

DESCENDANTS OF
ISRAEL AND GOLDA (GOLDSTEIN) MANDELBAUM
:
THREE GENERATIONS IN HESSE AND NEW YORK CITY

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Overview

Israel and Golda Mandelbaum came to the United States from the Electorate of Hesse, now a part of Germany, in 1851, following three of their children who immigrated several years before them. It isn't known why the Mandelbaums moved, nor was there a specific circumstance among the confederation of German states as there was in Ireland during the potato famine that stands out as a likely reason. The various German principalities in the first half of the 19th century saw political, economic and social turmoil to an extent that can't be briefly summarized. The Mandelbaums lived in Hesse-Cassel, an electorate within Hesse, where Jews were given some measure of equality while they lived there.

“A better day dawned with the accession of the German emperor Joseph II. His toleration edict of May 13, 1781, was accepted in Hesse-Cassel and went into force there on Oct. 11 of the same year. The Jews were now permitted to attend public schools and the universities, and to have full rights of settlement and trade. The few remaining restrictions were removed when the electorate became a part of the new kingdom of Westphalia, after the peace of Tilsit in 1807...When the electorate of Hesse was again incorporated with Germany the Jews were once more reduced to the position of protected subjects and were required to pay protection-money. But after the liberal law of Oct. 29, 1833, all Jewish subjects, with the exception of peddlers and petty traders, were fully emancipated. Their favorable religious organization was not altered when Prussian rule began.”¹

“Peddlers and petty traders” described many of the male Jews immigrating to the United States in the 19th century, and notwithstanding the relatively positive account above, antisemitism was firmly rooted in Europe and especially shaped the lives of those with the lowest incomes. The United States, with at least perceived economic opportunities and less repression, was a favored destination for those seeking to leave Europe. However, not all Jews wished to leave. Jacob Greenbaum, a German-Jewish immigrant, gave a rare first-hand account of leaving Europe about the same time as the Mandelbaums.² He enjoyed financial security by means he describes as “lines of business in grain and other agricultural products” and had “acquired” a farm. Within several years, three of his sons had moved to Chicago as they came of age, the driving force seemingly economic. This proved too much of an emotional hardship for the rest of the family. They liquidating their assets and headed for America. Although sad to have left his homeland, Greenbaum calls the United States a place of freedom. While Israel and Golda may not have had the same level of economic prosperity as the Greenbaums, similar emotions can be imagined among any family when thousands of miles separate children from their parents and siblings. Antisemitism, poverty, emotional loss and politics could all have had a part of bringing the Mandelbaums across the Atlantic.

Once the Mandelbaums were reunited, evidence shows they experienced life much the same as other poor German Jewish immigrants. The oldest four children eventually settled

¹ Gotthard Deutsch, Siegmund Salfeld, H. Kottke, “Hesse,” JewishEncyclopedia.com (<http://www.jewishencyclopedia.com/view.jsp?artid=683&letter=H#1797>), accessed May 2006.

² “Reminiscences of Jacob Greenebaum, Sr.,” (1859), translated by Henriette Greenebaum Frank (1917), compiled by Susan E. King (no date given), <http://www2.jewishgen.org/yizkor/rheinphalz/rheinphalz.html>, accessed 6 November 2004.

in lower Manhattan, where tenements were quickly constructed to house the swell of European arrivals. Their parents and younger siblings joined them several years later. They assimilated to the small degree available to them, using English names in place of the original Yiddish or Hebrew, and the sons were soon naturalized in the local courts. Israel and Golda's sons, with families of their own by 1860, worked as their father had as peddlers or street merchants. Their brother Jesaias likely died in his youth, as did nine of their grandchildren. Diseases (cholera, typhus and tuberculosis among the foremost) were easily transmitted in the crowded streets and tenements. By the 1880s the Mandelbaums and other relatively established immigrant families had moved steadily uptown to less crowded, somewhat healthier and socially respected addresses. Benjamin Mandelbaum became a cigar-maker and surely taught that trade to his sons. His brother Henry was an undertaker later in life, and several close relatives came to him when that service was needed.

Gathering the data

The research for this article began when a friend mentioned that she knew nothing of her paternal family history beyond her father's father. There was no oral history or any private paper trails to follow. As evidence was gathered, it became clear they were among the earliest Mandelbaums in the United States and were by far the largest with that surname in the United States in the 19th century. Regarding European origins, ship's manifests say they sailed from Bremen, the most active port of immigration in what is now Germany. Naturalizations, censuses and death records left no doubt they were from Hesse, then an electorate in the German Empire, but from what town? The gravesite of Israel and Golda's son Henry in Ridgewood, Queens has a granite marker stating he was born in "Graebenstein, Kur-Hessen" (Grebenstein, County of Hesse). Synagogue records for that town record Henry's birth and mention two other children. How long the family lived in Grebenstein hasn't been found, but an Israel Joel Mandelbaum is said to have been among the soldiers from that town sent to fight Napoleon's army in 1814.³ That piece of information was culled by a webmaster for inclusion at an internet site about the town.

Starting with a scrap of information, this project extends the family history back over 200 years - in New York City for 150 and Hesse for 50 more. The rich public resources available for New York City genealogy provided most of the necessary information. Birth, death and marriage certificates, city directories, censuses and naturalizations were supplemented by the Hessian synagogue records and facilitated occasionally by the ProQuest *New York Times* internet database. Other internet sources provided interesting and sometimes unexpected material, but the most useful are the indices for the U. S. censuses and passenger lists. Both suffer seriously from frustratingly cryptic transcription errors and had to be used creatively.⁴ Among the most important of the sources found, Henry Mandelbaum's gravestone, is one not often thought of for finding dates and places of birth. It was common practice in the United States in the later 19th and early 20th centuries for Jewish families with means, which

³ "Verzeichnis der im Jahre 1814 aus der Stadt Grebenstein und der Colonie Friedrichsthal zum heiligen Kampf für das Vaterland gegen die Franzosen gestellten Krieger von seiner hochfürstl. Durchlaucht den Kurprinzen Wilhelm zu Hessen in Person geführt," http://grebenstein.topcities.com/1814_napoleon.htm, compiled by Achim Hähnert, accessed 8 January 2005.

⁴ "Mandelbaum" can be found in Ancestry.com and HeritageQuest.com online census indices (apparently at least partly based on previous print indices and compounding original transcription errors) spelled diversely, including "Mentilium," "Wardlebaun" and "Wand Waum."

generally meant the established German Jews, to give such information on grave markers. The use of non-durable stone and vandalism has placed some urgency in the full documentation of such markers. Many are already unreadable.

Reconstructing the family of Israel and Golda

There is proof of five children of Israel and Golda. Ester, Hirsch and Jesaias appear in synagogue records, and the two boys are on the *Vesta* passenger list. David Mandelbaum and Rosa (Mandelbaum) Mayer's death certificates in New York City name this couple as their parents. Circumstantial evidence points to two more children: Julius, also known as Joel, and Benjamin.

In the 1850/1851 New York City directory there is a Julius and a David Mandelbaum listed at adjacent addresses, both with the occupation of jeweler. Men with these names and with the same witness were naturalized on the same day in 1852. They both renounced their allegiance to the Elector of Hesse. The names Israel and Benjamin Mandelbaum first appear in New York City directories in 1856 and a Benjamin Mandelbaum of Hesse was naturalized in that year. Also in that year, Israel, Julius, David and Benjamin were close neighbors on Seventh Ave. in Manhattan, further suggesting a family group.

Children's names are also significant. The first known children of David, Benjamin and Rosa were sons named Julius, in some cases with or interchanged with the name Joel (either name was used in various sources). This may have been in honor of their oldest brother or a grandfather (Israel *Joel* Mandelbaum may have been a patronym). David, Benjamin, Rosa and Henry each named a son Charles shortly after the death of Israel (also known as Charles in the United States) in 1856. Henry started his family about the time of his father's death, probably explaining why his first child was Charles (also called Israel) and his second son was Julius. The names David, Benjamin and Henry also make appearances among the children of the presumed brothers. Benjamin's son Louis and David's daughter Bertha married and then named a daughter Golda in 1876/1877 at the time of Golda (Goldstein) Mandelbaum's death, followed by a son named Charles. The name Gertrude was used for at least five of Golda's known or presumed great grandchildren and is found in the families of Julius, David and Benjamin. This may also have been in honor of Golda without using her overtly Jewish name.

Migrations within the United States also support some of these supposed relations. At least David and Benjamin moved to Albany, New York, where David had his first known child in February 1849 and Benjamin had his about 1851. David soon returned to New York City. Israel and the rest of the family arrived from Bremen in 1851, but they haven't been found in American records until 1856. This might be explained if they joined Benjamin, who may have still been in Albany or moved to Baltimore, where he had a child about 1854. None of them appear in Baltimore directories. Henry's death certificate says he came to the United States about 1850 and to New York City about 1855, making the idea of a large family group in Albany and/or Baltimore more plausible. They all seem to have moved to Manhattan about 1856, when they begin to appear in records there. Henry came of age in that year, and in 1857 he was naturalized and has a directory listing for the first time. Also of note is that Henry was the undertaker for the body of Julius' wife, and sons of Julius and Benjamin were living together in their older age.

A note about Jewish names

Naming practices of Jewish families in Europe in the early 19th century were complex, and this summarization, as well that given earlier about the conditions of Jewish life in Europe, is undertaken with the strong suggestion that more in-depth sources be consulted on these subjects.⁵ Given names could have Biblical and other historical associations, calques (in this context, Hebrew and Yiddish name-forms used together), diminutives and American substitutions reflecting assimilation. Jews in Europe usually used a religious Hebrew name and a secular Yiddish name. These names were recorded together in varying order or by themselves. Alternatively, the middle name was sometimes a patronym. An Ashkenazic⁶ tradition was to name children after recently deceased grandparents and otherwise after other dead relatives such as great grandparents, aunts and uncles. This is particularly evident among Israel and Golda's descendants.

If Israel Joel was the same man as Israel, husband of Golda, the use of the name Joel for their first-known child may indicate that he was named for his paternal grandfather. However, were the Juliuses and Joels among the grandchildren of Israel and Golda named for their great grandfather or for their oldest uncle, who was still living? Naming children for living relatives is otherwise apparent in Israel and Golda's family, as outlined in the "Reconstructing" section above.

Israel was called Kusel in synagogue records. Derived from the Biblical Jakusiel, this was a Hebrew name. "Israel" may have been used for secular purposes, but both appear in the Grebenstein synagogue records. "Kusel," "Israel" and "Joel" have no apparent association. In the Pfalz region of Germany, Jacob Greenbaum, formerly called Israel, says he was forced to change his name to Jacob in 1808 since Israel didn't appear on the prescribed list of acceptable forenames for Jews. This apparently was not the case in Hesse. "Israel" appears on the Grebenstein soldier list of 1812. With all of this considered, given names in Jewish families must be used very carefully as genealogical clues.

Once in the United States, Christian names were often chosen. This is apparent not only in Israel being called Charles, but also his grandsons being named Charles shortly after his death. One was called Israel on his birth registration but Charles afterward. The same can be said for granddaughters being named Golda and Gertrude within about 10 years after the death of Golda (Goldstein), the use of the names Julius and Joel for one of Israel and Golda's sons and several grandsons, and the replacing of Hirsch with Henry for another son.

Mandelbaum, German for "almond tree," was and is not a common name. A Napoleonic decree in 1808 required Jews to adopt surnames if they hadn't already. Jacob Greenbaum tells us that his last name was based on a sign used over the door of a family tavern.

⁵ Warren Blatt, "Jewish Given Names in Eastern Europe and the U.S.", *Avotaynu*, 14:3 (Fall 1998), 9-15 (an online version with graphics can be found at <http://www.jewishgen.org/InfoFiles/GivenNames>); Robert Singerman, *Jewish Given Names and Family Names: A New Bibliography* (Brill Academic Publishers: Leiden, Netherlands & Boston, Massachusetts, 2001).

⁶ Ashkenazim are generally defined by an origin in Eastern Europe and associated liturgical traditions. *Webster's Third New International Dictionary* (Merriam-Webster, Inc.: 1981), 128.

