

MICHIGAN JEWISH HISTORY

This issue of MICHIGAN JEWISH HISTORY is dedicated to the memory of DAVID EMIL HEINEMAN, the designer of Detroit's flag and Michigan's first Jewish historiographer.

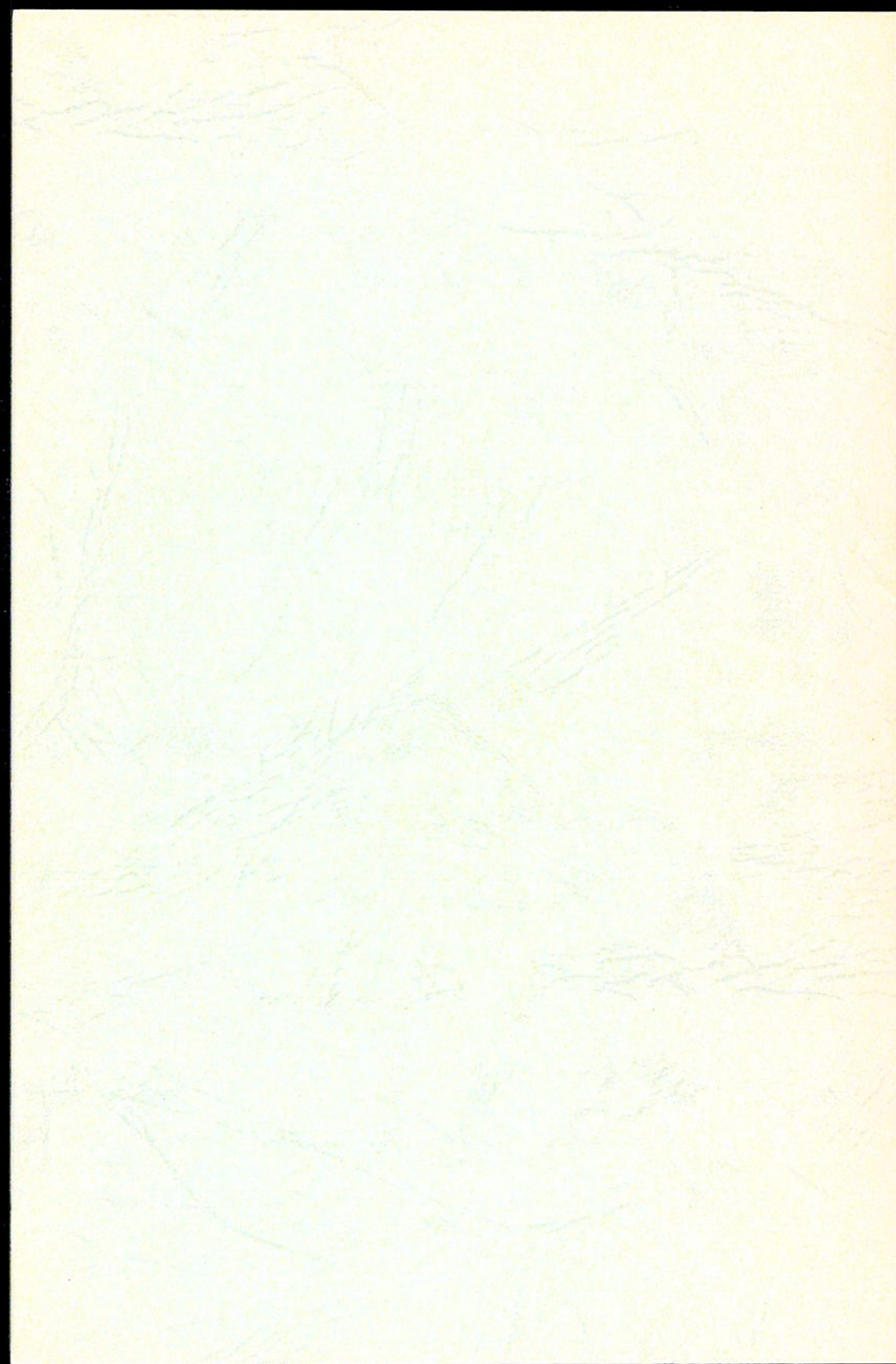


JUNE, 1972

TAMUZ, 5732

Jewish Historical Society of Michigan

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MICHIGAN JEWISH HISTORY

"When your children shall ask their fathers in time to come . . ."

—Joshua 4:21

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Members of the Michigan Historical Society are respectfully requested to send to the editor their changes of address including the full zip code in order to facilitate the prompt delivery of the publication.

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JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MICHIGAN

The Jewish Historical Society of Michigan was organized on June 1, 1959, for the following main purposes:

1. To promote the study and research of Michigan Jewish history by encouraging all efforts to create a wider interest on the part of Michigan Jews in the growth and development of their many respective communities.

2. To foster the collection, preservation and publication of materials of the history of the Jews of Michigan, to which purposes the society publishes MICHIGAN JEWISH HISTORY, a semi-annual journal, and has established the Burton Historical Collection of the Detroit Public Library as a permanent archive-depository for Michigan Jewish historical source material.

3. To encourage all projects, celebrations and other activities which tend to spread authentic information concerning Michigan Jewish history, such as the erection by the Society in conjunction with the Michigan Historical Commission, of the historical marker commemorating Michigan's first Jewish settler, at the restored Fort Michilmackinac.

4. To cooperate with national Jewish historical societies as well as with other state and regional Jewish historical groups.



Membership is open to all who have an interest in Michigan Jewish history and in supporting the goals of the organization. Income of the Society is derived from the annual dues and contributions which are deductible for income tax purposes, and are used for publishing the journal and related projects.

DAVID E. HEINEMAN
RECOGNITION DAY

April 20, 1972

David E. Heineman, former alderman and City controller from 1910 to 1913, designed the City of Detroit flag in 1907.

His intense interest in art made him a vital figure in the program that resulted in the establishment of Detroit's renowned cultural center which includes the Detroit Institute of Arts and the Detroit Public Library on Woodward Avenue.

In addition to his numerous civic undertakings, Mr. Heineman helped originate the City Manager Plan of government for cities and was director, vice-president and president of the Michigan League of Municipalities.

When David E. Heineman passed away in 1935, he left a legacy of love for Detroit that still endures and will be recognized Thursday, April 20, 1972 in ceremonies at the Detroit Historical Museum.

THEREFORE, I Roman S. Gribbs, Mayor of the City of Detroit, proclaim April 20, 1972 as DAVID E. HEINEMAN RECOGNITION DAY in tribute to the memory of a man who ranks as one of the most outstanding figures in Detroit's history.

Roman S. Gribbs
Mayor

THE DETROIT FLAG



Above the flag is the stained glass window, incorporating the design of the flag which hung above the rostrum of the Council Chamber in the "old" City Hall.

The stained glass is now placed in the window above the entrance to the Detroit Historical Museum. The idea to place it there originated with Mr. Solan W. Weeks.

DETROIT CITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION
ADOPTING THE HEINEMAN FLAG

Corporation Counsel

April 20, 1948.

To the Honorable, the Common Council:

Gentlemen — We are submitting herewith, as per your request, Resolution adopting the flag designed by the Honorable David E. Heineman as the official flag of the City of Detroit.

Respectfully submitted,
JAMES R. WALSH
Asst. Corporation Counsel.

By Councilman Kronk:

Whereas, in the year 1907 the Honorable David E. Heineman, then Alderman of the First Ward, designed a flag and had a sketch made, the original of which is now in the Art Museum; and

Whereas, the idea of the flag was to combine the seal of the City of Detroit with the standard under whose sovereignty Detroit has been — namely, the Old French, the British and twice the Stars and Stripes; and

Whereas, the flag was displayed for the first time on the City Hall on June 12, 1908, pursuant to a resolution of the Common Council (J. C. C. 1908, page 759), and has been adopted to a shield shape and put in stained and painted glass in the window above the Common Council President's desks and also between the inner and outer rooms of the Mayor's office, and has been extensively used on the public documents of the City of Detroit;

Now Therefore Be It Resolved, That the flag as designed by the Honorable David E. Heineman be and is hereby adopted as the official flag of the City of Detroit.
Approved:

PAUL T. DWYER,
Acting Corporation Counsel.

