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WESTERN JEWRY

An Account of the Achievements
of the Jews and Judaism
in California

Including

Eulogies and Biographies

* * *

"The Jews in California"

By

MARTIN A. MEYER, Ph. D.

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Foreword

THE Story of Israel in California is of sufficient import to justify its preservation in compact form. The Jewish "Forty-niners" came from every nook and corner of the earth. While not differing from other men in their aims for material gains, they brought with them that Jewish consciousness without which there could have been in California no continuation of Israel's noble traditions.

And so within the tents of these sturdy newcomers there were conceived plans for the establishment of Jewish communal institutions. When the communities grew and attained material success, synagogues and religious schools, benevolent societies and homes for orphans, the sick and the aged, were erected.

In their civic virtues and those qualities that attest the moral strength of a community the Jewish men and women of pioneer days occupied distinguished rank.

In the pages to follow I have incorporated brief sketches of a few of the principal religious, social and fraternal organizations and the men and women now actively engaged in emulating the splendid examples set by those who have passed away. It is earnestly hoped that their loyalty to the cause of Judaism and the Jew may serve as an inspiration to the younger generation, to the end that the religious and communal history of the Jews in California may be fully preserved.

In dedicating this volume to the memory of the Jewish pioneers and their successors, I wish to record my grateful thanks and acknowledgments to Rev. Dr. Martin A. Meyer, whose advice has been invaluable to me, as well as to those whose generous contributions have made its publication possible.

A. W. VOORSANGER.

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THE JEWS OF CALIFORNIA

A Sketch of Their Settlement in the State and of Their Economic and Social Development, With Special Reference to the City of San Francisco

By Martin A. Meyer, Ph. D., Rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, San Francisco, California

THE story of the settlement of the Jews in America, their spread over the continent, their participation in the various activities of American life, their internal development, all form a most interesting series of chapters in the romance of the American Nation. Much of the material is still hidden away in official archives and unpublished private correspondence. Its bulk must be large, judging by the rather extensive amount of material already published; and each year discloses new stores.

The promise of American Jewish historical studies is far greater than the considerable bulk of its past production.

In the working out of the affairs of this new Nation it is of serious interest to every student both of American and of Jewish history to know the important contributions that the Jews have made at each and every step in American development. It is indicative of the broad spirit of American life; it is still further indicative of the adaptable spirit of the Jew, his fine patriotism, his ability for service and sacrifice, his growing importance in the affairs of the world. At home, everywhere and nowhere—nowhere has the Jew flourished as in America. Nowhere has he been compelled to face more serious problems than in this land. Liberty has been as severe a test of his integrity and loyalty as ever persecution and discrimination have been. He has faced and still faces questions of internal organization, of religious form and spirit, of philanthropic and social endeavor such as never before in all his history presented themselves to him.

The two and one-half million Jews in America today not only form the freest part of world Jewry, but many hold that they have in their keeping whatever future the Jew may have in the world. Immigration has been the crux of the American Jewish problem of the past quarter century. It has brought all the forces of American Jewish life to a focus. Social service for the newcome classes has been splendidly developed by the Jewish group. This large immigration is directly responsible for the remarkable numerical growth of American Jewry as well as for the growing importance of the Jewish group in American affairs and in the councils of world Jewry.

On the Atlantic seaboard we have traces of Jewish settlement within a third of a century after the permanent establishment of the first North European group. And from that date, 1655, in unbroken

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line, the Jew has continued to come to America, to give to America and to receive from America. On the Pacific Coast we do not have to wait so long to discover the Jew as a factor in population and in local enterprise. The very year of the discovery of gold in California and the coming of the Americans in numbers, the Jew was found side by side with the other pioneers in mining camp and in city, wooing golden fortune either with the miner's cradle or with the merchant's stock of life's necessities.

It is an open question whether any Jews are to be found among the settlers in the Mexican era of California history. In going over the material a number of names are found which suggest a Jewish origin. However, only minute and painstaking studies—such as have not yet been made—can verify these traditions and impressions. The descendants of Benjamin and Raphael Fisher claim that these brothers carried on business in San Francisco in 1847 and later returned to their birthplace, Kempen, Prussia. We may speak with certainty of Lieutenant Washington Bartlett, U. S. N. (whose mother was a Jewess of Charleston, South Carolina), who was the first Alcalde of the city of San Francisco. Soulé in his "Annals of San Francisco" mentions one Isaac Livick as a resident of Yerba Buena in October, 1840; of M. Schallenberger in San Jose in March, 1844, and of Julius Wetzler in San Francisco in the spring of 1849. Mention one of our other secondary sources makes of Lewis Adler, who came to San Francisco in 1846 from Honolulu, and who entered the service of Leidesdorff & Co. The pioneer records also refer to one Louis Glass as resident here in 1848. All these names are open to question and discussion. The report that William Leidesdorff—a pioneer merchant and financier—was a Jew does not seem to be well founded. A number of names, unmistakably Jewish, are recorded by Soulé in the latter part of 1849—J. N. Cordoza, S. Rosenthal and Joseph Shannon as well as many others. The loss of the pioneer records during the great fire of 1906 is an irreparable one. There are many things which we shall never know of this early period. The active steps now being taken by the Pacific Coast Historical Society to preserve early records by their re-publication as well as by their encouraging local historical studies, assures much good material for the use of future students and historians.

The Jew, like his fellows, heard the call of the gold and followed that siren call across desert and mountains, amid hardships, thirst, heat, hunger and hostile tribesmen. The epoch of the journeying of these Argonauts across the untried continent, afoot, in ox teams, across the fever-haunted Isthmus, around the stormy Cape is one of the most thrilling and romantic chapters in American history. They came to find golden fortunes in the hills of California, primarily in the mines, whose richness was reported to rival that of the biblical Ophir.

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But they did more than win fortunes for themselves. They were the bearers of a culture and a civilization. Their efforts made lasting what the military victories of the Mexican War in the preceding years had made possible—the establishment of American political, social and civic institutions on the Pacific Coast. Seeking gold, these men founded an empire, whose opening chapters have hardly now been concluded.

The mines soon proved inadequate to satisfy the ambitions of these venturers. The needs of a growing population, and the possibilities of the soil and climate of California pointed new ways to fortune. Cities sprang up and flourished. Many of these pioneer settlements have since dwindled, but this western empire has grown from strength to strength. The great valleys of the interior were too rich to be neglected long. In the Mexican period great herds had roamed the hills and plains and food supplies had been produced barely sufficient for local needs. Soon after the first flush of the miners' fortune had passed, the larger economic possibilities of the land made themselves felt. California became one of the great grain and hay centers of the world. This agricultural life as much as the mineral wealth of the State gave it world-wide significance. The harbor of San Francisco was filled with a fleet of boats which carried the products of the State to every quarter of the globe. Cattle-raising still flourished in this new area, and a period of remarkable prosperity was entered upon. Great fortunes were built up on the products of the soil. But this era of great ranches and ranges has in turn given way to more intensive and diversified agricultural and horticultural activities. The development of irrigation systems added untold wealth values to the valley lands. Hay and grain were no longer profitable ventures. The great holdings are even now being divided and subdivided and a new epoch of California's economic life is being begun in which fruits and nuts are the great features. Fresh and dry fruits have become the staple products of this region and the old-time grains have lost their place as characteristic of the land. The carrying trade has gradually dwindled, but the opening of the Panama Canal (1915) promises new life in this direction.

Of industrial activity, there has been comparatively little in the West up to the present day. The development of railway transportation between the Coast and the East made the Coast dependent upon the East for manufactured wares. Raw material suitable for manufacturing purposes is only now becoming abundant. Up till recently there was no adequate supply of fuel or of labor. Coal deposits were scanty; iron ore practically unknown; but the recent discovery of oil in vast quantities and the still more recent development of hydro-electric power promises to remedy this

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situation. The question of labor is still a difficult one. With a population of about three millions of people in a territory only somewhat smaller than that of the German Empire it can not be said that the State is overpopulated. Labor questions of peculiar difficulty have presented themselves almost in the very beginning of California's history. The feeling against the yellow races is still strong; so strong that discriminatory legislation is being constantly agitated. Yet the lack of labor has prevented the development of California's natural resources as well as its industrial life. So the State still remains primarily an agricultural community.

We have taken pains thus to present in outline the economic life of California, since the history of Jewish settlement and growth is peculiarly associated with the various stages of this development. In this connection we might mention another fact of more or less interest for the economic story of the State as well as of its Jews. There have always been intimate relations between the Pacific Coast of the United States and the Central American and Mexican republics. These republics have looked more to California, with its Spanish traditions, than to other parts of the Union. As a consequence, numbers of families who have acquired fortunes in these regions have finally settled in California and established themselves there. So numbers of the wealthier citizens of the State have large interests in the Latin republics of Central America. And in particular can this be said of a considerable number of Jewish families now resident in San Francisco and elsewhere in the State, such as the Stahl, Schwartz and Baruch families. There is also a similar group which came here from Hawaii, of whom the Hymans are the most prominent Jews.

In that group known as the pioneers, consisting of those who reached California before the end of the year 1850, there is no lack of Jewish names. The city directory of San Francisco, published in September, 1850, the first issued, contains a goodly number of names of firms and of individuals known to have been Jews. No doubt there were others than those there recorded, but they are lost to knowledge, at any rate in the present state of our ignorance of these things. As this essay is to be a general statement of the story of California Jews rather than a scientific document, we shall omit the enumeration of the rather lengthy list of names found in this interesting little volume. We know that besides forming a considerable group in the metropolis, even at this early date Jews were to be found in Los Angeles, Stockton, Sacramento, Grass Valley—generally throughout the State. It is well nigh impossible to make mention of all the settlements which already at this time contained Jewish residents. Many were actually en-

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gaged in mining, but the large majority were to be found following the lines of business so popular with the Jew. They practically monopolized the clothing and dry goods business. Finance early engaged their attention, as the names of Rothschild (through their representation, Benjamin Davidson), Lazard Freres, Seligman, Reese and Wormser indicate.

The decades immediately following the pioneers witnessed a constant increase in the numbers of Jews in California. There was considerable shifting of population. San Francisco, as the metropolis, naturally attracted many who had accumulated fortunes in the interior towns. As the mines played out and business languished, merchants left for more promising locations. As the valley towns began to develop as commercial centers in the agricultural districts, Jews found their way to them; so that it can be said with a fair degree of accuracy that there is no town of size in California without its Jews. Equally to be noted is the large number of Jews who acquired fortunes here in California and left the State and settled in the East and in Europe. The great fortunes of the early part of this period were made in the larger centers in commercial and financial transactions. In the wholesale and jobbing lines the names of Heller, Sachs, Neustadter, Schweitzer, Scholle, Strauss and Dinkelspiel are outstanding.

Closely associated with the story of mining activity on the Coast will ever live the name of Adolph Sutro. The Sutro tunnel was little short of a triumph of engineering genius and stands out as the conspicuous achievement of a life busy with big schemes of community importance.

The hay and grain interests proved attractive to many Jews. We mention in this connection Isaac Friedlander, who, before his failure, was known as the grain king. Anspacher, Eppinger, Blum, Frankenheimer and Newman are names to be noted in connection with this branch of the State's activity. Many Jews have since turned their attention to buying valley lands, so that today there are vast holdings in lands in such names in many localities. The wine industry is closely associated with agricultural developments of the interior. Vineyards of great acreage are found in large numbers through the greater part of the State. The members of many firms dominant in this industry are Jewish. The Jacobi and the Lachman families are particularly well known. There is practically no distilling of whiskey and brandy done on the Coast, but a large number of Jews are active in the distributing end of the spirits business.

It is interesting to note that Henry A. Jastro of Bakersfield is today known as the cattle king of California, an industry which even in its dwindling state is still of considerable importance.

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Closely allied to this enterprise is the wool business, in which at least one Jewish firm stands out conspicuously—S. Koshland & Co. Leather, hides and tanning also engage considerable Jewish enterprise and capital.

In those very vital transactions which made possible the development of irrigation, the banking firm of Daniel Meyer plays a prominent part. In fact, the remarkable development of irrigation in California is due in a large measure to the foresight and the confidence of the late Daniel Meyer in such enterprises. He was about the only one of the early Jewish financiers who undertook other than purely commercial transactions. It is well nigh impossible to overestimate the significance of irrigation systems for the development of the State. It has literally made a garden of a desert, whose fruitfulness is unequalled in history. In the resulting period of intensive and varied horticulture the names of a number of Jews are so conspicuous as to suggest the dominance of the Jew in the fruit industry: Castle Brothers, Guggenheim Brothers and Rosenberg Brothers are but a few of the larger firms whose command of this situation is well nigh complete.

In the development of the oil fields of California we again meet a group of Jewish names of some standing. Julius and Adolph Mack, the Pauson family and Leon Guggenheim—to mention but a very few of a long list who have assisted in promoting this industry to a place of real importance in California life. In the field of hydro-electric development the names of Herbert and Mortimer Fleishhacker stand out conspicuously. It is difficult to do justice in passing to the constructive character of the work of men such as these two brothers here mentioned. While winning vast fortunes for themselves, at the same time they have brought great and significant results to the State.

Practically all of the names already mentioned are associated with the northern part of the State. The very mention of the South brings to mind the name of the one man whose financial genius was and is possibly greater than that of any individual Jew of the older generation in the State—Isaias W. Hellman, Sr. His life is an epitome of the remarkable development of Los Angeles. He touched its many-sided and complex activity at almost every point with an understanding that has been prophetic. Associated with him were several brothers, but his remarkable personality has dominated them and the whole group allied with them. About twenty years ago Mr. Hellman transferred his headquarters to San Francisco, where he continues to demonstrate his rare achievements in the financial and industrial world.

In the development of the department store in California, we again meet a Jewish group whose work has been creative. Wein-

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stock & Lubin in Sacramento (the activities of the members of this firm will come in for fuller discussion elsewhere), Hamburger Brothers in Los Angeles, the Kahn and Abrahamson families in Oakland, the Hochheimer Company in Willows and Bakersfield, Raphael Weill, the Davis family, the Dernhams, the Pragers of San Francisco are but a few of those merchant princes whose broad conception of the function of the department store has lifted their work to a scale of communal significance.

Jews represent large local tobacco interests; M. A. Gunst & Company, Bachman, Ehrman, etc. In the provision line they play a large role: Haas, Brandenstein, Getz, John Rothschild, Sussman & Wormser, to mention but a very few of the larger dealers, many of whom are also engaged in the packing and canning industry. In fact, the great California Fruit Canners' Association is to a large extent a "Jewish" corporation. The salmon packing industry has attracted much Jewish capital; the Newman and Greenebaum names may be mentioned in this connection.

Jesse W. Lilienthal has been the efficient president of the United Railways of San Francisco for several years past.

With the development of the Alaska fur trade some of the most distinguished names in California's Jewish life have been associated. The Alaska Commercial Company, chief of whose stockholders were the Sloss, Gerstle, Wasserman, Greenebaum and Greenwald families, did yeoman service in the sealing and fur trade of Alaska and contributed in no little measure to the opening up of that territory. The activities of this company and of the Northern Commercial Company (developed by the same group) also included the important factor of transportation between California ports and Alaska. The H. Liebes Company has also been largely active in the distant North along similar lines. The John Rosenfeld's Sons' Company has been prominent in the coal and shipping industry between the port of San Francisco and British Columbia.

It is not our intention to catalogue the economic activities of the Jews of the State, but any review of these activities which does not take into consideration the part played by the Jews must necessarily fall short of completeness. Jews are found practically in every department of our business life. In the financial, commercial and industrial life of California the Jew has played and plays a big part. His commanding position in this side of the community life has given him no less prominence than his general participation in the other affairs of the State.

Probably no one thing was so indicative of the unusual position which the Jew has won for himself in San Francisco and in the State as was his splendid representation on the board of directors on the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. That spelled not only finan-

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cial importance but also indicated his social and communal strength. On the board we found Messrs. I. W. Hellman, Jr., Leon Sloss, M. J. Brandenstein, Alfred Esberg, Rudolph Taussig, M. H. de Young and Andrew Davis, since deceased. Auxiliary directors were Messrs. Morris Meyerfeld, Jr., J. B. Levison and Herbert Fleishhacker. On the Ladies' Exposition Board were Mesdames Louis Sloss, M. C. Sloss, Jesse W. Lilienthal, I. Lowenberg and I. W. Hellman, Jr.

In the professional field the Jews of California have played a helpful role. Among the pioneer preachers the names of Julius Eckman, Elkan Cohn and Henry A. Henry stand out no less prominently than did that of Jacob Voorsanger in the generation of the Epigoni. Solomon Heydenfeldt, Henry A. Lyons and Max C. Sloss (still incumbent) have graced the Supreme Court bench of the State. Walter Levy and Marcel Cerf served on the bench of the Superior Court of the city and county of San Francisco. Messrs. A. T. Barnett, I. M. Golden, M. Oppenheim, George Samuels and Henry L. Joachimsen have presided over courts of lesser jurisdiction. Jesse W. Lilienthal (son of the distinguished rabbi of Cincinnati) is head of the San Francisco Bar Association and generally active in all community enterprises. Joseph Naphtaly and Charles Ackerman are still names to conjure with—big men of a previous generation, when courage and knowledge were the qualifications of the local bar. Drs. Samuel Lilienthal, Julius Rosenstirn, Albert Abrams, Joseph O. Hirschfelder, Alfred Regensberger and Leo Newmark are but a few of the men of medical training who rose to distinction here in California. A whole host of younger men give promise for the future honor of the Jew in this line of activity, in which the Jew has so frequently enjoyed well-merited honor and distinction.

Time and space do not permit the enumeration of all the Jews who have held public office in this State. Max Popper (Democrat) and Meyer Lissner (Progressive) have exercised a State control of the policies of their political organizations. The long and distinguished service of the Hon. Julius Kahn in the House of Representatives is one of the finest chapters in our political history. The first Mayor (alcalde) of San Francisco, 1849, was Washington Bartlett, to whom reference has been made above. Adolph Sutro, of mining fame, was mayor of San Francisco (1894-96). His fight for the people's interests against the railroads was one of the most spectacular of local politics and of great significance for the freer development of the State. His great designs for his adopted city came to an untimely end with his death. Among his descendants there was no one found with big enough vision to continue them. The great baths, Sutro Heights, his library (partly destroyed 1906), Sutro Forest, his gift of a site to the Affiliated Colleges of the University of California—all betoken a big man, a man of great imagination and force of character. Legion is the number of Jews who have served on

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local boards of supervisors, in both houses of the State Legislature, State commissions and in minor official positions. Generally speaking, we may say that Jews in public office have discharged their duties faithfully. And where they have proven themselves faithless to their trust, the best Jewish sentiment has doubly condemned them.

Honorable Harris Weinstock, formerly of Sacramento, now of San Francisco, has won for himself a unique place in the life of the State. He began life as a humble merchant, helped in developing his firm, Weinstock & Lubin, to a position of commanding importance and brought particular attention to himself by his splendid record in handling the labor problems of so large an institution. He has retired from active participation in his business, as has also his partner, David Lubin. Mr. Lubin is the author of a volume of economic and philosophic studies entitled, "Let There Be Light," and is now the first president of the International Agricultural Institute at Rome, of which he was the founder. Mr. Weinstock's literary efforts consists first of all of his volume, "Jesus the Jew and Other Essays," and a large number of well-conceived and well-written papers on economic and sociological subjects. He was sent by former Governor Gillett around the world as a special representative of the Governor to investigate and report on the labor question and remedies for its solution in all civilized lands. Under Governor Hiram W. Johnson he has acted as a member of the Industrial Accident Commission and is now doing pioneer work as State Market Commissioner. He was also a member of the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, to which he was appointed by President Wilson. As a force for righteousness in public life, there are few men in the State who equal the modest Mr. Weinstock in power and in influence.

In the philanthropic life of our various communities, the Jew has shown himself generous not only in supporting his own charities, but also liberal in his contributions to non-sectarian and public causes. Jews are numerous in the ranks of social workers; and probably no one stands out so prominently as a leader in this field as does Miss Jessica B. Peixotto of the Department of Economics of the State University. As a member of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, of which Rabbi Martin A. Meyer is the present chairman, she has done remarkable constructive work, particularly in the field of child caring. The work of Sidney Peixotto and his famous Columbia Park Boys' Club and that of the late Miss Ray Wolfsohn as head of the Girls' Club is worthy of more than this passing mention. The fame of their activities is Nation-wide and it can be well said that they have set new standards in their particular lines of social effort and activity. S. W. Levy (died 1916) was one of the founders of the Associated Charities of San Francisco and also of the first

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Free Kindergarten established in this city, in which work he was associated with the Honorable Julius Jacobs, at one time head of the local United States Sub-Treasury.

In the cultural life of the State the Jew has been active and helpful as a patron and as a producer. Probably the teacher longest in service in the San Francisco public schools is Mrs. Mary Prag, one of the distinguished Goldsmith family, which arrived in San Francisco in 1854. Mrs. Prag has been a veritable tower of strength in the educational work of the city and was the first one to propose a system of pensions for the teachers of the State. The list of men and women who have served faithfully in our public schools would rise to the proportions of a huge roster. In our State University Jacob Bert Reinstein (died 1912), I. W. Hellman, Sr. (ranking by length of service) and Rudolph Taussig have acted as regents. I. W. Hellman, Jr., has been treasurer of this Board of Regents and recently resigned (1916), to be succeeded by Mortimer Fleishhacker. Quite a number of Jews have been members of the faculty. Besides Miss Peixotto, mentioned above, Professor Myer Jaffa, Professor Jacques Loeb, Dr. Max L. Margolis, Dr. William Popper, Rev. Dr. Jacob Voorsanger, Rev. Dr. Martin A. Meyer (these last four all of the Department of Semitics, founded by the late Dr. Voorsanger), Professor Ernest Wilcinzyski and a host of others, both in the academic and the professional schools, have rendered excellent service to the cause of higher education in the State. The University of California has been the object of generous benefactions by Michael Reese, Levi Straus, Albert Bonnheim, Harris Weinstock, M. Nathan and the members of Temple Emanu-El of San Francisco, who purchased most of the valuable collections found in the Semitic library. Leon Sloss is a member of the Board of Trustees of Leland Stanford, Junior, University, located at Palo Alto. The growth in the number of Jewish students and graduates of these two universities is sending an ever-increasing number of our people into professional life and raising the general tone of the community.

Nor have we been inactive in the literary world. Mrs. Isador (Betty) Lowenberg is the author of two well-written and thoughtfully conceived novels. Miss Emma Wolf, a saintly and inspired invalid, is known to a large public through her charming romances. Miss Miriam Michelson has won good report through her romantic writing. Messrs. Frank Mandel and Maurice Samuels have both contributed to the literature of the theater. David Warfield and David Belasco, both Californians, have done much for the American stage as actor and producer. Local dramatics have been promoted by Messrs. Alf. Hayman, S. H. Friedlander, Davis & Belasco, Gottlob & Marx and Morris Meyerfield, Jr., Will Greenebaum—impresario—has for many years been responsible for the coming to San

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Francisco of many of the world's greatest artists. In the organization of the San Francisco Symphony the names of Messrs. E. S. Heller, John Rothschild, I. W. Hellman, Jr., Leon Sloss, Sig Stern and J. B. Levison are noted as founders and directors of this association. The names of many Jews are found on the list of guarantors of this society. The Pacific Musical Society was organized some seven years ago, when discrimination was exercised against Jewish candidates for membership in the then existing San Francisco Musical Society. While not a Jewish organization, the career of the Pacific Musical Society is of particular significance to the Jewish community of San Francisco. The late Madame Julie Rosewald, the late Samuel Fleishman, Sigmund Beel, Nathan Landsberger, Allan Bier, the recently deceased Enid Brandt, Mabel Riegelman of grand opera fame, and Sir Henry Heyman (knighted by the late King of Hawaii), are among those who have distinguished themselves as performers in local musical circles. Cantor E. J. Stark of Temple Emanu-El, Albert Elkus, Fred Jacobi, P. I. Jacoby and Rosalie Hausman may be mentioned as local composers, whose work, no doubt, will some day engage the interest of a larger public.

In the world of art, Toby Rosenthal has achieved international fame. Messrs. Joseph Greenebaum, Joseph Raphael, Miss Anne Bremer and the late Mrs. Sig (Olga) Ackerman, have a wider reputation than the passing fame of local recognition. Edgar Walter is a sculptor of large attainments from whom we can expect to see more work within the next few years, during which time his talent should be most mature; Ernest Peixotto combines charm of pen and brush, as evidenced in many volumes of travel and appreciation. Messrs. Reuben Goldberg and Herbert Roth, both San Francisco boys, have won considerable recognition as cartoonists.

For their services rendered French literature and French culture M. Daniel Levy (died 1910) and Mlle. Rebecca Godchaux, were decorated by the French Government with the ribbon of the "Palmes Academiques."

The local Jewish community has even supplied three prizefighters for the ring—an achievement in which there can be some degree of satisfaction in view of the oft-repeated slander that the Jew lacks in physical courage—Joe Choyinski, Abe Attel and Sam Berger.

In journalism, outside of purely Jewish effort, the Jew in California has not done much in marked contradistinction to his efforts along this line elsewhere. The de Young family is associated with the founding and the publishing of the San Francisco "Chronicle," one of the leading papers of the State. There have been numerous Jewish names associated with the local press, but none of them of outstanding distinction.

So far we have dealt entirely with the relation of the Jew to the general community. We have endeavored in this mere sketch to in-

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dicate his close relationship with all phases of California life. Time and space permitting, we might relate many interesting incidents in which the Jews participated, such historic events as the Vigilance Committee, the establishment of the Stock Exchange, the introduction of fraternal organizations, such as the Masons, the exciting political debates preceding and during the early years of the Civil War, the intricate and thrilling working out of the race question and of the allied labor problems, the trying problems of relief and rehabilitation in the year of the great fire. The struggle against sectarianism in public life began early in the corporate history of California. As early as 1855 the Jews were compelled to unite with other liberal religionists to protest against the zealous but mistaken efforts of sectarians to foist their peculiar religious views upon the State. Up to the time of the present writing these protests have succeeded in staying the menace of such un-American activities. It would be mere idle chauvinism to assert that our record has been long and honorable. If justification be necessary, the Jew has fully justified his residence in this State. Whatever may have been his own problems—and they have been many—he has not failed in his duty to the community in which he lived.

We now turn our attention to the story of the inner life and activities of the Jews in California. Naturally each locality has its own story to tell of settlement and organization. On some other occasion it is our hope to tell the detailed story of each Jewish settlement in California. Organized Jewish communities which call for such discussion were found or are still to be found in Placerville, Grass Valley, Sacramento, Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda, Santa Rosa, San Jose, Stockton, Fresno, Bakersfield, Sonora, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, San Diego, Santa Cruz and San Francisco. At present we must content ourselves with the account of what the Jews did for themselves in the largest city of the State and of the Coast. In very large measure this story is typical of Jewish life elsewhere.

By the time of the holy days in the fall of 1849, the number of Jews in San Francisco had grown to considerable proportions. As is but natural at this season of the year, the heart of the Jew turns to the thought of his God and to the practice of his religion. Accordingly, arrangements were made for divine services. Following the rather meager and conflicting accounts of contemporary newspapers and of participants we note that two minyanim were held. They were patronized by two different groups of Jews, the Germans and the Poles, and out of these modest beginnings developed congregations Emanu-El and Sherith Israel. There has been considerable debate as to the priority of the organization of these synagogues, but no satisfactory conclusion can be reached. Certain it is from documentary evidence that Congregation Emanu-El was already in existence before September, 1850, though not incorporated until the following year.

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Sherith Israel came into existence about the same time, so close as to give rise to this debate.

In 1850 Emanuel Hart presented ground for a burial place to the Jews of San Francisco, located near what is now Vallejo and Gough streets. The first to be interred was a man named Johnson, a scion of a distinguished Cincinnati family. Till 1860 these grounds sufficed for the needs of the community. As they became overcrowded and inadequate, ground was bought by Congregation Emanu-El at Eighteenth and Dolores streets and named "The Home of Peace" cemetery. Congregation Sherith Israel bought the adjoining block about the same time. As early as 1886 it was realized that new and more spacious as well as more suitable accommodations must be found for the City of the Dead. Action by the Board of Supervisors demanded the closing of these cemeteries by January 1, 1889. A considerable tract of land was purchased in San Mateo county, some ten miles from the city, and was jointly dedicated by the two congregations on Thanksgiving Day, 1888. Since then Congregation Beth Israel and Congregation Ohabai Shalome have acquired land in the immediate vicinity for similar purposes. The old cemetery in what is now Lincoln Park (Thirty-third avenue), was acquired by the more orthodox portion of the community in the early sixties. It was closed and abandoned at the same time as the other cemeteries situated within the city limits.