First Generation

1. ISRAEL/KUSEL¹ JOEL? MANDELBAUM was born about 1790, probably in the Electorate of Hesse in the German Empire⁷ and died 10 August 1856, New York City, New York.⁸ He married Golda Goldstein, born about March 1798, probably Electorate of Hesse, and died 21 September 1876, New York City, New York.⁹

This man is referred to most extensively as Israel in extant records, but he was also known as Kusel in Hesse and Charles in the United States.¹⁰ The earliest record found of Israel and Golda is the December 1833 death of their daughter Ester in the registers of the synagogue in Grebenstein, Hesse-Cassel,¹¹ followed by other register entries. They are, in chronological order:

sin tausand acht hundert dreisig und drei 6 Dezember, begraben 10 Dezember, Ein madchen Ester, sechs monaten alter, Tochter der handelsmann Kusel Mandelbaum und der sen Ehefrau Golde geborn Goldstein

one thousand eight hundred thirty and three 6 December, buried 10 December, a girl Ester, 6 months old, daughter of tradesman Kusel Mandelbaum and of his wife Golde nee Goldstein

sin tausand acht hundert dreisig und funfe 29 May, Ein knabe Hirsch, sohn der handelsmann Kusel Mandelbaum und der sen Ehefrau Golde geborn Goldstein

one thousand eight hundred thirty and five 29 May, a boy Hirsch, son of tradesman Kusel Mandelbaum and of his wife Golde nee Goldstein

sin tausand acht hundert dreisig und neun 1Juni, Ein knabe Jesaias, sohn der handelsmann Israel Mandelbaum und der sen Ehefrau Golde geborn Goldstein

one thousand eight hundred thirty and nine 1 June, a boy Jesaias, son of tradesman Israel Mandelbaum and of his wife Golde nee Goldstein

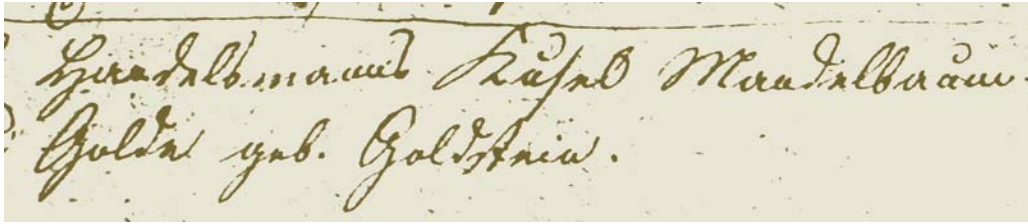
⁷ Israel Mandelbaum entry, Ancestry.com, *New York Passenger Lists, 1820-1957* [database on-line], (Provo, UT, USA: The Generations Network, Inc., 2006), images from NARA M237, reel 97, page 2 of the manifest; his death record (see next note), gives his age as 66.

⁸ New York City Register of Deaths, 1856 (not paginated).

⁹ Golda Mandelbaum death certificate, New York City Health Department, Manhattan (1876) #248662. Her maiden surname is given here, as well as on the birth and death records of some of her children. Her age at death was 78 years, 6 months.

¹⁰ "Judische Gemeinde Grebenstein," microfilm #831658, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints Family History Library, Salt Lake City, Utah. He is called Kusel in the birth record of his son Hirsch (pages 16-17) and the death record of his daughter Ester (pages 16-17). He is Israel in the birth record of his son Jesaias (pages 24-25); He is also called Israel in the following sources: Israel Mandelbaum entry, Ancestry.com. *New York Passenger Lists, 1820-1957*, page 2 of the manifest; *Trow's New York City Directory...for the year ending May 1, 1857* (Trow City Directory Company: New York, 1856), 549; New York City Register of Deaths, 1856 (not paginated) and the David Mandelbaum death certificate, New York City Health Department, Manhattan (1909) #922. He is called Charles on the New York City Health Department Manhattan death certificates for his son Charles (1905, #28937), his son David (1909, #922) and daughter Rosa (1914, #14735).

¹¹ "Judische Gemeinde Grebenstein," pages 16-17 of deaths and pages 16-17 and 24-25 of births.

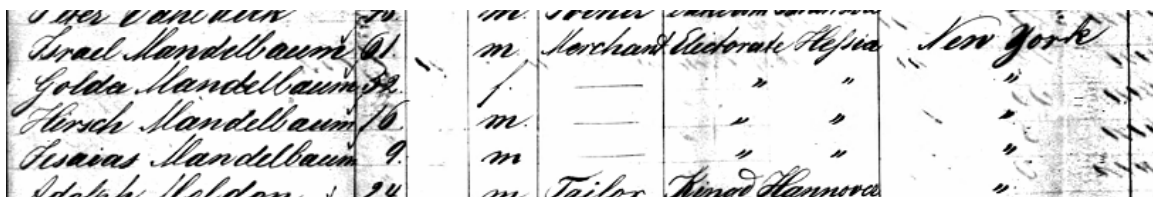


“handelsman Kusel Mandelbaum; Golde geb. Goldstein”

There were earlier appearances in the synagogue records of other Mandelbaums. This is significant in that Grebenstein was a relatively small community. The birth records for the 1820s are scant and apparently not complete. The birth of a Benjamin Mandelbaum is recorded in 1825. Although his parents aren’t named, this article posits that Israel and Golda had a son Benjamin born about this year. Their daughter Rosa, born about 1830, isn’t recorded, but the 1870 U. S. census lists both Rosa’s and her mother Golda’s birthplaces as Hesse and Rosa’s son Michael is probably enumerated in 1880 as having a mother born in Hesse-Cassel.¹²

The appearance of Israel Joel Mandelbaum on an 1814 list of soldiers from Grebenstein probably indicates an even earlier presence of emigrant Israel in that town. There are several reasons to think he and the Israel who immigrated to the United States were the same person. The latter was a young, presumably single man of about 24 in 1814. The name Joel was given to his first-born son and a number of grandsons. Grebenstein is said to have had a Jewish population of only 98 in 1826,¹³ and the synagogue records refer to only two nuclear Mandelbaum families there in the 1830s and 1840s.

Israel, Golda, Henry and Jesaias Mandelbaum arrived in New York City on 21 April 1851 after a 42-day journey from Bremen on the German brig *Vesta*.¹⁴ The passenger list gives Israel’s occupation as “merchant.” The translation of Israel’s German occupation



handelsmann is “merchant” or “trades” man.¹⁵ The 1856/1857 New York City directory lists him as a “pedlar” or peddler, which loosely refers to selling and trading goods, often from carts.¹⁶ Considering Israel was surely poor and a recent immigrant, the terms “pedlar” and “merchant” were likely interchangeable.

¹² Levy Mayer household, 1870 U. S. census (note #157); Michael Meyer household, 1880 U. S. census (note #173).

¹³ <http://grebenstein.topcities.com/juden1.htm>, compiled and written by Achim Hähnert, accessed 4 November 2004.

¹⁴ Israel Mandelbaum entry, Ancestry.com, *New York Passenger Lists, 1820-1957*, page 2 of the manifest; *The New York Herald*, 21 April 1851, page 8, notice of ship arrivals.

¹⁵ *Collins German-English English-German Dictionary*, Second Edition (HarperCollins Publishers: New York, 1991), 323.

¹⁶ *Doggett’s New York City Directory for 1855-1856* (John Doggett, Jr. & County: New York, 1856).

As stated previously, Israel and Golda probably lived in Albany and Baltimore between 1851 and 1856. Israel died in the latter year of tuberculosis at 204 Seventh Ave. and was buried in “Cypress Hills.”¹⁷ After his death, Golda lived among her children. She wasn’t found in the 1860 U. S. census, but the enumeration for 1870 has her living with daughter Rosa Mayer.¹⁸ Golda was still living with the Mayers when she died of stomach cancer at 174 Stanton St., Manhattan.¹⁹ She is probably buried in Machpelah Cemetery in Queens.²⁰

Although nothing more has been found about Golda, it is likely members of her family came to the United States with the Mandelbaums. Rosa surely was the one who traveled with a Goldstein family in 1849. There were Goldsteins on *Vesta* with the Mandelbaums (although not listed together), and they were very close neighbors of the Mandelbaums in 1857 and were from Hesse-Cassel.²¹ Both adult men of those Goldstein groups were of Golda’s generation.

children of Israel and Golda (Goldstein) Mandelbaum:

- 2 i. Julius/Joel born about 1819, married Hannah Meyerhoff
- 3 ii. David born 1820, married (Jo)hannah Berg
- 4 iii. Benjamin born about 1825, married Babette/Barbara Baruch
- 5 iv. Rosa born about 1830, married Levy Mayer
- v. Ester born about June 1833, died 6 December 1833
- 6 vi. Hirsch/Henry born 29 March 1835, married Sophia Igersheimer
- vii. Jesaias born 1 June 1839, alive in 1851; no further record.

Second Generation

2 JULIUS/JOEL² MANDELBAUM (Israel²¹) was born about 1815/1820, probably in the Electorate of Hesse,²² and died 18 August 1874 in New York City, New York.²³ He married

¹⁷ Mid-19th century New York City death registers used “Cypress Hills” to refer to either the cemetery of that name or the Cypress Hills area, where numerous cemeteries had recently been created. Cypress Hills Cemetery has early Jewish burials, but an attempt to confirm this was unsuccessful.

¹⁸ Levy Mayer household, 1870 U. S. census (note #157).

¹⁹ *Trow’s New York City Directory...for the year ending May 1, 1876*, 879, lists “Julia, wid. of Charles” living at this address, as well as Levy Mayer, peddler.

²⁰ The burial place on her death certificate is very poorly written. Beginning with “Mach,” Machpelah is the only reasonable interpretation, given what cemeteries existed in the greater New York City area at the time. An attempt to confirm this was unsuccessful.

²¹ Isaac Goldstein naturalization abstract, *Soundex Index to Petitions for Naturalization filed in Federal, State, and Local Courts located in New York City, 1792-1906*, NARA M534 (New York, New York: National Archives and Records Administration), New York County Court of Common Pleas, 89:153. He was living at 207 7th St. and renounced his allegiance to the Duke of Hesse-Cassel.

²² His age is recorded variously in records. The oldest is 44 in the Julius Mandelbaum household, 1860 U. S. census, New York, New York County, New York, Ward 20, Division 3, page 165, #449/380 (NARA M653, roll 817). The youngest is 53 on his death certificate, New York City Health Department, Manhattan (1874) #185866. He was 52 in the Julius Mandelbaum household, 1870 U. S. census, New York, New York County, New York, second enumeration, Ward 16, Districts 4 & 5, page 130, #275/1073 (NARA M593, roll 1025). Hesse is given as the place of origin given in his naturalization abstract, *Soundex Index to Petitions for Naturalization filed in Federal, State, and Local Courts located in New York City, 1792-1906*, New York County Court of Common Pleas, 117:77. Both his and his wife’s birthplace is Hesse-Darmstadt in the 1870 U. S. census, but the weight of evidence suggests otherwise, and that this was an enumeration error on Julius’ entry.

²³ Julius Mandelbaum death certificate, New York City Health Department Manhattan (1874) #185866.

Hannah Meyerhoff,²⁴ born about 1819, probably in the Electorate of Hesse,²⁵ and died probably in Ocean Township, Monmouth County, New Jersey, about 1886/1887.²⁶

Records call him Julius and Joel.²⁷ Sons of two of his ascribed brothers may have been named for him, one of whom is referred to in various records as Joel and Joel J. (son of David) and the other Julius, Julius J. (son of Benjamin). It is also possible that he and his nephews were named for his paternal grandfather.

Julius was in New York City by November 1849, when he declared his intent to be naturalized.²⁸ He and Hannah may have come to New York on the bark *Euclid* in 1848.²⁹ His death certificate, while not necessarily accurate, says that he was in the United States for 26 years, placing his immigration in 1847-1848. He first appears in New York City directories in 1850 as a jeweler in the East Village neighborhood.³⁰ The 1860 U. S. census calls him a “journeyman” jeweler.³¹ By 1870 he was involved with “fancy goods.”³² The family lived in or near the Chelsea neighborhood through this time. His death certificate gives his occupation as “fancy store.” About June 1874 Julius was admitted to the New York City Asylum for the Insane (Bloomingdale Asylum)³³ suffering from severe depression and died two months later, apparently of starvation.³⁴ His parents’ names aren’t given, suggesting that no family members were present when he died. No burial place is specified.

Hannah (Meyerhoff) Mandelbaum was found with her daughter Julia Rothenberg and family in Ocean Township, NJ, in the 1880 U. S. census.³⁵ Her daughter Julia was granted

²⁴ Marcus Mandelbaum marriage certificate, New York City Health Department, Manhattan (1874) #2920, gives her surname.

²⁵ In U. S. censuses she was 40 (Julius Mandelbaum household, 1860 U. S. census, note #22), 51 (Julius Mandelbaum household, 1870 U. S. census, note #22), and 62 (Louis Rothenberg household, 1880 U. S. census, Long Branch, District 1 of Ocean Township, Monmouth County, New Jersey, Enumeration District 118, page 41, #410/451, NARA T9, roll 742). She was born in Hesse-Darmstadt (1870 U. S. census) and she was “Hessian” (1880 U. S. census).

²⁶ Her daughter Julia was granted Ancillary Letters of Administration for her mother on 14 Feb. 1887, New York County Surrogate’s Court, Ancillary, 1:58.

²⁷ “Julius” used in the Julius Mandelbaum naturalization abstract, *Soundex Index to Petitions for Naturalization filed in Federal, State, and Local Courts located in New York City, 1792-1906*, New York County Court of Common Pleas, 117:77, and his death certificate; “Joel” is used in *Doggett’s New York City Directory for 1853/1854* (John Doggett, Jr. & County: New York, 1854); Marcus Mandelbaum death certificate, New York City Health Department, Manhattan (1917) #27833 and Marcus Mandelbaum marriage certificate, New York City Health Department, Manhattan (1874) #2920.

²⁸ Julius Mandelbaum naturalization abstract, naturalized 15 November 1852, 214 Houston St., witness Adolph Newbourg.

²⁹ There was a Joseph Mandelbaum who, with Hannah and Paulina, presumably his wife and daughter, sailed from Bremen to New York City, arriving on 8 July 1848 on the bark *Euclid* (Ancestry.com, *New York Passenger Lists, 1820-1957*, images from NARA M237, reel 73, page 5 of the manifest). Joseph and Hannah’s ages are similar to the estimated ages of Julius and Hannah (Meyerhoff). No alternative family has been found that match the one on *Euclid*.

