

I will begin with the Stix Cohen side of the family. The Stixs lived in Demmelsdorf, Bavaria, a village which can no longer be found on an average size map of Germany today. ASR says Demmelsdorf was one hour's ride (carriage, probably) from Bamberg. LS calls the town "a small place". The name "Stix" was adopted in 1813 when a law was passed which forced Jews to take on a family name. LS tells us that "prior to 1813, the custom prevailed among European Jews of giving to boys one name only with the name of the father joined with or without a connecting 'ben' (which means 'son')." LS states that he is sure that his father's family had no distinctive name before 1813, but does not give any reason for the adoption of 'Stix'. MWL says that Cyrus Adler, once head of Dropsie College, told her the name backwards in Hebrew meant 'Cohen'. A Hebrew scholar has pointed out to me that 'x' could be an abbreviation of צ standing for 'Cohen', and the 'st' backwards is 'ts', צ, standing for the Hebrew word for 'righteous'; this is where the name 'Katz' comes from, but spelled from left to right; the vowel used is meaningless, it is just filler, because Hebrew is often written vowelless, although 'i' is more suitable than 'a' because it can stand for 'י' which might indicate the preceding letter is an abbreviation. Solomon was orthodox in some or most of his observances and it is unlikely the name is from Greek mythology, but who knows for sure.

There is no information about Solomon's father and mother, but about his wife's family we know from LS that Michael Moses was a "well-to-do cloth merchant" and that Aaron Cohen was educated at the University of Prague and became the rabbi of Demmelsdorf: "My mother's father was not a man of means, and it will be readily understood that his income, as minister in a small place, was necessarily meagre." Solomon and Deborah had 10 children, 7 of which lived long enough to have large families. The youngest William, is our direct ancestor. LS mentions about his father's livelihood that he "traded in almost everything from which an honest gain could be made". Several stories about his father's courageous uprightness in the face of pressure from theives and an unfair tax are recounted by LS. He was a man of principle who enjoyed an unwavering reputation among Jews and Gentiles for his honesty in Demmelsdorf. His son Carl was the first to emigrate to America in 1837. Carl soon sent home money and Louis hoped that "he too would be of substantial assistance to his parents once he emigrated". ASR says the family was always near poverty because of its size, but there seems to have been other pressing reasons for emigrating. LS declares his own reasons for departing from Germany: "I was absolutely devoid of any sense of loyalty to the country I was leaving... My native land did not claim my affections, because its laws deprived me of those privileges which should be the inalienable rights of mankind. When I left it, I solemnly vowed never again to tread that soil where, according to my view, I was almost a slave". In order to leave the country he had to forge a passport and allow a greedy official to rob him in the port of Bremen, which was off-limits to Jews.

I will recount some of LS's experiences in the new land of opportunity because it is the only full account and it serves as a rough idea of what it took

for the Stix family to get established here. Louis started peddling goods in the Cincinnati area by foot and soon bought a wagon, after emigrating in 1841. He was married in 1851, but in the interim were ten hectic years on the run, peddling, trying to run stores, peddling again, over and over having to start over. These years of risky and collapsing ventures can be summed up by a short incident that occurred 50 miles from Cincinnati¹⁸⁴⁷: "In crossing the White Water River sometime after midnight on the ice, it unfortunately gave way. The river was too deep for me to touch bottom, and my horse swam to the opposite shore. At best, I could not swim, and with my heavy overcoat, gloves and shoes, I was even less able to make a successful attempt. Throwing away my gloves and overshoes as useless encumbrances, I clung with desperation to the horse's tail, and finally managed to get upon his back, as he broke his way through the ice. During the ride I was soon frozen to the saddle. Near daylight I reached a house... I halloed for some time; at last some one came to my relief. This man unfastened the saddle to which I was frozen and carried me into the distillery on the outskirts of Matamoras, Indiana, where they doctored me up with whiskey both inside and out... by next morning I was on my way again." In 1844, the year his bother Carl and his young sister Sarah in Bavaria both died on the same day in different lands of smallpox, he was denounced in the papers in Urbana, Ohio, where he had rented a store, as a "swindling and thieving jew". "Finding me helpless to cope unaided with so grave a charge, the kind hearted philanthropist, Dr. Musgrove, who was either an Irishman by birth or born of Irish parents, offered to publish a reply for me free of charge, if I would bind myself to the following line of conduct as the only true and honorable course for me to pursue. I accordingly agreed to sell all my goods at a reasonable and fixed price. I was also to be truthful, obliging and stictly honest in all my dealings- thus, I would, he assured me attain success in buisness and silence my enemies, while he would immediately champion my cause, which he did most thoroughly. My gratitude towards this noble benefactor prompted me to follow throughout all my future career his wise and excellent advice."

In 1848, according to LS, his parents emigrated; while, according to ASR, it was in 1844. They brought with them 3 children. MWL states that William was 5 when he came over with his parents, which would agree with ASR's date of emigration. Louis set his father up as a wholesale trader of eggs, he tells us; but later he is said to be dealing in dress material. We learn of the father's dealing only through Louis reference to two minor lawsuits his father was in over minor buisness transactions. Louis by his own account is a frequent visitor of the courts. His father, in any case, soon could afford to move out of the upstairs of Louis' house and bought a bigger house near by.

Just before his marriage Louis was seriously ruined by a gambling and
1-Usually he initiated the suit.

and carousing buisness partner, named Wallach. It is only 15 years later in 1864 that he is in a position to pay back his debts, even though he was not legally bound to. Upon the occasion of paying back the last of his debts in 1864 from the disaster with Wallach his father tells him, "as for your parents, this is the proudest and happiest day we have ever experienced in our entire lives." After his marriage to a woman who came from a poor family, he began to deal directly with houses that supplied dry goods in Philadelphia and New York, and this changed his fortunes. By the 1860's he had firmly established the L. Stix & Co. in Cincinnati and he moved to New York in 1864 with his family. In 1865 his father died in what LS describes as a accident caused by a carriage overturning after the horses ran away with it and the 7 family members inside. His father was the only one injured. Upon arriving from New York in Ohio for the funeral, Louis tells us that the same horses ran away with him in the carriage at the train station, with the driver apparently unable to control them, and he had to climb into the driver's seat to rein them in. According to Aunt Hannah, (MMD) (ESW), who Solomon and Deborah spent most of the year living with, along with Aaron their son, Solomon liked to race horses to impress the women and on this day they got away from him. The truth might be that he had "frisky horses"^{WW} used for racing.

In New York, Louis was very generous in the charities and spent a long period of time on the Board of Directors of Mt. Sinai Hospital and later became the director. He became a considerably wealthy man and I include one story from near the end of his life as evidence of his power: "Mr. Jacob Cullman, who knew me to be a friend of the major's, asked me to please see the major (Strong) and request him to perform the ceremony at his marriage. I made this request and the major replied that he had never done this before, but if it would be a favor to me, and if he were well enough, he would gladly do it. My friend's brother later called on the major and reminded him of this promise. The major declared he was ready to perform the ceremony, and shortly afterwards I accompanied him to the wedding of my friend. After drinking to the health of the happy couple we left, and Mr. S.W. Weiss accompanied the major after having seen me home." Louis lived to see his 81st year in 1902. Without his memoirs, I would be groping in the dark for a picture of this part of the family, exactly as with the rest of the Levy-Wasserman great-great grandparents.

With this sturdy background I can fill in the story of William Stix, Louis' brother. According to WS, his father and mother had two youngest sons and only surviving daughter came to America after the news of the death of their son Carl, with a view to uniting the family. William was 5. When he was 16, 1854, along with one of the Rice's he established a retail store in Springfield, Illinois. Why William picked the town in which Abraham Lincoln¹, in his early 40's, was in law practice, to begin his first buisness in, is another mystery, especially since no member of his family had been there before or since that Lincoln had already served a term⁴⁶⁻⁴⁹ in U.S. House, where he proposed and withdrew a bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia. President Fillmore offered

time. In any case, he soon had the opportunity to benefit from Mr. Lincoln's services, when he was sued over the condition of a rug that he had sold a customer. Lincoln, who used his store, ^{ESW} took the case on, and made short work of it. WW claims that this was, he believes, the only law suit that William had in his life. In 1856, he, William, turned up in the adventurous St. Joseph, Missouri, where he started a wholesale retail store along with Henry Rice and Ben Eiseman. St. Joseph was then "the extreme Western limit of the railroad transportation facilities, the "pony express", which started from there daily, being the only overland medium of communication between the East and far-off California."¹ The store was a "trading post that outfitted the western migrations and traded with the trappers and Indians who brought in their furs"^{WW}, and was a successful venture. In 1863 after the capture of Memphis, Tennessee by federal forces, William along with his partners, once again found themselves on the safe side near the cutting edge of moments crucial to the formation of this country, when they established the Rice, Stix & Co. in that city. The three partners were joined by Johnathan Rice here, who was later to marry Aurelia Stix, daughter of one of the brothers of William, the ASR in this biography. The partners are pictured in one source as "sharing its (Memphis') fortunes and taking an active part in various commercial enterprises and participating also in the political turmoils of the reconstruction period"¹. William married Dinah Rice in 1863, who had been sent for in Bamberg because William had loved her sister Hannah so much, who was married to his brother Aaron.^{MWL}

Sometime soon after 1868, William moved back to Cincinnati to live with his mother after the death of his brother Aaron. She had requested this of him, because she felt that Dinah was the only daughter-in-law "sufficiently sympathetic to take care of her."^{WW} LS tells us that his mother Deborah was by far his favorite of his two parents. Our side of the family has a painting and two photos from which to get a glimpse of this woman. I might say in passing that the painting is nearly worthless in conveying anything about her. When she died in 1883, William rejoined his partners now in St. Louis,² where they had moved in 1879 after the second epidemic of yellow fever in 1879 in Memphis. "Rice, Stix Dry Goods became one of the leading suppliers of piece goods and other types of merchandise to all the merchants who had country stores in the Southwest. Grandfather Stix was the president,³ not because of his business acumen...but because he was loved and every small merchant on his annual pilgrimage to St. Louis insisted on dealing solely with "Uncle Billy". Suffice to say...he died a very rich man for his time, thanks to the good business sense of his partners."^{WW} The Rice, Stix & Co. was called "one of the great commercial institutions of the city", a "mammoth establishment"¹. The City of St. Louis, after his death, "went into official mourning and named a city school after him."^{WW}

1-Encyclopedia of the City of St. Louis, under Jonathan Rice, probably from a 1921 copy, on which year ASR compiled her biography and copied the whole entry.