Adopted as follows:

Yeas — Councilmen Comstock, Garlick, Kronk, Miriani, Oakman, Smith, and the President —7.

Nays — None.

DETROIT CITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION
HONORING DAVID EMIL HEINEMAN

Resolution

April 20, 1971

By Council President Ravitz:

WHEREAS David E. Heineman, a native Detroiter and a member of a pioneer Detroit family, was one of the most colorful figures in our City's life during the early years of this century, and

WHEREAS David E. Heineman, a graduate of the University of Michigan Law School, served as a member and President of the Common Council of Detroit, as Alderman, as Assistant Corporation Counsel, Controller, and also Assistant City Attorney, and

WHEREAS David E. Heineman also served as a member of the legislature of the State of Michigan, and as President of the Board of State Library Commissioners, and

WHEREAS David E. Heineman served as board member and officer of many civic, educational, cultural, historical, fraternal, political and social organizations, too numerous to mention in this short resolution, and

WHEREAS David E. Heineman was the first Detroit Jew to do research on the early history of the Jews of Michigan, and

WHEREAS David E. Heineman designed in 1907, an artistic and colorful flag for the City of Detroit reflecting important phases of our long and exciting history, which was incorporated in the decoration of the "old" City Hall as a stained glass window above the rostrum in the Council Chamber, and

WHEREAS on April 28, 1948, the Common Council of Detroit adopted the flag as designed by Heineman as the official flag of the City of Detroit, and

WHEREAS the Detroit Common Council appreciates the Jewish Historical Society of Michigan's suggestion which was adopted by the Detroit Historical Commission that the original stained glass window portraying the Flag of Detroit be placed in the window above the entrance of the Detroit Historical Museum,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Common Council of the City of Detroit acknowledges the debt of gratitude to David E. Heineman for designing the Flag of Detroit and pays tribute to his memory by adopting this resolution, a copy of which is to be placed permanently in the Detroit Historical Museum, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be presented to the Jewish Historical Society of Michigan for deposit in its Archives at the Burton Historical Collection of the Detroit Public Library, and

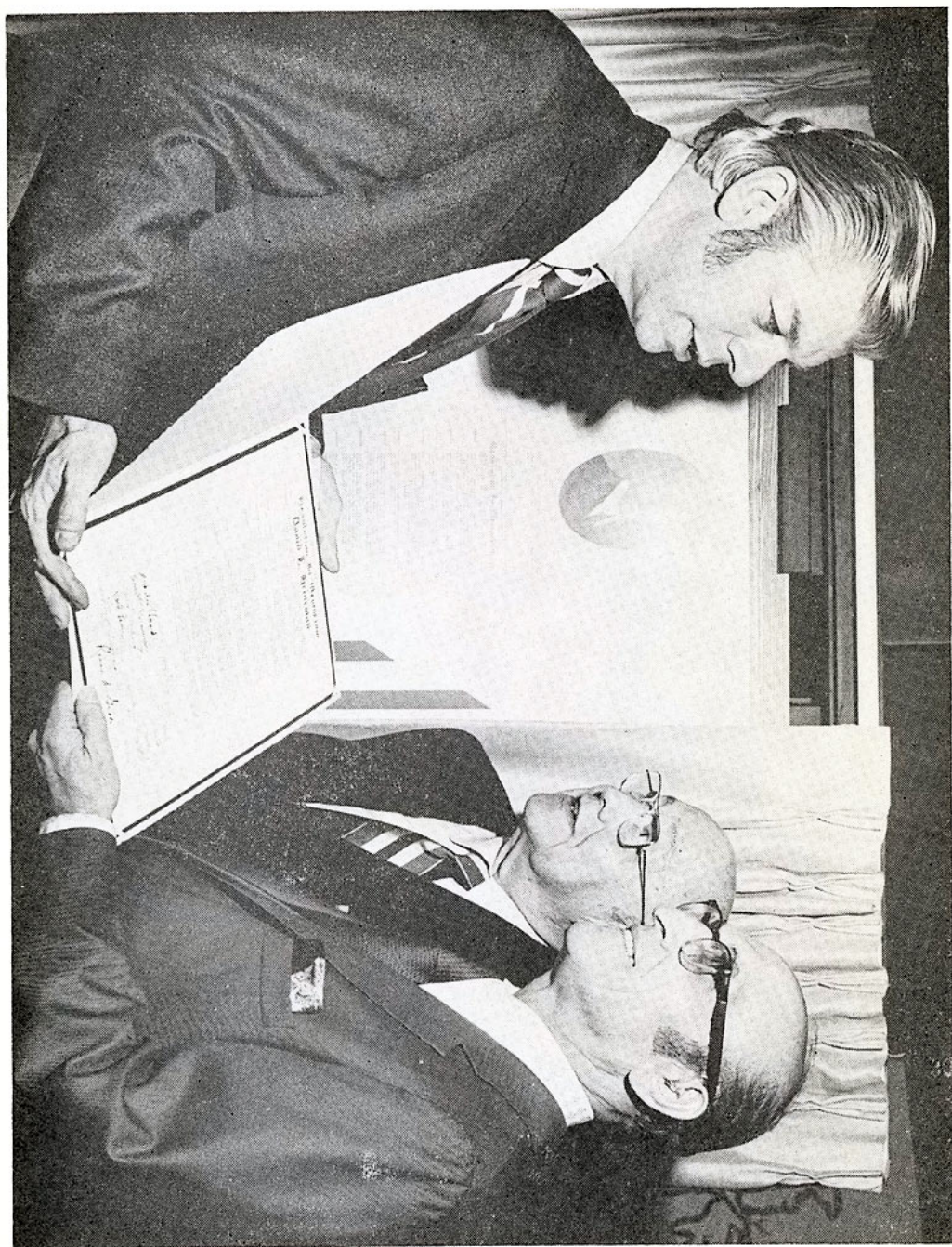
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED a public dedicatory ceremony be held at the Detroit Historical Museum on our City's Birthday, July 24, 1971.

Done in the City of Detroit, Michigan

Adopted as follows:

Yeas — Councilmen Browne, Eberhard, Levin, Rogell, Tindal, Van Antwerp, Wierzbicki, and President Ravitz — 8.

Nays — None.



Dr. Irving I. Edgar and Mr. Leonard N. Simons accept the Heineman Memorial Resolution from Detroit Common Council President Mel Ravitz during ceremonies at the Detroit Historical Museum.

DAVID E HEINEMAN RECOGNITION DAY AT THE DETROIT HISTORICAL MUSEUM

April 20, 1972

by Jim Conway, Assistant Museum Curator

At 4:00 P.M. on Thursday, April 20, 1972, a large group of citizens gathered in the Detroit Historical Museum's Round Hall to pay tribute to the memory of former Alderman and City Controller David E. Heineman, the designer of Detroit's City Flag. Above the Hall's main entrance, the sunny skies outside brilliantly illuminated the stained glass window commemorating the Heineman design, adding a festive touch to the gathering.

After a brief welcome by Solan W. Weeks, Director of the Detroit Historical Museums, Mr. Leonard N. Simons, President of the Detroit Historical Commission presented greetings¹ to the assembly and drew a parallel between the gathering at the Museum and the simultaneous planting of the American flag on the moon by the astronauts.

Following Mr. Simons, Mr. Walter Green, Chief Executive Assistant to Detroit Mayor Roman S. Gribbs, took the podium to read and present the Mayor's Proclamation honoring Mr. Heineman. Detroit's Chief Executive proclaimed the day of the ceremony to be officially the David E. Heineman Recognition Day. After the presentation, Dr. Philip P. Mason, Historian of the Detroit Historical Society, and Director of Wayne State University's Archives of Labor History and Urban Affairs, presented a brief but informative paper on the life and work of David Heineman. Dr. Mason's talk included the story of Alderman Heineman's inspiration to design a flag for the City while marching in the 1906 Memorial Day parade and noting how "squatty" the old City Hall looked without flags on its corners.

