THE BIRTH OF A HOSPITAL

The story of the birth of
The National Jewish Hospital
in Denver, Colorado



By MILTON L. ANFENGER

THE BIRTH OF A HOSPITAL

DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF A
GOOD MAN AND A GODLY WOMAN
MY BELOVED FATHER AND MOTHER

LOUIS ANFENGER, 1842-1900

LOUISE ANFENGER, 1847-1938

"None may enter who can pay,
None can pay who enter"

Airplane View
National Jewish Hospital
1942





The first building of the Hospital
now known as the
WILLIAM S. FRIEDMAN BUILDING


B'NAI B'RITH BUILDING
NATIONAL JEWISH HOSPITAL
"NONE MAY ENTER WHO CAN PAY—NONE CAN PAY WHO ENTER"


B'NAI B'RITH
INFIRMARY BUILDING

The Pioneers

BACK IN "THE EIGHTIES" while Denver was still a frontier town; when the Jewish community was proportionately small; the fame of Colorado and its therapeutic climate as a cure-all, had attracted to Denver from Eastern cities, men and women in search of lost health. Many came weak and emaciated and returned to their homes practically restored to good health and earning power. Those who remained wrote in glowing colors of the health giving wonders of Denver and Colorado.

Thus, year after year, month after month and day after day, the sick came to Denver. Some who came were in affluent or moderate financial circumstances; but unfortunately a goodly number were destitute as well as sick. There were then but few Hospitals in Colorado and these were filled and had long waiting lists for those who were able to pay. There was no place in which the suffering destitute Jew could lay his head and find sympathy and alleviation except in a few homes of the philanthropic minded portion of Denver's Jewish community.

Early in the history of Denver a Jewish Relief Society

had been organized. For years the Jews of Denver as a community and individually had given freely and unstintingly of their means to help the poor and sick and contributed heavily to the maintenance of the Relief Society notwithstanding the fact that the great burden on their hands was one that to a great extent should have been borne by Eastern communities. Day after day destitute sick Jews came to Denver and knocked at the doors of their coreligionists and begged for a place to rest.

Denver Jewry Acts

Out of this crying need came the thought of a Hospital which might meet the demands of the hour. From sallow cheeks, from emaciated bodies and trembling hands, from the hacking coughs and sudden hemorrhages came an appeal which found response in the call for a mass meeting of Jewish citizens held in Temple Emanuel on November 3, 1889 at which all of the representative Jews of Denver were present. All present were united in the determination to build a Hospital which would prove a haven of rest and relief to the poor sick unfortunates; a Hospital of which the community could be proud. To those few at that time there never came the thought that the maintenance of such a Hospital by one small Jewish Community would prove impossible. Blindly, they were animated only by the beatings of their sympathetic hearts and the promptings of their noble charitable souls.

A second mass meeting was held on November 10,

1889 at which a committee was designated and empowered to take necessary action to incorporate an organization, which corporation should proceed to raise the necessary funds; build and operate a Hospital such as the needs of the emergency required.

Hospital Association Organized

On April 8, 1890, Articles of Incorporation of THE JEWISH HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION OF COLORADO were filed with the Secretary of State of Colorado.

The Incorporators named in the Articles of Incorporation are as follows: W. S. Friedman, Henry Frankel, M. Jarecki, Samuel Lesem, Benj. Wisebart, Herman Strauss, David Kline, I. M. Appel, E. H. Saltiel, Robt. Levy, Sam Barets, Henry Plonsky, John Elsner, S. L. Holzman, Louis Anfenger, S. Rose, Jacob Boehm, E. Monash, M. S. Appel, S. Friedenthal, and Wm. Weil.

The Board of Trustees named in said Articles to have charge for the first year were as follows: Messrs. Frankel, Friedman, Anfenger, Weil, Barets, Holzman, Monash, M. S. Appel, Elsner, Strauss and Lesem.

The purpose of the Corporation, as stated in said Articles, was as follows:

(a) To procure a tract of land in the County of Arapahoe suitable for the erection of a Hospital and such other kindred institutions as the Board of Trustees may hereafter determine.

(b) To erect a Hospital and put the same in operation for the treatment of persons suffering from diseases or disorders

requiring medical treatment; reserving to the Board of Trustees the power to exclude such diseases as they may deem inexpedient to admit.

(c) To have a Jewish management for said Hospital.

(d) To admit Jews and non-Jews.

(e) To alleviate suffering and render aid to the distressed, and to perform all acts necessary for the accomplishment of the purposes and objects herein set forth.

Henry Frankel was President, and David Plessner was Secretary, respectively, of the corporation.

Hospital Site Purchased

On June 5, 1890, The Jewish Hospital Association of Colorado purchased from The Chamberlin Investment Company, twelve lots, in Capitol Avenue Subdivision. The deed for these lots is dated June 5, 1890, but was not recorded until September 5, 1890. The consideration named in the deed is $7,500.00. On part of these lots a hospital building was erected. On December 6, 1894, the Association borrowed $5,000.00, and gave a trust deed on the twelve lots and the building to secure same. This indebtedness was paid and the trust deed released on January 21, 1897, on which date a new trust deed was given to secure an indebtedness of $4,000.00, which was released on June 18, 1898, on which date a new trust deed was given by the Association to secure an indebtedness of $4,500.00, which remained a lien on the property until June 6, 1905, when the indebtedness was

paid and the real estate released to the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives.

The first building erected by the Jewish Hospital Association of Colorado was the building which is now designated as the "William S. Friedman Building." The corner stone of this building was laid on October 9, 1892 with appropriate exercises. The Rocky Mountain News, a Denver daily newspaper, in its issue on October 10, 1892 commented as follows:

"The exercises yesterday were attended by several thousand people of all denominations, and the cable and electric car lines were taxed to full capacity, while the route to the site was lined with carriages.

The platform was occupied by a number of prominent men, as well as the officers of the Hospital Association. Besides the latter were Rabbi W. S. Friedman, United States Senator Edward O. Wolcott and Rev. Myron W. Reed.

The exercises began with a selection by the Denver Maennerchor, and Rev. S. A. Eliot of the Unitarian Church followed with a fervent prayer for the blessing of the institution the cornerstone of which they were about to lay.

"For Humanity . . . Regardless of Creed"

Rev. W. S. Friedman made the opening remarks. He said in part: 'The idea of the Hospital had its birth in November 1889, and the desire of its founders was to rear a Temple unbounded by any creed. This Association is not sectarian, as the name might indicate. As pain knows no creed so is this building the prototype of the grand idea of Judaism, which casts aside no stranger no matter of what race or blood. This institution

was inaugurated for the treatment of consumption mainly, and particular attention will be paid to these cases. We consecrate this structure to humanity, to our suffering fellowman, regardless of creed'."

Panic Prevents Progress

The building which cost $40,000 was completed, but remained unoccupied, except for use by a caretaker (a Mr. J. Waxman and family) during the year 1892, until opened by the Provisional Board of Control of the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, in 1899. Immediately after the completion of the first building, the financial panic of 1893 so affected the citizens of Denver that it became impossible at that time to raise any further funds to purchase necessary equipment and provide for operation of a Hospital. During those years many plans were suggested and tried, but none proved successful.

"Frances Jacobs Hospital"

Among others was a suggestion to name the Hospital the "Frances Jacobs Hospital" in honor of Mrs. Frances Jacobs, a fine Jewess who had attained an enviable name and reputation for charitable work in Denver, and who was especially held in high esteem by the Christian population. Most of the funds for the purchase of the lots and the erection of the building had been raised from the Jews of Denver, and it was believed and advocated that if the name of the Hospital was changed as suggested, it would

bring large contributions of money from the wealthy citizens of the city. The Association voted to designate the Hospital as the "Frances Jacobs Hospital". A further effort to raise the necessary funds to open and equip the building as a Hospital was made, but did not prove sufficiently successful. In the meantime a large, neat sign, "Frances Jacobs Hospital", had been placed on the building and remained on the building for several years.

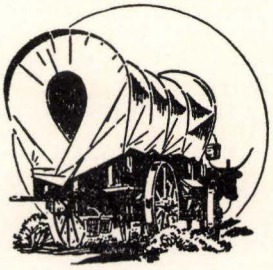
When all of the plans and suggestions which had been tried had failed to raise the needed funds, nothing further was accomplished by the Jewish Hospital Association of Colorado as such, to attain the opening and operation of a Hospital.

For years that building erected to be a haven for sick wanderers from all parts of the land, stood like the wraith of an unfulfilled promise, seemingly as hopeless as were the hundreds of destitute sick who walked aimlessly on Denver's sun-lit streets, and only then the realization came to Denver's Jewish citizens that they had undertaken a project far too great to be consummated by Denver's small Jewish community. Many lost heart and favored abandonment of the proposition and were willing to turn over the building and ground to the mortgagee. At one time it was decided to lease the building for use as a private sanatorium for insane but the contract was never carried out.

But a small stalwart band of those Jewish citizens refused to end their dream and labored on with the hope still vague and indefinite that in some way their great conception could and would be brought to flower. The bleak

and empty walls of that one building spoke only of a hope that had been dashed to earth and during those long years there appeared no rift in the cloud which continuously dimmed that hope.

Then suddenly out of the darkness came the dispelling rays of sunshine which kept alive the flickering hope which had been so steadfastly dimming through the years. That ray of sunshine was the Order of B'nai B'rith.



Denver Lodge and District Grand Lodge No. 2 B'nai B'rith

THE SUBJECT OF THE JEWISH HOSPITAL, in Denver, was first officially brought to the attention of District Grand Lodge No. 2, B'nai B'rith, at the annual convention of the District held at Toledo, Ohio, in March, 1895, when Louis Anfenger, of Denver Lodge, was the District Grand Lodge President. In his Message, as President, Mr. Anfenger referred to the Hospital as follows:

"Our Brother Jacob Furth, as a member of the Executive Committee of the Constitution Grand Lodge, has wisely called the attention of the Order to the Hospital erected by the Jewish Hospital Association, of Denver, Colorado. It clearly expresses my sentiments upon a subject, which is sooner or later to become of national importance to American Jews, and which will require financial assistance from the country at large, to make it the charitable institution which its founders intended it to be. I hope you will pardon me if I reproduce his exact words:

'During my travels this summer, an institution came under my observation which I hope will sooner or later receive the fostering care of our District and Order.

