einmal begegnet sind, bei uns von einer gleichen Erfahrung gereift wurden; zu dieser Ungewißheit wäre mir freilich eine genauere Äußerung von Dir so wertvoll, daß ich sie erbitte.

Ich lese weiterhin [Arnold] Bennett, in dem ich immer mehr einen Mann erkenne, dessen Haltung meiner gegenwärtigen sehr verwandt ist und durch den ich in dieser meinigen mich bestärke: einen Mann nämlich, bei dem eine weitgehende Illusionslosigkeit und ein gründliches Mißtrauen in den Weltlauf weder zu moralischem Fanatismus noch zu Verbitterung führen sondern zu einer höchst durchtriebenen, klugen und raffinierten Lebenskunst, die dahin führt dem eigenen Malheur die Chancen, der eigenen Schlechtigkeit die paar anständigen Verhaltungsweisen, die aufs Menschenleben kommen, abzugewinnen. Der Roman „Clayhanger“, der in zwei Bänden im Rheinverlage erschienen ist, sollte Dir auch einmal in die Hände kommen.

Daß meine Post mir wenig Erfreuliches zuträgt, wirst Du Dir denken können. Gottseidank betrifft das relativ Beste bisher den Stefan, der zur Zeit mit meiner Frau auf einer Autoreise ist, die ihn durch Österreich und Ungarn bis nach Siebenbürgen und Rumänien führt. Die Nachrichten von Freunden aus Paris sind niederdrückend und dem und jenem geht es so hoffnungslos, daß er die Korrespondenz schon ein-

gestellt hat. Was etwa ich selbst von Paris zu erwarten hätte, ist überaus problematisch. Ein nicht ungünstiger Auftakt läge allenfalls in einer meisterhaften Übersetzung der „Berliner Kindheit", die ein pariser Freund mit meiner Hilfe hier vornimmt. Aber sie schreitet sehr langsam vor.

Zwischen den Zeilen Deines Briefes ist zu lesen, daß Alfred sich immer noch auf die alte, mannhafte Art behauptet. Ihn hätte ich gerne hier; er ist einer der wenigen, die ich mir unter diesen schwierigen aber nicht unfruchtbaren Verhältnissen der Insel vorstellen könnte. Aber besser, Du sagst ihm nichts davon und grüßt ihn nur herzlich, wie auch Fritz.

Was uns betrifft, so sind Briefe vielleicht unsere größte Chance miteinander. Daher dieser sehr herzliche und die Bitte um Deinen nächsten.

Walter

Meine Kritik von „Konstanze und Sophie" steht unterm Titel „am Kamin" in der Frankfurter Zeitung vom 23. Mai 1933.

225 An Gerhard Scholem

San Antonio, 31. Juli 1933

Lieber Gerhard,

Dir, als der unbestrittenen Autorität auf dem Gebiete meiner Briefschreiberei, sollte der Anblick dieses Briefpapiers genügen, um zu erkennen, etwas sei nicht ganz in Ordnung. Und dieser Umstand deckt mich jedenfalls für einen Teil der drei Wochen, die ich verstreichen ließ, ohne für Deinen schönen Brief zum Geburtstag Dir zu danken. Vor allem aber für das anhaltende Ausbleiben der Dir zustehenden Notizen über die Sprache.

Ich bin nämlich seit ungefähr vierzehn Tagen krank. Und da der Ausbruch des (an sich nicht bedeutsamen) Schadens mit dem der Julihitze, vielleicht nicht zufällig zusammen fiel, so hatte ich alle Hände voll zu tun, um mich unter so

schwierigen Umständen halbwegs auf dem Posten zu halten. Das geschah auf der einen Seite, indem ich alle verfügbaren Reserven an Kriminalromanen heranzog, auf der andern durch intensive Wiederaufnahme der Arbeit an der „Berliner Kindheit um neunzehnhundert". Ein neues Stück, das ich den früheren hinzufügte, hat mich für eine Weile von jeder andern Arbeit abgeschnitten. Entstanden sind unter dem Titel „Loggien" einige Seiten von denen ich nichts als sehr Gutes ankündigen kann und dazu, daß sie das genaueste Porträt enthalten das mir von mir selbst zu machen gegeben ist. Ich hoffe, Du wirst in einiger Zeit dieses Stück gedruckt sehen.

Mit diesem wird dann freilich das Detlefsche Holz, das ich in meine Lebensflamme geworfen habe, zum – mehr oder minder – letzten Mal aufflackern, denn schon zeichnen die neuen Pressegesetze sich ab, nach deren Inkrafttreten mein Erscheinen in der deutschen Presse noch um vieles undurchdringlicher werden wird als bisher.

[...]

Von allen Büchern und Papieren, die ja in San Antonio liegen, bin ich getrennt. Wenn ich die geeigneten Bücher hätte, so könnte ich mich wenigstens mit einem Auftrag der „Frankfurter Zeitung", zum 200sten Todestage Wielands – den ich so gut wie garnicht kenne – etwas zu schreiben beschäftigen.[1] Aber da hat man mir nur kümmerliche Gelegenheitsliteratur zur Verfügung gestellt. Die französische Übersetzung der „Berliner Kindheit" dagegen macht Fortschritte. Wir arbeiten täglich daran. Der Übersetzer[2] kann kein Wort deutsch. Die Technik, mit der wir vorgehen, ist, wie Du Dir denken kannst, nicht von Pappe. Und so entsteht aber fast durchweg Hervorragendes.

Wie gesagt – die große Hitze hat hier begonnen. Die Spanier, welche ihre Wirkungen kennen, sprechen von „August-Irrsinn" als einer ganz geläufigen Sache. Mir macht es viel Spaß, seinem Auftreten unter den Fremden nachzugehen. Es sind jetzt nicht weniger, und – wie Du Dir leicht vorstellst – recht bemerkenswerte Exemplare darunter.

[...]

haben möchte. Dank für den Hinweis auf den Aufsatz von Margarete Susman.[2] Noch mehr Dank würde ich Ihnen schulden, wenn Sie mir Ihren Kommentar zum „Alten Blatt" senden.[3]

Daß wir unsere Betrachtungen über Kraus schriftlich nicht fortsetzen, schlagen Sie mit Recht vor. Ich möchte Sie aber auf einen kleinen Sonderdruck[4] aufmerksam machen, in dem, zu Kraus' sechzigstem Geburtstag, Freunde ihrem Dank und ihrer Anhänglichkeit Ausdruck gegeben haben, weil ich nicht weiß, ob er Ihnen zu Gesicht gekommen ist. (Vielleicht können Sie diesen Privatdruck durch Jaray in Wien bekommen.) Eine recht schöne Betrachtung von Viertel steht darin; übrigens auch ein Gedicht von Brecht.

Ja, schreiben Sie mir, was Sie sich zu Montaigne zurecht gelegt haben. Ich kenne ihn wenig, etwas näher allerdings den Lukrez, der nun in der Tat eine ganz wunderbare Figur ist. Ihm verdanke ich die schönsten Lesestunden, die mir nach meiner Knabenzeit noch gegeben waren. Das war im Sommer vor zwei Jahren, als ich jeden Morgen von meinem Zimmer am einsamen Strand von Ibiza um 1/2 7 ins Meer stieg, um zu baden und dann an einer unzugänglichen Waldstelle, in einem Polster von Moos und vor der schon heißen Sonne geschützt, eine Stunde lang, ehe ich zum Frühstück ging, Lukrez zu lesen. Und Lukrez ist vor mancherlei Sonnenpfeilen ein Schutz. Sein Kapitel über die Liebe gehört sicher zu den bemerkenswerten Dingen, die in der Weltliteratur darüber zu finden sind.

Ich würde mich freuen, bald Gutes von Ihnen zu hören. Natürlich ist mir auch an allem gelegen, was Sie mir über Ihre Wahrnehmungen und Betrachtungen über Palästina mitteilen können. – Leider muß ich fürchten, daß Ihre privaten Verhältnisse sich durch die neuen Devisenvorschriften von Deutschland nicht vereinfacht haben. Werden Sie vor der Hand drüben bleiben? Meine Adresse finden Sie untenstehend. Ich werde wohl einige Monate an der côte bleiben, sei es hier, sei es in Frankreich.

Ehe ich schließe, will ich Sie noch auf ein wenig bekanntes Buch hinweisen, das ich vor kurzem las und das ich an Bedeutung für mich über fast alle großen Romane, ja unmittelbar hinter die Chartreuse de Parme stelle. Es ist „der Junker von Ballantrae" von Stevenson. Verschaffen Sie sich das, wenn Sie können.

1 Das Heft mit der Aufzeichnung dieser Gespräche ist in W. B.s Nachlaß erhalten. Brecht erklärte, der Aufsatz leiste dem „jüdischen Faschismus" Vorschub.
2 Das Hiob-Problem bei Franz Kafka. In: „Der Morgen" V, 1, 1929.
3 In Kafkas „Landarzt".
4 Stimmen über Karl Kraus zum 60. Geburtstag, Wien 1934. Darin von Brecht „Über die Bedeutung des zehnzeiligen Gedichts in der 888. Nummer der Fackel (Oktober 1933)".

247 *An Alfred Cohn*

San Remo, 19. Dezember 1934

Lieber Alfred,

ich hatte die Freude, Deinen Brief an der angegebenen Stelle zu finden. Mit Ruhe und aller Aufmerksamkeit habe ich ihn gelesen und daraus entnommen, mit wie kluger Hand Du die zarte Flamme der Hoffnung vor dem Windstoß der Zeitgeschichte beschützt. Ich wünsche Dir einen häuslichen, wohlbestellten Kamin, in dem sie eines guten Tages zündet.

Und wie sieht es mit mir aus? So daß man wirklich Bedenken haben muß, einem lebensklugen Manne wie Dir im Langen und Breiten davon zu erzählen. Wenn mir einer erklärte, ich könne von Glück sagen, in der herrlichsten Gegend – und San Remo ist wirklich besonders schön – ohne tägliche Lebens- und Existenzsorgen meinen Gedanken promenierend oder schreibend nachgehen zu dürfen – was sollte ich dem Mann erwidern. Und wenn ein anderer sich vor mir aufbaute, um mir ins Gesicht zu sagen, es sei ein Elend und eine Schande, so gleichsam in den Trümmern seiner eignen Vergangenheit sich einzunisten[1], fern von allen Aufgaben, Freunden und Produktionsmitteln – vor dem Mann würde ich erst recht betreten schweigen.

Natürlich bin ich um das tägliche Pensum nicht in Verlegenheit. Aber es wäre an der Zeit, es wieder einmal von weitem und aus dem Ganzen her zu bestimmen; wie sehr, das erkenne ich, seitdem ich begonnen habe, meine Studien zu den „Passagen" genau und systematisch durchzugehen. Leider besteht nicht die geringste Aussicht, meinen Aufenthaltsort in absehbarer Zeit frei wählen zu können; ich werde froh sein müssen, wenn ich ihn wechseln kann. Ob es im übrigen wieder in nördlichem Sinne geschehen wird, ist zweifelhaft – seit Brecht in London ist – wo er sich offenbar immer noch aufhält – ist keinerlei Nachricht von ihm zu erhalten.

Kurz, um die Möglichkeit eines bürgerlich-geselligen Umgangs, der mir hier vollkommen abgeht, beneide ich Dich nicht wenig. Entschädigt werde ich in den nächsten Tagen durch Stefans Kommen werden, der die Weihnachtsferien hier zubringen wird, um Ostern, wenn irgend möglich, auf eine hiesige Schule überzugehen.

Daß Du von Deiner alten Gewohnheit, mich zu beschenken, noch immer nicht lassen kannst, habe ich mit seltner Freude vernommen. Ich hätte Lust, mich wieder einmal von Hand zu Hand bei Dir zu bedanken – beziehungsweise den Bilderbogen an Ort und Stelle in Empfang zu nehmen – aber es ist doch sehr zweifelhaft, ob die Küste mich bis zu Dir geleiten wird[2]. Dazu kommt, daß die so tief in mich eingegrabnen Linien Ibizas in der letzten Zeit in schmerzhaften Konfigurationen sich zusammengezogen haben. Damit meine ich nicht nur und nicht an erster Stelle den Tod von Jean Jacques Noeggerath[3] – weil aber dessen Lebensfaden zufällig durch einen Knoten des meinigen lief, hat mich dieser Tod doch viel mehr betroffen als es nach der Art unseres Umgangs vermutbar gewesen wäre.

Zur Literatur wüßte ich Dir heute nicht viel zu melden. Erst vom Hörensagen ist mir bekannt, daß im Verlag Oprecht und Helbling – dessen Lektor Bernhard von Brentano ist – das neue Buch von Bloch herausgekommen ist. Es soll – wie mir von einer freilich nicht unbedingt unfehlbaren Stelle mitgeteilt wurde – peinliche und bösartige Auseinandersetzungen mit mir enthalten[4]. Warten wir ab! Brechts Roman[5] ist bei

Allert de Lange in Amsterdam erschienen. Ein neues Buch von Simenon habe ich gelesen „Les suicidés", das mir gefallen hat. Daß ich seit drei Monaten nicht müde werde, von Stevensons Roman „Der Junker von Ballantrae" zu sprechen, wirst Du wohl schon gemerkt haben und ich werde Dich kaum auf ihn hinzuweisen brauchen. – Vielleicht interessiert Dich, daß Hessel, wie ich aus der Frankfurter Zeitung ersah, Greens „Visionnaire" übersetzt hat.

Soviel für diesmal. Es wäre schön, wenn ich nicht allzu lange auf neue Nachrichten von Dir warten muß. Dir und Grete die herzlichsten Grüße

Dein Walter

1 W. B. wohnte in der von seiner geschiedenen Frau geführten Pension Villa Verde.
2 Alfred Cohn lebte damals als Kaufmann in Barcelona.
3 Sohn von Felix Noeggerath.
4 „Erbschaft dieser Zeit", 1935. Über Benjamin vor allem S. 275 ff.
5 „Der Dreigroschenroman", 1934.

248 An Karl Thieme

San Remo, 25. Dezember 1934

Lieber Herr Thieme,

längst habe ich vorgehabt, für die mehrfachen und gewichtigen Beweise Ihres Gedenkens Ihnen den aufrichtigsten Dank zu sagen. Nun gibt das Eintreffen Ihrer letzten Sendung und die Nähe des neuen Jahres, zu dem Sie meiner besonders herzlichen Wünsche versichert sein sollen, dazu den doppelten Anlaß.

Weil ich diesem Dank keine gemäßere Form geben könnte als die der eingehenden Auseinandersetzung mit Ihrer bedeutsamen abendländischen Bildungsgeschichte[1], muß er freilich als ein schriftlicher und den Bedingungen solcher Äußerung unterworfener, sehr unvollständig ausfallen. Mag das Wenige, daß ich einer mündlichen Aussprache mit Ihnen, die ich mir sehr erhoffe, voranschicke, Ihnen trotzdem willkommen sein!

sie giftig seien). Eben die Kontroversen aber, die über diese Arbeit sich, wie über keine andere erhoben haben, bestätigten nur, daß auf ihrem Gelände eine Anzahl der strategischen Punkte heutigen Denkens liegen und meine Mühe, es weiter zu befestigen, keine unnütze ist.

Sie haben mir schon seit langem Reflexionen über Palästina angekündigt, die ich mit großem Interesse, hoffentlich bald, lesen werde. – Seume ist eine der bewundernswertesten Gestalten des Bürgertums und unter seinen Briefen gibt es unvergleichliche. – So feine Sachen wie die „Corona" kommen mir längst nicht mehr zu, es sei denn, Sie wären in der Lage, das Heft leihweise der von mir eingangs erbetenen Sendung beizuschließen. Auf alle Fälle sind Sie vielleicht so freundlich, mir die Adresse der Redaktion mitzuteilen.

Haben Sie Ernst Blochs „Erbschaft dieser Zeit" gesehen? Sie finden da auch ein Kapitelchen über mich, dessen Aspekte freilich, wie mir der Autor rechtzeitig brieflich versicherte, auf Vollständigkeit keinen Anspruch erheben.

PS Ein gewisser Julius Kraft hat ein Buch mit dem Titel „Die Unmöglichkeit der Geisteswissenschaften" erscheinen lassen. Ist das ein Verwandter von Ihnen?[2]

1 Die Unstimmigkeiten zwischen Brecht und Kraus gingen auf dessen Pamphlet „Warum die Fackel nicht erscheint" (Fackel 890–905) zurück. Brecht reagierte mit dem Gedicht „Über den schnellen Fall des guten Unwissenden".

2 Nein.

253 *An Helene Weigel*

San Remo, 3. Februar 1935

Liebe Heli,

ich habe mich über Ihren Brief sehr gefreut. Natürlich hätte ich gern erfahren, wie es Ihnen und Brecht in London ergangen ist. Aber da bleibe ich wohl auf die spärlichen Nachrichten meiner dortigen Korrespondenten angewiesen. Haben Sie Schoen gesehen?

Um das Wichtigste voranzuschicken: zum 66 habe ich niemanden. Die Leute sind hier viel zu gebildet zum Kartenspielen. Es ist mir eine Lehre: man soll nicht über seine Kreise hinausstreben! Nun bin ich freilich von unserm Stammtisch weit abgetrieben und es wird bestimmt einige Zeit dauern bis ich wieder an seinem Rande auftauche. Wenn mich das Genfer Institut nicht nach Amerika holt, so komme ich wohl im Laufe des Sommers. Leider hat Brecht mir keinerlei Ausschnitte über den Roman geschickt. Ich hätte sehr gern bei meiner Anzeige, an der ich eben bin, gewußt, was die Leute sich für einen Vers auf das Buch gemacht haben. Mir ist keine einzige Kritik zu Gesicht gekommen, weil ich nur französische und italienische Blätter lese. Vielleicht könnten Sie mir noch ein, zwei wichtige Stücke senden.

Das Buch, nach dem Sie fragen, heißt

Henri Damaye: Psychiatrie et Civilisation
Paris 1934 (Alcan)

Es handelt sich aber da nicht um *Massen*psychosen sondern um Bakterien als Erreger von Individualpsychosen. Insbesondere behauptet der Verfasser, daß bestimmte Formen des Kochschen Bazillus nicht Tuberkulose sondern Psychosen hervorrufen.

Lesen Sie Ilf und Petrow: Ein Millionär bei den Sowjets – wenn es deutsch zu haben ist. Ich lese es eben in der französischen Ausgabe und finde sehr lustige Sachen darin.

Recht herzliche Grüße!

Ihr Walter Benjamin

254 *An Alfred Cohn*

San Remo, 6. Februar 1935

Lieber Alfred,

ich ermanne mich aus einem fiebrigen Schnupfenabend, um Dir für Deine letzte Nachricht zu danken. Wenn das Februarwetter bei Euch dem hiesigen ähnlich sieht, so werdet Ihr

alle Mühe haben, die Kinder wohlbehalten hindurchzusteuern. Die Vormittage, an denen die Sonne scheint, sind sehr warm; am nachmittag, wenn die Sonne verschwunden ist, setzt unvermittelt eine feuchte Kälte ein, mit deren unangenehmen Folgen ich mich seit einer Woche trage.

Dein letzter Brief sprach von einigermaßen erträglichen Verhältnissen und vor allem von Aussichten auf verbesserte. Es wäre sehr schön, wenn diese sich inzwischen eingestellt hätten. Hier hat sich indessen nichts für mich verändert, es sei denn, daß sich allmählich der Frühjahrstermin abzeichnet, über den hinaus ich meinen Aufenthalt wohl nicht ausdehnen werde. Solange werde ich mich indessen in die hermetische Isolierung ergeben müssen, mit der ich die relativ angenehmen Umstände äußern Lebens zur Zeit erkaufe. Diese geht weit über das Maß hinaus, in dem sie etwa meinen Arbeiten förderlich sein könnte und ich beschränke mich darauf halb handwerksmäßig und ohne mich sehr zu beeilen, ein Stück nach dem andern zurechtzuzimmern. Dazu kommt, daß einigermaßen konzentrierte Arbeit teils der Raumverhältnisse, teils der Temperatur wegen überhaupt nur im Bett möglich ist, auf das ich mich gelegentlich in der Tat völlig zurückziehe. Nur so habe ich schließlich den Bachofenessay, meine erste größere Arbeit in französischer Sprache, abschließen können, und ähnlich habe ich es mit der Rezension des „Dreigroschenromans“ vor, die ich eben für die „Sammlung“ unternehme.

Indessen hat, wie es scheint, die Stabilisierung in Deutschland ungeheure Fortschritte gemacht; und ich würde mich nicht wundern, wenn es dort bald zu einer Art – von den Quengeleien der Sozialdemokratie unbehelligten und der Reichswehr hörigen – Brüningregimes kommen würde. Das düsterste, und doch wohl das angemessenste Zukunftsbild. Was an persönlichen Bindungen zu Deutschland noch vorhanden war, lockert sich unter diesen Umständen völlig. Zu den Ausnahmen gehört die an Glück, mit dem ich zwar nicht im Briefwechsel stehe, den ich aber dies Jahr bestimmt wiederzusehen hoffe. Jula und Fritz dagegen lassen durchaus nichts hören. Auf der andern Seite werde ich auch über Ernst nur

ganz gelegentlich durch eine gemeinsame Freundin verständigt. Merkwürdigerweise scheint sich etwas wie ein Zentrum für uns noch am ehesten in England gebildet zu haben. Wie schwer der französische Boden bestellbar ist, haben wir ja noch in gemeinsamer Erinnerung. Und doch wird mir nichts übrig bleiben als da immer wieder anzusetzen und manchmal frage ich mich, ob ich nicht à tout prix diesen Winter hätte in Paris sitzen müssen und glaube mir versäumte Gelegenheiten vorwerfen zu müssen. Auf der andern Seite – und um die Tragweite der eignen Ausfallserscheinungen nicht zu überschätzen – habe ich mich in letzter Zeit damit unterhalten, was mich betrifft eine ‚Liste der Fehler und Fehlschläge der beiden letzten Jahre’ zu verfassen und es hat sich der schwache Trost ergeben, daß die erstern durchaus nicht immer die Bedingung der letztern waren.

Immerhin taucht die erste Emigrationszeit in Ibiza je weiter sie zurücktritt in umso farbigern Schimmer. Und ich sage das, um die folgenden Ibiza angehenden Fragen Dir besonders anzuempfehlen. Vielleicht ist es Dir möglich, sie mir wenigstens teilweise auf Grund eigner Erkundigungen zu beantworten. Ich möchte nämlich sehr gern wissen 1) ob Noeggeraths noch auf der Insel sind 2) wo etwa und 3) ob sie ihr Grundstück noch besitzen oder es gar bebaut haben. 4) Wie es dem Bildhauer Jokisch in Ibiza geht und 5) ob der Guy Selz noch seine Bar am Hafen hat?

Um nun auf Deine eigne Anfrage[1] zu kommen, so glaube ich nicht, daß der geeignete Weg, Deine Erkundigungen einzuziehen, über Scholem führt. Einen direkten weiß ich allerdings auch nicht. Aber ein naher – dem Namen nach Dir vertrauter – Bekannter, dessen Adresse ich Dir gebe, wird wenn Du ihm ausführlich und unter nachdrücklicher Bezugnahme auf mich schreibst, vielleicht durch Verwandte oder Freunde, die er dort hat, etwas für Dich in Erfahrung bringen können. Er selbst ist, wie Du weißt, nicht Kaufmann sondern Bibliothekar, so daß Du außer Zweifel stellen mußt, daß Du Dich nicht an seine persönliche Kompetenz (die hier fehlen würde) sondern durch ihn an etwaige Fachleute wendest. Werner Kraft Jerusalem Rechavja Ben Maimon Street 37

bei Rosenberg. Dies war noch nicht trocken, da kam die neue Adresse: Rechavja Alphasi Street 31.

Ich entwische, so oft ich kann, von hier nach Nizza. Nicht als ob es da viel Leute für mich gäbe, aber doch immerhin ein oder zwei. Und dann vernünftige Cafés, Buchhandlungen, gut versehene Zeitungskioske – kurz alles was hier in keiner Weise zu finden ist. Dort versehe ich mich auch mit Kriminalromanen, von denen ich nicht wenige brauche, da meine Nächte hier um 1/2 9 zu beginnen pflegen. Neben Simenon ist da neuerdings Pierre Véry ein sehr guter Mann. Sonst las ich (aus dem Russischen) Ilf et Petrow: Und millionaire au pays des Sovjets – im ersten Teil äußerst komisch, späterhin schwächer; Drieu la Rochelle: La Comédie de Charlesroi – mit der Novelle „Le Déserteur", in der ich mit Erstaunen die genaue Darstellung meiner eignen politischen Haltung fand; Montherlant: Les célibataires – die ich Dir wohl schon früher sehr anempfohlen habe; Guéhenno: Journal d'un homme de quarante ans, in dem einige Erfahrungen unserer Generation gut formuliert sind. Freilich nie so gut wie Wieland Herzfelde es tat als er mich im Sommer unvermutet in einem kleinen Vorort von Kopenhagen auftauchen sah: „Na ja – Benjamin. Sie sind doch auch 92er? Wir werden uns noch öfter sehen. Denn, wissen Sie, mit dieser Generation steht es doch so: die, die von zarterer Beschaffenheit waren, die sind schon vor 1914, die die von törichter waren zwischen 1914 und 18 verschwunden. Die da übrig geblieben sind, die bleiben noch eine Weile."

Das neue Buch von Bloch, das ich Dir geschickt habe, wirst Du bekommen haben. Ich wäre Dir dankbar, wenn Du mich etwas darüber hören ließest. Die undankbare, äußerst schwierige Aufgabe, ihm darüber zu schreiben, habe ich mit vielen Kunstgriffen immer wieder hinausgeschoben, werde sie nun aber nicht mehr lange umgehen können. Der schwere Vorwurf, den ich dem Buch mache (wenn auch nicht dem Verfasser machen werde) ist daß es den Umständen, unter denen es erscheint, in garkeiner Weise entspricht sondern so deplaziert auftritt wie ein großer Herr, der, zur Inspektion einer vom Erdbeben verwüsteten Gegend eingetroffen, zunächst nichts

eiligeres zu tun hätte als von seinen Dienern die mitgebrachten – übrigens teils schon etwas vermotteten – Perserteppiche ausbreiten, die – teils schon etwas angelaufnen – Gold- und Silbergefäße aufstellen, die – teils schon etwas verschossenen – Brokat- und Damastgewänder sich umlegen zu lassen. Selbstverständlich hat Bloch ausgezeichnete Intentionen und erhebliche Einsichten. Aber er versteht es nicht, sie denkend ins Werk zu setzen. Seine übertriebnen Ansprüche hindern ihn daran. In solcher Lage – in einem Elendsgebiet – bleibt einem großen Herrn nichts übrig als seine Perserteppiche als Bettdecken wegzugeben und seine Brokatstoffe zu Mänteln zu verschneiden und seine Prachtgefäße einschmelzen zu lassen.

Die Liste der Zeitungsnummern, in denen die „Briefe" erschienen sind, lege ich Dir bei. Ich selbst habe mir leider durch die Stürme der Jahre nur zwei komplette Folgen erhalten können, deren eine ich jedenfalls solange in Reserve halten muß, als noch die leiseste Hoffnung einer Buchausgabe fortbesteht. Viele der Nummern sind leider vergriffen. So kann ich Dir leider in dieser Sache nicht weiter von Nutzen sein, obwohl ich der nächste dazu wäre.

Erläuterndes zum Kafka vielleicht ein andermal. Aber bestimmt nicht, bevor ich von Dir einen längeren Bericht über Dein Ergehen bekommen habe, auf den mir ein kräftiges Recht zu verschaffen in meinen Augen den Wert des vorstehenden bildet.

Mit den herzlichsten Grüßen

Dein Walter

1 Über kaufmännische Möglichkeiten in Palästina.

Paris, 18. Juli 1935

Lieber Alfred,

wenn ich Dir fast postwendend auf Deinen Brief vom 12ten antworte, so vor allem, weil ich mit der sehr herzlichen Erwiderung Deiner Geburtstagswünsche nicht allzusehr mich von dem Tag entfernen möchte, dem sie bestimmt sind. Schreibe mir doch, ob mir der 21te richtig vorschwebt oder, wenn nicht, an welchem Tage Ihr ihn gefeiert habt.

Von einer Feier konnte bei mir wohl die Rede nicht sein. Desto zufriedener war ich, daß er in eine Reihe von Tagen fiel, die mir die langentbehrte Annehmlichkeit einer Wohnung brachten. Meine Schwester ist seit kurzem verreist – sie ist auf Mallorca – und hat mir für die Wochen ihrer Abwesenheit ihre Wohnung eingeräumt. Damit bin ich bei der Stelle Deines Briefes, die ein Geburtstagsgeschenk in seiner schönsten Gestalt enthält: ich meine Eure Einladung in das freistehende Zimmer. Wenn ich sie für den Augenblick nicht gut annehmen kann, einerseits weil ich meiner Schwester zugesagt habe, die Wohnung nicht leerstehen zu lassen, andererseits weil ich gerade jetzt die Arbeiten auf der Bibliothèque Nationale nicht unterbrechen kann, so will ich Dir doch mit mehr als dem herzlichen Dank, der auch Grete gilt, antworten. Ich will es in Gestalt der Frage, ob Du glaubst, daß eine Möglichkeit, Euch zu besuchen, etwa noch gegen die zweite Septemberhälfte bestehen könnte. Daß Du die Frage jetzt kaum mit Bestimmtheit wirst beantworten können, ist mir klar. Immerhin sollst Du wissen, daß um diese Zeit wohl die Möglichkeit zu Euch nach Barcelona zu kommen bei mir bestehen würde und ich brauche Dir nicht zu sagen, wie gern ich es täte.

Bis dahin werde ich, wie ich hoffe, diejenigen Studien, für die ich an die Bibliothek gebunden bin, im Großen und Ganzen zuende geführt haben. Ich habe mir jetzt, da es dem Abschluß zugeht, noch zwei Arbeitsfelder eröffnet. Das eine ist das Cabinet des estampes, in dem ich die Anschauungen von

Gegenständen und Verhältnissen, die ich mir aus Büchern gebildet habe, an Bildern zu kontrollieren suche und das andere der Enfer der Bibliothek[1], für die [sic] das Recht auf Benutzung erwirkt zu haben einer der wenigen Erfolge ist, die ich auf diesem Boden für mich verzeichnen kann. Es ist außerordentlich schwer zu erhalten.

Es wäre freilich für mich ein großes Vergnügen, Dir von der Arbeit zu erzählen. Daß ich vor einigen Wochen den ersten zusammenfassenden Entwurf zu ihr geschrieben habe, werde ich Dir berichtet haben. Dazu habe ich meine Studien, um sie zu sichern, photographieren lassen. Meinen literarischen Kollegen, selbst Freunden, gegenüber lasse ich dagegen nichts von dieser Arbeit verlauten; nichts Näheres. Sie ist in einem Stadium, in dem sie allen denkbaren Unbilden, nicht zum wenigsten den[en] des Diebstahls, besonders ausgesetzt wäre. Daß mich Blochs „Hieroglyphen des 19ten Jahrhunderts“[2] etwas scheu gemacht haben, wirst Du begreifen.

Im übrigen hat meine Aussprache mit ihm nun stattgefunden. Und wenn ich vor der schwierigen Aufgabe stand, unsere Beziehungen aus der kritischen Verfassung der letzten Jahre herauszuführen ohne ihn im Unklaren über meine wesentlich negative und sehr negative Stellung zu seinem letzten Buch zu lassen, so kann ich – unberechenbare verspätete Reaktionen auf seiner Seite vorbehalten – hoffen, diese Aufgabe gelöst zu haben. Das erforderte natürlich eine große Loyalität auch von seiner Seite und ich freue mich, daß ich auf sie gestoßen bin.

Es ist schön von Dir, daß Du an meine „Briefe“ und vor allem an die „Berliner Kindheit um neunzehnhundert“ denkst. Aber damit ist es traurig bestellt. Die verschiedenen „Interessenten“, die der Teufel holen soll, haben nichts weiter zustande gebracht, als mich aller Exemplare zu berauben. Mir verbleibt gerade das meinige, das abschreiben zu lassen ich kein Geld habe.

Ich meine, Dir nicht geschrieben zu haben, seit hier der Kongreß der antifaszistischen Schriftsteller „zur Rettung der Kultur“ stattfand. Bei dieser Gelegenheit war auch Brecht hier und diese Begegnung war, wie Du Dir denken wirst,

für mich das erfreulichste – fast das einzig erfreuliche – Element der Veranstaltung. Brecht selber ist weit besser auf seine Kosten gekommen; kein Wunder, da er seit Jahren mit dem Plan eines großen satirischen Romans über die Intellektuellen[3] umgeht. Unbestreitbar interessant war mir die eingehende physiognomische Bekanntschaft, die man mit einzelnen Schriftstellern machen konnte. Allen voran *Gide*, dessen *habitus* auf dem Kongreß nicht nur im Reden sondern genau so im Schweigen die Bewunderung aller aufmerksamen Beobachter war. Aber auch Figuren wie diesen [Alfred] Kantorowi[c]z, den Du so richtig identifizierst, konnte man in Muße studieren.

Mich fesselt sehr, was Du über Rosenzweig schreibst. Daß das eine sehr bemerkenswerte Erscheinung war, steht ja fest. Die Briefe[4] sind mir noch nicht in die Hand gekommen, aber ich werde mir das Buch merken. Einen Vorbehalt will ich zu dem machen, was Du in diesem Zusammenhang über Buber sagst. Es ist nicht das wenigst merkwürdige an meinem Verhältnis zu Rosenzweig – dessen „Stern der Erlösung" mich seinerzeit sehr beschäft[igt] hat und von dem ich von Scholem oft gehört habe – daß seine Freundschaft mit Buber meiner ungemein tief wurzelnden Abneigung gegen diesen letzten niemals hat Abbruch tun können. Vielleicht fällt es uns doch einmal ein, über diese Dinge miteinander zu reden.

Ich beglückwünsche Dich zu einem Freund. Es hat seit Ibiza für mich keine eingreifende Bekanntschaft mehr gegeben, selten gibt es unter den neuen eine erfreuliche wie es unlängst die von John Heartfield[5] war, mit dem ich ein wirklich schönes Gespräch über Photographie hatte. Noch weniger kann ich von neuer Lektüre berichten, da meine Lesestunden ausschließlich den Materialien zur Passagenarbeit zugute kommen. Eine Ausnahme machte ich nur für den Roman von Bredel „Die Prüfung", den mir der Malikverlag zusandte. Dieses Buch ist bestimmt lesenswert. Die Frage, warum der Verfasser in seiner Darstellung eines Konzentrationslagers es zu keinem restlosen Gelingen gebracht hat, legt lehrreiche Überlegungen nahe.

Mir bleibt noch übrig, Dir einen recht baldigen und vor allem recht stetigen Erfolg in Deiner Tätigkeit zu wünschen, Grete, deren Grüße ich herzlich erwidere, den Kindern und Dir eine gute Gesundheit und uns allen Kurage.

Herzlichst Dein Walter

1 Magazin der BN, in dem „schlüpfrige" Bücher aufbewahrt werden.
2 „Erbschaft dieser Zeit", 1935, Seite 288 ff.
3 Der sogenannte Tui-Roman.
4 Franz Rosenzweig, „Briefe", 1935.
5 Dem Bruder von Wieland Herzfelde.

263 Theodor W. Adorno an Benjamin

Hornberg i. Schwarzwald, 2. August 1935

Lieber Herr Benjamin,

lassen Sie mich heute, endlich, versuchen, Ihnen einiges zu dem Exposé zu sagen, das ich aufs eingehendste studiert und nochmals mit Felizitas durchgesprochen habe, die denn auch an meiner Antwort voll mitbeteiligt ist. Es scheint mir der Wichtigkeit des Gegenstandes – die ich, wie Sie wissen, aufs höchste einsetze – angemessen, wenn ich in voller Aufrichtigkeit spreche und ohne Präambeln an die zentralen Fragen herangehe, die ich ja als für uns beide in gleichem Sinne zentral betrachten darf – nicht aber ohne der kritischen Diskussion vorauszuschicken, daß mir bereits das Exposé, so wenig gerade bei Ihrer Arbeitsweise Umriß und „Gedankengang" eine zureichende Vorstellung vermitteln können, der wichtigsten Konzeptionen voll zu sein scheint, von denen ich nur die großartige Stelle über Wohnen als Spuren hinterlassen, die entscheidenden Sätze über den Sammler und die Befreiung der Dinge vom Fluch nützlich zu sein [...] hervorheben möchte. Ebenso scheint mir der Entwurf des Baudelairekapitels als Deutung des Dichters und die Einführung der Kategorie der nouveauté S. 418[1] voll gelungen.

Sie werden danach erraten, was Sie ohnehin kaum anders

antworten, das ist mir in keiner Weise erstaunlich. So unzulänglich meine Kenntnisse von der materiellen und geistigen Lage Palästinas sind, so kann ich mir doch aus vielerlei Symptomen zusammenreimen, daß der geistige Lebensraum dort viel enger ist als seine relativ komfortable politische Verfassung es annehmen läßt.

Sie erwähnen – im Zusammenhang Ihres schönen Gedichts – Leo Schestow. Es ist recht möglich, daß ich ihm nächstens einmal begegne. „Auf Hiobs Wage" steht neben mir im Regal. Ich habe freilich noch keine rechte Zeit, mich hineinzulesen, gefunden. Und in diesem Zusammenhang bitte ich Sie, es nicht als Oberflächlichkeit zu verstehen, wenn ich heute auf dieses Gedicht nicht zurückkomme. Ich habe es – hoffentlich ohne Ihren Willen zu verletzen – einem Freunde zur Abschrift geliehen. [...]

Zum Schluß möchte ich noch anmerken, daß ich eine programmatische Arbeit zur Kunsttheorie abgeschlossen habe. Sie heißt „Das Kunstwerk im Zeitalter seiner technischen Reproduzierbarkeit". Sie steht stofflich in keinem Zusammenhang mit dem großen Buch, dessen Plan ich erwähnt habe, methodisch aber im engsten, da jeder geschichtlichen Arbeit, besonders wenn sie beansprucht, vom historischen Materialismus sich herzuschreiben, eine genaue Fixierung des Standorts der Gegenwart in den Dingen vorhergehen muß, deren Geschichte dargestellt werden soll: ... das Schicksal der Kunst im neunzehnten Jahrhundert.

272 *An Theodor W. Adorno*

Paris, 27. 12. 1935

Lieber Herr Wiesengrund,

bevor ich Ihnen von Max [Horkheimer] ausrichte, was der erste Anstoß zu diesen Zeilen war, lassen Sie mich Ihnen sagen, daß ich mit tiefem Anteil Ihrer gedacht habe, als mich gestern die Nachricht vom Tod Alban Bergs erreichte.

Sie wissen, wie sein Werk das einzige ist, in dessen Zeichen unsere Gespräche auf dem mir sonst ferner gelegenen Gebiet die gleiche Intensität erreichten wie auf den andern und besonders das nach der Wozzek-Aufführung wird auch Ihnen noch in Erinnerung sein. –

Max bittet Sie, unter keinen Umständen den Kontinent zu verlassen, ohne ihm telegrafisch Nachricht gegeben zu haben, wo Sie vor Ihrer Überfahrt zu erreichen sind. Es liegt ihm außerordentlich daran, Sie auf dem Festland zu sprechen, sei es in Holland, sei es in Paris. (Daß gerade dieses letztere mir sehr erfreulich und wichtig wäre, können Sie denken.)

Und zwar erbittet er die Nachricht an mich, da er mich fortlaufend über seine Adresse und zumal über die Ausdehnung seines holländischen Aufenthaltes, den er Ende der Woche antritt, auf dem Laufenden halten wird.

Im übrigen weiß natürlich auch Max, wie sehr ich mir wünsche, daß wir uns hier in Paris zu dritt sprächen.

Die herzlichsten Grüße für Sie und Felizitas

Ihr WB

273 *An Alfred Cohn*

Paris, 26. Januar 1936

Lieber Alfred,

leider sind die beiden kurzen Ankündigungen eines Briefs, für die ich Dir herzlich danke, im neuen Jahr noch ohne Folge geblieben. Und nun komme ich ihm mit ein paar Worten zuvor.

Meine Gedanken wurden erst vor wenigen Tagen wieder auf Dich zurückgelenkt – und zwar: indem auf freilich unsichere, zu mindest nicht ganz verbürgte Weise mir die Nachricht zukam, daß Noeggerath Vorlesungen in Barcelona abhält. Etwas Genaueres habe ich nicht erfahren können – um Vorlesungen an der Universität kann es sich nicht handeln;

davon hätte P L Landsberg, der Schüler von Scheler, der an der Universität Barcelona liest, und den ich nach Noeggerath fragte, wissen müssen.

Ich will Dir Noeggeraths Anwesenheit in der Stadt jedenfalls signalisiert haben; es ist wohl gewiß, daß er sich aus der münchner Frühzeit an Grete erinnert und daß er mit Freude eine Beziehung zu Euch aufnehmen würde. Ob dies auch in Eurem Sinne liegt, darüber kann ich mir allerdings keine Ansicht bilden und das dürfte auch von seiner Verfassung abhängen, die als ich Ibiza verließ, leider nicht viel Ermutigendes hatte. Inzwischen, so wurde mir weiter gesagt, hat er die Insel endgültig verlassen. Und damit wäre nach wenigen Jahren die Vorstellung in Erfüllung gegangen, die mir ein in *grande compagnie* unternommener Besuch der entlegnen Baustelle, die er sich für sein Haus auf der Insel gesichert hatte, geradezu zwingend aufgenötigt hatte.

Meinerseits denke ich immer noch viel an die Insel zurück. Aber ich bezweifle, ob, wenn ich mich wieder einmal von Paris für einige Zeit losmache, der Weg mich nach Süden führen wird. Eher werde ich vielleicht diesen Sommer nach Dänemark kommen. Irgendwelche Anschauung davon habe ich aber noch nicht; spüre nur, daß nach so langer, mir ungewohnter Seßhaftigkeit eine Ortsveränderung nur willkommen wäre.

Auf lange Dauer werde ich Paris vorläufig nicht verlassen – es sei denn, daß politische Umstände es erzwingen – weil ich durch die Arbeit an meinem Buch auf die Bibliothèque Nationale weiterhin angewiesen bleibe. Zunächst werde ich allerdings die Studien dort auf eine gewisse Zeit unterbrechen, um mich an einem oder mehreren Gesamtentwürfen zu dem Buch zu versuchen. Meine Schrift über „das Kunstwerk im Zeitalter seiner technischen Reproduzierbarkeit“ ist jetzt fertig geworden. Sie fixiert den gegenwärtigen Standort, dessen Gegebenheiten und Fragestellungen maßgebend für den Rückblick ins neunzehnte Jahrhundert sein sollen. Diese Programmschrift soll in der Zeitschrift des Instituts und zwar auf französisch erscheinen. Die Arbeit an dieser Übersetzung wird in den Händen eines besonders befähigten Mannes lie-

gen; trotzdem wird es ohne Beeinträchtigung des Textes bei der Sache wohl schwerlich abgehen. Auf der andern Seite ist das Erscheinen des französischen Textes mir aber mit Rücksicht auf meine hiesige Position sehr erwünscht.

Diese letztere scheint sich ungefähr zu der gleichen Zeit als ich zu der Einsicht gekommen bin auf unmittelbare französische Fixierung meiner Gedanken mindestens bis auf weiteres verzichten zu müssen, auf andere Weise etwas zu bessern. Das hängt auf der einen Seite mit dem Entschluß des Instituts zusammen, in Frankreich eine etwas intensivere Aktion an den Tag zu legen, auf der andern mit der wachsenden Bedeutung von Adrienne Monnier im hiesigen Literaturbetrieb; zu der Monnier bin ich im Laufe der Zeit in ein Verhältnis getreten, das sich einem freundschaftlichen im deutschen Sinne sehr nähert. Du wirst Dich vielleicht der ungewöhnlichen Sympathie erinnern, die ich seit jeher für sie bekundet habe.

Diese Sympathie ist gesteigert worden durch die politische Position, die sie im Laufe des letzten Jahres eingenommen hat. In dessen zweite Hälfte fällt die Gründung von „Vendredi“, das Dir vielleicht einmal in die Hände gekommen ist. „Vendredi“ ist eine sehr billige Wochenzeitung, die heute schon eine Auflage von 300 000 Stück haben soll. Sie macht seit langer Zeit den ersten Versuch, die linke literarische Produktion in einem umfassenden Sinne mobil zu machen, und einen im ganzen sehr glücklichen. Meines Wissens hat Gide sachlich und materiell an diesem Versuch großen Anteil. Die sehr wichtige Tatsache, daß dem Faschismus literarische Wegbereiter so gut wie abgehen, ist zwar keine auf Frankreich beschränkte. Aber in Frankreich zum ersten Mal wird sie – und vielleicht doch noch rechtzeitig – ins rechte Licht gerückt. Das ist die wichtigste Leistung von „Vendredi“. Das beste an dieser Zeitung ist, abgesehen von der erwähnten Klarstellung, zu erweisen, daß es eine Kommunistenfurcht selbst bei der intellektuellen Vorhut des Liberalismus hier nicht mehr gibt. An der gleichen Stelle an der Autoren wie Gide oder Rolland ihre politische Haltung fixieren, stößt man auf Leute wie Julien Benda, Alain, Jules Romain mit kaum

weniger energischen, jedenfalls unzweideutigen Kundgebungen. Weiter ist für uns, die wir gerade eine politische Reaktion gegen den Kryptofaschismus in der Belletristik in Deutschland so gänzlich vermißt haben, die rabiate Polemik, die Vendredi gegen Leute wie Louis Bertrand, Camille Mauclair, Henri Béraud, Paul Morand führt, etwas außerordentlich Erfreuliches. Adrienne Monnier arbeitet von Zeit zu Zeit an „Vendredi" mit und spielt, ohne der Redaktion anzugehören, bei dieser eine schwerlich geringe Rolle.

Um diese literarischen Informationen mit einer weniger gewichtigen abzuschließen: versäume nicht „Les Pitard" von Simenon zu lesen, falls Dir das Buch in die Hände fällt. Es ist ein Unterhaltungsroman ersten Ranges.

Von uns nächstliegendem zu reden: Weißt Du, ob Ernst [Schoen] nach Moskau, beziehungsweise Leningrad gefahren ist? Ich habe übrigens zur Zeit den erwähnten Programmaufsatz in Moskau liegen und bin äußerst gespannt, ob man ihn in Rußland publizieren wird. Es ist möglich. Immerhin würde mich eine positive Entscheidung mehr wundern als eine negative.

Brecht ist aus Amerika abzureisen im Begriff. Ich habe erzählen hören, die Aufführung der „Mutter" sei drüben ein großer Erfolg gewesen. Etwas Genaueres weiß ich darüber bisher noch nicht. Ich denke die Tatsache meines Briefes spricht eindringlich genug, um mir am Schluß die Bitte um recht baldige Nachricht von Dir fast ersparen zu können. So nimm für heute nur die herzlichsten Wünsche und Grüße.

Dein Walter

274 *An Werner Kraft*

Paris, 30. Januar 1936

Lieber Herr Kraft,

Heute sollen es nur wenige Zeilen werden, die die Aufgabe haben, Ihnen für Ihre letzten Nachrichten und besonders für

das schöne Gedicht zu danken und in Kürze von mir berichten.

Mich hat interessiert, was Sie über Heine und Brecht schreiben. Mir scheint viel Wahres darinnen, wenn ich auch, bei meiner geringen Kenntnis von Heine verständlich, keine Verse von ihm im Sinne habe, die an Brecht genau erinnern könnten. Weniger folge ich Ihnen, wenn die Frage, ob ein Dichter traditionslos schaffen könne, Sie anläßlich Brechts beschäftigt. Da ist gewiß Tradition vorhanden. Nur wird man in einer Richtung suchen müssen, in der wir uns wenig umgetan haben: ich denke vor allem an bayrische Volkspoesie; zu schweigen von manifesten Zügen, die auf die lehrhafte und parabolische Predigt des süddeutschen Barock zurückführen.

Zufällig bin ich jetzt auf meine Weise dabei, in Heine zu geraten. Ich lese die Prosa, soweit sie sich mit französischen Zuständen beschäftigt. Sehr dankbar wäre ich Ihnen, wenn Sie mir angeben wollten, wo die Beschäftigung mit diesen Zuständen etwa in seiner Poesie einen Niederschlag gefunden hat.

Zu Ihrer Bemerkung über mein sprachtheoretisches Referat, dem seine Grenzen durch die Form vorgeschrieben waren: es präjudiziert nichts über eine „Metaphysik" der Sprache. Und es ist von mir, wenn auch keineswegs manifest, so eingerichtet, daß es genau an die Stelle führt, wo meine eigene Sprachtheorie, die ich auf Ibiza vor mehreren Jahren in einer ganz kurzen programmatischen Notiz niedergelegt habe, einsetzt. Ich war sehr überrascht, bedeutende Korrelationen zwischen dieser Theorie und Freuds Essay „Telepathie und Psychoanalyse" zu finden, den Sie im psychoanalytischen Almanach auf 1935 finden.

Die Arbeit über „das Kunstwerk im Zeitalter seiner technischen Reproduzierbarkeit" wird zunächst französisch erscheinen. Die Arbeit liegt in der Hand eines für sehr gut geltenden Übersetzers; aber auch für ihn werden die Schwierigkeiten außergewöhnliche sein. Wo ich den deutschen Text publizieren kann, steht noch dahin. Augenblicklich bin ich beschäftigt, zu dieser Arbeit eine Anzahl von Anmerkungen zu schreiben.

unserer Produktion, die ein Anrecht auf unser Gespräch haben, nicht unbegrenzt lange mehr auf der Schwelle zu warten haben. Andererseits darf man freilich ihre Chance nicht außer acht lassen, dank einer fälligen Bereinigung weltpolitischer Differenzen aus unseren Leibeszonen befreit miteinander konversieren zu können.

[...]

Deine Mitteilungen über das Geschick Deines Bruders habe ich mit Entsetzen gelesen. Ich kenne ihn nicht; aber schon einen Namen mit solchem Dasein verbinden zu müssen, ist furchtbar. Auch mein Bruder ist nach wie vor in Deutschland, aber in Freiheit. Er hat, da meine Schwägerin in der russischen Handelsvertretung in Berlin arbeitet, keine unmittelbare Not zu leiden.

Was meine eigene Arbeit betrifft, so wird ihr jeweiliger Stand von Deinen ihr zugewandten Gedanken offenbar stets weit überflügelt. Jedenfalls nehme ich an, daß Du unter dem großen Vorhaben, das Du erwähnst, die „Pariser Passagen" verstehst. Da bleibt es bei der alten Sache, daß vom eigentlichen Text noch kein Sterbenswort existiert, wenn auch das Ende der Studien zu ihm absehbar geworden ist. Auch liegt im Augenblick der Akzent nicht auf diesen, sondern auf der Planung des Ganzen, die ihrerseits ungemein überdacht sein will und gewiß noch lange zu diesem und jenem Versuche Veranlassung geben wird. Meine letzte Arbeit, deren französische Fassung in drei Wochen erscheinen soll, ist aus diesen Planungen mit hervorgegangen. Sie berührt sich mit der großen Sache thematisch nur wenig, gibt aber für verschiedene ihrer Untersuchungen den Fluchtpunkt an. Unter den erwähnten Versuchen eines Gesamtplans ist bisher nur einer fixiert.

Ist Leo Strauß in Palästina? Ich hätte Neigung, mich mit seinen Büchern[2] in der Zeitschrift „Orient und Okzident" – für die ich den „Ljesskow" schreibe – zu beschäftigen. Vielleicht siehst Du den Autor und kannst ihn veranlassen, mir die Bücher zu schicken. Für heute schließe ich mit recht herzlichen Grüßen

Dein Walter

1 Sch. hatte ihm seine Scheidung mitgeteilt.
2 Es handelte sich um „Philosophie und Gesetz; Beiträge zum Verständnis Maimunis". Berlin Schocken, 1935.

279 *An Alfred Cohn*

[Ende Juni 1936]

Lieber Alfred,

ich lasse keinerlei Zeit verstreichen, um Dir zu sagen, wie sehr mich Dein letzter Brief gefreut hat. Als besonderer Anlaß des Schreibens kommt Dein Geburtstag hinzu.

Habe ich den ersten Juli richtig im Sinn? Ich nehme es an, und hätte Dir also früher geschrieben, wenn Dein Schweigen mich nicht in einige Ratlosigkeit versetzt hätte. Ich habe mich also doppelt gefreut, von Dir zu hören.

Gern hätte ich in Deinen Zeilen ein Wort gefunden, das in Deinen äußern Umständen eine gewisse Wendung zum Bessern andeutet. Daß Du diese Umstände nicht berührst, läßt mich vermuten, daß sich in dieser Hinsicht noch nichts geändert hat; und das ist der einzige Schatten, der auf Deinen Brief fällt.

Am meisten von allem, was Du zu meiner Arbeit schreibst, hat mich gefreut, daß Du trotz ihrer neuen, vielfach gewiß auch überraschenden Tendenz ihre Kontinuität mit meinen frühern Versuchen erkannt hast – eine Kontinuität, die wohl vor allem darin begründet ist, daß ich mir durch all die Jahre hindurch einen immer genauern und kompromißlosern Begriff von dem, was ein Kunstwerk ist, zu machen gesucht habe.

Mein Versuch, die Arbeit unter den hiesigen emigrierten Schriftstellern zur Debatte zu stellen, war zu sorgfältig vorbereitet, um nicht einen reichen informatorischen Ertrag zu bringen. Dieser aber war nahezu sein einziger. Am interessantesten war das Bestreben der Parteimitglieder un[ter] den Schriftstellern, wenn schon nicht den Vortrag so die Debatte meiner Arbeit zu hintertreiben. Das gelang ihnen

nicht und so beschränkten sie sich darauf, die Sache schweigend zu verfolgen, soweit sie ihr nicht ganz fern blieben. Es ist der Instinkt der Selbsterhaltung, der in solchen Fällen die Mängel der Auffassungsgabe kompensiert: diese Leute fühlen ihren so wohl eingespielten belletristischen Betrieb durch mich gefährdet, dürfen sich aber eine Auseinandersetzung mit mir sowohl vorläufig sparen als auf die Dauer nicht zutrauen. Im übrigen dürfen sie sich wohl mit einigem Recht solange in Sicherheit wiegen als auch Moskau das A und O der Literaturpolitik in der Förderung linker Belletristik erblickt, wie die neue Gründung „Das Wort“ [1] es mich fürchten läßt.

Genaueres über diese Zeitschrift werde ich in kurzer Zeit von Brecht, der mit Feuchtwanger und Bredel zu ihrem Redaktionskomitee gehört, vernehmen. Ich denke, daß ich im Laufe des Juli nach Dänemark fahre. Sehr lange habe ich mit dem Gedanken gespielt, auf eine Zeitlang wieder nach Ibiza zu gehen. Ich fühle mich sehr erholungsbedürftig und habe von einem dänischen Aufenthalt mehr

[Rest des Briefes nicht erhalten]

[1] Die erste Nummer des „Wortes“ erschien im Juli 1936 in Moskau.

Skovsbostrand per Svendborg, 10. Aug. 1936

Lieber Herr Horkheimer,

mit vielem Dank bestätige ich Ihnen Ihre Briefe vom 13ten und vom 25ten Juli, die mir hierher nachgesandt wurden.

Ich bin seit einer Woche bei Brecht. Mein Kommen fiel in eine Regenperiode; seit gestern ist schönes Wetter, und ich freue mich auf die lang entbehrte ländliche Lebensweise.

Über die Auswirkungen meines Aufsatzes im letzten Heft der Zeitschrift wollte ich Ihnen schon ehe ich den ersten Ihrer beiden Briefe bekam, kurz schreiben. Die interessanteste habe ich im Wortlaut noch nicht zu Gesicht bekommen. Es ist eine Äußerung von Malraux auf dem Londoner Schriftstellerkongreß vom vorigen Monat, bei dem er das Hauptreferat hatte. Da Etiemble der Generalsekretär des Kongresses war, werde ich ihren Text von diesem erhalten.

Malraux ist vor dem Kongreß auf meine Überlegungen eingegangen und hat mir dies bei einem Zusammentreffen in Paris bekräftigt. Er ging soweit, mir eine genauere Bezugnahme auf den Aufsatz in seinem nächsten, offenbar theoretischen, Buch in Aussicht zu stellen. Natürlich würde ich mich darüber freuen. Man darf aber nicht vergessen, daß Malraux sehr temperamentvoll ist; nicht jeder seiner oft impulsiven Vorsätze kommt zur Ausführung.

Der Aufsatz hat weiter Anlaß zu einer Aussprache zwischen Jean Wahl und Pierre Jean Jouve, der ein bedeutender Dichter ist, gegeben. Ich war nicht zugegen; es ist mir davon berichtet worden. Der Buchhändler Ostertag vom Pont de l'Europe erzählte mir, das Heft der Zeitschrift sei, mit Hinweis auf meinen Aufsatz, mehrfach bei ihm gekauft worden. Schließlich weiß ich, daß Jean Paulhan, der Redakteur der NRF, nachhaltig auf die Arbeit hingewiesen worden ist. Man hat ihm nahe gelegt, in seiner Zeitschrift mit einer Notiz auf sie einzugehen. Ob er das tun wird, ist mir zweifelhaft. Der Kreis um die NRF ist von jener Impermeabilität, die eine ganz bestimmte Art von Zirkeln seit jeher, und dreifach, wenn es literarische sind, kennzeichnet.

Natürlich gilt das alles in allem nur von der Zeitschrift, nicht vom Verlag. Insbesondere von G.[1] nicht. Dennoch macht sich die Unzuverlässigkeit, die durch diese Gruppierung in die Personen, und die Verwicklung, die durch sie in die Sachen getragen wird, abgeschwächt noch im Umkreis bemerkbar. Man weiß unter diesen Umständen selten, welche Abreden man als verbindlich anzusehen hat, welche nicht. Sie haben aus meinen letzten Berichten gesehen, wie leid es mir ist, alledem jetzt in Ihrer Sache zu begegnen, und wie es andererseits meinen Willen spannt, mit diesen Widernissen zu Rande zu kommen.

RF 149

JOHN HENRY RICHTER
P. O. BOX 7978
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48107

Zur

Hochzeits-Feier

des Fräulein

Bianca Cohn

mit Herrn

Richard Israel.

Herr Wilhelm Cohn.

du 18 Januar 1891.

Consommé à la moëlle de boeuf. Potage de volaille à la reine.	Sherry. Port vieux.
Hors d'oeuvre à la Périgord.	St. Péray mousseux.
Selle de pré-salé à la Bretonne. Filet de boeuf à la Béarnaise.	1884 Château Larose.
Truites de rivière au bleu.	1876 Forster Jesuitengarten.
Salmi de cailles aux truffes. Ris de veau en vol au vent à la tomate.	1869 Château d'Yquem.
Ponche à la Romaine. Chambertin frappé.	
Oisons rôties. Poulardes de Bruxelles.	1878 Château Lafitte grand vin.
Salade de concombre. Pommes de terre nouvelles.	
Asperges en branches. Champignons en demie glace.	Heidsieck & Co. Monopole.
Bombes glacées panachées. Glace illuminée.	
Dessert — Fruits.	

Liebmann, Friedrichstr. 74.

Zeugniß
für
Martha Richter
von Ostern bis Johannis 1869.

Betragen. Artig und bescheiden.

Aufmerksamkeit. Hat sich gut gehalten.

Religion. M. kennt noch nicht genügend
Stoff.

Lesen. M. hat sich gute Fortschritte
gemacht.

Deutsch. Recht gut.

Rechnen. Gut.

Erdkunde. Gut.

Schreiben. Lobenswerth.

Naturkunde. Marthas Eifer war lobens-
werth.

Häusl. Arbeiten. Lobenswerth.

Ordnung i. d. Lectionen. Gut.

Selbstthätigkeit. Regelmäßig. 40 Lect.

Ottilie Schütze.

Louise Schütze

Zeugniß
für
Martha Richter.

Von Johannis bis Michaelis 1869

Betragen. Recht gut.
Aufmerksamkeit Zu loben.
Religion. Gut.
Lesen. Recht lobenswerth.
Deutsch. Gut.
Französisch. Befriedigend.
Rechnen. Recht gut.
Schreiben. Recht gut.
Häusl. Fleiß. Stets zu loben.
Ordnung i. d. Heften. Gut.
Schulbesuch. Regelmäßig.
15 Lobe / Tadel.

Ottilie Schütze.
Louise Schütze

Zeugniß
für
Martha Richter
Von Michaelis bis Weihnachten 1869

Betragen Recht gut.
Aufmerksamkeit Zu loben.
Religion Gut.
Lesen. M. hat recht gute Fortschritte gemacht, ihre Gedichte lernt sie fleißig und gut
Deutsch Sehr gut.
Rechnen. Recht gut.
Sprechübung Lobenswerth.
Heimathskunde Gut.
Schreiben. M. gab sich rechte Mühe und sind die Fortschritte gut
Häusl. Fleiß. In jeder Beziehung stets zu loben.
Ordnung i. d. Heften. Gut.

Schulbesuch. Regelmäßig.

32 Lobe / Tadel.

Ottilie Schütze.
Louise Schütze.

Zeugniß für
Martha Richter
Von Neujahr bis Ostern 1870.

Betragen Recht gut.

Aufmerksamkeit Zu loben.

Religion. Gut.

Lesen. Gut, die Gedichte sagt M. mit guter Betonung auf.

Grammatik
Orthographie Gut.

Sprechübung Recht gut.

Rechnen. Gut.

Französisch. M. bewies lobenswerthen Fleiß.

Schreiben. Gut.

Häusl. Fleiß. Zu loben.

Revision. Recht gut.

Nr. 11

Schulbesuch. Regelmäßig.

Lobe 30. Tadel.

Ottilie Schulz

Louise Schulze

Zeugnifs

der Schülerin der VII b. Klasse der Victoria-Schule.

Martha Richter.

Berlin, d. 28. Sept. 1870.

№ 1—1.

Betragen.	Aufmerksamkeit.	Fleifs.	Fortschritte.
Gut.	Stets munter,	gut.	Religion — Lesen gut. Orthographie ziemlich gut Rechnen ziemlich gut Schreiben ziemlich gut. Turnen ziemlich gut Handarb: ziemlich gut
	aufmerksam.		
		recht fleifsig.	
Zuspät — mal Gefehlt 4 Stunden	Hefte gut.	Lobe 2	Tadel —

Das Lehrer-Collegium der Victoriaschule:

Dr. Haarbrücker
Rector.

J. Richter

H. Türbringer.
Ordinarius.

No 1 drückt unbedingte Zufriedenheit aus.

No 2-1 zeigt an, daß wenn auch kleinere Mängel hervortreten, im Ganzen Zufriedenheit statt finden konnte.

No 2 deutet einzelne, aber gewichtigere Mängel an.

No 2-3 sagt, daß Lob und Tadel sich die Waage hielten.

No 3 spricht die ernste Mahnung zur Besserung aus, da das Tadelnswerthe das zu Lobende überwog.

Zeugniſs

der Schülerin der IIIa Klasse der Victoria-Schule.

Marth. Richter.

Berlin, den 21. Decbr. 1870.

No II-1

Betragen.	Aufmerksamkeit.	Fleiſs.	Fortschritte.
Gut.	stets rege.	zu loben.	Religion — Lesen recht gut Orthographie gut Rechnen Schreiben } gut Turnen } Handarb: ziemlich gut
Zu spät Gefehlt 56 mal Stunden	Hefte recht gut.	Lobe 3	Tadel

Das Lehrer-Collegium der Victoriaschule:

Dr. Haarbrücker, Rector. J. Richter H. Fürbringer, Ordinaria.

No 1 zeigt <u>Unbedingte</u> Zufriedenheit an!

No 2-1 zeigt an, daß man auf kleinere Mängel

hinwarten, im Ganzen Zufriedenheit hatte

finden können.

No 2 deutet einzelne, aber gewichtigere Mängel an.

No 2-3 sagt, daß Lob und Tadel sich die Wage

halten.

No 3 bezeichnet die ganze Messung für Nichtung

über, da das Verhältniß der Linien

überwog.

Zeugnis

der Schülerin der III. a Klasse der Victoria-Schule.

Martha Richter

Berlin, den 1. April 1871

No 2–1

Betragen.	Aufmerksamkeit	Fleifs.	Fortschritte.
Ihr Betragen ist Manchmal recht lebhaft.	sehr gut.	sehr gut.	Religion ..... Lesen sehr gut Orthographie gut Rechnen gut Schreiben gut Turnen gut Handarbeit gut
	wird mit VI 6 versetzt		
Entschuldigt ..... mal Gefehlt 32 Stunden	Hefte sehr gut	Lobe 1	Tadel —

Das Lehrer-Collegium der Victoriaschule:

Dr. Haarbrücker
Rector.

J. Richter

H. Fürbringer
Ordinaria.

No 1 Senkt ~~unbelangte~~ Zufriedenheit ab?

No 2-1 zeigt an, daß wenn auf kleinere Mängel
aufmerksam, ihre Zufriedenheit statt
finden könnte.

No 2 Lobt einzelne, aber gewöhnliche Mängel an.

No 2-3 sagt, daß Lob und Tadel sich die Waage
halten.

No 3 spricht die meiste Neigung zur Besserung
aus, da das Tadelnswerthe tief zu Lebens
überwiegt.

Zeugnis

der Schülerin der II b Klasse der Victoria-Schule.

Martha Richter

Berlin, den 30. Sept. 1871

No 2

Versetzt

Betragen.	Aufmerksamkeit.	Fleifs.	Fortschritte.
Gut.	genügend trotz gelegentlicher Ermahnung.	genügend trotz gelegentlicher Ermahnung.	Religion Deutsch gl. gut Französ: gut Englisch Geschichte Geographie gut Naturk: Rechnen gl. gut Zeichnen gl. gut Schreiben gl. gut Gesang Turnen gut Handarbeit gut
Zuspät 1 mal Gefehlt 51 Stunden	Hefte gl. gut	Lobe 2	Tadel —

Das Lehrer-Collegium der Victoriaschule:

Dr. Th. Haarbrücker
Rector.

Dr. Bormann
Ordinarius.

J. Richter

No. 1 drückt unbedingte Zufriedenheit aus.

No. 2-1 zeigt an, daß wenn auch kleinere Mängel hervortreten, im Ganzen Zufriedenheit stattfinden konnte.

No. 2 deutet einzelne, aber gewichtigere Mängel an.

No. 2-3 sagt, daß Lob und Tadel sich die Waage hielten.

No. 3 spricht die ernste Mahnung zur Besserung aus, da das Tadelnswerthe das zu Lobende überwog.

Zeugniſs

der Schülerin der IIa Klasse der Victoria-Schule.

Martha Richter

Berlin, den 20. Dezember 1871

No. 2

Betragen.	Aufmerksamkeit.	Fleiſs.	Fortschritte.
gut.	meist vorhanden.	im Ganzen ausreichend.	Religion — Deutsch ziemlich gut. Französ: ziemlich gut. Englisch — Geschichte — Geographie fast gut. Naturk: — Rechnen ziemlich gut. Zeichnen mittelmäßig. Schreiben ziemlich gut. Gesang — Turnen gut. Handarbeit recht gut.
Zuspät — mal Gefehlt 6 Stunden	Hefte im Ganzen ziemlich gut.	Lobe 1	Tadel —

Das Lehrer-Collegium der Victoriaschule:

Dr. Haarbrücker
Rector.

Dr. Bormann
Ordinarius.

J. Richter jun.

No. 1 drückt unbedingte Zufriedenheit aus.

No. 2-1 zeigt an, daß wenn auch kleinere Mängel hervortreten, im Ganzen Zufriedenheit statt finden konnte.

No. 2 deutet einzelne, aber gewichtigere Mängel an.

No. 2-3 sagt, daß Lob und Tadel sich die Waage hielten.

No. 3 spricht die ernste Mahnung zur Besserung aus, da das Tadelnswerthe das zu Lobende überwog.

Zeugniſs

der Schülerin der V B Klasse der Victoria-Schule.

Martha Richter

Berlin, den 28ten September 1872

No. 11

versetzt.

Betragen.	Aufmerksamkeit	Fleiſs.	Fortschritte.
Martha wurde wegen Vergeßlichkeit getadelt; sonst war ihr Betragen gut.	meist rege.	den Anforderungen genügend.	Religion — Deutsch ziemlich gut Französ: ziemlich gut Englisch — Geschichte — Geographie gut Naturk: — Rechnen ziemlich gut Zeichnen mittelmäßig Schreiben ziemlich gut Gesang ziemlich gut Turnen ziemlich gut Handarbeit recht gut
Zuspät — mal Gefehlt 62 Stunden	Hefte nicht sauber genug.	Lobe 1	Tadel 4

Das Lehrer-Collegium der Victoriaschule:

Dr. Haarbrücker
Rector.

J. Richter

Ziemer,
Ordinarius.

No 1 drückt unbedingte Zufriedenheit aus.
No 21 zeigt an, dass wenn auf kleinere Mängel hervorgetreten, im Ganzen Zufriedenheit stattfinden konnte.
No 2 deutet einzelne, aber gewichtigere Mängel an.
No 23 sagt, dass Lob und Tadel sich die Waage hielten.
No 3 heißt die erste Mahnung zur Besserung aus, da das Tadelnswerthe das zu Lobende überwog.

Zeugniss

der Schülerin der V A Klasse der Victoria-Schule.

Martha Richter.

Berlin, den 5. April 1873

No 11

versetzt.

Betragen.	Aufmerksamkeit	Fleiss.	Fortschritte.
Gut, nur muß Martha sich einer besseren Haltung befleißigen.	rege.	im Ganzen gut.	Religion — Deutsch fast gut Französ: zieml. gut Englisch — Geschichte — Geographie gut. Naturk: Rechnen zieml. gut Zeichnen ziemlich gut Schreiben nicht gut Gesang ziemlich gut Turnen ziemlich gut Handarbeit recht gut.
Versäumt 1 mal Gefehlt 48 Stunden	Hefte befriedigend.	Lobe —	Tadel —

Das Lehrer-Collegium der Victoriaschule:

Dr. Haarbrücker
Rector.

J. Richter.

Prömel
Ordinarius.

No. 1 drückt unbedingte Zufriedenheit aus.
No. 2 zeigt an, daß wenn auf kleinere Mängel hingewiesen, im Ganzen Zufriedenheit stattfinden konnte.
No. 2 tadelt einzelne, aber gewichtigere Mängel an.
No. 2 3 sagt, daß Lob und Tadel sich die Waage halten.
No. 3 spricht die ernste Mahnung zum Fortschreiten aus, da das Tadelnswerthe das zu Lobende überwog.

Zeugniss

der Schülerin der VII a Klasse der Victoria-Schule.

Martha Richter.

Berlin, den 27. März 1872.

No. 8

Betragen.	Aufmerksamkeit	Fleifs.	Fortschritte.
gut.	recht gewissh.	ziemlich gut.	Religion — Deutsch mittelmäßig Französ. ziemlich gut. Englisch — Geschichte — Geographie gut Natur. — Rechnen gut Zeichnen ziemlich gut Schreiben gut Gesang — Turnen gut Handarbeit recht gut.
Zuspät — mal Gefehlt 13 Stunden	Hefte recht sauber gut.	Lobe 2	Tadel 2

Das Lehrer-Collegium der Victoriaschule:

Dr. Haarbrücker
Rector.

Dr. Bormann
Ordinarius.

J. Richter jun.

No. 1 drückt unbedingte Zufriedenheit aus.
No. 21 zeigt an, daß wenn auch kleinere Mängel hervortreten, im Ganzen Zufriedenheit stattfinden konnte.
No. 2 deutet einzelne, aber gewichtigere Mängel an.
No. 23 sagt, daß Lob und Tadel sich die Waage hielten.
No. 3 spricht die ernste Mahnung zur Besserung aus, da das Tadelnswerthe das zu Lobende überwog.

Zeugniss

der Schülerin der II a Klasse der Victoria-Schule

Martha Richter

Berlin, den 28. März 1877.

No. II.

Betragen.	Aufmerksamkeit.	Fleiss.	Leistungen.
Gut	meist rege	im ganzen gut, namentlich zuletzt, doch würde bei größerer Sorgfalt u. größerem Eifer entschieden mehr geleistet werden.	Religion recht gut Deutsch ziemlich gut Französisch ziemlich gut Englisch ziemlich gut Geschichte gut Geographie im Ganzen gut Naturkunde ziemlich gut Rechnen gut Zeichnen gut Schreiben — Gesang ziemlich gut Turnen — Handarbeit —
Zu spät — mal. Gefehlt 33 Stunden.	Hefte sauber	Lobe —	Tadel —

Das Lehrer-Collegium der Victoria-Schule.

Haarbrücker
Director.

J. Richter

Dr. U. Zernial.
Ordinarius.

No. **I.** spricht **unbedingte** Zufriedenheit,

No. **II.—I.** Zufriedenheit **im Allgemeinen** aus.

No. **II.** drückt aus, dass der Fleiss und die Leistungen, die Aufmerksamkeit und das sonstige Verhalten der Schülerin zwar zu ernsten Rügen nicht Veranlassung gegeben haben, aber im Ganzen oder in einer und der anderen Beziehung den Anforderungen der Schule nicht genügt worden ist.

No. **II.—III.** sagt, dass mehrfach wegen fehlenden Fleisses oder ungehörigen Betragens ernstlicher Tadel ausgesprochen werden musste.

No. **III.** bezeichnet, dass die Schülerin wiederholter Ermahnungen und Rügen ungeachtet andauernd Veranlassung zur Unzufriedenheit mit ihrem ganzen Verhalten gegeben oder sich einen besonders schweren Verstoss gegen die Ordnungen der Schule hat zu Schulden kommen lassen. Zugleich giebt diese Nummer zu erkennen, dass die Schule wenig Hoffnung hat, bei einer solchen Schülerin günstige Erfolge zu erzielen.

Zeugniss

der Schülerin der IIa. Klasse der Victoria-Schule

Martha Richter.

Berlin, den 8. April 1876.

No. II.

Betragen.	Aufmerksamkeit.	Fleiss.	Leistungen.
Zur Zufriedenheit. Sie neigte zu Unruhe und Plaudern. M. muss lauter und deutlicher sprechen.	nicht immer gespannt genug.	im zweiten Vierteljahre weniger gründlich als früher.	Religion — Deutsch ziemlich gut. Französisch } mittelmässig. Englisch } Geschichte gut. Geographie gut. Naturkunde mittelmässig. Rechnen } ziemlich gut. Zeichnen } Schreiben Gesang ziemlich gut. Turnen — Handarbeit recht gut.
Zu spät — mal. Gefehlt 39 Stunden.	Hefte meist ordentlich.	Lobe —	Tadel 1. (ist von dem Herrn Lehrer gestrichen worden.)

Das Lehrer-Collegium der Victoria-Schule.

Prof. Dr. Haarbrücker
Director.

Dr. U. Zernial.
Ordinarius.

J. Richter

No. **I.** spricht **unbedingte** Zufriedenheit,
No. **II.—I.** Zufriedenheit **im Allgemeinen** aus.
No. **II.** drückt aus, dass der Fleiss und die Leistungen, die Aufmerksamkeit und das sonstige Verhalten der Schülerin zwar zu ernsten Rügen nicht Veranlassung gegeben haben, aber im Ganzen oder in einer und der anderen Beziehung den Anforderungen der Schule nicht genügt worden ist.
No. **II.—III.** sagt, dass mehrfach wegen fehlenden Fleisses oder ungehörigen Betragens ernstlicher Tadel ausgesprochen werden musste.
No. **III.** bezeichnet, dass die Schülerin wiederholter Ermahnungen und Rügen ungeachtet andauernd Veranlassung zur Unzufriedenheit mit ihrem ganzen Verhalten gegeben oder sich einen besonders schweren Verstoss gegen die Ordnungen der Schule hat zu Schulden kommen lassen. Zugleich giebt diese Nummer zu erkennen, dass die Schule wenig Hoffnung hat, bei einer solchen Schülerin günstige Erfolge zu erzielen.

Zeugniſs

der Schülerin der IV B Klasse der Victoria-Schule.

Martha Richter versetzt nach IV^a.

Berlin, den 27^n September 1873.

No 4

Betragen.	Aufmerksamkeit	Fleiſs.	Fortschritte.
Gut.	bisweilen zerstreut	im Ganzen angestrengt und erfolgreich.	Religion — Deutsch ziemlich gut Französ: ziemlich gut Englisch — Geschichte — Geographie ziemlich gut Naturk: — Rechnen ziemlich gut Zeichnen mittelmäßig Schreiben gut Gesang gut Turnen ziemlich gut Handarbeit gut
Zuspät — mal Gefehlt 19 Stunden	Hefte im Ganz. gut	Lobe 1	Tadel 3

Das Lehrer-Collegium der Victoriaschule:

Prof. Dr. Haarbrücker
Dr. Rector.

J. Richter

Göritz
Ordinarius.

No. 1 drückt unbedingte Zufriedenheit aus.
No. 2-1 zeigt an, daß wenn auch kleinere Mängel hervortreten, im Ganzen Zufriedenheit stattfinden konnte.
No. 2 deutet einzelne, aber gewichtigere Mängel an.
No. 2-3 sagt, daß Lob und Tadel sich die Waage hielten.
No. 3 spricht die ernste Mahnung zur Besserung aus, da das Tadelnswerthe das zu Lobende überwog.

Zeugniss

der Schülerin der IV A Klasse der Victoria-Schule

Martha Richter.

Berlin, den 26" September 1874.

No. II. versetzt.

Betragen.	Aufmerksamkeit.	Fleiss.	Leistungen.
Martha zog sich einen Tadel zu, weil sie den Tisch beschrieben hatte; sonst war ihr Betragen gut.	nicht rege genug.	meist bewiesen.	Religion — Deutsch ziemlich gut Französisch ziemlich gut Englisch — Geschichte — Geographie ziemlich gut Naturkunde — Rechnen mittelmäßig Zeichnen gut Schreiben nur ziemlich gut Gesang gut Turnen — Handarbeit gut
Zu spät — mal. Gefehlt 99 Stunden.	Hefte ziemlich gut	Lobe —	Tadel 2

Das Lehrer-Collegium der Victoria-Schule.

Prof. Dr. Haarbrücker
Director.

J. Richter

Schulz,
Ordinarius.

No. **I.** spricht **unbedingte** Zufriedenheit,
No. **II.—I.** Zufriedenheit **im Allgemeinen** aus.
No. **II.** drückt aus, dass der Fleiss und die Leistungen, die Aufmerksamkeit und das sonstige Verhalten der Schülerin zwar zu ernsten Rügen nicht Veranlassung gegeben haben, aber im Ganzen oder in einer und der anderen Beziehung den Anforderungen der Schule nicht genügt worden ist.
No. **II.—III.** sagt, dass mehrfach wegen fehlenden Fleisses oder ungehörigen Betragens ernstlicher Tadel ausgesprochen werden musste.
No. **III.** bezeichnet, dass die Schülerin wiederholter Ermahnungen und Rügen ungeachtet andauernd Veranlassung zur Unzufriedenheit mit ihrem ganzen Verhalten gegeben oder sich einen besonders schweren Verstoss gegen die Ordnungen der Schule hat zu Schulden kommen lassen. Zugleich giebt diese Nummer zu erkennen, dass die Schule wenig Hoffnung hat, bei einer solchen Schülerin günstige Erfolge zu erzielen.

Zeugniss

der Schülerin der III B Klasse der Victoria-Schule

Martha Richter.

Berlin, den 23 März 1875.

No. II.

Versetzt.

Betragen.	Aufmerksamkeit.	Fleiss.	Leistungen.
sie ist zu Störungen geneigt.	ist mit mehr Eindringlichkeit zu beweisen.	ist besonders im Deutschen zu verstärken.	Religion Deutsch mittelmäßig Französisch ziemlich gut. Englisch ziemlich gut. Geschichte } fast gut. Geographie } Naturkunde gut. Rechnen ziemlich gut. Zeichnen ziemlich gut. Schreiben Gesang gut. Turnen Handarbeit gut.
Zu spät 0 mal. Gefehlt 5 Stunden.	Hefte zur Zufriedenheit.	Lobe 2	Tadel 0

Das Lehrer-Collegium der Victoria-Schule.

Prof. Dr. Haarbrücker
Director.

J. Richter

Dr. Fischer
Ordinarius.

No. **I.** spricht **unbedingte** Zufriedenheit,

No. **II.—I.** Zufriedenheit **im Allgemeinen** aus.

No. **II.** drückt aus, dass der Fleiss und die Leistungen, die Aufmerksamkeit und das sonstige Verhalten der Schülerin zwar zu ernsten Rügen nicht Veranlassung gegeben haben, aber im Ganzen oder in einer und der anderen Beziehung den Anforderungen der Schule nicht genügt worden ist.

No. **II.—III.** sagt, dass mehrfach wegen fehlenden Fleisses oder ungehörigen Betragens ernstlicher Tadel ausgesprochen werden musste.

No. **III.** bezeichnet, dass die Schülerin wiederholter Ermahnungen und Rügen ungeachtet andauernd Veranlassung zur Unzufriedenheit mit ihrem ganzen Verhalten gegeben oder sich einen besonders schweren Verstoss gegen die Ordnungen der Schule hat zu Schulden kommen lassen. Zugleich giebt diese Nummer zu erkennen, dass die Schule wenig Hoffnung hat, bei einer solchen Schülerin günstige Erfolge zu erzielen.

Zeugniss

der Schülerin der III A Klasse der Victoria-Schule

Martha Richter

Berlin, 25. September 1875.

No. II. Versetzt nach II a.

Betragen.	Aufmerksamkeit.	Fleiss.	Leistungen.
zur Zufriedenheit, doch mußte sie noch in letzter Zeit wegen Unfolgsamkeit getadelt werden	muß eindringlicher werden	nicht überall ausreichend	Religion Deutsch mittelm. Französisch } ziemlich gut Englisch } Geschichte gut Geographie ziemlich gut Naturkunde gut Rechnen } ziemlich gut Zeichnen } Schreiben Gesang ziemlich gut Turnen Handarbeit gut
Zu spät 0 mal. Gefehlt 6 Stunden.	Hefte zur Zufriedenheit	Lobe 1	Tadel 2

Das Lehrer-Collegium der Victoria-Schule.

Prof. Dr. Haarbrücker
Director.

J. Richter

Dr. Fischer,
Ordinarius.

No. **I.** spricht **unbedingte** Zufriedenheit,
No. **II.—I.** Zufriedenheit **im Allgemeinen** aus.
No. **II.** drückt aus, dass der Fleiss und die Leistungen, die Aufmerksamkeit und das sonstige Verhalten der Schülerin zwar zu ernsten Rügen nicht Veranlassung gegeben haben, aber im Ganzen oder in einer und der anderen Beziehung den Anforderungen der Schule nicht genügt worden ist.
No. **II.—III.** sagt, dass mehrfach wegen fehlenden Fleisses oder ungehörigen Betragens ernstlicher Tadel ausgesprochen werden musste.
No. **III.** bezeichnet, dass die Schülerin wiederholter Ermahnungen und Rügen ungeachtet andauernd Veranlassung zur Unzufriedenheit mit ihrem ganzen Verhalten gegeben oder sich einen besonders schweren Verstoss gegen die Ordnungen der Schule hat zu Schulden kommen lassen. Zugleich giebt diese Nummer zu erkennen, dass die Schule wenig Hoffnung hat, bei einer solchen Schülerin günstige Erfolge zu erzielen.

Zeugniss

der Schülerin der I. B. Klasse der **Victoria-Schule**

Martha Richter

Berlin, den 10 April 1878

No. II

Betragen.	Aufmerksamkeit.	Fleiss.	Leistungen.
Gut.	ruhig theilnehmend.	regelmäßig bewiesen, aber noch ohne genügenden Erfolg im Französischen.	Religion ziemlich gut. Deutsch ziemlich gut. Französisch mittelmäßig. Englisch ziemlich gut. Geschichte gut. Geographie ziemlich gut. Naturkunde } ziemlich gut. Rechnen } Zeichnen ziemlich gut. Schreiben — Gesang mittelmäßig. Turnen ziemlich gut. Handarbeit gut.
Zu spät — mal. Gefehlt 12 Stunden.	Hefte gut	Lobe —	Tadel —

Das Lehrer-Collegium der Victoria-Schule.

Haarbrücker
Director.

J. Richter

Dr. Hurt
Ordinarius.

No. I. spricht **unbedingte** Zufriedenheit,
No. II.—I. Zufriedenheit **im Allgemeinen** aus.
No. II. drückt aus, dass der Fleiss und die Leistungen, die Aufmerksamkeit und das sonstige Verhalten der Schülerin zwar zu ernsten Rügen nicht Veranlassung gegeben haben, aber im Ganzen oder in einer und der anderen Beziehung den Anforderungen der Schule nicht genügt worden ist.
No. II.—III. sagt, dass mehrfach wegen fehlenden Fleisses oder ungehörigen Betragens ernstlicher Tadel ausgesprochen werden musste.
No. III. bezeichnet, dass die Schülerin wiederholter Ermahnungen und Rügen ungeachtet andauernd Veranlassung zur Unzufriedenheit mit ihrem ganzen Verhalten gegeben oder sich einen besonders schweren Verstoss gegen die Ordnungen der Schule hat zu Schulden kommen lassen. Zugleich giebt diese Nummer zu erkennen, dass die Schule wenig Hoffnung hat, bei einer solchen Schülerin günstige Erfolge zu erzielen.

Zeugniss

der Schülerin der IIa Klasse der Victoria-Schule

Martha Richter

Berlin, den 3. October 1877

No. II.

Betragen.	Aufmerksamkeit.	Fleiss.	Leistungen.
Gut, doch spricht M. zu leise.	Nicht immer gespannt genug.	Bei gleichmäßig ernsterer Arbeit würde in manchen Fächern eine größere Sicherheit erworben sein.	Religion gut. Deutsch ziemlich gut, mündlich besser. Französisch ziemlich gut. Englisch ziemlich gut. Geschichte gut. Geographie fast gut. Naturkunde } im Ganzen gut. Rechnen } Zeichnen gut. Schreiben — Gesang ziemlich gut. Turnen ziemlich gut. Handarbeit —
Versetzt nach I b.			
Zu spät — mal. Gefehlt 69 Stunden.	Hefte sauber, doch die Schrift oft zu klein.	Lobe —	Tadel —

Das Lehrer-Collegium der Victoria-Schule.

Haarbrücker
Director.

J. Richter

Dr. U. Zernial.
Ordinarius.

No. **I.** spricht **unbedingte** Zufriedenheit,
No. **II.—I.** Zufriedenheit **im Allgemeinen** aus.
No. **II.** drückt aus, dass der Fleiss und die Leistungen, die Aufmerksamkeit und das sonstige Verhalten der Schülerin zwar zu ernsten Rügen nicht Veranlassung gegeben haben, aber im Ganzen oder in einer und der anderen Beziehung den Anforderungen der Schule nicht genügt worden ist.
No. **II.—III.** sagt, dass mehrfach wegen fehlenden Fleisses oder ungehörigen Betragens ernstlicher Tadel ausgesprochen werden musste.
No. **III.** bezeichnet, dass die Schülerin wiederholter Ermahnungen und Rügen ungeachtet andauernd Veranlassung zur Unzufriedenheit mit ihrem ganzen Verhalten gegeben oder sich einen besonders schweren Verstoss gegen die Ordnungen der Schule hat zu Schulden kommen lassen. Zugleich giebt diese Nummer zu erkennen, dass die Schule wenig Hoffnung hat, bei einer solchen Schülerin günstige Erfolge zu erzielen.

Zeugniss

der Schülerin der I B Klasse der **Victoria-Schule**

Martha Richter

Berlin, den 28ten September 1878

No. II

Betragen.	Aufmerksamkeit.	Fleiss.	Leistungen.
Gut.	ruhig theilnehmend.	regelmäßig bewiesen.	Religion ziemlich gut Deutsch ziemlich gut Französisch } ziemlich gut Englisch } Geschichte gut Geographie ziemlich gut Naturkunde ziemlich gut Rechnen gut Zeichnen gut Schreiben — Gesang mittelmäßig Turnen ziemlich gut Handarbeit gut
M. wird nach I A. versetzt.			
Zu spät — mal. Gefehlt 77 Stunden.	Hefte gut	Lobe —	Tadel —

Das Lehrer-Collegium der Victoria-Schule.

Haarbrücker
Director.

J. Richter

Hust
Ordinarius.

No. **I.** spricht **unbedingte** Zufriedenheit,
No. **II.—I.** Zufriedenheit **im Allgemeinen** aus.
No. **II.** drückt aus, dass der Fleiss und die Leistungen, die Aufmerksamkeit und das sonstige Verhalten der Schülerin zwar zu ernsten Rügen nicht Veranlassung gegeben haben, aber im Ganzen oder in einer und der anderen Beziehung den Anforderungen der Schule nicht genügt worden ist.
No. **II.—III.** sagt, dass mehrfach wegen fehlenden Fleisses oder ungehörigen Betragens ernstlicher Tadel ausgesprochen werden musste.
No. **III.** bezeichnet, dass die Schülerin wiederholter Ermahnungen und Rügen ungeachtet andauernd Veranlassung zur Unzufriedenheit mit ihrem ganzen Verhalten gegeben oder sich einen besonders schweren Verstoss gegen die Ordnungen der Schule hat zu Schulden kommen lassen. Zugleich giebt diese Nummer zu erkennen, dass die Schule wenig Hoffnung hat, bei einer solchen Schülerin günstige Erfolge zu erzielen.

Zeugniss

der Schülerin der Ia Klasse der **Victoria-Schule**

Martha Richter

Berlin, den 5ten April 1879

No. II

Betragen.	Aufmerksamkeit.	Fleiss.	Leistungen.
gut.	wurde nicht gerade vermißt, muß aber noch eindringlicher werden.	im Allgemeinen den Anforderungen entsprechend. Wurde einige Male vermißt in der Literaturgeschichte.	Religion ziemlich gut Deutsch ziemlich gut Französisch ziemlich gut Englisch ziemlich gut Geschichte gut Geographie zieml. gut Naturkunde Rechnen } ziemlich gut Zeichnen recht gut Schreiben Gesang mittelmäßig Turnen gut Handarbeit gut
Zu spät – mal. Gefehlt 13 Stunden.	Hefte Ordentlich	Lobe –	Tadel –

Das Lehrer-Collegium der Victoria-Schule.

Haarbrücker
Director.

J. Richter

Band
Ordinarius.

No. **I.** spricht **unbedingte** Zufriedenheit,

No. **II.—I.** Zufriedenheit **im Allgemeinen** aus.

No. **II.** drückt aus, dass der Fleiss und die Leistungen, die Aufmerksamkeit und das sonstige Verhalten der Schülerin zwar zu ernsten Rügen nicht Veranlassung gegeben haben, aber im Ganzen oder in einer und der anderen Beziehung den Anforderungen der Schule nicht genügt worden ist.

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No. **III.** bezeichnet, dass die Schülerin wiederholter Ermahnungen und Rügen ungeachtet andauernd Veranlassung zur Unzufriedenheit mit ihrem ganzen Verhalten gegeben oder sich einen besonders schweren Verstoss gegen die Ordnungen der Schule hat zu Schulden kommen lassen. Zugleich giebt diese Nummer zu erkennen, dass die Schule wenig Hoffnung hat, bei einer solchen Schülerin günstige Erfolge zu erzielen.

Verblieben 5te in Klasse 1

Erziehungs- und Unterrichts-Anstalt

ANNA EDLINGER

[früher E. Hebenstreit]

DRESDEN.

Halbjähriger Bericht

Ostern 1879 bis 1880.

über Fräulein *Martha Richter* als Schülerin der 1. Klasse

Gegenstände des Klassen-Unterrichts.	Fleiss.	Fort-schritte	Be-tragen.	Bemerkungen.	Unterschrift der Lehrer.
Religionslehre					
Kirchengeschichte					
Deutsche Sprache	1	2	1		Dr. G. Haebler
Deutsche Literatur	1	2	1		" "
Französ. Sprache	1	2	1		Mlle Caïe
Französ. Literatur	1	2	1		
Englische Sprache	1	2	1		Kade.
Englische Literatur	1	2	1		
Geschichte	1	1	1		Dr. G. Haebler.
Geographie	1	2	1		Dr. J. Kühn
Kunstgeschichte	1	1b	1		Dr. Frahn
Naturlehre	1	2	1		
Naturgeschichte	1b	1b	1.		L. Lehmann.
Rechnen	1	2	1		
Weltliteratur m. Mythol.	1	2	1		Dr. G. H.
Kalligraphie					
Zeichnen	1	1	1		T. Tietzig.
Handarbeiten	1	1	1		A. Pursch

№ 1 bedeutet: vorzüglich,
" 2 " recht gut,
" 3 " gut,
" 4 " ziemlich gut,
" 5 " genügend,
" 6 " ungenügend.

Versetzt in 2te Klasse

Gegenstände des Privat-Unterrichts.	Fleiss.	Fortschritte.	Betragen.	Bemerkungen.	Unterschrift der Lehrer.
Italienische Sprache					
Russische Sprache					
Gesang					
Clavierspielen	2	2	1		Eugenie Schwarzenberg.
Tanzen					
Gymnastik					

Häusliches Verhalten

Sehr gut.

Anna Edlinger

Erziehungs- und Unterrichts-Anstalt
ANNA EDLINGER
(früher E. Hebenstreit)
DRESDEN.

Halbjähriger Bericht

Sommerhalbjahr 1880.

über Fräulein Martha Richter als Schülerin der I. Klasse.

Gegenstände des Klassen-Unterrichts.	Fleiss.	Fortschritte.	Betragen.	Bemerkungen.	Unterschrift der Lehrer.
Religionslehre					
Kirchengeschichte					
Deutsche Sprache	1	2	1		Haebler
Deutsche Literatur	1	2	1		
Französ. Sprache	2	2	1		[illegible]
Französ. Literatur	2	2	1		
Englische Sprache					
Englische Literatur	1	2	1		J. Dalton
Geschichte	1	1	1		Haebler
Geographie	1	1	1		Dr. S. Rüge
Kunstgeschichte	1	2	1		Dr. [illegible]
Naturlehre	1	2	1		[illegible]
Naturgeschichte	1.	2.	1.		[illegible]
Rechnen	1	2	1		[illegible]
Weltliteratur m. Mythol.	1	1	1		Haebler.
Kalligraphie					
Zeichnen	1	1	1		F. Fiebiger
Handarbeiten	1	1	1		H. Pursch

№ 1 bedeutet: vorzüglich,
" 2 " recht gut,
" 3 " gut,
" 4 " ziemlich gut,
" 5 " genügend,
" 6 " ungenügend.

3 Tage gefehlt.

Gegenstände des Privat-Unterrichts.	Fleiss.	Fortschritte.	Betragen.	Bemerkungen.	Unterschrift der Lehrer.
Italienische Sprache					
Russische Sprache					
Gesang					
Clavierspielen	2	2	1		F. Schwarzenberg.
Tanzen					
Gymnastik					

Häusliches Verhalten

Recht gut A Edlinger

Elisabeth - Ufer 45 pt.

Erziehungs- und Unterrichts-Anstalt
ANNA EDLINGER
(früher E. Hebenstreit)
DRESDEN.

Halbjähriger Bericht

Winterhalbjahr 1880/81.

über Fräulein Martha Richter als Schülerin der I. Klasse

Gegenstände des Klassen-Unterrichts.	Fleiss.	Fortschritte.	Betragen.	Bemerkungen.	Unterschrift der Lehrer.
Religionslehre					
Kirchengeschichte					
Deutsche Sprache	1	1	1		Haebler.
Deutsche Literatur	1	1	1		Haebler.
Französ. Sprache	1	1	1		A. Moël
Französ. Literatur.					
Englische Sprache	1	1	1		Dalton
Englische Literatur	1	1	1		Dalton
Geschichte	1	1	1		Haebler.
Geographie	1	1	1		Dr. J. Rüge
Kunstgeschichte	1	1	1		[illegible]
Naturlehre	1	1	1		[illegible]
Naturgeschichte	1.	1.	1.		[illegible]
Rechnen	1	1	1		[illegible]
Weltliteratur m. Mythol.					
~~Kalligraphie~~ Astronomie	1	1	1		[illegible]
Zeichnen	2	1	1		J. Fübigen.
Handarbeiten	1	1	1		A. Pursch.

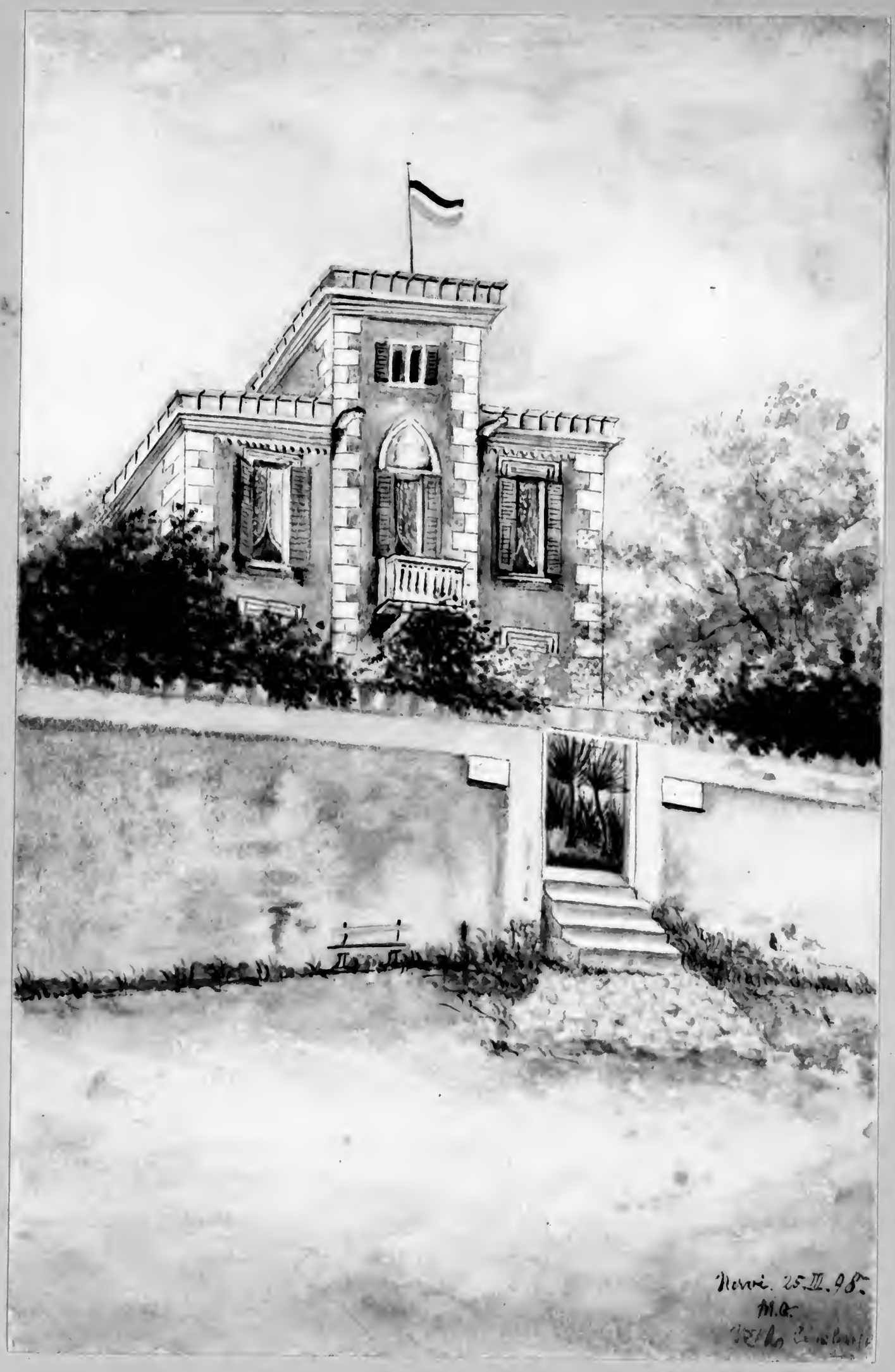
№ 1 bedeutet: vorzüglich,
" 2 " recht gut,
" 3 " gut,
" 4 " ziemlich gut,
" 5 " genügend,
" 6 " ungenügend.

Gefehlt 0 Tage

Gegenstände des Privat-Unterrichts.	Fleiss.	Fortschritte.	Betragen.	Bemerkungen.	Unterschrift der Lehrer.
Italiänische Sprache					
Russische Sprache					
Gesang					
Clavierspielen	1.	1.	1.		Eugenie Schwarzenberg.
Tanzen	1.	1.	1.		M. P. Wilhelmi
Gymnastik					

Häusliches Verhalten

Nicht befriedigend A. Edlinger



Nowe. 25.III.98.
M.C.

Festgedicht

zur

Vermählungs=Feier

von Fräulein

Martha Richter

mit Herrn

Wilhelm Cohn.

Gewidmet von **Martin Cohn**

Berlin, den 30. August 1891.

Fröhlich, mit der Fackel der Freude
Nahe ich heute dem Hochzeitssaal;
Freudig grüß' ich das heit're Gebäude,
Grüße der Gäste stattliche Zahl;

Trete vor Dich, Du Paar, das ich liebe,
Trete vor Dich des Wunsches voll:
Daß es immer wie heute bliebe,
Stets Ihr genießet der Freundschaft Soll:

Immer schäum' Euch der Becher der Liebe,
Bringe Euch Frohsinn, Heiterkeit, Glück!
Euch, die gefolgt Ihr des Herzens Triebe,
Treibe das Schicksal nimmer zurück!

Immer strahl' auf Euch die Sonne
Frischer, froher Fröhlichkeit,
Daß in steten Glückes Wonne
Ihr einander Gefährten seid!

Doch der Wünsche lange Reihe
Bringt Euch wenigen Gewinn,
Und dem Tag die rechte Weihe
Giebt doch nur ein ernster Sinn.

Denn Ihr wißt, auf Rosenauen
Wandeln Götter nur dahin,
Und auf sorglos Glück vertrauen,
Könnte nur ein leichter Sinn.

Nein, der Menschen kurzes Leben
Spinnen ja die Parzen nie
Nur aus reinen Sonnenweben
Zart verschlungener Harmonie.

Doch, ich weiß, Ihr kennt die Stunden,
Wo von schwer ertrag'nem Schmerz,
Wo von tief geschlag'nen Wunden
Brechen will das müde Herz.

Mög' das Schicksal Euch ersparen
Künftig alle Angst und Not,
Mög' es freudig Euch bewahren
Eurer Herzen Morgenrot.

Haltet aus im Kampf ums Leben
Auf der Pflichten festem Turm,
Sicher dann und ohne Beben
Trotzt Ihr der Gefahren Sturm.

Haltet fest an Euerm Bunde!
— Alles andere ist Spott! —
Hört das Wort aus meinem Munde:
Liebe nur ist ew'ger Gott!

Abgangszeugnis

für die

Schülerin der 1. A. Klasse der Victoriaschule

Martha Richter,

geb. 12. Juli 1862 in Berlin, 17½ Jahre alt

mosaischer Confession, Tochter des Kaufmanns

Hugo Richter,

auf der Schule, 9½ Jahre in der 1. A. Klasse.