The tribute of Detroiters to David Heineman continued, and the Honorable Mel Ravitz, President of the Detroit Common Council was introduced. Dr. Ravitz began by summarizing the events which led up to the Day of Recognition. He then read the Resolution adopted by Detroit's Common Council honoring Mr. Heineman and detailing his many accomplishments.

The document then was presented to Dr. Irving I. Edgar, President of the Jewish Historical Society of Michigan. A copy has been framed and is now permanently mounted on the wall just inside the main entrance to the Museum underneath the Heineman stained glass window. A portrait of Mr. Heineman and his original color sketch of the design for the first City flag are also on display with the Resolution.

1. See copy of the greetings on p. 11.

Following his acceptance of the Resolution, Dr. Edgar commented on the significance of this recognition not only to the Jewish Historical Society of Michigan, which co-sponsored the event, but also to the ethnic history of Detroit. As Dr. Edgar pointed out, Mr. Heinman was not only active in the political and religious life of Detroit but was also a considerable historian himself especially with regards to the beginnings of the Detroit Jewish community. The important Heineman family records have now been placed in the Burton Historical Collection of the Detroit Public Library for the benefit of students of ethnic history.²

After Dr. Edgar's remarks, the ceremony concluded and all present were invited to partake of the refreshments provided by the Jewish Historical Society among the beautiful stained glass windows of the Artistry in Glass exhibit in the Museum's Dodge Hall. All who wish to see the Heineman sketch and Resolution as well as many other interesting exhibits are invited to visit the Detroit Historical Museum at the corner of Woodward and Kirby in the Cultural Center. Hours are 10:00 to 5:45 Tuesday through Saturday, and 1:00 to 5:00 on Sundays.

2. Copies of the Mayor's Proclamation and the Council Resolution will also be deposited in the Archives of the Jewish Historical Society at Burton.



ERRATA

We call your attention to the following corrections in volume 12, no. 1, of MICHIGAN JEWISH HISTORY:

Page 16 — the identification under Rabbi Adler's picture should read "Rabbi Liebman Adler".

Page 18, line 18 — the year is "1859" and not 1869.

In Allen A. Warren's article "The David Emil Heineman Memorial", the name of Mr. SOLAN W. WEEKS should be added to the list of gentlemen who were present at the meeting on April 13, 1971 in the office of Mr. Charles Oakman.

GREETINGS

April 20, 1972

Good afternoon all you nice people who gave up part of your day to come here this afternoon and join in the tribute to the memory of David E. Heineman.

As President of the Detroit Historical Commission — a board member of both the Detroit Historical Society and the Jewish Historical Society of Michigan — it gives me great pleasure to tip my 3 hats to you and bid you welcome to today's festivities.

I can truthfully say that the entire world will long remember what is happening today. If you think I'm talking about our flag event — you're wrong. I'm talking about the 3 courageous astronauts who traveled to the moon this afternoon and planted an American flag. You might say America has conquered the moon. So now I suppose we'll have to send them foreign aid.

This certainly is an unusual era we are living in. It actually took less time to go from the earth to the moon than it did to get public recognition for David E. Heineman who designed the official flag of our city 65 years ago.

I guess those old-time leaders just didn't remember to do anything about it. That's not too surprising — is it? It happens to lots of people as they get along in years. They say there are 3 ways to tell when a man is getting old. One is "loss of memory" . . . and I forget the other two.

Oh, well. The honoring of the designer of our official Detroit flag — and the simultaneous planting of the U.S. flag on the moon by our astronauts — at this very moment — combine old memories with young hopes. And, that's what our historical museum is all about. "We try to learn from the past — live in the present — and plan for the future."

Thank you again for coming today.

Leonard N. Simons



DAVID EMIL HEINEMAN

DAVID EMIL HEINEMAN — DESIGNER OF THE DETROIT FLAG

By Irving I. Katz

Executive Secretary, Temple Beth El, Detroit
Historiographer of the Jews of Michigan

It is not generally known that Detroit's artistic and colorful flag was designed in 1907 by a Jew — David E. Heineman. The original sketch is in the Detroit Historical Museum. The beautiful flag consists of four quarters and reflects important phases of Detroit's long and exciting history. First, you look upon the blue field of America, dotted with 13 stars to indicate the original colonies. Then, in the upper right quarter, the old imperial standard of England with three couchant lions. Lower left you see the imperial white banner of France, with its golden lillies. And last, at the lower right, you observe the alternating red and white stripes, signifying the Republic of the United States.

Superimposed in the center of all this is the official seal of Detroit adopted in 1826, when the memory of the devastating fire of 1805 was still fresh, with its accompanying Latin Legend — *Speramus Meliora Resurget Cineribus* — "We hope for better things. We will arise from our ashes" (a revision of the City Seal was adopted by the Common Council on March 24, 1954).

On April 20, 1948, forty-one years after Heineman executed the design, his flag was rated the official emblem of the city by the Council and the then Mayor, Eugene I. Van Antwerp. It first flew from the staff above the old City Hall on New Year's Day, 1949. The only official recognition of the flag was its incorporation in the decoration of the old City Hall as a stained glass window above the rostrum in the Council Chamber.

AT THE INITIATIVE OF ALLEN A. WARSEN, HONORARY PRESIDENT OF THE JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MICHIGAN, THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF DETROIT ADOPTED A RESOLUTION ON APRIL 20, 1971, ACKNOWLEDGING THE CITY'S DEBT OF GRATITUDE TO DAVID E. HEINEMAN FOR DESIGNING THE FLAG OF DETROIT AND PAYING TRIBUTE TO HIS MEMORY. THE RESOLUTION ADOPTED THE PROPOSAL OF THE DETROIT HISTORICAL COMMISSION OF WHICH LEONARD N. SIMONS IS PRESIDENT (HE HAS HELD THIS HONORED OFFICE SINCE FEBRUARY 1966) THAT THE ORIGINAL STAINED GLASS WINDOW PORTRAYING THE FLAG OF DETROIT BE PLACED IN THE WINDOW ABOVE THE ENTRANCE OF THE DETROIT HISTORICAL MUSEUM AND THAT A PUBLIC DEDICATION CEREMONY BE HELD AT THE DETROIT HISTORICAL MUSEUM ON APRIL 20, 1972. With this historical background of the flag of Detroit, I shall now proceed to acquaint you with the parents of David E. Heineman and with David Heineman himself.

HEINEMAN'S PARENTS

Among the Pioneer Jews of Detroit was Emil S. Heineman who became a successful clothing manufacturer and a prominent citizen of the city. He was born December 11, 1824, at Neuhaus on the Oste, near Hamburg. His father, Solomon J. Heineman, was born in 1780 in the Bavarian Village of Burg Ellern, where his ancestors resided in peace for many years until compelled to seek another habitation because of the religious intolerance which was then directed against Jews. Solomon moved to the more northerly part of Germany, near the port of Hamburg, where cosmopolitan ideas had prevented the spread of intolerance, and established himself at Neuhaus. In time he became the foremost merchant of the place and a man of wealth. He held for many years an honorable civil appointment from the government. He married Sarah, the daughter of Leaser Franc and Regina Josef, and became the father of ten children, Emil being the fourth of five sons.

SENT TO LEARN BUSINESS

In those days, it was the custom to send a boy, upon the expiration of his school days, to some tradesman in another city, either to be taught a handicraft or to be given a business education. Accordingly, in 1840, when he was sixteen years old, Emil was sent to the City of Oldenburg to learn the practical duties of business. The Revolution of 1848 raised hope in the hearts of young men that Germany would become a united and great nation, but the reaction in 1850 dispelled these hopes, and Emil determined to seek his fortune in the New World. Obtaining a reluctant consent from his father, he took passage on the Washington, the pioneer trans-Atlantic steamer, and after a two-week voyage, landed in New York in the spring of 1851. He went from there to Cincinnati and after a short stay in the latter city he came to Detroit, where he secured employment in David Amberg's clothing store. His fellow clerk was Edward Breitung, afterwards a prominent resident of the Northern Peninsula and its representative in Congress.