This institution erected through the influence and by the exertions of our brethren in Denver and Colorado, is soon to open its doors for the admission of those who seek recuperation and health in the balmy climate of Colorado. These unfortunates come from all parts of the world. Every community contributes its quota of patients, but I hear of none contributing as yet to the support and maintenance of that noble institution. Denver does not need a Hospital for its local sick, but a sanatorium such as this is needed by the country at large and should receive the liberal support of an Order such as ours.

We tax our members for the support of Orphan asylums, for Homes and Libraries, why cannot we tax them to a limited extent for the support of an institution which, by the work that it is destined to do, must necessarily become national? Our brethren in Colorado have assumed this burden, and in my humble opinion they should not be allowed to carry it alone and unassisted.' (End of quotation from report of Jacob Furth.)

"I leave the matter in your hands, to consider whether it be advisable to lend the support of this Grand Lodge to so worthy an object.

Denver Lodge No. 171, has, by voluntary subscriptions of her members, raised and paid to the Association a sufficient amount to purchase a room in this Hospital and will be entitled to use such room for such patients as they might place therein. It has thus made a start to benefit some of the poor sick of the Order who may come to it in search of health, lost in other sections of the country. Calls for this kind of relief will become of such frequent occurrence that it will undoubtedly be too great a burden upon a limited number of members of the Order, to contribute a sufficient amount to maintain this Hospital, however self-sacrificing and charitably inclined they may be.

An example set by this Grand Lodge by an annual contri-

bution, will in time be followed by other District Grand Lodges in this Country, which may eventually place at least a part of the management in the hands of the Order of B'nai B'rith."

National Character of Hospital Endorsed

The above portion of President Anfenger's Message was referred to a special Committee designated as Denver Jewish Hospital Committee, and the report of that Committee on March 4, 1895, was as follows:

"Your Committee to whom was referred the consideration of financial assistance required by the Jewish Hospital at Denver, Colorado, heartily endorses the views and suggestions expressed in the President's Message to this District Grand Lodge.

The exceptional health restoring climate of Colorado makes this Hospital one of not merely local, but of national importance, and its maintenance demands and should receive the liberal support of all the Districts of our Order in this country sending their sick to this sanatorium.

While we praise Denver Lodge No. 171 for its voluntary subscription for a sufficient amount to purchase a room in this Hospital, with the right to place therein a limited number of patients; and while we recommend a similar action to be imitated by other Lodges of our District, we do not deem it proper or advisable to recommend to this Grand Lodge of District No. 2, to tax its Lodges with a per capita tax for the support and maintenance of this institution, especially in consideration of the approaching convention of the Constitution Grand Lodge, where the representatives of *all* the Districts of our Order will meet, and, possessing supreme legislative and executive powers, may ordain a more just and effective support for this object, with a mere nominal burden on *all* members.

And we hereby recommend that our Representatives to that Constitution Grand Lodge Convention shall use their efforts in bringing this subject to its favorable consideration.

Fraternally submitted,

ISIDOR BUSH
B. A. FINEMAN
L. ROSENBLATT
L. LEVY
MOSES SCHWAB"

After a discussion of some length the report was adopted.

The records of Denver Lodge, B'nai B'rith show the following: At the meeting April 25, 1897, Meyer Friedman reported that he had received a letter from Sol Kiser, President of District Grand Lodge No. 2, B'nai B'rith, inquiring the status of the Hospital, with the view of making some recommendation to the Grand Lodge at its next meeting. It was moved and carried that the Hospital Association be requested to call a meeting of its Directors and inform Denver Lodge whether they would be willing to deed the Hospital to the Grand Lodge if the Grand Lodge would undertake to open and run it as the Association had intended.

Denver B'nai B'rith Pleads for Action

At a meeting of the Lodge on May 9, 1897, a letter was read from the Secretary of the Hospital Association,

offering to deed the hospital building to District Grand Lodge No. 2, provided they would operate it as a hospital. The communication from the Hospital Association was considered and the delegates to the District Grand Lodge instructed to do their utmost to induce the Grand Lodge to take hold of the Hospital, and the Secretary instructed to write a Memorial on the subject to the Grand Lodge.

The Memorial, which was sent by Denver Lodge No. 171, and which was read to District Grand Lodge No. 2, at its meeting on May 24, 1897, at Indianapolis, Indiana, was as follows:

"Denver, Colorado, May 10, 1897.

To the Officers and Members of District Grand Lodge No. 2, I.O.B.B. *Brothers:*

Denver Lodge No. 171 I.O.B.B. desires to bring to your favorable attention a matter of great importance. It has been conceded for many years by the best authorities, that there is no place in the United States which on account of climate, would be so well adapted for a sanatorium as Denver. Thousands of people, from all parts of the country, come here constantly in search of that greatest of all blessings, health. Amongst these are many of our coreligionists who come without means for securing such quarters and food as their case requires.

The Israelites of Denver, aware of this fact, and desirous of enabling these poor people to regain their health, have by an almost herculean effort secured a splendid site and built a fine hospital at an expense of forty thousand dollars, for the reception of these invalids. But Denver is too small a community to attempt to open and operate such an institution. When it is taken into consideration that Denver does not need this hospital

for its own citizens, but has attempted this great and charitable enterprise only for the benefit of those who come here from all parts of the country, especially from the Eastern cities, it must be admitted that the duty of bearing this expense should be shared by the Israelites of the East as well as of the West.

We, therefore, suggest that the I. O. B. B. whose motto is Benevolence and Brotherly Love, should add another star to the galaxy of its already great achievements by taking hold of this great and noble object and guide it to a successful issue.

In answer to the question propounded by Denver Lodge No. 171, the Hospital Association has declared its willingness to deed the lots and building to the District Lodge or Order, if they will agree to open and operate it as a hospital, and authorized our delegates to offer the same.

Denver Lodge No. 171 hopes that in your wisdom and desire to benefit suffering humanity, you may be able to devise some means by which this noble beginning may be brought to a successful issue and become a blessing.

It is not expected that the Order should be called upon to pay the whole expense of running this hospital, as there is no doubt but that as soon as the institution is opened by the Order for the reception of patients, the charitable Israelites from all parts as well as Denver will assist, and money will be flowing in the same as for other charitable institutions.

Fraternally yours,

(SEAL) CHARLES WEINBERG, *President*
MAX EPPSTEIN, *Secretary*"

At the Denver Lodge meeting June 13, 1897, the representatives to the Grand Lodge reported that at the Grand Lodge meeting held at Indianapolis, a Committee of five was appointed to report at the next Grand Lodge meeting, on the Denver Jewish Hospital.

Operation Contemplated by Denver B'nai B'rith

At this meeting of Denver Lodge it was moved and carried that a Committee consisting of L. Anfenger, S. Rose, H. Frankel, M. Friedman and the President of the Lodge communicate with the Hospital Association and ascertain whether they would deed the Hospital Building to Denver Lodge on the same terms it was offered to the District Grand Lodge, and to report on the feasibility of Denver Lodge attempting to open and operate the Hospital.

Council of Jewish Women

At the meeting of Denver Lodge on June 27, 1897, it was reported that the Council of Jewish Women had applied to the Association for the Hospital, with the view of opening and operating it, and the Lodge Committee thought best to await results before taking any action.

At the Lodge meeting August 8, 1897, the Hospital Committee reported that they had no official notice of what the ladies of the Council had done in the matter, but had seen in the papers that the National President of the Council, Mrs. Solomon, had expressed herself favorable to the project, and it was their belief that the ladies would succeed in opening the Hospital. At the Lodge meeting September 2, 1897, the Hospital Committee reported they had a joint meeting with the Committee of the Council of Jewish Women. The latter seemed to entertain strong hopes of being able to open the Hospital,

and under the circumstances recommended that no steps be taken by the Lodge until November. On January 22, 1898, at the Lodge meeting, the Hospital Committee reported that they had received a communication from the Council of Jewish Women to the effect that they found themselves unable to open the Hospital. At the meeting of the Lodge on February 13, 1898, the Hospital Committee recommended that Denver Lodge defer action pending action that might be taken by the District Grand Lodge at its meeting next May, and the recommendation was adopted.

District No. 2 Institutes B'nai B'rith Sponsorship

At the annual meeting of District Grand Lodge No. 2, B'nai B'rith, at Fort Wayne, Indiana, in May 1898, the Special Committee on Denver Hospital made a report which was adopted as follows:

"The Special Committee appointed to consider the question of the support of the Denver Hospital recommend:

That the Secretary of this District Grand Lodge issue an address to all subordinate Lodges of the District stating, that it is the desire of this Grand Lodge, that each Lodge contribute as liberally as possible to this most worthy charity, with the purpose in view, that the Hospital will be opened with the least delay for the reception of Jewish consumptives who come to Denver from all parts of this country.

We recommend further, that the President of the District Grand Lodge shall appoint a Committee of one in each B'nai B'rith Lodge in District No. 2 to solicit individual subscriptions toward the maintenance of the Denver Jewish Hospital.

We recommend further, that the General Committee of this District shall be instructed to open communication with the General Committee of Sister Grand Lodges in the United States, and also with those having control of the Denver Hospital, for the purpose of eventually making the Denver Jewish Hospital one of the beneficent institutions of our Order.

We further recommend that each of the delegates present at this Grand Lodge make a personal effort with their respective Lodges to further the purposes outlined in this recommendation.

Respectfully submitted,

SOL S. KISER
EUGENE F. WESTHEIMER
DAN OESTREICHER
NATHAN M. URI
B. FREIBERG"

At the meeting of Denver Lodge on July 10, 1898, the report of the Hospital Committee was taken up, and on motion the report was accepted and the Committee discharged. It was moved to appoint a Committee of five to act in conjunction with a similar Committee from the District Grand Lodge. At the meeting on July 24, 1898, the following Committee was appointed: A. Muller, Chairman; S. Rose, Lesser Levy, S. Simon and A. Heitler, together with Meyer Friedman and Mose Marx as ex-officio members. At the meeting on October 23, 1898, the Hospital Committee reported that they had sent out two sets of circulars, one signed by the District Grand Lodge President and one by the Committee. At the November 13, 1898 meeting, the Committee reported they had re-

ceived various amounts from Lodges for the Hospital, and a number of very encouraging letters with promises of substantial results, and on January 22, 1899, the Committee reported that they would deposit one thousand dollars ($1,000.00), at interest, of the funds so far collected.

