

JEWISH LIFE IN CELLE

Isaac Levy Enoch's family had been living in Celle for a long time. His older brother went into commerce and later established himself as a merchant in Hamburg.

Isaac Levy Enoch wanted to learn a profession. He decided to become a soap boiler. Soap boilers did not have a guild, so he could start his apprenticeship. After he finished his apprenticeship, he travelled around for a few years as a journeyman. Then he returned to the soap boiler Enoch in Celle, for whom he had been working as a journeyman.

On June 14, 1832 Isaac Levy Enoch filed a petition in order to become a soap boiler in the suburbs of Celle. Soap making was a technical profession then.

On September 19, 1832 he got a trade license as a soap boiler and branch permission for one year. He had to pay six Reichstaler per year in protection money, which was a huge sum. Isaac Levy Enoch had to subordinate to the customary legal requirements for Jews. 1832 he was officially incorporated in the list of Protected Jews. Because soap boiling was not subject to guild coercion, and because his family had been living in Celle for a long time, it was not too complicated to get approval. Otherwise, other administrative offices would definitely have objected. It is highly debatable if a non-local Jew had been licensed in a similar way.