Originally both of the above-mentioned synagogues were orthodox in ritual and in observance; but very early in its history, Congregation Emanu-El began to evidence a progressive spirit, whereas Sherith Israel until comparatively recent times remained an exponent of orthodoxy. By 1854 Emanu-El had moved out of its temporary rented quarters and occupied a modest but dignified building on Broadway above Powell street. About the same time Sherith Israel established itself in a substantial structure on Stockton street near Broadway. Rev. Dr. Julius Eckman became the first rabbi of Emanu-El in 1854 and officiated at the dedication of both of these synagogue structures. Soon after his arrival he organized a mixed choir of men and women and established a religious school for Emanu-El. After a brief incumbency, differences arose between Dr. Eckman and the board of directors, which ended in his withdrawing from their service. The Rev. H. M. Bien acted as lecturer for the congregation for one year, 1856. It was not until 1860 that a regular incumbent for the pulpit was found in the person of the beloved Dr. Elkan Cohn, who ministered to his congregation until his death, 1889. In the meantime Congregation Sherith Israel led a no less checkered life course. It was not until the coming of the learned and loved Rabbi H. A. Henry that peace settled on its troubled waters. Dr. Henry was succeeded by Rev. Dr. Henry Vidaver, and since 1893 the Rev. Jacob Nieto has ministered to this congregation. In 1905 Sherith

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Israel moved into its present beautiful temple on Webster and California streets, from its location on Taylor and Post streets, which corner it had occupied after disposing of its Stockton street property.

With the coming of Dr. Elkan Cohn, reform tendencies began to assert themselves more and more in Emanu-El, many of whose members had already evidenced considerable sympathy with progressive ideas and usages. This friction gradually developed till in 1864, there was a secession of a large part of the membership and an orthodox congregation, Ohabai Shalome, was organized. This secession came at a particularly critical time in the life of the congregation, as Emanu-El had just undertaken the building of a new synagogue—still its home—which was dedicated March 23, 1866. The best known and most distinguished leader of Ohabai Shalome was the late Dr. A. Bettelheim. The present incumbent of this pulpit is Rabbi Herman Rosenwasser, who in 1914 succeeded Rabbi B. M. Kaplan. The congregation has preserved its orthodox attitude towards Jewish religious life during the half century of its existence, despite many attempts to divert it from its original loyalty.

After the secession of the orthodox group, the reform element in Emanu-El had a free hand and proceeded to institute various innovations in the liturgy. It is interesting to note that a conservative spirit has always animated San Francisco Jewry, even in its most advanced and liberal group, so that none of the excesses of radicalism has ever been visited upon this community. In 1887 Jacob Voorsanger was elected associate to the aging Rabbi Elkan Cohn, and assumed the full responsibility of the congregation upon the latter's death in 1889. Dr. Voorsanger was a man of great power and of remarkable personality. He made himself a leader in the community in every sense of the word and up to the time of his lamentable death in 1908 his name and fame grew. His good works had made the whole city, not only the Jewish citizens, his debtor.

In 1860 Congregation Beth Israel was organized on conservative lines. Today it occupies a large and commodious structure on Geary street above Fillmore and is the leading factor in the life of the orthodox portion of our community. There have been numerous smaller congregations, in the city and since the coming of the Russian immigrant their number has grown apace. We mention the Nevah Zedek, formerly situated on California and Stockton streets; the Beth Menahem Streisand, on Minna street near Fifth; the Keneseth Israel (before the fire on Russ street, later amalgamated with the William Wolf Congregation on Geary street near Octavia, and but recently re-established on Webster street near Golden Gate avenue); the Bnai David, on Nineteenth street near Valencia; the Anshe Sfard, on Golden Gate avenue near Webster; the Chevrah Tillim, on Russ street, and a number of smaller associations in various parts of the city. In pro-

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portion to the size of the Jewish community (about 35,000) the city is well provided with synagogues, religious schools and the like.

At this point we must mention a fact of considerable importance and significance when the religious life of the local Jewish community is considered. In the last twenty-five years a number of young men, native born, have been prepared by the local rabbis for the rabbinate, and a number of them already occupy pulpits of importance in American Israel. The tragic death of the promiseful Armand Lazarus at the very portal of a brilliant career is only the sadder because of the success of several of the younger men whom his teacher, the late Dr. Voorsanger, prepared for their life careers. Judah Leon Magnes, Martin A. Meyer, Elkan C. Voorsanger, Rudolph I. Coffee and Edgar F. Magnin may be mentioned as the young men whom San Francisco and Oakland have sent out into the Jewish world for Jewish service and leadership. At the present time there are three students at the Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati. A community can not be said to be religiously decadent so long as it continues to give inspiration to young men for such careers.

In addition to the religious schools maintained by the various congregations as well as a number of private chedarim, the Jewish Educational Society maintains free schools for instruction in Hebrew, Jewish history and religion in various sections of the city where the number of Jewish residents requires such work. The Educational Society was originally a B'nai B'rith activity, but this organization found it difficult to continue the support of the schools. The society was organized in 1897 and was maintained largely by the untiring efforts of Rabbis Nieto and Voorsanger and the late Jacob Greenebaum.

True to Jewish tradition that "Gemiluth Chasodim," *doing kindly acts*, is one of the pillars of the social order and a peculiar characteristic of the sons of Israel, the pioneer Jews organized relief societies almost immediately after they realized that their residence was to be permanent in this western land. Moved by that Jewish pride to care for their own poor and by the experience of an increasing number of needy co-religionists for whom the Argonaut journey had not wrought fortune, the Jews of the new city organized two benevolent societies the same year, 1851. Unfortunately geographical distinctions were again observed, sowing the seeds of a regrettable split in the community and creating difficulties for the future. In 1855 the Ladies' United Hebrew Benevolent Society was organized and in 1876 the Jewish Ladies' Relief Society. So many organizations with similar objects were not calculated to work out the community's problems of relief satisfactorily. Recognizing the need of closer co-operation, for the prevention of fraud and the duplication of effort, the Hebrew Board of Relief was organized in 1900, the above-mentioned societies constituting its membership. The bulk of the relief work of the Jewish

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community is handled through this central organization, which acts as a clearing house for the Jewish poor.

Numerous other Jewish organizations have sprung into existence, some to languish and pass away, others to flourish and accomplish their mission in part at any rate. The Hebrew Ladies' Sewing Society (1869), the Helpers (1889), the Free Burial Society (1888) and the Free Loan Association (1897) have all their happy share in the altruistic work of the Jewish community. Of a more educational nature are the Emanu-El Sisterhood (incorporated 1902, though organized several years earlier) and the Young Men's Hebrew Association, which has survived many vicissitudes of organization and reorganization. Latest comer in the field is the Pacific Coast Branch of the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (established 1915), whose general functions are too well known to call for elaboration.

In 1871 the Pacific Hebrew Orphan Asylum and Home Society was organized for the care of dependent children and the aged poor; in 1887 Mount Zion Hospital was incorporated for the care of the sick poor, and in 1889 a rival Old Folks' Home was called into existence. Its policy has been more in accord with the practices of orthodox Jewish life and the aged sick and semi-invalided have been admitted. In this way San Francisco Jewry has endeavored to meet the demands made on its good heart and its resources on behalf of its dependent classes. We have not tried to elaborate the story of the work of these various societies nor discuss their policies. Mere enumeration must suffice.

In 1910, after several years of unceasing effort, a Federation of Jewish Charities of San Francisco was finally organized. All of the above-mentioned societies with the exception of the Young Men's Hebrew Association became constituents of the federation. The increase in support was notable from the start. The first year, 1910, about $120,000 was collected, and this has increased from year to year so that $148,000 represented the community's contribution for Jewish relief work in 1915. This co-operative movement has proven itself a marked success and has advanced far beyond the experimental stage. San Francisco points with pride and satisfaction to its move in this direction. The first president of the federation was the Hon. Max C. Sloss; the president incumbent is I. W. Hellman, Jr.

In the Russian Jewish community there exists a large number of small organizations whose object is the immediate relief of applicants for aid. So far none of the minimum requirements of scientific relief have been applied to their work. But like their older brothers of the Americanized group, if they live they will learn to do their good work in an increasingly efficient manner.

The social life of the community has been well looked after. The Argonaut, Concordia and Alta Clubs are what we may call Jewish city clubs, and the recently organized Beresford Club meets the de-

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mands of those who enjoy country sports. Our ladies have a culture club, the Philomath, now in the twenty-second year of its existence; and the local section of the Council of Jewish Women, almost one thousand strong, is now completing its fifteenth year. The Independent Order of B'nai B'rith was introduced into the city by Louis Abrahams, afterwards of Washington, D. C., in 1855; the first Grand Lodge was organized in 1863 by Baruch Rothschild and Jacob Greenebaum, then of Sacramento. Numerous Chevras attest the fraternal spirit among our people and in particular to their readiness to co-operate for altruistic ends. The oldest of these Chevras, "Bikkur Cholim," was organized in 1857 and continues its activity down to the present day. The Orders of Brith Abraham are well represented and the Kesher Shel Barzel still drags on a dwindling existence.

Jewish journalism has flourished in this city. As early as 1855 Dr. Eckman founded the first Jewish paper on the Coast, "The Gleaner." This was followed by the "Voice of Israel," which was jointly edited and published by H. M. Bien and L. L. Dennery. Subsequently (1860-61) H. M. Bien made another journalistic venture under the title of the "Jewish Messenger of the Pacific." Philo Jacoby has published "The Hebrew" continuously since 1863. The "Hebrew Observer," established in 1856 by William Saalsburg was later amalgamated with the "Jewish Times," which had been established in 1855. The Rev. M. S. Levy has been the editor of this joint publication for more than a quarter of a century. The "Jewish Progress" continued its life for full twenty-five years from the date of its establishment in 1876. At one time Dr. Jacob Voorsanger was its editor. In 1895 he established with his brother, A. W. Voorsanger, "Emanu-El," with which he was associated up to the time of his death. For a few years (1900) Rabbi Jacob Nieto published the "New Occident," a monthly journal of news and views. Though not strictly a Jewish journal, mention must be made of the "Public Opinion," edited and published by the eccentric but brilliant I. Choyinski. For many years Mr. Choyinski contributed a weekly column of biting comment to the "American Israelite" of Cincinnati, under the pen name of Maftir. It can hardly be claimed that many of these journals reached a high standard of excellence. The editorials and occasional articles from the pen of Dr. Voorsanger were at all times brilliant and forceful. These journals have served a useful purpose in preserving the details of local Jewish efforts, in cementing the community, in forming Jewish public opinion, and in carrying a Jewish message to the Jews in outlying country districts.

It is a goodly story, we take it, that of the Jews of this State. It deserves full and detailed treatment to do it justice and to pay the merited tribute to those men who helped build its foundations lasting and strong. The pioneer days are growing remote. Few of the pioneers themselves are left in the land. There are now many gray-

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PACIFIC HEBREW ORPHAN ASYLUM, SAN FRANCISCO

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haired men and women who spent their childhood here in the first decades of the city's life. Many precious records have been lost. Memory is growing dim and confused. It is time that every effort be made to preserve even the minutest record of those brave days.

It is ever pleasanter to prophesy than to record, for prophecy knows no control as does sober history. We, too, would fain exercise the prophetic privilege and predict great things for the Jews of this community, of this State and of the Coast. Without doubt, with the opening of the new era of history that 1915 inaugurated, great achievements, both economic and spiritual, will mark the life of the peoples of the Pacific Coast.

Let the Jew do his duty and contribute his best, as he has in the past, to the realization of our hope and our prophecy, so that the ancient word may be worthily fulfilled—"From the rising of the sun till its going down, let the name of the Lord be praised."

April, 1916.

The Pacific Hebrew Asylum and Home Society

"Ah! What would the world be to us
If the children were no more?
We should dread the desert behind us
Worse than the dark before."
—Longfellow.

THE object of these lines should in no way be construed as an attempt to present a detailed and complete history of the Pacific Hebrew Orphan Asylum and Home Society. The forty-four reports published by the society will afford the inquirer ample opportunity to learn what this splendid institution has accomplished during the many years of its existence. But even a casual reference to it requires that mention be made of the Independent Order B'nai B'rith, which organization was instrumental in its establishment.

The records in the office of the grand secretary of the B'nai B'rith; the original investigations of Grand Secretary Aschheim as embodied in the forty-first annual report of the order; the lucid references relative to the origin and establishment of a Jewish orphan home as contained in the historical sketch of the order by Edmund Tauszky—all established the fact beyond peradventure that such sturdy Jewish pioneers as Jacob Greenebaum of beloved memory, Louis Kaplan, Seixas Solomons and other leaders in the B'nai B'rith were the prime movers among those who conceived the establishment of a home for Jewish orphans on the Pacific Coast.

District No. 4, I. O. B. B., will ever remain the loving parent of our orphan asylum. True, the first committee under the chair-

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MEMORIAL HALL, PACIFIC HEBREW ORPHAN ASYLUM, SAN FRANCISCO

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manship of Rev. Dr. Elkan Cohn at its meeting (March 28, 1871) unanimously decided to recommend that a Jewish orphan home in San Francisco be established and maintained "by individual contributions and subscriptions." Yet, that the B'nai B'rith had taken the initiative in this noble enterprise and that its members, with money and personal service gave birth to its organization, must ever remain an integral part of the home's history.

Four months after Dr. Elkan Cohn's committee had submitted its report a general meeting was held on July 25, 1871, at which gathering fifteen gentlemen were elected a board of trustees for the proposed orphan asylum to serve for ninety days, to-wit: Messrs. I. F. Bloch, P. Berwin, H. Greenberg, Isaac Wormser, Alfred P. Elfert, Joseph Brandenstein, Rev. Dr. Elkan Cohn, Wm. Steinhart, S. Sweet, L. Sachs, S. W. Levy, E. Wertheimer, C. Meyer, A. Bloch and M. Morgenthau.

The first meeting of this board resulted in the election of the following officers: President, Isaac Wormser; vice-president, C. Meyer; treasurer, Lipman Sachs. Later Jacob Greenebaum, having offered his services gratuitously, was elected secretary. The following year Leo Eloesser was elected secretary, solicitor and collector for the society. At that time the chairman of the board of governors reported that the society had seven children under its guardianship, which, pending the erection of a permanent home, were being boarded out at different places.

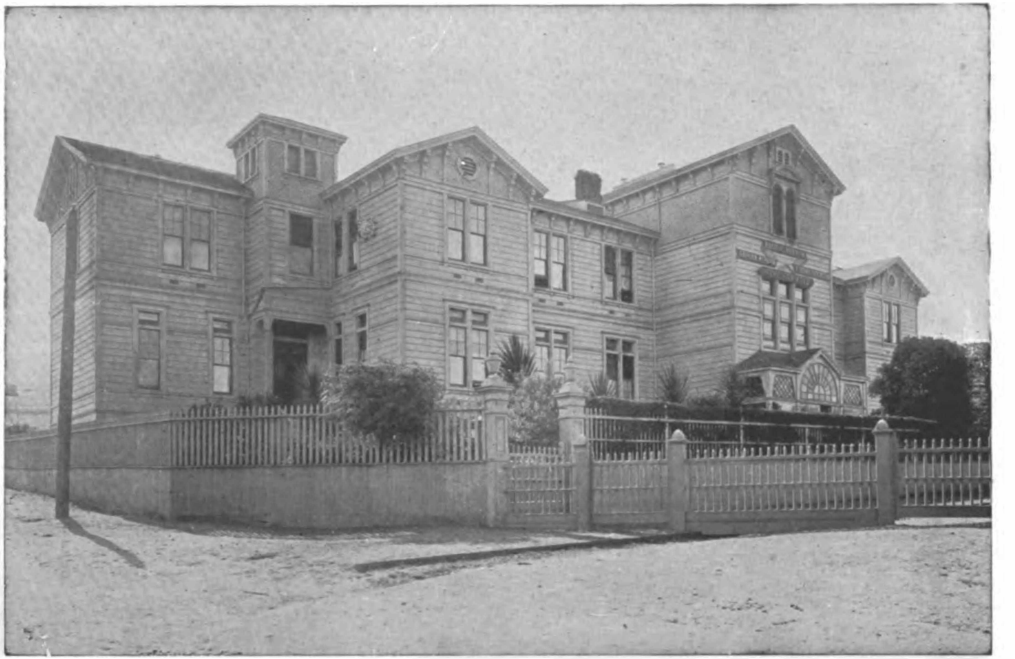
Shortly afterwards the doors of a well-furnished house, with ample playgrounds and gardens, were opened for the reception of sixteen orphan children. This gratifying result, which could scarcely have been expected in so short a space of time, can only be ascribed to the alacrity and cheerfulness with which a large number of our co-religionists had responded to the appeal to their generosity, and which it is earnestly hoped will be gratefully recorded by the future historian of the society.

From this modest beginning the Pacific Hebrew Orphan Asylum and Home Society grew and prospered under the fostering care of that noble band of Jews, whose big hearts had not ceased to throb with loving sympathy for the orphan until the Angel of Death had laid her soft hands upon their brows and Mother Earth received their precious remains.

It continued to grow from year to year, until, according to last year's report, the orphans under the care of the society now number one hundred and eighty-seven, of which eighty-nine are boys and ninety-eight are girls. This report also shows that the society cares for thirty old people in its home on Silver avenue.

Yet when it is remembered that the present Jewish population is nearly six times as large as it was in 1872 and 1873, one can not but conclude that the support given the orphan asylum

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HOME FOR AGED, MAINTAINED BY PACIFIC HEBREW ORPHAN ASYLUM AND HOME SOCIETY

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(either through direct membership or through membership in the Federation of Jewish Charities, of which the home is now a constituent part) has not grown in proportion to the growth of the Jewish communities of San Francisco and elsewhere.

The Pacific Hebrew Orphan Asylum and Home Society, above all the other splendid Jewish charitable institutions, is a sacred trust to which every man that subscribes himself by the name of Jew owes allegiance.

Mount Zion Hospital

OVER a quarter of a century has elapsed since Mount Zion Hospital was founded or, to be exact, on November 3, 1887, at the residence of Frederick L. Castle, corner of Van Ness avenue and Sutter street. The first meeting was attended by upwards of forty prominent Jewish citizens. Considerable enthusiasm, as well as energy, appears to have been displayed as a committee was immediately appointed to arrange for the incorporation, which took place two days later. This was promptly followed by another meeting on November 7th of that year, at which permanent officers were elected and a committee appointed to canvass for subscriptions. This committee labored for over a year and on December 18, 1888, a general meeting was held in the vestry-room of Temple Emanu-El, when subscriptions were announced aggregating $32,000 and a constitution and by-laws adopted. The committee continued its efforts for another year with moderate success, and in April, 1890, a large piece of land was acquired on Point Lobos avenue at a cost of $20,000, the remaining funds being invested in bonds until such time as the institution would be in a position to build its own hospital. For the six years following no progress seems to have been made, notwithstanding the fact that in October, 1894, a committee on hospital building was appointed, when in September, 1896, new blood was infused into the institution and fresh enthusiasm aroused by a donation obtained through the efforts of Walter M. Castle of $5000 from Baroness de Hirsch, widow of the great Jewish philanthropist.

While the question of hospital quarters was being considered Dr. Julius Rosenstirn made an offer, which was accepted, of his building at the southeast corner of Sutter and Hyde streets, rent free, until such time as a proper building could be secured, so that in January, 1897, Mount Zion became a hospital in fact as well as in name. A medical staff was appointed, the building suitably furnished, twelve beds installed and practical work commenced. It became apparent almost at once that the building was entirely inadequate to meet the demands, and the following year the com-

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MOUNT ZION HOSPITAL, SAN FRANCISCO

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mittee was instructed to find larger and permanent quarters. They finally decided on the property on Sutter street, between Scott and Divisadero, on which stood a residence. The building was enlarged to suit the purposes of the hospital, formally dedicated and opened on May, 1899. Thus for the first time was it brought home to the Jewish community that Mount Zion Hospital had come to stay and intended to demonstrate beyond question that its efforts and work were deserving of support.

For the succeeding seven years the growth was even and steady, the building enlarged, the number of beds increased, the membership added to and the donations and bequests all that could be expected when in April, 1906, the great disaster occurred overwhelming Mount Zion as it did every institution of its kind in San Francisco. The situation during the following summer became so serious as to make its friends tremble for its very existence. The membership fell away badly, which, of course, meant a material reduction in income. The number of patients applying for treatment increased considerably, which meant greater expense, and it was simply out of the question to as much as think of soliciting any donations or obtaining any assistance whatever at that time.

By carefully husbanding resources, by the practice of extreme economy and with the generous assistance of the Red Cross Society, the board in 1908 commenced to discuss the possibility of raising funds for the construction of a new building, the necessity of which was becoming more and more pronounced. It was no small matter to go out into a community that had been stricken as San Francisco had been and raise so large a sum as a quarter of a million dollars, which was required to carry on the work. It was through the munificent offer of I. W. Hellman, who donated the sum of $100,000 for the erection of a building in memory of his beloved wife, Esther Hellman, one who in her lifetime had been interested in the hospital and its work and had herself been one of its staunchest supporters, that the building was made possible. Although with this handsome donation as a nucleus, the directors did not feel that the time had arrived to endeavor to obtain the additional amount required. In fact tentative plans were drawn for the construction of such a building as Mr. Hellman's donation alone would give, on the Point Lobos lot, but the board responding finally to the arguments of the optimistic members, abandoned this idea and resolved in November, 1909, to dispose of the Point Lobos avenue property and purchase a lot more central and accessible.

The following spring the fifty-vara lot upon which Mount Zion Hospital now stands was acquired and the Point Lobos property was sold. No headway had been made in the direction of a new building until October, 1910, when the board decided to sell bonds for the hospital outright instead of asking for subscriptions, with

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the result that the entire amount required, viz., $150,000 was subscribed by June, 1911. During the time the architects were at work with the plans, and preparations were being made, a donation of $20,000 was received from Mrs. M. S. Grinbaum in memory of her husband, so that $270,000 was in the treasury, which sum was sufficient to carry the building on to completion.

The laying of the cornerstone of the new Mount Zion Hospital was an historic event in San Francisco and marked an epoch in Jewish history in the West. Many of those who participated in the ceremonies, August 14, 1912, were present when Mount Zion Hospital first opened its doors.

In the Mount Zion Hospital there are 114 beds, twenty-eight private rooms for pay patients, six pay wards with four beds each, two male and two female free wards of ten beds each; a children's free ward with ten beds, two free maternity wards with four private rooms for pay patients in the maternity service in addition. A very important feature of the hospital is its training school for nurses, which stands second to none in San Francisco.

The doors of Mount Zion Hospital are open to all who need medical or surgical treatment, regardless of race or creed, notwithstanding that it is being maintained exclusively by Jews.

San Francisco Federation of Jewish Charities

THIS organization was the pet child of the late and lamented Rev. Dr. Jacob Voorsanger. It was his theory that a combination of the different charitable organizations would work for the good of the community and promote greater efficiency at a minimum cost in philanthropic service. It has since been thoroughly realized that where relief and charity are extended, either by the individual or by charity organizations having no common purposes, the results are negligible. Imposition and non-systematized relief have caused the loss of a great deal of money contributed for charitable purposes in San Francisco as well as in other large cities throughout the country.

Under the Federation, the whole subject of Jewish relief centers in a business-like administration whose work is systematic and thorough, whose employes understand its methods, thus diminishing imposition and giving help and providing means for self-support with that degree of efficiency heretofore unknown under the old plan of relief work.

It was just a short time before the great catastrophe of April 18, 1906, that the philanthropic leaders of the San Francisco Jew-

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ish community were advocating—impressed by the pleadings of Dr. Voorsanger for organization—the grand system of the federating of various benevolent and charitable societies into one great constitution.

The consolidation of the various communal, philanthropic societies into one central system was shown to be not an experiment, it had been tried and tested in a number of large cities such as Cincinnati, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Cleveland, Kansas City, Detroit, Milwaukee and other communities. It was the consensus of opinion as expressed by the seasoned and experienced charity workers in those communities that the federation of charitable societies had become an imperative necessity in the science of philanthropy.

To quote from the preamble of the plan which finally brought about after many years of well-meaning opposition on the part of some of the leaders: "The experience of Jewish eleemosynary, educational and philanthropical organizations in other cities had demonstrated that regular contributions towards their maintenance had been increased and greater efficiency and economy attained in procuring and collecting subscriptions by a union of these organizations for these purposes, thus enabling them to enlarge their usefulness, more effectively administer their internal affairs and accomplish greater good, and it having thus been made evident that a similar union of kindred institutions will produce right results, and it is proposed to form a Federation of Jewish Charities at San Francisco."

It is gratifying to note that since its formation the federation has justified its organization by greater efficiency, greater income for charitable purposes and better results in the promotion of well-being among the poor and the needy. The constituent societies of the Federation of Jewish Charities of San Francisco are: Emanu-El Sisterhood, Eureka Benevolent Society, First Hebrew Benevolent Society, Free Burial Society (Chevra Kedusha), Free Loan Association (Chevra Gemilus Chasodim), Hebrew Home for Aged Disabled, Hebrew Ladies' Sewing Society, Jewish Educational Society, Jewish Ladies' Relief Society, Ladies' United Hebrew Benevolent Society, Mount Zion Hospital, Pacific Hebrew Orphan Asylum and Home Society, The Helpers.

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San Francisco Section Council Jewish Women

Under date of April 9, 1916, Mrs. Henry Sahlein, one of the leaders in the Council of Jewish Women in California, writes as follows:

Mr. A. W. Voorsanger,
Editor of the "Emanu-El."

DEAR SIR:

Enclosed you will find an article on the San Francisco Section of the Council of Jewish Women, written by Mrs. Mark Neumann, a past president and the woman above all others who should contribute the same to "Western Jewry," as she has held her finger upon the pulse of this organization since its inception and has kept strict account of its heart beats. At the time of the great disaster of 1906, when disintegration had well-nigh taken place, when for a time people were scattered in their interests as well as their residences, she fanned with her indomitable zeal the dwindling enthusiasm and directed the activities of the small group she was able to hold into channels that carried the influence of the council into hitherto unreached quarters; and so, in this way, she was able to reorganize, and her successors, among whom are Mrs. Myer Friedman, Mrs. L. C. Levy, Mrs. Louis Hertz, Mrs. David Hirschberg and Miss Ada Goldsmith, have builded well upon her foundation.

Through these succeeding administrations her interest has never flagged and her kindly counsel has been welcomed by all those for whom she preserved this organization that from its founding fulfilled a long-needed but by the many unrecognized want, antedating as it did the Temple Sisterhoods, serving as an outlet for the growing restlessness—the pent-up energies of those among us who for their leisure hours needed a new field of activity.

And so, Mr. Editor, herein is the reason that I delegated to another the piece of work you honored me by conferring.

Very truly,

CAROLINE SAHLEIN.

August 28, 1900, a triumphant call was sounded for all the interested Jewish women to assemble in the Sabbath school rooms of the old Temple Emanu-El for the purpose of organizing a Council of Jewish Women. The meeting was called to order by Rev. Dr. Jacob Voorsanger, who introduced Mrs. M. C. Sloss, pro tem, who, in turn, presented Chairman Miss Sadie American, general secretary of the National Council of Jewish Women. Then, in an address of forty-five minutes, in which Miss American explained the aims, work and hopes of the Council, was the San Francisco Section of the Council of Jewish Women organized. After several preliminary meetings in which the officers were chosen, an outline of the work of the ensuing year arranged, the first regular meeting was held November 28, 1900. Dr.

