

# The Drachmans of Arizona

FLOYD S. FIERMAN

## ARIZONA JALAPEÑOS

The evening of March 10, 1896,<sup>1</sup> was a gala occasion in El Paso. Two of the daughters of Isidor Elkan Solomon,<sup>2</sup> of Solomonville, Arizona, were about to be married at the Vendome Hotel. The Solomon family had probably come to El Paso for the weddings, instead of celebrating them nearer home, at Phoenix or Tucson, because most of their family was located in the El Paso area. Isidor's brother Adolph was in business there, while the Freudenthals, Isidor's in-laws, were situated in the environs of Las Cruces, New Mexico, only forty miles away.

The festivities had a significance beyond that of gracing the social life of El Paso, "a city of 15,000 inhabitants and 25 saloons." They marked a double wedding, unusual in itself, and they were of particular Jewish interest. Eva Solomon was to be wed to Julius Wetzler, of Holbrook, Arizona, and Rosa A. Solomon was to exchange nuptial vows with another Arizonian, David Goldberg, of Phoenix. The first ceremony took place at eight o'clock in the evening; the second, at nine. There were two officiants, Judge Frank Hunter, to satisfy the requirements of the civil law, and Samuel H. Drachman, of Tucson, to perform the Jewish religious portion of the ritual, "in which the bride and groom pledge each other in wine."

There was no rabbi in this section of the Southwest in 1896. Neither Santa Fe, Tucson, nor Phoenix had a rabbi, and El Paso

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<sup>1</sup> Cleofas Calleros, *El Paso Times*, October 9, 1952. Herbert Given, of El Paso, brought this reference to the writer's attention.

<sup>2</sup> See Floyd S. Fierman, *Some Early Jewish Settlers on the Southwest Frontier* (El Paso: Texas Western Press, 1960).

did not call a rabbi until 1899. Religious occasions requiring Hebrew prayers fell, in a rabbi's absence, upon the shoulders of a learned layman or at least of a man familiar with the ritual. Such a person was Samuel Drachman. In addition to being the uncle of David Goldberg, one of the grooms, he obviously had some familiarity with Jewish religious practice.

The Drachmans had migrated to the Southwest during the last half of the nineteenth century. Samuel and his brother Philip, his two brothers-in-law Hyman Goldberg and Sam Katzenstein, and Hyman's brother Isaac, were all closely identified with the growth of the Arizona Territory. These men were not flat *tortillas*; they were spicy *jalapeños* giving flavor to the frontier. While they never personally accumulated the wealth that was potentially attainable, their efforts as prospectors were sifted on the dry washer to the advantage of the Territory. As merchants, they allowed only the small coins to remain in their cash drawers; the paper bills were blown about to the welfare of the people. Who can measure their contributions to the economic and political development of what was then a backward stretch of land?

#### PHILIP DRACHMAN

Philip Drachman<sup>3</sup> and Michael and Joseph Goldwater, bearers of two family names destined to help shape the state of Arizona, traveled steerage to New York in 1852. Mike was later to become the godfather of Philip's first son, Harry Arizona Drachman. The Goldwaters went on to California, and Philip left for Philadelphia, where relatives had assured him that he would find employment as a tailor.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Philip Drachman, born at Piotrkow (Petrikov), near Lodz, Russian Poland, on July 4, 1833, the son of Harris and Rebecca Drachman, married Rosa Katzenstein at New York City, on April 6, 1868. Their children were Harry Arizona, Moses, Albert, Emanuel, Rebecca (Mrs. Solomon Breslauer), Phyllis (Mrs. A. P. Bell), Minnie (Mrs. Phil Robertson), Myra, Lillie, and Esther. (Correspondence of Carl Hayden with Harry A. Drachman, July 11, 1945.) Rosa K. Drachman used the date April 21, 1868, as her marriage date in a manuscript dictated to her daughter Lillie, on October 21, 1907, at Los Angeles, California (Arizona Pioneers' Historical Society, Tucson, Arizona).

<sup>4</sup> Correspondence with Bert Fireman, Arizona Historical Foundation, November 18, 1960.

Philip was sixteen years of age when he arrived in Philadelphia, but he did not remain there very long. It could be that the letters which this young colt received from the Goldwaters made him restless. At the age of eighteen, in 1854, he decided to go West. Six years later, on October 16, 1860, he was naturalized as a United States citizen at San Bernardino by Judge Benjamin Hayes.<sup>5</sup> A letter to Brevet Major J. H. Carlton from San Bernardino in 1861 suggests that it did not take Philip very long to become acquainted with the problems of the West.

We have heard within the last few hours from, as we believe, a reliable source that a band of some forty or fifty desperadoes are now dispersed throughout the Coast range of hills south of this place, and intending to make a sudden foray upon the merchants of San Bernardino and after securing their plunder make good their escape across the Colorado on their way to the Confederate States of the South. We therefore hasten to make this information known to you and ask that you will in the emergency forthwith give us the protection of a Company of U. S. troops.<sup>6</sup>

By 1863 Philip was in La Paz, Yuma County, as a member of a combine which called itself the "Colorado River Farming and Stock Raising Association."<sup>7</sup> The 1864 Census of the Territory of Arizona designated him as a thirty-year-old merchant, whose real estate was valued at \$1,000 and whose personal estate was valued at \$4,000.<sup>8</sup> Young Philip, who had come to the frontier with the

<sup>5</sup> Carl Hayden, *op. cit.*

<sup>6</sup> Among the signers were Mark Jacobs, F. H. Levy, B. Breslauer, P. Drachman and Co., Isadore Cohen, S. Folks, Wolf Cohn, Jacob and Harris M. Calisher, Q. S. Sparks, Jacob and Isadore Cohn, Charles Denzig, and Morris Wolf. A Mr. Leonard and a Mr. Goldberg (doubtless Isaac Goldberg) delivered the message, dated August 6, 1861 (R. N. Scott *et al.*, ed., *War of the Rebellion* [Washington, D. C., 1880-1901], Series I, Vol. 50, Part 1, pp. 554-55).

<sup>7</sup> The following residents of Los Angeles County, Calif., and the District of La Paz, all citizens of the United States, formed themselves into a joint stock company for the purpose of occupying a tract of land on the Colorado River on the Eastern or "New Mexico" side to be styled "Colorado River Farming and Stock Raising Association": H(yman [often spelled Heyman in documents]), Manassee (Mannassee), J. S. Manassee [*sic*], M(oses) Manassee [*sic*], W. W. McCoy, J. M. McCoy, G. L. McCoy, B. Roberts, Fred G. Fitch, John H. St. Matthew, I(saac) Goldberg, P. Drachman, Henry Soberkrop, H. Behrendt, M. Schiller, C(harles) O. Cunningham. Recorded March 23, 1863, at La Paz Mining District (Files of Dr. B. Sacks).

<sup>8</sup> The 1864 Census of the Territory of Arizona, La Paz No. 7, P. Drachman No. 2., pp. 123-24. If Philip Drachman was eighteen in 1854, according to our sources, then

typical pack on his back, had thus accumulated, from 1852 to 1863, a modest capital of \$5,000.