OPENS OWN STORE

The commercial training and the instruction in the English language which Emil had received at home, enabled him in 1853 to open his own business. In 1854 a fire destroyed the block in which Mr. Heineman's business was located and for many years afterwards he occupied one or more of the stores under the old National Hotel, which is now the site of the First National Building. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he furnished military clothing to the State, and later to the Federal Government, and after that was engaged exclusively in the wholesale trade, manufacturing ready-made clothing and men's furnishings. His two brothers-in-law, Magnus and Martin Butzel, were admitted to partnership in 1862, and the firm went under the name of "Heineman, Butzel and Company". Mr. Heineman was engaged for 35 years in mercantile life in Detroit, and during this period witnessed the tremendous growth of the city's industries.

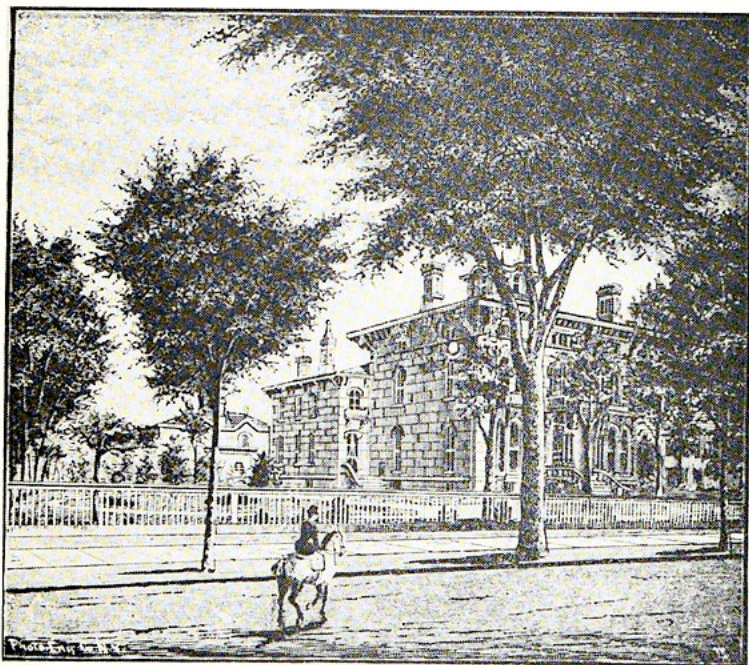
ACTIVE IN BUSINESS

Mr. Heineman was associated with many of the representative corporations of the city, and was among the first subscribers to the Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and one of its early directors. He was also an original subscriber to and director of the Michigan Life Insurance Company, and of the Fort Wayne and Elmond Street Railway Company of which he was later treasurer. In 1885 he erected a fine building on Cadillac Square, and always had faith in the growing prosperity of the City. He was known as a public-spirited citizen and as an exemplary Jew. He was a lover of books and had a very interesting and valuable collection of coins. He was a man of culture and broad sympathies. When in 1883 an Art Loan Exhibition was being planned and guarantors were needed, Emil Heineman put up \$1,000 as one of the guarantors. This exhibition resulted in the founding of the Museum of Art.

Heineman was prominently identified with Temple Beth El, serving as trustee of the Temple and as president of the Beth El Hebrew Relief Society.

MARRIED FANNY BUTZEL

He was married in 1861 to Fanny Butzel of Peekskill, New York, and they were the parents of David E., Solomon E., Flora (Mrs. Charles Thurnauer) and Emelia (Mrs. Benjamin Peritz).



The Emil S. Heineman home on Woodward and Adelaide

Their home on Woodward and Adelaide, which Heineman purchased for \$20,000 in 1862, was one of the finest in the city and had a most attractive garden. On the top floor, Heineman installed the first billiard table in Michigan, which was used by such notables as Governor Lewis Cass, U.S. Senator Zachariah Chandler, Governor John J. Bagley, and many others.

Mrs. Heineman was a woman of great artistic attainments. It was her custom to conduct frequent soirees at her home for poets, writers and artists. She served as president for some thirty years of the Detroit Ladies' Society for the Support of Hebrew Widows and Orphans in the State of Michigan, popularly known as "The Frauen Verein."

Emil Heineman died in 1896 and his wife in 1911. Both are interred in the Heineman family plot in Beth El's Section of Woodmere Cemetery.

DAVID HEINEMAN

David E. Heineman was one of the most colorful figures in Detroit's civic, social and cultural life in the early years of this century. He was born on October 17, 1865 in the old Heineman homestead on Woodward and Adelaide, one of the lovely mansions that lined Woodward Avenue before the advent of the automobile. He received an excellent education in private schools and with tutors, and then entered the old Detroit High School where he graduated in 1883 as president of his class. He spent the next year in Europe, and upon his return entered the University of Michigan in 1884, where he took a degree in Philosophy in 1887. He also studied law at the University's Law School and in the office of Walker and Walker, one of Detroit's best known law firms. He was admitted to the Bar in May, 1889, and subsequently to Federal and United States Supreme Court practice.

ELECTED TO STATE LEGISLATURE

In 1893 he became Chief Assistant City Attorney of Detroit and had charge of all the City's court work. During the three years that he was in office he compiled and revised the Ordinances of Detroit, a book of 700 pages. At the urgent request of Governor Hazen S. Pingree, Michigan's great reform governor, Mr. Heineman became a candidate, in 1899, for the State Legislature from the City at large. Of the ten legislators so elected he received the highest number of votes throughout the City. He served for one regular and three special sessions.

CONTROLLER OF DETROIT

Beginning with 1902, he served for seven years as a member of Detroit's Common Council of which he was elected President in 1906. He served Detroit as Alderman, Assistant Corporation Counsel and finally, from 1910 to 1913, as Controller. During World War I he was Food Administrator for Wayne County. He ran for the office of Lt. Governor but was defeated.

In addition to his personal legal work and his numerous civic and political undertakings. Heineman originated the City Manager Plan of Government for cities. He was Director, Vice-President and twice President of the Michigan League of Municipalities.

PROMOTED ART CENTER

His intense interest in art made him a vital figure in the program that resulted in the establishment of Detroit's famed Art Center, which includes the Detroit Institute of Arts on one side of Woodward Avenue and the Detroit Public Library on the other. In obtaining the establishment of the Art Center he had the remarkable foresight to arrive at an understanding with United States Senator Thomas W. Palmer, in 1892, that the City have first option on the Senator's old homestead at Woodward Avenue and Farnsworth Street for a library. When the Art Institute pre-empted this land, Heineman was successful in tying up the land across the street for library purposes. He then procured for the City the acceptance of the Andrew Carnegie Gift of \$750,000.00 after it had been rejected by the Council and given up as hopeless by the Board of Library Commissioners. This gift was the nucleus of the present library and the branch library system.

Heineman was regarded somewhat of a critic of art and music, but he enjoyed the fierce give-and-take of the political arena more. He was a good story teller. He was one of the most gifted of the local lawmakers, and in those distant days a councilmanic debate with David Heineman participating was something to be seen and heard.

FINANCIAL INTERESTS

Heineman had wide financial interests. His business connections included managing director of the Fort Wayne and Belle Isle Railway Company (one of the original street railway lines of Detroit), director of the Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and of the Merz Capsule Company, and President of the Heineman Realty Company.

CULTURAL INTERESTS

His artistic spirit found its outlet in the founding of the Robert Hopkin Club and its successor the Scarab Club. He was the author of the bill creating the Board of State Library Commissioners and he served as a member or as the president under three governors. He was awarded a honorary degree of Master of Arts by the University of Michigan in 1912.

Heineman was a member of the American Institute of Archeology and president of its local society, the Palestine Exploration Fund, the Michigan Historical Society, to whose publication he contributed frequently, member and delegate of the National Civic Federation. He also served as president of the State Anti-Tuberculosis Society, president of the Bohemian Club of Detroit, member of Phi Beta Kappa, Zion Lodge of Masons, Moslem Temple University Club, Detroit Boat Club, Old Club of St. Claire Flats, life member of the Elks and Odd Fellows, and many other organizations.