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Voorsanger was always ready to co-operate and advise with the Council and organized a Bible class with about one hundred members, who attended regularly for years; he also organized a current topic section which had a large following. Today—1916—we are an organization of nearly one thousand women, which has brought and kept together Jewish women, irrespective of congregational or social affiliations. Today we work hand in hand with sectarian and non-sectarian bodies in the advancement of the public welfare. The Council has contributed its share in developing Jewish home life; has stimulated mental activity and has been the means of inspiring women with a greater and deeper interest and an insight into the beauties of Jewish life, learning and literature. It has aroused among women hitherto indifferent a deeper interest in civic affairs. It has taught our women the meaning of personal service; to bring a spiritual ray of light to the blind; to send a word of cheer to the unfortunates in our penal institutions; to take an active interest in juvenile delinquents. We hold out the beacon light of hope and courage to the immigrant who, landing in a strange country, amid strange conditions, is taught to become a self-reliant, self-supporting member of the community.

Today our philanthropic section boasts of a neighborhood house in an outlying district of our city, with mothers' clubs, girls' clubs, sewing and embroidery classes, English classes, domestic science, facilities for baths and a large circulating library (a paid worker). In a word, one hundred and thirty-five children and fifty mothers are being taught education, uplift and a righteous way of life. The late Dr. Blaustein was here a few years ago and said: "The greatest settlement houses have sprung from just such a little nucleus as this. You are doing good work." This section is entirely supported by voluntary subscribers within our ranks.

We also are pioneers in the matter of a home teacher, a social worker who tries to uplift the homes of our people in the thickly populated districts. She co-operates with the public school in that locality and forms a link between the school and the home. We are a big organization and we have grown in strength, power and influence. We have earned the right to inscribe "Forward Movement" on our banner. May we grow to a greater and greater influence for good; thus may we strengthen and emphasize the significance of our motto for "Faith and Humanity."

HATTIE M. NEUMANN.

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Emanu-El Sisterhood for Personal Service

IN tracing the history of the Emanu-El Sisterhood for Personal Service, certain high lights of aims and accomplishments shine out encouragingly, illuminating paths already traversed and serving as beacon guides for undertakings and explorations of the future. Among these, none stands out more prominently than the Boarding Home for Jewish Working Girls which the Sisterhood maintains and has maintained for many years, evolving from very small beginnings to the present dwelling place on the corner of Golden Gate avenue and Steiner street, within walking distance of the downtown district. Here in quarters which seemed spacious and attractive a few years ago, a veritable haven after the holocaust of 1906, the work and scope of the Sisterhood activities have grown to such proportions that larger and adequate housing facilities are now imperative.

The Emanu-El Sisterhood was organized to exercise an educational, social and humanitarian influence on all those that come within its confines. It has established a neighborhood house where young and old can daily gather and find a cheerful guide, ready to greet and advise them.

Since 1894 this organization has been in existence. It was founded by the late Rabbi Jacob Voorsanger, who was a great inspiration to the officers and encouraged them to continue with the work of caring for the education and training of the children, and also providing homes for the orphan and friendless and hospitals for the sick and crippled.

The first board of directors was composed of Mrs. Bella Lilienthal, Mrs. Wm. Haas, Mrs. Matilda Esberg and Mrs. Ignatz Steinhart. The work under the board of managers at that time was unceasing, and the steady growth in membership and the different industrial branches and domestic sciences has been a source of satisfaction to all who are interested in this work.

The present quarters of the Emanu-El Sisterhood on the southwest corner of Steiner street and Golden Gate avenue is the only boarding house of its kind in San Francisco. It is for Jewish working girls who, self-supporting and self-respecting, need the vitalizing, humanizing influence of home surroundings and family affection. Girls graduating from the orphanage, others temporarily or permanently separated from their families in other cities, still others seeking employment or health in California, and having no near-relatives to whom to go, constitute the majority of the resident girls at present.

This is in no sense a house of refuge for wayward, willful girls, or for parents or relatives desiring to shift their responsibilities. It is a home in its highest sense, for the homeless Jewish working

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girl, be she dependent or independent so far as funds or watchful guidance are concerned. This is emphasized because of questions emanating from both workers and applicants, and because a certain vital something will be lost if the idea becomes prevalent that it is an institution of either charitable or correctional aspect.

For two in a room, breakfast and dinner at home, and lunches carried to work, the girls pay $3, $3.50 and $4 per week, dependent upon their earning capacity. For single rooms, girls earning between $40 and $60 a month or more, pay $5 per week, in all gradations of which, laundry and ironing.

The institution maintains also classes in stenography and typewriting, and through the diligent efforts of the Sisterhood's employment committee many girls who received their instruction under the guidance of the Sisterhood have been placed in remunerative positions. Sewing and dressmaking classes are conducted by the Sisterhood and the results thus far have been most gratifying. The organization's attitude towards the young women under its care has always been one of warm-hearted solicitude. The plans that were started in 1913 for the erection of a building in keeping with the organization's growing importance have been temporarily postponed until economic conditions shall have improved. The Emanu-El Sisterhood is a lasting monument to its founders and is recognized in the community of San Francisco and elsewhere for intelligent and efficient work for the uplift of humanity. The officers and directors for 1916 are:

Miss Ethel R. Feineman, resident director.

Council of Administration—Mrs. M. Esberg, president; Mrs. A. L. Lengfeld, first vice-president; Mrs. Rosalie Kaufman, second vice-president; Mrs. Jesse Steinhart, third vice-president; Mrs. Joseph Ehrman, treasurer; Mrs. M. C. Sloss, corresponding secretary; Miss Jeanette Pauson, recording secretary; Mrs. I. S. Ackerman, auditor.

Honorary Vice-Presidents—Mrs. Clara Baum, Mrs. Lewis Gerstle, Mrs. I. Lowenberg, Mrs. J. Voorsanger, Mrs. L. P. Wiel.

Directors—Mrs. H. U. Brandenstein, Mrs. A. L. Brown, Mrs. J. R. Davidson, Morgan Gunst, Mrs. F. A. Haber, Mrs. Helen Hecht, Mrs. E. S. Heller, Mrs. S. W. Heller, Mrs. S. S. Kahn, Mrs. M. S. Koshland, Mrs. J. B. Levison, Mrs. Milton Levi, Mrs. J. W. Lilienthal, Mrs. Martin A. Meyer, Mrs. J. H. Neustadter, Mrs. Herbert Rothschild, Mrs. M. Salz, Mrs. Chas. Schlessinger, Mrs. Ernest Sultan, Mrs. Joseph Sloss, Mrs. Sigmund Stern, Mrs. I. N. Walter, Mrs. S. I. Wormser.

Advisory Board—Isaiah Choynski, Milton H. Esberg, J. S. Friedlander, E. R. Lilienthal, J. M. Rothchild, Leon Sloss, I. W. Hellman, Jr., Dr. Martin A. Meyer.

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INDEPENDENT ORDER B'NAI B'RITH

An Historical Sketch of the Order Written by Edmund Tauszky, Esq., for the Golden Jubilee in 1905 Condensed and Brought Up to Date

By I. J. Aschheim

THE Independent Order of B'nai B'rith had its beginning in the city of New York some sixty years (now seventy) ago. The then existing Jewish colony in New York City naturally contained many diversified elements, and harmony of thought and sentiment was by no means prevalent in its midst. Actuated by a desire to be of service to their brethren, a number of the broader and more far-sighted among them inaugurated a movement for the formation of an organization of Israelites that was to unite them yet closer in the bond of brotherhood and that was to enter upon the work of promoting their highest interests by developing their mental capacities, elevating their moral character and inculcating in them rectitude of intention and conduct; defending the race against unjust attack, coming to the rescue of persecution, alleviating the wants of the poor and needy, protecting and assisting the widow and the orphan and bringing to fruition, wherever practicable, humanitarian and philanthropic impulses of our people.

It was but natural that a lodge with such avowed purposes should attract many members and should be followed by the formation of sister lodges until the necessity for uniformity of legislation on matters of common concern should demand the creation of a representative body with full power in such matters, and so a District Grand Lodge was soon created in New York, followed eventually by other District Grand Lodges as the order continued to spread, until, finally there was created what is now known as the Constitution Grand Lodge, which is the supreme legislative authority in the order.

FORMATION OF DISTRICT No. 4
(Pacific Coast District)

Brother Jacob Mayer, a California pioneer, though in later years long a resident of the city of Portland, Ore., where he flourished as one of its merchant princes, in the year 1855, suggested to his co-religionists, with whom he was then fraternizing as a Mason, the formation of a B'nai B'rith lodge, of which he had read something in the Jewish journals of the day. The proposition met with favor and a call was issued for a meeting of Israelites to be held in San Francisco on June 12, 1855, for the purpose of petitioning District Grand Lodge No. 1 (New York) for a char-

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ter. Such a charter was granted on August 13, 1855, and was presented to the petitioners at their third meeting on October 24, 1855. The first lodge of the Pacific Coast, Ophir No. 21, was installed on November 18, 1855, with William Steinhart as the first president and Seixas Solomons as first secretary. The lodges began to increase so that in 1863 a convention of past presidents was held for the purpose of taking preliminary steps towards the formation of a District Grand Lodge. Brother David Stern of Modin Lodge 42, who died as auditor of the city and county of San Francisco, presided. The petition was sent East and after an extended correspondence, the secretary of the Constitution Grand Lodge, Brother Baruch Rothschild, arrived in the city of San Francisco in the fall of 1863, bringing with him the charter for District Grand Lodge No. 4. The Grand Lodge was instituted by Brother Rothschild on October 7, 1863, amidst great rejoicing and with Brother Jacob Greenebaum as its first president. Brother Rothschild made his home in San Francisco and became one of the honored members of District No. 4. At the end of 1915, lodges were distributed as follows: California, 20; Washington 7; Oregon, 2; Montana, 2; British Columbia, 2; Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Arizona, each 1, making a total of 37. All the old lodges that flourished in the 'sixties and 'seventies of the last century had to relinquish their charters by reason of the fact that they were located in mining towns whose glories faded away at the close of the century.

BENEFACTIONS

Ever since the organization of the first lodge the members showed their readiness to respond to the call of the unfortunate wherever they may have been. Frequently the cry came from the Orient and then again from towns and cities near home. Persecutions, pogroms, inundations, fires and earthquakes caused the cry for help to go forth, and in no instance did the order refuse a hearty response. Even in the present world's catastrophe, where no class or race refuses its share to soothe the sufferings of the unfortunates whose fate brought them into the war zone, or rather brought the war to them, the Order of B'nai B'rith was among the first in the United States to issue a call for help. The B'nai B'rith of this city have been beneficiaries of its bounty in 1906 to such an extent that the recollection of it still awakens feelings of gratitude in their hearts. Not only were the immediate wants of many of them supplied, but hundreds of non-members of the order, late immigrants, were kept, so to say, in luxury during the long weeks, even months, of discomfort and deprivation suffered by the average inhabitant. On the high holy days, following the great conflagration, the order provided religious services among the refugees in Golden Gate Park and assisted in the continuation

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of free religious training under the auspices of the Jewish Educational Society.

The Pacific Hebrew Orphan Asylum of San Francisco and the Jewish Orphans' Home of Southern California, located in Los Angeles, were both born within the walls of the B'nai B'rith lodge. That both institutions subsequently assumed importance and dimensions which surpassed the strength of the order and caused them to be absorbed by the Jewish communities at large is something for which the order is not to be blamed. The credit for their creation is still its own.

Throughout the United States and Europe other eleemosynary institutions are supported in toto or in part by the order and they are monuments of humane work, such as the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives at Denver, the Leo N. Levi Memorial Hospital at Little Rock, Ark., the famous orphan asylums at Cleveland and Atlanta, the Yonkers Home for Aged at New York, and others.

Ever since their inception the lodges established funds for the purpose of "alleviating the wants of the sick and needy," defraying funeral expenses of deceased brethren and assisting their widows and orphans. Their zeal for the latter caused them in the early 'seventies to embark in an ill-digested and crude life insurance scheme known throughout fraternal organizations as a so-called endowment system. That scheme flourished on the Pacific Coast (District No. 4) for a round forty years when, in order to save the good name and integrity of the district, the Grand Lodge turned all its assets in the shape of B'nai B'rith hall stock over to the remaining four hundred and some odd endowment members, they on the other hand acquiescing in the liquidation of the system by voluntarily surrendering their beneficiary certificates in exchange for their allotted hall stock.

NEW DEPARTURES

The new generation which has lately made itself felt in the councils of the order in District No. 4, as well as in other districts, has been impatient with the old methods of fraternal activity and anxious to enlarge its field of usefulness. It has been restless ever since the payment of sick benefits and endowment insurance ceased to have their talismanic virtues. It wanted to do something more and wanted to do it for the whole house of Israel, for all "B'nai B'rith," whether initiated as such or not. This determination resulted for one in the establishment of what may be termed a branch organization, namely the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society. What this organization is accomplishing in assisting the hundreds of Russian-Polish immigrants to their rights under the

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existing immigration laws of the United States would fill a chapter by itself.

Next in importance was the relentless war that was declared by the supreme authorities in the order and successfully carried out against the white slave traffic. Though not entirely extirpated, it has been reduced to a minimum and compelled to carry on its nefarious work in the dark alleys.

The Anti-Defamation League, a bureau of the executive committee of the order, has established a magnificent record for itself during the few short years of its existence. It is here "to combat injurious animadversions against the race and the results of its intelligent and tactful work have been highly beneficial."

Another bureau is the recently organized social service department, headed by Dr. Rudolph I. Coffee. Local bureaus have been organized in the various districts throughout the United States under local management. District No. 4 has a perfect organization, under the leadership of Harry K. Wolff, Esq., ably assisted with zeal and energy by Dr. A. E. Cerf. Its program, if carried out, will be far-reaching and will embrace every feature of social service work among our people.

AUXILIARIES AND INSTITUTIONS

The establishment of women auxiliaries has become a very popular notion on the Pacific Coast, so that at present writing nearly all the important B'nai B'rith centers in District No. 4 have women auxiliary lodges. The Grand Lodge at its last session placed the official stamp of recognition on them and henceforth they will be considered an integral part of the district machinery. There is also a youth's auxiliary flourishing in San Francisco, made up of boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age.

A very active and "live-wire" branch, though not official, is the Committee of Fifty in San Francisco. The committee has assumed the duties of the "Intellectual Advancement Committee" and also provides means for the maintenance of the gymnasium, in addition to the regular contributions by the San Francisco lodges. Whatever outside sports we read about take place under the committee's auspices.

B'nai B'rith buildings in this district exist in San Francisco, Portland, Ore., Los Angeles, Cal., Salt Lake City, Utah, and Oakland, Cal.

The San Francisco building contains a library of about a thousand volumes of Jewish literature in German as well as English, which in quality would rank with any Jewish library in the United States. It is for reference purposes only and is frequently pat-

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ronized by scholars and students of Jewish historiology and comparative religion.

Some time ago the library committee supplied the library at San Quentin with a large number of books on Jewish literature the receipt of which was deeply appreciated by the librarian.

Quite a number of lodges have their regular monthly publications, diminutive in size, it is true and sometimes rather fluffy in quality, nevertheless it betokens life and activity. The B'nai B'rith "News," the recognized official monthly of the order, reaches thousands of homes and is read with avidity.

EVENTS

District No. 4 was honored in 1915 by having the general convention of the order meet within its jurisdiction. We believe that the visit to this Coast impressed itself on the delegates and that thenceforth the importance of District No. 4 became a fixture in their minds.

In the year 1905 the order celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its birth on the Coast. It was on August 13, 1855, that Ophir Lodge No. 21 was organized in San Francisco through the efforts of Brother Jacob Mayer, already mentioned in the beginning of this sketch.

In 1913 the District Grand Lodge held its golden jubilee amidst banqueting and great rejoicing. Brother Jacob Greenebaum, of revered memory, the first president of the district, under the title of Grand Nasi Abh, was still alive and in full health.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association

THE great catastrophe that befell the community of San Francisco in April, 1906, can hardly be mentioned without making reference to the importance that the Young Men's Hebrew Association at its then headquarters on Page street, near the Golden Gate Park, played in the general relief work.

When the people were visited by the sudden disaster the name of the Young Men's Hebrew Association was on the lips of everyone of those who, driven from their burning homes, sought refuge in the park and its vicinity. The doors of the association building were thrown open to all, without distinction of race or creed and several thousand people found shelter in its spacious halls. All the available furniture was carried to the park by the members of the association in order to provide comfort for those who could not find room inside of the building. The whole structure was turned over to the relief committee the day following the disaster and thus it is historically correct to assert that the first relief station established for the benefit of the sorely stricken people of San

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Francisco was housed under the roof of the Young Men's Hebrew Association. It will thus be seen that the history of the organization is not necessarily a recital of social affairs and diversions.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association was organized in 1901 by a handful of young men imbued with the true spirit of Judaism. Prior to that year many attempts had been made to organize a Young Men's Hebrew Association, but with indifferent success. The membership role contained but fifteen names and with that number Messrs. Harry M. Lichtenstein, Gabriel Goldberg and the late Joseph Meyer started the organization. It had the full sympathy of the Jewish community, which in large numbers attended the dedication ceremony which took place in the old Court building at the corner of Larkin and McAllister streets; simultaneously the Ladies' Auxiliary commenced its good work under able and efficient leadership. The membership of the association increased rapidly and in a short period of time it was necessary to secure larger quarters. The association then moved to the building located at 1976 Page street, where it made notable headway in all branches of its activity. The public calamity, already mentioned, retarded the progress of the association to a degree. The laudable readiness of the institution to be of use to the community in time of need brought about serious financial loss, not to speak of the decrease of membership in consequence of the disaster.

The intense and earnest desire of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, now housed in modest quarters on Ellis street near Fillmore street, to provide for the intellectual and social betterment of its members, speaks well for the future of that association. It is safe to say that the time is not far off when the importance of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, as a moral factor in the life of the Jewish community, will be recognized and better understood to the end that it may receive the financial support necessary for the pursuit of its meritorious work.

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Hebrew Home for Aged Disabled

THE HEBREW HOME FOR AGED DISABLED of San Francisco was the first among the Jewish eleemosynary institutions on the Pacific Coast to provide a home for indigent and helpless Jews and to provide them with food prepared in strict accordance with the traditions of orthodox Judaism. The home was organized October 8, 1889. Its establishment was first conceived by a resolution introduced by the late Mrs. Sophie Deborah Jacobson in Sarah Lodge K. S. B. The lady mentioned subsequently became the first matron of the institution.

The first home was a rented house on Lyon street, which was occupied for one year, taking care of twelve inmates. The revenue necessary for their maintenance was derived from donations and benefit performances. Afterwards the quarters at 507 Lombard street became the home of the institution. Subsequently when the Pacific Hebrew Orphan Asylum and Home Society was established, efforts were made to combine the two institutions, but nothing came of it. The first bequest to the home was the sum of $10,000 from Mrs. Jane Leland Stanford. It is estimated that there will ultimately be over $300,000 in the control of the home through the bequest of the late Captain Julius Friedman, when the litigation in consequence of the claims of many alleged relatives of the dead philanthropist shall have been finally disposed of by the courts.

In 1906 the fire destroyed the Lombard street home, but a few months later temporary quarters were secured on Franklin street until the following year when the home moved to Howard street adjoining its present location at 2504 Howard street. On the latter location a structure was erected in 1909. The venerable Samuel Polack one of the organizers of the home is still active as its able and efficient president in which capacity he has served since 1890. The home now provides for twenty-seven inmates.

Its maintenance is one of earnest solicitude on the part of its directors who feel that it is entitled to a larger measure of support on the part of the Jewish community.

The home has never paid a salary to the secretary nor expended any money for medical attendance. The late Dr. W. R. Samuels was its first physician and gave his services free. When he passed away he was succeeded by Dr. E. M. Weiss who still faithfully attends to the physical health of the inmates.

The officers and directors are as follows: Samuel Polack, president; Joseph Hyman, vice-president; I. Moss, treasurer; Miss A. Levy, secretary; E. E. Kahn, Albert M. Bender, L. A. Schwabacher, Emile Levy, Mrs. B. Shapiro.

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Congregation Emanu-El

FROM "Chronicles of Emanu-El," written by the late Rev. Dr. Jacob Voorsanger in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the congregation, we learn that not an inconsiderable number of Israelites were among the Forty-niners that crowded the newly discovered goldfields of California. "The



TEMPLE EMANU-EL

restless spirit of the Jewish wanderer," writes Dr. Voorsanger, "had driven many young men of the race of Israel to the mining camps of the new El Dorado." It is still a mooted question as to whether there were any Jews in California prior to the "days of gold." But there is ample evidence that a large number of them who had emigrated to the United States during the years 1840-

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1850, in consequence of the oppressive laws enacted in many European countries, had joined the rush to the goldfields.

They were among the passengers of the first Pacific Mail steamer that arrived at San Francisco February 29, 1849, and during the fall of that year the first religious services under the auspices of the Jewish pioneers were held.

One year later (1850), the approaching holidays prompted a number of Jewish settlers to organize a congregation, under the leadership of Emanuel M. Berg, who became its first president, and after whom it was named. Its membership was small, not exceeding forty. But they were an intelligent, pious set of young men, fully determined to perpetuate the religion of Israel in their new home.

The first regular services of the congregation were held in a hall on Bush street, between Montgomery and Sansome, and among the women who are known to tave taken a deep interest in the young institution and make the modest place of worship as home-like as possible were Mrs. E. M. Berg, Mrs. Morgenthau, Mrs. U. Simon and Mrs. Barnett Keesing.

The records of the congregation bear out the statement that the first Rosh Hashanah services on the shores of the San Francisco bay were held September 17, 1850, by the men who subsequently organized Congregation Emanu-El.

Among the charter members who signed the constitution and by-laws, filed with the county clerk of San Francisco, appear the names of Philip Runkel, A. Watters, Abraham C. Labatt, Samuel Marx, Moritz Schwartz, S. Heiter, L. A. Levy, Jr., Joseph Shannon, Rudolph Wyman, I. E. Woolf, A. H. Harris, J. J. Joseph, Jr., S. Fleischhacker, J. Honisberger, Louis Cohn and William Seligman.

In 1854 the Broadway synagogue was erected and dedicated September 14th of that year, Dr. Julius Eckman officiating. The later ministrations of Rabbis Elkan Cohn and Jacob Voorsanger, who preceded the present Rabbi Martin A. Meyer, are sufficiently familiar to many now living. Dr. Voorsanger, in the "Chronicles," before quoted, devoted ample space to the history of the congregation and fully shows the extent of its remarkable growth and commanding position in the household of American Israel.

The historic temple on Sutter street, above Stockton street, which was pronounced by competent architects the seventh most beautiful synagogal structure in the world, was greatly injured by the memorable San Francisco disaster of 1906. Fortunately, however, the walls had been left standing, so that the temple was in a condition to be reconstructed. As thus restored, it was rededicated on September 1, 1907. The fiftieth anniversary of its dedication took place Thursday, March 3, 1916.

"If," concludes Dr. Voorsanger, in his "Chronicles," "If, per-

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chance, they (the pioneers) builded better than they knew, that detracts not an iota from their honor. For we are the reapers, God helped them to sow. The least we can do is to remain wide awake to leave so fair a bequeathment as our Emanu-El to the next generation. For we, in turn shall grow old, and some day we, too, will need the testimony of history. Happy he, of whom it will be said, he spent neither his young days nor his old age in culpable idleness. Happy he, who shall be permitted to witness God's faithfulness that endureth 'from generation to generation.'"

Henry Wangenheim, the president of the congregation, has served the institution for a number of years and has contributed materially to its present influential position.

Congregation Sherith Israel

THE inception of the Congregation Sherith Israel was, after all, in the realms of romance, for in 1849, in August of that year, when three of our co-religionists, all young men, determined to hold services on the New Year and Day of Atonement, there was very little of that which we might call the evi-



TEMPLE ISRAEL

dences of civilized life to be found in San Francisco. It could be compared only to our ancestors in the wilderness halting their march to observe some ceremonial connected with the newly inculcated faith. Their enthusiasm must have been great, and their hopes of ultimate success in founding a permanent religious institution unbounded, for they spent no less than $1000 to erect a

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temporary shed on the gore of Kearny and New Montgomery streets, the site upon which the Commercial hotel was subsequently erected, for the purpose of carrying out their cherished idea of holding religious services. Three men are prominent in connection with this venture, and these three men also officiated on the occasion mentioned. They were I. Franklin of Manchester, England; Mr. Dyer of Baltimore, Md., and Lewis Lewis, a native of England, who only recently died in Victoria, B. C. It is said, too, that after the holding of these services in the Jewish year of 5610 that a couple of days after, the steamer arrived and brought the news that they had observed Yom Kippur on the wrong day. But what mattered the day—the sentiment was still there and the religious intensity had expressed itself with as great fervor on the wrong day as it would have done on the right day. The end of their striving was achieved, and the possibility of the continuance of their activity was assured to them through the arousing of a spirit of true religion amongst the then Jewish residents of San Francisco.

As is usual after the Yom Kippur services, so we are credibly informed, every one wanted to pledge himself to membership in a congregation which every one conceded and consented should be at once formed. In the moment of victory, we are also predicting deeds of daring, but the spirit weakens as we prolong the action. Nothing seems to have been done in the matter of forming a congregation till about April, 1850, when, at a Passover celebration held at the Albion hotel a meeting was hastily held and a decision made that the congregation should be formed, called Sherith Israel, and Joseph Joseph was appointed chairman of that committee Again a relaxation, till the month of June, when the "Alta California" of June 18, 1850, records that after an interesting ceremony, to-wit, the naming of a boy baby in the family of a Mr. Kelseay, Dr. Zachariah presiding (also held at the Albion hotel), it was determined, probably by the committee already appointed, to proceed with the erection of a synagogue.

The members of the faith who arrived in San Francisco about this time, came for the most part from England via Australia or Panama, and consisted of Englishmen and Jews from the north of Germany, and Province Posen; but quite a considerable minority were from the southern part of Germany or were descendants of southern Germans, born in America. A conflict arose in their meetings as to the adoption of a ritual, the majority favoring that used in England, and the minority insisting upon the adoption of Minhag Ashkanaz. So serious was the conflict that it resulted in a split, which seems to have taken definite form when Sherith Israel permanently organized, August 20, 1850, the following committee: Joseph Joseph, chairman; Samuel H. Cohen, secretary; H. Hart,

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Hon. A. Weiss, M. Hart, S. Blankenstein, Israel Solomon and Isaac Nathan. Immediately afterwards the dissenters organized under the name of the Emanu-El, and within a month of their organization, about September, 1850, they incorporated—that is, Emanu-El incorporated, Sherith Israel incorporating a month or so later.

The first place of worship they seem to have gotten after the temporary structure of 1849 was situated in Merchant's Court, on Washington street between Montgomery and Sansome, when they were forced by the fire of June 22, 1851, to move again to Kearny street, between Washington and Jackson streets. In this fire there perished one Joseph Bach, a native of Posen, Prussia, whose remains were interred in a plot of the Congregation Sherith Israel set aside for noted men. During the year 1851 the two congregations, Sherith Israel and Emanu-El, purchased the westerly half of the block now known as Western Addition, block 119, between Broadway and Vallejo, Franklin and Gough streets, as a Jewish cemetery. This cemetery was known as the Presidio cemetery.

On July 26, 1852, the Congregation Sherith Israel acquired possession of a piece of land on the east side of Stockton street, between Broadway and Vallejo, and a committee was appointed to obtain plans for the erection of a permanent synagogue, "to be built of either wood or brick, thirty feet wide, fifty feet deep and twenty feet high." No further action seems to have been taken till November, 1853, when Robert Josephi at a meeting of the congregation moved that shares be issued to members at $50 each, to be repaid hereafter by ballot, as funds accrued.

On June 27, 1854, plans for a synagogue drawn by Architect Butler were adopted, and the contract let for $10,258. The cornerstone of this structure was laid August 6, 1854, and the synagogue completed and dedicated on Friday, the 8th day of September, 1854.

