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The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews

Volume Two

The Nation of Islam

**How Jews Gained Control of the
Black American Economy**



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Preface

We have no documentable evidence of anti-Semitism on the part of the Temples of Islam movement or Elijah Muhammad.

—Arnold Forster, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith

In 1991 the **Honorable Minister Louis Farrakhan**, National Representative of The **Most Honorable Elijah Muhammad** and the **Nation of Islam** (NOI), released the first of several volumes in the scholarly series entitled *The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews*. This research was prepared by the NOI's Historical Research Department in response to the increasingly vicious calumnies made against Minister Farrakhan, namely, that he was “anti-Semitic” and that by his strong advocacy of Black economic and political power he had somehow wounded the “special relationship” that Jews claimed *had always existed* between Blacks and Jews.

In its 334 pages *The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews, Volume One*, conclusively proved the veracity of The Minister's position, revealing that Jews were in fact at the very center of the trans-Atlantic slave trade as merchants, financiers, shippers, and insurers and among the leading international marketers of the products of African slave labor. This information was compiled from texts written by prominent Jewish scholars and historians such as Dr. Jacob Rader Marcus, Dr. Marc Lee Raphael, Dr. Bertram W. Korn, Dr. Abraham Karp, Dr. Herbert I. Bloom, Isaac S. Emmanuel, and Leo Turitz—all of whom were also rabbis. Today, *The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews, Volume One*, can be found in the collections of every major academic library, including those of every Ivy League college and university. Since its publication in 1991, the critics of the Nation of Islam have quietly abandoned the persistent but mythological claim that Jews were either co-sufferers or innocent bystanders in the Black Holocaust.

But there was yet more. In the course of researching the *actual* relationship between Blacks and Jews in America, the Nation of Islam discovered a troubling pattern of Jewish misconduct. It turns out that the Honorable Minister Louis Farrakhan is only the *most recent* Black leader to be slandered by the Jewish charge of “anti-Semitism.” In fact, from early in the last century until the present day, every major Black leader at some point in his or her public life has been tagged with the Jewish scarlet letter “A” for “anti-Semite.”

The list of respected Blacks who have been victimized by the “black anti-Semite” label spans the religious and political spectra, from organizations to individuals, from politicians to entertainers. The roster of “black anti-

Semites” includes such eminent figures as Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. Du Bois, Marcus M. Garvey, the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Malcolm X, and The Most Honorable Elijah Muhammad, as well as President Nelson Mandela and Bishop Desmond Tutu of South Africa. Other Black figures targeted by Jewish slanderers include Julian Bond, Kwame Ture (Stokely Carmichael), Andrew Young, Kweisi Mfume, and the Reverends Al Sharpton, Jesse Jackson, and Joseph Lowery. Whole organizations have been so branded, including the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), the Black Panthers, the Universal Negro Improvement Association (Garvey’s movement), and the Nation of Islam. The spiritual leader of the independence movement in India, and the model for the American civil rights movement, Mohandas K. Gandhi, was labeled an “anti-Semite” for his advocacy of Palestinian rights.

Learned Black scholars like John Hope Franklin, J.A. Rogers, James Baldwin, Richard Wright, and even Julius Lester and Alice Walker have all been castigated as “black anti-Semites.” Black entertainers like the late Michael Jackson, film director Spike Lee, rapper Ice Cube, Arsenio Hall, Muhammad Ali, Public Enemy, and even Oprah Winfrey, if we are to believe some Jewish spokespeople, are *all* “black anti-Semites.” As was every one of the 2.2 million Black men attending the 1995 Million Man March, as well as those attending the 2000 Million Family March—babies and all!