Mr. Heineman was a student of Jewish affairs and he contributed several papers on the early history of the Jews in Michigan in the Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society of which he was a member. He served as president of Pishgah Lodge Bnai Brith and was the organizer in 1900 of the first YMHA in Detroit.

Always regarded as a confirmed bachelor, he surprised even his closest friends when at the age of 54 he married Tessa (Jessa) Demmon, daughter of Professor Isaac M. Demmon, a veteran member of the University of Michigan faculty.

Heineman traveled abroad seventeen times and had a fluent knowledge of German, Italian and French. He died in 1935 and was buried in the Heineman family plot in Beth El's section of Woodmere Cemetery.



THE ROMANCE OF A RECEIPT BOOK

This humorous article appeared in the *MICHIGAN HISTORICAL MAGAZINE*, Vol. xv, Winter Number 1931, pp. 136-142. We added the title-Editor.

Dear Editor:

The purpose of this writing is to record for some of your readers the visits of the meandering Muses to the City of Lansing, in the decade beginning December 1868. The material is contained in a receipt book, neatly printed and bound, each page of which has the caption "Young Men's Society, of Lansing." The writer is indebted to Mr. Robert Y. Larned of Lansing and Detroit, for the perusal of this book, which came to Mr. Larned through his father, Mr. Horatio H. Larned, former merchant and banker, who, at the age of eight-six, is still a resident of the Capital City but too enfeebled to recall more than the fact of his having been a member of the Society. For the matter of that, how many of us, after hearing a lecture, have managed to retain after a very short lapse of time, more than a general impression, or, at most, a few snap-shots of what was said or how the sayer said it?

It may be inferred that the Society, which was a late contemporary of the Young Men's Society of Detroit, was patterned after it and that similar organizations functioned in the larger cities of the State. The high class and reputation of most of the visting lecturers indicate that they may have been on circuit, a surmise which the local press of those cities would likely confirm.

The booklet in question contains the Treasurer's receipts for payment of lecture and other fees and doubtlessly owes its preservation to the autograph signatures, in almost every case, of the recipients. It is not without interest as a revelation of the persons and subjects outstanding in the popular mind and fancy. A more especial interest to Lansing residents, would be the names of the Treasurers of the Society. These are as follows: Ben B. Baker, 1868-69; A. R. Thayer, 1869-70; George D. Rowan, 1870-71; A. A. Nichols, 1871-73; H. T. Carpenter, 1873-78, and D. F. Woodcock, 1878-79. The name of W. S. George appears as President in 1876.

The first receipt is dated December 12, 1868. It is signed by I. I. Hayes, the arctic explorer, who at that time was only thirty-six years of age but had already established an ample reputation as explorer and author. His subject was "Arctic Life and Scenery." From Pole to Platform is evidently no novelty. His fee was one hundred dollars. The receipt for the next lecture is dated December 24, 1868. The receipt dates only will be given but it appears from several of them that the lectures were given the preceding evening; the credit of the Society seems to have been uniformly good for at least one night. This pre-Christmas lecture was by Samuel L. Clemens, with the unctuous title "An American Vandal Abroad." One hundred dollars was the fee. Mark Twain as author and lecturer had newly risen above the horizon as a platform star of the first magnitude. The next signature, under date of January 8, 1869, is that of Henry Vincent, who spoke on "Movements I have taken part in and Men I have known." He added to his acquaintances that of the treasurer, to the amount of one hundred and fifty dollars. He was followed on January 16, by Samuel G. Armor, with twenty-five dollars worth of "Co-relation

of Vital and Physical Forces." The writer of this article confesses his ignorance in respect to this lecturer but avers a respectful regard for the alleged co-relation. On the 26th of the same month, Theodore Tilton spoke on "The Art of using the Mind," which was no doubt well worth his honorarium of one hundred and twenty-five dollars. Psychology seemed to be massing its forces, for the next lecture on February 16, was by Benjamin F. Taylor on "Thought and its Chariots." The chariot fare was eighty-five dollars in cash. Then came Anna E. Dickinson on February 26. Her theme was "A Struggle for Life" and the treasurer contributed one hundred and seventy-five dollars to lighten her own individual struggle. She was followed on March 5, by Robert Collyer with "The Inside Track," one hundred dollars and good measure for the money, one may be sure. On March 16, John G. Saxe gave ninety dollars worth, perhaps more, of readings from "Yankee Land," "Miss McBride" and "The Press".

In December of the same year, the lectures were resumed. On the first of the month, Robert F. Burns spoke on "An Evening with the Poets of England," for which he was paid sixty-eight dollars. On the seventeenth, Justin McCarthy held forth on "English Democracy and John Bright" — the customary one hundred. On December 31, A. G. Hibbard receipted for twenty-five dollars, probably all that Santa Claus had left in the treasury, for a lecture on "Whittier." And so the year ended, — Snow-bound.

Olive Logan beamed a hundred and twenty-five dollar smile on the audience of January 26, 1870, with a lecture on "Girls" and on February 10, Stephen C. Massett spoke on "China and Japan." His signature is of the genuine John Hancock order, with periods three-quarters of an inch long after each initial, and almost worth in itself the hundred and twenty-five dollars for which he signed. Several succeeding receipts fail to state the subjects but the names, dates and fees are as follows: February 20, Benson J. Lossing, one hundred dollars; December 28, (the receipts are not always in historic sequence), Wendell Phillips, one hundred dollars; then, to begin 1871, on January 12, Mary A. Livermore, one hundred dollars; January 24, signed: Henry W. Shaw "Josh Billings", the same fee; February 4, Lillian E. Edgerton, the same amount. On February 14, William Parsons spoke on "Richard Brinsley Sheridan", receiving the usual one hundred, which was also paid on March 4, to Elizabeth Cady Stanton for "The Sixteenth Amendment." On April 1, Parker Pillsbury spoke on "The Rise and Fall of Nations", which acrobatics netted him only sixty dollars. Samuel L. Clemens again brought summer sunshine on December 15, with a lecture entitled "Out West" and probably drawled out a delicious "Thank you Sir," when he received a check for his hundred and twenty-five. On December 27, James B. Angell spoke on "Alone or with the Majority." Dr. Angell had at that date been a Michigander for only a short time and his appearance must have stirred more than ordinary interest. He was paid seventy-five dollars. An honorarium is not without profit save in its own country! One pauses at the so familiar signature of "Prexy" to recall his marvellous gifts for the lecture platform, his fine mental poise, his presence, voice and easy command.

The first speaker of 1872 was the indefatigable Frederick Douglas and Frederick the voluble was paid one hundred and twenty-five dollars for "Frederick the Silent." He was followed by Mary A. Livermore, a return engagement, on January

31. She spoke on "What shall be done with our daughters?" and received the usual one hundred for propounding the unanswerable problem. Let us hope the members suggested "The Young Men's Society" as a solution. Incidentally it will be noted that the ladies were well represented on the programs and were repeatedly encored, all as it should be with a young men's organization. Samuel M. Hewlett of Irvington, N. J., on January 31, entitled his lecture "Hits at the Times." His bunched hits aggregated sixty dollars plus "Hotel bill, 2.00." Then William Parsons came on again, on February 13, with "Paris and the Parisians" and the customary one hundred, which was also paid, on December 2, to J. H. Warwick; on January 11, 1873, to James S. Parton for "Who are the Vulgar?" and on February 8, to Mary A. Livermore for "Marriage and Divorce." C. Kilpatrick spoke on February 26, on what seems to read "American Stump;" at any rate, the treasurer released seventy-five dollars and the audience could have had no doubt about the title of the lecture.

And now the Muse of Music enters for the first time, when, on March 11, the Vescolin Trio appears. The receipt is signed by the treasurer for the trio, a gentleman rejoicing in the name of Harry L. St. Armond, which seems to suggest curly hair and a large diamond scarf-pin. He receipts for seventy-five dollars "for concert and printing as per agreement." On April 2, the Society was again regaled with "China and Japan", this time by Col. J. P. Sanford, for eighty dollars.