District No. 2 Acts to Open Hospital

At the annual meeting of District Grand Lodge No. 2, held in Louisville, Kentucky, on May 21, 1899, the following report was received, and on motion adopted unanimously:

"Your Committee, to whom you referred that part of the President's message relating to the Denver Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, beg leave to report:

The objects sought to be attained by the opening of this Hospital are national, not sectional, and your Committee believes that this institution should be fostered by District Grand Lodge No. 2 of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, and owned, sustained and operated by it and such other District Grand Lodges in the United States as shall unite therein. We regard an institution of this character devoted to the saving and preservation of life as a charity of the highest order, and within the purview of the benevolent purposes of Independent Order of B'nai B'rith.

The building and grounds in the City of Denver are ready for dedication to the accomplishments of this great object, upon the procurement of funds for its maintenance, and the enactment of suitable rules and laws for its management. With a view to the accomplishment of the above objects we make the following recommendations:

FIRST—That a Committee of seven members of the Order residing within District No. 2 be appointed by the President at this session which Committee shall be known as the Provisional Board of Control of the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives.

SECOND—Said Committee when so appointed shall within thirty days thereafter organize by the selection of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary.

THIRD—Said Committee shall have power to prescribe the duties of its officers, and to make suitable rules for the conduct of its business, and to require such bond from said officers for the faithful performance of their duties as they may deem proper.

FOURTH — Said Committee shall proceed with reasonable despatch to provide for the opening of said Hospital, and for that purpose to solicit and obtain funds either themselves, or through committees to be appointed by them in various sections of the country in such manner, and at such places as they may deem proper; to make suitable rules and provisions for the government, management and operation of the Hospital, and said Committee shall have power to the extent of the cash contributions in whatever shape received by them to employ servants, nurses, physicians, and others necessary or requisite in carrying on the business and affairs of said Hospital, and in like manner to purchase the necessary furniture, fixtures, equipments, appliances, provisions, medicines, and the like necessary to the conduct of the Hospital as such; it being the purpose to give said Committee full power to open and operate said Hospital in accordance with their best judgment as far as the actual cash receipts will enable them so to do, but no authority is given them to pledge the credit, or in anywise to involve the Grand Lodge in any liability on account thereof.

FIFTH—The term of the existence of this Committee shall be one year, or until their successors shall be appointed, or other provisions shall have been made by the Grand Lodge.

SIXTH—Said Committee with such legal assistance as they shall deem necessary, shall prepare and submit to the Grand Lodge at its next session and to such other Grand Lodges as shall unite with it a full and complete plan of organization of and for the ownership, government and control of said Hospital.

SEVENTH — Said Committee shall have power to appoint such sub-committees, executive or administrative committees, or other bodies, or aids within the Order, as it shall deem proper for the purpose of carrying out the object hereby contemplated.

EIGHTH—Said Committee, if it deems proper, shall have power to receive a Deed to said Hospital property either in escrow, or in the name of a provisional trustee for the purpose of holding the same until a permanent organization shall have been perfected, and direction as to its disposition has been given by such permanent organization.

Respectfully submitted,

N. M. URI
SOL S. KISER
MOSES SCHWAB
M. C. STRAUS
B. FREIBERG"

The President of the Grand Lodge (Meyer Friedman of Denver) appointed the following to constitute the Provisional Board of Control under the first recommendation of the foregoing report: Louis Anfenger, Denver, Colorado; Alfred Muller, Denver, Colorado; Samuel Grab-

felder, Louisville, Kentucky; Louis Goldman, Cincinnati, Ohio; Adolph Baer, St. Louis, Missouri; A. Weiner, Cleveland, Ohio, and Sol S. Kiser, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Messrs. Louis Goldman, Adolph Baer and A. Weiner were unable to serve, and in their stead the President appointed: Sol W. Levi, of Cincinnati; Ben Altheimer, of St. Louis; and Dr. S. Wolfenstein, of Cleveland.



Provisional Board of Control

THE PROVISIONAL BOARD OF CONTROL met and organized by selection of the following officers: Samuel Grabfelder, *President;* Sol W. Levi, *Vice-President;* Alfred Muller, *Secretary,* and Louis Anfenger, *Treasurer.*

The Provisional Board, in conjunction with the Hospital Committee of Denver Lodge, then carried on an extensive fund raising campaign throughout the United States.

At the meeting of Denver Lodge on August 13, 1899, the Hospital Committee reported the Provisional Board had decided to open the Hospital on November first of that year with fifty-eight beds.

Hospital Deeded to Provisional Board

At the meeting of Denver Lodge on December 10, 1899, in addition to the Lodge officers and a large membership, there were present: Samuel Bowman, of St. Louis, Missouri, President of District Grand Lodge No. 2;

Samuel Grabfelder, of Louisville, Kentucky, President of the Provisional Board of Control of the Hospital; Sol Levi, of Cincinnati, Ohio, Vice-President of the Provisional Board; Ferdinand and Samuel Westheimer, of St. Joseph, Missouri; and Rabbi Calish, of Richmond, Virginia. At this meeting, Brother Louis Anfenger reported that the Hospital was now an accomplished fact; that it was open for the reception of patients, and that it already had ten inmates. At this meeting, the following Resolution was adopted:

"WHEREAS, in pursuance of an Agreement of the Jewish Hospital Association of Colorado, dated April 23rd, A.D. 1899, the property known and described as Lots numbered one (1) to twelve (12), both inclusive, in Block numbered two hundred and eight (208), in Capitol Avenue Subdivision, in the City of Denver, Arapahoe County, Colorado, together with all of the appurtenances thereunto belonging and the improvements thereupon situate, was conveyed by the said The Jewish Hospital Association of Colorado to Alfred Muller as Trustee for Denver Lodge No. 171, Independent Order of B'nai B'rith by a deed placed in escrow with Louis Anfenger, Esq., of the City of Denver, said Deed to be delivered by the said Louis Anfenger to said Alfred Muller as Trustee when certain conditions mentioned in said Agreement were performed and fulfilled, and,

WHEREAS, the said terms and conditions in said Agreement have been performed and fulfilled, and the said Louis Anfenger has delivered said Deed to said Alfred Muller as Trustee.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the said Alfred Muller be and hereby is empowered, authorized and requested to transfer and convey the above described real estate and per-

sonal property to Samuel Grabfelder, of the City of Louisville, Kentucky, for the purpose of maintaining and conducting said property as a Hospital."

At the dedication of the Hospital, on December 10, 1899, Samuel Bowman, of St. Louis, Mo., the then President of District Grand Lodge No. 2, B'nai B'rith, delivered the following address:

District President Acclaims New B'nai B'rith Benevolence

"In behalf of District Grand Lodge No. 2, Independent Order B'nai B'rith, I heartily congratulate the generous and warm hearted people of Denver in having been able to realize on this day, the desire of their hearts, in witnessing the dedication of an institution, which, born of their love and tender feeling for the misfortunes of others, throws open its portals to perform its glorious mission of charity.

I congratulate Denver Lodge No. 171 in having among its members, such noble and able representatives as Brothers Alfred Muller, Meyer Friedman and Louis Anfenger, who by their heroic and splendid fight for the cause of this institution before our Grand Lodge, have succeeded in gaining its support, and through the efforts of its officers, the support of B'nai B'rith throughout the country.

I congratulate the good people of Denver, who in this institution have erected a monument to themselves more enduring than granite—a monument that will live in the hearts and minds of the many sufferers who will come here from every point of the compass, and in this National Home for Consumptives, renew their battle for life and health.

Those who will be restored to health will go hence with a blessing in their hearts for the kind men and women who planned this Institution, and whose generosity has saved them from an untimely end.

Pessimists may claim that as the world grows older, the material interests of man supplant those finer feelings which expand the heart.

This institution is a living refutation of this assertion, and in my opinion, the world is growing better, and the purposes and aspirations of our people are constantly becoming higher and nobler.

The Order B'nai B'rith was originally instituted by its founders to elevate the mental and moral conditions of those of our brethren who came here from foreign lands to enjoy the glorious sunlight of freedom and tolerance of religious thought; these men and those succeeding them, have shown that the Order B'nai B'rith has accomplished in a large measure, the mission for which it was established.

It has not only elevated the mental and moral conditions of our people, but it has developed its humane and charitable purposes in every direction, and in this glorious land of freedom, thanks to the Most High, our people have developed mentally and morally, enjoying the respect and esteem of their fellow citizens of every faith, and this institution bears living testimony to this fact.

Our Order has provided Orphan Asylums throughout this country where our fatherless children are maintained and educated according to the highest standard, and taught to become good and useful citizens.

We have established homes for the Aged and Infirm of our race, where those who have fought the battle of life may find peace and rest in their declining days, and now we have adopted

this home for Consumptives as one of the 'Beneficent Institutions of our Order.' I am proud to know that it will extend its sphere of usefulness into a new field, and make good the claim that it was established for the purpose of spreading the sentiment of 'Benevolence and Brotherly Love.'

We hear a great deal from some of the opponents of our Order, and notably from a certain section of the Jewish Press, that our Order has outlived it usefulness.

I wish that some of these gentlemen who occupy a position of leadership of Jewish thought in this country could be with us today; I believe it would be a liberal education for some of them to witness the vitality and influence which the Order exerts for the good of humanity and the glory of our race.

In the language of the able President of District Grand Lodge No. 8, which comprises the German Empire, I would say that 'our Order has become an edifice, the foundation walls of which are so strong, that they can bear numberless superstructures'.

Our Order has become a tree, so tall and strong, that the most violent storms may shake and agitate it, but cannot break it.

And among the superstructures which will add lustre and fame to our Order and District, and especially to its adherents in this beautiful City of Denver, none will accomplish more for humanity, none will deserve and receive greater praise than the magnificent charity which has been inaugurated here today.

In behalf of District Grand Lodge No. 2, I bid God speed to your good work, and may this institution in years to come, do its beneficent work in ever increasing volume, may it bring health and happiness to those who may enjoy its benefits as well as to the noble men and women who from this day on, will guide and watch over its destinies."