Even white presidents Harry S. Truman, John F. Kennedy, Richard M. Nixon, Jimmy Carter, Gerald Ford, and George H.W. Bush have faced the charge of “anti-Semitism” for their statements or policies some Jews found objectionable. Within days of his 2009 inauguration, the first Black president of the United States of America, Barack Obama, was declared an “Anti-Semitic Jew-Hater” and caricatured on Israeli posters wearing the traditional Arab keffiyeh (headdress). A campaign in 2010 to impeach President Obama collects petition signatures at suburban Jewish supermarkets, using the same defamatory images. A Google search of “Obama and anti-Semitism” returns over five million hits (a search of “Farrakhan and anti-Semitism” returns a tiny fraction of that number—about 55,000).

Without a doubt the most powerful Black man in American history is the Most Honorable Elijah Muhammad, the leader of the Nation of Islam. In all of his more than forty years among Black people in America, The Messenger of Allah never “targeted” Jews in his uncompromising condemnation of white racism, yet Jews at the highest organizational levels have *always* labeled the NOI “anti-Semitic.” Cases in point:

- 1942: A secret **Anti-Defamation League of B’nai B’rith** file entitled “Temple of Islam Infiltration” states that a “Negro employed by us” proved “quite instrumental” in an FBI raid on the Chicago mosque resulting in 82 arrests.¹

¹ Cheryl Greenberg, “Black and Jewish Responses to Japanese Internment,” *Journal of American Ethnic History* 14, no. 2 (winter 1995): 22, 24, 35 n. 33 and 35.

- 1959: A *Time Magazine* article accuses the NOI of “anti-Semitism.”²
- 1959: The **American Jewish Committee** sent Black spies from the **Urban League** to Mr. Muhammad’s Newark, New Jersey, appearance.³
- 1963: The *Jewish Chronicle* of Pittsburgh labeled the NOI “the anti-Semitic Negro extremist group known as the ‘Black Muslims.’”⁴

In response to the 1959 *Time Magazine* article, the head of the Anti-Defamation League of B’nai B’rith, **Arnold Forster**, admitted in a secret memo that “*Time magazine notwithstanding, we have no documentable evidence of anti-Semitism on the part of the Temples of Islam movement or Elijah Muhammad.*” He affirmed that they are “not anti-Jewish per se.” Yet Jewish organizations publicly continued to label the NOI as “anti-Semitic.” In 1960, the chairman of the **American Jewish Congress**, Nathan Edelstein, wrote that “We doubt whether the bulk of its followers are presently committed to anti-Semitism.”⁵ A Jewish scholar who studied this racist Jewish phenomenon offered a compelling explanation:

Despite the Nation of Islam’s political marginalization, American Jewish Committee officials still feared Muhammad. His charismatic personality, willingness to confront racism in the most dramatic rhetorical terms and ability to inspire even non-believing African American listeners concerned Jewish leaders. The Nation of Islam leader, they feared, could earn the respect of his black audiences, even if they chose not to join his movement.⁶

Amazingly, this passage does not claim that Mr. Muhammad or the NOI evidenced any form of “anti-Semitism”—it says that the Jewish leaders “feared” Elijah Muhammad’s “willingness to confront racism”! What’s more, Jewish organizations worked tirelessly against the NOI—an organization *they knew was not anti-Jewish*. The question is, WHY? Why do these responsible Jewish leaders and organizations *have* to make the Black men, women, and children who stood with Muhammad “anti-Semitic”? Why did these Jewish leaders, presumably dedicated to the protection and advancement of the Jewish people, feel compelled to deem the NOI their enemy, as opposed to real and known anti-Semites like the white Ku Klux Klan or neo-Nazi movement? What undiscovered historical circumstances created this odious Jewish *policy* that affixes the term “anti-Semite” to the strongest of Black advocates for justice, whether they mention Jews or not?

It has reached the point today that *any* Black person rising to national prominence must first declare publicly his or her galactic distance from Black leaders branded with the Jewish scarlet letter—before any other issue

² Marc Dollinger, “‘Until You Can Fight as Generals’: American Jews and Black Nationalism, 1958-64,” in *The Jewish Role in American Life*, vol. 4, eds. Barry Glassner and Jeremy Schoenberg (Los Angeles: USC Casden Institute, 2005), 52ff.