Schulbesuch: Regelmäßig.

für die

Schülerin der I. A Klasse der Victoriaschule

c. Martha Richter,

geb. 12. Juli 1862 in Berlin, 17¼ Jahre alt

mosaischer Confession, Tochter des Kaufmanns

Herrn Richter, Jahre

auf der Schule, ¾ Jahre in der I. A Klasse.

Schulbesuch: Regelmässig.

Betragen: Gut.

Aufmerksamkeit u. Fleiss: Im Allgemeinen regelmässig und den Lektionen im Ganzen aufmerksam. Und Fleiss in der Klasse fast für sich bei dem nicht mitreissenden Lehrstoff sie denselben nicht anzuspannen vermocht.

Kenntnisse.

Religion: —

Deutsch: In der Literaturgeschichte, Poetik und Grammatik hat sie sich ziemlich befriedigende Kenntnisse angeeignet. Ihre Aufsätze waren meist klar und logisch nicht befriedigend.

Französisch: Ihre Kenntnisse in der Grammatik sind ziemlich gut, ihre
Englisch: { schriftlichen Arbeiten (auch kleinere Aufsätze) würden immer
freier von gröberen Fehlern. Ihre Leistungen im Lesen
und Uebersetzen, wie schriftlichen Abschriften, waren im
Ganzen befriedigend.

Geschichte u. Geographie: In der Geschichte u. Geographie zeigte sie im
Allgemeinen befriedigende Kenntnisse.

Rechnen: Ihre Kenntnisse umfassen die Aufgaben des bürgerlichen Lebens. Ihre Leistungen waren noch nicht hinreichend befriedigend.

Naturkunde: Sie hat mit „ziemlich gutem" Erfolge an dem Unterrichte in den verschiedenen Disciplinen der Naturwissenschaft theilgenommen.

Fertigkeiten.

Zeichnen: Sie betheiligte sich mit Eifer und recht gutem Erfolge sowohl am Zeichnen nach Gipsen und Originalen, als auch am Zeichnen und Koloriren von Flachmustern. Ihre Leistungen waren sehr erfreulich.

Gesang: Ihre Leistungen im 1. Chor der Anstalt waren sehr befriedigend.

Handarbeit: Dispens.

Turnen: Sie erzielte gute Leistungen.

Betragen: Sie hat sich mit Eifer und Fleiß stets bemüht, ihre Aufgaben sowohl von Seiten ihres Geistes und Gemüthes, als auch von Seiten ihrer Talente von Pflichten. Ihre Leistungen waren sehr erfreulich.

Gesang: Ihre Leistungen im Chor- und Einzelgesange waren sehr befriedigend.

Fertigkeiten.

Zeichnen: Sie beschäftigte sich mit Eifer und recht gutem Erfolge sowohl von Vorlagen als auch nach Gipsen und Körpern, als auch von Landschaften und Kulissen von Menschenhand. Ihre Leistungen waren sehr erfreulich.

Gesang: Ihre Leistungen im Chor- und Einzelgesange waren sehr befriedigend.

Handarbeit: Befriedigend.

Turnen: Sie regelte ihre Leistungen.

Bei ihrem Abgange von der Schule wünschen wir ihr Gottes reichen Segen auf ihrem ferneren Lebenswege.

Berlin, den 4ten October 1879.

Das Lehrer-Collegium der Victoria-Schule:

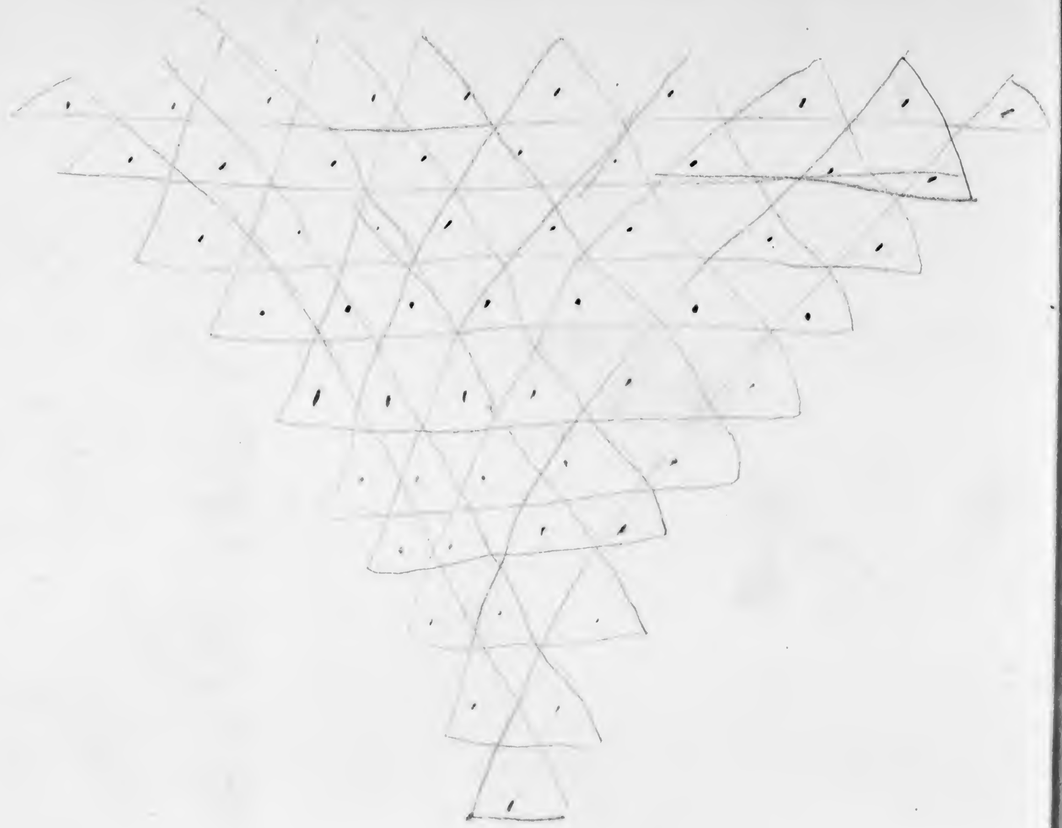
VICTORIASCHULE BERLIN

Professor Dr. Haarbrücker

Der Rector der Victoriaschule.

RF 150

JOHN HENRY RICHTER
P. O. BOX 7978
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48107



No. I. d. 9. 11. 45.

Der Nutzen des Windes.

Disposition.

A. Einleitung. – Untergehen und Auferstehen. – Die Mittel die vier Elemente.

B. Ausführung. – Der Nutzen des Windes zeigt sich: ~~I in der Natur~~ I – in d. N.

II – für die Thätigkeit des Menschen.

C. Schluß. – Die große Fürsorge der Natur für den Menschen.

Lange habe ich d. [illegible] wieder [illegible] b. [illegible] soll [illegible] zu [illegible] in welchem [illegible] mich [illegible] die etwas über das [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] zu schreiben

In der Natur herrscht das ~~feste~~ A.
~~ständige~~ Prinzip des Untergehens und Auferstehens. Das sieht man

breit

im Herbste an den Blättern der
Bäume. Diese werden gelb und fal-
len ab, um im nächsten Frühlin-
ge mit neuem, frischem Grün
die Bäume zu schmücken. Eben-
so ist es mit der Raupe, die sich
verpuppt, im Sommer aber als
schöner Schmetterling umherfliegt.
Bei alle dem bedient sich die Natur
verschiedener Mittel, welche haupt-
sächlich die vier Elemente ~~sind~~ bilden.
Bald vernichtet das Feuer das ~~ge-~~
nige, das was jahrelange Arbeit der
Menschen bedurfte; bald verlieren
die Menschen dort, wo Wasserfluthen

eintreten, Hab und Gut; ein Erd-
beben erschüttert die Erde, begräbt
Häuser, Dörfer, ja sogar auch Städte,
und der Wind kann, wenn er
zum Sturme ausartet, Men-
schen und Thieren gleich schädlich
werden. Aber auch großen
Nutzen hat man von den Elemen-
ten, besonders wenn sie getrennt auftre-
ten und sich nicht untereinander
bekriegen. Dasjenige
Element, aber welches uns von allen
~~getrennt~~ am meisten nützt,
ist der Wind, ~~den~~ dessen Nutzen wir nun
nach allen Seiten hin beschrei-

ben wollen.

L. I. Wenn der Wind den Regen zusammentreibt, und die Erde von denselben feucht wird, dann entstehen Dünste oder Nebel. Diese steigen in die Höhe und werden in den höheren Luftregionen von den dort immer befindlichen Winden zerrissen, und nach allen (bes.) Himmelsrichtungen zerstreut. Ist dies geschehen, so zeigt sich der Himmel von n Neuem in seinen schönen, blauen Farben.

Dieser Regen, den der Wind doch bewirkt, ist für Pflanzen und Bäume sehr nützlich. Auch für die Organe des menschlichen Körpers ist der Regen gesund. Wenn wir z. B. nach einem Gewitter die Fenster unseres Zimmers öffnen, oder im Frühlinge, nachdem der Schnee schmilzt und Thauwetter eintritt, die reiche Luft einathmen, so ist diese offenbar für unsere Lungen eine gesündere und bei weitem bessere als die im

Absatz! — B. II.

heißen Sommer oder kalten Winter. Der Regen nützt, wie wir wissen, dem Gärtner, auch dem Landmanne. Wenn wir im Frühlinge die Blumenpracht, die sich in einem Garten entwickelt, betrachten, so gehört doch, wenn die Blumen weiter erhalten werden sollen, der Regen dazu; oder wenn der Landmann sein Feld bestellt hat, und das Getreide gedeihen soll, so bedarf dasselbe, damit der Landmann einer reichen Ernte entgegensehen kann, des Regens.

Denn vom Regen hängt die ganze Ernte ab, und v. d. Ernte d. W., denn ohne 1 gute Ernte ~~Ist diese für ihn unzuträglich, so~~ kann ~~er~~ manches dadurch in großes Unglück gerathen.

Der Schiffer, der eine Reise ~~B. II.~~ vor sich hat, muß, wenn er keinen günstigen Wind hat, mit seinem Schiffe oft wochenlang warten, bevor er dieselbe antreten kann, denn ein Segelschiff wird durch die Gewalt des Windes getrieben, und ist, sobald dieser nicht hilft, vollständig unbrauchbar. Doch nicht nur dem Landmanne und dem Schiffer ist der Wind

von großem Nutzen, sondern auch
der Müller bedarf seiner. Er muß
daß ihm zum Mahlen übergebene
Getreide ungemahlen liegen
lassen, wenn der Wind ihm
seine Mühle nicht treibt. Es giebt
Speicher, in denen das Getreide
ungemahlen aufbewahrt wird,
und welche immer offen sei-
en müssen, damit der Wind
hindurchwehen kann, denn
wenn keine Zugluft hinein-
zieht; fängt das Getreide an
zu stocken und wird deshalb
unbrauchbar. Auch in großen

auf Beute und Gewinn. Sie um-
gaben sich mit bewaffneter
Macht, und bemächtigten sich mit
Gewalt des Eigenthums ihrer schwä-
cheren Nachbarn. Das Recht des Stär-
keren, das sogenannte Faustrecht,
war das Einzige, welches Gültigkeit
hatte. Das Land und die Landstraßen
wurden unsicher, das Landvolk
flüchtete sich in die Städte, welche
von den Bürgern befestigt wur-
den, um den Raubrittern zu
widerstehen. Die Letzteren trieben
ihr Wesen noch in der zweiten
Hälfte des 15ten Jahrhunderts, obgleich
schon Rudolph von Habsburg ihnen
kräftig entgegengetreten war,

begeisterte. Nachdem nun Konrads
Ruhm in so hohem Maße gestiegen
war, entschloß sich Elsa ihm als
Herrin auf die Burg des Ritters zu
folgen, den Konrad in jenem
Zweikampf besiegt, und dessen
Burg in seinen Besitz übergegan-
gen war.

So verlief im 13 Jahrhundert
das Leben des Ritters, indem
er die ~~dritte~~ erfache Pflicht des Gottes-
Herrn- und Frauendienstes er-
füllte. Bald jedoch gerieth das edle
Ritterthum in Verfall. Dann zogen die Ritter
zogen nicht mehr um der Ehre
willen aus, sondern in Hoffnung

Waschanstalten sind ~~solche Speicher~~
~~vorhanden, die aber in diesem~~
~~Falle~~ Trockenböden ~~heißen~~, in denen
~~In diesen~~ wird Wäsche ge-
trocknet. ~~Da die Wäsche aber in~~
~~einem Raume, wo kein~~
~~Durchzug der Luft stattfindet,~~
~~schwer trocknet, sind~~ Öffnun-
gen angebracht, durch welche
der Wind ziehen kann. Auch
bei Ziegeleien befinden sich
solche Böden, in denen die
Ziegelsteine aufbewahrt liegen.
Diese würden aber in einem
Gewölbe, ~~wo~~ in das keine Zugluft

hineinkömmt, nicht festwerden,
deshalb sind auch hier so genannte
!! Lüften angebracht, durch denen
die Luft zieht.

L. So haben wir nun gesehen,
~~wie schädlich die vier Elemente~~
~~sind, wenn sie miteinander~~
~~in Verbindung stehen, wie~~
nützlich ~~der~~ einz. d. El. ~~aber~~ auch dem
Menschen seyn können, wenn
sie getrennt auftreten, und
wie groß die Fürsorge der
Natur für den Menschen
ist, was sich ja im Frühlinge,
Sommer, Herbst und sogar im

zu kurz

Winter zeigt.

Fast II.
Fehler! Dr. Z.

Fehlerverbesserung.
Dasselbe, das, Lücken, welche.

V.

No II. d. 7. 12. 75.

Walther und Hildegunde.
Disposition.

A. Einleitung.
A I Attila zieht nach Gallien.
A II Attila greift Burgund, Franken und Aquitanien an, läßt sich Geiseln geben. Von Burgund Hildegunde, von Franken Hagen !

von Tronje und von Aquitanien
Walther.
A III. Hagen entflieht bald, Walther
und Hildegunde bleiben.
B. Ausführung.
B I Stellung am Hofe,
B II Erste Unterredung,
B III Flucht.
B IV Der Kampf am Wasgenstein
B V Glückliche Heimkehr.
C Schluss, Bearbeitung.

A I. Attila, welcher um das Jahr
428 regiert hat, und dessen Resi-
denz in Ungarn lag, zeigte die
beständige Bestrebung sein Reich

zu vergrößern. Zu diesem
Zwecke zog er nach Gallien.
Dieser Zug glückte ihm nicht,
aber die Burgunder, Franken
und Aquitanier, die seiner
Macht nicht widerstehen
konnten, unterwarfen sich
freiwillig und stellten
Geißeln.

A II. So gab Burgund als Geißel
die einzige Tochter Herrichs, die
Prinzessin Hildegunde; Franken
schickte Hagen von Tronje an statt
des noch zu kleinen Königs-
sohnes Günther, und Aqui-
tanien gab den Sohn Alpkers,

nämlich Walther. Mit dieser
reichen Beute zog nun Attila
heim nach Ungarn.

A III Hagen entfloh bald da-
rauf, allein Walther und
Hildegunde mussten noch
eine Zeit lang am Hofe Etzels
verweilen. Ihr Leben dort,
ihre Flucht und Heimkehr
soll ~~der Stoff zu dem sein,~~ im F.
~~was ich jetzt~~ beschrieben werden.

B I. Die Geiseln erwarben sich
am Hofe die Gunst des Königs
und der Königin. Walther
war bei dem Könige sehr an-

gesehen. Attila liess ihn ganz
allein in den Krieg ziehen,
und die Heunen hatten vor
Walther ebenso grossen Re-
spect wie vor Attila. Die
Gemahlin Attilas, Frau Hel-
ke, übertrug der Hildegunde
das Geschäft der Kämmerin,
indem sie ihr alle Schlüssel
des Hauses gab. Frau Helke
warnte ihren Gemahl, Walther
nicht aus den Augen zu
lassen, damit er nicht, wie
Hagen, entfliehen würde.
Um ihn an eine Flucht zu
hindern, sprach Attila eines

Tages zu Walther: „Wähle dir
doch unter den Hunnenkönigin-
nen eine Braut." Aber Walther
schlug das Anerbieten aus, in-
dem er erwiederte: „So lange
du noch Krieg führst, will
ich mit dir kämpfen, aber
später vielleicht, wenn alle
Feinde besiegt sind, dann
werde ich mich verheirathen."
Da nun Attila keinen Arg-
wohn mehr hatte, sagte er auch
nichts mehr davon zu Walther.

L II. Walther und Hildegunde
waren täglich zusammen,
hatten sich aber trotzdem noch
nie gesprochen. Dazu sollte

sich nun bald eine Gelegenheit
darbieten. Als nämlich Walther
einmal von einem Siege
heimkehrte und nach dem
Königssaale ging, traf er dort
Hildegunde allein an. Er
bat sie um einen Becher
Wein und fragte sie dann,
ob sie nicht seine Braut
sein wolle, da es ja schon
in ihrer Kindheit der Wille
ihrer Eltern ~~war~~ gewesen sei, daß Hilde-
gunde dem Walther Burgund
als Brautgeschenk bringen
sollte. Sie erwiederte aber
darauf, daß sie ja nur wie
eine Magd hier am Hofe wäre,

und er sich eine hunnische
Prinzessin wählen könne.
Nach dieser Unterredung spra-
chen sie von der Heimath, und
dabei regte sich in ihnen
der Trieb ~~zurück zu fliehen~~ heimzukehren, in
~~nach der Heimath~~ dieselbe. Walther
theilte Hildegunden den
Fluchtplan mit, den er
schon lange im stillen
hegte, ließ sie auch einige
Vorbereitungen treffen.
Sie sollte Geld und eine
Angelruthe besorgen, da
sie in der Wildniß sich
hauptsächlich von Fischen
ernähren mußten.

Nach dieser Unterredung L. III.
gab Walther ein Fest, um
seinen Sieg zu feiern.
Dazu wurden alle Großen
des Reiches eingeladen. Hier
wurde manch Humpen des
edelsten Weines geleert, und
Walther munterte seine
Gäste auf zum Trinken,
bis alle, sogar Attila in
einen tiefen Schlaf verfie-
len. Nun ging Walther hinaus
auf den Hof, wo ein Pferd
schon stand, und Hildegunde
seiner wartete. Jetzt bestie-
gen beide das Pferd, und

Schreine Goldes mit, wofür
Hilde unde schon gesorgt hatte.
Die Reise wurde nur bei
Nacht fortgesetzt, da sie Furcht
hegten, am Tage von den
Heunen verfolgt zu werden.
So gelangten beide am
Rheine an, und als Walther
die schöne Stadt Worms vor
sich liegen sah, dachte er an
seinen Freund Hagen, der
gewiss jetzt an der Tafel-
sass und schwelgte, während
er durch die Wildniss ziehen
musste. Er wollte gern zu
ihm, aber der Drang nach
der Heimath hinderte ihn

daran. Sie liessen sich dann
von einem Schiffer übersetzen,
und gaben ihm als Lohn zwei
schöne Fische. Der Schiffer trug
diese am andern Morgen
zum Koch des Königs Gün-
ther, der sie sogleich für den-
selben bereitete. Günther
bemerkte sogleich, daß die
Fische nicht von dem Rheine
kamen, sondern aus der
Donau sein mussten. Er
liess den Schiffer kommen,
und dieser berichtete treu-
lich, wie es sich mit dem
Fremden zugetragen hatte.

Er erzählte: „Gestern Abend kamen zwei Leute und wünschten nach dem anderen Ufer zu gelangen. Als Fergenlohn empfing ich diese zwei Fische. Auch ein Pferd führten sie bei sich, das zwei Schreine um hatte, und was darin war, klang wie rothes Gold." Am Ende dieses Berichtes sagte Hagen: „Das kann kein anderer sein als Walther." Und Günther erwiderte: „Walther bringt gewiss unsern Schatz mit, den wir damals geben mussten. Kommt, lasst ihn

uns ihn abnehmen." Vergebens warnte Hagen sich nicht mit Walther in einen Kampf einzulassen, denn er ~~ist~~ sei sehr stark. Aber Günther hörte nicht darauf, und so ritt er mit zwölf Recken dem Walde zu. Walther war indessen an einer Höhle angekommen, wo er mit Hildegunde übernachtete.

Als am andern Morgen Walther und Hildegunde in der Ferne Reiter heraussprengen sahen, dachte Hildegunde, es ~~sind~~ seien Heunen. Sie bat Walther,

er möchte sie lieber tödten,
als daß sie wieder in die
Hand ihrer Feinde falle.
Aber Walther verweigerte
ihr diesen Wunsch, und
als die vermuthlichen Fein-
de näher kamen, erkannte
Walther, daß es nicht Heunen
sondern Franken waren. seien.
Er sagte zu Hildegunde, Sei
nur ruhig, es sind keine
Feinde sondern Franken,
auch erkenne ich meinen
Kampfgenossen Hagen. Die
Franken waren jetzt ganz
in seiner Nähe angelangt,

und schickten nun zu Walther
Herrn Ortwein von Metz, um
den Schatz von ihm zu fordern.
Als Walther vernahm, um
was es sich handele, bot er Gün-
ther 100 Spangen rothen Goldes
an. Herr Ortwein von Metz
ritt zum Könige, aber dieser
verlangte von Walther den
ganzen Schatz. Da Walther
aber dem Könige den Schatz
standhaft verweigerte, wur-
de beschlossen mit Walther
zu kämpfen. Hagen aber
wollte nicht mitkämpfen
und setzte sich auf einen

Stein. Die Recken zogen gegen
Walther, aber dieser tödtete alle.
Hierauf fügte er an jeder
Leiche den Kopf an und betete
inbrünstig zu Gott. Am
nächsten Morgen brachen
Walther und Hildegunde auf
um nach der Heimath zu ze-
hen. Als sie schon ein ganz
Stück geritten waren, erblick-
ten sie plötzlich Hagen und
Günther. Walther ritt ihnen
muthvoll entgegen, und
bald entspann sich ein Kampf.
Zuerst fiel Günther, welcher
ein Bein verlor, Hagen
büßte ein Auge ein, und

Walther eine Hand. Dann versöhn-
ten sich alle drei, ~~und~~ tranken
Wein und machten Witze
über die verlorenen Glied-
maßen.

Nun brachen Günther und Hagen auf, und zogen nach Worms zurück, Walther und Hildegunde aber langten glücklich bei dem Ihrigen an.

Hiermit endet das Walthari-lied. Dasselbe ist in lateinischer Sprache vom Mönche Ekkehardt verfaßt worden, ~~etwa~~ im 10ten

Jahrhundert. In der Mittelhoch-
deutschen Sprache ist es nur
in Bruchstücken erhalten,
aber ~~und~~ in der neueren Zeit
ist es von Karl Simrock
und Scheffel verfaßt wor-
den.

nach

fast II.

Fehler!

DZ.

Fehlerverbesserung.

Geißeln, Königssohnes, daß, ihm,
Witze.

V.

No III.

Ritter Konrad.

Disposition.

A. Einleitung. – Die Stände, die Bürger, die
Geistlichkeit, die Ritter.

B. Ausführung.

B I. Erziehung.

B. II. Thätigkeit

a. Gottesdienst

b. Herrendienst.

c. Frauendienst.

C. Schluß. Raubritterthum.

In der langen Zeit des Mittel-A.
alters kamen nach und nach zwei
Stände zur Geltung. Zuerst waren

es die Geistlichen, die den höchsten
Rang einnahmen, denn in jener
Zeit, als das Christenthum verbrei-
tet wurde, traten sie als Lehrer
des Volkes auf. Aber so schnell
wie sie entstanden, vergingen
sie auch wieder, denn schon nach
kurzer Zeit konnte im Kloster
von St. Gallen, welches das Be-
rühmteste damals war, kein
Mönch mehr schreiben. Die Bildung
von ihnen ging auf die Ritter
über. Die schönen Minnelieder,
die Kreuzzüge und viele andere
Dinge sind alles Erzeugnisse
jener herrlichen Zeit. Aber

auch das schöne und edle Ritter-
thum verging bald und schlug
zu jenem berüchtigten Raub-
ritterthum um. Ein edles
Ritterleben soll in Folgendem
beschrieben werden.

Ritter Konrad wurde im Bl.
Jahre 1206 auf der Wartburg gebo-
ren. Bis zu seinem siebenten
Jahre übte er sich in den Künsten,
in denen sich die Knaben in
jener Zeit zu üben pflegten.
Er begleitete seinen Vater, wenn
dieser ausritt, oder Konrad übte
sich im Schießen mit der Arm-
brust. So rückte das siebente Jahr

dann
zeran, und Konrad kam ~~jetzt~~, wie
es Sitte war, als Junkerlin an den
Hof des Landgrafen von Thüringen.
Als solcher verrichtete er gewissenhaft
seine Pflichten. So nahm er, wenn
ein Ritter in die Halle trat ihm das
Schwert, welches beim Sitzen hinder-
te, ab, und gürtete ihm dasselbe, wenn
er das Haus verließ, wieder um; oder
er überbrachte die Briefe und Bestellun-
gen, die man ihm aufgetragen
hatte. Nachdem er das vierzehnte Jahr
erreicht hatte, lagen ihm die Pflichten
eines Knappen ob. Er mußte den
Herzog auf seinen Jagdzügen be-
gleiten. Außerdem hatte er den

Falken zu besorgen, ihn bei der
Jagd zu tragen und ihm, wenn
Wild erblickt wurde, die Kappe,
welche seine Augen bedeckte, abzu-
nehmen, ~~dieselbe~~ ihm, wenn er aber
zurückkehrte, wieder aufzusetzen; auch
führte er den Rittern, wenn sie
ausritten, die Pferde vor. Nun
war es Sitte, daß die Knappen, wenn
sie das einundzwanzigste Jahr erreicht
hatten, zum Ritter geschlagen
wurden. Zu jener Zeit war der
Sohn des Landgrafen Ludwig von
Thüringen auch einundzwanzig
Jahre alt. Dieser beschloß nun sei-

nen Sohn mit der Ritterwürde
zu bekleiden. Zu diesem Zwecke
veranstaltete der Landgraf ein
großes Fest, und zusammen mit
seinem Sohne wurde noch fünfzig
anderen Jünglingen der Ritter-
schlag ertheilt. Unter diesen befand
sich auch Konrad. Mit neuem
Gewande und neuen Waffen
bekleidet, empfing er im Kreise
von vielen schönen Frauen und
Herrn den Ritterschlag. Schon an
demselben Tage konnte er seine
Kraft erproben.

B II. — Es wurde nämlich nach der
damaligen Sitte ein Turnier ab-

gehalten, indem die jungen
Ritter zum ersten Mal mitfochten.
Dort that sich Konrad durch seine
Geschicklichkeit hervor, und es gelang
ihm einen ältern Ritter, mit
dem er eine Lanze brach, aus
dem Sattel zu heben. Dafür
wurde er am Ende des Turniers
von der Tochter des Landgrafen
von Thüringen, welche vom Bal-
cone aus zugeschaut hatte, mit
einer Schleife belohnt. Es ist
dieselbe Elsa von Thüringen, zu
welcher der Jüngling schon lange
eine stille Neigung empfunden,
und der er seine Dienste zu widmen

beschlossen hat. Doch bevor er sich dem Frauendienste widmet, hat er eine andere, größere Pflicht zu erfüllen, diejenige, welche ihm der Gottesdienst auferlegt.

a. Kurze Zeit nämlich nachdem er zum Ritter geschlagen, starb der Pabst Honorius III, und sein Nachfolger Gregor IX. trieb den Kaiser von Deutschland Friedrich II an, den schon lange versprochenen Kreuzzug endlich einmal zu unternehmen. Und in der That durfte Friedrich kaum noch länger zögern, wenn er nicht die allgemeine Unzufriedenheit der Völker gegen sich erregen wollte.

So ward denn der Kreuzzug beschlossen. Konrad, von der allgemeinen Begeisterung mit ergriffen, folgte willig dem Landgrafen Ludwig, welcher ein Freund Friedrichs war und sich mit diesem am 8 September 1227. einschiffte. Auf der Flotte wurden letztere Beide von der ansteckenden Krankheit, welche die Schaaren der Kreuzfahrer schon furchtbar vermindert hatte, ergriffen und ließen sich schon am dritten Tage bei Otranto ans Land setzen. Dort starb der Landgraf. Konrad nun, dem es so freigestellt war, entweder dem Hermann von Salza nach

Spanien zu folgen, oder in sein Vaterland zurückzukehren, wählte das Letztere; denn er sah ein, daß, ohne Friedrichs eigene Leitung dies Unternehmen nie gelingen würde, andrerseits hoffte er auch so der zweiten Pflicht des Ritters, dem Herrendienste, besser genüge leisten zu können, da die Landgräfin von Thüringen seines Schutzes bedürftig

b. war. So kehrte er zu ihr zurück und vertheidigte sie und ihr Land gegen die Angriffe mächtiger Nachbarn.

Bald ~~Schon~~ war er durch seine Tapferkeit weit und breit berühmt. Er war

ein geachteter Ritter, nicht nur wegen seiner Frömmigkeit, Treue, Milde und Einfalt, sondern auch wegen seiner Courtoisie; denn er vergaß auch nicht die dritte Pflicht des Ritters, den Frauen- oder Minnedienst.

Bei allen seinen Handlungen gedachte er der Dame seines Herzens. Lange war sie streng gegen ihn gewesen, viele Abenteuer hatte sie ihm auferlegt, damit er durch Tapferkeit ihre Liebe erwerben könnte. In ihrem Dienste hatte er sich im Zweikampfe mit einem der berühmtesten Ritter seiner Zeit gemessen und denselben

besiegt. Auf einem abgesteckten
Platze ritten Konrad und der Ritter
vor den gewählten Kampfrichtern
gegen einander. Auf Balkone und
Tribünen saßen die Damen und
vornehmen Zuschauer, und rings
herum stand das Volk. Die Art des
Kampfes war vorgeschrieben. Elsa
von Thüringen, die selbst dem Kam-
pfe beiwohnte, machte ihn nach dem
Siege zu ihrem Ritter, und seit der
Zeit führte er beständig ein Zei-
chen ihrer Gunst mit sich herum,
trug ihr Bildniß am Halse und
ließ sich von ihr ein Losungswort
geben, das ihn in allen Gefahren

bis sie im Jahre 1495 durch den
ewigen Landfrieden vollständig
unterdrückt wurden.

II.

Einl. in Schluß noch nicht
ausreichend.

LVF.

Fehlerverbesserung.

berühmteste, Ludwig, eigene,
Ritters, widerstehen, Jahrhundert.

d. 8. 2. 1876.

No IV.

Parzivals erster Besuch auf der Gralsburg und seine Bedeutung.

Disposition.

A. Einleitung.
A I. Wolfram von Eschenbach.
A II. Wolframs Gedichte.
A III. Wolframs Vorstellung vom Gral.
B. Hauptteil.
B I. Vorausgehendes.
B II. Parzivals erster Besuch auf der Gralsburg.
B III. Bedeutung desselben.
C. Schluß.

A I.

Wolfram von Eschenbach war ein Franke, und wurde in Eschenbach unweit Ansbach geboren. Er lebte ungefähr von 1170–1220 und führt seinen Namen von seinem kleinen, unbedeutenden Lehen. Er war einer der berühmtesten Kunstepiker des Mittelalters, und sind die Gedanken in seinen Gedichten von großer Tiefe und Fülle.

A II.

Eines seiner Hauptgedichte ist Willehalm von Oranse. In diesem beschreibt er die Kämpfe der Christen gegen die Ungläubigen. Großartiger noch als dieses ist der Parzival.

A III. In diesem schildert er nicht äußere Kämpfe, sondern zeigt, daß man vor allem den inneren Feind besiegen muß, um zu dem größten Glücke zu gelangen. Dies zeigt er an Parzival, welcher schon in seinen jungen Jahren zur Gralsburg gelangte, sein Glück aber verscherzte, weil er zu [illegible] nicht um seine Verlegenheit kümmern. Die zweite Reise des Parzival auf die Gralsburg soll im Folgenden beschrieben werden.

B I. Gahmuret, der Vater des Parzival, war in einem Kampfe gegen die Sarazenen gefallen, und seine Gemahlin Herzeloide

beschloß, ihren Sohn einsam im Walde von Soltane zu erziehen, damit ihn nicht das Los seines Vaters treffe. Er wurde von seiner Mutter sorgfältig erzogen, erfuhr jedoch nichts von der Außenwelt. Doch dieser Unwissenheit des Knaben sollte bald ein Ende gemacht werden. Als Parzival nämlich einst in den Wald ging, um Wild zu erlegen, traf er durch Zufall drei Ritter, die ihm sofort ihre Erlebnisse mittheilten und auch sagten, daß, wenn er Ritter werden wolle, er an den Hof des König Artus gehen müsse. Parzival kehrte zu

seiner Mutter zurück, erzählte
ihr, was sich zugetragen hatte,
und wollte nun auch Ritter
werden. Er ließ sich auch nicht
von seiner Mutter zurückhal-
ten, sondern ritt davon. Zuerst
kam er zu einem alten Ritter
Namens Gurnemanns, der ihm
die Sitten des weltlichen Ritter-
thums lehrte. Als Parzival von
ihm abreiste, gab er ihm noch
gute Lehren mit auf den Weg,
vor allem aber die „Frage nicht
zu viel." Als Parzival nun eines
Tages besonders weit geritten
war, kam er an einem See.
breit — Darauf stand ein Kahn, in
welchem ein Fischer saß.

~~Zu diesem ritt~~ Diesen Parzival ~~hin~~
~~und~~ bat ~~ihn~~ ~~er möchte~~ ihm zu sagen,
wo er in der Nähe hier eine
Herberge bekäme. Der Fischer er-
widerte darauf, daß nur eine
einzige Burg im Umkreise von
dreizig Meilen sich befinde, und
das Land umher unbewohnt
wäre. Dann beschrieb er dem
Parzival den Weg dorthin, und
als dieser an der Burg angekommen
war, öffnete ihm ein Knappe
das Thor.

Er führte ihn nach einem B II.
großen Saal, in welchem viele
Ritter versammelt waren. Als
Parzival eine Zeit lang dort
war, brachte ein Knappe eine

einen blutigen Lanzenspeer; und
Alle, die im Saale zusammen
waren, weinten beim Herein-
zeigen derselben im Traume.
Parzival erstaunte darüber,
aber der Lehre Gurnemanz
gemäß schwieg er. Nachdem die
Lanze herausgetragen war, trat
eine Schar Jungfrauen in den
Saal, von welchen die letzte
eine Schüssel trug. Bei ihrem
Anblicke verwandelte sich die
Trauer in Freude. Parzival,
welcher wiederum sich die Ur-
sache der Freude nicht erklären
konnte, schwieg auch jetzt. Als
die Jungfrauen den Saal
verlassen hatten, überreichte

ihm der Beherrscher der Burg ein
Schwert, welches Parzival dankend
annahm, jedoch wiederum nicht
fragte, warum gerade ihm das
Schwert überreicht würde. Bald dar-
auf wies man ihm seine Schlaf-
gemächer an, und alle Ritter zogen
sich zurück. Am andern Morgen,
als er aufstand, bemerkte er,
daß die Burg öde und leer ~~wäre~~ sei.
Er ging hinunter nach dem Burg-
hof und fand das Gras, welches gestern
noch so schön stand, von den
Hufen der Rosse zertreten. Hieraus
schloß er, daß die Ritter ausgeritten
wären. Nun nahm er sein eigenes
Pferd, setzte sich darauf und wollte
auch nun davon reiten. Als er

zum Burgthor hinaus kam, verhöhnte
ihn ein Knappe, weil er am Abend
vorher keine Frage gethan hatte.
So ritt Parzival von der Burg
hinweg.

B III. Dieser Besuch ist von der größ-
ten Wichtigkeit für sein späteres
Leben gewesen, denn als er auf
die Gralsburg kam, war er noch
unbußfertig und dachte nicht
an Gott. Er glaubte allein
durch die weltliche Kraft aus-
kommen zu können. So ritt
er in die weite Welt hinein
und kam zuerst an den Hof
des König Artus. Aber auch
hier wurde er von der Gemein-
schaft ausgeschlossen; denn bald

Jetzt kam er wieder an den
Hof des König Artus und wurde
diesesmal dort freundlich em-
pfangen; dann kam Cundrie la
sorcière mit dem Auftrage ihn
nach der Gralsburg zu holen.
Auch hier wurde er mit großer
Freude begrüßt. Zuerst ging
er aber zu Anfortas und richtete an
ihn die bedeutungsvolle Frage:
„Was fehlt euch?" Sofort wurde
der König genesen und Par-
zival als Gralkönig anerkannt.
Ihm folgte sein Sohn Lohengrin,
welcher in der Schwanensage
noch fortlebt.

So entwickelt sich in diesem C.
Gedichte der Lebensweg eines

Menschen, der unbußfertig ist. Man muß diesen inneren Feind besiegen, um das größte Glück zu erlangen. Dieses Glück kann man aber nur dann erreichen, wenn man sich auf Gott verläßt, und so wandelt, daß man zum Goal gelangt. Der Goal stellt ursprünglich eine Schüssel dar, in welcher Joseph von Arimathia bei der Kreuzigung das Blut Jesu aufgefangen haben soll. Später haben die Engel diese Schüssel von der Erde genommen, bis ein Tempel

gebaut worden ist, in welchem diese Schüssel aufbewahrt worden ist. Dieser Tempel ist die Goalsburg; aber auch jede christliche Kirche, in welcher Gottesdienst verrichtet wird, kann man als solchen Tempel betrachten.

f. II – III.

B. III? Fehler? Satzbau? Flüchtigkeiten? Dtz.

Fehlerverbesserung.

Des Knaben, dreißig, Gurnemanns' darauf, dem Burghofe, seinem Pferde; „was fehlt euch?"

V.

No V.

Heinrichs I Bedeutung für Deutschland.

Disposition.

A Einleitung

A 1. Verfall des Reiches unter den Karolingern.

A 2. Wunsch des Volkes nach Wiederherstellung des Reiches wie früher.

A 3. Nach kurzer Regierung Konrads I Heinrich I gewählt. Heinrich gründet das Reich.

B I Im Innern.

1) Durch Einigung mit den Herzögen

2) Durch Anlegung von Marken.

3) Durch Bildung eines stehenden Heeres.

B II Nach Außen

a

1) Durch Kämpfe

mit den

a. Wenden.

mit den

b. Ungarn.

2) Durch Anknüpfung freundschaftlicher Verhältnisse mit auswärtigen Fürsten.

b. Schluß.

Das Reich, welches Karl der Große gegründet hatte, verfiel schon unter seinem Sohne Ludwig dem Frommen; noch mehr aber geschah dies unter den nun folgenden Kaisern, den sogenannten Karolingern. A 1.

Als nun aber in Deutschland im Jahre 911 der letzte Karolinger, Ludwig das Kind, gestorben war, wünschte das Volk die Zeiten Karls des Großen wiederhergestellt zu A 2. Verb.

sehen, denn die Erinnerungen an jene Zeit waren noch nicht geschwunden. Das alte Reich wieder herzustellen war um so leichter, da sich das deutsche Volk schon in Nationen geschieden hatte.

A 3. ~~Jetzt~~ Man schritt nun zur Wahl eines neuen Kaisers ~~zu wählen~~. Die mächtigsten Stämme vereinigten sich zu Forchheim an der Regnitz. Die Krone wurde dem Herzoge von Sachsen, Otto dem Erlauchten, angetragen; dieser aber schlug die Würde aus, zu der er sich schon zu alt fühlte. Die Wahl fiel auf Konrad I, ~~welcher~~ aber den Ansprüchen des Volkes nicht entsprach. Er war noch mit den Karolingern

verwandt ~~war~~, aber nur kurze Zeit regierte v. 911–918. Er hat das Gute gewollt, aber nicht erreicht. Bei seinem Tode schlug er Heinrich als Nachfolger vor. Dieser war aus sächsischem Geschlechte und regierte von 918–936. Ihm ist es gelungen, das deutsche Reich wieder zu begründen. Wodurch soll in Folgendem beschrieben werden.

Während Konrad I die Zügel der Regierung zu straff anzog und Alles mit Gewalt zu erreichen suchte, setzte sein Nachfolger Alles in Güte durch. Er wollte zuerst die Herzöge für sich gewinnen. Der Erste, der ihn als sein Oberhaupt anerkannte, war Burchard von Schwaben 920.

B I 1.

Heinrich behielt sich aber das Recht
vor die Bisthümer und die in Schwa-
ben belegenen königlichen Domai-
nen zu besetzen. Schwieriger als
Ersterer fügte sich Arnulf von
Kärnthen. Heinrich versöhnte sich
auch mit diesem zu Regensburg.
Er ließ ihm noch größere Rechte
als dem Schwabenherzog. Zuletzt
gewann der König auch die An-
erkennung des Herzogs Giselbert
von Lothringen. So hatte er an
den drei Herzögen eine treue
Stütze und dieser bedurfte er
auch sehr. Es brachen nämlich
fortwährend wilde Reiterschaaren
in Deutschland ein, die ebenso

schnell wie sie kamen, auch wieder ver-
schwunden waren. Diese plünderten
das ganze Land, da ihnen alles
offen stand. Als sie aber im Jahre
924 wiederkamen, wurde einer
ihrer Anführer gefangen und vor
Heinrich gebracht. Mit vielem Golde
wollten die Ungarn ihren Heer-
führer auslösen, aber Heinrich
verlangte nur einen neun-
jährigen Waffenstillstand.

Diese Zeit der Ruhe benutzte Heinrich, B I 2.
um Marken und Städte an-
zulegen, die den Bürgern
bei feindlichen Angriffen
Schutz bieten konnten.
So sind die Städte Quedlinburg

Merseburg, Meißen, vielleicht
auch Quedlinburg entstanden.

B I 3. Diesen Übelstand im deutschen
Lande hatte Heinrich beseitigt, jetzt
galt es aber einen noch größeren
zu beseitigen. Es fehlte nämlich
an einem wohlgerüsteten Heere.
Nicht lange dauerte es so hatte
er auch dies geschaffen. Auch schon
bildete er eine Reiterei, um den
Ungarn widerstehen zu können, denn gegen diesen Feind konnte
sein Fußvolk unmöglich Stand
halten.

B II 1. Als Heinrich so sein Volk
wehrhaft gemacht hatte, übte

er es zunächst in Feldzügen gegen
die benachbarten slavischen Völker,
den Wenden, die östlich von der
Elbe wohnten, und nach Süden
waren. Im Jahre 928 eroberte er ihre
Hauptstadt Brennabor. Die Eroberung B II 1a
wurde ihm dadurch leicht gemacht,
daß die Havelflüsse gefroren waren,
und er diese mit seinem Heere
überschreiten konnte. Als sich
die Wenden zu einem
gemeinsamen Angriffe
verbanden, besiegte er sie
glänzend im Jahre 929 bei
Lenzen.

So befreite er sich von diesen B II 1b.
seinen Feinden, aber [illegible] nun galt es

aber auch den zweiten mächtigen
Feind zu besiegen. Der Waffen-
stillstand mit den Ungarn
war abgelaufen, und da Heinrich
ihnen den Tribut verweigerte, zogen
sie mit großer Heeresmacht gegen
ihn. Es kam zur Schlacht im Jahre
933. Als Ort wo die Schlacht statt-
gefunden haben soll, wird gewöhn-
lich Merseburg genannt; jedoch
ist es nicht genau anzugeben,
wahrscheinlich ist es nahe der
Unstrut gewesen. Die Ungarn
wurden so besiegt, daß sie nur
noch einmal unter seinem Sohne
Otto I. nach Deutschland kamen.
Auch ja wurden sie auf dem
Lechfelde im Jahre 955 besiegt,

So hatte Heinrich Deutschland
von seinem mächtigsten Feinde
befreit.

2 Vorz.

Auch mit vielen auswärti- B II 2.
gen, großen Mächten schloß
Heinrich einen Freundschafts-
bund, um seine Macht auch
nach außen zu zeigen.

Dann vermählte er seinen B II 2 a.
Sohn Otto mit der englischen
Prinzessin Editha und ließ
ihn noch bei seinen Lebzeiten
zum Könige krönen.

So starb Heinrich im Jahre 6.
936 zu Memleben an der
Unstrut und liegt zu Quedlin-
burg, der Stadt, die er selbst
gegründet, begraben. Er

hinterließ das Reich seinem Sohne wohlgeordnet, der noch mit viel größerer Pracht als sein Vater alles betrieb. Aber schon in ihm erwachte jene unglückliche Idee, Italien und Deutschland vereint zu besitzen. Er konnte freilich nicht ahnen, daß Italien später das Land sein sollte, welches den Hohenstaufen den Untergang ~~brachte~~ und Deutschland das Verderben brachte.

II. DZ.

Liebe Martha! Lange habe ich darüber nachgedacht ~~gesonnen~~ wie ich es am besten anfangen soll Deinen Brief

In Deinem letzten Schreiben bittest Du mich, ~~Dir~~ daß ich ~~wenn es mir möglich wäre~~ [illegible] Mittelalter mitteilen sollte, oder [illegible] [illegible] zur letzteren nicht im Stande bin [illegible] aber [illegible] so will ich versuchen das, was ich noch [illegible] habe Dir im Folgenden ~~[illegible]~~ zu schreiben

an dem Du mich bittest Dir et

Ich beeile mich ~~[illegible]~~ Liebe Martha zu beantworten in welchem Du [illegible] bittest Du mich, daß ich [illegible] ~~wenn es mir möglich wäre~~ [illegible] Mittelalter mitteilen sollte, [illegible] [illegible] beantworten [illegible] letzteres nicht im Stande bin, eine Beschreibung über das Mittelalter ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] so will ich versuchen, das was ich noch im Gedächtniß habe Dir im Folgenden zu ~~schreiben~~ schildern

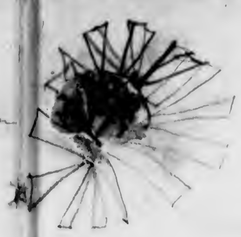
Die Lungen der Kirche legen entweder hoch oder entumpfigen Gegenden, damit ~~[illegible]~~ sie nicht Licht überfallen werden konnte. Äußerlich waren dieselben nicht schön und ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ so waren dieselben noch.

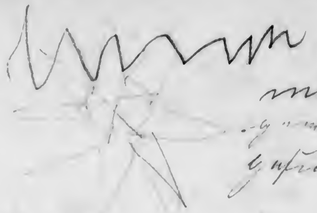
Die ersten beiden haben den Hals gebrochen
Von der dritten wird selbst der König gestochen
Das ganze hat gelebt ist niemals verblichen und doch aus dem
Buch der Lebenden gestrichen.

mein Bruder Fürsten

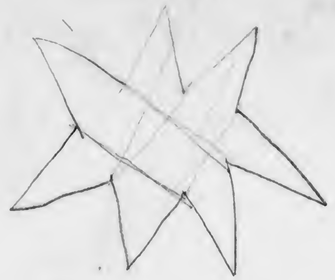
Den Hof ~~der Land erfürsten~~ [illegible] und wer
von nun an die Beziehung [illegible]
[illegible]
und [illegible] und [illegible]
[illegible] zu sehen und [illegible]
[illegible] Herrn [illegible]
[illegible] bei den [illegible]

Lange habe ich darüber [illegible] wie ich es am
besten anfangen soll deinen Brief
zu beantworten, da du mich ~~[illegible]~~
gebeten hast [illegible] Buch [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~
handeln, zu schicken.





mene mene tekel
[illegible] gewogen und zu leicht
gefunden
[illegible]



RF151

ICl.

Dictées I

M. Richter.

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16 septembre

L'écureuil

Les écureuils sont de jolis, petits animaux, qui ne sont qu'à demi sauvages, et qui, par leur gentillesse, par l'innocence même de leurs moeurs, mériteraient d'être épargnés. Il sont propres, lestes, vifs, très-alertes, très-éveillés, très-industrieux, ils ont les yeux pleins de feu, la physionomie fine et l'ouïe très-délicée (très-délicés). Leur corps, nerveux et élégant, est encore paré par une belle queue, en forme de panache, qu'ils relèvent jusque par dessus leur tête. Les poils de leur dos sont rouge + brun, ceux des parties antérieures de leur corps sont souvent jaune foncé; on a même (du) certains individus réunir plusieurs nuances et être à la fois brun + roux (brun roux) et châtains. Ils ont dans la voix des notes aigres-douces, plus perçantes encore que celles de la fouine.

Les écureuils sont, pour ainsi dire, moins quadrupèdes que les autres, en effet ils sont presque toujours en l'air, approchant des oiseaux par la légèreté de tous les mouvements possibles, demeurant comme eux sur la cime des arbres, et parcourant des forêts en sautant de branche en branche, avec une prestesse et une rapidité

telle, qu'on a de la peine à s'imaginer qu'ils n'aient point d'ailes.

3f.

———

Le 24 septembre 1879.

Notre époque a certainement moins de poésie que de prose: les intérêts de l'industrie et du commerce, les découvertes prodigieuses de la science, qui déplacent à chaque instant le cours des choses et font mouvoir la pensée avec une rapidité électrique l'appât des jouissances, le besoin de vivre vite, la fatigue, l'épuisement qui résultent de cette agitation, de cette fiévreuse existence: tout cela détruit le calme de la pensée, éteint l'enthousiasme, flétrit rapidement la fleur de l'imagination, qui a besoin de croître solitaire, à l'abri des orages pour s'épanouir avec tout l'éclat de ses charmes. De là, cette tendance matérialiste qui appesantit les oeuvres d'un grand nombre d'écrivains, de là, un réalisme grossier, le culte de la forme qui remplace souvent l'art inspiré, l'amour de l'idéal pourtant la plastique n'est pas plus la poésie que le corps n'est l'homme tout entier, si l'âme ne reprend son empire sur le domaine de la pensée, l'inspiration est impossible, et il n'y a plus rien à espérer de la mission divine des lettres, qui doit être d'élever ~~et~~ les intelligences et de moraliser les nations. Malgré les erreurs et les excès que nous avons signalés ne croyons pas que tout soit perdu et que nous soyons condamnés à une décadence complète: la Providence met toujours le remède à côté du mal.

VII

———

Progrès des sciences

le 8 octobre 1879.

Jetés faibles et nus sur la surface du globe, les hommes paraissaient créés pour une destruction inévitable, nombre de maux les assaillaient de toutes parts, les remèdes leur restaient cachés, mais ils avaient reçu le génie pour les découvrir. Les premiers sauvages cueillirent dans les forêts

quelques fruits nourriciers, quelques racines salutaires, et subvinrent ainsi à leurs plus pressants besoins, les premiers pâtres s'aperçurent que les astres suivaient une marche réglée et s'en servirent pour diriger leurs courses à travers les plaines du désert: telle fut l'origine des sciences mathématiques et celle des sciences physiques.

Une fois assuré, qu'il pouvait combattre la nature par elle-même, le génie ne s'est plus reposé, il l'a épiée sans relâche, sans cesse il a fait sur elle de nouvelles conquêtes, toutes marquées par quelque amélioration dans l'état des peuples. Se succédant dès lors sans interruption, des esprits méditatifs, dépositaires fidèles, des doctrines acquises, constamment occupés de les lier, de les vivifier les unes par les autres, nous ont conduits, en moins de quarante siècles, des premiers essais de ces observateurs agrestes aux profonds calculs des Newtons et des Laplace, aux énumérations savantes des Linné et des Jussieu.

Incendie de Moscou.

le 15 octobre 1829.

L'embrasement, poursuivant ses ravages, eut bientôt atteint les plus beaux quartiers de la ville. En un instant tous ces beaux palais, que nous avions admirés pour l'élégance de leur architecture et le goût de leur ameublement, furent consumés par les flammes. Leurs superbes frontons, décorés de bas-reliefs et de statues venant à manquer de support, tombaient avec fracas sur les débris de leurs colonnes. Les églises, toutes couvertes en tôle et en plomb, tombaient aussi, et avec elles, ces dômes superbes, que nous avions vus, la veille tout resplendissants d'or et d'argent. Les hôpitaux, où se trouvaient plus de vingt mille malades ou blessés, ne tardèrent pas à être incendiés.

Le désastre, qui s'ensuivit, révoltait l'âme et glaçait d'effroi. le 22 octobre 1829.
Consternés par tant de calamités, nous espérions que les ombres de la nuit en couvriraient l'horrible tableau; elles ne servirent qu'à rendre l'incendie plus affreux, et à faire ressortir davantage la violence des flammes. Agitées par le vent, elles élevaient jusqu'au

ciel leurs effroyables tourbillons. On apercevait aussi les fusées incendiaires que les malfaiteurs lançaient du haut des clochers, elles sillonnaient les nuages de fumée, et de loin ressemblaient à des étoiles-filantes.

VII
le 29 octobre 1879.

— Le lendemain on ne distinguait les endroits où il y avait eu des maisons que par quelques filets en pierres calcinées et noircies. Le vent, soufflant avec violence, formait un mugissement semblable à celui que produisent les flots d'une mer agitée, et laissait tomber sur nous avec un fracas épouvantable les énormes lames de tôle qui recouvraient les palais. De quelque côté qu'on tournât les yeux, on n'apercevait que des ruines ou un océan de flammes. Le feu brenait, comme s'il eût été mis par une haussance invisible. Des quartiers immenses s'allumaient, brûlaient et disparaissaient à la fois. A travers une chaussée fumée, se présentait une longue file de voitures, toutes chargées de butins, et forcées par l'encombrement de s'arrêter à chaque pas. On entendait les cris des conducteurs, qui, craignant d'être brûlés, poussaient, pour avancer, d'horribles imprécations.

VII

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le 12 novembre 1879.

Concours.

Le provincial à Paris.

C'était bien la peine de se mettre cent et un à refaire le tableau de Paris, pour oublier ce chapitre, pour omettre l'ébauche de cette figure si naïve, si composée, si plaisante, si curieuse, si bouffonne, si tranchée, si inédite et si bonne à peindre, le provincial! Un homme que le chemin de fer dépose tout palpitant sur notre pavé parisien, qui est là, écarquillant les yeux, les oreilles, les bras et les jambes, qui nous apporte ses préjugés, ses travers, sa figure, ses façons, sa curiosité ingénue, et qui nous emporte souvent ce qu'il a de meilleur chez nous, qui se pose en point d'interrogation ou en point d'exclamation, à tout propos et hors de propos, et qui

finit quelquefois par se croiser les bras ironiquement, et par nous persifler dans son spirituel idiome, quand il a vu tout ce que nous avions à lui montrer, et entendu tout ce que nous avions à lui dire.

VII.

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le 19 novembre 1879.

Concours

Sortilège.

Pauvre femme, accablée d'années et de misère, je traîne mes vieux jours. Quoiqu'on dise, la pauvreté est le plus grand des maux, et la richesse doit être le bonheur suprême. Ô! richesse! richesse! m'écriai-je un jour, il faut que t'achète à tout prix, et dussé-je perdre mon âme, oui, je vais me vouer aux noires ténèbres de l'enfer, et cueillir les simples, indiqués par mon grimoire. Cette résolution prise et exécutée je me mets à tracer des cercles magiques, en articulant des paroles cabalistiques, que j'avais déjà su employer dans l'autres temps. L'effet répondit à mon attente; je ne les eus pas plutôt prononcées, que je vis voltiger autour de moi des feux follets, indicateurs présumés d'un trésor. Enchantée de ce premier succès, j'assemblai aussitôt des herbes, des plantes, des racines même et des fleurs aux pétales d'essechés que j'eus bientôt entremêlées avec des ossements humains et avec des décombres tirés d'un cimetière.

VII

L'Amazone.

Le 5 novembre 1879.

Cette dénomination poétique, qui rappelle les farouches guerrières de la mythologie, est devenue, depuis la découverte de l'Amérique, le nom d'un fleuve immense. Pleins des souvenirs de l'antiquité païenne, les premiers navigateurs, que leurs vaisseaux portèrent sur les rives de ce cours d'eau colossal, virent, dans les plaines environnantes, des femmes chargées de l'arc et des flèches de leurs maris, et sur-le-champ

ils assimilèrent ces Indiennes errantes à la peuplade belliqueuse, dont les poètes ont tant parlé.

Le cours de l'Amazone, indépendamment des sinuosités de détail, communes à tous les fleuves, se développe sur une ligne d'à peu près onze cents lieues, et accueille beaucoup d'affluents. Sa largeur dépasse toujours quinze cents pieds, et elle s'augmente souvent par l'adjonction de rivières qui viennent y verser le tribut de leurs eaux.

VII le 26 novembre 1879.

Dans de rares endroits, vers la partie inférieure de son cours, cette largeur varie d'une demi-lieue à une lieue et demie. Là quelquefois le fleuve en s'allongeant, forme de petits embranchements dont la capacité est si exiguë, qu'on peut distinguer d'une rive, les cailloux et les clous qu'on jette sur l'autre.

On ajoute même que souvent cette eau est chaude, et bout, pour ainsi dire, comme dans une source thermale. Plus bas, l'Amazone devient tout à coup si considérable, que naguère encore on ne croyait pas qu'il fût possible de le traverser sans danger. Sa profondeur ordinaire est de plus de cent brasses, c'est-à-dire cinq cents et quelques pieds; et parfois, lorsque aventurés sur les eaux, les navigateurs ont voulu jeter la sonde, elle n'a pu trouver le fond, qui recèle à ce qu'on prétend, des bancs de corail. L'existence en a été révélée par des indices reconnus incontestables ~~incontestablement~~.

Amasis.

le 10 décembre 1878.

Amasis, roi d'Egypte, était le fils d'un potier de terre. Son mérite, sa capacité seule, l'avait élevé sur le trône; cependant quelques personnes de la caste noble, entêtées de préjugés hiérarchiques, lui reprochaient dans leur for intérieur son origine et avaient plus d'une fois témoigné par leur conduite, leur aversion pour le nouveau prince. Quelque outra-

geante qu'elle fût, Amasis aima mieux leur donner une leçon que de les punir. Il possédait un grand bassin d'or dans lequel ses convives et lui-même avaient coutume de se laver les pieds à la façon des Orientaux. Il en fit faire une statue, chargée d'hiéroglyphes, laquelle représentait une des nombreuses divinités égyptiennes.

VIa.
le 1er décembre 1879.

Il l'exposa ensuite à la vénération publique, et tout le monde se prosterna. Alors Amasis passemblatous les grands de sa cour, et surtout ceux qui avaient attaqué son origine: «Vous voyez cette statue», leur dit-il, «la matière dont elle est composée, quelque précieuse qu'elle fût, a servi aux plus vils usages, et cependant vous l'adorez. D'où vient cette vénération? N'est-ce pas parce que la main de l'artiste, guidée par un esprit religieux lui a donné la forme d'une divinité? Comme cette statue qui naguère n'attirait pas vos regards et qui maintenant a pour vous quelque chose de sacré, hier ma famille et mes aïeux étaient inconnus. Quoique issu d'humbles artisans, si je règne sur les bords féconds du Nil, c'est que le travail et l'habitude des affaires m'ont communiqué une valeur que je n'avais pas reçue de mes ancêtres: le fils du potier de terre n'existe plus pour vous, il a fait place au roi, ceint du diadème, symbole de la puissance. Qu'importe donc ce que j'étais auparavant, si je suis aujourd'hui votre seigneur, et surtout, si je suis digne de l'être?»

I/
VIa.

Concours.

le 3 décembre 1879.

L'écureuil forme pendant l'été, dans les fentes d'un arbre, bien dissimulées et toujours hors de portée des magasins de provisions, plus considérables et plus recherchées qu'on ne saurait le croire. Des amandes, des noisettes, de la faîne et du gland, toujours bien conservés, constituent le fonds de ces réserves. Il ne s'y trouve pas de fruits à

pepins ni d'oeufs d'oiseaux. Ces magasins ne sont jamais fort éloignés de son domicile, où il reste, le jour, à l'abri de l'ardeur du soleil, et d'où il sort, le soir, pour s'exercer, jouer, courir et manger. Ce domicile est propre, chaud et impénétrable à la pluie; c'est ordinairement sur l'enfourchure d'un arbre, qu'il est établi avec une rare habileté. Les écureuils commencent par transporter des bûchettes, qu'ils mêlent, qu'ils entrelacent avec de la mousse; ils la serrent ensuite, la foulent et donnent assez de capacité et de solidité à cet ouvrage, arrangé en forme de cône pour y être tranquilles, à l'aise et en sûreté avec leurs petits.

VII.

6 et 7 janvier 1880.

Le testament.

L'an sept cent de Rome, vivait un riche patricien veuf et sans enfants. Il se voyait atteint d'une maladie incurable et menacé d'une fin prochaine. Un jour que l'après-midi était déjà avancée, quelques amis l'étaient venus voir, il leur avoua qu'il allait faire prier le magistrat de recevoir son testament. Hérennius un d'entre eux, le plus assidu auprès du vieillard et celui de tous qui convoitait le plus son splendide héritage, lui fit de tendres reproches sur une résolution si cruelle selon lui, et d'un augure si triste. « Mais après tout, » ajouta-t-il, avec des paroles aigres-douces, « je vois, mon cher Sulpicius, le motif de la détermination que vous a forcé à prendre l'amitié! Vous craignez un de ces coups, que souvent on n'a pu prévoir; vous croyez de pouvoir songer trop de bonne heure à ce que deviendront après vous les biens considérables, que vous a départis la bonté des dieux, et vous voulez sans doute empêcher que, tombant en des mains indignes, ils ne soient employés à des oeuvres criminelles, par quelques-uns de ces jeunes dissipateurs, dont Rome pullule. »

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le 14 janvier 1880.

Concours.

Hérennius sortit en essuyant ses yeux, qui ne pleuraient point, et, en moins d'une demi-heure, il reparut avec le magistrat. Le malade ayant alors tiré de dessous son chevet un papier cacheté lui dit: « Voici les derniers désirs, les dernières volontés d'un mourant. En vous les remettant, je les ai déposées en des mains sûres. Vous les accomplirez exactement, après les avoir lues devant mes amis, et surtout devant mon cher Hérennius. »

Sulpicius mourut quelques jours après. A peine lui avait-on fermé les yeux, qu'Hérennius se hâta de conduire chez lui le magistrat dans ceux qu'il croyait étonner par le spectacle de son bonheur; car il ne doutait pas, qu'il ne dût être l'unique héritier du vieux patricien. Les formalités remplies, le cachet rompu, l'interprète de la loi lut ce que suit:

« Au nom de Jupiter très-grand et très-bon, je dispose de la manière suivante des biens dont j'ai joui durant ma vie: J'ai menacé mes neveux de les faire repentir de leur conduite insensée, et je leur tiendrai parole (Hérennius sourit), mais d'une autre manière que certaines gens intéressés à leur perte se le sont imaginé (Hérennius s'étonne). Car ils sont les fils d'un père qui m'aimait (Hérennius s'inquiète), et, quoiqu'ils se soient plus à être étourdis et dissipés, quoi qu'on ait dit contre eux, quoiqu'ils se soient exagéré mon mécontentement, je ne leur dois pas moins compte des biens que je tiens de notre famille (Hérennius pâlit).

VII.

D'ailleurs, quels qu'aient été leurs désordres ils ont des vertus; ils s'aiment comme deux frères doivent le faire; ils se sont toujours aidés dans leurs besoins; et, parmi les traits que je puis citer d'eux, une nuit qu'ils

le 21 janvier 1880.

avaient été surpris par des malfaiteurs, et que l'un et l'autre étaient blessés, ils se sont aidés mutuellement à regagner leur demeure. Je ne veux donc pas qu'ils se soient vu enlever des biens qui leur appartiennent, et je leur laisse tout ce que je possède, à la condition toutefois qu'ils acquitteront fidèlement les legs ci-dessus spécifiés:

"Je lègue au philosophe Térentius ma bibliothèque et deux mille talents, qu'il a toujours refusé d'accepter de mon vivant; aux filles d'un vieil ami sans fortune, une dot convenable, pour qu'elles se souviennent qu'on est récompensée quand on est vertueuse. Je lègue enfin deux talents d'or à chacun de mes clients, comme souvenir, car jamais ces personnes ne se sont jouées ni moquées de moi (Hérennius est consterné)

J'ajoute un dernier legs, c'est pour mon bon et digne ami, mon cher Hérennius (il tressaille de joie et respire enfin.

VII.

Concours.

Contemplations.

le 4 février

Bois sombres et majestueux, où les sapins élèvent leurs têtes superbes, où les chênes touffus répandent leur ombrage, et vous, fleuves, qui roulez vos eaux argentées entre des montagnes grisâtres, ce n'est point vous que je veux admirer aujourd'hui: c'est la verdure et l'émail des prés qui seront l'objet de mes contemplations. Que de beautés s'offrent à mes regards, et quelles sont diversifiées! Des milliers de végétaux, des millions de créatures vivantes! Celles-ci volent de fleur en fleur, tandis que d'autres rampent et se traînent dans les labyrinthes cachés de l'herbe touffue. Infiniment variés dans leur figure et dans leurs beautés, ces insectes trouvent ici leur nourriture et leurs plaisirs;

tous habitent avec nous cette terre, tous, quelque méprisables qu'ils paraissent, sont parfaits, chacun dans son espèce.

Que ton murmure est doux, source limpide, qui coules entre les trèfle et la luzerne, dont les fleurs purpurines et bleu azuré sont agitées par le mouvement de tes petites vagues! Tes deux bords sont couverts d'une herbe épaisse, entremêlée de fleurs, qui se courbant vers l'onde, y tracent leur image.

fin.

Concours. le 7. 7. 1850.

L'âme du licencié

Deux écoliers allaient ensemble de Pénafiel à Salamanque. Se sentant altéré, ils s'arrêterent au bord d'une fontaine, qu'ils avaient rencontrée sur leur chemin. Là, tandis qu'ils se délassaient après s'être désaltérés, ils aperçurent par hasard auprès d'eux, sur une pierre, à fleur de terre, quelques mots déjà un peu effacés par le temps, et par les pieds des troupeaux, qu'on venait abreuver à cette fontaine. Ils jetèrent de l'eau sur la pierre pour la laver, et ils y lurent ces paroles en castilian: « Ici est enfermée l'âme d'un licencié Pierre Garcias. » Le plus jeune de ces écoliers, qui était vif, et étourdi n'eut plus plutôt achevé de lire cette inscription, qu'il dit, en riant de toute sa force: « Rien n'est plus plaisant: ici est enfermée l'âme... Une âme enfermée!..

1. altérés

Je voudrais savoir quel original a pu faire une épitaphe si ridicule." En achevant ces mots, il se leva pour s'en aller. Son compagnon, plus judicieux, dit en lui-même: "Il y a là-dessous quelque mystère: je veux demeurer ici pour l'éclaircir." Il laissa donc partir l'autre, et, sans perdre de temps, se mit à creuser avec un couteau autour de la pierre. Il fit si bien qu'il l'enleva. Il trouva dessous une bourse de cuir qui contenait deux cents ducats, avec une carte sur laquelle étaient écrites ces paroles en latin:

"Sois mon héritier, toi qui as eu assez d'esprit pour démêler le sens de l'inscription, et fais un meilleur usage que moi de mon argent."

1f.

Robinson Crusoé.

le 14.4.1860.

Robinson, dont les aventures vous ont tous intéressés, est le fils d'un simple marchand de Bristol, qui a perdu, comme la plupart des jeunes gens, livrés à eux-mêmes, ses premières années dans la dissipation; et qui, après mille vicissitudes se trouve dans une île, isolé, exposé à toute espèce de privations, n'ayant pour conserver sa chétive existence, que l'industrie, dont le Créateur a doué l'espèce humaine; mais qui garde dans son coeur de précieuses semences de morale; qui, germant dans la solitude, le font sortir triomphant de la plus rude épreuve, qu'il ait peut-être été donné à l'homme de traverser. Ce plan, un des plus simples, qu'on ait imaginés, se déroule avec une vérité qui a toujours intéressé le lecteur. Une de fleurs, l'imagination de Foe, a su répandre sur

cette histoire! Mais pourquoi nous a-t-il attachés ainsi à son héros?

VII

21.4.1880.

C'est qu'il nous a semblé que nous, nous étions trouvés dans la même position, que tout à coup une entière solitude nous avait entourés, que nous étions privés de ce cercle de parents, d'amis, qui nous soutiennent dans les épreuves de la vie, de cette société dont le contact nous a souvent causé bien des maux, mais qui, héritière des progrès de l'humanité pourvoit à tous nos besoins. Supposez avec moi un instant que Robinson n'ait tiré aucun enseignement des faits qu'il a eus sous les yeux ou des récits qu'il a entendu faire. Supposez-le un de ces hommes, livrés à leurs seuls instincts, qu'elle affreuse misère s'attachera aussitôt à lui et le conduira tremblement dans la tombe! Mais non, Robinson a su et il s'est souvenu, il croit en Dieu, dont il a reconnu, que la Providence veillait sur lui.

VII

25.4.80.

Sur les oracles anciens.

Aujourd'hui il y a quelque chose de prouvé au sujet des oracles anciens, c'est que les hommes s'en mêlaient. Un des traits les plus caractéristiques de l'habileté des prêtres qui dirigeaient les réponses, presque infailliblement toutes obscures et toutes embarrassées par la forme de la phrase ou par la synonymie des mots, c'est l'art qu'ils ont toujours eu d'en accommoder l'ambiguïté à tous les événements, quoiqu'il dût arriver. En voici un exemple qui mérite d'être rapporté. Macrobe dit que Trajan, après avoir conçu le dessein d'aller en personne attaquer les Parthes, envoya consulter l'oracle d'Héliopolis. Il suffisait de faire tenir au dieu une note cachetée dans une boîte scellée. L'empereur y avait demandé s'il retournerait à Rome après la guerre

que les aigles romaines allaient entreprendre. Pour toute réponse, l'oracle ordonna qu'on prît un cep de vigne, qu'on le mît par morceaux et qu'on le portât à Trajan. Le prince comprit par là que ses ennemis seraient vaincus et soumis.

vu

5.5.80.

Mais l'issue fut moins heureuse, qu'on n'avait espéré, car la fin de la guerre fut tout autre. Trajan y mourut; et, comme ses os furent rapportés à Rome, le peuple s'écria tout d'une voix que l'oracle était parfaitement réalisé, parce que la vigne rompue représentait les os de l'empereur.

Cette singulière explication du sens de l'oracle mérite que nous essayions d'analyser la pensée des prêtres qui l'avaient rendu. Comme ils savaient très bien les motifs qui engageaient Trajan à consulter la divinité, ils firent une réponse allégorique et si générale, qu'elle ne pouvait manquer d'être vraie.

vu

RF152

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I. d. 16.5.1878.

Durch welche Einrichtungen wird der gute Ruf des berliner Thiergartens gerechtfertigt? C.

Berlin hat sehr verschiedene Belustigungsorte, wie den Friedrichshain, den Humboldtshain, die Hasenheide und andere. Jedoch herrscht in diesen allen eine andere Stimmung als im Thiergarten. Wenn sich auch die ersteren durch schöne Gartenanlagen auszeichnen, so haben sich indessen im Thiergarten Natur und Kunst vereinigt, um den Aufenthalt dort besonders angenehm zu machen. Die schönsten Anlagen, Denkmäler und geselligen Einrichtungen ~~desselben~~ sollen im Folgendem beschrieben werden. |?

Zuerst sind ~~es~~ die schönen Wasseranlagen ~~die dem Park etwas Romantisches verleihen~~ erwähnungswerth. Wasserstraßen, mit prachtvollen Brücken geschmückt, ziehen wie Silberfäden dahin. ~~Inmitten der Anlagen~~ ?

~~befindet sich~~ So ist der Goldfischteich, dessen Bewohner eine unzählige Menge von Goldfischen, von den Zuschauern mit Leckerbissen gefüttert werden. Wie der Goldfischteich im Sommer, ein Versammlungsort ist, so ist ~~es~~ im Winter das Wasser um der Rousseauinsel. Auf spiegelglatter Fläche fliegen die gewandten Schlittschuhläufer dahin, in den schwierigsten Figuren ihre Geschicklichkeit zeigend. Weniger besucht, aber ebenso schön ~~angelegt~~ sind die kleinen Seen unweit Charlottenburg. Man glaubt dort ~~einen~~ im Spreewald ~~im Kleinen~~ zu sein. ~~zu blicken, wie es ihn im Großen nicht mehr giebt.~~

Wasser?

der Vereinigungspunkt . . .

?

Aber nicht allein die Wasseranlagen sind hervorzuheben, sondern auch die mannigfaltigen Baumgruppen. So ~~ist~~ sind der Schneckenberg, die Sternalleen und der Floraplatz berühmt. Letzterer hat die Form eines Rondels und ist mit prachtvollen Blumenbeeten geschmückt. Inmitten derselben erhebt sich die Statue der Flora, die ihr Füllhorn auf den nach ihr benannten Platz reichlich ausschüttet. ?

Durch das Waldesgrün sieht man u. Abbilder ~~noch~~ mehrere antike Statuen schimmern; so am Schneckenberg ~~die~~ Diana von Versailles, ~~und außerdem die~~ am Venus von Capua.

Von viel bedeutenderem Werthe für Berlin sind aber die historischen Denkmäler. Zu diesen gehört der Luisenaltar, welcher in der schwersten Zeit Berlins, im Jahre 1806, errichtet wurde. Er ist ein Werk Schadows. Die Bewohner des Thiergartens ließen diesen Altar, der mit einer Opferschale versehen ist, für ihre geliebte Königin Luise herstellen, als diese von Königsberg nach Berlin zurückkehrte. Gegen das bescheidene Denkmal hebt sich ?

das prachtvolle Monument Friedrich Wilhelms III
ihres Gemahls ab, das die Einwohner von Ber-
lin im Jahre 1849 aus Dank ihrem Garten ~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~ Könige setzen ließen. Dasjenige Denk-
mal aber, welches von der Größe Berlins das
Zeugniß giebt und in der Blüthezeit errichtet
wurde ist die Siegessäule, die am 2ten Sep-
tember 1872 enthüllt wurde.

Wenn auch für Natur und Kunst
reichlich gesorgt ist, so sind doch dabei die
Einrichtungen für den geselligen Verkehr
keineswegs vergessen. Spielplätze für
Kinder wurden von der Thiergartenver-
waltung angelegt; Bänke in großer Anzahl
sind zum Ausruhen vorhanden; für schön
geebnete Wege und Promenaden ~~wird viel~~ ist
gesorgt, wie überhaupt für jede Bequemlich-
keit des Publikums.

Wenn man das Gesagte zusammen-
faßt, so sieht man wie im Thiergarten für
alles gesorgt ist; denn trotzdem Paris schöne
Anlagen besitzt, London Parks so bleibt doch
der berliner Thiergarten der bevorzugte
und ist der gute Ruf desselben in jeder
Hinsicht gerechtfertigt.

Nicht eingehend genug! G.

d. 27. 6. 1875.

II.

Anna Amalia, Herzogin von Sachsen-Weimar.

Mittel des 18.

Bis zum letzten Jahrhundert war Weimar keine für die Litteratur bedeutende Stadt. Man sprach ~~wohl~~ von Weimar, wenn man den unglücklichen Kurfürsten Johann Friedrich oder Lucas Kranach erwähnte; ~~auch~~ wenn man von Bernhard von Weimar, dem Helden im 30jährigen Kriege sprach, oder vom Palmenorden, der im Schlosse zu Weimar gestiftet wurde. Zur Bedeutung gebracht wurde Weimar erst als Goethe und Schiller dort lebten hinberufen von Karl August, dem Sohne der Anna Amalia.

Anna Amalia, geboren am 24. October 1739, war eine Tochter des Herzogs Karl von Braunschweig-Wolfenbüttel und seiner Gemahlin Philippine Charlotte, einer Schwester Friedrichs des Großen. Anna Amalia hat uns ein Schriftstück hinterlassen, welches Einblick gewährt in die traurigen Verhältnisse ihrer Jugend.

Die ~~Lehrer, die sie hatte~~ Einigen, die sie erziehen sollten, so schrieb sie, hatten selbst noch ~~Belehrung~~ der Erz. nöthig; sie waren leidenschaftlich, deshalb launisch, was ~~sie~~ d. Zögl. meist entgelten mußte. Sie wurde ~~außerdem~~ allen Geschwistern gegenüber zurückgesetzt, ~~erhielt schlechte Behandlung~~ wodurch in ihr großer Starrsinn geweckt wurde. Im Jahre 1756, in ihrem sechszehnten Jahre wurde sie aus diesen traurigen Verhältnissen erlöst, durch ihre Vermählung mit dem Herzoge Ernst August von Sachsen-Weimar, der aber schon im Jahre 1758 starb.

Nachdem Anna Amalia im Jahre 1759 vom Kaiser als mündig erklärt worden war, übernahm sie als Vormünderin ihrer beiden Söhne Karl August und Constantin die Regentschaft. Dazu hatte sie ~~doch~~ zuerst ~~gar~~ keinen Muth; ~~und überließ dieselbe ihren Ministern~~. Bald wurde sie aber durch den Kriegsruhm ihres Bruders, Ferdinands von ~~Ostrei~~ Braunschweig, den dieser sich im siebenjährigen Kriege erwarb, aus ihrer Unthätigkeit geweckt. ~~Da sie sich aber bis dahin~~

~~wenig um die Regierungsgeschäfte gekümmert~~
~~hatte,~~ so suchte sie nun einen Rathgeber, auf wel-
chen sie sich stützen konnte. ~~Zwar~~ Es waren Schmeich-
ler genug an ihrem Hofe, die sich um ihre Gunst
bewarben, ~~die~~ daß sie Amalia ~~aber~~ keineswegs beachtete.
Einen aber fand sie, der würdig war ihr Freund
zu sein. Es war dies ~~ein~~ der Regierungsrath Greiner,
der die Ämter von unten an durchgemacht hatte,
um sich seine jetzige Stellung zu erwerben.
Er hatte ~~dadurch~~ viele praktische Kenntnisse erwor-
ben, mit welchen er der Herzogin beistehen
konnte.

Besonders ließ sich Anna Amalia aber
die Erziehung ihrer Söhne angelegen sein. Bald
wurde Graf Görz nach Weimar berufen zum
Erzieher der beiden Prinzen. Aber auch Anna
Amalia sehnte sich nach der Frische und Lebendig-
keit ~~wieder~~ einer geistigen Verkehrs, die sie unter den Regierungssorgen
verloren hatte. ~~Um sich nun zu erheitern~~ deshalb zog
sie an ihren Hof einen Kreis gebildeter Männer.
So ~~zuerst~~ im Jahre 1772 Wieland, der zugleich Er-
zieher Karl Augusts wurde. Der Erzieher Constantins
wurde Herr von Knebel, der im Heere Friedrichs
des Großen gestanden ~~hatte~~, aber auch viele litte-
rarische Verbindungen angeknüpft hatte, ~~und~~
besonders mit dem göttinger Dichterbunde. Damit
aber Weimar der Mittelpunkt ~~der~~ für litterarischen
Vereinigungen ~~werden sollte~~ gab Wieland
die Zeitschrift: „Der deutsche Merkur" heraus.
Bald sammelten sich auch in Weimar Männer
um Wieland, wie Bertuch, Herder, Herr von
Seckendorf, ein großer Musikfreund, von Ein-
siedel und Musäus, damals Lehrer am Gymna-
sium zu Weimar, und vor allem Goethe.

~~So~~ hatte nun Anna Amalia sechzehn Jahre
hindurch die Vormundschaft für ihre Söhne geführt und
das Staatsschiff gut geleitet. ~~und das Land glücklich~~
~~gemacht, denn selbst der Sturm des siebenjährigen~~
~~Krieges ging an ihrem Lande vorüber.~~ Im Jahre
1775 wurde Karl August großjährig, und trat
selbst die Regierung an.

Jetzt hatte die Herzogin Zeit genug,

um ~~diese~~ sich ihren Lieblingsneigungen zu widmen ~~und vorzugsweise der Pflege von Kunst und Wissenschaft zu leben.~~ So trieb sie Musik, Malerei und lernte fremde Sprachen. So lernte sie sogar griechisch um ~~Kunststudien zu treiben und~~ die griechischen Klassiker im Original zu lesen, was sie dann auch unter Wielands Leitung that. ~~Die~~ Fürstin ~~nahm~~ außerdem lebhaften Antheil an die Unterhaltungen, die durch Goethe, Herder und den übrigen großen Männern gepflogen wurden. Ganz besonders interessirte sich aber Anna Amalia für das Theater. Sie hatte schon im Jahre 1743 die Seylersche Truppe, bei der der berühmte Eckhoff war, nach Weimar kommen lassen. In ihren Lustschlössern Belvedere, Tiefurth, Ettersburg ~~auch im Schlosse zu Weimar~~ waren Einrichtungen zu Bühnen hergestellt. Noch jetzt zeigt man bei Tiefurth, wie auch bei Ettersburg ~~diejenigen~~ Stellen im Park, die das Theater genannt wurden. Karl August selbst, sein Bruder Constantin, Goethe, Corona Schröter, die Kammersängerin von Anna Amalia, von Knebel, von Einsiedel, Musäus, von Seckendorf, alle spielten mit. ~~Das Volk selbst hatte unentgeltlichen Zutritt dazu an drei Abenden in der Woche.~~

den Gr. !?

Soch . . . . .

?

Im Jahre 1788 unternahm Anna Amalia eine Reise nach Italien. Während ihres Aufenthaltes in Venedig war Goethe, ~~der sich dort aufhielt~~ ihr Führer; nach Rom, Neapel ~~u. s. w. dagegen~~ begleitete sie Herder. Als sie im Jahre 1790 zurückgekehrt war, ~~begann mit einemmal~~ lebte d. hohe Frau in Weimar ein geistiges Leben im ~~neuen~~ Kreise. ~~Die~~ ihrer Verwandten u. nächsten Freunde ~~wurde hervorgerufen durch~~ die politischen Bewegungen in Deutschland, ~~und besonders~~ durch die Revolution in Frankreich ~~durch dieses Ereigniß zerriß das schöne Band welches das Volk mit seinem Fürsten vereinte. Aber die immer höher gehenden Wogen in Deutschland störten auch~~ das geistige Leben dieser Frau. Als Napoleon ~~nach Deutschland kam~~ g. Preußen zog b. als sie vernahm, daß ihr geliebter Bruder Ferdinand von Braunschweig, ~~in der unglücklichen Schlacht~~ bei Jena fiel, ~~Wei~~ gelämpft hatte, seinen Wunden erlegen war, da schwand ihre Lebensfreudigkeit hin

?

stören . . . . O. Revolution

~~mar sogar geplündert wurde, da~~ R. Am. starb ~~sie~~ am 10. April 1807. Ihre sterblichen Überreste wurden in der Schloßkirche zu Weimar beigesetzt.

Ziemlich gut. G.

III.

Teplitz.

d. 24. 8. 1878.

Auf die diesjährigen Sommerferien habe ich mich sehr gefreut, da meine Eltern mit mir eine Reise nach Marienbad machen wollten. Schon im vorigen Sommer waren wir dort, hatten aber keine weiteren Ausflüge unternehmen können. ~~Da aber am~~ Nachdem man Ende der Cur ~~in diesem Jahre~~ diesjähr. das Wetter etwas besser ~~wurde~~ gew. w., reisten wir ~~um es zu benützen~~ nach Carlsbad und Teplitz. In Carlsbad blieben wir nur kurze, in Teplitz dagegen längere Zeit. Außer der herrlichen Natur in und um Teplitz will ich in Folgendem ~~noch kurz~~ die denkwürdigen Ereignisse jener Tage beschreiben.

Teplitz liegt an der Biela in Böhmen zwischen Komotau und ~~Tepl~~ Aussig, im Nordwesten begrenzt von den Abhängen des sächsischen Erzgebirges. Inmitten der Stadt erheben sich die Bäder, wie das Neubad, Schlangenbad, Stadtbad und vor allen das Kaiserbad, welche sich sowohl durch ~~ihre guten Erfolge~~ sämtl. d. heilkräftige Wirkung ihrer Quellen als auch durch ihre kostbaren Einrichtun-

gen auszeichnen. An dieses letztere erwähnte Bad grenzt das Kurhaus mit dem dazugehörigen Park, welcher sich bis zum Herrenhause ausdehnt. Durch einige Straßen gelangt man alsdann in den Schloßgarten, dessen Eingang gegenüber das Denkmal des heiligen Georg steht. Der Schloßgarten, der eine sehr große Ausdehnung hat, mit dem dazugehörigen Schlosse, ist Eigenthum des Fürsten Clary. Hat man das Schloß durchschritten, so kommt man in schattige Alleen von alten Bäumen, welche nach dem See des Parkes führen, der von herrlichen Blumenanlagen umgeben ist. Aber bei weitem großartiger als die Natur in Teplitz ist die Natur um Teplitz.

Fährt man zunächst von Teplitz aus nach Mariaschein, so kommt man über Culm, wo 1813 die Schlacht zwischen Napoleon und dem englischen General Vandamme stattfand, und nähert sich dabei immer mehr dem Erzgebirge. Nach einer Fahrt von ungefähr einer halben Stunde erreicht man Mariaschein, ein Wallfahrtsort. Hier steht ein

Kloster mit einer überaus prächtigen Kirche, deren Inneres erst im vorigen Jahre neu herrichtet worden ist. Großartig ist der zweiseitige Altar der Kirche. Die Altardecke, weiß von einer erhabenen Blumenguirlande umgeben, ist eine Arbeit der Fürstin Esterhazy aus Wien.

Wenn Mariaschein den Reisenden fesselt, weil er an das religiöse Leben der Böhmen erinnert wird, so besucht er die Rosenburg, um den schönsten Theil dieses Landes. Auf der Rosenburg steht eine Ruine, deren Überreste aus dem 12. Jahrhundert stammen. Von ihren Trümmern aus genießt man eine großartige Rundschau; Dorf an Dorf sieht man in d. Thal liegen und man kann sogar Joachimsthal bei Carlsbad erkennen. Wenn man die Rosenburg verläßt, um nach der Doppelburg zu fahren, so erkennt man, wie fruchtbar Böhmen ist, denn Wälder von Obst erstrecken sich zu beiden Seiten des Weges hin. In der Doppelburg, die auch dem Fürsten Clary gehört, ist der Hirsch-

4.

1. Herren

~~nicht~~ des Kaisers ~~sondern sein~~ Adjudant, welcher ~~ihn~~ bei unserem ~~Kaiser~~ Herrscher anmeldete. Aber ~~endlich~~ nur einige Minuten ~~nach 11~~ später wurde ~~man~~ wir doch für das lange Warten entschädigt, denn nun ~~war es~~ kam wirklich der Kaiser von Östreich dahergefahren. Nach 1. Einlaufe ~~welcher vorfuhr~~. ~~Jetzt~~ verlief sich ~~aber~~ die Menge immer noch nicht, ~~denn da man den Kaiser hatte ankommen sehen so mußte man doch auch noch bis zu seiner Abfahrt warten.~~ Durchaus u. hohen Fürsten wieder wegfahren. Um 12 Uhr war der Besuch beendet, und der Kaiser begab sich nach dem Posthotel, in welchem er seine Wohnung genommen hatte. Um 5 Uhr am Nachmittag erschien der Kaiser denn wieder zum Diner im Herrenhause, verließ aber noch an denselben Abend Teplitz um sich nach Paris zu begeben.

So weilte nun in diesem Jahre in Teplitz nicht nur der östreichische Kaiser, sondern auch nach vielen Jahren wieder ein preußischer Monarch. Unser Kaiser bewohnte sogar die Räume seines Vaters, und von der Liebe der Bewohner dieses Ortes für Friedrich Wilhelm III. dürfte wohl das Friedrich Wilhelms Denkmal in Teplitz das beste Zeugniß ablegen.

Im Ganzen gut. J.

Wie reich bin ich nicht entschädigt worden für das lange Harren auf einen Ausflug nach Teplitz! Im vorigen Jahre hätte ich wohl auch die schöne Lage des Ortes bewundern können, aber einen Einblick in das Herz der Bewohner, wie ich nicht thun können. Und ~~ist~~ mir in dies. Jahre vergönnt gewesen ist, hätte der Mensch bleibt doch immerdar der denkwürdigste Gegenstand der Natur.

d. 22. 9. 1878

IV.

Es liebt die Welt, das Strahlende zu schwärzen,
und das Erhabene in den Staub zu ziehen.

Sehr häufig bringt die Unzufriedenheit über die Begünstigungen und Vorzüge ~~von~~ Anderer die Menschen dazu, das Verdienst großer Männer zu schmälern und zu erniedrigen. Dies hat Schiller als man sein Drama „die Jungfrau von Orleans" angriff, in folgenden Versen ausgesprochen, die seitdem das Gemeingut der ~~ganzen~~ gebildeten deutschen Welt geworden sind: „Es liebt die Welt, das Strahlende zu schwärzen und das Erhabene in den Staub zu ziehen."

Unter Welt versteht der Dichter die große Menge des Volkes, die aus den verschiedensten Elementen besteht, von denen nicht alle von gleicher Bildung ~~und gleichen~~ des Geistes u. Gemüthes sind, um das Strahlende, d. h. das ~~glänzend~~ geistig Hervorragende zu erfassen und zu verstehen. ~~Wie~~ Vielen fehlt es an d. Verständniß ~~für~~ u. an d. ~~alle~~ Begeisterung, die der Dichter hier als das Erhabene bezeichnet, und die, um die eigenen Mängel ~~daran~~ zu verdecken, die Verdienste großer Männer ~~zu~~ schwärzen und in den Staub ~~zu~~ ziehen d. h. ~~suchen, das heißt das~~ sich bestreben ~~sind~~ die Verdienste herverragender Art ~~zu verdunkeln und~~ zu erniedrigen.

Die Wahrheit des Schillerschen Ausspruches steht fest bewiesen da; denn viele Beispiele aus der Geschichte d. Völker sowohl als auch aus d. Lebensgange Einzelner ~~der Kunst~~ geben Zeugniß davon. Wie viele Verdienste hatte sich Aristides um seine Vaterstadt erworben, und dennoch wurde er durch den Neid seiner Mitbürger ~~er~~ verbannt; ~~denn~~ diese erkannten nicht seine edle Uneigennützigkeit, sondern ~~glaubten~~ meinten, ~~daß~~ er seine eigenen Vortheile verfolge. Columbus, dem wir die Entdeckung eines neuen Welttheiles verdanken, wurde auch mit Undank belohnt. Galileo Galilei ~~stellte~~ vertheidigte seiner Zeit voraus, die ~~heute begründete~~ Behauptung ~~auf~~, daß die Erde sich um d. h. drehe. Nachdem er dieses Ausspruches wegen die entsetzlichsten Folterqualen hatte erdulden müssen, warf man ihn zuletzt ins Gefängniß, wo er erblindete.

Als e. Sabel erwiesen!

Schiller steht mit seinem Ausspruche nicht vereinzelt da, ~~sondern~~ auch Goethe, Shakespeare und viele andere Dichter haben dasselbe gesagt. So auch Bürger ~~der~~ in folgenden ~~dieselbe Meinung aussprechenden~~ Worten:

„Wenn dich die Lästerzunge sticht, so laß es dir zum Troste sagen, es sind die schlechsten Früchte nicht, an denen die Wespen nagen."

Was aber die Menschen dazu treibt, ~~Anderen~~ ~~ihre~~ Talente und Vorzüge zu verkleinern, sind ~~ist~~ Mißgunst, Neid und Haß, die hervorgerufen werden durch die Erkenntniß der eigenen Unfähigkeit, es den ~~wenigen~~ von der Natur mit großen Gaben bevorzugten gleich zu thun. Die Mißgunst ~~besteht darin~~ gönnt d. Anerkennung ~~daß man es~~ ~~einem Anderen nicht gönnt~~, während der Neid ~~nicht nur mißgönnt, sondern~~ die Gaben und Talente ~~eines~~ d. Anderen für sich selbst haben will. Goethe sagt in seinem Tasso, daß ein Mann, der reich ist, einem Anderen wohl Stand, Vermögen und Ehre verzeiht, ein, denn er denkt, daß er dies auch ~~erreichen~~ erwerben könne, ~~wenn er will~~ ~~und~~ wenn er ein wenig vom Glück begünstigt wird; aber die Gaben, die einzig und allein die Natur verleiht, die Talente, ~~die~~ eines Anderen verzeiht er nie. Der Haß ~~dagegen~~ will seinem Feinde nicht nur das Gute zerstören, sondern sucht auch dessen Untergang d. Person herbeizuführen. ~~Schaden und die Vernichtung des Hohen und Erhabenen.~~

Ein ~~wirklicher~~ Mensch ~~aber~~, der sich seines eigenen Werthes bewußt ist, kehrt sich nicht an das, was die ~~Menschen~~ Welt über ihn sagt. Denn wenn ihn die Mitwelt ~~auf~~ verschwärzt, so erhebt ihn dafür die Nachwelt, und um so höher strahlt ~~dann~~ sein Ruhm. Schiller sagt dies auch am Ende seines Gedichtes „das Mädchen von Orleans" mit den Worten:

„Doch fürchte nicht, es giebt noch schöne Herzen,
Die für das Hohe, Herrliche entglühen.
Den lauten Markt mag Momus unterhalten,
Ein edler Sinn liebt edlere Gestalten."

Im Ganzen gut. G.

Aufsätze.

Martha Richter.

1878.

No 1.

Über den Ehrgeiz. 11.11.1848.

Viele Leute glauben im Leben ihre Pflichten zu erfüllen und das ihnen gestellte Ziel zu erreichen, wenn sie in dem Berufe leben, den sie einmal erwählt haben, und wenn sie nur danach streben es darin so weit zu bringen, daß sie ein geachtetes und sorgenfreies Leben führen können. Dies genügt aber Anderen nicht; ihr Ideal ist es eine Stellung zu erreichen, von der ein Jeder spricht, und daß ihre Thaten im Munde Aller sein sollen, ist ihr höchster Ehrgeiz. Ehrgeiz ist aber, wie Schiller im Don Carlos sagt, ein großes, ein weites Wort, in dem unendlich viel noch liegen kann. Deshalb ist es der genaueren Betrachtung werth und im Folgenden sollen die schädlichen

~~wie~~ aber auch die nützlichen Seiten desselben bewiesen werden.

Schon aus dem Worte Ehrgeiz geht hervor, daß dieser Begriff nicht ein unbedingt lobenswerther ist. Ehre zu erlangen muß zwar das Ziel aller achtungswerthen Leute sein, während Geiz ein Laster ist. Der Geizige sucht sich auf anderer Leute Kosten zu bereichern und gönnt sich selber nichts. So ist es auch mit dem Ehrgeizigen. Hat sich dieser erst ein Ziel gesteckt, welches ihm Ruhm, Ehre und materielle Vortheile verspricht, so setzt er alles daran, es zu erreichen, unbehindert, ob er durch die Mittel, die er anwendet, dem Ruhme, der Hoffnung, der Stellung, ja sogar dem Lebensglücke derer schadet, die ihm dabei im Wege sind. Außerdem verliert aber auch derjenige, der nur aus Ehrgeiz strebt und arbeitet, die Lust am Schaffen, sobald er keine Anerkennung dafür findet, die sich im Leben meist durch Verleihung von Orden, Titeln und Stellungen äußert.

Wie oft aber erstrebt auch der Ehrgeizige das Ziel seiner Wünsche auf eigene Kosten, indem er daran seine Gesundheit und Mittel erschöpft und seine Zufriedenheit einbüßt, wodurch ihm dann das Leben öde und leer erscheint. Die Geschichte zeigt es uns z. B. an Alexander Menzikoff, der es vom armen Pastetenbäcker bis zum allmächtigen Minister Peters des Großen brachte. Sein unermeßner Ehrgeiz führte ihn später aber nicht nur zum Verluste aller seiner Güter, sondern zog ihm auch die Verbannung nach Sibirien zu.

Ist aber der Ehrgeiz unter allen Umständen zu verwerfen? Wenn dieser begründet ist, so ist er es nicht,

und man muß deshalb zwischen ungerechtem und gerechtfertigtem Ehrgeize unterscheiden. Gerechtfertigt ist derselbe, wenn er auf ein Ziel gerichtet ist, das zum Wohle anderer dient und wo dasselbe erreicht wird ohne daß andere dadurch geschädigt werden. Sinn für gerechten Ehrgeiz muß jeder besitzen, denn ohne solchen wäre weder der Fleiß eines Schülers in der Schule, noch das Vorwärtsstreben im späteren Leben nicht denkbar. Ohne ihn würde aber auch kein Künstler ein Kunstwerk, kein Schriftsteller ein gutes Werk schaffen und überhaupt nichts Gutes und Vollkommenes geschafft werden.

So haben wir gesehen, wie der Ehrgeiz zunächst verwerflich ist, zumal wenn er in seiner ganzen Bedeutung auftritt, nützlich aber, wenn er in richtiger Weise angewandt wird, und wie das rechte Maß halten im Ehrgeiz erforderlich, ja nothwendig bei jedem Menschen ist.

N. Z. 12

II.

den 9. December 1848.

Ich will Herr über mich selber sein!
Niemand als wer sich selbst verleugnet,
Ist werth zu herrschen und kann herrschen.
Goethe.

Von allen Siegen ist der schwerste wohl der über sich selber und seinen Neigungen; es ist viel leichter, andere und deren Fehler zu bekämpfen als sich selber. Daß ein solcher Sieg über seine Neigungen von der größten Wich-

tigkeit ist und uns außerdem die größten Vortheile über Andere gewährt, sagt Goethe in dem Ausspruche:

„Ich will Herr über mich selber sein! Niemand als wer sich selbst verleugnet, Ist werth zu herrschen und kann herrschen."

Diesen Ausspruch schrieb Goethe an Frau von Stein in einem Briefe aus der Schweiz, wohin er im Jahre 1449 eine Reise mit dem Herzog Carl August von Weimar unternommen hatte. Sich selbst verleugnen heißt so viel, als die Kraft besitzen, seine Neigungen zu bekämpfen und darauf zu verzichten, wozu man aber besonders den Egoismus unterdrücken muß. Wenn man einem Anderen den Befehl giebt etwas zu thun, was man selbst nicht gern thun will, weil es einem vielleicht selbst unangenehm ist, so ist dies weder Selbstverleugnung noch Unterdrückung des Egoismus. Herrschen bedeutet soviel als über Andere bestimmen dürfen; und es soll nach dem Ausspruche Goethes Niemand über Andere gebieten, der nicht selbst im Stande ist, den gegebenen Befehl auszuführen. Dafür, daß dies richtig ist, lassen sich Beispiele aus dem Familienleben, wie auch aus dem socialen Leben anführen. Eine Hausfrau kann ihrem Dienstboten keine Anordnungen geben, von denen sie nicht weiß, wie sie ausgeführt werden müssen. Eltern können ihre Kinder nicht gut erziehen, wenn sie selbst keine Ahnung davon haben, was zu einer guten Erziehung gehört. Auch ein Kaufmann, der ein großes Geschäft leiten will, viele Untergebene hat, und von dem Geschäfte

selbst nichts versteht muß unbedingt zu Grunde gehen, da er nicht controliren kann, ob die Befehle, die er giebt ausgeführt werden, und ob alles seine Richtigkeit hat. Aber nicht allein aus dem gewöhnlichen Leben lassen sich Beispiele dazu anführen, daß die Menschen, die sich nicht selbst verleugnen und beherrschen können zu Grunde gehen, sondern auch in der Geschichte finden wir genug Beweise dafür. So verscherzte Tasso seine Stellung am Hofe zu Ferrara, weil er seine Neigungen nicht unterdrücken und sich selbst beherrschen konnte. Der Dichter Daniel Schubart, der seine Spottlust nicht bekämpfen konnte, wurde lange Zeit deshalb auf der Festung Hohen Asberg gefangen gehalten. Unrecht hatte Schubart zwar nicht wenn er über den damaligen

Regenten Würtembergs Carl Eugen spottete, denn dieser Fürst konnte sich auch nicht beherrschen. Zunächst besaß er zwar alle Gaben, die einem guten Regenten nothwendig sind, wurde aber später durch Leidenschaft und Sinnlichkeit despotisch und genußsüchtig, und wurde seine schwelgerische Hofhaltung wie auch seine prächtigen Feste dem Wohlstande des Landes sehr verderblich. Auch noch in anderen Ländern ist es der Fall gewesen daß die Herrscher ihr Land ins Verderben brachten, dadurch, daß sie sich nicht beherrschen konnten, sondern ungehindert ihren Neigungen nachgeben, die meist sehr kostspielig waren. Um nun das nöthige Geld dazu zu beschaffen, bedrückten sie ihr Land mit Steuern. So war es auch in Sachsen zur Zeit Augusts des Starken. Dieser Fürst opferte

seiner Sinnenlust und seiner Pracht-
liebe die Liebe seiner Unterthanen
und den Wohlstand seines Landes. Denn
über Opern, Concerte und Festlichkeiten
übersah dieser Fürst die Leiden seines
gedrückten und schwerbesteuerten Volkes.
In keinem Staate ist aber so viel Unheil
dadurch angerichtet worden, daß sich die
Fürsten nicht beherrschen konnten, als
in Frankreich unter Ludwig XIV. und
Ludwig XV. Diese Herrscher fröhnten, anstatt
ihre schlechten Neigungen zu bekämpfen,
denselben auf Kosten ihres Volkes, wo-
durch sie schließlich nicht bloß ihren Sturz,
sondern auch den ihrer Monarchie herbei-
führten.

Aus dem Vorhergesagten geht hervor,
daß, wenn ein Alltagsmensch nicht im
Stande ist, seine Neigungen zu bekämpfen,
so leidet er und seine Umgebung oder
Familie darunter, anders aber ist es
für den, der eine Ausnahmestellung
einnimmt, auf den die Augen aller
gerichtet sind, der berufen ist über
Andere zu herrschen. Er, der seinem
Volke Frieden, Wohlstand und Gesittung
geben soll, für ihn gilt es einer be-
sonderen Beherzigung der Worte
Goethes:

„Ich will Herr über mich sein!
Niemand als wer sich selbst verleugnet
Ist werth zu herrschen und kann
herrschen."

Gr

2 Bl

d. 3. 3. 1879.

III.

Charakter der Maria Stuart
in Schillers gleichnamiger Tragödie.

Wenn irgend eine geschichtliche Persönlichkeit, deren Leben voll interessanter und fesselnder Momente ist, von einem Dichter dramatisch behandelt wird, so sucht dieser gewöhnlich die Fehler derselben abzuschwächen und unser Interesse für sie noch mehr zu erregen. Zu diesem Zwecke wird der Held oder auch die Heldin des Stückes vom Dichter meist verherrlicht und idealisirt. So hat uns auch Schiller den Charakter der Maria Stuart, einer Frau, der von der Geschichte die größten Verbrechen zur Last gelegt worden sind, in einer Weise geschildert, daß unser Interesse und Mitgefühl für sie aufs Höchste gespannt wird. Aus welchen einzelnen Eigenschaften Schiller diesen Charakter zusammengesetzt hat, soll in Folgendem erläutert werden.