During this period Philip Drachman and Isaac Goldberg,<sup>9</sup> pooling their resources and energies, initiated a partnership by acquiring a parcel of land in La Paz.<sup>10</sup> The indenture of December 14, 1864, makes no mention of a store located on the lot, but we can infer, from an advertisement in the *Arizona Miner* of October that same year,<sup>11</sup> that they either constructed a building or that there was already one there. In any case, Goldberg and Drachman did not limit their activities to the store in La Paz. Advertising in the *Arizona Miner*, they informed their readers that, though "formerly of La Paz," they were "now located in the Juniper House, Prescott [Arizona]."<sup>12</sup> Philip Drachman was hardly a retiring personality, and on August 21, 1865, he was among those who petitioned General J. S. Mason, Commander of the Military District of Arizona, for aid against the Indians.

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in 1864 he would have been twenty-eight, rather than thirty years of age, as shown by the Census of the Territory of Arizona. Wanting perhaps to become an American citizen in 1860, he advanced his age and then forgot that he had done so.

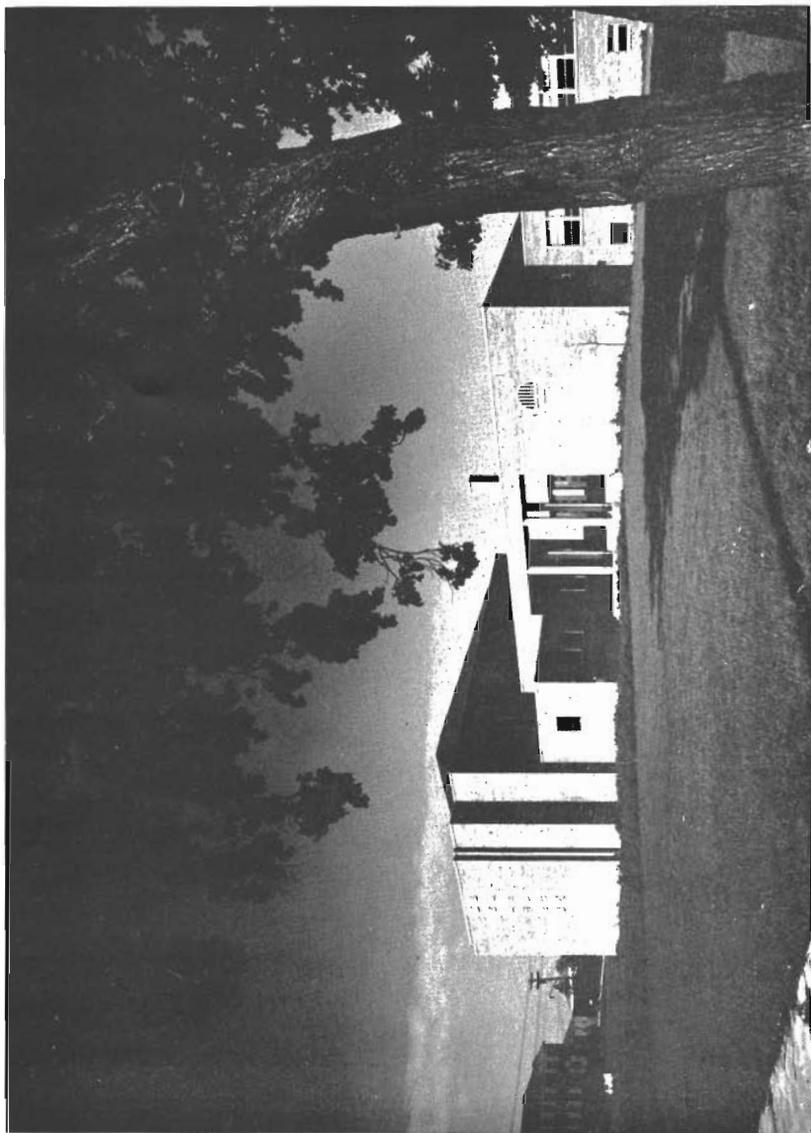
On La Paz, a boom mining town of 5,000 residents, see Will C. Barnes, *Arizona Place Names*, revised and enlarged by Byrd H. Granger (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, ca. 1960), p. 378.

<sup>9</sup> "The Pioneer Society records show the date of his [Isaac Goldberg] birth as 1841, but the 1864 census gives his age as 28, which would fix the year of his birth at 1836. I think that this is about correct, because he could not have been naturalized as an American citizen in 1859 unless he was twenty-one years old at that time . . . He had to have been five years in the United States to become naturalized so that he came to this country not later than 1854, during which year he would be a young man of 18." Carl Hayden, *op. cit.* The problem of whether Isaac Goldberg was a naturalized citizen is raised by the assistant attorney general. See *Arizona Citizen* (Tucson), March 14, 1879, 3:2.

<sup>10</sup> Indenture, dated and recorded December 14, 1864, in which François Quinet conveyed to H. P. Drachman and Isaac Goldberg "all the lot or parcel of land being forty eight feet front on East Side of Lander Street [formerly Main Street, the principal street of La Paz, running North and South] . . ." (Files of Dr. B. Sacks, Historical Consultant, the Arizona Historical Foundation, Phoenix, Arizona.)

<sup>11</sup> Buck and Cook in an advertisement, October 12, 1864, stated that they had established a restaurant in La Paz. This was located on the corner of Lander Street, opposite the store of (Philip) Drachman and (Isaac) Goldberg. *Arizona Miner*, October 26, 1864, 3:2.

<sup>12</sup> *Arizona Miner*, September 21, 1864, 3:4.

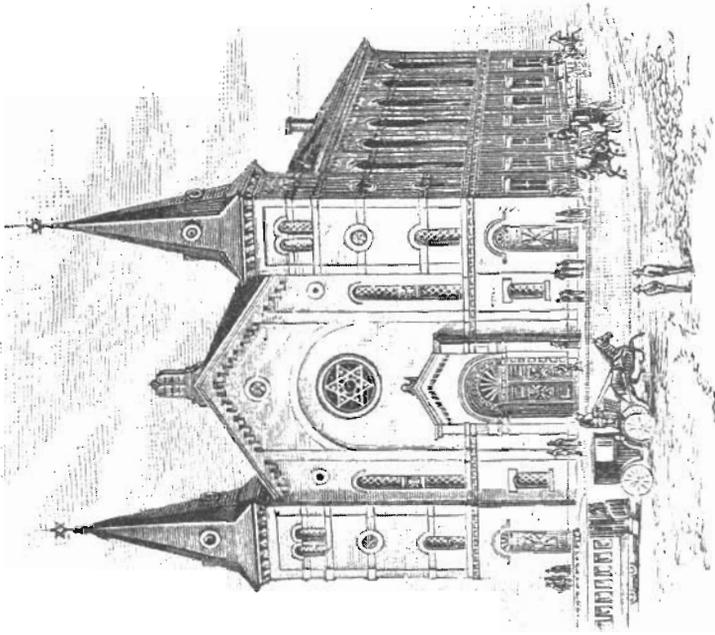


*Sigmund Braverman Collection*

*R. Marvin Wilson, Photographer, Cleveland, Ohio*

A Memory of Jacob's Dream:  
Temple Beth El, Akron, Ohio

(see pp. 127-28)