³ *Ibid.*, 54-56.

⁴ 19 July 1963, 20.

⁵ Dollinger, “‘Until You Can Fight as Generals,’” 52-53.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 54.

can be addressed. The latest example of this unfortunate state of affairs was the 2008 presidential election campaign, in which the ultimate winner, Barack Obama, was forced to denounce Minister Farrakhan and renounce and abandon *his own pastor* of twenty years, the Reverend Jeremiah E. Wright. In this extraordinary exercise of raw Jewish political intimidation, a fabricated threat of “black anti-Semitism” was elevated in importance above two wars, a crashing economy, the health care crisis, home foreclosures, education reform, drug violence, rising unemployment, and many other *serious* concerns, in order to upbraid the *Black* man for ever thinking about a relationship with those *Black* leaders unacceptable to the Jewish people.

Ultimately, Blacks can only redefine and restructure their relationship with Jews based on *accurate* analysis of the historical events that shaped Black–Jewish interactions. The Messenger of Allah, The Most Honorable Elijah Muhammad, taught that “History is best qualified to reward your research,” for only through that re-education process will Blacks be empowered to establish informed and effective policies for Black advancement that are no longer subject to manipulation and control by *any* other people.

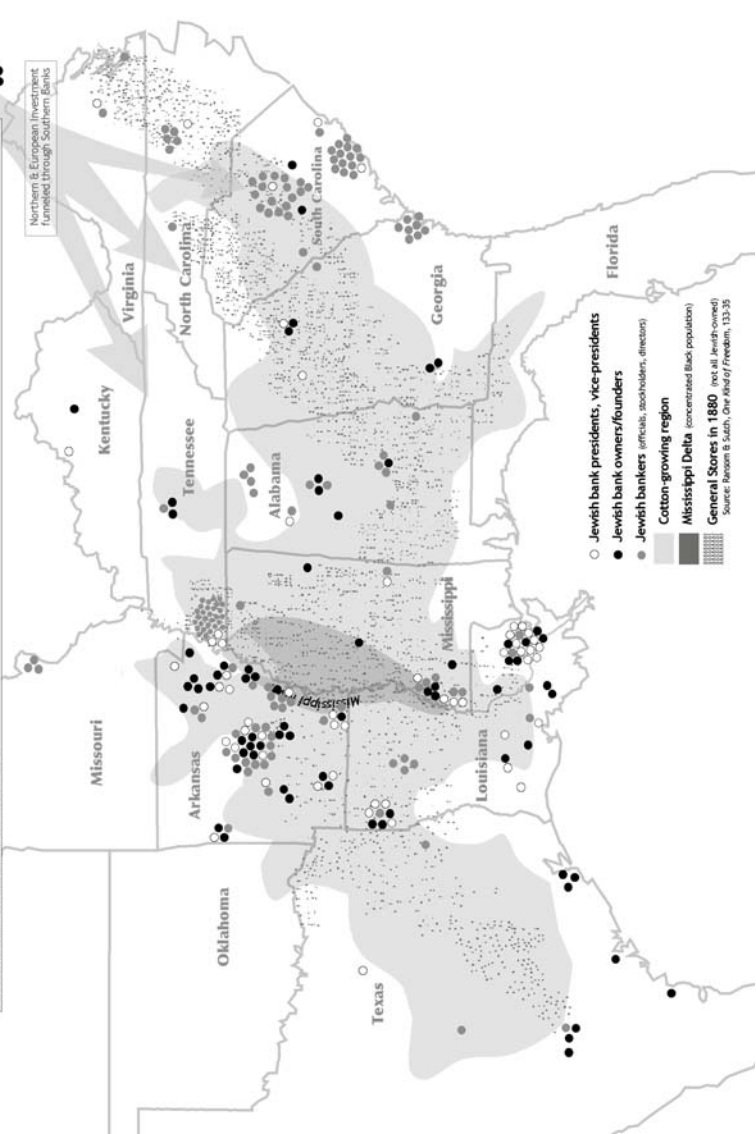
The first volume of this title presented a comprehensive overview of the slave-trading history of the Jewish people. This volume continues that examination and presents new evidence that calls into question the prevailing interpretations of the history of Blacks and Jews in the post-slavery American South. The research finds Blacks and Jews to be critical members of the culture, playing vastly different roles within the cotton economy. This volume will review those roles and examine the nature of the Black–Jewish relationship. Everyone knows that Blacks after slavery never did get the promised forty acres or the mules—but there are now surprising answers about who actually did.