Was das Äußere unserer Heldin anbelangt so schildert sowohl die Geschichte wie auch Schiller sie uns, als ein mit hoher Schönheit ausgestattetes Weib. Ein Beweis dafür liegt im Gebahren und in den Worten Mortimers: „Ich sah euch Königin, euch selbst, nicht euer Bild," und „Raubt euch des Kerkers sich nach von eurem Schönheitsglanze." Mortimer, gefesselt von ihrem Liebreiz, giebt seiner Leidenschaft auch Ausdruck durch die Worte: „Um sie, in ew'gem Freudenchore, schweben der Anmuth Götter und der Jugendlust." Seine Bewunderung für Maria geht so weit, daß er sie für das schönste Weib auf dieser Erde erklärt. Talbot, Marias Gegner, giebt uns ebenfalls einen Beweis für die Anmuth ihrer Erscheinung, indem er der Königin Elisabeth gegenüber äußert: „Ihr ward der Schönheit eitles Gut zu Theil, sie überstrahlte blühend alle Weiber, und durch Gestalt nicht minder als Geburt." Graf Leicester, Günstling der Elisabeth, kann auch nicht

den Reizen Marias wiederstehen; was aus seiner Rede zu Mortimer hervorgeht: „Mariens Bild, in ihrer Reize Glanzstand neu vor mir, Schönheit und Jugend traten in ihre vollen Rechte wieder ein.

Entspricht aber dieser schönen Aussenseite auch ihr Inneres? Dies ist nicht ganz der Fall, denn sie hatte Fehler, und besonders wird ihr der Leichtsinn zum Vorwurf gemacht. Dies thut auch Elisabeth mit den Worten: „Sie hat der Menschen Urtheil nichts geachtet. Leicht wurd' es ihr zu leben, nimmer lud sie das Joch sich auf, dem ich mich unterwarf." Auch Hanna Kennedy, Marias treue Dienerin, sagt zu ihr: „Eher mußt' ich euren Flattersinn, als eure Schwermuth schelten." Die That aber, die einen Schatten auf die sittliche Reinheit von Marias Seele wirft, ist, daß sie ihre Einwilligung zur Ermordung ihres Gatten, des schottischen Edelmannes Darnley, gab; daß sie sich dann durch den Grafen Bothwell, den die öffentliche Stimme als den Thäter der Ermordung Darnleys bezeichnete, entführen ließ, und ihm schließlich ihre Hand vor dem Altare reichte. Das Benehmen Marias ist in diesem Falle gerade zu sittenlos zu nennen. Hanna Kennedy entschuldigt aber diese That Marias zu wiederholten Malen, zunächst durch die Worte: „O laßt ein ewig Schweigen diese That bedecken! Sie ist schauderhaft, empörend, ist einer ganz Verlornen werth — Doch ihr seid keine Verlorne — ich kenn euch ja, ich bins, die eure Kindheit auferzogen. Weich ist euer Herz gebildet, offen ists der Scham, — der Leichtsinn nur ist euer Laster." Außerdem führt Hanna noch als Grund der Entschuldigung ihre große Jugend an: „Wenn ihre zarte Jugend sich verging, mag sies mit Gott abthun und ihrem Herzen, in England ist kein Richter über sie." Diese eben angeführten Worte sagt (die) Hanna Kennedy zum Ritter Paulet, zu Maria selbst: „Die Jugend mildert eure Schuld. Ihr wart so zarten Alters noch."

Sogar Marias Gegner Talbot entschuldigt ihr Vergehen, und führt dafür den Grund an: „Die Arme rettete kein Gott. Ein zartes Kind noch ward sie verpflanzt nach Frankreich, an den Hof des Leichtsinns, der gedankenlosen Freude. Dort in der Feste ew'ger Trunkenheit vernahm sie nie der Wahrheit ernste Stimme. Geblendet ward sie von der Laster Glanz, und fortgeführt vom Strome des Verderbens."

Aber nicht allein ihre Jugend ist für ihre Schuld mildernd, sondern auch ihre Reue, Buße und Ergebenheit in ihr Schicksal. Maria gedenkt noch fortwährend mit Schrecken ihrer unglückseligen That, und das Bewußtsein an diese läßt sie die Worte aussprechen: „Du vergissest, Hanna — ich aber habe ein treu Gedächtniß — der Jahrestag dieser unglückseligen That ist heute abermals zurückgekehrt, er ist's, den ich mit Buß' und Fasten feire." Die Ergebenheit Marias in ihr Schicksal, in der uns wiederum ihre schöne Seele sich zeigt, äußert sich in dem Ausspruche: „Beruhige dich, Hanna. Diese Flitter machen die Königin nicht aus. Man kann uns niedrig behandeln, nicht erniedrigen. Ich habe in England mich an viel gewöhnen lernen, ich kann auch das verschmerzen." Elisabeth gegenüber sagt Maria: „Ich steh in Gottes Hand."

Eine andere Charaktereigenschaft ist ihre treue Dankbarkeit und Anhänglichkeit gegen ihre Diener. Zu wiederholten Malen gedenkt sie ihrer in ihrem Leiden, und wenn auch sie alles entbehren will, so wünscht sie doch daß ihre Diener nicht leiden. „Man hat von meinen Kammerfrauen von meinen Dienern mich getrennt — Wo sind sie? Was ist ihr Schicksal? Ihrer Dienste kann ich entrathen; doch beruhigt will ich sein, daß die Getreuen nicht leiden und entbehren." Noch in ihrer Todesstunde läßt die Sorge um ihre Diener sie die Worte

aussprechen: „Euch hab ich meinem königlichen Bruder von Frankreich anempfohlen, er wird sorgen für euch, ein neues Vaterland euch geben. Und ist euch meine letzte Bitte werth bleibt nicht in England, daß der Bitte nicht sein stolzes Herz an eurem Unglück weide, nicht die im Staube seh, die mir gedient."

Dieser Ausspruch legt aber zugleich auch das Zeugniß ab, daß alle Leiden der langen Kerkerhaft weder den Stolz Marias noch ihre würdevolle Majestät gebrochen haben. Dies geht auch aus den Worten Elisabeths hervor: „Wo, Mylords? Wer war es denn, der eine Tiefgebeugte mir angekündigt? Eine Stolze find' ich, vom Unglück keineswegs geschmeidigt." Maria selbst giebt ihre Würde zu erkennen in einer Unterredung mit Burleigh durch die Worte: „Unterworfen hätt' ich mich dem Richterspruch der Zweiundvierzig, sagt ihr? Ich habe keineswegs mich unterworfen. Nie kommt ich das – ich konnte meinem Rang, der Würde meines Volks und meines Sohnes und aller Fürsten nicht so viel vergeben."

Im Bewußtsein ihrer Schuldlosigkeit sagt sie auch Burleigh die Wahrheit offen ins Gesicht: „Ich sehe diesen hohen Adel Englands, des Reiches majestätischen Senat, gleich Sklaven des Serails den Sultanslaunen Heinrichs des Achten, meines Großohms, schmeicheln – ich sehe dieses edle Oberhaus, gleich feil mit den erkäuflichen Gemeinen, Gesetze prägen und verrufen, Ehen auflösen, binden, wie der Mächtige gebietet, Englands Fürstentöchter heute enterben mit dem Bastardnamen schänden und morgen sie zu Königinnen krönen. Ich sehe diese würd'gen Peers mit schnell vertauschter Überzeugung unter vier Regierungen den Glauben viermal ändern." Maria fährt dann fort, daß dem Gesetze nicht Genüge geleistet worden wäre, und daß ihre Ankläger ihr nicht vor Gesicht

gestillt worden sind und schließt mit den Worten: "Ich bin die Schwache, sie die Mächt'ge. — Wohl, sie brauche die Gewalt, sie tödte mich, sie bringe ihrer Sicherheit das Opfer. Ermorden lassen kann sie mich, nicht richten! Sie geb' es auf, mit des Verbrechens Früchten den heil'gen Schein der Tugend zu vereinen. Und was sie ist, das wage sie zu scheinen!"

Die Frömmigkeit Marias, die sogar zuweilen in Bigotterie ausartet, rührt daher, daß sie sich von Geistlichen leiten ließ, weshalb sie natürlich blindlings ihrem Willen ergeben war, woraus schließlich Bigotterie entstand. Ihre tiefe Frömmigkeit zeigt sich aber in den Worten, die sie zu Paulet ausspricht: "Ich bitte nun um eine zweite Gunst, Unmenschlichkeit allein kann mir sie weigern. Schon lange Zeit entbehr' ich im Gefängniß der Kirche Trost, der Sakramente Wohlthat, und die mir Kron' und Freiheit hat geraubt, die meinem Leben selber droht, wird mir die Himmelsthüre nicht verschließen wollen."

In ihrer Todesstunde empfindet sie wieder den Schmerz, hervorgerufen dadurch, daß ihr der Trost eines Priesters ihrer Kirche versagt worden ist. Sie klagt deshalb zu ihrem ehemaligen Haushofmeister Melvil, daß es nur eins sei, was ihrer beklommenen Seele noch verwehre, sich frei und freudig zu erheben: "Das Sakrament, heil'ge Himmelsspeise, verschmäh' ich aus den Händen falscher Priester. Im Glauben meiner Kirche will ich sterben, denn der allein ist's, welcher selig macht." Melvil tröstet sie indessen mit den Worten: "Ich bin dein Priester, deine letzte Beichte zu hören, dir auf deinem Todesweg den Frieden zu verkünden, hab' ich die sieben Weihen auf meinem Haupt empfangen, und diese Hostie überbring ich dir vom heil'gen Vater, die er selbst geweiht."

Maria beichtet ihm demüthig, was ihr Herz bedrückt. "Von Neid und schnödem Hasse war mein Herz erfüllt, und Rachgedanken tobten in dem Busen. Vergebung hofft' ich

Sünderin von Gott, und konnte nicht der Gegnerin vergeben." Nachdem dann später Burleigh kommt, um ihren letzten Willen zu erfahren, ihr Testament in Empfang zu nehmen, da bittet sie auch ihn der Königin von England ihren schwesterlichen Gruß zu bringen: „Sagt ihr, daß ich ihr meinen Tod von ganzem Herzen vergebe, meine Heftigkeit von gestern ihr abbitte, — reuevoll Gott erhalte sie und schenk' ihr eine glückliche Regierung."

Auch ihre Liebe zu Frankreich, dem Lande, dem sie seit ihrer frühesten Jugend am meisten zugethan war, regt sich noch einmal vor ihrem Tode. Sie bittet Burleigh darum, daß ihr Herz nach Frankreich gebracht werden dürfe mit den Worten: „Und weil mein Herz nicht in geweihter Erde ruhen soll, so dulde man, daß dieser treue Diener mein Herz nach Frankreich bringe zu den Meinen. — Ach es war immer dort!" Wenn man nun diese einzelnen Züge alle zusammenfaßt, so erscheinen uns

doch die Vorzüge von Marias Charakter bei weitem die Fehler überwiegend.

Der Charakter der Maria Stuart, den Schiller uns in seiner gleichnamigen Tragödie geschildert hat, weicht im Wesentlichen vom geschichtlichen ab. Während die Geschichte sie uns als ein leichtfertiges, charakterloses Weib darstellt, hat Schiller sie uns in seinem Drama in einer Periode ihres Lebens vorgestellt, in der ihre Seele von den schweren Leiden einer langjährigen Kerkerhaft geläutert worden ist. Wie groß auch immer ihre Schuld gewesen sein mag, so gilt auch hier das Wort Christi: „Ihr wird viel vergeben, denn sie hat viel geliebet."

Martha Richter.

d. 5. 3. 1871.

Alle anderen Dinge müssen; der Mensch
ist das Wesen, welches will.
Schiller.

In der Natur unterscheiden wir organische oder lebende und unorganische oder leblose Körper. Zu den Ersteren gehören alle Thiere; zu den Letzteren alle Pflanzen, Minerale u. s. w. Die organischen Wesen unterscheiden sich von den anderen dadurch, daß ihnen eine freie Fortbewegung gestattet ist, daß sie sich hinbegeben können, wohin es ihnen beliebt, während die unorganischen Körper an den Platz gebunden sind, auf dem sie stehen. Die freie Fortbewegung ist aber das einzige Privilegium fast aller organischen Körper, das sie nach ihrem Willen ausführen können. Eine Ausnahme davon macht nur der Mensch. Ihm ist auch die vollkommene Freiheit seines Willens gestattet. Schiller drückt diesen Unterschied zwischen diesen Wesen durch die Worte aus: „Alle anderen Dinge müssen; der Mensch ist das Wesen, welches will." Dieser Ausspruch soll in Folgendem näher erklärt werden.

Was zunächst die Erklärung des Ausspruches anbetrifft, so sind mit den Worten „alle anderen Dinge“ alle Wesen der Natur zusammengefaßt, ausgenommen der Mensch, der gemeint. Müssen heißt soviel als ohne eigenen Willen; es ist diesen Dingen nicht gestattet nach ihrem eigenen Willen zu thun, sondern für sie ist in Bezug auf ihr eigenes Wollen der Wille des Schöpfers maßgebend. Der Mensch dagegen hat vollkommene Freiheit. Ihm ist es allein überlassen zu thun was er will. Dies Vorrecht des freien Willens zeigt sich nun in verschiedenen Dingen. Zunächst auf dem Gebiete der Wissenschaft. Der freie Wille treibt den Menschen dazu, etwas zu lernen, sich Kenntnisse und Fähigkeiten zu erwerben. ~~Dadurch wird er~~. Sobald er diese erlangt, strebt er dann nach einer Stellung in der Gesellschaft, die seinem Wissen entsprechend ist. Einmal aber erst eingedrungen in die Tiefen der Wissenschaft, ruht er nicht eher bis er sie ergründet und erforscht hat. Dadurch wird der Wissenschaft viel Nutzen geleistet, Naturgesetze ~~der Natur~~ werden aufgestellt und die ~~[illegible]~~ Kräfte der Natur werden dem Menschen aufgethan.

Aber nicht allein auf dem Gebiete der Wissenschaft leistet der unbeschränkte Wille des Menschen sehr viel, sondern auch auf dem Gebiete des Geistes und der Sittlichkeit.

Für diese Vorrechte die dem Menschen gewährt werden, sind ihm aber auch Pflichten auferlegt. So muß er seinen freien Willen auch beherrschen lernen, sich nicht ungehindert seinen Leidenschaften und Neigungen hingeben. Wenn ein Mensch z. B. verschwenderisch gewesen ist, dann aber sein Unrecht einsieht und aus freien Stücken umkehrt, so ist dies ein Beweis dafür, daß er seinen freien Willen zu beherrschen gewußt hat. Ein Beweis dafür ~~aus der Geschichte für die Selbstbeherrschung~~ was man durch seinen Willen erreichen kann giebt uns die Geschichte des Demosthenes, der, nachdem er seine Fehler eingesehen hatte, diese mit solcher Kraft und solchem Willen bekämpfte, daß er schließlich ein so berühmter Redner geworden ist.

Wird aber dieser freie Wille dem Menschen benommen oder unterdrückt, wie etwa in Rußland, zur Zeit der Leibeigenschaft, so zeigt sich dann was daraus entsteht.

~~Jetzt, nachdem die Leibeigenschaft aufgehoben worden ist, sind die Leute, die bis da hin geknechtet worden sind, nicht mehr fähig etwas nach ihrem eigenen Willen zu thun.~~ Jetzt ~~haben~~ sind nun diese Leute nicht mehr fähig nach ihrem eigenen Willen zu thun, da sie bis dahin nichts weiter kannten als den Willen ihres Herrn, dem sie sich unbedingt fügen mußten; ~~Hieraus~~ und deshalb hat man jetzt die traurigen Verhältnisse in Rußland. Hieraus sieht man wie nothwendig es ist daß die Menschen ihren freien Willen haben, denn der allein bewegt sie Großes zu erreichen. Das spricht spricht auch Schiller in den Worten des Glaubens aus: „Der Mensch ist frei, und wär er in Ketten geboren."

Man sieht hieraus wie nothwendig und wichtig die Erfüllung des Gehorsams ist, wie ~~das~~ ~~nur sie dazu beiträgt~~ auf ihr das ganze Gesellig, wie politische Leben basirt und auf

Ein Schmerzgedicht.

Ich lernte sie kennen, sie sang im Concert,
Ich schwelgte in Noten und – Nöthen,
Ich habe zum Schluß sie um ihre Hand,
Wie's der Anstand geboten, gebeten.

Sie sagte kein Wort, sie seufzte u. schwieg,
Meine Augen flehten und baten –
Da nickte sie stumm, und mein Liebesglück
Ließ mich ihr Erröthen errathen.

Doch ach, wie bald war das Glück dahin,
das kaum ich genossen, besessen –
Und nimmer kann ich die Thränenfluth,
die drum ich vergossen, vergessen!

Sie

Sie hat mich getäuscht, sie hat mich schnöd
Eines Andern wegen betrogen,
Hat, als ihre Hand bei der Treue Schwur
In der meinen gelegen, gelogen!!

Sie ist, nachdem sie mein Hab und Gut
Mir aus den Händen gewunden,
Alsbald mit jenem erbärmlichen Wicht,
Mein Geld zu verschwenden, verschwunden.

Zu spät erfuhr ich, wie Alles sich,
Was sie mir verhehlte, verhielte,
Und dass sie dergleichen Erfolge schon oft,
Wie man mir erzählte, erzielte!

Die alte Geschichte bleibt ewig neu
Wenn ich es bei Licht betrachte,
Weshalb ich derselben zur Warnung hier
In diesem Gedichte gedachte!

O. Storff.

COHNBERG (Germany)
x Kaethe Kollwitz Kohnberg

RF 153

(Nakel)

JOHN HENRY RICHTER
P. O. BOX 7978
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48107

letzte Adresse Evers Port-Ste. Marie (L. & G.)
France

Gertrud Colmberg geb. Jacobson gest. 10. Mai 1926 in Berlin-Wilmersdorf im Krankenhaus
Adresse Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Kaiserallee 32.

Nathan Colmberg gest. 13. Januar 1929
in Berlin Wilmersdorf (wo er Wohnte)

COHNBERG

CENTRALVEREIN DEUTSCHER STAATSBÜRGER JÜDISCHEN GLAUBENS.

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Hierdurch gebe meinen Freunden
und Bekannten Nachricht
daß ich von meinem Vater Adolph
Veit einen Grundstücks 5. 16 a. 17 m.
Quadrat, die zu meinem Hofraithe
via 24. Ruthen. pro Klafter 1/4 Thaler Preuß.
1/4 Thaler Erbzins, 1/4 Thaler Gerichts
3/4 Thaler Landschaftlich 1 Pfund Brod, 4 Pf.
Einzugeld und 1/4 Mille zu bezahlen.

Hamel den 27. Septbr 1875.

Friedrich Cohn

COHNBERG

Es sind vierzig Jahre her, dass Justizrat Dr. Bruno Cohnberg in Berlin-Weissensee zur letzten Ruhe geleitet wurde. Ausser den trauernden Angehoerigen und Freunden gaben ihm hohe Justizbeamte und hohe Militärs, die ihre Orden angelegt hatten, das Geleite. Ueber seinem offenen Grabe wehten die Fahnen des Bundes juedischer Frontsoldaten und auf der anderen Seite senkten sich die Fahnen des Vereines heimattreuer Graudenzer zum letzten Gruss. Es war das Hitlerjahr 1934.

Wer war Dr. Cohnberg? Dr. Cohnberg war 1872 in Nakel, Provinz Posen, geboren, besuchte die Schulen in Graudenz und liess sich auch dort nach bestandenem juristischem Examen als Rechtsanwalt nieder. Er wurde ein bedeutender Strafanwalt, besonders bekannt durch das Wiederaufnahmeverfahren im Giftmordprozess Kieper. Am 24.2. 1912 wurde die Gutsbesitzerfrau Karoline Kieper nach viertaegiger Verhandlung vor dem Schwurgericht in Graudenz an dem Tode ihrer Eltern freigesprochen, aber wegen Vergiftung ihres Ehemannes durch Arsen zum Tode verurteilt. Das Todesurteil wurde auf Antrag des Verteidigers in lebenslaengliche Zuchthausstrafe umgewandelt. Das von Dr. Cohnberg spaeter verlangte Wiederaufnahmeverfahren wurde mehrmals abgelehnt aber im Jahre 1917 durchgesetzt. Die neuen Gutachten des Professors Hefter von der Universitaet Berlin und des bekannten Toxikologen Louis Lewin, bestaetigten die Annahme des Verteidigers, dass der Ehemann ein Selbstkurierer mit Arsen war und sich die toedliche Dosis allmaehlich selbst beigebracht hatte. Frau Kieper wurde nun im Wiederaufnahmeverfahren frei gesprochen und bekam spaeter Entschaedigung. Professor Lewin veroeffentlichte eine Broschüre darueber, in der er sagte: dieser Fall einer Arsenvergiftung wird in der Geschichte der forensischen Toxikologie eine bleibende Bedeutung behalten.

1904 heiratete Dr. Cohnberg Fraeulein Kaethe Conitzer aus Schwetz a/W, Tochter des Herrn Rudolf Conitzers und seiner Frau Rosa, geb. Dobrzynski aus Inowrazlaw, dieser Stadt, die nach einer stuermischen Stadtverordnungssitzung spaeter den deutschen Namen Hohensalza erhielt.

Bei Beginn des ersten Weltkrieges 1914 trat Dr. Cohnberg als Kriegsfreiwilliger in das Feldartillerie Regiment Nummer 71 in Graudenz ein. Im November 1914 wurde er zum Militaerhilfsrichter und spaeter zum Kriegsgerichtsrat befoerdert. Mai 1915 wurde er Feldkriegsgerichtsrat. In dieser Stellung war er auf den verschiedenen Kriegsschauplaetzen in Polen, Russland, Serbien, Rumaenien, Frankreich und Belgien taetig. Am 19. Juni 1918 wurde er mit der Wahrnehmung der Geschaefte eines Oberkriegsgerichtsrates betraut z.b.V (zur besonderen Verfuegung). An Auszeichnungen erhielt er im Laufe des Krieges das Preussische Verdienstkreuz fuer Kriegshilfe, das Eiserne Kreuz 2. Klasse, das Ritterkreuz des Franz Joseph- Ordens (das uebrigens hoffaehig machte) und das Ehrenkreuz 2. Klasse vom O.U. Roten Kreuzes.

Nachdem Dr. Cohnberg 1919 aus dem Felde zurueckgekehrt war, nahm er in Graudenz seine Praxis wieder auf. Im Juni 1919 wurde er zum Notar ernannt. Infolge der Abtretung Westpreussens an Polen, sah er sich veranlasst seinen Wohnsitz in Graudenz aufzugeben und mit seiner Familie nach Berlin zu ziehen. Dort gruendete er mit Gleichgesinnten den Verein heimattreuer Graudenzer, eine der Pflege des Heimatssinnes und der Fuersorge fuer ostmaerkische Fluechtlinge dienende bald Tausende umfassende Vereinigung, in deren Vorstand er gewaehlt wurde. Er erwarb sich auch in Berlin bald treue Klienten und wurde

Syndikus der Baeckerinnung Charlottenburgs und spaeter Syndikus der Colonialwarenhaendler von Wilmersdorf. Letzteres kam nicht mehr zur Auswirkung, denn es begann die traurige Hitlerzeit. Man wollte ihn nicht als Frontsoldaten anerkennen und damit haette er sein Notariat verloren. Da wandte er sich an Feldmarschall Mackensen, der ihn kannte und schaetzte. Der alte Herr sandte darauf ein Schreiben an die Justizbehoerde, dass er Justizrat Cohnberg, den frueheren Kriegsgerichtsrat als Frontsoldaten anerkenne. Leider hatte es nicht gleich Erfolg und es kam der traurige Tag, an dem Justizrat Cohnberg seinen Notariatsstempel und Notariatsakten abgeben musste. Aber Excellenz Mackensen griff noch einmal ein. Er liess durch seinen Adjudanten anfragen, ob seine Erklaerung Erfolg gehabt haette und als er hoerte, dass dies leider nicht der Fall gewesen war, schrieb er an die Justizbehoerde, wenn er als hoher Militär den Feldkriegsgerichtsrat Dr. Cohnberg als Frontsoldaten anerkenne, haette die Justizbehoerde es auch zu tun- und sie tat es. Am 24. Juni 1933 wurde er durch den damaligen Justizminister wieder zum Notar ernannt.

Aber all die Aufregungen und Enttäuschungen und die Sorge um seinen Sohn Franz, der gerade sein Assessorexamen gut bestanden hatte (Referandar war er bei dem bekannten Strafverteidiger Alsberg gewesen) und der nach dem neuen Gesetz in Deutschland nicht mehr als Jurist taetig sein konnte, hatten sein Herzleiden verschlimmert und 1934 zu seinem Tode gefuehrt.

Seine jetzt 91 jaehrige Witwe lebt in Basel bei ihrer Tochter Ellen und ihrem Schwiegersohn, Professor Dr. Erwin Berger.

Meinem lieben Großvetter
John Richter gewidmet von
2. April 1993 Basel.

GSU 715 114 NAKLO, distr. WYRZYSK (Wirsitz) 2/25/1970 GSU) BIRTHS 1848-52

(this record chronological under FAMILY NAMES)

page	DATE	#	
5	1849	48	JOHANNA BAERWALD, 17 April dau LEWIN B., Mt., and FROMMET HERRMANN
6	9 Feb 54	231	ARON BAERWALD son MEYER B. and REBECCABADT. Shoemaker.
9	1 Feb 49	40	ESTHER (ERNESTINE) COHN, dau NATHAN COHN and JETTE dau OSER ALEXANDER. Nathan is a tailor.
9	1 May 49	49	PAULINE COHNBERG, dau MICHEL C. AND ERNESTINE (COHN) Michel: merchant.
9	20 Jan 50	79	FRIEDE COHN, dau SALOMON COHN and NANTE b. SCHMUEL ALEXANDER.
9	21 Apr 50	89	DOBRISCH (DORE) COHN, dau NATHAN COHN, Mastertailor, and JETTE b. OSER ALEXANDER
9	14 Oct 50	109	JACOB COHNBERG, son of MICHEL and ERNESTINE (COHN) C.
10	1 Jan 1852	155	ZERLINE COHN, dau of SALOMON and NATALIE (ZANDER) C.
10	1 May 52	163	KALLMANN COHNBERG, son MICHEL and ERNESTINE
10	21 July 53	214	OSER COHN, son of NATHAN COHN
10	16 Aug 54	248	BERTHA COHNBERG, dau MICHEL and ERNESTINE
10	27 Aug 54	249	MOSES COHN, son SALOMON MICHAEL and SIMCHA dau of SCHMUEL ALEXANDER
10	15 Aug 54	254	DORCHEN (?) COHN, dau SAMSON COHN, Gerber, and JEANETTE dau OSER ALEXANDER
11	20 Jan 55	270	Stillborn child COHN, of NATHAN COHN and JEANETTE
11	20 Aug 55	295	ARNDT COHN, son SALOMON COHN and NATALIE (ALEXANDER)
11	24 Jan 57	363	ISRAEL COHN, son of "(above)
11	4 May 57	373	ESTER COHN, dau of NATHAN COHN and HELENE (ZACHARIAS)
11	2 Aug 57	386	DORCHEN COHNBERG, dau MICHEL + ERNESTINE

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COHNBERG

page	DATE	#	
12	19 Jan 58	406	OSER COHN, son S. COHN + SCHEINCHEN dau OSER ALEXANDER.
12	21(?)Sept 58	438	RECHEL COHN, dau NATHAN + LEHNE (ZACHARIAS)
12	3 May 59	469	NATHAN COHNBERG, son of MICHEL + ERNESTINE
12	10 Sep 1860	514	ALBEET COHNBERG, same
12	22 Nov 1861	576	SARA(?) COHNBERG, same = CLARA
13	18 May 64	669	SIEGFRIED COHNBERG, same
13	29 Dec 1866	v.II #10	LINA COHNBERG, same
14	11 Apr 1872	179	BAER BRUNO (?), son of DORIS COHN, single. = Bruno Cohnberg Atty
15	22 Dec 1872	206	JENNY COHNBERG, dau JULIUS ? COHNBERG + ROSA(BLUM)
39	19 Oct 52	180	ITZIG ITZIG, son of NATHAN ITZIG + SCHÖNCHE(SALOMON)
40	19 July 57	384	DAVID ITZIG, son NATHAN ITZIG + HANNCHEN (DAVID)
45	23 Sep 1848	13	EPHRAIM ARON KALLMANN, son ARON K. and JETTE (HENOCH)
45	11 Jan 50	78	CHAIM (HEINRICH) KALLMANN, son of Mt JACOB MARCUS K. and PHILIPPINE (FRIEDLÄNDER)
45	3 Dec 50	115	FROMMET KALLMANN, dau (as above)
45	29 Aug 52	172	EPHRAIM KALLMANN, same
46	22 Oct 53	222	SCHEWA (SELMA) KALLMANN, dau LESSER K., Buchhändler, and PAULINE (HIRSCHBERG)
46	18 Nov 54	259	EPHRAIM FELIX KALLMANN, son LESSER + PAULINE
46	2 May 55	279	HERSCH (HUGO) KALLMANN, son JACOB MARCUS + PHILIPPINE
46	11 Mar 56	317	BEJAMIN KALLMANN, son J.M.K.+ PHILIPPINE
46	15 Apr 56	323	CHAJE (JOHANNA) KALLMANN, dau LEISER =Lesser
47	12 June 57	380	CHAJE (JOHANNA) KALLMANN, dau JACOB + PHILIPPINE
47	12 June 57	381	HENOCH (THEODOR) KALLMANN, son LEYSER + PAULINE
47	3 June 58	427	LEIB (LEOPOLD) KALLMANN, son LEYER + PAULINE
47	11 Mar 59	463	JACHET (IDA) KALLMANN, dau JACOB + PHILIPPINE

NAKEL

COHNBERG

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BIRTHS

COHNBERG, MICHAEL AND ERNESTINE

PAULINE	1 May 1849
KALLMANN	1 May 1852
SORCHEN	2 Aug 1857
ALBERT	10 Sep 1860
LINA	28 Aug 1866

COHN, NATHAN and JETTE (ALEXANDER) — OSER — 21 Jule 1853

COHN, NATHAN and HELENE (ZACHARIAS) (his second wife) — ESTHER — 4 May 1857

DEATHS:

The Horsedealer ARNDT KALLMANN died 64 old, on 16 June 1865

LEYSER KALLMANN, 43 years old on 28 Nov 1848

ABRAHAM EPHRAIM KALLMANN no age 18 Aug 1849

8 EPHRAIM ?

7 MICHAEL COHN ∞ ESTHER
aus Margonin
lebte und starb
in Nakel(?) vor
1817

ISRAEL ∞ ROHEME
in einem kam mit Aron
Poggrombei 1792? nach
Warschau Zempelburg,
ermordet, um starb dort
1790 vor 1812...

6 MOSES MICHAEL COHN ∞ 1. ESTHER
1788 Margonin
15 July 1870 Nakel
in Nakel s. 1804/5
Preussischer Bürger
s. 12 Dez.1835
Beruf: Händler

über sie ist
nichts bekannt

ARON ISRAEL ∞ GENENDEL KALENSCHER
s. 1812 geb. in Zempelburg?
ARON CONITZER um 1790∞ starb
geb.1789 bei Zempelburg 1829
Warschau. st. 17.Aug.
1873 Zempelburg. Beruf:
Kaufmann, Thoraschreiber

5 NATHAN COHN ∞ 1. Henriette Oser
geb. 1820 Nakel 2. Helene Zacharias
st. Graudenz (Helene wahrscheinlich die Mutter von Doris)

MOSES CONITZER ∞ ERNESTINE BENNHEIM
3 Feb 1822 Zempelburg 1 June 1824 Lianno/
5 Feb 1902 Marienwerder Krs.Schwetz
Beruf: Kaufmann,Gründer 27 Nov 1902
"M.CONITZER & SÖHNE" Marienwerder

4 SCHWARZ ∞ DORIS
(in U.S.A. Heiratete nach ihrer
verschollen) Scheidung von Schwarz
JAKOB COHNBERG, Sohn von
MICHAEL C. und ERNESTINE
COHN einer Schwester von
NATHAN COHN) Jakob adoptierte
Bruno(Schwarz)Cohnberg.

RUDOLF CONITZER ∞ ROSA DOBRZYNSKI
8 Mai 1851 Jeschewo 10July 1857
20 Sept 1932 Berlin Inowrazlaw(Hohensal
Beruf:Kaufmann, Gründer za)
RUDOLF CONITZER,Schwetz, d.Berlin
12Nov1919

KAETHE CONITZER
10 June 1883 Schwetz

BRUNO COHNBERG ∞ August 1904
Justizrat,Dr.jur. Berlin
11 April 1882 Graudenz
18 Oct 1934 Berlin

ELLEN DOROTHEA
24 Juni 1908 Berlin
Graudenz

FRANZ-THEODOR COHNBERG
(THEODOR FRANCIS CORBING)
Dr.jur. 1 Apr 1905 Graudenz

LUDWIG RDUOLF BERGER
22 Jan 1933 Basel

ALFRED BRUNO BERGER
1 May 1936 Basel.

BENNHEIM:

MORITZ DOBRZYNSKI
1821-22 Sept 1913 Hohensalz
m. 19 Aug 1851 JOHANNA ISRAEL
1829 - 16 Dez 1912 Hohensalza.
(married 61 years, 3 months ,27 days.)

ERXJERA DR.MED. ERWIN BERGER 5 Juli 4 Dec 1898 Berlin

s. of ALFRED BERGER and CLARA LINDENBERG
1865- 7 Dez 1926 Berlin

Es sind vierzig Jahre her, dass Justizrat Dr. Bruno Cohnberg in Berlin-Weissensee zur letzten Ruhe geleitet wurde. Ausser den trauernden Angehoerigen und Freunden gaben ihm hohe Justizbeamte und hohe Militärs, die ihre Orden angelegt hatten, das Geleite. Ueber seinem offenen Grabe wehten die Fahnen des Bundes juedischer Frontsoldaten und auf der anderen Seite senkten sich die Fahnen des Vereines heimattreuer Graudenzer zum letzten Gruss. Es war das Hitlerjahr 1934.

Wer war Dr. Cohnberg? Dr. Cohnberg war 1872 in Nakel, Provinz Posen, geboren, besuchte die Schulen in Graudenz und liess sich auch dort nach bestandenem juristischem Examen als Rechtsanwalt nieder. Er wurde ein bedeutender Strafanwalt, besonders bekannt durch das Wiederaufnahmeverfahren im Giftmordprozess Kleper. Am 24.2. 1912 wurde die Gutsbesitzerfrau Karoline Kleper nach viertaegiger Verhandlung vor dem Schwurgericht in Graudenz an dem Tode ihrer Eltern freigesprochen, aber wegen Vergiftung ihres Ehemannes durch Arsen zum Tode verurteilt. Das Todesurteil wurde auf Antrag des Verteidigers in lebenslaengliche Zuchthausstrafe umgewandelt. Das von Dr. Cohnberg spaeter verlangte Wiederaufnahmeverfahren wurde mehrmals abgelehnt aber im Jahre 1917 durchgesetzt. Die neuen Gutachten des Professors Hefter von der Universitaet Berlin und des bekannten Toxikologen Louis Lewin, bestaetigten die Annahme des Verteidigers, dass der Ehemann ein Selbstkurierer mit Arsen war und sich die toedliche Dosis allmaehlich selbst beigebracht hatte. Frau Kleper wurde nun im Wiederaufnahmeverfahren frei gesprochen und bekam spaeter Entschaedigung. Professor Lewin veroeffentlichte eine Broschüre darueber, in der er sagte: dieser Fall einer Arsenvergiftung wird in der Geschichte der forensischen Toxikologie eine bleibende Bedeutung behalten.

1904 heiratete Dr. Cohnberg Fraeulein Kaethe Conitzer aus Schwetz a/W, Tochter des Herrn Rudolf Conitzers und seiner Frau Rosa, geb. Dobrzynski aus Inowrazlaw, dieser Stadt, die nach einer stuermischen Stadtverordnungssitzung spaeter den deutschen Namen Hohensalza erhielt.

Bei Beginn des ersten Weltkrieges 1914 trat Dr. Cohnberg als Kriegsfreiwilliger in das Feldartillerie Regiment Nummer 71 in Graudenz ein. Im November 1914 wurde er zum Militaerhilfsrichter und spaeter zum Kriegsgerichtsrat befoerdert. Mai 1915 wurde er Feldkriegsgerichtsrat. In dieser Stellung war er auf den verschiedenen Kriegsschauplaetzen in Polen, Russland, Serbien, Rumaenien, Frankreich und Belgien taetig. Am 19. Juni 1918 wurde er mit der Wahrnehmung der Geschaefte eines Oberkriegsgerichtsrates betraut z.b.V (zur besonderen Verfuegung). An Auszeichnungen erhielt er im Laufe des Krieges das Preussische Verdienstkreuz fuer Kriegshilfe, das Eiserne Kreuz 2. Klasse, das Ritterkreuz des Franz Joseph- Ordens (das uebrigens hoffaehig machte) und das Ehrenkreuz 2. Klasse vom O.U. Roten Kreuzes.

Nachdem Dr. Cohnberg 1919 aus dem Felde zurueckgekehrt war, nahm er in Graudenz seine Praxis wieder auf. Im Juni 1919 wurde er zum Notar ernannt. Infolge der Abtretung Westpreussens an Polen, sah er sich veranlasst seinen Wohnsitz in Graudenz aufzugeben und mit seiner Familie nach Berlin zu ziehen. Dort gruendete er mit Gleichgesinnten den Verein heimattreuer Graudenzer, eine der Pflege des Heimatssinnes und der Fuersorge fuer ostmaerkische Fluechtlinge dienende bald Tausende umfassende Vereinigung, in deren Vorstand er gewaehlt wurde. Er erwarb sich auch in Berlin bald treue Klienten und wurde

Syndikus der Baeckerinnung Charlottenburgs und spaeter Syndikus der Colonialwarenhaendler von Wilmersdorf. Letzteres kam nicht mehr zur Auswirkung, denn es begann die traurige Hitlerzeit. Man wollte ihn nicht als Frontsoldaten anerkennen und damit haette er sein Notariat verloren. Da wandte er sich an Feldmarschall Mackensen, der ihn kannte und schaetzte. Der alte Herr sandte darauf ein Schreiben an die Justizbehoerde, dass er Justizrat Cohnberg, den frueheren Kriegsgerichtsrat als Frontsoldaten anerkenne. Leider hatte es nicht gleich Erfolg und es kam der traurige Tag, an dem Justizrat Cohnberg seinen Notariatsstempel und Notariatsakten abgeben musste. Aber Excellenz Mackensen griff noch einmal ein. Er liess durch seinen Adjudanten anfragen, ob seine Erklaerung Erfolg gehabt haette und als er hoerte, dass dies leider nicht der Fall gewesen war, schrieb er an die Justizbehoerde, wenn er als hoher Militär den Feldkriegsgerichtsrat Dr. Cohnberg als Frontsoldaten anerkenne, haette die Justizbehoerde es auch zu tun- und sie tat es. Am 24. Juni 1933 wurde er durch den damaligen Justizminister wieder zum Notar ernannt.

Aber all die Aufregungen und Enttäuschungen und die Sorge um seinen Sohn Franz, der gerade sein Assessorexamen gut bestanden hatte (Referandar war er bei dem bekannten Strafverteidiger Alsberg gewesen), und der nach dem neuen Gesetz in Deutschland nicht mehr als Jurist taetig sein konnte, hatten sein Herzleiden verschlimmert und 1934 zu seinem Tode gefuehrt.

Seine jetzt 91 jaehrige Witwe lebt in Basel bei ihrer Tochter Ellen und ihrem Schwiegersohn, Professor Dr. Erwin Berger.

+ und schon am Kammergericht Berlin
zugelassen war.

Selbst verfasste Kurzbiographie meines
Mannes die vom Leo Bäck Institut
mit Dank als vorzügliches Zeitdokument
angenommen wurde und ihm Henry
Richter am 8. Juli geschenkt wurde.

Basel, 8 Juli 1977 Maria Cohnberg-Lewitz

CENTRALVEREIN DEUTSCHER STAATSBÜRGER JÜDISCHEN GLAUBENS.

COHNBERG JACOB

Mitgliederverzeichnis, 1902, 1908 (LBI LIBRARY)

BERLIN: BORCHARDT, Isidor — Neue Koenigstr.19
FABIAN, Gustav — i.Fa. Schmoller C, Rosenstr.18
--- Sally — Leipziger str. 33
--- Samuel, Dr. — Alexanderstr.54

(in 1908: Erich Fabian,Dr.jur. Klopstockstr.27
FLATAUER, Scheye, Oberpostassistent, Swinemuenderstr. 29 III
NEISSER, Leopold, Neue Schoenhauserstr.10 (also 1908)

NEUMANN, Hugo, Dr. — Potsdamerstr. 121E
--- Hugo,Dr.jur. — Potsdamerstr. 118 (also 1908)

OPPENHEIM, Julius, Rentner, Postdamerstr. 118b (also 1908)

RICHTER, Julius, Fabrikant SW, Markgrafenstr, 30

SELBIGER, F. Rentner, NO,Kaiserstr. 2 (alsc 1908)

WOLFFSON, Edmund, NO, Grosse Frankfurterstr.87
--- Gustav, Direktor SW, Grossbeerenstr.85 (only 1908)

BRANDENBURG: CONITZER, HERMANN,Kfm Hauptstr. 5/8 (also 1908)

BRESLAU: NEISSER, Adolph, Lederagent Trinitasstr. 7 (also 1908)

BROMBERG: BRUECKMANN, Leo (also 1908)
BUKOZFER, JULIUS (also 1908)

BERLIN-CHARLOTTENBURG:

SELBIGER, JULIUS, Kfm Kantstr.60 (not in 1908)

HAMBURG: CONITZER, LESSER, Dr.med. Eppendorfer Weg 35 (only 1908)

GRAUDENZ: COHNBERG, JACOB, Kfm (also 1908)

INOWRAZLAW:(HOHENSALZA)
DOBRZYNSKI, MORITZ (1902 only)

KIRCHENJAHN Post ALTJAHN,WPR:
SEGALL, EO i Fa. Benno Segall (also 1908)

LABISCHIN: RYNARZWESKI, ALEXANDER Kfm (only 1908)

LESNIAN bei FRENZ,, POST CZEWARINSK,WPR.:
HERZBERG, Berthold, i.Fa. M. Lehmann

BERLIN-PANKOW: REMAK, Gustav, Lehrer Florastrasse (not in 1908)
SELBIGER, SELIG Glasermeister Breite Str. 24 (also 1908)

POSEN (CITY): LUBINSKI, David, Schuhmachermeister. 14 (also 1908)
--- Hermann, Alter Markt 57 (only 1902)
--- Leo, Koenigsplatz 6a (also 1908)
--- Max St.Adalbert 22-24 (also 1908)

RADT, Julius Breitestr.
--- Max Markt 84

NAKEL: COHNBERG, N. Kfm. (also 1908)
ITZIG, David i.Fa. Gebrueder Itzig (also 1908)
--- Nathan, Kfm. (also 1908)

COHNBERG-
NATHAN

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COHNBERG
BRUNO

Verzeichnis

der Vereine für jüdische Geschichte und Literatur in Deutschland und Bericht über deren literarische Tätigkeit im Winterhalbjahr 1910/1911.

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57. **Frankfurt** a. O. ca. 65 Mitglieder. Vorstand: Rabb. Dr. Salomonski, Vorsitzender; Dr. Löwenstein, stellvertr. Vorsitzender; L. Broh, Rendant; Dr. Rahnemann, Beisitzer; Dobrowolski, Bibliothekar. — Vorträge: Kand. Wiener: Volksleben im heutigen Palästina (mit Lichtbildern). Dr. Salomonski: Cyklus, Geschichte der Juden im Altertum. Dr. Elsaß: Kulturdenkmäler aus biblischer Zeit (mit Lichtbildern). — Bibliothek mit ca 400 Bänden. Bibliothekar: Lehrer Dobrowolski.

58. **Freiburg i. B.** 90 Mitglieder. Vorstand: A. Lay, Präsident; Fritz Springer, Schriftführer; Rosenstock, Kassierer; Dr. E. Meyer, L. Grötzinger, J. Sommer, Piquart, Beisitzer.

59. **Friedberg i. H.** 30 Mitglieder. Vorstand: Rechtsanwalt Stahl-Bad Nauheim, G. Hanau, Lehrer H. Ehrmann.

60. **Geestemünde-Lehe.** 60 Mitglieder. Vorstand: B. Adler-Bremerhaven, M. Magnus-Geestemünde, S. Bachenheimer-Geestemünde, Lehrer Ed. Boas-Bremerhaven, Synagogenvorsteher, H. Kayser-Bremerhaven, Max Neuhaus-Bremerhaven, A. Liebenthal-Lehe, M. Feldbrand-Geestemünde.

61. **Gelnhausen.** 30 Mitglieder. Vorstand: Lehrer M. Strauß, Max Stern, Arthur Meyer, M. Lorsch, A. Goldschmidt.

62. **Gelsenkirchen-Wattenscheid.** 100 Mitglieder. San.-Rat Dr. Wallerstein-Gelsenkirchen, 1. Vorsitzender; San.-Rat Dr. Bonnin-Wattenscheid, 2. Vorsitzender; Hauptlehrer Kaufmann-Gelsenkirchen, Lehrer Katz-Gelsenkirchen, Lehrer Oppenheim-Wattenscheid, D. Kiestadt-Gelsenkirchen, M. Samuelsdorf-Wattenscheid. — Vorträge: Dr. Bäck: Entstehung des Christentums. Fr. Meyer-Levisohn: Rezitationen. Dr. Mannheimer: Charakter, Erziehung und Bildung einst und jetzt. Schauspieler Richard: Rezitationen. Dr. Hirschberg: Die Bibel in der Musik, 1. Teil. Dr. Wiener: Reise durch Palästina (mit Lichtbildern). — Kleine Bibliothek. Bibliothekar: Lehrer S. Katz-Gelsenkirchen.

63. **Gießen.** 115 Mitglieder. Vorstand: Provinzialrabb. Dr. Sander, Vorsitzender; Z. Kann, Kassierer; Lehrer Levy, Bibliothekar; A. Fröhlich, J. Pfeffer. — Vorträge: Schauspieler Fritz Richard-Berlin: Rezitationen. Rabbiner Dr. Lazarus-Frankfurt a. M.: Die Religion des Pessimismus. Provinzialrabbiner Dr. Sander-Gießen: Das Judentum bei den Humanisten und Reformatoren. Rabbiner Dr. Italiener-Darmstadt: Familie und Ehe im alten Judentum. — Bibliothek mit 250 Bänden. Bibliothekar: Lehrer Levy.

64. **Glogau.** 90 Mitglieder. Vorstand: Justizrat Fränkel, Dr. Lucas, Leopold Sachs, Mosing Cohn, Georg Ostertag.

65. **Gnesen.** 135 Mitglieder. Vorstand: Rabb. Dr. Jacobson, Vorsitzender; S. Chraplevski, L. Fink, Schriftführer; J. Krzywinos, Schatzmeister; H. Cohn, Bibliothekar.

66. **Göttingen.** 85 Mitglieder. Vorstand: Rabbiner Dr. Behrens, Vorsitzender; Bernhard Bachmann, Schriftführer; Richard Gräfenberg, Kassierer; Rechtsanwalt Rosenberg, Hermann Jakob, Maximilian Gans, Bankier Jul. Hammerschlag. — Vorträge: Bibliothekar Dr. Loewe-Berlin: Die Sprachen der Juden. Rechtsanwalt Dr. Apfel-Berlin: Die Renaissance des jüdischen Bewußtseins. Oberlehrer Dr. Wolbe-Berlin: Major Burg Rabbiner Dr. Jakob-Dortmund: Unsere Wissenschaft und bürgerliche Freiheit. — Bibliothek mit 150 Bänden. Bibliothekar: Sekretär Wolpert.

67. **Gollub W.-Pr.** 32 Mitglieder. Vorstand: Lehrer A. Kadisch, 1. Vorsitzender; Apothekenbesitzer A. Riesenfeld, 2. Vorsitzender; A. Silberstein, Schriftführer; Rendant J. Tuchler.

68. **Mur.-Goslin.** 20 Mitglieder. Vorstand: H. Giballe, 1. Vorsitzender; Max Chaim, 2. Vorsitzender; Lehrer Witt, Schriftführer und Bibliothekar; A. Labinsky, Kassierer.

69. **Gostyn.** 20 Mitglieder. Vorstand: A. Wachtel, Vorsitzender; Julius Kantorowitz, Rendant.

70. **Gotha.** 44 Mitglieder. Vorstand: Prof. Dr. Pick, Katzenstein, Röthler; Beisitzer: Dr. Kahn, J Simson. — Vorträge: Dr. Lewinsky-Hildesheim: Rabbi Josef Stadthagen, ein Apologet vor 200 Jahren. Dr. Wittenberg-Hamburg: Die Juden in Argentinien. D. Wolfermann-Gotha: Was ist Judentum. Rabbiner Dr. Salzberger-Erfurt: Der Talmud.

71. **Grätz** (Posen). 26 Mitglieder. Vorstand: S. Jablonski, Vorsitzender; Cantor Freudenberg, Schriftführer; N. Krüger, Kassierer.

72. **Graudenz** 62 Mitglieder. Vorstand: Rabbiner Dr. J. Loewy, Rechtsanwalt Dr. Cohnberg, Lehrer D. Mannheim, Kantor F. Bernstein, Waisenhaus-Inspektor Blumenfeld, Apotheker Georg Birnbaum und B. Loewenthal.

COHNBERG BRUNO

COHNBERG -1-

GSU REEL 715114 NAKEL

Alphabetisches Verzeichnis der bei der königlichen Kommission I und II als in Nakel geboren angemeldete Juden, 1848-1874.

Page	#	NAME (family head)	WIFE	children, etc. born:
1849, p.9	--	COHN, NATHAN Mastertailor	~~X~~ JETTE, dau of OSER ALEXANDER of Nakel	ESTHER 1 Feb 4
9a	3	COHNBERG, MICHAEL merchant (notions)	ERNSTINE COHN of Nakel	(Ernsteine) PAULINE 1 May 4
9	8	----------		JACOB 14 Oct 1850
10	14	----------		KALLMANN 1 May 52
10	23	----------		BERTHA 16 Aug 1854
11	39	COHN, NATHAN	HELENE ZACHARIAS	ESTER 4 May 1857
11	40	COHNBERG, MICHAEL	ERNSTENNE COHN	ZORCHEN 2 Aug 57
12	45	COHN, NATHAN		RECHEL 21 Sept 58
12	49	COHNBERG, ~~MXCHAXL~~MICHAEL		NATHAN 3 May 59
12	51	----------		ALBERT 10 Sep 60
12	59	----------		CLARA 22 Nov 61
13	67	----------		SIEGFRIED 18 May 64
13	73	----------		LINA 24(or 25) Aug ~~1866~~ 1866
15	99	COHNBERG, JULIUS	ROSA BLUM	JENNY 22 Dec.1873
40	9	ITZIG, NATHAN	HANNCHE DAVID	DAVID 19 July 1857
41	73	JACOBSOHN, JACOB LEVIN	JOHANNA BOAS	GERTRUD 2 Sep 65
41	74	----------		CARL 29 July 1866
42	88	JACOBSOHN, SAMUEL, merchant	CÄCILIE COHN ?	CARL (KALLMANN) 29 Juni 1873

RECORD OF DEATHS

11	5	COHN, ESTHER dau Schneider NATHAN COHN	8½ ~~months~~	21 Sept 1849
12~~24~~	24	JETTE, daughter of NATHAN COHN	34 years	23 Dec. 1855
12	35	SIEGFRIED, son of MICHAEL COHNBERG	8½ months	6 Feb 1865
12	36	ERNESTINE, dau of NATHAN (merchant) COHN	~~48~~ 8 years	17 Apr 1865
13	28	MOSES MICHAEL COHN, merchant 86 years old, died in Nakel at 4 AM		19 July 1870
13	35	JENNY, daughter of JULIUS COHNBERG	2 days	23 Dec 1873
41	12	SALOMON KALISCHER, teacher, age 70,		on 15 July 1855

Not on table

30 7 EPHRAIM KALLMANN, died at ~~Ø~~ 81, (Altsitzer= retired) on 13 Apr 1843

left: MARCUS EPHRAIM KALLMANN 48
ABRAHAM ---- ---- 46
ARON ---- ---- 42
LEWIN (?)---- ---- 37

MARRIAGES IN NAKEL

20 6 MICHAEL COHNBERG and ERNESTINE COHN 10 Nov 1846 (apparently by the rabbi of WIRSITZ)
age: 20 age: 23

parents:
JECHIEL COHN MOSES MICHAEL
RÖCHEL ZIMCHE ARNT (error!)

both living both living

FROM THE BIRTH RECORD, NAKEL MICHAEL (COHNBERG FAMILY)

8 27 MICHEL COHNBERG AND ERNESTINE COHN JULIUS 27 Sept 47
Handelsmann

18 49 ---------- PAULINE 1 May 1849 3AM
29 109 ---------- JACOB 14 Oct 50
39 163 ---------- KALLMANN 1 May 52
57 248 ---------- BERTHA 16 Aug 1854
87 6 --- DORCHEN 2 Aug 1857
94 469 --- NATHAN 3 May 59
102 514 --- at 11½ AM ALBERT 10 Sep 1860
112 576 --- CLARA 22 Nov 61
168 669 --- SIEGFRIED 18 May 64

MARRIAGES IN NAKEL (continued)

4 19 SALOMON ~~&~~ ZACHARIAS, furrier, married VEIGELCHE COHN, dau of MOSES MICHAEL COHN, Posamentier. on 2 Jan 1852 in Nakel

13 70 Laut Verhandlung Schwetz 15 Dec 1858 v.II,folio 198:
Der Handelsmann OSER CONITZER zu Jecewo, 28 Jahre alt, und EVA COHN von hier (Nakel), 24 Jahre alt, Tochter ~~xxx~~ des MOSES COHN, hier, in Nakel 6 Jan. 1859.

(Eva Cohn's birth (1834)(my records indicate 1835) is NOT recorded in the Nakel birth register)

22 115 JACOB JACOBSHON of Nakel, 28 years, and JOHANNA BOAS of Stettin, 27 years, married 27 Nov 1867 (v.~~XX~~ III,folio 29)

24 128 Laut Verhandlung Prenzlau 2 Feb 1866 (v.II folio 6)

Der Kaufmann MICHAEL COHN jetzt in Prenzlau (no age!) und ERNESTINE HIRSCHFELD, 23 years old, daughter of Merchant LEWIN HIRSCHFELD of Zehdenik. Married in Nakel 12 (17?) Feb. 1866.

COHNBERG Nakel -4-

DEATHS IN NAKEL (1848-74) additions

page #

10 46 ABRAHAM EPHRAIM KALLMANN, merchant, on 18 Aug 1849, of CHOLERA. no age.

34 6 SALOMON KALENSCHER, Lehrer, 23 July 1855 (report date?) died on 15 July 1855, age 70.

41 220 DORCHEN COHN, daughter of MOSES MICHEL COHN and ZIMCHE KALLMANN,* 11 months old, 2 July 1858.

50 275 CLARA COHNBERG, daughter of MICHAEL COHNBERG, died 27 Jan 1862, 2 months, 3 days, of Hüftkrampf.

→ Error: ♀ Michel Cohnbergs!

Trauer-Album

dem

Andenken

unserer

theuren Mutter

Ernestine Cohnberg

gewidmet.

Sterbetag

am *6 November 1893*

(Hebräisches Datum)

den *27 ten Marcheschwan.*

Sterbetag des Vaters

den *23 ten Marcheschwan.*
am 9 ten November 1879.

Motto:

כָּל מַה דְּעָבִיד רַחֲמָנָא לְטַב עָבֵד.

Was Gott thut, ist wohlgethan.

(Berachot 60.)

Herausgeber: Prediger Lion Wolff, Verleger: L. Wolff, Berlin S.W., Lindenstr. 88.

Stammbaum der Verstorbenen. [1])

Name Ernestine

geboren am 8 Januar 1823

in Kassel

Verheirathet am

mit Michaelis Cohnberg

in Kassel

a) Eltern

Vater Moses Cohn

Mutter Jemima geborene Hallmann

b) Großeltern

1. Großvater Michael Cohn
2. Großmutter Esther Cohn
3. Großvater Hallmann
4. Großmutter Perl Hallmann

c) Geschwister

1. Salomon Cohn †
2. Nathan Cohn
3. Hannchen Moses Cohn
4. Marianne Mathias "
5. Michael Cohn
6. Eva Cornitzer geb. Cohn
7. Gabriel Cohn
8. Henriette Jonas geb. Cohn †

d) Kinder

1. Julius
2. Jacob
3. Pauline
4. Hallmann
5. Bertha
6. Nathan
7. Albert
8. Lina

e) Enkel

1. Bruno Rudolf Ernst
2. Cohnberg
3. Martin Walter Brühmann
4. Elsbeth Cohnberg
5. .....
6. .....
7. .....
8. .....

---

[1]) Von den Hinterbliebenen auszufüllen.

Grabsteininschrift:

Man braucht den Frommen kein Denkmal zu setzen; ihre Thaten sind die schönsten Denkmäler.

Talmud.

ל"נ

האשה היקרה יראת אלהים פועלת שוב כל ימיה ונודה
בשערים פעלה אמנו היקרה מרת אסתר בת הת"ר משה הכהן
נ' ב' מרחשון ת ר נ ר

א֣ם גויתך ברגבי אדמה תנוח ׃
ס֣תר אל מחסה לנפש צל לרוח ׃
ת֣עמדי לגור לך כתקוע שופר ׃
ך֣ בים עת יקיצו מישני עפר ׃

ת נ צ ב ה

Ihre Seele in Gott
geliebte Mutter, Großmutter
Ernestine Cohnberg
geb. Cohn

geboren den 8ten Januar 1823.
gestorben den 6ten November 1893.

Ihr Lebensgewandel sei ihren Kindern
ein gutes Beispiel u. sie bleibende
Andenken sein.

Trauer-Album

dem

Andenken

unserer

theuren Mutter

Ernestine Cohnberg

gewidmet.

Sterbetag

am *6 November 1893*

(Hebräisches Datum)

den *27 ten Marcheschwan.*

Sterbetag des Vaters

d. 23 ten Marcheschwan.
" 9 te November 1879.

Motto:

כָּל מַה דְּעָבִיד רַחֲמָנָא לְטַב עָבֵד.

Was Gott thut, ist wohlgethan.

(Berachot 60.)

Herausgeber: Prediger Lion Wolff, Verleger: L. Wolff, Berlin S.W., Lindenstr. 88.

Grabsteininschrift:

Man braucht den Frommen kein Denkmal zu setzen; ihre Thaten sind die schönsten Denkmäler.

Talmud.

ל"נ

האשה היקרה יראת אלהים פועלת שוב כל ימיה ונודה
בשערים פעלה אמנו היקרה מרת אסתר בת החבר משה הכהן

נ ב מרחשון ת ר נ ר

אם גויתך ברגבי אדמה תנוח ;
סתר אל מחסה לנפש צל לרוח ;
עמדי לגור לך כתקוע שופר ;
בים עת יקיצו מישני עפר ;

ת נ צ ב ה

Ihre Asche ruht in Gott. Ihre Seele lebt
glückselig, Ihr ewiges Andenken
Ehrwürdige Leichenbegleitung
gab Segen

geboren den 6ten Januar 1823.
gestorben den 6ten November 1893.

Ihr Lebenswandel wird ihren Kindern
ein gutes Vorbild sein. Ihr Gedächtniß
Andenken sein.

Lesser B.: Geschichte des Hauses Baerwald.
Nakel 17 März 1913.

XII.

Seiner Hochwohlgeboren
Herrn Lesser Baerwald,
Ritter des Roten Adler-Ordens,
hier.

Hochverehrter Herr Korporations-Vorsteher!

Geleitet von der Absicht, Ihnen durch ein bleibendes äußeres Zeichen innigster Verehrung darzutun, wie sehr wir die ausgezeichneten Dienste, die Sie unserer Gemeinde, als deren erster Vorsteher und allen ihren wohltätigen Institutionen durch reiche Förderung in Wort und Tat in einem ein Menschenalter umfassenden Zeitraum geleistet haben, hat die Vertretung der Gemeinde im Namen derselben und mit ihr vereint der Schulvorstand der jüdischen Schule und die Vorstände der hier bestehenden jüdischen Wohltätigkeitsvereine beschlossen, Ihnen anläßlich der Feier Ihres

achtzigsten Geburtstages

zum Behufe der Gründung einer von Ihnen zu kreierenden wohltätigen Stiftung ein Kapital von Viertausend Mark zu überreichen, die für ewige Zeiten Ihren Namen tragen soll. Wir wollen, daß durch diese Stiftung, deren Zweck Sie selbst bestimmen wollen, Ihr Name verewigt, von unseren späteren Nachkommen in Ehren gehalten und von denen, die die Stiftung genießen, gesegnet werde.

Wir bitten, das Stiftungskapital anzunehmen und hoffen und wünschen, daß Sie es selbst eine lange Reihe von Jahren in erfreulicher Frische und Gesundheit verwalten mögen.

Nakel, den 20. Oktober 1910.

In Hochachtung und Verehrung
Der Gemeindevorstand und die Repräsentanten:
David Itzig, W. Schön, Victor Herrmann, S. Baschwitz, D. Herrmann, Js. Zacharias, M. Heimann, M. Biedermann, J. Behr, A. Levy, David Michel, N. Zippert.

Der Schulvorstand:
Bürgermeister Riedel, Dr G. Perlitz, D. Itzig, D. Herrmann, S. Baerwald, Peczkowski, L. Merten.

Der Vorstand des Vereins „Bikur Cholim“:
Victor Herrmann, Nathan Itzig, Nathan Cohnberg, D. Herrmann, M. Heimann, Adolf Levy, Js. Zacharias.

Der Vorstand des Frauenvereins:
Frau Henriette Pinn, Rosa Heimann, Helene Perlitz, Pauline Baerwald, Johanna Biedermann, Hulda Eisack, Auguste Feibusch, Johanna Schön.

Der Vorstand des Vereins „Tomche Jescharim“:
N. Itzig, D. Itzig, Victor Herrmann.

Der Vorstand der „Chewra Kadischa“:
D. Itzig, S. Baschwitz, M. Biedermann, D. Herrmann, J. Peczkowski.

Der Vorstand des Vereins „B'ne Bris“:
M. Biedermann, Js. Zacharias, Louis Eisack, J. Behr, Lesser Levy, A. Ruben, S. Baschwitz.

---

9 Juli 1875 Geb. d. w. Gattin Baerwald
17 März 1913 Geb. d. Lesser B.

COHNBERG NATHAN

COHNBERG

BERLIN ADDRESSBUCH
1918, 1935

page

342 SEGALL, Handelsrichter = Konsul fuer Berlin of the DOMINICAN REPUBLIC Nassauischestr. 50

Handelsrichter, Kammer fuer Handelssachen am Landgericht III.

XXX BERLIN-LICHTERFELDE: Addr4ssbuch 1919:

OPPENHEIM	Alfred	Privatmann	Kommandantenstr. 98
---	Hans	Studienrat	Söhtstr. 6
---	Paul	Prof.Dr.,Geologe	Sternstr.19
OPPENHEIMER, Martha		Rentnerin	Weddigenweg 44c

BERLIN 1935 v. III p.647

POTSDAMERSTRASSE 118a		OPPENHEIMSCHE ERBEN, Grunewald, Hubertusbader str.
----	118b	same
---	121b	JULIUS BERGER TIEFBAU AG (p.648)
	121h	CASSIRER, F.

BERLIN 1935 vol. I (alphabetical order)

ABEL, KARL Dr.med.San.Rat, Dirigierender Arzt der Geburts-&Gynaekologischen Abteilund des Juedischen Krankenhaus. W 57, Potsdamerstr.92
ABEL-OPPENHEIM, Fritz, Grundstuecksmakler, Wilmersdorf, Hohenzollerndamm 47
BREIT, GEORG, Chbg Mommsenstr.66 Rechtsanwalt und Notar, Friedrichstr.166
COHNBERG, ALICE Wilm., Kaiserallee 32
COHNBERG, BRUNO Justizrat, Rechtsanwalt und Notar, W 15, Kurfuerstendamm 220. Home: Emserstr. 1-2.

CONITZER	ALEXANDER	Kfm	Dahlem, Gelfertstr.37
	ALFRED		Charlottenburg, Ruesternallee 4
	HERMANN	Kfm	Dahlem, Helfferichstr.68
	ISRAEL	Kfm	Wilm, Konstanzerstr. 32
	MORITZ	Kfm	W15, Duisburgerstr.5
	SALLY	Kfm	Charlottenburg, Waitzstr. 3
KOPPEL	KURT	Kfm	W 15, Fasanenstr. 72
KOPPEL	FRITZ	Kfm	Wilm, Nestorstr.53

NEISSER & SCHWEDLER, Abschriftsbuero, NW7, Dorotheenstr.34
NEISSER ALFRED, Kfm., N54, Rosenthalerstr.32
NEISSER NELLY, verwittwete Professor, W 62, Schillstr.18

COHN
COHNBERG
GSU data

MICHEL MOSES
1760 – 14 Jan 1836

WRONG

JECHIEL [COHN] @ RÖCHEL
1788–

MOSES MICHEL COHN | DOBRISCH | LIEBE | FEINE
1798– [redacted] 1870 (86!) | LEWIN | DAVID | ALEXANDER

MICHAEL @ COHNBERG 1846
b. 1820

ERNESTINE
b. 1817

KALLMANN
1825

VEILCHEN
1828–
@ 1852
ZACHARIAS

MICHAEL (Baby)
1830–
1833
@ 1856
Emerson Hirschfeld (b. 1843)

EVA
(not married)

JUDA
5.2.1837–[redacted]
20.11.38

GABRIEL
1839–

Jette
d. 1843...

DORCHEN
1857–58

JULIUS
1847
@ ROSA BLUM

JENNY
b. 2. 1873

PAULINE
1849

JACOB
1850

KALLMANN
1852

BERTHA
1854

=ZORCHE
DORCHEN
2.8.1857
–2.7.1858

NATHAN
1859

ALBERT
1860

CLARA
22.11.1861
–27.1.1862

SIEGFRIED
18.5.64
6.2.65

LINA
1866

Basel, den 22. September 1967
Pilgerstrasse 31

Heute entschlief nach langem Leiden in seinem 63. Lebensjahr mein geliebter Sohn, unser guter Bruder, Schwager und Onkel

Francis Corbing

In tiefer Trauer:

Kaete Cohnberg-Conitzer
Ellen und Erwin Berger-Cohnberg
Ludwig Berger
Alfred Berger

Bestattung: Montag, den 25. September 1967, um 14.15 Uhr,
auf dem Israelitischen Friedhof.
Man bittet, von Kondolenzbesuchen abzusehen.

São Paulo, d. 20. 5. 1953. 6-9-2
53

Sehr geehrter Herr Richter! Cortez J663

Erst heute komme ich dazu Ihre so liebenswürdigen Zeilen zu beantworten, leider sind sie recht verspätet in meine Hände gekommen. Meine Freude über Ihre Anfrage war sehr groß, trotzdem ich leider nicht weiß, welche meiner Cousinen Ihre liebe Mutter ist da Sie, lieber Herr Richter, ihren Mädchennamen nicht geschrieben haben, und der Name Richter mir nicht bekannt ist. Nun so neugierig bin, und um so mehr würde ich mich freuen eine liebe Cousine begrüßen zu können und hoffe sehr recht bald Nachricht von Ihnen oder von ihr selbst zu bekommen. Man ist ja so arm an lieben Verwandten geworden und so auseinander gesprengt, daß man ganz besonders glücklich ist etwas von der Familie zu hören. Ich lebe hier seit 15 Jahren in São Paulo Vor 4 Jahren habe ich meinen lieben Mann verloren. Meine beiden Töchter, Hilde Neugebauer, Mutter von Erik Neugebauer, und Liselotte Rennberg wohnen auch in São Paulo. Leider wohne ich nicht bei meinen Kindern, sondern seit dem Tode meines Mannes bei einer Familie Loewenstein, wo ich aber ganz gut aufgehoben bin. Mein Schwiegersohn Martin Neugebauer, den Sie auch in Ihrem Brief erwähnen, ist leider vor einem Jahr gestorben. – Es wäre mir nun eine ganz unendlich, herzliche Freude Näheres von Ihrer lieben Mutter und Ihnen zu erfahren, daß ich hoffe recht, recht bald darüber zu bekommen, ich schreibe dann sofort wieder ausführlich. In jedem Fall danke ich sehr für Ihr liebevolles Interesse und bin mit herzlichem Gruß in froher Erwartung Ihre

Gertrud Hilfeld geb. Cohnberg.

COHNBERG (U.S.A.)

RF 154

St. Louis, Mo.

JOHN HENRY RICHTER
P. O. BOX 7978
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48107

for COHN BERG
(ST. LOUIS)

August 13, 1978

Miss Fannie Zelcer
Archivist
AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES
Clifton Avenue
CINCINNATI, OHIO 45220

Dear Miss Zelcer:

My thanks for your helpful letter of the 9th, regarding a chance to borrow the microfilm of the St.Louis cemetery record through my library. As I am on the staff of the University of Michigan Library, there will be no problem in arranging for the loan.

I just thought I should let you know that I will make the suggested arrangements in November, not now, since I am about to leave for a two-months journey to Europe. I am not interested in buying a copy since the number of persons who I suspect are listed in those records is very small indeed, perhaps no more than ten.

I shall avail myself of the kind offer made and appreciate your effort very much indeed.

Most sincerely yours,

John Henry Richter

DIRECTOR OF ARCHIVES: JACOB R. MARCUS, Ph. D.
Milton and Hattie Kutz Distinguished Service Professor of American Jewish History,
Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion

AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES

CLIFTON AVENUE • CINCINNATI, OHIO 45220

August 9, 1978

Mr. John Henry Richter
P.O. Box 7978
Ann Arbor, Mich. 48107

Dear Mr. Richter:

I have your kind letter of July the 3lst in which you request information on the microfilm copy of the Mount Sinai Cemetery records.

Please be advised that if you will go to a library and have them send the American Jewish Archives an inter-library loan form, requesting microfilm # 861, we will send this microfilm to you for your use, this would be at no charge to you.

You will be able to look through the film for a period of four weeks. At that time, the film should be returned to us.

If you are interested in purchasing a copy of this microfilm, the cost would be $30, plus a $3.00 service charge, plus $1.00 for postage.

If you do want to purchase a copy of this film, please send us your check in the amount of $34.00. Immediately upon receipt of your check, a duplicate copy of this film will be sent to you.

Sincerely yours,

Fannie Zelcer, Archivist

mg

COHNBERG

July 25, 1978

Dr. Jacob R. Marcus, Director,
AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES
HEBREW UNION COLLEGE
3101 Clifton Avenue
CINCINNATI, OHIO 45220

Dear Dr. Marcus:

The AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES of April 1977, on p.82, lists, as a new acquisition, the register of death of the Mount Sinai Cemetery in ST.LOUIS, MISSOURI, covering 1859-1972. It is a manuscript on microfilm, and I would be very interested in knowing whether a copy could be made (film), and if so, what the cost might be. A number of relatives of mine whose family immigrated from West Prussia in around 1890 or possibly a little earlier may be among those recorded in that register. If it is a very substantial manuscript, I would say that I would not need the years prior to 1890, but that may just be the smaller part of the total.

Would you be able to give me the relevant information? I shall be most obliged indeed.

Most sincerely yours

John Henry Richter

Member, Temple Beth Emeth,
Ann Arbor (MHC)

COHNBERG

E 6.29 m 1.

Johnstown Talmud Torah, 1924-1931; and miscellaneous letters and certificates, 1853-1856; *Manuscript* and *Typescript; Hebrew, Yiddish*, and *English; Xerox copies*

Los Angeles, Cal. Ledger book containing minutes of the Yiddish cultural group, 1960-1965; and constitution of the Jewish Youth Council, 1950; *Manuscript* and *Typescript; Original* and *Mimeographed copy*

(Received from the Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion, Los Angeles, and the Canadian Jewish Congress, Montreal.)

Manitowoc, Wis. Correspondence, affidavits, financial materials, and minutes of the Manitowoc Coordinating Committee (for Aid to Refugees and Emigrants Coming from Germany), as well as the constitution and some of the minutes of the Wisconsin Coordinating Committee, and some minutes of the National Coordinating Committee, 1938-1941; *Manuscript, Typescript,* and *Printed; English* and *German; Microfilm*

(Received from the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison.)

St. Louis, Mo. Mount Sinai Cemetery Register of deaths, 1859-1972; *Manuscript; Microfilm*

(Received from the New Mount Sinai Cemetery Association, St. Louis.)

Savannah, Ga. Harmonie Club. Minutes, 1865-1876; *Manuscript; Microfilm*

(Received from the Georgia Historical Society, Savannah.)

Documents

Adler, Dankmar; Chicago, Ill. Service records, 1862-1865; *Manuscript, Printed,* and *Typescript; Xerox copies*

(Received from the National Archives, Washington, D.C.)

Cincinnati, Ohio. *Gittin* (religious divorces), in which Rabbi Joseph M. Levin officiated, 1903-1928; *Manuscript; Aramaic*

(Received from the Levin Family, Cincinnati.)

De LaMotta, Isaac; South Carolina. Marriage certificate dated September 22, 1796; *Manuscript; Xerox copy*

(Received from Malcolm H. Stern, New York, N.Y.)

Nassy, David; Philadelphia, Pa. *Ketubah,* 1799; and library inventory, n.d.; *Manuscript; English* and *Dutch; Xerox copy*

(Received from Mrs. Harold H. Stern, Willow Grove, Pa.)

Rothman, Walter E.; Detroit, Mich. Confirmation certificate, 1911; *Printed; Xerox copy*

(Received from Robert Singerman, Cincinnati.)

Letters and Papers

Anti-Semitism. Letter by James D. Cohn, commenting on anti-Semitic remarks made by General George S. Brown, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, 1976; and an unsigned letter to Cohn attacking Jews and the State of Israel, 1976; *Typescript* and *Printed; Original* and *Xerox copies*

(Received from James D. Cohn, Cincinnati.)

Barnard, Harry; Chicago, Ill. Correspondence, newspaper clippings, and reports

to COHNBERG

MEYER
NAKEL p.13

Additional new information and corrections of earlier notes, made May/June 1992
GSU 715 114

BIRTHS

p. 11, # 373 should read 372. date of birth of ESTER COHN was 4 August 1857.

p. 12 # 576 SARA COHN should read CLARA
p.13 # 73 LINA COHNBERG born 24 Aug 1966. ,pt Dec.
p.15, # 206 JENNY COHNBERG, born 22 Dec 1875,not 1872.
p.111 # 680 SIEGFRIED ZACHARIAS born 9 Sept 1867, not1864.

p.112 vol. II,no.11: BENEDIKT ZACHARIAS, born 27 Aug 1866, not 24th.

DEATHS: (Verzeichnis der angemeldeten Juden (1848/58)

p.11 ESTER COHN, daughter of NATHAN COHN, age 8 1/2 weeks, on 21 Sept. 1849 (does not say "Of Cholera")

p.12 # 304 SIEGFRIED CHONBERG, son of MICHEL, 8 1/2 years old, on 6 Feb 1865.

p.13 no. 416 (?) MOSES MICHEL COHN, Merchant, age 86 years, on 19 July 1870.

p.13 # 485 JENNY, daughter of JULIUS COHNBERG, 2 days old, 23 Dec 1873

MARRIAGES 1854-67

no.35 NATHAN COHN and LENE ZACHARIAS on 12 Aug 1856

125 MICHAEL COHN and ERNESTINE HIRSCHFELD, 2 Feb 1866
JULIUS COHNBERG and ROSALIE BLUHM 24 Feb 1873

p.91 # 9 HERMANN MEYER m. PAULINE COHNBERG 9 Nov 1870

BIRTHS

p.46 # 7 (# 259) Leyser Kallmann and Pauline (Hirschberg: a son EPHRAIM (Felix) K., born 18 Nov 1855, not 1854 father is a book dealer.

p. - # 323 LEYSER and PAULINE KALLMANN: Daughter CHANJE (JOHANNA) born 18 Apr 56 not 115th.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI No. 82311

FEE 50c

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS

Appl.#22116

Certified Copy of Death Record

[illegible]ation District No. 318
[illegible]ary Registration District No. 1003

File No.

Registered No. 4024

1. PLACE OF DEATH:
(a) County
(b) City or town St.Louis,Mo.
(If outside city or town limits, write "RURAL" and name of township)
(c) Name of hospital or institution 4963 Magnolia Ave.
(If not in hospital or institution, write street number or location)
(d) Length of stay in hospital or institution
(Specify whether In this community years, months or days)

2. USUAL RESIDENCE OF DECEASED:
(a) State Missouri (b) County
(c) City or town St.Louis
(If outside city or town limits, write "RURAL")
(d) Street No. 4963 Magnolia
(If rural, give location)
(e) If foreign born, how long in U. S.A.? Over 50 yrs. years.

3. (a) PRINT FULL NAME Pauline C. Meyer

3. (b) If veteran, name war

3. (c) Social Security No. none

4. Sex Female

5. Color or race White

6. (a) Single, widowed, married, divorced Widowed

6. (b) name of husband or wife Herman Meyer

6. (c) Age of husband or wife if alive - years

7. Birth date of deceased May 1, 1852 (Month) (Day) (Year)

8. AGE: Years 89 | Months 0 | Days 10 | If less than one day ___ hr. ___ min.

9. Birthplace Germany (City, town, or county) (State or foreign country)

10. Usual occupation At home

11. Industry or business

Father
12. Name ---- Cohnberg
Birthplace Germany (City, town, or county) (State or foreign country)

Mother
14. Maiden name Unknown
15. Birthplace Germany (City, town, or county) (State or foreign country)

16. (a) Informant Mrs. C. Parks
(b) Address 4963 Magnolia

17. (a) Burial (Burial, cremation, or removal) (b) Date thereof 5/13/41 (Month) (Day) (Year)
(c) Place: burial or cremation B'Nai Amoona

18. (Signature of funeral director Mayer
(b) Address 4356 Lindell Blvd.

19. (a) 5/13/1941 (Date received local registrar) (b) J.F. Bredeck (Registrar's signature)

MEDICAL CERTIFICATION

20. DATE OF DEATH: Month May day 12
Year 1941 hour 3 minute 30 A. M.

21. I hereby certify that I attended the deceased from Jan. 10, 1941, to May 11, 1941, that I last saw her alive on May 11, 1941; and that death occurred on the date and hour stated above.

	Duration
Immediate cause of death Chronic Myocarditis	2 years
Due to	
Due to	
Other conditions (Include pregnancy within 3 months of death)	
Major findings: Of operations	
Of autopsy	

PHYSICIAN Underline the cause to which death should be charged statistically.

22. If death was due to external causes, fill in the following:
(a) Accident, suicide, or homicide (specify)
(b) Date of occurrence
(c) Where did injury occur? (City or town) (County) (State)
(d) Did injury occur in or about home, on farm, in industrial place, in public place? (Specify type of place)
While at work? (e) Means of injury

23. Signature R. D. Finlay (M. D. or other)
Address 7161 Delmar Date signed 5/12/41

CITY OF SAINT LOUIS } ss.
STATE OF MISSOURI }

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above is a true and correct copy of the certificate of death of Pauline C. Meyer, *filed in the office of Vital Statistics, City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, that the above certificate is filed in said office and is a part of the permanent records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, City of St. Louis, Mo.*

WITNESS my hand as Commissioner of Health, Done at the City of Saint Louis, this 16th *day of* Aug., *19*56,

Oscar G. Schaefer
City Register

Wilton Carpenter
Comptroller.

Karl Smith. M.D.
Health Commissioner.

Per Katherine Madden *Clerk.*
(Write full name of clerk)

7

C O H N
COHNBERG - ST.LOUIS

CITY DIRECTORIES - page - first name - profession - bus. address - res.

1883	250	Julius	Pedlar	903 N 19th St
1884	256	Charles	clerk	Edward Haase, 714 Barry
1885	265	Carl	pedlar	2228½ S. Broadway
		Theckla	notions	---
1886	264	Carl	clerk	813 Soulard
1887	265	Charles	pedlar	---
1888	279	Charles	---	1513 Menard
1889	278	Charles	---	1522 South 7th

1903	[illegible]	Carl	pedlar	4559 Evans
	394	Emma	cashier	---
		Max	pedlar	---
1904	426	Karl	grocer	4739 Eaton Ave, res. 4559 Evans Ave
		Max	helper	---
1905	396	Julius	helper	---
		Karl	grocer	---
1906	357	Jacob	salesman, John J. Macklin, res. 1431 Arlington Ave	
		Julius	fruits	---
		Karl		---
		Max		---
1907	366	Cohnberg Bros. (Max & Julius) grocers, 916 Clarendon Ave, res. ---		
		Jacob	huckster	---
		Julius		---
		Karl	clerk	---
		Max		---
1908	373	Cohnberg Bros. (Max, Jacob & Julius) ---		
		Jacob		---
	374	Julius		---
		Max		---
		Karl		---
1909	531	Jacob		---
		Max	butcher	---
		Karl		---
[illegible]		Regina	teacher	---
1910	469	Jacob, Julius, Max, Karl---		
		Regina	clerk	3900 Olive, res. ---
1911	463	Jacob, Julius, Carl, Max, Regina ---		
1912		Carl, Jacob, Max		---
		Julius	[illegible]	5593A Page Boulevard
1913	523	Carl, Jacob		1431 Arlington Abe
		Julius		5593A Page Boulevard
1914	487	same as 1913		

1919 Cohnberg Bros. Max C. pres, Jacob C. Sec-Tres., 925 Clarendon
Carl clerk 1431 Arlington
Jacob USA sec. treasurer ----
Julius pedlar, 5339A Minerva
Max, Pres. Cohnberg Bros. 1431 Arlington

1925 718 Jacob agent, Mutual Life Ins.Co., res. 1506A Arlington Ave
Julius huckster 5339A Minerva Ave
Max ~~g~~ groceries 921 Clarendon Ave res. ---

~~1926~~

1932 244 Jacob (Sylvia) meats and lawyer 4878 Easton Ave, home 2414 N Euclid Ave
Julius (Lena) pedlar 5339A Minerva Ave
Max (Sara) groceries 920 Clarendon Ave, res. ---
Pauline, student ---5339A Minerva ave,
1935 255 Goldine, student 5339A Minerva
Jacob (Sylvia) groc & lawyer 4874---res 2414
Julius (Lena) huckster 5339A--
Max (Sara) 920 Clarendon--- 5223a Gates Ave
1940 232 Jacob (Sylvia) 2414 N Euclid Ave
Julius (Lena) 5339A Minerva Ave
Max (Sarah) 5223A Cates Ave
1941 256 Jacob(Sylvia) 4874 Easton Ave, res. 2414 N Euclid Ave
Max (Sarah) 920 Clarendon 5223 Cates Ave
Rosellen 2414...
1942 267 same, without Rosellen
1943 162 Julius (Lena) 415 N Price Road,Olivette.(St.Louis Cty)
Karylin E music supervisor ---
1944 234 Jacob L. (Sylvia) 2414---
Rosellen E student ---

1947-8 Beatrice student; Lee J (Sylvia) groceries; Rosellen, student, all 2414 N Eucld

C O H N

COHNBERG - ST. LOUIS

ST.LOUIS ~~xxxxxx~~, 1949: Cohnberg, Lee J (Sylvia) Fruits. 6317 Delaware Blvd, University City, res. St.Louis (see below) and: C., Lena (Widow Julius) res.415 ~~xxxxx~~ N Price Rd., Olivette, Mo.

ST.LOUIS TELEPHONBOOK Sep.t 1950:

Cohnberg, Julius 415 N Price Rd Wydown 1086 (St.Louis Cty)

ST.LOUIS TELEHPONEBOOK (ST.LOUIS CO.) Nov 1950

Gitlin, Morris L. res.415 N Price Rd., Wydown 1086 (St.Louis - Olivette)

MICHAEL COHNBERG

- JULIUS COHNBERG (name changed to BERG) → several children
- KALLMAN COHNBERG (Carl, Charles) ∞ Theckla Emanuel
  - JAKOB ∞ Sylvia
    - Rosellen
    - Beatrice ∞ Von Rohr, St. Louis City.
  - JULIUS ∞ Lena
    - Lee J. Cohnberg
    - Karyline E ∞ MORRIS L. GITLIN, Olivette, Mo.
      - LEROY GITLIN
      - LARRY MICHEL GITLIN
    - Goldine ∞ GLASER
      - LEON GLASER
      - MALCOLM GLASER
      - JUDY
  - MAX ∞ Sara
    - Pauline ∞ Sybil
  - [redacted] EMMA ∞ LOUIS REIS
    - JULIUS R. REIS, Houston, Texas — YES
    - Theckla ? Chicago
  - REGINA ∞ SELLS, Houston, Texas
    - VIRGIL SELLS
    - HELEN
    - MAXINE
- PAULINE ∞ HERMAN MEYER
  - LILLIE ∞ CHARLES H. PARKS, St. Louis, Mo.
  - MAX and Albert Meyer

COHNBERG as of June 20, 1951

City Directories + Jacob Cohnberg's letter.

COHN
COHNBERG St.L: Oct 7, 49 John Henry Ricker

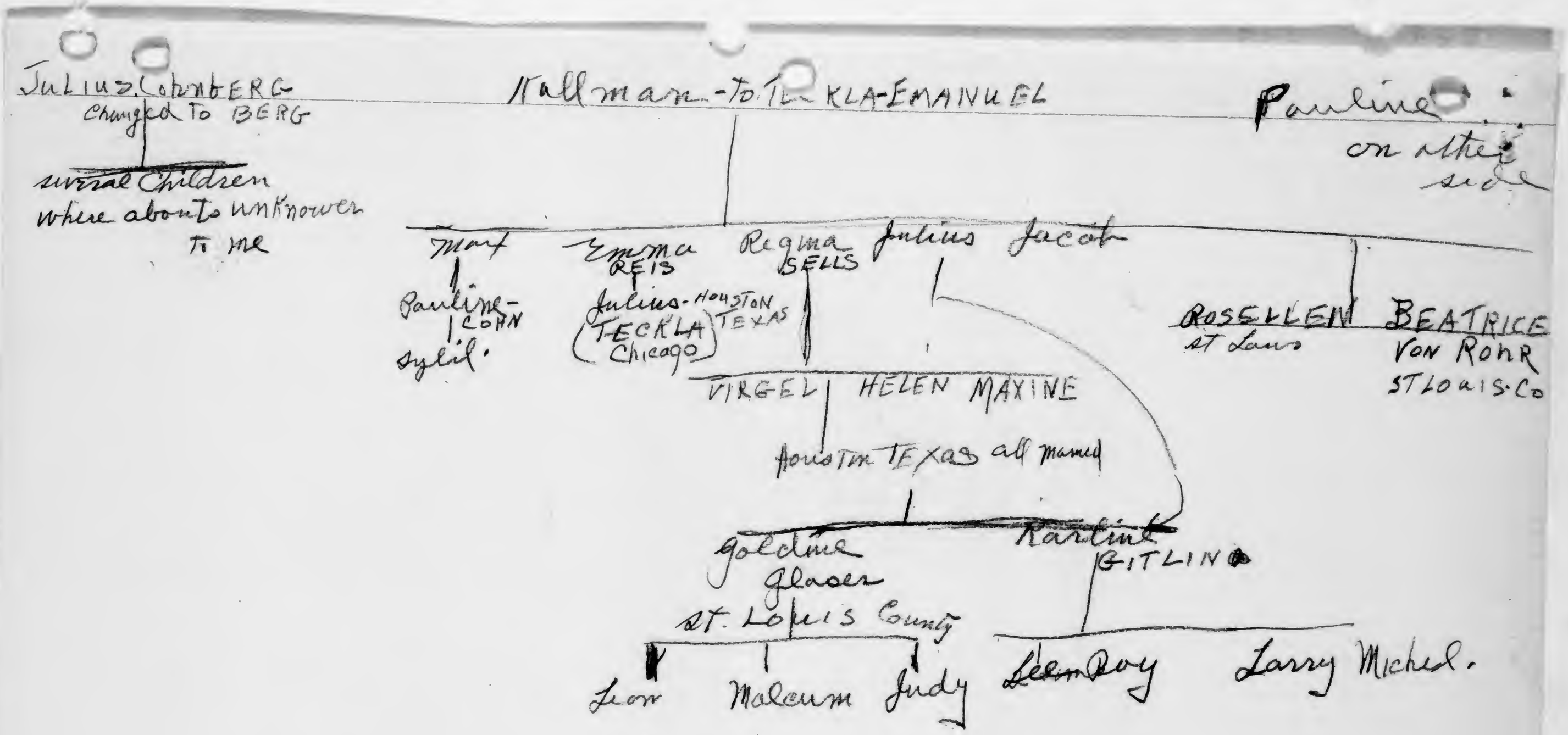
Dear Sir

In response to 4105 your letter 10-20-49
of October 8th I am sending what ever
information which I can give -

I never was much in
keeping tract of our Cousins - as I
was considerable Younger Than The
most of them - So hoping this
will help

I remain
Respectfully
Jacob Cohnberg
St Louis (16) Mo
4195 Bungen Ave

Acknowledged by PC.


Julius Cohn BERG
Changed To BERG
several Children
where abouts unknower
To me
Kullman - To TECKLA-EMANUEL
Pauline
on other
side
Max
Pauline-
COHN
Sylil.
Emma
REIS
Julius-HOUSTON TEXAS
(TECKLA
Chicago)
Regina
SELLS
Julius
Jacob
ROSELLEN
St Louis
BEATRICE
VON ROHR
ST LOUIS Co
VIRGEL
HELEN
MAXINE
Houston TEXAS all married
Goldine
Glaser
St. Louis County
Karline
GITLIN
Leon
Malcum
Judy
Leem Roy
Larry Michel.

Pauline Meyer

Lillie Parks
St Louis Mo

Had many children -
beside where about
unknown to me

SOUNDEX C516

COHNBERG

U.S. CENSUS MISSOURI 1900 2 June 1900 v.102,E.D.401, Sheet 3 line 82
4559 Evans Avenue, St.Louis, Mo.

line			
82	COHNBERG, CARL ,	born May 1852, 48 years old, born Germany. Parents born in	
		married 18 years, 5 living children	Germany
83	TILLIE	Feb.1860, 40, born Missouri	
84	MAX	Feb.1883,17	born Missouri
85	EMMA	Aug.1885,14 ("~~15~~14")	---
86	REGINA	Mar.~~1886~~, 14 c.o. 1884	---
87	JULIUS	Oct.1888, 11	---
88	JACOB	June 1890, 9	---

Both Carl and Tillie came to the U.S. in 1872. Vegetable peddler. Rents home. both are naturalized.

May 25, 1981

Mrs. Helen C. Runge
4415 Fernwood
Houston, Texas

Dear Mrs. Runge:

A good many months ago, I had the opportunity of talking to Dr. Rosellen Cohnberg, in Neosho, Missouri, who is a cousin of yours and also of mine. I am a grandson of Martha Segall, who mother Eva was a halfsister of Ernestine Cohnberg. Ernestine and her husband (andccousin) Michael Cohnberg were the parents of your grandfather Charles Cohnberg in St.Louis. I am sure the names are at least in part new to you, and the reason for my interest in the Cohnberg family is of course that I am the family historian of the Cohn family which more than a hundred years ago lived in Nakel, a small town in what is now Poland. Ernestine Cohnberg was born Ernestine Cohn of her father's first marriage, while Eva, my great-grandmother, was a daughter of Moses Michael Cohn's second wife. I shall not burden you with all the details of what was a very large family (there were nine children altogether, most of whom married and had several children each,etc.). I just want to mention this much to show that I am not entirely a stranger, even though you never knew you had this distant cousin in this country (I came forty years ago from Berlin).

Dr.Rosellen Cohnberg (Meyers) took an interest in my research and was surprised to see how much information I gathered over the years, except as the descendents of Charles Cohnberg were concerned. He left Germany in 1883, and naturally knew none of my side of the family which remained in Germany , alas, too long. When I first wrote to Dr. Cohnberg her father had just passed away, as she said, the last one to have a more than passing interest in the family. This I regret very much, as I havemt just genealogical tables for the Cohns and Cohnbergs, but pictures of 8 of the 9 children of Moses Michael Cohn (including one of Ernestine Cohnberg) but fotos of the old gentleman himself. I had a greataunt who collected all the family fotos she could get, and by good fortune, gave them to me before I emigrated. They are among the few but priceless relics remaining.

I cannot assume that you share any of my interest in the past of this once very large family. I am interested to complete the table of the descendents of Charles Cohnberg, and would be very happy indeed if you would indicate your interest in helping me with that task. I got the names,etc. of the children of Julius and Lee Jacob Cohnberg, but have incomplete information only on Max Cohnberg, Mrs. Selis and Mrs. Keis and their families. I enclose a copy of your page of the Cohn Family, as I have it on record, and would indeed be delighted to hear from you.

Most sincerely yours,

John Henry Richter

MICHEL COHN m. ESTHER EPHRAIM

JECHIEL COHN

MOSES MICHAEL COHEN 1788-1870 m. 1st Esther d.1823/27 m. 2nd ZIMCHE(CÄCILIE) KALLMANN 1802-1875

MICHAEL (COHN) changed name to COHNBERG 1817-1879

ERNESTINE 1823-1893

EVA (CONITZER) 1835-1912

(KALLMANN) CHARLES COHNBERG 1852-1919 St.Louis,Mo. m. TECKLA EMANUEL 1861-1901 St.Louis,Mo.

MARTHA (SEGALL)

REGINA b.1884 St.L. m. E.L.SELLIS

ELSE (RICHTER)

HELEN m. HENRY E. RUNGE (Houston) Texas)

JOHN HENRY RICHTER (Ann Arbor, Michigan)

C O H N B E R G

CENSUS OF 1880 ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI: not listed. 1890 census not available.
CENSUS OF 1900 ST.LOUIS, MISSOURI

SOUNDEX NUMBER C516 GSUREEL 1245564

COHNBERG, CARL vol. 102, ED 401, Sheet 3, Line 82
May 1852 (birthday) Germany. lives SttLouis: 559 Evans Avenue.
naturalized citizen.

COHNBERG,	Liebe	wife	born Feb.1860	40 yrs	born in Missouri	
---	Max	son	Feb.1883	17	---	yes
---	Emma	dau	Aug.1885	15	---	
---	Regina	dau	March(?)1886	14	---	
---	Julius	son	Oct.1888	11	---	
---	Jacob	son	June 1890	9	---	

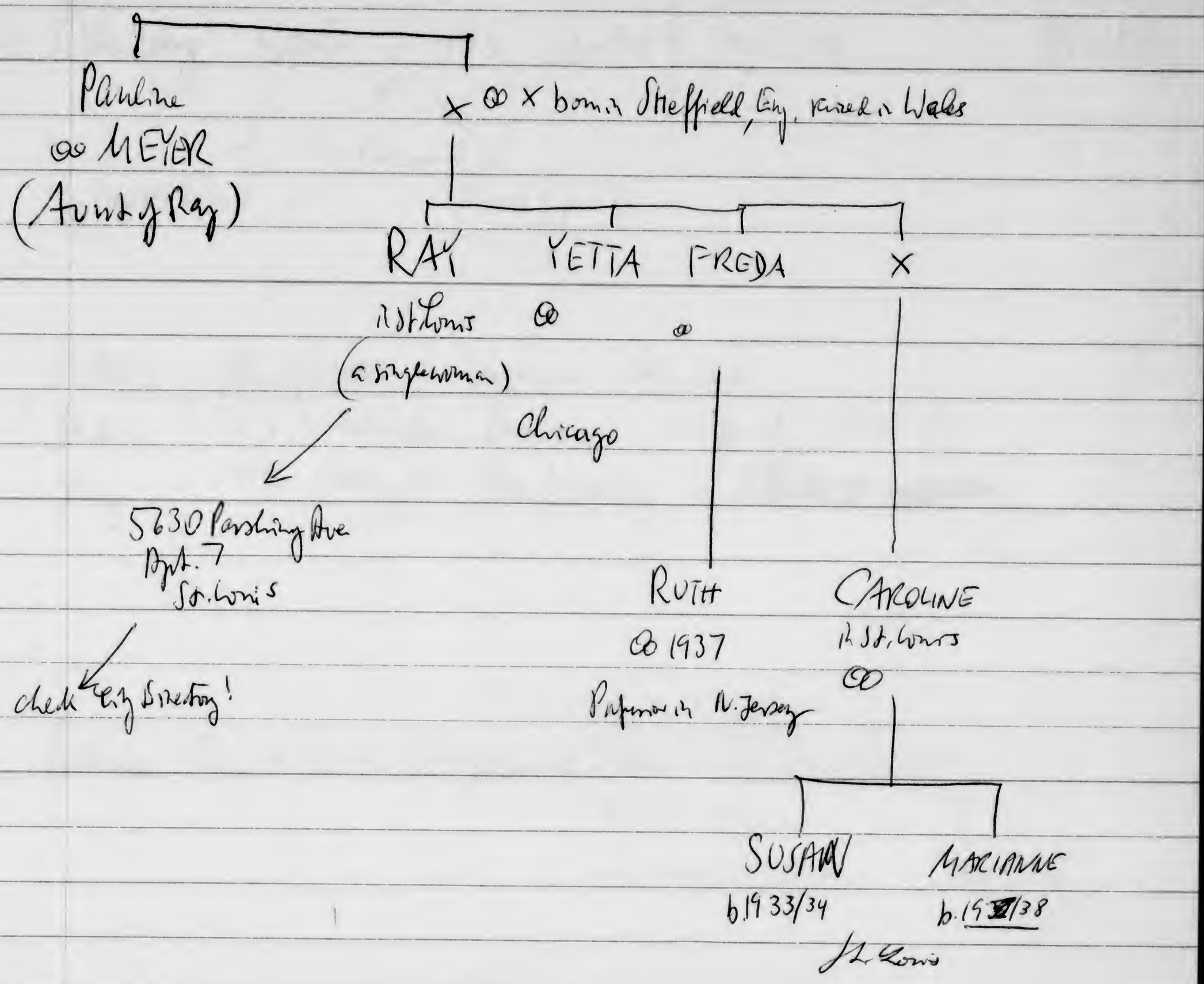
(all lived at home. No other Cohnbergs listed)

COHNBERG IN THE CITY DIRECTORY OF 1917

p.504:	COHNBERG	BROTHERS	(Max and Jacob) Grocers 921 Clarendon Avenue
	---	Carl	res. 1431 Arlington Ave
	---	Jacob	921 Clarendon, res. 1431 Arlington Ave
	---	Julius	huckster, res. 1431 Arlington Ave
	---	Max	921 Clarendon, res. 5507a Wells

YEAR	page			
1884	256	CHARLES C.	Clerk, Edward Haase	714 Barry
1885	265	---	pedlar, and Theckla, notions	2238½ S. Broadway
1891	307	C.C.	pedlar,	2206 South 7th
1901	407	Carl	pedlar	4559 Evans Avenue
1899	375	Carl		2811 Sheridan Ave
1908	531	JACOB	clerk	1431 Arlington Ave
		JULIUS	fruit	same
		KARL	clerk	same
		MAX	butcher	916 Clarendon Ave res: 1431 Arlington
		REGINA	teacher	same
1919	699	COHNBERG BROS. MAX C., president, JACOB, secretary-treasurer, grocery		925 Clarendon
		CARL	clerk	1431 Arlington
		JACOB	(US Army) sec-treas., C.Bros.,	home: same
		JULIUS	pedlar	5339A Minerva
		MAX	pres., C Bros.	home 1431 Arlington
1930	289	COHNBERG, JACOB (SYLVIA) meats and lawyer,		4874 Easton,res.:same
		JULIUS (LENA)	huckster	5339A Minerva
		MAX (SARAH)	grocery, 921-23 Clarendon Ave, and 5887 Delmar Blvd.,	home 5339 Minerva
1936		ABRAHAMS	RAY	home 5630 Pershing Ave,Apt.102
	883	MEYER	PAULINE (WIDOW HERMAN)	4963 Magnolia Ave
	1709	PARKS, CHARLES H.	interior decorator,	4963 Magnolia Ave
	995	PARKS, CHARLES (LILY)	interior decorator,	office at home

COHNBERG
St. Louis



from Ray's ltr to Alice Cohnberg April 11, 1940

ST. LOUIS

COHNBERG
CHARLES

			#	Age	Date of Death	Date of Burial
1	Cohenberg,	Thekla	994	40	Oct 7	1901	3/10/1901
2	Cohnberg	Karl	1343	66-8-11	Jan 11, 1919		1/13/1919

(=p.80) Row 3. ← Hayakawa mausoleum → Row 5 (p. 52)

	Nativity	Place of Death	Disease	Remarks
1	St. Louis	4554 Evans Ave	Pneumonia	Wife of Cazi (4)
2	Germ	1431 Arlington	Acc. Apoplexy	no ~~monument~~ ~~[illegible]~~

Source: OCH Mullen. ~~(the ground)~~ Lot Register.
New Mount Olivet Cemetery
8430 Gravois
St. Louis, Missouri (Aug 1969)

11 Jan 1919
− 11 8 66
Apr. 1853

(corr)
Apr 1852
+ 11 8 66
12 Dec 1919

1919
− 67
2

COHNBERG, ALICE I.
+Rost Correspondence

RF 155

Correspondence Rost
Eulogies for her parents
letters from Relatives U.S., Argentina.

JOHN HENRY RICHTER
P. O. BOX 7978
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48107

ROST
PETER

Second Chance

Two Centuries of German-speaking Jews in the United Kingdom

Co-ordinating Editor
WERNER E. MOSSE

Editors
JULIUS CARLEBACH, GERHARD HIRSCHFELD
AUBREY NEWMAN, ARNOLD PAUCKER
PETER PULZER

J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck) Tübingen

1991

Camborne division of Cornwall as a Liberal Unionist. It was also on this platform and for the same constituency that he was eventually elected to the House of Commons in 1895. However, in 1900 Strauss lost his seat and failed to regain it in a by-election three years later. He subsequently got himself adopted as the Conservative and Unionist candidate in North Paddington, where he had been residing for decades, and after coming second in 1906 Strauss finally re-entered Parliament in 1910. He sat as an MP throughout the First World War, but in the general election of December 1918, this time standing as an independent Labour candidate, Strauss finished bottom of the poll.[9] His son George, who also served as a member of Parliament for many years, will be dealt with in more detail below.