*Reproduced from Israelites in Boston, by Solomon Schindler*

One of 302 instances  
Temple Israel, Boston (1889)

(see pp. 124 and 129)

... We most respectfully ask that you establish at or near this place a military command, to act in concert with the civil authorities, or under the direction of the Supt. of Indian Affairs, the Hon. Geo. W. Leihy — not only to act as a military presence to intimidate the Indians, but to enable the Superintendent to enforce the U. S. laws pertaining to Indian Affairs.<sup>13</sup>

By July, 1870, Goldberg and Drachman had commercial interests in Tucson, Arizona's leading town, with a population, in the 1860's, of perhaps a thousand, mostly Mexicans. While its citizens were not of a class to inspire confidence in peaceful, law-abiding Americans, it did offer a challenge to the enterprising Goldberg and Drachman. The partners moved with the progress of Arizona. From La Paz and Prescott, they extended their enterprise to Tucson, where their store first appeared in the newspaper advertisements as Goldberg and Co., selling "Dry Goods consisting of Hats and Caps of every description . . . Cloaks, Shawls, Boots, Shoes . . . A large stock of Old Rye Whiskey and the best California Wine and Brandy . . . A large Stock of groceries, Butter, Honey, Cheese, and Dried Fruits which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail."<sup>14</sup> Goldberg and Co. was not interested in a credit business, and the firm was listed as a "Cash Store." The very next week, the firm advertised itself as "Goldberg and Drachman," also a Cash Store.<sup>15</sup> In this case, however, Goldberg was listed as a Tucson resident and Drachman as an importer, a resident of San Francisco. It could be that a San Francisco address gave the store status.

Philip was well situated enough, between 1864 and 1868, to think of a wife. In 1868 he married Rosa Katzenstein, of New York. How he met her and where they were married are disclosed by Rosa's "Reminiscences of Grandmother Drachman."<sup>16</sup> Philip's

<sup>13</sup> Sacks, *ibid.*

<sup>14</sup> *The Weekly Arizonian*, July 16, 1870, 3:4. Similar advertisements appeared as early as February, 1870, without a mention of wine and liquor.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*, July 23, 1870, 3:4.

<sup>16</sup> Rosa K. Drachman, a manuscript dictated to her daughter Lillie, on October 21, 1907,

partner, Isaac Goldberg, did not submit himself to the nuptial canopy until two years later, when *The Weekly Arizonian* recorded in good humor:

MARRIED: Mr. Drachman has received a letter from California which brings the gay tidings of the sudden and unexpected marriage of I. Goldberg, the everlasting "Lomo de Oro." A few of his friends, at the time of his departure for California some three months ago, had a sneaking idea that his "pleasure trip" would result in some tragedy. MORAL — Now all young men a warning take, and stay at home for mercy's sake.<sup>17</sup>

The partnership of Goldberg and Drachman went under a number of names, including "Goldberg and Co.," "Goldberg and Drachman," and "P. Drachman and Co." Goldberg had freight trains and a number of government contracts under his name, as did Philip Drachman. A letter from Arizona City, dated December 5, 1870, reveals the various business associations that were made by the two partners:

Goldberg and Co's freight arrived here last night, 17 days from San Diego; Mr. [Philip] Drachman of that firm, and Mr. Hopkins, of the Pioneer Brewery, Tucson, go up on this day's buckboard . . .<sup>18</sup>

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at Los Angeles, California. Arizona Pioneers' Historical Society, Tucson, Arizona. Rosa's brother, Samuel Katzenstein, married Freda, the sister of Albert Steinfeld. They had two children, Albert and Lulu (telephone conversation with Harold Steinfeld, January 8, 1962). Photographs of Sam Katzenstein leave the impression that he was a rugged individual, which indeed he must have been to hold postmasterships at Greaterville (1879-1880) and at Charleston (1885), a town more notorious than Tombstone. Mose Drachman (Philip and Rosa Drachman's son) records that Sam owned a store in Charleston, where Mose worked for a short time (*Mose Drachman, op. cit.*). Sam Katzenstein purchased a lot in Charleston in 1880 for \$100 from Henry Fishback. (Index to Real Estate Grantees, Pima County, Arizona, September 30, 1880, Book 7, p. 504.) There is also on record an indenture between Sam and Anna Downer in Cochise County. On this occasion, Sam received \$500 for his land. (Index to Real Estate, Grantors, Pima County, Arizona, October 18, 1882, Book 11, p. 632.) The records that have been found to date concerning Sam Katzenstein are incomplete. The Historical Secretary of the Arizona Pioneers' Historical Society writes: "We have very little material on Sam Katzenstein. He was . . . the proprietor of the old Cosmopolitan (Orndorff) Hotel in the 1880's." (Correspondence with Yndia S. Moore, December 28, 1961.)

<sup>17</sup> *The Weekly Arizonian*, November 19, 1870, 3:1. "Lomo de Oro" ("hill of gold") is a Spanish play on Goldberg's Germanic name; "Lomo" = "Berg," "Oro" = "Gold."

<sup>18</sup> *Arizona Citizen* (Tucson), December 17, 1870, 1:3.

Also, in March, 1879:

Philip Drachman's freight train came in last Saturday with 15,000 pounds of [Charles Trumbull] Hayden's [Tempe] family flour and 7,000 pounds of barley for [Charles H.] Lord and [Wheeler W.] Williams.<sup>19</sup>

To meet an Army contract to furnish hay to Camp Grant, northeast of Tucson, Goldberg and Drachman, in 1870, sent eighty men to cut hay in the San Pedro Valley. In March, 1870, their wagon train, loaded with supplies for the haying crew, was attacked by Apaches. The assault was made a little after sunrise at Canada del Oro, near the northern spur of the Catalina Mountains, while the men were at breakfast. Robert Morrow, an army paymaster, with an escort of ten soldiers, was camped about a mile away. Hearing the gunfire, Morrow and the soldiers joined forces with the teamsters, who had scattered into the brush.

Angel Ortiz, the wagon master, was killed early in the day and buried there. By about 11 A.M., the Apaches had finished looting the wagons and left, after first driving off twelve yoke of oxen grazing about 250 yards from the camp. The four wagons, loaded with supplies like clothing, coffee, sugar, bacon, tobacco, shovels, scythes, axes, and ten thousand pounds of barley, were emptied, but not destroyed. Sixty Apaches captured the members of the haying crew who had not been killed in the fray.<sup>20</sup>

Isaac Goldberg made no claim for this loss until June 8, 1888.<sup>21</sup> The claim was made at Tucson, and, though the original report of the encounter reads 1871, Goldberg used the date 1870. He estimated the total loss at \$7,150 and also mentioned in his claim that, during this period, the company had also suffered a loss at Florence. Six horses — four kept in a corral and two that the stage driver had used on the night of the depredation — had been stolen. The horses were valued in all at \$700, bringing the loss in both depredations to \$7,850.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*, March 14, 1879, 3:2.