Was Jim Crow law an equal opportunity oppressor, or did Blacks and Jews have different experiences in the American South? The American Labor Movement has been deliberately overlooked in most histories of Black people, despite its devastating long-term effect on Black progress. That movement is examined for its special relevance to the history of Blacks and Jews. Finally, the Ku Klux Klan reigned for decades throughout America as the terroristic enforcers of white supremacy: lynchings, massacres, and ritual murders were common occurrences. We know which end of the rope Blacks occupied, but what role did Jews play in this blood-soaked chapter in American history?

Those who have vigilantly controlled the “dialogue” between Blacks and Jews have removed all these critical historical issues from consideration. Now those who have incessantly and wrongly labeled Blacks “anti-Semitic” must confront a more complete body of evidence that challenges long-held beliefs about the Black–Jewish relationship.

Jewish Banking Infrastructure in the Slavery/Jim Crow South

This map represents a limited view of the formal Jewish banking infrastructure established during the slavery/Jim Crow era. Included are the ubiquitous country stores (an estimated 8,000 in the cotton regions in 1880, a disproportionate percentage Jewish-owned), who were major providers of loans and credit to slave owners, planters, and sharecroppers. Excluded are the "thousands" of individual traveling peddlers, who were known to provide money-lending services. The country store merchants (Jew and Gentile) were an essential part of the Jewish financial network, which funneled Northern and European investment into the slavery/Jim Crow South.



Banking on Slavery: The Jewish Banking Network in Slavery and Jim Crow

Banking historian Larry Schweikart wrote that “*A substantial number of southern Jews engaged in banking, and their records show strong kinship bonds and interregional ties of ethnicity that add still other divisions to the banking class.*” According to several Jewish sources, the following is an abbreviated* list of Jewish bankers in the American South. Many more Jewish merchants acted as informal banks throughout the Southern countryside.

Jewish Banker	Place	Position	Timeframe & Description
Alabama			
Otto Marx	Birmingham	banker	early 1900s
Burghard and Sigfried Steiner	Birmingham	bank owners	1887; once saved the city from bankruptcy
Mervyn Sterne	Birmingham	invest. banker	1920s
Louis Falk	Decatur	board member	late 1800s; served on the boards of Morgan County Building & Loan Assoc. and First National Bank
Hugo Schloss	Eufaula	board member	late 1800s; local bank
Joseph Seligman	Greensboro	invest. banker	mid-1800s; began as peddler; became international
Salomon Andrews	Huntsville	commissioner	1829; also operated in Tuscaloosa
Morris Bernstein	Huntsville	board member	late 1800s; local bank
Robert Herstein	Huntsville	board member	late 1800s; local bank
Gerson May	Jasper	director	c. 1900
Ike May	Jasper	pres., bd. mem.	c. 1900
Lehman Brothers	Montgomery	invest. bankers	1850s; slave owners; cotton traders/factors
Moses Brothers	Montgomery	bank owners	1880s; Moses Bros. Bank; they were “prime movers” in establishing the town of Sheffield in 1884
Leonel Weil	Montgomery	board member	mid-1900s; First Alabama Bank of Montgomery
Morris Hohenberg	Selma	board member	
Bernard Friedman	Tuscaloosa	bank founder	c. 1880s; first bank in the town
Arkansas†			
Simon Adler	Batesville	bank founder	post-Civil War; People’s Savings Bank
Joe Isaacs	Blytheville	bank co-founder	c. 1930s; was also a merchant and cotton buyer
Henry Berg	Camden	bank president	early 1900s; First National Bank of Camden; he and brother Leo invested in land and property
Leo Berg	Camden	bank president	early 1900s; Merchants & Planters Bank; mayor (1920s); owned largest jewelry store in SW Ark.
Henry Myar	Camden	bank founder, president	c. 1900; Camden National Bank; stockholder in several banks; one of the wealthiest men in Arkansas
Moses “Mose” Stern	Camden	co-founder, dir.	c. 1900s; Ouachita Valley Bank; pres. of Board of Trade
Mayer F. Gates	Conway	bank co-founder	c. 1920s; First National Bank of Conway
Louis Blumberg	Cotton Plant	bank vice-pres.	early 1900s; local bank
Joe Goldstein	Dermott	bank founder	1900s; First Natl. Bk. of Dermott; pres. of Cham. of Comm.
Dave Kimpel	Dermott	bank officer	1890s; served as the 2nd mayor of the town
A. Feibelman	Eudora	bank vice-pres.	c. early 1900s; served as vice president of 2 banks
A. A. Fischel	Eudora	bank secretary	c. early 1900s; Merchants and Planters Bank
Reynold H. Meyer	Eudora	bank founder, president	early 1900s; First Natl. Bank of Lake Village; v.p. of First Natl. Bank of Eudora; served as mayor