³⁰ *Doggett’s New York City Directory for 1850/1851*, 19 Ave. B, Joel, jeweler, next-door neighbor of David Mandelbaum.

³¹ Julius Mandelbaum household, 1860 U. S. census (note #22).

³² Julius Mandelbaum household, 1870 U. S. census, 7th Ave. (note #22).

³³ His death certificate says the asylum was in the 12th Ward, confirming that it was Bloomingdale Asylum, which, after removal to White Plains in 1894, became the site of Columbia University.

³⁴ His death certificate says the cause of death was “inanition,” and suffered from “melancholia” and chronic bronchitis. *Webster’s Third New International Dictionary*, 1140 & 1405, defines melancholia as manic-depressive psychosis and inanition (paraphrasing) as exhaustion from lack of food and water.

³⁵ Louis Rothenberg household, 1880 U. S. census, Long Branch, District 1 of Ocean Township, Monmouth County, New Jersey, Enumeration District 118, page 41, #410/451.

Ancillary Letters of Administration for her mother in New York County on 14 February 1887, indicating a recent death out-of-state.

children of Julius/Joel and Hannah (Meyerhoff) Mandelbaum:

i. Marcus Raphael, born 8 October 1850, New York City, New York, died 19 September 1917, Manhattan Borough, New York County, New York.³⁶ He married Sarah J. Tobias, 5 May 1874, New York City, New York, the daughter of David and Henrietta (Newman) Tobias, born about 1854, died 24 April 1905, Manhattan Borough, New York County, New York.³⁷ The 1870 U. S. census³⁸ and his marriage record call Marcus a musician. Marcus and Sarah were married by Rabbi D. W. Hoffmaier. Marcus was living at 159 9th Ave. at the time and Sarah lived at 544 Grand St. Marcus, a druggist, and his wife were living with his mother, sister Julia and brother-in-law Louis Rothenberg in Long Branch, New Jersey, by 1880.³⁹ Louis, a druggist trained in Baden, may have taught Marcus. There are Marcus and Max Mandelbaums in later directories for Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn, but it isn't clear if any were Marcus, son of Julius. He and Sarah were in the Upper East Side neighborhood by 1900, "Max" still occupied with drugs.⁴⁰ He was a manager of a drug store when the 1910 U. S. census was taken and was living in his widowhood with his cousin David (son of 4. Benjamin) Mandelbaum.

Sarah died of chronic endocarditis at a boarding house at 143 E. 89th St. The undertaker was Marcus' presumed uncle Henry Mandelbaum. Marcus died at Presbyterian Hospital of chronic cardiac "insufficiency." He was a salesman and had been living at Hotel Brunswick. Marcus and Sarah are buried in Bayside Cemetery, Queens.

ii. Julia/Catharina, born about 1855, New York,⁴¹ died between 1900-1910,⁴² married Louis Rothenberg, born about October 1852 in what is now Germany,⁴³ died after 1910. She is called Julia in all but one record found. Her mother, brother Marcus and sister-in-law were living with them in 1880, according to that year's census. Louis was a druggist. *The New York Times* followed a story about him in the 1880s.⁴⁴ In November 1886 "Louis Rothenberg, the absconding druggist, who left his family and debts of \$12,000 on Aug. 30, returned this afternoon. During his absence his business had been seized by his creditors and sold to meet their demands. Since his departure he has been clerking in a drug store at Kansas City on a

³⁶ Marcus Mandelbaum death certificate, New York City Health Department, Manhattan (1917) #27833 (gives his birth and death dates and places).

³⁷ Marcus Mandelbaum and Sarah Tobias marriage certificate, New York City Health Department, Manhattan (1874) #2920, witnesses Michael Light and Robert Joseph; New York City Health Department death certificate, Manhattan (1905) #13892.

³⁸ Julius Mandelbaum household, 1870 U. S. census, New York, New York County, New York (second enumeration), Ward 16, Districts 4 & 5, page 10, #275/103.

³⁹ Louis Rothenberg household, 1880 U. S. census (note #35).

⁴⁰ Max Mandelbaum household, 1900 U. S. census, Manhattan Borough, New York County, New York, Enumeration District 889, sheet 17A, #13/90 (NARA T623, roll 1114), 126 E 101st St.

⁴¹ In the 1860 U. S. census she is 5 year-old Catherina (Julius Mandelbaum household, note #22). In the 1870 U. S. census she is 15 year-old Julia (Julius Mandelbaum household, note #22).

⁴² Louis is called a widower in the David Elting household, 1910 U. S. census, Long Branch City, Monmouth County, New Jersey, Enumeration District 80, sheet 30A, #550/541 (NARA T624, roll 900).

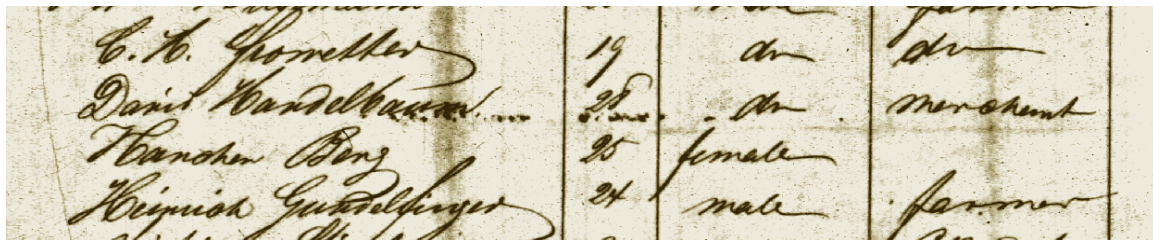
⁴³ Louis Rothenberg household, 1900 U. S. census, Ocean Township, Monmouth County, New Jersey, Enumeration District 124, sheet 20B, #408/451 (NARA T623, roll 986).

⁴⁴ *The New York Times*, 11 November 1886, page 1. (ProQuest Historical Newspapers database on-line, *The New York Times*, 1851 - 2003).

salary of \$60 per month, although holding a diploma from the College of Pharmacy at Heidelberg, Germany. He says he intends to resume business and meet his creditors like a man.” In 1901 *The Times* reported a bankruptcy involving De Miracle Company, “manufacturer of a remedy for superfluous hair,” and operating in Manhattan.⁴⁵ Louis is named as a partner. He lived with his daughter Hannah and her family in Long Branch, New Jersey, after Julia died.

3 DAVID² MANDELBAUM (Israel¹) was born about May 1820⁴⁶ in the Electorate of Hesse and died 8 January 1909 in Manhattan Borough, New York County, New York.⁴⁷ He married (Jo)hannah Berg, daughter of Levi and Fanny Berg, born about 1824 in what is now Germany and died 11 August 1893 in Manhattan Borough, New York County, New York.⁴⁸

David is known to have been in New York City by August 1849 when he applied for naturalization.⁴⁹ He surely arrived in New York City on 13 November 1848 on the brig *Gil Blas*.⁵⁰ Aside from being the right age at the right time, the next passenger named on the list is Hanchen Berg. She was close, possibly the same, in age as David’s wife. Hanchen



is a form of Johannah/Hannah/Anna. If Hanchen was Mrs. Mandelbaum (then or later), she was already pregnant with their first child, who was born the following February. There is no evidence to suggest that the child was adopted. David first appears in New York City directories in 1850.⁵¹ This reference and the 1850 U. S. census say he was a jeweler living in

⁴⁵ *The New York Times*, 16 October 1901, page 11.

⁴⁶ The most reliable sources are: Charles Mandelbaum household, 1900 U. S. census Manhattan Borough, New York County, New York, Enumeration District 752, sheet 18A, #98/356 (NARA T623, roll 1114), born May 1821, age 79 in June; David Mandelbaum death certificate, New York City Health Department, Manhattan (1909) #922, age 89 in January; David Mendlebaum household, 1850 U. S. census, New York, New York County, New York, Ward 17, page 131(A), #744/2150 (NARA M432, roll 555), age 30 in September; David Mandelbaum household, 1870 U. S. census, New York, New York County, New York (second enumeration), Enumeration District 5, Ward 10, page 13, #109, lines 8-16 (NARA M593, roll 1025), age 50 in January 1871.

⁴⁷ David Mandelbaum death certificate, New York City Health Department, Manhattan (1909) #922.

⁴⁸ Johanna and Hannah Mandelbaum death certificates, New York City Health Department, Manhattan (1893) #29851, age 69 (two copies, one calls her Hannah, the other Johannah). Other sources differ significantly in her age. All sources say she was born in Germany.

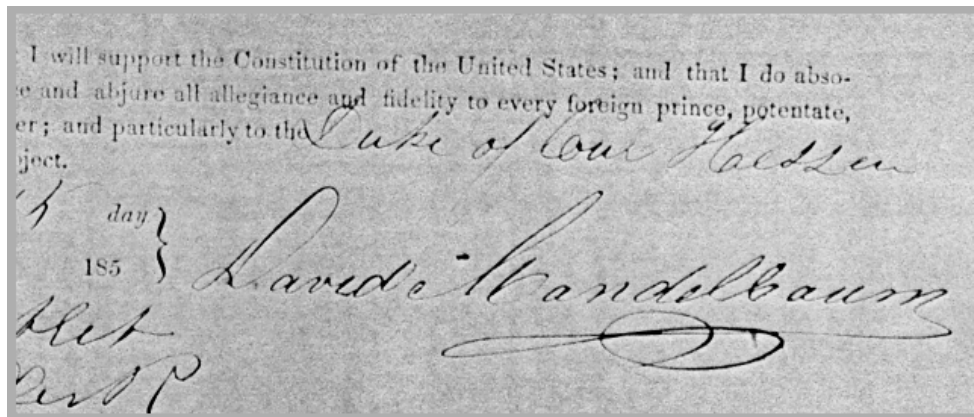
⁴⁹ David Mandelbaum naturalization abstract, *Soundex Index to Petitions for Naturalization filed in Federal, State, and Local Courts located in New York City, 1792-1906*, New York County Court of Common Pleas, 117:26, naturalized 15 November 1852, residence 293 Houston St., witness Adolph Newbourg.

⁵⁰ David Mandelbaum and Hanchen Berg entries, Ancestry.com, *New York Passenger Lists, 1820-1957* [database on-line], (Provo, UT, USA: The Generations Network, Inc., 2006), images from NARA M237, reel 76, page 2 of the manifest.

⁵¹ *Doggett's New York City Directory for 1850-1851* (John Doggett, Jr. & County: New York, 1851). 17 Ave. B.

the East Village neighborhood.⁵² For the next two decades, directories and the 1860 and 1870 U. S. censuses⁵³ say he was a peddler living at various addresses in the East Village. He may have partnered with his brother Julius, also a jeweler, selling their goods from a cart.

By the late 1870s David was selling lace goods,⁵⁴ and by the mid 1880s he and his family had moved to the Upper East Side neighborhood. They then moved often until Hannah's death. Hannah, called Johanna in several records,⁵⁵ died of heart disease and chronic nephritis at 241 E. 79th St. David lived as a widower with his sons Levi and Charles.⁵⁶ He died of "senile asthenia" at Charles' house at 414 E. 78th St. and is buried in the Sons of Benjamin section of Washington Cemetery, Brooklyn.⁵⁷ The Sons of Benjamin was a benevolent society and provided burial plots for the poor. Cemetery records show that Hannah is buried near but outside of the Sons of Benjamin section.



children of David and (Jo)hannah (Berg) Mandelbaum:

i. Joel J., born 14 February 1849, Albany, Albany County, New York,⁵⁸ died 26 September 1919, Bronx Borough, New York County, New York.⁵⁹ He married Minna Werner, daughter of Jacob and Frances (Hirsch) Werner, 4 September 1870, New York City, New York,⁶⁰ born 22 September 1855, New York City, New York,⁶¹ died 16 May 1928, Manhattan

⁵² David Mendlebaum household, 1850 U. S. census (note #46).

⁵³ David Mentilium household, 1860 U. S. census New York, New York County, New York, Ward 17, District 8, page 164, #231/1424 (NARA M653, roll 809); David Mandelbaum household, 1870 U. S. census (note #46), Delancey St. between Ludlow & Essex Sts.

⁵⁴ *Trow's New York City Directory...for the year ending May 1, 1880* (Trow City Directory Company: New York, 1879), page 1004, 98 St. Mark's Pl., confirmed in the 1880 U. S. census.

⁵⁵ She is called Johannah on one of two copies of her death certificate (note #48) and in the birth register of her twins Charles and Sophie, New York City birth register (1857), 5:339.

⁵⁶ *Trow's General Directory of the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx... for the year ending July 1, 1898* (Trow Directory, Printing and Bookbinding Company: New York, 1897), p. 862; Charles Mandelbaum household, 1900 U. S. census, Manhattan Borough, New York County, New York, Enumeration District 752, sheet 18A, #98/356, 414 E. 78th St., which says David was naturalized.

⁵⁷ Information obtained from the cemetery during a site visit, October 2003.

⁵⁸ His gravestone gives this birth date; his marriage and death certificates (see next two notes) say he was born in Albany.

⁵⁹ Joel Mandelbaum death certificate, New York City Health Department, Bronx (1919) #6884.

⁶⁰ Joel Mandelbaum and Minna Werner marriage certificate, New York City Health Department, Manhattan (1870) #5064, witnesses were Samuel Nohenz? and D. Klein.