2-While in Cincinnati, William worked for Henry's men's clothing store, Stix & Kneuse. Henry was his brother and father of Johnathan Rice.

RICE Seligman Heslein forced by Napoleon's law to take a last name, chose Reus. A brown handwritten notebook of ESW's contains some of the little we have about the Reuses. Seligman was "a poet and a dreamer" who took "all kinds of jobs in the course of his life"; but with his modest income saw to it that his children had a good education. Dinah grew up learning french and english. They were neither poor nor rich, and ^{were} better educated than the Stixs. On their diamond wedding anniversary Prince Luitpold of Bavaria sent them a silver-bound Bible. Dinah told ESW that one of the vivid memories of her childhood was a gift of oranges that arrived on the holiday and New Year's Day from Trieste, Italy; they were sent by Aunt Agnes, who like Dinah's sister Ernestine had red hair, and was so good looking that an Italian Baron ^{ESW} (Count ^{MWL}) had whisked her off. The family disowned her for marrying out. Orange in Bavaria were a rarity approaching a delicacy, and the children played with them without taking the skins off for as long as possible. There were 6 children in the family. In 1856-7 Henry crossed to America; then carefully saved his money in New York and paid the way of his 4 sisters one at a time.

WASSERMAN Uriah probably came from ^{Oberndorf} Hopfingen, Wurttemberg. This information was on papers from 1911 which concerned Bertha Wasserman's will. Bertha was born a few years after Uriah and was probably his sister; she names him as a primary beneficiary. NCAB lists just Oberndorf, Wurttemberg as his place of origin. MWL claims that either Uriah's father or his grandfather was the grand rabbi of Bavaria and the Germans gave this rabbi a title. I found on a scrawled note that Kirchenrad von Wasserman was Uriah's father. 'Kirchenrad' in German means 'wheel of churches'. The oddity of this name suggests a title rather than a name which a grand rabbi would give his son. MWL says that Joseph at some time visited the city of his ancestors and found records in a synagoge, later destroyed by the Nazis, that indicated that the Wassermans had originally found their way into Germany following behind ~~the~~ the armies of one of the Caesars. They were called 'Wasserman' because they were merchants that had come up the waterways or used them for their trade. LS relates an early memory of two Wassermans embracing his mother in Demmelsdorf out of gratitude for the assistance the Stixs had given their family when they were desperately poor during a famine. The sons of the family had grown up and become state officials, and it was these that had come to thank the Stixs. LS wrote his memoirs about the time Joseph Wasserman married Edith Stix, and perhaps he included this story because he thought there was a relation.

Uriah, according to the scrawled note, left Wurttemberg at 15, in 1848, which would put his birth at 1832-3. MWL recounts that Uriah met Hannah Fuchter on the boat over to America, and that she was from the outskirts of Prague. I have found on an old typed note that she was born in Fuerstenfurst bei Langenfelt, Neureuburg. The NCAB has her ~~from~~ from Oberndorf. In any case, they went to live in a humble log cabin in New Jersey where Uriah became a candle maker. ^{MWL} Later he started a dry goods store in Philadelphia and retired with a "modest fortune" at 35 or 40. ^{WW} ^{MWL}

Uriah and Hannah had 5 children. One of the daughters married a Kahn who made his wealth in the time payment business, which repossessed property people were unable

make money"^{MWL}. One of the sons, Benjamin, was the salesman of the family, a lady's man, although "ugly as a mud fence"^{MWL}, and a gambler, who travelled to places like Nice and Monte Carlo; at some time or another in the course of his entertainments he obtained syphilis, which rendered him rather mad at the end of his life. Bartram Wasserman is a grandson of his and lives with his wife in Switzerland. An uncle of Joseph's ran away to South America when he was 19 and apparently became very rich in coffee fincus (plantation) and race horses. ⁱ A ^{great} grandson of his in Boston married the daughter of a neighbor of ^{MWL} on Westview St. They have a summer place up in North Belgrade, Horse's Neck Rd. along with ~~their~~ relatives. With this as some of the backround to the Wassermans it can then be understood why Joseph said to Edith when he asked her to marry him, "forget the rest of the family, you are marrying me"^{MWL}.

Joseph when he was 14 had a quarrel with his father over grades, and decided with \$50 in his pocket to visit a friend of his father's in New Mexico who had repeatedly requested his father to send him one of his sons. In Chicago he ran out of money and had his parents wire him some. ^{MWL, 17WW, 20NCAB} They decided it was too late to try to stop him at this point. From ^{MWL} Kansas City, ⁱⁱ he went by horse along with a wagon train as far as Santa Fe. Here he stayed instead of going on to see his father's friend for reasons that will become clear. He worked in a hardware store and peddled goods for them. At ^{MWL} 16 he bought a sheep ranch with a partner who he subsequently found scalped one day, stripped of ^{MWL} the sheep as well. Uriah had written ^{WW} earlier telling him "the acres of diamonds you are looking for can be found in the streets here." Joseph decided to take his ^{advice} father's advise now, but he had yet to make the acquaintance of his father's friend for whose sake he had originally set out. It turned out that the man now lived in Pecos Valley. Joseph travelled to this lonely place and discovered the man was "the chief magistrate in the small town, in fact the only law enforcer for miles around"^{MWL}. A church, a boarding house, a store and the magistrate's office were all the town consisted of. His first meeting ~~with the man~~ was over dinner. The magistrate arrived for dinner with 6 men all chained together. ^{MWL} In the middle of dinner he threw Joseph a gun and left saying "don't let any of 'em get away". He came back back with 6 others. All were horse thieves. Joseph slept in the boarding house that night and was ^{MWL} awakened in the morning by the sight of all the men hanging on the tree outside. ^{MWL} He was ^{soon} back working for his father in the Dry Goods Store on Sputh St. Philadelphia. ^{MWL} By the age of 21 he had already worked in Europe as an importer of ^{WW} european textiles. Later, he ventured with Ben, Issac and Bill Zimmerman in the textile making buisness of velvets, rugs and tapistries. Zimmerman was a mormon and a genius, who thought up a means of making a double woven rug which was then split down the middle with a tremendous knife, ^{MWL} producing two rugs at once to their competitions' one. Joseph was the president of this

^{ww} i- No one knew what had become of this uncle until 1937 when Joseph taking a trip to South America at 76, ^{ww} learned of him and met him briefly. ^{MWL} in the version of ^{ww} that he made money on the trip to New Mex. by selling merchandise to settlers

Philadelphia Tapestry Mills. Later the company consisted of 3 factories and 1000 employees and was named ArtLoom Carpet Co.. Joseph was also involved in charities directing a Jewish foster ^{home} and orphan guardian society and he was a director of the Erie National Bank of Philadelphia.

He married Edith Stix who ^{he} met in Atlantic City where she was being sent by the family apparently because she was distraught at being left behind by a medical student who had gone to Europe to study. She was an adventurous woman of actions ^{at} first and have reservations later. She liked to ride side saddle up steep paths in the Rockies and on a visit to the Middle East with Joseph she was so intent on getting as near as possible to the tomb of Joseph of Arimathea that "she fell down the hole into the tomb and suddenly disappeared. The result was 3 breakages: a rib, ankle and wrist." ^{WW} Before Margaret's wedding she decided that the color on the new sofas had to be changed and did it with paint and brush, for she was also a fairly good artist; but as a result of not calculating the drying time, many guests left blue-bottomed. ^{WW} Among her charities ¹ she went regularly as a story teller to such places as St. Christopher's Hospital. Joseph and Edith were "a delightful couple, that enjoyed being with one another. They went to the theatre, the opera, and danced the waltz, the two step and one step. There were grand dinner parties with long rows of glasses from tall at one end to the little ones at the other, and lots of parties!" ^{MWL}

Some of the von Wassermans for a long time ran the Deutsche Bank in Berlin until World War II. ^{MWL} Benjamin tried to no avail to convince them to leave Germany before the war. There was a gathering of all the Wassermans in Berlin several years before the war. When Joseph died in 1937, a Baron von Wasserman came over and proposed to Edith who turned him down. The Nazis dispatched all of these Wassermans. ^{MWL} LEVY-Judah and Wilhelmina did not have enough money to get married officially and have it recorded until 3 years after they were married by Jewish ceremony in Stenowitz, now modern Pilsen, Czech. ^{LL} ^{LL} does not address the issue of the name change that took place in America of Judah to Leopold and Louis Edward for the son's alias. When Max was born in 1857, he was named after Maximillian, heir to the Austrian throne. ^{MWL} Either the family's poverty or the thrill of the new land induced them to replace obviously Jewish names with high-sounding names ² like Wilhelmina. Lowe or Lowy also underwent an acceptable sea change to Levy, since Hebrew is often written vowelless.

Bohemia, now a part of Czechoslovakia was in 1850 a part of Austria. Mathias, father of Judah was a 'protected Jew', an overseer of the estates of Count Esterhazy near Stenowitz. ^{LL, IC} His son, Judah, did not enjoy this status. ^{LL, IC} ^{LL} mentions as the reason for leaving the lousy treatment the jews received in the military. There must have been some worry that Judah would have to serve if Austria became involved in a war with the contiguous Ottoman Empire. ^{MWL} gives as explanation for the emigration the fear of the Turks. In any case, they sold all their property in preparation for leaving, and bought Austrian bonds; but the Crimean War broke out before they could leave, and their bonds greatly devalued because of anticipation of Austria going bankrupt, if she became involved in the war. When they boarded

1-Charity was the middle name of Stix and Rice women and they were famous for being

the boat they had almost nothing, since⁽⁸⁾ they had sold their Austrian bonds in the port of Hamburg, Germany. As it happened, Austria never became caught up in the war.

Passengers on the boat were expected to bring their own food, but the winds blew the wrong direction and this lengthened the voyage by 2 weeks which forced some passengers to buy their food from the sailors. In this way they "got to Montreal without one red cent in their pockets at all. They were put out on the wharf a few miles outside of Montreal and did not know what to do".^{LL} In Montreal the "Jewish Community took care of them for the moment". They knew that in Mt. Clemens near Detroit they had a distant relative who had married a very wealthy man, but when they arrived there they learned that "she had gone to Europe some time before and nobody knew when she was coming back".^{LL} Leopold (Judah) learned the trade of shoe repair, which hardly provided for the three children whom he had brought over and three he gained in America, so the oldest Louis Edward (Elias) was at work from about 10 or 11. MWL maintains that Leopold was a good-for-nothing and the mother in actuality ran the family. The photograph of her shows a face of strong expressive features. This red-haired woman passed slaves to Canada during the Civil War.^{MWT} In the research done by the rabbi at Pilsen, mention is made of Wilhelmina coming from an "excellent family", the Fischers.