* This Jewish banking network was certainly not limited to the South, but existed in every area of the continent where Jews settled and opened businesses. This study focuses on the Jewish bankers of the South because of their direct impact on the fortunes of the Southern Black population.

† Arkansas had only thirty-nine banks by 1900.

Jewish Banker	Place	Position	Timeframe & Description
Alvin Meyer, Sr.	Eudora	bank president	mid-1900s; First Natl. Bank; son of Reynold Meyer
M. Schwartz	Eudora	bank president	early 1900s; First National Bank of Eudora
Alexander Becker and Benjamin Lewis	Forrest City	bank founders	late 1800s; Bank of Eastern Arkansas; arrived in 1875 and established a large dry goods and general store; involved in farming and real estate
Charles Lewis	Forrest City	bank director	early 1900s; Benjamin Lewis's son; he and Alexander Becker were directors of several trust companies in Little Rock and Helena and in 3 other states
Julius Lesser	Forrest City & Marianna	bank founder	1880s; Lee County Bank; stockholder in several banks; city treasurer and alderman in Marianna
Joseph Adler	Fort Smith	banker	late 1800s; Bernhard Baer's brother-in-law
Bernhard Baer	Fort Smith	bank co-founder	1871; National Bank of Western Arkansas
Hiram Nakdimen	Fort Smith	bank president	mid-1900s; City National Bank; son of I.H. Nakdimen; extensive real estate holdings
Iser Hiram Nakdimen	Fort Smith	bank founder, owner	c. 1900-1940s; founded 19 banks in 2 states; rescued Oklahoma in 1911 by purchasing \$1.75 million in bonds
Isaac Ehrman	Helena	bank stockholder	mid-1800s; People's Savings Bank
Milton W. "Pete" Goldsmith	Helena	bank director	early 1900s; Helena National Bank; leading cotton merchant in Arkansas
Aaron Meyers	Helena	banker	1910s; was elected city marshal, city tax collector, mayor, and city treasurer
B. Seelig	Helena	banker	1910s
J. L. Solomon	Helena	banker	1910s
Louis Solomon	Helena	banker	late 1800s; Security Bank and Trust Company
Jacob Trieber	Helena	bank founder, president	1887-1890s; First Natl. Bank of Helena; judge, Masonic grand master; a force in state banking law
Rudolph Abramson	Holly Grove	bank president	1930s; Bank of Holly Grove
David Burgauer	Hot Springs	bank president	early 1900s; Arkansas Trust Co.
Ernest F. Klein	Hot Springs	bank officer	c. late 1800s; Arkansas National Bank
Alec Berger	Jonesboro	founder, chm.	1930s; Mercantile Bank
Ben H. Berger	Jonesboro	founder, pres.	1930s; Mercantile Bank
Rudolph H. Meyer	Jonesboro	bank co-founder	early 1900s; his dept. store (est. 1881) largest in town, covering a half acre of floor space
Maurice S. Rubenstein	Lake City	bank co-founder	mid-1900s; Farmers' Bank (merged w. Citizens' Bk.)
Gus Blass	Little Rock††	board member	c. 1873; German National Bank
Aaron Frank	Little Rock	bank co-founder	c. 1900s; Southern Trust Co.
Gus Gans	Little Rock	co-founder, dir.	1890s; Bank of Commerce; Southern Trust Co.
Sol Gans	Little Rock	director	c. 1880s; Exchange National Bank
Jacob D. Goldman	Little Rock	bank president	1910s; 3 banks merged, with cotton magnate Goldman as president; 5 of 16 stockholders were Jews
James B. Gross	Little Rock	director	early 1900s; stockholder, director of several banks
Alfred Kahn	Little Rock	bank president	1907-1950s; Union Trust; a.k.a. "dean of Little Rock bankers"; pres. of Ark. Bankers Assoc., Chamber of Comm.