Address of President Samuel Grabfelder

On the same date, at the dedication ceremonies, Mr. Samuel Grabfelder, of Louisville, Kentucky, President of the Provisional Board of Control of the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, delivered his dedication address as follows:

"*Ladies and Gentlemen:* Only a few hours have passed since it was my privilege, as President of the Provisional Board of Control of the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, to receive the deed and key, transmitting symbolically the title and possession of this magnificent institution, and we are now engaged in the further ceremonies which have been thought appropriate in dedicating the Hospital to suffering humanity.

Much has already been said and more will be spoken concerning the Institution, far better in diction and rhetoric than I can hope to use. I beg your indulgence while adding my most heartfelt tribute to all, who as pioneers in this movement, have generously devoted time and money, in order to make a reality of the dream of founding a sanatorium exclusively for the cure and alleviation of the sufferers of consumption.

To properly honor this occasion, many of us who lead busy lives have left home and business duties. Like the pilgrims of old, we have come to the shrine where nature herself gives forth her health restoring gifts with lavish hands; by assisting in the exercises of dedication, we desire to draw inspirations for still nobler and better work in the realms of charity and benevolence; to incite others to aid and foster the work we have undertaken so that it may grow and expand into proportions commensurate with its great needs.

The Nineteenth Century is fast drawing to a close, and on taking a retrospective view, we find much cause for congratula-

tions, because of the advancement which civilization and benevolence have made.

Digressing for a moment, I cannot help calling attention to the fact that this State itself has not yet been a member of the Federal Union one-fourth of a century. It requires no great stretch of imagination nor strong power of recollection to see Colorado a comparative wilderness—the hunting ground of the Indian—and Denver herself but a trading post.

In these few years American prowess has wrought vast changes. The mines of Colorado have changed and controlled the destinies of nations. Where buffalos roamed in the wilderness, cities and towns have sprung up, connecting with one another by highways of steel. Arid places have been made to bloom like gardens of roses. Denver—its Capital City—sits like a queen on her throne, more than five thousand feet above the sea level, one of the prettiest cities of the land, with beautiful streets, magnificent public and private buildings, peopled by men and women the peers of any in the world.

Location Ideal for Hospital

It is in itself, a happy augury for the success of our enterprise that the hospital is situated among such favored surroundings. We consider ourselves fortunate that it has been placed in a City and State where consumption has never gained a foothold, and where not a case has ever originated.

It requires no prophetic vision to see men and women, who seek the benefits of our hospital, in time leave its walls, returning to their homes in the different States of the Union, restored to health, praising the generosity of those who have aided and shall continue their aid in bestowing blessings.

In this great country of ours — the land of freedom and

tolerance, where each may worship God according to the dictates of his or her conscience—grand works of charity are preeminent.

Aside from churches and institutions of learning, public homes of every kind are almost as plentiful as the milestones along the highway, all of them supported and maintained by the benevolent contributions of private individuals; some are sectarian in their character, while others are entirely free from such control or influence. Jews and Gentiles have alike been faithful in the work of ameliorating the conditions of humanity. Without arrogance however, I may be allowed to say that nowhere else is there a sanatorium devoted exclusively to the treatment of pulmonary diseases for the purpose of administering *alone* to those who are unable by reason of poverty, to purchase treatment or relief.

The conception of such a scheme is almost a divine inspiration. Consider for a moment what a fell destroyer consumption has been to the human race. Hardly a family circle but has been invaded by this grim monster. Scarcely a household in the land without crepe in memory of some victim of that insidious and fatal disease.

Out of every one hundred people who die in the United States, ten are chargeable to pulmonary troubles.

As yet our hospital is toddling on infant feet. We have barely sufficient means to receive and care for a limited number of patients. We have an abiding faith in the Ruler of the Universe, that He will instil charitable impulses into us and our fellowmen in all sections of our country. We are confident when fairly launched forth in this noble mission that good men and women everywhere will come to the rescue, and by liberal contributions enable us to continue the good work and extend our facilities, that all who may apply may find a welcome haven

in those walls; that our means will be so abundant that we may in time send them again forth, grateful monuments to the philanthropic disposition of our people.

The Appeal of the Afflicted

There is much that appeals to the tender side of our nature in fostering this institution. I wish I had the gift of speech as fully developed as is the inclination to work for and assist in this noble undertaking. I would like to paint some pictures to quicken the charitable impulses of humanity. I trust some gifted speaker will undertake this task, but even for one unaccustomed to stir the nobler emotions in the human heart, there is ample material with which to arouse your sympathy. Look within the circle of your own acquaintances and you will find the young man, full of noble purposes, eager to engage in the battle of life; to assist in achieving greater happiness for the human family, perhaps the only son of fond parents. Scarcely has he stepped beyond the boundary of youth, when his career is cut short by the hand of death, *a victim of consumption.*

There is a young girl, a pleasure to everyone to behold, the angel at the bedside of the sick and feeble; a solace for those who are in trouble, and an inspiration to all who come in contact with her. She may have chosen her companion for life and her visions are of complete happiness. Yet gnawing at her very vitals is the germ of consumption. While yet a blossom with the fairest promise of fruitage, she is carried to her last resting place, leaving behind her the dark gloom which can scarcely be pierced by a single ray of sunshine.

Fathers and mothers are taken from their tender offspring leaving desolation and grief behind them.

None are exempt. The ranks of the sick and the poor, the

brilliant and the ignorant are alike invaded and must pay the tribute to nature long before it should be due in the ordinary course of events. If by labor and efforts we can save some of these precious lives, we shall surely lay up for ourselves riches in the kingdom to come.

A short history of the hospital may prove interesting and profitable—

Colorado seems to be the Mecca of all who are afflicted with pulmonary troubles. From all over this country they seek the benefit to be derived from its peculiar climate.

Bayard Taylor long ago wrote of it as follows: 'An air more delicious to breathe cannot anywhere be found; it is neither too sedative nor too exciting, but has that pure, sweet, flexible quality, which seems to support all the happiest and healthiest moods.'

Consequently, a large number of Jewish sufferers gathered in Denver and vicinity; as many were poor and unable by reason of their physical condition to labor so as to maintain themselves, they became pensioners of the resident citizens and a burden grievously to be borne. Inhaling the pure air, they were yet unable to procure proper medical treatment and secure the surroundings necessary for a proper cure, hence deaths were frequent and suffering was widespread. To relieve these conditions, the Jewish residents of Denver determined to build a hospital or sanatorium, where proper attention could be given to these unfortunates.

By generous contributions, aided also by their Gentile friends and neighbors and some little assistance from co-religionists in other States, the erection of the building was made possible in 1890 and completed about 1893.

To properly furnish and maintain it as a hospital was beyond their power by reason of later circumstances, and thus the

building remained vacant. Of late years, a Jewish fraternal society known as District Grand Lodge No. 2, I.O.B.B. took an active interest, for the sake of humanity, in the work.

Nation-Wide Support Necessary

It endeavored to arouse sufficient sympathy among the Jewish citizens in this country so as to obtain financial help to carry out the design of the original founders.

It was during the present year, at a meeting of this Grand Lodge, held in Louisville, Ky., that a systematic effort was made by appointing a provisional Board of Control, to effect some practical result.

It has been the constant efforts of this Board to acquaint the Jewish people of this country with the purposes for which this work was undertaken. In a comparatively short time, sufficient financial help was received, to enable them to furnish the building and throw its doors open to a limited number of patients. While the means on hand are very small and while large sums are urgently needed to equip a competent medical staff, we feel perfectly confident that relief will speedily come as soon as our objects are thoroughly understood and the public becomes acquainted with our wants and necessities.

I know of no nobler charity to which the affluent and well to do should contribute more freely than to this. While for the present at least we shall be forced to admit only a limited number of patients, we hope the time may soon come when our financial condition will enable us to greatly enlarge our hospital, so that we may welcome all unfortunates who may apply.

For the Poor Only

Our facilities and services will be given only to the poor who are unable to purchase relief. The well to do find no difficulty

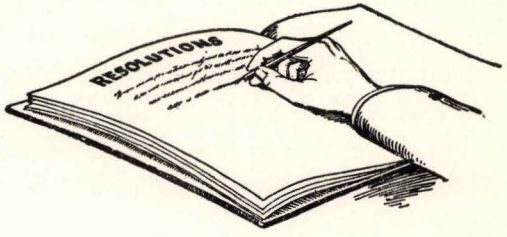
in securing the best skill and most lavish surroundings, but the poor are unable to do so, and to them we say 'Enter and ye shall be welcome.'

I wish I could speak in trumpet tones so that it might be heard from the Pacific to the Atlantic, that we expect our well to do Israelites to contribute liberally of their abundance in support of this institution.

Consider the great good that will be accomplished; if you will supply the means to this end, it will kindle hope in the breast of the despondent and save many from an early death. Their prayers and blessings will follow you to the Throne of the Great Judge and be written in letters of gold on the credit side of that Eternal Ledger.

We must set an example to our Christian friends, which will surely lead them to aid us in the good work we have undertaken.

Remember, 'It is more blessed to give than to receive.' May the exercises in which we have assisted and the words which may be spoken be the means of quickening within us all the fixed determination that the work which we have done shall prosper and spread until we are enabled to hold out the green branch of hope to every despairing heart."



Constitution Grand Lodge B'nai B'rith

THE SUBJECT of the Hospital at Denver first came before the B'nai B'rith Constitution Grand Lodge (now known as the Supreme Lodge B'nai B'rith) at its sixth quinquennial convention held in Cincinnati in April 1895.

At that convention the Committee on Charitable and Educational Institutions made a report which was adopted as follows:

"A thorough investigation develops the fact that the Denver coreligionists have already created the means for comfortably and efficiently caring for all the unfortunate indigent and sick who seek climatic betterment for their ills. They have erected a Hospital at a cost of $50,000.00—complete and ready for use—but by reason of the financial crisis, which has crippled their power, they are unable to open the institution for want of means. At least $12,000.00 per annum will be required to run the Hospital.

Your Committee are of the opinion that while this Order at this time ought not to assume an obligation by which such an institution may be perpetually endowed as a distinct B'nai

B'rith foundation, it is the duty of the Order to aid our charitable Brethren in Denver in effecting their noble purpose.

They therefore recommend:

That this Convention earnestly endorses the charitable and humane work of the Denver Jewish Hospital Association.