Louis Edward's first important job was with the Hungarian Jews named Black (Schwartz), in 1861, at 15. They were the only optical establishment between Buffalo and Chicago, but they did surveying as well; and it was in this branch of the firm Louis worked, taking a box along to stand on and looking into the telescope for them. In 1868-71 Louis managed the branch office of Louis Black & Co. in Milwaukee. The incipient signs of the restless scope of Louis' field of interest appeared during this time in Milwaukee: he took part in "the meteorological observations which led to the establishment of the United States weather bureau";¹ he wrote literary and musical criticisms for a German paper;^{LL} he made his first invention, "a simplified method of micro-photography which was widely published";¹ and he helped found a yacht club "which afterwards became very fashionable, specially sacrosanct".^{LL} At some point before he moved to Baltimore in 1873, he went around the country east of the Mississippi with a good salesman and took pictures of men standing besides their businesses and then sold albums in the key locations of town.^{LL} I have been asked to uncover the identity of the 'itinerant' painter of the portraits of Solomon and Deborah Stix which hang in MWL's house; instead I have discovered an itinerant photographer, named Louis Edward Levy, photographed one of the Stixs beside his store and the picture was in an account book at Max Levy & Co..

From 1869 until 1875 he experimented in methods of photo-engraving. In 1873 he moved to Baltimore to work with photographer David Bachrach, Jr., and to use his studio; here he invented "a photo-chemical engraving process called the Levy-type".¹ The Levy Photo-Engraving Co. was formed in 1875 with brothers Max and Joseph "to introduce the process".¹ He married Pauline in 1879^{LL} or 81,¹ and "opened up the household".^{LL}

in Philadelphia, to where he had moved the business in 1877, making the decision after some men from a Philadelphia publishing house met him at the Philadelphia exposition of 1876 and convinced him they could provide a lot of work for him. The Levytype Company was established in Philadelphia in 1877, and Max and Joseph started similar companies in Chicago and Cincinnati. The Levy half-tone screen was patented in 1893, an etched glass grating,¹ and this won for them the first of many medals. His next major invention was several years later: "an etching machine by which etchings could be produced by the application of a spray of acid forced upward against a horizontal metal plate by an air blast",² and a means of removing excess spray so that the fumes of the acid would not harm the worker. The last invention was "a device for applying powdered resin to plates preparatory to the etching process".²

Louis was not just a brilliant inventor, but a Renaissance man, whose interests covered all human activities.⁴ He bought two newspapers, in 1887, the Evening Herald and the Sunday Mercury, which he ran for three years. These were produced in a publishing department which was added to the company. The papers were intended to be a showpiece for his inventions, but he was also interested in the political world.⁵ His paper was evidently quite liberal and MWL claims that "dyed-in-the-wool conservative politicians ran him out of the newspaper business". I read somewhere that his papers were the envy of all the others because of their use of photography to illustrate events.⁶ He also did special features on such topics as the plight of the Jewish Russian immigrant and he was one of the founders and presidents of the Association for the Relief and Protection of Jewish Immigrants. After publishing the paper he continued to publish, edit and author books. In return for taking an interest in some upper class Cubans before the Spanish American War: publishing a paper of theirs and a book about Cuba, and promoting their cause, the City of Philadelphia received a gift in Louis Edward's name from a Mrs. Hebreyou: Philadelphia zoo's first Great Ape collection. Mrs. Hebreyou had a collection of Great Apes, from which Lionel remembers a gorilla, with whom he rode in a carriage on a visit in Cuba with Madame Hebreyou. MWL maintains that the gift was given in gratitude to Louis for holding her money for her and adding interest during the Spanish American War. Louis served on the Board of the Franklin Institute for 38 years and was said to be invaluable because he knew about everything.³ He died of apoplexy one winter night in 1919 on the corner of Broad and Master on the move as he had been all his life.

1-in his own day "universally used for producing half-tone photo engravings" NCAB

2-Dictionary of American Biography 3-Journal of the Franklin Institute, May 1919.

4-He wrote two books about business: one on money credit and another about the causes of business depressions, which gives one a good idea of his range.

5-His letter to the editor of a Phila. paper in 1914, just before the outbreak of the war, shows a very keen psychological, social, historical, cultural and political analysis of Germany, as well as a warning of the war to come.

6-"this was the beginning of the present extensive use of half-tone illustrations in magazines and newspapers."-NCAB. The reference is from "American-Jewish Archives April '57.

10

Dalsheimer another Levy

MWL claims that the two Levy families, the Levys from Nancy and the Lowys from Stenowitz, Bohemia are somehow related. The Levys in Nancy had a ancestor who was a "little less than a general" in Napoleon's army and was decorated.^{MWL} The medal is still in the possession of the family. Perhaps it was Abraham's father. Both Caroline Levy and David Dalsheimer were born in France, the latter in Eieffenbach, the former in Nancy. How and under what circumstances they came over is at present a mystery. But the following picture can be put together from documents that we have. David took out a New Orleans passport in April 1841 and in October 1841 he married Caroline in Nancy with three of the parents present and one deceased. It states on the marriage certificate that David and his father Henry are 'commerçants' and Abraham is a 'marchand'; Caroline is a coutière. In 1842, David and Caroline had a son Sylvain in New Orleans. They were naturalized as U.S. citizens in Natches, Mississippi in 1846, and migrated to Baltimore during the Civil War.^{MWL} They had slaves and Pauline who was born in Natches is held by one in a photo that we have. After they moved to Baltimore, David organized and ran the Baltimore Press.^{MWL} Some of the Levys were associated, according to MWL, with the New Orleans paper the Picayune from 1810 and are said still to have some involvement with the paper.^{MWL} Isaie Levy who was the legal witness on the birth certificate of 1842 to the birth of Sylvain, appears to be Caroline's brother :they were about the same age. At Isaie's funeral in Paris in 1910, attended by Louis Edward and Pauline, such people as the Blums are listed by last name only as attending. They were relatives but not close ones. A final little piece of information is that Pauline was an orthodox Jew, and so Louis Edward, an agnostic, in order to please her joined Mikveh Israel, the Spanish-Portugese synagoge in Philadelphia.

I have tried, in sum, to include information that I could corroborate in some manner. MWL has told me such things as that the son of a Wasserman woman was married to Princess Margaret, the sister of Queen Elizabeth, for some period of time. I include this fragment of information as an example of what kinds of things I have thought fit to exclude. There is nothing that we have (i.e. - documents, live or written testimony, etc.) which allows us to draw any line clear or vague from some ancestor to this royal marriage. So let it serve, until tangible proof, as a warning of where not to tread in one's family biography.

PHOTOGRAPHS

- 1-Solomon and Deborah Stix
- 2--David and Caroline Dalsheimer
- 3-Seligman and Yetta Rice
- 4-Leopold and Wilhelmina Levy
- 5-Uriah and Hannah Wasserman
- 6-William and Dinah Stix, **DEBORAH COHEN STIX**
- 7-