Though he was born under the surname of Hoch and speaks German fluently, it is questionable whether Robert Maxwell (born 1923) should be included in this list. The sub-Carpathian Ukraine where the publisher and sometime Labour Member of Parliament began his life was historically part of Hungary, although it had been incorporated by then into the newly-created state of Czechoslovakia. More importantly the region, though part of the Habsburg Monarchy until 1918, was only marginally in the German cultural orbit, with Ruthenian, Slovak and Yiddish the languages of everyday life and the medium of higher culture tending to be Hungarian rather than German. On the other hand, there is an indirect German element in Maxwell's career, in that Nazism fundamentally altered the course of his life. Not only did he lose most of his family in the Holocaust, but he himself was catapulted from Eastern Europe to Britain during the Second World War from which he emerged decorated with a Military Cross. Also, it was in Berlin where, in the immediate post-war period, Maxwell laid the foundation for what was to become a veritable media empire by using his post as head of the press section in the British administration to establish close links with German publishers. However, in his political ambitions Maxwell has been considerably less successful than in his business career. First adopted as Labour candidate for Buckingham in 1959, he was not elected until 1964 and lost his seat in 1970. Having twice failed to regain it in 1974, Maxwell's last foray into the world of institutionalised politics came in 1979 when, albeit in vain, he sought nomination as a Labour candidate in the first elections to the European Parliament on a pro-EEC ticket.[10]

→ Peter Rost (born 1930), the son of Friedrich Rosenstiel and Elisabeth Merz, is a Berliner by birth whose life was saved by his parents' timely escape to Britain. A graduate of Birmingham University, Rost started his professional career as a financial journalist before going on to join the Stock Exchange. In 1966 he was adopted as the Conservative candidate for Sunderland North, but failed to win the seat. Four years later his second bid to get into Parliament was successful. After thirteen years as Member for Derbyshire South-East Rost has, since 1983, represented the constituency of Erewash.[11]

Clemens Raphael Freud (born 1924, knighted 1987), the grandson of Sigmund

---

[9] Michael Stenton and Stephen Lees (eds.), *Who's Who of British Members of Parliament (WWBMP)*, 4 vols., Brighton 1976–1981, vol. II, *1886–1918*, p. 342; *Who Was Who (WWW) 1916–1928*, p. 1008; obituary in *The Times*, 3rd December 1920, p. 10.

[10] *WWBMP*, vol. IV, *1945–1979*; Joe Haines, *Maxwell*, London 1988; Tom Bower, *Maxwell, the Outsider*, London 1988.

[11] *WWBMP*, vol. IV, p. 323; *Who's Who (WW)*, London 1990, p. 1575.

alem Club" and soon stopped fre-
far too many Jews for his mildly
members of the London German
Silver Jubilee Fund, of which much

ne careers of Alfred Mond in Britain
both of them the sons of industrial
From 1915 until its dissolution after
War Office Advisory Commission
at he was knighted in 1918, certainly
on a British Jew of German back-

eir German origins. Two cases may
ir Edgar Speyer. Jonas, a native of
6, aged twenty-one, and had been a
s *The Times* put it, "for many years
victed in March 1918 by the Central
n that he aided and abetted Charles
n respecting Messrs. Vickers' rifle
d to be useful to an enemy", and
ble to ward off the attempt to have
After the war Speyer was accused of
ed traffic with Germany. Both his
Council were revoked. According
ell be that he was guilty of no more
his adopted country."[83]
ferent ways in inter-war Britain.
went along with Germanophobia,
be pro-German. Even within the
wish conspiracy still abounded, it
y into the hands of the Germans."[84]
ards the anglicisation of surnames,
enbergs became Mountbatten and
ther voluntarily or under pressure,
fter 1918. It would seem that their
nst them, the more so as with the
judice became electorally far more
didate to be British was no longer
dug up and used against him. At
to this. Arthur Strauss failed to
s constituency; according to *The*

Williams, *The Making of Manchester Jewry*,

gent Right-wing Nationalism is spreading

Times his foreign origin was "a circumstance which in these days cannot fail to prejudice a candidate".[85]

His namesake Edward Anthony Strauss, who had represented Southwark since 1910 and was seeking re-election as a Coalition Liberal, encountered similar problems. "Though he was born at Highbury, his name and descent are proving a stumbling block",[86] observed *The Times*. While he enjoyed official party endorsement, a number of his constituents invited someone else to stand against him as an Independent. He did, however, prevail in the end.

Those who have entered parliamentary politics or the public service since the Second World War belong to the 1933 refugee generation, and therefore resemble the earliest Victorian group in being recent arrivals. It is significant that some of them have played a role in Anglo-German reconciliation. Peter Rost has been chairman of the Anglo-German group of parliamentarians. He and Sir Claus Moser have received West German decorations.

What may we conclude from this investigation apart from unearthing some deliberately buried or long-since forgotten facts and telling some more or less interesting stories? There is no evidence of a distinct collective contribution made to British politics by Jews of German background. The number of people concerned is too small for that in relation to the political class as a whole, and the time span covered too extensive. They are distributed fairly evenly among the different parties and not notably identified with any particular issue, except the promotion of international understanding, whether the avoidance of war before 1914 or the advocacy of European union and British membership of the EEC after 1945. Rather, one should discuss all this in terms of the integrative capacity of the British political system, which gave access to a considerable number of outsiders and which, in return, was rewarded by their often substantial contributions. The fact that, ever since the middle of the nineteenth century, a succession of Jews of German background have been able to make it into Parliament and, for better or worse, to leave their individual mark on British politics testifies to a notable openness of the indigenous political élite. The degree of openness does not match that of the United States, a society explicitly based on immigration, but it is all the more surprising within an old-established system like that of Britain.

Undoubtedly the First World War marked an aberration from this pattern, at least a temporary one. The German-Jewish historian Heinrich Graetz did not live to learn that he had been somewhat premature when he envied his British co-religionists their unconditional freedom: "You had not to give solemn assurance that you are good patriots, that you love your native country as much as your fellow citizens."[87] Not only did they, too, have to give this assurance, they also had to show it in deeds which they willingly performed. Furthermore, there can be little doubt that those Jews of German background discussed in the present article would have stood far less of a chance of success in British politics had they not, leaving aside the refugees from Nazism, been almost without exception quite extraordinarily rich. The

[85] *The Times*, 13th December 1918, p. 10; cf. also *ibid.*, 9th December 1918, p. 1.
[86] *The Times*, 12th December 1918, p. 10.
[87] Quoted (approvingly) by Salbstein, *op. cit.*, p. 245, note 1.

RAY ABRAHAMS:

not in the St.Louis Directory...

Absender:

Ray Abrahams

5630 Pershing Ave

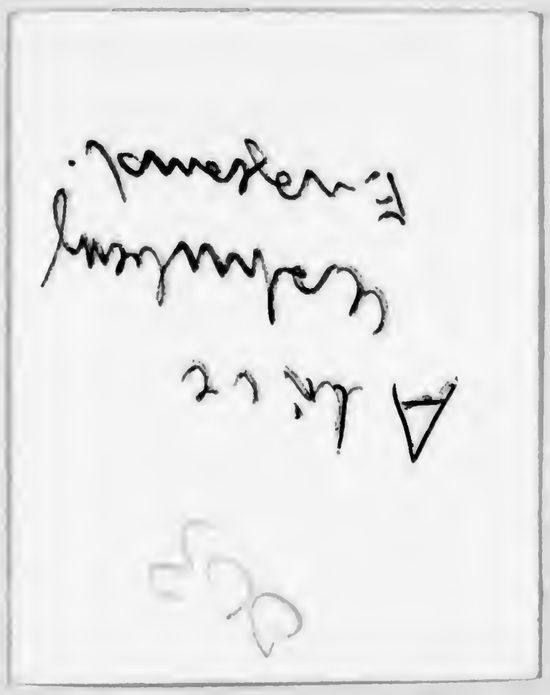
St. Louis Mo.

America

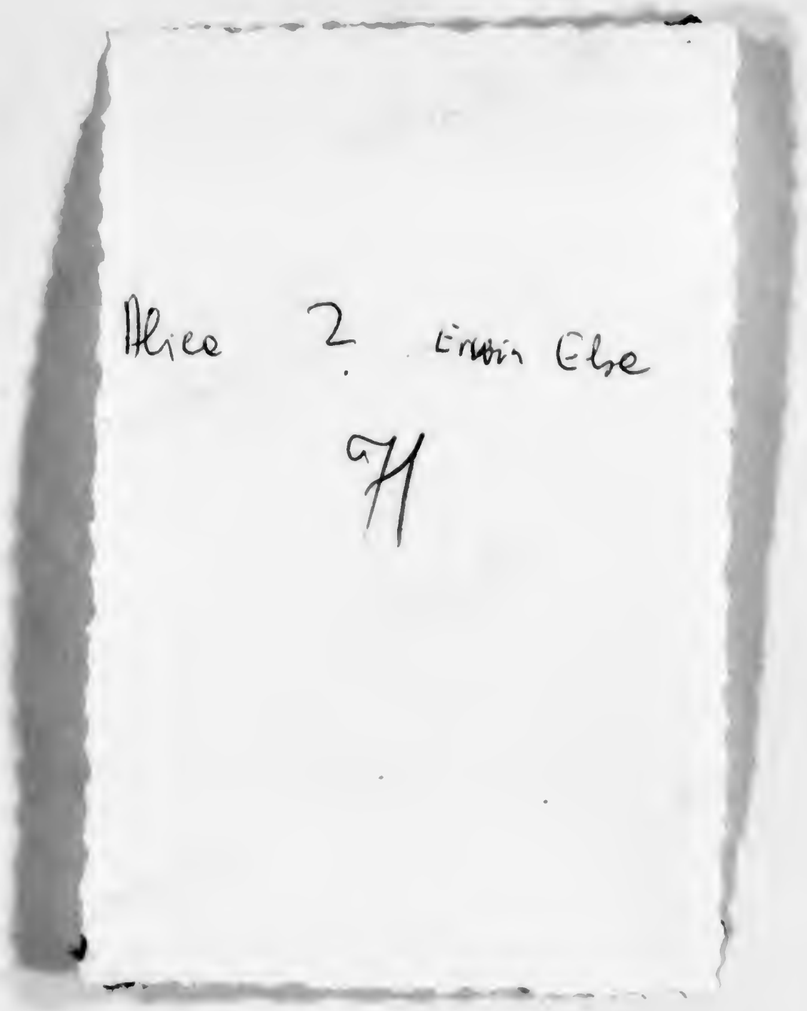
Check St. Louis. = Corner of Block. City directory

at LC

Alice Colmberg
+
Lotoj Berkhamsted



Alice
[illegible]
England.


Alice 2. Erwin Else
71

Volumzimmer I

Wohnzimmer II

Schreibzimmer III

NORCOTT COURT, BERKHAMSTED, HERTS
A/174899

Published by **Aerofilms Ltd.**, London.
A Hunting Group Company.

The Estate of
Peter + Hilary Rost

Home of Alice Colmberg 1963–77

AFFIX
STAMP
HERE

Printed in Great Britain · Copyright

Absender:

Sprachtherapie
Hedwig Jacobsohn
Berlin W 30
Freisingerstr. 2
B 6 Cornelius 5591

Wohnort, auch

Straße, Haus

nummer

Postkarte

Mrs. Alice Cohnberg
c/o. Mrs. Lari

11 Lightfield Avenue

Golders Green

Straße, Hausnummer, Gebäudeteil, Stockwerk oder Postschließfachnummer

London N W 10.

V 30, freisingerstr 2,
d. 28. 8. 39

Liebe Alice,

ich bin seit Samstabend fertig, alles bereit zur Abfahrt, aber es wird z. Z. Kein Visum erteilt. Gib dies bitte an Elses Eltern weiter. — Ernst K. ist in einem Landschulheim Südengland. Die Schwester von Herrn K. seit Freitag in London. — Herzlichst

Hede.

Fréjus, le octobre 1940.

Ma chère Alice, j'aime bien ton
cadeau de mariage et je suis contente que tu me sois bien
[illegible] pour que je ne souffle pas trop de ta guerre. Je te remercie
beaucoup pour ton offre; mais je pense que cela ne peut pas
encore aller. Nous avons quelque chose pour nous aussi et
nous espérons que nous pourrons bientôt nous en servir.
Nous t'enverrons des photos dès que nous aurons fait développer
les films.

Ma chère Alice, je fus très heureux de recevoir ta
lettre du 21.8. J'espère que tu sois en relation avec
Gerda et que tu aies appris ainsi par le 1. télégramme
que Martha était à Paris. Par le 2. tu auras vu, que Siegfried
et sa famille, aussi que Gertrude, la sœur de Martha, sont
ici. A cause des nouveaux décrets, ils ne peuvent retourner.

Je te remercie beaucoup pour tes offres si aimables, mais
ici à la campagne on n'a pas besoin de tant de choses.
Peut-être nous aurons bientôt la possibilité de liquider
notre appartement; nous garderons les vêtements, le linge et
les lits et vendrons les meubles, mais nous attendons
pour toutes les décisions les nouveaux lois. - Mais malgré
tout cela, je voudrai préparer l'avenir à notre enfant.
Puisque nous n'avons pas de relations avec les Etats-Unis,
je pensais à Mrs. Roditti qui, me semble-t-il, ne s'occupe
pas seulement de lois, mais s'intéresse aussi à nous.
Tu peux voir si on pourrait lui demander de chercher
une famille, qui adopterait notre enfant, comme on
pouvait le faire sans avidavit. - Si tu veux le faire,
présente le comme il est, comme un garçon intelligeant
ambitieux et adroit, qui n'a pas seulement de
l'intérêt et des capacité pour sa profession (tourneur et
fraiseur), mais aussi pour la chimie, la Physique et les
Mathématiques et qui fait n'importe lequel travail. Ainsi
il ne sera nullement à la charge de ses bienfaiteurs.
Malheureusement il ne nous sera pas possible, de partir
ensemble, mais Siegfried a dit, qu'il s'occupera de nous deux.

Toute Gerda. Je commence avec Lothar à apprendre l'Anglais. Autre-
ment, je parle et écris parfaitement le Français et l'Allemand. Avec cela,

peut-être je pourrais faire quelque chose ainsi. Pour aujourd'hui, les meilleures salutations et baisers ton Ervin

Nous sommes tous en bonne santé. Harry n'est toujours pas revenu. - Depuis quelque semaines nous n'avons rien entendu de Gerda; demande lui de nous écrire et fait lui savoir le contenu de cette lettre. - Je repète mes voeux pour ton anniversaire, lesquels je t'exprimai déjà dans la lettre à Gerda. - Voilà pour aujourd'hui. Je t'embrasse, ainsi que Gerda ton Ervin.

Ma chère tante Alice, avec beaucoup de joie nous avons lu ta lettre du 21/8. elle était longtemps en route, outrement nous avons recu la dépêche et parceque nous ne savions pas que tu as changé ta place, nous avons adressé la réponse à Brooklands. Je suis contente que tu as trouvé ton ancienne place chez M. Mills et avec un bon salair. Moi, j'étais aussi dans un camp du 24.5. jusqu'au 25.7. je suis rentrée avec un poid de 52 kg, alors tu sais assez. Ervin et Jean L. sont rentrés le 4.8. comme j'étais contente! Quand tu as la possibilité d'écrire à Mrs. Roditi, dit lui la meilleure que tu pense et expliqu lui, qu'il est fort et très adroit en diverses handwork et il fait chaque travail et une famille qui lui adopterait, n'aurait rien à risquer. Peutêtre on a le bonheur de recevoir aussi un affidavit pour nous? Tu sais un noyé prend une paille. - Nous avons beaucoup de souci à cause de Gerda, sois heureuse d'avoir quittêr Londres! Il est possible, que nous pouvons recevoir nos linges et nos vêtemeuts, mais pas encore decidé, mais il y a un ~~espoir~~ espoir. Comme une guerre est terrible et un grand malheur. Alors, je vaise finir, reste en bonne santé et aie d'espoir, nos pensées sont très souvent chez toi.

Beaucoup de baisers, je t'embrasse ta Else.

J'ai reçu une [illegible] adressé pour 18. mai le 28.7. après mon retour, c'était [illegible] et les deux tout avaient [illegible].

Liebe Alice. Mit Deinen l. Zeilen haben wir uns wirklich gefreut. Da heute Sonntag ist, will ich die Zeit ausnutzen, um den Brief zu beginnen, den meine l. Mutter dann fortsetzen wird. Uns geht es zufriedenstellend, ich fabriziere tuechtig Puppenu. habe eine ziemlich grosse Fabrik, die aus den kleinsten Anfaengen entstande ist. Ich habe sehr viel zu arbeiten und da ich mehr als eine Stunde von meiner Wohnung bis zur Fabrik zu fahren habe, so stehe ich schon immer gegen 5 Uhr morgens auf und komme immer erst seh spaet des Abend heim. Erna hat natuerlich viel im Haushalt zu tun und Marianne, die ein grosses Maedel geworden ist hat seit ca. 4 Wochen ihre erste Stellung angenommen fuer Stenografie u. Schreibmaschine. Hoffentlich wird sie mal so tuechtig in ihrem Fach als Du l. Alice. Ausserdem hat sie einen Freund mit reellen Absichten, wie meine Mutter sagt. Er ist ein junger Medizinstudent bei dem es noch lange dauern wird bis er Professor sein wird---- Wir leben etwas ausserhalb und kommen selten ins Centrum. Den Geburtstag meiner l. Mutter haben wir im Kreise von vielen Freunden gefeiert. Es waren 22 Personen u. a. auch Fritz Loewenberg, der in Berlin Anwalt war und an den Du Dich vielleicht noch entsinnen kannst. Wir haben uns im Laufe der vielen Jahre schon vollkommen eingelebt u. wenn ich nicht wirklich einmal mit meiner Mutter diese oder jene Reminiszenzen feiern wuerde, denken wir an die vergangenen Jahre garnicht mehr zurueck. Ich will jetzt schliesse werden uns freuen, mal wieder etwas von Dir zu hoeren und gruesse herzlichst auch von Erna u. Mariana

Dein Willy

Meine liebe Alice!

Nachdem Willy an Dich geschrieben hat, will ich an Dich schreiben u. Dir zunächst meinen herzlichsten Dank für Deine Gratulation zu meinem achtzigsten Geburtstag aussprechen. Wie sehr Du mich damit erfreut hast, kann ich Dir garnicht sagen. Überhaupt war sehr erfreut, von Dir direkte Nachricht zu haben. Walter schrieb mir zwar daß er einigemal Briefe von Dir hatte, u daß es Dir gut geht. Aus Deinen konnte ja auch G. s. D. entnehmen daß Du zufrieden bist, u eine angenehme Stellung hast. Das ist hier die jetzige schwere Zeit recht viel. Man ist eben sehr bescheiden geworden. Ich denke oft an die vergangenen Zeiten, die mir jetzt wie ein Märchen erscheinen. Was habe ich nicht alles in 80 Jahren erlebt. Gutes aber auch recht Schweres. Das Menschenleben ist wechselvar u. bleibt keiner von Schicksalsschlägen verschont. Den Kindern hier geht es gut, haben aber es doch trotzallem sehr schwer. Willy hat Dir von meinem Geburtstag geschrieben. Die Kinder haben alles mögliche aufgestellt, um mir einen wirklichen Festtag zu bereiten. Ich war von der Liebe u. Güte mit der sie das taten ganz gerührt. Das meine andern Kinder, in so weiter Ferne sind, macht mich oft sehr betrübt doch muß Gott danken, daß er noch alles so gefügt hat. Mir geht es gesundheitlich von Teil zu Teil nicht

besonders. Im vergangenen Jahr, war ich 5 Wochen im Hospital. Ich hatte vorher einen schweren Herzanfall, u. hat z. Z. wohl keiner geglaubt, daß ich noch meinen achtzigsten Geburtstag erleben werde. Ich bin natürlich ein ganz altes Mütterchen geworden. Meine Beschäftigung ist stricken, stopfen, lesen, mehr kann ich nicht leisten. Ich gehe täglich, auch wenn das Wetter nicht so günstig ist, fast eine Stunde spazieren. Wenn ich die Sprache verstehen würde, hätte natürlich von allem mehr, doch mir kommt eben alles spanisch vor. — Ich habe auch erst garnicht versucht es zu lernen, denn in meinen alten Kopf geht es doch nicht mehr rein. Ich hole schon manchmal Brot, oder Butter u. sonstige Kleinigkeiten, aber damit sind auch meine Sprachkenntnisse zu Ende. Ich kann verstehen, daß Du gern zu Filica Briesemann gehst. Es ist doch wie ein Heimatsgefühl, das einen überkommt. Hier ist eine Bromberg Dame, mit der ich früher nicht zusammen kam, u. mit der ich jetzt sehr befreundet bin. Sie besucht mich recht oft. Wir wohnen in einem Vorort, u da die Entfernungen sehr groß sind, komme aus unsern Bezirk fast garnicht raus. Wenn ich zur Stadt will muß ich 1½ Stunden fahren. Zweimal solange wie von Bromberg nach Nakel. Was macht Gerda? Hat Lotte Baruth noch ihre Stellung? Mein Brief wirst Du wohl ungefähr am 9ten October erhalten, u. will Dir daher gleich zu Deinem Geburtstag gratulieren. Ich wünsche Dir alles, alles Gute, u ganz besonders eine gute Gesundheit. Mit vielen herzlichen Grüssen

Tante Lina

Mariannchen wird soeben von ihrem Freund abgeholt um ins Kino zu gehen. Sie hat einen Freund mit reellen Absichten. Ein Student der Medizin. Seine Eltern sind von Marianne ganz entzückt u. mag sie oft bei ihnen sein. Sie ist aber auch ein reizendes Mädel

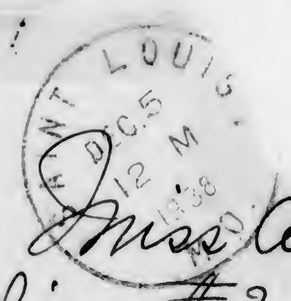
St. Louis, Mo.
Dec. 5, 1938.

Dear Cousin Alice:

I am writing this letter, to let you know, we have been working, for you to come over to America, it seems, now, no more affidavits can be accepted for 2 yrs. If you can go some where else in the meantime do so, as it would be sometime before, they start another quota. Let me know, if possible, where you will be. Hope you can go some where soon. We are all fair, Tante Pauline is quite well, for her age 80 yrs. Thats a grand old age. We are having a cold wave

here I am working the month of Dec. in a "Madeira Gift Shop" selling linens, business is much better, than it was. Well Alice dear, hope you stay well, and let me know where you go.

Lovingly
Conseu Ray
5630 Pershing Ave
St. Louis Mo.



Miss Alice [illegible]
Joachim #2 Fredrick Strasse
Halensee
Berlin
Germany

St. Louis, Mo.
April, 11-1940

Dear Cousin Alice:

I have never been, so happy, and pleased, to hear from you, in all my life, and that you, are well, and out of Germany. Glad you have such a nice place to work in, and a home Alice, I felt terrible about not being able, to get to you, out of Germany, but circumstances, did not permit. Tanta Pauline is still living she will be 87 years old, on May 1. She is well and hearty, of course she has hardening of the Arteries, and is deaf, but outside of that, she is wonderful, for her age. Now for my family, I am still living alone, and my sister Jetta

and husband are still in Chicago
both well & both working. My
sister Freda's daughter Ruth, is
married 2½ years, and they have
a daughter, Judith Ellen, 14 mo.
old, she married a professor, at
a college, in New Jersey. I haven't
seen her since, the father passed
away, which is 5½ yrs. My
niece Caroline, and I are the
only ones in St. Louis, she has
2 daughters, Susan, 6½, and
Marianne 21 months, and
they are darling. I go there,
twice a week and stay over
night, then Caroline goes out
and in the evening she & her
husband go, that gives them
a chance, to get out, and I love
to be with them. I also take care
of some other babies, in the even-
ings, friends of mine. Then, I sell
in a millinery place, on Sat.
and also work, in a linen shop
all of December, I teach Sun.
school, so you see I am kept
busy. Our cousins in Chicago
are all well. I go to Chicago
in the summer, for 3 weeks,
to see my sister, and at Xmas.
time, she comes here, for a
week, so we see each other
now and then. It is to bad
that you and Elsa, cannot be
near each other, but as you
say, may be some day one
never knows. I hope too, that
we can meet, some day soon

and I would love to hear from my Cousin in Los Angeles, give them my address. Caroline and her family, join me in wishing you happiness, in your new surroundings, and have good health. Let me hear from you very soon. Did you know my father was born, in Sheffield England and was raised in Wales. With lots of love, and good luck. I am,

Loving ly
Cousin Ray.

5639 Persling Ave. Apt. 7
St. Louis Mo

Monday Apr 22/40

Dear Cousin Alice

Was so very

Happy to hear from you.
Mother was so worried
about you. talked of you
constantly, glad you have a
nice place and are getting
along alright. also glad
your sister is - Franca
Hope Art Lena is well

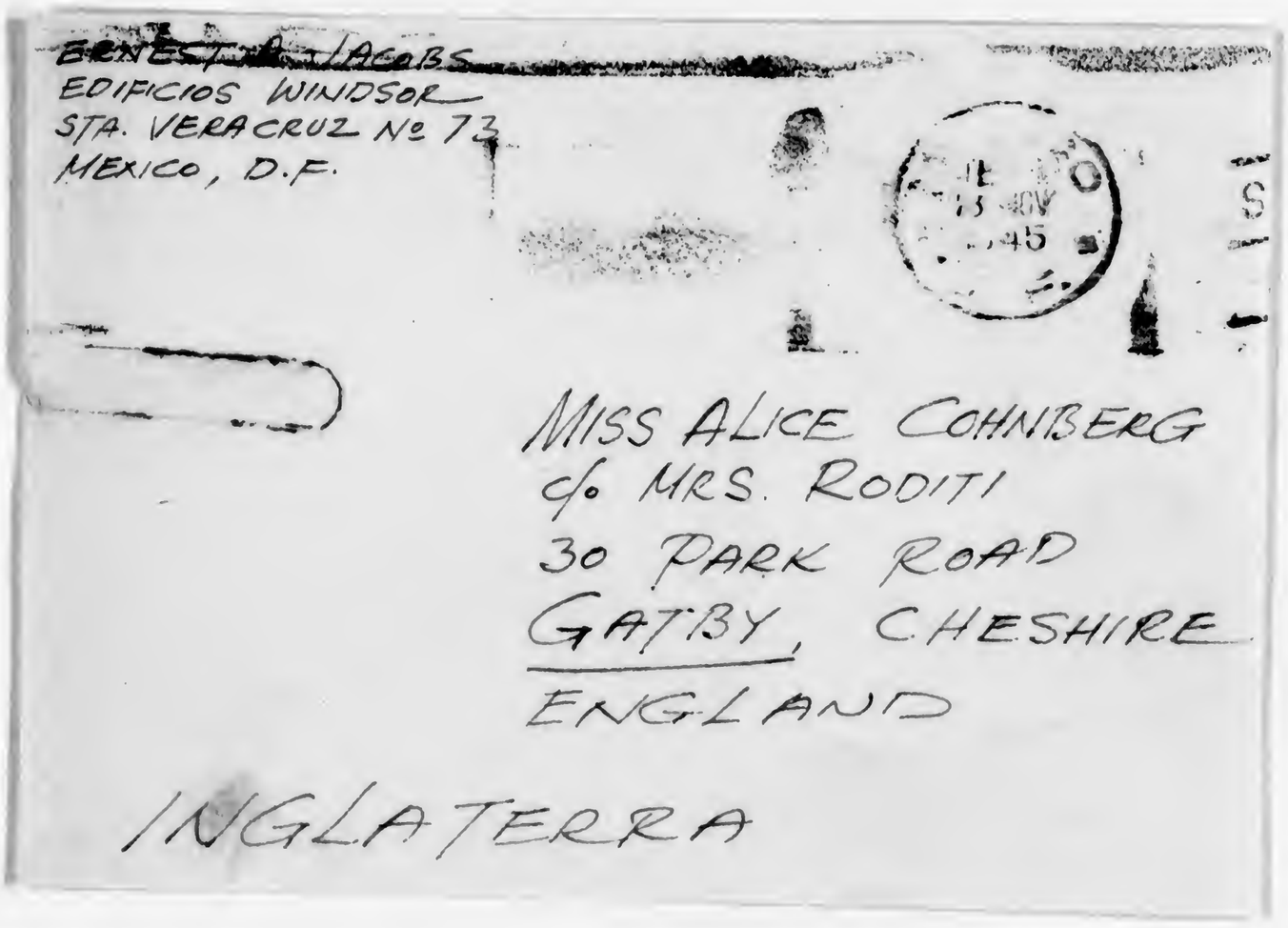
Mother will be 87 May 1st
she's pretty well considering
Her age, of course has
all old age ailments,
the rest of the family are
pretty good.

My husband is very busy
now, he's a interior
decorator, and this is his
season.

What kind of work does your
sisters husband have now.

and how the little boy
must be quite big
Do you get to go to any
places of amusements
Write us a few lines when
you have time, as we'll
Be so glad to hear from
you. will close with
Love as Ever
Your Loving Lily.

Mrs Chas H Parke
4963 Magnolia ave St Louis Mo


ERNEST A. JACOBS
EDIFICIOS WINDSOR
STA. VERACRUZ Nº 73
MEXICO, D.F.
MISS ALICE COHNBERG
c/o MRS. RODITI
30 PARK ROAD
GATBY, CHESHIRE
ENGLAND
INGLATERRA

Ernest Jacobs

EDIFICIOS WINDSOR
STA. VERACRUZ Nº 73.
Mexico City,
27 November 1945.

Dear Alice:

I got your address from Hans. I suppose you had some exiting experiences and hope to hear from you in detail. Also, may be you know about the whereabouts of some members of the family. The whole thing was so awful that it seems like a nightmare and I cannot imagine how they have survived it.

I presume you will be interested to hear what has happened to me. It would be difficult to put it all into one letter. It is enough material for a book. You probably know that I was in South Africa until November 1938. From there I went to New York City via Marseilles, Paris, Trieste and Algiers. I worked in New York City for about a year and when work slackened down moved to Texas. I joined the Army shortly after Pearl Harbor, was sent first to Wyoming, then via San Francisco to Melbourne. In Melbourne I met Hans who was interned at that time and it was a rather unpleasant meeting. I stayed about 3 months in Melbourne, was sent from there to Townsville, Queensland, and on to Dutch New Guinea where I worked on the invasion plans for Layte,

P. 1. I participated in the invasion, got a good taste of bombing and the pleasantries of warfare. After we had established that base I went on to Manila, Luson, to work on the preparation of plans for the invasion of Japan. I had volunteered for the advance Reconnaissance echelon to Tokyo but, after 3½ years overseas, was sent back to the States instead. I got discharged in Los Angeles, Cal. From there I traveled back to Texas, a wonderful, and very interesting trip which took me through Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, and along the Rio Grande back to the Gulf coast.

I was pretty well run down and my weight only 120 lb when I arrived in the States. So, I decided to take a long vacation and have come here to Mexico where I intend to stay for about 2 months. This town is very interesting indeed, very modern, and yet full of ancient art and architecture, with a lovely climate, warm but not hot, situated at an altitude of 7200 feet.

I plan to settle down, after my return to the States, in Los Angeles, Cal.

I dont know whether your reply to my letter ~~to~~ would reach me here in Mexico in time. My temporary mailing address in Los Angeles is:

C/o MORRIS SOIFER
105, SOUTH MAIN ST.
LOS ANGELES 12, CAL.

As I said before, I could write volumes about my experiences in war and peace, the many places that I have seen, towns like New York, Chicago, New Orleans, Denver, Los Angels, or The Rocky mountains, the Pacific coast, the oil fields near the Gulf of Mexico, or the New Mexico desert, the destruction of Manila, the steaming jungles of New Guinea, the Coral sea, the Leyte invasion, but I would not know where to start or where to end a letter of a few pages. I hope to get a report from you about England and how things were there during the war and what you are doing now. With best wishes,

Yours
most sincerely,
Ernest.

Eulogy for GERTRUD JACOBSOHN COHNBERG

Berlin, den 23.5.26.

Sehr geehrter Herr Cohnberg!

Einem Wunsche Ihrer Frl. Tochter entsprechend, gestatte ich mir Ihnen beigeschlossen das Manuskript meiner Trauerrede einzusenden.

Mit vorzüglicher Hochachtung

Dr A. Levy

Münchenerstrasse 37.

Der Tag des Rausch-Chaudesch, an dessen Schwelle wir stehen, er möchte seine Weihe hineingetragen wissen in diese Stunde des Scheidens, möchte tröstend sein Licht hineinstellen in das Dunkel der Trauer und des wehmutvollen Abschiednehmens, verschliesst der Klage den Mund und wehrt ihr das Wort und heischt stille, gläubige Ergebung in Ratschluss und Fügung des allmächtigen Gottes. Nicht als ob das Einzelschicksal schweigen müsste, als ob nicht zu Wort und Ausdruck kommen dürfe was aufs Tiefste uns bewegt, erfüllt und erschüttert, als ob das Licht des Rausch-Chaudesch auslöschen könnte oder möchte das Dunkel des Wehs, das je und je in des Menschen Seele fällt, aber dieser Tag, er richtet unseren Blick so unmittelbar auf Gott, den Herrn aller Dinge, er erzählt uns so eindrucksvoll vom Schöpfer der Welt משנה עתים והחליף את הממשלות der die Zeiten bestimmt und das Schicksal der Menschen, dieser Tag, er ist uns so reich an Gedanken der Gottverbundenheit und Gottgeborgenheit, dass aus seinem Inhalt ein Besänftigendes uns in die Seele fliesst, ein tröstliches Bewusstsein, das das gebeugte Gemüt aufrichtet mit dem Gedanken, dass Gott, der der Herr ist aller Dinge, auch mit uns, den Einzelmenschen ist, seine Gnadenhand uns reicht und uns aufrichtet in Leid und Trauer und Not unseres Herzens.

Mit diesen Gedanken wollen wir an die Bahre treten von Gertrud Cohnberg, ohne Klage und Erregung und Zerrissenheit des Herzens, in Demut und stiller Ergebung wollen diese Stunde wir ihr weihen und unsere Gedanken kreisen lassen um ihre verehrte Gestalt.

Es ist ein inhaltreiches Leben, das zu Ende gegangen. Jäh hat es seinen Abschluss gefunden, mit einer um so schmerzlicheren Plötzlichkeit, als die Verblichene zeitlebens sich einer Gesundheit hatte erfreuen dürfen, die niemals ein Kranksein gekannt, als eine Lebensfreude sie beseelte, der nie der Gedanke an das Letzte gekommen, die so froh und bejahend im Leben stand, dass selbst an der Schwelle des Todes, als dieser plötzliche Anfall über sie

gekommen, dass angesichts des Todes sie die Gedanken ihres Optimismus nicht aufgab und die Ihrigen und sich selbst beruhigte mit der Versicherung, es sei nur eine vorübergehende Schwäche, die sie befallen, und Gesundung und Genesung würde ihr bald wieder zuteil werden. Es war ihre Hoffnung, dass sie mit all ihren Kräften den Ihrigen zurückgegeben würde, dass sie wiederkehren dürfe in die Welt ihrer Umgebung. Sie hatte es gehofft und gewünscht, nicht für ihre Person und um ihretwillen, um willen der anderen, der Menschen ihrer Liebe. Denn so war ihr ganzer Mensch, ihr ganzes Leben, ein Dasein für die anderen, eine aufgeschlossene Bereitschaft, ein unermüdliches Ausbreiten der Hände, um das Geschick der anderen zu umfangen, es behutsam über diese Erde zu tragen, es zu betreuen und zu bewachen mit allen Sinnen. ~~[illegible]~~ - Denn sie war selbstlos und gütig und voll herzlicher Hingegebenheit, rührig und regsam und von einer unverdrossenen Emsigkeit. Die erste am Morgen und die letzte am Abend, niemals müde und niemals verstimmt, immer auf den heiteren Wegen einer quellenden Schaffensfreude, einer elastischen Beweglichkeit. Wenn es die Aufgabe des Weibes ist, Opfer der Selbstlosigkeit zu bringen, ihr Leben für andere zu leben, alle, die ihr anvertraut, einzubetten in die Weichheit einer sanften ~~Sehmi~~ Schmiegsamkeit und ihre Welt auszufüllen mit den Gaben hoher Fraulichkeit, dann hat Gertrud Cohnberg in glücklichem Masse ihre Aufgabe erfüllt, in höchstem und schönstem Sinne ist sie Weib, ist sie Frau und Mutter gewesen. Unsere W Weisen haben den Sinn dieser Bestimmung in ein schönes Bild gekleidet. Sie haben gesagt אישה היא עינא , die Frau, die Mutter, sie ist das Auge des Hauses. Und sie meinen, so wie durch die Pforte des Auges das Licht der Welt in unser Innerstes fällt, durch seine Tür die Dinge der Umgebung in unser Bewusstsein dringen, alle Erscheinungen des Lebens in ihm sich sammeln und zusammenfliessen, so fliessen im Wesen der Mutter alle Regungen des Familienlebens zusammen, sie denkt aller Gedanken, sie sorgt aller Sorgen, Freud und Leid der Umgebung findet Widerhall in ihrem treuen Herzen, das Wohl und Wehe der anderen, es spiegelt sich

wieder in der Stimmung ihrer Seele. So war Gertrud Cohnberg das Auge ihres Hauses, das gütig und freundlich blickende Auge, das mit unendlicher Liebe die Ihrigen umfing, das unermüdlich wachte und sorgte und sie begleitete auf ihren Wegen. Wie war sie doch eine treffliche Gefährtin ihrem Gatten, ein treuer Genosse seines Lebens. In jenem Städtchen, in dem das Werk seines Lebens er aufgebaut, in jenem Städtchen, an dem sie mit einer rührenden Heimattreue hing, das auch in den Jahren ~~a~~ ihres Hierseins sie nie aus dem Herzen vergessen, dort war sie eine verständnisvolle und rührige Mitarbeiterin ihrem Manne, war die Seele seines Geschäftes und hat getreu mit ihm getragen die Lasten der Sorgen und Pflichten des Berufes. Und als sie nach der hiesigen Stadt übergesiedelt und der Ruhe und Zurückgezogenheit sich hingegeben, da kannte sie erst recht kein Ruhen und Feiern, da erschloss sie in einem gesegneten Familienleben die Kraft und die Tiefe ihres Wesens und labte und beglückte die Ihrigen mit den Gaben ihrer Persönlichkeit. War Mutter ihren Kindern, mit jener treuen Selbstlosigkeit, die jeden Wunsch von den Lippen ihnen las, alles tat, um ihnen das Leben leicht und schön zu machen, die Last seiner Beschwerden von ihnen fernzuhalten und auf ihre eigenen Schultern zu nehmen. Ihr letzter Gang war der Weg zur kranken Tochter, deren Pflege sie Nacht für Nacht geopfert und der sie auch gern den Teil des Tages zu widmen bereit war, den die Sorge um das Haus und ihre Wirtschaft ihr frei liess. Sie war mit ihr so innig verbunden, sie war so glücklich, sie geborgen zu wissen an der Seite eines Mannes, der wie ein Eigener, wie ein Sohn ihrem Herzen nahestand, nahm so lebendigen Anteil an ihrem Ergehen, an Freud und Leid, an Sorgen und Hoffen, an der glückvollen Hoffnung vor allem, die ihr Enkelkindchen ihr bedeutete, diese Verheissung, dieser Sonnenschein ihres Lebens, in dessen Glanz sie so gern verweilte. Auf dem Weg zu ihrer Tochter ist der Tod ihr begegnet, mitten aus ihrem Schaffen und Streben, dem Segnen ihrer Mütterlichkeit heraus ward sie zur Ruhe heimberufen und ihre Seele ist eingekehrt in das Reich der Ewigkeit. Möge im Himmel droben der Lohn ihr werden für ihr irdisches Walten und eine Stätte ihr bereitet sein vor dem Thron der göttlichen barmherzigkeit.

AMEN.

Frl.

Cohnberg

Trauer-Ansprachen

Berlin W.

Kaiserallee 32

DR. ARTHUR LEVY
BERLIN W 30
MÜNCHENER STR. 37

"Kommt betet zum Ewigen Eurem Gott, dass er fortnehme von mir diesen Tod."
Dieses Wort, das im kommenden Thoraabschnitt Pharao zu Moses spricht, dessen Verwirklichung die Erleichterung seines Loses ihm bringen sollte u. das Aufatmendürfen seiner schwerbedrückten Seele, dieses Wort bezeichnet auf seine Art das Beginnen, zu dem wir uns hier eingefunden haben, ist das Wesen dieser Stunde, die an die Bahre Nathan Cohnbergs uns gerufen. Wir beten zum Ewigen, unserem Gott, aus dem Leben des draußen treten wir in die Stille dieser Todesstätte, vor den Licht des Ewigkeitsgedankens, ~~vor das~~ stehen im Heiligtum unseres Glaubens, vor dem Angesichte unseres Gottes, dass „er von uns nehme diesen Tod" tröstend uns tragen helfe die Bürde des Schmerzes u. die Last unserer Trauer. Denn nicht allein zu einem letzten Scheiden sind wir hier erschienen, zu einem leidvollen Abschiednehmen von Nathan Cohnberg, Trost auch sucht unser Herz, Aufrichtung der gebeugte Gemüt, Trost .. Aufrichtung in den Sphären des Religiösen. wie dieser Tote seine Ruhe gefunden so wollen auch wir den Frieden unserer Seele suchen, u. die Welt des Übersinnlichen, in die er für alle Ewigkeit eingegangen, sie soll in dieser Stunde sich ins Herz uns senken u. mit ihrem Geheimnisvollen unser Bewusstsein erfüllen. Wir wollen „Beten zu Gott", in der gläubigen Verbindung mit dem Ewigen unsere Zuflucht suchen, dass er von uns nehme die Bitterkeit des Todes. Denn das Sterben ist ein hartes Muss u. der Tod er hat ein strenges Gesicht. An keinem geht er vorüber u. jeden erreicht sein mächtiger Arm. ~~Tod~~ Das begrenzt unser Leben, das endlich unser Sein, das alles einmal aufhört auf dieser Erde, alle unsere Herrlichkeit mit einem Pulsschlag stillesteht, das all das Mühen u. Klagen, all das dichten u. Planen des Menschenherzens am Ende umsonst gewesen sein soll, das will uns

nicht in den Sinn, das erfüllt unser Herz mit Unruhe u. Bangigkeit u. gibt dem Tod sein strenges Gericht. Wenn aber „zu Gott wir beten", im Lichte des Glaubens die Dinge betrachten, dann verliert der Tod sein strenges Gericht u. zeigt uns die Züge der Milde u. der Freundlichkeit. Dann ist er der Engel Gottes, der auf weichen Armen ins Reich der Ewigkeit uns trägt, der Herold des Allmächtigen, der aus der Welt der Vergänglichkeit den Erdensohn fortruft u. ihn stellt vor den Thron des Unendlichen. Dann ist nicht das Ende der Tod, sondern ein neues Beginnen, u. das Sterben ist die Geburt der Seele zu einem erdentbundenen u. erlösten Leben im ~~Ewigen~~ himmlischen. Dann ist jede Trennung nur eine Trennung nur im Leiblichen u. Körperhaften, u. in das Weh des Abschieds fließt uns sanft der Balsam des Trostes, die Hoffnung auf Wiedervereinigung, der Glaube an die Unlöslichkeit der Seelen im Geistigen u. Ewigen.

So wollen wir beten an der Bahre dieses Toten, Trost suchen in Gott, von unserem Glauben uns stützen lassen, wenn wir jetzt Abschied nehmen von Nathan Cohnberg, seine lichte Gestalt im Dunkel dieser Scheidestunde uns erscheinen lassen u. sie schmücken mit den Gedanken unserer Liebe u. treuen Erinnerung.

Nathan Cohnberg war ein pflichtbewußter Mensch. Sein Leben war ein Bereitsein für die anderen, eine Hingabe an die Dinge seiner Welt u. die Menschen seiner Umgebung.

Schon in jungen Jahren hat aus seinem Wesen dieser Zug sich herausgebildet u. wurde zu der großen Linie, die seinen Menschen charakteristisch umreißt. Früh des Vaters beraubt, fast noch kindlichem Alter in ein führerloses Haus hineingestellt, trat er tapfer u. auf die Familie bedacht, an die Seite der Mutter, nahm den väterlichen Betrieb in seine jungen Hände u. hat mit seinem Fleiß u. seiner Tüchtigkeit diesen weiter u. zur Höhe geführt u. den zahlreichen Geschwistern fürsorglich u. opferfreudig die Wege geebnet, die zu ihrer Entwicklung u. dem Leben ihrer Selbständigkeit zu leiten. In dieser Schule der Ernste u. der Arbeit ist er in Selbstlosigkeit herangewachsen, zu ~~einem~~ dem Manne herangereift, als den die Gegenwart ihn kannte u. verehrte, der in der Hingabe an die äußeren Sinn u. Inhalt seines Lebens suchte, voller Aufgeschlossenheit der Welt zugewendet war, freundlichen Umgang mit den Menschen pflegte für jedes Wohlwollen ihnen herzlich dankbar u. freudig bewegt war, wenn er ihnen gefällig u. zu Diensten sein konnte, der aber auch in seiner gerade u. aufrechten Natur böten enthüllt sein konnte, wenn seine Gesinnung keinen Widerhall fand u. mit Unehrlichkeiten u. falschem Wesen in Berührung kam. Ein Freund den Menschen, in gütiger Bereitschaft seiner Umgebung zugewendet, so stand er in seiner Welt, besonders aber in der Welt seines Hauses, im Kreise seiner Familie, mit seiner Gattin

hat eine ungetrübte, edle Harmonie ihn stets verbunden,
alles ihr zu Liebe u. alles ihr zur Freude zu tun, war das Hoch-
ziel seines Wollens, u. diese 35 Jahre ihres Beisammenseins
waren ausgefüllt von dem einen warmherzigen Streben, das
Glück der Familie ihr zu bereiten, mit seiner Treue sie zu
umgeben u. sie zu bergen wie ein köstlich Kleinod in der weichen
Obhut seiner selbstlosen Hingabe, so wie auch sie ihrerseits ihre Freude darin
fand, ihrem Gatten auf Schritt u. Tritt zu umsorgen .. auch in den kleinsten
Dingen bis zur verwöhnung ihn dienend zu umhegen ..

Und wie war er ein Vater seinen Kindern! Sowohl den Töchtern, denen
eine glückliche Zukunft zu bereiten der Sinnen .. Sorgen seines gütigen Herzens
allezeit gewesen, als auch jenem Sohn der Wahl, der ihm so nahe stand u. der
Seele so innig verknüpft war, als wäre er ein eigener, ein Kind seines Blu-
tes gewesen. Wie hat für diese geliebten Gestalten gesorgt .. gewacht,
gelebt u. gestrebt! Ihr Wohl u. Wehe, er hat es tief in seinem Herzen
getragen, bis in seinen Tod hinein bewegten ihn die Gedanken um
ihr Schicksal u. Ergehen. Und sein Enkelkind, wie war es ihm Sonne
u. Licht u. frohe Verheißung seines Lebensabends. Aller Gram u. alles
Leid, das um den Tod seines geliebten Weibes er trug, es ward ihm
gemildert u. verklärt durch den hellen Schein, der aus dem Wesen
dieses Kindes in das Leben seiner Einsamkeit fiel, durch die Hoff-
nung .. freudige Erwartung, mit der er das Werden .. Wachsen
dieses Menschenknospe begleiten durfte.

Aus dieser Welt des Hoffens .. Liebens hat der Tod ihn
nun fortgeführt .. seine Seele in das Reich der Ewigkeit getragen
möge sein Andenken zum Segen werden für u. für

Amen

B. Wilmersdorf
4/8.16.

Mein liebes gutes Alicechen!

Also die besten Grüße, sende ich Dir, mein liebes, goldiges Kopfmeerow, Du. Heute will mich schon früh, noch einen Abendspaziergang machen. Hoffentlich regnet Du auch, damit Deine wißbegierigen Lieder, mir auch Ruhe, zu lesen kommen. Also Sonntag zur bestimmten Zeit, erwarte ich Dich, auf dem Stettiner Bahnhof. Treffen Abendspaziergang, Dein Papa.

Fräulein Jadlowitz

Mein liebes Kind. Ich grüße Dich mein Kopfmeerow sind Hände Augen Adelaide Lockchen ich Dir Lieb das Ostern Ich mein Hunger [illegible]

Berlin Wilmersdorf
Kaiserstelle 32. III.

Postkarte

26
+8

Frl. Alice Cohnberg
~~bei Frau Haupt~~
~~Berlin~~ Wilmersdorf
~~Nipmerow~~
~~auf Rügen~~ bei Lohme
Kaiser Cstlle 32 III

[illegible]

May 14, 1986

Dear Mrs. Rost:

A few weeks ago I had the most pleasant surprise of a letter from Miss Gerda Brückmann of Baden-Baden, whose berother Erwin was Alice Cohnberg's brother-in-law. She mentioned that she had been in touch with you and you gave her mysaddress, for which I am most grateful. I did not know Miss Brückmann, now 88 years old, was still living. We have corresponded since and I was able to send her many of the papers cousin Alice had left with you, and I am happy to know that they are once again with someone of the their immediate family.

I had hoped to be able to come to Europe once more this year, and would have been delighted to have another chance of meeting you and your family. Alas, my health gave me some problems earlier this year and I had to abandon any plans for a long trip like this, and whether I could do it next year is far too early to say. Meanwhile I keep thinking of the beautiful littleportraits of the cousins of my greatgrandmother which grace the walls of you big hall. I wonder whether I could ask you to have them photographed (in color), because if I can get the negatives here, I can have copies made for their descendants. There are five or six families in this country which descend from Michael and Ernestine Cohnberg, and I know they would treasure copies of the portraits. I will of course reimburse you for all expenses connected with getting the negatives to me.

I hope you and your family are in good health, and would be most obliged for your kind response.

Sincerely yours,

John Henry Richter

COHNBERG (ROST)

Marnock (Life Peerage) 1979. A Labour Member. Unsuccessfully contested the Ayr Burghs in 1945. Sat for the Kilmarnock division of Ayrshire and Bute from Dec. 1946 until he retired in 1979.* [1979]

ROSS, William. Turmeel, Dungiven, Co. Londonderry. S. of Leslie Alexander Ross, Esq. B. 4 Feb. 1936; m. 1974, Christine, d. of George Haslett, Esq. (1 s. 1 d.). Educ. at Dungiven Primary School. A Farmer. Former Secretary of Mid Londonderry Unionist Party, (N.I. Constituency) and former Secretary Londonderry Constituency Unionist Party. An Ulster Unionist Member. Sat for Londonderry from Feb. 1974.* [1979]

ROSSI, Hugh Alexis Louis. 24 Wilton Place, London. 20 Buckingham Lodge, London. B. 21 June 1927; m. 23 Apr. 1955, Philomena Elizabeth Jennings. Educ. at Finchley Catholic Grammar School, and King's Coll., University of London. Hornsey Borough Councillor 1956-65; Chairman of Housing and Redevelopment Committees; Dept. Leader of Council and Dept. Mayor 1964-65. Middlesex County Councillor 1961-65. Chairman Building Committee London Borough of Haringey 1964, Councillor 1964-68; leader of Minority Party until Parliamentary Election. Secretary Conservative Parliamentary Housing Land and Local Government Committee 1968-70. Vice-Chairman Conservative Parliamentary Legal Committee 1970. LL.B. London 1947, Solicitors Honours 1950. A Knight of the Holy Sepulchre 1966. Assistant Government Whip Oct. 1970-Apr. 1972. Government Whip for Europe 1971-73. Lord Commissioner, Treasury Apr. 1972-Jan. 1974. Dept. Leader Delegation to Council of Europe and Western European Union 1972-74. Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Environment Jan.-Mar. 1974. Opposition spokesman on the Environment (Housing and Land) 1974-79. Minister of State for Northern Ireland from May 1979. A Conservative. Sat for Hornsey from Mar. 1966 to Feb. 1974 and for the Hornsey division of Haringey from Feb. 1974.* [1979]

ROST, Peter Lewis. Norcott Court, Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire. S. of F.H. Rosenstiel, Esq., Merchant Banker. B. 19 Sept. 1930; m. 9 Sept. 1961, Hilary, d. of A.W. Mayo, Esq., Banker, (2 s. 2 d.). Assumed the surname of Rost in lieu of Rosenstiel. Educ. at Aylesbury Grammar School, and Birmingham University. Former Financial Journalist. Member of Stock Exchange 1962-77. Vice-Chairman Conservative Trade and Industry Committee 1972-73. Secretary Conservative Energy Committee 1974. Select Committee, Science and Technology, Energy Resources. Honorary Treasurer British-German Parliamentary Group. A Conservative. Unsuccessfully contested Sunderland N. in 1966. Elected for Derbyshire S.E. in June 1970.* [1979]

ROWLAND, Christopher John Salter. 12 Blackheath Park, London. S. of Tom Rowland, Esq. B. 26 Sept. 1929; m. 2 Apr. 1955, Leslie, d. of Claude and Ethel Branch. Educ. at Chesterfield Grammar School, London School of Economics, B.Sc. Econ., and Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford, B.Phil. Commonwealth Fund Fellowship to U.S.A. Executive. Joined the Labour Party in 1946. Member of N.U.J.; N.U.G.M.W. Institute of Public Relations, and Fabian Society, Treasurer of the Africa Bureau; Council of Institute of Race Relations. Chairman of London School of Economics Labour Society 1952. Chairman of National Association of Labour Student Organisations 1953-54. Talks Producer B.B.C. Overseas service 1954-58. Information Officer for the Booker Group 1960-64. Parliamentary Private Secretary to Ministers of State at the Foreign Office 1964-67. A Labour Member. Unsuccessfully contested the Eastleigh division of Hampshire in 1959. Elected for the Meriden division of Warwickshire in Oct. 1964 and sat until his death on 5 Nov. 1967. [1967]

ROWLANDS, Edward. 4 St. Michael's Road, Porthcawl, Glamorgan. S. of William Samuel Rowlands, Esq., Clerk of Works. B. 23 Jan. 1940; m. 1968 Janice Williams. Educ. at Rhondda Grammar School, Wirral Grammar School, Cheshire, and King's Coll., London, B.A. (Hons.) History 1962. Research Student 1962; Research Assistant

Source →

Who's Who of Brighton MsP

v. 4 (1945-79) Brighton Sussex 1981.

Ref
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Mayor 1964–65. Middx. CC 1961–65. Chrmn. Building Cttee. London Borough of Haringey 1964; Ldr. of Minority Party until Parl. Election. Sec. Conservative Parl. Housing Land and Local Govt. Cttee. 1968–70. Vice-Chrmn. Conservative Parl. Legal Cttee. 1970. Is a Knight of the Holy Sepulchre 1966. Asst. Govt. Whip Oct. 1970–71. Govt. Whip for Europe 1971–73. Lord Commissioner, Treasury 1972–74. Dep. Leader Delegation to Council of Europe and WEU 1972–74. Parl. Under Sec. of State for the Environment 1974. Opposition Spokesman on the Environment (Housing and Land) 1974–79. Min. of State for N. Ireland 1979–. Memb. for Hornsey since March 31, 1966.—*House of Commons, SW1A 0AA.*

ROST, Peter L. (*Derbyshire*, South-East div.) C.

S. of the late F. H. Rosenstiel, Merchant Banker. B. Sept. 19, 1930; ed. Aylesbury Grammar School and Birmingham University; m. Sept. 9, 1961, Hilary, d. of the late A. W. Mayo, Banker (2s. 2d.). Former financial journalist. Contested Sunderland North 1966. Vice-Chrmn. Cons. Trade and Industry Cttee. 1972–73. Sec. Conservative Energy Cttee. 1974–77. Select Cttee. Science and Technology. Energy Resources. Select Cttee on Energy 1979–. Hon. Treasurer British-German Parl. Group. Grand Cross, German Order of Merit 1979. Memb. for Derbyshire South-East from June 18, 1970.—*Norcott Court, Berkhamsted, Herts.* (04427 6123).

ROWLANDS, Edward. (*Merthyr Tydfil*) Lab.

S. of William Samuel Rowlands, Clerk of Works. B. Jan. 23, 1940; ed. Rhondda Grammar Sch., Wirral Grammar, Cheshire and King's Coll. London, BA (Hons.) History 1962; m. 1968 Janice Williams (2s. 1d.). Research Student 1962; Research Assist. History of Parliament Trust 1963–65. Lecturer, Modern History and Govt. Welsh CAT 1965–. Parl. Under-Sec. Welsh Office Oct. 1969–70. Jt. Parl. Under-Sec. Welsh Office 1974–75. Under-Sec. Foreign and Commonwealth Office 1975–76. Min. of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs 1976–79. Opposition Front Bench Spokesman on Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs June 1979–. Memb. for Cardiff North 1966–70. Memb. Merthyr Tydfil from April 1972.—*5 Park Crescent, Merthyr Tydfil* (4912).

ROYLE, Sir Anthony, KCMG. (*Richmond-upon-Thames*, Richmond div.) C.

S. of Sir Lancelot Royle. B. Mar. 27, 1927; ed. Harrow and Sandhurst; m. 1957 Shirley, d. of the late J. R. Worthington (2d.). Capt. The Life Guards 1945–48; 21st Special Air Service Regt. (TA) 1948–51. Contested St. Pancras North 1955, Torrington 1958. PPS to Sec. of State for Air 1960–62 and to Min. of Aviation from 1962–64. Memb. of U.K. Delegation to Council of Europe and WEU 1965. Vice-Chrmn. of Conservative Foreign Affairs Cttee. 1965–67. Opposition Whip 1967–70. Parl. Under-Sec. of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs 1970–74. Vice-Chrmn. Conservative Party Organisation and Chrmn Conservative Party International Office 1979–. KCMG 1974. Memb. for Richmond since 1959.—*The Chapter Manor, South Cerney, Glos.* (208); *47 Cadogan Place, SW1* (01-235 2864); *Brooks's, White's and Pratt's Clubs.*

RYMAN, John. (*Blyth.*) Lab.

B. Nov. 7, 1930; ed. Leighton Park and Pembroke Coll. Oxford. Barrister. Memb. Executive Council Assocn. of the Clergy. Inns of Court Regt. (TA) 1948–51. Called to Bar. Middle Temple 1957. 1st Prosecuting Counsel in Inland Revenue at Central Criminal Court May 1970. Memb. for Blyth from Oct. 10, 1974—*House of Commons, London SW1A 0AA.*

SAINSBURY, Hon.

Jewry 1976–79. Joint Parliamentary Cttee. *of Commons, SW1A*

ST. JOHN-STEVAS

B. 1929; ed. Ratcli barrister and journali Temple 1952; Blackst London; Christ Chu Yale Law School 19 *Review* 1961. Fellow 1956; *The Collected to Life* 1963; *The Li Vols III and IV* 1968 the Arts 1975–79. Ch May 1979–. Contest 15, 1964.—*34 Montp*

SANDELSON, Nevi

S. of late David Sa Trinity Coll. Cambri 2d.). Called to Bar (producer 1948–64. M mous Marriages) Ac 1975–80. Contested 1959; Heston and Isl Harlington from Jur

SCOTT, Nicholas, M

Cohnberg
Alice

August 31, 1981

Dear Mrs. Rost:

I find it hard to realize that four years have already passed since we met in your beautiful home and spent a few hours recalling the life of Alice Cohnberg. In the time passed, I got in touch with the last of the Cohnberg relatives to bear that name, a distant cousin of Alice who is a prominent childrens physician in a small town in Kansas, not too far from St. Louis, Missouri, where her grandparents settled around 1883. She had no idea that there were relatives left - the branches of the family, once very large, lost touch with each other. But there was of course the other survivor of a Cohnberg, the widow of Dr.Bruno, in Basel, as you know. Mrs. Kaethe Cohnberg just passed her 98th birthday, alas no longer able to walk, as she broke her hip in the Spring, which had a deep effect on her, although physically she seems to have recovered. I am still in correspondence with her and her family.

Well, the existence of the lovely portraits of the greatgrandparents Cohnberg, which are in the best of homes after having survived to this day by nothing short of a miracle, was of great interest to the descendents I am in touch with. I wonder whether it would not be possible to have color negatives taken, from which I would be happy to have enlargements made, so that the interested relatives could each have a set. I am of course ready to cover any costs for the foto negatives and postage. Since both Michael and Ernestine Cohnberg are related to me (he as a cousin and she as a half-sister of my greatgrandmother), I share the personal interest of their 20th century descendents.

I should be very grateful for your assistance and effort in this undertaking. I trust you and your family are well and enjoy dryer weather than we do. I still hope to come to Europe once more - but our inflation seems determined to cross me up.

Remaining,

with kindest regards,

John Henry Richter

Parliamentary Company 1979

Trade 1968–69. Minister of State, Treasury Oct. 1969–June 1970. Leader U.K. Delegation to the Council of Europe 1967–68. Chrmn. Expenditure Sub-Cttee. on Trade and Industry 1971–74. Opposition Spokesman on Aviation Supply 1970-72. Minister of State for Defence 1974–76. Sec. of State for Transport, Sept. 1976–May 79. Principal Opposition Front Bench Spokesman on Defence June 1979–. P.C. 1975. Memb. for Stockton-on-Tees 1962–74, and for Teesside, Stockton div. from 1974.—48 *Patshull Road, NW5* (01-485 9997).

ROOKER, Jeffrey. (*Birmingham, Perry Bar*) Lab.
B. June 1941; ed. Handsworth Tec. Coll., Warwick Univ. and Aston Univ.; m. 1972 Angela. Production Man. Rola Celestion Ltd. 1967–70. Lecturer Lanchester Polytechnic, Coventry 1972–74. Memb. Council Instn. of Prodn. Engrs. 1975–. Memb. Birmingham Educ. Comm. 1972–. PPS to the Govt. Law Officers 1977. Opposition Front Bench Spokesman on Health and Social Security June 1979–. Memb. for Birmingham, Perry Bar 1974.—*House of Commons, SW1A 0AA.*

ROPER, John F. H. (*Lancashire*, Farnworth div.) Lab. and Co-op.
S. of the Rev. F. M. Hodgess Roper. B. Sept. 10, 1935. ed. at William Hulme's Grammar School Manchester, Reading School Magdalen Coll. Oxford and University of Chicago; m. Aug. 9, 1959, Valerie Hope, d. of the late Rt. Hon. L. John Edwards (1d.). A Former University Lecturer in Economics. Consultative Assembly Council of Europe 1973–. Western European Union Assembly 1973–. Chrmn. of Western European Union Defence and Armaments Cttee. since 1977. Chrmn. British-Atlantic Group of Young Politicians 1974–75. Chrmn. Atlantic Assoc. of Young Political Leaders 1974–77. Honorary Secretary, British Council of the European Movement 1973–76. Vice-Chrmn. Anglo-German Parliamentary Group 1974–. Trustee, History of Parliament Trust 1974–. Chrmn. Labour Cttee. for Europe 1976–. Honorary Treasurer, Fabian Society 1976–. P.P.S. to Rt. Hon. Alan Williams, Min. of State, Dept. of Industry, July 1978–Dec. 1978. Chrmn. Council of Europe Cttee. on Culture and Education 1979–. Opposition Front Bench Spokesman on Defence June 1979–. Contested High Peak 1964. Memb. for Farnworth since June 18, 1970.—*House of Commons, SW1A 0AA.*

ROSS, Ernest. (*Dundee West*) Lab.
B. July 1942; ed. St. John's Junior Secondary Sch.; m. (2s. 1d.). Quality Control Engineer with Timex Ltd. Joined Lab. Party 1973. Memb. of AUEW (TASS). Memb. for Dundee West since May 1979. —*House of Commons, Westminster SW1A 0AA.*

ROSS, Stephen. (*Isle of Wight*) L.
S. of the late Reginald Sherlock Ross, MC. B. July 6, 1926; ed. Bedford Sch.; m. Oct. 8, 1949, Brenda Marie, d. of Arthur Ivor Hughes (2s. 2d.). Royal Navy 1944–48. Articled, Nock & Jossland Kidderminster 1948-51. Assist. Heywood & Sons Stone 1951-53. Senior Assist. Sir Francis Pittis & Son I.O.W. 1953-57, Partner 1958–73. I.O.W. County Cllr. 1967–74. Chrmn. Policy and Resources Cttee. 1973–74. Memb. for Isle of Wight from Feb. 1974.—47 *Quay Street, Newport, I.O.W.; I.W. County Club.*

ROSS, William. (*Londonderry.*) Ulster Unionist.
S. of Leslie Alexander Ross. B. Feb. 4, 1936; ed. Dungiven Primary School; m. Christine. d. of George Haslett (2s. 1d.). Farmer. Former Sec. of Mid. Londonderry Unionist Party, (N.I. Constituency) and former Sec. Londonderry Constituency Unionist Party. Memb. for Londonderry from 1974.—*Turmeel, Dungiven* (428), *Co. Londonderry.*

ROSSI, Hugh Alexis Louis. (*Haringey*, Hornsey div.) C.
B. June 21, 1927; ed. Finchley Catholic Grammar Sch. and King's Coll. Univ. of London; LLB London 1947 Solicitors Honours 1950; m. April 23, 1955, Philomena Elizabeth Jennings (1s. 4d.). Barrister-at-Law and JP. Hornsey BC 1956–65. Deputy Leader of Council and Deputy Mayor 1964–65. Middx. CC 1961–65. Chrmn. Building Cttee. London Borough of Haringey 1964; Ldr. of Minority Party until Parl. Election. Sec. Conservative Parl. Housing Land and Local Govt. Cttee. 1968–70. Vice-Chrmn. Conservative Parl. Legal Cttee. 1970. Is a Knight of the Holy Sepulchre 1966. Asst. Govt. Whip Oct. 1970–71. Govt. Whip for Europe 1971–73. Lord Commissioner, Treasury 1972–74. Dep. Leader Delegation to Council of Europe and WEU 1972–74. Parl. Under Sec. of State for the Environment 1974. Opposition Spokesman on the Environment (Housing and Land) 1974–79. Min. of State for N. Ireland 1979–. Memb. for Hornsey since March 31, 1966.—*House of Commons, SW1A 0AA.*

ROST, Peter L. (*Derbyshire*, South-East div.) C.
S. of the late F. H. Rosenstiel, Merchant Banker. B. Sept. 19, 1930; ed. Aylesbury Grammar School and Birmingham University; m. Sept. 9, 1961, Hilary, d. of the late A. W. Mayo, Banker (2s. 2d.). Former financial journalist. Contested Sunderland North 1966. Vice-Chrmn. Cons. Trade and Industry Ctee. 1972–73. Sec. Conservative Energy Cttee. 1974–77. Select Cttee. Science and Technology, Energy Resources. Hon. Treasurer British-German Parl. Group. Memb. for Derbyshire South-East from June 18, 1970.—*Norcott Court, Berkhamsted, Herts.* (04427 6123).

ROST
PETER L.

February 11, 1979

My dear Mrs. Rost:

you probably think I dropped out of my plane on the way home and entertain the fishes in the Atlantic. Well, not quite. I did get back on the shore and into my overcrowded study, and it took no less than three months to sort out all the dozens of documents, letters, and notes I gathered in my long trip from one old relative to another. I enjoyed your very nice Christmas card and realize that my professional journeys since returning home kept me from sending off any of mine. I will redress that grievance by the enclosure, a card I discovered in the British Museum, rather nice indeed.

I have completed mounting and sorting the marvellous collection of fotos, letters, and documents you gave me from the legacy of Alice Cohnberg. Among the letters was one from her greatgrandfather Jechiel to her grandfather Michael (the one who graces your art gallery) and that is by all means the earliest of any manuscripts I now have, little as it is, it is an interesting souvenir, since the father tells his son to go out collecting debts which are owed the family business, such as a sack of wool, and some chicken, etc. Those good old days.

KLEMPERER: I am looking at the Klemperers, just a sideline sincethey are not my own immediate family, but interesting. The grandparents of Dr. Hans now hang in the living and sitting rooms of Mrs. Cohnberg, I was able to make a rather good foto of grandfather Klemperer but ran out of flashlights before I got to the wife. I have asked my cousin Ludwig to make a copy, and also copy the inscriptions on the back of the frames. Ludwig's mother, who went to visit her cousins (also Alice's cousins) in Brasil hasn't written to me yet about anything she might have learned from them, but I doubt it would be much that is new to me. Usually it turns out that I know more than they do.

BRUECKMANN: Tantalizing. I got the address of two organizations concern ed with the veterans of the Resistance, because I like to find out what is recorded about Jean-Louis Bertrain, and possibly they know offotos or the record of his burial. The Brueckmann who apparently died during one of the Israeli wars and was on the staff of the Hebrew University cannot be located because he changed his name to something Hebrew, and I will have to figure out how to get onto that. His name was certainly Brueckmann before he arrived in Israel. Don't know when.

My distant cousin John Bruckman (same family) apparently is no longer a librarian (I was the one who recommended the profession to him), so I have to find out where he disappeared to. I want to tell him of this unique encounter with one of his own cousins, whom he did not know, but wh knew him well: among the fotos are several of John and his parents, whom I knew, too, from my visit to them in Los Angeles some 29 years ago....

Alice's notes on her own family (Cohnberg and Jacobsohn) turned out to be quite useful, although they yielded only one new date. However, once I have the vital statistics records of the congregation of Nakel (which are among the millions of records copied by the Mormon church in Salt Lake City) we may learn a lot more. Those records happen to cover just the right years: about 1799 to 1834, and the church had them copied - apparently, AFTER world war II. That would help a great deal in getting birth, marriage and death data still missing here.

I trust your days are not interrupted by any re-election campaign work yet, winter being what it is. If you should have a chance to have color copies (fotographs) made of the nice old couple (the grandmother was a sister of my greatgrandmother) I would certainly treasure copies. After all these years of dispersion and destruction, such portraits are of course priceless, and one grieves about the fact that there are, in fact, few descendents left of this couple, and those who are do not, for the most part, care much about their own family's past. Raethe Cohnberg does, since her husband was a grandson of Nathan Cohn (Ernestine's brother) while his stepfather was Jacob Cohnberg, a son of the nice old couple. Sometimes, th heritage comes down through"indirect means:

My fotos taken at your home did not all come out well, my fault entirely. But I have the beautiful big tree, graced in the foreground by the heads of the two young ones who stood toocloss to me to get most of their bodies on the foto, too. I enclose it although it is not my best effort.

Shall be delighted to hear from you again, and remain,

with kindest regards

P.S. I was tempted to write to Hans of my encounter with his great-grandparents one one side and grandparentsKlemperer on the other, but came to the conclusion that apparently he really doesn't feel touched by the spirit, and would probably not comment on anything I wrote. Sad,as I would like to know more about the Klemperers, too.

November 18, 1978

Dear Mrs. Rost:

since the mail works even slower than the mills of the lord, I got my notes and papers which I collected on the continent and in England only a couple of weeks ago, and now I was finally able to sort and read the papers of Alice, with much profit. The very old letter which was among them was in fact a note signed by Jechiel Cohn, the father of Michael Cohnberg, that is to say by Alice great-grandfather, not the father of Alice' father. He was still alive in 1879. The other letter is from his son, Michael, dated 1875, while he was taking the waters of Karlsbad.

I have become quite interested in the Brueckmann family, too, since we have the remarkable coincidence of an uncle marrying and a niece nephew marrying an aunt and a niece of the same family (Cohnberg and Brueckmann). Of the latter, there is now only one male Brueckmann left, and I know him, as I talked him into becoming a librarian - some 25 years ago. He lives in Los Angeles, and is a grandfather by now, too, I think.

Which brings me to another question. In your letter to me of May 5, 1977, which you had addressed to Silver Spring, Maryland (from where I moved in 1956) and which was returned to you, you mention that Alice' sister-in-law Gerda Brueckmann was still alive, and if you could send me her address, I would be very happy indeed. Because she would know much more about the older Brueckmanns, John (the librarian) being of course much younger.

My photographs are still being developed, and some haven't come in yet, but if any turned out nice from my fabulous day at Berkamsted I shall send you copies. It was really a remarkable day, discussing the past of a cousin I never met and looking at the last reminders of her life, which you and your family made so pleasant and comfortable for her. It is sad that no copies of her letters to those whose correspondence she kept have survived: she probably made no copies, and wrote her letters by hand. I also have the most pleasant memory of your hospitality and your interest in the events which were a long nightmare for all of us.

I just wrote to a good friend of mine who is a staff member at the Hebrew University, and who might be able to find out what happened to Dr. Gerhard Brueckmann, Alice's nephew by marriage. He apparently was killed in action during WW II, in Jerusalem. What a story: his cousin was killed by the Nazis in France (the date is actually January 12, 1944, near Tournon d'Agenais). I am preparing a letter to the office of the veterans of the French Resistance, who have much material on resistance activities and might have something about Jean-Louis...

I shall keep you informed, of course. In Basel, I was able to make a fine copy of the painting of the man who is the grandfather of Dr. Klemperer. I think he sent the painting to Kaethe Cohnberg, being the nearest related family. Just for fun I will have another look at the Klemperers, quite a remarkable family in itself.

COHNBERG

August 13, 1978

Dear Mrs. Rost:

I am very happy to have your letter and the translation of a most moving document. For my sake (selfish indeed) I hope there will be no election campaign so that we can meet at your convenience and long enough to explore and to explain. I should be most obliged to see the papers and pictures my distant cousin Alice left, because I can identify who's who. I will be coming from Stockholm on October 3, and stay for 10 days, so there ought to be a chance. I won't be loafing very much as I have, if anything, too many friends and relatives to visit in such short a time, as I also want to spend a few hours in the British Library which has several volumes I need to see which nobody else has. Well, of that later.

Letters from America in German ?Very exiting, since I have an idea I know who they are from - if they came fromSt.Louis, Missouri Not far from there lives the last of the Cohnbergs, a pediatrician who now runs a small hospital in a small town. She descends from a brother of Alice Cohnberg's father. I will not trouble you with names and connections, it is easier to explain it oralyy.

It would be a pity if Alice for some reason destroyed Jean-Louis' letter. If we can trace the fiancee's last address I might be able to find her. There are a large number of regional histories of the French Resistance, and if I can pinpoint the place at or near which JLB was killed, I might find out more. There are of course resistance organizations in France which have kept records, and I think the Central Office of the Jewish Resistance Organization might have something as well. I am most interested since Jean-Louis is the second of my relatives to have been killed by the Germans while a member of a resistance group. The other is of my own (Richter) family and was quite wellknown after the war. --

The cousin in Sao Paulo is of course known to me,as are those in Switzerland (Mrs. Kathe Cohnberg). I am not acquainted with the FAMILY ROW Alice alluded to, although I know ithose things happened, right in my immediate family (which is the reason my mother never visited relatives of her father, holding them all responsible for squandering her fath'ers fortune (except there was very little to squander, as I learned later).-- BRUNO of course is a cousin of Alice's, the late husband of Mrs. Kaethe Cohnberg, through his mother(not his father, whose name was Schwarz) Doris Cohn, whose second husband(Cohnberg)was a relative and who adopted Bruno. Bruno's father left his family one fine day and took off for -where else? - America, never to be heard of again. But Justizrat Dr.jur. Bruno Cohnberg was a verywellknown attorrney in Berlin, where he died in 1934. I shall visit his widow, now 95 years old, in Basel, on my first stop in Europe in September.

It is true that Bruno was a cousin via the Cohn, not the Cohnberg family, but what Alice probably did not know is that the Cohnbergs descend from a brother (Michael) of the man (Moses Michael Cohn) who was the ancestor of Doris Cohn Schwarz Cohnberg, thus in Bruno both families met again,albeit only by marriage, not by blood.--Ellen Berger, daughter of Bruno, may very well look much

COHNBERG.

Mrs. Hilary Rost
Norcott Court
BERKHAMSTEAD, HERTS.
UNITED KINGDOM

I shall call you as soon as I have found the place for my hat (Ishall be staying with a cousin of mine in NW3)--. I should also be delighted to meet Mr. Rost, since I have fond memories of my year in London (1943/44) during which another MP, then quite unknown to me, offered to show me Parliament, an offer I gladly accepted. He was the late Tom Driberg, whom I met at a memorial meeting for Russian Jewish poets and writers whom Stalin had decided to eliminate. It was also a pro-Zionist rally and I think Tom was the main speaker. It must have been good because I still remember that evening,and my visit in Westminster.

Last year I had a nice, short letter from Dr.Klemperer who indicated no great desire to hear abou the family history. A bachelor himself, I guess that's part of the reason. I hear he is a nephew of the great conductor. That, however, is no help here.

From Mrs Hilary Rost,
Norcott Court,
BERKHAMSTED
Herts
(Phone number - 04427-6123)

John H Richter Esq.,
PO Box 7978,
Ann Arbor
MICHIGAN 48107,
U.S.A.

25th of July, 1978

Dear Mr Richter,

You weigh heavily on my conscience as I should have written to you before this I know. We will love to see you when you come to England in October. There is only one snag and that is that we may be in the middle of our General Election campaign, but I am sure that I can find a moment to meet you. It would be best if you could come here, when you could go through Alice's papers and photographs as well as seeing the oil paintings I have of her grand parents. Many of the letters are in German and I am not very good at this. There appear to be letters from America in German which may well be of interest to you. Alice just lost contact with everybody but they still wrote to her. I enclose my translation of the last letter from Hans Ludwig (known as Jean-Louis) I have searched hard for the letter which Alice told me she had had via the Red Cross after the war from Jean-Louis fiancee, but I cannot find anything. I think that she must have destroyed it. I have an envelope which appears to be the one it came in. I can only therefore tell you what Alice told me. I think that it must be correct as Alice was generally very accurate, and I hope that it will serve to 'put the record straight' as far as Jean-Louis is concerned.

I asked her once about her family. Did she not have any relations? She told me that she had a cousin in Sao Paulo but did not know where and that she had other relatives in Switzerland but that they belonged to a distant branch of the family. There had been a family row at some time in the past and they did not meet much even as children. They were all very well educated and would not wish to know her. I tried to talk her out of this

BERKHAMSTED

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I asked her once about her family. Did she not have any relations? She told me that she had a cousin in Sao Paulo but did not know where and that she had other relatives in Switzerland but that they belonged to a distant branch of the family. There had been a family row at some time in the past and they did not meet much even as children. They were all very well educated and would not wish to know her. I tried to talk her out of this attitude, but she did not want to be moved. When my son was named Bruno she did then mention that she had had a cousin, who was not a proper cousin by that name. Here we find I think the family row she referred to. Divorce was not very 'proper' in those days and maybe the brothers quarrelled over this. Who knows? Perhaps you can find out more in Basle. Mrs Berger's mother probably heard about it even if she never met Alice. What is startling is Mrs Berger's resemblance to Alice, they could be sisters.

Well as far as Jean-Louis is concerned, Alice told me that after the war she received a letter via the Red-Cross, after she had been told of her sister and brother-in-laws death, from a french girl who told her that she and Jean-Louis had been in the Resistance together. Jean Louis had been in a jeep with several other young men in the open somewhere in the North of France (she did tell me where and I am still trying to remember) The Americans were advancing, and somehow this Resistance group had got behind the German lines. They were ordered by a group of Germans to stop and to get out of the jeep. They refused to do this and one of them, Jean-Louis, was pulled from the jeep and shot dead. The others were taken to the local police cells and were released a day or two later by the Americans. Presumably this incident could be traced, even now, although there must have been many like it in the confusion of the time. It does seem that Jean-Louis survived for some time after August 1943 when he wrote his 'last letter' May be there are records of his coming from the South to join the Resistance in the North, although it is doubtful if he used his own name as he talks of false papers. I hope that this helps to put the records straight as far as Jean-Louis(Hans Ludwig) is concerned. Alice would like that I know.

I am looking forward very much to meeting you. As I told you before you were the instrument that started my search for Alice's family - incidentally I am still trying to wind up her estate as Dr Klemperer does not answer letters! Until October then,

Yours sincerely,

Hilary Rost.

Hilary Rost.

July 17, 1978

Mrs. Hilary Rost
Norcott Court
Berhasted, Hertshire
United Kingdom

Dear Mrs. Rost:

I have the great pleasure to tell you that I will be in London November 3-12, before returning to the U.S. on my first trip to Europe in 35 years. I shall be coming from a visit with by Cohn-Cohnberg-Conitzer cousins in Basel and another cousin of ours in Sweden.

It would be a great opportunity to meet personally and gather some more information (especially with regard to our cousin Hans-Ludwig Brueckmann. At any rate, I will surely call you once I am located (I am staying with a cousin) and hope we can meet either in London or wherever it is most convenient for you.

If you wish to write to me, let me just add that I will be leaving here on September 6, so any mail should reach me before that time, as I do not wish to have mail forwarded. It invariably misses the connecting points.

With kindest regards

John Henry Richter

Nov.19-20, 1977

Mrs. Hilary Rost
Norcott Court
Berhamsted, Herts
United Kingdom

My dear Mrs. Rost:

It is difficult indeed to find the right words to describe my joy and appreciation, having received just now your letters of May 7 and Nov.14. Since I left Washington in 1956, it is not surprising that your letters did not reach me. However, Kaethe Cohnberg, now the senior member of two once very large (and interrelated) families at the age of 93, has of course known my address all along. Once you found her, all was well.

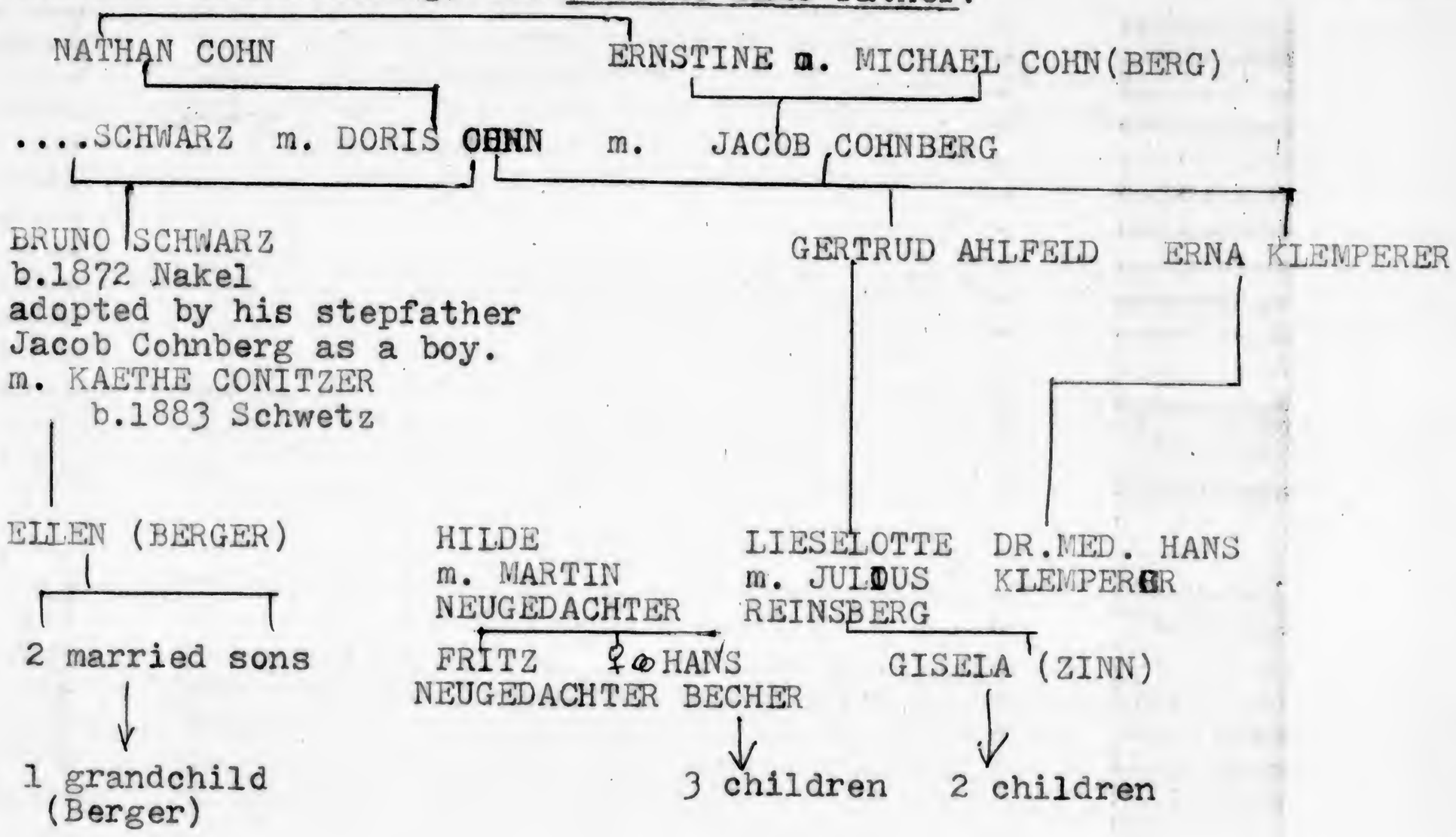
Well, not all, since my drawing, sent to Miss Cohnberg so long ago that I did not remember writing to her, apparently did not mention one little point, which naturally presents a puzzle. In my earlier letter I probably confused by trying to describe in too many words just how the relationship stands. Since you are indeed in the difficult situation of trying to settle a legal problem, let me try again, briefly, and mention the situation which caused your question.

ALICE COHNBERG was the daughter of NATHAN COHNBERG, son of MICHAEL COHNBERG and ERNESTINE COHN, the subjects of the paintings you mentioned. Her mother was from a generation further down the line, since her father Jacob Jacobsohn was a second cousin of her husband. NATHAN COHNBERG had a brother JACOB, the father of Gertrud Ahlfeld (1882-?) and ERNA KLEMPERER (1887-1938). These two ladies are true first cousins of Else Brueckmann and Alice Cohnberg. Since the American cousins from Pauline Meyer (a sister of Jacob and Nathan Cohnberg who lived until 1941) have really disappeared without trace, the nearest living relatives of Alice Cohnberg are 1) Gertrud Ahlfeld (if she still living) then, on a basis of equal distance in relationship, the two daughters of Gertrud (Hilde Neugedachter, born 1905 and, I hear dead since the early 1960ies, and Lieselotte Reinsberg, still living at the age of now 69. Hilde Neugedachter has an unmarried son FRITZ (1927), while his sister also died some years ago, and left only her husband HANS BECHER, in Sao Paulo. Mrs. Reinsberg left one married daughter, GISELA ZINN, also in S.P. Ellen had 3 children, Gisela 2. These are the direct and nearest relatives still living, descending from Gertrud Ahlfeld. I am sure their address can easily be found through the Brazilian Embassy, since most embassies have telephone directories of their larger cities. At any rate, taht's no problem. But if it is, I have kind relatives in contact with me who would try to find Fritz Neugedachter, and Hans Becher, and Gisla Zinn.

Gertrud's sister married Georg Klemperer, who died in 1933. Their son, also unmarried, is Dr.Hans K. (Yes, I like very much the address of Mr. Neumann who knows the Klemperer family. Overhere, thousands know the great conductor, but millions have watched his son as Col. Klink. He is really funny but at times it is hard for me, even after 35 years, to see anything funny in any German officer. The series (Hogan's Heroes) seems to be interminable, but as in Great Britain, we have here an entire new generation who doesn't really know who Hitler was and what that war was all about. --

Actually the nearest relative would have been Else Brueckmann, whose husband had a cousin who also married into the same Cohnberg-Cohn family, and whose son is a fellow-librarian of mine (in Los Angeles). But this Bruckmann as he is now known. has no claim whatever, being related only by distance and by marriage.

Now to Kaethe Cohnberg. She would be (or her daughter) the heir on the same basis as the children, etc. of Gertrud and Erna, since BRUNO was a halfbrother to the two sisters. The catch is that BRUNO, GERTRUD AND ERNA had the same mother (DORIS COHN, daughter of NATHAN COHN, th brother of Ernestine Cohn Cohnberg) but <u>not the same father</u>:



ALICE COHNBERG died just 18 days before the 95th birthday of Gertrud Ahlfeld - if she lived that long. Up above you now have all the living relatives, as far as I know, who may be legally heirs of Alice. I know the Germans are fussy, and the British law may not make it any easier. Of the brothers and sister of Nathan and Jacob Cohnberg, PAULINE (MEYER) went to St. Louis, Mo., and died, as already mentioned in 1941. there was a daughter (Lily Parks) who died after 1947, and two brothers. I know nothing of the family, and was unable to find out whether pauline had any grandchildren. But Kallmann Cohnberg, a fruther brother of Jacob, had a large family after coming to St.Louis around 1880/90. His youngest son was the nicest, I hear, but he (Lee Jacob Cohnberg) died in 1946. There is only one granddaughter of Kallmann living who cares at all about the family, and she told me years ago that none of her cousins really knew much about the family in the Old Country and cared less. Lee's daughter Dr.med.Rosellen Cohnberg (Mrs. John F. Meyers III) is still living, a very wellknown pediatrist, in Neosho, Missouri, but I think they now live in Chicago. If by any chance she has to be in the inheritance picture, let me knww. I am not a lawyer but as a genealogist I know someting about the relationship, and in practice, Rosellen is on equal footing, so to speak, with Ellen Berger. However, Nathan Cohn (grandfather of Bruno Cohnberg) was the eldest of all the Cohn children, then come the

descendents of Ernestine Cohnberg, who was younger than Jacob Cohnberg(b.1850), Pauline Meyer (b.1852), Nathan Cohnberg (1859) - but older than the youngest of the children, LINA who married LEO BRUECKMANN and died only in 1948 in Buenos Aires. The librarian-cousin of mine is her grandson. I met him, his father and his grandmother, because Lina lived in Berlin when I did,

This part of family history is probably not important for the legal problem you have, as the descendents of Cohns other than Ernestine's are just too distant to matter. If Alice had left a few million pounds those other descendents might be more important. Myself I would have no claim, being a greatgrandson of the youngest half-siser of Nathan and of Ernestine Cohn Cohnberg.

Back to your letter of May 7:

I would treasure the fotos and the documents and letters, but as I said, I have no claim to them, since there are closer relatives living who are in fact descendents of the couple whose portraits survived. But I would love to have copies, to be sure. I have a foto of Both Ernestine and MichaelCohnberg, and in fact x fotos of Ernestine's parents Sent copies of those to Kaethe years ago. My family was close to all the Cohns and Cohnberg (both very klannish families) because so many of the Cohns, especially, came to Berlin early (after 1871) and so were not veyy far from us. If I had been just a little older, I would have been able to meet many of the grandchildren of Ernestine. I was born too late (1919).

The occasion of coming again into contact with a family I had corresponded with 20 years earlier reminds me of my contact with Rosellen Cohnberg, mentioned above, whom I had traced when I tried to find out what happened to the Cohnbergs of St.Louis (her hometown). It turned out that I was the first distant relative to contact anyone of her family in 60 years. Yet the names I mentioned to her were familiar to her, because her father, also interested in the family history, had told her about those relatives who were "left behind" when the Cohnbergs moved to this country. So it is nothing too surprising, but certainly a wonderful reward for family historians like myself. And this time, I might actually be of some help toyyou.

The fate of Hans-Ludwig Brueckmann is really a moving story, especially since I was officially informed that he had been deported to Drancy and then to Auschwitz on 9 September 1942. I want to know everything about his fate in France that is known, because he is the seoncd of my cousins to have been executed by the Nazis - and not 100 miles away from where I was at the very time of his death. A cousin of my Richter family was more or less murdered by the Germans when she was caught smuggling Jewish children out of France into Switzerland. She has been mentioned in a number of books and is an officially recognized heroine of the resistance. She was a wonderful young girl. Hans-Ludwig Brueckmann is probably also mentioned in one of the regional histories of the Resistance, and that's why I like to get copies of the documents which tell of his years after he esceped from Drancy, or however he was able to avoid deportation. I will also have to revise his data sheet which is recorded at the Yad Vashem Memorial in Jerusalem, along with over 400 other relatives of mine who were killed or deported or w became in any way victims of the Nazis between 1933 and 1945.

I also want to know about the fiancee, who may of course still be living. If you have Gerda Brueckmann's address, I like that, too. As far as I know, all the other Brueckmann relativesof my librarian-cousin are dead, and of course he, being much younger than I, would not know the older people. His father had 2 brothers, also dead now, and I heard years ago that neither were in close contact with the American Brueckmanns, as so often happens. To me, the families who married into our own are also important, but I do not attemp totrace them all back to Adam. Not enough years left to do it all, nor is it always possible.

I certainly appreciate your interest and value the fact that you have been of immense help to Alice at a time of terrible stress. It is too unfortunate indeed that we did not meet earlier. I was allover Great Britain between April of 1943 and July of 1944, including 6 months in London. To be married to a Jew from(I presume) Germany who is an MP is certainly something unusual. My own recollections of Parliament is my visit to the Houses throughthe kindness of Tom Driberg, now lamentably deceased. When I met him we was a young MP and a wellnown journalist who took a strong stand in the matter of refugees and especially Jewish refugees. The occason was a protest meeting relating to the fate of Jewish writers and poets and others who were killed in Russia by our then Allies, the Soviet government. I recall it as if it had happened yesterday.--But I saw much of England and spent a good deel of time in Stratford and the Cotswolds, where we were stationed then, and in a fair number of London theaters, since I am a life-long drama addict.

Your letter of the 14th of November:

Would you believe that my face is somewhat dark red? I completely forgot that I had written to Alice 21 years ago, and apparently had discarded my copies of the letters when she did not reply. Since then, I organized my archives and everything I have or receive goes into the proper folder.

Yes, quite often a name will ring a bell that stood mute for decades. "Conitzer", like Cohnberg, happens to be a one-family name: ALL people bearing that name are in fact related. If they are Jewish (there are some Conitzers around who are not, and at least 2 of them earned PhDs - that's how I know, since we have indexes of Germans,etc. who earned doctoral degrees, all the way back to 1800,in some cases even longer.
The Jewish Conitzers are all my cousins, so-to-speak. Kaethe's father was a first cousin of my grandmother. And Kaethe's husband a fairly distant cousin of my mother - the generations shift a bit.

Bruno Cohnberg's mother was indeed a first cousin to Nathan Cohnberg:

Doris married second husband Jacob Cohnberg, Nathan's brother. The brothers were sons of Ernestine Cohnberg, sister of Doris' father Nathan Cohn. BUT, as already shown, Jacob Cohnberg was NOT the father of Bruno: he was his stepfather and adopted him.

If there are any questions left, DO write again. --If KAethe has a portrait of Nathan Cohn, it is not a portrait of her grandfather but of her husband's grandfather. But it is still a relative, of course. Thus, her portrait of NathanCohn is that of Ernestine Cohnberg's brother. I just had a letter from her mentioning that portrait. It is of course priceless.

I just checked back: Kaethe and her daughter Ellen wrote that

Dr. Klemperer presented them with an oil portrait of Nathan Cohn, brother of Ernestine, the wife of Michael Cohnberg. Thus, if the portraits of the sister and the brother-in-law could be kept by Ellen in Basel, three of the ancestors would be in the same place, and, personally, I think they could not be in any better. For the Berger family does hold their ancestors, whom they resemble, so it seems, in great respect. The paintings would of course mean nothing to people who see them in some museum - which would be the better place where there no interested descendents who do appreciate the now very rare heirlooms and treat the portraits with affection.

As for me, I would love to have acolor reproduction, and have asked Ellen whether it would be possible to have the portraits fotographed (color negative) so the copies can be made. In return, I can offer fotos of the ~~parents~~ father of Nathan and Ernestine - but I am sure I alsready sent a copy to Basel. My original comes from the walls of the room in which my grandmother Martha Segall's sister Valerie (Wally) lived (with my parents, in our apartment). The sisters were daughters of Eva Cohn Conitzer, the youngest half-sister of Nathan and Ernestine.

By now, you know almost more than any of the Cohnberg descendents - but my set of charts of the families descendent from the first Michel Cohn, made in 1965, did go out to a few of the relatives, those I could locate and found to be interested enough. There is a set in Basel, too.

I seem to be very gabby about all this, but the fact is that the discovery of my very distant cousin Alice and the effects she left with a family who loved her as if she were indeed one of their own is an event as impressive and important as few have been in the forty years that I spent thus far , on and off, with the family history. As you will easily recognize, it is not a matter of just names and dates, but a very faithful and often painful reflection of the social and cultural history of German Jews, and it is documented by the memories of those still living, and the pictures, letters and whatever else may have survived those who has left us.

I am forever grateful not only for your letters and the information you gave me, but perhaps to an even greater degree for the love and help you have given one uf us who survived, as we ourselves have, to mourn and to suffer at the same time as we tried, with continuing determination, to build a new life for us and a meaningful life for our children. In this effort, our knowledge of the past of our own history and family is understandably one of the prerequisites, and in making this known and to preserve the record that has survived I see the purpose of my work for the years left to me. I won't have another forty years to collect the records, so I better start recording the knowledge I have acquired, and to put in order the archival material in my possession. Some day it will all wind up in the Leo Baeck Institute in New York, our archives for the visible and audible records of Jews from Germany.

I also am glad to you, like myself, appreciate the unexpected and often dramatic turns of the searches, and the at times surprising results. It helps to keep me on the track whenever someone turns away from the prospect of "ancestor hunters" who bore them with tales and names they do not care to know. In this business, one must be able to recognize a dead end when it turns up.

Enough indeed for now.

My thanks and best regards,

Henry Ries

From Mrs Hilary Rost
NORCOTT COURT
BERKHAMSTED
HERTS.
BERKHAMSTED 6123

John Henry Richter Esq.,
8101 University Lane,
Apt. 302
Langley Park,
Silver Spring,
Md. U.S.A.

5th of May, 1977 .

Dear Mr Richter,

I write in the hope that you have not changed your address since 1956 or that this is forwarded to you, and that you are still alive! In 1953 and again in 1956 you wrote to Alice Cohnberg asking for details about the Cohnberg family. At that time Alice had had a sort of breakdown following the war and the news of the death of her sister, brother-in-law and nephew. She did not I believe answer your letters and as time went on felt unable to write to you due to the time lapse. At that time she was living as a companion to my husbands grandmother, Mrs Rosenstiel. Grandmother died in 1963 and Alice came to live with us. We gradually reawakened her to life, and she took up again with her old friends, but of course by this time felt she could not write to you.

Alice died in March this year at the grand age of 80. She died here very peacefully of heartfailure, having got up and dressed the day that she died, she sat in her chair and died in her sleep. We miss her very much. I have four children and she was as a grandmother to them. She did leave several photographs which I believe that you were seeking in 1956 and several documents, birth and marriage certificates etc. amongst which I found your

two letters.

I come now to my main problem. She left a Will which was written in a form acceptable in German Law but not in English Law. I would like to carry out her instructions. She was not a wealthy woman but she made several small bequests to her old friends. As she died intestate, by English Law all her money has to go to the Treasury here, which is not what she wanted! I believe that she had a first cousin, a Mrs Gertrud Ahlfeld who was living in Sao Paulo in 1956. If I could trace her, or any other first cousin, I could ask her to appoint me as an Attourney - a simple matter evidently- and I could then carry out Alice's instructions. As she was the daughter of Alice's father's younger brother, I presume that, if still living she would be in her late seventies. I see from the family tree which you produce that Gertrud Ahlfeld had a sister Erna Klemperer, maybe she is still alive also.

Alice's younger sister, Else died in Auchwitz with her husband Erwin Bruckmann. Their son, Hans Ludwig escaped from the transport and fought with the French Resistance during the whole of the war. On a day in August, as the Germans were in retreat and were being pressed back by the Americans, a group of these young people were driving in a jeep when they were stopped by a group of German soldiers and were told to get out. They rufused to, and one boy was taken out and shot, he was Hans Ludwig. The rest were released from jail the next day by the Americans! Alice's breakdown came when she heard of this. She knew her sister was dead, but she lived in the hope that her nephew had survived. The Red Cross traced his fiancee who told the terrible story in 1949/50.

NORCOTT COURT
BERKHAMSTED
HERTS.
BERKHAMSTED 6123

I know very little of Alice's past history, only of her early life in Nakel where her father had a draper's shop. Her sister-in-law, Gerda Bruckmann is still living and is in America, but of course she is not closely enough related for my problem, although she should be a beneficiary of Alice's. Of myself, I am English born and bred, but my husband was also a refugee from Berlin and is now a Member of Parliament here in Britain. We have four children and they, more than any helped Alice to come back to life when she came to live with us in 1963. My son Bruno, was born soon after she came in 1964 and he was to her a grandson, and of all my children feels her death more than any.

If you would like me to send Alice's papers to you, with all the photographs which we have I will be pleased to do so At least they will be back with her family, where they belong. I hope that this reaches you or someone who has knowledge of you,

Wishing you all the best,

Hilary Rost

Hilary Rost.

From Mrs Hilary Rost

NORCOTT COURT
BERKHAMSTED
HERTS.
BERKHAMSTED 6123

Mr John Henry Richter,
1103 South University Avenue,
ANN ARBOR
Michigan 48104

14th of November, 1977

Dear Mr Richter,

How pleasant it is to hear from you! I enclose the letter which I wrote to you in May this year, and which was returned to me recently. The family tree 'which somehow came to me' came of course from yourself. It is due entirely to your letters to Alice Cohnberg and the family tree which you enclosed that I have got as far as I have in tracing Alice's family. I must admit that what started as a necessity has become something of more than a passing interest now with me. My main concern at present must be however the pursuit of probate. I myself am now being pressed by the 'taxman' as I am being charged interest on Alice's income tax owing and am unable to pay as her account is frozen until I have letters of administration. I can only get letters of administration by a descendant of Alice's mother or father's brothers and sisters, ie descendants of her first cousins. I have not yet managed to contact Gertrud Ahlfeld, my main fear is that she died after Alice, in which case I must go to her heirs first of all. If she died before the 5th of March this year any of the next generation suits my purposes, ie either the daughters of Gertrud Ahlfeld or Mrs Berger and Dr Klemperer.

It will be of interest to you to know perhaps, how I have

used your family tree. Well I had one clue; when Otto Klemperer died Alice did mention that she had a cousin who was related in some way to him. I have a very old friend in the German Embassy here in London whose wife was a first cousin of Otto Klemperer, she passed me on to Lotte Klemperer who in turn passed me back to England to a Mr Neumann who has a copy of the Klemperer family register. Armed only with a very vague idea of the ages of the people I was looking for and the name Erna Klempera nee Cohnberg he traced for me not only Dr Klemperer but also gave me his address and telephone number. What is strange is that the man who compiled the register had Conitzen originally as Erna's maiden name which is of course the maiden name I find now of Kaete Cohnberg, Bruno ~~Klemperer~~ Cohnburg's wife. He had crossed this out and changed it to Cohnberg. From Dr Klemperer I found Mrs Berger and she took me the full circle to you.

I do not follow your letter very well regarding Bruno Cohnberg, how can his mother be a sister to Nathan Cohnberg (Alice's father) and still have the surname Cohnberg, surely Doris is a sister-in-law. I enclose a rough family tree (your own up-dated) if you could put it right I would be grateful as I have to prove the relationship of whomever I get to give me power of attourney for our Probate Office here.

I have two portraits here in oils which are very fine which Alice was very proud of and left to me. They are of Michael Cohnberg and Ernestine. I hear from Mrs Bergar that she has a picture of her great-grandfather Cohn, who I presume is Nathan. I wonder if they are by the same painter. As your letters were with Alice's family photos, I presume that she had intended you to see them. I have asked Mrs Bergar to let me have copies if she

manages to have any made. I feel that she is the person who should have these in any case, and I hope that I shall be able one day to meet her. The more I discover, the more I feel sad that Alice was not aware of her large family. Alice resembled her grandfather Michael Cohnberg very strongly, and Mrs Berger tells me that judging from the photos of Alice which I sent her that she resembled Alice in some ways. This I suppose it not all that strange if one judges by the intermarriage of cousins in the family tree.

If Bruno Cohnberg is in his correct position on the family tree (please put me right there!) then his widow Mrs Kaete Cohnberg who lives with her daughter Mrs Berger is the next person to whom I have to apply after Gertrud Ahlfeld (assuming her death before Alice's) I am checking with the probate office in London on what I do next. I think that they will let me skip Gertrud as the estate is such a small one and having found some relatives no matter which they are the 'Treasury Solicitor' can no longer see any interest in upsetting the estate. If I had not found any relatives then the Treasury Solicitor would have taken the lot! As it is, with the interest which is being charged the Treasury will have a large slice in any case!