Early in the 60's the North Beach section of the city, which had been the main residence portion, had become deserted by reason of the removal to the Western Addition, and in 1867 the Sabbath school conducted by this congregation had to be abandoned on account of the inconvenience to the children to attend. In May, 1868, a new synagogue site was purchased on the northeast corner of Post and Taylor streets, for the sum of $18,000. To raise this sum the members voluntarily taxed themselves, thus raising nearly the entire amount of the purchase price of the lot. A few months after the congregation sold forty feet on the northerly end of this lot for $8000, thus obtaining the nucleus of a building fund. From time to time during the early part of 1869 plans for the building of a new synagogue were at various times procured and as often abandoned. The members had contributed liberally towards the purchase of the site. So far, no provision seems to

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have been made for the expenses that would be entailed by the erection of a suitable synagogue. On October 11, 1869, three members of the congregation—Mrs. C. Meyer, president; Fabian Toplitz, vice-president, and Julius Funkenstein, treasurer—in a meeting of the board of trustees, assumed the entire responsibility of building a new synagogue upon plans prepared by Messrs. Eisen and Schmidt, architects, and on February 17, 1870, they reported having entered into contracts for the erection of a building, and announced the laying of the cornerstone, to take place on Friday afternoon, March 11, 1870, at 2:00 o'clock. On Friday, the 26th of August, following, the synagogue, now completed, was dedicated with imposing ceremonies. The cost of this structure was $70,000.

On the following Sunday, the 28th of August, 1870, at a meeting held in the synagogue, the congregation subscribed the sum of $48,500 towards expunging the indebtedness of the synagogue and received in return ownership of the selected seats in the synagogue. Immediately following the dedication of this synagogue, the Sabbath schools reorganized under the immediate superintendence and patronage of George Aronson. So great success marked the launching again of this project, that all the available rooms, outside even of those set aside for Sabbath school purposes, were taxed to their utmost capacity. The school maintained its healthy growth throughout an administration of a number of years, but Mr. Aronson's advancing age compelled him to retire in 1885, when the superintendence of the school was assumed by Bahr Scheideman, who served for many years as chairman of the school committee; that is, until the arrival of the present occupant of the pulpit of the congregation.

The congregation remained in occupancy of this building at the corner of Post and Taylor for thirty-four years, during which time it passed through most or all of the processes of evolution that mold Jewish religious thought in the United States.

From 1893 the affairs of the congregation began to take quite a turn, and it became evident that the capacity of the synagogue was not sufficient to accommodate the congregants, for, in 1896, applicants for seats had to be refused. On the advice of the then president, Lewis Brown, a site for a larger synagogue was secured, but for good and sufficient reasons was abandoned. On September 8, 1902, the present site at the corner of California and Webster streets was purchased, and on the fifteenth of the same month the late Albert Pissis was selected as architect. On July 20, 1903, the plans were submitted and adopted and a contract entered into October 7, 1903, and on October 8, 1903, at 9:30 a. m. ground was broken by the rabbi and officers of the congregation.

The cornerstone of this new temple was placed in position on

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February 22, 1904, on which occasion the principal address was delivered by the late lamented Jacob Voorsanger. The synagogue was consecrated on September 24, 1905. The congregation's activities, like those of all pioneer congregations, were employed not only in the disseminating of religious ideas and in furthering instruction in the Sabbath school, but also in supporting, maintaining and encouraging the benevolent institutions. While Emanu-El had attached to it the Eureka Benevolent Society, Sherith Israel had as its attendant institution the first Hebrew Benevolent Society, and between them both they took charge of the sacred duty of providing resting-places for the Jewish dead, as well as caring for their people during their hours of want or illness.

The cemetery held by the two congregations before referred to was abandoned in 1860 and the lot in the Mission, block 87, between Dolores and Church, Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, was opened for burials on February 26, 1861, under the name of Hills of Eternity cemetery. Owing to the large increase of population in this section of the city, the State Legislature in 1887 passed an act prohibiting any burials in this Mission section after December 31, 1888. To meet this emergency, twenty acres of ground were purchased in San Mateo county and the first burial in this new Hills of Eternity cemetery took place December 24, 1888. This cemetery in itself stands as a monument to two men, Lewis Brown and Michael Goldwater, through whose energies it was turned into the beautiful park spot that it is.

Amongst the first rabbis to occupy the pulpit of Sherith Israel was Dr. Julius Eckman, whose remains are interred in the Hills of Eternity cemetery, in the plat set aside for noted men. On the first of September, 1857, the Rev. H. A. Henry of London, England, was elected minister. He was retired on full pension on October 3, 1869, and was succeeded on April 13, 1870, by Dr. Aaron J. Messing. Dr. Messing retired on June 1, 1873, and was succeeded by the then eminent preacher, Dr. Henry Vidaver, who died September 14, 1882, on the first day of the New Year, 5642. He was succeeded on December 31, 1882, by his brother, Dr. Falk Vidaver, who served the congregation until April 30, 1912, when he resigned, and was succeeded by the present incumbent, Dr. Jacob Nieto.

Through Rabbi Nieto's suggestion a ladies' auxiliary was formed by the congregation and its friends, with a view to their taking an active interest in the development of the social and religious activities of the congregation, in encouraging the Sabbath rule, and in developing an ability on the part of the women to become social workers in the community at large. This organization has now over seven hundred members, and has had a decidedly upbuilding influence upon the membership of the congregation and the enrollment in the Sabbath school. It has instituted under its patronage a child study circle, a dramatic circle,

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a glee club and an orchestra, and a fellowship circle in which women receive instruction fitting them for the work of district visiting and bringing about better understanding between foreign-born parents and American-born children. In all its departments it has achieved phenomenal success, because of the earnestness of the officers of the auxiliary and those who voluntarily serve under them.

The presidents so far have been Mrs. Mark Neumann, Miss Rebecca Jacobs and Mrs. Abraham Levin.

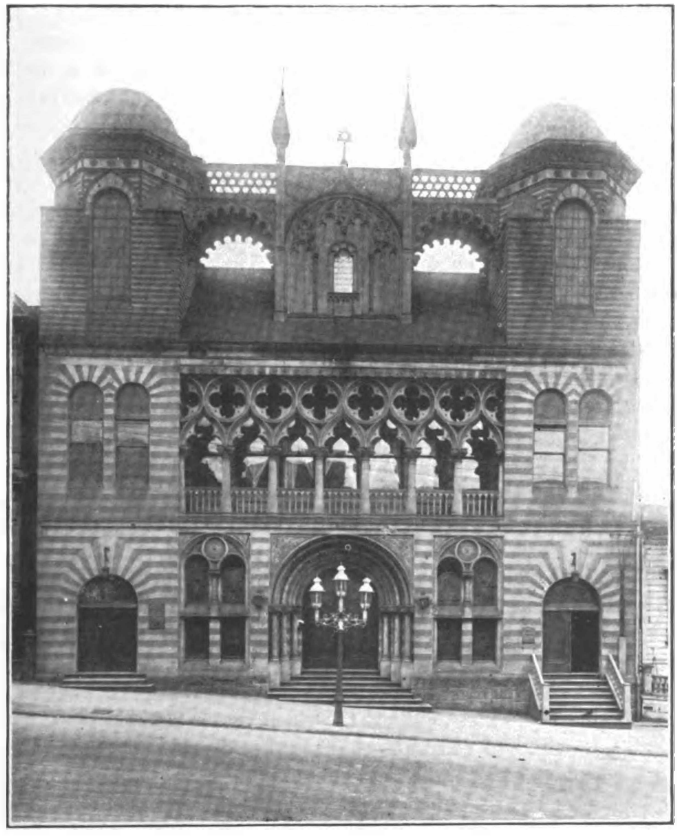
Congregation Ohabai Shalome "Bush Street Temple"

THE history of this congregation, one of the oldest in this city and on the Pacific Coast, dates back to the early sixties. We must, therefore, delve into the dusty tomes of more than a half century in order to ascertain the facts regarding the formation of this congregation. In the year 1863 a band of Jewish pioneers formed a portion of what was then known as the Congregation Emanu-El. These patriarchs, determined in purpose, courageous in upholding the principles of their sacred religion, deemed it advisable to withdraw from this congregation and independently form one according to their ideas of Judaism and erect a synagogue where they would be free to worship in their own manner. With steps unfaltering, and with firm resolution, they set about to obtain a place of worship, and after much labor and many difficulties secured the site where the Native Sons' hall is now located on Mason street, and the year 1864 saw the reward of their aspirations, it being this year that the Congregation Ohabai Shalome was organized and incorporated. Still they could not rest on their laurels; a synagogue remained to be erected; and after much effort and a great deal of generosity on their part, sufficient funds were raised to build it, and the year 1865 saw the completion of what was known as the Mason Street Synagogue. Rabbi Bettelheim, a noted and erudite scholar and divine, was then chosen the first leader of the congregation. Over fifty years have passed and the band of pioneers who so heroically banded together and formed this congregation have nearly all been summoned to their eternal rest. One still remains who is actively engaged in the affairs of the congregation and continues to assist, giving them the benefit of his long years of experience—the present vice-president of the congregation, Philip Stern.

The congregation grew steadily and prospered and remained for thirty-three years on the Mason street site. In the year 1898 in response to a request from their members and friends, and in consequence of a growing need for a synagogue to be located in the thickly populated western portion of the city, the present place of worship was

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erected on Bush street, near Laguna, and is well known as the Bush Street Temple, continuing in its prosperity in the eighteen years that it has occupied this location. The home of the Congregation Ohabai Shalome is a substantial frame structure of Moorish architecture with two massive domes gracing its front. The interior is plain, yet it inspires the worshiper with sacred awe and solemnity. The auditorium



BUSH STREET TEMPLE

and commodious balcony combined accommodates 1000 people. For the benefit of mourners and to foster devotion, daily services are held in a beautifully equipped memorial hall adjoining the main auditorium.

The Bush Street Temple recently completed its new school building adjacent to the synagogue. This institution now offers excellent opportunities for the religious education of the young. The school rooms are splendidly equipped and modern in every respect and the

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teaching is under the direct supervision of the rabbi, Rev. Dr. Herman Rosenwasser. Particular attention is given to the musical program at every service, inasmuch as the beautiful traditional Hebrew melodies have ever been a source of great inspiration to our people, the music being in the hands of an efficient cantor and a well-trained choir.

The Willing Workers of the Bush Street Temple was organized August 7, 1901, for the purpose of aiding financially the Congregation Ohabai Shalome, its Sabbath school and cemetery. The society made rapid progress, increasing its membership until it now numbers over five hundred. During the past fifteen years this society through its tireless efforts, has assisted the temple to a very appreciable extent.

Another organization affiliated with this congregation is the Ladies' Council, organized in March, 1896, with a membership of seventy. Its purpose is to help the poor and to assist in the maintenance of the Sabbath school of the synagogue. At its meetings, which are held semi-monthly, a faithful band of workers meet to sew for the poor and no less than one hundred families are supplied with garments twice a year, all of which are supplied from the payment of the dues of its members, which now number over three hundred. After the catastrophe of 1906 the Ladies' Council was one of the first sewing societies to render assistance, and sewed for many weeks at the Hearst School for the benefit of the needy. The Assembly of the Bush Street Temple is strictly a representative Jewish Young People's Society, its purpose being to rally the Jewish young men and women around the synagogue and to direct tendencies toward self-improvement. The membership increases with each meeting and now numbers over one hundred.

The tendencies of the Congregation Ohabai Shalome from its inception have been conservative and still continue to be so. The membership is increasing steadily and its members represent the very best portion of the Jewish population of this city. The minister delivers a sermon, as a rule limiting himself to the expounding of scriptures in a modern way. The pulpit of the Bush Street Temple endeavors to keep pace with the demands of the times, directing its efforts in no small degree to awaken the rising generation to religious responsibility.

Heeding the demands of the members and friends of the congregation and realizing the great need of obtaining a cemetery, a tract of land was secured in San Mateo county for this purpose. The Eternal Home cemetery, as it is designated, is owned and controlled by this congregation. It comprises an area of ten acres and is improved with concrete walks and macadamized roads and is laid out in beautiful lawns and flower beds. Many stately mausoleums and magnificent monuments adorn the consecrated acreage.

The Congregation Ohabai Shalome one year ago fittingly celebrated the completion of a half century of sacred work in the city of San Francisco, and is worthy of the good will and support of the Jewish

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people and the public at large. While the Bush Street Temple is primarily a religious organization, the minister of this institution readily assumes the sacred duty of serving the public and will be pleased to devote his time, knowledge and energy to the welfare of the community.

The following are the officers of the congregation: M. Friedman, president; Philip Stern, vice-president; Samuel Weisskopf, secretary, The spiritual leader of the congregation is Rabbi Herman Rosenwasser, A. M., graduate of the Hebrew Union College of Cincinnati. The sexton, I. Coleman Levy.

Congregation Beth Israel

THE history of Congregation Beth Israel is the history of orthodox Judaism in San Francisco. Organized in the infancy of the city, it has kept pace with the advancement and progress of the community and in all the years of its existence has remained steadfast and true to the spirit of orthodoxy, permitting no change or alteration from the ancient ritual form of worship. Although it has accepted the organ and adopted the system of family pews, yet this seems but to emphasize the beauty and grandeur of the ancient ritual.

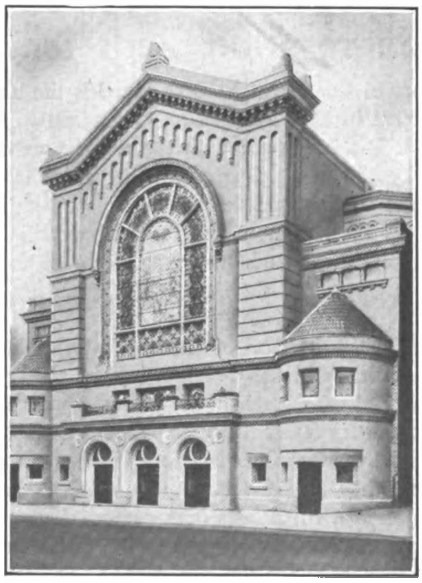
In the year 1860 a handful of earnest Jews, enthusiastic for the retention of the ancient form of worship, banded together and formed "The Congregation Beth Israel." They leased a small building on the south side of Sutter street, between Dupont and Stockton streets, and there held their services until the year 1874, when a larger edifice was required and they leased a building on Mission street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, which was occupied for four years.

The attendance at the services was so large that in the year 1878 it again became necessary for the congregation to seek new quarters and a lot 50x137.6 feet was purchased on Turk street, on which a splendid synagogue was erected, being dedicated in August, 1879, and was occupied by the congregation for eleven years, up to 1890. In the last-named year they were again, by reason of the great demand made upon them for accommodations, compelled to seek larger quarters, whereupon the site on Geary street near Octavia was purchased. Here a beautiful synagogue was erected and was dedicated on July 19, 1891, Reverend Doctors Jacob Voorsanger, Falk Vidaver, M. S. Levy, A. Blum of Los Angeles, A. R. Levy of Chicago and Emanuel Schreiber of Little Rock, participating in the ceremonies. The building was large, imposing and commodious and capable of accommodating over eleven hundred persons, yet so great was the popularity of the synagogue under the administrations of its rabbi, Rev. M. S. Levy, that in 1905 it was deemed necessary in order to comply with the increased demands for religious accommodations to again seek

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more commodious quarters. Thereupon the building was sold and a larger and more centrally located site at Geary street between Fillmore and Steiner streets was purchased. On the lot, which had a frontage of 87½ feet by a depth of 137½ feet, a magnificent brick and steel edifice was erected, the cornerstone being laid on Thanksgiving Day of 1905. The building was rapidly nearing completion, when, on that memorable 18th day of April, 1906, in a few moments it was demolished by the terrible earthquake that visited this city.

The membership of the congregation, composed of a body of loyal, earnest and faithful Jews having an intense love for their syna-



GEARY STREET TEMPLE

gogue, were well nigh driven to despair by the terrible calamity. They were practically without a home, being at the time merely renting their old synagogue from month to month, and were without means or prospects of rebuilding on the site of the demolished structure. However, with undaunted nerve they set about with renewed energy, and in a few months the work of rehabilitation was commenced, and on September 20, 1908, the beautiful new temple of class A construction on the south side of Geary street, between Fillmore and Steiner streets, was dedicated to the honor and glory of God. The building is thoroughly modern in every detail, has a seating capacity of over fifteen hundred and is one of the most imposing edifices of its kind on the Pacific Coast.

The success of the institution has been most remarkable and a

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great deal may be attributed to its zealous and energetic board of officers, whose harmonious activity and indefatigable efforts in behalf of their beloved institution have been unceasing and untiring. Aided at all times by a faithful band of members, steadfast and true, they have builded for Judaism and posterity a lasting memorial of the faith that is in them.

The first minister to preside over the spiritual welfare of the congregation was Rev. M. Wolf, who occupied the position only for a short time. He was succeeded by Rabbi N. Streisand, of blessed memory. In 1878 Rev. Dr. A. J. Messing was elected and occupied the pulpit of the congregation until 1890, when he resigned in response to a call from Chicago. In 1891 Rev. Dr. M. S. Levy, who was ministering in Oakland, was elected. He is still the beloved and venerated rabbi of the congregation, and to his zeal, piety, eloquence and intense interest in every phase of congregational life, much of the success and popularity of the synagogue must be ascribed.

In this connection we can not pass over without mention of the beloved cantor, who has served the congregation for over twenty-five years, Rev. J. Rabinowitz, whose sweet voice adds dignity and beauty to the ritual as chanted by him and whose quiet, kindly manner endears him to all the congregants.

The services are well attended, the Sabbath attendance being from seven to eight hundred, and on festivals and holidays the building is filled to its capacity. The congregation fills a distinct want in the Jewish economy of the community. There is a large class of people to whom the reformed synagogue does not appeal, and yet have lost their liking or desire for the old-fashioned Old World synagogue. Congregation Beth Israel is the happy medium between the two extremes, having the orthodox ritual, beautified by the organ, and the family pew. For this large class of people the congregation is an absolute necessity.

This brief sketch can not be closed without reference to the Sabbath and Hebrew school maintained by the congregation, in which are being instructed over nine hundred children in the faith of their fathers. The Ladies' Endeavor Society, an auxiliary of the congregation, is composed of a band of noble Jewish women engaged in the work of supporting the Sabbath and Hebrew schools of the congregation. It has been of material assistance to the synagogue.

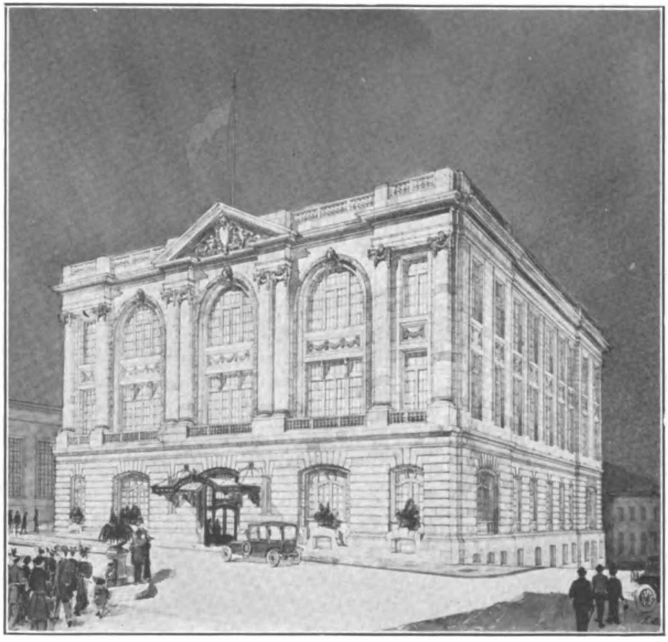
Holding aloft the banner of conservative Judaism in San Francisco for half a century, on August 21, 1910, the sister congregations about the bay united with Beth Israel in the glorious celebration of its golden jubilee—fifty years of continuous religious zeal and labor, in teaching and unfolding the tenets and doctrines of Abraham, Isaac and Moses. May it continue, with strong heart and perfect confidence, to do so, and with the blessing of God advance "Mechiel El Chiel" from strength to strength to His great glory.

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Concordia Club

THE Concordia Club is one of the oldest and most important social organizations among the Jewish people in the West. Its home at the corner of Van Ness avenue and Post street, San Francisco, has been recently enlarged, and is as fine and imposing a structure devoted to social purposes as any city can boast of.

The club house is three stories in height and contains besides the features usually found in first-class social institutions, a plunge



CONCORDIA CLUB

and baths, a library of carefully selected authors, a gymnasium and similar attractions.

The history of the Concordia dates back to the '60s and to the days of the Alemannian Club. The oldest surviving members recall that among the Alemannians who on June 10, 1865, organized the Concordia, were William Scholle, David Stern, Levi Strauss, Israel Steinhart, Martin Heller, Sol Wangenheim, Emil Wangenheim, William Herman, Felix Steiner, David Bachman, J. Rosenbaum and M. Kahn.

The aim of the club from its earliest period has ever been to provide a social home for its members and their families. That it

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has been eminently successful in this respect is evidenced by the use women and children are making of the gymnasium and numerous other attractions provided for them by a generous membership. The club is primarily a family institution, and is often referred to as the "House of Concord."

The present officers of the Concordia Club are: Charles Hirsch, president; Julius I. Cahn, vice-president; Henry Schussler, secretary; John E. Madocks, assistant secretary; Frederick Seller, treasurer. Directors: Chas. H. Brown, Felix Kahn, Melville Marx, Henry Mayer, Louis J. Newman, Walter J. Samson, Louis J. Newman and Sidney L. Schwartz.

The Philomath Club

A Review by Mrs. I. Lowenberg

BEFORE going to the Columbian Exposition in 1893, I was imbued with the idea that there were many intellectual and brilliant Jewish women in San Francisco who lacked the opportunity of development by organization, which is a potent factor in commercial and educational as well as club life.

So when I returned from the Columbian Exposition held in Chicago, with the White City photographed on my mind and my impressions intensified, I asked Mrs. A. S. Bettelheim to assist in naming some women who would form and foster an organization to be conservative, but progressive, to promote the general culture of its members by the discussion of educational, moral and social topics and lectures by eminent men and women of the day. Mrs. William Haas became deeply interested in such an organization and worked zealously for its success with the result that the Philomath Club was launched with the following charter members: Mrs. I. Lowenberg, Mrs. Helen Hecht, Mrs. A. S. Bettelheim, Mrs. William Haas, Mrs. J. H. Neustadter, Mrs. Charles L. Ackerman, Mrs. Moses Heller, Mrs. S. Nickelsburg, Mrs. H. Ansbacher Meyers.

A call was issued by the charter members and some seventy or eighty ladies responded and became members. The records were lost in the calamity of 1906, and each and every member contributed by earnest endeavor to promote the best interests of the association and make it a peer of its sister clubs.

The Mesdames Neustadter very generously allowed Philomath the use of their dance hall in their home in Van Ness avenue, where for some months meetings were held in very happy surroundings. And the club flourished and grew in numbers and in wisdom.

Clubs are the result of evolution and exercise and influence and all kinds of advancement. They effect concentration of thought and unity of purpose. Club life when not based too much on

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social lines, taking up vital questions, extracts what is highest and best in us. By association with the world, its joys and responsibilities, its sympathies and prejudices, its hate and love, we come to a larger, deeper, broader meaning of the words, "Love one another."

Philomath has the distinction of being the first club composed of Jewish women with a regularly adopted constitution in the world. Philomath has now one hundred and seventy-five members; it is limited, has a waiting list and is assigned the position, side by side, with the brilliant literary associations of the day.

Some members of scintillating wit and deep thought have gone to their eternal home, but they have left their impress on the club. In March, 1914, Philomath celebrated its twentieth anniversary by a dinner, with toasts and song and drama and dance—all club talent—giving genuine pleasure to its members and friends.

And the star which burst upon the literary horizon in 1894, which some thought a meteor flashing in the sky, has now become a fixed star and will remain "conspicuous and sublime in the spacious firmament of time."

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Federation of Jewish Charities of Los Angeles

THIS organization was incorporated in March, 1912, with the object of establishing and providing an efficient and practical mode of collecting contributions and donations and distributing the same or proceeds thereof to those Jewish organizations which are constituent members and to such other deserving charities as the Board of Governors may designate, for the purpose of enabling the constituent members to more effectively carry on their work by relieving them of the necessity of making separate appeals.

The constituent members of the Federation at the present time number six—the Hebrew Benevolent Society, Ladies' Hebrew Be-



KASPARE COHN HOSPITAL

nevolent Society, Hebrew Consumptive Relief Association, Jewish Orphans' Home of Southern California, Kaspare Cohn Hospital and Temple Sewing Circle. In the management and control of these organizations the Federation has no voice, each having its own officers and conducting its work along what seems to them the most efficient lines.

The Federation is supported by voluntary subscriptions and contributions. It is managed and controlled by a Board of Governors comprised of representatives of the constituent members. Its officers are: Geo. Mosbacher, president; J. Y. Baruh, first vice-president; M. N. Newmark, second vice-president; Louis S. Nordlinger, treasurer; Henry L. Klein, secretary; Esther Sher, assistant secretary; Isaac Norton, S. G. Marshutz and Dr. D. W. Edelman, together with the officers, act as Executive Committee.

Of the constituent members the Hebrew Benevolent Society,

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which is the oldest Jewish relief organization in Los Angeles, deals directly with every class of Jewish poor, with the exception of cases pertaining particularly to women and children, these being left for disposition in the hands of the Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society, the Hebrew Benevolent Society relieving the women of any responsibility in the care of the homeless man. Officers are: Isaac Norton, president; A. J. Shapiro, vice-president; M. N. Newmark, treasurer; Victor Harris, assistant secretary. Directors: Rev. Dr. S. Hecht, Philip Stein and D. Bonoff.

The Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society is doing practically the same work as the Hebrew Benevolent Society, co-operating with it in the care of needy Jewish families and dealing alone with problems pertaining to women and children. Its officers are Mrs. W. T. Barnett, president; Mrs. H. W. Frank, vice-president; Mrs. P. Lazerus, treasurer; Mrs. V. Katze, secretary.

The Hebrew Consumptive Relief Association, like the other constituent members of the Federation of Jewish Charities, depends upon the latter's organization for maintenance. This association has no tubercular hospital of its own, but has erected two cottages at the Barlow Sanitarium and is responsible for the maintenance of four beds, which are at all times occupied by Jewish consumptives. Other patients are being cared for at the La Vina Sanitarium at the association's expense.

Temple Sewing Circle numbers many Jewish women who meet every Tuesday afternoon in the vestry rooms of the B'nai B'rith Temple for the purpose of sewing garments which are distributed among the Jewish institutions and to such worthy families who come under its notice. It is almost to be wondered at the great amount of work accomplished by this band of women under the able leadership of its president, Mrs. A. Prenzlauer. The other officers of this society are: Mrs. J. Baruch, vice-president; Mrs. Isaac Norton, second vice-president; Mrs. Eugene Willard, treasurer, and Mrs. J. Y. Baruh, secretary.

The Kaspare Cohn Hospital, located at 4932 Stephenson avenue, is indeed doing great good along the lines of practical charity. It has room for forty-three patients. This includes the tubercular cottage, which accommodates thirteen and which at all times is full to its capacity. The medical staff is composed of the very foremost Jewish physicians in Los Angeles, who give their services without charge, and who take even more than a personal interest in every patient. With the exception of contagious diseases, this hospital admits patients for treatment of every kind, and is equipped for every emergency. There is no strict rule in regard to admission of patients; any poor Jewish person needing treatment is eligible for care. It depends entirely upon the Federation for support and maintenance. The officers of the hospital are: M. N. Newmark,

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president; Ben R. Meyer, vice-president; Henry L. Klein, secretary. Directors: Alexander Brick, Berthold Baruch, Sam Behrendt, Isidore Eisner, L. Goldberg, Rev. Dr. S. Hecht, J. L. Jonas and Joseph Miller.

The Jewish Orphans' Home of Southern California was incorporated in 1908, and was opened with five children in 1909. Within the first year fifty-one children were admitted. The building occupied was soon outgrown and larger quarters secured in the second year of its existence. Even at this time the organization was taking definite steps towards erecting its own permanent buildings. On May 30, 1912, the home moved into its new quarters located upon a ten-acre tract in Huntington Park. The institution is built upon the cottage plan, having its own hospital, a separate Sloyd building, its own water plant, dairy and poultry houses, raising its own vegetables and fruits, having its own laundry—on a whole being quite complete. It is the policy of the home to remove as far as possible the restrictions that are prevalent in institutions and to approach in every way the individual home life. Dr. and Mrs. S. Frey are the superintendents of the home and are no less than father and mother to the children. This institution also depends upon the Federation for its main support.