Herman Kahn	Little Rock	bank president	c. 1900; Bank of Commerce; father of Alfred and Sidney (S.L.)
S. L. Kahn	Little Rock	bank vice-pres.	c. 1900; Bank of Commerce
M. Katzenstein	Little Rock	board member	c. 1873; German National Bank
Harry, Emmett, and Henry Lasker	Little Rock	bank founders	1915; Lasker-Morris Bank and Trust Company, changed to Commercial Trust Company
A. R. Levy	Little Rock	bank co-founder	early 1900s; Southern Trust Co.
A. A. Mandlebaum	Little Rock	bank official	c. 1866; Merchants National Bank (name changed to First National Bank); Exchange National Bank
J. W. Mandlebaum	Little Rock	bank official	1882; Exch. Natl. Bk.; owned a "leading" hdwe. store
Abe Ottenheimer	Little Rock	bank director	c. 1890s; Bank of Commerce
H. W. Pfeifer	Little Rock	bank co-founder	early 1900s; Southern Trust Co.
Philip Pfeifer	Little Rock	bank director	1882; Exchange National Bank

†† Between 1866 and the 1890s some seven banks were established in Little Rock, and in five of these, Jews were either officers or board members.

Jewish Banker	Place	Position	Timeframe & Description
H. B. Pollock	Little Rock	collector	1882; Exchange National Bank
J. S. Pollock	Little Rock	bank vice-pres.	1880s; Exchange National Bank
Abe Stiewel	Little Rock	bank founder	c. 1900s; Union Trust Co.; owner of several coal mines; "was one of Little Rock's wealthiest citizens"
Isaac Wolf	Little Rock	board member	c. 1880s; German Natl. Bank; Exchange Natl. Bank
Benjamin Berger	Malvern	bank co-founder	1870s; Bank of Malvern; brother of Henry Berger
Henry Berger	Malvern	bank co-founder	1870s; Bank of Malvern
Julius Lesser	Marianna	bank founder	late 1800s; Lee County Bank; est. the Lesser Cotton Co. (later, Lesser-Goldman Cotton Co.) of St. Louis
Heyman Arnof	McCrory	bank co-founder	1903; Bank of McCrory
Nathan Arnof	McCrory	bank president	1934; Bk. of McCrory; chm. of the board and C.E.O.; son of Heyman
Norman C. Wolff	Newport	bank official	1900s; Sigmund Wolff's son
Sigmund Wolff	Newport	bank president	c. 1900; president of 2 local banks
Maurice Altheimer	N. Little Rock	bank president	early 1900s; served as president of Twin City Bank of North Little Rock for twenty years
James B. Gross	N. Little Rock	stockholder	c. early 1900s; conducted a plantation supply business; director of several banks
A. D. Bertig	Paragould	bank president	post-1870s; First National Bank of Paragould; had 13 cotton gins and 7,000 acres of land
David M. Bluthenthal	Pine Bluff	bank co-founder	c. 1900; Citizens' Bank of Pine Bluff
Isaac Dreyfus	Pine Bluff	founder, director	late 1800s; Merchants & Planters Bank
Charles Weil	Pine Bluff	founder, director	late 1800s; Merchants & Planters Bank
Arthur S. Riegler	Tuckerman	board member	c. 1920s; Tuckerman Bank; pres., Chamber of Commerce
Isaac Block	Wynne	founder, pres.	1890s; first president of Cross County Bank
David Drexler	Wynne	bank pres., dir.	post-WWII; Wynne Federal S&L, dir. of Cross County Bank
Hyman Steinberg	Wynne	bank director	early 1900s; Cross County Bank; helped est. Merchants & Farmers Gin Co.; financed area industrialization
Isaac Block	Wynne Sta.	bank founder, pres.	1890s; Cross County Bank; built a cotton gin and bought more than seven hundred acres of land, building tenant houses on each forty-acre plot