On November 18, 1873, E. V. Chapin opened the season with "Orders of Nobility" and an order on the treasurer for one hundred and sixty dollars, "Noblesse oblige", — "Who are the Vulgar" came only to one hundred. J. Jay Villers collected fifty dollars on December 6. In his ignorance, deponent sayeth not if this be for a lecture or a coal bill. We are on safer ground on March 4, 1874, with Thomas Nast, the receipt signed by his agent who added a very fair forgery of the familiar T. Nast signature. Nast, of course, gave a chalk-talk and, among his other drawings, drew two hundred dollars from the treasury. Edwin S. Morse, on March 7, received \$152.50 for two lectures, subjects unnamed, and on March 14, Bret Harte, subject unknown and quite immaterial, received one hundred and fifty dollars for lecturing the preceding evening. The receipt is entirely filled in with his own neat script.

The 1875 season opened, on January 13, when Edw. Powers actually took seventy-five dollars, title thrown in, for lecturing on "The Curiosities and Possibilities of Meteorology considered with reference to the Artificial Production of Rain." It is to be hoped that the lecture was less dry than the climatic results. William Parsons once more appeared on January 26, subject undisclosed, but the usual one hundred in open view. Robert Collyer also encored, this time with "Salt" on March 19, with twenty-five dollars added to his hundred dollar fee of six years earlier. J. W. Powell, the geologist, in a holographic receipt, dated "Lansing 26, 1875," signs for a hundred dollars, for "The Canons (*sic*) of the Colorado." Such is the marvellous spell of that natural wonder! Enters again Euterpe, with the Mendelsohn Quintette Club, on April 3, 1875, for the fee of two hundred and twenty-five dollars. And dear old H. C. Barnabee, not so old then but just as dear signs for a concert on April 15, for one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

On January 20, 1876, Henry Vincent opens a belated season; the hundred dollar fee, but not his subject, is given. Still more music: On February 23, the Camilla Urso Troupe, to the tune of two hundred. On March 8, once more, Mary

A. Livermore on "Suprefluous Women", usual fee. Evidently the Society placed her, not among the superfluous but rather among the super-fluent. The Mendelsohn Quintette Club reappeared March 20, at a two hundred dollar fee.

And now the narrative tapers to a dwindling point. On February 19, 1878, Mary A. Safford signs for twenty-five dollars in full of a cancelled lecture and on January 11, 1879, Charles A. Avery receipts for ten dollars and twenty-five cents for a "chalk-talk" lecture. Azel Ames, Jr., receipts on February 17, 1879, for the sum of forty dollars, in full of a cancelled lecture engagement and the last but not the least of the lecturing lights is David Swing, whose fee of eighty-five dollars evidences a meager treasury. He lectured, on January 28, 1879, on "The Novel in Literature".

The day of the lecture had gone by. At that, many outstanding platform names are missing. Emerson lectured in Ann Arbor in 1869, if the writer is not in error. Beecher has visited Michigan on lecture tour. Locke (Nasby), the humorist, was close at hand. Professor Winchell was at Ann Arbor. The new England lights are almost all among the missing. Nevertheless the list given is a creditable one and the subjects and the fees fairly reflect the period. These visits of notable men and women are a part of the history of the State and of the Cities. The fees paid are a happy improvement on the ten and twenty dollar compensation with which Emerson, Alcott, O. W. Holmes, on occasion, were familiar.

One can readily picture the Lansing audience. The Governor and his wife, the State Officials, some of the Supreme Court Justices, local clergy and attorneys, perhaps a few of the legislators, attracted by the nation-wide reputation of some of the lecturers, all of them glad to get away from the dull grind of official life or the unexciting evenings of the none too large Capital City. Then, too, the intellectual elite of the permanent residents, happily always present, in greater or lesser numbers, in all our Michigan cities. Lansing, or even Detroit, in the early Seventies! Surely, Welcome! The orator with a message, the humorist with his good cheer, the fine-typed women, precursors of a liberated sex, and the musicians, soaring above the drab region of the local "Melodeons."

Ave et Vale! One closes the little book with some sinking of the heart, such as is always felt at the contemplation of the vacant places where people once lived and moved and had their being. All gone, auditors as well as speakers, passed "to where, beyond these Voices, there is Peace".

DAVID E. HEINEMAN,
Leland, Mich.

David Emil Heineman was the first individual to publicize the adventure of Chapman Abraham as recorded in John Gottlieb Heckewelder's HISTORY, MANNERS, AND CUSTOMS OF THE INDIAN NATIONS; and to make known the dramatic experience of Ezekiel Solomon during the Indian Revolt at Fort Michilimackinac in 1763.

JOSEPH BARKMAN, CITIZEN OF THE YEAR

By John Cumming, Director Clarke Historical Library



John Cumming

The role of the Jewish merchant in contributing toward the development of frontier and rural communities throughout the United States has never been properly assessed. Studies of early history of Michigan cities and towns reveal that almost all of them owed some of their initial progress to the merchant who was willing to take a chance in providing commodities and services to an area and a people whose future was often speculative. Without the contribution of these merchants, many of the towns might not have survived.

The Michigan cities along the "Lake Huron Shore," from Bay City to the Straits of Mackinac are all examples of settlements to whose progress these merchants made substantial growth contributions. In East Tawas, 82-year-old Joseph Barkman looks back upon a long and productive life in this community where his father first arrived in 1879 when it was still primarily a lumbering town, just beginning to receive settlers for farming and other purposes.

Joseph Barkman's involvement in East Tawas affairs over the years resulted in his selection as "Citizen of the Year" in 1968, when he was honored at a banquet. One of the speakers called him the "Angel of the

Tawas" and lauded him for his gift of the land for the local hospital and for the Masonic Temple. Other gifts, too numerous to allow listing, were mentioned at the time; but as one citizen pointed out, this list was not at all complete, for on numerous occasions Barkman has extended a helping hand to families in distress, quietly and without recording. Few citizens enjoy the respect and love that Joseph Barkman has earned in the Tawas area.

Joseph relates that his father, Abraham Barkman, came to Detroit with his parents and five sisters from Poland in 1860. At the time he was six years old. He attended Washington Union School and graduated from high school. One of his notebooks, still retained and prized by his son, is a model of fine penmanship.

On June 1, 1897, Abraham Barkman arrived in Tawas to start working as a clerk in the general store of A. Meyers, pioneer merchant of East Tawas, who started business in a small store there in 1866, when there was only a small path leading from his store to the dock on the lake shore. A native of Russia, Meyers first settled in Detroit before moving north. He did a thriving business, the only other store being a company store operated by the local mill. In 1875 Meyers built a large building on a lot for which he paid \$900, a substantial increase over the \$24.00 he could have purchased the lot for upon his arrival in 1886.

Barkman remained in the employ of Meyers for nearly eleven years when he returned to Detroit for a brief period; but within a few months he was back in Tawas, this time to work for T. Simon in his general store, where he remained for nine years. In 1889, Abraham Barkman started his own store in East Tawas and continued to service that community in this store for twenty-two years. Part of the time he operated a private bank at the same location.

Joseph Barkman recalls that his father frequently bought out the stock of merchants who had gone out of business; and on such occasions he would work long hours, often several days and nights, organizing the stock and laying it away. Things were not easy for the merchant. Abraham's first application for a loan of \$25.00 from a bank was turned down, so from that point on he struggled to get by without loans. G. A. Prescott, Secretary of State under Governor Warner, used to tell wholesalers, "Abe is a very honest person, give him credit."

Abraham avoided local politics; but many of the people would often try to engage him in an argument about religion. When they finished, he would answer them with the old Hindu lines:

Man comes into this world naked and bare.
He goes through this world with trouble and care.
When he dies, he goes the Lord knows where,
If he does well here, he will do the same there.

Joseph recalls that when customers owed his father a debt, they would avoid coming into the store. If Abraham happened to meet any of these debtors on the street, he would hand them a receipt in full and suggest that if they were having bad luck and if they needed anything, they should not hesitate to come in. He learned that from then on they would not ask for credit. He always had this sign hanging in his store:

Man to man is so unjust that I don't know whom to trust,
So pay today and trust tomorrow.