The officers of the Orphans' Home are: John Kahn, president; George Mosbacher, first vice-president; Mrs. J. W. Hellman, second vice-president; Alexander Meyer, third vice-president; Marco H. Hellman, treasurer; Marco R. Newmark, secretary, H. L. Klein, financial secretary. Directors: Mrs. Edmund Bastheim, Mrs. Benjamin Goldman, Mrs. H. Baruch, Sollie Aronson, Julius Conrad, Isidore Eisner, M. J. Finkenstein, Joseph Loeb, S. G. Marshutz and R. H. Raphael.

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Congregation B'nai B'rith, Los Angeles

THE Congregation B'nai B'rith of the Southern California beautiful metropolis is one of the oldest Jewish communities in the West. It had its inception some sixty years ago, first as a benevolent society, and later for the purpose of holding religious services on the high holidays and to provide for a cemetery.

The first officiant was a pious layman, Mr. Newmark, father of the late J. M. Newmark, Mrs. Harris Newmark, Mrs. M. Kremer, Mrs. S. Lazard and Mrs. Eugene Meyer. The first regular min-



TEMPLE B'NAI B'RITH, LOS ANGELES

ister of the congregation was Rabbi Wolf Edelman, who served in that capacity faithfully and well for many years, until the reform movement in the congregation prompted his withdrawal from its ministrations. Dr. Emanuel Schreiber was called as the first reform rabbi of Temple B'nai B'rith about 1870. He was succeeded by Rabbis Blum and Solomon. Rev. Dr. Sigmund Hecht was called to the congregation in 1899 and has been its able and beloved rabbi ever since. When Dr. Hecht came to California from Milwaukee its membership did not exceed ninety. During the seventeen years of his leadership of the congregation, it has grown to three hundred and twenty-five members.

At the beginning of 1916, the congregation called Rabbi Edgar F. Magnin from Stockton to serve as junior rabbi.

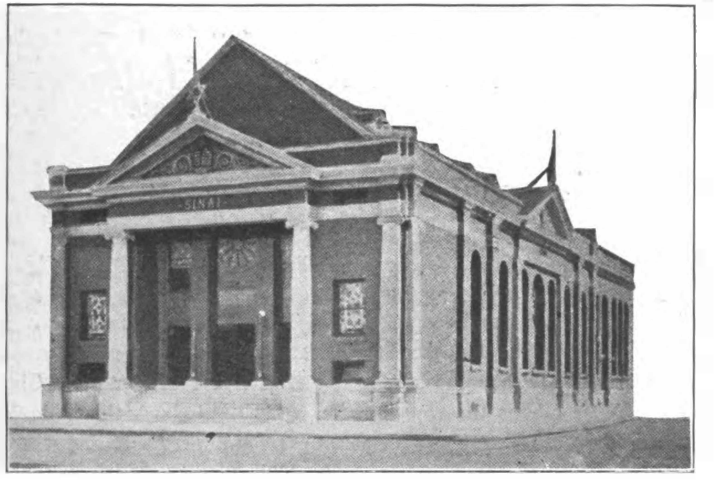
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Its activities are varied, including not only the Sisterhood and cognate organizations, but several young folks' societies.

The president of the congregation at present and for the past five years is Dr. D. W. Edelman, son of the late Rabbi Edelman, who succeeded to that office Kaspare Cohn. The presidents who preceded were the late Herman W. Hellman and the late Harris Newmark.

Sinai Congregation, Los Angeles

SINAI Congregation was organized October, 1906. The first meeting was held at the home of Joseph L. Jonas, 225 W. Pico street; later religious services were held every Friday evening and Saturday morning at B'nai B'rith hall, located on Pico street between Flower and Hope streets. The synagogue was incorporated December 29, 1908. In 1909 the lot was purchased on Valencia street



CONGREGATION SINAI, LOS ANGELES

and the cornerstone for the sanctuary was laid. The dedication of the synagogue was held on September 15th of the same year. The officers present at the dedicatory ceremony were: President, Joseph L. Jonas; vice-president, M. S. Kornblum; treasurer, Dave Hirsch; secretary, David Goldberg; financial secretary, Max Marks; trustees, Alex Brick, Max Cohn, M. Goldstein, Felix Halff, J. Laventhal, J. Rosenberg and Karl Stern. Too much praise can not be bestowed upon Joseph L. Jonas who has devoted much time and money to that religious institution. He has since its beginning been a potent factor in developing religious and social reforms in that congregation. He is a member of the well-known Jonas family of California whose devotion to Juda-

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ism in all its phases has been an inspiration, and has influenced the lives of the Jews along right-thinking and acting.

Those who have served as rabbis of Congregation Sinai are: Isidore Myers and Rudolph Farber. Rabbi David L. Liknaitz is its present minister. The religious school has a growing enrollment and is well organized. It has 215 pupils. The school meets three times a week, Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays.

The officers of Congregation Sinai are: President, Peter Haber; vice-president, Charles Greenberg; secretary, J. Perluszky; treasurer, A. Sieretty.

The Willing Workers Society affiliated with the congregation has accomplished splendid work. The officers are: President, Mrs. J. Perluszky; vice-presidents, Miss Bertha Brown and Mrs. Blumberg; secretary, Mrs. M. Cohn, and treasurer, Mrs. M. Stern. Sinai social and literary societies and the Junior League contribute their share towards making the life of the Jew and Jewess an interesting one and adding to the spiritual and social uplift of the community. The officers of Sinai's Young People's Society are: President, Charles Isenstein; vice-president, Ida Kasner; secretary, Lucile Stern. The Junior League president is Sylvia Bloomberg.

Temple Sinai, Oakland

IN 1875 a body of men banded together for the purpose of organizing a synagogue. A small building was purchased on Fourteenth and Franklin streets, which served for many years as a meeting place for a small congregation. The building burned. A new house of worship was the thought uppermost in the minds of the members. Immediately they purchased the property at Thirteenth and Clay streets. After a time the congregation grew until the building could not accommodate its members. The property was then sold and a new building was bought at Castro and Twelfth streets, which sanctuary was subsequently disposed of owing to the increase in its membership and a new piece of property, located at Twenty-eighth and Webster streets, was purchased where stands the present synagogue.

The First Hebrew Congregation of Oakland was founded in 1875. Three years later the first temple was erected at Fourteenth and Franklin streets. Since that time the synagogue has continued to grow in membership and power, until today it is classed as one of the leading religious institutions in the West. Jacob Letter was its first president. Rabbi M. S. Levy was first rabbi of that congregation, which position he occupied for eleven years. In 1893 Rabbi Morris Friedlander was called to the First Hebrew Congregation from Temple Beth Jacob of Brooklyn, N. Y. Under his ministrations the policy of the First He-

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brew Congregation was changed in line with progressive Judaism. With the approval of the executive committee of the rabbinical conference Dr. Friedlander revised the Hebrew Union prayer book prior to its adoption by his congregation. For twenty-two years Rabbi Friedlander occupied the pulpit and until his resignation in 1915, when he was called to accept a position elsewhere, he had served the congregation faithfully and efficiently and was a factor in molding the lives of the Jewish youth.

In 1896 Rabbi Friedlander, foreseeing the growth and spiritual needs of Oakland's Jewry, pleaded to his people for a new temple. Not a moment did he relax his efforts, and with Abraham Jonas, the pious



TEMPLE SINAI, OAKLAND

and energetic president, as well as with many others prominent in the affairs of the congregation, he labored in season and out of season until their efforts were successful. Abraham Jonas, in his annual report of October 28, 1909, urged that the First Hebrew Congregation (Temple Sinai) be erected and that the old site be sold. At that time the suggestion was referred to the board of directors and they were given full power to act. In January, 1910, the congregation held a special meeting, when the committee on site presented its report, recommending the purchase of a piece of property at the southwest corner of Telegraph avenue and Sycamore street; the report was accepted and adopted. Subsequently the property was purchased for $28,000, which sum was obtained by subscription. The old site at Twelfth and Castro streets was sold for $28,000. It was deemed inadvisable to build on the site at Telegraph avenue and Sycamore street, and at

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another special session of the members of the congregation in 1912 the board of directors were authorized to purchase the site at Twenty-eighth and Webster streets for $12,050.

On August 14, 1913, President Abraham Jonas, one of the founders of the synagogue and for the past ten years its president, turned the first spade of earth and on October 26, 1913, the cornerstone was laid with impressive ceremonies. The structure as it stands today cost $100,000, which was pledged by subscription. September 13, 1914, the magnificent temple was dedicated. About 900 people, representing the various Jewish organizations, as well as the rabbis of San Francisco, Oakland, Sacramento and Stockton, participated in the dedication services. Since the erection of the new synagogue, with its social hall (Covenant hall), which is separated from the main auditorium, all the Jewish auxiliary fraternities and societies conduct their meetings there, and hold social functions. The Jewish societies which meet in Covenant hall are the Ladies' Auxiliary of the First Hebrew Congregation (Temple Sinai), the Fruit and Flower Mission, the Daughters of Israel Relief Society and the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, No. 252.

Soon after the First Hebrew Congregation was organized a coterie of young women, realizing the needs of the sick and poor in a large community, established a society known as the Daughters of Israel Relief Society. The Daughters of Israel Relief Society was organized in 1877 and has a membership of 250. Its mission is to provide clothing for the poor and alleviate the indigent sick. Under the regime of Mrs. M. H. Coffee, who acted as president of that body for fourteen years, the society grew in membership. A men's league was later organized to co-operate with the society and to act as an advisory board.

The Ladies' Auxiliary (Temple Sisterhood), a constituent society of the First Hebrew Congregation (Temple Sinai) organized in 1891 for the purpose of assisting in the Sunday school work of the synagogue and increasing its membership. It was through the efforts of this society that the sum of $44,000 was raised and placed in the synagogue treasury to be used as the first payment on the lot upon which the present sanctuary stands. The organ, which cost $5000, is the gift of the auxiliary (Temple Sisterhood). Money was raised by entertainments and other functions.

Early in 1912 the Fruit and Flower Mission was organized by a company of young women for the purpose of visiting the sick and poor and is continuing with its good work.

The Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, No. 252, has done effective and uplifting work among its members.

The Judaens, the Hadassah Club and other societies assist in making the social and religious life of the community a success.

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The Jewish Community of Stockton

TEMPLE Israel, the present reform congregation of Stockton, has the distinction of being one of the oldest three congregations in California. It is said that wood which went into the making of the first temple came around the Horn. Organized in 1850, in the early pioneer days immediately following the first rush for gold in the neighborhood in 1849, Congregation Ryhim Ahoovim was incorporated as early as 1854. Since then the congregation has continued its existence without interruption, constantly growing in size and increasing in efficiency, until today its influence is felt in ever-wider circles even beyond the limits of San Joaquin county. The early Jewish settlers who founded thus early a religious center were sturdy, energetic congregational and communal workers, who took a keen local pride in their Judaism and temple and were deeply loyal to both. During more than half a century many rabbis have served Temple Israel for terms of varying length. Among them may be mentioned the names of Rabbis Shapiro, Schwartz, Weinstein, Lowenthal, Treichenberg and Davidson, all of whom were identified with Stockton Jewry prior to the introduction of the first reform. Perhaps one of the most generally beloved names is that of H. Davidson, rabbi and chasan, who ministered to the religious needs of Jewish Stockton for almost twenty years. With the introduction of progressive religious thought, however, there followed a parting of the ways for many, as the result of which there exist today two smaller orthodox congregations besides Temple Israel, for many years now the enthusiastic exponent of reform Judaism. The former are Congregation Ahavath Achim and Congregation Adath Yeshurum, both with memberships below twenty-five. Since the introduction of reform in about 1903, in Temple Israel, Rabbis Farber, Margolis, Raisin, Kopalt and Ellinger have served. In 1906 a new synagogue was erected and—because of its simple harmonious beauty—creates a most restful and worshipful atmosphere and is looked upon by travelers as one of the most beautiful, in interior, of the smaller synagogues of the country.

Temple Israel now numbers over 100 members and is constantly increasing in its membership. It is the organized and organizing center of Jewish life between Sacramento and the South. Many new phases of congregational life have recently been developed. The practical exterior aim has been to identify the members of the congregation of all ages with at least one congregational organization outside of religious services. There are, therefore, today a Bible circle for adults, a mothers' club, a temple club for the young unmarried people, of which the temple club reading circle is a part, the history club for boys and girls between sixteen and eighteen, the post-confirmation class, and the special children's services for the children of the Sabbath school. During each season,

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under the auspices of the congregation, on week-day evenings, a monthly lecture course is held, through which the general public without charge is enabled to hear addresses on social and civic problems of vital public interest delivered by eminent specialists on the Coast. The Sabbath school figures a large number of children and is constantly increasing in usefulness.

Temple Israel has always owned its cemetery and from the very earliest has done social service work in connection with the local State hospital for the insane. There is also in conjunction with the temple a Ladies' Auxiliary and a Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society.

Sacramento, California

THE city of Sacramento is today one of the most important cities of California. It has numerous and extensive resources and these, combined with the spirit of civic pride and progress, developed it into a busy and humming city.

The Jewish citizens of Sacramento are considered among its best citizens, for they constitute the bulwark of good government, law and order. Very little, if any, prejudice exists in this city against Jews, for many of them are among the best and most active members in civic and communal work.

There are approximately about 150 Jewish families in Sacramento, all of whom are fairly well situated in material prosperity.

Sacramento Jewry is very proud of its beautiful Temple B'nai Israel, where, during ten months of the year the Jewish members of the community are busy in many religious activities. The present officers of the congregation are: Rabbi Michael Fried, minister; Sam Stone, president; Leo Garfinkle, vice-president; Leon Solomon, secretary, and Isidor Cohn, treasurer.

The religious school of the congregation provides instruction for the children. The ladies of the congregation are organized into a women's auxiliary, and are very helpful to the rabbi and congregation in many ways. They always endeavor to make the temple appear at its best by providing flowers for the pulpit, looking after the general appearance of the temple, visiting the Sunday school, providing supplies for the school and in many other activities are doing excellent work. The officers are: Mrs. L. Garfinkle, president; Mrs. M. S. Wahrhaftig, vice-president; Mrs. U. Ahronheim, secretary; Mrs. A. Elkus, treasurer. The congregation also has a Temple Circle, which is a social and literary society and meets twice monthly, on the second and fourth Sunday evenings. Some of the most prominent men of the State have at different times addressed the members of this society, which address is usually followed by an enthusiastic discussion. Music and dancing also form an important feature of the meetings. The present officers

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of the Temple Circle are: Rabbi Michael Fried, president; D. Singer, vice-president; William Abramowitz, secretary; Miss Rae Goldstein, treasurer.

Congregation B'nai Israel of Sacramento, Cal., was organized in 1857. Like most congregations of the United States, it was originally organized as an orthodox congregation. The first constitution states the mode of worship shall be in conformity with the Minhag Ashkenass (Custom of the German Israelites).

This congregation, like many others, passed through three stages of development. During the first and early stage the congregation elected for its spiritual leader one who was to act in the capacity of Chasan, Shochet and teacher of children.

Several years later the congregation laid stress in the election of their spiritual leader to act in the capacity of rabbi and cantor, and then finally the congregation required a spiritual leader who was to act in the capacity of a rabbi.

On June 22, 1879, the congregation adopted new by-laws, and so changed the original rules and regulations, that the congregation adopted the Minhag America, and became a reform congregation.

The new constitution states: "The religious service of this congregation shall be in conformity with the Minhag America and be conducted with the assistance of a choir and organ."

Today Congregation B'nai Israel is a progressive, reformed congregation and one of the leading Jewish institutions on the Pacific Coast. In 1895 the congregation joined the Union of American Hebrew Congregations.

In the year 1880 the congregation elected Rabbi Jacob Bloch for its spiritual leader, and since then the congregation had many prominent rabbis occupying the pulpit and served as follows: Rabbi Jacob Bloch, 1880-1884; Rabbi G. Tauhenhause, 1885-1889; Rabbi J. Leonard Levy, 1889-1893; Rabbi Barnett A. Elzas, 1893-1894; Rabbi Abraham Simon, 1894-1899; Rabbi William H. Greenberg, 1901-1902; Rabbi B. M. Kaplan, 1902-1904; Rabbi M. N. A. Cohen, 1904-1907; Rabbi Michael Fried, 1907.

The present incumbent is Rabbi Michael Fried, who has been rabbi of the congregation since 1907, and the institution is in a prosperous and healthy condition.

The poor, destitute and strangers of the Jewish faith are looked after by the two benevolent societies of the community. The Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society looks after the women and families, and the Men's Hebrew Benevolent Society looks after the men who may need assistance. Both of these societies are doing excellent and efficient work in ameliorating the condition of the poor and needy. The officers of the Ladies' Benevolent Society are: Mrs. Michael Fried, president; Mrs. Sam Stone, vice-president; Mrs. M. Simon, secretary; Mrs. A. Elkus, treasurer. The officers of the Men's Benevolent Society are: L. Garfinkle, presi-

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dent; Dr. L. G. Reynolds, vice-president; Rabbi Michael Fried, secretary and treasurer. Another busy and important Jewish organization of Sacramento is Etham Lodge, No. 37, I. O. B. B. This lodge is the second oldest lodge in the district, and one of the strongest, both in regard to the number of members and in respect to its activities and usefulness. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month, and as a rule are well attended. Important Jewish topics are discussed at these meetings in which the members are greatly interested and show great enthusiasm. The present officers of Etham Lodge are: D. Singer, president; William Abramovitz, vice-president; Leon Solomon, secretary, and J. Ginsberg, treasurer.

Congregation Beth Israel, San Diego

JEWS have been residents of San Diego for upwards of half a century and their early history is shrouded in mystery. Traditions differ somewhat but not so very much as to prevent an intelligent recital thereof in brief. These Jewish pioneers lived in Old Town, which was more or less of a Mexican village. The Marcus Schiller and Joseph Manasse families were established in business more than half a century ago and were very prominent. Services were held on the high holy days in the Schiller home, where wandering co-religionists were billeted so that Minyan was assured. There possibly were some contemporary Jewish residents, at any rate they arrived about the same period, among whom were Rose, who donated the old cemetery and who gave name to Roseville and Rose Canyon, A. Klauber, Simon Levi, Rudolph Schiller, Adolph Levi, Steiner, Abram Blochman, Mendelsohn and others. A congregation was organized, worship conducted on festivals and a religious school met in the Masonic hall under the direction of Mrs. A. Blochman. By this time New Town, or the beginning of present San Diego, was the center of population, and the gradually growing Jewish population kept together and labored together in the cause of Judaism. By this time Isaac Kuhn, Samuel I. Fox, Simon Goldbaum and others in course of time made their home here, including Julius Naumann, Maurice E. Meyer, etc., and each and all took an interest in the progress of the congregation. About twenty-seven years ago property was purchased at the corner of Second and Beech streets and a house of worship erected. Marcus Schiller was succeeded as president of Beth Israel by Abram Blochman. Among the rabbis who served the congregation during this period were Rabbis Moses, Freuder, etc. The Jewish population decreased by both death and removal from the city, and for many years no rabbi was retained. In 1909 the city began

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to grow out of all proportion and the arrival of Rabbi E. Ellinger stimulated the desire to hold regular worship. Simon Levi accepted the presidency, the temple was renovated and re-dedicated on Friday evening, September 10, 1909. Mr. Levi was succeeded by Samuel I. Fox and Mr. Fox by Adolph Levi. Rabbi Ellinger was succeeded by Rabbi Montague N. A. Cohen who came from Butte, Mont., in the summer of 1912.

In connection with the congregation a mothers' club was in-



TEMPLE BETH ISRAEL, SAN DIEGO

stituted many years ago by the mothers of children who attended the religious school. The school for many years was managed by Mesdames A. Blochman and S. Brust, and by Misses Celita Manasse and Celia Schiller. The latter is still an invaluable assistant to the rabbi. The Mothers' Club has become an auxiliary to the congregation.

The Ladies' Hebrew Aid Society has for more than a quarter of a century attended to the wants of the poor and the needy. Today the congregation numbers more than sixty members. Great hopes are held out that the community will grow to vast proportions and that it will be an invaluable asset in the community of Jewish congregational life of California and the Pacific Coast.

Officers of the societies are:

Directors of Congregation Beth Israel—Adolph Levi, president; S. I. Fox, vice-president; M. L. Davidson, treasurer; Lucien A. Blochman, Simon Levi, Mark Schoenbrun and L. A. Unger. Samuel Schiller is the secretary.

Mothers' Club—Miss Laura Schiller, president; Mrs. A. Blumberg, treasurer; Mrs. Ben Lubin, corresponding secretary; Mrs. A. Weinstock, recording secretary.

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Biographies

CHARLES LOUIS ACKERMAN

CHARLES LOUIS ACKERMAN, son of Louis and Caroline (Fleishman) Ackerman, was born October 1st, 1850, in New Orleans. He was educated in the public schools of San Francisco and received a degree of LL.B. in 1871 from Harvard University Law School. He commenced to practice law in Boston, Mass., in 1871. In 1872 he returned to San Francisco and engaged in the practice of his profession. He was married in 1878 to Miss Carrie Meyer. In 1879, Mr. Ackerman formed a partnership with Joseph Naphtaly and David Freidenrich, which continued for twenty-six years, until he retired in 1905. This law firm was one of the most prominent in the State, and represented among others the Southern Pacific Company, Market Street Railway Company and numerous other large concerns including the San Francisco Board of Trade. Mr. Ackerman was a Democrat and helped to nominate most of the municipal Democratic tickets for twenty years. He was appointed judge-advocate general and colonel by Gov. Bartlett. He was one of the most brilliant speakers and had the reputation of being the best after-dinner speaker in California, and one of the best and cleverest impromptu speakers. His greatest strength as an attorney was as a trial lawyer. He was one of the best pleaders before a jury and in all the time that his firm represented the Market Street Railway, they never lost an important case in fifteen years. He was attorney for Florence Blythe, in which case was involved one of the largest fees at that time. His firm won the case for her. He had a large library; in fact, one of the largest private libraries in the West. He was a great lover of art and literature.



Charles Louis Ackerman

Charles Louis Ackerman was very charitable. First and foremost a Jew, a member of the Congregation Temple Emanu-El, and practically of all the Jewish charitable organizations in San Francisco. He was several times president of the Concordia Club and a member of the San Francisco Bar Association. His demise occurred January 25, 1909. His wife and one son, Irving Charles Ackerman, an attorney of San Francisco, survive.

ABRAM ANSPACHER

IT has been said that one must be beloved to win a sobriquet. Abram Anspacher, the dear "Old Man Benevolent" was more than beloved, he was held in mingled love and honor and with something of sacred fear he was revered. The beauty of his life brightened and blessed, not only his own pathway, but the pathway of the many who trod the rugged road. The poor and suffering he wrapped in the folds of infinite compassion, for when love for humanity takes possession of

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the heart, it dominates every other affection and desire. This love which he bore for his fellows manifested itself in a constant effort to benefit mankind, and it was reflected—it was borne back to him in the form which bestowed upon him this loving cognomen, "Old Man Benevolent."

Let us go back and follow from the beginning the life of Abram Anspacher, and perhaps we may learn in a small measure of the great love he radiated everywhere he went. He had the whole path to walk the same as the rest of us, the whole race to run, temptation



Abram Anspacher

to overcome; the wilderness, the fire to go through, his fears to face, even as you or I; but he found peace, the true peace that passeth understanding —but why? He found Emanu-El; "God with us."

Abram Anspacher was of German parentage—of the good German stock that has made the backbone of American Judaism. He was born August 13, 1818, in the small town of Weimar, Schmiedau, in Bavaria. At that time fifteen Jewish families composed the small congregation which flourished there. For many reasons (the restrictive laws against the Jews, modified only since 1848, were in full force) the chief one being the compulsory military service which did not appeal to him and which would prevent him from being the support of his parents. So he left his home at the age of twenty-one.

When he first arrived in America in 1839, he located at Cincinnati, later moving to Louisville, Ky., and afterwards to Evansville, Ind., where he permanently resided. From the time of his arrival we begin to hear the name of A. Anspacher mentioned with the utmost respect. He was among the earliest of the membership of K. K. Bene Yeshurun in Cincinnati; then as a member and presiding officer of the Louisville congregation; later on we meet him in the same capacity in the congregation of Evansville, Ind.; always in front of the workers, and then since 1868 in San Francisco, a member and officer of the Emanu-El Congregation; a leading man in all charities and enterprises. In the records of these four congregations, many charities, and in the records of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations and its college, the name of A. Anspacher is indelibly inscribed as that of an Israelite, worthy and distinguished.

His commercial life is of interest. Ten years after his arrival in this country he was one of the leading merchants of Indiana. From the foot of the ladder he climbed surely and steadily, helping build up the commercial and industrial power of the country of his adoption. Among his competitors he was well known for his high conceptions of business integrity.

The following letter sent to Mr. Anspacher after he left for California speaks for itself:

"I regret I had not the extreme pleasure of seeing you before you left, as in this degenerate age of deception and deceit it does one good to take an honest man by the hand. Such, my friend, I have always found you, prompt, straightforward, strict in all your busi-

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ness engagements. Seldom I found your equal, never your superior—for fair dealing and integrity. I hope and I know you will be successful in your new venture, and in a new country. It will always afford me pleasure to serve you. Command me whenever you need me."

Eloquent, indeed, are such letters.

Upon his arrival in California, in 1868, he founded the firm of Anspacher Brothers, and later composed of his sons and son-in-law, it became an extensive, widely-known firm in the Livermore Valley. With the success and prosperity of the concern assured, Mr. Anspacher retired in order that he might devote the remaining years of his life to the interests so dear to him.

Connected with every religious and charitable organization in San Francisco, he devoted all his time to the comfort and well-being of the poor. It was not Mr. Anspacher's way to dispense charity with a lavish hand, accompanied by the blare of trumpets; his way was to bestow his blessings quietly. He would not mar the beauty of his kind acts, and his charities were princely. His tenderness towards the young, the feeble and the needy were beautiful. On the death of the Rev. Mr. Henry he secured that gentleman's valuable library and gave it to the Hebrew Union college. On the founding of the Chair of History in that college he telegraphed the first thousand dollars to the convention at Baltimore. Another noble gift was $10,000 to the Pacific Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and equipped the musically inclined boys of the home with instruments and uniforms, and the Anspacher Band, as it was lovingly called during his lifetime, rendered splendid service in providing music for young and old in consequence of Mr. Anspacher's munificence. He was president of the Eureka Benevolent Society and at the age of seventy-five he became president of Temple Emanu-El, a position he held with dignity.

Here is an incident which it is well to relate of him, as being characteristic of the man: On August 1, 1860, the Congregation B'nai Israel of Evansville, Ind., being considerably involved, financially, he uttered twenty-four notes of $500 each for their benefit. A poor man at the time, with an invalid wife and six children, he found it impossible to pay so large a sum in cash at one time. However, in 1862, in just two years, through his own individual efforts he collected sufficient money to cover these notes.

Mr. Anspacher was a life member of the Jewish Publication Society and a life member of the Buford Free Kindergarten Society, and vice-president of the Jewish Alliance of California, which was organized in 1891. Among his donations was a substantial gift to the Y. M. C. A. When he was a resident of Evansville he was one of the founders of Thisbe Lodge No. 24, I. O. B. B. He was a member of the Masonic order in Evansville and held all the offices in his lodge until he became worshipful master, and it is saying volumes for this good man's personality when it is remembered that the membership of that lodge was composed of ninety per cent Gentiles.

He was very methodical. A scrapbook kept by him was indexed to the smallest detail. During his spare moments he composed beautiful poems and dedicated them to his family.

Far more noteworthy than all his good deeds and achievements was Abram Anspacher's personal goodness, his piety and religious fervor. He was pre-eminently the type of the noble Jew in whose presence all religious dissent is silenced. He served his God and his people. And now that he walks no longer in our midst we feel richer and better for having known him, and the example he set by his

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kindly, sympathetic way in this noblest story of sacrifice and devotion will long be the guiding star to those that are left behind.

A witty letter from Dr. Isaac M. Wise:

Cincinnati, September 25, 1899.