⁶¹ Her gravestone gives this birth date and her death certificate gives her birthplace (see next note).

Borough, New York County, New York.⁶² Julius, living at 209 Delancey St., and Minna, of 172 ½ Bowery, were married by D. Klein, notary. All pertinent sources found say he was a barber. Most sources refer to him as Joel or Joel J.⁶³ Directories place him and his family at various addresses in what are now the Lower East Side and East Village neighborhoods to the mid 1880s, when they moved to the Upper East Side. Joel died of complications of “chronic valvular heart,” cirrhosis of the liver and intestinal neplantis at 513 E. 138th St., near his brother Levi in the Mott Haven neighborhood of the Bronx. The undertaker for Julius and his daughter Delia was his uncle Henry Mandelbaum. Minna, also known as Minnie, died of “acute chlorhepitis” with complications of chronic myocarditis at Knickerbocker Hospital, Manhattan. She had been living at 560 W. 160th St. Joel and Minna are buried in the Friendship Fraternity section of New Mt. Carmel Cemetery, Queens, New York.

ii. Caroline born about August 1850, New York,⁶⁴ apparently died before 1860. No further record found.

iii. Benjamin, born about 1853, New York, died 9 August 1884, New York City, New York.⁶⁵ Benjamin, also known as Bennie, is listed in the 1870 U. S. census as a music teacher.⁶⁶ He is there noted as disabled, but it isn’t said in what way. He is described as a pianist in the 1880 U. S. census.⁶⁷ Throughout this time he was living with his parents. He died of tuberculosis and complications of diabetes at their home at 263 E. 4th St. in the East Village neighborhood. He is buried in Washington Cemetery, Brooklyn, New York, in the Sons of Benjamin section. Hannah Mandelbaum, likely his mother, since he is not known to have married, was given Letters of Administration for his estate on 29 September 1884,⁶⁸ but no other probate record for him has been found.

iv. Bertha, born about December 1856, New York,⁶⁹ died 22 August 1934, Bronx, New York.⁷⁰ She married her first cousin Louis Mandelbaum 30 January 1876, New York, New

⁶² Minnie Mandelbaum death certificate, New York City Health Department, Manhattan (1928) #14094; gravestone, New Mt. Carmel Cemetery, Queens, New York.

⁶³ He was Joel J. in *Trow’s New York City Directory...for the year ending May 1, 1891* (Trow City Directory Company: New York, 1891), p. 823, on the death certificate of his daughter Delia (New York City Health Department death certificate, Manhattan, 1891, #3638) and his gravestone; he was Joel on his own death certificate and that of his son Charles (New York City Health Department death certificate, Manhattan, 1900, #27164); his marriage certificate (note #60) calls him Julius; the birth certificate of his son Harry calls him Joseph (New York City Health Department birth certificate, Manhattan, 1884, #396311), as well as various Trow’s New York City directories.

⁶⁴ David Mendlebaum household, 1850 U. S. census (note #52), enumerated in September, gives her age as “1/12.”

⁶⁵ Benjamin Mandelbaum death certificate, New York City Health Department, Manhattan (1884) #500318; Washington Cemetery site visit, October 2003.

⁶⁶ David Mandelbaum household, 1870 U. S. census (note #46).

⁶⁷ David Mandelbaum household, 1880 U. S. census, New York, New York County, New York, Enumeration District 276, page 3,#4/25 (NARA T9, roll 880), 98 St. Mark’s Pl.

⁶⁸ New York County Surrogate’s Court, 144:177, Bond Book 233.

⁶⁹ Louis Mandelbaum household, 1900 U. S. census, Manhattan Borough, New York County, New York, Enumeration District 807, sheet 15B, #1598/346 (NARA T623, roll 1114), gives this birthdate.

⁷⁰ Bertha Mandelbaum death certificate, New York City Health Department, Bronx (1934) #7349.

York,⁷¹ son of Benjamin and Babetta (Baruch) Mandelbaum (referred to below); They were married at “Mizcthian” Israel Synagogue, 348 E. 15th St. by “H. Washermann.”⁷² Louis was a plumber living at 120 Delancey St. and Bertha was living at 308 E. 52nd St. Bertha can be found in the 1920 and 1930 U. S. censuses as a widow living with her daughter and her family in the Bronx.⁷³ She died at a hospital in the Bronx of breast cancer and chronic myocarditis.⁷⁴ She is buried in Mt. Lebanon Cemetery.

v. Charles, born 26 December 1857, New York City, New York,⁷⁵ died 22 June 1918 in Bronx Borough, New York County, New York.⁷⁶ He married 1. Katie Wolf 9 July 1882, New York City, New York, daughter of David and Esther (Goldstein) Wolf, born about 1860.⁷⁷ They were married at Pareppa Hall by Karl M. Wallach.⁷⁸ Charles was a “cutter of clothing.” He married 2. Clara (Heine) Schwing, 23 August 1891, New York City, New York,⁷⁹ daughter of Julius and Henrietta (Hamel/Hammel) Heine, born about November 1859, Prussia,⁸⁰ died 7 January 1927, Bronx Borough, New York County, New York.⁸¹ They were married by “A. Wormser?” of Congregation Sheareth B’nai Israel. Charles was a widower living at 411 E. 78th St. and Clara was a widow living at 306 E. 74th St. Charles had a feather store in Greenwich Village with his brother Max.⁸² Although her death record hasn’t been found, Katie probably died in the 1880s. The 1860 U. S. census says that her parents were born in Hesse-Cassel.⁸³ Moses and Caroline Goldstein, who sailed to New York with Rosa Mandelbaum, had a daughter Esther about the same age as Mrs. David Wolf. If this connection is accurate, Charles and Katie were second cousins. The 1900 U. S. census and

⁷¹ Louis Mandelbaum and Bertha Mandelbaum marriage certificate, New York City Health Department, Manhattan (1876) #165, witnesses were Henry Mandelbaum and Adolph Wolf. Louis’ brother David’s father-in-law was named Adolph Wolf.

⁷² He was surely Henry Wasserman. An obituary (*The New York Times*, 13 January 1901, page 2), says that “he was said to hold the record for marrying couples...” (24,000) and that he was affiliated with a French Jewish congregation on 6th St., Manhattan. “Mizcthian” is surely a misspelling of “mischan;” meaning “tabernacle.” He also married Louis’ brother Julius.

⁷³ Bertha Mandelbaum household, 1920 U. S. census, Bronx Borough, Bronx County, New York, Assembly District 1, Enumeration District 24, sheet 19B, #77/420 (NARA T625, roll 1130), 513 138th St.; David Shershoff household, 1930 U. S. census, Bronx Borough, Bronx County, New York, Assembly District 5, Election District 352, sheet 16B, line 54 (NARA T626, roll 1474), 1040? Simpson St.

⁷⁴ The name of the hospital was not determined due to poor handwriting.

⁷⁵ Charles Mandelbaum entry, New York City birth register, 1857, 5:339, referred to as a twin.

⁷⁶ Charles Mandelbaum death certificate, New York City Health Department, Bronx (1918) #4677.

⁷⁷ Charles Mandelbaum and Katie Wolf marriage certificate, New York City Health Department, Manhattan (1882) #14554, witnesses were Jacob W. Frank and A. Hirsch.

⁷⁸ Pareppa Hall was a venue for meetings and entertainment at 201 E. 86th St..

⁷⁹ New York City Health Department marriage certificate, Manhattan (1891) #10301, witnesses were Louis Mandelbaum and Oscar Heine.

⁸⁰ Charles Mandelbaum household, 1900 U. S. census, New York County, New York, (Manhattan) Enumeration District 752, sheet 18A, #98/356. The 1880 U. S. census (Julius Heine household, New York, New York County, New York, Enumeration District 320, page 5, #6/39 (NARA T9, roll 882), says she and her family were born in Prussia. Her death certificate gives her mother’s maiden name (see next note).

⁸¹ Charles Mandelbaum death certificate, New York City Health Department, Bronx (1927) #235.

⁸² *Trow’s General Directory of the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx... for the year ending May 1, 1885* (Trow Directory, Printing and Bookbinding Company: New York, 1900), 810.

⁸³ David Wolff household, 1860 U. S. census, New York, New York County, New York, Ward 17, District 7, page 145, #151/1353 (NARA M653, roll 810).

New York City directory says he was a conductor,⁸⁴ indicating he had parted ways with Max, who had continued the business. Although the 1900 U. S. census says Clara had 3 children, all living, they were actually born to Katie. This family and David, Charles' father, were living in the Upper East Side next door to Isadore Heine, Clara's brother. According to later city directories and Charles' death certificate, he was a "guard." He died of myocarditis and intestinal nephritis at 806 E. 169th St. Clara was living with her daughter when the 1920 U. S. census was enumerated.⁸⁵ She died at 1214 Boston Rd., Bronx, of a heart attack. Charles and Clara are buried in Mt. Zion Cemetery, Queens.

vi. Sophie, born 26 December 1857, New York City, New York,⁸⁶ died before 1870.⁸⁷ No further record found.

vii. Levi, born 6 January 1860, New York City, New York, died 19 February 1920, Bronx Borough, New York County, New York.⁸⁸ He married 1. Katie Herrmann 29 March 1885, New York City, New York, daughter of Conrad and Maria (Heimel?) Herrmann,⁸⁹ born 29 October 1867, Newark, Essex County, New Jersey, died 22 January 1889, New York City, New York.⁹⁰ When he was married, Levi, also known as Lee, was a clerk with the "ERR," surely the Erie Railroad, and was living with his parents and his disabled brother Bennie at 263 E. 4th St. in what is now the East Village neighborhood. Katie apparently was from a Lutheran family and lived at 129 E. 4th St.⁹¹ The couple were married by Rev. Francis J. Schneider, a Lutheran minister.⁹² She died of tuberculosis of the larynx in 1889 at 99 1/2 St. Mark's Pl. and is buried in Lutheran Cemetery, Queens. Levi married 2. Hilda Wilson 8 June 1890, New York City, New York,⁹³ daughter of Louis and Augusta (Baruch?) Wilson, born 16 May 1873, New York City, New York,⁹⁴ died 20 March 1938, Manhattan Borough, New York City, New York.⁹⁵ Levi and Hilda were married by "T. Kohn" at Adareth El Synagogue on E. 26th St. Levi and other members of his extended family had moved to 344 E. 77th St. in the Upper East Side neighborhood by this time. Hilda and her family lived at 259 W. 19th St. Through the 1890s sources differ in giving his occupation. It appears as

⁸⁴ Charles Mandelbaum household, 1900 U. S. census, Manhattan Borough, New York County, New York, Enumeration District 752, sheet 18A, #98/356 (no address given).

⁸⁵ Clara Mandelbaum household, 1920 U. S. census, Bronx Borough, Bronx County, New York, Assembly District 4, Enumeration District 248, sheet 18A, lines 2-6 (NARA T625, roll 1136), 806 E. 169th St.

⁸⁶ Sophie Mandelbaum entry, New York City birth register, 185, 5:339, referred to as a twin.

⁸⁷ She doesn't appear in the 1870 U. S. census with the rest of her family.

⁸⁸ Levi Mandelbaum death certificate, New York City Health Department, Bronx (1920) #2067. His birth date was calculated from his full age given at death.

⁸⁹ Levy Mandelbaum and Katie Herrmann marriage certificate, New York City Health Department, Manhattan (1885) #56104, witnesses were Maria Hermann and Katherine Beringer.

⁹⁰ Katie Mandelbaum death certificate, New York City Health Department, Manhattan (1889) #2492.

⁹¹ She was buried in Lutheran Cemetery and the names of her parents and her surname suggest they were not Jewish. They were married by a Lutheran minister, but he also married Levi's cousin Charles Meyer to his first wife, both of whom were of Jewish heritage.

⁹² Some of Schneider's marriage records are held by the New York Genealogical & Biographical Society, although not for the year in which Levi and Katie were married.

⁹³ Levy Mendlebaum and Hilda Wilson marriage certificate, New York City Health Department, Manhattan (1890) #6783, daughter of Levi and Augusta Borg. In other vital records involving the Wilson family, Augusta's surname is variously (and apparently phonetically) spelled and was probably "Baruch."

⁹⁴ Hilda Wilson birth certificate, New York City Health Department, Manhattan (1873) #110192.

⁹⁵ Hilda McMullen death certificate, New York City Health Department, Manhattan (1938) #6455.

“clerk,” “liquors,” “beer” and “saloon.”⁹⁶ He was likely a bartender. Before his death in 1920, various city directories say he was a jeweler and a fur salesman. The 1910 U. S. census specifies that he was a jeweler at the American Watch Company and lived in the Borough Park neighborhood of Brooklyn.⁹⁷ Levi died of arteriosclerosis at 538 E. 138th St. and was cremated at Fresh Ponds Crematorium, Glendale, Queens, New York.