Georgia

Samuel B. Brown	Albany	founder, owner	late 1800s; Exchange Bank, Albany National Bank
Joseph Rosenberg	Albany	bank co-founder	c. 1950s; Bank of Albany
Selig Bernstein	Athens	bank president	c. 1890s; Commercial Bank
Moses G. Michael	Athens	bank founder	1890s-1900s; Athens Savings Bank, also its vice-president; president of Chamber of Commerce
Myer Stern	Athens	bank founder	1890s-1900s; Athens Savings Bank, also president
Jacob Haas	Atlanta	bank president	c. 1890s; president of 2 banks, cashier of a third
Simon Lesser	Augusta	bank director	1880s; National Exchange Bank; cotton planter
Leopold Adler	Savannah	banker	dept. store merchant; pres., Chamber of Commerce
Isaac Cohen	Savannah	bank director	post-Civil War; Planters' Bank
Octavus Cohen	Savannah	bank director	post-Civil War; Marine and Fire Insurance Bank
Solomon Cohen	Savannah	bank director	c. 1840s; Central Railroad and Banking Company; father was also a banker
Abram Minis	Savannah	bank director	post-Civil War; Southern Bank of Georgia
Herman Myers	Savannah	bank director	1880s; board of "many banks"; Savannah mayor (1895)
Mordecai Myers	Savannah	board member	early 1800s; sat on the board of several local banks
Elias Weil	Savannah	bank director	post-Civil War; Southern Bank of Georgia

Kentucky

Benjamin Gratz	Lexington	bank founder	early 1800s; slave owner
John I. Jacob	Louisville	bank president	1800s; Bank of Kentucky; city councilor; and a founder of the local gas company and horsecar lines

Louisiana

Samuel Hart	Louisiana	bank stockholder	c. 1823
Benjamin Levy	Louisiana	bank director	c. 1835; shareholder in other banks