That this Convention recommends the Denver Jewish Hospital to the favorable consideration and support of all members of the Order, and bespeaks for it the best favor of all people who sympathize with suffering humanity."

The members signing the above report were Joseph D. Coons, Chairman; Edward Barr; Isaac Rosnosky; Elias Sobel; E. Katzenstein; Nathan Drucker and William Herzberg.

Order B'nai B'rith Sponsors Hospital

At the seventh quinquennial convention of the Constitution Grand Lodge of B'nai B'rith held in Chicago, Ill., in April 1900, the then President of the Order Julius Bien in delivering his President's Message to the Convention spoke as follows:

"Under the able and energetic administration of good men and true, District No. 2 has, during the last five years, done noble work. The latest manifestation of its spirit of beneficence has been the resolve to undertake temporarily the management of the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives at Denver, Colorado. This institution, which had for many years been struggling into existence and appeared to be doomed to failure, was two years ago made an object of the care of the Grand Lodge. An active and intelligent Board of Trustees was selected from the ranks of our brethren, an aggressive campaign for sup-

port and maintenance inaugurated, and the response to appeals was so widespread and generous that in less than two years the building could be thrown open and dedicated to its noble work of the relief of those unfortunately compelled to seek its good offices.

In the generosity of their hearts, and in pity for the many indigent afflicted ones, who have sought in the healing climate of Colorado a cure for that dread and calamitous disease 'consumption' our brethren in Denver have built this Hospital for the treatment of these unfortunates. A suitable building was erected and paid for, but when completed no means to carry out its purposes were available. Attempts to secure sufficient funds were unsuccessful, until District Grand Lodge No. 2, with its usual energy and liberality, took the matter in hand, assumed its temporary management, and through its efforts and those of friends of the institution, funds enough were raised to open the Hospital and provide for its maintenance for at least one year. It is now necessary to find means for its permanent support, and as it does not limit admittance to sufferers from any one locality, as its name implies, to create an administration which should be national in its character.

It is not the province of the Order to take this burden wholly upon itself, though it should render every possible assistance. It is the manifest duty of the communities whence these sufferers come, to provide means which will enable them to take advantage of the benefits offered by this Hospital.

The subject should therefore be impressed upon the Jewish public and be brought particularly to the notice of Charity Associations in the larger cities without, however, relaxing in the efforts of obtaining individual contributions.

By such a course an impetus will be given in the right direction which should result in a fixed and permanent income for this much needed Institution."

This portion of President Bien's message was referred to the Committee on Charitable and Educational Institutions, the members of which were: Leo N. Levi, Chairman; Ignatius Rice, Meyer Friedman, Samuel Bowman, Joseph D. Coons and Albert Elkus.

The Committee reported as follows:

"We have considered with care the existing and proposed relations between our Order and the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives located at Denver, Colorado.

The purpose and scope of and necessity for this splendid institution were recognized at our 1895 Convention and so generally do our brethren approve of them, that to dilate thereon would be unwarrantably superfluous. We proceed therefore without further preface to deal with the needs of the Hospital and with the best ways in which we can promote its usefulness.

The Hospital is not local, either to Denver, to the State of Colorado, or to any portion of the Union. It was not established to meet a local condition or to gratify local pride. It was born of dire necessity. By reason of its climate Denver is the mecca of consumptives. From every part of the country they go or are sent to that city. Among such unfortunates are many Jews without means. They naturally become charges upon the Jewish community of Denver, a charge too great to be dealt with efficiently or humanely without a Hospital. To sustain such an institution is beyond the resources of a small Jewish community such as exists in Denver or Colorado.

It will cost approximately $20,000.00 per annum to maintain the Hospital on the present basis of equipment and facilities. It has capacity for sixty-eight patients. Some of these funds can be and are being raised by voluntary contributions, but it is clear that an institution so far removed from centers of Jewish

population must also have a fixed income. At present the title to the property is in Samuel Grabfelder, who holds it as Trustee for District No. 2, which is governing it through a Provisional Board of Control.

We do not favor the proposal to convey the Hospital to the Order and bring it under our exclusive dominion. That would not be good for either the Hospital or the Order. But we do favor such a relation between the two as will give to the Hospital the use of our organized machinery, our sanction and a substantial financial support. We therefore recommend as the sense and decision of this Grand Lodge:

(A). That the Hospital be incorporated under the laws of Colorado as an independent corporation, membership in which shall be accorded to regular contributors according to its charter.

(B). That to the support of the Hospital the Constitution Grand Lodge shall, beginning January 1st, 1901, pay of its funds quarterly in advance such a sum as will equal 6¼ cents for each member, according to last official reports of the Order in Districts 1 to 7 inclusive. The payments shall be made to the corporation, however styled, which shall be formed to take over and which shall take title to and control of said Hospital from said Grabfelder and District No. 2.

(C). That the contributions aforesaid shall be conditioned upon said corporation according representation to each of said Districts by receiving and recognizing one Director on its Board from each of said Districts in such manner as they shall determine. The first Directors for said Districts, however, to be chosen by the respective General Committees of said Districts.

(D). That the Hospital management shall transmit to each of said Districts copies of all reports made to members or contributors, and shall receive and consider any suggestions or recommendations made by said Districts.

(E). That the Lodges be requested to appoint Committees to collect money to aid the Hospital."

Jacob Furth of St. Louis moved to amend the recommendation of the Committee to make the contribution of the Constitution Grand Lodge the sum of 12½ cents per quarter or fifty cents per member per annum.

There was a lengthy discussion in regard to the Furth amendment. Pending the discussion Henry M. Goldfogle announced to the Convention that one of New York's greatest philanthropists, a gentleman who is interested in every work for humanity, contributes, for the great work of this National Hospital, the sum of one thousand dollars. Philip Frey of Evansville, Indiana, announced that he had been authorized to state on the floor of this Convention, by a member of District Grand Lodge No. 2, Brother Samuel Grabfelder of Louisville, Kentucky, that he pledges himself to this Constitution Grand Lodge and to all the membership of the Order B'nai B'rith, that he will raise every dollar required for the enlargement of the Denver Hospital, and that whatever he does not raise by subscription for said object, he will contribute himself.

Upon vote of the Convention the Furth amendment was not carried, and by a unanimous vote the report and recommendations of the Committee were adopted amid applause of the members and visitors in the Convention Hall.

National Jewish Hospital in Operation

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of District Grand Lodge No. 2, held in the city of St. Louis, Mo., in May, 1900, the Secretary of the Provisional Board of Control of the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, reported as follows:

"Scarce a year has passed since you resolved that this Institution shall be opened, that you appointed the Provisional Board of Control to effect this purpose, scarce a year has rolled by, yet by means of this organization, by means of the high standing of this Order, by the able and effective work of the officers and members of the Board, by the self-sacrificing assistance given by many worthy brothers of this Grand Lodge, that which you required of this Board to do, that which seemed almost an impossibility when you issued your mandate, has indeed been accomplished.

It must be with as much pleasure, therefore, that you learn of what has been accomplished by your Board in this Institution, which you have virtually called into existence, as it is my pleasure to give you the information. This is not, however, a detailed statistical report. This is but a brief resume of the work of

your Board. A detailed statistical annual report of the proceedings of the Board of Control, its by-laws and rules, of the work done within the Hospital, of the moneys collected, of the sources from whence it came, in full detail, and of all other matters to the smallest particular and detail, in similar manner as is now furnished by the annual report of the Orphan Asylum, will, at the end of the fiscal year of the Board of Control be published by it, and sent to every Lodge, to every subscriber, and will also be placed before you at your next meeting. An effective statistical report could hardly be promulgated at this time, as the time has been too short since the opening of the Institution. You will therefore pardon if the report of the Secretary be a little more lengthy than is customary, on this occasion.

The appointments of the Board of Control were not completed until July of last year, probably owing to the fact that difficulty had been encountered in securing Brothers willing and able to give their time to this matter.

Officers of Provisional Board

The Provisional Board met for organization at Cleveland, Ohio, on July 11th of last year. Brother Drucker had accepted his appointment on the Board temporarily until the place could be filled otherwise, and which was done, upon his suggestion, by the General Committee. He presided, however, at the first meeting held at Cleveland. Brother Sol Kiser acted as temporary secretary. There were also present and assisting in the deliberations, Bros. Martin A. Marks, of Cleveland, Joseph May and Louis S. Levi, of Cincinnati.

Organization was perfected at that time by the election of the following officers:

President, Brother Samuel Grabfelder, of Louisville; *Vice-*

President, Brother Sol W. Levi, of Cincinnati; *Secretary,* Brother Alfred Muller, of Denver, and *Treasurer,* Brother Louis Anfenger, of Denver.

Two of the officers, towit: the Secretary and Treasurer, were required to give bond—the Secretary's bond being $5,000.00, and the Treasurer's bond $15,000.00.

Since that time three other meetings have been held by the Board of Control; at Cincinnati, Ohio, on September 24, 1899; another at Denver, Colorado, on December 9, 1899; and the last at St. Louis, on May 19, 1900.

About August 1st the work looking towards the procurement of funds was commenced and with such gratifying results that your Board was enabled to open this Institution on December 10, 1899. The dedication exercises were held under most auspicious circumstances. There were present, among others, the President of this District Grand Lodge No. 2, Brother Samuel Bowman; Rabbi E. Calish, of Richmond; the President of the Board, Brother Samuel Grabfelder; and Vice-President Sol W. Levi; Brothers Ferdinand and Sam Westheimer, of St. Joe, Mo.; as also the Governor of the State of Colorado and the Mayor of the City of Denver, the last two gentlemen pronouncing the highest encomium upon this "practical charity," which they were proud to claim a child of the State and of the City which they represented. Congratulatory messages came from prominent Jews from all parts of the country. The newspapers teemed with articles upon the subject. Editorials bestowing the highest praises upon this work filled the papers for days. One particularly I remember and especially worthy of repetition was in the 'Sunday Times' of December 10, 1899, which editorial, after most able discourse as to the value of this Institution from a moral, charitable and scientific standpoint, closed with the following words: 'It is absolutely certain that

the Jews of America have added another to the grand monuments that have marked the liberality of that race through all the ages.'