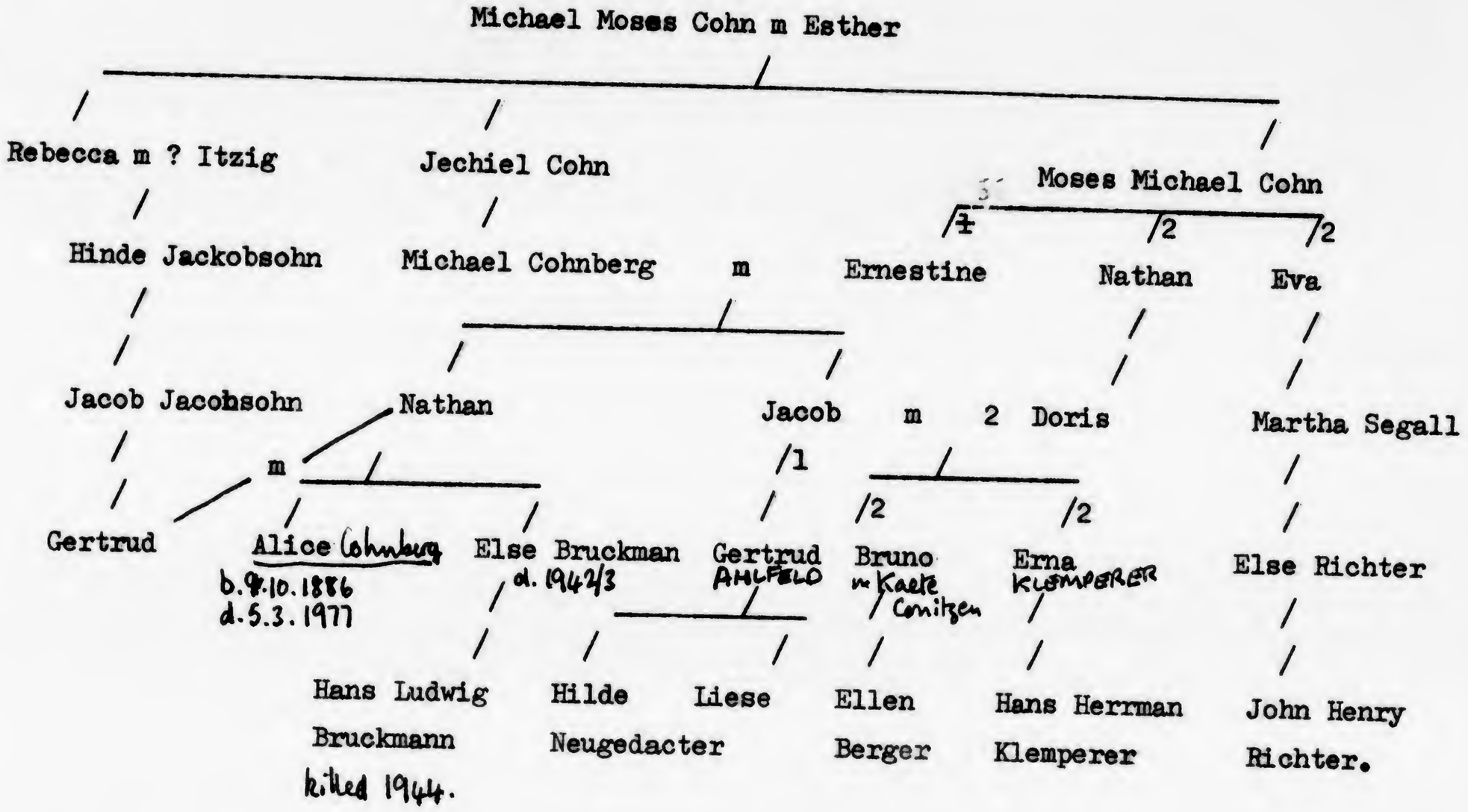
If you wish to investigate the Klemperer connection I will let you have Mr Neumann's address and he will let you know where Dr Hans Klemperer fits into the Klemperer Family tree. Do tell me something about yourself, as you have been the main instrument in my searches. You seem always to have some thing to do with Universities in your address and so I assume that you are a lecturer of some sort. My husband has relatives in America as his father

went there in 1940, leaving Peter,his sister and mother in England. They were meant to follow on later, but Peter's mother decided that almost ceratin death in the Atlantic was not to be prefered to life in wartime Britain and remained here. The marriage broke up and both remarried. Peter's father Frederick Rosenstiel remarried and his widow still lives in New York. Her daughter and Son in Law are both University Lecturers, Janet and Solomon Stern. By some quirk of fate, Peter's father and step mother knew a Trudy Ahlfeld in Germany before the war, she would be the right age for Gertrud Ahlfeld, but in Eleanor's words 'she must be a thousand if she is still alive!' I wonder if she is the same one! Its a small world really.

Well thank you for all the help which you have given to me, even if you were unaware of it. If there is any way in which I can help you please let me know. In the meantime I continue my search! It would make a very good long running TV series I feel as I march up blind alleys and get aquainted with the return postal services all over the world!

Yours very sincerely,

H. Lang Rost.


Michael Moses Cohn m Esther
Rebecca m ? Itzig
Jechiel Cohn
Moses Michael Cohn
Hinde Jackobsohn
Michael Cohnberg m
Ernestine
Nathan
Eva
Jacob Jacobsohn
Nathan
Jacob m 2 Doris
Martha Segall
m
1
Gertrud
Alice Cohnberg
b. 9.10.1886
d. 5.3.1977
Else Bruckman
d. 1942/3
Gertrud AHLFELD
Bruno m Kaete Comitzen
Erna KLEMPERER
Else Richter
Hans Ludwig Bruckmann killed 1944.
Hilde Neugedacter
Liese
Ellen Berger
Hans Herrman Klemperer
John Henry Richter.

November 8, 1977

Mrs. Peter Rost
Norcott Court
Berkhamsted, Herts. Berkhamsted
United Kingdom

Dear Mrs. Rost:

A few minutes ago, I received a copy of your most interesting letter addressed (on October 3) to Dr.med.H.H. Klemperer, a distant cousin of mine as you already know since you mention a copy of the Cohn-Cohnberg Family Tree which somehow came to you. The copy of the letter came from my cousin Mrs. Ellen Berger, who is a little closer related to Alice Cohnberg, who I had always ho hoped to locate but did not.

It is indeed a remarkable story, and I can say that I only regret that your letters to me (in Washington) never reached me. I left Washington in September of 1956, and after about six months, our lazy postal service stops forwarding mail. But I have been in contact with the Berger family and Mrs. Kaethe Cohnberg, for over forty years.

The relationships are not easy to untangle, but I managed. Mrs. Cohnberg, at 93 years of age, is the widow of Dr,jur, Bruno Cohnberg. His mother (Doris) was a sister of Nathan Cohnberg of Nakel and Berlin, the father of Alice. Gertrud Ahlfeld, with whom I corresponded in earlier years, is a half-sister of Bruno, and indeed would be 95 on March of this year. I do not know whether she is still living, but her address about 15 years ago was c/l Loevenstein, rua Simao Alvarez 545, Sao Paulo, Brazil. Maybe... Both her married daughters live in SP, too.(Mrs. Hilde Neugedachter and Mrs. Lieselotte Reinsberg. But I wald guess Dr. Klemperer knows the addresses.

I would be very happy to get copies of the family fotos. I have, believe it or not, fotos of the greatgrandparents Cohn, that is, the parents of Nathan Cohnberg's mother, and of eight of their nine children. My own greatgrandmother was a half-sister of Ernestine Cohn who married a cousin, also Cohn, who changed his name to Cohnberg. It is very easy to see on paper, and in 1965, I traced all known relatives in a set of charts which I am sure would not interest you all that much, but which the descendents still living very happy to receive.--

I will write to Mrs. Berger at once, since she still has the fotos, and see whether they cannot have negatives made (it is not expensive) so that copies can be made from them, since obviously the original ought to stay with the more immediate relatives. In fact, all of those I mentioned are Cohnbergs, but since the progenitor of this family, Michael, was my greatgrandmother's cousin (Moses ben Michael Cohn, first cousin to Michael Cohnberg ben Jechiel Cohn, Michael Cohn and Jechiel Cohn having been brothers) I,too, share a little of the Cohnberg blood and their just pride in a notable family and its history. I hope I will have time to write about and publish said history, I have probably more material than anyone else.--

Just to mention it: not only Nathsn Cohnberg (Alice's father) but her mother was also related to the C hn family of Nakel: her mother Gertrud Jacobsohn was a second cousin of her husband, because Gertrud Jacobsohn Cohnberg was the granddaughter of Rebecka Cohn, a sister of the aforementioned Jechiel and Michael.

I better stop or confusion will be supreme. I will also write to Dr. Klemperer, whose relationship to the conductor, and his famous TV actor-son, I had suspected but not really checked on.

By the way, he is not the oldest living relative, but Mrs. Hilde Neugedachter is. She was born in 1905, as the 2nd child of Gertrud Ahlfeld. Dr.K.'s mother being the younger sister of Gertrud, he is just a little further away. He was born in 1909. Any legal questions may depend on British rules as far as"nearest surviving relative" is concerned. Neugedachteraddress: 55 Lisboa,

November 9, 1977

Dear Dr. Klemperer:

A few hours ago, I received a most interesting and surprising letter from our mutual cousin Ellen Berger. By now you have heard my name and, I might assume, know something about my genealogical research into the history of the Cohn and Cohnberg families, to which we both belong. Years ago I had the great pleasure of corresponding with your aunt, Mrs. Ahlfeld, and I wonder whether she was able to celebrate her 95th birthday last March 25. My "greatcousin" Mrs. Kaethe Cohnberg, with whom I have been in friendliest correspondence for almost 40 years, told me a little about the earlier generations, but by now I have found out more than anyone who is left of this once large family. The old congregational records of Nakel were a big help, as well as the survival of a very fine collection of old fotographs which I was able to get from my old aunts and uncles, and which somewhat remarkably survived the second World War in Copenhagen. These fotos may in part be copies of the same group that Miss Alice Cohnberg had, since she is a member of the same families as we are (on both sides of her parents). I have ask Ellen to see whether negatives can be made of the originals, so that copies can be obtained. I myself have fotos of Ernestine Cohnberg's sisters and brothers, AND of her parents. Ernestine was a half-sister of my greatgrandmother Eva(Cohn)Cohnberg (they shared the father). Her husband Oser Conitzer was a brother of Kathe Conitzer Cohnberg's grandfather. It is easier to understand by the drawing I will enclose.

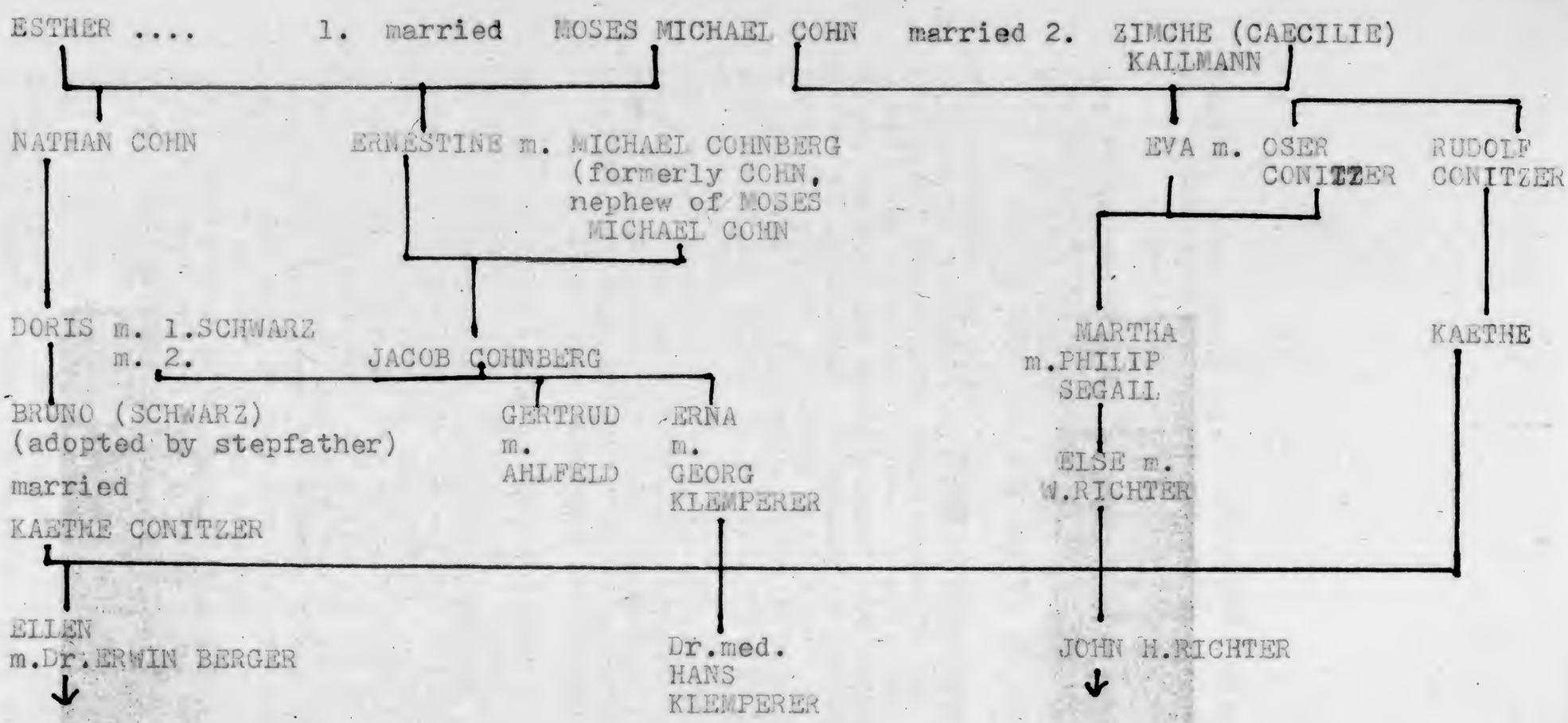
I knew that you were in Bhutek during the war, and that you had settled in Oberhoechstadt sometime after 1955. I was sidetracked from continuing my research and thus never got to write to you before. In 1965, I prepared a set of descendence charts showing all of the 400-odd relatives who share Moses Michael Cohn as the ancestors common to all of us. If you are interested, I will prepare a copy for you, which needs some annotations and additions since it is now already 12 years old. I keep in touch with a few of the relatives, and have made some very interesting people in those years of trying to trace them all. As I lived in Berlin until 1941, I met a few of these many relatives, unfortunately I was still a young boy when the older generation passed away, and unfortunately missed meeting Mrs. Therese Moses, who died in 1938.-- I have ben in touch with members of the Moses families, since they were close to the family of Gabriel Cohn (who came to California in 1857) and whose grandson made it possible for me to come to this country in 1941...

The letter by Mrs. Frost is most detailed and interesting, and I have already written to her, as well as to cousin Kaethe. Ironically, the letter does not say when Miss Alice died, but since you know that anyhow, there was probably no need to repeat the date. Could you tell me when she died?

I would be very happy indeed to hear from you, and have a good deal of information relating to the people named on the other side, if you should care to know about it.

Remaining, with kindest regards,

John Henry Richter
(a somewhat distant cousin)



P.S. Are you related to the conductor OTTO and his (here very famous) TV actor-son? If so, how?

From Ellen Berger 11/8/77

COHNBERG

1.

From Mrs Peter Rost

NORCOTT COURT
BERKHAMSTED
HERTS.
BERKHAMSTED 6123

Dr med H H Klemperer,
6242 OBERHOCHSTADT
Altkonigstrasse 47.

→ Posted 7th October.

3rd of October, 1977

Dear Dr Klemperer,

Thank you for your letter of the 28th of September, which I received this morning. It will not be possible for my husband to 'drop in' on you on the 9th now, as he will be late arriving in Frankfurt and his cousin wants him to visit his aunt who is not very well in her nursing home, he has to leave early on Monday morning for a conference on Energy in Hannover. As it happens I cannot have the papers prepared by then now in any case. Perhaps you can assist in this. I am still trying to contact your aunt Mrs Gertrude Ahlfeld of Sao Paulo. According to the Brazilian authorities she is still alive, aged 95, but I am not sure if this information is correct. If she is still alive, then it is she who must give me 'power of attourney' to sort out Alice Cohnberg's affairs being the nearest relative, otherwise yourself or the next descendant of any other first cousin will suffice, unless, and here things become complicated, your mother died after the 5th of March this year. I enclose a family tree for you perhaps you could fill in the gaps and mark for me who is dead and who still alive! I shall need this to 'swear' that whoever eventually signs my 'power of attourney' is entitled to do so.

Now as to 'history'. I rely entirely on papers which I have found among Alice's belongings when she died. She spoke very little about her family. Her reasons for this I think that I

understand now. My husband's grandmother was a very dominating woman and the Rosenstiel family was fairly well to do in Germany before the war, I feel that our Alice was a little ashamed of her occupation as a housekeeper and felt that she had let her own family down by being in her own eyes a 'menial'. Unfortunately by the time she came to live with Peter and I, the time had already passed for making a claim for restitution and she felt that she had let the Cohnberg's down by not reclaining property to which she had title. As a result I think that she was ashamed to approach and find her relatives after all the years, although by the time she died she had reconciled herself and was certainly no longer ashamed of her life, having become our 'adoptive' grandmother and lived with dignity in her own room on her own income frominvestments and pension.

Alice Cohnberg was born in Nakel - which is now in Poland - the elder daughter of Nathan Cohnberg and Gertrud Jackobsohn. She had a younger sister who married a Bruckmann, Else Bruckmann, and they had one son Hans Ludwig, of whom I will tell you later. The Cohnberg's were quite well to do citizens in Nakel, owning a large drapers store in the town centre see picture Alice seems to have been a bright scholar and did well at school. When the area was put under Polish control, the Germans were evacuated and Alice came with her parents to Berlin; her sister by this time having married. They had a large house in Berlin which after her parents death Alice maintained; by now she was working with General Electrico as a multilingual secretary (French and English) and stenographer. When the first moves were made against the Jews, Alice had to rent out parts of her house and eventually she took a course in cookery and housekeeping and applied to come to England. Else Bruckmann and her family left for France and settled in Paris in 1937 but

Alice did not leave for England until 1938 at the end of the year. She therefore brought very little with her. The portraits which she brought of her Grandparents were torn from their frames at the frontier and there is damage to one of them as a consequence. Alice came firstly to London, but stayed there briefly before going on to Manchester and then to Scotland where she joined up with her brother-in-laws sister, ~~XXXXXXXXXXX~~ Gerda Bruckmann, becoming the housekeeper to a presbyterian minister and his family. Else Bruckmann, Alice's sister, moved from Paris as the Nazis moved in and fled to Bordeaux. In November 1942 the family, mother father and son, were shipped from Villeneuve to Paris by train en route for the camps in Germany, having been rounded up by the French. Hans Ludwig, who by this time was calling himself Jean-Louis, escaped from the train south of Paris but was caught soon afterwards by the Foreign Legion and passed to their headquarters in Lyons. He escaped again and made his way back to Villeneuve where he worked as a farmworker supported by the local Resistance group. By 1943 he was on his way to occupied France with false papers to work with the Resistance, and to 'avenge his parents'. In August 1944 he was travelling with a group of the Resistance in Northern France, when stopped by a group of Germans. They were asked to get out of their vehicle and when they refused, Jean-Louis was dragged out and shot. The rest of the group were imprisoned, only to be released the following day by the American: The names of Else and her husband were found on the Auschwitz role as having been gassed in December 1942.

Alice learned of her sister's death immediately after the war, but the fate of Hans Ludwig was not known until later when his French fiancée answered a Red Cross enquiry. It was at this stage that Alice had a nervous breakdown. She came to my husband's grandmother after her breakdown, a shadowy, silent figure, full of guilt for being a survivor rather than her sister or nephew. When Grandmother died in 1963, Alice came to live with us and to help me with my family in semi-retirement. It was then that we found that she had had no compensation. We were able to get her her pension from the General Electric Company but nothing further as she had had all the

papers, but had not bothered to return them.

Gradually, as the years have passed Alice came back to life. She did not seem to age at all as she got steadily younger in her attitude. I am happy to say that by the end of her life she was contented and peaceful. She loved my family and living here as we do in the middle of the country she enjoyed life and walking, and 'pottering about' with her projects in the kitchen (she was a fabulous cake-maker, we miss her apple strudel and cheese-cakes!) She died very well, having got up and dressed herself on the day she died. She complained of a little pain and did not look well. I sent for our doctor who thought there were signs of heart failure, but also thought she could have flue. She had a 'little sleep' in her chair while I fetched some medicine and when I returned she had died in her sleep. I am glad that she died like this as she had a horror of having to go to a geriatric nursing home away from Norcott which she loved. 80 was a good age, but nevertheless her death was a shock as although she had had a bought of high blood pressure two years previously she had been so well up to the time of her death, I had thought that she would reach her nineties.

As to the other members of her family. Alice spoke mainly of those of the older generation, her parents and her grandparents. She did speak of a cousin who had gone to Sao Paulo and of another who was related in some way to Otto Klemperer the conductor. It was on this tenuous lead that I have been working to find you! I wrote to our Consulate in Sao Paulo who gave me Gertrud Ahlfeld's last known address, plus the dismal news that she was 95 if alive. From a friend in the German Embassy in London, whose wife was Otto Klemperer's neice I came first to Otto Klemperer's daughter Lotte and then to a Mr Neumann who lives in England who has the Klemperer Family Register. Mr Neumann traced you through your mother and father and the German telephone directory for me! I have no Dr Bruno Cohnberg on my family tree at all -perhaps you could fill him in, although my son is called Bruno and I vaguely remember Alice saying that she had a relative of that name once. The family tree which I have came evidently from a Mr John H Richter who was living in the Washington area in the U.S.A. around

the 1950's but he does not reply to any letters I have sent to this old address, perhaps he too has died.

My husband's family comes from the Rhineland. His father was Frederick H Rosenstiel, who was the City Editor of the Frankfurter Zeitung before the war and wrote as FHR from New York until his death in 1971. His mother's family was the Merz family from Offenbach and his cousins are the Schanz's who have steel works in your area now. I believe August Schanz has a country house very near to Oberhochstadt still. He lives now in Konigstein. Another cousin, Hannelore (Schanz) Heigl was married to a heart specialist and lived until herhusband's death recently in Munchen, although he started his practice in Bad Homberg, perhaps you have come across him?

I enclose several photgraphs which I have, most unidentified, which may interest you. I think that they should be kept together as they provide an interesting historical group as photographs. Perhaps you or your cousin Mrs Berger would like to let me have them back if a time comes when you have no further interest in them.

Yours very sincerely,

Hilary Rost

Hilary Rost

COHNBERG, ALICE II

RF 156

Family Documents

JOHN HENRY RICHTER
P. O. BOX 7978
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48107

COHNBERG, ALICE III.

Employment Correspondence
+ Education

Education
Employment Correspondence
References

RF 157

JOHN HENRY RICHTER
P. O. BOX 7978
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48107

COHNBERG
ALICE

August 14, 1989

Mrs. Hilary Rost
Norcott Court
BERKAMSTED HERTS.
ENGLAND

Dear Mrs. Rost:

It is now nearly eleven years since I had the pleasure of meeting you and talk about the relationship between Alice Cohnberg and myself, and to be privileged to receive from you letters and papers relating to the earlier generations of my extended family whom I never knew. It was a singularly stroke of fortune that led me to your home and enriched my own knowledge and collection of information, as well as the to me invaluable family material which Alice left with you. It is painful to think that by now there is noone left who knew her, because the American descendants of her cousins Cohnberg had, so it will seem, very little contact with the family that never came to this country. By now it is the grandchildren's generation, interested in hearing about the family history but of course without any direct personal ties to those whom I still was able to meet 50 some years ago.

One of the most important parts of the Cohnberg material was the small collection of letters and pictures concerning Hans-Ludwig Brueckmann, Alice's nephew. When I started writing my memoirs earlier this year, I decided to add to the section on France the stories of two of my relatives who were active in the French resistance and gave their lives to the good cause. One of them was "Jean-Louis Bertain." You will see from the enclosed pages that the "case" is not altogether clear, and that I was unable to get all the information even in 1980, 36 years after his death (because at least one of the witnesses to his death was then still living and did not care to talk about it). I did not reproduce the fotograph of Brueckmann's grave, but somone at the time of my enquiry took pictures and sent them to me. The wooden cross at the head of his grave bears just his last name - a bit of a mystery by itself since I am not sure how those who buried him knew his real name... A copy of this story will be sent to the Yad Vashem Authority, the memorial to all those Jews who perished during the Holocaust and the second world war.

I do hope that you and your family are well. I know I wrote to you at an earlier time about the possibility of reproducing the portraits of Alice's grandparents (who were both cousins of my greatgrandmother) by having color negatives made (at my expense of course) from which I could then have positive copies made for those American descendants of this good couple. I am sure you realize that the survival of these portraits is by itself a near-miracle, and they are in the best of hands at your home. It is merely a matter of obtaining negatives so the American descendants may have the very rare chance of seeing two of their 19th century ancestors (I even have fotos of Ernestine's parents!).

I should be ever so much obliged for your your kind reply, and I do hope it will be possible to have those negatives made. I shall be most happy to reimburse you for the expenses and postage instantly.

Remaining,
with kindest regards,

John Henry Richter

28/1/48.

187 Creighton Avenue
East Finchley.
N.2.

To whom it may concern.

Miss Alice Cohnberg lived with us from August 5th 1946 until January 1947 as mother's Helps when she left to take a Signalé post. I have known Miss Cohnberg since 1944 and I have great pleasure in stating that she is completely honest reliable and trustworthy and always anxious to do her utmost.

M. Rodilli
(Mrs. B. Rodilli)

TESTIMONIAL for Miss Alice Cohnberg.

This is to certify that Alice Cohnberg worked for us and looked after us from 22nd February 1941 to 4th July 1944. We found her to be an honest and industrious woman, well up in her knowledge of housework and cooking, and altogether a very dependable person, attentive and respectful. It was with great regret that we parted with her. She left us of her own accord to go and stay with a friend. We wish her well and recommend her.

(Mrs) Isabella Thompson

The Manse of St Aidan's,

Melrose.

27th April 1948.

TELEPHONE
GLADSTONE 3209

29, DICEY AVENUE,

CRICKLEWOOD, N.W.2.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

MISS ALICE COHNBERG was engaged on the 7th. February 1948 as a Lady Companion to look after my Mother, who was an elderly lady.

It is extremely difficult for me to find words to express the reliability, honesty, love, devotion and sincerity Miss Cohnberg showed at all times, including certain periods which were extremely trying, due to my Mother's illness.

Miss Cohnberg performed duties for the comfort and benefit of my Mother which, in my opinion, many fully trained nurses might think twice about doing, and at all times she was happy and cheerful.

Only the very best of wishes are good enough for Miss Cohnberg for her future, and if anybody reading this reference would like any further information, I shall be very happy indeed to furnish same, either at a personal interview, in writing, or by telephone.

Leslie Heynemann

(Leslie Heynemann)
6th. December 1951.

Copy.

162, Middleton Rd.,
Manchester 8,
30.4.48.

To whom it may concern.

Miss Alice Cohnberg was in my employ as housekeeper from Oct.5th 1939 until Feb.12th 41. I found her honest, trustworthy conscientious and most capable. She looked after my two children besides her duties as housekeeper. She left her position with me on her own account.

Signature Mrs.M.Mills.

Testimonial for Miss Alice Cohnberg.

This is to certify that Alice Cohnberg worked for us and looked after us from 22nd February 1941 to 4th July 1944. We found her to be an honest and industrious woman, well up in her knowledge of housework and cooking, and altogether a very dependable person, attentive and respectful. It was with great regret that we parted with her. She left us of her own accord to go and stay with a friend. We wish her well and recommend her.

Signature (Mrs) Isabella Thompson.
The Manse of St.Aidan's,
Melrose.
27th April 1948.

28/1/48. 187 Creighton Avenue
East Finchley N.2.

To whom it may concern.

Miss Alice Cohnberg lived with us from August 5th 1946 until January 1947 as Mother's Help, when she left to take a lighter Post. I have known Miss Cohnberg since 1944 and I have great pleasure in stating that she is completely honest, reliable and trustworthy and always anxious to do her utmost.

Signature Mrs.B.Roditi.

- - - - - - - - - - -

Note: I was staying with Mrs.Rica Roditi (Mother of Dr.B.Roditi) in Gatley near Manchester from 5th July 1944 until her death in December 1947.

Dr. Roditi lives now in South-Rhodesia; Reference: Mr. Edward Roditi, Manchester, 48 Princess Street.

UNITED RESTITUTION OFFICE

(OFFICIALLY RECOGNISED BY THE FOREIGN OFFICE, GERMAN SECTION)

Telephone:
MAIda Vale 9096

Quote Our Reference

8, FAIRFAX MANSIONS,
(Entrance Corner Fairfax Road and Finchley Road)
LONDON - N.W.3.

JG/IS/Cor.

27th June, 1950

Miss Alice Cohnberg,
17, Corringham Court,
Corringham Road,
London, N.W.11.

Sehr geehrtes Fraeulein Cohnberg,

Wir bestaetigen den Eingang der Abschrift Ihrer Anmeldung und bitten noch:-

um Unterzeichnung anliegender Vollmacht, Uebernahmebedingungen und Freizeichnungserklaerung (versehen mit 6d Briefmarke)

Nach Eingang der Vollmacht werden wir die Akten nach Berlin weiterleiten.

Hochachtungsvoll,

erl. 29.6.50 u.

J.Goldstein

J.Goldstein
(Legal Adviser)

Der Treuhänder
der
Amerikanischen, Britischen und Französischen Militärregierung
für zwangsübertragene Vermögen

Reg.-Nr. C / 420 / C
(Bei Rückfragen bitte angeben)

Berlin W 30, 14.7.50
Nürnberger Str. 53-55
Sprechzeit nur Montag - Freitag von 9 - 12 Uhr

V.W.

Betr. Anordnung der Alliierten Kommandantur Berlin vom 16. 2. 49 - BK/O (49) 26 - und vom 26. 7. 49 - BK/O (49) 180 -

Ihr Antrag vom 22.6.50

Ihr Antrag ist hier eingegangen und unter obiger Reg.-Nr. registriert worden.

Zu gegebener Zeit werden Sie weitere Nachricht erhalten.

Es wird gebeten, von Rückfragen abzusehen.

W. SCHWEIG

C. H. 4. 50. (5000)

Drucksache

BERLIN W 30
19 7 50

Der Treuhänder
für zwangsübertrag. Vermögen
Berlin W 30
Nürnberger Str. 13/55

Deutsche Post

Postkarte

Herrn – Frau
Frl.

Mrs. Alice Cohnberg
17, Corringham Court
Corringham Road, Golders Green

London NW 11

England

Abschrift

Treuhaender d.Amerikanischen,Britischen u.Franzoesischen Militaer-Regierung MGAF/C
f.Zwangsuebertragene Vermoegen, Berlin W.30, Nuernbergerstr.53/55

This Form should be completed in triplicate and forwarded to the Zentralamt für Vermögensverwaltung (Britische Zone), ~~Bad Nenndorf, Land Niedersachsen.~~

Dieser Vordruck ist in dreifacher Ausfertigung bei dem ~~Zentralamt für Vermögensverwaltung (Britische Zone) Bad Nenndorf, Land Niedersachsen~~, einzureichen.

In cases where the space provided is insufficient, a supplementary page, bearing the number of the paragraph and sub-paragraph, should be annexed.

Reicht der vorgesehene Raum nicht aus, so ist ein mit der Ziffer des betreffenden Absatzes und Unterabsatzes versehenes Ergänzungsblatt beizufügen.

CLAIM FOR RESTITUTION OF PROPERTY WHICH HAS BEEN SUBJECT TO TRANSFER IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARAGRAPH I OF GENERAL ORDER No.10

Antrag auf Rückerstattung von Vermögen, das unter Artikel I Absatz 1 der allgemeinen Verfügung Nr. 10 fällt.

Location of Property / Örtliche Lage des Vermögens

(a) ~~Land~~ Verwaltungsbezirk (b) ~~Kreis~~ Berlin (c) Gemeinde .....

Description of Person making Claim / Personalien des Antragstellers

(a) Surname (in Block Capitals) / Familienname (in großen Blockbuchstaben) Cohnberg (b) Christian Name(s) / Vorname(n) Alice

(c) Address / Anschrift 17 Corringham Court, Corringham Road, Golder'sGreen, London NW 11

(d) Date and Place of Birth / Geburtsdatum und Geburtsort 9th October 1896 in Nakel Prov.Posen. (e) Nationality / Staatsangehörigkeit British

(f) Employment / Beruf Housekeeper (g) Identity Card No. / Ausweis-Nummer NJGT 10:9

(h) If not dispossessed owner, state title to make claim / Angaben über die Antragsberechtigung, falls der Antragsteller nicht der Geschädigte ist.

I. IMMOVABLE PROPERTY I. UNBEWEGLICHES VERMÖGEN

(a) Description of Property. / Nähere Bezeichnung des Vermögens.

Estimated value at date of deprivation. / Geschätzter Wert am Tage der Wegnahme.

(b) Location of Property / Örtliche Lage des Vermögens

(c) Registration in Grundbuch or other Register / Eintragung im Grundbuch oder einem anderen Register

(d) State whether :— / Angaben über Folgendes :

(i) Confiscation was made without payment ? / Ist auf Grund der Wegnahme Entschädigung geleistet ?

(ii) Sold under duress ? / Fand der Verkauf unter Nötigung statt ?

(iii) If the latter, what payment was made ? / Welche Gegenleistung wurde im letzteren Fall gewährt ?

(e) Name and present address of person to whom transfer was made (if known) / Name und jetzige Anschrift der Person, auf die das Vermögen übergegangen ist (soweit bekannt)

(f) Name and present address of present owner (if known, and different from (e)). / Name und jetzige Anschrift des heutigen Eigentümers (soweit bekannt und verschieden von (e))

(g) Any other relevant details / Sonstige sachdienliche Angaben

II. MOVABLE PROPERTY / BEWEGLICHES VERMÖGEN

(*a*) Description of Property
Nähere Bezeichnung des Vermögens: Schmuck, Gold-u. Silber-Bestecksachen, lt. Anlage

Estimated value at date of deprivation
Geschätzter Wert am Tage der Wegnahme: s. Anlage.

(*b*) Location of Property
Örtliche Lage des Vermögens: Die Sachen befanden sich in meiner damaligen Wohnung: Berlin-Halensee, Joachim Friedrichstr.2.

(*c*) Registration (if any)
Etwaige Eintragung in ein öffentliches Buch oder Register: Ankaufsbescheinigungen Nr.5591 u.3944 vom 11.III.1939 der Staedtische Pfandleihanstalt, I.Abteilung, Berlin W.8, Jaegerstr.64. -hier beigefuegt!-

(*d*) State whether :—
Angaben über Folgendes :

(i) Confiscation was made without payment ?
Ist auf Grund der Wegnahme Entschädigung geleistet ?

(ii) Sold under duress ?
Fand der Verkauf unter Nötigung statt ?

} ja, auf grund gesetzlicher Anordnung.

(iii) If the latter, what payment was made ?
Welche Gegenleistung wurde im letzteren Fall gewährt ? RM 107,10.

(*e*) Name and present address of person or persons to whom transfer was made (if known)
Name und jetzige Anschrift der Person(en), auf die das Vermögen übergegangen ist (soweit bekannt)

(*f*) Name and present address of present owner (if known and different from (e))
Name und jetzige Anschrift des heutigen Eigentümers (soweit bekannt und verschieden von (e))

(*g*) Name and present address of person or persons who may have knowledge of the present whereabouts of property
Name und jetzige Anschrift von Personen, die von dem Verbleib des Vermögens Kenntnis haben können

(*h*) Any other relevant details
Sonstige sachdienliche Angaben

NOTE. In the case of a claimant resident *outside* Germany, give full particulars of the person *inside* Germany to be nominated by him to accept service of legal papers and notices on his behalf (if no such person is nominated by the claimant an Agent will be appointed by the Restitution Authority on his behalf).

Bemerkung :
Falls der Antragsteller im Ausland wohnt, genaue Bezeichung eines in Deutschland lebenden Vertreters, der ermächtigt ist, für ihn amtliche Papiere und Mitteilungen in Empfang zu nehmen. (Wird vom Antragsteller kein Vertreter benannt, so bestellt die Wiedergutmachungsbehörde einen solchen.)

Wiedergutmachungsamt der Juedischen Gemeinde Berlin, Berlin N 67, Iranische Str.2.

I/We certify that the above statement is true according to my/our knowledge and belief.
Obige Angaben entsprechen nach meinem/unserem besten Wissen und Gewissen den Tatssachen.

Signed / Unterschrift: Alice Cohnberg

Date / Datum: 22nd June 1950.

PSS(HQ) 1363A*/200 M/9-48

Anlage zu II. a). betr. Cohnberg, Alice, 17 Corringham Ct. Corringham Rd., Golder's Green, London NW 11.

Aufstellung.

1	Suppenschoepfloeffel	Silber, RM	15,-
1	Spargelheber	" "	18,-
1	Tortenheber	" "	12,-
12	Tafelmesser	" "	144,-
12	" Gabeln	" "	180,-
12	Teeloeffel	" "	60,-
6	"	" "	35,-
6	Tafelloeffel	" "	90,-
6	" "	" "	110,-
1	Zuckerzange	" "	8,-
1	Zuckerschale auf Fuß	" "	28,-
1	Buechse, antik	" "	30,-
2	Kompott-Loeffel, Silber - vergoldet	"	22,-
		RM	752,-

Schmuck.

1	Ring mit Brillanten u. Perlen	RM	200,-
1	Brosche, Gold. antik	"	75,-
1	" mit Amethyst "	"	125,-
"	" Gold mit eingelegt. Emaille "	"	120
1	goldene Kette " Amethyst-Anhaenger "	"	125,-
1	" " " Vollgold- " "	"	100,-
1	Vollgold-Ring	"	100,-
1	goldene Armband-Uhr	"	250,-
			1.095,-
			1.095,-

Zusammenstellung:

	RM	752,-
+	"	1.095,-
	RM	1.847,-.

Anlage zu II c)

Abschrift.

Ankaufsbescheinigung Nr.5591

RM 66,60.

Von Frau Alice Sara Cohnberg
Halensee, Joachim Friedrichstr.2 wohnhaft
ist - sind 1 Rg.m.Brill.& Perlen
3 Brosch., 2 Ketten m.Anh.,
1 Rg.vlg., 1 Armbd.Uhr
25/585
8/900
angekauft.

Die Kaufsumme betraegt 66,60 Reichsmark - Rpfg.
woertlich Sechsundsechzig Reichsmark 60 Rpf.

Berlin, den 11.3.1939.
Staedtische Pfandleihanstalt
I.Abteilung
Berlin W.8, Jaegerstraße 64.
Werner.
gez.Ewald.

Ankaufsbescheinigung Nr.3944

RM 40,50

Vom Frau Alice Sara Cohnberg
Halensee, Joachim Friedrichstr.2 wohnhaft
ist -sind
1 Posten Silber 1600 g angekauft.

Die Kaufsumme betraegt 40 Reichsmark 50 Rpf.
woertlich Vierzig Reichsmark 50 Rpf.

Berlin, den 11.3.1939.

Staedtische Pfandleihanstalt
I.Abteilung
Berlin W 8, Jaegerstraße 64.

Werner
gez.Ewald.

Reference.

Alice C o h n b e r g , born on the 9th October 1896 has been employed in my household, consisting of 3 persons, for some time past. She has always given me the greatest satisfactio in every way. She is experienced in all household duties, can cook, bake, sew and iron well. She is reliable, honest, industrious and clean, and always eager to accomodate herself to her surroundings.

I wish her every success for her future.

Berlin W., 7th December 1938.
Bregenzerstr. 2.

signed: Flora Baumann.

Certificates.

Berlin, 29th November 1938.

This is to certify that Alice Cohnberg attended an evening Cookery Class once every week from 7 till 10 PM. beginning October 1929 till March 1930 inclusive.

Private Cooking and Household School
of the Jewish Community in Berlin
N.4, Auguststr. 14-15
signed: Hammerstein.

This is to certify that Alice Cohnberg attended an evening Sewing Class once every week from 7 till 10 PM. during November 1929 until March 1930.

Private Cooking and Household School
of the Jewish Community in Berlin
N.4, Auguststr. 14-15
signed: Hammerstein.

Berlin, 27th November 38.

This is to certify that Alice Cohnberg, born on 9th October 96, attended a series of 15 Cookery Classes during October and November 1935, when she was taughz plain household cooking.

signed: Elsa Oestreicher,
geb. Herz
Private Cooking School.

Certificates.

Berlin, 29th November 1938.

This is to certify that Alice Cohnberg attended an evening Cookery Class once every week from 7 till 10 PM. beginning October 1929 till March 1930 inclusive.

Private Cooking and Household School
of the Jewish Community in Berlin
N.4, Auguststr. 14-15
signed: Hammerstein.

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Private Cooking and Household School
of the Jewish Community in Berlin
N.4, Auguststr. 14-15
signed: Hammerstein.

Berlin, 27th November 38.

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signed Elsa Oestreicher,
geb. Herz
Private Cooking School.

Reference.

Alice C o h n b e r g , born on the 9th October 1896 has been employed in my household, consisting of 3 persons, for some time past. She has always given me the greatest satisfaction in every way. She is experienced in all household duties, can cook, bake, sew and iron well. She is reliable, honest, industrious and clean, and always eager to accomodate herself to her surroundings.

I wish her every success for her future.

Berlin W., 7th December 1938.
Bregenzerstr. 2.

signed: Flora Baumann.

Career.

I, Alice C o h n b e r g , was born on the 9th October 1896 in Nakel on the Netze (Prussia, previously the Province Posen) as daughter of the business man Nathan Cohnberg. I am a German subject, a Jewess and not married.

I attended the Higher School in Nakel, and when my parents removed to Berlin in 1911 I attended the Higher Commercial School of the Lette-Verein. The knowledge I obtained there I have been able to use practically.

After the death of my Mother in 1926 I kept house for my Father and in order to perfect myself in my household duties I attended different Cooking und Sewing Classes. At present I am employed in a household consisting of 3 persons.

Berlin-Halensee, 15th December 1938.
Joachim Friedrichstr. 2.

Application.

Herewith I beg to make application for a position in a household in England.

I am a German Jewess and live in Berlin since 1911.

After the death of my Mother I kept house for my Father and attended to all household duties. As you will see from the enclosed certificates I attended Cooking and Sewing Classes to gain more knowledge. At the present time I am employed by a family and attach herewith a reference from same.

I am willing to undertake and carry out all household duties and would like to inform you that I am fond of children and I can speak a little English and French. I should be willing to take a position either in London or in the provinces.

I enclose a doctors' certificate.

For reference I refer you to:

Dr. Walter Asch,
80 Wellesley Court
Maida Vale
London W.9.

Berlin-Halensee, 15th December 1938.
Joachim Friedrichstr. 2.

Anlage zu II c)

Abschrift.

Ankaufsbescheinigung Nr.5591

RM 66,60.

Vom Frau Alice Sara Cohnberg
Halensee, Joachim Friedrichstr.2 wohnhaft
ist - sind 1 Rg.m.Brill.& Perlen
3 Brosch., 2 Ketten m.Anh.,
1 Rg.vlg., 1 Armbd.Uhr
25/585
8/900
angekauft.

Die Kaufsumme betraegt 66,60 Reichsmark - Rpfg.
woertlich Sechsundsechzig Reichsmark 60 Rpf.

Berlin, den 11.3.1939.
Staedtische Pfandleihanstalt
I.Abteilung
Berlin W.8, Jaegerstraße 64.
Werner. gez.Ewald.

Ankaufsbescheinigung Nr.3944

RM 40,50
Vom Frau Alice Sara Cohnberg
Halensee, Joachim Friedrichstr.2 wohnhaft
ist -sind
1 Posten Silber 1600 g angekauft.

Die Kaufsumme betraegt 40 Reichsmark 50 Rpf.
woertlich Vierzig Reichsmark 50 Rpf.

Berlin, den 11.3.1939.

Staedtische Pfandleihanstalt
I.Abteilung
Berlin W 8, Jaegerstraße 64.

Werner gez.Ewald.

LEONHARDT & FIEGEL
Berlin W8
Taubenstr. 35 * A1 6871

den 11.2.39.

Fräulein

Alice Sarah Cohnberg

B e r l i n

Joachim Friedrichstr.2

T a x a t 3866 / 30

1/	1 gld. Armb. Uhr	wird getragen	Altbesitz	RM.	25.-
2/	1 silb. Clip		"	"	2.-
3/	1 Trauring	wird getragen	1891	"	15.-
4/	1 gld. Anhänger m.Kette		Familienbes. s. 1868	"	15.-
5/	1 " " m. Amth. u."		" " "	"	20.-
6/	1 silberne Nadel		Altbesitz	"	1.-
7/	1 Nadel aus Uhrkapsel		"	"	8.-
8/	1 Brosche mit Vogel		Familienbes.s.1868	"	10.-
9/	1 " " Amethyst		" "	"	15.-
10/	1 " Wappenform (unecht)		" "	"	- - -
11/	1 " aus Ohrringen		" "	"	- - -
12/	1 Ring 2 kl.Perlen u.Brill.		" "	"	20.-
13/	1 silb. Armreifen		" "	"	1.-
14/	1 " Kette		Altbesitz	"	2.-
			Gesamt - Taxwert	RM.	134.-

i. W. EinhundertundvierunddreissigRM.

Einkaufsrechnungen konnten nicht vorgelegt werden. Die Art der Gegenstände spricht für die Richtigkeit der Angaben.

Die Industrie- u. Handelskammer
zu Berlin
Einzelhandelsvertretung
Kreis V
Ortsstelle Friedrichstadt

Hermann Schulz

LEONHARDT & FIEGEL
Berlin W8
Taubenstr. 36 * A1 6971

den 13.2.39.

Fräulein

Alice Sarah Cohnberg

Berlin -

Joachim Friedrichstrasse 2

T a x a t 3866 / 39

1 /	1	silb. Suppenlöffel	200 gr.	RM.
2 /	1	Spargelheber(Obert.unecht)	20 "	
3 /	1	Tortenheber	70 "	
4 /	12	Tafelmesser	300 "	
5 /	12	" gabeln	800 "	
6 /	12	Teelöffel	220 "	
7 /	5	"	100 "	
8 /	6	Tafellöffel	330 "	
9 /	6	"	250 "	
10/	2	Kompottlöffel	60 "	
11/	1	Zuckerzange	30 "	
12/	1	silb. Büchschen	26 "	
13/	1	" schale	257 "	
			2 723 gr.	

Gesamt -Taxwert RM. 87,15

i.W. siebenundachtzig RM.u.15 Pf.

Hermann Illing

Die Industrie- u. Handelskammer
zu Berlin
Einzelhandelsvertretung
Kreis V
Ortsstelle Friedrichstadt

JÜDISCHE REFORMGEMEINDE ZU BERLIN E. V.

FERNRUF: 41 51 50 / POSTSCHECK: BERLIN 261 34 / BANK: GEBR. ARNHOLD, W 8, BEHRENSTR. 63

ABSENDER: BERLIN N 4, JOHANNISSTRASSE 16

BERLIN N 4, DEN
JOHANNISSTRASSE 16

Bescheinigung.

Wir bescheinigen hiermit, dass Frl. Alice Sara Cohnberg , geboren am 9. Oktober 1896 in Nakel/Netze, wohnhaft in Berlin-Halensee, Joachim Friedrichstr. 2 zur Annahme einer Haushaltsstellung durchaus geeignet ist.

Berlin, den 14. Januar 1939.

Vorstand der Jüdischen Reform-Gemeinde.

Walter Israel Jonas

Dr. med. Franz Elkisch

~~Arzt~~

Zur ärztlichen Behandlung ausschließlich von Juden berechtigt

Berlin-Halensee, den 7. 12. 38
Joachim Friedrichstr. 49
Fernruf: 97 28 57

Aerztliches Attest

ausgestellt über den Gesundheitszustand von Fräulein Alice C o h n b w r g Berlin - Halensee Joachim Friedrichstr: 2.

Hiermit bescheinige ich,dass Fräulein Cohnberg heute von mir untersucht worden ist; sie ist körperlich und geistig gesund und frei von Krankheitsanlagen; insbesondere besteht keine Tuberkulose in irgend welcher Form,keine Syphilis oder ansteckende Krankheit,kein Trachom oder Krätze.

Dr. Franz Elkisch

UNITED RESTITUTION OFFICE

(OFFICIALLY RECOGNISED BY THE FOREIGN OFFICE, GERMAN SECTION)

Telephone:
MAIda Vale 9096

8, FAIRFAX MANSIONS,
(Entrance Corner Fairfax Road and Finchley Road)
LONDON - N.W.3.

Miss Alice Cohnberg,
17, Corringham Court
Corringham Road
London, N.W.11

21. August 1950

Quote Our Reference
JG/PP/VA-B

Sehr geehrtes Fraeulein Cohnberg,

Ihre Angelegenheit wurde Herrn Rechtsanwalt und Notar Hugo Ehrlich in Berlin-Lichterfelde, Berliner Str.65, uebertragen, wovon Sie Kenntnis nehmen wollen.

Hochachtungsvoll
UNITED RESTITUTION OFFICE

J. Goldstein

J. Goldstein
Legal Adviser

Anlage 11,1.

1. Impfschein.

Impfliste Nr. 9

Impfbezirk Dahl Ost

Klein Cohnberg

geboren den 9.10.1906, wurde am 13. Mai 1908

zum ersten Male mit Erfolg geimpft.

Durch diese Impfung ist der gesetzlichen Pflicht genügt.

Dahl, am 20. Mai 1908

Dr. Brunck

Arzt (Impfarzt).

Bemerkung:

Das grüne Formular — Anl. 11,1 — kommt für alle Impfungen zur Anwendung, durch welche der gesetzlichen Pflicht genügt ist, und zwar sowohl bei der ersten Impfung (§ 1, Ziffer 1 des Impfgesetzes), als bei der späteren Impfung (Wiederimpfung, § 1, Ziffer 2 des Impfgesetzes).

Im Übrigen ist zu unterscheiden:

1) war die Impfung beim ersten oder zweiten Male erfolgreich, so ist zwischen den Worten „zum ..... Male" das Wort „ersten" oder „zweiten" und zwischen den Worten „Male ..... Erfolg" das Wort „mit" einzuschalten.
2) ist die Impfung zum dritten Male (§ 1 des Impfgesetzes) wiederholt worden, so ist zwischen den Worten „zum ..... Male" das Wort „dritten" und zwischen den Worten „Male ..... Erfolg", je nachdem die Impfung erfolgreich oder erfolglos war, das Wort „mit" oder das Wort „ohne" einzuschalten.

PHONE: ROMFORD 1872

195 RUSH GREEN ROAD,

ROMFORD,

ESSEX.

29.5.47.

Sehr geehrtes Fräulein Cohnberg,

Ihr Verwandter,
Herr Heyman in Los Angeles,der viele Jahre in unserem Hause in Danzig wohnte,gab meiner Mutter in Los Angeles Ihre Adresse.Meine Mutter schrieb mir,dass Sie die Absicht hätten,nach London zu kommen und es auch vorzögen,bei Deutschen zu arbeiten.-Wir suchen jemand für unsern Haushalt mit 2 Kindern,3 resp.4 Jahre alt.Wir leben in einem Vorort von London,wo ich als Arzt practiciere.Sollte Sie dieser job interessieren würde ich vorschlagen,dass Sie,auf unsere Kosten,einmal herkommen und wir dann alles miteinander besprechen.

Hochachtungsvoll,

Dr. H. S. Berent.

H.S.Berent.

Anlage 11, 1

1. Impfschein.

Impfliste Nr. 45

Impfbezirk Kahla, Thür.

Alice Lohnberg

geboren den 9. 10. 1896, wurde am 17. 5. 1897,

zum ersten Male mit Erfolg geimpft.

Durch diese Impfung ist der gesetzlichen Pflicht genügt.

Kahla, am 24. 5. 1897.

Dr. Land

Arzt (Impfarzt).

Bemerkung:

Das **rothe** Formular – Anl. 11, 1 — kommt für alle Impfungen zur Anwendung, durch welche der gesetzlichen Pflicht genügt ist, und zwar sowohl bei der ersten Impfung (§ 1, Ziffer 1 des Impfgesetzes), als bei der späteren Impfung (Wiederimpfung, § 1, Ziffer 2 des Impfgesetzes).

Im Uebrigen ist zu unterscheiden:

1) war die Impfung bei dem ersten oder zweiten Male erfolgreich, so ist zwischen den Worten „zum ..... Male" das Wort „ersten" oder „zweiten" und zwischen den Worten „Male ..... Erfolg" das Wort „mit" einzuschalten;
2) ist die Impfung zum dritten Male (§ 3 des Impfgesetzes) wiederholt worden, so ist zwischen den Worten „zum ..... Male" das Wort „dritten", und zwischen den Worten „Male ..... Erfolg", je nachdem die Impfung erfolgreich, oder erfolglos war, das Wort „mit" oder das Wort „ohne" einzuschalten.

Private Koch- u. Haushaltungsschule
der Jüdischen Gemeinde zu Berlin

BERLIN N 4
Auguststraße 14-15
Fernruf: 42 03 64

den 29. 11. 1938

Frl. Elsa Lasserberg hat vom Oktober 1929 bis Februar 1930 an einem Abendkochkursus (einmal in der Woche von 7-10 Uhr) teilgenommen.

Private Koch- u. Haushaltungsschule
der Jüdischen Gemeinde zu Berlin
N. 4, Auguststr. 14-15.

Baumwoll

Dr. med. Julius Peiser.

Berlin- Halensee, den 8. Febr. 39
Joachim Friedrichstr. 7.

Zeugniss.

Fräulein Alice Cohnberg war vom 3. Januar 1939 bis zum heutigen 8. Februar bei mir als Haushalthilfe tätig. Fräulein Cohnberg gibt die Tätigkeit zu meinem Bedauern bei mir auf, weil sie nicht mehr über genügend freie Zeit verfügt, um ihre Auswanderung vor zu bereiten. Auch in dieser kurzen Zeit habe ich in Fräulein Cohnberg einen durchaus vertrauenswürdigen, intelligenten und zuverlässigen Menschen kennen gelernt. Sie hat alle Arbeiten selbständig und sachgemäss ausgeführt, gelegentlich auch für mich sehr gut gekocht.

Ich kann daher Frl. Cohnberg nur aufs Wärmste empfehlen und ihr wünschen, in England bald eine ihr zusagende Tätigkeit zu finden.

Frau Irma Peiser geb. Lowenthal.

/
11/

Höhere

Handelsschule des Lette-Vereins

unter dem Protektorat J. M. der Kaiserin und Königin.

Berlin W,

Viktoria-Luise-Platz 6.

Abgangs-Zeugnis

für

Fräulein Alice Cohnberg

welche die 1. Klasse der Handelsschule von Oktober 1912

bis 15. September 1913 besucht hat.

Berlin W,

Viktoria-Luise-Platz 6.

Abgangs-Zeugnis

für

Fräulein Alice Cohnberg

welche die 1. Klasse der Handelsschule von Oktober 1912

bis 15. September 1913 besucht hat.

1. **Kaufmännische Wissenschaften:**

a. Rechnen: Gut

b. Korrespondenz: Gut

c. Handelslehre: Gut

d. Buchführung { einfache: Gut
doppelte (ital. u. amerik.): Sehr gut

e. Wechsel- und Scheckkunde: Gut

f. Kontor-Arbeiten: Gut

g. Volkswirtschaftslehre u. Bürgerkunde: Gut

2. **Deutsche Sprache:** *Literatur:* Befriedigend
Aufsatz:

3. **Französische Handelskorrespondenz:** Im ganzen gut

4. **Englische Handelskorrespondenz:** Gut

5. **Handelsgeographie und Warenkunde:** Gut

6. **Schreiben:** Sehr gut

7. **Stenographie:**
Deutsch: Kaum gut
Französisch: Gut
Englisch: Gut

8. **Fertigkeit im Gebrauch der Schreibmaschine:** Gut

Reihenfolge der Urteile über die Leistungen:

3. Französische Handelskorrespondenz: Sehr gut

4. Englische Handelskorrespondenz: Gut

5. Handelsgeographie und Warenkunde: Gut

6. Schreiben: Sehr gut

7. Stenographie: Deutsch: Recht gut
Französisch: Gut
Englisch: Gut

8. Fertigkeit im Gebrauch der Schreibmaschine: Gut

Reihenfolge der Urteile über die Leistungen:

1. Sehr gut oder recht gut.
2. Gut.
3. Im ganzen gut.
4. Genügend.
5. Kaum genügend oder mangelhaft.

Berlin, den 15. September 1913.

Der Vorstand:

Eisenber Haselowsky

Vorsitzende.

Die Handelsschul-Kommission:

Mengerske Waetzoldt

Das Lehrer-Kollegium:

F. Brache Wunderwald.
M. Müller E. Betz.
M. Jahnke. W. Lindemann
E. Klein D. Daus.
M. Hoffmann.

Cheshire County Education Committee.

BROADWAY EVENING INSTITUTE, CHEADLE.

Certificate of Progress

in

Pitman's Shorthand

(FIRST YEAR CLASS - ELEMENTARY)

This is to Certify that

Alice Cohnberg

has made a satisfactory number of attendances during the past session and has, in the end-of-session examination, attained a FIRST CLASS PASS.

Signed Phyllis M. Birdes

Teacher

R Cockayne

Headmaster.

Date 14th March 1946

4/1051

162, Middleton Rd.,

Manchester 8.
30/4/48

To Whom it may concern.

Miss Alice Cohnberg was in my employ as housekeeper from Oct.5th 1939 until Feb.12th/41. I found her honest, trustworthy, conscientious and most capable. She looked after my two children besides her duties as housekeeper. She left her position with me on her own account.

Mrs M. Mills

Z e u g n i s .

Fräulein Alice C o h n b e r g , geboren am 9.X.1896, ist in meinem aus drei Personen bestehenden Haushalt seit längerer Zeit tätig. Sie hat die ihr übertragenen Arbeiten stets zu meiner vollen Zufriedenheit ausgeführt.

Fräulein Cohnberg ist in allen Hausarbeiten bewandert, sie kann gut kochen, backen, nähen und bügeln.

Sie ist zuverlässig, ehrlich, fleißig und sauber, sehr eifrig und besonders anpassungsfähig.

Für ihren Lebensweg wünsche ich ihr besten Erfolg.

Berlin W, den 7.XII.1938.
Bregenzerstr. 7.

Flora Baumann

Privat-Kochunterricht

Behördlich genehmigt

ELSA OESTREICHER

BERLIN W 15 . MEINEKESTRASSE 23 * FERNSPRECHER 912667

*

DEN 27.November 38.

B e s c h e i n i g u n g .

Fräulein A l i c e C o h n b e r g ,geb.9.Oktober 96, hat in der Zeit vom 1.Oktober bis 4.November 35,an einem 15 tägigen Unterricht in der allgemeinen bürgerlichen Küche teilgenommen.

Elsa Oestreicher,
geb. Herz.

Privat-Kochunterricht
Elsa Oestreicher
Berlin W 15, Meinekestr. 23 am Zoo

Alice Cohnberg.
17 Corringham Court,
Corringham Road,
Golder's Green,
London NW 11.

8.I.1951.

M. F. Herzfelder,
A.D.I.V.A., Bureau de Restitution,
19, Rue de Téhéran,
Paris 8.

Sehr geehrter Herr Dr. Herzfelder,

Fraeulein Brueckmann und ich danken Ihnen fuer Ihr w.Schreiben vom 15.v.Mts.

Nachstehend machen wir Ihnen die gewuenschten Angaben:

Harry Brueckmann, geb. 9.X.1880 in Zempelburg/Westpr. (Deutschld.)
Helene " " " 14.III.1881 in Tilsit/Ostpr. (")
beider Adresse in Frankreich: Fréginent (Lot & Garonne);

F geb. Hornitz

Margarete (Grete) Riesenfeld geb.Brueckmann, geb.12.II.1883 in Zempelburg (Westpr.), letzte Adresse: Berlin-Ceepenick, Dernreeschenstr.8;

Dr.Gerhard Brueckmann, geb.5.II.1909 in Berlin,
(letzter Wohnsitz: Hebrew University, Jerusalem).

Hochachtungsvoll

COHNBERG, KAETE

RF 158

Cohn + Conitzer

Graudenz, Berlin, Basel

JOHN HENRY RICHTER
P. O. BOX 7978
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48107

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135
G3
A25
v.47

COHNBERG
BRUNO

Leo Baeck Institute New York

Catalog of the Archival Collections

edited by

FRED GRUBEL

in cooperation with

ALAN S. DIVACK
FRANK MECKLENBURG
MICHAEL A. RIFF
NUSI SZNAIDER

J.C.B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck) Tübingen

FRIEDRICH COHEN
Clipping, "Hedwig Bouvier zum Gedächtnis" (1960)
1 item
AR 2216

GERSON COHEN
Former chancellor of Jewish Theological Seminary of America
Photos; articles; program
7 items
AR 2819

HERMANN COHEN
Philosopher, 1842–1918
Correspondence with Friedrich Alfred Lange; articles on Cohen and the Marburg School; photos
70 items
AR 1026

ISRAEL COHEN
Magazine clipping, "Herzl's Debut in London" (1956)
1 item
AR 78

MARTIN COHEN
Publisher, 1905–1962
Newspaper clipping
1 item
AR 1795

ABRAHAM COHN
Letter
1 item
AR 1477

ALBERT COHN
Dealer; antique books
Newspaper clipping (1960)
1 item
AR 1027

ALFRED COHN
Physician, 1881–1965
Eulogies; obituaries; documents
21 items
AR 4085

BERNHARD M. COHN
Rabbi of Congregation Habonim
Speech
1 item
AR 5012

aterial · SM = Secondary Material

PM **COHN BROTHERS**
Article
1 item
AR 1478

FO PM **EMIL BERNHARD COHN**
SM Rabbi, 1881–1948
Photo; articles; sermon; letters from Leo Baeck, Martin Buber, Theodor Heuss, Max Nordau, Stefan Zweig
19 items
AR 793

SM **ERNEST COHN**
Newspaper clipping (1932)
1 item
AR 1872

PM SM **FERDINAND COHN**
Botanist, 1828–1898
Newspaper clipping; autograph
2 items
AR 4781, AR 1510

PM **GEORG LUDWIG COHN**
Lawyer, 1845–1918
Religious class notebook
1 item
AR 979

PM **HUGO COHN**
Excerpt from letter
1 item
AR 80

PM **JOSEPH COHN FAMILY, RAWITSCH**
Prussian government documents issued to family members, 1828–77
6 items
AR 2297

PM **JULIUS COHN**
Rabbi
Farewell sermon (Ulm, 1939)
1 item
AR 1233

PM **LOUIS MARCUS COHN**
Saddler, 1813–1898
Diaries; excerpts from German writers
4 items
AR 4619

PM **LUDWIG ADOLF COHN**
Historian, 1834–1871
University papers; memberships in historical associations; personal papers
41 items
AR 3891

FO PM **OSKAR COHN**
1869–1936, Social Democrat, member of German Reichstag
Notes; photos
2 items
AR 4213

PM **BRUNO COHNBERG**
Lawyer, 1872–1934
Certificates; recommendations; biographical sketch
3 items
AR 4167

PM **FRITZ COHNSTAEDT**
Speech
1 item
AR 1614

PM SM **COLLEGIUM MUSICUM JUDAICUM; AMSTERDAM**
Programs; newspaper clippings
15 items
AR 4987

PM **PAUL COLLIN**
Manuscript
1 item
AR 2114

FO PM **COLOGNE; JEWISH COMMUNITY**
Photos of synagogue; charity form; clippings; government documents about Jews in Cologne, 1816–1851
16 items
AR 998

PM **ISAAC SAMSON COMA**
Schutzbrief (Mainz, 1757)
1 item
AR 2398

PM **CONCERT PROGRAMS**
Assorted programs (1885–1932)
77 items
AR 2094

FO = Photos · GE = Genealogical Material · PM = Primary Material · SM = Secondary Material

28.August 1987

Liebe Grosscousine Käte:

Da komme ich also endlich dazu, Dir das neueste Bild unserer drei Enkel zu senden, nebst Vater - Die Mutter fehlt hier, da sie die Aufname machte. Ich moechte auch diese Gelegenheit nicht verpassen, Dir zuis Allererster zum kommenden 105. Geburtstag das Allerbeste zu wuenschen - zumal ich wegen der schlechten Telephonverbindung Anfangs Juni nicht mit Deiner guten Tochter habe sprechen koennen (im Anfang von August war es besser - es liegt aber nicht an Eurem Telephon sondern wohl an unserem neuen System - das schlechter ist und mehr kostet -. Da ich diesen Sommer viel auf Reisen war habe ich leider den rechten Tag zum Briefabsenden verpasst - daher also meine besten Wuensche und Gruesse schon heute. Ich denke sehr oft an Dich, besonders wenn ich mich nicht ganz auf dem Posten fuehle, denn dann sage ich mir, dass ich doch ein grossartiges Vorbild habe, eine liebe Verwandte, die im 104. Jahre ihres Lebens weniger klagt als ich. Im Grossen und Ganzen geht es uns allen recht gut, und mein Herz, nun im siebten Jahr seiner Erneurung, ist wohl das Beste an mir und ich muss mich jetzt gewaltsam daran erinnern, dass ich mal (1981) eine grosse Herzoperation hatte - und das ist schon etwas "Besonderes." Jedenfalls fuehle ich mich jetzt so wohl, dass ich mich entschlossen habe, im naechsten Fruehjahr nochmals nach Europa zu kommen, und wenn meine Gesundheit im Dezember und Januar ebenso gut ist wie jetzt, dann rechne ich selbstverstaendlich darauf, an Deinem 105. Geburtstag bei Dir vorzusprechen, um mich auch perseonlich von Deinem Wohlbefinden zu ueberzeugen!

Meine vielen meist kleinen Reisen sind mehr oder weniger Studienreisen, da ich jetzt in meinem sogenannten Ruhestand mich mit genealogischen und geschichtlichen Studien ueber eine koeine Zahl interessanter juedischen Familien befasse, und notwendige Buecher und Dokumente in Bibliotheken und anderen Quellen auffinden und studieren will. Leider hilft das meinem Interesse an weiteren Entdeckungen ueber Cohn und Conitzer nicht, da mir leider die jetzt noetigen Quellen versiegt bleiben: die Geburts- und anderen Register fuer Staedte wie Zempelburg und andere fruehere Westpreussischen Orte sind nur durch die polnische Archivverwaltung zu belangen - und die weigern sich, die Register der alten juedischen Gemeinden, die meist in Archiven liegen (und den Weltkriege ueberlebten) zu kopieren (was leicht und billig waere). Mir liegt natueriich besonders an die Akten in Zempelburg, denn dort liegt das Geheimnis der Herkunft unseres gemeinsamen Ahnen Aron Conitzer, und wohl auch ein Aktenstueck ueber seine Heirat (und seine Einbuergerung als preussischer Staatsbuerger (1812). -- Die Akten von Nakel fuer 1800-48 habe ich schon eingesehen (die wurden scheinbar in Berlin verfilmt), aber weiter zurueck kann ich da auch nicht kommen, denn die Cohn Familie die damals in Nakel lebte kam ja von anderen Orten, wo sie vor 1800 wohnten (Margonin, Schwersenz - Nachbarorte die ihre eigenen Register hatten, und die scheinbar nicht mehr existieren. Zu schade.

Ich hoffe, Dir wir die Zeit nicht su lang - und dass Du es nicht zulaesst, Deine Gesundheit und Freude am Leben und an der Familie durch die meist unangenehmen Tagesneuheiten zu beeintraechtigen. Die Welt wird zwar aelter, jeden Tag, aber bestimmt kaum besser. Das weisst Du ja auch schon besser als wir jungen Leute, denn Du hast es ja schon seit einigen neunzig Jahre miterlebt - so ist es wohl kaum

eine Erfahrung der letzten Jahre.

Von den weit von einander entfernt lebenden Conitzers hoere ich zumeist nur von den drei "jungen" Schwestern, die Toechter von Hermann Conitzer, die sich so wohl einmal im Jahre treffen (Edith Gluecksmann ist eben grade in England, wo sie ihre Schwester Lotte besucht. Lotte geht es zwar ganz gut, aber sie hat Hoerbeschwerden, ich kann sie leider nicht mehr ueber das Telephon sprechen, frueher war das leichter. Gertrud Moses ist nach wie vor schwer beschaeftigt(!), als Kunstphotograph reist sie in der Welt herum, von einer Ausstellung ihrer Bilder zur anderen... Ansonsten ist es recht still geworden, die Enkel und Urenkel sind zumeist an der Familiengeschichte, etc. wenig interessiert, es ist ja auch eine Welt die so vollstaendig anders ist wie die Gegenwart. Da mache ich ruhig mit meiner Forschung weiter, denn ab und zu mal finde ich einen Nachkommen, der unser Interesse an der Vergangenheit mit uns teilt, und das freut mich dann auch sehr.

Also mache weiterhin Alles was Dir Freude macht, und bleibe weiterhin schoen gesund, sodass wir uns im naechsten Jahr "wieder einmal" zusammen sein koennen. Darauf freu ich mich schon jetzt!

Mit herzlichsten Gruessen und besten Wuenschen,

Dein

Grossvetter

1. Juni 1986

Liebe Grosscousine Käte:

"Schon wieder" ist ein Jahr vergangen, viel zu schnell, seid ich die Freude hatte, von Deiner Tochter einen Bericht ueber den 102. Geburtstag zu erhalten - und da bist Du nun wieder ein wenig aelter und, zur Freude Deiner Familie und aller Verwandten, noch immer mit uns und, so hoffe auch ich, in guter Gesundheit. Meine besten Wünsche zu diesem neusten und seltene Jahrestag, und die Hoffnung, vielleicht doch im naechsten Jahr die Geburtstagsgrüsse selbst überbringen zu können.

Ich hätte es natürlich gern dieses Jahr gemacht, aber im März hatte ich einige Schwierigkeiten da mein so gut repariertes Herz etwas zu langsam zu arbetein anfing. Die Unannehmlichkeiten (Atmungsschwierigkeit) wurden schnell behoben, aber ich bin noch immer von etlichen Medikamenten abhaengig, die eine Wiederholung der Herzschwaeche vermeiden- wenigstens so sprachen die Gelehrten Doktoren. Doch habe ich eben deswegen von einer so weiten Reise wie nach Europa fuer dieses Jahr abgesehen. Auch muss ich da an die Krankenhauskosten denken, zumal ich zwar gute Versicherung habe aber ein meist nicht unerheblicher Teil des Kosten muss der arme Patient selbst tragen. Daher ist etwas Vorsicht geboten, Leute im Ruhestand viederdienen ja leider nichts mehr und die Pension, wenn auch ausreichend fuer kleine Sprünge, erlaubt grosse nicht sehr oft.

Aus verschiedenen Gründen habe ich leider keine neue Bilder der kleinen Riesen meiner Tochter, der aelteste ist fast 8 Jahre alt, ein guter Schüler und, wie man es ja auch erwartet, ein eifriger Leser. Diese drei Jungchen der neuesten Generation wachsen sehr schnell, und -eine grosse Ausnehme - werden vom Fernsehen gut verschont (die Mutter mags auch nicht). So werden die Kinder nur ausnahmsweise Programme sehen, und nicht den halben Tag vor dem Aparat verschwenden. Grosse Sportler werden die wohl auch, also garnicht wie der Grossvater, der meist vergeblich um genug Zeit ringt, seine genealogischen Studien fertig zu bringen, sodass er endlich zum Schreiben kommt. Viel Zeit dafuer brauche ich eigentlich nicht, nur so um zwanzig weitere Jahre...

Also verlebe deinen Ehrentag in guter Gesundheit und lasse mich bitte durch Ellen wissen, wie Du Dich befindest, uns was Du von den anderen Verwandten hörst. In der Anlage etwas wohl auch Dich interessierendes: Eine Vergrösserung des Bildes das zur Zeit der Verlobung von Alex und Daja Conitzer in Marienwerder aufgenommen wurde. Jetzt kann man also die Gesichter etwas

besser sehen. Wenn Deine Enkel Kopien fuer ihre Familien haben moechten, sende ich gerne zwei mehr. Der Begleitbrief ist Englisch geschrieben, zumal ja jetzt die Enkelgeneration fast ueberall Englisch gebraucht, und da ich weiss, dass auch Du unsere Umgangssprache kennst, brauche ich den Text wohl nicht zu übersetzen.

Fuer heute n n noch alles Gute und die H$_o$ffnung, dass Du auch Deinen 103. Geburtstag mit Freude und im Kreise Deiner Familie und Freunde verbringen wirst.

Allerherzlichst,

Dein Dickey Ruder

20.Dezember 1986

Liebe Grosscousine Käte:

Ich wollte schon etwas früher schreiben, denn die anliegenden Bilder unserer Enkel waren endlich zur Hand, doch hatte ich mir eine unerwünschte Erkältung zugezogen, die mir einige Tage das Arbeiten schwer machte. Zwar kann ich ja nun mein "Alter" nicht als Entschuldigung erwähnen, wohl aber die Tatsache dass ich seit meiner Entscheidung, mich "zur Ruhe zu setzen"(1982)ich nicht mehr so frueh aufstehe wie dass Anno dazumal noetig war. So scheinen meine Tage kuerzer zu sein, und ich mehr als ja mit meinen Forschungsarbeiten zu tun habe, blos eben nicht mehr Zeit, eher weniger.

Ich erwate natuerlich, die ueblichen guten Nachrichten von Deiner guten Tochter zu hoeren. Ich bedauere noch immer, dieses Jahr nicht nach Basel habe ko kommen koennen, es hat zum Teil an meiner Gesundheit gelegen, die seit meiner kurzen Krankheit im März sich recht anstaendig benimmt: keine Atmungsschwierikeiten, und vom Herz hoere ich ueberhaupt nichts, es tickt also recht normal weiter.

Von unseren kleinen aber schrecklich schnell-wachsenden Enkel kann ich nur Gutes berichten, schoen waere es ja, wenn man sie noch viele weitere Jahre aufwachsen sehen koennte. Sie sind alle drei sehr lieb und schrecklich gescheit, was ja nicht verwundert, wenn man an ihre Vorfahren denkt.
Von anderen Verwandten hoere ich ab und zu mal, besonders von Gertrud Moses, die mittlerweile auch schon 85 Jahre alt ist, noch immer viel reist und nach wie vor ausgezeichnete Photographien produziert, die in aller Welt ausgestellt und mitunter preisgekrönt werden. Ihre Schwester Lotte, nun also ueber 90, reist ebenfalls viel, spielt ueberall "Bridge" und scheint oft zu gewinnen. Muss ja nun Spass machen, wenn man es auch mit 90 Jahren noch tun kann. Da die Conitzer Familie viele Mitglieder hatte, die 80 und mehr Jahre alt wurden, so habe ich da noch etwas Hoffnung, es ebensoweit zu bringen. Soland man maessig gesund bleiben kann, wird es wohl schon interessant sein.

Ich hoffe also, bald wieder von Dir und ueber Dich hoeren zu duerfen, und denke doch, dass ich es vielleicht im 2.Halbjahr 1987 doch schaffen werde, bei Dir "vorbeikommen zu koennen." Auf jeden Fall wie immer alles Gute und beste Wünsche fuer das kommende Jahr!

2. November 1985

Liebe Grosskousine Kaete: Cohberg

endlich kann ich Dir wieder mal etwas Interessantes senden: die neuen, revidierten Stammtafeln fuer die Cohn familie, die die alten Tafeln verdraengen werden. Unter den neuen ist auch Tafel 13, die die von mir kuerzlich entdeckten Nachkommen von Auguste Plachte zeigen, Nachkommen die von dem Rest der Conitzer Familie nichts wussten und sich jetzt ausserordentlich an den anderen Zweigen interessieren.

Auch kann ich Dir wieder einmal meinen Nachwuchs, seitens meiner Tochter, vorstellen: die drei Bengel sind sehr gesund und wachsen schrecklich schnell, und sind und natuerlich sehr lieb. Fuer uns ist die Entfernung von allen uebrigen Verwandten sehr bedauerlich aber diese Entfernungen sind recht gross, und zum Reisen mit drei lebhaften Kindern sind die Herren Eltern noch nicht bereit. Ausserdem muss ja nun jemand das sogenannte Brot verdienen, so bleibt zum Reisen nicht zu viel uebrig.

Ich hatte grade von Edith Gluecksmann einen netten Brief, in dem sie mir vom 90. Geburtstag von Lotte Jacoby berichtete, und auch ueber ihren Besuch bei Dir. Das freute mich sehr, denn ich wollte ja doch gern wissen, wie es Dir geht. Ich rechne natuerlich damit, Dich an Deine 103. Geburtstag zu sehen, zumal ich leider Nummer 100-102 vermissen musste. Meine Tochter waere sehr gerne mit mir gekommen, aber sie kann die Kinder nicht so lange ohne die Mutter lassen - die sind sehr anhaenglich und noch eben zu klein, um die Reise geniessen oder schaetzen zu koennen. Ich haette sie Dir gern vorgestellt, aber vorlaeufig kann ich es eben nur durch das anliegende Bild tun.

Bleibe also weiterhin schoen gesund und bitte Deine gute Tochter, mir ein paar Zeilen zuzusenden, sodass ich weiss, dass Du diesen Brief erhalten hast, und dass "alles in Ordnung" ist.

Ich verbleibe, mit herzlichsten Grüssen,

29. Mai 1984

Liebe Grosscousine Kaete:

Es freut mich ungemein, Dir zum 101. Geburtstag gratulieren zu koennen, aber es betruebt m ch, dass ich es nicht persoenlich tun kann. Verschiedenes hat sich meinem Plan, Dich zu diesem "ungewoehnlichen" Festtag zu besuchen, entgegengestellt, und so hoffe, ich, dass Du weiterhin so gesund und froh wie moeglich sein wirst, sodass wir zum 102. endlich wieder zusammensein koennen. So schnell wie jetzt die Zeit vergeht, so scheint es mir schon jetzt geraten, die ersten Plaene aufzuschreiben und die kommende grosse Reise langsam aber sicher vorzubereiten.

Viel Neues kann ich Dir nicht mitteilen, aber ein neues Familienmitglied, fuer eine Weile wenigstens das Juengste aller Conitzerfamilien, ist auch sc on wieder sechs Monate alt: mein dritter Enkel, Aaron Pressel, wurde hier am 1. November 1983 geboren, und wie das beiliegende Bild beweist, ist er ein sehr reizendes liebes Kind, und seinen Bruederchen serh aehnlich, schon jetzt. Mittlerweile habe ich, nach vielen Unterbrechungen, noch einige neue genealogische Tafeln aufgezeichnet,und die drei Tafeln, die die Heiraten zwischen Familien Verwandten-familien zeigen, revidiert. Kopien liegen bei, auch die einer Tafel die die Ahnen Deines guten Mannes zeigen - sodass Deine Kinder und Urenkel sich unter den vielen Namen zurechtfinden koennen.

Ich nehme natuerlich an, dass es Dir so gut wie immer geht, und dass Du in Deinem Heim viel Freude hast. Deine liebe Tochter sandte mir Zeitungsausschnitte mit den Bildern und den Berichten ueber den 100. Geburtstag, und viel schneller als man dachte kommt nun der 101. Festtag, so erwarte ich selbstverstaendlich dass der 102. ebensobald herankommt, und Dich in gleicher Gesundheit, und von Verwandten und Freunden umgeben finden wird.

Von Gertrud Moses und Lotte Jakoby, den Toechtern von Hermann Conitzer, hoere ich, die jungen Damen sind erst einige achtzig, und reisen noch immer gern. Von mir selbst kann ich nur sagen, dass meine Gesundheit, drei Jahre nach meinen Schwierigkeiten mit dem Herzen, recht gut ist, wahrschienlich spielt da die Tatsaehe, dass ich nicht mehr inder Bibliothek arbeite, eine Rolle, denn ich brauche nicht mehr um 6 Uhr frueh aufzustehen, oft arbeite ich aber dagegen mit Mitternacht, denn meine Forschungen und Korrespondenzen nehmen kein Ende. Ich kann nur hoffen, dass ich noch verschiedene Jahre habe, in denen ich all diese "in den Ruhestand" verschobenen Projekte bearbeiten kann. Bisher hat es schon zwei Jahre gebraucht, um auch nur die Archiv der Familiengeschichten mit all den Namen und Daten und Dokumenten in Ordnung zu bringen.

Ich wuensche Dir alles erdenkliche Gute und hoffe, die liebe Ellen wird mir bald von den diesjaehrigen Feierlichkeiten berichten koennen.

Mit besten Wuenschen

Dein

11.4.83.

K·C

Lieber John Henry, lang ging es, bis wir Deinen Brief, nein, Deine Briefe, vom November bestätigen. Ich, die Schreiberin, hatte nur einen mässigen Winter, was die Gesundheit betrifft, Rheuma u. Ischias, u. die Erkrankungen sind wahrlich nicht schlimm, erlauben aber nicht in der Haltung, die der Stuhl in Muttels Zimmer erlaubt, zu schreiben. Du hast ja wunderbare Reisewochen im Herbst hinter Dir, leiser Neid beschleicht mich, die so gern reist u. die jtzt so handicapt ist. Aber ich bin mir bewusst, wie lächerlich meine Plagerei ist im Vergleich zu den Leiden meiner Freundschaft um mich. Ich hatte aber viel Besuch, Logierbesuch von Freundinnen und mit denen war ich im Theater, im Museum von Stuhl zu Stuhl, und hatte manche warme Plauderstunde.- Ob Dir die "Steuerbehörde" eine Europareise im Mai erlaubt? Ich wünsche Dir das von Herzen. Notiere aber, dass Muttel am 8.6. und nicht am 6.6. Geburtstag hat. Und weiss auch, dass Muttel invalid ist, und vom Bett auf den Stuhl und umgekehrt getragen wird. Sie ist wie ein kleiner Vogel so dünn, aber ein kleiner Vogel, der mit muntern Augen in die Welt schaut u. nach der Devise " to make the best of it" lebt. - Ich war traurig, dass Dein Freund unsern geliebten Hund Ari vom Bilde meines Vaters geschnitten hat, sie waren 10 Jahre eine Einheit, und ich habe kein 2. Bild. Wie kann man nur, er muss Hunde nicht lieben.-
Deine Photographien sind eine grosse Freude gewesen, ich verstehe, wie stark Du Deine Grossvaterfreuden mit diesen Kindern geniesst! Grüsse die Eltern dieser Kinder u. sei von Herzen gegrüsst

von Deiner Cousine Ellen.

Lieber John! 10. 4. 83

K.C Mühlbach diktiert mir: „Ellen ist heute allein bei mir, u. so benütze ich die Gelegenheit ihr zu diktieren und vor allem Dir zu danken für die reizenden Photographien. Am meisten macht mir das Bild Spaß, auf dem der Kl eine Hand bei den Eltern sieht und mit der Gans-mutter an der Tür klingelt. Von mir ist sonst nichts weiteres zu berichten, ich freue mich stets wenn das Wetter gut ist und die Aussicht aus meinem Fenster schön u. abwechslungsreich je nach Tageszeit. Es ist leider recht umbequem hier heraufzukommen, aber Ludwig u. Charlotte kommen regelmäßig, Ellen besucht mich 3x pro Woche und bringt die neuesten Wohnungen aus Familie u. Freund-schaft. - Dir und Deiner Familie die herzlichsten Grüße von Deiner

Goethe.

Zum 100. Geburtstag von Kaete Cohnberg

Kaete Cohnberg ist am 8. Juni 1883 als Tochter von Rudolf und Rosa Conitzer in Schwetz, damals Westpreussen (heute Polen) geboren.

In Schwetz verlebte die Jubilarin eine glückliche Jugend. 1904 heiratete sie den Rechtsanwalt Dr. Bruno Cohnberg in Graudenz an der Weichsel. Frau Cohnberg gebar im Jahre 1905 einen Sohn und drei Jahre spätzer eine Tochter, die am 24. Juni ihren 75. Geburtstag feiern kann.
Leider starb Dr. Bruno Cohnberg schon 1934.
1939, zwei Tage nach Ausbruch des Zweiten Weltkrieges, führte ein gütiges Schicksal Frau Cohnberg in die Schweiz. Seit 1930 lebte ihre Tochter Ellen, verheiratet mit Dr. med. Erwin Berger, in Basel. Lange Jahre lebte Frau Cohnberg in der Familiengemeinschaft Berger. Die Jubilarin interessierte sich sehr für den Beruf ihres Schwiegersohnes, der an der Universität Basel als Professor für experimentelle Medizin wirkte. Auch von den Berufen ihrer Enkelsöhne Ludwig (Professor für Ur- und Frühgeschichte, Uni Basel) und Alfred (Senior Vice President bei Merrill Lynch) war Frau Cohnberg angetan. Auch ihr Sohn Franz fand den Weg nach Basel. Einer schweren Krankheit wegen begab er sich zur Heilung in die Schweiz. Leider verstarb er aber zwei Jahre später.
Frau Cohnberg kann sich über vier Urenkel freuen: Cedric und Olivia in Gef und Simone und Gideon in Basel, die gemeinsam mir ihrer Mutter Charlotte Berger-Haas ihre Urgrossmutter besonders gerne und auch häufig besuchen. 1975 starb Frau Kaete Cohnbergs Schwiegersohn Erwin.

Bis in ihr 98. Lebensjahr bewahrte Frau Cohnberg eine gute körperliche Beweglichkeit und führte mit Tochter Ellen einen gemeinsamen Haushalt. 1981 trat sie nach einem Oberschenkelbruch in die Charmille ein, wo sie in guter geistiger Verfassung ihren 100. Geburtstag feiern darf. Hier ist sie glücklich, dass ihr ihre Augen noch Lektüre erlauben und dass sie mit wachem Sinn den Jahrzeitenwechsel der Natur beobachten kann. Bis zum heutigen Tag ist Frau Cohnberg ihrer Familie und den vielen Freunden, die sie in ihrem langen Leben erwerben durfte, ein Vorbild an Haltung und Würde geblieben.

Am 8. Juni kann Frau Kaete Cohnberg im Altersheim «La Charmille» in Riehen ihren 100. Geburtstag feiern. Unser Bild zeigt die Jubilarin anlässlich eines Kuraufenthaltes in Baden im Jahre 1973.

I d. Rön dorthin.

Kaete Cohnberg zum Hundertsten

G.A.W. Gestern Mittwoch konnte im Altersheim La Charmille in Riehen Kaete Cohnberg-Conitzer ihren 100. Geburtstag feiern, zu dem ihr Regierungspräsident Kurt Jenny (Bild) die Glückwünsche der Regierung überbrachte.

Die Jubilarin erblickte das Licht der Welt in Schwetz an der Weichsel, das damals noch zu Ostpreussen gehörte und inzwischen an Polen übergangen ist. Als Tochter des Kaufmanns Rudolf Conitzer, des Begründers der Kaufhauskette M. Conitzer & Söhne, erlebte sie eine unbeschwerte Jugend. Mit 21 Jahren verheiratete sie sich mit dem damals in Graudenz an der Weichsel tätigen und seit 1919 als bekannter Strafverteidiger in Berlin wirkenden Rechtsanwalt Bruno Cohnberg, den sie indessen bereits 1932 durch den Tod verlor.

Dank einem gnädigen Schicksal gelangte Kaete Cohnberg 1939, zwei Tage vor Kriegsausbruch, in die Schweiz zu ihrer mit dem nachmaligen Medizinprofessor Erwin Berger verehelichten Tochter Ellen, in deren Familie sie lange Jahre lebte. Nach dem Tod ihres Schwiegersohns im Jahr 1975 führte sie mit ihrer Tochter einen gemeinsamen Haushalt. Viel Freude bereitete ihr die erfolgreiche Laufbahn ihrer beiden Enkel Ludwig, der eine Professur für Ur- und Frühgeschichte an unserer Universität bekleidet, und Alfred, der ein internationales Unternehmen in Genf leitet.

Behördliche Glückwünsche zum 100. Geburtstag

-J- Am Mittwoch, 8. Juni 1983, konnte Frau Kaete Cohnberg-Conitzer, im Altersheim La Charmille an der Inzlingerstrasse 253 in Riehen ihr 100. Lebensjahr vollenden. Gemeindepräsident Gerhard Kaufmann, begleitet von Ratsweibel Robert Saladin, überbrachte der Jubilarin die Grüsse des Gemeinderates und überreichte ihr einen Blumenstrauss und einen kleinen Radio als Geschenk der Gemeinde. Am Nachmittag stattete der Präsident des Regierungsrates, Regierungsrat Dr. Kurt Jenny, begleitet von Staatsschreiber Dr. Eberhard Weiss und Ratsweibel A. Mazzoni der Jubilarin einen Besuch ab und gratulierte ihr im Namen das Regierungsrates. Unser Bild zeigt Gemeindepräsident Gerhard Kaufmann mit der Jubilarin. Die Jubilarin ist geistig noch sehr rüstig, liest täglich die Zeitung und erkannte den Gemeindepräsidenten sofort von Abbildungen in der Riehener Zeitung.

Freitag, 10. Juni 83.

25.Mai 1983

Liebe Ellen:

Herzlichsten Dank fuer Deinen Brief vom 15., ich schreibe sofort, denn manchmal ist die Post ewig langsam.

Meine Gesundheit ist (jetzt) erstklassig, aber ich hatte Anfang des Jahres leichte Beschwerden, die sich aber als nicht mit dem Herzen belangt befunden wurden. Fuer eine Weile werde ich aber doch einmal im Monat "behorcht," ein sehr guter Doktor, der mich schon seit der Operation untersucht, fand aber nichts zu beklagen, was mir schon recht ist. Allerdings bedeuted dies, dass ich in diesem Jahr noch nicht eine so lange Reise, wie ich sie vorhabe, unternehmen kann. Im naechsten Jahr will ja meine Tochter mit, dass wurde mich freuen, aber nur, wenn sie die Kinder hierlaesst. Was sich natuerlich nicht machen laesst, denn im Ende dies Jahres wird Nr. 3 erscheinen. Ja, gegen Maedels habe ich nichts, schliesslich war ja meine Tochter Juliet die erste, und sie ist mir sehr sehr lieb geworden - von meinem reichen Sohn hoere ich nur sehr selten, wenn er Zeit uebrig hat von Geldzaehlen. Das ist nun mal so mit der jungen Generation, besonders wenn sie 2000 Meilen von uns lebt.

Ich bin der guten Charlotte nicht boese, sie wusste ja nicht, dass ich nicht kommen kann. Werde mich aber freuen, den Rousseau Artikel zu haben, denn es wird sich daraus herausstellen, ob der gute Mann tatsaelich Bibliothekar (fuer eine Weile) war. Dann koennte ich ihn in meiner lange Reihe der Bibliothekare auf Briefmarken einreihen (315 bisher...).

Ja, so gesund wie die gute Mutter moechte jeder sein. Was fehlt dem dem Ludwig am Knie? Meinerseits kann ich manchmal ueber Rheumatismus reden, aber bisher war es nur hier und da, manchmal in den Fingern, aber bisher hat mich das nicht vom Schreibmachinenschreiben abgehalten. Das fehlt grad noch. Mit der Hand koennte ich miene gorsse Korrespondenz und die Forschungsarbeiten nicht bewaeltigen.

Also viel Glueck zum 8. EInen Bericht erwarte ich natuerlich, hoffendlich auch mit Bildern. Hier ist alles gesund und munter, und schrecklich beschaeftigt. Als junger 63jaehriger zollte ich es nicht sagen, aber die Zeit geht furchtbar schnell vorueber. Da muss ich eben mehr arbeiten als frueher, denn die Familiengeschichten verlangen viel Zeit...

Herzlichst Dein

JOHN HENRY RICHTER
P.O. BOX 7978
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48107

d.15.6.83.

doch wohl nicht?

Lieber John Henry!

Das ist aber eine Enttäuschung, dass Du nicht kommst! Du schreibst gar keinen Grund, Gesundheit? Geld? Es ist sicher unser letztes Familienfest, wir haben immer Erwins Jubiläen und Muttels runde Geburtstage gefeiert, nie meinen, erstens habe ich immer das Gefühl gehabt, mit Muttel mitzufeiern, denn ich machte ja alles, u. komme ja gleich nach ihrem Geburtstag , und 2. war ich unlustig , etwas für mich zu machen. Es ist soviel leichter und netter, für andere etwas zu machen als für sich selbst.-
Da Du vor etwa einem viertel Jahr schriebst, Du kommst, hat Charlotte es bewusst unterlassen, Dir den Rousseau zu senden, sie hatte es übernommen, damit zur Post zu gehen, sie fand es sicher, es Dir persönlich zu geben , nun wird es aber bald erledigt. Ich entschuldige mich für meine Kinder bei Dir.-
Warum willst Du einen 3. Enkel und nicht eine zauberhafte, kleine Enkelin?!!! Im allgemeinen hat man mehr von einer Tochter im Leben, speziell im Alter- ich darf mich und will mich nicht beklagen, ich habe Glück mit den Söhnen und der Schwiegertochter.-
Du, es ist sehr schwer, meine Mutter telephonisch zu erreichen, sie ist nicht im Haupthaus, und manchmal geht es 10 Minuten, bis i c h sie endlich erreiche. Schreib ihr einen Brief, das freut sie, Das Programm ist so, um halb eins-ohne meine Mutter natürlich-Mittagessen der Gäste und anschliessend etwa anderthalb Stunden eine kleine Feier, mit etwas Musik, Ansprache im Heim von div. Leuten, Ludwig will mit Dias aus der Zeit vor dem 1. Weltkrieg von Muttel erzählen, wir hatten einige reizende alte Photographien mit langen Röcken u. Riesenhüten, die hat L. zu Dias umgearbeitet.
Manchmal sagt Muttel ganz stolz zu den Schwestern, dass sie scheints gesünder als ihr Tochter u. Enkelsohn ist, L. hat auch etwas am Knie !!!

Sei Du mit Deiner Familie herzlich gegrüsst von
Deiner Grosscousine E. Mm.

AN FRAU KAETHE COHNBERG GEB. CONITZER

zum 100. Geburtstag

* 1883 * 8. Juni * 1983 *

Meine liebe und verehrte Grosscousine Kaethe:

Zum wirklich seltenen Jubeltage moechte ich Dir zuerst meine und meiner Familie herzlichsten Glückwünsche senden - zugleich mit dem Bedauern, es leider nicht persönlich darzubringen - dass muss ich nun bis auf den 101. Geburtstag hinaufschieben. Aber im Geiste bin ich bei der Feier dabei, besonders natuerlich auch schon aus dem Grunde, dass es der erste dieser Festtage ist, den die heutigen Generationen beider Familien, feiern: Bisher war der Gründer der Conitzer Familie, der mit 84 Jahren der Familienälteste war, als er 1873 starb. Sein Sohn, Dein Grossvater Moses, erreichte das Alter von 80 Jahren, und wurde älter als seine vier Brüder.

Da habe ich nun als langjähriger Korrespondent und Familienhistoriker die einzigartige Freude, einer meiner besten Quellen zu einem Ereignis zu gratulieren, dass Dir und uns durch gutes Glück und robuster Gesundheit beschieden wurde. Was kann ich aber nur einer so guten und von solch ausserordentlich gutem Gedächtnis begnadeten Dame erzählen, die mehr als neunzig Jahre der Familiengeschichte selbst erlebte und sich während meines leider zu kurzem Besuch im Jahre 1978 (als sie noch erst 95 Jahre alt war) an meine Mutter erinnerte, als sie als kleines Mädchen um die Jahrhundertwende in Schwetz zu Besuch weilte, meine Mutter die heute 92 Jahre alt gewesen wäre. Und von wem könnte ich denn einen Bericht der Beerdigung der Gross-Eltern Moses und Ernsteine Conitzer (1902) erhalten, wenn nicht von unserer Jubilarin die sich 75 Jahre später noch sich klar daran erinnern konnte. Da wird mir plötzlich ganz klar, was Geschichte und Gegenwart sind, wenn ich daran denke, dass die vielen und bedeutsamen Ereignisse, die in diesem Jahrhundert unser Leben beeinflussten, vor 1930 mir selbst nur indirekt und aus Buechern bekannt waren, aber fuer Dich, liebe Cousine, schon von 1890 an Teil Deines Lebens waren - vierzig Jahre Familien- und Weltgeschichte die ich mühsam studieren musste (allerdings mit wachsendem Interesse). Wenn mir dies bewusst wurde, bedauerte ich immer wieder, meine Familienforschung nicht früher und planmässiger durchgeführt zu haben. Allerdings hatte ich nach 1931 noch gute Hilfe - zuerst von meiner Grosstante Wally Conitzer, die, wie Du, ein wandelndes Familienlexikon war, und später, viel später, hast Du mir durch Deine Erinnerungen viel geholfen. Heute habe ich die vollständigsten Verwandtschaftstafeln beider Familien, Cohn und Conitzer, und viele der Namen und Daten verdanke ich Dir. Darüber hinaus sind natürlich diese persönlichen Erinnerungen höchst wertvoll, besonders eben weil nun die aelteren Generationen uns verlassen haben, und wir Nachkommen keine Gelegenheit haben, die Stätten der früheren Familiengeschichte besuchen zu können.

Ich weiss, Dass Du Deinen Ehrentag im Kreise Deiner lieben Familie und Freunde feiern wirst. Hoffendlich sind auch einige der "auswärtigen" Verwandten zugegen, wie meine Cousine 3. Grades Dorothy Blum, Enkelin meines hochverehrten Grossvetters, "Onkel" Alex, an dessen 90. Geburtstag im Jahre 1949 ich mich noch gut erinnere - und das ist nun auch schon bald 34 Jahre her...

So wünscht Dir der Enkel Deiner Cousine Martha Segall nochmals alles Gute und weiterhin viel Freude an Deiner Familie - und die schöne Gelegenheit, unsere langjährige Korrespondenz weiterführen zu können. Als junger Grossvater (Daniel wird am 28. Juli schon fünf Jahre) habe ich nun das Glück gehabt, mit der Familienältesten und einer der wenigen Urgrossmütter zu sprechen - wenn auch nur brieflich - und so erwarte ich schon jetzt einen ausführlichen Bericht über die Feierlichkeiten von Deiner lieben Tochter, die mir so gütigsterweise für Dich an mich schreibt und immer hochinteressante Berichte sendet.

Bleibe wohl und gesund, und sei herzlichst umarmt von
Deinem Grossvetter

Dr. Henry Richter

17.November 1982

Meine liebe Grosskousine Kaethe:

Meine Antwort auf Deinen lieben Brief vom 9. Oktober kommt erst heute, da Dein und Ellen's Brief hier waerend meiner Abwesenheit ankamen. Sowie ich die Post (ueber 200 Briefe und Pakete, etc. etc.) sortiert hatte, setzte ich mich hin, um Dir und Ellen fuer Eure lieben Briefe zu danken, und so zu vermelden, dass ich noch weiterhin in bester Gesundheit bin und mein sogenannter Ruhestand nur bezeugt, dass ich eben nicht mehr in meiner Bibliothek schufte, sondern zuhause -wenn eben nicht auf Forschungsfahrten wie die soeben beendete (sechs Wochen in verschiedenen Städten unseres Ostens). Ich war, wie ich es soeben Ellen beschrieb, so beschaeftigt dass ich kaum Gelegenheit hatte, die wenigen uns verbleibenden Conitzer Verwandten zu besuchen. Das kannich wohl im naechsten Fruehjahr nachholen.

Die Reise selbstwar eine Pruefung meiner Faehigkeit, ohne Aerzte und all dem auszukommen, was ich in der ersten Haelfte des Jahres zu dulden hatte. Gluecklicherweise ist die Operation, jetzt also auch schon ein Jahr her, hervorragend gelungen, sodass ich auch nicht die geringsten Schwierigkeiten habe, es ist eben als ob ich ein neues Herz erhielt, und ich fuehle mich mehr als 30 denn als 63 Jahre alt. Ich muss mich eben nur hueten, zuviel auf einmal zu tun, wenngleich ich es oft unternehme, eben weil ich mich voellig gesund fühle. Das Herumreisen macht zwar ofte muede, aber dann ruhe ich mich eben aus, und jetzt kann ich mir das endlich leisten, denn ich muss ja nicht mehr zu einer bestimmten Stunde oder an einem bestimmten Tage zur "Arbeit" zurueck. So gefaellt mit der Ruhestand schon recht wohl...

Nun aber zu Deinem wunderbaren Brief. Ja, die Enkel freuen sich ihrer Grosseltern sehr, sie wachsen wie Riesen, man kann es fast mitansehen. Eric ist inzwischen schon 10 Monate alt, laeuft schon schoen herum (wie eine kleine aufgezogene Puppe rennt er auch brav in das Sofa oder einen Stuhl, aber er lacht dann nur und freut sich seines jungen Lebens).

Bromberg: Meine Urgrossmutter Eva kannte ich nun leider nicht (sie starb 1912, sieben Jahr vor meiner Ankunft). Wenn Du sie "damals" besuchtest, magst Du auch meine Mutter dort gesehen haben (vor 1907 wohnte sie auch in Bromberg, wo sie zum Lizeum ging). Ich habe eine schoene Zeichnung der alten Dame, die ihr Enkel Ludwig Jonas schuf. Ludwig war der Maler-Sohn von Margarete Jonas, der aeltesten Tochter. Als seine Bruefder Oskar und Fritz Jonas (nach 1920 in Frankfurt an der Oder) im Jahre 1926 heirateten, streut ich als stolzer sechs-jaehriger Blumen vor den Brautpaaren (eine Doppelhochzeit). Den aeltesten Enkel (William Jonas, 1927 geboren) kannte ich schon als Säugling, und ich besuchte ihn vor einigen Tagen in Albany (im Staate New York) zum ersten Mal seit 30 Jahren. Er ist inzwischen auch drei-mal Vater geworden, und wird bald auch Grossvater. So lebt denn die Familie weiter, wenn schon auch sehr weit verbreitet.

Meine Wenigkeit ist 1919 geboren, daher konnte ich leider nicht in Bromberg zu Besuch sein, zumal alle Verwandten nach Ende des Krieges nach Berlin (oder eben nach Frankfurt/Oder) zogen. Tante Grete und ihre liebe Schwester Wally (Valery), wie auch den juengsten Sohn Arnold Conizter kannteich gut, besonders die kleine, zierlich und herzensgute Wally, die eben jeder und jeden kannte - und michzu allen Beerdigungen mitnahm - sodass ich fast alle damals noch lebenden Verwandten, soweit in Berlin, kennenlernte. Wally war es auch, die mein Interesse an Familiengeschichte erweckte, ebenso wie die Mutter meines Vaters: beide waren wandelnde Familienlexika...