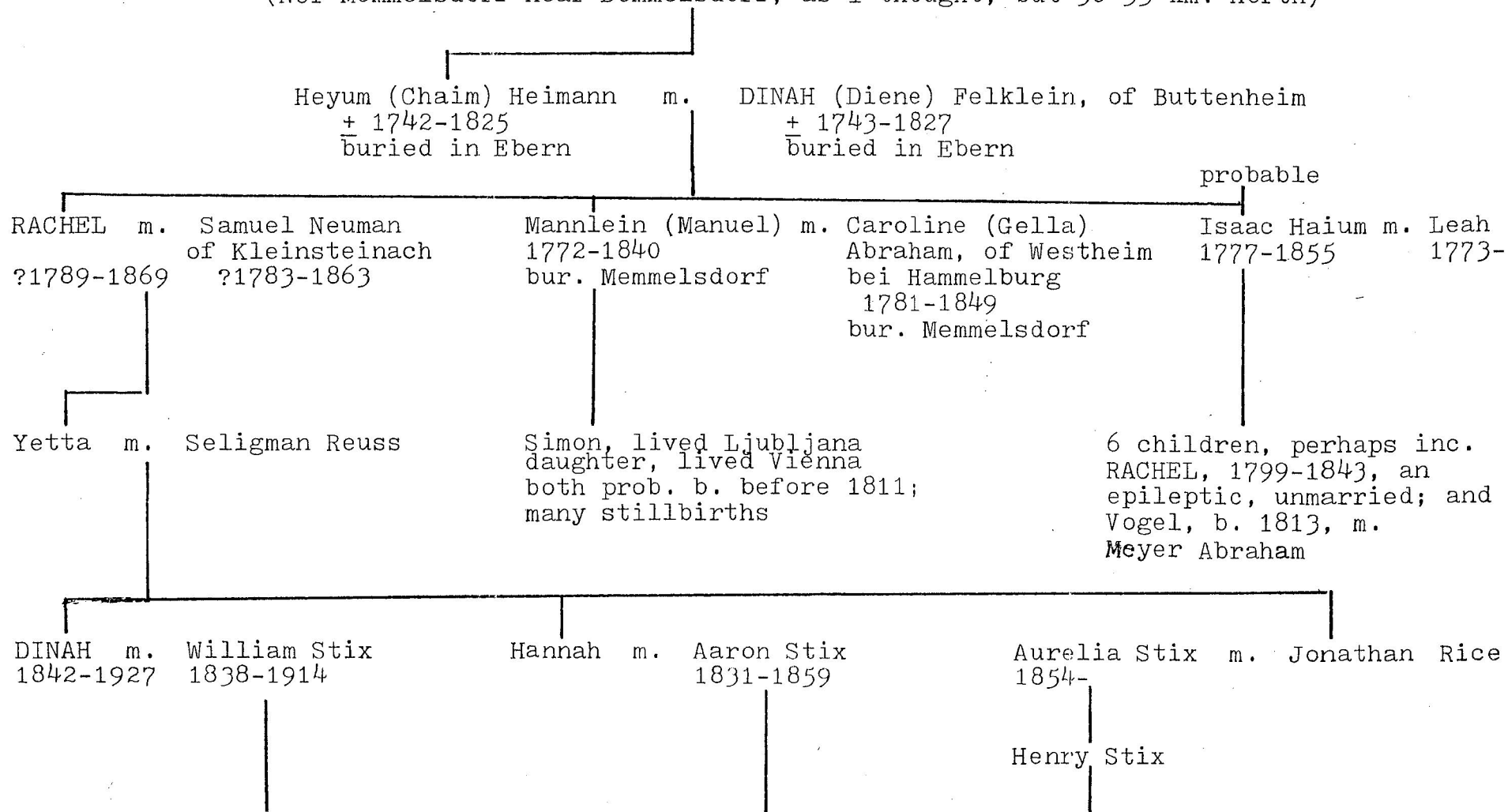
TO: Descendants of Dinah Rice Stix

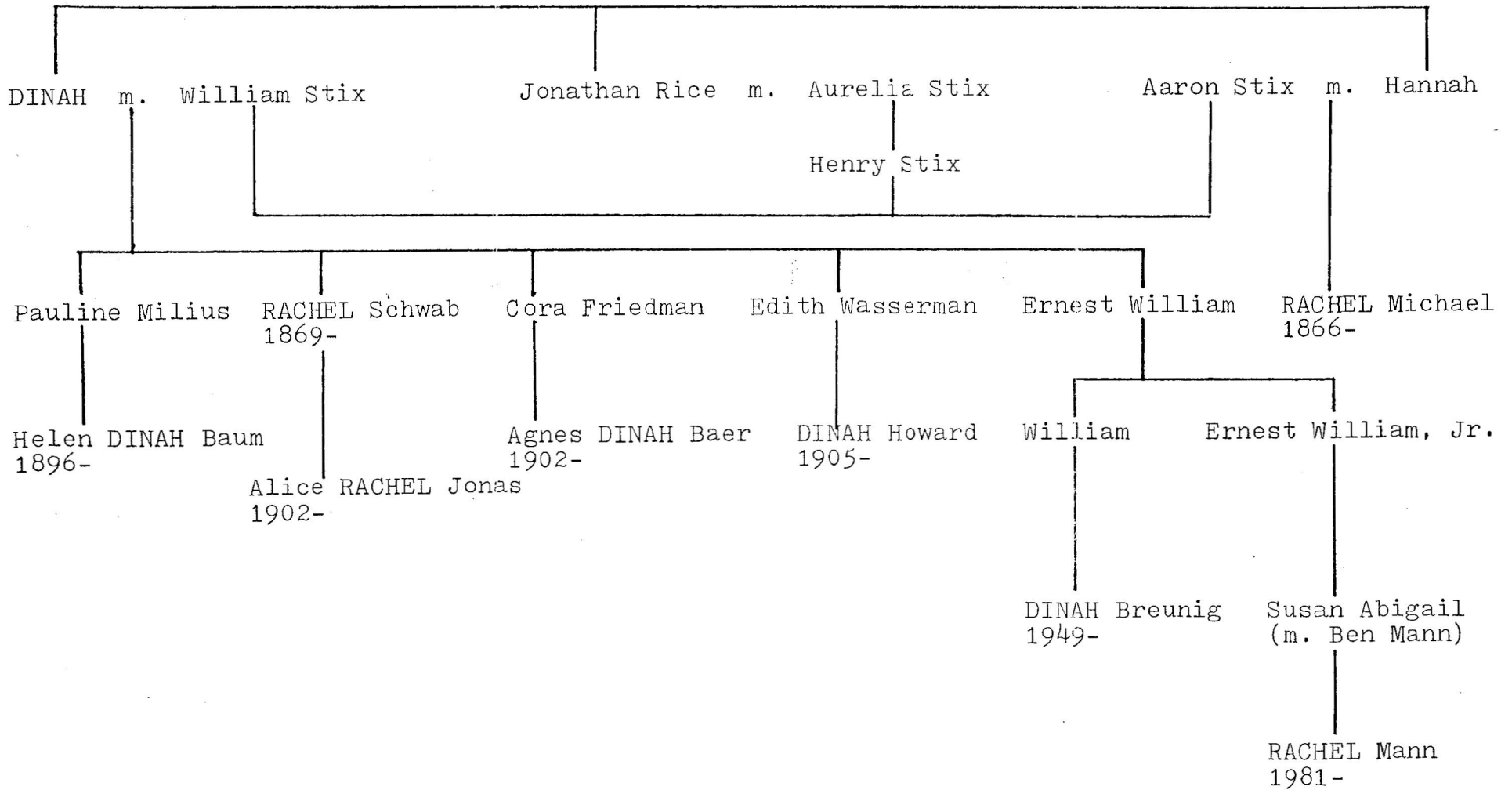
January, 1992

FROM: Judith Saul Stix, 447 Westgate, St. Louis, MO. 63130

NEW INFORMATION from Dr. Ralph N. Baer, 1250 Fourth St. SW, #707, Washington, DC 20024

Maier (Mayer, Meyer)
who was a kohan (male-heredity priest)
lived in Memmelsdorf, Lower Franconia
(NOT Memmelsdorf near Demmelsdorf, as I thought, but 30-35 km. north)





This chart is incomplete at every level.

Please circulate to interested persons.

Dalsheimer another Levy

MWL claims that the two Levy families, the Levys from Nancy and the Lowys from Stenowitz, Bohemia are somehow related. The Levys in Nancy had a ancestor who was a "little less than a general" in Napoleon's army and was decorated.^{MWL} The medal is still in the possession of the family. Perhaps it was Abraham's father. Both Caroline Levy and David Dalsheimer were born in France, the latter in Eieffenbach, the former in Nancy. How and under what circumstances they came over is at present a mystery. But the following picture can be put together from documents that we have. David took out a New Orleans passport in April 1841 and in October 1841 he married Caroline in Nancy with three of the parents present and one deceased. It states on the marriage certificate that David and his father Henry are 'commerçants' and Abraham is a 'marchand'; Caroline is a coutière. In 1842, David and Caroline had a son Sylvain in New Orleans. They were naturalized as U.S. citizens in Natches, Mississippi in 1846, and migrated to Baltimore during the Civil War.^{MWL} They had slaves and Pauline who was born in Natches is held by one in a photo that we have. After they moved to Baltimore, David organized and ran the Baltimore Press.^{MWL} Some of the Levys were associated, according to MWL, with the New Orleans paper the Picayune from 1810 and are said still to have some involvement with the paper.^{MWL} Isaie Levy who was the legal witness on the birth certificate of 1842 to the birth of Sylvain, appears to be Caroline's brother: they were about the same age. At Isaie's funeral in Paris in 1910, attended by Louis Edward and Pauline, such people as the Blums are listed by last name only as attending. They were relatives but not close ones. A final little piece of information is that Pauline was an orthodox jew, and so Louis Edward, an agnostic, in order to please her joined Mikveh Israel, the spanish-portugese synagoge in Philadelphia.

I have tried, in sum, to include information that I could corroborate in some manner. MWL has told me such things as that the son of a Wasserman woman was married to Princess Margaret, the sister of Queen Elizabeth, for some period of time. I include this fragment of information as an example of what kinds of things I have thought fit to exclude. There is nothing that we have (i.e. - documents, live or written testimony, etc.) which allows us to draw any line clear or vague from some ancestor to this royal marriage. So let it serve, until tangible proof, as a warning of where not to tread in one's family biography.

PHOTOGRAPHS

- 1-Solomon and Deborah Stix
- 2-Deborah Stix, above-David and Caroline Dalsheimer
- 3-Seligman and Yetta Rice
- 4-Leopold and Wilhelmina Levy
- 5-Uriah and Hannah Wasserman
- 6-William and Dinah Stix

LEVY WASSERMAN STIX DALSHAIMER FAMILY BIOGRAPHY

from as far back as we can reach into the dark recesses of the past to the generation of the great grandparents of the Levy and Coale children: almost as far as the light of day

My intention is to collate what is immediately available in Philadelphia in short form and space as a reference and departure point for those interested in doing further archeology or for those whose curiosity is satiated by this much.

Sources:

MWL- Margaret Wasserman Levy

LS - "The Reminiscences of Louis Stix"-unpublished except for the family, 400p

ASR- Aurelia Stix^{Rice} Genealogy and Biography of the Stix Family, 1921, unpublished

ESW- Edith Stix Wasserman, "Autobiography", 30+ pages-I've read only a few pages

WW - William Wasserman, "Edith Advocate", 4 pages, published on ESW's 90th, 1964

WW's autobiography would have shed welcome light, if I'd had a copy.

LL - Lionel or Hortense Levy, 5 page biography.

Encyclopedia of the City of St. Louis

Dictionary of American Biography for L.E. Levy.

Journal of the Franklin Institute, May 1919-not much, a few speeches.

Certificates of Marriage, Birth and Naturalization for the Dalsheimers from the Jewish Archives of Cincinnati.

Two index cards of research performed by Rabbi Smetanovy and Dr. Max Hoch for Howard Levy in Pilsen, Czech. at the Rabbinate of the Israelite Paris

WS - From a 4 page play put on for his benefit by his business or family commemorating perhaps his retirement, containing biographical material on William Stix. Half the scenarios picture him as a man unable to refuse any child candy or ice-cream soda.

The Stix genealogy can also be found in Malcolm Stern's "Americans of Jewish Descent".

NCAB- "National Cyclopaedia of American Biography", for L.E. Levy and J. Wasserman.

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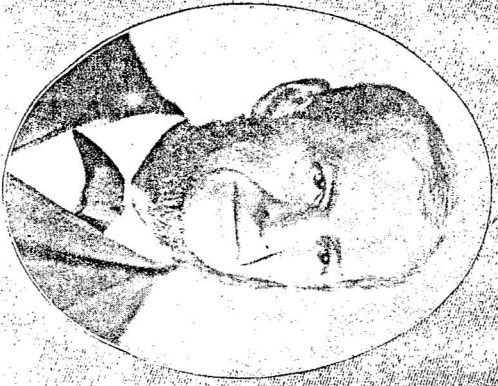
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Wm. O. W. 1870.



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They had passed long, without debate.

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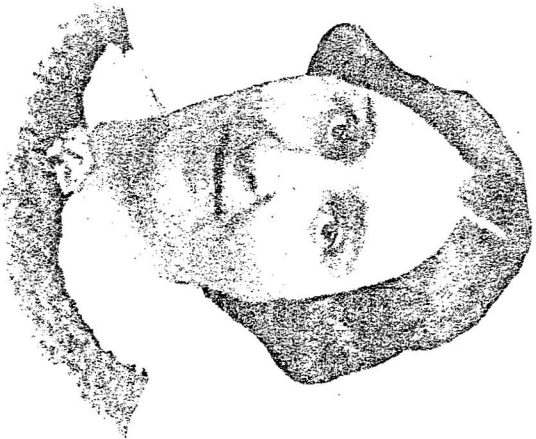
Could share the same assurance of their fate.