<sup>20</sup> In the Court of Claims: Isaac Goldburg [*sic*], Surviving Partner of Isaac Goldburg and Philip Drachman, Deceased, v. The United States and the Apache Indians (Indian Depredations No. 6846).

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*

On cross examination before the United States assistant attorney general, Goldberg stated that he had misplaced his books while moving from place to place. Having had little hope of recovering anything from the Government, he said, he had not been careful to preserve the account books. Goldberg said on re-examination that he and his partner, Philip Drachman, had quit the business in 1875 because they had lost so much through these depredations.

The evidence, according to the assistant attorney general, was inconclusive as to the amount of merchandise taken or destroyed. "The claimant lost his books and has no inventory and relies on estimates of the value of the various items." He went on to say:

The amount of groceries and clothing seems to be extraordinary, considering the purpose for which it was intended — that of supplying a camp of men engaged in cutting hay, who could not have been expected to stay in one place for a great length of time, and who would not need large supplies of clothing or dry goods. Moreover, it is incredible that the Indians in the short time they were engaged in the attack could have taken or destroyed all the property in the wagons.

The assistant attorney general, in presenting his case, also discussed the matter of citizenship. Both claimants, he said, were foreign-born. Philip Drachman had been naturalized in 1860, but no record of Goldberg's naturalization could be found in the Government files. Competent evidence, he added, might be produced before the case went to trial, but if not, judgment could not be rendered where Goldberg's share of the claim was concerned.<sup>22</sup>

Faced with this rather devastating argument and other thrusts from the assistant attorney general, Goldberg was no doubt advised — or the heirs of Philip Drachman, who had died in 1889 while the case was being adjudicated, were counseled — to dissolve the Goldberg and Drachman partnership. In February, 1893, an indenture was made between Isaac Goldberg and the heirs of Philip Drachman,<sup>23</sup> one-half of Goldberg's claim of \$7,840 (later

<sup>22</sup> The law relating to claims of this kind specified that, to obtain judgment, the claimant had to be a United States citizen. At a later date this clause was repealed.

<sup>23</sup> "Assignment. I. Goldberg to Heirs of P. Drachman, February, 1893. Whereas a partnership has heretofore existed between Isaac Goldberg and Philip Drachman, both of Pima County, Arizona Territory, under the firm name of Drachman and Gold-

reduced to \$5,090) against the Government being transferred to Drachman's heirs.

The case dragged on; in 1903, it was dismissed by the Court of Claims, which found that the Indian defendants had not been in amity with the United States at the time of the attack.

When Isaac Goldberg testified before the assistant attorney general that he and his partner, Philip Drachman, had quit their business in 1875 as a result of the depredations, he may or may not have been correct. In 1872, the two men had declared themselves bankrupt in Tucson,<sup>24</sup> but whether they were bankrupt as a result of the depredations is a moot point. "Wielders and dealers" like Goldberg and Drachman should not have been irreparably damaged by a loss of \$7,840 — unless, of course, they were overextended. Yet this seems to be the case, for a year later they were in further difficulty and lost their store premises in Tucson. In 1872, it was the merchandise that was up for public auction. In 1873, one of their creditors, Lionel M. Jacobs,<sup>25</sup> dissatisfied with the outcome, took the matter into court.

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berg, which said co-partnership is hereby dissolved and determined: . . . Isaac Goldberg. Signed and delivered in the presence of Thos. A. Barton."

<sup>24</sup> "Assignee's Sale, In the District Court of the United States for the District of California. In the matter of Philip Drachman and Isaac Goldberg, Bankrupts. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the authority in me vested as assignee of the estate of Philip Drachman and Isaac Goldberg, bankrupts, I will offer for sale at public auction, on Monday March 4, 1872, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the store formerly occupied by said bankrupts, in the Town of Tucson, A. T., the stock of merchandise belonging to the estate, consisting of dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, hats, crockery, hardware, tinware, etc. Terms of sale — cash. Wm. A. Darby, Assignee By M. Goldwater, Attorney in Fact. Tucson, A. T., Feb. 22, 1872" (*Arizona Citizen*, February 24, 1872, 2:3).

<sup>25</sup> "Sheriff's Sale. In the District Court of the First Judicial District, County of Pima and Territory of Arizona, Lionel M. Jacobs vs. Philip Drachman, Rose Drachman, Isaac Goldberg, Amelia Goldberg, Francis M. Hodges, Joseph Goldtree, and William E. Darby as assignee in bankruptcy of the estate of Philip Drachman and Isaac Goldberg, bankrupts, defendants.

"By virtue of an order of sale . . . by which I am required to sell the premises therein described, or such part thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the plaintiff's judgment, amounting to \$3,015.16, with interest at the rate of two per cent per month from the 22nd day of March, 1873, together with costs of suit, and accruing costs and expense of sale.

"On Monday the 21st of April A. D., 1873, at 10 o'clock a.m. of said day . . . I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash that certain lot and parcel of

But Philip Drachman was not economically embarrassed very long, for by 1875 he was selling land again:

Drachman, Philip, on Tuesday, sold the lot on Main Street which he recently purchased from the village authorities, to George Cooler for \$450. There seems to be a ready market for well located real estate in Tucson, at advancing prices.<sup>26</sup>

In 1881 he opened a saloon:

Phil Drachman has filled up his new saloon in a costly manner. The counter is inlaid with rare pictures, and the whole place has an air of tone and elegance. It is named "Postoffice Exchange." Paul Jenicke, late of the Mint, presides behind the bar. The place will be opened to the public this afternoon. Location: the corner of Congress and Church Streets, near the printing office.<sup>27</sup>

In 1886 he purchased a cigar store: "News Item: Phil Drachman has purchased the cigar store of Sampson and Co."<sup>28</sup> And in 1889, he had "a new and elegant carry-all."<sup>29</sup>

It is difficult to evaluate whether Philip Drachman operated all these businesses at the same time, but we can infer that he was often in more than one business at a time. Whether he experienced success or failure, he always seemed able to retain his drayage business. His obituary notice attests to this:

He first engaged in the mercantile business and afterwards did an extensive freighting business between Tucson and Yuma. When the railroad was built (1880) he established a herd line here, which he has maintained ever since.<sup>30</sup>

Drachman died in Tucson of pneumonia on November 9, 1889, and the news of his death was carried by both the Prescott and the

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land situated on the east side of Main Street, in the Town of Tucson, and described as follows, to-wit: . . ." (*Arizona Citizen*, April 12, 1873, 1:5).

<sup>26</sup> *Ibid.*, April 10, 1875.

<sup>27</sup> *Arizona Star*, December 29, 1881, 1:1.

<sup>28</sup> *Ibid.*, July 28, 1886, 4.

<sup>29</sup> *Ibid.*, June 23, 1889, 4:1.

<sup>30</sup> *Weekly Citizen* (Tucson), November 16, 1889.