Es war auch durch Tante Wally dass ich Dich im Jahre 1934 in Deiner Wohnung am Hohenzollerndamm besuchte (meine Schule, das Fichte-Gymnasium, war

ja schraeg gegenueber). Damals haette ich es nicht gedacht, dass der naechste Besuch 34 Jahre spaeter erfolgen wuerde... Was eigentlich meine Schuld war, denn ich haette ja in den naechsten paar Jahren wieder "vorbeikommen" koennen. Damals war ich aber noch nicht wie spaeter in der Familiengeschichte vertifest und hatte andere Interessen, wie alle Jungens, sodass die Verwandten oft weniger interessierten als die gleichaltrigen Schulfreunde. Heute bin ich sehr traurig, dass ich damals nicht eifriger war, denn bis 1939 lebten ja noch mehrere der Vettern und Cousinen meiner Grossmutter Segall, und die meisten tatsaechlich auch in Berlin. Wie es aber so ist, geht doch kein Berliner auf den Funkturm -eben weil er ja nahe dabei wohnt und man solche Sehenswuerdigkeit immer malsbesuchen kann. Dagegen wuerde man es nie versaeumen, in Paris sich den Triumphbogen anzusehen, oder in London die alte Koenigsfestung (The Tower) zu besuchen. Verlorenen Gelegenheiten nachzuweinen bringt nun mal nichts ein.

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Es freut mich sehr, dass Deine Baseler Enkel zum Judentum halten, man bedauert, dass die Mehrheit der Nachkommen des Chederlehrers und Torahschreibers Aron Conitzer in unserer Zeit sehr assimiliert sind (ich selbst bin sehr aktiv in einer hier gegruendeten Reformgemeinde) und immer weniger ueber ihr juedisches Erbgut wissen. Mein Schwiegerso ist aus einer Franzoesischen Familie die 1612 nach Quebec (Kanada) einwanderte, mit protestantischem und katholischem Hintergrund, doch werden die Kinder mit der Religion ihrer Mutter vertraut, denn sie haelt darauf, die religioesen Sitten der Feier des Freitag Abends (und im uebrigen auch den Seder zu Pessach) zu halten. Sie hat viel mehr ueber ihre Religion gelernt als ich, der mehr oder weniger wie ein zivilisierter Heide aufwuchs, bis ich 1934 in die juedische Mittelschule kam, wo ich eine erstklassige Erziehung ueber Religion und Geschichte "genoss." Seitdem war ich zwar nie orthodox, aber zu allen Zeiten bewusster und stolzer Jude (Mein Sohn ist der Religion entfremdet, aber er ist politischer Jude (d.h., ein begeisterter Verteidiger juedischer Interessen und von Israel, wie uebrigens auch meine Tochter Juliet und ihr Mann, Jim. Vielleicht wird er doch mal zum Judentum uebertreten, daran "arbeite"ich schon seit langem.

Also Hans Klemperer fand den Weg zu Dir, wie wirklich erfreulich. Damals schrieb er mir nur wenig, zumal er an der Familiengeschichte nicht interessiert sei. Ich kann mir aber denken, dass er gern zu Dir zum Besuch kam, eben weil nach so vielen Jahren nur noch Wenige leben, die sich der Vergangenheit erinnern koennen und somit eine Verbindung zu den juengeren Generationen sein koennen.

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Münster, d. 9. 10. 82

Liebes Vetterchen John: Eben las ich Deinen
ausführlichen und sehr interessanten Brief
noch einmal und freute mich, daß Du so-
viel Gutes von Deinen Kindern u. Enkeln
berichtet hast. Als ich vor mehr als 60 Jahren
Deine, wachte ich immer bei Tante Eva
Besuch und glaubte, Dich dort schon ange-
troffen zu haben. Evi en erklärt mir eben das
als unmöglich. Du bist erst Anfang 60!
Aber wo habe ich denn Dich als kleinen Jungen
gesehen? - Ich danke Dir für die Zeit, die
Du für das Schreiben des Briefes
hast und vor allem natürlich für die
zahlreichen Photographien, die mir Freude
machen und die z.T. sehr originell
sind. - Wer ist eigentlich Henny Büchs
in Stocks? Ich kenne sie wohl nicht,
Deine Familienfreunden am Samstag
verbringe ich mit, ich erlebe diese ja auch
so lange ich mit Evi en lebte. Es ist eigen-
artig bei uns, die hiesigen Ehen sind

sehr fromm, die Gedanken werden von
ihrer Mutter dementsprechend erzogen. Denn
Mai war Alfred mit dem Gedanken Einschla
in Basel, eine ganz gewesene Freundin, eine
der Klingenmann war mein Neffe Hans Kl empfe-
nen-Lohnberg in Basel, wenn mich zu
besuchen. - Zum Glück kann ich noch Zeitung
lesen und nehme sonach heil am heutigen
Leben teil. Dann wird durch diese Lektüre
nicht trauriger. Nun schließe ich diesen
Brief mit herzlichen Grüßen d. bin in

Dankbarkeit Deine Gn wo carina

Klara

8.September 1982

Meine Liebe Grosscousine Kaethe:

Heute,nach wirklich nicht erwuenschten Verzoegerungen, kann ich Dir endlich Bilder von der schoenen Schaukel senden, die mit Deiner freundlichen Gabe im Garten meiner Tochter aufwuchs, und, wie die Kinder es zeigen, ihrem Zwecke sehr schoen diehnt. Das kleine Bilde habe ich aufgenommen, leider war die Sonne grade verschwunden als ich losschlug -daher das gruenliche Aussehen. Die groesseren Bilder sind von meiner sehr guten Photographin-Tochter gemacht worden, die hat mehr Talent als sogar ich, was uns sehr freut, denn wir sind ja beide blutige Laien. Die Herren Soehne sind grossartig und entwickeln sich schnell zu ihrem offenbaren Ziele, Einsteins zu werden. Daniel sing sehr schoen (Einstein war auch sehr musikalisch und spielte die Geige grossartig). Eric ist nun auch schon fast neun Monate alt und isst alles was er erreichen kann, waechst wie Grass und hat ein ganz reizendes Laecheln - wie wir es schon vor 27 Jahren entdeckten, sind die zweitgeborenen Kinder nicht so aufgedreht wir die ersten, die den jungen Eltern ja erstmal als Vorbild dienen, und um die man sich viel mehr Sorgen macht, denn alles ist ja ganz neu. Wenn da no. 2 und die anderen erscheinen, da fehlt der Reiz der Neuheit - und die Eltern benehmen sich vernueftiger mit ihnen, eben weil sie jetzt im Kinderbehandeln "Erfahrung" haben. Jedenfalls ist Eric der Augapfel der Grosseltern, die ohne viel Glueck versuchen, ihn nicht voellig mit Spiel und Essen (all diese guten Sachen, die Grossmuetter kochen und backen koennen, aber keine S'ussigkeiten wie Bonbons oder Schokolade) verderben. Also wenn diese beiden am Wochenende hier "eintrudeln," da tut sich was. Dann freut man sich schon, seine eigenen Kinder "aufgezogen" zu haben, die haben dann die Freude, alles selbst erdulden zu muessen, was sie ihren armen Eltern dazumals angetan haben. Aber es lohnt sich schon, man wird dann doch etwas mutiger, die Zukunft anzunehmen, die Familie lebt doch fort, hoffendlich bessere und friedlicheren Zeiten entgegen.

Da kann Du nun den bisher juengsten aller Conitzers (und Cohns) bewundern, der 99 Jahre nach Dir geboren wurde - eineeben nicht sehr haeufige Gelegenheit. Weder unser Urahne Aron Conitzer noch Dein guter Onkel Alex, sein Enkel, haben die Moeglichkeit, ihr so spaetgeborenen Nachkommen zu bewundern. Also, mit viel Glueck und bester Gesundheit - dem 100sten Geburtstag entgegen!

Meine Wenigkeit hat am 30.Juli seinen Arbeitshut aufgehaengt, mir wurde es zu bunt, und meine Gesundheit ist so grossartig dass ich von der Moeglichkeit, mich pensionieren zu lassen, Gebrauch gemacht habe. Wenn die Wirtschaftslage hier nicht noch viel schlimmer wird, dann kann ich wohl mit der Pension schon auskommen, und brauche meine reichen Kinder nicht zu"belaestigen" (diese, mit ihren Ehehaelften, verdienen viel mehr als die schwerarbeitenden Eltern es je erreichten). Da will ich eben meine Gesundheit und meine schoene Freizeit meinen Forschungen und den schriftstellerischen Arbeiten widmen. (Um es nur zu erwaehnen: ich sammle weiter lustig noch Bilder und Dokumente, die sich auf die Familien und desen gesellschaftliches Leben zwischen 1870 und 1945 beziehen. Kuerzlich hat unsere (und auch Deine) Cousine Henny Bucht (~~geb. Cohn~~) in Stocksund(Vorort von Stockholm) mir in langen handgeschriebenen Briefen ueber ihre Jugend und ihre Grosseltern und Eltern (Remak) geschrieben, sie ist ja nun erst 90, und ihre Gesundheit ist nur so-so, aber sie freut sich, sozusagen ihre Memoiren an mich zu richten, zumal ich wahrscheinlich mehr als alle ihre Kinder,

Enkel und Urenkel weiss. Von den letzteren hat sie jetzt drei, alles richtige Schweden, die im uebrigen sich sehr an Israel interessieren, o bwohl ja nun die Urgrossmutter und Grossmutter die letzte Juedin dieser grossen Familie ist. --

Ich hoffe nun sehr, dass Du Dich weiterhin bester Gesundheit erfreust, undlass Dich auch von den meist schlechten Nachrichten nicht zu sehr bedruecken. Die Leute, die angeblich in unserem Interesse regieren, lernen ja doch nicht von ihren Fehlern, und auf uns kleine Wesen hoeren sie schon garnicht. Traurig, aber wahr. Dagegen freut man sich doch, hier und da von etwas Positivem zu hoeren -daher auch die anliegenden Bilder, von Kindern, die vorlaeufig noch unbeschadet und unbeeinflusst sind - also in ihren besten Jahren... Daniel ist schon vier Jahre alt, und sehr gross (der Herr Vaterist ja auch ueber sechs Meter "lang"), und wird bald in einen Kindergarten gehen (fuer diese Erfindung der Frau Margarethe Schuwz geb. Meyer, einer Juedin aus Hamburg, die in Watertown, Wisconsin den ersten Kindergarten in Amerika einrichtete, ausgerechtnet in der selben kleinen Stadt wo meine Verwandten Neisser fast zurselben Zeit einwanderten (ein Bruder meiner Urgrossvaters Salomon Neisser). Fuer "Kindergarten" gibt es nunmal kein englisches Wort. Jeder versteht es. Sie war eine Anhaengerin von Fröbel und hatte spaeter selbst viel "Nachwuchs."

Unser Sohn, der im Sueden Kaliforniens lebt, und das Leben dort grossartig findet (uns zieht es durchaus nich an), hat uns wieder einmal (d.h. einmal jaehrlich) besucht, es geht ihm und seiner Frau Rechtsanwaeltin grossartig, aber sie leben da in den lieben Tag hinein, ohne viel an die Zukunft zu denken, was ihren mehr realistischen (um nicht zu sxgx sagen buerglichen) Eltern wenig Freude macht, denn wenn man auch zwei tausend Meilen entfernt lebt und wenig Kontakt hat, so denken wir doch ab x unz zu mal (und mit Besorgnis) an die froehlich lebenden "Kinder" -und wundern uns, wo wir da wohl gefehlt haben, denn so einfach ist das Leben nun auch heute nicht, aber denen machts nichts aus. Hier und da mal ruft Mark uns an, zum Schreiben fehlt die Zeit (wir wurden doch anders erzogen, und wir lesen auch Buecher und erfreuen uns an verfünftige Unterhaltung und Diskussionen. Die heutige Jugend, wie es so schoen heisst, hat nur Zeit fuer alberne Filme und das unausstehliche Fernsehen, dessen Programme uns zumeist nicht passen, denn das geistige Niveau ist und bleibt unsichtbar und unhoerbar. Leider beeinflusst es die jungen Generation mehr und mehr, und die Eltern verlassen sich auf die Schulen, wo Lehrer untterrichten, die ebensowenig wissen wie ihre Schueler...

Diesmal war der Sommer hier sehr kurz und der Herbst, miest unsere schoenste Jahreszeit, recht kalt. Aber das passt uns doch besser, und so werde ich naechsten Monat drei Wochen herumreisen (sozusagen von einer Bibliothek zur andern, und von einem Verwandten udum Anderen, denn ich will noch verschiedene Leute mit Fragen und Nachforschungen belaestigen. Da meine Vorfahren viel mehr Kinder hatten als wir, bin ich mit "brauchberen" Verwandten xten Grades auch in Amerika wohlversehen. Ueber den Erfolg werde ich Dir spaeter berichten.

Fuer heute nur noch die besten Gruesse und Wuensche von

Deinem

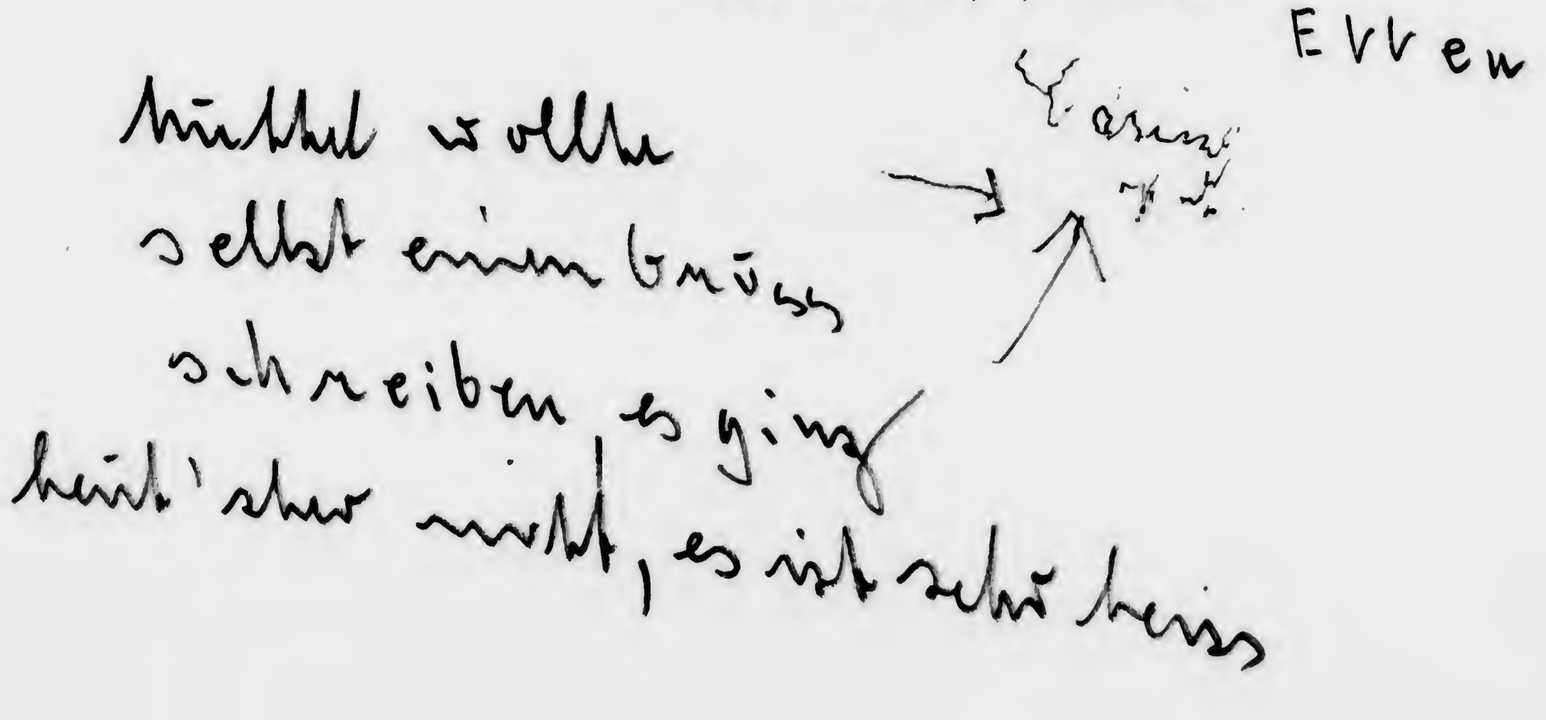
d. 8.7.82.

Lieber Cousin John,

sicher habe ich noch die von Dir geschriebene Telephonnummer o61 39 98 22, vielleicht meinte die Telephonistin, dass niemand bei mir das Telephon abnimmt, Ich bin viel abwesend von zu Hause u. niemand ist da, der den Hörer abnimmt. Ich war vom 2o. 6. bis 23. abends in Spiez am Thuner See , eingeladen von meiner ältesten Freundin, die aus der gleichen Stadt wie ich- Graudenz- stammt u. gleich alt ist. Am 24. war mein Geburtstag und ich war natürlich bei meiner Mutter u. mittags u. abends je mit Sohn und Freundschaft. Man kann mich bis spät in die Nacht anrufen. Nach 23 Uhr bin ich meistens zu Haus, besonders im Sommer, wenn keine Theatersaison ist.
Ich hoffe, dass Dir inliegende Photographien nützen. Die meistern Photographien von meinem Mann sind mit Kollegen, Kindern oder sonst jemandem.
Ludwig hat von Deinem lieben Anruf um Muttels Geburtstag herum berichtet, morgen besuche ich sie wieder und wenn sie sich wohl fühlt, wird sie Dir durch mich noch persönlich danken. Meine Mutter wird vom Bett auf den Stuhl getragen und umgekehrt. Im Rahmen dieser Invalidität ist sie bejahend und macht uns das Leben leicht. Bestimmte Störungen nimmt sie mit Seelenstärke. Geistig ist sie auf der Abteilung die Regste und Klarste und das Pflegepersonal liebt sie darum, und weil sie nur klagt, wenn es Grund hat zum klagen. Ich besuche sie dreimal pro Woche , und Charlotte 1-2 Mal, leider liegt das Heim weit weg von uns,. wir brauchen eine Stunde hin u. eine Stunde zurück. Ich konnte Ludwig um keine Arbeit bitten, da er mit Studenten jetzt auf Exkursion ist, zurückgekommen reist er mit seiner Familie in die Ferien, anschliessend gräbt er bis Mitte September mit Studenten.-
Ich sah und hörte eben im Fernsehen unsern Gross-Gross-Grosscousin Roy Oppenheim, der den deutschjüdischen Schauspieler u. Regisseur Lindberg auf sehr sympathische Weise interviewte.
Einen Brief ohne Absender hast Du mir geschrieben,mai,mai!!!
Grüsse Deine Tochter sehr herzlich von mir und sei Du es selbst.

Deine Gross(?)cousine

Evven



28.Juni 1982

Liebe Cousine Ellen:

Wollte eigentlich schon eher schreiben, und wartete schon mit grosser Hoffnung auf das Bild, das ich (endlich) von der schoenen Schaukel aufgenommen hatte, die durch die liebe Gabe Deiner Mutter unseren jungen Herren (Daniel und Eric) grosse Freude macht. Leider ist der erste Versuch verungluckt, da die Schaukel auf der Westseite des Gartens steht, wo die Sonne eben nur am morgen (aus dem Osten) heraufscheint. Als ich zu meiner Tochter radelte, bewoelkte sich der mi feindlich gesannte Himmel, und da wurden eben alle Bilder viel dunkler, einschliesslich der frabfreudigen Schaukel. Also beesseres Glueck in den naechsten Tagen, werde es dann wieder versuchen. Bei uns scheint die Sonne meist nur im August, aber manchmal auch im Juli. Da muss die gute Mutter also weiterhin gesund bleiben, was sie wohl wauch tun wird. Kurz vor dem seltenen Ehrentag rief ich Deinen Sohn Ludwig an, der es Dir gewiss berichtet hat. Es freute mich natuerlich, zu hoeren, dass die Mutter jetzt sich besser als im Fruehjahr fuehlt, und ich rechne ganz darauf, sie bei meinem naechsten Besuch in Europa wiederzusehen (hoffendlich im naechsten Jahr, da habe ich viel mehr Zeit: am 30.Juli trete ich hier in den sogenannten Ruhestand, um endlich mal Zeit fuer meine mir wichtigeren Arbeiten zu haben, u.a. die Geschichte der Cohns und Conitzers, einschliesslich der Cohnbergs, natuerlich. Schreibe mir bitte, wie es der Mutter geht. Hier wenigstens in Sachen Familienforschung nichts Neues.

Nun noch einegrosse(?) Bitte. Ich habe mich entlossen, Bilder der prominenten Familienmitglieder zu reproduzieren (oft in alten Zeitschriften gefunden), von denen ich eine Kopie dem Leo-Baeck-Institut in New York senden werde. Ich habe schon enige zwanzig, doch fehlt mir ein Bild Deines Vaters, den ich doch gern in die Reihe aufnehmen moechte. Haettest Du ein Bild von dem vielleicht Ludwig ein Negativ anfertigen lassen koennte, das er mir leihweise senden koennte? Die Kopien die ich hier machen lasse sind alle 20x25 cm gross, aber das negativ kann natuerlich kleiner sein. Oder aber wenn Du ein Bild mir leihweise senden koenntest, werde ich hier ein Negativ anfertigen lassen. Das waere vielleicht einfacher. Auch ein Bild Deines Gatten sollte in dieser Sammlung nicht fehlen. Daher also die Bitte um Bilder von ihm wie auch von Deinem Vater. Von Deinem Grossvater Rudolf habe ich ein Bild, ebenso von seinem Vater Moses.

Wuerde mich sehr freuen, wenn Du meine Bitter erfuellen koenntest. Selbstverstaendlich wirst Du die Bilder (oder die Negative) sobald wie moeglich zurueckerhalten. Hoffe, alle Bergers sind wohlauf, ich bitte Dich, Deine Mutter wie auch die Nachkommen herzlichst von mir zu gruessen.

Mit besten Wuenschen

Ja. Jick

P.S.: Wollte noch fragen: Hat sich Deine Telephonnummer geaendert?
Ich rief naemlich erst Dich an (061-39-9822) und wurde informiert, dass diese Nummer nicht zu erreichen sei. Am Wetter kann es nicht gelegen haben, denn meine Verbindung mit Ludwig, einige Minuten spaeter, war sehr klar und ohne jede atmosphaerische Stoerungen. Wenn die Nummer nicht stimmt, gibtmir doch bitte die neue.

JH

d. 2.3.82.

Liebste Mutti diktiert:

Lieber John: Es ist Zeit, dass ich Dir direkt ein paar Zeilen schreibe. Ich bin Dir ja so dankbar, dass Du Dich so verbissen in die Annalen der Familie Bonitzer und dadurch auch den Familiensinn der jüngeren Generation erweckt. Du hast ein besonderes Talent dazu, und ich freue mich, dass Du es verwerten willst. Die Bilder sind niegend und ich sehe sie mir fast bei jedem Tage an! Das Bild, wo Daniel sich die Ohren zuhält ist besonders hübsch, und das Baby ist ja ausdrucksvoll. Überhaupt lebe ich mit Photographien meiner Lieben. Vis à vis von meinem Bett, auf dem ich mich hochgelagerten Füssen meistens sitze, hängen die Bilder aller meiner Liebsten. Charlotte hat sie sehr geschmackvoll arrangiert. Daneben hängt ein gewobener alter ismelitischer Kalender von Freunden geschenkt. - Meine Angehörigen besuchen mich oft, Eva ersetzen ist dann meistens meine Sekretärin, denn alle Angehörigen wollen Auskunft über mein Befinden haben. Ich werde Vor- u. Nachmittags aus dem Bett genommen, und

gewiss dann nicht nur die Photos
sondern auch den schönen Blick aus dem
Fenster auf die hügelige Landschaft. Der
Vorteil meines Arbeitsplatzes ist die herrliche
Luft. - Nun grüsse ich Dich u. Deine
Tochter - auch ihr herzlichsten Glückwunsch
zum kleinen Eric - vielmals und
verbleibe Deine, Ihnen sehr ergebene
Haeb

Lieber Johnny: Hier sind Deine wie
durch Photos nicht verbrauchten Tochter herzlichen
Glückwünsche zum Geburtstag des kleinen Eric.
Sehr, sehr hoffe ich, dass er in eine friedvolle
Zeit hineinwächst. Ich habe ja wie Du einen
wirklich Sohn, aber zu meinem Glück telephoniert er mit mir wöchentlich 1-2 mal,
wenn er in Bermudas oder Athen ist, auch
mich ganz an seinem Leben teilnehmen: Die Jungs
sind mich nicht reich, verdienen aber gut und
sind auch sehr anhänglich. Im Moment für
1 Woche in den Bergen. - übrigens Florida
soll ein Verkehrschaos sein - Miami
schrecklich, kein Traum mehr! - Mein Neffe:
Sohn von der Schwester meines Vaters.
Die gute Gesundheit wünscht von Herzen Ellen.

16.Jan.1982

Liebe Ellen:

Deine beiden Briefe (vom 14.12.und vom 11.Januar 82 kamen soeben hier an. Da hattest Du fuer den ersten Brief meine alte Addresse benutzt (ich wohne schon seit Dez.1977 nicht mehr dort, sondern wieder in meinem Hause, habe aber die P.O.Box behalten, damit ich nicht ewig neue Adressen angeben muss). Leider schickt die Post mir Briefe von der So.University Addresse nicht mehr nach).

Also sehr freute es mich, zu hoeren, dass es Deiner Mutter wenigstens geistig gut geht, wenn es auch sehr traurig ist, dass sie koerperlich leiden muss. Deinen Brief von der vorigen Woche, mit den Bildern unseres juengsten Ereignisses wirst Du wohl schon erhalten haben. Dem kann ich nur hinzufuegen, dass mein reicher Herr Sohn computer pro nummer ist, also ganz der neuen Zeit angepasst. Er verdient gut und gibt auch alles aus. Seine Frau ist Anwaeltin und die hilft ihm Geld ausgeben, obwohl er darin kaum Anweisung braucht. Da beide nicht gern kochen, essen sie viel in Restaurants, was in ihrer Gegend noch mehr kostet als hier. Daneben haben sie zwei reinrassige Hunde, die mal schoene Preise winnen, aber vorerst alle Hasselns zum Doktor muessen, weiss Gott warum. Die haben ihr eigenes Temperament. Kein Wunder, dass fuer Kinder vorlaeufig keine Zeit da ist.--Sonst geht es beiden gut, und das wissen wir, denn sie schreiben nie und rufen nur selten an(zum Briefschreiben hat man auch keine Zeit). Wenn mal schief gehen sollte, werden wir gewiss darueber sofort informiert.--

Der gute Ludwig soll sich nicht im Briefsuchen verlieren, hier ist nochmals die Information:

Memoire et documents publies par la Societe d'histoire et d'archeologie de Geneve, vol.16,1867, pp. 43-143(?)
Es handelt sich um Rousseau und die oeffentliche Bibliothek von Genf "Jean-Jacques Rousseau et la Bibliotheque publique de Geneve." Davon haette ich gern eine Kopie, und ich werde Ludwig hoechst dankbar sein.

Der juengste aller Johns und Conitzers macht schoenen Fortschritt, und scheint die eiskalte Luft und die Kaeltewelle die wir diesmal in doppelter Portion von Florida als Geschenk erhalten, nicht zu spueren oder gar zu vermissen. Mir waere Florida oder Kalifornien ('ewiger warmer Sommer') lieber. --

Also haben auch andere Verwandte mit dem Herzen zu tun gehabt. (Wer ist "Ellen's Neffe? Wohl von der Familie Berger her- in Paris). Wie geht es Deinem Sohn in Lausanne bei Merril Lynch,etc. arbeitet? --Herzinfarkte kommen auch noch juenger als 44 vor: der grosse Tennisspieler Ashe war erst 37. Heute ist er ein lebender Beweis, dass die Ueberlebende oft staerker und gesuender als vorher sein koenne, und das stimmt auch in meinem Falle. Die Herrn Doktoren freuten sich, zu hoeren, dass ich meine Ahnen kenne, denn sie fragten bald, ob in der Ahnenschaft Herzkrankheit vorgeherrscht haette. Nein, tatsaechlich sind meine direkten Ahnen fast alle in gehobenem Alter im Bett (und Schlaf) gestorben, blos mein väterlicher Grossvater hatte 3 Schlaganfälle, und starb im 78. Lebensjahr, also auch nicht unerwartet oder jung.

Ich weiss dass Lotte Jacoby eine 2.Kopie des bewussten Bildes hat und ich werde sie bitten, es an Dich zu senden. Sie schrieb mir kurz vor Ende des Jahres, dass sie doch auch nun im hohen Alter steht, und sehr auf meine Familiengeschichte wartet - aber sie kann bald

Frau
Ellen Berger
Rudolfstr. 10
4054 BASEL, SWITZERLAND

erhalten haette. Ja geht es leider nicht so schnell, ich habe doch ungefaehr 6 Monate Zeit verloren, und bin noch in den Vorarbeiten. So muessen auch ihre Schwestern und alle anderen Verwandten noch etwas aelter werden---. Die Dokumente die ich in Salt Lake City sah (leider wenig ueber die Grabners, aber viel aus Yakel [illegible] die Cohn Familie) stammen aus den Akten, die die alten Gemeinden den Amtsgerichten und Staatsarchiven auslieferten, und die kein "Geringer" als Heinrich Himmler zwischen 1937 und 1945 verfilmen liess. Ich nehme an, die Westpreussischen und Posenschen Akten waren im Staatsarchiv Danzig, oder gar im Hauptarchiv (Geheimes Staatsarchiv in Dahlen, was noch besteht und sehr hilfreich ist!). Das Positiv dieser Filme (einige zweihundert Gemeinden sind vertreten) ist in Koblenz, und die Mormonen in Utah haben eine Kopie, das Hauptarchiv in Jerusalem hat auch eine. Die Originalakten scheinen zumeist den Krieg nicht ueberlebt zu haben.

d. 11.1.89.

Lieber John!

Hoffentlich erreicht Dich
mein dieser Brief, Charlotte gab mir
diese Adresse. - Wir sind sehr be-
drückt, Ludwig findet einfach nicht
Deinen letzten Brief und bittet
sehr, dass Du noch einmal Deine
Wünsche äussern u. das Wesentliche
des Briefes wiederholst!

Es soll Dir gut gehen
und der Brief soll Dich
erreichen! Ellen.

d. 14.12.81

K.C. Lieber John Richter!

Ich sitze bei Mückel im Pflegeheim „La Chaumière" und wir wollen zusammen an Dich schreiben. Ich habe Deinen lieben Brief vom 11. Juni 25 Minuten Geburtstag nie ihr gelesen und sie ist sehr mit [illegible] ende Süße! Ich bewundere Deinen Elan mit dem Du immer Familiengeschichte auf den Grund gehst. Wie bekommst Du Einblick in die Westpreussenpapiere? Ich kann hier sie sich auch einmal kommen - von der polnischen Behörde - Ich habe keine Photographie von beerdigt waren! Geburtstag erhalten und hätte mich doch so darüber gefreut! Schickst Du mir eine? Bitte!

Es tut uns sehr leid, dass Du einen Herzinfarkt hattest, leider! Trifft diese Krankheit so viele Junge. Ellens Neffe in Paris hatte einen gleichzeitig mit Dir und er ist erst 44 Jahre. Mein Neffe Gert in La Paz hat auch einen überstanden - aber er ist ja schon 72 Jahre. Ihr beide wart Nichtraucher und doch hat Euch das Schicksal ereilt! Gute, gute Besserung

Wir lasen so gern in Deinem Jüri-

K.C. Brief von Deiner Reise in den „goldenen Westen". Was macht Dein Sohn dort? und dann schreibst Du „dass im Dezember sich Emmi Familie vergrossern wird. Ob „es" schon da ist?!"

Viele Wünsche für Dich und Deine Familie für 1982.

Herzlich

Deine Cousine

Käte

Wie Du siehst, liebster Johnny, ist Mütterl geistig meistens ganz auf der Höhe. Körperlich sieht sie entsetzlich hinfällig aus, kann nicht mehr gehen aber Kreislauf u. Herz sind sehr gut. Zum Heim hat sie sich einzeln entschlossen, sie ist „positiv resigniert".

Für Dich u. Deine Mutter alles, alles Gute für heute u. morgen v. Deiner Ellen Benzer.

d. 10.7.81,

Liebes Lohn Richter!

Ellen ist so gut und schreibt nach meinem Diktat:
Sie hat mir soeben noch einmal Deine 2 reizenden Briefe vorgelesen. Sie haben mich sehr gefreut. Leider kann ich Dir nicht so viele Nachrichten geben wie ich möchte. Das Spielzeugleben ist nun mal meine Bestimmung. Trotz all der guten Glückwünsche, die ich von Dir und Ihm erhielt gibt es keine Besserung. Ich danke Dir nochmals für die Jahre die Du der Kinderpsychologie gewidmet hast. Für uns ist der Job "Richter" ein Begriff. Unser Familienchronist ist ich. Freue mich, dass wir uns persönlich kennengelernt haben. Die Photographie des süssen Bengels hat mich sehr erfreut und ich danke sehr dafür. Für heute nun herzliche Grüsse und Wünsche für Deine weitere Familie von Deiner brotarmen

98 J. ungeduldig / Klaete.

23.Juni 1981

Meine liebe Grosscousine Kaethe:

Heute sprach ich also mit Deiner guten Tochter, die mir die traurige Nachricht Deines Unfalls brachte. Kein Wunder das niemand am Telephon antwortete, sie war natuerlich zu der Zeit (8.-10.Juni) auch schon bei Dir im Hospital. So ein Unfall ist nunmal sehr unangenehm, und ich kann mir leicht denken, wie schwer es Dir faellt, im Bett oder auf einem Stuhl zu sein, ohne die Bewegung und die Moeglichkeit zu haben, ohne Hilfe auszukommen, wie Du doch so vorbildlich jahrzehntelang es gewohnt warst. Nun moechte ich doch hoffen, dass auch, trotz des hohen Alters, alles gut verheilt, und Du Dir diese Unterbrechung Deiner gewohnten Ruhe und Gemuetlichkeit gut ueberstehen wirst. Denke nur nicht, dass wir- und alle die vielen anderen Verwandten und Freunde,-die Hoffnung auf voellige Wiederherstellung etwa aufgeben wuerden. Eine Welt in der unsere aeltestes Familienmitglied fehlt ist nunmal nicht zu denken, und bei guter Pflege und das Teilnehmen von uns Allen denken wir eben nur an den naechsten und gewiss schoenen Bericht von Basel, der uns Deinen Fortschrift melden wird.

Ich lege heute ein Bild bei dass Dir hoffendlich etwas Freude bereiten wird. Es ist unser Enkel Daniel, von seinem vom photographieren besessenen Grossvater aufgenommen (Anfang 1981), und diesmal habe ich eben das verschmitze Gesicht des kleinen Teufelchens gut getroffen. Wenn es Dir dann mal nicht grade zu gut zu Mut ist, siehst Du doch mal den frechen Buben an, den ich mir gerne als Dein Urenkel (ehrenhalber) vorstellen moechte. Er wird zwar in einer Welt aufwachsen, die Dir und auch schon mir mehr als ein bischen fremd ist, aber ueber die Jahre der Vergangenheit verbindet doch die Faeden der gemeinsamen Familie. Vorlaeufig weiss er natuerlich davon nichts, aber spaeter mal mehr. Inzwischen denke ich an Deine Genesung und hoffe, bald mehr darueber zu hoeren.

Mit allerbesten Wuenschen und Gruessen von uns allen,

Dein "Grossvetter"

Jr Henry R.

16.Maerz 1981

Liebe Grosscousine Kaethe:

ENDLICH kann ich Dir die Bilder der jungen Herrschaften senden, die ich hoechst-selbst aufgenommen habe. Es hat schon einige Ewigkeiten gedauert, bis ich meine Tochter und den Herrn Schwiegersohn ueberzeugte dass ein gutes Bild schon laengst zeitgemaess waere - ehe das junge Paar zum alten Paar wird. Das Bild von Juliet und Jim stammt auch nicht von ihrer Hochzeit (die koennen sich kaum noch daran erinnern, es war im Jahre 1973(!)) sondern von der eines ihrer Freunde, im November 1980. Allerdings habe ich sie da recht gut getroffen. Der feine Anzug war natuerlich zu Ehren des Tages gemietet worden, nachher schien es, es waere billiger gewesen, einen gebrauchten Tuxedo zu kaufen...Hier machen die Schneider grosses Geschaeft mit Leihanzuegen solcher Sorte.

Der Herr Enkel ist auch auf meinen Bildern, endlich mal lacht er vor dem Bildaufnehmen anstatt nachher. Daher auch zwei Bilder. Jetzt sind die auch schon wieder zwei Monate alt, und er waechst andauernd - und redet ohne Ende. Wie schoen sind doch die Kleinen, bis zur Stunde wenn die die Sprache entdecken...

Von Deinem sehr lieben Geschenk wurde noch kein Gebrauch gemacht, da sich Juliet und Jim entschlossen haben, eine Gartenschaukel zu kaufen, die in diesem Fruehling hier auf den Markt kommen wird. Deine freundliche Gabe wird dazu zusteuern, und wir werden Dir auch ein Bild von der Schaukel und ihrem Benutzer senden.

Ich hoffe es geht allen Bergers so gut wie moeglich, viel hoert man hier nicht. In Santiago hat Gertrud Moses ihre beiden noch lebenden Schwestern zum 80.Geburtstag (27.Januar) bei sich gehabt, leider konnte ich es mir nicht leisten, ihrer Einladung Folge zu leisten. Dagegen werde ich aber das Vergnuegen haben, sie wohl hier im kommenden Sommer in Miami besuchen zu koennen, wenn sie bei ihrem Sohn zu Besuch ist. Kommt blos drauf an, wie teuer die Fliegerei sein wird - im Augenblick erhoehen sich die Preise fast woechentlich.

Ich bin noch weiter bei den Vorbereitungen zu meinen Familiengeschichten, es wird wohl doch Ende des Jahres sein, bis ich zu schreiben anfangen kann. Also bleib schoen gesund und schreibe wenn du kannst denn ich moechte doch gern dass ich Dir eine Kopie der Conitzer Geschichte senden kann.

Bis auf Weiteres also meine besten Wuensche
und herzlichste Gruesse an Euch Alle.

Omeis

Dietz

11.Juni 1981

Liebe Grosscousine Kaethe: Cohnberg

Leider ist es mir nicht moeglich gewesen, meine Glueckwuensche via voce persoenlich zu ueberbringen, zumal auf mehrere Versuche hin entweder das Telephonwerk (hier oder dort) den Anruf nicht vermitteln konnte - oder das verehrte Cohnberg-Berger Paar sich in den Bergen vermuegte, um den 98. richtig feiern zu koennen. So moechte ich dann der erste sein, Dir zum kommenden 99. Geburtstag dieselben guten Wuensche und herzlichsten Gruesse zu senden - ich bin fest davon ueberzeugt, dass Du diese naechsten zwoelf Monate ebenso gut wie die grade vergangenen erleben wirst. In Kreise Deiner lieben Familie und mit den Ausdruecken der Freude von unseren vielen Verwandten und Deinem Bekanntenkreis wirst Du sich noch einige Wochen als Schriftsteller taetig sein. Da muss ich nun doch den Gratulationsberg der Briefe um einen weiteren bereichern.

Meine Arbeit an der Familiengeschichte Cohn-Conitzer (ich werde sie wohl als doppelte Geschichte verfassen zumal das Lokal der Familien in Westpreussen fast desgleiche fuer eine wie fuer die andere Familie ist) ist noch in der "Vorarbeit," hier und da finde ich noch "neue Nachrichten" aber nichts was sofort weitergeleitet werden muss. Die drei noch lebenden Töchter Hermann Conitzers hatten sich in Santiago in Januar versammelt, um die Feier des 80.Geburtstags von Gertrud Moses zu halten, und da haben sie auch ein recht nettes Familienbild aufgenommen. Wenn sie Dir keine Kopie sandten, lass es mich wissen, denn Lotte Jakoby, mit der ich mich schon seit Jahren schriftlich unterhalte, hat eine Extrakopie. Es erinnerte mich an das einzigartige Bild der Verlobung von Deinem Onkel Alex Conitzer, wo allerdings auch noch die Grosseltern Conitzer zu sehen sind. (Das schoene Bild habe ich von Grete Jacoby erhalten). Leider gibt es da nicht viele Bilder aus dem 19. Jahrhundert.--

Ich hoffe sehr, dass es Dir recht gut geht, und die noetigen Ruhepausen zwischen Briefschreiben und Fernsehen einhaelst. Von uns kann ich nichts ausserordentliches berichten, unser kleiner Enkel wird auch schon bald 3 Jahre, und in Dezember soll also ein Bruder (so wird es erhofft) oder eben eine Schwester den Familienzuwachs bilden. Die sich freuenden Eltern und Grosseltern plagen sich zurzeit mit Vornamen, die uns allen vier zusagen: nicht einfach, wir haben zuviel Auswahl. Weiteres also nach dem freudigen Ereignis. Im Juli werde ich in Kalifornien meinen Herrn Sohn besuchen, um mal zu sehen, wie die reichen Leute im Goldenen Westen leben. Ich kanns mir nicht leisten, und ehrlich gesagt, vermisse ich das "schnelle Leben" auf grossem Stil ueberhaupt nicht. Vor 50 Jahren, am 16.Juni 1931, verfertigte ich meinen ersten Stammbaum (meine Ahnen),was also der Anfang einer lebenslangen Aufgabe wurde. Heute habe ich ueber 180 Nachkommenschaftstafeln von sieben der acht Urgrosselternfamilien, und ich hoffe, im naechsten Monat Einsicht in die alten Akten der juedischen Gemeinden in Westpreussen zu bekommen, da moege ich doch noch was wirklich Neues und berichtenswertes erfahren. Wenn das also passiert, werde ich Dir gewiss einen Bericht mit Einzelheiten senden. Jedenfalls fuer heute noch alles Gute, und auch Gruesse von meiner Tochter, die gluecklicherweise meine Familienanhaengigkeit geerbt hat.

Beste Gruesse auch an Ellen und die Herrn und Damen

K.C. Basel d. 18.
5.1886.

Lieber Johen Richter!

In meinem Schreibtisch befindet sich eine kleine Schublade in der sich Photographien aus letzten Jahren - Da Marianen mit auch Öfter ein wichtiges Freiwen - Ihr Ihr - Weisengericht und ein kleiner Brief von meinem Freunde zu gesiebt. Da kam mir mit einem Male der Gedanke diesen kleinen und eine Freude zu bereiten - Ihr wurde Verhalb hier andere 20 Fr und Sie besorgt ihm das Geschenk!

Haben auch ein Zeitungsausschnitt über einen Vortrag den mein Enkelsohn gehalten hat - Herzliche Grüsse für alle von allen u. besonders von Ihrer Grossmutter Emma Karte Colmberg.

31. Mai 1980

Liebe gute Grosscousine Kaethe:

Gestern kam Dein lieber Brief mit der ganz unerwarteten Einlage an. Der junge Knabe war ganz entzueckt, von der Freude der Eltern ganz zu schweigen. Dass dieses kleine Schlak schon auf bestem Wege ist, ein kleiner, spaetergewiss grosser Till Eulenspiegel zu werden, darf man schon jetzt vorraussagen. Jedenfalls scheint er einen Hang zum Witz zu haben, was man in diesen traurigen Zeiten besonders brauchen kann. Er ist unsere groesste Freude, und dass er einige 8000 Kilometer entfernt wohnende freundliche Dame erorbert hat, ist einfach grossartig. Ich nehme weiterhin Bilder auf (man muss da Glueck haben, stillsitzen kann er natuerlich keine Sekunde) und werde Dir (hoffentlich bald) bildlich von seinem Fortschritt berichten.

Am 8.Juni werde ich wieder versuchen, Dich telephonisch zu erreichen, des grossen Tages und unserer Freude wegen, so um 5 Uhr nachmittags Deiner Zeit. Auf jeden Fall alles Gute und weiterhin beste Gesundheit. Gruesse auch an Ellen und alle Bergers (Der Zeitungsbericht war mir sehr interessant.)

Wie immer, Dein

Basel d. 5.9.79.

Lieber John Richter!

Vorgestern kam ich gesund aus
Herr Bebbers Lazarital wo man
mich liebenswürdiger Weise wäh-
rend Ellen Abwesenheit aufge-
nommen hatte. Ich bin gern hin-
gegangen, weil es einen runden
vollen Tarif hatte. - Dein lieber Brief
mit den reizenden Bildern traf bei
unserm Aufbruch ein und ich nahm
mir vor bald zu danken - und wen
gass mein Adressbüchlein einzu-
packen. Tableau. Hotel Berger ge-
schlossen. Also Du kannst entschul
digen, dass ich erst heute für die
Aufmerksamkeit danke. Der Kleine
hat so kluge Augen. Das verspricht viel
Intelligenz und Frau Tochter Rämle
eine moderne Schauspielerin sein
Bette Frau Pfarrer zu grüssen - Ellen
hat sich im Tessin gut erholt und
die Ferientage mit einer frischen
Schulfreundin/ne hat fünf/ genossen

Für das neue jüdische Jahr sen-
de ich Dir und Deiner Familie die
herzlichsten Glückwünsche.

Für den Monat Oktober
werde ich ausgefüllt sein mit
Danksagung für Gratulations-
telegramme zu den allen Zyniker: Vor
gerunzelt und hotzschtr. reich." Berta Gron-
von ihrem Grosscousine
Haeb

Ellen grüsst herzlich!

Frau Hasta Edelberg Basel 4054 Schweiz
Rudolfstr 10

ELCO

BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION

Schweiz

Frau Hasta Edelberg
Rudolfstr. 10
4054 Basel

1000 BASEL 2
-2.10.79-15
BRIEFVERSAND

Helvetia 100

8.Dezember 1979

Meine liebe Grosscousine Kaete:

Ich habe nun beide Deiner letzten reizenden Briefe erhalten, und will sofort antworten, damit Du nicht denkst, ich haette Dich und Deine Lieben schon vergessen. Ich bin nunmal mitten in den Vorbereitungen zu "grosseri Dingen", z.B. dem Schreiben der Familiengeschichten (im ganzen sieben), wofür die Conitzers und Cohns eine ganze Ecke Zeit verlangen werden. Dann hatte ich auch meines Vaters Familien "auf dem Hals (Richter, Neisser und Oppenheim) und habe sie endlich zu Papier gebracht (nicht die Geschichten, sonders erst die Nachkommenschaftstafeln). Also, wie meine muetterliche Tante zu sagen pflegte: Vor lauter Arbeit komme ich zu nichts.

Meine herzlichsten Dank fuer die Beilage, die, wie Tante Carry Conitzer gern gesagt haette: "nicht noetig war" ("Das darfst Du nicht tun", sagte sie, als sie das Geschenk in Empfangnahm). Sie war allerdings sehr vornehm, und Geschenke brachte die einst so wohlhabende Wittwe meines Grossonkels Max in Verlegenheit. Also da bin ich anders, ich freue mich, in solche Verlegenheit zu kommen, und schaetze Deine Gabe sehr. Diese Arbeiten sind wirklich zeitraubend, aber ich denke da genauso wie Du: Einige der Nachkommen werden sich daran interessieren (tuen es auch schon, wie ich hier und da feststelle). Und da ich nunmal der einzigste und letzte der Nachkommen bin, der die Information gesammelt hat und weiss, wie die Daten geordnet werden muessen, fuehle ich mich deshalb verpflichtet, diese Arbeiten den heutigen Generationen vorzulegen.--

Aus London hatte ich interessante Post: Lotte Jacoby sandte mir einige Photographien (Kopien aus ihrer Sammlung), worunter zwei reizende Bilder von Onkel Alex, Tante Daja und ihren beiden Toechtern. Eins der Bilder wurde Anfang des Jahrhunderts in Norderney am Strand aufgenommen, wo ich 20 Jahre spaeter als 4-jähriger herumsprang. (Aus der Zeit habe ich auch ein "Familienbild" was einfach unbezahlbar ist - schon der fuerchterlichen Badeanzuege wegen).

Hier geht es lustig weiter - wenn auch die Situation in Iran uns allen hoechst unpasslich ist: man ist wuetend aber ohnmaechtig, und ich glaube die Amerikaner werden diese Gemeinheiten den Persern nicht so bald vergessen.-- Ich wollte schon vor zwei Wochen an Dich schreiben, da ich auf Kopien neuer Bilder unseres Herrn Enkels wartete - ganz grossartige. Das Dumme ist dass seine Eltern so furchtbar beschaeftigt sind, dass sie die Negative noch nicht "organisiert" haben, sodss man Kopien machen lassen kann. Da sprach ich schon noch mal mit meiner Tochter, und sagte, wir wollen doch unsere gute Gross-und Urgrosstante nicht zu lange warten lassen. --Hier in Amerika ist man an Familienforschung SEHR interessiert, wie Du ganz richtig bemerktest. Auch schon vor der Fernsehserie Roots - aber seitdem eben noch mehr. Nachdem man jahrzehntelang die alten Eltern sogut wie moeglich "aus den Augen hielt" (mit dem ewigen Fimmel über "Jugend",wobei das Alter totgeschwiegen wird) kommt es jetzt wohl doch mehr zum Verstaendnis, dass alle jungen einstmals auch Eltern und Grosseltern (oder zumindest ebensoalt wie diese) werden, was nunmal zum "Leben" gehoert, und, wie ich jetzt langsam herausfinde, seine eigenen Vorteile hat, die man eben als "Jüngling" nicht zu schaetzen weiss.

Frau Kaete Cohnberg
Rudolfstr.10
4054 BASEL, SWITZERLAND

Ich werde recht bald wieder schreiben - sowie die Bildchen zu haenden sind. Meine besten Gruesse an Dich und an Ellen und die gesammten Bergers.

Herzlichst Dein

Basel 28. 11. 79.

Lieber John Ridler!

How are you? Ich habe lang nichts von Euch gehört und will hoffen dass nur Zeitmangel der berechtigte Grund dafür ist. Nach meinem 4 wöchentlichen Aufenthalt im Festaal während Ellens Erholungreise wo ich leider mein Arbeitszimmer nicht mit hatte, sandte ich Euch für Ihre reizenden Bilder die mich erfreuten. Charlotte sagte "so möchte ich auch aussehen wollen wie Deine Tochter Lieschen u. Fanny" haben die Herbstferien in Basel verlebt. Simone die Dienstboten Königin hat für mich die kleine Gebrüder Grimm, Tagebuch der früheren

Es ist wirklich interessant.
da sie zu den Abbildungen
die passenden Ansichtskarten
eingeklebt hat - Charmeuse sieht
vor der Tür wie man so sagt
Ich sende Dir hier anbei 50 Frcs
in Anbetracht der Mühe die Du
mit der Herstellung der Albumblätter gehabt
hast. Hoffentlich werden die jüngeren
Generationen uns daraus Interesse haben
In Amerika spricht man ja von der
roaring-aviment zum Nachsonnen. Später
werden wir nicht mehr zu Aufbau
gesucht werden als Erben alles futsch.
Wenn mein lieber Mann gelebt
hätte, wäre alles anders geworden.
Bitte bestätige mir bald diesen
Brief. Entwickelt sich das Jungchen
weiter so gut.

Für heute mal Grüsse von
Haus zu Haus. Die alle Gross-
Grossonkine Hasie Cohnberg

Lieber John. Vielen Dank / Basel d. 11.8.1979

für Deinen liebenswürdigen Brief
mit den Photographien über die ich mich
sehr gefreut habe. Dein Compliment für
die hübsche Tochter die ich Dir grüssen
bitte. Ein herzliches Lachen hörte die Pho-
tographe deines Enkelsohnes bei jedem Ab-
ziehen am Meer der den Ehrenplatz hat
das Gesicht d.h. den Hof auf dem Dicken
Hämpchen stiehlt die Geheimratsecken
auf dem noch schönen Haar, der spreche-
den Augen und die gewitzelten Augen-
winkel. Ihr einziges Ziel ist Freude der Men-
schen zu vermitteln. Ihr Lachen ist ansteckend
offenbar gehe Frauenzeitung bringt es. -

Weniger erfreulich ist das Resultat
und Ernüchterung wird folgen müssen
lassen. Erhalt könnte er dir über Ladame
Arbeiten keine Auskünfte geben. Ausser dem
ersten Buch das er uns zugeschickt hatte
und das ich mit grossem Interesse ge-
lesen habe wird weiteres nicht erschei-
nen. Herr La
nung nach, noch nicht
Jahre war vor einigen Wochen noch Stun
rika gefahren vielleicht fand er dort einen
Verleger. In Frankfurt soll er bei der
Buchmesse etwas enttäuscht gewesen
sein: Die Berger Familie grüsst herzlichst
Ebenfalls Deine Gemahlin
Haeb

BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION

Aérogramme

U.S.A

Lic J. H. Richter

1103 South University

Ave. Ann Arbor

Michigan

48104

ELCO

Merci beaucoup pour votre
gentille lettre.

11.August 1979

Liebe Grosscousine:

Heute nur einige Worte zu den anliegenden Bildern, die die besten sind, die wir (meine Tochter und ich) aufnehmen konnten. Die junge Dame und ihr Söhnchen habe ich selbst aufgenommen, einige Minutaen nach dem Solo bild von Daniel. Dieses Bild gefaellt mir besonders, denn es war das einstige von ueber zwanzig Versuchen (der Bengel steht nicht auch nur eine Sekunde still) ihn im Wohnzimmer zu erwischen. Grade als er nebst Mama sich verzogen wollte, habe ich ihm am Buecherschrank "festhalten koennen". Er scheint wohl gewusst zu haben, was kommt, denn er sah zu mir herauf grade als ich die Aufname machte (mit Blitzlicht). Frueher hat ihn das nicht gefallen, aber diesmal schien es annehmabr. Wenn er mich sieht, laechelt er nur selten, er sieht ja die Grosseltern nur so alle Woche einmal, aber die ihn verwoehnende Grossmutter sieht er oefter, da sie ab unz zu bei ihm zu Hause "babysitter" ist. Das macht ihr grossen Spass, fuer das Kind hatte sie natuerlich immer Zeit.

Die etwas grosseren Bilder hat Juliet aufgenommen, auch das einzigartige Bild wo er in der Krippe steht und sich sein Kinn festhaellt. Vor etwas 56 Jahren hat ein Freund meines Vaters, der Berufsfotograph war, ein fast genau solches Bild von mir gemacht (allerdings war ich etwas aelter als Daniel). Die Haltung ist dieselbe, aber Familienaehnlichkeit koennen wir jedenfalls jetzt noch nicht feststellen.
(

Sonst nicht viel Neues, das Wetter ist wieder einmal brauchbar, den zwei Wochen grosse Schuele und Hitze folgend. Hier aendert es sich alle zehn Minuten, da kann man nie wissen, wie es zwei Stunden spaeter sein mag.

Wie gehts in Brasilien?

Mit besten Gruessen, auch an Ellen

Dein

Aron

|

Oser

|

Mendka

|

Else

|

John

|

Juliet

|

Daniel

22.Juli 1979

Meine liebe Grosscousine:

Mit Deinem so lieben Brief vom 4.Juli hast Du mir wieder mal eine grosse Freude gemacht. Ich kann nicht einmal hoffen, halb so schoen und lesbar zu schreiben, etwas, was man mir schon in der Schule als hoffnungslos bezeichnete. Stimmt auch, und wer eben nur mit der Schreibmaschine schreibt, verschlechtert sich auch noch die Unterschrift - wenn man wirklich vornehm sein will, so wird sie voellig unlesbar. Meine Tochter schreibt noch ganz gut, aber der Herr Sohn ist noch schlimmer als der Vater.

Da ich also die neuesten Nachrichten aus Basel so schoen lesen konnte, sende ich Dir heute auch die soeben entwickelten Bilder der noch juengeren Generationen: Juliet und ihr Soehnchen Daniel, der am 28. schon ein Jahr alt werden wird. Er ist sehr munter und rennt ueberall herum, quatscht auch schon eine ganze Ecke, blos verstehen kann man es noch nicht. Das wird auch nicht lange auf sich warten lassen.

Das Du einen schoenen Geburtstag hattest, weiss ich nun auch durch unsere Unterhaltung, was mir in diesen Jahren, wo die mir bekannten aelteren Verwandten langsam verschwinden, ganz besondere Freude macht. Dass das Jahr in der Aufbau Anzeige falsch war, wusste ich gleich - hatte aber etwas Unruhe denn ich dachte einen Augenblick dass auch das Datum falsch war. Also doch der 8., und 1883. Also zum 100sten werden die es wohl noch richtig kriegen.

Ich hatte uebrigens etwas versaeumt. Als Alfred d meinen ersten Anruf beantwortete, hatte ich vergessen, ihn um den Titel des Buches seiner Familiengeschichte seiner Frau zu fragen. Hier fand ich zwar ein anderes Buch desselben Authors, aber das Buch ueber die Familie Iadame ist hier nicht erhaeltlich (d.h., in keiner unserer groesseren Bibliotheken). Da moechte ich ihm doch malschreiben,doch habe ich Alfred's Address nicht. Koenntest Du sie mir gelegentlich mitteilen?

Meine Leutchen hier senden ihre besten Gruesse. Mark, dem ich kuerzlich ueber unseren telefonischen Besuch berichtete, fand as kaum glaublich, dass da also in Europa eine Cousine seiner Urgrossmutter lebt, fuer ihn sind ja (leider) Verwandte sowieso etwas sagenhaft, da sie ja alle sehr weit entfernt wohnen. Allerdings stoert ihn das, im Alter von grade 24, nicht sehr. Er ist eben so beschaeftigt mit deinem Studium (er ist ein erstklassiger Student) und seiner Arbeit im Laboratorium (Kalkulatorn, Computers). Davon verstehe ich gluecklicherweise garnichts.

Meine Cousine Eith Oppenheim schrieb mir vor einigen Tagen dass ihr Bruder Walter Jonas, ein sehr begabter Maler und voller Ideen fuer modernen Stadtbau, am 12.Juni in Zuerich starb (wohl an Krebs). Den hatte ich waehrend meines Besuches noch kennenlernen koennen, er war schon damals recht leidend. Walter ist ein Sohn von Julius Jonas und Du findest ihn auf der letzen Tafel der Cohn Familie. Sowohl seine Schwester wie auch der Neffe (Roy Oppenheim) malen recht gut, Edith illustriert reizend Kinderbuecher. Da also ist das Talent, nicht hier. Wenn ich Gemaelde sehen moechte, muss ich eben, wie die anderen Unbegabten ins Museum gehen.

Verbleib also mal schoen gesund, und schreibe wieder. Jeder Brief von Dir, kurz oder lang, macht den Aunkunftstag zum Feiertag. Also lustig weiter. Auch schoenste Gruesse an Ellen und alle juengeren Bergers.

(July 4, 1979)

Basel, 4. 7. 1979

Lieber John!

Entschuldige, wenn ich erst heute Dir mit Deinem Töchterchen für Deine Glückwünsche danke. Auch mit Eurer nur übermittelten Geschenkidee zu meinem Geburtstag. Danke. Du kannst Dir nicht denken, wieviele Gratulationen ich erhielt. Da ist eine Freude für mich gewesen über Dank. Langsam wird die Lange Liste erledigt. Hedy Hahn hatte meinen Geburtstag im Kopf angegeben, der machte mich noch ein Jahr älter als ich bin, so dass ich gemütlich das Brachte mit zusätzliche Gratulationen ein. Besonders freuten mich

Briefe von Ihnen nun auch allseren
Kindespeinen verstorbenen Schul-
freundin und die Gratulation
eines Ihr Eisenstadt der Braut-
eines Fuchs in der Studenten
Verbindung war. die Chicago Al-
terhilfe teilte mir mit daß er mir
zu Ehren eine Umarbeitung ge-
macht hätte. Rosen für Braut
wurden auch einig gestiftet. Es
ist eine schöne Idee. Ich war so froh
daß es mir gut ging am Samstag,
an dem befreundete Damen zum Kaffee
kamen und Sonntag wo die ergste
Familie - Alfred war auch aus Genf
übergekommen - nach Rheinfelden
fuhren wo wir in einem netten Restau-
rant mit der Aussicht auf den Rhein
sehr gemütlich gut zu Mittag assen.
Hoffentlich sind Ihr alle wohl. Bitte
Grüsse auswärtigen und sei selbst
herzlich gegrüsst von unsern ganzen
Family ein besonders von Herrn
Grossmann Klara
K.C.

18.1.1979

Lieber John.

Entschuldige wenn ich Dir heute
erst Deinen lieben Brief mit den
Bildern und weiteren Angaben bestä-
tige und für die Photographien danke.
Letztere sind durch die fehlende richtige
Beleuchtung nicht besonders gut ge-
glückt nur Simone die stand sicht
gut getroffen aus. Verschenke es nun
nicht an Verwandte weiter die bekommen
einen Schreck wie ich aussehe. Ich hoffe
Dan ist in Wirklichkeit ein besseres
Bild Darbiete. Entschuldige Deine alte
Cousine! - Nun werde ich sachlich sein
Vorausschicken will ich Dir nur sagen,
wie wir Dir was Tatsächlichkeit und Fleiss
Dir bekannt sein. -

Das gedruckte Buch, der Comitzer
Konzerne und seine Ausdehnung -

häuser "wurden von Waschnädis
Herausgeber gezeichnet aber wol
len wir es doch lassen, besonders
da er doch zuerst mit Beschreibun
gen anderer Firmen wie einem
gemeinsamen dicken Buch anfängt
2. Ist der Bruder meines Vaters wohl
vielleicht ein Taufschein Alexander
genannt worden aber im Leben alle
unter dem Namen Alex bekannt
auch steht es so geschrieben unter
seiner Photographie im besprochenen
Waschenbuch. - Wann die
einzelnen Häuser verkauft wurden
weiss ich nicht. Ich war beteiligt an
Borchausen, bei Löbenstein u. Freu
dental Hildesheim und in Bromberg bei H. Cohnheim u. Söhne. Lebtere wurde an polnische Kaufleute wie Bromberg polnisch wurde verpachtet und ist heute mit der Enteignung der deutschen Regierung

2

Helv Tacht und Hete eines Kleinhauses prompt wie auch die zweiundzwanzig Teilnehmer übermäßig Weil ich angeblich im Anfang Besitze zwei Einzahlungen, haben wir meinem Testamentarischen Besitz abgenommen und wir auf der Reise nach Basel bin ich ist drei Leuten sind wir Toten einzeln zu Dritt Brombergen Einzahlungen zwischen nach Danzig gesandt. Die Bonne sagen die Damen angeben haben aber keine Kenntnis davon bekommen. — Einen Irrtum muss ich noch aufklären. Das schöne Frauenbildnis im Blauen Zimmer ist die Frau meines Neffen Dr. Hans Kleinpeter, die Mutter also der Professoren Kleinpeter. Sie hat also nichts mit der Comtesse Limé zu tun. Mein Vater hat sich seine Lebensbiographie geschrieben. Da heisst es: Meine Frau war eine Kress von und wurde im Jahre 1789 in Kempelberg geboren. Sie wurde 86 Jahre alt

Seine Frau hiess Gnendel. Da er früh seinen Grossvater verlor, wurde er nach seiner Mutter Aron Rochenne genannt" – In dem Buch „Der Lemitor Konzern heute ist: Einen weiteren Fortschritt haben die Inhaber damit erreicht, dass sie ihren Betrieb mit einem grossen Konzern zusammenschlossen. Daher trat im Januar 1929 das Berliner Einkaufshaus M. Lemitor u. Sohne in Interessengemeinschaft mit den Einkaufsverbände d. Warenhäuser Hermann Tietz bei.

So nun muss Felix noch einen Schritt weiter auf Achse gehen. Wir haben uns alle gefreut Deine persönliche Bekanntschaft zu machen und wünschen Dir alles Gute. Es grüsst Dich die ganze Familie mit herzlichen Grüssen Deine Grosseltern Martel

2/1 Packet alt

Lieber John!

5.4.79.

Für Deine Anrufe. - Also zuerst Deine Fragen: Ich habe mich sehr gefreut Deine Stimme zu hören - es ist lange her, dass wir voneinander gehört haben. Ich habe auch mit Charlotte - die Dich herzlichst grüssen lässt - wegen der Worte auf der Rückseite vom Bild des Balmüseums telephoniert - es ist keine Bedeutung - nahe der Vermerk der Expeditionsfirma „KV empfiehlt". Herr KV. schenkte uns ja die beiden schönen Porträts v. Lisa zu Weihnachten. - Ich danke Dir noch sehr für alle Photographien: Ich habe Alle, krankheitsfreie Ferien in Bremerhaven verlebt. Ernst im Süden, in der häuslichen Stadt Puerto Alegre - bei Freunden, an denen ich sehr hänge, im schönen Villenviertel mit vielen Espenbäumen, Bäumchen, Büschen, Blumen, dann in der Provinz wiederum Hirschhorn Stadt. Dort wohnte ich bei Liselotte - jetzt Lischke Reinsberg-Ahlfeld, 5. Sie hat mir alles Interessantes, was Sie Dich mir lieben kann. Das Schlafzimmer natürlich, die Asservierte, elegante Restaurants, ein schönes Wald am Meer, wir waren 3 Tage nördlich von Santos am Meer - zum Abschluss Rio zusammen. Ich war nicht im Innern, man kann nicht alles sehen. Und ich wollte nicht dann sich beklagen, dass jemand sich „opfert". Aber schade ist es doch! Nun wegen der Rückerstattung meiner Übersiedlungskosten bin ich Dir dankbar sein wenn ich noch solche weite Reisen machen kann. Ich schlief normal hier so 5 Stunden 4-5 Stunden weniger - benötigte aber 24 Stunden Ruhe - jeweils. Flugzeug-Fahrten ist nicht gut für mich. Vor 2 Wochen war ich per Bahn in München - 1 Woche Familientreffen [Seite meines Mannes] sowie Freundesbesuchen im Bayerischen. Dann Essen. Ich

Basel 5.4.79

Lieber John! Du wirst Dich gewundert haben dass Du von uns noch keinen Dank für Deine photographischen Bemühungen und den Rahmen für das reizende Kinderbild erhalten hast. Aber Ludwig und Charlotte sind so ausgefüllt mit ihren täglichen Pflichten so dass sie sich nicht aufraffen können zu privaten Angelegenheiten. Ich habe es daher übernommen auch in ihrem Namen zu danken. Vor allem: Wir wünschen Dir ein schönes Pessachfest und fröhliche Ostern. Wie schnell doch die Zeit vergeht! Ich warte so auf wärmeres Wetter aber immer ist es noch kalt. Trotzdem bin ich auf Drängen

von Freunden zu ihnen zum Champagner-Frühstück (12 Uhr) anlässlich der Hochzeit ihres Sohnes gefahren und es bekam mir gut. Alfred ist sein Freund u. nannte mich Omi, folgerichtig sagt der junge Ehemann heute noch "Tante Omi". – Ellen war einige Tage nach München zur Feier des 70. jährigen Geburtstages eines Vetters von meinem verstorbenen Schwiegersohnes eingeladen.

Künstler aus vielen Teilen Europas waren auf Einladung gekommen. Es war ein Fest auf dem Berg, Walter sehr gefeiert wurde. Er war Regisseur in Wiesbaden und sehr beliebt gewesen. – Ich schrieb Dir schon dass das Frauenbild nicht in unsere Familie gehört, sondern die Mutter der Professoren Klemperer. Auf der Rückseite von Babuschs Bild (so nannten wir ihn) steht nichts drauf. – Herzliche Grüsse von deiner [illegible]

BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION

U.S.A.

Aérogramme

Mr. John Richter

1103 South
University
Ave. Ann Arbor
Michigan 48104

Um Haele Gohnberg 4059 Basel

Switzerland Rudolfstr
10

15.Februar 1979

Liebe Grosscousine Kaethe:

ENDLICH habe ich nun auch eine Vergroesserung des Bildes von Gideon erhalten (photoarbeiten dauern grade mal wieder ewig), und ich freue mich, es endlich absender zu koennen. Zur gleichen Zeit sende ich Mir vier revidierte Tafeln der Conitzers - wir haben eben noch viel neue Daten die erst nach der Arbeit im letzten Juli an mich kamen. In Amsterdam wurde am 30. Januar 1979 das neueste Familienmitglied geboren: Miriam Conitzer, das zweite Kind von Alexander Sally (Sohn von Heinz Conitzer). Sie ist nun no.592-11 (d.h., auf der 11. Tafel neben ihrer Bruder David zu verzeichnen).

Ich wundere mich noch, ob die Bilder, die Ludwig von mir/uns aufnahm, gut ausgefallen sind. Wenn ja, haette ich gern eine Kopie. Von Deiner guten Tochter haette ich auch gern wieder gehoert, besonders ueber die Familien die sie in Brasilien besuchte. Da fehlen mir ja auch noch Namen und Daten.

Fuer Deinen lieben Brief vom vorigen Monat danke ich Dir auch sehr. Die Korrektion der Liste der Conitzer Haeuser geht noch weiter, eine neue "Auflage" kommt wohl naechstes Jahr. Zu Deiner Frage nach "Israel", dem Vater von Aron: Der Legende nach starb der Vater Aron's als er selbst ein kleiner Junge war. Seinen eigenen ersten Sohn nannte er (guter alter juedischer Sitte nach) nach seinem Vater: Israel. Das Jahr der Geburt Arons wird uebrigens in der Biographie Deines Vaters bestaetigt (1789), dann ist er also 1872 (dem beurkundetem Todesjahr) nicht 95 Jahre alt gewesen, wie es einst Adolf Conitzer (Stolp) in seinem Buechlein schrieb. Er waere ja dann auch viel zulange Junggeselle gewesen und, zur Geburt seines letzten Kindes (mein Urgrossvater Oser) ~~waere~~ 40 Jahre alt gewesen, was ja nicht unmoeglich, aber eben unwarscheinlich ist. Die Todesurkunde hatte ich noch 1940 aus Zempelburg erhalten (von den dort regierenden Nazis - die Polen haetten es villeicht nicht einmal gesandt) aber sie blieb mit anderen Dokumenten bei meinen Eltern und ist dann verloren gegangen. Ich werde aber jetzt mal versuchen eine Kopie zu erhalten, da ich herausfand, die Personalakten scheinen noch zu existieren.

In der Kongressbibliothek sah ich auch das Berliner Tageblatt, und so kopierte ich die Todesanzeige Deiner Mutter (Kopie leider nicht die beste). Das ist nun auch schon fast 60 Jahre her.

Basel, 13. 12. 79

Lieber Johni! Hoffentlich hast Du gesund und sicher nach Hause gekommen und hast Deine Lieben wohl angetroffen. Abgesehen von einer Karte aus dem Norden haben wir nichts von Dir gehört, auch Charlotte u. Ludwig keinen Dankesgruss. Nun die Hauptsache. Du bist gewiss gestern schon mit einem neuen Blatter des Hammerbaums vorgekommen. Weld eine Arbeit steckt dahinter. So kann das wirklich nur ein Fachmann beurteilen. Der Amerikaner spricht von roads und wir vom Hammerbahn. Wir haben schon 55. darüber korrespondiert wie oft aus allen Briefen ersehe. Wie hast Du von Vorfahren Trost erfahren? Er hat wenn er?? gestorben ist schon sehr früh geheirathet Kinder hinterlassen. Fehlt Dir nicht etwas nach dem die Tage Arbeit abgegangen haben? Oder atmest Du auf? Trotz des gräßlichen Wetters sind wir wohl. Nur ich bin über einen Fehltritt gestolpert und habe davon Wunden im Gesicht davon getragen. Ich sehe allmählich wieder normaler aus.

Für heute nur die Bestellungen

Den Feiertagen die herzlichsten Grüsse

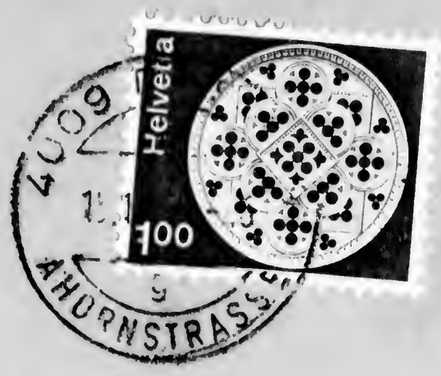
von Deinen Grosseltern Mama

und Eben

BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION

Aérogramme

VSR



Mr. John Richter
1103 South University
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48104 U.S.A.

Herrn Prof. Ludwig
4053 Basel
Pfeffingerstr. 15

Basel, den 1. Juli 1969

Lieber Herr Richter,

Ihr Brief vom 26. Juni hat mich sehr gefreut. Ich habe mich auch sehr gefreut, von Ihnen zu hören. Ich habe mich auch sehr gefreut, Ihre Adresse zu bekommen. Ich habe mich auch sehr gefreut, Ihre Adresse zu bekommen. Ich habe mich auch sehr gefreut, Ihre Adresse zu bekommen.

Herzlich: Ihr

K.C.

Lieber John Richter,

Zwei Briefe sind zu beantworten und da eine Dame für mich mit der Maschine schreibt, will ich sie beantworten. Zunächst besten Dank für Deine Familien Angaben,. Dich wird interessieren, dass der Ehrenbürger von Nakel, der Grossvater meines ~~Vaters~~ war. In der Familie wurde er nur 'Babusch' genannt. Er lebet in Graudenz bei seiner Tochter und seinem Schwiegersohn. Er hat noch erlebt, als sein Urenkel geboren wurde, also ist er später gestorben, als Du annimmst und zwar im Jahr 1904. Ich habe ihn noch persönlich kennengelernt und war er ein aussergewöhnlich kleiner Mann. Wie er vom Tisch aufstand glaubte ich noch, dass er sass. Wir liebten ihn alle sehr, denn er war herzensgut.
Ich hoffe und werde mir Mühe geben am Leben zu bleiben, sodass ich Deinen Besuch hier noch miterlebe.
Nun hast Du ja auch die Hoffnung Grosspapa zu werden, so siehst Du auf der Photographie mit dem roten Schlips noch nicht aus.
Du hast ganz recht, dass das Geschäft haus in BROMBERG stand und ein sehr grosses Grundstück bebaut wurde. Mein Vater liess sich eines Tages, als er in Bromberg war, die Grundstücke an die Hand geben. Da das Objekt zu gross war, forderte er seine Brüder auf, sich daran zu beteiligen, und so wurde auch dieses Geschäftshaus genannt 'M. Conitzer und Soehne'. Leider scheine ich nichts von Wiedergutmachung zu hören. Ich bin ihnen sicher schon zu alt, es ist ein grosser Verlust für uns gewesen.
Stehst Du noch in Verbindung mit den Bruder-Familien Deiner Grossmutter? Ich bin als Kind sehr gern nach Jezewo gefahren, wo die vier Brüder mit den 3 Schwestern zusammen lebten. Deine Grossmutter hat endlich den Anfang genommen sich zu verheiraten, ich entsinne mich ihrer noch sehr genau.

Nimm herzliche Grüsse entgegen

Von Deiner

Grossgrossmutter

Hedda

Herzliche Grüsse auch
von mir, der Gross-Gross-Grossmutter
Ellen.

17.Juli 1977

Liebe Grosscousine Kaethe:

Meinen herzlichsten Dank fuer Deinen so lieben und ausfuehrlichen Brief vom 4.Juli. Zunaechst eine hoffendlich erfreuliche Mitteilung: Meine Tochter, mein Schwiegersohn und ich planen, im Maerz und April des kommenden Jahres eine Europa- und Israel Reise zu machen, die hauptsaechlich dazu dienen soll, unsere Verwandte in verschiedenen Laendern zu besuchen - also keine Fahrt der Sehenswuerdigkeiten wegen - es sei denn, dass unsere wenigen uns verbleibenden Verwandte und Freunde die wirklichen Sehenswuerdigkeiten sind. So wollen wir auch nach Basel kommen, und wir werden Dich und Ellen natuerlich ueber die Einzelheiten Anfang des Jahres unterrichten. Also weiter schoen gesund bleiben!

Dein grossartiges Gedaechtnis zeigt sich auch in diesem Brief wieder. Tanta RRahlchen, die ich auch noch 1936 besuchte, und ihre Familie, sowohl alle Flatauers, sind mir zumindest namentlich bekannt, aber die sind zumeist auf anderen Tafeln aufgezeichnet, von denen Du auch einen kompletten Satz (18 oder 19) erhalten wirst, sowie die 20 oder so Verwandten ihre Pruefung der von mir ihnen gesandten Tafeln beendet haben. So weit hatte ich sehr erfreuliche Mithelfe. Max Flatauer ist noch in Berlin (1942) gestorben, seine Wittwe leider nicht. Er starb einen oder zwei Tage vor der Deportation nach Terezin, wo Johanna starb.

Die Mitglieder des Conitzer-Konzerns werde ich auch versuchen, auf einer Karte zu bringen, sodass mansehen kann, wo die Geschaefte waren, und wem sie gehoerten. Tante Erna Cohn hat mir vor einigen Jahren da sehr geholfen, sie kannte ja alle Teilhaber und deren Soehne und Schwiegersoehne. Heute besteht nur noch das sehr moderne Kaufhaus in Gotha, soweit ich hoere.

An Ellen: Danke auch Dir fuer Deine Mitteilungen. Ueber Deine Jahre als Bibliothekarin haette ich gern naeheres gehoert (auch die Jahresdaten selbst, und wo, etc., denn wir sind ja Berufskollegen, und dass interessiert immer. Ich selbst bin bei der Bibliothek der Universitaet von Michigan, als einer der Dokumentenspezialisten, ich befasse mich mit Buechern und Zeitschriften die von Regierungswegen veroeffentlicht werden, ebenso von solchen, die von internationalen Organisationen und den Vereinigten Nationen,etc., herausgegeben werden. Weiterhin, wie schon seit Jahren, mit Forschungsberichten (all fields of research). --Marken sammle ich auch (seit 1933) und bin dem Thema Judaica besonders verfallen, habe auch ein Buch ueber Marken, die zum Thema gehoere herausgegeben, eine 2.Auflage, sehr erweitert, soll 1980 herauskommen.

Den anliegenden Brief moechte ich Dich bitten, Deinem Sohn Ludwig zukommenzulassen, da ich seine Address nicht habe. Ich kenne seine veroeffentlichten Arbeiten und weiss, Du kannst auf ihn sehr stolz sein, endlich mal wieder ein Conitzer-Vetter der nicht "Kaufmann" ist, sondern den Kuensten und der Geschichte verfallen. Komischerweise haben wir eben sehr wenige Lehrer und Forscher, doch die juengere Generation mag weitere hervorbringen.

Fuer heute noch besten Dank, und Alles Gute. Wir werden uns nun doch endlich mal persoenlich begegnen, worauf wir uns hier schon sehr freuen.

Herzlichst Euer Vetter

Baael, Den 7.7.78

Lieber John Richter,

zunächst herzlichsten Dank für Deine zu meinem 95. Geburtstag geäusserten Wünsche, ich werde mir Mühe geben, wie Du schreibst 'ebenso frisch und fröhlich' im Herbst zu sein, wenn Du kommst.
Es wäre wunderschön, wenn alles klappen würde, aber ich muss Dich leider darauf aufmerksam machen, dass Ellen beabsichtigt Mitte September zu Lise-lotte (A hlfeld) und zu ihren Freunden nach Brasilien zu fahren, sodass sie ungefähr 4 Wochen weg sein wird. Vielleicht kannst Du die Rundreise, die in Basel beginnen soll etwas früher verlegen. Hoffentlich klappt es überhaupt,ich sehe der Reise mit Missbehagen entgegen und weiss noch nicht genau, wo ich der Zeit Aufenthalt nehme. Willst Du nicht auch warten bis das Baby da ist oder umgekehrt bevor es kommt. Damit wäre uns ja allen gedient. Auf das in A ussicht gestellte Geburtstagsgeschenk freue ich mich schon. - Nun muss ich noch eine andere Sache mit Dir besprechen. Nicht nur als kleinen Jungen habe ich Dich gesehen, sondern als Jüng-ling, wenn Du regelmässig kamst Dir einen Bei-trag für einen jüdischen Jugendbund abzuholen, zu dem Du mich gebeten hast beizutreten. Ich wollte Dich immer gerne näher kennenlernen und bat Dich da zu bleiben, dass Du immer mit der Be-gründung ablehntest, Deine Freunde warten unten auf Dich. Nun will es der Zufall, dass wir in eine rege Korrespondenz gekommen sind und Inte-resse an unseren gemeinsamen Ahnen haben.
Meinen 95. Geburtstag habe ich gut überstanden. Den Abend vorher wurde er durch ein gemütliches A bendessen mit Familie eingeweiht(jüdische Sitte). Am Tage selbst über Mittag offizielle Besuche und Nachmittags grosser Kaffeetrubel. Es war sehr gemütlich und der ausgezogenen T Tisch war mit schönem Meissner Porzellean geschmückt, das ich noch aus Deutschland mit-nehmen konnte. - Nun noch zu einem andern Thema. Nathan Cohn von nun Babuck ge-nannt Ehrenbürger von Basel war der geliebte Grossvater meiner Mutter der mé meine Mutter sagte an jeder Fleck wo Ra-chel beteiligt war. Er war so gütig. Wie seine Tochter Doris Jacob Cohn berg - Du hat-test Recht mit der photographischen Feststellung- nach Grandson heiratete 20, er erst. Er hat noch erlebt wie sein Urenkel Ellen John Evans geboren wurde. Herzlich grüsst Dich Deine

1405

BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION

Aérogramme

U. S. A.

Mr. John Henry Richter
P. O. Box 7978
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48107

Sender: Kate Cohnberg Rudolfstr. 1o 4054 Basel
Switzerland

Lieber John! Ich eine Stunde erwähnte ganz
nicht das Telephongespräch von Dir an
ihrem Geburtstag. Ich fand das so lieb
von Dir d. ich möchte ihr dieses Geschenk
sofort nüo. Ja, ich habe vor einer Einladung
nach Boarding zu folgen, ich hab ein wenig
Angst vor der eigenen Courage, vom lan-
gen Sitzen bei meiner Body arthritis! - Trotzdem
ist es wohl ein Geistig wünschenswert - eigentlich
besser als vor 1 Jahr. Schade das sie in meiner
Abwesenheit in ein Spital muss. Aber ohne
Hilfe kann sie nicht sein. - Alles Liebe für Dich

3.Juni 1978

Meine liebe Grosscousine Kaethe:

Also zum 95.Geburtstag kann ich leider nur schriftlich gratulieren, und Dich bitten, ebenso frisch und froehlich im Herbst zu sein, denn ich habe es wirklich vor, nach Europa zu kommen, und wenn alles klappt, faengt die "Rundreise" in Basel an, denn ich moechte Dich keinen unnoetigen Tag warten lassen. Das Geburtstagsgeschenk (alle Conitzers) bringe ich selbst, fast haette ich gesagt, ich kann der Post nicht trauen, aber dass stimmt nicht ganz, da ich nunmal nicht jedem seine Kopie selbst bringen kann, obwohl dies mir schon dem Wiedersehen mit altbekannten und unbekannten Verwandten sehr recht waere - von den schoenen Reisen gar nicht zu sprechen.

Die endgueltigen Daten schreibe ich noch spaeter. Heute sieht der Plan so aus, dass ich am.7. oder 8. September in Basel landen werde, und am 11. (nach Prag) losziehen werde. Das heisst, wenn ich allein komme. Meine Tochter will ja doch unbedingt mitkommen, (was mir schon sehr lieb waere, da sie auf ihre Kosten reisen wird) aber da hat ihr die"freudige Ueberraschung", naemlich die bevorstehende Geburt ihres ersten Kindes (Ende Juli) den Plan sozusagen erschwert, wenn nicht ein Verschieben des Europabesuches notwendig gemacht. Darueber noch spaeter, Sollte sie (und ihr Mann, und das King) auch kommen, so wuerden wir warscheinlich etwas spaeter in Basel "vorfahren", am 19. oder 20.September. Vorfahren stimmt schon, denn die "Kinder" wollen mit einem Wagen reisen (gemietet,natuerlich) was viel bequemer sein wird (jedenfalls fuer mich und das Kind, die anderen muessen den Wagen fahren, was ich sowieso nicht kann).

Ich schreibe sowie ich weiteres weiss. Ich kann schon kaum noch warten, zumal ich die zuerst (und zuletzt) 1933 in der Emser Strasse, an der Hand meiner lieben Tante Wally, besuchte.Das ist nun auch schon 45 Jahre her, und trotzdem erinnere ich mich daran sehr gut. Bin auch bei Dir gegenueber 1930-34 in die Schule gegangen (Fichte Gymnasium). Im Uebrigen habe ich begonnen, meine Erinnerungen aufzuschreiben, denn die Enkel (es werden wohl mehr als eins, da mein Sohn Ende des jahres auch heiraten will) sollen wissen, was ihren Ahnen geschehen ist, und was die Eltern und Grosseltern,etc.etc. in ihrem Leben erreichten. Also werde ich schon recht beschaeftigt sein.

Meine besten Gruesse an Dich, alles moegliche Gute, und herzlichste Gruesse auch an Deine liebe Tochter, und die Enkel, die ich allesamt sehr gern kennenlernen will.

Basel d. 4.7.42

Lieber John Richter

Da Ihnen noch wenig von all den Ver-
sonen wollen sie an der Staumauer auf
fallen; wird Ihr Herr Vater es übersetzen
können. Ich habe auf
der ersten Seite verschiedene Daten zu Be-
richtungen vermerkt. Die Ruf-Nummer
gen auf der 2. Seite entnehmen sie
mein Telegramm: Ich reise mit
dem Herrn u Frau Flatow noch 2 Töch-
ter (meine Cousinen) hatten: Rafael mit Family
Flatow: Ferner Montreal wie so etc
wahrscheinlich von dort via Pac 1942
noch in Berlin waren wird dort geben
Ihnen alles.

Ich möchte Ihnen noch Herzliche Grüsse von
Nie von Mr. Contre Ihrer Frau Gross-Grossonkel
u. Johni mitbringen.

Nach

Was für eine große Arbeit hast
Du gelesen liebes Johnl. Die ganze
Familie muß Dir tief dankbar sein.
Ein Glück, daß meine Mütter noch
so genau alle Daten im Kopf oder
aufgeschrieben hat, - ich hätte Dir
keinen schreiben können! Und mit
der Marke hast Du Lösung 5.
Charlotte - einst mir auch eine
Riesenfreude gemacht. Hast Du
mich Marken sammeln? Warum
weißt Du nicht? Als Bibliothekar?
Ich war ja noch 25 Jahre Bibliothekar
beim! Ich liebte sehr meine
Arbeit, und die Atmosphäre des
naturhistorischen Museums, denn
meine Bibliothek zugehörte mit.
Tempi passati! Heute bleibt "nur"
... Dich Deine Große-Kleine Cousine
Ellen.

Ernestina Baumheim

Töchter von Moses Comitre-Isaacs.

1. Sara heiratete Isaac Isaacs

Isaacs später Jacobs Marcus

werden kam dem hatten Söhne

Arnold Flatauer lebt in Marienburg

May Flatauer " Marienwerder

Rafael Flatauer " "

Sally Flatauer u. ~~Hans Flatauer~~ †

2 Rahlchen heiratete Herrn Markus

hatten 2 Söhne Arthur u. Bruno lebten

in Marienwerder.

Hannchen † lebte in Frankreich, gb. Marienwerder

war unverheiratet

May Flatauer hatte die vielen

Töchter von Alexander Manfred lebt in Santos

Brasilien mit seiner Frau Bethel, Ge

burtsname mir unbekannt haben mir

weiter zum Geburtstag gratuliert (94)

Vater von Großvater Moses Comitre

heißt Jacob Comitre 1789 gebo

Sepolno Kreis Militsch Leger del 1789

Geb.

From Kaethe Colenberg

Chart 7
IV: Moses Conitzer
Lumber Mills
MARCUS B. FLATAUER
Marienwerder

IV:1

RUDOLF CONITZER

8 May 1851 Jeschewo / Krs. Schwetz (Vistula)
20 Sep 1932 Berlin

Rud. Conitzer
M. Conitzer & Sohne
Schwetz

∞ ROSA DOBRZYNSKI
10.7.1857 Inowrazlaw – 12 Nov 1919 Schwetz Berlin

MORITZ DOBRZYNSKI (Hohensalza / Inowrazlaw)
1821 – 22.9.1913 Hohens. ∞ 19 Aug 1857
Johanna Israel 1829-16.12.1912 Hohens.

married for 61 years, 3 months 27 days.

Adolf Litthauer (of Schönau ∞ Bertha Bieber Krs. Schwetz)
(1860 – 29 Feb 1928 Berlin)

IV:2

SARA

15 Sep 1854 Jeschewo – 12 July 1922 Marienwerder

∞ 1874 LESSER FLATAUER
27 Oct 1844 (45?) Marienwerder – 27 June 1922 Marienwdr
or Schwenten
(a cousin of FLora FL. Conitzer)

ALFRED CONITZER

16 Jan 1881 Schwetz
26 Jan 1951 La Paz
∞ 9.9.1909 Berlin
ERNA STRUCK
28 March 1890
La Paz
Bolivia

KAETHE

10 June 1883 Schwetz
∞ 17.8.1904 Dr. Jur.
BRUNO COHNBERG
11 Apr 1872 Graudenz
18 Oct 1934 Berlin

ARNOLD FLATAUER

22 Oct 1874 Schwenten
∞ 10.2.1905 Marienburg
MARGARETHE LITTAUER
5 Dec 1884 Schwenau
25 July 1965 Sao Paulo

MAX FLATAUER

7 March 1876 Gross-Schwenten – June 1942 Berlin
∞ 23 June 1903 Marienwerder
JOHANNA GOLDSCHMIDT
2 June 1880 Kosten
D fr Berlin 6 June 1942 Died in TEREZIN

Salomon Goldschmidt
∞ Ernestine Oettinger

Lived in Marienwerder to 1922 (?)

GERHARD (Guert) CONITZER
6 Aug 1910 Berlin
∞ 1941 La Paz
YOLANDA BEDREGAL
1916 La Paz

THEODORE FRANCIS CORBING
(Franz Theodor Cohnberg)
Dr. Jur. 1 Apr 1905 Graud.
27.9.67 Basel
(Lived in NYC)

ELLEN DOROTHEA
24 June 1908 Graudenz
Professor
∞ 1936 Dr. med.
ERWIN BERGER
4 Dec 1898 Berlin
23 Oct. 1975 Basel

HEINZ MARTIN FLATAUER
10.2.1907 M'bg
∞ HELGA PADERSTEIN
16.2.21 Epstein
Sao Paulo

GERDA
1.8.09 Marienbg
10.5.31 Gen
∞ 1. FRITZ JACOB
1896-1932
∞ 2. HERBERT BERGHEIM
16.5.02
NYC

AGNES
20.6.1903 M'werder
∞ 1926 ERNST LITTHAUER
2.3.1898 Schwenau
Sao Paulo

MANFRED FLATAUER
29 Oct 1904 M.
∞ 20.7.57
BERTHA MITTEL
of Düsseldorf
5 Sept 1910
Curitiba / Parana Brazil

HANS FLATAUER
1 Feb 1911 Mwdr
∞ 4.6.43 L.A.
IRENE ZIEGLER
Braunschw.
Los Angeles

RICHARD FLATAUER
1 Feb 1911 Mwdr
in Geles-Pau during WW II
Pau, France

KURT FLATAUER
22 June 1913
Marienwerder
Buenos Aires

FRITZ HUGO FLATAUER
5 Oct 1919 Mwdr
D 6 June 1942 to TEREZIN
(or 28.3.42 to Trawniki / Lublin)

ROSANGELA CONSUELO DEL CARMEN
25.7.45 La Paz
∞ 29.1.69 Dr. Jur.
RAFAEL ECHAZU
La Paz

JUAN GUERT ROBERTO MAX CONITZER
15.4.49 La Paz
∞

ALEJANDRA MARIA
30.10.69 La Paz

NATALIA GUADALUPE CONSUELO
17.9.73 La Paz

LUDWIG RUDOLF BERGER
Dr. phil
Professor
22 Jan 1933 Basel
∞ 1962
CHARLOTTE HAAS
Dr. phil.

ALFRED BRUNO BERGER
1 May 1936 Basel
∞ 1963 CHRISTINE FRANCOISE LADAME

Fritz Jacob d. 7.6.32 Berlin, son of Jeanette (Ernst) Jacob. (Bennheim Family)

BEATE
6 March 1928 Berlin
Sao Paulo

Ernst Litthauer
Son of Bertha (Bieber) + Adolf Litthauer, and Brother of Margarethe (L.) Flatauer. Schönau bei Schwetz

JFR 77

8.November 1977

Liebe Grosscousine Kaethe; Liebe Ellen:

Meinen herzlichsten Dank fuer Deinen Brief, den ich sofort beantworten moechte, und fuer die Uebersendung der Kopie des Hochinteressanten Briefes von Frau Rost an Deinen Vetter Hans Klemperer, der wieder einmal zeigt, dass man manchemal Verbindungen (in jungen Jahren) anknuepft die nach Jahrzehnten wieder bedeutungsvoll werden. Ich wollte vor Jahren an Alice Cohnberg schreiben, konnte sie aber nicht auffinden (ebensowenig wie Dr. K.). Jetzt bin ich aber ganz besonders interessiert zu wissen, ob Frau Ahlfeld, die am 25.Maerz 95 Jahre alt wurde, noch lebt, und wo. Ich habe nur eine wohl veralterte Addresse ihrer Tochter Frau Neugedachter (und auch eine fuer sie selbst). Wahrscheinlich weiss Dr.K. mehr, und da ich nun seine Addresse habe, werde ich ihm auch schreiben.

Am meisten liegt man an Kopien der Ahnenbilder, denn ich habe nur einige, wenn auch die Wichtigsten. Aber wenn unter den Bildern eines der Grosseltern (von Alice)sind, so waeren darauf Ernestine und Michael (Cohn) Cohnberg, und soweit habe ich nur ein Bild der Grossmutter. Wenn es die Grosseltern Jakobsohn sind, so wuerde das auch sehr interessieren, denn Jakob, der Grossvater muetterlicherseits, war ja auch ein Cohn: seine Grossmutter muetterlicherseits, Hinde Jaocobsohn's Mutter, war Rebecka Itzig - geborene Cohn, und Schwester des Jechiel Cohn, Vaters von Michael der sich Cohnberg nannte. Als dritter dieser Geschwister ist Moses Michael Cohn zu nennen, der Bruder der der Vater von Ernestine Cohnberg war. Michael und Ernestine waren ja Vetter und Cousine ersten Grades. Meine Urgrossmutter Eva Cohn Conitzer war eine der Halbgeschwister, die mit Ernestine den Vater gemeinsam hatte.

Waere es moeglich, von den von Frau Frost gesandten Bildern Negative machen zu lassen, sodass von diesen Kopien gemacht werden koennten? Ich bezahle gern die Spesen. Mir liegt natuerlich an Bildern der Grosseltern-Generation. Vielleicht ist gar ein Bild der Urgrosseltern da (Ich habe ja Moses und Zimche Cohn, und BIlder von acht der neun Kinder von Moses (aus zwei Ehen). Aber ich habe keine Bilder der Ehegatten bezw.Ehegattinen.
lasst mich alsobitte wissen, was sich machen laesst, bevor die Bilder wieder nach England segeln.

Deine Frage ueber die Conitzer Geschaefte kann ich nur wie folgt beantworten. Deine Schriftstellerin schrieb"Bromberg", oder so aehnlich, aber ich denke Du meintest Berlin. Ich habe Bromberg leider nie gesehen, da ich zu spaet geboren wurde und nach Hitler's Aufstieg ich keine Gelegenheit hatte, die Urheimat zu besuchen. Heute ist wohl nichts mehr sehenswuerdiges dort. In Berlin gab es, wie Du ja weisst, nur die Zentralkauf(einkaufsstelle, die 1937 geschlossen wurde, und wo mein Vater bis zum Ende kaufmänisch angestellt war. Ich selbst war weder Einkaeufer noch Kunde; und verliess Berlin am 26.Mai 1941 -bin auch ganz sicher, dass ich ein oder zwei Tage vorher mich abmeldete, so war es dass in Preussen, ob Koenig oder Diktator. Was das Gericht wissen moechte, ist mir nicht ganz klar, doch moechte ich Dir gern helfen. Mehrere der Toechter der Brueder Conitzer leben noch (ich bin mit Allen in Verbindung) und ich denke doch, sie moegen (eine oder die andere) bessere Auskunft zu geben haben. Lass mich mal genau wissen, was Du brauchst,

Mit meinem Besuch im Fruehling wird es wohl ein Herbstbesuch werden, da sind verschiedene Umstaende die es mir nicht ermoeglichen, mich von hier loszureissen, obwohl ich es sehr gerne taete. Ihr muesst also Alle weiterhin recht gesund und froehlich bleiben.

P.S. Welches Geschaft war auf der Photographie? Soweit ich weiss, war der Inhaber in Bromberg Martin Davis (wohl sogar bis 1939), der mit seiner Frau Herta (Nathan's Tochter) spaeter umkam. Unsere Cousine Blanka, nun leider schon verstorben, haette Einzelheiten gewusst, sie war ja Herta's Schwester. Die letzte der Kinder von Nathan ist Frieda Krohn in London, die krank ist, sowie ich hoere. Also lass mich wissen, worum es geht.

Bitte sage meinem Freunde Ludwig besten Dank fuer seinen Brief, den ich in einigen Tagen (endlich) beantworten werde.

Bit besten Gruessen Euer Vetter

d. 1. 11. 77.

Liebes Cousin John Richter!

Erst einmal, wir freuen uns,
Dich im Frühjahr kennen zu
lernen!

Und dann: Mein Cousin Hans
Klempener, Sohn v. Emma geb.
Cohnberg wünscht über 10 Stelle
von seinem sich einiger reizenden
Familie Rost noch 1/2 Jahr Süchtdienst
"gründen" u. kann für der Situation
ev. sein kleines Nachlass von 1
der ins einbekommenden Alice
Cohnberg in Empfang nehmen.
Möbel sind sie Kinder u. ich
sind entzückt von sein Familien-
bildern der Nr.-Mellern, ich hoffe
wir dürfen sie behalten, für jedes
jüdische Museum wären sie
willkommene Ausstellungs-

stücke. - E he ich das Original
schreiben an Vetter Hans zurück
schickte, habe ich es für Dich
photokopieren lassen ü. es
liegt jetzt diesen Zeilen bei, --
Noch eine Frage. Den Vaten von
der Mütter meines Vaters hiess
Cohn ü. meine Mütter ü. wir
kannten ihn nur unter dem
Kosewort „Babüsch" ü. wir
wissen nicht, wie er wirklich
mit Vornamen hiess. Wir haben
ein auch nur sehr weniges Öhlich
von ihm, das Hans kürzlich
uns schenkte, ü. jetzt kam eine
noch ältere Photo~~graphie~~ graphie.
Niemand rung uns hat
zum Glück seine müden, rohen

Augen geerbt, aber bei Ludwig hängt er - vom Museumswärter "gesäubert" an einem Ehrenplatz.

Lustig ist dass meine Urgroßcousine „Alice" einige Jahre ~~mein~~ sehr, sehr ähnlich sah bzgw. ich ihr. Jeder von unserer Familie ist erstaunt u. belustigt.

Sei herzlich gegrüßt
von der ? cousine
Ellen Berger.

Basel, den 1. Nov. 77

Lieber John Henry Rike

Die Absicht, dass Du mit Deinen Kindern im Frühjahr kommen willst, ist erfreulich. Ich werde mir Mühe geben, noch da zu sein. Wie Du sagst, ist der Kopf noch klar, aber die Beine sind zu wackelig. –

Es interessiert mich, wann Du zuletzt in Bormlen warst, wann Du dort abgemeldet wurdest. Das Amtsgericht stellt das komische Anliegen an mich, einen Namen zu nennen, der im Conservengeschäft Käufer war.

Existierte es schon, als Du dort warst? Es ist ganz absurd, da ich die Photographie dieses Geschäftes mitgeschickt habe. Für baldige Antwort wäre ich Dir dankbar.

Ihre Tippse: Nicht

Nacht

NB. Diesen Brief habe ich einem Mädchen diktiert.

Liebe Basel d. 2. 4. 1915

Johanna Richter!

Von Ihrem Besuch in Red-
wood City hatte ich gehört - beson-
ders hatte man von Ihrem Johan-
geschwärmt - nun ist der alte Herr
gestorben. Leider besonders schlimm
für seine Frau, die so schlecht sieht.
Aber „Nach ewigen ehernen großen Gesetzen
müssen wir alle unseres Daseins
Kreise vollenden."

Ich sende Ihr hierbei eine Kurz-
biographie meines Mannes, die ich gebil-
ligt meiner innangenehmen Grippe ver-
fasst hatte. Mein Vetter Dr. Fromhold hatte bald
nach dem Tode meines geliebten Mannes zu
mir gesagt: Kätchen das Leben Ihres Mannes
war so interessant Sie müssten eine Bio-
graphie schreiben. Das ging mir so durch
den Kopf. Ich rechte nach meinen Lesern

Gesundung alle Dokumente heraus
und verfasste die Biographie. Das
Leo Baëck Institut ist doch an solchen
Sachen sehr interessiert und so sandte
ich auch ihnen eine Photocopie ein mit
bekam einige sehr nette Dankschreiben
Es wäre ein interessantes Gesamt-
ment und eine grosse Bereicherung des
Instituts besonders da sie ihnen auch wenig
die authentischen Dokumente überlassen
was mir sehr generös fanden.

Da Du lieber John doch auch so
grosses Interesse an der Familien-
Chronik hast sende ich Dir hiermit
mit besten Grüssen ein Exemplar
Hoffentlich sein Ihr
alle wohl.
Herzlichst
Deine Gross-Gross
Cousine
Frank Cohnberg.

13. April 1976

Liebe Grosscousine Kaethe, liebe Ellen:

Euer gemeinsamen Brief vom 24.Maerz machte mir aber wirklich grosse Freude, zumal ich eine so liebe und ausfuehrliche Antwort nicht erwartet hatte, weiss ich doch, wie schwer es Euch doch in diesen letzten Monaten gewesen sein muss. Ich wuerde ja nur zu gern mal zu Besuch kommen, wenns blos nicht so weit von hier waere! Die Kosten sind "verhaeltnissmaessig" niedrig, doch gedenke ich, erst in zwei oder drei Jahren die (meine letzte) Europareise zu machen, wenn mein Sohn seinen Marinedienst hinter sich hat und mit mir die Landschaften seiner Ahnen besuchen kann. Nach Israel moechte ich auch gern noch, da war er schon, doch moechte ich gerne nach CSR (meines Vater's Familie stammt aus Boehmen) und nach Westpreussen, wenn mich die Polen noch hereinlassen. Augenblocklich kann man sich da nicht sehen lassen, ausserdem muss ich noch mehr an Geld sparen, was bei der anhaltenden Teuerung auch nicht einfach ist. Was wir schon frueher mal sparten, ist schon in blaue Wolken aufgegangen. So lebt man dann also von einem Traum zum andern. Also muss meine gute Cousine Kaethe noch weiter kerngesund bleiben, sodass wir uns doch noch treffen koennen.

Mit Helen Lewy sprach ich in der vorigen Woche, ich rufe da mal ab und zu an, sie ist ja nun sehr einsam, aber noch sehr ruestig, und beschaeftigt sich trotz ihrer schlechten Augen, was sie nicht besonders stoert. I wundere mich immer wieder, wieviel Humor und Heiterkeit sie aufbringt. Langeweile und Sehnsucht giots bei ihr nicht.--

Von hier gibts nichts Neues. Neulich schrieb mir wieder mal Dein Neffe und Vetter Gerhard, sehr nett und ausfuehrlich, er ist ein alter Freund von mir dem ich wieder mal eine lange Antwort schulde. Die Tage und Stunden scheinen eben immer kuerzer zu werden.