My Dear Friend Anspacher:

It seems that you and I are becoming more foolish as we become older; I, because I am now at work sixteen hours a day, mealtime excepted, which is rank folly, and you because you imagine yourself too old to do much of anything. It does not appear from your letter that you are much enfeebled. Still, I think we have a right now to get somewhat foolish. I because I was wise for eighty years, and you because you have done so much good in eighty-two years to this world that you may now inflict a little folly upon the world. But I must advise you not to afflict yourself with the imagined frailty and feebleness of old age. Keep sweet your humor as your heart is benevolent; turn the eighty-two into twenty-eight, and live accordingly with thanks to the Lord who has gifted you with special kindness to be yet A. Anspacher as always heretofore, and expect of Him to prolong the lease up to 100, as he can hardly afford to let you go below par. If you want me to do it I will assist you negotiating that lease.

Yours as ever,

(Signed) Isaac M. Wise.

An appreciatory letter:

San Francisco, January 29, 1885.

A. Anspacher, Esq.:

Dear Sir—At a meeting of the board of trustees of the Pacific Hebrew Orphan Asylum & Home Society, held on the 20th inst., the undersigned were appointed a committee to convey to you the sincere and heartfelt thanks of the board for the generous and liberal gift of the sum of $10,000 donated by you to the society, for the purpose of perpetuating the "Brass Band," which you have at your own cost created and maintained until now.

We take pride and pleasure in carrying out the mission of thanks entrusted to us and prefer to speak to you in the plain and simple language which one friend will use in speaking to another, rather than in the stereotyped form of resolution.

We thank you from the bottom of our hearts for your kind and noble act and in giving expression to our feeling and those of all the members of the board, we speak for the orphans whose welfare and happiness evidently forms one of the main objects of your thoughts and wishes.

The thoughtfulness with which you have established this permanent orchestral union amongst the orphans in our charge deserves the highest praise. Besides offering innocent enjoyment to our wards, having an intellectual and refining influence upon the character of our boys and promoting friendship amongst them, the knowledge and proficiency which they are enabled to acquire by your munificence will probably in many cases be a source of income to them, when their ordinary calling in life proves insufficient for their support.

We feel particularly grateful for your magnificent donation because in your eagerness to accomplish a good act, you do not content yourself with the usual way of giving by bequest, but carry out your good intention at once and without delay.

We thank you for the noble example which you thereby give to others and as the only recompense which we can offer you, we express the fervent hope and prayer that kind Providence may keep and preserve you in health and contentment for many years to come.

May you enjoy in the midst of your family and your many friends the re-

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spect, love and affection, which form the highest and sweetest reward for a life spent in usefulness, purity and charity.

Very respectfully,

S. W. Levy, President.
Leo Eloesser, Secretary.

H. L. Simon,
Sig Greenebaum,
S. W. Rosenstock.
Committee.

A poetical tribute to Abram Anspacher by C. A.:

ABRAM ANSPACHER

When God sent forth thy soul to earth's abode
He asked: Wherewith shall I send thee forth,
And tell what vesture shall adorn thy frame?
Wilt thou be clothed on with Wisdom's garb?
Shall Knowledge hoar from that high brow shine
To penetrate like Moses's flame, each nook
And cranny of the Ages' ignorance?
Wilt thou have the Poet's gift of song,
Inspired breath sent down from Heaven's heights,
With every dallying breeze thy senses steep
In languors born of Nature's beauteous breath?
Shall Gold, Pactolean stream, begin anew
To strive with thy nature's higher powers,
Bring down that bright aerial visitant,
Thy soul, into the dust, sullying its wings
Till it can rise no more, into that blue
Thou callst till now thy Heavenly Father's home?
Shall Power be thine? When at thy chariot's wheel
Shall bend and cringe the wondering multitude,
Fearing thy haughty smile, glassing Authority,
Pride's subject sole until thy fearsome crest
Is brought again to lowly earth's abode?
Say! What wilt thou choose of Heavenly blessing?
And Abram spake: In thy far Heaven, Lord,
I feel Thee near, though the most distant star
Knows not or guesses that most secret abode;
Thy love is everywhere. The Monad knows
Its force and suns shine forth resplendent beams
Whose fires mirror forth ineffable, transcending
All that Imagination's dreams can body forth;
Yet all it means, and is, but Love! Love!
And I, the airy bubble of a day,
Breathed with Thy Breath. Oh, all I ask of Thee
To but shadow forth in mild degree
That love. So when Mankind call
My name, then let it be with such love
That every tender heart will be astir,
And I go forth with blessings. Rich and poor
My brethren be. Mercy, Kindness, Peace
May all share alike with me. And God
Said, "So let it be in Heaven and Earth."

SIMON BACHMAN

THE traits which distinguished Simon Bachman as a man among men were his fairness and his impartiality in all his dealings. Equal justice manifested itself in his every act, word and thought and it was for this that he was held in high esteem. Blunt of speech but carrying no sting of sarcasm or criticism, his frankness was always well meant. His loyal interest in his friends, his liberality in almsgiving and his kindliness toward all with whom he came in contact were



Simon Bachman

characteristics which endeared him to many.

Simon Bachman was born March 17, 1834, in Bavaria, Germany. The education he received was the best that could be obtained in the schools of his native land. When he was a young man he emigrated to the United States, arriving in California in the early fifties. His first place of residence was at Mission San Jose. Here he embarked in the mercantile business. At that time San Francisco was an inviting place for the young and ambitious and Mr. Bachman decided to remove to that city.

In 1865 he married Miss Sophie

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Goldman. A longing to see the old home and familiar scenes of his boyhood caused him to return to Europe for a time, but in 1869, at the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war, he came back to San Francisco.

Joining Mendel Esberg, a company was formed in wholesale cigars and tobacco, the firm name being Esberg, Bachman & Co. This business increased to a large degree and continued until the death of Mr. Esberg in 1896, when the firm was changed to Simon Bachman & Co. In 1906 the firm was incorporated, withdrawing from the tobacco business and dealing exclusively in the wholesale cigar trade. This was the year Mr. Bachman retired from the active management of the firm. This and other interests kept him an active man until his death October 28, 1912.

Simon Bachman was one of the pioneer members of Temple Emanu-El and earnestly interested in the various Jewish organizations of charity in the city. He is survived by one son, Arthur Bachman, and two daughters, Mrs. Samuel Dinkelspiel and Mrs. Louis A. Schwabacher.

JULIUS BAUM

JULIUS BAUM was born in 1833 in Diespeck, near Nuremberg, Germany. His education was received in the village schools of his native city. At the age of sixteen he came to the United States and found employment in St. Louis, Mo., where he remained for about three years.

To the young man, the call of the West was so persistent that he settled his affairs in the inland city and made the journey to California in 1852, choosing San Francisco as his place of abode. The general merchandising and the wholesale clothing business in which he engaged were his own, but in 1869 he formed a partnership under the name of Baum & Schrier, in which he continued with prosperity until 1886. In 1886 he became a grain broker and was also a member of the Produce Exchange.

He was the founder and president of the Vulcan Powder Works, vice-president and stockholder in the Sutter Street Railway Company, director of the Union Insurance Company, and actively interested in other corporations of high standing. At that time he was rated as one of the wealthiest of San Francisco's rich men.

April 12, 1864, Julius Baum married



Julius Baum

Miss Clara Waller of New York City. Six children were born to them—Mrs. Sam Bauer, Mrs. Charles Schlessinger, Helen Baum, Benjamin J. Baum and Arthur W. Baum. Two nephews were also adopted by them and reared as their own—Edward and Samuel Louisson.

Mr. Baum was one of the first members of the Temple Emanu-El and one of the founders and the treasurer of the Mason Street Congregation. His religion was very dear to him and he was present at the services every week.

His charities were not confined to the Eureka Benevolent Society and

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other philanthropic institutions of which he was an active member, but were given wherever needed.

When Julius Baum's death took place on the seventeenth of March, 1897, he left behind a host of friends who will long mourn the good, true, happy-hearted man he was. San Francisco never had a more staunch believer in her future than he. His foresight in her prosperity and growth and courage has since been proven.

ISAAC F. BLOCH

AMONG the rugged pioneers, whose will power and intelligence did so much towards the building up of the Golden West, there were quite a few who were men of superior education and unusual culture. Isaac F. Bloch was one of them. He was a great student of English, German and Hebrew, and though a practical business man, he devoted his leisure hours to charitable and religious work.

Isaac Bloch was born in Floss, Bavaria, Germany, in 1822. Coming to the United States at an early age, he settled in Alabama, where he clerked and merchandised until the early '50's, when he moved to San Francisco. With Aaron and Leopold Cahn he established mercantile institutions in Portland, The Dalles and Walla Walla, and became known in the Northwest as a high-minded, progressive man of affairs. In 1886 the firm dissolved. Later in San Francisco he established a tannery, which was the first of its kind in the United States, for the manufacture of high-grade leathers, under the firm name of Bloch & Davidson, in which firm he retained an active interest until the time of his death.

Isaac Bloch, during a long and honorable career, was greatly admired by reason of his piety, his broad-mindedness, his scholarly attainments and his abiding faith in human nature. He was a member of the Masonic order and gave liberally of his substance to the poor and needy. He was very active in Jewish affairs of every description. He was one of the founders of Congregation Emanu-El and for many years its vice-president and director, and was chairman of the building committee and a very active worker



Isaac F. Bloch

in the congregation. He was also a member of the first board of directors of the Pacific Hebrew Orphan Asylum. The Eureka Benevolent Society, as well as numerous other similar organizations, found in Isaac Bloch a staunch supporter. He married Celine Cahn, who, with the following children, survive him: Henry M., A. I., Arthur, Dr. Herbert I., Sarah, Estelle and Louis. He died in 1883.

JOSHUA HARRY BLOOM

JOSHUA HARRY BLOOM was a native son of California, having been born in San Francisco March 7, 1864; the son of Samuel and Pauline (Alpern) Bloom. His education was obtained in the city of his birth in the public schools and later in the high schools, augmented by a commercial course at Heald's Business College and a

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course in chemistry at the Vander Naillen Engineering College. This last course was in preparation for the business career he eventually pursued. During his school life he was an athlete of no mean ability. The fact that he was rated as an extraordinarily good singer made him very popular in whatever company he found himself. Before Mr.



Joshua Harry Bloom

Bloom left school he entered into the tannery business of his father's firm, which became known as the Samuel Bloom & Sons Company.

His efficiency and good judgment soon proved to his father that his stalwart young son was fully capable of assuming control of the business which had come to him from his grandfather through his own father. Thus Joshua Harry Bloom was the fourth generation to carry on the tannery business that was known by the Bloom name. It was the rule of his life to never shirk the least detail in anything. This was the reason of his success and one well worthy of emulation.

In February of 1889 Mr. Bloom was married to Miss Mollie Zemansky of San Francisco. To them were born two daughters, Rietta and Florine. Mr. Bloom's devotion to his family, his loyalty to his friends, and his charity to all who were needy caused a great many people to mourn his loss when he was taken away by death the nineteenth of December, 1914.

His great interest, outside of business, was in the Masonic order, in which he was one of the most earnest workers. He was a member of Fidelity Lodge, F. & A. M., the Scottish Rite, Thirty-second Degree, and was a Shriner. He was also a member of Temple Emanuel and of the Federation of Jewish Charities.

SAMUEL BLOOM

A DETAILED history of manufacturing in California would hardly be complete without mentioning the man who occupied a conspicuous position in its development for over half a century.

The Samuel Bloom & Sons Company



Samuel Bloom

is one of the oldest and best known tanneries in the West.

Its founder, Samuel Bloom, son of Meyer Bloom, was born in Poland in 1833. At the age of fifteen he came to the United States, one year before the gold discoveries in California excited the interests of the world. Young

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Bloom moved westward several years later, arriving in San Francisco via Nicaragua. He opened a merchandise store in Georgetown and being thoroughly trained in the tanning business, as were his father and grandfather before him, he availed himself of the opportunity that soon offered itself to establish a tannery in San Francisco. This business is still in existence and has become known all over the world for the excellence of its manufacture. Samuel Bloom was a man of education in the broadest sense of the term. His charities were numerous, while the principal Jewish organizations of San Francisco counted him among their most valued supporters. He was one of the founders of the Congregation Beth Israel (Geary street synagogue) and was a member of the building committee of the old house of worship. He was past master of the A. O. U. W. and past president of the Montefiore Lodge, I. O. B. B. He was a man of great personal charm, highly esteemed for his piety and simplicity.

He married Pauline Alpern of San Francisco and the following children were born to them: Joshua H. (deceased), Solomon Bloom, the well-known attorney, and D. C. Bloom, who conducts the business of his father.

Samuel Bloom died April 8, 1910.

JOSEPH BRANDENSTEIN

WHEN Joseph Brandenstein, who was born September 27, 1826, arrived in California in 1850 and proceeded to establish himself in business in the country of his adoption, he had the advantage of a good education. His father was a well-to-do merchant in the town of his birth, Hume, near Cassel, Germany, and was able to give his son a good common school training. (The senior Brandenstein was a Napoleonic war veteran). When Joseph Brandenstein was a young man it was his intention to become a physician, but after a short pursual of the studies required gave up the idea as he took a dislike to the profession. As his means permitted he gradually perfected his education with the assistance of private tutors. His love for culture led him into a study of literature. He was a Shakespearean student of no mean standing and possessed a historical knowledge of great scope. Versification appealed to him and many poems of genuine merit were written by him in both the English and German languages and are now cherished by friends, proud in their possession of them.



Joseph Brandenstein

Prior to his arrival in the United States he was engaged in commercial occupations in his native city and, therefore, was not a novice when he undertook to build up a mercantile business. He met with experiences similar to those encountered by other California pioneers. At times he engaged in mining operations. In 1854 he formed a co-partnership with Albert S. and Moses Rosenbaum in San Francisco, in the wholesale business of leaf tobacco and cigars.

In 1855 he married Miss Jane Rosenbaum, sister of his partners, in San Francisco. The wedding ceremony was

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performed by Dr. Eckman, the immediate predecessor of Dr. Elkan Cohn. Mr. Brandenstein remained in active business until 1880, when the co-partnership was dissolved. After that time he devoted himself almost exclusively to philanthropic work, while some of his time was engaged in looking after his many private interests.

Joseph Brandenstein was prominently connected with the German colony. In 1876, at the time of the destruction by fire of its hospital, he was president of the German Benevolent Society. He selected the site of the present location of the German Hospital and when there was hesitation about its purchase, he, himself, bought it, assuring the directors that they would want it ultimately. As he predicted, they did want it, and he turned it over to them at the price he paid for it. He was one of the founders of the German Altenheim, was president for many successive terms, finally retiring at his own solicitation. He was also deeply interested in many Jewish charities. He served on the directorate of the Pacific Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and served as president of the Mount Zion Hospital Association.

Jane Brandenstein, the beloved wife of Joseph Brandenstein, died on the 26th day of August, 1904, while he passed away March 23, 1910, leaving a family of ten children, many grandchildren and great-grandchildren. His sons and daughters are as follows: Max J., Alfred J., Manfred, Henry U., Edward and Charles Brandenstein; Flora Jacobi (deceased), Edith Jacobi, Tillie Greenebaum and Agnes Silverberg.

Joseph Brandenstein's chief characteristics were quickness of perception, directness of action, great vitality and nervous energy. He was warm-hearted and generous to a degree and, despite his long years of practical experience in life, was an idealist. He was in a measure the natural product of his birth and ancestry. In all the domestic virtues—charitableness and goodness of heart—he was a Jew. In poetic temperament and idealism there was much of the Germanic in him. He was in all splendidly representative, in integrity, ability and education, of the highest type of the European Jew of the past generation.

LEOPOLD BRENNER

WHILE little is known of the early part of Leopold Brenner's life beyond the fact that he was born in Germany and his education began there, one feels that the real history of his life



Leopold Brenner

is that part of it which he gave to the upbuilding of the State and city he chose for his home. His reputation for honesty, kindliness and charity will live on among those who once knew him well.

For many years Leopold Brenner conducted a very successful wholesale men's furnishing goods business in San Francisco and his business prospered because of his courtesy, affability and rugged honesty.

For some time he was the vice-president of the Sherith Israel Congrega-

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tion and filled his duties with dignity and efficiency. The Eureka Benevolent Society, the First Hebrew Benevolent Society, the Orphans' Home and the Home for the Aged numbered Mr. Brenner among their valued members. Mr. Brenner died January 19, 1902 and left one son, Gustave B. Brenner, to mourn his loss.

HYMAN PHILIP BUSH

HYMAN PHILIP BUSH was born in New York on the 24th of February, 1848, and died the 30th of December, 1907. Miss Caroline Abraham became his wife May 24, 1874. Two children were the fruit of this marriage, Philip Lee Bush and Arthur Cleveland Bush.



Hyman Philip Bush

During the Civil War he was in the service of the United States Sanitary Commission. Later he became an officer in the Eighth Regiment, National Guard, N. Y. Shortly after coming to California in 1871 he became identified with the National Guard of the State and was elected a lieutenant in the Hewston Rifles, which later became a part of the first infantry regiment, known as Company H. He was elected captain of this company in 1872, and served as such for many years, later becoming lieutenant-colonel and colonel of this regiment, in which capacity he served until the consolidation of the three San Francisco militia regiments, after which time he was retired at his own request.

In 1901 the Governor of the State directed that he return to the active list and organize a Coast Artillery Battalion, which he successfully commanded for four years. When this work was completed, and it was a success, he asked to be retired and returned to the retired list. In appreciation for his long services, Governor Pardee in 1905 appointed him brigadier-general of the Second Brigade, N. G. C., in which capacity he served for a short period.

General Bush was a Democrat in politics, being a prominent participant in the early activities of that party in the State. He was appointed to the position of chief accountant of the United States Mint during the first administration of President Cleveland, and held that position until the time of his death. He was a prominent and charter member of many charitable organizations. He was a member of the California Society of New Yorkers, a member of Mount Moriah Lodge, Masonic order, a member of the I. O. O. F., past grand president of District No. 4, I. O. O. B., and a member of a number of Jewish organizations.

AARON CAHN

TWO years after the California gold discoverers Aaron Cahn arrived in San Francisco via the Isthmus and two years later moved to Monterey, where he engaged in the general merchandise business. Later he moved to Portland and established a wholesale grocery business with stores in various cities in the Northwest, maintaining his residence in San Francisco.

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In the early seventies Aaron Cahn retired from active business and devoted his time to his private interests and charitable endeavors.

He was one of the early directors of Temple Emanu-El and served as chairman of the committee under whose supervision the present Sutter Street Temple was erected.



Aaron Cahn

Few men gave more personal service in the cause of charity than he. For over forty years he contributed generously time and money to the Eureka Benevolent Society, serving on its directorate from 1872 to 1903, treasurer from 1872 to 1883, vice-president from 1891 to 1897 and honorary director until his demise in 1903.

Aaron Cahn's work in connection with charitable institutions was no perfunctory service. No sacrifice of time or energy was too great; no undertaking for the benefit of his fellowmen was too burdensome to be borne by him. He shirked no duty or responsibility.

He was born in Alsace, France, February, 1820, and was the son of Rabbi Meyer Cahn.

Miss Estelle Reiss, who died in 1870, became his wife. His eldest son, Maier A. Cahn, is the present much-esteemed and efficient sexton of Temple Emanu-El. In 1880 Aaron Cahn remarried to Miss Babette Willard, of which marriage there are three children, Nathan and Leonide Cahn and Mrs. B. C. Brown. When he passed away August 19, 1912, sincerely mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends, it was felt that the Jewish community of San Francisco had lost one of its best and staunchest supporters.

FREDERICK LEVY CASTLE

"FRED" CASTLE, as he was affectionately called by his associates, was a true type of the cultured English Jewish gentleman. Born in London, England, in 1830, he moved to Montreal, Canada, when quite a young man, and began his business career clerking for his uncles, the Benjamin Bros., who conducted a large dry goods concern in that city. Four years later the lure of the Golden West affected young Castle. In 1849 he left for San Francisco on a sailing vessel bound for that port. Speculators had chartered the boat and insured her to sink, which looked probable, due to the bad condition of the ship, but owing to the strenuous efforts of pas-



Frederick Levy Castle

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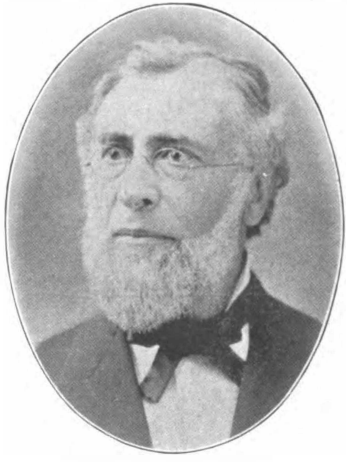
sengers and crew, who labored constantly during the tedious trip, although delayed, she reached the port of San Francisco during January of 1850. There was great disappointment among the immigrants who were aboard the vessel, for they had planned to be among the Forty-niners. With his two brothers, Michael and Goodman, the wholesale grocery firm of Castle Bros. was established with a capital of $6000, which represented the savings of the brothers. Up to the time of the San Francisco fire of 1854, their business had prospered to such an extent that their capital increased to $20,000. Without insurance, owing to the exorbitant rates demanded at that time, their entire stock was burned during the conflagration, and the only salvage consisted of approximately 200 cases of Swedish safety matches, which were stored in the cellar "in adobe soil." After the fire, matches were scarce, being valued at $100 per case. Thus was the firm reimbursed for the total amount of their loss. In 1895 the wholesale grocery business was disposed of and his sons, Walter M., Albert E. and Arthur H., entered into the business of packers and exporters of California dried fruits, nuts and raisins. The firm of Castle Bros. has been continuously conducted under the same style up to the present time.

Frederick Castle was a religious man. He was one of the founders of Temple Emanu-El and first president of Mount Zion Hospital. It was his idea to establish a non-sectarian hospital under Jewish auspices, and the first meeting was held at his home, northeast corner of Van Ness avenue and Sutter street, where the Scottish Rite Temple now stands. He served as vice-president of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce for some time and was president of the Union Club (which is now merged into the Pacific-Union Club). He was also a member of Bohemian Club and vice-president of the Traffic Association of California. He was one of the best beloved men in San Francisco and highly esteemed by his competitors.

In 1854 Mr. Castle married Miss Charlotte Levy of Bristol, England. He died in 1893. Of nine children, the following survive: Walter M., Albert E., Arthur H., Mrs. A. P. S. Macquisten, Mrs. Charles Farquharson (both the latter of Glasgow, Scotland), and Mrs. Thomas Cunningham of England.

REV. DR. ELKAN COHN

WHEREVER and whenever reference is made to the beloved rabbi of Emanu-El, the name is mentioned of a man who, in the spiritual struggles of the last half century, took



Rev. Dr. Elkan Cohn

a prominent part; who contributed a large share towards the upbuilding of liberal Judaism in the United States; who braved contempt, despised danger, risked rank and fortune, and the good opinion of his brethren, in the attempt to liberate Judaism from the deathly stupor in which it had fallen. Years before his death he knew that the cause so dear to his heart had succeeded.

Dr. Elkan Cohn was born February

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22, 1820. The town of Kosten, Posen, where his parents lived, had experienced little of the European upheaval of a few years before. The nascent Jewish reform party, which had been favored by the Napoleonic princes, despite the anathemas of the rabbis, spoke with but a timid voice. He was born amid orthodox surroundings. His father was a learned and intelligent man, who, on account of the early death of his wife, was compelled to send his son to Shempin, where his grandparents lived. There he was raised in an atmosphere purely Talmudical. Traveling rabbis were the guests of his relatives, learned discussions were the topics at family meals. In these surroundings he imbibed that great desire for knowledge that clung to him through life.

At the age of fourteen he commenced his studies in Breslau, later he was sent to Braunschweig, the cradle of poets and scholars, where he was exceptionally fortunate in the selection of his teachers. Amongst Dr. Cohn's papers there was a certificate in Dr. Herzfeld's handwriting, to the effect that the young student had been for three years a pupil of Rabbi Isaac Eger, a son of the great Rabbi Akiba Eger, and that after the death of the scholarly Talmudist the famous historian himself had instructed him. Elkan Cohn imbibed his faculty for industrious and painstaking research from this great man. Meanwhile he attended the gymnasium, where he received a thorough, modern education. At the age of twenty Dr. Herzfeld sent him to Berlin, where he matriculated as a student of the Humaniora at the University of Berlin and pursued his theological and rabbinical studies under the famous J. J. Ettinger, then chief rabbi of the Berlin community. His ten years residence in Berlin form a tale of patient toil. In no haste to seek a professional position, he maintained himself as a private tutor. He remained long enough in Berlin to witness the exciting scenes of the revolution of '48, and being a member of the students' corps, he became a soldier for the nonce. In Berlin also the romance of his life was enacted and when he left Berlin in 1850, having become rabbi of Brandenburg, he brought his young wife with him, and she ever remained the proudest and most cherished treasure of the gentle scholar. He remained in Brandenburg for four years, when in 1854 he received a call from the Jewish community of Albany, N. Y. He arrived there with his wife and child in the closing months of that year, was received with honors, and immediately went to work.

In an endeavor to establish reform Judaism in America a convention of rabbis and delegates was called in Cleveland in 1855, and the new-comer was honored as befitted his station, and he was chosen vice-president and chairman of the committee on text and prayer books.

In January, 1860, he was elected rabbi and minister of Congregation Emanu-El, San Francisco, assuming charge of his office the year following.

For twenty-nine years Elkan Cohn was the leader of liberal Judaism on the Pacific Coast. His distinguished services to the Congregation Emanu-El constitute the largest part of its history for nearly five decades. He was a remarkable man. He was as fine a type of the German rabbi of a few generations ago as could be found anywhere.

Dr. Cohn was a preacher par excellence and his sermons, especially those he delivered in the German language, were considered by Jew and Gentile masterpieces of elegance and diction.

When he died in 1889 the San Francisco community, as well as other communities of the Pacific Coast, were in mourning, while the cause of liberal Judaism in America sustained the severest blow it had received in many years.

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LAZARUS DINKELSPIEL

THE high standard of morality and personal rectitude by which the life of Lazarus Dinkelspiel was characterized furnished a wholesome and sustaining example to those that



Lazarus Dinkelspiel

followed him. Born in Baden, Germany, in 1824 he came to the United States at the age of nine. His school years were spent in New York and New Hampshire, where also his early business training was obtained. Arriving in California at the age of twenty-one, Dinkelspiel joined the throngs at the southern mines, where he gained success as a retail merchant. In 1853 he located permanently in San Francisco, establishing the wholesale dry goods house of L. Dinkelspiel & Co., which firm has since become one of the largest institutions of its kind in California. He retired from business in 1893. Lazarus Dinkelspiel took a deep and intelligent interest in the welfare of Judaism and the Jew. As vice-president of Temple Emanu-El he rendered that institution valuable service. He was an ardent advocate of progress, yet opposed to the destructive character of many measures that would pass as liberal. He was a careful student of Judaism, an ardent and faithful reader of its literature, and a liberal supporter of its institutions. He believed in the integrity of Judaism, not as a mere officialism but as the fundamental rule of conduct. He was one of the remaining types of the fine old Ba'al Hab'bayith, with whom the responsibility of conduct was a part of his faith, and who introduced religion in his home as the competent guide of his children. His library was stocked with the best contemporaneous literature, and he often regretted that no more active measures were suggested for the revival of the spirit of learning amongst the people. He was married to Miss Pauline Hess in May, 1861. Eight children survive, Henry, Samuel, Joseph, Leon, Melville, Edgar, Theresa and Frieda. He was a member of the I. O. B. B., I. O. O. F. and all the Jewish charitable organizations His demise occurred in June, 1900.

MOSES DINKELSPIEL

MOSES DINKELSPIEL was born October 1, 1826, in Gemmingen, Baden, Germany. He was a soldier in the King's Guards at Karlsruhe, but with the spirit of freedom pervading him became a rebel in 1848, and was compelled to leave the country, crossing the border into France, where he remained for a short time. It was at this time the idea of emigrating to the United States occurred to him, with the result that on the 4th day of July, 1848, he landed in New York. With the enthusiasm of celebrating the freedom of man in the air, Moses Dinkelspiel felt that he had gravitated to the right place and resolved to throw his heart and fortunes into the upbuilding of his adopted country.