Tucson papers.<sup>32</sup> He had represented Pima County in the House of Representatives, 4th Territorial Legislature, at Prescott, September 4, to October 7, 1867,<sup>32</sup> — and had become a charter member of the Society of Arizona Pioneers at Tucson on January 31, 1884. Tucson's Arizona Lodge No. 1 of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the B'nai B'rith could also claim him as a member. Fifty-six when he died, he was buried in the Masonic Plot of Evergreen Cemetery in Tucson. The *Weekly Citizen* observed:

The death of Mr. Drachman has cast a gloom over the entire community, and many were the expressions of sorrow heard this morning, in the business houses and on the streets, when the sad news was announced . . . .<sup>33</sup>

#### SAMUEL H. DRACHMAN<sup>34</sup>

The date of Samuel H. Drachman's arrival in the United States is uncertain. If Philip was sixteen when he came to these shores in 1852, then Samuel was twelve that year. If, as one biographer states, Samuel was eighteen when he came to America, then his date of arrival should have been 1856.<sup>35</sup> To add further confusion to the date question, Samuel H. Drachman wrote in his diary: "Arrived in N. Y. on the 30th of the same month (November 8th, 1863)."<sup>36</sup> The 1863 date may, of course, be a typographical error.

<sup>32</sup> *Weekly Prescott Courier*, November 15, 1889, 2:1; *Weekly Citizen* (Tucson), November 16, 1889.

<sup>33</sup> Correspondence with Harry A. Drachman, March 14, 1951.

<sup>34</sup> *Weekly Citizen*, November 16, 1889.

<sup>35</sup> Born at Petrikov, Russian Poland, on November 9, 1837, Samuel H. Drachman was four years his brother Philip's junior. He spent his childhood and his youth in his native country. In 1875 he married Jenny Migel at San Bernardino. There were four children: Herbert, Lucille (Mrs. Floyd C. Shank), Myrtle (Mrs. J. H. Birnham), and Solomon, an attorney who went to fight in the Spanish-American War, fell off a horse, and then returned to Tucson to die. Samuel H. Drachman himself died on December 26, 1911, at Tucson, Arizona.

<sup>36</sup> See Leslie E. Gregory's biographical sketch of Samuel H. Drachman, Arizona Pioneers' Historical Association, Tucson, Arizona.

<sup>36</sup> Samuel H. Drachman's diary, copied by Armand V. Ronstadt. "We have just finished copying the Drachman diary. You know we promised the Drachmans no copy would be made unless the spelling and some parts of the grammar were corrected. I always consider corrections a mistake, but such was our promise. This has taken an extra long time in copying . . . ." (Correspondence with Eleanor B. Sloan, Historical Secretary, May 2, 1951.)

On arrival, Samuel apparently remained for a short time in New York, where he had relatives. His diary relates that, after receiving word of his mother's death, he left Charleston, South Carolina, on October 12, 1866. Why and how he came to Charleston,<sup>37</sup> the extant records do not disclose. We can only conjecture that he may have had relatives in Charleston, South Carolina, which sheltered an old Jewish community, or he may have been attracted by the economic opportunities which this port city afforded. A biographical sketch of Drachman states that "he served through the entire Civil War under General Beauregard and with a creditable military record . . ."<sup>38</sup> Dr. B. Sacks, however, was unable to find Drachman's name among the Confederate veterans listed at the National Archives.<sup>39</sup>

On November 8, 1863 (1866), he went to New York to meet his widower father, who had been living in Philadelphia with his late wife.<sup>40</sup> A dutiful son, Drachman put his father on the boat for Hamburg. Leaving New York on May 21, 1867, he landed in San Francisco on June 12, 1867. After visiting friends, "Levy, a countryman, Greenbaum, Goshlinski, Cohn, and A. Goldwater," he left San Francisco on June 21, 1867, "on board the Pacific." After stops at Santa Barbara and San Pedro, he reached Los Angeles on June 23, 1867, and left for San Bernardino by stage the following day. All this time, his diary refers to letters that he had written to his father. In the interim, his brother Philip wrote him that Isaac Goldberg had left Tucson for San Bernardino, and by July 3rd, Samuel was already at work for Goldberg. Samuel's sister lived in San Bernardino, where he visited her frequently. His diary records that

<sup>37</sup> For Charleston's Jewish history, see Barnett A. Elzas, *The Jews of South Carolina* (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1905).

<sup>38</sup> Leslie E. Gregory, *op. cit.*

<sup>39</sup> "I looked for Drachman's name on the microfilm index of Confederate Soldiers in the National Archives, but am sorry to report that it does not appear. Although this list is most comprehensive, the possibility exists that there were omissions. . . ." (Correspondence with Dr. B. Sacks, April 30, 1961.)

"I have been told that Sam Drachman went into the Confederate Army under the name of Sam Harris, which was his father's first name." (Correspondence with George Chambers, *Arizona Silhouettes*, Tucson, Arizona, March 1, 1962.)

<sup>40</sup> S. H. Drachman's diary, *op. cit.*

he played the piano, and there are frequent references to his card playing. On August 19, 1867, he left by stage for Tucson, arriving there on September 4, 1867.

Samuel was a lighthearted person. He writes that he saw some Mexican minstrels: "very funny, never saw anything like it." Also, during a noon hour, he "watched I. Goldwater and A. Barnum play cards for wine and in the evening play for boots." He obviously liked cards himself: "At night after the store was closed, played solo," or "Soon after breakfast showed a trick to Goldtree, won a bottle of wine . . . played with Frenchy a game of pickey for a bottle of wine, after dinner, and lost." All this time he had not seen Philip, then in Prescott. In the interim he worked for Goldberg.

Samuel Drachman had strong religious feelings, and his diary gives us clues as to how Judaism was observed on the frontier. "While ill with a headache and dizziness . . . at night felt very dreary on account of [being sick on] Rosh Hashona."<sup>41</sup> "Not better, had to say my prayer in bed."<sup>42</sup> "The second day of Rosh Hashona somewhat better . . ."<sup>43</sup> and: "At night, which was Kol Nidra night . . ."<sup>44</sup>; "The 2nd Sukoth, felt better . . ."<sup>45</sup>; "Yom Kipur Monday, Sept 25th."<sup>46</sup>

One might conclude either that Samuel had a religious calendar with him<sup>47</sup> or that there were enough Jews in Tucson in 1867 to have public religious services.

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.*, September 29, 1867.

<sup>42</sup> *Ibid.*, September 30, 1867.

<sup>43</sup> *Ibid.*, October 1, 1867.

<sup>44</sup> *Ibid.*, October 8, 1867.

<sup>45</sup> *Ibid.*, October 14, 1867.

<sup>46</sup> *Ibid.*, September 25, 1871.

<sup>47</sup> There was at least one English-language Jewish calendar available during this period: *A Jewish Calendar for Fifty Years from A. M. 5614 to A. M. 5664*, covering the years 1854-1904. This book, published at Montreal in 1854, was the work of Jacques Judah Lyons and Abraham de Sola, ministers of the Sephardic congregations in New York and Montreal, respectively.

