

Religion

Source: The History of Newark, Atkinson, W.B. Gould publisher - 1878.

"The first member of the Jewish faith to settle in Newark was Louis Trier, a native of Germany, who came here in April 1844, and was employed in Halsey and Tucker's tannery. Two years later there were enough Israelites here to form a small congregation. They worshipped in a room in Broome Street. Twelve years later, in 1859, the first synagogue was built on Washington street."

Source: Old South High Street, Newark, N.J. by Richard C. Jenkinson.

In the '70's old South High street, Newark was bounded by New Jersey Railroad avenue, Clay street, High street, and the line of Chestnut street on the south. High street was then a fine residential district and we find the name of Abraham Rothschild listed among prominent Newarkers who had residences there.

Source: The History of Newark, by Urquhart. Published 1913 by The Lewis Historical Publishing Company.

Chapter VIII - The Jewish Immigration to Newark (p.1065 to 1070)

"In 1840 there were but five or six Jewish families in Newark and this number had grown to about sixty in 1848. They had nearly all come from Germany and most of them were peddlers, who carried their goods in baskets or bundles from house to house and often went far out into the surrounding country. At that time Newark had about 35,000 inhabitants and trade and opportunity were small and those first immigrants often had a hard struggle to make a living."

"The first Jews held their services in private houses, then in a few halls, then they ~~begun~~ began to go to B'nai Jeshurun which was the first synagogue built on Washington street between Market and William streets, at a cost of \$5,500."

The fourth main congregation, Anche Russia, on West Kinney street,

The History of Newark, by Urquhart.

took place about 1903. It is served by the Rev. Hyman Brodsky."

"Synagogues of the following congregations exist: Agudas Achim, Ahawas Achim, Anche Israel, Anche Romanin, Eien Jacob, Linas Hazedek, Mishnayas, Toras Emeth. Besides these, services are held in a number of halls, schools, and private houses. It is said at times, even in the workshop when men must work on the sabbath, one of their number will read the Jewish service during the pause in work. All ~~together~~ together, there are about 24 congregations with over 200 heads of families. (Jewish congregations are not counted by the number of persons of either sex belonging to them, but usually by the heads of families.) Besides these congregations, there are ~~many~~ Talmud Torah associations (societies for the study of literature and Jewish customs) and even some lodges hold regular services. The entire Jewish population numbers from about 45,000 to 50,000; over $\frac{1}{2}$ have come from Russia."

The Jewish charitable institutions and organizations reflect the charitable nature of the Jews, a nature which it shares with all other nationalities and races.