When the figure of appeal,

In matter, above the paper, and

With pomp and past and rivalry,

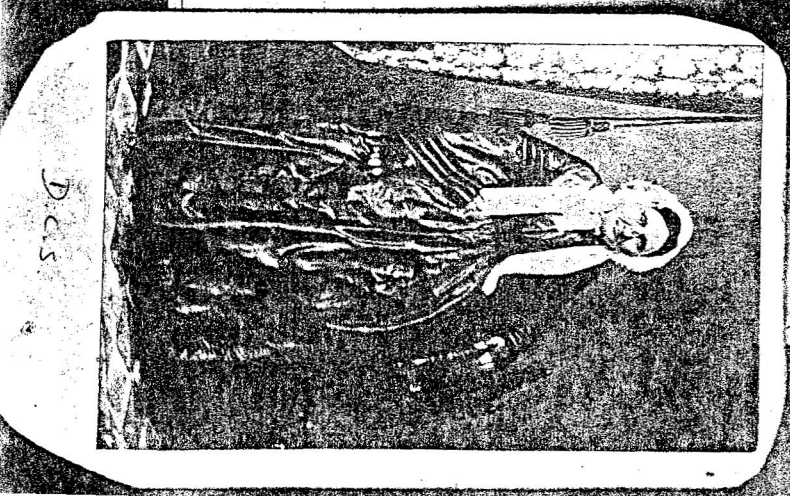
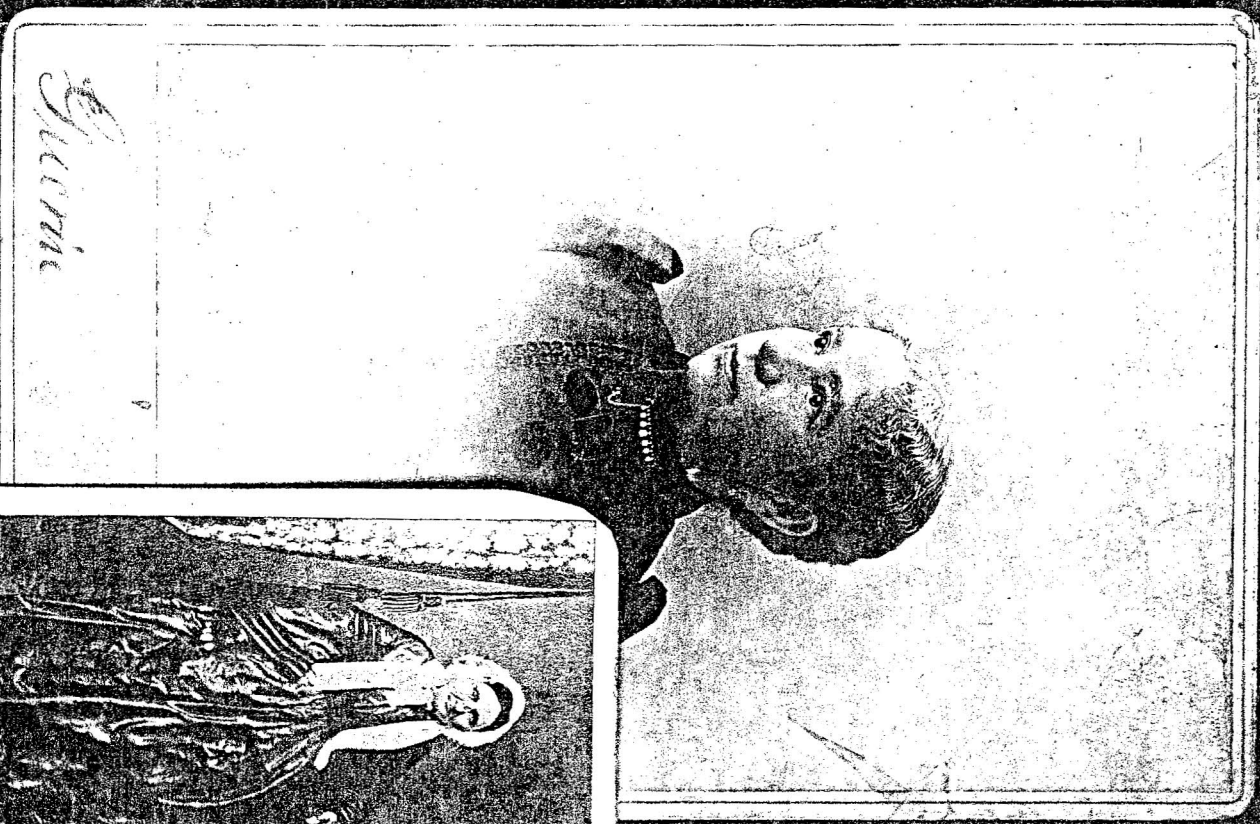
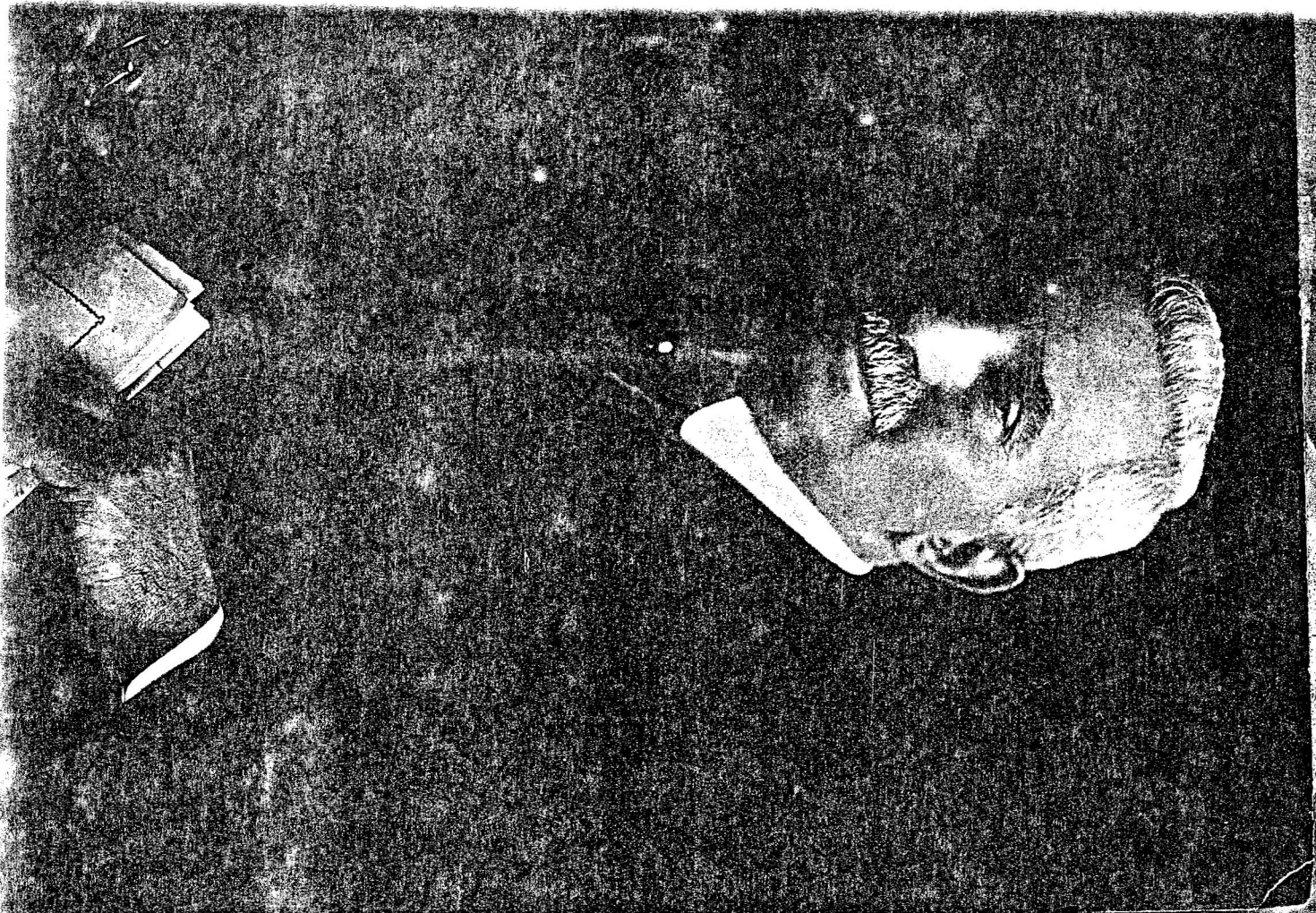
With mass and antique elegance.—Edison