Drachman may also have carried a prayer book with him. "Pocket" prayer books were printed in Germany: "One of the most interesting editions of the prayer book is that printed in Fuerth, Germany, in 1842. This book is a revealing historical document since its title page names it as a prayer book for those who may be traveling to America." Herbert C. Zafren, "Printed Rarities in the Hebrew Union College

Samuel's work for Goldberg and Drachman consisted primarily of letter writing, making out statements, writing contracts, and stock control.

By 1873, he had severed his business relationships<sup>48</sup> with Isaac Goldberg and Philip Drachman, and had established his own business:

I beg to inform the public of Tucson and vicinity that I have removed to the store formerly occupied by Messrs. H. Lesinsky and Co., where I shall take pleasure to serve one and all to the best of my ability. Always on hand a well selected stock of general merchandise as is needed in Arizona.

S. H. Drachman<sup>49</sup>

Samuel followed the pattern of Goldberg and Drachman, which meant that he had many business interests. He bid on government contracts<sup>50</sup> and gathered dust by buckboard around the surrounding territory; "S. H. Drachman returned early in the week from Apache Pass"<sup>51</sup>; he went to Mesilla, New Mexico, to buy apples<sup>52</sup> and visited San Francisco for extensive periods of time.<sup>53</sup>

Sam was also civic-minded. When, in 1879, the Tenth Legislative Assembly authorized the Arizona lottery, he was the agent in Tucson. Unfortunately, the lottery, designed to provide funds to construct capitol buildings and to help support the public schools,<sup>54</sup>

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Library," *Studies in Bibliography and Booklore*, V (1961), 139 (Library of the Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion, Cincinnati, Ohio).

<sup>48</sup> "Samuel H. Drachman, an 'old good friend of the *Miner*,' is about to start business in the building just vacated by Lesinsky and Co." (*Arizona Citizen*, September 27, 1873, 3:2).

<sup>49</sup> *Ibid.*, Saturday, March 1, 1873.

<sup>50</sup> See below, "The Drachmans, Government Contracting and Licensed Indian Traders."

<sup>51</sup> *Arizona Citizen*, July 18, 1874, 3:2.

<sup>52</sup> *Ibid.*, September 5, 1874, 3:2.

<sup>53</sup> "S. H. Drachman left from San Francisco by stage Thursday, [November 19th] expecting to be absent about thirty days." (*Ibid.*, November 21, 1874, 3:2.)

<sup>54</sup> "Arizona Lottery, under the direction of Governor J. C. Fremont, [Governor from 1878 to 1882] . . . Michael Goldwater . . . Herewith a Lottery will be drawn at Prescott, A. T., on Wednesday, June 4, 1879." See *Legislative History of Arizona, 1864-1912*, compiled by George H. Kelly, State Historian (Phoenix: Manufacturing Stationers, Inc., 1926), pp. 76-81.

failed, and the Eleventh Territorial Legislature repealed the law which had authorized it.

"S. H." was also a director in the Missouri Valley Life Insurance Company.<sup>55</sup> As a merchant in Tucson, he was listed in 1874 as a businessman who grossed \$50,000 for that year.<sup>56</sup>

Bidding for mail contracts was also a source of revenue:

S. H. Drachman will superintend the running of the mail between here and Apache Pass.<sup>57</sup> The new buckboards are in use now but they will be replaced by more commodious vehicles just as soon as business will warrant the additional expense required. Eight buckboards arrived here on Sunday last, and five of them were sent on to Points East and Apache Pass.<sup>58</sup>

Apparently mail contracts were lucrative, for there is evidence that he was still bidding on them in 1877.<sup>59</sup> Sam, in fact, seems to have experienced no business reverses until 1884, when he had difficulty meeting a government contract.<sup>60</sup> Up to that time he did very well,

<sup>55</sup> *Arizona Citizen*, July 17, 1875, 1:7. (This paper was known at various times as *The Arizona Citizen* and *The Weekly Arizona Citizen*.)

<sup>56</sup> Trade for 1874 in Tucson:

E. N. Fisk and Co.	\$350,000
Tully, Ochoa and Co.	300,000
Lord and Williams	265,000
J. H. Archibald	220,000
L. B. Jacobs and Co.	130,000
Zeckendorf and Bros.	108,000
Wood Bros.	100,000
S. H. Drachman	50,000
Theo. Welisch	20,000
D. Velasco	20,000
	<hr/>
	\$1,563,000

(*Arizona Citizen*, September 25, 1875, 4:2)

<sup>57</sup> Apache Pass is a deep gorge about four miles long in Cochise County, Arizona. It was reputed "one of the most dangerous locations for encounters with Indians in the whole of Arizona . . . Apaches took advantage of the heights above . . . to watch the passage of emigrant wagon trains . . ." (Barnes, *op. cit.*, p. 29).

<sup>58</sup> *Arizona Citizen*, July 4, 1874, 3:3.

<sup>59</sup> In 1877, Drachman entered a bid of \$659 per annum for the mail contract from Tucson to Greaterville, sixty-five miles and back. This was the low bid, and it was received on January 15, 1877. Later a note attached declared the route unnecessary.

<sup>60</sup> See below, "The Drachmans, Government Contracting, [etc.]."

improving his residence at a cost of \$1,500,<sup>61</sup> while he and his wife sold a site in Tucson to L. M. Jacobs for \$800.00.<sup>62</sup>

Politics had a magnetic charm for Samuel, who was a member of Arizona's Eighth Territorial Legislature.<sup>63</sup> The official returns from Pima County in November, 1874, showed that Sam had received the fourth largest vote — 613 — for election to the Territorial Assembly.<sup>64</sup> Earlier that year, his name had appeared on a long list of signatories to a petition addressed to the Pima County Board of Supervisors, requesting the appointment of H. B. Jones as justice of the peace for the Tucson Precinct.<sup>65</sup>

Besides his interest in politics, Sam reached out in other directions. He was a charter member of the Masonic Order in Tucson and of the Pioneers' Society before which, in 1885, he read a paper, "Arizona Pioneers and Apaches."<sup>66</sup> Nor did he forget his faith. A Purim ball which he attended in 1886, held under the auspices of the Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society, was described as the most brilliant and successful event ever held in the city of Tucson. Among the costumes receiving special mention was that of Jenny Drachman, Sam's wife, who attended the ball as a "Tamale girl."<sup>67</sup>

#### THE DRACHMANS, GOVERNMENT CONTRACTING AND LICENSED INDIAN TRADERS

Both the Drachman brothers often concerned themselves with Government contracts and Indian trading licenses.

On June 1, 1876, Samuel, designated by the name of S. H. Drachman, was awarded a license to trade with the Papago Indians on their reservation at St. Xavier, Arizona Territory. He filed a

<sup>61</sup> *Weekly Arizona Citizen*, January 1, 1881, 3:3.

<sup>62</sup> *Ibid.*, August 20, 1882, 3:3.

<sup>63</sup> *Legislative History of Arizona, 1864-1912*, p. 66.

<sup>64</sup> *Arizona Citizen*, October 10, 1874, 2:4.

<sup>65</sup> *Ibid.*, July 18, 1874, 3:2.

<sup>66</sup> S. H. Drachman, "Arizona Pioneers and Apaches" (Tucson, May 4, 1885): a handwritten manuscript.