According to her death certificate, Hilda died at Manhattan State Psychiatric Hospital on Randall’s Island of chronic myocarditis and syphilis of the central nervous system, with contributing causes of parychasis and meningo-encephalitis.⁹⁸

viii. Max/Marcus, born about March 1862, New York,⁹⁹ died 26 November 1926, Manhattan Borough, New York County, New York.¹⁰⁰ He married Augusta Marcus 11 April 1883, New York City, New York, daughter of Marcus and Caroline (Greenstein) Marcus,¹⁰¹ born 25 December 1865, Prussia, died 29 August 1910, Manhattan Borough, New York County, New York.¹⁰² They were married by “M. Samuels” of 27 Allen St. Called Marcus and Gussie in this record, he was a salesman living at 98 St. Mark’s Pl. (the same address as his parents’) and she was living at 199 East Ave., both in Manhattan. Max had a feather store with his brother Charles in Greenwich Village.¹⁰³ Max and his family moved to the Upper East Side by 1900.¹⁰⁴ The census for that year says that Max was a “clerk bookkeeper.”¹⁰⁵ By 1910 Max and his son Charles were both living at 133 Lenox St. and had a feather store across the street at 136 Lenox. Max had given up feathers by 1920, since he was likely the jeweler in that year’s New York City directory living on Lenox Ave.¹⁰⁶ Augusta died of diabetes following a coma at Hollywood Hospital, Manhattan. She had previously been living on Lenox Ave. in Manhattan. Max died at the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews of New York¹⁰⁷ in Manhattan of endospinal syphilis, which he had for nearly 11 years. He had been admitted to the home on 17 August 1925, formerly a resident of 1043

⁹⁶ Trow’s city directories through the decade were consulted. It was “saloon” on the 1894 birth certificate of his son Charles (New York City Health Department birth certificate, Manhattan, 1894, # 41446).

⁹⁷ Lee Mandelbaum household, 1910 U. S. census, Brooklyn Borough, Kings County, Ward 30, Enumeration District 1066, sheet 4A, lines 45-48 (NARA T624, roll 985), 1159 40th St.

⁹⁸ The certificate also says that she had married secondly to William McMullen and was cremated at Ferncliffe Crematorium.

⁹⁹ Max Mandelbaum household, 1900 U. S. census, Manhattan Borough, New York County, New York, Enumeration District 754, sheet 4B, #13/90 (NARA T623, roll 1114).

¹⁰⁰ Max Mandelbaum death certificate, New York City Health Department, Manhattan (1926) #29144.

¹⁰¹ Marcus Mandelbaum and Gussie Marcus marriage certificate, New York City Health Department, Manhattan (1883) #32330, witnesses were David Mandelbaum and M. Samuels.

¹⁰² Gussie Mandelbaum death certificate, New York City Health Department, Manhattan (1910) # 26575; gravestone, Ahavath Chesed Cemetery, Queens, New York. Her death certificate says she was 44 years, 8 months and 4 days old. The gravestone places her birth in December, one month earlier than the certificate, and is considered here as the better source. Max Markus household, 1880 U. S. census, New York, New York County, New York, Enumeration District 302, page 11, #19/119 (NARA T9, roll 881), says she was born in Prussia. Her father’s first and last name are variously spelled in public records, including Marks, Marx and Markus. Her death certificate also names her parents.

¹⁰³ *Trow’s General Directory of the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx... for the year ending May 1, 1885*, 810.

¹⁰⁴ *Trow’s General Directory of the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx... for the year ending July 1, 1901* (Trow Directory, Printing and Bookbinding Company: New York, 1900), 867.

¹⁰⁵ Max Mandelbaum household, 1900 U. S. census, Manhattan Borough, New York County, New York, Enumeration District 754, sheet 4B, #13/90 (NARA T623, roll 1114), 425 E. 78th St.

¹⁰⁶ *R. L. Polk’s Trow General Directory of New York City*, etc. (New York: R..L. Polk & County, Inc.: New York, 1920), 1221, jeweler, 87 Nassau, room 610, house 110 Lenox.

¹⁰⁷ Now the Jewish Home and Hospital of New York.

Southern Blvd., Bronx. Max and Gussie are buried in Ahavath Chesed Cemetery, Ridgewood, Queens.

ix. Rudolph, born about 1864, probably died 27 April 1871, New York City, New York¹⁰⁸ A boy named Rudolph Mandelbaum died at an unnamed small pox hospital in Manhattan in 1871. The city's poor and incurables at this time were sent to the hospital on Blackwell's (now Roosevelt) Island. He had been there for 10 days and was buried in "City Cemetery" on Hart's Island, final resting place of many of the city's poor. His age fits that of Rudolph, son of David and Hannah, who is listed as being 6 years old in the 1870 U. S. census.¹⁰⁹ He doesn't appear in the enumeration for that family in 1880. No parents are named on the certificate.

4 BENJAMIN² MANDELBAUM (Israel?¹) was born about 1826, probably in the Electorate of Hesse,¹¹⁰ and died probably 5 November 1900, Manhattan Borough, New York County, New York.¹¹¹ He married Babette/Barbara Baruch, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Baruch, born about 1828, Baden,¹¹² died 16 June 1896, New York City, New York.¹¹³

Given that Babette apparently was born in Baden, she and Benjamin probably married in the United States. Neither has been identified on a ship's passenger list. Their son Julius was born in Albany, New York, later in 1852 and he surely was the Benjamin Mandelbaum, "pedlar," who appears in the 1851/1852 Albany city directory.¹¹⁴ His second child was born in Baltimore, although the family doesn't appear in that city's directories. He was surely the Benjamin who was living on 7th Ave., New York City, near the rest of the presumed Mandelbaum family group in 1856 and the one who was naturalized in Manhattan early in 1856.¹¹⁵ No other men of that name have been found in the city in that period. The 1860, 1870 and 1880 U. S. censuses call him a cigar maker.¹¹⁶ City directories from 1856 to 1896

¹⁰⁸ Rudolph Mandelbaum death certificate, New York City Health Department, Manhattan (1871) #86066, "variola conflutus," 10 days duration.

¹⁰⁹ David Mandelbaum household, 1870 U. S. census (note #46).

¹¹⁰ He was 36 in the Daniel Mendelbaum household, 1860 U. S. census, New York, New York County, New York, Ward 11, Division 5, page 94, NARA M653, roll 800); 40 in the Benj Mandelbaum household, 1870 U. S. census, New York, New York County, New York (second enumeration), Ward 11, District 21, page 45, lines 23-32, NARA M593, roll 1028), and 55 in the Benj Mandelbaum household, 1880 U. S. census, New York, New York County, New York, Enumeration District 151, page 3, #4/28 (NARA T9, roll 873). The Benjamin Mandelbaum naturalization abstract, *Soundex Index to Petitions for Naturalization filed in Federal, State, and Local Courts located in New York City, 1792-1906* (New York, New York: National Archives and Records Administration), New York County Court of Common Pleas, 165:2, says he was a native of Hesse

¹¹¹ New York City Health Department death certificate, Bronx (1900) #3791.

¹¹² There are numerous census and vital records giving her first name, which, with very few exceptions, is either Barbara or Babette. Her maiden surname is given in her son David's marriage record (New York City Health Department marriage certificate, Manhattan, 1883, #27428, and the death record of their son William (New York City Health Department death certificate, Manhattan, 1890, #40031). The 1860, 1870 and 1880 U. S. censuses for her husband's household say she was 32, 42 and 53 respectively, and those for 1870 and 1880 say she was born in Baden.

¹¹³ Benjamin Mandelbaum death certificate, New York City Health Department, Manhattan #19857. Her residence at the time of death confirms that she was Benjamin's wife. Her age at death (64) and father's surname (Mandelbaum) are clearly erroneous.

¹¹⁴ *Hoffman's & Munsell's Albany Directory and City Register for 1851/1852* (Joel Munsell: Albany, 1852).

¹¹⁵ *Trow's New York City Directory...for the year ending May 1, 1857* (Trow City Directory Company: New York, 1857), 551, 202 "Seventh;" Benjamin Mandelbaum naturalization abstract (note #110), 28 January 1856, 7th St., witness Benjamin B. Rosenberg.

¹¹⁶ U. S. censuses (note #110); 1870, Ridge St.; 1880, Attorney St.

occasionally list him with this occupation in the Lower East Side then the Upper East Side neighborhoods. Most if not all of his sons were cigar makers and were likely taught by him. He stops appearing in New York City directories after 1896, the same year his wife died.

Barbara/Babette died after four months of Bright's Disease at her home at 308 E. 85th St. Benjamin was likely the man of that name who died at Lebanon Hospital of "chronic uremia," a result of an enlarged prostate, with complications of chronic nephritis. What supports the idea that he was the son of Israel and Golda is that he was a German-born cigar maker living at 515 E 83rd St., the same address as his son David in 1900. He isn't enumerated with David in the 1900 U. S. census, which can be explained if Benjamin had gone into the hospital before June of that year. The attending doctor completed the certificate and gave his age (69), his length of U. S. residency (25 years) and parents (Louis and Sarah). This was probably fabricated since these facts don't match Benjamin's, and no one else in New York City otherwise fits this description. Benjamin's and Babette's death certificates say they are buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery, Brooklyn/Queens, New York.

children of Benjamin and Barbara/Babette (Baruch) Mandelbaum:

i. Julius J., born probably 6 October 1852,¹¹⁷ Albany, Albany County, New York,¹¹⁸ died 5 March 1933, Manhattan Borough, New York County, New York.¹¹⁹ He married Amela/Minna Rosenbaum 10 September 1873, New York City, New York, daughter of Maier/Meyer and Therese Rosenbaum,¹²⁰ born perhaps September, between 1843 and 1849, New York,¹²¹ died 14 April 1927, Manhattan Borough, New York County, New York.¹²² Julius and Minna were married by "H. Waskerman" at "Mischhan" Israel Synagogue, 348 E. 15th St. Julius was living at 343 W. 21st St. and Minna lived at 349 W. 16th St. Julius was a cigar maker, a trade he probably learned from his father. Various New York City directories give him the middle initial "J.," suggesting, in light of similar circumstances for the naming of one of his cousins and his uncle, he may have been Julius Joel. He and his family had moved from the Lower to the Upper East Side after 1890. By 1910 he was an attendant at the office of the New York Borough President.¹²³ Julius' death certificate calls him an

¹¹⁷ The Julius Mandelbaum household, 1900 U. S. census, Manhattan Borough, New York County, New York, Manhattan, Enumeration District 765, sheet 11B, #19/179 (NARA T623, roll 1114), says he was born October 1852; his death certificate (note #119) says he died at 76 years, 4 months and 27 days.

¹¹⁸ According to his marriage certificate (note #120) and the Benj Mandelbaum household, 1870 U. S. census (note #110).

¹¹⁹ Julius Mandelbaum death certificate, New York City Health Department, Bronx (1933) #2349.

¹²⁰ Joel Mandelbaum and Mina [sic] Rosenbaum marriage certificate, New York City Health Department, Manhattan (1873) #6170, witnesses were Samuel Rosenbaum and Abraham Blumgart.

¹²¹ The 1900 U. S. census (note #117) says that she was born September 1852. Other records give disparate ages, the oldest in the Meyer Rosenbaum household, 1860 U. S. census, New York, New York County, New York, Ward 11, District 1, page 93, #143/889 (NARA M653, roll 801), "Amina," age 17, and the youngest in the 1900 census. The latter may be confused with her husband's entry. Other records place her birth between 1844 and 1849.

¹²² Minnie Mandelbaum death certificate, New York City Health Department, Manhattan (1927) #9731 and gravestone.

¹²³ Julius Mandelbaum household, 1910 U. S. census, Manhattan Borough, New York County, New York, Enumeration District 1029, sheet 1B, #3/21 (NARA T624, roll 1029), 1584 1st Ave., and *Trow's General Directory for the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx...for the year ending July 1, 1910* (Trow Directory, Printing and Bookbinding Company: New York, 1910), 928, messenger at 21 Park Row, room 1817, residence "1584 First," Julius Mandelbaum household, 1920 U. S. Census, Manhattan Borough, New York County, New York,

attendant for the New York City Highway Department. He died of “lobar pneumonia” with complications of a nasal tumor at 836 Faile St. in the Bronx. Minna, also known as Minnie,¹²⁴ died of liver and breast cancer with complications of lung edema at 1584 First Ave. Both are buried in Union Field Cemetery, Queens.

ii. Louis, born perhaps November 1854,¹²⁵ Baltimore, Baltimore County, Maryland,¹²⁶ died 20 January 1916, Bronx Borough, New York County, New York.¹²⁷ He married his first cousin Bertha Mandelbaum 30 January 1876, New York City, New York,¹²⁸ daughter of David and (Jo)hanna (Berg) Mandelbaum (referred to above). They were married at (Mischan?) Israel Synagogue, 348 E. 15th St. by Rabbi “H. Wassermann.”¹²⁹ Louis was a plumber living at 120 Delancey St. and Bertha was living at 308 E. 52nd St. According to various New York City directories, Louis was a plumber and later a cigar maker, a trade he probably learned from his father. By 1890 the family had moved from the Lower to the Upper East Side neighborhood, but they backtracked somewhat by 1900. The U. S. census for that year describes him as a porter living on Ave. A in what is now the East Village.¹³⁰ By 1910 Louis was a laborer in the tobacco trade and lived in the Mott Haven neighborhood in the Bronx where several of his relatives also lived.¹³¹ He died at Lincoln Hospital, Bronx, of a neck and throat condition.¹³² He is called a cigar maker on his death certificate and had been living at 938 Longwood Ave. in the Bronx. The certificate also says he was buried in Union Field Cemetery, Queens, New York.

iii. Charles, born probably August 1856, New York, died 14 August 1888, New York City, New York.¹³³ Charles was a cigar maker living with his parents and siblings on Attorney St., Manhattan, in 1880. He likely learned the trade from his father.