Von den anderen Conitzers hoere ich nicht viel, doch von Gertrud Moses (Santiago de Chile) die einen Sohn hier in den Staaten hat (auch eine verheiratete Tochter, in Los Angeles), und dieses Jahr kommt sie wieder mal zu Besuch, hoffendlich auch hierher, sodass wir uns endlich mal persoenlich kennenlernen koennen. Im vergangenen Jahr besuchte sie und ihre Schwester Edith die dritte (aelteste) Schwester Lotte Jakoby in London, die nun auch 80 Jahre alt, oder jung, ist. Als Junge besuchte ich mal das Elternhaus Hermann Conitzer, kannte ja auch die Mutter, Rosa, mit der ich spaeter lang korrespondierte (Bieber Familie, auch mit Bennheims doppelt verwandt).--

Nun bleibt mal beide recht wohl und munter und wenn sonst nichts besseres zu tun ist, schreibt wieder mal. Ich komme schon noch, wenn nicht dieses Jahr, und das naechste, hoffendlich im Jahr darauf. Freue mich schon, wenn es wirklich sich machen lassen sollte.

Mit herzlichsten Gruessen

Euer Vetter

Basel J. 24. 3. 1916

Lieber John Richter! Du
wirst Dich sicher gewundert haben
dass Du noch keine Danksagung
für Deinen so lieben Glückwunsch-
brief erhalten hast. Aber es waren
bei uns auch ungewöhnliche Zeiten
der Herzenspforte von Erwin: Er war
längerer Krankheit leidend zu sei-
nem Tode prädestiniert, zwischen durch ein
vorher geplanter Umzug in eine neue
Wohnung, hatten Ellen so mit-
genommen, dass der behandelnde Arzt
einen längeren Aufenthalt
in einer Klinik für nötig hielt.
Sie war 3 ½ Monate da bevor
man sie erholt und gekräftigt nach
Hause liess. - Die Lungenspitzen der Erwin
sind! Ich hatte nun den linken Un
terarm gebrochen und wurde
schliesslich von meinem Vater
geholt

mit dem Krankenwagen in
ein Spital gebracht wo ich gerönt
mit einem Gipsverband versehen
und später Einreibungen machen
musste. Ich bekomme auch erst heute
wie Ellen nach der Rudolfstift
entlassen wurde: die Töchter und
unsere Freunde haben sich sehr be-
währt. 31 Personen haben mich im
Spital besucht und mich mit einem
Hoffentlich geht es Dir gut! Sei viel
mals gegrüsst von Deiner Grossmutter
Marie

Lieber John Richter! Du hast so liebe
und warme geschrieben, lieb Dank! Es sind
die schwersten Monate meines Lebens hinter
mir. 5 Monate ist es jetzt her, dass mein
Mann starb. Man ist wie ein Hälfte
eines Baumstammes, der nach dem Fällen
übrig bleibt, er ist lebensfähig aber
mit einer grossen Wunde. Die schöne
neue Wohnung ist für meine Mutter
die nicht mehr aufsteht, ein Glück!

und das verröhrt mich mit der Tat-
sache, dass mein Traum eine verwirk-
lichen schönes Zimmer mit leuch-
tenden Glasbildern am Fenster gewiesen
kommt. Ich sitze jetzt an einem schmutzigen
und versuche all die liebevolle Post nützlich
"verbieten", die ich wochenlang hierher
lassen müsste. Ich war so beglückt, dass
der Direktor der medizin. Fakultät - früherer
Oberarzt im Kinderspital eine so schöne
und doch so wahrliche Rede über Fr. v. Wyss hielt
Fr. v. Wyss hat als 3. Frau Schwarzkopf
in. hat sich vor Jahren von diesem Kollegen
am Technikum eine Braut erbeten. Wir
wünschen nichts davon in. am Tag vor der
Beerdigung telephonierte er erst mit
meinem Sohn u. dann mit dem Kuhlmer
u. sagte, er will diese in hinterster Linie
gegebene Versprechen einlösen! Das war
ein Geschenk an die Söhne, mich u.

seine Freundin, Frau Dr. Marie Stritt
Ehrenmitglied, der sich im der Arbeit, als
Kollegin i. Vorsitzender offenbarte. –
Kannst Du mir mich einen Charakter-
stärker noch Europas kennen? Stritt
ist nämlich bald 93 Jahre, ist eine ganze
stämmige alte Dame geworden, aber eben
eine Dame, immer gepflegt, geistig
auf der Höhe einst wenn auch der
Rücken oft gebeugt, so doch nicht
gebrochen, stolzen Kopf. Das Schicksal
soll uns nur noch eine gemeinsame
Expedition beschenken! So wie ich an
ihr hänge, so hängen die Söhne an
ihr i. mir, i. das macht mich
innerlich reich!

Sei herzlichst gegrüßt
von Deiner Grossmutter Ellen.

John Henry Richter

6. Dezember 1975

Liebe Cousine Ellen:

Mit groesstem Bedauern fand ich in der Aufbau Ausgabe vom 21. November, die mich recht spaet erreichte, die Nachricht vom Ableben Deines Gatten, Zu diesem schweren Verlust moechte auch ich meine herzlichste Anteilnahme ausdruecken, zu Dir und Deinen Soehne und auch zugleich an Deine von mir hochverehrte Mutter.. Fuer Euch alle muss dies eine sehr schwere Zeit sein.

Es hat mir immer leid getan, dass es mir nicht vergoennt gewesen ist, Eure liebe Familie mal persoenlich kennen zu lernen. Durch meine sehr geschaetzte Korrespondenz mit Deiner Mutter weiss ich ja ueber den Werdegang und die glaenzende Karriere des nun leider Verstorbenen und auch Eurer Soehne, und durch unsere gemeinsamen Verwandte, deren Zahl ja leider auch weiter abnimmt, hoere und hoerte ich gelegentlich. Auch meine Kinder sind nun Erwachsene, meine Tochter verheiratet und soeben Graduate der hiesigen Staatsuniversitaet (summa cum laude), und unser Sohn dient in der Kriegsmarine, und sieht sich den fernen Osten an. Von mir selbst kann ich nichts besonders neues mitteilen, was ich nicht schon in meinen letzten Brief an Deine liebe Mutter erwaehnte.

Ich hoffe doch sehr, dass Ihr in dem Wissen, dass hier ein guter Mensch nach einem langen und erfolgreichem Leben Euch verlassen musste, etwas Trost finden werdet, obgleich ich nur zu wohl wisse, dass es in diesen Tagen und Wochen schwer ist, in irgendwelchen Gedanken den inneren Frieden zu finden, mit dem wir immer hoffen, in Gedenken an die uns Verlorenen weiterzuleben und so Ihr Andenken aufrechtzu erhalten.

28. 6. 1975

K.C.

Lieber Grossvetter John!

Wie nichts Anderes zu erwarten, hast natürlich an meinem Geburtstag ein lieber Gratulationsbrief von Dein Vor. nehmen John Henry Richter um Zu danke Dir vielmals. Wir haben ihm Dienstag nur mit einem High tea in Kleinerem Kreise gefeiert weil unser Schwiegersohn 12 Tage vorher leider einen Herzinfarkt gehabt hatte. Er war aber fuil entlassen Da es ihm nach der modernen Behandlung schon gut ging und Be. wegung gegen frühere grosse Schonung er wünscht war. Er konnte deshalb an der zeh gemütlichen Feier g. s. V. teilnehmen Ein Segnung Briefe hatte uns meine Tochter schon einen Tag vorher ausgehändigt weil sie wusste Dass ich am Tage selbst Damen zum lesen kommi

Einen sehr liebevollen Brief hatte mi auch von der lieben Blanka Flexi! Derhalb hat mich besonders die Todesanzeige 2 Tag später ins Aufbau erschüttert. Ich weiss noch nichts Näheres über ihr Dahinscheiden Ich

nehme an es muss plötzlich gewesen sein da sie im Briefe nichts von einem Unwohlsein erwähnt. Ich bin Ihr noch dankbar dass Sie mir da mals die lieben Bilder geschickt haben darunter ihre Photographie.

Nun lebe wohl mit sei vielmals gegrüsst von

Ihrer Grossmama

Haeckel

Meine kleinen Lieben schliessen sich den Grüssen an.

Basel d 8. 7. 1911.

Liebes Großmütterchen Jahn!

Du hast mir eine große Freude mit Deinem Geburtstagsbrief mit Inhalt gemacht. Herzlichen Dank für Deine lieben Glückwünsche. Die bekommen ich von nah und fern in großen Mengen, aber Photographien von Euch Lieben sind ganz selten. Also alle Deine Bilder sind von Laura. Also alle Deine Bilder sind vorzüglich. Der Photograph sieht lange wird meiner Meinung nicht lange unbeweibt untergehen. Viel Glück. Seit ich Blanke nicht sah, ist sie eine feine alte Dame geworden mit Brosche Ich in Vahlen sah eine fair Lady geworden. Du siehst, Dein Brief mit Inhalt war für mich in jeder Beziehung interessant. Herzlichen Dank.

Meinen Geburtstag 1911. haben en Familie gefeiert. Mein Bruder Enkelsohn mit Frau und verbrachten angestoßen und Frau und Kinder einen Tag und bei Tee schauen festlichen Tafel saßen Enkelsohn an meiner Seite und streichelten zärtlich mit und wieder meine Glatze. Es hat auch unserem Glück Dass ist bei meinem geliebten Tochter und einem guten Schwiegersohn leben Dank. — Du siehst an meinem Schwiegersohn dass ich nicht hoch hinaus will, sondern optimistisch veranlagt bin.

Empfange von der ganzen Familie beste Grüße und Küsse von mir und Dank u. Gruß auch für Deine Kinder. Herzlichst

Deine Großcousine

Marie

Basel d. 29. 9. 93

Lieber Grossvetter!

Ich weiss nicht ob ich Dir zu Dei-
ner Scheidung condolieren oder gra-
tulieren soll. Ich wünsche Dir aber
für das neue Jahr alles Gute: Ge-
sundheit und innere Zufriedenheit
und Freude an den Kindern. Leider
nimmt die Zahl der klinischen immer
mehr zu. Auch meine beiden Enkel-
söhne haben sich ein chirurgisches gei-
ges Mädchen verliebt. Ludwig der Trotz-
kopf, damals als er von der Schweiz zur
weiteren Ausbildung nach Rom ge-
schickt wurde, fasste eine grosse Zu-
neigung zu Charlotte Glaas, die zur wei-
teren Ausbildung auf d. österreichische
Akademie war. Sie wurde aber Jüdin
und fand die Trauung nach ihrer
jüdischen Ausbildung bei dem Antisem-

Rabbiner in Wien stall. Wir waren natür-
lich nach Wien dann hingezogen. Al
freds Frau Christine geb Ladame aus
Lausanne (deren Eltern ein altes Gäste
haus der Madame Staël beim Schloß
te und wollte sie nicht dann ent-
schließen, ist aber als Frau u Mutter to
tellos und als Schwieger und Enkeltochter
ta tellos. — Interessant war mir zu hören
dass Demi Mutter in Genua geboren ist
und bei der Großmutter Markesi Segati?
J. ist ja auch der Geburtsort d. Mutter
der Söhne. In dem Geschäftshaus v. Onkel
Lothar ist auch ein reizendes Gedicht über
Heimatort: "Jetzt habe ich soviel Ideen
jahrsglückwünsche zu schreiben. Wenn
ich später mal mehr Zeit habe, hoffe ich
es Ihr ab. Für heute nimm noch
herzlichste Grüße entgegen von Ihrer
Gracamin
Übrigens muss irgend
eine Verwechslung vorliegen. Rosetti
gisela geb Draber lebt in glücklicher Ehe
mit ihrem Mann Rupin (Dr. Botschaft
in London)

John Henry Richter
1103 South University Avenue
Ann Arbor, Michigan, 48104 USA

28.Mai 1974

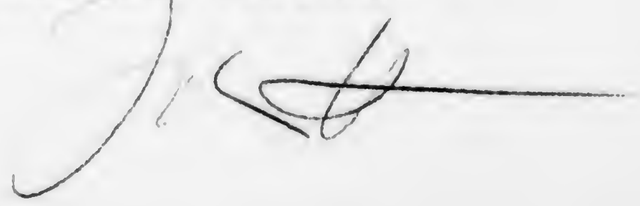
Meine liebe Grosskousine Kaethe:

Es freutemich doch sehr, Dir zu Deinem 91. Geburtstag etwas Neues senden zu koennen, was nunmal doch nicht so oft vorkommt. Am 4.Mai waren mein Herr Sohn und ich die Gaeste Deiner Kousine Blanka in Chicago, und da ich neulich endlich eine kleine (und sehr gute) Kamera anschaffte, nahm ich sie mit, um das historische Ereignis auch festzuhalten. Die andere ältere Dame ist Blanka's beste Freundin, die im gleichen Hause lebt. Die juengere ist Dir wohl bekannt, Ursula Lindner, die Tochter Meta Ollendorffs. Ihr Mann war auch da, so war es doch eine kleine Familienfeier, nur schade, dass meine schrecklich beschaeftigte Tochter und ihr Mann nicht auch kommen konnten, aber es gind nunmal nicht. Mark, der uebrigens sehr gross ist (ueber 2 Meter), was er auch nicht von mir hat, studiert in Evanston (Northwestern University), eine kleine Stadt die eine halbe Stunde Bahnfahrt noerdlich von Chicago liegt. Nun da er endlich mal ein paar Blutsverwandte kennengelernt hat, mag er vielleicht mal wieder nach Chicago kommen, er scheint s ich doch dort sehr wohlgefuehlt zu haben, und Blanka war ganz begeistert. So also sieht Else Segall Richter's Enkel aus. --

Ansonsten nicht viel Neues, meine Tochter studiert ja auch. Dein letzter Brief war sehr freundlich und willkommen, meine Scheidung kam im Februar, und wir sind alle vier recht froh darueber, was ja nicht immer in solchen Faellen vorkommt. Es war nicht nur die richtige Loesung einer ungluecklichen Ehe, es kam auch wohl einige Jahre spaeter als noetig. Aber darueber kann man sich ja nachher immer Gedanken machen, das ist alles akademisch. Ich sehe meine Frau ab und zu, wir haben ja doch weiter gemeinsame Interessen (die"Kinder", das Haus, das uns weiter beiden gehoert) und langsam loest sich auch die Spannung die die letzten Jahre zu schwer gemacht haben. Also wenn schon, kann man kongratulieren, Kondolenzen brauchen wir nicht.

Ich hoffe sehr, dass Du Deinen 91. Geburtstag in der gleichen guten Gesundheit wie den 90. feiern wirst, und vielleicht kannst Du Deiner Tochter oder den Enkeln einreden, mir Bilder von der Feierlichkeit zu senden. Dann weiss ja auch , dass ich ein wenig "dazu" gehoere. Einen Brief mit Fragen ueber den "Personenstand" der Bergers kommt im Herbst, wenn ich die (endlich) Veroeffentlichung der Konitzer-Familiengeschichte vorbereite. Ich beeile mich schon, damit Du es bis zum 92. oder vielleicht 93. noch erhaelst. Wie Du siehst, lohnt es sich schon, etwas weiter zu warten. Was lange waert...

Meine besten Wuensche und Gruesse zu meiner
aeltesten Freundin und Cousine



Basel d. 19.7.7?

Lieber Grossvetter John Richter!

Vielen Dank sage ich Dir für Deine liebe herzliche Gratulation zu meinem 90. Geburtstag. Da ich allen Lieben und Freunden persönlich für ihre grossen Aufmerksamkeiten danken wollte, kam ich natürlich nur langsam vorwärts. Du hast es ja vorausgesehen und sogar Ansichtskarten der Schnelligkeit voraus. Wir hatten unsern Plan geändert und sind nicht in die Berge gegangen. Die längeren Ferien werden wir höchstwahrscheinlich erst im August nehmen. Aber da ich allen Ovationen (aus den Wege gehen wollte u. Ellen viele Mühen ersparen wollte) haben wir das Familienfest nach auswärts verlegt. Es ist sehr schön ausgefallen und wie alle Teilnehmer beteuern versicherten wird es für alle eine schöne Erinnerung bleiben. Wir hatten auch grosses Glück mit dem Wetter. Ich war mit Hedy Kalman die ihre Ferien in der Schweiz verbrachte schon einige Tage vorgefahren, wo uns schon Grétchen Jacoby (Onkel Lothars Tochter) erwartete (die schon in den Ferien weilte u. von Basel aus nach London fliegen wollte). Ich habe damit grosse Freude und ihr gehabt und sie mit uns dem Sonntag zum grossen Mahle erschien auch Alfred mit Frau, (a Irnidson Nurse und überraschender Weise sein bester Freund (wie galant doch der Franzose ist) und machte Die Basler 4 aus d. Tannenstr. u. Ellen u. Erwin. Ich wurde über Gebühr gefeiert. Alfred hat in sehr lieber alter Weise erzählt was ihm die Oma in der Kindheit bei dem Tagebuch Lebe und viele Aussprüche zitiert die er einem entnommen hat, das seine Mutter geführt hatte. Gretchen hatte eine Rede in Gedichtform gehalten, selbst. Die Gedichte hatte für mich die Gemeinschaft und ihre Tochter Annette hatte sie drucken lassen. Die Gedichte sind von Onkel Lothar ...sinnig und gemütvoll. Die grösste Freude hatte ich natürlich mit meinen 4 lieblichen und gescheiten Urenkeln.

Gerti Strauss ist spielweise in die Akademie aufgenommen worden.

Ich hoffe Dir einmal erzählen zu können. Herzliche Grüsse.

nach U.S.A. geschrieben wenn sie später Nachricht haben
könnten wir uns ihrer mehr annehmen und
mit dem Auto rumfahren. Sie konnten es aber wohl
nicht anders einrichten. Schade. — Dass meine Cou-
sine Emma Cohn einen bösen Unfall hatte. Sie war
aus einem Auto geschleudert worden, hatte mich sehr
bedrückt. G.s.D. geht es ihr viel besser. Dorthe Mann
ist auch vor einigen Wochen gestorben. Ich glaube, er war
25 Jahre älter wie sie. Frieda Drucker Tochter Gisela und
Mann verlassen in einigen Wochen leider London, meint geht es
nach Israel, wo d. Schwiegersohn dem Verwandten
findet, müssen sie noch

Abs. Frau Karle Eckenberg
4052 Basel Dilgenstr. 31
Switzerland

ELCO

BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION

Aerogramme
Mr. John Henry Richter
1436 East Park Place
Ann Arbor
Michigan 48104
U.S.A.

2.) Die lieben Lengs habe ich leider nicht gesprochen.
Vor meiner Abreise habe ich in dem Hotel angeläutet
das sie mir als ihr Logis brieflich angegeben hatten. „Red
Ochs". Dort waren sie nicht und mussten auch nicht er-
wartet. Nach meiner Rückkehr erfuhr ich dass sie doch im
den „Drei Könige" abgestiegen waren was sie nicht als zu teuer
abgelehnt hatten. Meine Einladung hatte sie zum Tee einge-
laden. Ich klingelte sofort nach Rückkehr an, sie waren schon
abgereist und hatten bei der Reise Adresse in Italien ...
... Wir hatten ihnen noch
mein Bedauern hinterlassen.

JOHN HENRY RICHTER 1103 South University Avenue, ANN ARBOR,
MICHIGAN 48104, U.S.A.

Meine liebe Grosscousine Kaethe: 16.Dezember 1973

Wenn ich Deinen lieben Brief vom 29.Sept.erst jetzt beantworte, so liegt das nur an der traurigen Tatsache, dass ich meine Zeit zu oft an zu vielen anderen Dingen verschwenden muss - so z.B. Arbeit fuer die ich bezahlt werde und fuer die mir die Herrn Vorgesetzten dann auf dem Buckel sitzen, bis ich dann endlich alles fertig mache blos um sie los zu sein. Dann gibt es eine unendliche Reihe von Briefen von Leuten, die zwar die Bibliothek vor ihrer Tuer haben aber zu faul sind, dorthin zu gehen. So schreiben sie an mich, und ich kann da nicht immer den Brief in meine erste Wahl (Papierkorb) werfen. Manchen muss ich doch beantworten, denn ich bin doch nun ein anerkannter Fachmann (beruflich wie auch in Sachen Briefmarken, die an juedische Themen beruehren).

Das Resulttat ist das meine guten Freunde und Verwandten viel zu lang auf Antwort warten muessen. Also mit der Scheidung ist es nur etwas schwer gewesen(fuer mich) weil ich eben in einem Milieu aufwuchs, wo man eben sich nicht scheiden liess (was ja auch nicht stimmt denn wir hatten ja under meiner Mutter Verwandte einige Geschiedenen- aber wahr wollte man es ja nicht haben). Hier hatte es sich ja nicht um "dritten Parteien" gehandelt, sondern eben nur um zwei Menschen die vielleicht aneinander zu nahe und zu aehnlich waren, und erst spaet verstanden, dass die Ehe nicht mehr zu retten war. Seitdem ich meine neue kleine Wohnung bezog, sind wir alle hier von einem Druck befreit der zuletzt eben untragbar geworden war. Deshalb darf ich wohl sagen: Kongratulationen, nicht Kondolenzbriefe. Du hast schon das Rechte geahnt.

Ueber Juliet's Taufe,etc. schrieb ich schon, sie ist mir ja eine gute Tochter wie zuvor, blos was sie mir ihres sogenannten Glaubens wegen antat,wird sie wohl nie recht begreifen. Ihre Mutter war ja auch nun nicht grade begeistert, sie hat aber ihren Schwiegersohn, den wir ja schon seit 3 Jahren kennen, ganz gerne, ich gewoehne mich nun an ihn langsam. Ueber Religion sprechen wir nicht, und vielleicht wird er weiser wie er ja auch aelter wird. Vorlaeufig ist er glaeubiger wenn auch sehr moderner Katholik, was mit schon lieber ist als ein glaeubiger Protestant.

Ja,natuerlich ist meine Mutter in Jeschewo (Jeczewo) geboren, das Heimatdorf aller Conitzers, denn Martha Segall ist ja nicht von dort weggezogen: Ihr Mann Philipp kaufte sich eine Gastwirtschaft, trank des oefteren mit den Bauern (was sich so gehoerte),was er seines schlechten Herzens wegen nicht haette tun sollen, und starb 28 Jahre alt im selben Jahr wie das der Geburt seiner Tochter (1891) Grossmutter Martha Segall verkaufte das Geschaeft und ging nach Bromberg, wo die (Ur)Grossmutter Eva (Cohn)Conitzer lebte, spaeter nach Neustadt bei Pinne in Posen, wo sie 30 Jahre lang Hausdame fuer einen juedischen Fabrikbesitzer(Philippsthal) war, den sie haette heiraten koennen aber nicht wollte (er hatte 6 Soehne und war Wittwer und sehr wohlhabend. Aber Grossmutter wollte wohl nicht wieder heiraten. 1925 starb sie an einem Herzschlag, im Kino (am Nollendorfplatz). Ich habe nur ganz graue Erinnerungen an sie, ich war damals erst 5 Jahre alt. WO ist der Gedichtband von Onkel Lothar? Das wuerde michsehr interessieren. Ich besuchte ihn noch 1937 in Hamburg. Hat seine Tochter vielleicht noch Kopien?

Freut mich, dass Gisela Krohn Rupini(?) wohlauf ist. Ja, da war was falsch. Ich werde mal sehen, was ich hier feststellen kann, wir haben ja diplomatische Biographien.

Nun noch die besten Gruesse zu beiden Neuen Jahren, und besonders an Deine erstrangigen Enkelsoehne. Gruesse aber auch ihre Frauen. Im naechsten Jahre werde ich an ALLE schreiben, denn es wird Zeit, die Conizters zu Papier zu bringen. 1974 ist das Vorbereitungsjahr.

Mit allerbesten Wuenschen,
Dein

Kaete Conberg
Pilgerstrasse 31
4000 Basel

Basel, 6. 11. 91.

Lieber John Richter!

Du verdienst es nun wirklich das ich mich jetzt an meinen kleinen Schreibblock setze. Den ich noch aus Berlin habe - und schriftlich mit Dir plaudere. Zunächst herzlichen Dank für Deine lieben Glückwünsche für das Jahr 5732, die ich selbst und Alle in Emma bestens erwidere und dann ferner für das reizende Familienbild auf dem Du leider fehlst. Deine Tochter scheint viel Aehnlichkeit mit ihrer Mutter zu haben und sieht charmant aus. Dein Sohn scheint dieselbe Grösse zu haben wie mein Franzi hatte, Anfang 90. Er wirkte sehr stattlich und das wird Dein Sohn später auch. Für Dein Compliment über mein tunesisches Kleid Dank. Ich kann

für mein Alter auch noch zufrieden sein. Meinen 88 Geburtstag habe ich mit meinen Kindern einen amerikanischen Vetter und Frau und mit meinem Vetter Gerd Lorentzen in Baden-Baden verlebt, mit denen wir uns dort getroffen haben. Gerd hatte es viel so gemütlich und flog deshalb viel früher aus La Paz ab als seine Frau Yolanda die wir Botschafterin in Madrid ernannt worden war. In Madrid wurde dann zunächst eine möblierte Wohnung gemietet, denn Yolanda sollte erst die erste bolivianische Botschaft in Madrid gründen. Dann kam leider der Umsturz in Bolivien und Yolande wurde nicht akkreditiert weil das eine rechtsgerichtete Regierung ist. Der Sohn wollte leider nicht in Madrid weiter studieren und ist nach einem Monat Madrider Studium mit seinem Eltern heimgeflogen. Ich habe noch keine Nachricht von ihrer Ankunft und bin in Sorge.

II

Nun zu dem 2 Teil des Briefes, der Dir mehr interessieren dürfte. Mein ältester Enkel Ludwig Rudolf Berger wurde schon mit 34 Jahren Professor für Archäologie an der hiesigen Universität. Er ist auch in vielen Commissionen, wird auch oft zu Vorträgen oder schriftlichen Beiträgen aufgefordert und leitet auch Excursionen. Seine Frau Charlotte geb. Haas, Dr. phil, ist in Wien für Sie geworden, wo auch die Trauung in Tempel stattfand, wovon wir alle hinreisten. Sie ist auch hier noch einige Stunden tätig. Wenn z. B. staatliche gen oder Kunstsammlungen bei ihrer Firma stattfinden, macht sie den Katalog mundlich über attische schwarzfigurige Vasen. Sie haben ein fünfjähriges Mädchen Simone und einen dreijährigen Buben Gideon. Ferner auch der Urgroßmutter! Mein 2 t. Enkel Alfred, verheiratet mit einer Genferin Christine Ladame, hat auch einen Sohn Cédric und eine Tochter Olivia. Alfred selbst hat es schon zum Direktor

+ Gross-Grossmama Moritz Cohnberg - Cousin-

bei der Genfer Filiale der New Yorker
Bankfirma Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner.
Hat jetzt auch seine Sorgen, 80 Angestellte die mehr Gehalt haben wollen und die Squeeze gebracht. fallen u. Ruhe herrscht an der Börse.

Für das Interesse meiner Enkelsöhne genügt der Stammbaum den Du mir mal gesandt hast. Deshalb möchte ich Dich nicht noch einmal bemühen. Folgendes wirst Du wohl kaum wissen. Jacob Cohnberg, von uns allen Vatchen genannt, war nur der Stiefvater meines Mannes. Sein richtiger Vater wurde in der Familie leider nur immer der "Kaufmann-Schwarz" genannt, sodass mein Mann sich nur in der Hitler Zeit dafür interessierte (im Hause der Gross-Eltern wurde u. durfte nicht gesprochen werden darüber). Sein Vater war bevor mein geliebter Mann geboren wurde, nach Amerika ausgewandert. Er hatte vorher in Bromberg ein Eigenwarengeschäft.

Noch eine traurige Nachricht für den Stammbaum: In diesem Frühjahr ist meine geliebte Schwägerin Gertrud Ahlfeld gestorben. Sie war ein Jahr älter wie ich. Sie war also nur eine Halbschwester meines Mannes ebenso wie Hans Emma Klemperer. Das weisst Du. Das Thai Lam Klemperer nachdem er 20 Jahre in Oberkochs war, jetzt eine sehr gute Praxis in ... Stadt i. Taunus hat.

Auf Wunsch anbei ein ähnliches Bild von mir. Das ich vor 2 Jahren Sonntag gemacht habe. Nichts Du Augen ein, wenn Du die Sonne scheint. Herzliche Grüsse für Dich Deine Familie von Deiner

John Henry Richter * 1436 East Park Place, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104, USA

26. Mai 1973

Liebe Grosscousine Kaethe:

Der 10. Juni rueckt immer naeher, und da ich weiss, dass Du und Deine Familie sich in die Berge zurueckgezogen haben, schreibe ich etwas frueher, sodass meine Wenigkeit am Festtage nicht fehlt. Wir haben ja leider nur sehr selten die Freude, einem Patriarch oder Matriarch die Hand zu druecken, was nun ebenfalls bedauerlicherweise in unseren Jahren und Tagen nur schriftlich gemacht werden kann.

Jedenfalls sende ich Dir unsere herzlichsten Gruesse und besten Wuensche zum 90. Geburtstag. Die letzte Gelegenheit, dieses freudige Ereignis zu feiern, war der 90. Geburtstag Deines Onkels Alex Conitzer, im Jahre 1949. So oft hat man also numal dieses Familienfest nicht.

Unser gemeinsamer Vetter Martin Levy und seine liebe Frau sind auch wieder in Europa, wie Du sicher schon gehoert hast. Die Berge liegen ihnen weniger als die Cohnbergs und Berger, so werden Sie wohl Dir zur schoenen Berglandschaft nicht folgen koennen. Martin ist nun mittlerweile auch "etwas aelter" geworden, eher 80 als 70. Und unsere liebe Erna Cohn, im selben Jahr wie meine Mutter geboren, hat den 80. auch schon hinter sich. Ploetzlich begreife ich, dass alle um mich aelter werden.

Wir hoffen alle, dass Du Deinen Ehrentag und dieses und noch manche andere Jahre in voller Frische erleben wirst, und Dich weiterhin am Gedeihen der dritten und vierten Generation erfreuen kannst. Nebenhin hoffe ich persoenlich, dass Du von vielen unserer gemeinsamen Verwandten hoerst, da ich selbst nur sehr selten von diesem oder jenen vernehme. Ich haette gern einen ausfuehrlichen Bericht, wenn erst mal der grosse Tag vorbei ist und Du die Ruhe hast, und die Zeit, mir wieder zu schreiben. Ich habe vor, naechstes Jahr die Stammtafeln der Conitzers, von denen ich eine Teiltafel fuer Onkel Alex damals zeichnete, fuer alle Nachkommen Aron Conitzers anzufertigen, die dann den verschiednenen Familien angeboten werden wird. Da ich dann wohl noch die Daten vervollstaendigen muss, werde ich wohl ein Rundschreiben an alle Conitzers senden. Du wirst dann noch wieder von mir hoeren.

Bis auf weiteres alles Gute, und viele Gruesse von

Deinem "Grossvetter"

COHNBERG
KÄTHE

Basel d. 4.2.1912.

Lieber Grossvetter!

Entschuldige vielmals dass ich Dir erst heute für Dein liebes Bild danke, mit dem ich mich sehr gefreut hatte. Ich hatte aber eine Handgelenkverstauchung. Nun kann ich es an meine Briefschuldenlast abtragen. Dein Brief an Lenys ging auch erst vor einigen Tagen ab. Sie hatten so nett wieder zum Neuen Jahr gratuliert und anspielungsweise von sich berichtet. Ist übrigens Frau Lenz eine Jüdin? - Du siehst auf der Photographie so fröhlich in die Welt, das ist direkt ansteckend. Von den alten Herrn von denen Du spricht ist mir nichts auf dem Bild zu merken. Die ausgegrauten Haare machen ja bei einem Herrn nur interessant

COHN GERG
K.A.T.THE

Anbei folgen auch die Namen
und Geburtstags Daten meiner Un
grosskinder - Ludwigs Kinder

Simone Dorothea Berger, geb 21.1. 1966

(Gründer) Gedeon Berger 30. Juni 1968
Alexis Gründer. Cedric David Berger
geb. 6-2-67

Tochter Olivia Danielle 19.1.1941.

Am Sonnabend kommen die 4 Kinder
stets zum Mittagessen. Darauf freuen
sich die Kinder stets. Da wollte Gedeon
von seiner Mutter wissen welch
ein Tag es ist. Da sagte er: Mammi
wie heisst die Welt heute? - Solche
kommts spontan er oft heraus.

Es ist so schön dass auch Du eine
Tochter und einen Sohn hast. Meinen
Sohn Frank musste ich leider viel zu früh
hergeben. Ich danke aber Gott, dass ich noch
eine so liebevolle Tochter habe und mit
ihr und meinem Schwiegersohn Ivan
manch lieben Mann.

Answered
15-2-72

Empfange Du und Deine liebe
Familie viele Grüsse von
Deiner Gross-Cousine Gracie

JOHN HENRY RICHTER * 1436 East Park Place, ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48104, U.S.A.

Liebe Grosscousine Kaethe: 15. November 1971

Welche Freude, heute abend den Briefkasten zu leeren, und Deinen lieben Brief vorzufinden. Da musst Du mich beim Denken ueberhoert haben, denn grade vorige Woche sagte ich zu meiner Frau (die sich fuer Familiengeschichte wenig interessiert) dass ich meiner treuen Freundin in Basel schon lange einen Brief schulde, denn die Neujahrswuensche sind ja keine vollbluetigen Berichte.

Es freut uns aber alle vier, dass Du nach wie vor gesundund munter bist, und also auch Gelegenheit gehabt hast, Deinen Neffen wiederzusehen. Zu Schade dass die Ehre fuer Yolandanicht sehr lang gedauert hat. Das haette doch allen von uns Freude und Ehre gemacht: ein Conitzer als Botschafter. Es mag doch mal spaeter werden, denn die Regierungen in Bolivien sindnicht sehr langlebend. Leider wirkt sich das auf die Familie Conitzer in La Paaauch nicht guenstig aus, -doch scheint der Sohn genug Verstand zu haben, nicht in Franco Spanien studieren zu wollen. Solange Regierungen ihre Haende in den Universitaeten haben, es eine freies Studium nicht moeglich. -- Sehr erfreulich war auch Dein Bericht ueber Deine Urenkel, ich wusste nicht, dass sich die Zahl schon auf vier vergroesserte. In meinem geplanten Briefe an D ch wollte ich auch ueber Frau Ahlfeld nachfragen, mit der ich ja vor Jahren korrespondierte. Ich bedauere, dass sie nun nicht mehr am Leben ist. Dass Dr. Kemperer wieder in Deutschland ist, wusste ich, aber nicht, wo.

Ja, die Geschichte ueber Deinen Schwiegervater wusste ich auch schon seit langem. Auch da s er in Amerika spurlos verschwand. Das hatte ja meine gute Tante Wally auch gewusst, aber das war auch alles. --- Im uebrigen erhielt ich, was ich Dir vertraulich itteile, zwei sehr lange und freundliche Briefe von Margot Jonas, der unverheirateten Tochter von Julius Jonas, demnach ihr Leben auch nicht grade ein rosiger Pfad gewesen ist. -- Von Erna Cohn hatte ich einen sehr netten Brief, sie hat auch viel Freude mit ihren "riesigen" Urenkeln. Ich bin da noch nicht ganz so weit, meine Kinder sind ungefaher 1.90 gross, der Junge (jetzt 16 Jahrealt) ist fast 2 Meter gross, was er ganz gewis nicht von den Conitzers oder den Cohns unter seinen mir wohlbekannten Ahnen herhat. Er ist ein guter Schauspieler und moechte vielleicht ernstlich Theater studieren, obwohl er(als erster in unserer naeheren Familie) wirkl ch wissenschaftliche Begabung zeigt, besonders Biologie und Mathematik.

Meine Tochter studiert jetzt, nachdem sie zwei Jahre gearbeitet hat, was ich im uebrigen vielen Studenten anraten wuerde: sie ist viel ernster und versteht viel besser, was sie studieren will und warum, sodass es nicht nur ein Zeitvertreib auf Vater's Kosten ist, wie das leider so oft ueblich ist.

Auf Vater's Kosten schoh sowieso nicht, da das gute Maedchen sich leider einen wenig-verdienenden Vater ausgesucht hat. Da muss eben eine Anleiheund gespartes Geld herhalten. Wasauch hilft, sie an den "Ernst der Sache" zu erinnern. Mit ungewoehnlicher Begabung fuer das Ungewoehnliche willsie Gesellschaftsanthropologie studieren, das freut mich sehr. Wir haben also doch einiges Talent in der Familie.

Ja, auf dem Dir gesandten Bild bin ich nicht, da ich grade mal auf das Wohl des Brautpaares trinken wollte und am anderen Ende des Gartens mir erlaubte, das Verbot(fuer mich) alkoholischer Getraenke zu vergessen. Die Braut ist eine"alte"Freundin der Familie die im Nebenhause aufwuchs. Das Bild selbst wurde von einem Freund von ihr aufgenommen, ein ausgezeichnetes Bild - da alle drei das Stillstehen schon seit den Wiegenjahren vergessen haben.-- Von mir lege ich ein etwas aelteres Bild bei, sollte ich es noch vor der "Abfahrt" dieses Briefes finden. --

So komme ich nun zu meiner Bitte, die ich hoffe, nicht zu schwer zu erfuellen ist: Fuer die im naechsten Jahre geplante Genealogie der Conitzer (wo alle Namen und Daten aufs Papier kommen sollen) moechte ich gerne die Geburtstage und -orte Deiner Enkel, deren Frauen und deren Kinder haben. Die Nachkommen sind wohl alle Baseler, aber natuerlich nicht die Frauen. Auch fehlt mir die Heiratsdaten. Dass wenigstens eine Deiner Enkelinnen Juedin wurde, schaetze ich sehr, denn auch heute noch ist dies ein nicht einfacher Entschluss. Hier bin ich seit fuenf Jahre Mitglied einer juedischen Gemeinde die in Deutschland "liberal", hier aber reform genannt wird, dem Ritus nach ist sie in der Mitte zwischen Liberal und Reform, was mir traditionsgemaess mehr zusagt als die hiesige orthodoxe Gemeinde. Im naechsten Jahre hoffen wir, unseren Sohn auf eine Weile nach Israel senden zu koennen, denn dort, eher als hier, sieht die Zukunft fuer bewusste Juden besser aus. Ausserdem sind wir (seid Jahren) "stille" Gegner der Regierung, und nicht nur wegen der Katastrophe in Vietnam. Da unser Staat und unser Staedtchen (100,000 Einwohner) ziemlich konservativ ist, da kommen die etwas mehr liberal Denkenden nicht oft zu Wort (oder zur Wahl).--

Nun noch die besten Gruesse und Wuensche an Dich und die ganze Familie Berger.
An Gerhard will ich auch schreiben (vorsichtig), denn ich weiss wie sehr wir uns vor einigen Jahren an unsere Korrespondenz erfreut haben, die dann wieder einschlief. Es laesst sich nunmal nicht leicht in Briefen leben, und zum schreiben komme ich jedes Jahr weniger.

Herzlichst

Kaete Cohnberg
Pilgerstrasse 31
Basel

Basel d. 18. 12. 67

Lieber John Richter!

Ich danke Dir für Deine Teilnahme.
den Worte anlässlich des Todesfalles meines geliebten Vaters. Ein trauriges Ereignis hat mich erfüllt und es begann so haftungsvoll. Eine schöne Genugthuung, über den Verstorbenen Gutes sagen, Examina über den Verstorbenen R. A. Ahlborg dem er als Referendar die Schriftsätze gemacht und Klagbogen ausgearbeitet hatte prophezeite ihm eine grosse Zukunft. Da er auch ein guter gewandter Redner war. Dann kam die Gliederung der Beruf. Ich werde mich weiter ausführlich über Comitee Geschäfte machen, wenn Voltaire-Zeit erwirbt kommen kann, schwere Jahre in traurigster u. Form bezeichnen. Die meisten Freundlichkeit die ihm allerdings erwiesen, fällig machte. Kein Gruß brachte ihm seine Freundin nach Basel, wo man ihm das Alles angedeihen lassen konnte, was Menschen möglich war und sie ihm bis zuletzt zur Seite stehen konnte. Langsam fuhr sie mit dem normalen Leben wieder fort. Der rauhe Hauch des Todes v. Leben und der ganzen Familie Glieg, Freunden Freundin die ihr so bestimmt gewesen hätte, sowie es gewesen wäre

bemüht mich jetzt zu Weihnachten. — Hof-
fentlich hält sich Deine Frau den [illegible] wieder ge-
halt. Ja, wenn eine Mutter u. Hausfrau krank
ist, merkt man erst, was sie sonst leistet
besonders wenn sie noch halbtags berufstä-
tig ist wie meine Tochter ja auch. Deine
Kinder entwickeln sich ja auch erfreulich. Ludwig
Du fragst nach meinen Enkelsöhnen. Erziehungs-
e Vorschlag ist jetzt gewählt worden zum Assistenten I
[illegible] in einem wissenschaftlichen Seminar
mit abgeschlossener Hochschulbildung beim
für Ur- und Frühgeschichte der Universität. Später
Professor in Innsbruck! Alfred der jüngere mit 32 Jahre
Prokurist bei Merck, Sohn und Teilhaber! Sie sollen
mir nur alle gesund bleiben meine kleine Ur-
enkelin (v. Ludwig) und [illegible] 2 zweijährige Ur-
enkel v. Alfred. — Es ist schön dass Du auch
Zeit für Dein Hobby hast. Ich habe die Stamm-
briefmarken aufgegeben aber die Jugend hat
so wenig Zeit u. Interesse für die Ver-
gangenheit. Gegenwart u. Zukunft spielen
bei ihnen nur eine Rolle und die Ver-
gangenheit ist so knapp. Ludwig muss seine Vor-
lesungen vorbereiten, Alfred endlos telefonieren
und die Bankkundschaft beraten. — Nun
muss ich schluss machen. Ich habe noch aller
gemeinsam gedacht. Dörthe Cohn u. [illegible] Cort
Lotte jetzt von. — Gertrud Rehfeld ist übrigens
die Schwester meines Mannes, also meine Schwä-
gerin. Liselotte Reinsberg, ihre 2. Tochter ist übrigens
eine bedeutende Bildhauerin geworden u. war
zur Biennale in São Paulo aufgefordert worden
auszustellen. Vor 2 Jahren ist sie bei der Welt-
[illegible] geworden. Sie hatte einen ersten Preis von
Mann u. 2. [illegible]. Anbei füge ich 100 Franken nur
beliebigen Verwendung bei. Alles Gute
zum Neuen Jahr 1968.

Es grüsst Euch alle Eure Groß-Groß Lehmann
[illegible] - Dorothea.

Chollet
4/23/66

Basel d. 18.4.66.

Lieber Grossvetter John Richter!
Vielen Dank für Deinen lieben aus-
führlichen Brief. Ich freute mich zu
hören dass die ganze Family gesund ist und
so fleissig. Dein Franchen ist ja ganz nu-
dem, überall höre ich dass die jungen Mädler
dein Gründer sonnagen schon flügge sind
etwedr ihr Studium wieder aufnehmen oder
bei der Trauung, die ja in jedem Lande schon
einer Inflation ähnelt ausserhalb mit vier
Dienern, um an den Haushaltungs Posten oder
Erziehungs Posten der grössoren Kinder beim
tragen. Was zu meiner Zeit ungewöhnlich
wäre
gewesen, besonders in unseren Kreisen, ist dort
selbstverständlich geworden. Jedes junge Mädchen
ergreift einen Beruf. — Für die Übersendung
der Stammtafeln der Familie Cohn-Cohn-
berg danke ich. Ausserdem: Aber ich hatte doch
schon eine, die mir vollständig genügte, besonders
da unsre Frau einmal als Kurpatin genannt hatte.
Ich wurde und habe mich noch einmal darüber ver-
tieft und stellte dann fest, dass der Wilhelm Brück-

mann der nun bekannte Willy Brückmann war
und seine Mutter Tante Lina. Weist Du
übrigens, ob Martin Brückmann noch lebt?
Er war mal verheiratet mit Erwin Ellenbeins
Kongress in Stockholm war er auch und hatte sie ver-
lobt aufgenommen. Wir haben seit Jahren nichts
von ihm gehört. - Bei uns kann nun noch hier
hingeschrieben werden: Simone Dorothea Berger, am
27. Januar 1966 geboren als Tochter von Ludwig und
Charlotte, wodurch ich glückliche Urgrossmutter
geworden bin. Wenn Deine Ernitzer Tafel
Ahnentafel aufstöberlicher sein sollte, wäre wün-
schte ich sie gerne beitragen, besonders da unsere
Kinder sind die Biographie unseres Vaters, von
allen die Enkelkinder- und Urenkel das Buch der
Ernitzer Konzerne und seine Aufsichtsräte
und auch unsere stammesmässig hier natürlich
für diese Seite der Familie mehr Interesse haben
u. besonders da J. s. d von hier Seite noch öfter hier Ver-
wandte aufsuchen. Jetzt erwarten wir bald
die Tochter von Christel Lothar Ernitzer, Gretchen
Jacoby. Ich bin bereit 100 Fr. Dir als Dank für
Deine Bemühungen überweisen zu lassen. Dass
für die Schweiz schon eine grosse Summe ist für
eine Rentnerin, die weder für die Geschäftshäuser

ins Gehweta, Brambeng oder Beteiligen
gen in Nordhausen etwas erhalten hat. –

Hier noch einige Mitteilungen die für
Deine Arbeiten eine Vervollständigung
1. mit 1. Meni Nesse Ur med. Hans Ohlenmeyer
wohnt schon viele Jahre in Deutschland
und zwar in Oberhöchstadt im Taunus
Er praktiziert dort im eigenen Haus Alt-
Königstr 44. in den Tropen konnte er ja wirk
gesundheitshalber nicht länger bleiben. Er glaube
sa ungefähr 55 Jahre alt sein.
2. Seine ist Hildchen Adelfeld schon gestorben
3. und bei einer Operation ihre Tochter Ellen † was
Hildchen mit so zu Herzen nahm.
4 † Ihr Mann hat sich wieder verheiratet
mit (3) Meni Frau die da war. Rudolf C.
Meine Vater ist in Jerusalem geboren
6 Mein Schwiegersohn ist schon lange Professor
7. Ludwig Privat-Docent und Arzt in Cöln
8 Alfred Berger ist hat in Amerika das
Professorexamen gemacht und ist seit einem
Jahr Teilhaber der Firma Merrill Lynch
Smith, in Genf bei d. Firma 4 weiter tätig
(Die Firma hat sehr viel Teilhaber)

Aber in seinem jugendlichen Alter fehlt eine grosse Uebersichtung. Man muss aber auch eine grössere Entsagung machen so dass er es nicht recht "überlegte ob er diese Ehre annehmen soll. Sein Chef in Genf hatte ihm dann eingeben mit war selbst so stolz darauf, dass er es arrangierte dass von dem jährlichen Gehalt eine grosse Summe abgezogen und fort eingesahlt wird u.s.w.

9. Charlotte Haas, meine Enkeltochter hat eine Kunstgeschichte in Wien studiert und den Dr: dort gemacht. Ihr Name hatt Ludwig nie Bernen gebort.

10. Willy Brückmann war der jüngste der 3 Söhne von Lina Br. ist Weimar wo 1876 wegs 1876 geboren. Ich war nie seine Einsegnung als verheiratete Frau und mein kleiner Sohn war auch von Ostern 1908/9

11. Marianne Brückmann ist auch schon Name nun unbekannt. verheiratet

Ich wurde diesen Brief wurde viel Zeit in Anspruch nehmen, deshalb schob ich ihn auf bis mir mehr Zeit zur Verfügung stand. übrig blieb

12. Es grüsst Euch alle vielmals Ihr Cousin Karl aus Basel.

D. Mann von Hinrichs Adolf ist bei Ihr 1965 gestorben Remisberg.

Kaete Cohnberg

Basel, d. 17.12.62

Lieber Johnn!

Da ich Dir auch für Deinen so lieben und herzlichen Gratulationsbrief danken wollte, wandelte ich Charlotte mit ihrem u. Ludwigs Dankbrief an, um recht Deiner lieb Du, es kann eine Freude sein und nun sehe ich an meinem Bedauern, dass Du sie ohne meine Intervention schon 14 Tage früher in den Besitz ihres Dankschreibens gekommen wünscht. Nun ist nichts mehr dagegen zu machen. Als kleine Trösterin sende Dir Jemente - Morten. - Zum Offabend hatten wir die drei Feste, so sagte unser Bruderes Grossvater Dabrent, gut und mit Freude überstanden. Ent war hier die standesamtliche Trauung mit anschliessendem heiteren Mahl für die Intimen 16 Personen, dann die schöne erhebende Trauung in der alten Synagoge mit Wein. Der Oberrabbiner Eisenberg mit Weib, der auch Charlotte jüdischen Religionsunterricht gab, hatte das und in die alte Liturgie manche schöne Chöre neuen Textes zu dem jungen Paar und zu uns. Eisenberg äusserte sich auf einem Kongress zu d. neuen Bestimmten Dauer, wo haben wir nur für ein reizendes kleines Paar zugeschickt und das junge Mädchen ist wirklich ein edles Geschöpf, das Ehemann hätte nie Herr Rabbiner Sonnen und Trauer Reden, englische Vereinbarungen d. Schweizer Rabbiner! - Nun, sie sind beide sehr glücklich und fleissig und wir mit ihnen.

Zum bevorstehenden Jahreswechsel sende ich Dir und Deiner lieben Familie meine herzlichsten Glückwünsche. Es grüsst Euch alle recht herzlich

Eure Grossmutter

Kaete

Colmberg

3. Oktober 1962

Liebe Grosscousine Kaethe:

Mit grosser Freude erhielt ich die Anzeige der Hochzeit Deines Enkels Ludwig, und ich hoffe, dass Deine Tochter und Dein Schwiegersohn mir erlauben werden, unsere besten Glueckwuensche zu diesem freudigen Anlass an Dich zu addressieren - zumal es doch noch zu den seltenen Gelegenheiten gehoert, an den man der Grossmutter zur Hochzeit ihres Enkels gratulieren kann. Den Eltern gelten natuerlich die gleichen guten Wuensche - und es sind Gelegenheiten wie diese, die mich schmerzlich daran erinnern, wie weit entfernt wir voneinander sind, und wie klein doch die Hoffnung, einen Besuch abstatten zu koennen. Es sind fast dreissig Jahre vergangen, seit ich als Schuljunge mit meiner lieben Tante Wally Dir einen Besuch in der Emser Strasse machte, und ich fuerchte, es werden doch noch einige Jahre vergehen, bevor wir Viere unseren "Staatsbesuch" in Europa machen koennen.

Ich habe soeben an Ludwig geschrieben, ich hoffe, er weiss wer ich bin, oder jedenfalls hoffe ich, dass Du ihm unsere Verwandtschaft erklaeren kannst. Uebrigens ist er nicht (wie ich schrieb) mein Vetter 3. Grades, sondern ein Vetter 4. Grades meiner Kinder, denn meine Mutter und Deine Tochter sind auf derselben Generationslinie. Das macht natuerlich garnichts, denn auf die "Weite" der Verwandtschaft kommt es nicht an.

Hatte hier kuerzlich Gelegenheit, Ludwig's Doktorarbeit zu sehen - ein kolossales Werk, wenn man bedenkt, welche Schwierigkeiten einem Archaeologen bevorstehen, wenn er sich mit Glassschreben befassen muss. Fuer so etwas muss man wirklich Liebe sowohl wie Begabung haben, und beides scheint offenbar in hohem Masse vorhanden zu sein.

Da wir von Begabung sprechen, muss ich natuerlich auch meine beiden frechen Kinder erwaehnen, die scheinbar die Gestalt von mir, aber die Begabung von ihrer guten Mutter geerbt haben. Darueber beschwere ich mich aber nicht. Beide sind sehr aufgeweckt und unter den besten ihrer Klassen. Juliet ist nun bald 12 Jahre alt, und der Bengel ist sieben. An ihnen koennen wir auch jetzt schon festellen, wie weit entfernt doch die hiergeborene Generation von Europa und unserer juengst-erlebten Geschichte entfernt sind, auch wenn beide Eltern in Deutschland aufwuchsen, und nunmal die liberale Gesinnung und die "Europaeische Weltanschauung" weder verleugnen koennen noch wollen. Hier wachsen also die Kinder von einstigen Fluechtlingen als "richtige" Amerkaner auf, und was uns noch traurige Erinnerungen sind, ist fuer sie Altertumsgeschichte. Daran muessen wir "mittelalterlichen" Eltern noch gewoehnen. Dieselben Erfahrungen machen auch die Eltern in anderen Laendern, besonders in Israel, auch in solchen Faellen wo noch die Grosseltern das Glueck hatten, zur rechten Zeit die alte Heimat verlassen zu koennen.

Von unseren gemeinsamen Verwandten sowohl auf der Cohn wie auf der Conitzerschen Seite hoere ich nur selten - meist von Erna und Meta, mit denen ich seit Jahren korrespondiere, und die eigentlich die letzten der "aelteren" Generation sind, und sich daher auch noch fuer meine familienhistorischen Studien interessieren. Viel laesst sich nichts berichten, denn mit den Jahren werden die Zwischenraeume von einem Brief zum naechsten immer laenger. Hin und wieder hoert man von lang-vergessenen Vettern oder Cousinen, sonst garnichts.

Von Martin Levy und Henny Bucht hoere ich ab und zu, --Alice Connberg kann ich nirgends auffinden. Hast Du je mal von Gertrud Ahlfeld Nachricht?

Nun noch die Hoffung auszusprechen, dass dieser Brief und unsere besten Wuensche Dich und die ganze Familie Berger in bester Gesundheit antreffen wird. Nach den Festlichkeiten haette ich sehr gerne wieder einmal ein Lebenszeichen von Dir, liebe Grosscousine, der ich viel lieber persoenlich die Hand gedrueckt haette. Da muss es eben mal ein Brief tun.

Ich verbleibe, Herzliche Grüsse von uns allen

Dein LR

Kaete Cohnberg

Wengen, d. 21. Juli 1961.

Mein lieber John Rister!

Hier in Wengen wo ich meine Ferien verbringe, finde ich nun endlich Zeit meine Briefschulden abzutragen. Ich möchte Ihnen zunächst herzlich danken für die Übersendung der Familienphotographie. Es ist mir auch Ihre Familie vorteilhaft vorstellen zu können. Ihr Mädchen hat gewiss Ähnlichkeit mit ihrer Tante Dolly sie nimmt sicht sofort an wenden. Er hat ein feingeschnittenes Gesicht, wie die seine Frau Tochter viell auch, als ob sie eine gute jüdische Mamme ist, gelt? Ihre Frau sieht reizte der Familie herrlich von aus. Ihre Eltern und Mutter. Sie sahen es Bild auch mir wirklich damit recht gern. Ihnen auch alles zu nehmen wird. Es war wirklich sehr hübsch allerdings nur bei jeder Begegnung fühlt man sich noch mehr zu ihnen hingezogen. Leider schreiben sie nur so wenig. Ihre Eltern mit einem Rückblick auf hinter Tun gebracht hat. Ich hoffe, dass er gut heilen wird, so dass sie wenigstens einen Teil ihres grossen rüstigen Reiseplanes ausführen können. Und sie konnte in aus Ihr Alter können dann auch in Ruhe ausruhen und sich nur schonen kann. Ihnen

erinnerte. Leider hatte mein Schwiegersohn einen Herzanfall gehabt und war sehr krank, dem Tode ge-
rannen und brauchte absolute Ruhe, so dass wir
die Verbindung nicht so aufrechterhalten konnten wie
gewünscht. Ich spreche Ihnen allerdings auch nicht
Ihnen Ihr Lieber Ehemann leider auch nicht schreiben
Alice Cohnberg
fetzige ausführlich. Ihnen war nur beschäftigt
dass sie vor 10 Jahren in London ihre Eltern
denn war. Ob Sie mal eine Kleine kennen
ein stiftes Verlöbnis ist Hannele sie leider sehr
mein. Ich weiss sie einmal in Nahe und einmal
in Berlin. In Briefwechsel standen wir nie
Sie hatten doch noch eine Schwester, was aus der
geworden war, weiss ich auch nicht.
Ein hart in Ihren Briefen war meinen
Enkelsöhnen gesagt
wden geworden. Leider [illegible] Vater der Enkelsöhne
Hann jetzt vor Ihrer Tod von seinem Enkel
Jahr [illegible] Ihr Studium zum Arzt
arbeitet jetzt noch Tag und Nacht an seinem Beruf.
Veröffentlicht und gut kritisiert wurde ein
gedruckte Arbeit von ihm über Ramirez Glas-
allem jüngeren Enkelsohn war für ein Jahr
von seiner Bankfirma Merrick Lynch, Smith Broker
nach New York geschickt worden um sein
Examen zu machen. Er hat es mit grossem Erfolg
wird dementsprechend jetzt in Chicago von seinen
Chefs weiter gefördert und sehr gut honoriert und
zu grösseren Transaktionen herangezogen. Erstaunlich
für sein Alter! Von meinen Schwiegersohn erstei-
nen darauf schreiben. Manchmal wenden wir Ihre
re angefordert. Ellen ist noch nie so von Vormittags
ein Völkommen tätig Ihre Arbeit beleht

June 6, 1961

Liebe Grosscousine Kaethe:

Heute moechte ich nur das endlich "veroeffentlichte" Bild unserer Familie senden, welches ich schon des oefteren angekuendigt habe, und dessen Erscheinen sich immer wieder verzoegerte. Ich darf wohl annehmen, daas Dir die Schwierigkeiten bekannt sind, die man vorfindet, wenn man zwei junge, lustige und nie stillehaltende Kinder plus Mutter und Vater aufnehmen will, etwas geht immer schief (diesmal unser Toechterchen, die kleine Riesin, sie hat naemlich "Angst" f vor dem Blitzlicht, und kneift sich krankhaft die Augen zu- daher sieht sie ein bischen "komisch" aus. Mich hat der Photograph von der falschen Gesichtshaelfte erwischt: so streng wie ich hier aussehe bin ich nicht, eher ganz das Gegenteil. Aber dieses ist das beste der sechs Probebilder, sowhl meine Frau Ruth, die keiner meiner Verwandten (bis auf Meta Ollendorff) bisher gesehenhat, wie auch unser Sohn, der freche Bengel, der genau wie ich aussieht (d.h. als ich so jung war wie er, woran ich mich kaum noch erinnern kann).

Sonst nichts Neues. Ich ebeilige mich, Dir das Bild zu senden, denn unser Vetter Martin und Cousine Hlene sind auf dem Wege zu Dir, und hier koennen sie "uns ansehen" (ihre Kopie bekommen sie erst wenn sie auf der Rueckreise hier "vorbeigondeln", was sie uns versprochen haben. Beide sind sehr liebe Leute, ein Jammer, das sie ueber 2000 Meilen von uns hier entfernt wohnen - von meinen wenigen Verwandten in Europa ganz abgesehen. Diese moechte ich zu gern mal besuchen, aber es wird noch eine Weile dauern/.

Wie geht es Dir und Deiner Familie? Deine Enkel sindmittlerweile auch schon Erwachsene, und wohl xxxxx bald selbst Familiengruender? Leider habe ich auf meinen letzten Brief, in dem ich um die Adresse von Alice Cohnberg bat, keine Antwort erhalten - ich nehme an, das Du die Addresse nicht hast. Schade, da geht mir eine wichtige Verbindung zu der Cohn Familie verloren, denn nur sie koennte mir ueber ihre eigenen Eltern und Grosseltern was berichten.

Da ich grade an Cohnberg denke: In der Naehe von St. Louis lebt noch die Wittwe von Julius Cohnberg,(ausser einigen anderen Nachkommen von dieser Amerikanischen Branche dieser Familie. Leider scheint weder sie noch die anderen an der Familie ihrer Voreltern interessiert zu sein.Ich habe ein verschiedene geschrieben, aber nie Antwort erhalten.

Nun noch die besten Gruesse und alles Gute sowie beste Gesundheit von uns allen.

Herzlichst

Dein Grossvetter

Cfm kay

3. Dezember 1960

Liebe Grosskousine Kaethe:

Wie ueblich, stehe ich wohl wieder seit langem auf Deiner schwarzen Liste, wegen scheinbarer Schreibfaulheit, und wegen der langen Pausen zwixx schen meinen Briefen. Die Entschuldigungen wuerden Seiten fuellen, und so wahr sie auch sein moegen, sie entschuldigen nichts. Denn langsam werden auch die Kinder von gestern grosser, aelter - wenn schon nicht weiser, und die Zeigt vergeht nicht, sie fliegt vorbei.

Was mich besorgt, ist der heimliche Verdacht, ich schriebe Dir und anderen nur, wenn ich was wissen will -nebenbeigesagt stimmt das manchmal-. Von Blanka hoerte ich schon vor einiger Zeit dass Ihr Euch in der Schweiz getroffen habt, und wie gerne waere ich da fuer ein paar Stunden dabei gewesen... Fuer Blanka muss es schoen gewesen sein, nach dem tragischen Verlust ihres Sohnes und meines Freundes Walter - wir hofften, dass sie die fuer sie so notwendige Reise machen koeente. Deshalb schon war ich nicht "neidisch", sondern freut mich xxx fuer sie.--

Nun schreibt unser gemeinsamer Vetter Martin x Lewy dass er nochmals Anfang naechsten Jahres nach Europa kommen wird, mit Frau, und Euch auch wieder besuchen wird, was mich sehr freut. Ueberhaupt freute es mich, zu hoeren, dass Ihr im Briefwechsel steht. Henny Bucht wird er auch wieder sehen. Nun schrieb ich Martin dass dochAlice Cohnberg, ebenso wie mit mir auch mit ihm(und naeher verwandt) noch inEngland lebt. Trotz meiner bisherigen Bemuehungen kann ich die Addresse nicht auftreiben: und die Vettern Moses in London wissen sie scheinbar auch nicht. Da erinnere ich mich,dass Du doch mit ihr auch in Korrespondenz stehstx oder vor nicht zu langer Zeit von ihr gehoert haben moechtest-Koenntest Du mir ihre Addresse geben? Dann kann Martin als mein persoenlicher Botschafter mal mit ihr die Familienstammbaeume herauf-und herunterklettern. Da sie mit mir doppelt verwandt ist, liegt mir sehr, zu hoeren, was sie vielleicht ueber d e Cohnberg & Itzig Familien weiss.

Von Meta und Erna hoere ich ab und zu, von meiner eigenen Generation leider herzlich wenig. Meine Versuche, die Stammbaeume auf dem Laufenden zu halten, habe ich fast aufgegeben, da sich eben kaum jemand dafuer interessiert, dagegen habe ich mich sehr der wirtschafts- und Sozialgeschichte zugewandt, eben die der Juden inDeutschland seit 1800, denn einige unserer Verwandten waren "prominent"(im guten Sinne des Wortes), wie z.B. die Warenhaus-Conitzers, die zum Ausbau dieser Geschaeftsart so viel beigetragen haben. Auf dem Gebiete der Wissenschaft habe ich natuerlich meines Vater's Neisser Familie, und andere auch. Wo arbeitet Dein Enkel Dr. Berger? und wacht sein juengerer Bruder? Ihr seit doch auch auf meiner Spezialliste, als weitere Beitraeger ueber das Durchschnittmass hinaus. (Ebenso die hochbegabten Jonases in Zuerich und Baden/Zuerich. Walter Jonas hat einen national-bekannten Ruf als Kunstmaler.

Nun mal genug fuer heute. Meine Familie , froehlich und frech wie immer, schickt ihre herzlichsten Gruesse. Ich auch.

Hoffe, recht bald von Dir wieder hoeren zu duerfen, und verbleibe,

Dein G. R.

March 22, 1959

Liebe Grosscousine Kaethe:

Ich hatte schon vor Wochen Deinen lieben Brief vom 25.Dezember 58 ~~xxxx~~ beantworten wollen, aber es ist immer beim wollen geblieben. Zuviel Arbeit, zu wenig Zeit, und die immer groesser werdenden Kinder lassen mir auch nicht die Ruhe, aber das ist mir auch recht, sie sehen ja den Herrn Vater nur abends, und dann ist es gewoehnlich zu spaet, herumzuspielen, und ich bin halbtot. Wochenende ist auch so ne Sache... Jedenfalls kommen meine vielen brieflichen Freunde und freundschaftlichen Verbindungen dabei zu kurz.

Zunaechst nun mal herzlichensten Dank fuer die neuen (nun schon wieder alten) ~~xxxx~~ Marken. Ja, ungebraucht sind sie mir noch lieber, da die Post meistens die Marken sehr verstempelt, und man dann nicht das Markenbild sehen kann. Wenn es Dir nicht eine Buerde ist, waere ich sehr erfreut, die neueste Serie auch zu haben, ungebraucht. An Schweizer Marken sammle ich naehmlich die alljaehrlichen Nationalfestsaetze und die immer schoenen Pro Juventute. Fuer 1958 habe ich nun beide Saetze, fuer 1959 ist erst der eine erschienen (vorige Woche). Wuerde mich sehr freuen, als Gegengabe Die unsere Marken zu senden, falls Deine Enkel noch sammeln. Markensammeln ist kein Spiel: es ist wirklich ein "Steckpfered fuer Erwachsene, und fuer sie ebenso lehrreich wie fuer die Jungen...

Danke auch SEHR fuer die Zeitungsausschnitte, die mich hoechst interessierten. Der Aufbau hatte auch einen kleinen Praragraph ueber Deinen Schwiegersohn. Dass wir nun auch einen neuen Doktor in der Familie haben, freut mich sehr. Scheinbar hat Dein Enkel das Talent auf beiden Seiten seiner Eltern geerbt. Uebrigens ist es nicht so sehr selten, dass 25jaehrige Arbeiten veroeffentlichen: In den sogenannten Firedensjahren hat man von Studenten erwartet, dass sie ihren Doktor vor dem 28. Jahre "haben", und einige junge Doktoranden haben hier (besonders in den Naturwissenschaften) schon mehrere Arbeiten hinter sich, allerdings findet man hier dass der Doktor dann etwas spaeter kommt, denn "Erfahrung" (praktische Anstellung,etc.) ist hier oft mehrWert als der Doktorgrad. Trotz unserer grossen Wissenschaft findet man in Amerika noch immer eine Abneigung gegen den ~~xxx~~ geistig Gebildeten, der Doktor wird so oft als unpraktischer Idealist verschrieben, und gesellschaftlich haben Professoren und Doktoren noch immer nicht das Ansehen,dass man ihnen in Deutschland un ueberhaupt in Europa von je her entgegengebracht hat. Filmschauspieler sind mehr beliebt....und wer Geld macht, ist hochangesehen (bis er es wieder verliert). Man wundert sich hier oft, wie eine moderne Gesellschaft so eigenartige und oft falsche Vorstellungen von dem, was Wert hat, und Bildung ist.

Ich moechte heute noch (endlich) Onkel Gabriel's Brief an Dich zuerueck-senden, denn ich denke doch, dass es fuer Dich ein Andenken ist, dass Du gern behalten moechtest.---Von uns nichts Neues, die Kinder sind gesund,laut,und frech. Wir waren sehr betruebt, zu hoeren, dass Blanka's Sohn Walter so ploetzlich in Chicago verschieden ist. Wir hatten uns sehr angefreundet. Mit Deinem Neffen Gerhard bin ich in steem Briefwechsel, es freut mich sehr, ihn als Mensch und Freund schaetzen zu duerfen. Hoffe, doch, er wird nochmal hierher kommen. Nach New York konnte ich ihm nicht entgegenfahren, doch haette ich ihn in Chicago besuchen koennen-zu schade.

Nun noch die besten Gruesse und eine Bitte: ich haette gern etwas ueber die berufliche Arbeit Deiner Tochter gehoert. Sie schrieb doch mal, sie sei auch Bibliothekarin: wo und was tut sie? Interessiert m ch wirklich sehr. Lebt Frau Ahfeld noch? Und Dr. Klemperer? Von der Cohn-Familie hier und sonstwo hoere ich sehr selten. Eher noch von Martin Levy, unserem Vetter und Freund. Es ist wrklich schade, dass

wir so weltenweit entfernt voneinander leben.

Basel d. 25. 12. 58.
1-10-59

Lieber Hahn.

Da ich doch weiss, dass Du Marken sammelst, send
ich Dir die neuen Juventutemarken. Ich weiss
zwar noch immer nicht, ob Sie gutempelten oder un
stempelten für den Sammler wichtig sind. Ich lege
auch noch andere bei. Ausserdem füge ich diesem Brief
zwei Artikel der Basler Nachrichten an. Da Du ja auch
für die Menschen des Altertums Interesse hast,
kannst Du daraus die geistigen Qualitäten meines
Schwiegervaters und Onkels ersehen. Ludwig hatte
mir natürlich auch eine Einladung zu dem Lichtbilder-
trag besorgt, der auf Aufforderung der Basler Zirkel der Ver
schiedenen u. Vereinigung der Freunde antiker Kunst in der
Universitätsaula gehalten hat. Es war erstaunlich, mit welcher
und Klug und sicher er mit seiner Aufgabe entledigte, überhaupt
wenn man bedenkt, dass er erst 25 Jahre und drei volle Jahre
"öffentlicher Vortrag war. Der Vortrag handelte auf der gedruckten Ein
ladung "Neue Forschungen zur Geschichte des römischen Glases"
Den Bericht darüber schrieb in Dienstag ein Urenkel von Klein
an, der Dir ja auch sicher ein Begriff ist. Den 60. Geburtstag haben
wir gross gefeiert. Ich habe nur sehr bedauert, dass meine geliebte Mama diese
beiden schönen Ereignisse nicht mit erleben konnte u. Fanny
auch nicht mehr gegen sein Kommen. - Mit der Hauptsache meines
Schreibens ist aber, Dir und Deiner lieben Familie alles
Gute für das neue Jahr 1959 zu wünschen. Es grüsst
Euch alle recht herzlich
Eure Gross-Gross-Gross ?
Erwine
Haefe Cahnheim.

8240

27. Mai 1958

Meine liebe Grosscousine Kaethe :

In meinem Buche naht fuer Dich der 75. Geburtstag, Da moechte ich doch unter den Gratulanten sein, und ausserdem Dir einen Wunsch erfuellen, den mir unser Vetter Martin Levy im vorigen Jahr uebermittelt hatte. Zunaechst mal die allerbesten Gruesse und Wuensche. Fuer mich, der ich grade halb so alt bin, ist die Tatsache, dass hier wieder einmal eine Geburtstagsfeier in der "hoeheren" Altersstufe gefeirt wird, etwas zum Nachdenken. Wird man sich doch langsam bewusst, dass "man" fast die Haelfte des zu erwartenden Lebensspannes durchgelebt hat, man hat "überlebt", und man ist sich nicht immer klar, dass man wirklich von sich selbst sagen kann, dx was die Generation meiner Eltern und Grosseltern noch haben sagen koennen: das sie etwas erreichte, etwas festes, fuehlbares, etwas "Rechtes". Da habe ich nun selbst Familie, und meine Mutter ware heute auch schon naeher 70 als 60 (1891). Da bin ich schon viele eher bereit, zuzugestehen, das man so alt ist wie man sich fuehlt, und dass die Anzahl der Jahre an sich nichts bedeuted. 75 ist aber doch eine schoene Jubilaeumsnummer, und wenn Du, wie ich es sehr hoffe, Dich so wohl fuehlst wie ich es Dir wuensche, dann bist Du eben 75 Jahre jung, nicht alt. Ernstlich gemeint: Verlebe Deinen Ehrentag und noch viele weitere Jahre im Kreise Deiner lieben Familie, eine Freude, die leider viel zu wenigen Deiner Generation beschieden wurde. Was in den frueheren Jahren geschah, ist nun Geschichte, und als Familienforscher muss ich gestehen, es ist Familiengeschichte, und ganz gleich, wie wir leben, wir koennen nun einmal, schon der aufwachsenden Nachkommen wegen, nit in der Vergangenheit leben - nur sollte man sie kennen, und sie nicht vergessen.

Die beigefuegte Familientafel zeigt hauptsaechlich die heute noch lebenden Nachkommen der Familie des Moses Michael Cohn, immerhin 94 Leute, die zwischen Thailand und den Amerikanischen Kontinenten verstreut leben, und die meisten voneinander nie gehoert haben. Daran ist nuneinmal die Diaspora schuld, und wie schon immer in der Vergangenheit, die junge Generationen haben weniger Interesse. Damit muessen wir uns nun einmal abfinden, und im uebrigen habe ich es auch aufgegeben, zu versuchen, mit jedem in Verbindung zu stehen.

Hoerst Du manchmal von Frau Ahlfeld? Ich war mit ihr vor einigen Jahren in Verbindung, dann aber ist dies auch eingeschlafen. Ich freute mich aber sehr, meinen persoenlichen Botschafter Martin zu haben, dem auch die zweite Reise in Europa groesste Freude bereitete. Nur haette ich ihm gerne beim Koffertragen geholfen.

Ich werde am Tage Deines Geburtstags in Chicago sein, und dort Tante Meta und auch Blanka Hart (Herz) besuchen. Nach acht Jahren wieder einmal ein paar liebe und bekannte Gesihter zu sehen, ist eine freudiger Anlass - ich habe Blanka seit 1944 nicht gesehen, damals arbeitete sie schwer in London... ihr Sohn, Walter, den Du sicher auch kennst, hat mich hier und auch mal in Washington besucht. So hoert man ab und zu mal von seinen weitentfernten aber beliebten Verwandten. Besonders aber habe ich mich gefreut, mit Deinem Neffen Gerhard im Briefwechsel zu stehen, was zumindest beweist, dass man unter seinen Verwandten auch Freunde haben kann. Zu schade, dass sein Besuch hier so schlecht ausfiel, er wurde krank und konnte uns hier nicht besuchen.--

Genug der Worte. Meine besten Gruessex, sowohl meine wie auch meiner Frau besten Wuensche zu den naechsten 25 Jahren.

Herzlichst

Dein

Hotel Jodquellenhof. Bad Tölz O. Bayern

, d. 13.8.58 8/18

Liebes Großmütterchen!

Hab herzlichen Dank für Deine 8370 innige dankenswerten Zeit und Deine Glückwünsche zu meinem 75. Geburtstag. Du musst entschuldigen daß er erst heute existiert. Aber die letzte Zeit war recht bewegt und ausgefüllt. Den Geburtstag selbst habe ich mit meiner Tochter in Berlin verlebt. Wiedergutmachungsansprüche bewogen mich hinzureisen und da ich einen Termin am 10. hatte reisten wir am 5. bereits ab und zwar erst mit der Bahn bis Hannover, wo wir uns zwei Tage aufhielten und Gäste eines Vetters von mir Ernst Habergrütkin. Frau, waren. Sie haben jahrelang in Shanghai gelebt und früher gehört damit ihrer Wiedergutmachung ein herrliches Leben in dem schönen Hannover wo sie als junges Mädchen ein Jahr in dem Tennisinvent Severson verbrachte. Das eine Haus der Tennisanlage steht noch in und die Bäckerei die gehört natürlich eine andere zu Conditorei geworden ist. Es machte mir Spaß meinen Gästen all die Stätten zu zeigen wo ich als junges Mädchen so viel gewandelt war zum Teil als Gänsemarsch mit den andern ging. Die herrliche Eilenriede der Wald mitten in der Stadt steht noch. Von Hannover fuhren wir dann mit dem Autobus (ganz unbedeutend) nach Berlin. Den nächsten Morgen war mein Geburtstag. Wir wohnten in einer sehr netten Pension am Olivaer Platz eine der wenigen, die noch gut erhalten ist. Durch Fleurop und den Gedanken aber Lieben sah mein Mädchenzimmer bald wie ein Blumengarten aus. Briefe, Depeschen u. Geschenke kamen teils. Ich war ganz gerührt, besonders auch über die herrlichen Briefe von Frankel u. meinem Schwiegersohn und ihre Aufmerksamkeiten und ihre Anerkennung meiner Persönlichkeit. Umgetrosten auf mein Wohl wurde bei einer

Freundin von Ellen, die viel in unserem Hause als junges Mädchen verkehrt hat, jetzt studierte in München Verwaltungsgerichtsrätin ist u. die uns Vormittag schon mit ihrem Auto abholte und mir Berlin zu zeigen wollte. Ellen war schon einmal bei ihr vor Jahren zum Besuch gewesen während ich mich ja zum ersten Male in dieser Reise entzückenden Stadt befand. Natürlich enthüllte, über die fürstlichen Dimensionen Stellenweise ist Berlin wirklich grossartig. Wenn mehr die Leidenschaften würden, die weniger offensichtlich wo die Liebe herrscht. Am Nürnberger Platz habe ich vergebens gesucht freies Feld bis zur Kaiser-Allee, die jetzt Wunder-Allee heisst. Wo zum Haus am Lehrter Platz, stand, ist Rasen gepflanzt, da sie bis zur Fahrbahngrenze unterrichtet. Einen Tagen machte ich allein die Stätten auf, die mir besonders lieb waren. Wo meine Eltern jahrelang am Hafen zuletzt Damm 205 gewohnt hatten, stand mir keine Minute. - Am Wasserturm hatte mir wenig verändert. Nur auf vielen Gräbern wuchert das Unkraut, weil sie nicht mit Pflege sind und Gärtner weder öffentlichen Einzelgräber zu pflegen. - Von der Schlesischen Brücke, die Expreßzüge, herüber ist hierher nur Fern zweite - Montag Abend ich schon hier - Pünktlich war der fünf gebrachten Doktor pünktlich. In der Basler Zeitung stand: Für die Philosophische - Historischen Fakultät hat das Doktorexamen bestanden: Ludwig Rudolf Berger von Basel mit Hauptfach, mit Neu- u. Frühgeschichte, Allgemeine Geschichte als Nebenfächern und Prädikat magna cum laude. Das ist bereits das dritte Examen, das d. 25-jährige gemacht hat: das Abitur, Mittellehrerexamen, beide auf. Wunsch d. Eltern damit er mich ja das Gymnasium kann. Er hat aber gleich fabelhafte Anfänge bekommen. Lugen Bücher wollte mit auf den Herren ein neues Museum mit dem mit Mären in einer altägyptischen Leidung steht bei Basel aufbauen lässt und in den Fünfte d. d. Schweiz ausgestellt in dem Publikum zugänglich gemacht werden sollen. Hätten Sie Ihnen u. Enkeln ihre Liebe bei gegeben hätten Sie einen neuen aufzufügen können

9/25

8060 Basel, d. 20.9.54

Lieber John Richter,

Deinen Glückwünschen - Entwürfen haben wir es zu verdanken, dass die Verwandten Levy - Moses uns entdeckt und diesen Sommer wieder besucht haben. Es sind wirklich liebe Menschen und Künstlerfreunde. Es ist erstaunlich was sie für eine Gewandtheit haben (Kennst Du dieses Wort, vielleicht habe ich es falsch geschrieben, wenn Klara hat es oft von mir gesagt), schlecht zu Fuss, sind sie aber immer auf den Beinen und für alles interessiert. Es ist erstaunlich. Glasperlen Bäumen wie ihre herrliche Europapreise die fabelhaft ausgearbeitet ist programmässig zu Ende ausführen. Indirekt durch Dich und direkt durch Frau Levy haben wir auch die Verbindung mit Eric Moses London aufgenommen, der uns mehrmals auf seiner Durchreise nach Florenz besuchen wird, wenn es einrichten kann. Er war schon mehrere Male in Basel ohne etwas von uns zu wissen. - Wie geht es Euch. Habt Ihr Euch nun gut dort eingelebt? Zum bevorstehenden Jahres wechsel sende ich Euch meine herzlichsten Glückwünsche. Ich habe mich sehr gefreut, dass Du Anerkennung gefunden und beruflich rasch Deinen Kunst - Weg machst. Wie Du weiss ich bis heute nicht gelesen oder gehört hast, ist leider meine Schwägerin Emma Lasker gestorben. Sie war sehr leidend und litt seit dem Tode meines Bruders an seelischen Depressionen und wünschte sich den Tod schon lange. Aber für uns kam der Tod doch sehr überraschend und bin ich traurig wieder einen lieben Menschen

höhigen weniger auf Erden zu wissen. Jetzt
will jetzt mit seiner Frau nach New York reisen
um seine Grossmutter zum 85 Geburtstag zu be-
suchen. Das Wiedersehen unter diesen Umständen
wird sicher auch für beide aufregend sein. Ja,
mit des Geschickes Mächten ist kein ewig Bund
zu flechten.

Den Sommer war ich 3 Wochen auf dem
schönen Hochplateau Montana-Crans
und habe mich gut erholt. Auf dem
Rückweg habe ich 2 Tagen in Aletsch-
Fliichthingebracht in Vevey verbracht. Dort
wird die Rückkehr aus Theresienstadt ver-
zögert sie sind so froh dass sie dort in dem
schön gelegenen Heim oberhalb des Genfer See
ihren Lebensabend ohne Sorgen verbringen
können. In Basel habe ich allerdings die
2000 Jahrfeier Basels versäumt. Anlässlich
dieses Ereignisses wurde auch zur Feier des
vor 2000 Jahren vollbrachten Gründung der Co-
lonia Raurica eine Ausstellung "die Schweiz
zur Römerzeit" veranstaltet. Morgen wird
mein Enkelsohn Ludwig mit seiner
Frau und alle Männer. Er ist doch angehender
Architekt, hat mit den Vorarbeiten dieser Aus-
stellung viel zu tun gehabt wurde auch von
seinem Professor beauftragt einen Aufsatz über
die 2000 Jahrfeier in "Berner Bund" zu
schreiben. Wenn es Dich interessiert kann ich
Dir diesen Artikel senden. — Andrei einig
Monaten aus Liana wie Klaus Pfeiffer schon
Velo praktiziert. Er war in diesem Sommer

— —

Viele Grüsse für Dich und
von meinem Mann und
Deinen Kindern
Deine
Gertrud.

12-14-55

Basel, d.5.12.55. 7131

Lieber John Richter!

Deinen zuletzt geäusserten Wunsch habe ich erfüllt und vier Fr. in Deinem Namen nach Winterthur an die Druckerei gesandt. Nimm es als kleinen Dank von mir entgegen, ebenso die Pro Juventute Marken, von denen ich Dir einen Satz anbei sende. Hast Du noch persönliche Erinnerungen an den Vater/ des Graphikers Jonas, der in Ascona lebt? Ich entsinne mich nur dunkel an den ganz alten Herrn, der rschner in Bromberg war und einen grossen Patriarchenbart hatte. - Mittlerweile ist Dein interessanter Brief mit den netten Photographien eingetroffen, jetzt bin ich wirklich"im Bilde " und mir wurden durch die verschiedenen Bilder die Zusammenhänge der Familie Cohn-Cohnberg klar. Ich danke Dir jedenfalls vielmals dafür.
Die Aufnahmen der Geschwister auf einer Karte sind besonders reizvoll und auch übersichtig.
Hoffentlich ist Euer Umzug gut von statten gegangen, ich wünsche Euch recht viel Glück für das neue Heim und gleichzeitig für das neue Jahr 1956.- Nun werde ich ohne grosse Übergänge auf einzelne Stellen und Anfragen ~~a~~ in Deinen letzten Briefen eingehen. Ernestine Cohnberg stand unserer Familie - da sie ja die Mutter des Adoptivvaters war- weniger nah als Natan Cohn (in unserer Famlie Babusch genannt) der der leibhaftige Grossvater meines Mannes war u. später im Hauses seiner Tochter Doris Cohnberg gewohnt hat, wo ich ihn noch kennen gelernt habe. Er war ein auffallend kleiner Mann, aber von sehr grosser Güte, der in Nakel alles Leuten Geld geborgt hat (ohne Eigennutz) so dass in Nakel wie mein Mann scherzhaft sagte, keine Pleite war, bei der er nicht beteiligt war. Ich habe in meiner Familiendokumentenmappe eine Widmung an ihn anlässlich seines 80 sten Geburtstages unterschrieben von dem Rabbiner, von dem Vorstand und den Representanten X Nakels, unter X Gemeinde denen sich auch der Name von L. Baerwald u. N. Itzig befanden, datiert v. 15. Aug. 1895. In dem Ehrenschreiben heisst es u.a."Im Namen unserer Gemeinde, die in Ihnen eines ihrer ältesten u. geachtesten Mitglieder verehrt, und i.Namen der Wohltätigkeitsvereine, denen Sie eine Reihe v. Jahren angehört, und die Sie nach Kräften ~~xxx~~ durch hat u. That gefördert haben, bringen wir Ihnen die herzlichsten Glückwünsche dar." Übrigens konnte mein Sohn Franz vor seinem Abitur seinen Stammbaum statt eines Aufsatzes anfertigen, dem ich verschiedene Daten und Erinnerungsblätter entnehme. Ich ersehe daraus, dass Nathan Cohn auch anlässlich des 50 jährigen Stiftungsfestes des Krankenunterstützungsverein, bei dessen Gründung er mitgewirkt hat, zum Ehrenmitglied ernannt wurde.~~M~~-- Michael Cohn soll viel auf Wabderschaft gewesen sein, selbst in Amsterdam u. London u. soll dort an den Namen "Cohn" "berg" herangehängt haben.- Alice Cohnberg , Tochter v. Nathan Cohnberg steht sicher in Verbindung mit Walter Brückmann, ihrem richtigen Vetter in Los Angeles 534, N Poinsettia Pl. 36. California. Er wird Dir vielleicht die Adresse von Alice Cohnberg geben können. Ich selbst besitze sie nicht, Nathan Cohn war der Bruder von Frau Lina Brückmann.
Nun zur Beantwortung über die Besitzer der Conitzerschen Geschäfte. Bei Löbenstein u. Freudental waren Mitinhaber mein Bruder Alfred, Hermann Conitzer, mein Vater , Herr A. Goldstein, Eisleben, - der mit uns liiert war durch die Heirat mit Vally Biber, der Schwester von Tante Rosa Conitzer, Max Fleischner ,der zuerst nur Geschäftsführer war u. nachher Mitinhaber wurde- Ich gehörte auch dazu u. Lotte Jakoby, von der ich nicht genau weiss, ob sie es wurde nach dem Tode ihres Vaters Hermann C. oder durch ihre Heirat. Ich hatte schon einen Anteil bei Lebzeiten meines Vaters bekommen. Er beteiligte mich weil mein Mann damals als das Geschäft anfangs des Krieges gekauft wurde als Kriegsgerichtsrat im Felde stand, und unsere Einnahmen durch die Nicht-persönliche-Wahrnahmung-der-Praxis gering waren.-
S. Plaut in Ülzen war nicht verwandt, wurde übernommen von meinem Bruder Alfred u. Hermann Conitzer. Modehaus Schönbeck in Nordhausen (leider noch russische Zone) gehörten Alfred u. Hermann Conitzer ebenso Max Fleischner . Ich war dort stille Teilhaberin. Über die Inhaber der anderen Geschäfte. Es handelt sich um eine andere Conitzerlinie, um Vettern meines Vaters, Geschwister von Flora Conitzer,

Sally, Arthur, Moritz, über die Du vielleicht noch besser Bescheid weisst als ich.
Mein Enkel Ludwig Rudolf Berger hat jetzt sein Mittelschullehrer-examen mit den hier besten Nummern 6 gemacht, und zwar in Deutsch und Geschichte. Sein Sport-Turnlehrerexamen bestand er schon vor längerer Zeit. Nun studiert er fleissig weiter, um seinen Doktor später in Archäologie zu machen. Dies ist sein Lieblingsfach.
Die beiden Dr. Meyer waren sehr bedeutend. Max Meyer hatte mehr unter Paul Ehrlich gearbeitet und wurde später in Frankfurt Direktor für Hygiene. Albert M. war ein Freund v. Ehrlich und hat in Berlin das Laboratorium für Ehrlich ausgebaut als Ehrlich Robert Koch-Institut. - Die Familie Berger stammt aus Ehrlich. Wenn ich von Ehrlich schreibe, fällt mir Ihre Herkunft ein. Wann ist von Ehrlich Schwester Tochter Ihrer Grossmutter?

Lieber John Richter! Ich möchte Ihnen herzlich für all die ~~Mühe~~ Mühe danken, die Sie - eigentlich doch für uns alle- mit den Forschungen nach unserer Familie haben. Mir machen Ihre Berichte u. vor allem die Photographien immer grosse Freude.
Muttel erzählte mir viel von Ihnen u. Ihr Schicksal ist mir nicht fremd. Sie haben im Grossen den gleichen Beruf, den ich im Kleinen hier an einem Museum habe: Bibliothekarin. Wahrscheinlich lieben wir beide sehr Bücher u. sind in unserer Arbeit sehr glücklich.
Ich wünsche Ihnen u. Ihrer lieben Familie im neuen Heim u. im neuen Jahr nur Gutes. Herzlichen Gruss Ihre Ellen Berger.

P.S. Die Daten bekommen schreibe ich Dir

Für heute mit ich nun endlich schliessen damit Du doch auch endlich Dank erhältst für die Mühe die Du Dir mit der ganzen Family gibst. - Anbei auch ein Bild von Deiner 92jährigen Grosstante,
(mit vielen Grüssen) Marie Schneberg

Basel d. 4.12.55.
Ist Wally Carriker nicht eigentlich Deine Gross-Tante? Sie war doch so viel ist meiss die Schwester Deiner Grossmutter Martha Segal?

7101

John Henry Richter

NEUE ADDRESSE: 817 Sheridan St., N.W.
WASHINGTON 11, D.C.

November 16, 1955

Liebe Grosscousine Kaethe:

ich bin zwar mitten im Packen (wir ziehen am 18.) moechte aber doch die Bilder jetzt absenden, sonst dauert es wieder Wochen, bis ich alles beisammen habe.

Der alte Herr auf dem Solo Bild ist Moses Michael Cohn, der Vater der acht Kinder auf dem anderen Bild. Die Aufnahme ist excellent, da das Original 1941 schon recht vergilbt war. Tante Wally hatte es (auch ein Bild von Cecilie Cohn geb. Kallmann, seiner zweiten Frau und Mutter der vier Kinder, die auf der zweiten Reihe drauf sind. Nur ein Bild von Flora Zacharias fehlt, sie scheint die aelteste der Kinder aus der zweiten Ehe gewesen zu sein.

Moses Michael Cohn war der Sohn von MICHAEL COHN und seiner Frau ESTER, deren Maedchenname nicht ganz feststeht, es kann EPHRAIM oder FLATAU gewesen sein. ~~XXXXX~~ FLATAU erinnert natuerlich an die FLATAUER Familie, die zwei-oder dreimal in die Conitzer Familie heiratete. EPHRAIM ist der noch immer nicht gefundene Verbindungsname mit den Ahnen MEYERBEERS, mit dem, der alten Familientradition nach, wir "verwandt"sind. Ich habe den GIACOMO MEYERBEER stammbaum hier, bin rauf- und runtergeklettert, habe aber auch nichts finden koennen, dass nach Westpreussen fuehrt. Allerdings seine Frau (eine geborene MOSSON die ebenfalls seine Cousine war) stammt teilweise aus Posen. Aber auch in diesem Fall habe ich nichts verwandtes und verwendbares finden koennen. Weisst Du irgendetwas darueber?

JULIUS JONAS, der Sohn der juengsten Tante auf dem Familienbild, lebt bekanntlich noch, in Ancona, nahe 80, schreibt NIE. Sein Sohn WALTER ist der Maler, den ich in meinem Luftpostbrief erwaehnte. Ich werde ihm mal schreiben, dassein Bild seiner scheinbar sehr huebschen Grossmutter nun in Deinen guten Haenden ist. Das Bild war sehr einfach herzustellen, und billiger als 8 Einze Negative. Die Originale habe ich natuerlichauch noch.

Vom alten MMC haben wir scheinbar unsere Augenlider, die 8 Kinder haben sie alle, meine Grossmutter Segall, Tochter von Eva Cohn Conitzer, und meine Mutter hatten sie auch. Die scharfen Linien rechts und links vom Munde sind allerdings echt Conitzersche Beilagen.

Für heute noch die besten Gruesse von Deinem

7090

John Henry Richter November 9, 1955

vom 20. November an: 817 Sheridan St., N.W. Washington 11, D.C.

Liebe Grosscousine Kaethe:

da bin ich schon wieder am Apparat, diesmal mit einer bescheidenen (?) Bitte. Unser entfernt-verwandter Vetter WALTER JONAS (Enkel von Henriette Cohn Jonas, einer Schwester von Ernestine Cohnberg) ist wie Du sicher weisst, ein sehr bekannter Maler in Zürich. Er hat neuerdings wieder eine sehr interessante Ausstellung gehabt, die im journal "WERK" , Juni-Heft 1955, xxx beschrieben wird. Ich habe nun den Verlag gebeten, mir eine Kopie dieses Heftes zu senden, was er auch tun wird. Das Heft kostet nur 4 Francs(Schweizer Francs, natuerlich), und es wuerde mich hier zweimalsowivel kosten, wenn ich es von hier sende.

Wuerdest Du mir nun die grosse Liebe tun, dem Verlag 4 Francs zu senden? Die Adresse ist WERK, Buchdruckerei Winterthur, ~~Technikumstrasse~~ Technikumstrasse 83, Winterthur. Die Rechnung trägt die Nummer 233, der Brief die Bezeichnung lt 6627. Du wuerdest mir da einen sehr grossen Gefallen tun.

Ich kann auch wieder mit etwas neuem aufwarten, diesmal sende ich es aber mitgewoehnlicher Post. Die Kopie der 8 Bilder der Kinder von Moses Michael Cohn, einschliesslich seiner Tochter Ernstine (die ja fuer Deine Nachkommen wichtig ist) ist sehr gut gelungen, und eine Kopie ist also auf dem Wege zu Dir. Ebenfalls das Bild des Vaters der 8, Moses Michael Cohn, den ich ja mit Deinen Kinder als Ahnherrn teile.
Kosten für Dich: selbstverständlich keine.

Eine andere Frage: Hast Du irgendwelche Verbindung mit ALICE COHNBERG? Ich moechte noch immer von ihr hoeren, sie ist ja auch doppelt verwandt mit mir, und moeglicherweise kann sie mir noch einige Mitteilungen ueber die Cohn-Cohnberg Linie machen. Falls Du Ihre Adresse hast, sende sie mir doch bitte.

Die neue Adresse (siehe oben) stellt einen Grossen Schritt fuer uns dar, wir haben ein Haus gemietet (Kaufen kann ich mir keins, jetzt noch nicht), und werden endlich, nach sieben Jahren und zwei Kindern, ein Dach fuer uns selbst haben. In unserem immer kleiner werdenden Apartment liess es sich einfach nicht laenger aushalten. Das Haus ist teuer (alle sind teuer) aber eine groessere Wohnung waere nicht viel billiger, und ebenso unbequem, gewesen.

Für heute noch die allerbesten Grüsse

Dein

6964

John Henry Richter July 8, 1955

Liebe Grosscousine Kaethe,

heute mal wieder einen Brief mit -wie ich denke- interessanten Beilagen. Neben dem Bilde meiner Tochter Juliet, nun schon fast 4½ Jahre alt, wirst Du auch eins ihres Ururgrossvaters finden. Dieses einzig-ueberlebende Bild von Aron soll spaeter mal eine der Illustrationen der Conitzerschen Familiengeschichte sein. Wollte es aber schon vorher in die Haende der Verwandten kommen lassen, die meines Wissens nach es sehr schaetzen werden. Das Original, schon ziemlich vergilbt, stammt von der mir vererbten Sammlung der Familienbilder die meine Tante Wally jahrelang verwahrt hat. Es wurde in Schwetz aufgenommen, und z wahrscheinlich zum 80. Geburtstag Arons, vielleicht auch noch spaeter. Jedenfalls war er damals noch in Schwetz, mit Moses Conitzer.

Walter Hart war so lieb,mir die Biographie Deines lieben Vaters zur Einsicht und Kopieren zu borgen. Ich fand dass Dein lieber Vater einige Daten falsch hat, sonst aber auch einiges interes antes ueber Aron erzaehlt, und im uebrigen den Aufstieg seines Geschaefts gut schildert. Es ist wirklich ein Segen, dass er den Zusammenruch der Geschaefte nicht hat erleben muessen.
Ich habe hierzu noch folgende Frage: Weder Erna noch Blanka konnten mir sagen, wem die folgenden Geschaefte gehoerten, und wann sie verkauft oder aufgeloest wurden Ich brauche die Namen und Daten zu der Geschichte der Conitzerschen Haeuser(eine Vervolstaendigung der Geschichte, die damals "Waschu" schrieb, und von der Du ja auch eine Kopie hast (ich habe sogar 2).

Es handelt sichum diese Geschaefte:

A. GOLDSTEIN, Eisleben	gehoerte einem der Bieber-Goldstein Familie, aber wie was "A. GOLDSTEIN" mit Rose Verwandt?
LEBENSTEIN & FREUDENTHAL,	gehoerte es nur Deinem Bruder?
GEBR. JACOBI, Insterburg	Onkel Alex war Partner, wer aber waren Naschelskis? waren sie auch verwandt?
CONITZER & CO., Merseburg	Wem gehoerte es?
Modehaus Wilhelm Schönbeck, Nordhausen	war er verwandt?Ich glaube es gehoerte spaeter ganz Deinem Bruder. Stimmt das?
S. Plaut, Uelzen	Wer wardas? War er verwandt? Wem gehoerte es?
CONITZER & CO, Seehausen	War Adolf Conitzer(Schneidemuehl beteiligt? Ich weiss dass Tante Flora Blumenthal (Schwaegerin von Martha Arendt (Tangerhuette) auch damit beteiligt war.
CONITZER & CO, Calbe/ Elbe	wem gehoerte dies?

Meine naechste Sendung wird ein einzigartiges Bild sein: Ich habe doch hier die Portraits v von MOSES MICHAEL COHN, seiner Frau, und von acht seiner neunx Kinder. Habe nun endlich alles aufmontiert und hoffe, ein ganzes Familienbild draus machen zu koennen. Moses war natuerlich der Vater von Ernestine Cohnberg und somit Ahnen Deiner Kinder und Enkel, fuer die diesesBild(hoffentlich) auch mal dasselbe Interesse haben wird, wie das ihres Ahnen Aron Conitzer.

Exxxzweit Soweit das "geschaeftlich-verwandte". Die grosse Nachricht habe ich bis zum Schluss aufgehoben: Am 21. Juni wurde uns unser Sohn MARK ALEXANDER geboren, ein sehr gesundes und kraeftiges Bengelchen, ueber neun Pfund schwer, und schon jetzt, wie sein Papa, sehr aufs Essen bedacht. Die Freude ist xxxxx natuerlich sehr gross, und Erna und Meta waren beide sehr erfreut, zu sehen, dass Mark's zweiter Name auch der ihres guten Vaters ist, nach dem er "teilweise" genannt wurde. Da mir mein Schwiegervater's Name (Arnold) nicht gefiel, wir aber das A beibehalten wollte, haben wir ihn nach seinen sieben Ahnen genannt, deren Name ebenfalls mit A anfaengt (Abraham, Alexander, Aron (wir haben mindest zwei jeder Sorte)

Schliesslich habe ich auch eine Stammtafel fuer Deine Soehne beigefuegt. Ich habe den kleinen Verdacht, schon mal etwas aehnliches Dir gesandt zu haben, doppelt haelt allerdings besser. Meines Wissens nach habe ich es Dir nicht schonmal gesandt. Ich habe naemlich vor, den jetzt lebenden Familienhaeuptern Deiner Generation jedem xx eine solche Tafel zu senden. Nicht nur des Interesse ihrerseits wegen, sondern auch um die von mir gesammelten Daten so weit wie moeglich auch in anderen Staedten und Laendern zu haben, damit nicht alle Eier in einem Korbe bleiben. Die gesammte Conitzer Stammtafel wird auch "publiziert" werden, wenn ich erst mal die Conitzer Geschaefts-geschichte beisammen habe, und die noch fehlenden Daten von der Israel-Conitzer Linie habe.

Wuerdest Du mir die grosse Freude machen, Deinen Schwiegersohn um Daten ueber die Berger Verwandten (seine Eltern, Grosseltern, etc.) zu bitten? Vielleicht hat er sie schon. Fand kuerzlich eine sehr gute Biographie ueber ihn, im Kuerschner's Deutscher Gelehrtenkalender,1954. Ich brauche die Namen, und Geburts-und Todesdaten seiner Eltern, und deren Eltern, etc. Erst dann waere der Stammbaum fuer Deine Enkel Komplett.

Verbleiben fuer heute, mit allerbesten Gruessen

Dein

Mrs. Levy wirkte sehr kultiviert und ebenfalls sehr sympathisch.

1-2-55

Basel, d. 27.12.54.

6584

Lieber John Richter!

Da es die neuen Juventute-Marken gibt
und Du doch ein eifriger Sammler bist schicke
ich Dir und sende Dir und Deiner Familie
herzliche Neujahrswünsche und Grüsse gleich-
zeitig. Ich weiss nun von Deiner lieben Frau und
Deinem herzigen Mädelchen viel von Martin
und Helen Levy erzählen. Diesen Besuch hatte
ich ja Dir und dem von Dir verfassten Stamm-
baum zu verdanken. Ich fand es rührend dass sie
überall ganz unbekannte entfernte Verwandte
aufsuchten. Als sie sich telefonisch von Zürich anmel-
deten und Helen sagte ihr Mann wäre mit mir durch
eine grandmother Moses verwandt, ist kam nicht ganz
nach, merkte nachher dass die Stammmutter wohl eine
Urgrossmutter von meinem geliebten Mann gewesen
sein müsse. Ich holte mir nachher Deinen von Dir verfassten
Stammbaum hervor aber daraus ging es auch nicht klar
hervor, wer nun dieser Herr Levy, der übrigens sehr schlicht
und sehr sympathisch wirkte, war! Vielleicht kannst Du mir
da noch nähere Angaben machen. Da das Ehepaar nur englisch
sprach, unterliess ich weitere Fragen und war schon froh dass
die sonstige Verständigung gut war. Ich kannte nur die Brüder
der Rudolf, Emil, Siegfried Moses in Berlin, hatten die vielleicht
eine Schwester die auswanderte und dort einen Herrn Levy
heiratete? Für Aufklärung wäre ich dankbar. Ebenso über
die Familie Jonas. Ein Herr Walter Jonas ist hier ein bekannter
Maler und seine Schwester eine Cartoonistin, die so lustig [illegible]
war mich antelefonierten weil sie es so lustig fand
dass ich zu haben, von der sie
eine Verwandte in der [illegible] Schweiz zu kennen. Nun möchte ich
gerne Näheres über die Familie Jonas erfahren. Denn wie
sie sagte hatte ihr Vater sie darüber aufgeklärt, wenn da
auch noch gar nicht über die Familie Jonas orientieren kann! Vielleicht findest Du Mal
mit ich sie orientieren kann! Vielleicht findest Du Zeit mir auch darüber zu berichten. Ich weiss
dass es in Bromberg einen Tabakhändler Jonas
gab. Ist das Deiner und ihr Grossvater?