The First Patients

Since the opening we have admitted in the Hospital and treated sixty-nine patients. Of these, sixteen have been discharged as sufficiently recovered to be enabled to take care of themselves. Eleven have died within the Institution. Five have been discharged from it for violation of its rules.

In respect to the comparatively large number of deaths, let me say that while our rules provide that wholly incurable cases shall not be accepted, yet at the start and while the Hospital was sparsely occupied the committee in charge of that particular matter had admitted a few patients who were in the advanced stages of the disease and in dying condition. They had neither roof to shelter them nor provision for the least comfort, and we deemed your means not illy expended to lighten the burdens of these sufferers during their last hours, to give them sufficient nourishment and all other comforts that the Institution could furnish. For some time however, and hereafter, because of the limited capacity of the Institution, in order to do the most good to the greatest number, we accept only those in curable stages of the disease. No pay is accepted from any patient, as only those are admitted who are unable for want of means to procure necessary care and medical attention.

You may also be surprised to find that we have discharged several patients for violation of the rules of the Institution, but there are certain rules whose observance is imperative in order to protect the lives of those within the Hospital and the citizens of our City and it was necessary that disciplinary measures be taken to prevent further violation of these rules.

Of those who have been discharged as sufficiently recovered, many have been able to follow their usual vocations, while nearly all are able to work in some way for themselves and many for their families.

The extreme capacity of the Institution at present is sixty-eight patients, and there is in charge of it a staff of physicians and surgeons which cannot be excelled in any institution of the country, and who all give their services gratuitously.

Patients are retained in the Hospital for a period not exceeding six months.

Among other rules necessary for the protection of the Institution are those that apply to the admission of patients. Applications must be made on blanks furnished by the Hospital, and must be made to that director of the Hospital residing in the city of the applicant. He must be examined by a physician appointed by the National Board. The application, with the diagnosis of the case and the report of the local director, must be sent back and be presented to the Medical Advisory Board of the Hospital, who makes its recommendation for admission or rejection to a committee in charge of that branch. No applicant or patient must be sent or come to Denver until the application blank has been filled out and forwarded to the authorities at Denver, and the applicant or the local committee has been notified that the patient will be admitted into the Institution. In cases of urgency telegraphic code is resorted to.

The expense for provisions for the hospital is rather large in comparison with similar institutions, by reason of the fact that the most important requirements for consumptives are the excellency and sufficiency of nourishment. We can assure you brethren that in that respect we do not stint.

All at present within the institution, with the exception of

two are improving rapidly, and a large number can be discharged within a month or two to make room for others.

B'nai B'rith Lodges Make First Contributions

It was indeed gratifying to observe the promptness and liberality with which so many lodges in this District answered the appeal of your board for subscriptions or donations.

Mt. Carmel Lodge No. 20 was the first to respond with a donation of $1,000.00. Not long after it was followed by Bethel Lodge No. 4 with an equal donation of $1,000.00, and so we could keep on sounding the praises of many Lodges and individuals who liberally responded, but that space and your time will not permit. Due publication, however, was made of all these subscriptions and donations through the leading Jewish newspapers, and each individual subscription will be duly recorded and published in the statistical report to be made by your Board at the end of the fiscal year of the opening of the Institution.

Your board has collected so far the sum of $20,492.72. Dividing it into territories comprising the different Districts, this money has been contributed by the several Districts in the following amounts:

District No. 1	$ 1,970.00
District No. 2	12,722.47
District No. 3	4,326.25
District No. 4	22.00
District No. 5	543.50
District No. 6	500.00
District No. 7	408.50

Of the amount credited to District No. 2, the sum of $2,600.00 had been collected by Denver Lodge No. 171, prior to August 1, 1899.

In regard to expenditures, I desire to note that in your resolution of last year by which this board was created, you authorized us to do everything necessary to open the hospital, to make the necessary improvements and purchase the necessary fixtures, furniture, etc., for that purpose. It will be remembered that the building had stood idle for seven years and that it was therefore much impaired and in need of improvements and repair. Of the sums donated, the $1,000.00 given by Bethel Lodge No. 4, was particularly specified to be for the purpose of equiping and furnishing the operating room, and it will be used for that purpose. All the necessary equipments have been ordered and part of this operating room outfit fixed and paid for. There has been expended by your board in all the sum of $12,896.14. Of this money, there has been expended on the improvements of the buildings and grounds the sum of $2,651.85. For furniture and equipments, the sum of $2,541.85. For drug-room and supplies the sum of $643.05. For operating room, so far, the sum of $385.00. For sundry expenses, $595.51. For insurance on buildings and furniture, etc., in the sum of $30,000.00 up to January 18, 1903, $617.95. For maintenance of the institution since December 10, 1899, $5,460.93.

RECAPITULATION

Total amount of collections		$20,492.72
For disbursements:		
Improvements on buildings and grounds	$2,651.85	
For furniture and equipments	2,541.85	
For drug-room and supplies	643.05	
For operating room	385.00	
Sundry expenses	595.51	
Insurance on buildings and furniture	617.95	
For maintenance of the institution	5,460.93	
Total disbursements		12,896.14
Balance on hand to May 1, 1900		$ 7,596.58

Above figures do not include the expenditures for May, which are not paid until May 10th.

It is most gratifying to me to be able to report to you the action of your Constitution Grand Lodge at Chicago. It provided for an assessment commencing January 1, 1901, of twenty-five cents per annum on each member of the Order in districts numbers one to seven, in support of the institution; and also provided that the Hospital be incorporated under the laws of the State of Colorado, as an independent corporation, in which the relationship of the Order to the Hospital is established.

It will be noticed from these provisions that organization of a corporation under the laws of the State of Colorado is recommended and that the Constitution Grand Lodge requires on the Board of Directors of that corporation a certain representation from each District.

By your resolution passed at the last convention, you required this Board to prepare and submit to this Grand Lodge at this session, a full and complete plan of organization of and for the ownership, government and control of the Hospital. This plan has been prepared by the Board and will be submitted to you at the proper time.

As there is no joy totally free from a touch of sadness, so my report must have its cloud. With much regret I must inform you that the President of our Board, Brother Samuel Grabfelder, has been for the last two months thrown on a sick-bed, a great sufferer. Even in his physical agony his heart and soul has been in the work which, with the able assistance of Vice-President, Sol W. Levi, he has so well guided since his election as president. Even during the greatest misery caused by his sickness, his thoughts have gone out in anxiety for the institution because it is bereft of his guidance.

In closing this report let me bespeak for him a speedy re-

covery, and beseech the blessings of the Almighty upon this Grand Lodge and upon the men who have so nobly aided the Institution and made its existence possible.

Fraternally yours,

ALFRED MULLER, *Secretary.*"

On motion, the report was received and referred to the Committee on Denver Hospital.

At the same meeting in the city of St. Louis, the Provisional Board of Control of the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, rendered the following report:

"*Brethren:* Your Provisional Board of Control, in compliance with your request to submit at this session a plan for the organization and ownership, government and control of the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, begs leave to submit that they recommend:

1. That this Provisional Board of Control retain charge of the Institution until the 31st day of December, 1900, with full power to fill vacancies.

2. That a corporation, not for pecuniary profit, be formed and organized under the Laws of the State of Colorado, and that the certificate of incorporation thereof shall be, as near as possible, in form as follows:

KNOW ALL MEN BE THESE PRESENTS: That we, the undersigned (here follow names of three citizens of Denver, as incorporators), citizens of the United States of America, have associated ourselves together to form a corporation under the Laws of the State of Colorado for non-profitable and non-pecuniary purposes, and do declare,

First. The name of our corporation shall be The National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives.

Second. The object and purposes of our said corporation are as follows:

A. To acquire and receive by purchase, gift, or otherwise lands and buildings for hospital and other kindred purposes, and to hold the same and to erect and maintain buildings suitable for hospital and other kindred purposes.

B. To operate a hospital or hospitals, dispensaries and clinics for the treatment of persons suffering from tubercular diseases and kindred diseases and disorders requiring medical and surgical treatment, to alleviate suffering and render aid to the distressed.

C. To take, receive, acquire, possess, hold and dispose of property whether real, personal or mixed of whatever kind or nature, moneys and choses in action, donations, contributions, endowments, gifts, grants, bequests and devises; to use the same for the support and maintenance of such hospital or hospitals, dispensaries and clinics; to convert the same into moneys and to invest and re-invest such moneys for such purposes; and to have the care, custody and control of the same or any part thereof, and to invest, re-invest, change and dispose of the same or any part thereof.

D. To perform all acts necessary for the accomplishment of the purposes and objects set forth.

Third. The affairs and management of our corporation shall be under the control of thirty-five trustees, and (here follow the names of thirty-five trustees) are hereby selected as said trustees to manage the affairs and concerns of our corporation for the first year of its corporate existence.

Fourth. The Board of Trustees shall have power to make suitable by-laws, and from time to time to change, alter and amend such by-laws as it may deem necessary for the management of the affairs of the corporation. Said Board of Trustees

shall also have power to provide in its by-laws for auxiliary and sub-committees, executive and administrative committees or boards or other bodies or aids from its own members or otherwise, and may make provisions therein for membership in the corporation.

Fifth. Meetings of the Board of Trustees and the election of trustees and officers may be held beyond the limits of and outside of the State of Colorado, and in such manner as may be provided for by the Board of Trustees.

Sixth. The principal office of this corporation shall be in the City of Denver, County of Arapahoe, State of Colorado.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands and seals the.....day of.....1900.

(Here shall follow signatures of the Incorporators.)

(Then shall follow the acknowledgments.)

That the General Committee of District No. 2, prior to October 15, 1900, shall appoint three residents of Denver to act as incorporators, and who shall prepare and speedily file said certificate of incorporation not later than the 30th day of October, 1900, with the Secretary of State for the State of Colorado, and in accordance with the laws of the State of Colorado.

As it is required by the laws of the State of Colorado that the said certificate of incorporation shall contain the names of the trustees, in this instance of the thirty-five, who are to be in charge of the corporate affairs for the first year of its existence, it is further recommended that the General Committee of District No. 2 be empowered and required to appoint twenty-nine trustees before October 15, 1900, and the General Committees of Districts 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 shall appoint one (1) from each District as provided for by the Constitution Grand Lodge at its session at Chicago. The twenty-nine trustees appointed by General Committee of District No. 2 shall be as follows:

Six Brothers, residents of District No. 2, outside of the City of Denver.