Until 1852 he engaged in business in and around New York City, when the California fever seized him, and he immediately set out for San Francisco

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via the Isthmus. In partnership with Ferdinand Walter, Jacob Schweitzer and Bernard Schweitzer, all pioneers, he established a business in Campo Seco, Tuolumne county. He continued in this until 1856, when he married Miss Lena Manger and moved to Suisun City, to engage in the mercantile business, in which he continued until the time of his death, May 17, 1897.

Moses Dinkelspiel was a public-



Moses Dinkelspiel

spirited man and was honored by his fellow citizens in many instances. He held the office of supervisor for sixteen years, acting as chairman of the board nearly all of that time. In politics he was a Republican and attended nearly every State convention from 1860 to 1890. He was an Odd Fellow for over forty years, and served as master of Suisun Lodge No. 55, F. & A. M., in 1867.

In 1895 Governor Budd appointed Mr. Dinkelspiel trustee of the San Jose State Normal School. He was a member of the board at the time of his death. For twenty-five years he was vice-president and director of the Bank of Suisun, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and secretary and treasurer of the Stewart Fruit Company. He was also a charter member of the Temple Emanu-El. He was known for his works of charity and his sterling character. His word was his bond.

The following children were born to this exemplary man and his estimable wife: Mrs. David Eisner of San Francisco; Edward Dinkelspiel, Suisun; Meyer Dinkelspiel, Los Angeles; Miss Carrie M. Dinkelspiel, San Francisco, and Henry G. W. Dinkelspiel of San Francisco.

RABBI ABRAHAM WOLFF EDELMAN

RABBI ABRAHAM WOLFF EDELMAN was born in the vicinity of Warsaw, Poland, in 1832. His father, David Edelman, was a prosperous merchant. His education was received at the schools of Warsaw and at the rabbinical school of that city. In 1852 he married Miss Hannah Cohn, daughter of Rabbi Benjamin Cohn, and



Rabbi Abraham Wolff Edelman

immediately after this marriage he came to the United States, his trip by sailing vessel taking eleven weeks. Remaining but a short time in New York, he went to Patterson, N. J., but seeing no opening to his liking there, moved to Buffalo, N. Y., subsequently

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moving to San Francisco, where he was a private teacher of Hebrew. Rabbi Henry of Emanu-El congregation took a great interest in this young man, who was an industrious student under his tutelage. In 1862 he came to Los Angeles, where there was a large settlement of Jews, and organized the B'nai B'rith congregation, which was orthodox in all its forms and ritual. The Jewish community needed the inflexible purpose of ambitious youth and the teachings of this scholarly man to develop its resources. The wave of reform which was sweeping the Jewry of the American Continent touched this man not at all. His Judaism was that of his fathers, and though in several very minor degrees, reform touched his congregation, it speaks volumes for this good man's character that after twenty-five years of faithful service at the helm of the congregation, he resigned rather than surrender his ideals and beliefs. Many sermons could be preached and epics written upon this momentous sacrifice, this giving up of one's life work at an advanced age. Nothing can give one a clearer insight into Rabbi Edelman's soul. He retained his membership in the congregation, though the one which he attended was Beth Israel, whose services were conducted according to his beliefs.

After his retirement from the B'nai B'rith congregation, he devoted his whole time to charitable work. He was universally respected, and was a handsome, kind, affable and lovable man. His home life was ideal, the wife of his bosom the ideal Jewish wife, a great inspiration and loving helpmate. Their evenings would find them together over a book, and her loss to him in 1896 was a heavy blow. His six children were carefully reared and splendidly educated. They are Mrs. Matilda Jacoby, Mrs. W. T. Barnett, B. W. Edelman, A. M. Edelman, H. W. Edelman, residing in Brooklyn, and Dr. D. W. Edelman.

On Yom Kippur and other holidays, after his retirement from the congregation of B'nai B'rith, he would hold services in some public hall, accepting nothing for himself, and devoting whatever proceeds followed to some worthy charity. He was known as one of the best Talmudic scholars in the West. He was a fine public speaker, his English pure, almost without an accent. Though he never took an active interest in politics, he always represented the Jews at all public gatherings. The subjects for discussion which he selected were always on religious topics. He was a great student, and his fine library, well-selected and voluminous, was donated by him some time before his death to the Los Angeles Public Library, and it is now known as the A. W. Edelman Library.

Rabbi Edelman took an active interest in fraternal matters. He was past president of Los Angeles Lodge, I. O. B. B.; he was a past master of Lodge No. 42, F. & A. M., and upon retiring from the office of master of that lodge was presented with a silver service; he also was a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. Amongst the old Spanish and Mexican residents he was known as "Padre," and many the kindnesses and much the goodness they received from this "gentle Jewish Padre." He spoke Spanish well, having mastered that language on his arrival in Los Angeles. He was extremely charitable, and though not by any means a rich man, he proved his great philanthropy by his will (and up to the time of his death there had never been a will made by a Jew in the Southwest which gave so much to charity). His will carried out by his children, remembered liberally not only all the Jewish charitable institutions,

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but held bequests for the Catholic and Protestant orphans' homes, and other non-Jewish institutions.

Rabbi Edelman died in 1907, enjoying vigorous health almost to the last.

MENDEL ESBERG

MENDEL ESBERG was born March, 1834, at Hanover, Germany, where his parents, who were well-to-do people, had lived for many generations. When young Esberg was but a lad of thirteen his father met with reverses which compelled the boy to seek his fortune away from the parental homestead. He left for a distant village where he was apprenticed in the cigar trade. Within



Mendel Esberg

five years the youth of eighteen became foreman of the factory in which he had been an apprentice, and gave indications of that fine business capacity that afterward distinguished his career. About this time he decided that America presented a larger field for his budding energies. Accordingly, he gave up his position, went home to bid farewell to his aged parents, then took a ship and in 1852 arrived in New York City. In 1854 Mr. Esberg came to San Francisco, then boiling over with the Frazier River excitement. He went with the rest to seek his fortune, but eventually established himself in business in Marysville—later he returned to San Francisco and opened a cigar store on Kearny street. Gradually his business enlarged, and he began to manufacture, and soon took rank with the substantial firms of San Francisco. In 1868 he married Miss Matilda Hirschfeld, the lady who brought his name amongst the poor and the sick, and caused benedictions to be showered on it. In 1870 he entered into partnership with Simon Bachman and the new firm succeeded the house of A. S. Rosenbaum & Co. In 1876 they were joined by Julius Ehrman, which made the firm of Esberg, Bachman & Co. The firm branched out in every line of the tobacco industry, establishing houses in New York, Portland, Havana and in the manufacturing centers of Pennsylvania.

Mendel Esberg was a large-hearted, benevolent and highly intelligent man. He was one of the earliest Past Masters of Fidelity Lodge No. 120, F. & A. M. and for years was chairman of its board of trustees of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund. He was one of the founders of the new Masonic Temple Association, and the dissolution of that concern was the result of Mr. Esberg's business sagacity, he foreseeing the difficulties that stood in the way. He was a director of banks and loan associations. His sagacity and quick sympathy made him an adviser whose counsel was eagerly sought, and promptly followed. Whatever office he held sought him. He was honored among his fellow-citizens as few are honored, because of the distinguishing traits of his fine character, his keen mind and loyal heart. He was a man of fine education, well read, versatile and communicative, fond of his friends and ready to help every struggler who gave him a good reason for his action. His sympathies were

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broad. Giving was a delight to him, and no one who knew him will forget the smile of Mr. Esberg's face when he believed he had done a good deed. It was the smile of content, coming from a heart that felt happiness in relieving the need of others. Therefore, the tears of regret at his departure were many and unfeigned.

Mr. Esberg died after a short illness on February 14, 1896. He is survived by his widow and five children, Alfred I., Henry, Milton H., Edith and Justin W.

PHILIP FABIAN

A STORY told of "Phil" Fabian's thrift as a boy is that when he came to California at the age of seventeen and worked for his uncles, Levinsky Brothers, in their store in Jackson, Amador county, the salary he received was $20 a month and board and lodging. The first year he worked he sent home to his mother $120. It not only proved his thrift, but showed his devotion to his mother in the far-away home.

Philip Fabian was born in Zempelberg, Germany, February 17, 1843. The education he received was a meager one, and from the time he was ten years old he shifted for himself. His father was a teacher of Hebrew and through this source he received some coaching.

After remaining in Jackson for several years he opened a store for a firm at Woodbridge, and remained there until 1869, when, as a partner of Louis Levinsky, he opened a store at Ellis, Cal., under the name of P. Fabian & Co., he being the junior member and resident partner. When the town of Tracy was established in 1877 he moved to that place. His business grew and prospered and when Mr. Levinsky died the firm name was changed to Fabian-Grunauer Company and Philip Fabian became the president of the new concern, following in the footsteps of the old firm and doing a general merchandise business and maintaining hay and grain warehouses.

Although never seeking office, Mr. Fabian was an ardent Republican and always interested in local politics. He was treasurer of the Hebrew Home for the Aged and Disabled for twenty years, and treasurer of the Temple Beth Israel for the same length of time.

He was married to Miss Annie Schwartz in 1889. When his death occurred, January 16, 1909, he was mourned by many friends, for he was beloved by all who knew him. Children who survive him are: Lawrence, Bessie, Neil and Dorothy.

BENEDICT FEIGENBAUM

THE founder of the well-known California Feigenbaum family was born in 1834, in Binswangen, Bavaria, Germany. After an ample education in the public schools of his native city and



Benedict Feigenbaum

afterwards in the high school of Augsberg, Benedict Feigenbaum came to the United States, landing in New York in 1853. He became a bookkeeper for a wholesale shoe firm and afterwards

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was employed in the wholesale clothing business of D. H. Goodman & Co. In 1855 young Feigenbaum came to San Francisco. A few days later he secured employment with Frank Wolzer, a merchant of Eureka, Cal., and one year later, when only twenty-three years of age, he formed a partnership with Henry Rohner in a town called Eel River, near Rohnerville. He also operated stores in Fortuna and Eureka, Cal., and three other stores in that county until 1865.

The first wedding held in Temple Emanu-El on Sutter street was when, in 1866, Mr. Feigenbaum married Hannah Lowenthal of Frankfort a/m Main, Rev. Dr. Elkan Cohn officiating. In 1869 he moved to San Francisco and formed a co-partnership with his brother, Joseph Feigenbaum, and Louis Schwartzchild. This firm is now conducted by his two sons, Lionel B. Feigenbaum, who married Gertrude Napthaly, daughter of the late Joseph Napthaly, and Julius Feigenbaum, who married Rose Stettheimer of New York City. The firm, known as the California Notion & Toy Company, is one of the largest institutions of its kind in the West. Mr. Feigenbaum was a very charitable man and a valued member of Temple Emanu-El of San Francisco. He was a Mason in high standing and at one time served as treasurer of the Republican party in California. Benedict Feigenbaum died January 15, 1896, in his sixty-second year.

AARON FLEISHHACKER

DURING his residence among the various characters in the mining camps of Nevada, Aaron Fleishhacker, father of the Fleishhacker boys, the well-known San Francisco bankers, was known as "Honest Fleishhacker." The name was well earned and was given him through his reputation of always keeping his word. He was closely associated with the leading characters that developed fortunes and reputations in the Comstock district and retained in after years many of his old friendships.

Aaron Fleishhacker was born in Bavaria, Germany, February 4, 1820, and received his elementary education in that country. At the age of twenty-five he moved to the United States and settled in New Orleans, where he engaged in the general merchandise business. A few years later he moved to New York, and subsequently joined the rush westward, locating in San Francisco in 1853. He engaged in general merchandising in Sacramento, Grass Valley, Virginia City and Carson City. Later returning to San Francisco, he established a manufacturing plant for the making of paper boxes and the conduct of a general wholesale paper business. The enterprise grew to large proportions. Mr. Fleishhacker continued an active member of his firm up to the time of his death. He was a very charitable man, simple in his habits, and devoted to his family. He was one of that galaxy of good and pious men that founded Temple Emanu-El of San Francisco, and nearly every Jewish organization devoted to philanthropy found in him an active and liberal supporter. Mr. Fleishhacker married Miss Deliah Stern of Albany, N. Y., August 9, 1857. He died February 19, 1898. Of eight children, six survive, namely, Mrs. Ludwig Schwabacher, Mrs. S. D. Rosenbaum, Mortimer Fleishhacker, Herbert Fleishhacker, Mrs. S. C. Scheeline and Mrs. Frank Wolf of New York. Mrs. Fleishhacker, despite her advanced age, retains the keenness of mind for which she is noted, and is known as an extremely charitable woman.

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ADOLPH GARTENLAUB

ADOLPH GARTENLAUB was a remarkable man, and the history of his life reads like a romance. He was an Austrian by birth, having first seen the light of day in Kolomea on February 15, 1854.

When he was just a lad of thirteen he evinced great organizing ability by persuading 200 men and women to go with him into Roumania on a harvesting expedition, he being employed by the harvester. This was a remarkable accomplishment in one so young.



Adolph Gartenlaub

From that time on his life was spent traveling in many lands. At the age of seventeen he went to Constantinople, Turkey, and engaged in the merchandise business. In 1876 he made the long voyage to Philadelphia, where he also followed mercantile pursuits. He remained in that city throughout the Centennial. His next venture took him to Australia, where he conducted a mercantile business, locating in Sydney for several years. He had business interests in South America, which took him to that country. In 1882 he came to Boston and settled there for a number of years, and it was in Boston he wooed and won for his bride Miss Alice Gertrude Belcher, a daughter of an old New England family.

Retiring from business in 1886, he went to San Antonio, Texas, and invested his money in cattle. Getting restless for something to do after thirteen months' residence there, he came to California and purchased a ranch in Fresno. He knew nothing of ranching, but he made a huge success of ranch, orchard and vineyard.

In 1895 he organized the Phoenix Packing Company in Fresno and became its president. He was also president for many years of the Pacific Coast Seeded Raisin Company, and in 1904 he formed the United States Consolidated Seeded Raisin Company, of which he was president. In 1900 he moved to San Francisco and established his residence, as he had numerous interests there. He will be best remembered as one of the big fruit packers of the State. He was recognized as a leader, and was often referred to as the "Dean of Raisin Row."

Adolph Gartenlaub was regarded by his associates as a business man of wonderful ability. His judgment was excellent, his integrity of the highest, and he was just and honest in all of his dealings. One proof of his popularity was that he was loved by his competitors. His benevolences were in keeping with his fortune, and he took interest in his retiring way in all Jewish matters. Adolph Gartenlaub was a master of seven languages. He died June 1, 1914.

LEWIS GERSTLE

IN the galaxy of men who have made the foundations of the San Francisco community strong and enduring, the name of Lewis Gerstle occupies a foremost place. He was content, however, to

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remain in the background of all strong and decisive movements. Yet were the history of such movements traced carefully it would be discovered that the initiative belonged to Lewis Gerstle, whose fine mind, solid reasoning and strong sympathies gave the first impulse.

A fine story in illustration is the following: Many years ago the Emanu-El Sisterhood, being in need of funds, a meeting was called to devise ways and means to replenish its empty treasury. Various methods were suggested but none seemed feasible. Lewis Gerstle was present. After all



Lewis Gerstle

the arguments were exhausted he quietly asked how much money was needed to put the sisterhood on its feet. When told that $2500 would do, he said: "Then leave the matter to me." A day or two afterwards he sent his check for the amount. The vice-president of the Alaska Commercial Company had found time from his weighty affairs to visit his friends on behalf of the struggling sisterhood. And Lewis Gerstle, without any manner of ostentation, did that kind of business all his life.

Lewis Gerstle was born December 17, 1824, at Ichenhausen, Bavaria. At the age of twenty-one he came to the United States and settled in Louisville, Ky., where a branch of his family is still flourishing. Five years later he came to California, locating in Sacramento, thence in 1860 he removed to San Francisco. Mr. Gerstle was one of the founders of the Alaska Commercial Company, and its vice-president. He was one of the movers in that great concern, which derived much strength from his methodical habits and strong business sense.

While the education he received in Germany was much as that of other young boys, yet when he came to this country he mastered the English language in a thorough way, and the letters he wrote were perfect in composition and rhetoric.

His first business in America was in the employ of his brother in Louisville. In 1850, when on his way to California via the Isthmus of Panama, he contracted what was then known as Panama fever. His money was scarce and he was compelled to work as a cabin boy to pay for his passage to San Francisco. It was some time before the effects of the fever left him. In the meanwhile he opened a fruit stand. This was a temporary occupation, however, for when he was able he went to the mines and worked. Later he was in Sacramento and conducted a grocery business in partnership with Louis and Simon Greenewald. Floods interfered with their business several times and they were greatly inconvenienced by them. In 1860 he moved to San Francisco, and went into the stock brokerage business with Louis Sloss. Along about 1868 they obtained the Alaska lease, which developed rapidly into a very large business, with stores at various points, under the name of the Alaska Commercial Company. The history of this immense concern is well

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known along the Pacific Coast. Mr. Gerstle was identified with many other business activities and was a director of the Union Trust Company.

Lewis Gerstle was married in 1858 to Miss Hannah Greenebaum of Philadelphia, and to them the following children were born: Sophia Lilienthal, Clara, Bertha, Mark L., William, Alice and Belle. His estimable wife is the sister of Mrs. Louis Sloss, the two worthy daughters of the fine Greenebaum family, which is represented in Jewish history by so elevated a character as Dr. Elias Greenebaum, one of the figures in the reform movement.

One of the fine traits of Lewis Gerstle was his charity. He made all of his less-fortunate relatives in Germany comfortable for life, and out of his abundance he gave freely to others who needed help, too. He was active in the affairs of the Orphans' and Old People's Home. He was one of the earliest members of Temple Emanu-El. He was also a member of the Vigilance Committee.

Lewis Gerstle was a family man—a kind, indulgent father and a devoted husband. He was never so happy as when surrounded by his children and grandchildren at his beautiful country home in San Rafael. A great sadness was felt by the entire community when this gentle, lovable man passed away on the 19th of November, 1902, in San Francisco.

ISAAC GOLDSMITH

"OF the Orthodox Faith"—this phrase at once gives one a mental picture of the man, Isaac Goldsmith. "Sound in the Faith," and where could one have found a man more sound in the Hebrew faith than he? His heart was full of love and charity for those less fortunate than himself, and he was ever doing deeds of kindness to those around him.

As one of the founders of Sherith Israel congregation, he stood for all that was best in Israel. He was a pious son of the covenant and a splendid example for all to follow.

Isaac Goldsmith was a close friend of Rabbi Eckman and Rev. Dr. Elkan Cohn.



Isaac Goldsmith

Before Mr. Goldsmith came to California he lived in Victoria, B. C. He was born in Poland in 1816 and settled in the New World in 1850. His marriage took place in his native land and of his six children born to them five survive, namely, Mrs. Mary Prag, Mrs. Esther G. Henderson, Miss Rose Goldsmith, Miss Ida Goldsmith and Miss Bertha Goldsmith. Mr. Goldsmith's death occurred May 12, 1885.

EMANUEL LEWIS GOLDSTEIN

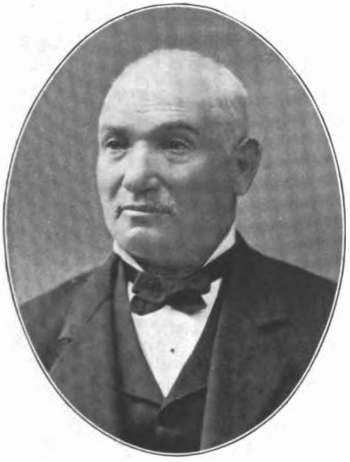
EMANUEL LEWIS GOLDSTEIN was born in Himme, Germany, December 22, 1821. At the age of thirteen he came to New York, and until he left the East for California he was engaged in merchandising. In 1849 he crossed the plains, enduring many hardships while en route. He established the wholesale grocery firm of B. Dreyfus & Co., and was very

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successful in this as well as in other interests he acquired.

Although Mr. Goldstein did not have many educational advantages when he was young, he gave his children all possible opportunities. In 1854 he went to New York and there he married Miss Virginia Waterman. Eight children were born to them, and only two survive, Mrs. I. S. Ackerman and Sanford L. Goldstein.

Mrs. Goldstein died at the age of eighty-six on the 21st of April, 1915. She was a pious woman and interested deeply in charitable affairs. It was



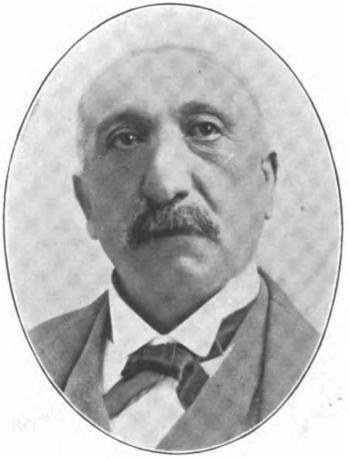
Emanuel Lewis Goldstein

said of her that she never neglected attending worship at Temple Emanu-El.

Mr. Goldstein was a member of the Masonic order, a member of the Eureka Benevolent Society, and was one of the organizers of Temple Emanu-El. He was pious, charitable, kindly and gentle, and a great lover of animals. He passed away on August 4, 1892.

NATHAN GOLDTREE

BORN February 22, 1838, Nathan Goldtree moved to San Francisco in 1856 and the following year located in San Luis Obispo, where with intelligence and ambition as his sole capital he began to build up a fortune in the new country. In company with a friend he traveled about for a while finally opening in conjunction with others a small store in the old Quintana Corner. Business was brisk and money plentiful and



Nathan Goldtree

the firm thrived. Eight years later the firm dissolved, and his brothers, Isaac, Marcus and Morris, joined him in business. They moved from the original modest store into the brick block built by themselves on the most prominent corner in San Luis Obispo, where they continued in business until 1898, when they finally disposed of their mercantile interests. As a man of affairs Nathan Goldtree was a conspicuous figure and prominently identified with the early history of the county. He was first vice-president of the Narrow Gauge Railroad, which later became the Pacific Coast Railway. He was also an officer in the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and was one of the founders of the old banking house of Jack Goldtree & Co. in San Luis Obispo. He established the firm of Goldtree, Liebes & Co. in Salvador, where he took his brothers into the business. His interest in the Jewish communal activities of San Francisco kept apace with his growing fortune. He ren-

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dered fine service to the Congregation Sherith Israel, acting as its trustee for many years. His great experience, sound judgment and kind heart were a great benefit to his associates on the directorate of the Old People's Home on Lombard street. Nathan Goldtree was interested in many charities. He was a member of King David Lodge, No. 209, F. & A. M., in San Luis Obispo, as well as a member of Bay City Parlor, I. O. O. F. Mr. Goldtree was married March 5, 1878, to Miss Augusta Kaminski. He passed away May 13, 1902, at his home in San Francisco, beloved and respected by all who knew him. He is survived by his children, Mrs. L. A. Blochman of San Diego, Morris N. Goldtree, Sidney A. Goldtree and Mrs. Henry Levy.

JOSEPH GOTTLOB

WHILE Joseph Gottlob was loved and admired by everybody those who suffered most by his demise on May 19, 1911, were his associates in



Joseph Gottlob

the theatrical business. The geniality of his make-up pervaded the very atmosphere of the Columbia theatre. Patrons no less than the members of the various companies that periodically produced plays at this popular playhouse felt that the very presence of "Joe" insured the success of a performance. His charm of manner and courtly dignity marked him as a gentleman in the fullest sense of the word. Joseph Gottlob, son of Julius and Hannah (Cohen) Gottlob, was born in Boston, Mass., July 26, 1870, and came to California at the age of sixteen. Like his brother, Jacob J., he developed a liking for the theatrical business and up to the time of his death was associated with him and others in the Columbia and Van Ness theatres and other similar enterprises. Joe Gottlob never married. He was a welcome visitor in the homes of thousands of people who loved and admired him. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and gave freely and liberally to charities of every description.

JACOB GREENEBAUM

HE was a fine type of the cultured Jewish gentleman, and was one of the noble pioneers who have made history in California. To know Jacob Greenebaum was to love and admire him. Representing as he did a generation of Jewish thought and activity, his life was characterized by liberality in thought, generosity in action, Jewishness in loyalty and hope.

He was born in Rheinfals, Bavaria, May 27, 1831, and came to the United States when quite a young man. From the day of his arrival in California in 1851, until the day of his death, September 9, 1914, Jacob Greenebaum never allowed a day to pass without some intelligent effort in furtherance of the cause of Judaism and all it stands for.

His work as a director of Temple Emanu-El, from 1863 to 1905, and for some years as its president; his labors in behalf of District No. 4, I. O. B. B., whose first grand president he was; his intelligent services as treasurer of the Eureka Benevolent Society; his

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fine record as director of the Pacific Hebrew Orphan and Home Society and the Jewish Educational Society; his numerous benefactions; his wise and sympathetic council to thousands of people who have come under his benign influence, and his splendid citizenship, has placed the Jewish communities of San Francisco and other cities under lasting obligations to him.

Moved by a deep sense of religiousness, he ever tried in his kind and



Jacob Greenebaum

modest way to be of service to his fellow Jew. When some eight years before his death, Mr. Greenebaum and his dear wife, surrounded by their children and grandchildren, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, the late Dr. Jacob Voorsanger dubbed him Father Jacob, and then wrote of him: "Jacob Greenebaum, at seventy-six, is still insatiable in his desire to serve his fellow-men, wherefor we pray that God may give our dear friend and his wife long life, the increase of peace, the multiplicity of love and dear affection, and a golden evening made beautiful by the tender veneration of their children and grandchildren, and a host of admiring friends and relatives, who are all rejoicing with them upon the consummation of this golden feast."

Jacob Greenebaum married in 1856 in Philadelphia to Miss Elizabeth Mayer of Savannah, Ga. Four daughters survive them—Mrs. Carrie Dinkelspiel, Mrs. Lillie Hatch, Mrs. J. L. Hirshberg and Mrs. A. L. Weil.

HENRY GREENBERG

HUTTENBACH, Bavaria, was the birthplace of Henry Greenberg, and the event of his birth took place February 26, 1819. His early schooling was received in his native town. As a young lad he came alone to the United States. From New York, where he remained but a short time, he traveled through the Southern States merchandising.

The trend of travel being to the West at that time (1854), he followed the rest and made the long journey to



Henry Greenberg

California via the Isthmus. Hangtown—Placerville, as it is now named, was his first place of residence. The "Round Tent Store," which building still is in existence, housed his mercantile business. Later, in partnership with Jonas Adler, he engaged in the

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wholesale clothing business in San Francisco, and when he retired from the firm he undertook the buying and selling of real estate.

The banking firm of Greenberg, Erlenbach & Goldsmith, with their bank and assay office on Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets, and a branch bank in Yreka, were other of Mr. Greenberg's business ventures. He was one of the original directors of the Pioneer and Mission Woolen Mills.

On the 24th of February, 1850, Henry Greenberg married Miss Marie Bergtheil of New York. Unto them were born five children, the only one



Mrs. Henry Greenberg

deceased being Samuel Greenberg. The remaining are Abraham Greenberg, Max Greenberg, Mrs. William Kaiser and Mrs. Emma Hilp.

Henry Greenberg departed from this life March 7, 1883, in San Francisco, and his wife survived him until November 21, 1894.

Mrs. Greenberg was a brilliant woman with a fine intellect. She was known for her charities and her kind, loving heart. In Israel she was a shining light.

Henry Greenberg early affiliated himself with the Temple Emanu-El congregation and for some time was a trustee. He resigned from this congregation later and joined the Ohabai Shalome congregation, of which he was the first treasurer. The vice-presidency and then the presidency of that congregation were bestowed on him. His son, Samuel, was the last one barmizvah at the Broadway Temple and the first one barmizvah at the Mason Street Temple.

Mr. Greenberg was a charitable man, ever ready to give of his substance. At one time, desiring to celebrate an anniversary, he and his estimable wife gave a dinner to which they invited all the orphans of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. They were the first family to institute this pleasant form of generosity.

Mr. Greenberg was a director of the Eureka Benevolent Society and connected with the Hebrew Orphan Asylum and Home Society. He was generous to a degree and an idealist. Among his fellow men he was honored because of his fine character, his keen mind, and was beloved for his boyish heart.