Assembly District 16, Enumeration District 1123, sheet 18, #49/412 (NARA T625, roll 1214), 1584 1st Ave., calls him a “public works attendant.”

¹²⁴ She was “Amina” or “Amena” in her father’s household, 1860 census (note #121), and she signed her name “Amela” on her marriage certificate (note #120).

¹²⁵ Louis Mandelbaum household, 1900 U. S. census New York County, New York, Manhattan, Enumeration District 807, sheet 15B, line 88-92 (NARA T623, roll 1114) says November 1854. His death certificate (note #127) and the 1860 U. S. census (note #110) support this year.

¹²⁶ According to his marriage certificate (note #128) and the Benj Mandelbaum household, 1870 U. S. census (note #110).

¹²⁷ Louis Mandelbaum death certificate, New York City Health Department, Bronx (1916) #356.

¹²⁸ Louis Mandelbaum and Bertha Mandelbaum marriage certificate, New York City Health Department, Manhattan (1876) #165, witnesses were Henry Mandelbaum and Adolph Wolf. Louis’ brother David’s father-in-law was named Adolph Wolf.

¹²⁹ He was surely Henry Wasserman. An obituary (*The New York Times*, 13 January 1901, page 2), says that “he was said to hold the record for marrying couples...” (24,000) and that he was affiliated with a French Jewish congregation on 6th St., Manhattan. “Mizcthian” is surely a misspelling of “mischan;” meaning “tabernacle.” He also married Louis’ brother Julius.

¹³⁰ Louis Mandelbaum household, 1900 U. S. census (note #125).

¹³¹ Louis Mandelbaum household, 1910 U. S. census, Bronx Borough, New York County, New York, Assembly District 32, Enumeration District 1417, sheet 19A, #27/359 (NARA T624, roll 996), 71 E. 138th St.

¹³² “Oedema of larynx” and “arphysis.”

¹³³ Charles Mandelbaum death certificate, New York City Health Department, Manhattan (1888) #?. The number isn’t clear in the index and the certificate wasn’t found. His age (34) and address given in the index make it likely that this Charles was the son of Benjamin. The 1880 census (Benj Mandelbaum household, note #110), taken in June, says he was 23. He and his cousins named Charles were likely all named in honor of their grandfather, who died 10 August 1856.

iv. David, born 10 November 1858, New York City, New York,¹³⁴ died 18 May 1935, Bronx Borough, New York County, New York.¹³⁵ He married Rosa Wolf 23 September 1883, New York City, New York,¹³⁶ daughter of Adolph and Sarah (Mandelbaum) Wolf, born about July 1866, New York State,¹³⁷ died after 1930. David and Rosa were married by Hyman Janover.¹³⁸ David, like his father and older brothers, was a cigar maker at the time, living with his parents at 97 Attorney St. Rosa lived at 156 Rivington St. No connection has been found between Rosa's mother, surnamed Mandelbaum, and David's family, but her parents were both from Hesse-Cassel.¹³⁹ The 1890 "Police Census" of New York City may include this family in the Upper East Side neighborhood, calling him "Dan," aged 65, and her "Rosie," aged 63.¹⁴⁰ It is likely the 6's should be 3's, subtracting 30 years. With them is Charles, age 36. According to the 1900 U. S. census David and Rosa had two children, both of whom had died by that time.¹⁴¹ Gertrude is known and Charles may have been the other. Subtracting 30 years from his age would make him about the right age to be an oldest child. David was an insurance agent by 1900 and continued in that occupation to his death.¹⁴² The 1930 U. S. census specifies he was involved in life insurance.¹⁴³ He died at 1290 Lafayette Ave., Bronx, of rectal cancer and his death certificate says he was buried in Ahavath Chesed Cemetery, Ridgewood, Queens. No further record of Rosa has been found.

v. Marcus, born 8 August 1861, New York City, New York, died 30 August 1944, Manhattan Borough, New York County, New York.¹⁴⁴ He married about 1884 to Catherine, born about March 1864, died by 1944.¹⁴⁵ Marcus was a lawyer and he and his family lived in the Upper East Side of Manhattan. The 1910 U. S. census gives his occupation as "lawyer, courts" and he was in someone's employ.¹⁴⁶ He died of a heart ailment at his home at 25 Prospect Pl.,

¹³⁴ David Mandelbaum entry, New York City register of births, 5:352, 209 "Second," says he was born in April, but his death certificate and the David Mandelbaum household, 1900 U. S. census, Manhattan Borough, New York County, New York, Enumeration District 805, sheet 19, lines 86-87 (NARA T623, roll 1114) say he was born in November.

¹³⁵ David Mandelbaum death certificate, New York City Health Department, Bronx (1935) #4782, insurance clerk.

¹³⁶ David Mandelbaum and Rosa Wolf marriage certificate, New York City Health Department, Manhattan (1883) #27428.

¹³⁷ David Mandelbaum household, 1900 U. S. census (note #134). The year is confirmed by her marriage certificate, which says she was 17.

¹³⁸ Witnesses were Ike Cohen and Moses Janover.

¹³⁹ Adolph Wolf household, 1880 U. S. census, New York, New York County, New York, Enumeration District 212, page 46, #93/521 (NARA T9, roll 876).

¹⁴⁰ Jensen, Howard and Kristi Brown, comps. *New York City Police Census, 1890* (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com, 2001), Assembly District 22, book 1003, Enumeration District 60, no pagination found.

¹⁴¹ David Mandelbaum household, 1900 U. S. census (note #134), 515 E. 83rd St.

¹⁴² See his death certificate (note #135).

¹⁴³ David Mandelbaum household, 1930 U. S. census, Bronx Borough, Bronx County, New York, Enumeration District 971, sheet 15A, #32/252 (NARA T626, roll 1475), 836 Faile St.

¹⁴⁴ Both birth and death dates and places are reported on his New York City Health Department death certificate, Manhattan (1944) #18758.

¹⁴⁵ Her birth month and year are given in the Max Mandelbaum household, 1900 U. S. census, Manhattan Borough, New York County, New York, Enumeration District 819, sheet 2A, lines 23-26 (NARA T623, roll 1114), 507 E 89th St., as well as the number of years she and Marcus were married. Marcus is called a widower on his 1944 death certificate.

¹⁴⁶ Max Mandelbaum household, 1910 U. S. census, Manhattan Borough, New York County, New York, Ward 19, Enumeration District 1149, sheet 5A, #31/545 (NARA T624, roll 1022), 181 E. 83rd St.

Manhattan and was cremated at Ferncliffe Crematorium, Glendale, New York. No further information for Catherine has been found.

vi. Mathilde?, born about 1862, New York, died 11 July 1871, New York City, New York.¹⁴⁷ According to her death certificate, she died at 88 ½ Ridge St. (the same address as Benjamin and Babette) of diarrhea and convulsions and was buried in Union Field Cemetery, Queens. The names of her parents aren't given, but they were born in Germany. She isn't in the Benjamin Mandelbaum household in the second enumeration of the 1870 U. S. census for New York City, taken in December. Perhaps she was in a hospital by then. The family wasn't found in the first enumeration.

vii. Joseph, born about 1864, New York. Joseph appears in the 1870 and 1880 U. S. censuses in Benjamin's household,¹⁴⁸ and he is in the 1896/1897 city directory at the same address as Benjamin and with the same occupation: cigars.¹⁴⁹ He isn't found in the 1900 U. S. census, but he may be in the 1910 and 1930 U. S. censuses.¹⁵⁰ In the latter two enumerations there is a Joseph who was born in New York State about 1864/1865 and had parents born in Germany. He was a superintendent of a "novelty house."

viii. Henry, born probably 17 February 1866, New York, died 7 December 1886, New York City, New York.¹⁵¹ At 14 years old, he apparently was selling jewelry.¹⁵² According to his death certificate, he was a clerk when he died of tuberculosis at 344 E. 76th St. and was buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

ix. William, born probably 19 April 1868, New York, died 27 December 1890, New York City, New York.¹⁵³ His death certificate says he died at 341 E. 77th St. of tubercular meningitis after a coma, that he was a clerk and was buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery. A death notice appears in an unidentified newspaper clipping: "Dec. 28, William, son of Benjamin and Babette Mandelbaum, in the 23rd year of his age. Funeral Tuesday, Dec. 30, at 1 PM, from his late residence 341 East 77th St."¹⁵⁴

¹⁴⁷ Mathilde Mandelbaum death certificate, New York City Health Department, Manhattan (1871) #123019, age 9.

¹⁴⁸ See note #110.

¹⁴⁹ *Trow's General Directory of the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx... for the year ending July 1, 1897* (Trow Directory, Printing and Bookbinding Company: New York, 1896), 859.

¹⁵⁰ Joseph Mandelbaum household, 1910 U. S. census, Brooklyn Borough, Kings County, New York, Ward 29, Enumeration District 994, sheet 13B, lines 73-74 (NARA T624, roll 983), 314 E. 29th St.; Joseph Mandelbaum household, 1930 U. S. census, Manhattan Borough, New York County, New York, Enumeration District 274, sheet 12A, #144/282 (NARA T626, roll 1559), 144 E. 36th St.

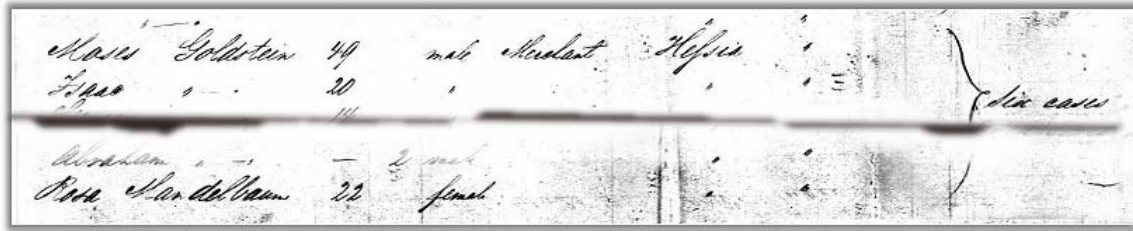
¹⁵¹ Henry Mandelbaum death certificate, New York City Health Department, Manhattan (1886) #584444. His full age at death is given (20 years, 9 months, 20 days) from which his birth date is calculated.

¹⁵² Benj. Mandelbaum household, 1880 U. S. census (note #110).

¹⁵³ William Mandelbaum death certificate, New York City Health Department, Manhattan (1890) #40031. His full age at death is given (22 years, 8 months, 5 days) from which his birth date is calculated.

¹⁵⁴ William Mandelbaum death notice, "Newspaper Death Notices, New York, CT, NJ...", volume II, 1872-1910, page 139, New York Genealogical & Biographical Society Library.

5 ROSA² MANDELBAUM (Israel¹) was born about May 1829 in the Electorate of Hesse, and died 4 May 1914 in Bronx Borough, New York County, New York.¹⁵⁵ She married Levy Mayer/Meyer on 24 December 1853 in New York City, New York,¹⁵⁶ born about 1830 in the Electorate of Hesse¹⁵⁷ and died by 1900. Her marriage record calls her Rosina and the 1870 U. S. census lists her as Rosa.¹⁵⁸ The 1910 U. S. census¹⁵⁹ and her death certificate call her Rose. The latter two sources indicate she immigrated in 1849, and the 1900 U. S. census says 1850.¹⁶⁰ A Rosa Mandelbaum who was about the same age as Israel and Golda's daughter sailed with a Goldstein family, all from Hesse, on the bark *Caroline*, arriving in Manhattan on 5 November 1849.¹⁶¹ This group of 14 people brought their belongings in 6 "cases."



Rosa was living at 186 7th Ave. when she married, and Levy was her neighbor at 190 7th Ave. It is interesting to note that Rosa was living on this particular part of 7th Ave. about 3 years earlier than the rest of her family, but with whom she lived isn't known. She wasn't found in the 1850 U. S. census. Rosa and Levy were married by Moses Lyon of 22 Ave. B.¹⁶² The 1860 U. S. census calls Levy a laborer and gives his and Rosa's birthplace as "curhessen."¹⁶³ Levy was a peddler in the 1870 U. S. census. Rosa's mother was living with them in that year. Their son Michael was born in Detroit, Michigan, and indicates that Rosa and Levy tried to make their home and find work elsewhere before returning to New York by 1860.¹⁶⁴ The family lived in the Lower East Side neighborhood at least to 1880, when the

¹⁵⁵ Rosa Mayer death certificate, New York City Health Department, Manhattan (1914) #14735. 1829 is given as her birth year, which accords with the 1870 census if her birthday in that year occurred after the enumeration.

¹⁵⁶ Levy Mayer and Rosina Mandelbaum entry, New York City register of marriages, 1853 (no pagination).

¹⁵⁷ Levy Mayer household, 1870 U. S. census, New York, New York County, New York (second enumeration), Ward 11, Enumeration District 1, page 115, 128/957 (NARA M593, roll 1028) and Levy Meyer household, 1880 U. S. census, New York, New York County, New York, Enumeration District 212, sheet 170A, #33/187 (NARA T9, roll 876).

¹⁵⁸ Levy Mayer household, 1870 U. S. census (note #157).

¹⁵⁹ Michel Mayer household, 1910 U. S. census, Bronx Borough, New York County, New York, Assembly District 32, Enumeration District 1438, sheet 10B, lines 68-74 (NARA T624, roll 997).