In his early years while working under T. Simon, he learned that it was not wise to speak to the many German and Polish customers in their native language; for they would try to bargain and cut prices. He found that it was better to let on that he did not understand them.

In 1911 Abraham Barkman went into the lumber business in Tawas City. At that time he manufactured crates for Perfection Oil Company of Cleveland, as well as blocking material for Maxwell Motors. Joseph Barkman has always worked with his father and has continued to run the lumber business until the present time.

Abraham Barkman was married to Helena Rosenholz in 1887 and had two sons, Joseph and Nathan. Helena died in 1901; and later he married Clara Meyers, daughter of his first employer. By this union six children were born.

Joseph Barkman relates that the family and other Jewish people in the Tawas area held fast to their religious views and observed the holidays faithfully. He

writes: "At one time we lived over my father's store. We had the roof, coming in from the stairway, fixed so that it could be opened for the Succouth Holiday. This we used for a good many years. Another party had a small unit outside of his house for this same use, ceiling covered with cedar boughs and fruit. At one time was used to conduct our holiday services at the Myers home. If we did not have a "Minyen" (10 persons), we would have some folks come from Bay City to help out. Mr. Friedman from Tawas was the reader. Later on, services were held in the GAR hall. As time went on, our folks gradually left Tawas or passed away, so we no longer had our services here. I went to Bay City for many years to observe our holidays and attend the synagogue which I belong to. This is no longer possible for me, so the holidays are observed in my home.

"My father always closed his place of business on the Sabbath and special holidays, and I do likewise. I have found out that people respect you for this and will wait until you open up again."

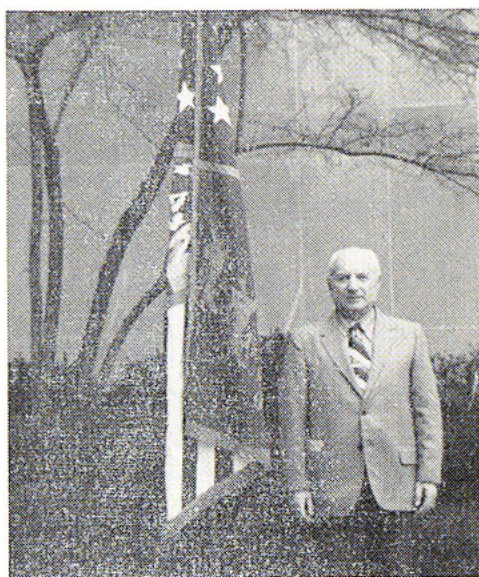
There were other Jewish merchants along the Lake Huron shore. Meyers had been the first arrival and seems to have generated his own competition. T. Simon went to work for him in East Tawas in 1872; but five years later in 1877, Simon opened up his own general clothing and dry goods store in Tawas City. Abraham Barkman, as has been related, also started his career under Meyers. Other prominent Jewish merchants and business leaders in the latter half of the nineteenth century were Daniel Nathan, clothing, fancy articles, Selig Solomon, real estate, builder, and hotel owner in nearby Au Sable; H. Sweitzer, general dry goods, clothing, and groceries, in Harrisville; I. Solomon, furniture, in Au Sable; H. Newman, groceries, Au Sable; Philip Rosenthal, general store, Au Sable; H. Cohen, general store, Tawas City; J. Sempliner, general store, East Tawas; and Morris Mark & Kahn General Store in Oscoda and Mikado.

Perhaps the principal contribution of these merchants was that they not only made necessary commodities available to the settlers in these areas but that they brought competition to the towns. In the lumber camps and in the lumber mill communities, the people were often at the mercy of the company store. These merchants were able to undersell such stores and make them ineffectual in holding the employees in the bondage of debt. The competition also existed between the merchants and stimulated skillful merchandising of products for the advantage of the customers.

However, as Joseph Barkman points out, he is the lone survivor in his community. Younger members of the various families moved to the cities or to other locations, and the older ones passed on.

Today Joseph still runs the lumber business, enjoys the esteem and respect of his fellow citizens; and serves as a live repository of historical information of the community. His offices are museums of artifacts and pictures; old tools, phonographs, typewriters, documents, and photographs serve as reminders of a past in which the Barkmans played an important role. Somewhat shy, Joseph Barkman is a gentle man, who is frequently visited by young and old both from the community and from afar.

John Cumming is the author of LORENZO DOW HICKEY: THE LAST OF THE TWELVE; THE SAINTS COME TO MICHIGAN: WINGFIELD WATSON, and of an essay "History of Michigan Newspapers" in FAMILY TRAILS, Vol. 3, No. 4.



ALLEN A. WARSEN

His initiative and effort helped to bring about
a fitting memorial to David Emil Heineman.

AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT

April 3, 1972

Dr. Leonard N. Simons, President
Detroit Historical Commission
5401 Woodward Avenue
Detroit, Michigan 48202

Dear Dr. Simons:

A few months ago, I suggested to Mr. Solan W. Weeks, Director Detroit Historical Museums, that he propose to Mayor Gribbs that the Mayor proclaim April 20, 1972 as DAVID EMIL HEINEMAN DAY.

I also suggested to Mr. Weeks that the Detroit Historical Museum issue postal cards in color depicting the Detroit flag, the cost of which would be covered by the Michigan Jewish Historical Society (providing they include the name of the J.H.S.M.).

There is still time to accomplish these projects. I am convinced that with your help they can become a reality.

Cordially yours,

Allen A. Warsen

DATA ON DUTCH JEWRY IN AMERICA

Part 2

EDITOR'S NOTE:

At the request of some of our members, we will publish the entire record of the Dutch immigrants as found in the archives of Calvin College at Grand Rapids, Michigan. Part 1 was published in MICHIGAN JEWISH HISTORY of January, 1972.

Municipality	Name	Occupation	Age	Religion
<i>Province: Friesland</i>				
Franeker	Marx, Levi	Not given	40	Israelite
Franeker	Van Der Woude, Feikje	Not given	19	Israelite
Franeker	Van Der Woude, Machiel	Not given	44	Israelite
Sneek	Menist, Alexander	Not given	67	Israelite
Leeuwarden	Kan, Moses	Not given	38	Israelite
<i>Province: Gelderland</i>				
Wehl	Oppenheimer, A.	Not given	24	Israelite
Arnhem	Haas, B. H.	Store Clerk	27	Israelite
Zevenaar	Gans, S. L.	Merchant-Retailer	32	Israelite
Arnhem	Meijer, B.	None	27	Israelite
Dinxperlo	Huilbron, Joseph	Merchant-Retailer	27	Israelite
Winterswijk	Van Goor, Halmen Sene	Merchant-Retailer	31	Israelite
<i>Province: Groningen</i>				
Groningen	Rintel, Louis Joseph	Merchant-Retailer	50	Israelite
Groningen	Israels, Salomon Polack	None	23	Israelite
Groningen	Van Ronkel, Betje	None	24	Israelite
Groningen	De Jong, Henrieth	None	18	Israelite
Groningen	Ton, Esther	None	36	Israelite
Loppersum	Bamberger, Levi	Meat Cutter	23	Israelite
Winschoten	Hamburger, Aaron	Cigar Manufacturer	46	Israelite
Onstweede	Soesman, Gerson	Merchant-Retailer	24	Israelite
Groningen	Nort, Philip	Merchant-Retailer	29	Israelite
Veendam	Tof, Mozes	Merchant-Retailer	26	Israelite
Winschoten	Warburg, Mientje	None	48	Israelite
Loppersum	Cohen, Marcus	Butcher's Hired Man	30	Israelite
Groningen	Van Der Reis, Lea	None	26	Israelite