Three Brothers, residents of Denver.

Twenty trustees at large.

That in making the appointments of these twenty trustees at large, the General Committee shall, as nearly as possible, apportion them among those cities, societies and bodies which have heretofore contributed or hereafter intend to contribute, or where it is desirable to obtain contributions to the support of the Institution, and shall duly consider the wishes of such cities and of the subscribers from these several cities and of the various societies who have made or intend to make contributions, and as shall be to the best interests of the Hospital.

That the General Committee shall also name the temporary President and Secretary of this Board who shall act as such until the Board of Trustees has organized and elected its officers.

That to facilitate the transaction of business and until the by-laws of the corporation shall otherwise provide, seven trustees shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

That after the filing of said certificate of incorporation and on or before the 15th day of November, 1900, the temporary President of the Board of Trustees shall call a meeting of said Board at such place as may be convenient, at which meeting the said Board shall organize and adopt then, or as soon thereafter as possible, by-laws, rules and regulations for its government and for the government and management of the Hospital. This provision is not intended, however, to prevent said Board of Trustees from appointing sub-committees or other aids or bodies, either from its own members or otherwise, to adopt such by-laws, rules and regulations. The by-laws shall provide the manner of making amendments and for the times, places and periods of election of trustees, their qualifications and terms of

office, as well as for membership in the corporation. These by-laws shall be in force when approved by the General Committee of District No. 2.

It is further recommended that this Grand Lodge authorize and require Brother Samuel Grabfelder (who now holds the deed to the hospital property) and the Provisional Board of Control, and each and both of them to convey, deliver and surrender over, on or before the 31st day of December, 1900, to the said Board of Trustees of the corporation so to be formed of the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, or to its authorized officers or agents, by deed, delivery or otherwise as may be required, the said hospital property and all of the property held and owned by said Provisional Board of Control, or appertaining to the said National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, and all of its property, personal, real or mixed, and all of its rights, endowments, donations and contributions, gifts, grants, bequests and devises. And that said Board of Trustees shall receive and accept said deed and properties and all thereof, and shall take charge and possession thereof on the 31st day of December, 1900. And that said corporation shall assume charge and control of said Hospital and said properties and all and singular thereof, on the said 31st day of December, 1900.

Fraternally yours,

On behalf of the Provisional Board of Control for the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives,

ALFRED MULLER, *Secretary.*"

National Jewish Hospital Incorporated

On October 31, 1900, there was filed with the Secretary of State of Colorado, Articles of Incorporation of

The National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, a non-profit corporation. The incorporators were Henry Frankel, Sol L. Holzman and David May. The Articles provided for a Board of Trustees of thirty-five members, and the thirty-five members for the first year are named in the Articles. These Articles were later amended on May 16, 1913, by changing the number of Trustees from thirty-five to fifty; and amended again on October 23, 1925, changing the number of Trustees from fifty to one hundred and one; and also changing the name of the corporation to National Jewish Hospital at Denver.

Louis Anfenger, Treasurer of the Provisional Board of Control, died suddenly on December 7, 1900. His son, Milton L. Anfenger, was designated as Treasurer and served as such until the taking over of the Hospital by the permanent corporation in January, 1901.

On January 22, 1901, three deeds were filed for recording in the office of the Clerk and Recorder of then Arapahoe County (now City and County of Denver), as follows:

1. Deed dated April 10, 1899, from the Jewish Hospital Association of Colorado, by Henry Frankel, President, and David Plessner, Secretary, conveying Lots one (1) to twelve (12), inclusive, Block two hundred eight (208), Capitol Avenue Subdivision and improvements, to Alfred Muller, as Trustee, pursuant to resolution of stockholders of said Hospital Association;

2. Quit claim deed dated December 10, 1899, by Alfred Muller, conveying same property to Samuel Grab-

felder, in accordance with Resolution passed by Denver Lodge 171, Independent Order B'nai B'rith;

3. Quit claim deed dated December 15, 1900, by Samuel Grabfelder, conveying same property to National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives.

Thus was a truly great Hospital born. A Hospital which thru the years has been a blessing and a priceless boon to thousands of men, women and children. A Hospital to stand as a grand constructive philanthropy contributed to America by the Jewish citizens of America.

Abou Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase!)
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,
And saw, within the moonlight in his room,
Making it rich, and like a lily in bloom,
An Angel writing in a book of gold:
Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold,
And to the Presence in the room he said,
"What writest thou?" The Vision raised its head,
And with a look made of all sweet accord
Answered, "The names of those who love the Lord."
"And is mine one?" said Abou. "Nay, not so,"
Replied the Angel. Abou spoke more low,
But cheerly still; and said, "I pray thee, then,
Write me as one who loves his fellow men."

The Angel wrote, and vanished. The next night
It came again with a great wakening light,
And showed the names whom love of God had blessed,
And, lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest!



THE HEINEMAN BUILDING
for Children

•

THE SHOENBERG MEMORIAL BUILDING
Vocational Therapy and Rehabilitation



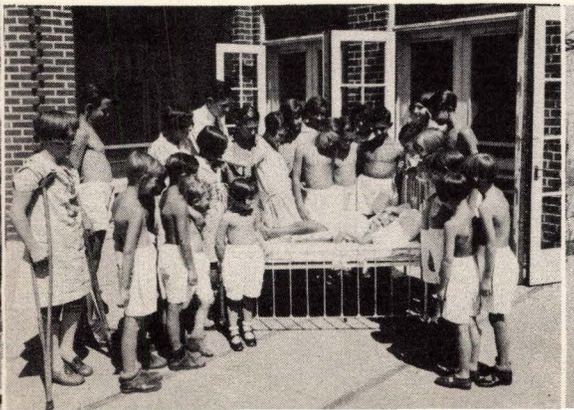


Juvenile Patients



THE SWEETHEART OF N. J. H.