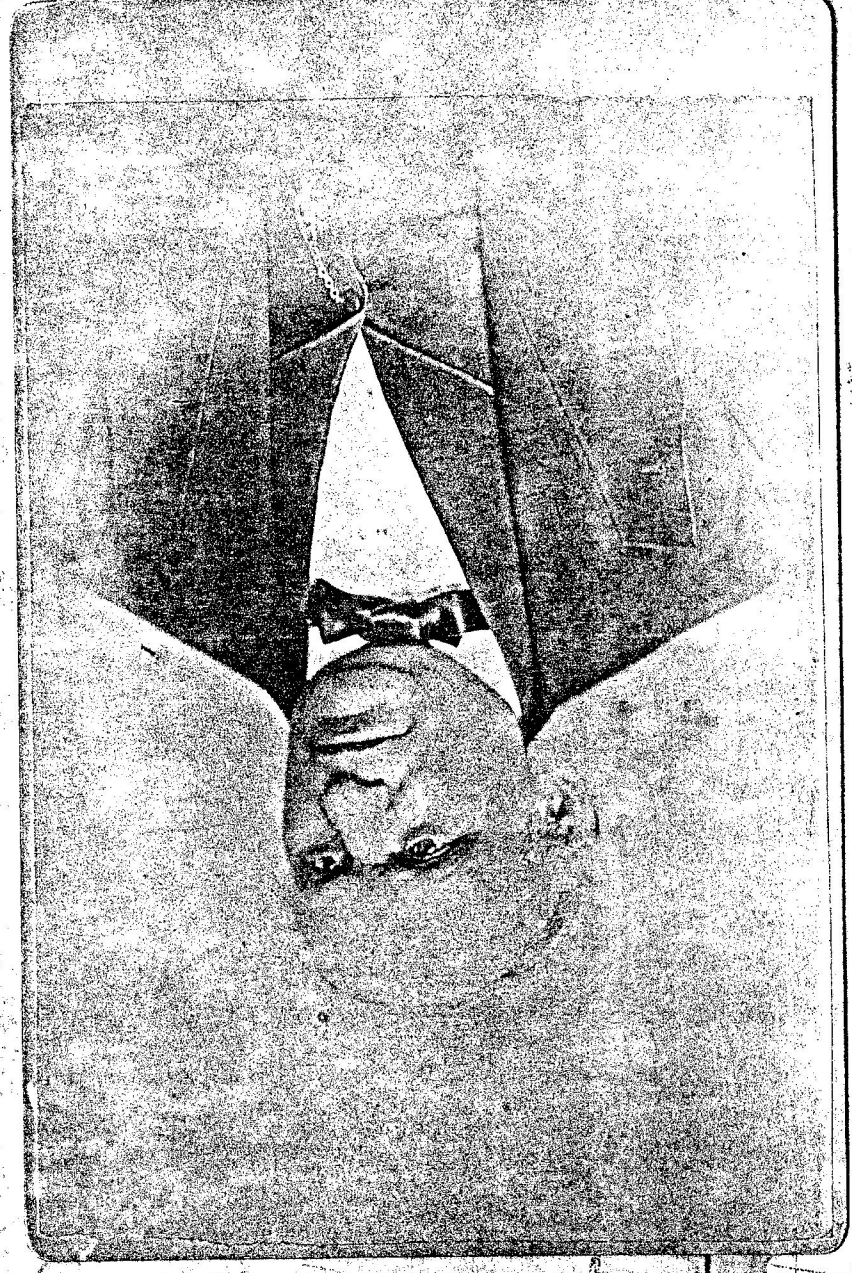
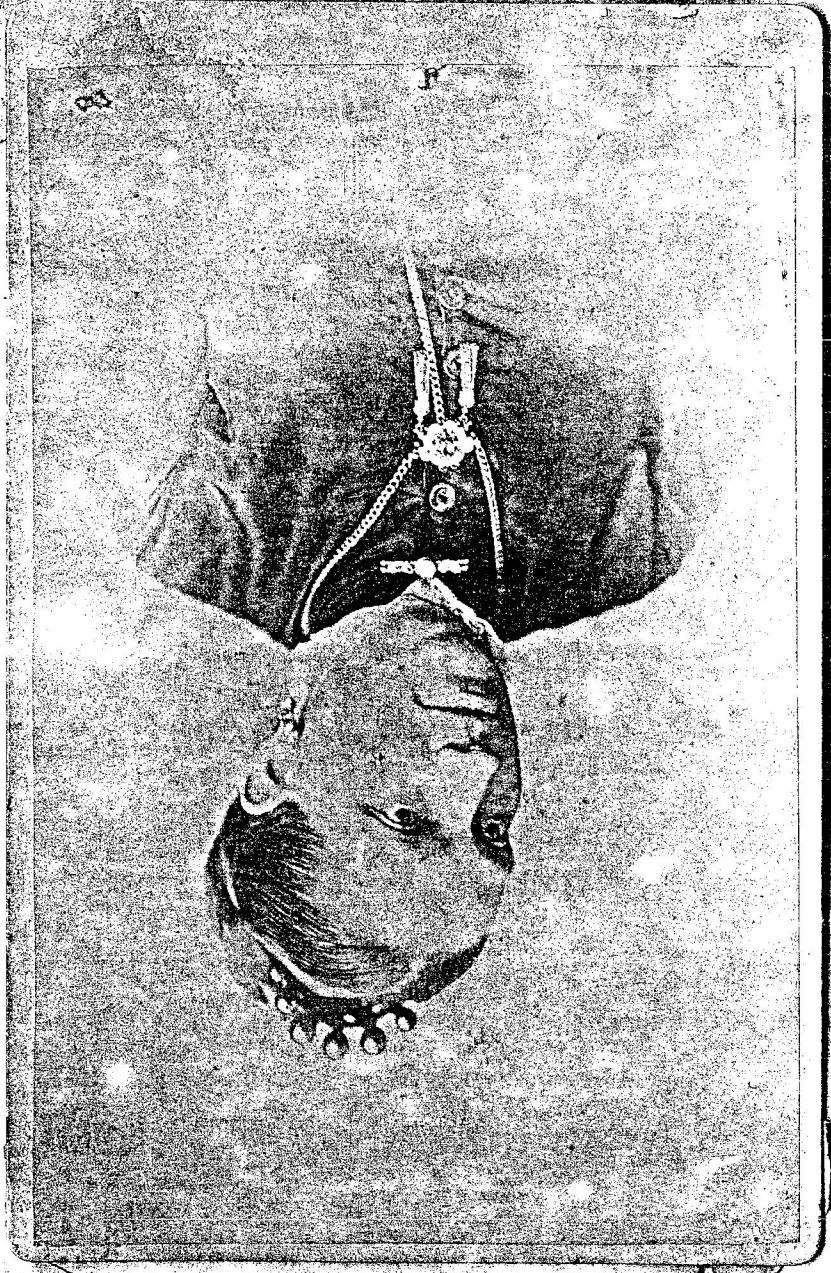


C.L.D.

From "The World and Its Ways"







Das ist ein Hainale Maesschen





Seligman and Yetta Reus (Rice)



Solomon and Deborah Stix

Recording Secretary of the Jewish Publication Society, in 1845; a charter-member of the Society of the United Hebrew Charities; and a member of the Board of Council (or Board of Advisors—composed of gentlemen) of the Jewish Foster Home, when that institution was conducted by ladies.

When the Jewish Hospital Association was organized under the auspices of the Independent Order Bené Berith (Sons of the Covenant), Mr. Jones became its first President, and served five years as such, and eighteen years on its Board of Directors. He was also active in establishing Beth El Emeth (House of the God of Truth) Congregation, in 1857, of which Rev. Isaac Leeser was first Minister, and served as a manager and as President. In Jewish Secret Orders, Mr. Jones took an active part, and was Secretary of numerous lodges, among them District Grand Lodge, Number 3, of the Independent Order Bené Berith, in which Order he was widely known, and to which he rendered conspicuous services. He served as Secretary at all the General Conventions from 1869, and for a full decade and a half thereafter. He was instrumental in bringing about the union of different districts of the Order Késhef Shel Barzel (Band of Iron) under a single head. He was first Secretary, and afterwards Vice-President of the Covenant Hall Association. On the organization of the Association of Jewish Immigrants, he was selected as its President, and continued as such until his death, on October 3d, 1888. In that office he rendered most effective service to the community at large. His labors during the period of the Russo-Jewish exodus in 1881–1882, and subsequent to that untoward event; his indefatigable efforts in behalf of the "Alliance" Colony, in the suburbs of Vineland, New Jersey, in which he had the support of Mr. Simon Muhr, and others, including his devoted wife, Mrs. Jessica Jones, and his earnest daughter, Rebecca (Mrs. Charles I. Phillips); his work performed in various other directions—charitable and educational—would require pages to adequately describe.

Suffice that Alfred T. Jones always proved a tireless worker. As a speaker his gifts were remarkable, and evoked the encomium of critics, and of many who were enabled to hear him read the Masonic ritual, or deliver an oration at a public assembly.

LOUIS EDWARD LEVY occupies the positions of journalist, littérateur, publisher, and man of affairs. He was born in Stenowitz,

Bohemia, October 12th, 1846, but is practically an American, having come to this country with his father at the age of eight years. In Detroit, Michigan, his early studies were pursued. His knowledge of mathematics secured for him a position in the office of the City Surveyor of Detroit. He quitted this occupation to enter the employ of a firm in the manufacture of optical and philosophical instruments, for which work he evidenced a pronounced aptitude, and with which he soon became thoroughly familiarized. In this firm he eventually became a partner. Studies in scientific research, in chemistry, and in microscopy began to occupy his time, and developed his faculties to such an extent that he soon attained note, and was selected with others to perform analytical work in the examination of cases of trichinosis. In 1866 he was employed by the Government in the Meteorological Observatory of the United States Lake Survey Station at Detroit, and afterwards attended scientific lectures at Ann Arbor (Michigan) University. Microscopic photography next engaged his attention, while conducting the business of his firm in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. His investigations led to results which were published in 1870, and spread his name here and abroad.

After extensive travel, Mr. Levy settled in Baltimore in 1873, and there continued his labors in photo-chemical engraving (began in Milwaukee), bringing forth a process which rapidly gained favor and patronage. This process, completed in conjunction with Mr. David Bacharach, Jr., of Baltimore, was given the distinctive name of the "Levytype," and was patented in January, 1875, being the first of its class in this country. Among the earliest works illustrated by this system was Dr. Solomon Deutsch's book on Biblical history. The business grew, and soon extended beyond the confines of Baltimore. In 1877 it was determined to remove it to Philadelphia. Here the business has attained large proportions, and many literary publications and art works have been illustrated by the process of which Mr. Levy is the inventor. In time it has been developed with the progress of the graphic arts, and has steadily held a leading place in the scientific and business world.

Mr. Levy, who at present is the sole conductor of this enterprise, has added to his departments the full equipments of a printing establishment, thus effecting a combination which has contributed to the effectiveness and excellence of his system. Quite a number of notable examples of typography in foreign languages, as well as in

English, have been produced by this house; its published works in the Spanish language having attracted general attention.

In the newspaper world, Mr. Levy has been connected, in different capacities and at different times, with the *Detroit Post*; the *Polytechnic Review*; the *Engineering and Mining Journal*; the *Journal of Fabrics*, New York City; and the *Industrial Review and Textile Reporter*, of this city. For the columns of these and other publications he has written numerous articles on varied topics, manifesting his grasp of technical questions. In 1884, Mr. Levy became associated with others in the publishing of a work of magnitude, called "The Iconographic Encyclopædia of the Arts and Sciences," a task assumed in accordance with an agreement made with F. Brockhaus, the noted Leipsic (Germany) publisher. A company now controls this publication; Mr. Levy managing the affairs. This work, of which a considerable part has appeared, will, when completed, consist of fifteen volumes. Besides translations from the German made by experts, this Encyclopædia, copiously illustrated, is distinguished by original work of American scholars and specialists, among them Mr. Levy, who has in preparation a special volume on "The Graphic Arts." There is now issuing from Mr. Levy's press an illustrated work of unusual interest to Israelites. It is entitled "The Jewish Year, illustrated with Pictures of Old-time Jewish Family Life, Customs, and Observances, reproduced from paintings by Professor Moritz Oppenheim." This work, in portfolio, and embracing some twenty-one pictures, is accompanied by a text written by Mr. Levy, and embellished by numerous interesting illustrations.