Family Components		Reasons for Emigrating	Destination	Year
Wife	Children			
1	4	Not given	Not given	1849
0	0	Not given	Not given	1849
0	0	Not given	Not given	1849
0	1	Not given	Not given	1862
1	2	Not given	Not given	1869
0	0	Better Livelihood	North America	1865
1	0	Better Livelihood	Unknown	1866
0	0	To Escape Sentence	Cleiner, South America	1869
0	0	Better Livelihood	North Amerilca	1871
0	0	Better Livelihood	North America	1873
0	0	To Escape Jail Sentence	North America	1874
1	0	Better Livelihood	Unknown	1849
0	0	Better Livelihood	New York	1852
0	0	Better Livelihood	New York	1855
0	0	Better Livelihood	New York	1856
	3	To Join Her Husband	Samarang, Indies	1858
0	0	Better Livelihood	Northshield, England	1866
0	0	Better Livelihood	North America	1866
0	0	Unknown	Philadelphia	1867
0	0	Unknown	New York	1868
0	0	Better Livelihood	Pennsylvania	1869
0	3	Better Livelihood	North America	1869
0	0	Better Livelihood	North America	1873
0	0	Unknown	New York	1877

Religion: Israelite

Municipality	Name	Occupation	Age
<i>Province: Limburg</i>			
Meersen	David, Levies	Merchant	34
Maastricht	Marcky, Emilia	None	32
<i>Province: Noord Brabant</i>			
Breda	De Ries, Jacob	Merchant	50
Bergen Op Zoom	Frank, Philip Abraham	Merchant + Wall Paperer	55
<i>Province: North Holland</i>			
Amsterdam	Ziervogel, Abraham	Not given	46
Amsterdam	Gezon, Gabriel Herman	Diamond Setter	32
Amsterdam	Elzas, Levi Joseph	Tailor	30
Amsterdam	Blitz, Hartog Coenraad	Merchant	58
Amsterdam	Aardappel, Jaantje	None	16
Amsterdam	Aardappel, Levi	None	11
Amsterdam	Buitenkoert, Eva	None	22
Amsterdam	Van Balen, Joseph Izaak	Merchant	26
Amsterdam	Vos, Naatje	None	28
Amsterdam	Soep, Jacob Solomon	Merchant	33
Amsterdam	Berlyn, Henry Moses	Teacher	24
Amsterdam	Binger, Herman	Lithographer	16
Amsterdam	Lens, Louis Salomon	None	47
Amsterdam	Hamburger, Jonas Abram	Merchant in gold/silver	38
Amsterdam	Fles, Isaac Emanuel	Merchant	30
Amsterdam	Van Loon, Saartje nee Wolters	None	43
Amsterdam	Stokvis, Eva Barend	None	30
Amsterdam	Neumann, Emile	Merchant	26
Amsterdam	Oostermans, David	Merchant	54
Amsterdam	Van West, Abraham	Diamond Cutter	28

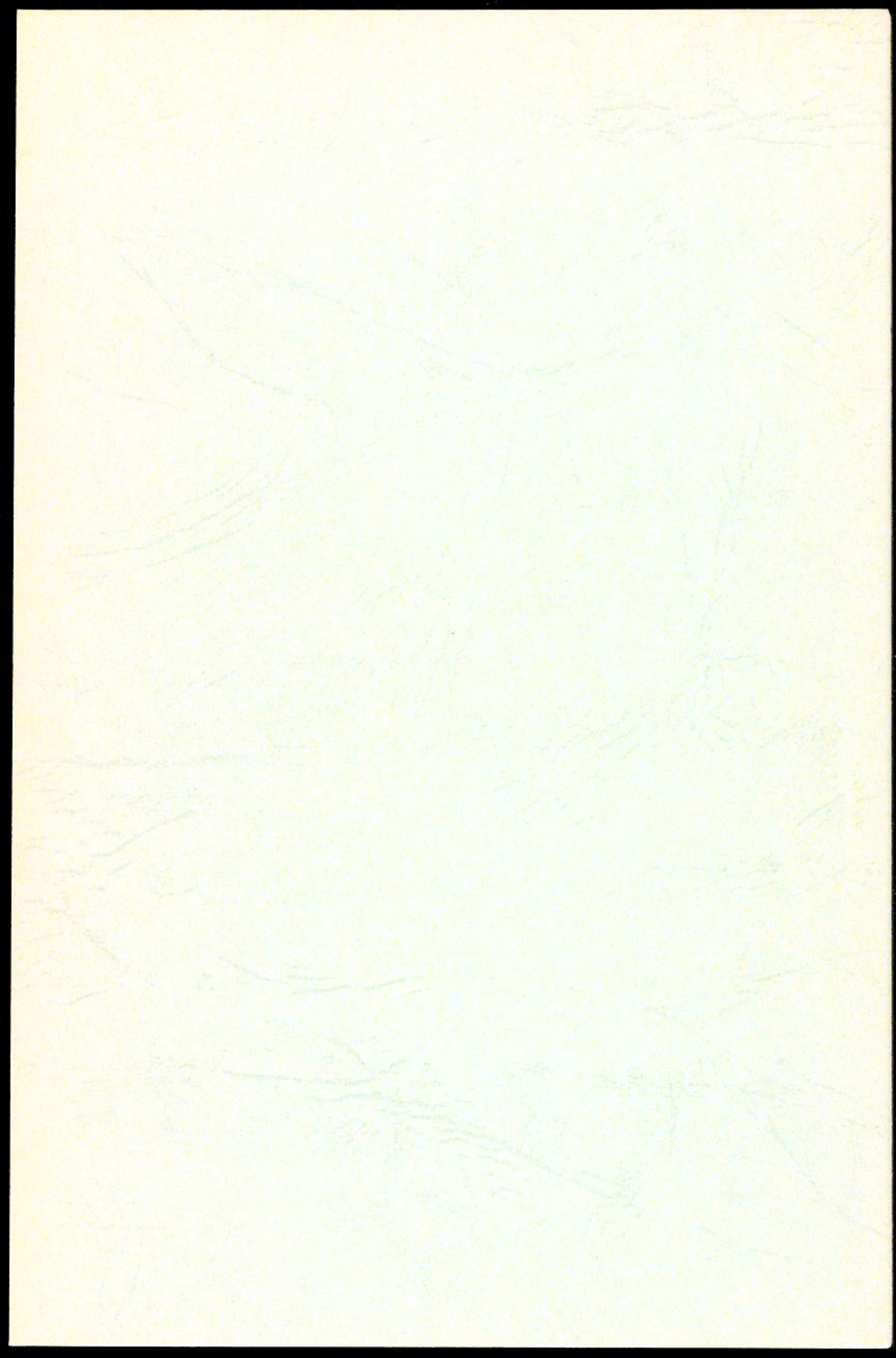
Family Components Wife Children	Reasons for Emigrating	Destination	Year
1 1	Economics	North America	1847
	To Be With Husband	North America	1866
0 0	Better Livelihood	New York	1856
0 0	Better Livelihood	New York	1857
1 4	Religious; Better Livelihood	New York	1848
0 0	Religious; Better Livelihood	New York	1848
0 0	Better Livelihood	Unknown	1849
1	Poverty; Better Livelihood	Unknown	1849
0 0	Social; Family Relations	Albany	1849
0 0	Social; Family Relations	Albany	1849
0 0	Social; Family Relations	New York	1850
0 0	Business Reasons	New York	1850
0 0	Unknown	New York	1850
1 4	Poverty	New York	1850
0 0	Sent Away By Family	New York	1850
0 0	Sent Away By Family	New York	1850
0 6	Lack of Work	New York	1850
1 0	Business Position	New York	1850
0 0	Lack of Work	Unknown	1851
0 5	Family Ties	New York	1851
0 0	Family Ties	New York	1851
0 0	Family Ties	New York	1851
0 0	Family Business	New York	1851
0 0	Better Livelihood	New York	1851

Although this account does not deal specifically with Michigan Jewry nevertheless the material involved is located, as mentioned, in the archives of Calvin College at Grand Rapids, Michigan; and, therefore, qualifies as within the province of our MICHIGAN JEWISH HISTORY magazine.

FROM OUR HISTORY ALBUM



Emil S. Heineman



ADAS SHALOM SYNAGOGUE
LIBRARY