Jewish Banker	Place	Position	Timeframe & Description
Manuel Monsanto	Louisiana	banker	late 1700s
Jacob Farnbacher	Baton Rouge	bank owner	
Jacob Frankel	Crowley	bank vice-pres.	c. 1890
Henry Michael Hyams	Donaldsonville	banker	1830s; slave owner; cousin of Judah P. Benjamin, Confederate leader; was elected Lt.-gov. in 1859
Abrom Kaplan	Kaplan	bank founder	early 1900s; founded town after buying a plantation; established banks, credit unions
Maurice Muller	Lake Charles	bank v.p.	c. 1900; Calcasieu Natl. Bk.; dir. Chamber of Comm.
Charles Lehmann	Morgan City	bank founder	1902; worked with Maurice E. Norman
Maurice E. Norman	Morgan City	bank founder	1902; worked with Charles Lehmann
Jules Dreyfus	New Iberia	banker	c. 1900
Lazard Kling	New Iberia	bank president	early 1900s
Florian Hermann	New Orleans	board member	1830s; son of banker Samuel Hermann
Lucien Hermann	New Orleans	bank president	1830s; son of banker Samuel Hermann
Samuel Hermann	New Orleans	merchant banker	1800s; slave owner; all 3 sons were bankers
Samuel Hermann, Jr.	New Orleans	board member	1830s; son of Samuel Hermann
Katz & Barnett	New Orleans	merchants	1866; auctioneers, wholesalers, acted as financial clearinghouse for smaller country merchants
Carl Kohn	New Orleans	bank pres., agent	1870s; Samuel Kohn's nephew
Joachim Kohn	New Orleans	dir. of 2 banks	Samuel Kohn's brother
Samuel Kohn	New Orleans	bank investor	mid-1800s; slave owner, "prominent banker, investor...one of the city's wealthiest financiers"
Kohn, Reinach & Co.	New Orleans	Jewish-owned bank	1870s
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	New Orleans	invest. bankers	mid-1800s
Eugene H. Levy	New Orleans	banker	mid-1800s; slave owner; in father's banking business
Jack (Jacob) Levy	New Orleans	banker	1800s
Isidore Newman	New Orleans	merchant	c. 1900; founder of Maison Blanche department stores; Stock Exchange co-founder
Ruben Levin Rochelle	New Orleans	merchant banker	mid-1800s; slave owner; partner of Hart Moses Shiff; shareholder in other banks
Ezekiel Salomon	New Orleans	banker	d. 1822; slave owner; United States Bank official
Jacob Henry Schiff	New Orleans	invest. banker	mid-1800s; eventual head of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
Hart Moses Shiff	New Orleans	merchant banker	slave owner; shareholder in other banks
Meyer M. Simpson	New Orleans	banker, broker	mid-1800s; for 30 yrs "a shrewd financier and businessman"
Judah Touro	New Orleans	board member	early 1800s; slave owner; philanthropist
Daniel Warburg	New Orleans	banker, director	1830s; slave owner
Julius Weis	New Orleans	banker	1865; plantation supplier
Morris A. Hirsch	Opelousas	bank president	1930s; first president of St. Landry Bank
Mervine Kahn	Rayne	bank founder	1884
Julius Asher	Shreveport	bank founder	1876; Asher's Bank; sold to Edward & Benjamin Jacobs
Ernest R. Bernstein	Shreveport	bank vice-president	early 1900s; Commercial National Bank; elected mayor of Shreveport in 1905
Samuel Goldstein	Shreveport	bank director	c. 1900; First Federal Savings & Loan Co.
Edward & Benjamin Jacobs	Shreveport	bank founders	1877; Bkg. House of E. & B. Jacobs (became First Natl. Bank, then Bank One); son Walter later joined
Arthur T. Kahn	Shreveport	bank v.p., pres.	early 1900s; Comml. Natl. Bk., Shreveport Natl. Bk.
Simon Levy, Jr.	Shreveport	bank founder, president	1880s; Banking House of S. Levy & Co. (in 1892 merged into Commercial Natl. Bank); capt. in Confederate Army
Philip Lieber	Shreveport	bank president	c. 1930; First Federal Savings & Loan Co.
Abe Meyer	Shreveport	bank vice-pres.	c. 1900; City Savings Bank & Trust; plantation owner
Maryland			
Cohen family	Baltimore	bankers	c. 1800; went from lotteries into banking and stocks
J. I. Cohen, Jr. & Bros.	Baltimore	Jewish-owned bank	1800s; est. by Jacob I. Cohen, Jr.; Baltimore city councilman (1826), council president (1845-51)
Solomon Etting	Baltimore	bank founder	c. 1800; slave owner; Union Bank, bank stockholder
Mississippi			
Morris & Jake Gattman	Aberdeen	bank founders	post-Civil War

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