¹⁶⁰ Charles Meyer household, 1900 U. S. census, Queens Borough, Queens County, New York, Ward 3, Enumeration District 667, sheet 7B, #102/140 (NARA (NARA T623, roll 1149), 148 Second Ave.

¹⁶¹ Rosa Mandelbaum entry, Ancestry.com. *New York Passenger Lists, 1820-1957*, images from NARA M237, reel 85, page 2 of the manifest.

¹⁶² The marriage register calls him "M. Lyon." *Doggett's New York City Directory for 1855-1856* (John Doggett, Jr. & County: New York, 1856) has Moses Lyon, teacher, living at 22 Ave. B.

¹⁶³ Kur Hessen (County of Hesse); Levi Myer household, 1860 U. S. census, New York, New York County, New York, Enumeration District 8, Ward 17, page 68, lines 19-23 (NARA M653, roll 809).

¹⁶⁴ All the pertinent U. S. censuses found say he was born in Michigan, and his first marriage record (note #170) specifies Detroit.

U. S. census calls Levy a jewelry dealer.¹⁶⁵ No further record has been found for Levy, but Rosa was living as a widow with her son Charles in the Whitestone neighborhood of Queens in 1900 and with son Michael in 1910 in the Mott Haven neighborhood of the Bronx,¹⁶⁶ near several of her relatives. Her death certificate says she died at the Home of the Daughters of Jacob, 301/303 East Broadway, Manhattan, of chronic nephritis and heart failure. Rosa is buried in Mt. Judah Cemetery, Queens, New York. She had previously been living at 171 E. 33rd St. in Manhattan. No record of Levy's death has been found.

children of Levy and Rosa (Mandelbaum) Mayer/Meyer:

i. Eva born about 1854,¹⁶⁷ probably died by 1870. No further record found.

ii. Michael born about June 1855, Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan,¹⁶⁸ probably died 3 October 1932, Manhattan Borough, New York County, New York.¹⁶⁹ He married 1. Henrietta May, 4 May 1879, New York City, New York,¹⁷⁰ daughter of Elias and Theresa (Ortlieb) May, born about September 1856, New York City, New York.¹⁷¹ They were married by A. Loewenthal of 108 Lewis St.¹⁷² Michael was a barber living at 69 Clinton St. and "Henriette" was living at 123 Ave. C. Michael married 2. Anna, about 1909, New York, born about 1864, Austria. He was enumerated at 69 Clinton St. as a barber with his wife (and parents in the same building) in the 1880 U. S. census for Manhattan.¹⁷³ He and his family (not including his parents) were on the Upper East Side of Manhattan in 1900.¹⁷⁴ He was living in the Mott Haven neighborhood in 1910 and then northern Manhattan by 1920.¹⁷⁵ He is called a barber born in Michigan about 1855 throughout these records, leaving little doubt that these refer to the same person. The 1910 U. S. census indicates Henrietta had

¹⁶⁵ Levy Meyer household, 1880 U. S. census (note #157).

¹⁶⁶ Charles Meyer household, 1900 U. S. census (note #160), Michel Mayer household, 1910 US census (note #159).

¹⁶⁷ Levy Meyer household, 1870 U. S. census (note #157), age 16.

¹⁶⁸ Levy Meyer household, 1870 U. S. census (note #157), age 15; age 25 in the Levy Meyer household, 1880 U. S. census (note #157); 44 in the Michael Meyer household, 1900 U. S. census, Manhattan Borough, New York County, New York, Enumeration District 765, page 11A, #18/169 (NARA T623, roll 1115), enumerated in June. The Michel Mayer household, 1910 U. S. census (note #) says he was 55. His marriage certificate (note #170, month of May) says he was 24.

¹⁶⁹ Michael Meyer death certificate, New York City Health Department, Manhattan (1932) #21493. There are major discrepancies in this record, but it is very likely this is the correct death record. Both Michaels were born in Michigan about 1855, their families moved to New York City soon after and their mothers were named Rose. Other parental information does not match. His "usual" residence was 201 W 78th St.

¹⁷⁰ Michael Meyer and Henriette May marriage certificate, New York City Health Department, Manhattan (1879) #2603, witnesses Clara Haas and Jacob Haas.

¹⁷¹ Michael Meyer household, 1900 U. S. census (note # 174), supported by her marriage certificate, which says she was 22 in May 1879 and born in New York City.

¹⁷² Aaron Lewenthal household, 1870 U. S. census, New York, New York County, New York, Enumeration District 10, Ward 10, page 21, #26/168 (NARA M593, roll 985), Aaron was a "church reader," born "Berlin Stadt."

¹⁷³ Michael Meyer household, 1880 U. S. census, New York, New York County, New York, Enumeration District 212, page 17, #33/186 (NARA T9, roll 876).

¹⁷⁴ Michael Meyer household, 1900 U. S. census, Manhattan Borough, New York County, New York, Enumeration District 765, page 11A, #18/169 (NARA T623, roll 1115), 46 East End Ave.

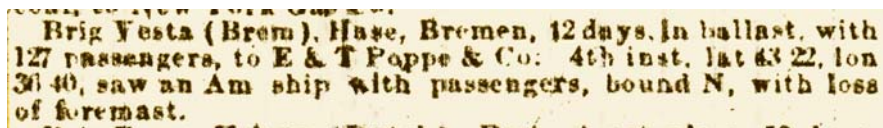
¹⁷⁵ Michel Mayer household, 1910 U. S. census (note #159), 513 E. 138th St.; Michael Meyer household, 1920 U. S. census, Manhattan Borough, New York County, New York, Assembly District 13, Enumeration District 957, sheet 12B, #16/248 (NARA T625, roll 1209), 192 Claremont St.

died by then, and he had married Anna a year before. She had 4 older children of her own, but they are enumerated as Mayers.¹⁷⁶ He was very likely the Michael Meyer who died at Roosevelt Hospital in Manhattan of pneumonia, complicated by a broken hip while in hospital. The death certificate says he is buried in Mt. Lebanon Cemetery, Queens.

iii. Charles born about November 1857, New York,¹⁷⁷ married 1. Katie Cohen, 28 November 1878, New York City, New York, daughter of Wolf and Mary (Simon) Cohen, born about 1858, New York.¹⁷⁸ They were married by Rev. Francis J. Schneider.¹⁷⁹ Charles was a cigar maker living at 69 Clinton St. and Katie lived at 21 Clinton St. Charles married 2.? Julia, born about 1862, New York. He was enumerated as single and living with his parents in 1880.¹⁸⁰ By 1900 he was a “Prop[rietor] Bathing [?]” and was living with his wife, son and mother in the Whitestone neighborhood of Queens.¹⁸¹ His son Samuel may have be the one of the right age whose World War I draft card names Charles Meyer of Bronx as his closest relative, but no other record of this family has been found.¹⁸²

5 HIRSCH/HENRY² MANDELBAUM (Israel¹) was born 21 March 1835 in Grebenstein, Hesse-Cassel,¹⁸³ and died 10 September 1905 in Bronx Borough, New York County, New York.¹⁸⁴ He married Sophia Igersheimer, daughter of Samuel and Fannie Igersheimer,¹⁸⁵ born 6 August 1839 in Offenbach, (Hesse-Darmstadt?), and died 5 May 1908 in Bronx Borough, New York County, New York.¹⁸⁶

Henry was born in Grebenstein in what is now the county of Hesse, Germany. He sailed from Bremen to New York with his parents on the brig *Vesta* and arrived on 21 April 1851.



¹⁷⁶ This is apparent when comparing the 1900 and 1910 U. S. censuses.

¹⁷⁷ Age 13 in the Levy Mayer household, 1870 U. S. census (note #157).

¹⁷⁸ Charles Meyer and Katie Cohen marriage certificate, New York City Health Department, Manhattan (1878) #6694, witnesses Charles and Caecelie Schneider.

¹⁷⁹ Some of Schneider’s marriage records are held by the New York Genealogical & Biographical Society. Charles and Katie’s marriage is recorded there, the information matching their municipal certificate. He also married Charles’ cousin Levi Mandelbaum to his first wife.

¹⁸⁰ Levy Mayer household, 1880 U. S. census (note #157).

¹⁸¹ Charles Meyer household, 1900 U. S. census (note #160). The son enumerated is Samuel, born December 1882. The census says that Julia married Charles about 1890 and had no children. Vital records that would explain this family group were not found in New York City.

¹⁸² Ancestry.com, *World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918* [database on-line] (Provo, UT, USA). This Samuel was also born in Dec. 1882.

¹⁸³ The 21 March date is found on his gravestone, Ahavath Chesed Cemetery, Ridgewood, Queens, New York, and New York City death certificate, Manhattan (1905) #28937 (age at death 70 years, 5 months, 20 days), both surely from information provided by his family. However, the Grebenstein Synagogue Book (“Judische Gemeinde Grebenstein,” births, 16-17), says 29 March.

¹⁸⁴ Henry Mandelbaum death certificate, New York City Health Department, Manhattan (1905) #28937.

¹⁸⁵ Her death certificate names her parents (see next note). Her surname is spelled variously in vital records. “Igersheim” is a town in Germany, and is most likely the source of the name. The gravestone she shares with Henry gives the date and place of her birth.

¹⁸⁶ Sophia Mandelbaum death certificate, New York City Health Department, Bronx (1908) #2426.

His name is given as Hirsch on the ship's passenger list and on his birth record. Later he was generally known as Henry, a common American substitute for the Yiddish Hirsch, but several city directories and the death certificate of his son William call him Hirsch.¹⁸⁷

It is very likely that Henry, who was about 16 when he immigrated, moved to Albany and Baltimore with his parents and several siblings. His death certificate says he came to the United States about 1850 and to New York City about 1855.¹⁸⁸ Henry joined Julius and David Mandelbaum, David known to be his brother, in the jewelry trade, perhaps working together. Henry and his brother David lived near each other in the 1860s in what is now the East Village neighborhood and were both called merchants or "pedlars." He is very likely the Henry Mandelbaum of 63 Ridge St. who petitioned for naturalization on 17 November 1857.¹⁸⁹

Henry and his family moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, by 1870, and Cincinnati city directories list him in 1870 and 1871.¹⁹⁰ He was a partner with Alexander Schaeftel in a notions business at 556 Main St. This was also the home of the Mandelbaums and Schaeftels. The Mandelbaums returned to New York City by 1873, when sons Julius and Max died in the East Village neighborhood of Manhattan. The name Henry Mandelbaum appears occasionally in city directories afterward, sometimes two in the same year, but they haven't been positively connected with Henry, son of Israel and Golda.

By 1900 this family had moved to Midtown Manhattan and Henry had become an undertaker.¹⁹¹ He was thus occupied at the time of his death in 1905 at 143 E. 58th St. He was the undertaker of record for various family members. His death certificate gives the causes as cerebral arteriosclerosis, thrombosis and pulmonary edema, which he had for 10 months. Henry is buried in the Ahavath Chesed Cemetery, Ridgewood, Queens, in a family plot with his wife Sophia and several of their children. Henry and Sophia's grave marker was the critical link in connecting the Mandelbaums to Grebenstein. Letters of administration for his estate were given to Sophia on 19 September 1905.¹⁹²

According to her death certificate, Sophia died of cardiac asthenia. She is said to have been in New York City for 56 years. Sophia was living in her widowhood at 345 E. 139th St. in the South Bronx, and that is where she died.

¹⁸⁷ William Mandelbaum death certificate, New York City Health Department, Manhattan (1883) #473158.

¹⁸⁸ H. Mandelbaum household, 1900 U. S. census, Manhattan Borough, New York County, New York, Enumeration District 659, sheet 18A, #113/365 (NARA T623, roll 1110) says he immigrated in 1855 and that he was naturalized.

¹⁸⁹ Henry Mandelbaum naturalization abstract, *Soundex Index to Petitions for Naturalization filed in Federal, State, and Local Courts located in New York City, 1792-1906* (New York, New York: National Archives and Records Administration), New York County Superior Court, 89:277, witness Leopold Rindskopf.

¹⁹⁰ The 1870 and 1871 *Williams' Cincinnati Directory* (Williams & Company: Cincinnati); Henry Mandelbaum household, 1870 U. S. census, Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio, Ward 9, page 11, lines 21-26 (NARA M593, roll 1212). The Henry Mandelbaum household, 1880 U. S. census, New York, New York County, New York, Enumeration District 275, sheet 23, #56/325, (NARA T9, roll 882) gives the birthplace of Henry's son Emanuel as Cincinnati.

¹⁹¹ H. Mandelbaum household, 1900 U. S. census (note #), 143 58th St., appears to give "lessor" as his occupation; *Trow's General Directory for the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx...for the year ending July 1, 1901* (Trow Directory, Printing and Bookbinding Company: New York, 1900), 867.