Outdoor Life





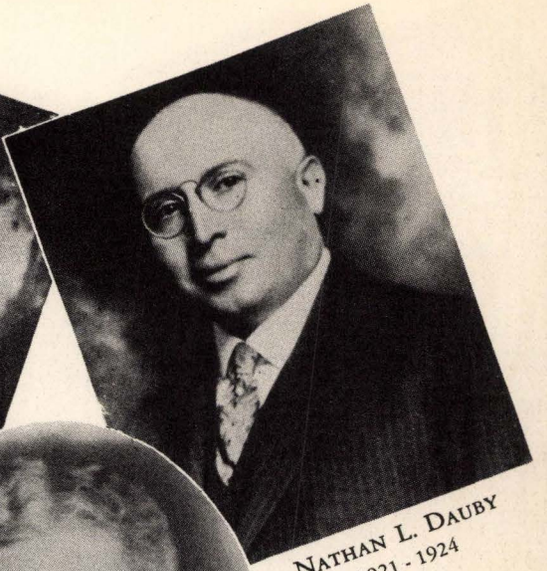
1901 — 1942

N. J. H.

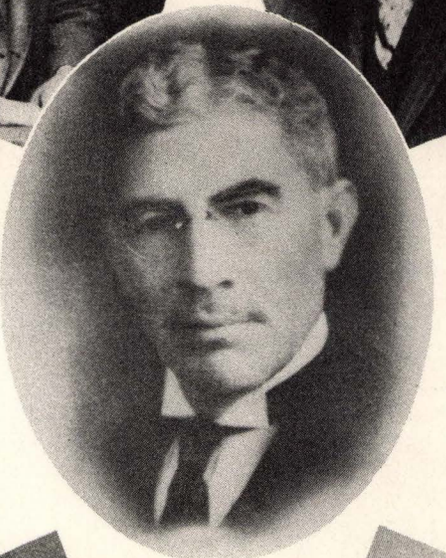
Presidents



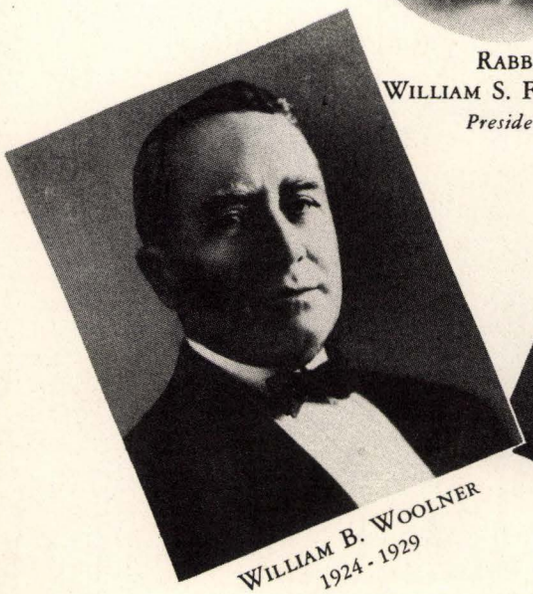
SAMUEL GRABFELDER
1901 - 1920



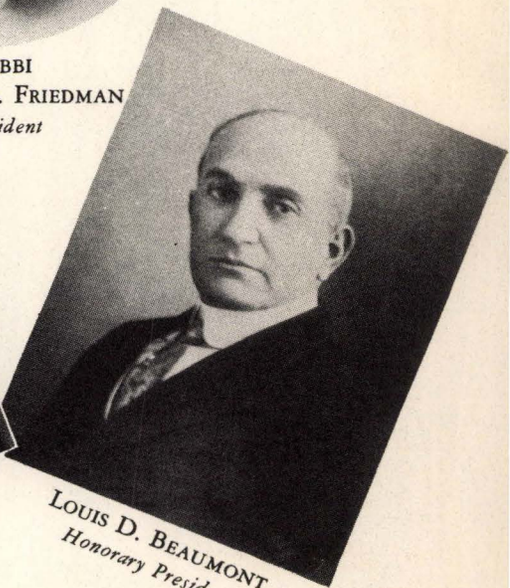
NATHAN L. DAUBY
1921 - 1924



RABBI
WILLIAM S. FRIEDMAN
President



WILLIAM B. WOOLNER
1924 - 1929



LOUIS D. BEAUMONT
Honorary President

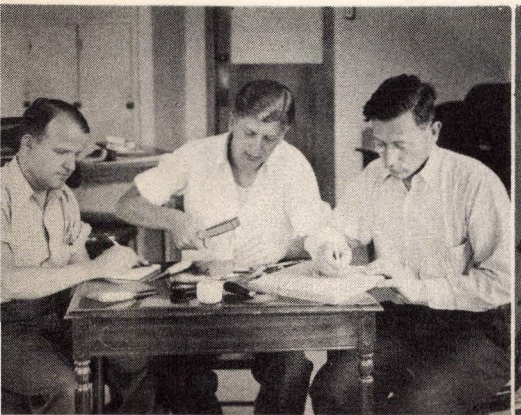


Adult Patients

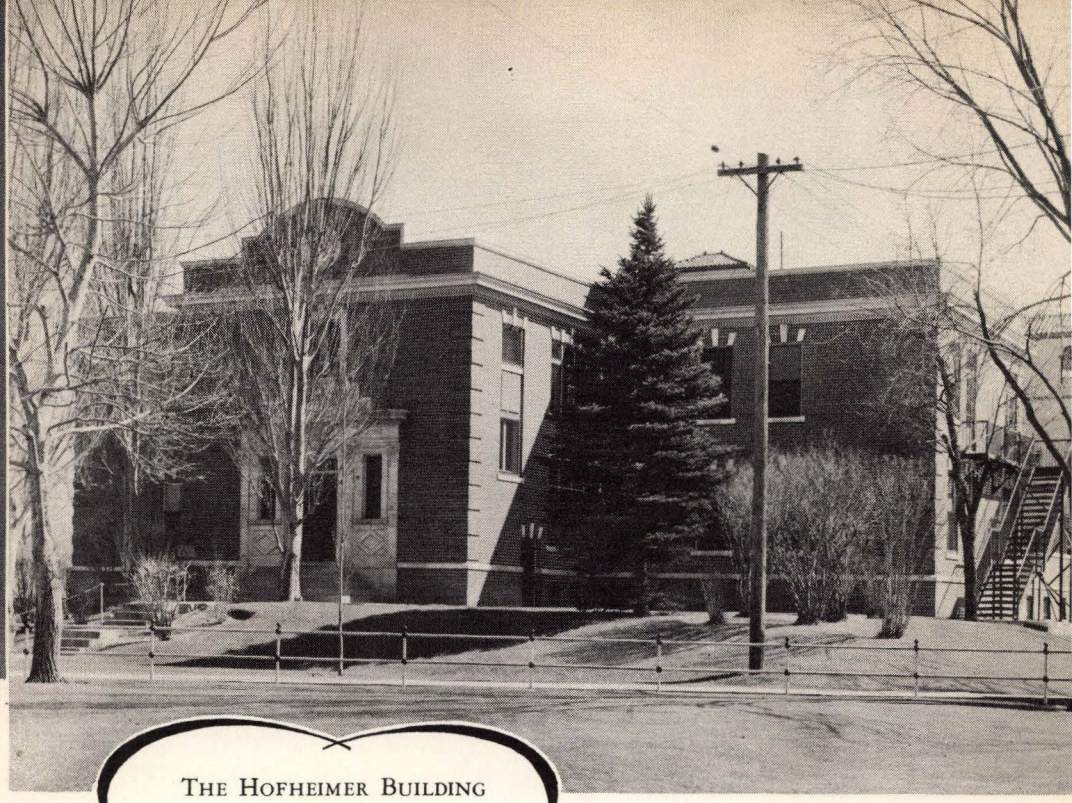


BLIND AND TUBERCULOUS

Vocational Therapy







THE HOFHEIMER BUILDING
Preventorium for Children

•

THE SERAPHINE PISKO BUILDING
for Women Patients





LOUIS D. BEAUMONT BUILDING
Home for Nurses

•

THE GUGGENHEIM BUILDING
for Male Patients



THE GRABFELDER BUILDING
Administrative Offices and Research Departments

•

THE LEWISOHN SYNAGOGUE





1901-1942

DURING THE YEARS since the B'nai B'rith transferred the Hospital and its operation to the present Organization in January, 1901, the Hospital has grown and advanced steadily until it is now recognized as a national medical center in tuberculosis. Honors and Awards have been conferred upon it by numerous scientific organizations, including: The American Association for the Advancement of Science; The National Research Council; The American Society of Clinical Pathologists; The American Medical Association; The National Tuberculosis Association; and The American Association of Physicians.

In addition to the necessary shelter, feeding, care and treatment of patients, the day-by-day program of the Hospital now embraces clinical and experimental research and medical education. The Department of Research was organized in 1919 and has been under the supervision of Dr. H. J. Corper from that time to date.

Of particular interest in the service program for patients are: the Department of Vocational Therapy and

Rehabilitation, which provides recreational, educational, vocational and religious activities; the Social Service Department, which provides necessary medical and psychiatric work; and the Hospital school, which offers primary and junior high school instruction to the juvenile patients.

More than 27,800 men, women and children from every state in the Union (except Nevada), and from the Dominion of Canada, have been cared for in the Hospital and through its Out-Patients Department and Clinics. These patients have come from 782 communities and represent all religious creeds.

Patients afflicted with tuberculosis in any and all forms and stages of the disease are admitted, with no time limit to their residence in the Hospital.

On November 1, 1941 the Hospital comprised sixteen buildings occupying fifteen acres of ground, the buildings and ground being valued at over $1,000,000.00, and Endowment Funds, designated by Donors for specific purposes, totaled approximately $1,000,000.00. Thus in the forty-two years since its opening the Hospital has attained a material worth of approximately $2,000,000.00.

Of the sixteen buildings, five are used for the housing of 250 patients. These are the B'nai B'rith Infirmary, the Pisko Building, the Guggenheim Building, the Heineman Children's Building, and the Hofheimer Preventorium. The Grabfelder Building houses the administrative offices and the Research Department. The Shoenberg Memorial Building is used exclusively by the Department of Vocational Therapy and Rehabilitation and the Department of

Social Service. The Friedman Building, which was the original Hospital structure, is now used as a dormitory for male employees; and the Louis D. Beaumont Home for Nurses provides residence for nurses and other female employees. Religious services are conducted in the Lewisohn Synagogue. The dining-room, kitchen, powerhouse, laundry, carpenter and paint shop and the Medical Director's residence comprise the other units.

The Hospital employs 183 persons in Denver and 22 in other cities.

The budget for the fiscal year 1941-42 (ending June 30, 1942) will be in excess of $400,000.00.

Samuel Grabfelder of Louisville, Kentucky served as Chairman of the Provisional Board of Control and as President of the present corporate organization from January, 1901 to the time of his death in April, 1920. The following have served as President since that time: Nathan L. Dauby of Cleveland, Ohio, from January, 1921 to April, 1924; William B. Woolner of Peoria, Illinois, from April, 1924 to February, 1929; and Rabbi William S. Friedman of Denver, from February, 1929 to date. In January, 1927, Louis D. Beaumont was designated Honorary President.

During the period of the present organization the following have served as Treasurer: Ben Altheimer, of St. Louis, Missouri and New York City, from January, 1901 to January, 1938; Paul M. Rosenthal of New York City, from January, 1938 to February, 1941; and John Block of New York City, from February, 1941 to date.

The following have served as Secretary of the present organization: Alfred Muller from January, 1901 to July, 1911; Mrs. Seraphine Pisko from August, 1911 to January, 1938; and Samuel Schaefer from January, 1938 to date.

Miss Mary German, a graduate Nurse, acted as Superintendent of the Hospital from December, 1899 to January, 1901; and since that date the following physicians have served as Medical Director: Moses Collins from January, 1901 to February, 1917; Saling Simon from February, 1917 to April, 1919; Samuel Swezey from April, 1919 to October, 1924; Felix Baum from October, 1924 to April, 1927; Isadore D. Bronfin from April, 1927 to August, 1934; and Charles J. Kaufman from December, 1934 to date.

The present National Officers are: Louis D. Beaumont, Honorary President; Mrs. S. Pisko, Honorary Secretary; Rabbi William S. Friedman, President; Morton May, St. Louis; Paul Felix Warburg, New York City; Alfred Triefus, Denver; Herman Wile, Buffalo; Harmon S. Auguste, New York City; Edwin J. Schanfarber, Columbus; and Alfred A. Benesch, Cleveland, Vice-Presidents; John Block, New York City, Treasurer; Ira W. Hirshfield, New York City, Assistant Treasurer; and Samuel Schaefer, Secretary.

The Executive Committee includes the officers and: Alfred M. Cohen, Cincinnati; Nathan L. Dauby, Cleveland; Max Freschl, Milwaukee; A. Morris Krensky, Chicago; and Henry Monsky, Omaha.

The Denver Board of Managers, in whom is vested

the responsibility for the efficient operation of the Hospital, are: Alfred Triefus, Chairman, Dr. Louis Adelman, Milton L. Anfenger, Walter M. Appel, M. D. Barnett, Dr. Haskell Cohen, Dr. Henry L. Cooper, Dr. Emanuel Friedman, Rabbi William S. Friedman, Alfred Grauman, Sam Grimes, David E. Harlem, Samuel E. Kohn, Dr. Robert Levy, Mrs. S. Pisko, Isadore Samuels, Samuel Schaefer, Melvin Schlesinger, Joseph H. Silversmith, Dr. Saling Simon, Walter Simon and Jacob L. Wolff.

The physicians on the Denver Board of Managers and Dr. James J. Waring comprise the Medical Advisory Board. Doctors Robert Levy and Saling Simon have been members of the Medical Board since the opening of the Hospital, and Dr. Levy has served as Chairman of the Medical Advisory Board continuously since 1910.



SIXTY YEARS *have elapsed since the pioneers envisoned a hospital in Denver as a haven for the afflicted, destitute sick regardless of creed. Sixty years—during which the flickering embers of the spirit of those pioneers were nurtured into a flame by the Order of B'nai B'rith, a flame destined to become a beacon, the rays of which have penetrated into every part of our country with a message of hope and life to thousands.*

Through six decades the spirit of those pioneers has endured, and today the National Jewish Hospital stands praised and extolled by all who know its history.

In the words of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, "The opportunity for health through this fine Institution is outstanding, and those who are responsible for it may well feel that they are doing a work far beyond estimate in the ordinary terms of value."

5-4

To.
my friend
Bernice Polak
with cordial regards
and best wishes
Milton Hershfield