War Greta sehr bewusst ihre Grossmutter oder die erste Frau selig?
Von der Urgrossmutter? Mit Interesse sehe ich Deinen Brief entgegen.
Mit vielen Grüssen Ihr [illegible] Dann gab es doch Lotti gelacht
und eine [illegible], die [illegible] hatte. Beide, [illegible] Verwandt gehabt.

JOHN HENRY RICHTER OCTOBER 24,1953 5854

Liebe Grosscousine Kaethe:

meinen herzlichsten Dank fuer Deinen lieben & langen & ausfuehrlichen Brief. Es war wirklich eine Freude, von Dirund auch von unseren gemeinsamen Verwandten zu hoeren. Ich habe mit der Antwort nur gewartet, bis ich von Deiner Schwaegerin Gertrud Ahlfeld und von Cousine Erna Cohn hoerte, und da beide jetzt geschrieben haben, kann ich wahrscheinlich noch etwas zur allgemeinen Familiengeschichte hinzufuegen.

Bezueglich des Briefes von ARON CONITZER schreibt Erna: Etwas stimmt da nicht. Mein Vater (also Onkel Alex) erzaehlte mir das sein Grossvater im Hause seines Vaters lebte (also mit Moses Conitzer). Er hatte dasselbe Schicksal wie (mein Vater) naemlich einen Schlaganfall, wurde bettlaegerig (hatte daher also im hohen Alter kein Gebrauch fuer einen Mantel. War geistig voellig auf der Hoehe, und als es nicht besser wurde, verlangte er, zu seiner Tochter gebracht zu werden. Grossmutter Ernestine war senr traurig, er aber sagte ,dass eine Schwiegertochter gut sein kann, eine Tochter aber gut sein muss. Jedenfalls hat er noch zwei Jahre (bei seiner Tochter) zu Bett gelegen. Moses sandte jeden Monat Geld an seine Schwester (was also den Bettelbrief eigentlich unnoetig macht).

Hier also heisst es dass Aron zwei Jahre vor seinem Tode (also 1871) zu seiner Tochter zog.--Ich habe an Erna eine Abschrift der dies bezueglichen Stelle Deines Briefes gesandt, werde wohl bald hoeren, was sie daraus machen kann. Ist ja doch von historischem Interesse. Da Aron in Zempelburg(und nicht in Schwetz) starb, scheint mir sein Aufenthalt bei deiner Tochter (BERGER) doch wohl laenger als nur einen Tag gewesen zu sein kann, obwohl ich sicher bin, dass bei x Moses Conitzer eine mehr freundliches Wesen zu Haus war, wenn man von den Enkeln auf die Grosseltern schliessen darf.

ARON CONITZER hiess vor 1812 ARON (ben) ISRAEL. Sein Vater's Name war Israel, warscheinlich als Vorname. Einer der Soehne von Aron erhielt seines Grossvater(s Name. Da der alte Israel schon vor Aron's Ankunft in Zempelburg (um 1800) tot war, wurde wohl der erstgeborene Sohn (Israel) nach ihm genannt. Waere ja interessant, zu wissen, wie der Vater des alten Israel hiess. Adolf Conitzer hat in seinem 1929 erschienen Buechlein nur erwaehnt, das ARON der einzigste Sohn war, der nach Westrpeussen kam, scheinbar hat Aron (uns unbekannte) Brueder gehabt. Waere er der einzigste Sohn, dann koennte man annehmen, das er seines Grossvater's Vornamen erhielt (Aron). Dann waere also die Generationen folge wie diese: ARON - ISRAEL BEN ARON - ARON BEN ISRAEL der sich also 1812 ARON (ISRAEL) CONITZER nannte. "Arendt Jacob Conitzer spricht diese nicht x entgegen. Arendt war oft als "deutscher" Name fuer Aron benutzt, grade wie ADOLF und ARTHUR spaeter fuer Arendt und Aron ausgetauscht wurde. ALFRED, ebenfalls. "JACOB" steht selbstverstaendlich fuer Israel, wie ja auch in der Bibel Stammvater Jacob den Beinamen Israel erhielt. Jacob, als Name ebenso haufig bei Deutschen wie bei Juden, wurde also fuer das "Israel" angegeben. Die Juden hatten oftx schon vor 1812 "offizielle" Namen, die meist sehr schoen deutsch klangen, und ihre Familiennamen, die meist strikt von der Bibel kamen. Daher also ist der "Offizielle Name von Aron zu erklaeren.

Es waere unmoeglich , den Kaufmann Schwarz hier nachzuforschen,trotzdem wir ja sogar das Jahr seiner Amerikafahrt kennen (1873). Wuessten wir, in welchem Hafen er ankam, koennte man vielleicht die Schiffsregister (die teilweise noch komplett vorhande sind) nachforschen. Diese sind leider aber nicht alphabetisch geordnenet, sondern ach dem Datum der Ankunft. Und in 1873 war der Einwanderungsbetrieb schon schoen im Gange. Aber sollten wir Kaufmann Schwarz sogar finden, koennte er ja sehr leicht von seinem urspruenglichen Landungsort zu einer anderen Stadt gezogen sein, wie es so viele Emigranten damals taten, und da verlaeuft die Spur im Sande.--Nun schreibt aber, xxxxx Deine Schwaegerin Gertrud Ahlfeld, dass Doris Cohn Schwarz von ihrem (ersten) Manne geschieden war, und dann "nach ihrer Scheidung" ihren Vetter Jacob Cohnberg. Da Gertrud 23 Maerz 1882 geboren wurde, war die Heirat 1881. Ich nehme also an, dass Doris die amtlichen sieben Jahre hat warten muessen, x bis eine Scheidung xxxxx moeglich war. Dies wuerde bedeuten, dass man von Kaufmann Schwarz ueberhaupt nicht wieder gehoert hat. Sonst waere eine Schweidung xx auf Grund seiner Desertion schon vor Ablauf von 7 Jahren moeglich gewesen.

ALICE COHNBERG. Habe an Sie im Fruehjahr geschrieben(nach London) aber keine Antwort erhalten, auch der Brief ist nicht returniert worden. Gertrud weiss nicht, ob sie noch in der Schweiz ist, wo sie vor x Jahren sich aufhielt. Hast Du vielleic kuerzlich von ihr gehoehrt? Wo ist Alice jetzt? Ich habe ein paar Fragen, die n[redacted] sie antworten kann, da sie Ahnen hat, die 3mal mitder Cohn Familie verwandt sin[redacted] Sie ist nicht nur die Nachkommin von Michael Cohnberg,und daher auch von Jechiel, dessen Vater, sondern auch von Jechiel's Bruder MOSES MICHAEL COHN und von seiner Schwester, Rebekka Itzig. Diese Itzig Familie war die erste Familie Nakels, sehr wohlhabend, und ein Onkelvon Rebekka war der beruehmte ~~Onkel~~ Vetter NATHAN ITZIG, der meine Grossmutter und Tante Wally um 1900 in Bromberg besuchte, ich habe sogar ein Bild von ihm als jungen Mann. Nathan starb 1911, was ich erst kuerzlich aus dem BERLINER TAGEBLATT Annoncen herausfand.

Schoensten Dank fuer Onkel Gabriel's interessanten Brief. Willst Du ihn wirklich mir ueberlassen? Oder moechtest Du ihn wieder zureuck? Ich habe keine Briefe von "Uncle Gabe",sodass dies das einzigste handschriftliche Zeichen von ihm ist. Lass mi also wissen, ob ich es behalten darf. Ich weiss dass er meinen Eltern 1917(also im Krieg ungefaher 50$ zur Hochzeit sandte, wovon sich sich sage und schreibe ein wunderbares Schlafzimmer kaufen konnte, das wir erst 1939 verkauften.Heute wuerde es sogar hier fast 500$ kosten. Und 50$ in Deutschland von 1917 war ein kleines Vermoegen.-- P.S. Aron's Frau hiess wirklichex Gemendel. "Lepardel" ist mir n[redacted] Eine Abschrift von Aron's Todesurkunde kann ich leider nicht senden, da meineeig[redacted] Kopie mit meinen Eltern verblieb. Augenblicklich laesst sich keine Kopie vonZempelburg beschaffem. --Wie hiess ~~Max~~ der Grossvater Deines Schwiegersohns? Sein Vater hiess Alfred. Ich brauche aber den Namen des Grossvaters, und, wenn moeglich, dessen Geburts-und Todesjahr. Ich will naemlich eine Ahntafel fuer Deine Enkel machen, habe alles fuer die Conitzer & Cohn Seiten,aber die Bergers fehlen noch. Ob sie am

Basel, d. 20. Juli 1953

Mein lieber John Richter! 5748 7-24-53

Ganz reizend fand ich es von Dir mir zum Eintritt in das patriarchische Alter zu gratulieren. Ich danke Dir vielmals. Es ist nun so rührend da ich ja nur Ihre Gross-Grosscousine bin. Aber bei deinem Interesse für den Stammbaum der Familie spielt da ja Keine grosse Rolle besonders wenn persönliche Sympathie vorhanden gilt! Ich danke Dir auch für die Abschrift des liebräischen Briefes meines Urgrossvaters an meinen Grossvater Moses Comitzer. Und ich kann Dir auch erklären, wieso er mit Namen meines Vaters Grossvaters oder besser gesagt auf dessen Veranlassung die anderen sämtlichen Söhne umnahmen sein Gesetz zu beachten. Ich Er wohnte nämlich bei meinem Grossvater mütterlicherseits - ist erst Kurz vor seinem Tode von Tochter gezogen. Mein Vater erzählt das ganz amüsant in seiner Biographie, die er auf meine Anraten mit 80 Jahren geschrieben hat. Da heisst es als er mit einmal geärgert hatte, sagt er einen Vormittag aus und kam Nachmittag schon wieder weil es ihm bei der Tochter nicht so gefiel und auch nicht so sauber war wie bei meinem Grossmutterlichen Grossvater gab. Nebenbei Übrigens Kannst Du Dir ja mal die Biographie von meinem Cousin Erna Cohen geben lassen. Ich nehme an dass Onkel Alex sie mitgenommen hatte. - Als kleines Gegenpräsent schicke ich Dir einen liebenswürdigen persönlich geschriebenen Brief Deines Grossonkels Gabriel Cohen sen., der anlässlich meiner Verlobung an mich gerichtet war

[illegible]

von Jacob u. Barbara Lohn - Lohnberg nun
von Großvater Nikolaus Lohn so immer Babbruch genannt wurde.

1765

John Henry Richter
103 Kennedy St., N.W. Apt.9
Washington 11, D.C.

June 3, 1953

Liebe Grosscousine, Kaethe Cohnberg

ich moechte doch nicht unter den Gratulanten fehlen, die Dir zu Deinem kommenden Ehrentage ihre Glueckwuensche ausprechen oder, wie ich, sie senden. Siebzig Jahre wurden frueher als hohes und Biblisches Alter angesehen, aber es scheint mir als ob in unseren Tagen sogar diese Zahl von Lebensjahren nicht mehr als"hohes Alter"anzusehen ist. Wenn ich an unseren guten Onkel Alex denke, der noch vor drei Jahren, also kurz vor seinem 90. Geburtstag, sich mit mir ueber die "älteren" Familienmitglieder unterhielt, und mir von seinen Kinderjahren erzaehlte, dann kann man nur sagen, dass Du also demnaechst 70 Jahre jung sein wirst. Meine Frau und ich wuneschen Dir, dass Du nicht nur diesen Festtag, sondern noch viele weitere Jahre in bester Gesundheit im Kreise Deiner Lieben verbringen kannst. Zwar ist es nun bald 20 Jahre seit wir uns gesehen haben, (ich erinnere mich noch immer daran, obwohl etwas dunkel) aber da das Unverhoffte doch manchmal oft kommt, ist es schon moeglich,dass wir uns drueben auch wiedersehen werden, ich hoffe doch, mal nach Europa, auf Besuch, zu kommen, wenn erst mal unser kleines Toechterchen alt genug ist, sich daran zu erfreuen. Sie ist schon 28 Monate alt, ein sehr liebes Kind, hat Vater's dicken Schaedel und, wie alle Frauen, ihren eigenen Kopf.

Die Anlage wird Dich gewiss interessieren. Es ist die Uebersetzung eines Briefes Deines Urgrossvaters an seinen Sohn Oser (mein Urgrossvater), indem gleich zuerst von "Mosche" die Rede ist. Moses ist natuerlich Dein Urgrossvater. Der Brief ist in Hebräischen Buchstaben aber in Deutscher Sprache geschrieben, ich nehme an, ungefahr 1870. Ich habe das Original, das einzigste Stueck von"Familienbesitz" (ausgenommen zwei Bilder von Aron), seit Jahren gehabt, noch von meiner guten Tante Wally her, und have erst kuezrlich jemanden gefunden, der den Brief ~~xxxxxxxx~~ lesen konnte. Mein hebraeisch ist nicht gut, und die Handschrift unseres Herrn Ahnen ebenfalls schwer zu entziffern. Ich haette es allenfalls "übersetzen"können, wenn es in Druckschrift geschrieben waere. ~~Xxxx~~ So aber habe ich gewartet, bis ich jemanden fand, der es einwandfrei lesen konnte, der Leiter der Hebraischen Abteilung an unserer Bibliothek. Der Brief selbst ist sehr pathetisch. Der alte Mann musste also bei seinen Kindern um Unterstützung bitten. Was mir nicht klar ist, ist der Anfang. Warum Moses um zehn Taler woechentlich von jedem Kind (also doch immerhin sechs) haben wollte. Mit 60 Talern woechentlich liess sich damals sehr gut leben. Am Ende erwaehnt Aron nur "zwei" Thaler per person und Woche, also 12, das klingt schont besser. Soviel wir wissen, hat er bei seiner Tochter Rahel Berger gelebt, und ist doch dort auch 1873 gestorben. Meine Forschungen hier, mit der Hilfe von Angaben von allen erreichbaren Verwandten, ergibt, dass Aron nicht 1775, sondern 1789 geboren wurde. Auf seinem Sterbeschein den ich vom Amtsgericht Zempelburg noch waerend der Nazizeit erhielt, war sein Alter als 98 angegeben. Er war also 84 als er starb, und der Brief kann nicht lange vor seinem Tode geschrieben worden sein, wie er ja auch darin erwaehnt.

Ich habe uebrigens versucht, die Kinder von Rahel Berger zu erforschen, bin kuerzlich auf einen Familienhistoriker dieser Familie gestossen,

und hoffe, von ihm ueber die seit Jahrzehnten "verlorenen" Enkel von Conitzer's zu hoeren.

Ich weiss nicht, ob Du mit der Familie Deines lieben verst. Gatten bekannt warst. Da es ja auch die Familie meiner Urgrossmutter Eva Conitzer geb. Cohn ist, habe ich auch da Interesse, und habe vor einigen Wochen an die drei mir erst jetzt bekannten Cohnbergs geschrieben: Alice, in London, Gertrud Ahlfeld, in Sao Paulo, und die letzt-verbliebene"Nachkommin" der Cohnbergs von St. Louis, Mo., die ich vor einigen Monaten "ausgrub". Sie ist Rosellen Cohnberg, M.D. (Dr.med.) Kinder-aerztin, die Tochter von Jakob Cohnberg, Enkelin von Karl (Kallmann) und Urenkelin von Michael und Ernestine Cohnberg (geb.Cohn).

Ich bin also nach wie vor "beschäftigt"! Von Tante Wally erbte ich noch eine sehr schoene Samlung von Familienfotos, die uberigens den Krieg in Daenemark ueberstanden hatte und 1947 nach San Francisco kam. Ich habe Bilder von allen Geschwistern von Eva Conitzer geb.Cohn, also auch des Grossvaters von Deinem verst. Mann. Moechte Dich aber doch fragen, ob Du vielleicht auch Bilder von den Cohns und Cohnbergs hast, und falls ja, welche. In einigen Tagen oder Wochen werde ich die Bilder der ELTERN von Eva(Cohn) fogotographieren lassen, da sie langsam die Farbe verlieren, sie sind ja auch ueber 80 Jahre alt... Eva's Vater war ja auch der Vater von Ernestine Cohnberg.

Ob Deine Kinder und Enkel sich fuer die Familien interessieren, weiss ich nicht, leider ist meine eigene Generation meist sehr wenig an der Geschichte der Vorfahren interessiert, was eigentlich sehr schade ist, denn es ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ gibt ein sehr gutes Bilde der Zeiten und Umstaende unter denen unsere Grosseltern und deren Eltern und Grosseltern gelebt haben. Und die Conitzers haben sich da einen sehr guten Namen gemacht.

Ich habe soviel von unserer und meiner Famileie geschrieben, dass ich kaum merkte, dassich noch nicht einmela gefragt habe, wie es Dir und Deiner Tochter und ihrer Fam lie geht. Von Guert habe ich grade einen Brief gehabt, in dem er mit-teilte, dass es gut geht, hier wie da. Auch habe ich Deine neue Adresse von ihm. Das freut mich wirklich sehr, und solls nur so weiter bleiben. Wo lebt Dein Sohn? ist er hier in New York? Haette ihn ja auch gern mal kennengelernt, aber ich komme nur selten nach New York, mir gefaellt die Stadt ueberhaupt nicht, und Ruth, die in NY sechs Jahre lang lebte und dort arbeitete, hat auch nicht viel fuer NY uebrig. Wenn man Zeit haette, und die vielen Theater und Museen besuchen koennte, waere es ja gut. Als Besucherstadt gibt es nichts groesseres. Aber da leben und arbeiten zu muessen - ich kann mir angenehmeres denken. Washington ist auch kein Paradies, das Wetter ist im Sommer unertraeglich feucht (Hitze allein waere nicht so schlimm) und das Leben noch teurer als woanders(falls das moeglich ist). Meine Position ist allerdings so, dass ich vorlaeufig nicht an Wegzug und Aenderung der Stellung denken kann. Die Gehaelter sind hier doch noch besser als in anderen Bibliotheken—.

Habe Dich nun also lang genug aufgehalten, und moechte mit der Hoffnung schliessen, bald wieder einmal von Dir hoefen zu duerfen, und dass alle unsere guten Wuensche in Erfuellung gehen moegen.

Ich verbleibe, mit Ruth's und meinen besten Gruessen und Wuenschen

Dein

COHNBERG

5039

John Henry Richter

August 22, 1951

Liebe Cousine Kaethe,

nach langer Zeit mal wieder ein Brief von mir. Leider sind einige der Anlaesse nicht so erfreulich wie die anderen. Nachdem ich Anfang des Jahres vom Hinscheiden Deines Bruders hoerte, zu welchem harten Verluste ich, wenn auch reichlich spaet, unser herzlichstes Beileid aussprechen moechte, beklagen wir nun alle den Tod unseres gemeinsamen Onkels Alexander Conitzer, aeltester der Familie, Im 92. Lebensjahre im Frieden seines schoenen Haeuschens in Hollywood verschieden, war er tatsaechlich der aelteste aller Conitzers seit dem Tode seines Grossvaters Aron, der es "nur" auf 84 gebracht hatte. Ich habe Onkel Alex noch im Juni vorigen Jahres besuchen koennen, als er schon damals koerperlich schwach aber doch geistig noch voll auf der Hoehe war. Meta schrieb mir dass ihr Vater in Chicago beigesetzt wird, sodass er also nahe seiner Familie ruhen wird. Ich nehme an, dass Erna wieder nach Chi. zurueckziehen wird.

Auf der freudigeren Seite steht die (ebenfalls verspaetete)Nachricht der Geburt unserer kleinen suessen Tochter Juliet Elida, am 1. Februar 1951. Sie ist also schon sieben Monate alt und wirklich goldig. In diesen trueben Tagen ist sie unser aller Sonnenschein, und das Leben macht wieder etwas mehr Sinn, denn wie alle Eltern haben wir nun nur noch sie im Kopf. Ich habe hier seit dem vorigen Jahre eine Stellung als Bibliothekar an der ~~Kongress~~ Library of Congress, der Amerikanischen"Nationalbibliothek". Es ist ein guter Posten und interessante Arbeit, aber die Lebensverhaeltnisse hier sind scheusslich, und ich hoffe, wir koennen doch bald zu besserem wechseln.

Meine genealogischen Forschungen haben nun auch auf der Seite der Cohnberg's Frucht getragen. Ich bin seit kurzem in freundlichem Briefwechsel mit Rosellen E. Cohnberg, M.D.(Kinderaerztin in Monett, Missouri), der letzten Cohnberg ihres Stammes. Der letzten maennliche Nachkomme des ~~Hirsch~~ Charles Cohnberg, der 1897 nach St.Louis kam, starb am 2. Februar dieses Jahres, also nur einen Tag nach der Geburt unseres Toechterchen. Er war Jacob (Lee Jacon) der juengste der vier Soehne von Kallmann (Charles)Cohnberg. Seine Wittwe, und seine beiden Schwestern (Emma Reis und Regina Sells) leben noch, und haben verheiratete Toechter. Die Familie ist scheinbar sehr"auseinandergewachsen", und zwischen den Vettern und Cousinen ist kaum eine Verbindung. Rosellen schrieb mir vergangene Woche dass ihr Vater sich auch Dich besonnen hat, er wusste also von Dir und Deinem verst. Mann. Pauline Meyer geb. Cohnberg eine Schwesterdes Charles, starb 1941 im Alter von 90 Jahren. Aber da ich es nicht wusste, konnte ich von ihr keine Auskunft einholen...

Wieder zu den Lebenden. Wie geht es Dir und Deinen Lieben? Sammeln Deine Enkel noch Briefmarken?Ich hoffte, mit ihnen in Tauschverkehr zu gelangen, da ich gern U.S. Marken gegen Schweizer eintauschen moechte. Frage sie doch mal. Ich habe hier auch versucht, Deinen Sohn ausfindig zu machen, doch habe ich seine Addresse nicht. Wuerdest Du sie mir geben?

Hier noch eine interessante Geschichte. Hat Dir irgendjemand von der Cohnberg Familie mal von der "Sage" ueber die Verwandtschaft der Cohns (Eva und Ernestine Cohn,etc.) mit dem Komponisten Meyerbeer erzaehlt? Es ist eine Geschichte die meine liebe Tante Wally immer gern bereit war, aufzutischen, aber niemals in der Lage war, nachzupruefen. Mit einer wunderbar vollstaendingen Bibliothek in Judaica bewaffnet, habe

ich hier bisher verschiedenes herausgefunden, die die Angabe moeglicherweise als wahr erscheinen laesst. In San Francisco habe ich den auch in Berlin bekannten "Stammbaum" Onkel Gabriel Cohns erhalten. Dort bezeichnete er als seine muetterliche Grossmutter eine ESTHER COHN, ohne Maechenname, zeichnet aber ihre Brueder und einige Neffen als EPHRAIM ein. Nun war die Mutter MEIERBEERS (AMA[illegible] BEER geb. Lippmann Wulf) mit EPHRAIM, der Familie des Muenzjuden Friedrichs II verwandt. Ebenfalls die Familie des GEORG EBERS, dessen Vater urspruenglich MORITZ EPHRAIM hies. Eine dritte Familie, die mit den EPHRAIMS verwandt sein soll, ist die bekannte Rabbinerfamilie BAERWALD. LEO B., vormals Rabbiner in Muenchen, wohnt inNew York, hat mir aber derzeit nicht b staetigen koennen, ob seine Urgrossmutter MINDEL BAERWALD mit EPHRAIM verwandt sei. GEORG EBERS und MINDEL BAERWALD sind als Verwandte Meyerbeers von Gabriel Cohn auf dem Stammbaum als solche bezeichnet worden. Also etwas muss doch daran wahr sein. Nur fragt es sich, warum eine Tochter der reichen Familie EPHRAIM in Berlin nach Nakel an der Netze heiraten sollte, oder geheiratet hat, zumal die Familie Cohn um jene Zeit (1780-1800) noch reichlich unvermoegend war, wie wir aus den Urkunden der Nakele Judengemeinde

wissen. Gabriel hat damals (1900) diesen Stammbaum verfasst, weil auch er, wie andere Verwandte, versuchte, sich als Nachkomme des Meyerbeer zu beweisen. Es war naemlich aus folgendem Grunde. LIPPMANN WULFF, Grossvater Meyerbeers, hatte 1784 (!) eine Stiftung zur Ausstattung armer Braeute errichtet, und alle Nachkommen (auch die von Seitenlinien) waren berechtigt, eine Eingabe um Unterstuetzung zu machen. Gabriel wollte fuer seine Toechter, vielleicht, oder einige seiner (zahlreichen)Nichte die Verwandtschaft nachweisen. Auch MICHAEL MOSES, der Mann der FROMET MOSES, Schwester des Onkel Gabriel und der Ernestine Cohnberg, wollte dies tun, hatte auch die notwendigen Urkunden, ist aber scheinbar sehr ploetzlich auf der Rueckreise von Holland in Berlin (im 1890) gestorben. N.B. Holland war die Heimat der Familie von GEORG EBERS' Mutter... Weisst Du irgend was darueber?

3800 29-10-48

Basel, d. 11.10.48
Schanzenstr. 20.

Lieber John,

"für die announce of your marriage" danke ich Dir vielmals und sende ich Dir meine herzlichen Glückwünsche aus. Da Du Dich in so jungen Jahren schon gebunden hast, hoffe ich, dass Du auch die Richtige erwählt hast. Ist sie eine Verwandte von Dir? Leider geht das nicht klar aus Deinem Zeilen hervor. Ist diese glückliche Cohn-Familie" die sich anlässlich Deiner Hochzeit seit 40 Jahren zum ersten Mal wieder versammelt mit "Jones-Familie" identisch oder sind es Angehörige des Onkel Gabriel, den ich bei Deiner Urgrossmutter Minna gebeut habe und bei dem ich meine Französisch-Englisch das erste Mal praktisch approbieren konnte? - Übermittle in jedem Falle Deinem Franchen und den Angehörigen meine besten Wünsche für die Zukunft. - Arbeitest Du noch an der Familienchronik? Übrigens muss ich noch feststellen, dass Deine Grossmutter Legall die Cousine meines Vater war ebenso mit Sally und für mich schon die Grosscousine. - In welchem Büro bist Du übrigens drüben tätig?

Zu einem einfachen Briefe sende ich Dir einige Briefmarken für Deine Sammlung. Da aber meine Gratulation nicht so lange ausbleiben soll, legte ich diese Zeilen einem Brief an Onkel Alex bei mit der Bitte sie an Dich weiter zu befördern.

Mit besten Grüssen für Dich und Deine Frauchen verbleibe ich Deine Marie Cohnenberg.

Schanzeneck 20

Basel. 2742-48
3880

Montag d. 29.11.1948

Lieber John Richter,

zu meinem großen Bedauern sehe ich dass der an Dich gerichtete Couvert mit den Dir bereits avisierten Briefmarken hier liegen geblieben ist. Nun kann ich aber gleich einige Zeilen beifügen, Dir für die kleine Flaschenpost vielmals danken und für deine lieben Zeilen, die mir interessant waren da sie die Entwicklung eines strebsamen jungen Mädchens wiedergaben. Es freut mich, dass Du diese Laufbahn einschlagen kannst und hoffe, dass Du mit deinem Examen, das ja auch tüchtig zu sein scheint, glückliche ausgefüllte Tage verleben kannst.

Jetzt gebe ich Dir für die Familienverhältnisse die gewünschten Daten an.

Franz Theodor Eckenberg hatte in Amerika offiziell eine Namensänderung vorgenommen. Er nennt sich Francis Th. Corbin, geb. 1. April 1905 jetzt in New York wohnhaft.

Meine Tochter heisst Ellen Dorothea Berger geb 24. Juni 1908 in Graudenz a/W. ebenso wie mein Sohn. Sie heiratete im J. 1930 den Privat-Dozenten Dr. Erwin Berger a.d. Universität Basel Bakteriologe u. Hygieniker. Dieser Ehe entsprossen zwei Buben.

Ludwig Rudolf Berger 22 Januar 1933
Alfred Bruno Berger 1. Mai 1936
Beide wurden in Basel geboren. Mein Schwiegersohn und Familie sind Schweizer Bürger geworden. Ich selbst habe darauf enthaltsverbot für die Schweiz erhalten. Francis ist auch bereits amerikanischer Bürger.

Hoffentlich geht es dem lieben Onkel Alex so dass er noch Freude an der von Dir verfassten Familienchronik hat. Meinem lieben Bruder Alfred geht es leider auch gar nicht gut. Das ist wohl auch der Grund, weshalb meine Schwägerin Dir noch nicht geantwortet hat. Sie hat es sehr schwer mit seiner Pflege und Abwartung. Du kannst Dir denken, welche Sorge ist mir nun meinem einzigen Bruder in fernen Landen macht. Für Lenchen in Los Angeles ist es so schwer, den lieben Onkel leiden zu sehen. Auch mir tut es so leid. Nun gilt doch leuchten mir meine beiden Enkels ohne von vielen Krankheiten ab sie sind recht vergnügt bevor gut und seine sehr musikalisch. Die neusten Schlager werden darauf gespielt, gepfiffen auf der Flöte gespielt. Übrigens sind auch beide Briefmarkensammler.

Empfange Du und Deine Frauen herzl. die Grüsse von meinem Bruder und Deine

grossmama
Marie Eckenberg

5074

John Henry Richter
3330 Seventh Street, N.E.
Washington 17, D.C.

Otober 24, 1951

Dear cousin Rosellen, Cohnberg.

your most welcome letter of the 15th of August deserved to be answered much earlier, but somenow I don't seem to be able to catch up with my old debts when it comes to letters. My own job keeps me quite busy during the day, and at night, the few hours remaining in the evening are divided between reading and stamp collecting and Lord knows what, not to forget washing dishes. Well, I hope you won't think that my silence was an expression of desintere.t. Contrary to what you thought, I found your letter very interesting and I can only hope you won't retaliate with a silence as long as was mine.

I find myself looking at a mirror, for like yourself I am quite unwealthy and uninfluential, and at times as disgusted with my relatives as you may be with one or two. Too bad that in some families this sense of cohesion works against the members rather tahn for them. Yet we are not as far apart as the conventional drawing of the family tree shows. I do regret not having had a chance to talk to any of your parents' generation's members, since they must have known something about the grandparents, etc., something of great interest to me.

P.S. I think I have a picture of your great-grandmother here (Ernestine). I have to check.

I am going to be 32 on November 25 (nothing to be celebrated), married since Sept. 1948 to (what else but) a second cousin of mine (father's side), a wonderful wife and mother of our 9 months old Juliet, who is doing very well, thank you, Doctor. It would take far more time than I have to describe us three, so I hope to send you a foto with the next letter, to save time (and perhaps make a slightly better impression than my letter. Cheers to those studious girls in your family, I am sorry to say that I can't sing along quite as loud, although my B.A. and BL.S.were fairly hard-earned. How do 6000 people manage to keep you busy (unless they believe in large families? For being brave and face the wilderness you ought to be congratulatxted. Most every Weisser I know has moved to the Big Town, and from my observations of large towns (I was raised in Berlin, pop. 4,2 Million, and I know London, Paris, Brussels and New York, not tospeak of "my" San Francisco) I would rather feel unhappy in small ones, unless their is a chance for a little intellectu l activity (there is nothing to write home about in this burg here, of all the capitals I know the most provincial).

We are all snobs, except the people who think they are not, but we do have our pride and admit that one may have the choice of snob-appeal. I happen to like pre-Bach sacral and profane choral music, and I am very zzoom fond of Gothic churches and Bach's compositions for organ. Time was when Haydn and Mozart were "the last straw" but this is happily over. My wife and I have found numerous tatses which we share, and our problem is not so much one of finding common interests as it is to pursaue them. Good hobbies are expensive, and one can't (at least in this place) go to the show or the theater every night--I would if I could, but when two tickets cost as much as half-a-week's food bill, one does not feel justified in even thinking of seeing Edward G. Robinson as the Russian in Darkness of Noon.---Well, better not speak about the many fine things one can't afford, and putit off for later.

I had in mind to ask you for the favor of dropping a(one) line to your cousin Budd Reis. I wrote to him a (probably too) long letter and explained my desires in the way of genealogical info, but no dice. His mother, being alive, ought to be able to help out nicely, since she is a Cohnberg from the older generation. Think you could ask him to help me out?

I shall always be happy in the thought that the only member of my family to serve in the Pacific under MacA. didn't like him. Whoever does? Of course, I have my anti-militaris nerves from living under the Prussians, and I am still convinced that your granddad was a prophet when he came overhere, since there has really never been a time when a Jew was welcome in the German army, even in the best of seasons. There have been several fatal casualties during World War I among the second and third cousins of yourx father, but my own generation, and even some of them have seen the various expressions of gratitude for loyal services rendered. The dead have died in vain, but mxtxxnly the patriotism of the German jew died twice. Their sacrifice, both military and civil, was useless.

Too late to cry now. There was a day in 1945 when I thought that the Millenium was just around the corner. But there are always people who had dull moments. So off we are again, and who knows, we may never know what hit us. By the way, how far is Monett, Mo. (6000 pop.) from civilization? It may be a very good idea to know "someone who lives in the country..."

I am going to check on Julius Berg in some of the old active officers' rosters, which are published annually by the army. Will let you know about it below.

Oct. 28, 1951: Spent all afternpon of 27th checking BERG and COHNBERG. No Julius anywhere between 1910 and 1951. I checked the official U.S.Army Register which lists all officers on active Serbice and those retired, with their individual records. There are three or four"Berg", all Scandianvians, but no Julius Berg. What do you think?

I have by now transfered all the information you gave me onto the"big family roll", on which all the Cohns and their descendents are shown. Total as of now: 295. Small bunch, because my father's maternal family (Neisser) just reached 796!

Afew tiny little questions: Is your mother's maidenname Broude? What is your brother-in-law's first name? There are several male von Rohr's in the St.Louis Phone book, appeared by Papa & 2 or 3 sons.

That your sister is a good Lutheran is not so strange as it may seem. The Cohns, like the Neissers, have, shall we say, an affinity for total assimilation, and there are many Christians in the family. Perhaps it is the inevitable consequence of living in a country which by and large judges the man by higher standards than that of his religious faith. Of course, many Christians, like many Jews, care so little about their inherited religion that their different upbringing makes small difference. In Germany, the results were not always as happy as one would think. But several of my Christian cousins are better Jewish women than some of those born to it. Personally, I prefer the company of Lutherans to those of Catholics, since we have at least a common adversary: starry-eyed theocrac. This year I have spend a good deal of time reading reformation history, and Luther came out a little better than I expected. There are, of course, fanatics everywhere, and I am afraid I am poor company for them. I would not wish my daughter to marry a Christian, mainly because my own experiences in Germany precluded any relationship as close as such marriage would be. It is one thing to respect another's faith, but quite another to have a family of basically very contrasting religious upbringing. Yet the first loyalty, and for my opinion, the only loyalty, is not to one faith but to mankind, in the sense that neighbours are neither Christiansnor Jews, nor Negronor White, nor Indian nor Greek, but human (we hope.).

I was duly impressed with the long list of B.A., M.A.s, etc. I myself hold an B.A. in Political Science and a B.L.S.(Library Science) from California. More impressive yet the capacity for mathematics, which was always the horror chamber for me. Juliet no doubt will benefit from so many educated relatives, although my immediate ancestors were never reached the University. They were, in general, good country folk and, around 1900, Junior College Grads. The ratio of education grew as the ratio of children diminished. The Neissers, who hold a sort of birth-right for MDs and PhDs, have very few representatives in my and my daughter's generation. The grandparents were small merchants and farmers, and had xxxxdi oodles (average: 7).

Do write again, it seems like if this letter won't bring forth an answer, nothing will.

Kramer Album.

Trauer-Album

dem

Andenken

unserer

theuren Mutter

Ernestine Cohnberg

gewidmet.

Sterbetag

am *6 November 1893*

(Hebräisches Datum)

den *27 tem Marcheschwan.*

Sterbetag des Vaters
den 23 tem Marcheschwan.
am 9 ten November 1879.

Motto:

כָּל מַה דְּעָבִיד רַחֲמָנָא לְטַב עָבֵד.

Was Gott thut, ist wohlgethan.

(Berachot 60.)

Herausgeber: Prediger Lion Wolff, Verleger: L. Wolff, Berlin S.W., Lindenstr. 88.

Anfang und Ende.

Ins Leben tritt der Mensch, die Hand geballt,
Die Finger fest geschlossen mit Gewalt,
Der ganzen Erde Reichthum ist ja sein,
Als Erben ihrer Pracht setzt er sich ein.
Was nur das Leben trägt, was in ihm sprießt,
Das, meint er, Alles seine Hand umschließt,
Doch ist er angelangt am Lebensende,
Dann sind sie ausgestreckt, des Menschen Hände,
Nicht mehr geschlossen dann — nein weit offen,
Er hat gelernt: nichts nehm' ich mit von dannen,
Auch nicht, was meine Hände mir gewannen.

Nach Midrasch Kohelet
(Dr. M. Sachs.)

Ueber das Hinscheiden der Unsrigen.

Wenn der Stifter der Geschlechter
Unsere Lieben zu sich ruft;
Wenn die Söhne, wenn die Töchter
Sinken in die frühe Gruft:
Ach, dann fühlen unsere Herzen
Unaussprechlich tiefe Schmerzen.

Wenn der Säugling kaum geboren,
Gleich der Blume schnell verblüht,
Und die Mutter nun verloren
Ihre ganze Hoffnung sieht:
Wie wird da ihr Herz zerrissen!
Ach sie muß den Liebling missen.

Wenn der Tod im edlen Sohne
Seine Lust dem Vater raubt;
Wenn des Hauses Stütz' und Krone
Sinket mit des Vaters Haupt;
Mütter von den Kindern scheiden:
Gott, was gleichet diesen Leiden!

Ach, es müßte unterliegen,
Dieses arme, schwache Herz,
Hülfest du nicht, Herr, uns siegen
Ueber Tod und Trennungsschmerz.
Deine Rechte schlägt uns nieder;
Deine Rechte hebt uns wieder!

Vater, deines Trostes Quelle
Trocknet auch im Grabe nicht.
Selbst des Todes Nacht wird helle
Durch des Glaubens mildes Licht.
Alles, was wir hier beweinen.
Wird uns dort als Glück erscheinen.

Nach Psalm 42, 6.

1. Seele, was betrübst du dich,
Was ist dir so bang' in mir!
Fühlst du nicht des Vaters Nähe,
Der uns All' im Herzen trägt?
Lebt kein Gott dir in der Höhe,
Der da liebet, wenn er schlägt?
Aufwärts schau!
Gott vertrau'!
Seele, was betrübst du dich!
Himmelwärts
Heb' das Herz:
Jede Thräne, die da fällt,
Zählt der Lenker Seiner Welt.

2. Seele, was betrübst du dich,
Was ist dir so bang' in mir!
Hat dich Alles denn verlassen?
Stehest du denn ganz allein?
Kannst du Nichts mit Lieb' umfassen,
Gott bleibt dir
Für und für.
Seele, Seele, zage nicht!
Fest und treu
Gott dich weih':
Seine Treue niemals trügt,
Seine Liebe nie versiegt.

Zur ewigen Ruhe bestattet

am 1 November 1893

auf dem Friedhofe zu Nakel

Grabrede gehalten von Herrn Dr. Perlitz Rabbiner

Begrabe Deine Todten tief in Dein Herz hinein;
So werden Deine Lieben lebend'ge Todte sein.

So werden sie im Herzen stets wieder auferstehn,
Als gute lichte Engel mit Dir durch's Leben gehn.

Begrab' Dein eigen Leben in Andrer Herz hinein:
So wirst Du, bist Du ein Todter, ein ewig Lebender sein.

Reihe der Gräber: .....

Nr. des Grabes .....

חייב האדם לברך על הרעה כשם שמברך על הטובה.

Der Mensch ist verpflichtet Gott für das Böse ebenso zu danken, wie für das Gute. (Berachot 9a.)

Die Ruhestätte.

O, Ruhestatt der Müden,
Nimm, nach vollbrachtem Lauf,
Sie in den stillen Frieden
Der heil'gen Grabnacht auf!
Nach Stürmen die sie trafen,
In sturmbewegter Zeit,
Bist du allein der Hafen,
Der sich're Ruhe beut.

Zu dir, der Schöpfung Meister,
Zu deines Thrones Höh'n,
Du Richter aller Geister,
Erhebt sich unser Fleh'n.
Von diesem Erdenpfade
Tritt keiner fleckenlos;
Doch deine Lieb' und Gnade
Ist ewig reich und groß.

Du riefst uns in dies Leben
Dein Ebenbild zu sein.
Wir ringen wohl und streben,
Doch unsre Kraft ist klein!
Vom sterblichen Geschlechte,
Wer kann vor dir bestehn,
Willst du, nach ew'gem Rechte,
Herr, zu Gerichte gehn!

O Vater, voll Erbarmen,
Voll Langmuth und Geduld,
Vergieb, vergieb der Armen
Des Lebens Fehl und Schuld!
Laß sie, befreit von Mängeln,
Durch Glauben und Vertrau'n,
Im hehren Kreis von Engeln,
Dein göttlich Antlitz schau'n!

Zehn gewaltige Dinge.

Von Dr. Mich. Sachs.

Hoch ragt der Berg, du kannst zu seiner Höh' nicht dringen,
Doch wird das Eisen ihn, das mächtige, bezwingen.
Wie wirst bewält'gen du das Eisen, das so hart?
Des Feuers Flamm' erweicht auch, was unbeugsam starrt.
Unwiderstehlich brennt des Feuers mächt'ge Gluth,
Doch noch ein Stärkeres giebt's, es ist des Wassers Fluth,
Und einen Mächt'gern noch, als Fluth und Wasserwogen,
Die Wolke ist's, von der die Fluth wird aufgesogen,
Und stärker, als Gewölk ist Windes mächt'ger Zug,
Er treibt es vor sich her, und jaget es im Flug.
Und über Wind und Sturm die Kraft des Menschen geht,
Die ungebeugt dem Zug des Windes widersteht.
Doch auch des Menschen Kraft hat ihre Schranken wieder:
Die Furcht, die lähmende, beugt auch Gewalt'ge nieder.
Der Wein verscheucht die Furcht mit seiner Wunderkraft,
Des Schlafes größre Macht doch hat ihn fortgeschafft,
Gewaltiger ist Eins als alles dies — der Tod.
Was giebt's, das uns erlöst aus seiner Qual und Noth?
Das gute fromme Thun, die milden Liebesspenden
Erlösen uns, so heißt's, selbst aus des Todes Händen.

Todes-Anzeige.

Heute Mittag 11 ½ Uhr entschlief nach langem schweren Leiden unsere gute Mutter und Grossmutter

Ernestine Cohnberg

geb. Cohn

im 71. Lebensjahre.

Die Beerdigung findet Mittwoch, den 8. ds. Mts., Nachmittags 3 Uhr statt.

Im Namen der Hinterbliebenen:

Nathan Cohnberg.

Sprüche der Weisen über den Tod.

Beweint die Zurückgebliebenen und nicht den Verstorbenen; dieser geht zur ewigen Ruhe, jene aber erwartet Jammer und Kummer. **Moed Katan 25.**

Es giebt einen Trost, der einer Gotteslästerung gleichkommt. Viele sagen beim Tode eines Menschen: „Wer kann helfen?" Als ob man sich helfen wollte, wenn man könnte!

Die Thränen, die man über den Tod eines Frommen vergießt, zählt Gott und verwahrt sie in seiner Schatzkammer.

Wer trauert, wird betrauert; wer begräbt, wird begraben, wer tröstet wird getröstet.

Wer den Tod eines Frommen beweint, dem werden seine Sünden verziehen. **Sabbath 105.**

Sorge dafür, daß man an deinem Grabe etwas von dir zu erzählen habe. **Sabbath 153.**

Sei sehr demüthig, denn der Ausgang des Sterblichen ist — Gewürm. **Aboth.**

Der Tod eines Frommen ist ein so schweres Unglück, wie die Zerstörung des Tempels. **Rosch haschano 18.**

Lasset Euch nicht von der Trauer beugen und übermannen; bedenket, es ist ein unabänderliches Gesetz seit der Weltschöpfung. — Viele haben aus dem Kelche getrunken, viele werden noch trinken. — Der Herr der Tröstungen schicke Euch Balsam für die Wunde — gelobt sei er, der die Trauernden tröstet!

Das letzte Wort.

*

Es reißt der Tod von unserm treuen Herzen
So manche Seele, manche teure Brust,
Und führt sie aus dem Reich der Erdenschmerzen
In die Gefilde sel'ger Himmelslust.

Und wenn im Augenblick der letzten Stunde
Das Auge weinend auf die Teuren blickt,
Die bald dem ird'schen trauten Liebesbunde
In höhere Sphären ist entrückt —

Wie treibt es uns aus tiefstem Herzensgrunde,
Zu nützen noch die eng' bemess'ne Zeit!
Wie hängen wir an ihrem teuren Munde,
Eh' er sich schließt für alle Ewigkeit!

Denn was sie spricht, ist heiliges Vermächtnis
Für ihre Lieben; ist ihr letztes Wort;
Das bleibt und lebt in unserem Gedächtnis
Solange wir nur atmen, fort und fort.

War es ein Wunsch, er zeigt uns klar und offen,
Was über diese Zeitlichkeit hinaus
Der Toten teuer war; ihr Fühlen, Hoffen
Und Streben drückt im letzten Wunsch sich aus.

War es ein Ratschlag, zeugt er von der Liebe,
Die für die Seinen stets in ihr geglüht;
Das weckt im Herzen bange Sehnsuchtstriebe
Und pflanzt Erinnerung, die ewig blüht.

Doch selig ist, so sagen unsre Weisen,
Wer, wenn der kalte Schnitter ihn ereilt,
Begeistert noch den Ewigen mag preisen,
Wem sterbend noch die Lehr' im Munde weilt.

Denn wenn von ihr die letzten Worte künden,
Wenn sie die letzte Stunde ihr verschönt,
Dann wird sie in uns heil'ges Feuer zünden
Für unsern Glauben, der uns göttlich krönt.

*

Drum haltet fest und wahrt im treuen Herzen
Der teuren Toten letzterklung'nes Wort.
Denn es verklärt euch, und wie Himmelskerzen
Erleuchtet's die Erinn'rung fort und fort.

Hannes.

Die letzten Worte der Verstorbenen.

Bei dem Tode der Gattin und Mutter.

Herr des Todes! deine Rechte
Liegt auf unsern Herzen schwer.
Finster wie des Grabes Nächte,
Öd' und traurig ist's umher.
Zürne nicht ob unsrer Klagen!
Kaum zu fassen, kaum zu tragen,
Ach zu groß für unsre Brust
Und zu schwer ist der Verlust.

Wie ein stürmend Meer so flutet
Des gebeugten Gatten Schmerz,
Wie aus Todeswunden blutet
Der verwaisten Kinder Herz.
Traurig, Herz von Herz gerissen,
Sollen sie die Teure missen;
Die in Liebe sie beglückt,
Ist der Liebe nun entrückt.

Herr, wir sinken vor dir nieder,
Der die tiefe Wunde schlug.
Heil', o heile du sie wieder,
Sprich zum Gram: Es ist genug!
Daß wir nicht durch Unmut fehlen,
Gieb, o Gott, in uns're Seelen,
Wie dein heilig Wort verheißt,
Uns den Tröster, deinen Geist.

Sie ist heim zu dir gegangen,
Wir noch wallen mühsam hier,
Und mit innigem Verlangen
Wünschen wir uns hin zu ihr.
Du wirst unsern Wunsch erfüllen,
Wirst den Drang der Liebe stillen,
Hebst du uns dereinst zum Chor
Deiner Seligen empor.

Laß uns auf des Lebens Pfade
Leuchten deines Trostes Licht,
Und verlaß mit deiner Gnade
Uns in unserm Jammer nicht.
Zeuch uns immer mehr nach oben,
Wo die Seraphim dich loben:
Richt' und hebe himmelwärts
Unsre Hoffnung, unser Herz.

Neuffer.

Motto: O ehrlich Menschenangesicht,
In deinen himmlischen Gebärden
Da steht, daß noch verloren nicht
Das Gottesebenbild auf Erden.

Photographie der Verstorbenen.

Für die Photographie.

Anleitung.

Eine gewöhnliche Visitenkartenphotographie wird etwa zwei Stunden in kaltes Wasser gelegt. Das dünne Papier, auf welches die Photographie gedruckt ist, läßt sich hierauf ohne Mühe von der darunter befindlichen Cartonpappe ablösen. Nun läßt man die Photographie trocknen, beschneidet sie in die erforderliche Größe, bestreicht dieselbe an den vier Ecken und rechts und links leicht mit Gummilösung, Kleister oder dünnem Leim und klebt sie in diesen Rahmen. — Um ein Werfen des Papiers zu verhüten, ist es wünschenswerth, die aufgeklebte Photographie resp. das zugemachte Buch so lange mit einem leichten Gewicht zu beschweren, bis der Klebstoff getrocknet ist.

Der äußere Rand ist für eine Photographie in Kabinet-Format, der innere Rand für Visitenkarten-Photographie bestimmt.

Jahrzeit.[1]

Am Tage des Todesgedächnisses der Eltern (Jahrzeit) an ihrem Grabe zu sprechen.[2])

Friede mit dir, reine, strahlende Seele, die du im göttlichen Paradiese weilest, im hohen Range der Heiligen und Lauteren, Gerechten und Redlichen, zugesellet dem Bunde der Seligen im Palaste des Ewiglebenden und Selbstständigen! Ich denke deiner immerfort; seit jenem Tage, da du mich verlassen hast, habe ich nicht aufgehört, dich zu lieben, nicht aufgehört, innerlich über dich zu trauern, tagtäglich sehne ich mich nach dir. Wohl weiß ich, daß aller Menschen Schicksal ist, von der Erde scheiden zu müssen, daß der Tod den Liebenden vom Geliebten trennt und darum der Mensch sich trösten soll mit dem Worte: Gott hat es so beschlossen, daß Alles, was da lebt, sterben muß! Gar schwer jedoch ist das Leid des Kindes, wenn Vater und Mutter es verlassen, groß ist sein Unglück und sein Schmerz, wer könnt' ihn heilen, wer ihn trösten? Kann auch jede Wunde geheilt, jeder Verlust wieder ersetzt werden, so ist aber der Verlust der Kinder, denen die Eltern entrissen worden, unersetzlich; denn wie das Herz der Eltern für ihre Kinder giebt's kein anderes mehr auf Erden. Darob seufzt meine betrübte Seele, denn geschlossen ist das Auge, das mich hütete, verstummt der Mund, der mich sanft belehrte, erstarrt das Herz, das nur mein Bestes wollte; mein Versorger ist entschwunden und verdunkelt ist mein Licht, gebrochen meine Macht, ich habe mein Glück verloren, stehe nun ohne Stütze da. Und heute am jährlichen Gedächtnißtage des Todes meines Vaters (meiner Mutter) werde ich noch mehr an meine Noth erinnert, so daß ich wehmüthig bei mir sprach: Auf und begieb dich aus dem Stadtgetümmel zu diesem Orte der Einsamkeit und Stille und erhebe da deine Augen in die Höhe zum Gott aller Geister, dem Herrn der Hilfe und der Tröstung, daß Er sich zu meinem Flehen wende und mich aus meiner Nacht des Wirrsals führe. Ach, Ewiger, tröste mich! ach, Ewiger, stehe Du mir bei! Haben auch Vater und Mutter mich verlassen, so stehe Du, o Ewiger, mir bei.

Du aber, reine Seele, wende auch du dich mir zu, lege für mich deine Bitten und Gebete dem Urquell aller Wesen, dem Furchtbarmächtigen vor, daß er sich gunst- und schonungsvoll meiner erbarme, daß er meine guten Vorsätze für die That gelten lasse und mir als Tugend anrechne, daß er meine Trauer in Freude und Fröhlichkeit verwandele, mich mit allen Arten des Segens, Glückes und Wohlseins segne und mit dem Troste Zions und Jerusalems mich tröste. — So steige denn immer höher empor, höher als die vollkommenen Engel, zu leuchten im Lichte des Allmächtigen! Dein Körper aber weile sicher in seiner Gruft, bis einst der Schöpfer ihn erweckt und wieder aufstehen läßt zu seinem schönen Loose am Ende der Tage. Amen.

[1]) Es ist ein löblicher Gebrauch, am Jahrzeitstage, wenn er nicht am שבת וי"ט fällt, zu fasten und zur Erinnerung an den Verstorbenen Almosen zu spenden.

[2]) Hebräisch Seite 16.

Kaddisch-Gebet.[1])

יִתְגַּדַּל וְיִתְקַדַּשׁ שְׁמֵהּ רַבָּא בְּעָלְמָא דִּי־בְרָא כִרְעוּתֵהּ וְיַמְלִיךְ
מַלְכוּתֵהּ, בְּחַיֵּיכוֹן וּבְיוֹמֵיכוֹן וּבְחַיֵּי דְכָל בֵּית יִשְׂרָאֵל בַּעֲגָלָא וּבִזְמַן
קָרִיב, וְאִמְרוּ אָמֵן:

יְהֵא שְׁמֵהּ רַבָּא מְבָרַךְ לְעָלַם וּלְעָלְמֵי עָלְמַיָּא.

יִתְבָּרַךְ וְיִשְׁתַּבַּח וְיִתְפָּאַר וְיִתְרוֹמַם וְיִתְנַשֵּׂא וְיִתְהַדַּר וְיִתְעַלֶּה
וְיִתְהַלַּל שְׁמֵהּ דְקֻדְשָׁא בְּרִיךְ הוּא, לְעֵלָּא (בעשי"ת לְעֵלָּא) מִן כָּל
בִּרְכָתָא וְשִׁירָתָא תֻּשְׁבְּחָתָא וְנֶחֱמָתָא דַּאֲמִירָן בְּעָלְמָא, וְאִמְרוּ: אָמֵן:

יְהֵא שְׁלָמָא רַבָּא מִן־שְׁמַיָּא, וְחַיִּים עָלֵינוּ וְעַל כָּל יִשְׂרָאֵל,
וְאִמְרוּ אָמֵן:

עֹשֶׂה שָׁלוֹם בִּמְרוֹמָיו, הוּא יַעֲשֶׂה שָׁלוֹם, עָלֵינוּ וְעַל־כָּל־יִשְׂרָאֵל,
וְאִמְרוּ אָמֵן:

Deutsche Uebersetzung.

Erhoben und geweihet werde sein großer Name in der Welt, die er nach seinem Willen geschaffen hat. Möge er ausbreiten sein Reich in euren Lebenstagen und in denen des ganzen Hauses Israel bald und in naher Zeit! Darauf sprechet: Amen!

Sein großer Name sei gepriesen in alle Ewigkeit.

Gelobt und gepriesen, gerühmt und erhoben, erhöht, verherrlicht, angebetet und verehrt werde der Name des Allheiligen, gelobt sei er hoch über alle Loblieder, Preisgesänge und Trostverheißungen, die hier auf Erden ausgesprochen werden! Darauf sprechet: Amen!

O, nimm in Barmherzigkeit und Wohlgefallen unser Gebet an!

Möge das Gebet und Flehen von ganz Israel gnädig aufgenommen werden vor dem Vater im Himmel! Darauf sprechet: Amen!

Gelobt sei der Name Gottes von nun an bis in Ewigkeit!

Fülle des Friedens komme vom Himmel über uns und ganz Israel, darauf sprechet: Amen!

Der den Frieden stiftet in seinen Höhen, er bringe Frieden auch bei uns und bei ganz Israel! Darauf sprechet: Amen!

[1]) Nur der Sohn hat die Pflicht, für seine verstorbenen Eltern קדיש zu sagen, und zwar elf Monate lang nach dem Ableben, sowie am Vorabend der Jahrzeit, und an diesem Tage.

Was ist das Kaddisch-Gebet?

Es ist die erhabene Umschreibung des kurzen aber inhaltschweren Spruches: „Gott hat gegeben, Gott hat genommen, der Name Gottes sei gepriesen!"

Vor dir liegen die Trümmer deines Glückes, die Ruinen deiner Häuslichkeit, die Asche deiner heißesten Liebe, die welken Blätter deiner schönsten Hoffnungen, das geschlossene Auge, das gebrochene Herz, die starre Hand deines Seelenlieblings; das finstere Grab öffnet sich, verschlingt und verdeckt für immer, was dir das Theuerste auf Erden war: du ringst nicht verzweiflungsvoll die Hände zum Himmel empor, sondern sprichst voll frommer Unterwürfigkeit: Gott hat gegeben diese Wonne meiner Seele, dieses Glück meines Herzens, dieses Licht meines Hauses; Gott hat genommen, von mir genommen, zu sich genommen, ich klage nicht und murre nicht, sondern rufe aus: der Name Gottes sei gepriesen! — das ist die höchste Glaubensstärke, die wärmste Glaubensinnigkeit, die vollste Ergebung in den Willen Gottes, und das wiederholst du in erhabener Umschreibung Monate hindurch vor den Ohren der Gemeinde!

Du sprichst: „Gepriesen und geheiligt sei der große unvergleichliche Name Gottes!", du unterwirfst dich seinem Wollen und Walten, seinem Weltgesetz über Leben und Tod — Geschlechter entstehen und vergehen, vergehen und entstehen, alle, alle bilden sie und bahnen sie den Weg zum Gottesreiche, zur Gottesherrschaft, zum Triumphe der Liebe in der Menschenwelt. Auch dein Vater und deine Mutter haben nach ihren Kräften und in ihrer Weise dazu während ihres Lebens mitgewirkt und genießen darob die ewige Seligkeit. Und immer kräftiger klingt deine Stimme und mit dem ganzen Wortreichthum der hebräischen Sprache preisest, lobest, rühmest erhebest, erhöhest, verherrlichest und benedeiest du den Namen des heiligen Gottes, den keine Sprache würdig zu preisen vermag — die Pforten des Himmels öffnen sich und Friedensengel winken dir, daß du so glaubensstark, so demuthsvoll und ergebungsvoll dich bewährst und mit der ganzen Gluth der Gottinnigkeit betest du: Möge der Gott des Friedens in den Himmelshöhen, wo meine Theueren in seliger Verklärung weilen und ungetrübten Friedens theilhaftig sind, Frieden senden den Kummerbeladenen, den trauernden Söhnen und Töchtern, den jammernden Wittwen und Waisen, Allen, Allen, deren Herz der Tod verwundet hat, und die Gemeinde ruft dir zu: Amen! Ja, theurer Glaubensbruder, Frieden in den Himmelshöhen, Frieden auf Erden, Frieden den Seligen, Frieden den Trauernden! Amen.

Dr. A. Jellinek, Wien.

Jahrzeit-Licht.

Wie ist die Sitte schön, wenn wiederkehrt der Tag,
Da uns im Todeskampf ein theures Herz erlag,
Daß ein Licht wir mit frommem Sinn entzünden,
Dem Todten unsern Gruß in einer Flamme künden.

Die lichte Zunge spricht: „Ich denke feurig dein!
Weil du erloschen bist, geb' ich auf Erden Schein.
Du bist im Lichte ganz und schwach ist nur mein Leben,
D'rum siehst du zitternd mich empor zum Himmel beben.

Es spricht die Flamme auch: Ich bin, verklärter Geist!
Ein Finger, der zu dir ein Herz voll Wehmuth weist,
Ein Herz, das dein gedenkt, das sinnig mich entflammte,
Und dir als Priester dient beim heiligen Todtennamte."

Jahrzeiten

in den Jahren nach der bürgerlichen Zeitrechnung:

1894	am 26. November	1919	am 20 November
1895	„ 14 November	1920	„ 8 November
1896	„ 3 November	1921	„ 28 November
1897	„ 22 November	1922	„ 18 November
1898	„ 12 November	1923	„ 6 November
1899	„ 31 Oktober	1924	„ 24 November
1900	„ 19 November	1925	„ 14 November
1901	„ 9 November	1926	„ 4 November
1902	„ 27 November	1927	„ 22 November
1903	„ 17 November	1928	„ 10 November
1904	„ 5 November	1929	„ 30 November
1905	„ 25 November	1930	„ 18 November
1906	„ 15 November	1931	„ 7 November
1907	„ 5 November	1932	„ 26 November
1908	„ 21 November	1933	„ 16 November
1909	„ 11 November	1934	„ 4 November
1910	„ 29 November	1935	„ 23 November
1911	„ 18 November	1936	„ 12 November
1912	„ 7 November	1937	„ 1 November
1913	„ 27 November	1938	„ 21 November
1914	„ 16 November	1939	„ 9 November
1915	„ 4 November	1940	„ 28 November
1916	„ 23 November	1941	„ 17 November
1917	„ 12 November	1942	„ 7 November
1918	„ 2 November	1943	„ 27 November

NB. 1) Das Licht wird am Vorabend der Jahrzeit angezündet und brennt bis zum Sonnenuntergang des folgenden Tages.

2) In den ersten dreißig Tagen nach dem Tode wird im Hause der Trauer ebenfalls ein Licht gebrannt.

יאהרצייט.

Am Grabe der Eltern.

שָׁלוֹם עָלַיִךְ, נִשְׁמָה טְהוֹרָה, כְּלִבְנַת הַסַּפִּיר מְאִירָה, בָּעֵדֶן גַּן אֱלֹהִים יוֹשֶׁבֶת, בְּמַעֲלוֹת הַקְּדוֹשִׁים וְהַטְּהוֹרִים הַצַּדִּיקִים וְהַיְשָׁרִים צְרוּרָה אַתְּ בִּצְרוֹר הַחַיִּים, בְּהֵיכַל יְיָ חַי וְקַיָּם: וַאֲנִי תָּמִיד אֶזְכְּרֵכִי, וּמִיּוֹם אֲשֶׁר עָזַבְתָּנִי אַהֲבָתִי אֵלַיִךְ לֹא סָרָה מִקִּרְבִּי, וְלֹא חָלַלְתִּי תְּהִלָּתֵאַבֵּל בְּלִבִּי עָלַיִךְ, וּמַעֲי הָמוּ לָךְ יוֹם יוֹם. הֵן יָדַעְתִּי כִּי סוֹף כָּל־הָעָדָם לְהִפָּרֵד בֵּין־הָאֲדָמָה וְכִי הַמָּוֶת יַפְרִיד בֵּין אוֹהֵב וְאָהוּבוֹ, וְחַיָּב הָאָדָם לְהִתְנַחֵם וְלוֹמַר, גְּזַר יְיָ הוּא אֲשֶׁר כָּל־הַחַיִּים יָמוּתוּ. אַךְ קָשָׁה מְאֹד צָרַת הַבֵּן אֲשֶׁר אָבִיו וְאִמּוֹ יַעֲזֹבוּהוּ, גָּדוֹל שִׁבְרוֹ וּמַכְאוֹבוֹ, מִי יִרְפָּא לוֹ וּמִי יְנַחֲמוֹ, וְאִם לְכָל מַכָּה תְּעָלָה וְכָל־חֶבְרוֹן לְהַמָּנוֹת, חֶסְרוֹן בָּנִים אֲשֶׁר נִתְקוּ מֵהֶם אֲבוֹתָם אֵין לְמַלֵּא, כִּי אֵין לֵב בָּאָרֶץ כְּלֵב אָבוֹת עַל־בְּנֵיהֶם: עַל־זֹאת עֵינִי נִגְרָה וְלֹא תִדְמָה, וְעָגְמָה נַפְשִׁי וְהֶהֱמָה, כִּי נִסְתְּמָה עַיִן אֲשֶׁר שָׁמְרַנִי, וְנֶאֱלַם פֶּה אֲשֶׁר מוֹסֵר הוֹרַנִי, וְנִסְגַּר הַלֵּב אֲשֶׁר לְטוֹבָתִי יָעָצָנִי, כִּי חָמַק עָבַר הוֹרִי, וְחָשַׁךְ אוֹרִי, וְנִגְדְּעָה קַרְנִי, וְטוֹב חָמַרְתִּי. וּבְאֵין מִשְׁעָן נוֹתַרְתִּי: עַל־כֵּן בְּהַגִּיעַ תּוֹר יוֹם וֶבֶר מִיתַת אָבִי [אִמִּי] מִדֵּי שָׁנָה בְשָׁנָה, אָזְכְּרָה צָרָתִי וְאֶהֱמָיָה, לֵאמֹר קוּם וַעֲזוֹב רִגְשַׁת עִיר הוֹמִיָּה, וְלֵךְ לִמְקוֹם הַשְׁקֵט וְדוּמִיָּה, וְשָׁא עֵינֶיךָ הַשָּׁמַיְמָה לָאֵלֹהֵי כָּל־הָרוּחוֹת, בְּעֵל הַיְשׁוּעוֹת וּבַעַל הַנֶּחָמוֹת, אֲשֶׁר יָפְנָה לְשַׁוְּעָתִי, וְיוֹצִיאֵנִי מִלֵּיל מְבוּכָתִי. אָנָּא יְיָ תְּנַחֲמֵנִי, אָנָּא יְיָ תַּצְּרֵנִי, וְאִם אָבִי וְאִמִּי עֲזָבוּנִי אַתָּה יְיָ תַּאַסְפֵנִי: וְאַתְּ נְשָׁמָה טְהוֹרָה, גַּם־אַתְּ פְּנִי אֵלַי, וְתִשְׂאִי בְּעֵדִי רִנָּה וּתְפִלָּה, לְעִלַּת כָּל־עֲלָה וְנוֹרָא עֲלִילָה, שֶׁיְּחוּס וְיְרַחֵם וְיַחְמֹל עָלַי, וְיִצְרֹף לְמַעֲשָׂה מַהֲשַׁבְתִּי הַטּוֹבָה, וְיַחְשְׁבֶיהָ לִי צְדָקָה, וְיַהֲפֹךְ אֶת־אָבְלִי לְשָׂשׂוֹן וְשִׂמְחָה, וִיבָרְכֵנִי בְּכָל־מִינֵי בְרָכָה וְטוֹבָה וְחַיִּים, וִינַחֲמֵנִי בְּנֶחָמַת צִיּוֹן וִירוּשָׁלָיִם: וְאַתְּ עֲלִי לְמַעְלָה רָמָה, לְמַעְלָה מִמַּלְאֲכֵי תְּמָה לֵאוֹר בְּאוֹר שַׁדַּי, וְלִשְׁבּוֹעַ שְׂמָחוֹת עַד בְּלִי דַי. וְגוּפֵךְ בְּטוּב יָלִין בְּקִבְרוֹ, עַד כִּי יְקִיצֵנוּ יוֹצְרוֹ, וְיַעֲמִידֵהוּ לְגוֹרָלוֹ הַנָּעִים לְקֵץ הַיָּמִין. אָמֵן:

Anhang[1].

יְיָ מָה־אָדָם וַתֵּדָעֵהוּ, בֶּן־אֱנוֹשׁ וַתְּחַשְּׁבֵהוּ: אָדָם לַהֶבֶל דָּמָה יָמָיו כְּצֵל עוֹבֵר: בַּבֹּקֶר יָצִיץ וְחָלָף, לָעֶרֶב יְמוֹלֵל וְיָבֵשׁ: תָּשֵׁב אֱנוֹשׁ עַד־דַּכָּא וַתֹּאמֶר שׁוּבוּ בְנֵי־אָדָם: לוּ חָכְמוּ יַשְׂכִּילוּ זֹאת, יָבִינוּ לְאַחֲרִיתָם: כִּי לֹא בְמוֹתוֹ יִקַּח הַכֹּל. לֹא יֵרֵד אַחֲרָיו כְּבוֹדוֹ: שִׁמְרֵי־תָם וּרְאֵה יָשָׁר. כִּי אַחֲרִית לְאִישׁ שָׁלוֹם: פּוֹדֶה יְיָ נֶפֶשׁ עֲבָדָיו, וְלֹא יֶאְשְׁמוּ כָּל הַחוֹסִים בּוֹ:

Was ist der Mensch, Allmächtiger, daß Du seiner gedenkest, was ist der Staubgeborene, daß Du auf ihn merkest? Gleicht doch der Mensch dem Nichts, dem Schatten seine Lebenszeit! Des Morgens blüht er, Pflanzen gleich, der Abend sieht ihn blaß und welk! So führst Du den Menschen zum Grabe und rufest dann: kehret wieder, Menschenkinder. O, daß sie weise wären, ernstlich an das Ende dächten! Schätze folgen nicht in's Grab, noch führt die Würde mit hinab. D'rum übe Tugend und wandle recht, denn selig ist der Frommen Geschlecht! Gott erlöst die Seele seiner Diener, verdammt nicht, wer ihm vertraut.

Ich gedenke vor Dir, o Herr mein Gott, der Theuern und Lieben, die von mir gegangen sind in die ewige Heimath. O gedenke auch Du ihrer in Gnade und Barmherzigkeit! Laß sie weilen unter den seligen Geistern in der Welt der Wahrheit, deren Anblick Du dem Menschen aufbewahrt hast, nachdem er die Mühen und Sorgen, die Prüfungen und Enttäuschungen des irdischen Daseins überwunden. Laß ewigen Frieden, ewige Seligkeit, ewige Ruhe ihr Loos sein! Gedenke ihnen jede gute That, die sie verübt jedes mahnende und fromme Wort, das sie gesprochen! Laß die Sorgen und Schmerzen, die sie hienieden erfahren, laß vor allem ihren Tod und die Gläubigkeit, mit der sie in Deine Hand empfohlen haben ihre Seele, die Sühne gewesen sein für jeden etwaigen Fehl, den sie begangen, wie ja auch der frommste Erdensohn nicht sündlos wallet durch dieses irdische Reich der Versuchungen. Laß auch das Gebet, das ich für ihr Seelenheil zu Dir emporsende, die Spende, die ich zu ihrem Angedenken gelobe, wohlgefällig sein in Deinen Augen, um der Liebe willen, die mich mit den Heimgegangenen verbindet und die Du, o Vater und Quell aller Liebe, mir in's Herz gesenkt. Erhöhe und verherrliche sie und gieb ihnen einen hellen, lichten Himmelssitz in Deinem Reiche. Amen! Ihr aber, meine Theuren, Vielgeliebten, die Ihr, wie ich gläubig weiß und hoffe, noch nach Euerm Heimgange mit mir verbunden seid in Liebe und Treue (die Ihr gütig verzeiht, so ich mich gegen Euch vergangen haben sollte), blicket segnend auf mich herab aus jenen seligen Gefilden, betet für mich und die Meinen vor Gottes Thron, daß er schützend und schirmend, helfend und fördernd mich geleite, daß Er mein Herz läutere, daß Er mich erfülle mit dem Vorsatze, in Geradheit und Rechtlichkeit, in Gottesfurcht und Menschenliebe auf Erden zu wandeln, damit, wenn auch für mich einst die Zeit kommt, wo der Ruf des Herrn dieses Leben mich vertauschen

[1]) Seelenfeier in der Synagoge (Minhag Polen) wird abgehalten: am achten Tage פסח, am zweiten Tage שבועות, am יום כפור und am שמיני עצרת.

heißt, mit dem ewigen, ich würdig befunden werde, zu Euch einzugehen und mit Euch vereinigt zu sein, dort, wo nicht Unruhe und nicht Begier, nicht Schein und nicht Täuschung, sondern seliger Frieden und leuchtende Wahrheit weilt! Amen.

(Stille Andacht.)

Mit tiefer Wehmuth gedenke ich in dieser feierlichen Stunde dein, die du meine geliebte Mutter, meine sorgsame Pflegerin, Erzieherin und Führerin meiner Jugend gewesen und mit treuer Liebe mich geleitet.

O, daß Gott deiner Seele mit allen frommen Seligen zum Heile gedenke und dein Geist im Bunde des ewigen Lebens in reicher Fülle des himmlischen Friedens genieße. Mich aber soll der Gedanke an dich auf dem Wege der Gottesfurcht und Tugend führen und halten, auf daß mein Ende dem der Frommen gleiche.

Und du, himmlischer Vater! nimm gnädig auf die fromme Spende, welche ich dem Andenken der Hingegangenen widme und laß dir mein Gebet wohlgefallen. Amen.

יִזְכּוֹר אֱלֹהִים נִשְׁמַת אִמִּי מוֹרָתִי
שֶׁהָלְכָה לְעוֹלָמָהּ בַּעֲבוּר שֶׁאֲנִי
נוֹדֵר צְדָקָה בַּעֲדָהּ וּבִשְׂכַר
זֶה תִּהְיֶה נַפְשָׁהּ צְרוּרָה בִּצְרוֹר
הַחַיִּים עִם נִשְׁמַת אַבְרָהָם יִצְחָק
וְיַעֲקֹב שָׂרָה רִבְקָה רָחֵל
וְלֵאָה וְעִם שְׁאָר צַדִּיקִים
וְצִדְקָנִיּוֹת שֶׁבְּגַן עֵדֶן וְנֹאמַר
אָמֵן:

Kaddisch.

Jisgaddal wejiskaddasch sch'me rabbo, beolmo diwro chiruse w'jamlich mal'chusse, bechajechon uw'jomechon uw'chaje d'chol bes jisroél, baágolo uwisman koriw; w'imru: Amen!

Jisborach w'jischtabach w'jispoar w'jisromam, w'jisnasze, w'jishadar w'jisále w'jishallol sch'me d'kudscho, b'rich hu, l'e'lo (ul'e'lo) min kol birchosso w'schirosso tuschb'chosso w'nechomosso, daámiron b'olmo, w'imru: Amen!

J'he' sch'lomo rabbo min schmajo w'chajim olenu w'al kol jisroél, w'imru: Amen!

Os'ze scholom bimromow, hu jaásze scholom, olenu w'al kol jisroél, w'imru: Amen!

Stammbaum der Verstorbenen.[1])

Name *Ernestine*
geboren am *8 Januar 1823*
in *Kapel*
Verheirathet am
mit *Michaelis Cohenberg*
in *Kakel*

a) Eltern

Vater *Moses Cohn*
Mutter *Simcha* geborene *Kallmann*

b) Großeltern

1. Großvater *Michael Cohn*
2. Großmutter *Esther Cohn*
3. Großvater *Kallmann*
4. Großmutter *Perel Kallmann*

c) Geschwister

1. *Salomon Cohn* †
2. *Nathan Cohen*
3. *Frommet Moses geb. Cohn*
4. *Florentine Zacharias geb. Cohn*
5. *Michael Cohn*
6. *Eva Caniker geb. Cohn*
7. *Gabriel Cohen*
8. *Henriette Jonas geb. Cohn* †

d) Kinder

1. *Julius*
2. *Jacob*
3. *Pauline*
4. *Kallmann*
5. *Bertha*
6. *Nathan*
7. *Albert*
8. *Lina*

e) Enkel

1. *Bruno Trude Erna*
2. *Cohnberg*
3. *Martin Walter Fränkmann*
4. *Elsbeth Cohnberg*
5.
6.
7.
8.

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[1]) Von den Hinterbliebenen auszufüllen.

Grabsteininschrift:

Man braucht den Frommen kein Denkmal zu setzen; ihre Thaten sind die schönsten Denkmäler.

Talmud.

ל"נ

האשה היקרה יראת אלהים פועלת שוב כל ימיה ונודה בשעריה פעלה אמנו היקרה מרת אסתר בת הח' משה הכהן

נ ב מרחשון ת ר נ ר

אם גויתך ברגבי אדמה תנוח ;
סתר אל מחסה לנפש צל לרוח ;
עמדי לגור לך כתקוע שופר ;
בים עת יקיצו מישני עפר ;

ת נ צ ב ה

Ihre müh- und arbeitsvolle Lebenszeit betrug 70 Jahre

Ermüdete Lebensberg

ruhe. Leben

geboren den 8ten Januar 1823.

gestorben den 6ten November 1893.

Ihr Andenken wird ihren Kindern ein gutes Vorbild sein. sie bleibt unvergessen

Andenken sein.

(64)

Kakel im November 1879.

P. P.

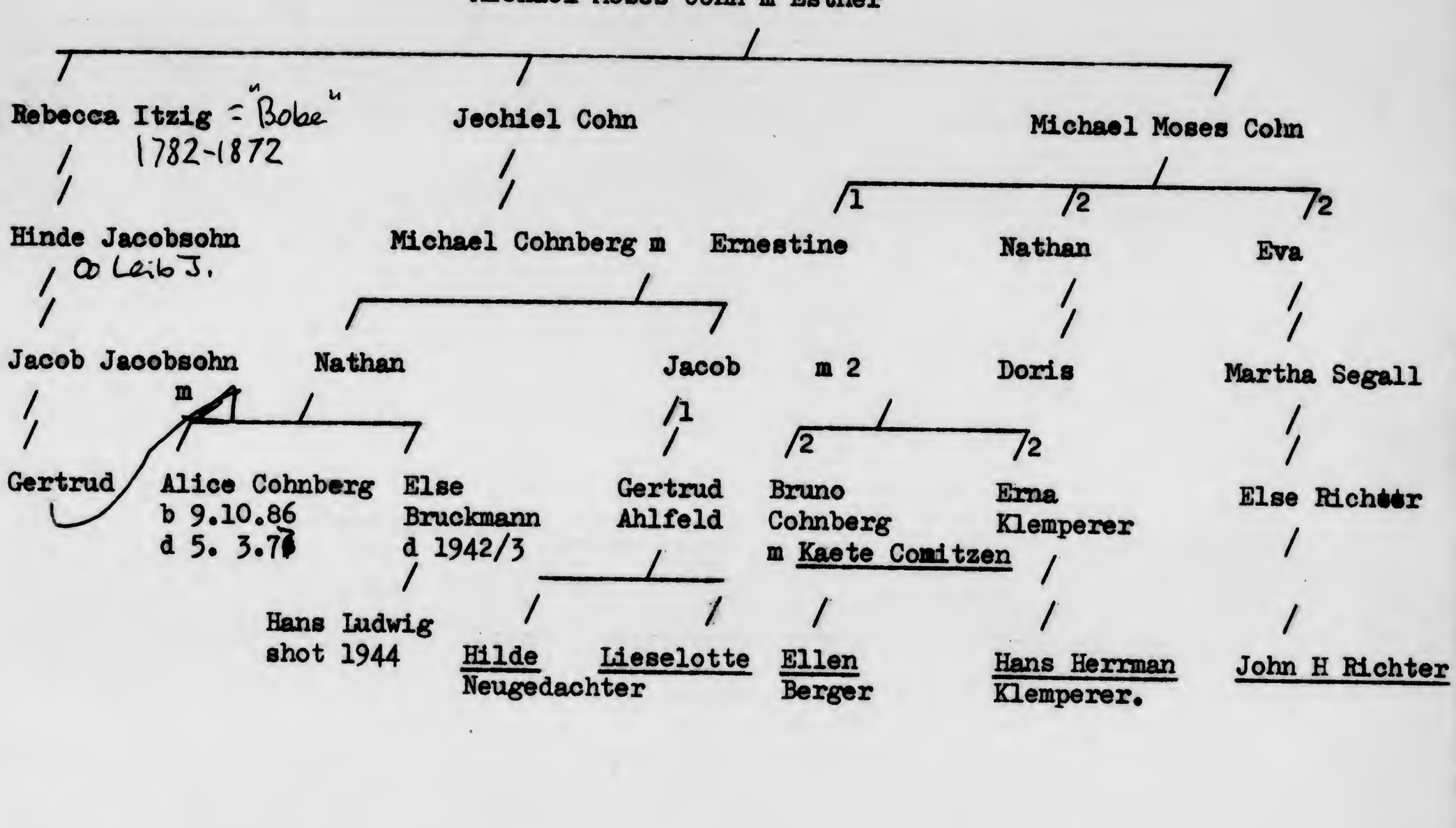
Ich erfülle hiermit die traurige Pflicht, Ihnen von dem am 9ten dieses Monats erfolgten Ableben meines lieben Mannes, M. Cohnberg, ergebenst in Kenntniß zu setzen u. verbinde hiermit die Anzeige, daß ich das Geschäft unter unveränderter Firma mit Beihülfe meines Sohnes Nathan, fortführen werde und ersuchen um gefällige Fortsetzung Ihres Vertrauens.

Mit Hochachtung

Ernestine Cohnberg

Ernestine Cohnberg wird zeichnen: M. Cöhnberg

Nathan Cohnberg " " M. Cöhnberg.


Michael Moses Cohn m Esther
Rebecca Itzig = "Bobe"
1782-1872
Jechiel Cohn
Michael Moses Cohn
1
2
2
Hinde Jacobsohn
oo Leib J.
Michael Cohnberg m
Ernestine
Nathan
Eva
Jacob Jacobsohn
m
Nathan
Jacob
m 2
Doris
Martha Segall
1
2
2
Gertrud
Alice Cohnberg
b 9.10.86
d 5. 3.7
Else
Bruckmann
d 1942/3
Gertrud
Ahlfeld
Bruno
Cohnberg
m Kaete Comitzen
Erna
Klemperer
Else Richter
Hans Ludwig
shot 1944
Hilde
Neugedachter
Lieselotte
Ellen
Berger
Hans Herrman
Klemperer.
John H Richter

Karlsbad 24/7 79

Liebe Ernstine!

Deine letzten Zeilen habe ich empfangen
& mußte mir eingestehen daß dein
Brief sparsamer, mit mir selbst
wirklich zufriedener, aber ebenso kühler
Ton stimmen mag ausgesprochen. Ich
sagen gebrauche keine Ironie selbst
beizubleiben ob mir etwas gut
wandern, wenn sie bleiben sollen
wie mag kein Rückhalt gestanden
ich möchte nicht lügen sie bleiben
Das Wasser ist, alle Tage schlechter
wie ich sehe allerdings, mit dem
Trinken fange ich morgen viel früher
schreibst mir ob mag Karlsbader
Salz zu Gebote ist gütige Andeutung
ist, Dass Dr Engel schon müde ich mag
mit magnan dem Sinn, Julius
Sal mich sind man nun sie mir
mit einer Flasche zu machen
mag mir ein Mundspülwasser, denke an
Ich bleibe wohl mit dem ausgesprochenen

Lieber Herr Hermann, da ich nicht zu Hause
bin schicke ich Ihnen andere Briefe,
die Schwäche Reinigkeit macht mich
müde, wenn ich wieder mehr mich gesund
zu Hause bin werde ich mich vorstellen
muss ich also entschuldigen bitte, und bleibe
Ihnen Lieben die meine Krankheit
haben welche schlechte Schwäche in denen
mich mehrmals Tränen Tränen alles
Leben, ich bin immer noch Ihnen Leidend
Ihr Jacobi sehr ich schicke Ihnen
Herrn, Herrn wird ich nicht mehr
mich entschuldigen, Gott bei gelegen
mir hier eine Tür Besuch welche
Leute sagen die Kurfürst hätte
mich viel bei mir müde sich gern
möchte empfehlen wie sein —
Wenn Ihnen die liebenden Man

M Lehmberg

allen lieben Kinder Herzliche
Grüße, in alle Wohnungen
im Hause allen, so wünscht mich
Ihr Ihnen Hallmann mein Herr
Herrn nicht ist —

Hierdurch gebe meinem Sohne
Ab. Cöhnberg die Vollmacht
die von mir verklagten Gebr. Musial
auf ihren Grundstücken 5. 16 u. 17 aufzu-
fordern, die zu meiner Befriedigung
am 24. Septbr. frühzeitig 1/4 Scheffel Roggen,
1/4 Scheffel Erbsen, 1/4 Scheffel Gerste,
3 3/4 Scheffel Kartoffeln, 1 fette Gans, 4 Ellen
Leinwand und 1/4 ℔ Wolle zu liefern.

Nakel den 21. Septbr 1875

Fachille Cöhn

Ansprache

von Rabbiner Dr. Arthur Levy

an der Bahre meiner lieben Frau, unserer guten Mutter

Gertrud Cohnberg

am 13. Mai 1926.

- - - - - - -

Der Tag des Rausch-Chaudesch, an dessen Schwelle wir stehen, er möchte seine Weihe hineingetragen wissen in diese Stunde des Scheidens, möchte tröstend sein Licht hineinstellen in das Dunkel der Trauer und des wehmutvollen Abschiednehmens, verschliesst der Klage den Mund und wehrt ihr das Wort und heischt stille, gläubige Ergebung in Ratschluss und Fügung des allmächtigen Gottes. Nicht als ob das Einzelschicksal schweigen müsste, als ob nicht zu Wort und Ausdruck kommen dürfe was aufs Tiefste uns bewegt, erfüllt und erschüttert, als ob das Licht des Rausch-Chaudesch auslöschen könnte oder möchte das Dunkel des Wehs, das je und je in des Menschen Seele fällt, aber dieser Tag, er richtet unseren Blick so unmittelbar auf Gott, den Herrn aller Dinge, er erzählt uns so eindrucksvoll vom Schöpfer der Welt, der die Zeiten bestimmt und das Schicksal der Menschen, dieser Tag, er ist uns so reich an Gedanken der Gottverbundenheit und Gottgeborgenheit, dass aus

seinem

seinem Inhalt ein Besänftigendes uns in die Seele fliesst, ein tröstliches Bewusstsein, das das gebeugte Gemüt aufrichtet mit dem Gedanken, dass Gott, der der Herr ist aller Dinge, auch mit uns, den Einzelmenschen ist, seine Gnadenhand uns reicht und uns aufrichtet in Leid und Trauer und Not unseres Herzens.

Mit diesen Gedanken wollen wir an die Bahre treten von Gertrud Cohnberg, ohne Klage und Erregung und Zerrissenheit des Herzens, in Demut und stiller Ergebung wollen diese Stunde wir ihr weihen und unsere Gedanken kreisen lassen um ihre verehrte Gestalt.

Es ist ein inhaltreiches Leben, das zu Ende gegangen. Jäh hat es seinen Abschluss gefunden, mit einer um so schmerzlicheren Plötzlichkeit, als die Verblichene zeitlebens sich einer Gesundheit hatte erfreuen dürfen, die niemals ein Kranksein gekannt, als eine Lebens-freude sie beseelte, der nie der Gedanke an das Letzte gekommen, die so froh und bejahend im Leben stand, dass

selbst

selbst an der Schwelle des Todes, als dieser plötzliche Anfall über sie gekommen, dass angesichts des Todes sie die Gedanken ihres Optimismus' nicht aufgab und die Ihrigen und sich selbst beruhigte mit der Versicherung, es sei nur eine vorübergehende Schwäche, die sie befallen, und Gesundung und Genesung würde ihr bald wieder zuteil werden. Es war ihre Hoffnung, dass sie mit all ihren Kräften den Ihrigen zurückgegeben würde, dass sie wiederkehren dürfe in die Welt ihrer Umgebung. Sie hatte es gehofft und gewünscht, nicht für ihre Person und um ihretwillen, um willen der anderen, der Menschen ihrer Liebe. Denn so war ihr ganzer Mensch, ihr ganzes Leben, ein Dasein für die anderen, eine aufgeschlossene Bereitschaft, ein unermüdliches Ausbreiten der Hände, um das Geschick der anderen zu umfangen, es behutsam über diese Erde zu tragen, es zu betreuen und zu bewachen mit allen Sinnen. Denn sie war selbstlos und gütig und voll

herzlicher

herzlicher Hingegebenheit, rührig und regsam und von einer unverdrossenen Emsigkeit. Die erste am Morgen und die letzte am Abend, niemals müde und niemals verstimmt, immer auf den heiteren Wegen einer quellenden Schaffensfreude, einer elastischen Beweglichkeit. Wenn es die Aufgabe des Weibes ist, Opfer der Selbstlosigkeit zu bringen, ihr Leben für andere zu leben, alle, die ihr anvertraut, einzubetten in die Weichheit einer sanften Schmiegsamkeit und ihre Welt auszufüllen mit den Gaben hoher Fraulichkeit, dann hat Gertrud Cohnberg in glücklichem Masse ihre Aufgabe erfüllt, in höchstem und schönstem Sinne ist sie Weib, ist sie Frau und Mutter gewesen. Unsere Weisen haben den Sinn dieser Bestimmung in ein schönes Bild gekleidet. Sie haben gesagt, die Frau, die Mutter, sie ist das Auge des Hauses. Und sie meinen, so wie durch die Pforte des Auges das Licht der Welt in unser innerstes fällt, durch seine Tür die Dinge der Umgebung in unser Bewusstsein dringen, alle Erscheinungen

<u>des</u>

des Lebens in ihm sich sammeln und zusammenfliessen, so fliessen im Wesen der Mutter alle Regungen des Familienlebens zusammen, sie denkt aller Gedanken, sie sorgt aller Sorgen, Freud und Leid der Umgebung findet Widerhall in ihrem treuen Herzen, das Wohl und Wehe der anderen, es spiegelt sich wieder in der Stimmung ihrer Seele. So war Gertrud Cohnberg das Auge ihres Hauses, das gütig und freundlich blickende Auge, das mit unendlicher Liebe die Ihrigen umfing, das unermüdlich wachte und sorgte und sie begleitete auf ihren Wegen. Wie war sie doch eine treffliche Gefährtin ihrem Gatten, ein treuer Genosse seines Lebens. In jenem Städtchen, in dem das Werk seines Lebens er aufgebaut, in jenem Städtchen, an dem sie mit einer rührenden Heimattreue hing, das auch in den Jahren ihres Hierseins sie nie aus dem Herzen vergessen, dort war sie eine verständnisvolle und rührige Mitarbeiterin ihrem Manne, war die Seele seines Geschäftes und hat getreu mit ihm getragen die

Lasten der Sorgen und Pflichten des Berufes. Und als sie nach der hiesigen Stadt übergesiedelt und der Ruhe und Zurückgezogenheit sich hingegeben, da kannte sie erst recht kein Ruhen und Feiern, da erschloss sie in einem gesegneten Familienleben die Kraft und die Tiefe ihres Wesens und labte und beglückte die Ihrigen mit den Gaben ihrer Persönlichkeit. War Mutter ihren Kindern, mit jener treuen Selbstlosigkeit, die jeden Wunsch von den Lippen ihnen las, alles tat, um ihnen das Leben leicht und schön zu machen, die Last seiner Beschwerden von ihnen fernzuhalten und auf ihre eigenen Schultern zu nehmen. Ihr letzter Gang war der Weg zur kranken Tochter, deren Pflege sie Nacht für Nacht geopfert, und der sie auch gern den Teil des Tages zu widmen bereit war, den die Sorge um das Haus und ihre Wirtschaft ihr frei liess. Sie war mit ihr so innig verbunden, sie war so glücklich, sie geborgen zu wissen an der Seite eines Mannes, der wie ein Eigener, wie ein Sohn ihrem

Herzen nahestand, nahm so lebendigen Anteil an ihrem Ergehen, an Freud und Leid, an Sorgen und Hoffen, an der glückvollen Hoffnung vor allem, die ihr Enkelkindchen ihr bedeutete, diese Verheissung, dieser Sonnenschein ihres Lebens, in dessen Glanz sie so gern verweilte. Auf dem Weg zu ihrer Tochter ist der Tod ihr begegnet, mitten aus ihrem Schaffen und Streben, dem Segnen ihrer Mütterlichkeit heraus ward sie zur Ruhe heimberufen und ihre Seele ist eingekehrt in das Reich der Ewigkeit. Möge im Himmel droben der Lohn ihr werden für ihr irdisches Walten und eine Stätte ihr bereitet sein vor dem Thron der göttlichen Barmherzigkeit.

AMEN.

Nr. 229. A.

— Nakel, am 16. Oktober — 1896

Vor dem unterzeichneten Standesbeamten erschien heute, der Persönlichkeit nach — be[illegible]

Kaufmann Nathan Cohnberg

wohnhaft zu Nakel. Markt

mosaischer Religion, und zeigte an, daß von der Gertrud Cohnberg [illegible] Jacobsohn, seiner Ehefrau, mosaischer

wohnhaft bei ihm

zu Nakel in seiner Wohnung

am — neun — Oktober

Vor dem unterzeichneten Standesbeamten erschien heute, der Persönlichkeit nach bekannt:

Kaufmann Nathan Cohnberg

wohnhaft zu Nakel. Mosaischer

Religion, und zeigte an, daß von

Gertrud Cohnberg geb.

Jacobsohn, seiner Ehefrau

mosaischer

Religion, wohnhaft zu Nakel

in seiner Wohnung

am vierten — Oktober

Tausend neunhundert und zwei

um zwei ein Viertel

Nachmittags

ein Kind weiblichen Geschlechts geboren worden sei, welchem

— „Alice"

— erhalten habe.

Vorgelesen, genehmigt und unterschrieben

Nathan Cohnberg

Der Standesbeamte.

Kiesel

Zgodność z księgą głównego spisu ludności
Nakło, dnia 28. grudnia 1922
Urzędnik
Jarzębski

3 K

Finanzamt Wilmersdorf-Nord

Steuer-Nr. 53 1882

Fernsprecher [illegible]

Berlin W 15, 28 Febr. 1889

[illegible]

[illegible] Nr. 53

[illegible]

[illegible] 1889.

[illegible] Angestellte [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] 1. 12. [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Finanzamt Wilmersdorf Nord

Steuer-Nr. 33 17/12

Fernsprecher: [illegible]

Berlin W 15, den 1[illegible] Febr. 19[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Bescheinigung.

[illegible]

dem Ausstellen der Frau [illegible]

geboren am [illegible] in [illegible]

und [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

und [illegible]

Ich habe keine Bedenken gegen die Ausstellung eines Reisepasses für den-die-Obengenannten sowie gegen die Beförderung des eigenen Umzugsgutes der-des-Obengenannten in das Ausland.
Die Judenvermögensabgabe ist entrichtet.

Im Auftrag:

[illegible signature]

Nicht Zutreffendes streichen!

Diese Bescheinigung [illegible] wird nur einmal ausgefertigt. Beglaubigte Abschriften oder beglaubigte Photokopien hat der Antragsteller daher rechtzeitig [illegible] herzustellen!

D.D.588

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Finanzamt Wilmersdorf-Nord

Steuer-Nr.: 33 1882

Zimmer-Nr.: 53

An die Devisenstelle

Berlin NO 43

Neue Königstraße 61–64

Berlin W 15, 20. Feb. 1939

Str. Nr.

Fernsprecher: 919021

Apparat Nr. 19

Diese Bescheinigung ist dem von Ihnen beabsichtigten Antrage an die Devisenstelle Berlin beizufügen; sie kann vom Finanzamt jederzeit widerrufen werden.

Unbedenklichkeitsbescheinigung

— Gültig bis zum 30. Juni 1939 —

Der Privatpatientin Frau Elise Sara Schönberg

geboren am 9. 12. 1879 zu Pakosch,

und seine Ehefrau ——— geborene ———,

geboren am ——— zu ———,

Anschrift: Berlin-Schmargendorf, Fidicinstr. Str. Nr. 2,

(bevollmächtigter Vertreter: ———,

Anschrift: Str. Nr.)

hat – ~~haben~~ gegenwärtig **keine Reste an Steuern,** Zuschlägen, Strafen, Gebühren und Kosten.

Wappenstempel

Im Auftrag:

Vordruck A 107 c 12. 38. (20 000)

3 1

4 Gen. IV.2

100

W Y C I Ą G

z rejestru urodzin żydowskich.

Nr. 469:

Laut Verhandlung vom 4. Mai 1859 Vol. II fol.165 der Akten, die Beglaubigung der Geburten unter den Juden betreffend ist dem Kaufmann Michel Cohnberg von seiner Ehefrau Ernstine geborene Cohn am 3 (dritten) Mai eintausendachthundertneunundfuenfzig mittags 12 Uhr ein Sohn geboren, welcher den Namen

" N a t h a n "

erhalten hat.

Eingetragen Nakel, den 4. Mai 1859.

gez. Guethus — Timm

Richter — Protokollfuehrer.

Zgodność powyższego wyciągu z rejestrem pośświadcza.

N a k ł o, dnia 28. grudnia 1921.

Sekretarjat Sądu powiatowego.

Wiśniewski

rejestrator.

D

ist zum Verwalter des Nachlasses d

Einzurücken Namen des Erblassers sowie Zeit und Ort des Todes.

bestellt.

Diese Bestallung ist dazu bestimmt, dem Nachlaßverwalter als Ausweis zu dienen. Sie ist deshalb sorgfältig aufzubewahren und in allen Fällen, in denen der Nachlaßverwalter eines Ausweises bedarf, namentlich im Verkehre mit Behörden, mitzubringen und vorzulegen. Nach Beendigung des Amtes des Nachlaßverwalters ist die Bestallung dem Nachlaßgerichte zurückzugeben.

, den ten 19

Königliches Amtsgericht.

Dienstsiegel.

Geprüft:

Entworfen:

N. S.
No. 3. Bestallung für einen Nachlaßverwalter (§§ 1975, 1981 ff. B.G.B.). — Entwurf.

Merzbach'sche Buchdruckerei, Posen. — Kl. 4 b.

Bescheinigung

der

Eheschließung,

№ 7.

Zwischen dem Kaufmann Nathan Cohnberg,
wohnhaft zu Nakel,
und der Gertrud Jacobsohn,
wohnhaft zu Nakel,

ist vor dem unterzeichneten Standesbeamten heute die Ehe geschlossen worden.

Nakel, am 17 ten Februar 1891.

Der Standesbeamte.

Kunzer.

K. PR. STANDESAMT NAKEL STADT. KR. WIRSITZ.

Cc.

Sterbeurkunde.

Nr. 59.

Berlin-Wilmersdorf am 14. Januar 1929.

Vor dem unterzeichneten Standesbeamten erschien heute, der Persönlichkeit nach durch Steuerkarte für 1929 bekannt, die Büreaubeamtin Alice C o h n b e r g , wohnhaft in Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Kaiser Allee 32, und zeigte an, daß der Kaufmann Nathan C o h n b e r g , 69 Jahre alt, wohnhaft in Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Kaiser Allee 32, geboren zu Nakol in Polen, Witwer, zu Berlin-Wilmersdorf in seiner Wohnung am dreizehnten Januar des Jahres tausend neunhundert neunundzwanzig nachmittags um zehn ein halb Uhr verstorben sei. Die Anzeigende erklärt, dass sie bei dem Sterbefall zugegen gewesen sei.

Vorgelesen, genehmigt und unterschrieben.

Alice C o h n b e r g .

Der Standesbeamte.

In Vertretung: F r i c k e .

Daß vorstehender Auszug mit dem Sterbe-Haupt-Register des Standesamts zu Berlin-Wilmersdorf, gleichlautend ist, wird hiermit bestätigt.

Berlin-Wilmersdorf, am 14. Januar 1929

-,60 RM Gebühren bezahlt.
Einnahmeliste № 6195

Der Standesbeamte.

(Siegel) PREUSS. STANDESAMT BERLIN-WILMERSDORF

Müller

Plötzlich und unerwartet entriss uns am 10. Mai der Tod unsere innigstgeliebte, treusorgende Frau und Mutter, Schwieger-, Grossmutter und Schwester

Gertrud Cohnberg

geb. **Jacobsohn**

im 61. Lebensjahre.

Berlin-Wilmersdorf,
Kaiserallee 32,
Bad Freienwalde/Oder.

Im Namen der Hinterbliebenen
Nathan Cohnberg.

Beerdigung: Donnerstag, den 13. Mai, 1 Uhr, Weissensee, Alte Halle.

1926

Uc.

Sterbeurkunde.

Nr. 474.

Berlin=Wilmersdorf, am 11. Mai 1926.

~~Vor dem unterzeichneten Standesbeamten erschien heute, der Persönlichkeit nach~~

~~kannt,~~

Der Vorsteher des Krankenhauses der Ortskranken=

~~kasse~~ hat angezeigt,

~~wohnhaft in~~

~~und zeigte an~~, daß Gertrud Cohnberg, geborene Jacobsohn,

60 Jahre alt,

wohnhaft in Berlin=Wilmersdorf, Kaiserallee 32,

geboren zu Nakel, Kreis Wirsitz, verheiratet mit dem

Privatier Nathan Cohnberg,

zu Berlin=Wilmersdorf, in obigem Krankenhause,

Nr. 474.

Berlin-Wilmersdorf, am 11. Mai 1926.

~~Vor dem unterzeichneten Standesbeamten erschien heute, der Persönlichkeit nach~~

~~kannt,~~

Der Vorsteher des Krankenhauses der Ortskranken-
kasse hat angezeigt,

~~wohnhaft in~~

~~und zeigte an~~, daß Gertrud Cohnberg, geborene Jacobsohn,

60 Jahre alt,
wohnhaft in Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Kaiserallee 32,
geboren zu Nakel, Kreis Wirsitz, verheiratet mit dem
Privatier Nathan Cohnberg,

zu Berlin-Wilmersdorf, in obigem Krankenhause,
am zehn ten Mai
des Jahres tausend neunhundert sechsundzwanzig
vor mittags um zehn ein viertel Uhr
verstorben sei.

~~Vorgelesen, genehmigt und~~
(Vorstehend 18 Druckworte gestrichen.)

Der Standesbeamte.

In Vertretung: Muschwitz.

Daß vorstehender Auszug mit dem Sterbe-Haupt-Register des ~~Standesamts~~
zu Berlin-Wilmersdorf
gleichlautend ist, wird hiermit bestätigt.

Berlin-Wilmersdorf, am 11. Mai 1926.

Der Standesbeamte.

PREUSS. STANDESAMT BERLIN-WILMERSDORF

In Vertretung: Juicka

Einnahmebuch 670/26

A b.

Geburtsurkunde.

Nur gültig für Schul- und Unterrichtszwecke einschließlich des Konfirmationsunterrichts.

Vor- und Zuname: Else Cohnberg,

Geburts-Tag und Ort: 9. Januar 1892, Nakel,

Vor- und Zuname, sowie Stand des Vaters: Nathan Cohnberg, Kaufmann,

Vor- und Zuname der Mutter: Hedwig geborene Jacobsohn.

Nakel, den 20 ten März 1907.

Siegel.

K. PR. STANDESAMT NAKEL KR. WIRSITZ

Der Standesbeamte.

J. Welch

Bescheinigung über Eintragung eines Geburtsfalles.

In das Geburtsregister des Standesamts zu **Rakel = Stadt** vom Jahre 189 6.
ist unter Nr. 229. eingetragen worden, daß von der Ehefrau des
Bürstenmachers Nathan Cohnberg, Auguste
geb. Jacobsohn, beide mosaischer Religion,
wohnhaft zu Rakel - Neuhof
zu Rakel am 9 ten October
des Jahres tausendachthundertneunzig und sechs, Vormittags 2 1/4 Uhr,
ein Kind weib lichen Geschlechts geboren worden ist, welches den Vornamen
Alice
erhalten hat.

Rakel, den 16 ten October 1896.

K. PR. STANDESAMT RAKEL STADT.

Der Standesbeamte.
Pinkert.

Bescheinigung über Aufnahme der Sterbe-Urkunde.

Zum Zwecke der Beerdigung.

№ 140/93.

Der am 6 ten November 1893 Vor mittags 11½ Uhr zu **Rakel** erfolgte Tod der ~~verwittweten~~ Frau Esther Jonas Cohnberg geb. Cohn, 70 9/12 Jahre alt, mosaischer Religion, ist in dem Sterberegister des Standesamtsbezirks **Rakel Stadt** ordnungsmäßig vermerkt und steht der Beerdigung der Leiche mit Bezug auf § 60 des Gesetzes über die Beurkundung des Personenstandes vom 1. Februar 1875 kein Hinderniß entgegen.

Rakel, den 6 ten November 1893.

Der Standesbeamte.

Pinnau.

Die vorzeitige Beerdigung der Leiche wird genehmigt.

Rakel, den 6 ten November 1893.

Die Polizei-Verwaltung.

Timm.