<sup>67</sup> *Arizona Weekly Citizen*, March 13, 1886, 4:3.

\$5,000 bond with J. H. Archibald and Chas. [Charles] N. Etchells as sureties. The license was issued for one year.<sup>68</sup>

Bidding for Government contracts could sometimes involve the bidder in controversy. On one such occasion, Philip Drachman, Sam's brother, showed himself a man able to defend himself when his honesty was questioned. In a letter to the editor of the *Weekly Arizonian*, he wrote:

I find in a letter signed C. C. Bean, published in the *Miner* of December 25 [1869,] a series of statements regarding the letting of a contract at Fort Whipple, and observing therein a species of shadowy allusion to myself and I hope you will permit me, through your columns, to reply . . .

The 1st of November 1869 being the day named as that upon which proposals to furnish grain to the Q. M. Department at Camp Whipple were to be opened, I handed my bid for 500 tons at 6-1/4¢ per pound. Mr. Bean, for the same contract, bid as follows: 100 tons at 5-3/4¢, 100 tons at 6¢, 100 tons at 6-1/8¢, 100 tons at 7¢ and 100 tons at 7-1/16¢. Now in the statement published by Mr. Bean one of his bids is misstated and one omitted. . . . So soon as it was discovered that Bean, Baker and Co. were defeated in fact, the presence of intrigue became evident.

Unlike the straightforward manner in which the successful bidder is at once made known here [in Tucson], we bidders at Whipple must assemble at 4 P.M. to learn the result. I called but was informed that I could learn nothing before the next morning. Next morning I called again and was informed that the quartermaster had left town and that my informant, the clerk, can give me no information regarding the bids. Upon returning from the quartermaster's office in company with Mr. Parker, likewise a bidder, he remarked, "There's something rotten," and sure enough something was very rotten as I soon afterwards discovered. Not only had the quartermaster left town but so likewise had a special messenger, bearing the bid of Bean, Baker and Co. — ahead of mail — that it might be approved before exposure could be effected. Feeling that it became necessary to act at once and determinedly, if I would defeat this abuse of justice and position, I set out for San Francisco and upon my arrival called upon the Chief Quartermaster, who informed me that strict justice would be done in the affair.

The contract has since been re-let, which fact shows how much honesty has been blended with the proceedings under consideration.

<sup>68</sup> Bureau of Indian Affairs, Miscellaneous Trader's Licenses, Vol. 3.

The *Miner*, however, remarks that Gen. Wheaton was present at the opening of the bids, and that, consequently, no injustice could have been practised. Gen. Wheaton, I am aware, was present, and believe the fact may account for the removal of the faithful [*sic*] Baker.

These are the facts stated calmly and dispassionately. I am represented as feeling sore-headed, yet my statement betrays less heat of brain than does that to which it is intended as a reply. I regret that above my signature any term so rude and meaningless as "hurling stinkpots at people" should appear. I leave this style of explanation with the gentleman who sets it forth; he perhaps is worthy to employ it; I am not.

P. Drachman<sup>69</sup>

There are six contracts listed between Philip Drachman and the Government, and thirty-five contracts between Samuel H. Drachman and the Government as suppliers for transportation purposes. They seemed to do well at the beginning. Philip was awarded his first contract on May 30, 1870, to transport supplies from Fort Yuma to Camp McDowell; Samuel secured his first in November, 1870, to deliver flour to Camp McDowell.<sup>70</sup> Philip, according to the records, stopped as a supplier in 1879, while Samuel continued to 1884, when he found himself in difficulty. Three contracts were involved, all of them signed on May 15, 1884:

*Contract A.* To supply 900,000 pounds of machine-cut gama hay to Fort Huachuca, A. T. [Arizona Territory], at 61.8¢ per 100 pounds. The sureties for the \$3,000 bond were Leo Goldschmidt and Emil Loewenstein.

*Contract B.* To supply 240,000 pounds of machine-cut straw to Fort Huachuca, A. T., at 60.9¢ per 100 pounds. The sureties for the \$1,000 bond were Frederick L. Austin and Emil Loewenstein.

*Contract C.* To supply 150,000 pounds of straw or hay to Fort Bowie, A. T., at 64.44¢ per 100 pounds. The sureties for the \$500 bond were Frederick L. Austin and Emil Loewenstein.

<sup>69</sup> *Weekly Arizonian*, January 8, 1870.

<sup>70</sup> Samuel's first contract was, however, subsequently disapproved.

Samuel found himself in trouble with deliveries at Fort Huachuca, but only to a trifling degree at Fort Bowie. He explained his difficulties on August 30th, in two letters to the quartermaster at Fort Huachuca:

In response to your telegram, I address you regarding the contract existing between the government and myself for the delivery of hay and straw at Fort Huachuca. This season is one of unexampled drought and there has been a total failure in the growth of gamma [*sic*] grass. The truth of the statement is borne out by my personal observations in Pima and Cochise Counties, for I have made it my business to make a thorough search through said counties with a view of ascertaining whether by any possibilities I should be able to find grass in quantities sufficient to cut under my contracts. Not only have I examined for myself, but have made persistent inquiries from cattlemen and dealers in hay with the same result . . . .

. . . . There now remains but one question, when the government upon this showing and under these circumstances will not feel itself justified, in itself cancelling the contract, rather than take advantage of my misfortune by declaring a forfeiture on my part and involving myself and sureties in default.

I most certainly feel that the precedence [*sic*] heretofore established in the class of cases justify the action, which I suggest on the part of the government.

On July 13, 1885, the Chief Quartermaster of the Military Department of Arizona, Major A. J. McGonnigle, reported to the Quartermaster General of the U. S. Army Samuel Drachman's failure at Fort Huachuca as well as the minor defection at Fort Bowie. Drachman could supply hay for Fort Huachuca to the amount only of \$103.98, which meant that the Quartermaster's Department would have to buy hay and straw in the open market to satisfy the fort's requirements. The average cost to the Government of hay so purchased was \$1.44 per 100 pounds, instead of the contract price of 61.8¢ and 60.9¢, for hay and straw, respectively. Had Drachman been able to supply the required hay and straw to Fort Huachuca, the cost would have been \$8,529.39, but now the cost would come instead to \$19,980.77 — a loss to the Government of \$11,347.44, allowing for the \$103.98 hay load delivered by

Drachman. The situation at Fort Bowie was less serious. Drachman was unable to deliver the 150,000 pounds of hay contracted for, and Government purchases were made in the open market for \$975, as compared to the contract price of \$966.60. The loss amounted, therefore, to only \$8.40.

The Government decided to sue Drachman and his sureties.

On October 9, 1885, Leo Goldschmidt had asked for himself and Emil Loewenstein release from their bond "in penalty of \$3,000" on the ground of the prevailing drought in Southern Arizona and the absence of a provision in the contract (*Contract A.*) to supply any other kind of hay. On the following day, Frederick L. Austin, on behalf of himself and Emil Loewenstein, had made a similar request for release from their obligation under bond of \$1,000 (*Contract B.*). Both requests were refused, but a compromise was reached in 1887, when Goldschmidt and Loewenstein were required to pay only the court costs of \$186.95.