¹⁹² New York City Surrogate's Court, 270:77, Bond Book 399.

children of Hirsch/Henry and Sophia (Igersheimer) Mandelbaum:

i. Israel/Charles, born 3 November 1857, New York City, New York,¹⁹³ died 21 February 1932, Manhattan Borough, New York County, New York.¹⁹⁴ He married Celia Schwerzenski, daughter of Solomon and Lena (Levy) Schwerzenski, born 12 January 1867, New York, died 10 December 1907, Manhattan Borough, New York County, New York.¹⁹⁵ Charles' birth certificate calls him Israel, and this is an important piece of evidence that his (and his first cousins') name honored his recently deceased grandfather. He hasn't been identified in New York City directories, but he was a widower living with his daughter Goldie in the Upper West Side neighborhood by 1910.¹⁹⁶ He was a letter carrier in 1880¹⁹⁷ and had risen to post office superintendent by 1910. He was living on Cedar St. in Edgemere, Long Island, before entering the Home of the Daughters of Israel Hospital. He died there of heart failure after experiencing general arteriosclerosis, partial paralysis and chronic myocarditis. Celia died of heart disease at her home at 7 W. 114th St. She and Charles are buried in the Henry Mandelbaum lot in Ahavath Chesed Cemetery, Queens, New York.

ii. Julius, born 16th March 1862, New York, died 16 December 1873, New York City, New York.¹⁹⁸ He died of "asthenia & coma" and acute hydrocephalus at 257 E. 4th St. His death certificate says he was buried in Union Field Cemetery. His parents' names are not given, but he died at the same residential address as Henry and Sophia,¹⁹⁹ who had a son Julius enumerated in the 1870 U. S. census as an 8 year-old.²⁰⁰

iii. Jacob, born 12 September 1864, New York City, New York, died 17 February 1928, Brooklyn Borough, Kings County, New York.²⁰¹ He married Minna Jacobs, 16 November 1890, Manhattan Borough, New York County, New York, daughter of Harty and Rosa (Raphael) Jacobs,²⁰² born 12 October 1864, New York, died 9 April 1940, Brooklyn Borough, New York County, New York.²⁰³ They were married at 395 E. 8th St. This family has been found in only a few records, but censuses show that he had a long occupation in

¹⁹³ Israel Mandelbaum entry, New York City register of births (1857), 5:334, 163 Ridge St.

¹⁹⁴ Charles Mandelbaum death certificate, New York City Health Department, Manhattan (1932) #4221; gravestone, Ahavath Chesed Cemetery, Queens, New York. The gravestone says he died 20 February.

¹⁹⁵ Celia Mandelbaum death certificate, New York City Health Department, Manhattan (1907) #38798; gravestone, Ahavath Chesed Cemetery, Queens, New York (gives birth and death dates).

¹⁹⁶ Louis Monel household, 1910 U. S. census, Manhattan Borough, New York County, New York, Ward 12, Enumeration District 568, sheet 2A, #7/23 (NARA T624, roll 1022), W. 117th St.

¹⁹⁷ Henry Mandelbaum household, 1880 U. S. census (note #190).

¹⁹⁸ Julius Mandelbaum death certificate, New York City Health Department, Manhattan (1873) #165269, gives his age as 11 years and 9 months

¹⁹⁹ 257 E. 4th St., *Trow's New York City Directory...for the year ending May 1, 1874* (Trow City Directory Company: New York, 1873), 859.

²⁰⁰ Henry Mandelbaum household, 1870 U. S. census (note #190).

²⁰¹ Jacob Mandelbaum death certificate, New York City Health Department, Brooklyn (1928) #3766; gravestone, Ahavath Chesed Cemetery, Queens, New York (gives birth and death dates and places).

²⁰² Jacob Mandelbaum and Minnie Jacobs marriage certificate, New York City Health Department, Manhattan 1890 #13196, witnesses were David Mandelbaum and Emil Klein. The Henry Jacobs household, 1870 U. S. census, New York, New York County, New York (second enumeration), Ward 13, District 3, page 57, lines 37-40, NARA M593, roll 1031) calls her father Henry.

²⁰³ New York City Health Department death certificate, Brooklyn (1940) #8068; gravestone, Ahavath Chesed Cemetery, Queens, New York (gives birth and death dates).

the printing business, likely at the large publishing house D. Appleton & Company when Jacob was living in Williamsburgh, Brooklyn. In 1880 he was a “composter” (compositor).²⁰⁴ The 1900 U. S. census says he was a “bookkeeper printing” living in Williamsburgh.²⁰⁵ In 1910 he was a “bookkeeper lithographer,” again in Williamsburgh.²⁰⁶ Jacob died of rectal cancer and lung edema at his home at 43 89th St. Minna, who was still living at that address, died of colon cancer in Kings Hospital 12 years later. Jacob and Minna, also called Minnie, are buried in the Henry Mandelbaum plot in Ahavath Chesed Cemetery, Queens.

iv. Max/Marx, born 16 January 1867, New York City, New York, died 30 March 1873, New York City, New York.²⁰⁷ He died at 23 Ave. C of “asthenia and coma.” and cerebral meningitis. His death certificate says he was buried in Union Field Cemetery. His parents’ names aren’t given, but he died at the same residential address as Henry and Sophia,²⁰⁸ who had a son Max enumerated in the 1870 U. S. census as a 3 year-old.²⁰⁹

v. Emanuel H., born 13 February 1871, Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio, died 2 April 1946, Manhattan Borough, New York County, New York.²¹⁰ He married Jennie Brodie, daughter of Charles and Sarah (Frankfurter) Brodie, born 15 February 1876, New York, died 23 September 1934, Manhattan Borough, New York County, New York.²¹¹ In 1900 he was called a salesman and in 1910 and 1930 he was respectively called a salesman at a corset house and a women’s-wear salesman.²¹² He and his family lived in the Upper East Side neighborhood, then Harlem. Emanuel died at 235 West End Ave. of a heart ailment. Jennie died at Sydenham Hospital, Manhattan, of blood disease (“agranulactosis”) complicated by pneumonia. She had been living at 575 West End Ave. Emanuel and Jennie are buried in the Henry Mandelbaum plot at Ahavath Chesed Cemetery, Queens.

vi. Abraham, born 7 April 1873, New York, died 29 October 1922.²¹³ He married Anna Manley, born 28 October 1880, New York, died 22 August 1969.²¹⁴ Abraham was a mailman

²⁰⁴ Henry Mandelbaum household, 1880 U. S. census (note #190).

²⁰⁵ [unreadable] Mandelbaum household, 1900 U. S. census, Brooklyn Borough, Kings County, New York, Ward 19, Enumeration District 298, sheet 12A, #107/263 (NARA T623, roll 1056), 235 Hayward St.

²⁰⁶ Jacob Mandelbaum household, 1910 U. S. census, Brooklyn Borough, Kings County, New York, Ward 19, Enumeration District 444, sheet 3A, #18/65 (NARA T624, roll 967), 225 Hayward St.

²⁰⁷ Marx Mandelbaum death certificate, New York City Health Department, Manhattan (1873) #144160, 23 Ave. C. His death certificate gives his full age at death (6 years, 2 months, 14 days) and his birthplace.

²⁰⁸ *Trow’s New York City Directory...for the year ending May 1, 1874*, 859.

²⁰⁹ Henry Mandelbaum household, 1870 U. S. census (note #190).

²¹⁰ Emanuel Mandelbaum death certificate, New York City Health Department, Manhattan (1946) #8019 (gives birth date and place); gravestone, Ahavath Chesed Cemetery, Queens, New York (gives birth and death dates).

²¹¹ Jennie Mandelbaum death certificate, New York City Health Department, Manhattan (1934) #21045 and gravestone, Ahavath Chesed Cemetery, Queens, New York (gives birth and death dates).

²¹² Emanuel Mandelbaum households in the U. S. censuses for 1900, Manhattan Borough, New York County, New York, Enumeration District 815, sheet 1B, lines 80-83 (NARA T623, roll 1117), 215 E 87th St.; 1910, Manhattan Borough, New York County, New York, Ward 12, Enumeration District 578, sheet 2B, #4/47 (NARA T624, roll 1023), 144 W 111th St.; 1930, Manhattan Borough, New York County, New York, Enumeration District 31-398, sheet 16B -17A, #67/347 (NARA T626, roll 1553), 235 W 71st St. *Trow’s New York City directories* concur, calling him a salesman and a clerk.

²¹³ Abraham Mandelbaum death certificate, New York City, Bronx (1922) #6409; gravestone, Ahavath Chesed Cemetery, Queens, New York..

²¹⁴ Gravestone, Ahavath Chesed Cemetery, Queens, New York.

and later a post office clerk, and lived with his family in the Bronx.²¹⁵ He died of a heart attack at his home at 914 Longwood Ave. Abraham and Anna are buried in the Henry Mandelbaum lot of Ahavath Chesed Cemetery, Queens, New York. Anna appears in the 1930 U. S. census living in the Upper West Side neighborhood of Manhattan with her children.²¹⁶

vii. William, born about 1876, New York,²¹⁷ died 19 October 1883, New York, New York.²¹⁸ William died at 395 E. 8th St., Manhattan, of typhoid fever and asthenia. He is buried in Washington Cemetery, Brooklyn, in the Sons of Benjamin section.²¹⁹ Sons of Benjamin was a Jewish benevolent society. William's uncle David and cousin Benjamin Mandelbaum are also buried in this section.

viii. Fannie, born about January 1879, New York,²²⁰ died 20 January 1932, Manhattan Borough, New York County, New York.²²¹ She married Henry Ehrlich, born about 1878, New York, son of Jacob and Regina (Mandelbaum) Ehrlich, died 23 March 1938, Manhattan Borough, New York County, New York.²²² They lived in the South Bronx by 1910 and the Upper East Side neighborhood of Manhattan in the 1920s.²²³ Henry had a chiropody business at his home. Fannie died at 165 Pinehurst Ave. in Manhattan of bronchial pneumonia and chronic nephritis. Henry died at Wadsworth Hospital of heart illness, primarily arteriosclerosis, complicated by cutting his throat during delirium. They are buried in the Henry Mandelbaum plot in Ahavath Chesed Cemetery, Queens.

x. Daniel, born about June 1880, New York,²²⁴ died 23 December 1932, Manhattan Borough, New York County, New York,²²⁵ married Essie Kramer, born about 1883, New York. Daniel's birth date in the 1900 U. S. census for Henry Mandelbaum's family matches the month and year of the birth given for a Daniel Mandelbaum who registered his eligibility in New York City to serve in World War I.²²⁶ The registration says he worked as a traveling

²¹⁵ Abraham Mandelbaum household, 1910 U. S. census, Bronx Borough, New York County, New York, Assembly District 32, Enumeration District 1450, sheet 10A, #77/257 (NARA T624, roll 997) and Trow's New York City directories between 1910-1920 (all say 914 Longwood Ave.)

²¹⁶ Anna Mandelbaum household, 1930 U. S. census, Manhattan Borough, New York County, New York, Enumeration District 412, sheet 35B, #175/839 (NARA T626, roll 1554), 175 W. 79th St.

²¹⁷ Henry Mandelbaum household, 1880 U. S. census (note #190).

²¹⁸ William Mandelbaum death certificate, New York City Health Department, Manhattan (1883) #473158.

²¹⁹ Information obtained from the cemetery during a site visit, October 2003.

²²⁰ H. Mandelbaum household, 1900 U. S. census (note #191).

²²¹ New York City Health Department death certificate, Manhattan (1932) #1664; gravestone, Ahavath Chesed Cemetery, Queens, New York.

²²² Henry Ehrlich death certificate, New York City Health Department, Manhattan (1938) #6639.

²²³ Henry Ehrlich households in the U. S. censuses for 1910, Bronx Borough, New York County, New York, Assembly District 32, Enumeration District 1423, sheet 3 A, #15/56 (NARA T624, roll 996), 345 E. 139th St.; 1920, Manhattan Borough, New York County, New York, Assembly District 23, Enumeration District 1500, sheet 32A, #56/770 (NARA T625/1227), 565-567 W. 175th St.; 1930, Manhattan Borough, New York County, New York, Enumeration District 31-1123, sheet 11A, lines 42-44 (NARA T626, roll 1583), 165 Pinehurst Ave.

²²⁴ Henry Ehrlich household, 1910 U. S. census (note #223).

²²⁵ Daniel Mandelbaum death notice, ProQuest Historical Newspapers [database on-line], *The New York Times* (1851 - 2003), 26 December 1932, page 23, death notices.

²²⁶ Daniel Mandelbaum World War I draft card, Ancestry.com, *World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918* [database on-line], (Provo, UT, USA: The Generations Network, Inc., 2005) Original data: United States, Selective Service System, *World War I Selective Service System Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918*, NARA M1509 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration).

salesman for Case & Company, that he was tall, had a medium build, blue eyes and brown hair. A fractured leg is also mentioned, occurring in 1913. He was “Daniel Mandelban,” a salesman enumerated in the Upper West Side neighborhood of Manhattan in the 1920 U. S. census.²²⁷ His parents were born in Germany, further substantiating his connection to Henry and Sophia. Daniel and his family were living in the same neighborhood in the 1930 U. S. census, where he is called a lace salesman.²²⁸ His death notice appears in *The New York Times*, saying he died in December of 1932,²²⁹ but no death record in New York City was found.

END

²²⁷ Daniel Mandelban household, 1920 U. S. census, Manhattan Borough, New York County, New York, Assembly District 11, Enumeration District 826, sheet 20B, #37/522 (NARA T625, roll 1205), 605 112th St.

²²⁸ Dan Mandelbaum household, 1930 U. S. census, Manhattan Borough, New York County, New York, Enumeration District 22, sheet 22B, 601/5A (NARA T626, roll 1660), 601 W. 113th St.

²²⁹ Daniel Mandelbaum death notice, *The New York Times* (note #223).