For several years, the *Evening Herald* (a daily) and the *Sunday Mercury* (a weekly) were controlled by a company in which Mr. Levy was the chief director. The *Herald* was a Democratic organ; the *Sunday Mercury*, to which Mr. Levy's best energies were devoted, rose to a leading position among illustrated papers—its artistic quality being of a superior character. These papers have since changed hands, and Mr. Levy's time is now engrossed in his business, in literary labors, and in charitable and educational works. He is a most incessant toiler in these fields.

A former director of the Association of Jewish Immigrants, Mr. Levy succeeded the late Mr. Alfred T. Jones as President, and has proved his efficiency and adaptability to practical management in all

the complicated matters brought to his attention. He has long been a director of the Hebrew Education Society, and displays a lively interest in its labors. Other institutions, secular and religious, reckon him as a director or a member, and in this field, he has the active co-operation of Mrs. Levy (*née* Pauline Dalsheimer), of Baltimore. His systematic knowledge, his logical methods, and his industrious ways have united in rendering Mr. Levy an experienced worker in many enterprises, and an eminently valuable member of society.

MORITZ LOEB, journalist and man of affairs, was born in Unkstein, Germany, August 12th, 1812. That he had acquired a knowledge of general and of special branches of literature was indisputably proven by his conduct of *Der Morgenstern* ("The Morning Star"), a weekly newspaper, of Doylestown, Pennsylvania, in the office of which he first learned printing, and which paper, he subsequently edited and controlled for nearly fifty years. Its news, literary, and political importance, specially among the German element, rendered its editor's utterances of much weight. Mr. Loeb had previously been connected with a newspaper in Lebanon, Pennsylvania, and after having served there nine years, he purchased a half interest in *Der Morgenstern*, afterwards becoming its sole proprietor. He early manifested an interest in his adopted country. He was an active Whig, and later on an ardent Republican. During the Civil War, he evinced his firm attachment to the party whose cause was that of anti-slavery and of universal freedom to all men.

Mr. Loeb's opinions and energetic labors brought him into active contact with distinguished men at different periods. President Abraham Lincoln tendered him the position of United States Consul at Stuttgart, Germany, which, however, he declined, not caring for political preferments, but simply for the free expression of his views to help on the cause of right. His influence procured the exemption of the Mennonites from military services. In 1885, he sold his paper, and retired from active journalism.

Mr. Loeb wrote considerably for other newspapers, among them the *Deborah*, of Cincinnati, edited by Dr. Isaac M. Wise, to which he contributed serial stories. He was also the author of a number of German plays, and the leading characters, in one of these—written in 1857 for the dedication of Concordia Hall, Philadelphia

—were assumed by a number of Israelites. He was an adept in the Pennsylvania-Dutch dialect.

Moritz Loeb died at Doylestown, Pennsylvania, on December 20th, 1887. His brother, Rev. Dr. Henri Loeb, a distinguished theologian and writer, once Chief Rabbi of Belgium, died in 1891, aged over eighty years.

MYRTILLA EUDORA MITCHELL was born in Philadelphia, March 5th, 1842. She is the oldest daughter of Abraham and Rebecca C. Hart. She received her early training at a private seminary, and exhibited literary tastes when quite young; some of her essays being given publication. At the age of eighteen years she was united in marriage to Mr. Allen Mitchell, of New York City; but they have always resided in Philadelphia. Family cares did not dampen Mrs. Mitchell's literary ardor: but, on the contrary, she became a frequent contributor to newspapers, magazines, and periodicals; wrote prose and verse for special occasions; and has been otherwise active in the same sphere. Her writings are largely of a moral and religious character, and many of these are specially designed for young folks. Her English version of some Psalms, Hymns, and Prayers in the Jewish liturgy has elicited favorable comment. At the dedication of the Synagogue of the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation Mickvéh Israel, on Seventh Street above Arch Street, in May, 1860, Mrs. Mitchell rendered into English verse, a Hebrew poem, specially composed for that occasion, by its Minister, the Rev. Dr. S. Morais.

Through her father's prominence and her own talent as a writer, Mrs. Mitchell has met celebrated men and women in literature, science, art, politics, and religion. Her pen continues active, and she has rendered notable service by her earnestness and enthusiasm, displayed not only in her writings, but in her interest and active participation in the work of Charity Societies. At different periods, she has been a manager of the Hebrew Ladies' Sewing Society, the Jewish Foster Home, and the Hebrew Sunday School Society. For nearly twenty years, she has served as Secretary of the Female Hebrew Benevolent Society, the oldest Jewish Charity in Philadelphia, and for which her mother had also labored effectively and indefatigably. Mrs. Mitchell is the mother of one daughter, and

Harrisburg. In 1859 he was reading clerk of the state house of representatives. He was a delegate to many state conventions, supported Stephen A. Douglas for president in 1860, and was in the Baltimore convention that nominated Douglas. In the civil war he was advanced to brigadier-general. He served under Gen. Rosecrans in the Mississippi campaign, and at Corinth ordered and led the charge that broke the Confederate left and captured a battery. He was with Grant at the capture of Vicksburg and was wounded at Missionary ridge in November, 1863. During the Atlanta campaign he held the line of communication from Dalton to Acworth, and from Kingston to Rome, Ga. In October, 1864, he reinforced Resaca, Ga., and held it against Gen. Hood. Returning to Illinois, Gen. Raun obtained a charter for the Cairo and Vincennes railroad, which he constructed, and became its first president. He served in the 40th congress; in 1876 was president of the Illinois Republican convention, and in the same year was a delegate to the national Republican convention at Cincinnati. He was appointed commissioner of internal revenue by Pres. Grant in 1876, and during his term of seven years collected \$850,000,000 and disbursed \$30,000,000 without loss. During 1889-93 he was commissioner of pensions under Pres. Harrison, and then resumed law practice, first in Washington and later in Chicago, Ill. Gen. Raun is the author of "The Existing Conflict between Republican Government and Southern Oligarchy" (1884); "History of Illinois Republicanism" (1900); "History of the War for the Union" (1905), and "History of Illinois" (1906). He was married at Golconda, Ill., Oct. 16, 1851, to Maria, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Dailey) Field. They have had ten children eight of whom are living.

KOEHLER, John Daniel, Moravian bishop, was born at Stendal in Brandenburg, Aug. 28, 1737. He was educated at Halle, joined the Unitas Fratrum, and after years of labor in Europe, was sent to America in 1783, and became pastor at Salem, N. C. In 1790 he was made a bishop and placed in charge of the southern district. He returned to Germany in 1801, and died at Neudietendorf, Jan. 28, 1805.

WARREN, John Collins, physician, was born in Boston, Mass., May 4, 1842, son of Jonathan Mason and Annie Caspar (Crowninshield) Warren. His father (1811-67) was a noted physician of Boston; his mother was a daughter of Benjamin Williams Crowninshield, secretary of the navy in the cabinets of Pres. Madison and Monroe. His earliest American ancestor on the paternal side was Peter Warren, whose name appears in the Boston town records of 1659. Peter had a son, Joseph (d. 1729), and a grandson, Joseph (1696-1755); the latter, by his wife, Mary Stevens, was the father of Joseph Warren, the hero of Bunker Hill. Joseph Warren, 3rd, had a younger brother, John Warren (1753-1815), a prominent Boston physician, first professor of anatomy and surgery in the Harvard Medical School, and first president of the Massachusetts Medical Society; by his wife, a daughter of Gov. John Collins, he had a son, John Collins Warren, who succeeded him in the Harvard professorship, and gained wide fame for his early advocacy of ether and as a voluminous writer. J. Collins Warren, grandson of the last-named, was educated at the Boston Latin school and at Prof. Dixwell's academy, and was graduated A. B. at Harvard College in 1863. He made his professional studies at the Harvard Medical

School, and having received the degree of M. D. in 1866, studied for three years abroad at the imperial hospital of Vienna, Austria, and at private clinics of Berlin, Paris and London. In 1869 he began practice at Boston, where he has emulated the professional records of his father, grandfather and great-grandfather. He has been surgeon to the Massachusetts General Hospital and associate professor of surgery in the Harvard Medical School. During 1873-81 he was editor of the Boston "Medical and Surgical Journal," and has produced several works of importance: "Anatomy of Keloid" (Vienna, 1869); "Anatomy and Development of Rodent Ulcer" (1872); "Pathology of Carbuncle and Columnæ Adiposæ" (1879); "Healing of Arteries After Ligature in Men and Animals" (1886); "Surgical Pathology and Therapeutics" (1894); "International Text Book of Surgery" (1900). Dr. Warren is a member of the American Surgical Association and was president during 1896-97; American Medical Association; Royal College of Surgeons, England, and the Somerset Club of Boston. He was married, May 27, 1872, to Amy, daughter of Gardner Howland Shaw, of Boston, and has two sons.

WISE, Henry Augustus, ("Harry Gringo,") naval officer and author, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 12, 1819, son of George Stewart Wise, U. S. N., and cousin of Henry Alexander Wise, governor of Virginia. He was descended, on his father's side, from an old English royalist family. He entered the navy in 1834; became a passed midshipman in 1840; served in the depot of charts and on special duty; cruised on the coasts of Florida during the Seminole war, and in the Mediterranean in 1844-45; was promoted master in 1846, and lieutenant in 1847; during the Mexican war served on the Pacific coast; was attached to the frigate Cumberland of the Mediterranean station in 1852-54; was on ordnance duty at Boston and Washington till 1861, when he became attached to the Niagara of the blockading squadron off Charleston. In 1862 he was promoted to commander, and appointed assistant chief of the bureau of ordnance and hydrography, in which he served till January, 1869. He was promoted to captain Dec. 29, 1866. Capt. Wise was the author of "Los Gringos, or an Interior View of Mexico and California" (1849); "Tales for the Marines" (1855), a spirited and amusing series of adventures; "Scampavias: from Gibel Tarek to Stamboul, by Harry Gringo" (1857); "The Story of the Gray African Parrot, for Children" (1859); and "Captain Brand of the Centipede: a Pirate of Eminence in the West Indies" (London 1860). Capt. Wise was married to a daughter of Edward Everett, in 1848. He died in Naples, Italy, while on leave of absence, Apr. 2, 1869.