The other two cases dragged on until 1890, when, after much correspondence, the remaining two suits were settled for \$200. Thus the Government lost \$11,355.84, plus the total costs of litigation, minus \$386.95 paid in settlement. Austin, in addition to five years of anxiety, suffered because for a time the Government withheld payments due him in connection with contracts of his own.<sup>71</sup>

Following this experience, Samuel Drachman appears to have

<sup>71</sup> Samuel H. Drachman, Consolidated Quartermaster's Contract File (R. G. No. 92, National Archives).

The matter of sureties was, in general, often troublesome. The same men provided bonds for many contracts, and often for one another. It is fortunate that they were not often called upon to pay a penalty on these bonds, for if they had been — even assuming that they could pay (as they seldom could) — the losses of these sureties could have been prohibitive.

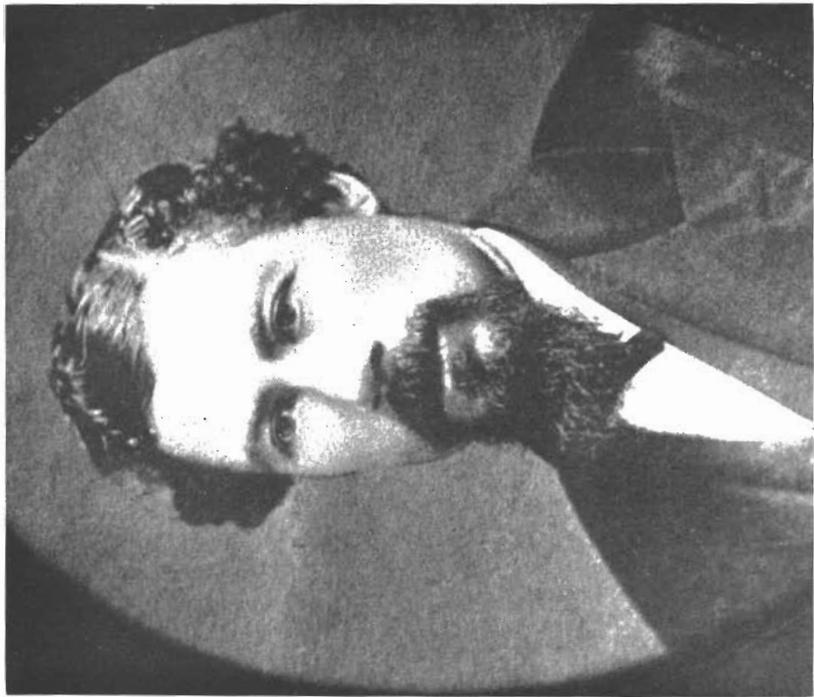
An example of the inadequate finances of sureties is illustrated by a bond, dated at Las Cruces, New Mexico, December 18, 1869, to guarantee a contract of Henry Lesinsky, dated at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, the same day. The sureties were W. L. Rynerson and J. F. Bennett, of Las Cruces, and A. Staab, of Santa Fe. The amount of the bond was \$10,000. All four men signed the bond, Henry Lesinsky as principal. Although it is stated in the body of the bond that J. F. Bennett is "of Las Cruces," as mentioned above, when he appeared before a notary public, Edwin J. Orr, of Las Cruces, on the same day, he was referred to as "of La Mesilla, N. M." Henry Lesinsky, "of Las Cruces," swore that he was worth \$3,000 over and above debts and liabilities, and Bennett \$2,000.



Samuel H. Drachman

Arizona Jalapeños

(see pp. 135-38, 141-56, 159-60)



Philip Drachman

Courtesy, Arizona Pioneers' Historical Society, Tucson, Ariz.



terminated his career as a contractor, for no record of any agreement of his is found after May 15, 1884.

### LOST IN THE DESERT

To survive on the frontier, the pioneer had to inure himself to the conditions that he found and to seize upon the opportunities that he discovered. The Jewish pioneer had the impulse not merely to survive, but also to survive *as a Jew*. And he wanted his children to do so as well. Judaism, however, is not only an inheritance; it is also a maintenance. The solidarity of the Jewish family is dependent upon the soil of religious observance, and the Drachman brothers failed at the task of educating their children to keep the Jewish "tree of life" alive.

The soil of Arizona was unlike the soil of their native Petrikov. The Southwest's lack of formal Jewish institutions or even one rabbi before 1899 presented insurmountable obstacles. Many of the newcomer Jewish families could perpetuate their faith at first through the *arroyo* of marrying into the families of other Jewish settlers, but for those born and bred on the frontier, the waters of faith obtained from the *arroyo* proved unreliable. Their Jewish identity dried up and became lost in the sands of the desert.

What happened when one of the family married out of his faith is incisively recorded by Moses Drachman. In traditional Judaism, intermarriage is construed as the first step toward apostasy. If a Jew takes nuptial vows with somebody outside of the faith, a breach is opened. And so, as Moses wrote:

My marriage [to Ethel Edmunds, a non-Jew] did not please the rest of my family. We were Jews — not very strict Jews, but they thought that I should have married a Jewish girl. Strange as it may seem, not one of them married a Jew and only one of my sisters married a Jewish man . . . So I decided to locate in Phoenix until the clouds rolled away.

The fears of Philip and Samuel Drachman were well founded. All their descendants were to abjure Judaism.

A pioneer has the advantage of being in a new settlement before others are there in large numbers. The Drachmans were in many

places before competitors could establish themselves. There were many economic opportunities, but presumably the reins slipped out of their hands and the gold nuggets fell through their fingers. They were persistent in their search, tireless in their efforts, and astute in finding opportunities, but Samuel and Philip Drachman never attained the state which they sought. We are fortunate, however, that the newspapers of the day, the urge which impelled the Drachmans to write of their past, and the records of the National Archives could be pieced together to give us a glimpse into this family that played so prominent a part in the history of Arizona.

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### A CRY FOR HELP

*It was no pleasure to be a prisoner of war during the Civil War, and the Union's prisoner of war camp at Fort Delaware, Delaware, must have been a grim place of incarceration. Confederate Jewish soldiers held there, however, could and did appeal for help to their Northern coreligionists.*

The following letter is the second or third we have received from the same persons, who are now in Fort Delaware, and were there about a year and a half. Please read the letter and give them such assistance as is in your power. These young men are innocent.

Fort Delaware, Sept. 27, 1864.

Rev. Dr. I. M. Wise — Dear Sir. — Referring to our letter from last year, in which we took the liberty in stating to you our case, we again write you today. We were not fortunate enough in procuring our release, and not seeing any prospects of any change for the benefit of our situation, we appeal through you to your congregation to assist us in our behalf. We are in need of some pecuniary aid or food, especially coffee. Anything you send will be thankfully received. We are not permitted to write but ten lines. Hoping to hear from you, we are

Very respectfully yours,

LOUIS MEYERSBERG

MAX NEUGAS

A. WATERMAN

Prisoners of War

In care of Captain G. W. Ahl.

[*The Israelite* (Cincinnati), Oct. 14, 1864]