LEVY, Louis Edward, inventor, was born at Stenowitz, Bohemia, Oct. 12, 1846, son of Leopold and Wilhelmina (Fischer) Levy. His father emigrated to America in 1854, and settled in Detroit, Mich. After attending the public schools here, the son entered the employ of Louis Black, a manufacturer of optical instruments, and made a study of mathematics, physics and chemistry. He soon mastered the subject and became an expert microscopist. In 1866 he was



selected to make official microscopic examinations during a local epidemic of trichinosis, and he co-operated with the meteorological observatory of the U. S. lake survey station in Detroit, during 1866-68. For three years (1868-71) he was partner and manager of the Milwaukee branch of L. Black & Co., and while there took part in the meteorological observations which led to the establishment of the United States weather bureau. His first invention was a simplified method of micro-photography which was widely published (1869). Having settled in Baltimore, Md., in 1873, he continued a series of experiments begun in Milwaukee, and with the aid of David Bachrach, Jr., of Baltimore, invented a new photo-chemical engraving process called the Levy-type, which was jointly patented Jan. 4, 1875. The Levy-type Co. was organized to introduce the process, and was removed to Philadelphia in 1877. In 1887 he invented the engraved glass grating known as the "Levy line screen," now universally used for producing half-tone photo-engravings. This invention was developed with the aid of his brother, Max Levy, jointly patented by them and subsequently perfected by the latter. The Levy line screen greatly widened the field of the graphic arts. In 1890 he invented a new method of steel and copper plate engraving, known as the photo-mezzotint, which was brought out before the Franklin Institute in 1892, and in 1897 he invented the acid blast, or etching machine, which embodies an entirely novel principle of chemical erosion, producing etchings by the application of an atomized spray of acid driven vertically against the metal plate by a blast of air. This invention not only greatly reduces the time required for etching a plate to proper printing depth, but also saves the etcher from the ill effects of the acid fumes by carrying these out through a chimney with the escaping air blast. He was awarded a medal and diploma for "original discoveries in the field of photo-mechanical reproductive arts," at the Chicago exposition in 1893, and by the Imperial Russian Photographic Society of Moscow in 1896, and in the following year the Franklin Institute awarded the John Scott medal and premium to the Levy brothers for their invention of the engraved line screen. For his acid blast he received the Elliott Cresson gold medal from the Franklin Institute in 1899, and awards at the Paris exposition of 1900 and the St. Louis exposition in 1904. Still another invention in this field was produced by him, in 1901, known as the Levy etch powdering machine, which supplements the etching blast with a device for preparing plates for the etching process. After removing the Levy-type Co. to Philadelphia, a printing and publishing department was added to the business. In 1884 he became associated with others in the publication of an English edition of Brockhaus' "Bilder-Atlas," which was amplified into a series of eight volumes entitled "Iconographic Encyclopaedia," which was edited by Mr. Levy. He edited Simon Wolf's work, "The American Jew as Patriot, Soldier and Citizen." He also edited and published Cabrera's "Cuba and the Cubans" in 1896, and collaborated with Cabrera in publishing "Cuba y America" during 1897-99. He acquired an interest in the "Evening Herald" and "Sunday Mercury," which he used as mediums for demonstrating the possibilities of his inventions, and this was the beginning of the present extensive use of half-tone illustrations in magazines and newspapers. He is lecturer on techno-graphic arts in the Franklin Institute, and was a delegate from the

institute to the scientific congresses at the Paris exposition of 1900 and vice-president to the congress of inventors. He was married in 1881 to Pauline, daughter of David Dalsheimer of Baltimore, Md., and has two sons and one daughter.

DELANY, Patrick Bernard, inventor and electrician, was born at Killavilla, Kings co., Ireland, Jan. 28, 1845, son of James and Margaret (White) Delany. He was educated partly in private schools in his native land, and (after coming to the United States in 1855), in parochial schools at Hartford, Conn. In 1859 he entered the employ of the American Telegraph Co., at Hartford, becoming an operator in 1861, and passing through all grades from office boy to superintendent of lines, in 1870. During his connection with this company, he established his reputation as one of the most expert operators in the United States, performing the notable feat of copying behind the sender as fast as twenty-five words per minute. Mr. Delany early displayed inventive genius of a high order, and has obtained over 150 patents on improved devices, particularly in telegraphic systems and apparatus. The earliest and most notable of his inventions is his synchronous multiplex telegraph system, which makes it possible to send and receive six or more simultaneous messages between two stations hundreds of miles apart. Briefly described, the system involves two mounted wheel discs, one at either station, which are rapidly rotated at an even speed, causing a given point on the periphery of each to pass a given fixed point at the same moment, like the second hands of two perfectly timed watches. Six groups of contacts are arranged in circuit with six separate instruments, so that a circuit is closed about forty times through each at every revolution of the disc. By this means six or more sets of messages may be simultaneously transmitted and received over one wire, although the circuit between each pair of instruments is closed for only a small fraction of a second at a time. In practice, with six distinct circuits between the two stations the distribution has been automatically synchronized to within 1-500th part of a second through several hundred miles of line. In addition to this system, Mr. Delany has patented a rapid automatic or machine telegraph for trunk lines, by which as many as 8,000 words per minute have been recorded; a system of automatic telegraphy especially designed for cable service, and anti-induction cables, now manufactured by the Standard Under-ground Cable Co., of Pittsburg, Pa. The Delany multiplex telegraph has been officially adopted by the British government, for use in the national telegraph system, and was awarded the Elliott Cresson and John Scott medals of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, the gold medal and diploma at the international inventions exhibition, London, all in 1885. His automatic machine telegraph also received the Elliott Cresson gold medal in 1896, the gold medal of the Pan-American exposition in 1901, and the gold medal of the St. Louis exposition in 1904. In addition to his electrical activities, Mr. Delany has been at various times a special newspaper reporter and editor, and has contributed extensively to the technical journals. He has read papers on synchronous and high speed multiplex telegraphy before the Franklin Institute, and on the latter subject before the New York Electrical Society, at Cornell University and at the electrical congress, St. Louis. In 1896 he delivered an argument be-

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STIX (1813) COHEN @-unknown
 Koshman Solomon-Relia (Aurelia) Michael Moses-@ Micheal Cohen-@ [According to LS] Michael Moses
 Memelsdorf 1750-1808 (1756-1820) (Glensdorf 1730-1813) (Schneidach 1733-1813) (Glensdorf 1708)
 Demmelsdorf Demmelsdorf Bavarria Bavarria
 Conendal Moses - Aaron Cohen (Kuhp) (Glensdorf 1752-1827 Demm.) (Schneidach 1758-1830 Demmelsdorf) Caroline Moses-Moses Cohen (Glensdorf 1738)
 Solomon Stix Dorothea (Deborah) Cohen (Schneidach 1795-1883 Cincinnati) Aaron Cohen-Conendal Moses
 (Demmelsdorf 1788-1865 Westwood, Ohio) (Schneidach 1795-1883 Cincinnati) [According to ASR-this version does not specify that Conendal is related to Michael
 William Stix Dinah Rice
 (Demmelsdorf 1838-1914 St. Louis) (Bamberg 1842-1914 St. Louis) Bavarria
 Edith Stix - Joseph Wasserman (Cincinnati 1874-1972 Philadelphia) (Philadelphia 1861-1937 Philadelphia)
 4/2 8/4 11/8 6/16 7/26 9/8

RICE (REUS, 1813) (Heslein)
 Chaim (Henry) Felklein¹-Dinah @ Yondaf (Johnathan) Felklein-Esther @
 (Memelsdorf 1759-@) (Memelsdorf 1763-@) (Heidingsfeld) (Heidingsfeld) Bavarria Bavarria
 Samuel Neuman - Rachael Heyman Hindel (Hannah) Felklein - Heslein-David
 (Kleinsteinach 1783-@) (Memelsdorf 1789-@) (Heidingsfeld 1787-@) (Mistelfeld 1768-@) Bavarria Bavarria
 Yetta Neuman - Seligman Heslein (1813-Reus) (Kleinsteinach 1808-1895 Bamberg) (Mistelfeld 1798-1895 Bamberg)
 6/- LATE SUMMER OR FALL
 Dinah Rice (Reus) - William Stix

 LOWE (LOWY) (LEVY) FISCHER
 (Matthias Lowe - Rachael Sand) (Elias Fischer- Rosl Weis)
 Stenowitz, Bohemia Kundratz, @ Stenowitz Stenowitz
 (Judah Lowy) - (Wilhelmina Fischer)
 - Stenowitz Stenowitz

(Elias Lowy) [According to sources in Pilsen, Czech.
 Stenowitz Oct. 12, 1846 see footnote. 2]

 Leopold Levy - Wilhelmina Fischer [According to Louis Edward Levy]
 (Stenowitz) (Stenowitz)
 Louis Edward Levy - Pauline Dalsheimer
 (Stenowitz Oct. 12, 1846-1919 Philadelphia) (Naches, Mississippi 1855 -1954 Philadelphia)
 2/16
 Lionel Levy - Margaret Wasserman

1-This looks like a mistake by ASR. Logically it should be Heyman and not Felklein.
2-Prof. Dr. Max Hoch and Rabbi Smetanovy at the Rabbinate of Israelite Parish at Pilsen, Czech. did research for Howard Levy at an unknown date about the Levy family. After the dissolution of the parish at Stenowitz the register of births was moved to Pilsen, they write. The bracketted information is what was discovered above. They say that Elias Lowy was illegitimate and was acknowledged a Lowy at the marriage of his parents in 1849, married by an Angelus Kafka in Pilsen. I have explained in the biography page 7 what exactly took place.

DALSHEIMER

another LEVY

@-unknown

Henry Dalsheimer - Jeanette Salomon¹
(Eieffenbach, France) (Eieffenbach @ - 1827)

Abraham Levy - Therese Veille (or Simon)¹
(Nancy, France 1788-1858)

David Dalsheimer -
(Eieffenbach 1810 - @ Baltimore)

Caroline Levy
(Nancy, France 1816-1896 Baltimore)

Louis Edward Levy -

Pauline Dalsheimer
(Naches, Mississippi 1855 - 1954 Philadelphia)

WASSERMAN

Kirchenrad v. Wasserman - @ - Issac Fuchtl (Fuchs) - Celia @

Uriah Wasserman - Hannah Fuchtl (Fuchs) (Fox)
(Oberdorf, Bopfingen, Wurttemberg 1832-3-@) (Fuerstenfurt bei Langenfelt, Neuremburg 1832-@)
Bavaria

Joseph Wasserman -
(Philadelphia 1861 - 1937 Philadelphia)

Edith Stix
(St. Louis 1874 - 1972 Philadelphia)

Margaret Wasserman - Lionel Levy

1-It is 'Veille' on the Marriage Certificate of David and Caroline Dalsheimer and 'Simon' on the birth certificate of David and Caroline Dalsheimer's son Sylvain.