In all the virtues—charitableness, kindness and fairness—he was a Jew. The tears of regret shed at his departure were many and unfeigned.

SIMON GREENEWALD

RHEINPFALZ, Germany, was the birthplace of Simon Greenewald, and the event of his birth took place in 1827. His education was received in Germany, prior to his emigration to America. Brownsville, Tenn., was his home for a short time, and in 1850, he, together with Dr. Ziele, came to California, taking the voyage around the Horn, settling in Sacramento.

His career in the business world began when he entered into partnership with Louis Sloss and M. Wasserman under the firm name of M. Wasserman & Co. In 1860 the business of the firm

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was transferred to San Francisco, and upon the death of Mr. Wasserman the name was changed to Louis Sloss & Co., and in 1865 the Alaska Commercial Company was founded. This enterprise soon developed to vast proportions. Because of his activity, his keen sense of values and his integrity he prospered, and soon became one of the great financiers of the West, which he helped to build up. In all his dealings he stood out for the principle of live and let live, and as he was blessed with material success he gave freely to all who were less fortunate and who had less of this world's goods than he.



Simon Greenewald

When Mr. Greenewald was married in 1855 to Miss Louisa Levi in Cleveland, Ohio, she assisted him whole-heartedly in the work of helping others. As members of the Jewish Charitable Society they gave a helping hand wherever needed and all in a quiet, modest way. Only the death of this good man revealed a part of his munificence.

Four children were born to them—Mrs. A. Heilbroner, Mrs. Leon Sloss, Mrs. Louis Greenbaum, and O. H. Greenewald.

Mr. Greenewald was a member of Temple Emanu-El and of the California Pioneer Society. His deeply-regretted demise occurred in 1880.

ABRAHAM GUNST

ABRAHAM GUNST came to California in 1853, but two years later left this State to establish a dry goods business in Atlanta, Ga., which in time became one of the largest of its kind in the South. He was in the midst of the Civil War excitement and shared with his fellow-citizens of Atlanta all the responsibilities and deprivations attending the bombardment of that city.

After the war Gunst went to New York, but in 1867 he returned to San Francisco. At the time of his death, in 1896, he was eighty-four years of age. He was born in Hildesheim, Germany, in 1812. From 1867 to 1876 Abraham Gunst conducted a merchandise establishment on the site on which the Phelan building now stands. Mr. Gunst was one of the first members of Temple Emanu-El of New York and was known for his piety and charitable disposition. Mr. Gunst had three sons, Moses A., Lee and Silas, and one daughter, Mrs. Emanuel Katz. The last three named reside in New York.

WILLIAM HAAS

IN the death of William Haas there has been created a void in the ranks of merchant princes and philanthropists in San Francisco not easily to be filled. He came from that clean, healthy, rugged stock of German Jewry that has produced so many great and good men in the life of the American Commonwealth.

William Haas was born in 1849 in Reckendorf, Bavaria, Germany. His education, which was a thorough one, was received in Bamberg.

At the age of thirteen he emigrated to the United States, settling in Mis-

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souri. A year or so later he moved to San Francisco, soon organizing a wholesale grocery business under the firm name of Loup & Haas. Later the firm name was changed to that of Haas Brothers, his brother Kalman joining him in the enterprise.

The firm of Haas Brothers, with which William Haas was closely connected until the time of his death, is probably one of the largest institutions of its kind in the United States.



William Haas

William Haas was not only a great merchant, but he had a thorough understanding of other men's capabilities, as evidenced by the large number of splendid and well-trained men with whom he surrounded himself in his various enterprises. He was a director in the Wells-Fargo Nevada National Bank, United States Fidelity & Trust Company of Baltimore, a member of the board of arbitration of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, and held other positions of honor and responsibility.

He was a valued and much beloved member of Congregation Emanu-El and for some time president and director of Mount Zion Hospital.

He served as treasurer for the great German Relief Bazaar held in San Francisco in 1916. The kindness of his heart manifested itself on many occasions while serving as a director for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. His charities were manifold and he was one of the largest contributors to the Federation of Jewish Charities and other philanthropies.

Like most big men, William Haas was kind, generous and unassuming, a man in whom every one had the greatest confidence and who was universally respected.

In 1879 he married Bertha Greenebaum, who survives him, as well as the following children: Mrs. Edward Brandenstein, Mrs. Samuel Lilienthal and Charles W. Haas. William Haas died May 31, 1916.

SALOMON HAAS

THE subject of this sketch occupied a prominent position among the sturdy young men of German-Jewish stock who helped to make history in the West.

Born in Bavaria March 12, 1817, Salomon Haas after reaching manhood determined that his environments placed a limitation on his growing energies. Hence the year 1844 finds him in the United States a young man of twenty-seven with naught else but a good education, a healthy body and mind and a will to succeed. Young Haas first merchandised through Illinois and afterwards established stores in Alabama and Mississippi. The California gold excitement penetrated the Southern States, in consequence of which he pulled up stakes arriving in this State in the spring of 1850, locating as a merchant in Sonora. Afterwards Haas moved to Stockton, but in 1853 he became a citizen of San Francisco and remained here until he died. Like so many Bavarian Jews Salomon Haas was a merchant par excellence. He established a store in the

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then rich mining camp of Virginia City, a commission business in Yokohama and enjoyed the distinction together with his brother-in-law, Julius Rosenfeld, of having conducted the first brewery in Japan. On November 11, 1857, he married Miss Julia Rosenfeld, daughter of Feisel and Libesch Rosenfeld. Three



Salomon Haas

children were born to them, Louis S. Haas, Fred R. Haas and Mrs. Nellie Salberg. Salomon Haas was a Jew to the core. He was a charter member of the Eureka Benevolent Society and its first treasurer. His affiliation with Temple Emanu-El was much valued and for several years he acted as its treasurer. He was a kind and generous man and his charities were only limited to his capacity to satisfy the desire for good deeds. Salomon Haas died March 11, 1895, survived by his widow and children. He was beloved and respected because his life was clean, honorable and useful.

JOSEPH HABER

BORN August 23, 1842 in Bavaria, equipped with only a very limited education, Joseph Haber left home at the age of fourteen for New York. Being very industrious, he worked hard learning the jewelry trade and studying in his spare moments. His next move was to Montreal, Canada. In 1860 he came to San Francisco. Hearing of a gold rush to the Caribou mines in the Canadian Northwest, this young man proceeded to investigate the prospects at that place, but after spending some time there he found that the boom had been grossly exaggerated and returned to San Francisco with only 50 cents in cash, but with his hopes and ambitions of the highest character, and a determination to carve out his destiny and make his mark. In '63 he went again to Montreal. He was in Ohio during the Civil War. In 1865 he returned to San Francisco and though he had friends here, he was of too proud a nature to have any one assist him, so he got employment in the jeweler's business. With S. B. Dinkelspiel he organized the firm of



Joseph Haber

S. B. Dinkelspiel & Co., wholesale jewelers, which continued until he retired in 1893.

He was married July 5, 1876, to Miss Fanny Solomon, daughter of Israel Solomon (who arrived in San Francisco in 1849 and who was president

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and one of the founders of Sherith Israel congregation). Five children are the fruits of this marriage—Dr. William J. Haber, J. Haber, Jr., Samuel B. Haber, Walter B. Haber and Harold Haber.

Although retired since 1893, Mr. Haber kept himself occupied by looking after his various real estate and other interests.

In all the domestic virtues, charitableness and goodness of heart, he was a Jew. He was very fond of music, a natural musician; and though his school education was limited, he was an ardent student. A keen business man, endowed with high ideals of citizenship, great integrity and the ambition to make life expressive of the virtues that should adorn the Jew, placed him in a high station of life. These were the endowments of Joseph Haber, who died in San Francisco November 20, 1910.

ASHER HAMBURGER

ASHER HAMBURGER was born in the small village of Altschoenback, near Wurzburg, Bavaria, in 1821. After having received the rudiments of his education in the village school, he became a ropemaker's apprentice. As he grew up his sense of justice and his love of freedom became so strong that at the age of eighteen he resolved to break the fetters that held him to the land of his birth and accordingly he and his brother, who was a weaver, started for the nearest seaport with only a few coppers in their pockets. They were bound for the United States.

In 1839, he, with his brother, arrived in the United States and set out to find employment. Asher immediately obtained work in a tassel factory in New York. After he had saved sufficient money he started a small general store in Pennsylvania. It was through his fair way of dealing that he gained the sobriquet of "the honest retailer."

It was in 1843 that he was joined by his other brother and the three of them went to Alabama and launched out in a larger way. They built up a splendid business and soon owned three stores on the Tombigbee river.

When the news of the great gold discovery in California reached the South, Asher Hamburger was fired with enthusiasm and wished to start at once. His brothers, however, demurred, but Asher's indomitable will won the day, and in 1850 they started for the Golden West via the Isthmus to seek their fortune.

Sacramento was their destination,



Asher Hamburger

but it did not prove to be the ideal spot for them, and in 1851 they moved to San Francisco and there started a wholesale house under the name of Hamburger Brothers. Asher Hamburger was left in charge of the business in Sacramento, but fire and flood played havoc several times and destroyed the labor of years. His undaunted will stood him in good stead in these discouraging times, and in due course he was again on the road to the top.

In 1881 his two sons, S. A. and M. A. Hamburger, who were then in business with him in Sacramento, con-

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cluded they wanted larger fields for growth, so they induced their father to go to Los Angeles. In November, 1881, the splendid business that is now known as A. Hamburger & Sons, Inc., and the largest in Southern California, was inaugurated. D. A. Hamburger, the other son, joined them January 1, 1883.

Asher Hamburger took an active interest in business affairs up to within a year of his death, which occurred on the 2d day of December, 1897, he being in his seventy-sixth year. Through his liberality, enterprise and energy he has contributed towards many of the improvements of Southern California. He had a most pleasing disposition and through his kindness and good-heartedness assisted many men to positions of affluence in this country.

In 1855, Asher Hamburger married Miss Hannah Bien and they enjoyed fifty-two years of wedded life. Mrs. Hamburger, who was an ardent, active worker in Jewish charitable affairs, passed away on the 16th day of May, 1907. Seven children were born to them, six of whom survive—David A. Hamburger, Moses A., Belle Hamburger, Mrs. Otto Sweet, Mrs. Jennie H. Marx and Miss Evelyn Hamburger.

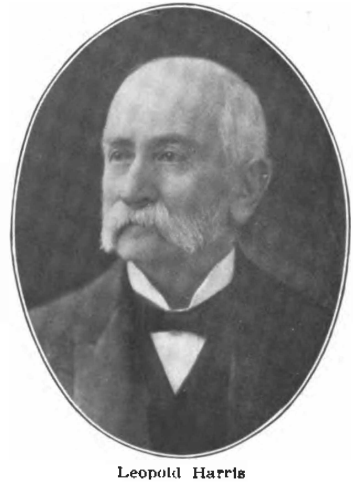
Hard, honest labor, upright methods, and taking for his precept the teachings of his early childhood, "De ye unto others as ye would have them do unto you," these laid the foundation upon which his children build.

LEOPOLD HARRIS

LEOPOLD HARRIS was born in West Prussia in 1836, and his death occurred in September, 1910. He had a very fair education with which to begin life in the business world, and this he received prior to his leaving his native land. Being a great believer in the power of education, he sought to avail himself of his spare time, and with much reading and study developed into an exceedingly well-informed man.

He left his European home a boy of sixteen and came to the United States. He settled in Louisville, Ky., where his brother resided. His destination, however, was the West, and from San Francisco, his first stopping place, he moved to San Bernardino, where he conducted a store.

In the early '60's he decided that Los Angeles offered better business opportunities, and, consequently, it was not long before the latter city num-



Leopold Harris

bered Leopold Harris among her citizens. He engaged in various lines of business before he settled into the one bearing the name of L. Harris & Co., wholesale and retail men's wear. This was in 1880. The business prospered and later the firm of Harris & Frank was formed, which continues at the present time.

Los Angeles owes much to Mr. Harris, because of the fact that he helped build the city, in actuality, several business blocks being erected by him. In San Bernardino, also, the Harris block was built. He was one of the first men in Los Angeles to erect build-

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ings on leased ground—that was as far back as 1880. At one time Mr. Harris invested in land and sheep to a great extent and it proved to be a good stroke of business.

In 1869 Leopold Harris returned to Germany and became wedded to the woman of his choice, Minna Jastrowitz, and brought her back with him to Los Angeles. To them the following children were born: Mrs. H. W. Frank, Mrs. M. C. Adler, Mrs. Alfred Stern and Alfred Harris.

Mr. Harris was an officer of the B'nai B'rith congregation and an active member of various Jewish charity organizations. He was a man true to his word and always met his obligations, both as a family man and in the world of business. He left many staunch friends, and the community in which he spent the greater part of his useful life will ever bear the impress of his work and industry.

SAMUEL HART

SAMUEL HART was an Austrian by birth. He was born in 1837. Leaving his native land when but a young boy he journeyed to California, ,making the long and dangerous voyage around the Horn in 1855. He located first in Sacramento, where he was engaged in the mercantile business. When the Civil War broke out he went to Mexico and for several years was a mine superintendent.

After returning to San Francisco he established a wholesale and retail produce business, although retaining his mining interests in Nevada and Arizona. He was director of the Eureka Consolidated Mine of Eureka, Nev., and for many years held large land interests in Ione, Cal., on which were valuable coal deposits. Prosperity in all lines of his business enabled him to retire from active life in 1881.

Mr. Hart was married in 1865 to Johanna Kanitz, who was born in Budapest. Their children are Benno Hart, Mrs. Charles Heymann and Julian Hart.

He had many friends among the pioneers of California. Samuel Hart was regarded as a man of sterling char-



Samuel Hart

acter. His religion meant much to him, and as a member of Temple Emanu-El he was very faithful. He was charitable to a great degree. In disposition he was kindly, always jolly and full of good cheer to all he came in contact with. He was greatly beloved by all who knew him, and when he passed away in June, 1899, he was mourned by many people.

ABRAHAM ELIAS HECHT

ABRAHAM ELIAS HECHT, son of Helene and Elias Hecht, was born at Hainstadt, Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, May 23, 1838. At the age of ten, together with his parents, brothers and sisters, he emigrated by way of the Rhine, Rotterdam and London (the Atlantic voyage sailing ship taking thirty-five days) to New York City. Shortly after arrival there the family proceeded to Balti-

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more, Md., where the elder brothers worked hard to support the family and to enable the younger brothers to go to school.

About 1859, Mr. Hecht, securing a good position with a highly-regarded firm at Norfolk, Va., moved to that city, where he remained until he received word from his eldest brother, Isaac, who had already gone out to California, to join him and his brother, Jacob, at San Francisco, then a new city, to establish a business for all five brothers there. Accordingly, he left



Abraham Elias Hecht

Norfolk, Va., via New York City and the Isthmus of Panama for San Francisco, where he arrived in 1861.

The three brothers, Isaac, Abraham and Jacob, established the well-known pioneer firm of Hecht Bros. & Co., later taking in the younger brothers, Louis Hecht, Jr., and M. H. Hecht, as partners. By the united energies of these five brothers the firm prospered splendidly. A few years later, as an outgrowth of this original firm, the Hecht brothers united themselves with Thomas Buckingham, and together they established the firm of Buckingham & Hecht, which continues actively in the manufacture of boots and shoes, and is one of the oldest business organizations in the State of California.

In 1874 he married Amelia Kaufmann, a native of Virginia, who in her girlhood moved to Baltimore, Md. Five children were born to them, of whom three are living, Miss Edith Hecht, Joel K. Hecht and Elias M. Hecht. Mrs. Hecht died in San Francisco May 16, 1904.

Abraham Hecht was very prominent in civic and charitable activities. He was president for several terms of the Eureka Benevolent Society, and he presided in splendid fashion at several of their memorable annual banquets, which, up to about 1890, were held every year as the best means of raising sufficient funds to alleviate the distress among poor Jewish families. Owing to his indefatigable efforts these occasions were very successful, and they yielded large returns to the benevolent society. He was for many years a prominent member of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, a director of the German Savings & Loan Society, and at the National Grand Army encampment in San Francisco in 1886 he was a prominent and active member of the honorary finance committee, and he helped to make that event a big success. He was also a member of the Masonic order.

Abraham Hecht passed away on January 9, 1898, greatly respected and deeply mourned by the entire community. Charitable to a fault during his lifetime, his will provided considerable sums for charities of various kinds.

ISAAC HECHT

IN the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, in the village of Hainstadt, in the year 1832, Isaac Hecht first saw the light of day. Knowing that in America the chances of bettering their condition were far greater than in the

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home land, he, with his father, mother, sisters and brothers, emigrated to the United States. The journey was a trying one. Down the Rhine, on to Rotterdam and London, from that point to New York by sailing vessel, the time consumed on the water being thirty-five days.

Shortly after their arrival they proceeded to Baltimore, where Isaac, the eldest, immediately obtained work in order to support the family. By dint of hard labor he managed to make sufficient money to enable the younger boys of the family to be kept in school.



Isaac Hecht

This sacrifice on his part was made willingly and generously. He was ambitious for his brothers to have the proper educational foundation with which to begin life.

From Baltimore, Mr. Hecht moved to Dubuque, Iowa, but he remained there only a short time. The spirit of the West called him as it did others, and he came to California and settled in San Francisco. His brother followed him later, and together they established the well-known firm of Hecht Bros. & Co. The three brothers, Isaac, Abraham and Jacob, started the business, but later the younger brothers, Louis, Jr., and M. H. Hecht, were taken into the firm. By the united efforts of these five energetic, resourceful brothers the business prospered splendidly.

Several years later they established the firm of Buckingham & Hecht, manufacturers of boots and shoes, which continues to the present time as one of the oldest business organizations in the State.

In 1862 Mr. Hecht returned to Baltimore and married Miss Blemma Rosewald and brought her back to San Francisco. Five children were born to them, Mrs. Helen H. Hecht, Bert R. Hecht, Mrs. William Fries, Summit L. Hecht of Boston and Mrs. Irvin J. Wiel.

Mr. Hecht had wide interests outside of his manufacturing business. At one time he was president of the German Hospital for one term. He was one of the earliest members of the Temple Emanu-El. He was a man of high principles and great sympathies. As a member of the various Jewish organizations, although of a very retiring nature, he accomplished much real good among his fellow men. Anything along educational lines appealed to him, and being a great reader, he developed unusual intelligence. His death occurred August 29, 1895.

MARCUS H. HECHT

MARCUS H. HECHT was born in 1844 in Hainstadt, Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany. He with his father, mother, sisters and brothers emigrated to New York City by way of the Rhine, Rotterdam and London, the voyage on the Atlantic in a sailing vessel taking thirty-five days. From New York they went to Baltimore, and it was here that Marcus Hecht gained the rudiments of an education. Through the assistance of his eldest

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brother, Isaac, who worked hard in order that the younger boys could go to school, he was enabled to advance rapidly in his studies. He was a great reader and had the faculty of retaining what he read. But he, too, put his shoulder to the wheel and helped in the support of the family.

Mr. Hecht first went into the shoe business for himself in Baltimore, and later he moved to Boston where he continued in the same line.

His brothers had by this time settled in San Francisco, and at their urgent request he joined them in the



Marcus H. Hecht

sixties and became identified with the firm of Hecht Bros. & Co. For three years he worked for them, but at the expiration of that time he became a member of the firm, consisting of Isaac, Abraham, Jacob, Louis, Jr. and himself. These five brothers soon developed a splendid business and enjoyed prosperity. They established the firm of Buckingham & Hecht, manufacturers of boots and shoes, which continues to the present time as one of the oldest business organizations in California.

Mr. Hecht was married January 19, 1871, to Miss Alice Arnold, who survives him. She was the daughter of Dr. Abraham B. Arnold of Baltimore, a man of great prominence. The following children were born to them: Mrs. Mark Gerstle, Mrs. William Gerstle, Mrs. John Rothschild and Mrs. Julian S. Stein of Baltimore.

Marcus H. Hecht was president of The Emporium Company of San Francisco for several years, and at one time director of the Mercantile Trust Company. He took a great interest in politics, but was dissuaded by his mother from taking up a political career, as she feared he would be required to leave his domestic hearth too frequently. He was a presidential elector when James G. Blaine ran for President, and was a candidate for Congress on the Republican ticket.

Marcus Hecht was a popular man. He made friends readily by his jovial disposition. He was colonel on the staff of General Dimond of the California National Guards for some time, and was generally known as Colonel Hecht. He was widely known as a great extemporaneous speaker. He was a charitable man, and associated with many Jewish organizations.

He died June 14, 1909.

AUGUST HELBING

THE present excellent condition of many eleemosynary Jewish institutions in San Francisco is due to an appreciable degree to the precept and example furnished through the noble and useful life of August Helbing. Human nature at its best contains self-seeking attributes that often mar the beauty of its spiritual make-up. The career of August Helbing, however, may be justly said to furnish a notable exception. His public spiritedness and his philanthropic intuitions led him into enterprises for the public good. In this his splendid education, literary attainments and sterling character were brought into play with re-

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markable results, as evidenced by his work in the Eureka Benevolent Society and other humanitarian undertakings.

August Helbing was born January 13, 1824, in Munich, Bavaria. His father was court jeweler to King Ludwig I, and the nobility with whom the elder Helbing came in contact influenced him to give his fourteen children a liberal education. August graduated from the industrial school (Gewerbeschule) with high honors and was apprenticed to a mercantile house in which he acquired a fine knowledge of business.

The exciting times of 1848 found him in the thick of the movement for the



August Helbing

liberation of the German states. Though only twenty-four years old at that time he was already known as a ready debater and enthusiastic Republican. The failure of the movement, however, drove him from his paternal home, and in 1848, together with his chum, Moritz Meyer, who remained his life-long partner, he came to America.

After a short time in New Orleans, Helbing, attracted by the California gold discoveries, took passage for San Francisco via Panama.

The first insight into the character of the man who subsequently labored so loyally for the uplift and betterment of his fellows was revealed on this journey.

He had paid $450 in gold for his passage but it seems that an unscrupulous steamship company had sold duplicates of every berth. He was compelled to defend his possessions at the point of a pistol, but the next day, finding a poor woman and her baby quartered on deck without shelter, he cheerfully yielded his cabin to them for the rest of the journey without any charge whatsoever, remaining himself on deck for twenty-one days.

In company with Moritz Meyer and August Wasserman of Alaska Commercial Company fame, Helbing arrived at the Golden Gate early in 1850. He founded the dry goods house of Meyer, Helbing, Strauss & Co. In 1860 the business was changed to the crockery line under the firm name of Helbing, Strauss & Co. It was his misfortune to be burned out four times, which entailed heavy losses.

Later a stock brokerage firm was organized, the late Jacob Greenebaum and his former partner, Strauss, becoming his associates. He subsequently established a general insurance business, in which he enjoyed a large and lucrative clientele. He was universally respected.

His intelligent endeavors in behalf of the poor and needy were highly appreciated. He was prominently identified with the first movement to establish the public school system in San Francisco, and was one of the most effective leaders in the upbuilding of the Eureka Benevolent Society.

In 1860 August Helbing married Miss Frances Koenigsberger and the following children were born to them: David Helbing, J. A. Helbing, Mrs. I. Blum and Mrs. R. B. Rothschild.

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Mr. Helbing passed away August 17, 1896, mourned by thousands of people in every walk of life. His wife preceded him into the rest eternal only by a few weeks.

HERMAN W. HELLMAN

THE enterprises sustained by the financial aid and unerring business ability of Herman W. Hellman have given Los Angeles within the past few years a decided impetus toward a phenomenal growth and development. Fortunately wise and conservative, he held in check any movement which might



Herman W. Hellman

have tended to inflate values, attract speculators and thus produce a condition disastrous to permanent development. Mr. Hellman's long association with the banking institutions of the Southern metropolis he helped to build proved his peculiar fitness as a leader in financial circles.

Nearly a dozen years have passed since this man went to his reward and the wonderful results of his unending toil, his calm foresight and clear-headedness are seen on every hand as one makes a tour of the South, and it is hard, indeed, to believe this man who wrought nothing but great good to the city of his adoption is not among us today, so vividly does he live in our memories.

Born September 25, 1843, in Bavaria, Germany, his early education was a practical training in the common branches of study. At the age of fifteen he decided to leave the shelter of the paternal roof and seek his fortune in a new country. Accordingly he took passage on a vessel bound for California. Los Angeles and its vicinity attracted him from the first and his residence there was practically continuous. Commercial affairs interested him, and in the month of June, 1859, he took a position as freight clerk in the forwarding and commission business at Wilmington conducted by General Phineas Banning. He held the position until he acquired sufficient means to enable him to return to Los Angeles and establish himself in the stationery business in partnership with a cousin.

After conducting a successful enterprise for several years he withdrew from the company to take up the work on his own responsibility. In 1870 he disposed of this business and spent the following year in Europe visiting his boyhood home. In November of 1871 he entered into partnership with Jacob Haas, an old schoolmate of his, and established a wholesale grocery business known as Hellman, Haas & Co. For nineteen years this firm catered to an extensive trade in Southern California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, the strong, forceful management of the men adding materially to the commercial supremacy of that section of the State.

In the meantime Mr. Hellman had become associated with the Farmers' National Bank and when, in 1896, he became vice-president and local manager, he retired from the firm of Hellman, Haas & Co., and from that time

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he became one of the most widely-known bankers of California.

Shortly after assuming his duties in the bank the financial panic of 1893 brought disaster to many of the monetary institutions throughout the United States. The security with which this bank stood out among others whose doors were closed either temporarily or permanently and the long era of prosperity which followed that crisis was largely due to the conservative and sagacious judgment of Mr. Hellman.

Outside of his associations with the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, Mr. Hellman was extensively identified with other financial concerns of Los Angeles. In July, 1893, he accepted the presidency of the Merchants' National Bank, after resigning in May as vice-president of the former institution. He was director of twelve other banks in Los Angeles and other cities in Southern California. In the business of all he brought to bear that energy and ambition which invariably spelled success.

On the 26th day of July, 1874, Herman W. Hellman was married to Miss Ida Heimann, in Italy, and to them were born the following children: Mrs. Freda Cole, Mrs. Sollie Aronson, Marco and Irving Hellman.

Mr. Hellman belonged to many clubs and fraternal orders. Under his administration as president of the B'nai B'rith Congregation the new temple was erected. Many charitable institutions were given support by him. He was a member of the California, Jonathan and Concordia clubs; Masonic order, Master of Pentalpha Lodge No. 202, Thirty-second Degree, Scottish Rite, Shriner, Al Malaika Temple.

In reviewing the life of Mr. Hellman an impression is gained not of the opportunities which presented themselves throughout his career, but by the manner in which he understood and grasped the situation. Practically empty-handed he came to the Pacific Coast in his boyhood, when the country was lawless, when the survival of the fittest was the unwritten law and where it was far easier to sink into insignificance with the multitude than to rise to the heights with the few.

On the 19th of October, 1906, his death occurred, and with his passing scores of men mourned.

"Herman W. Hellman was a very rich man, but not an aristocrat," said one who knew him well. "He helped those in need. He was always approachable. He was loved by those who knew him. He was regarded by the younger members of his family as their councilor and adviser. Mr. Hellman was respected by the community. Those who knew him always had a kind word for him."

Mr. Hellman's interest in the growth of Los Angeles, the Herman W. Hellman building at Fourth and Spring streets, stands as a monument to his public spirit and enterprise. His ever-ready assistance to charitable causes and his belief and interest in young men all go to show that this man is missed not only by the members of his household and his near friends, but by the entire community as well.

DAVID HENDERSON

ONE of the best business men in the country, an able banker, a man of public spirit, with the community interests at heart—such was David Henderson, well known in California and Arizona. He was born in Poland in 1843. At the age of three he accompanied his parents to America. They were emigrating to the West, and chose California for their home, settling in Nevada county.

Although his father was a well-to-do man, he insisted on his children earning their own livelihood; consequently David was self-educated.

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While at work on the ranch he began studying the common branches and later took up the study of law, and in due time was admitted to practice. However, he did not practice his profession generally, but applied it to his own needs in his banking and mercantile business which he followed.

When David Henderson branched



David Henderson

out for himself, he went to live in Arizona, living in Prescott and later in Globe. In these towns he was engaged in the mercantile business. It was in Tucson that he established the D. Henderson Bank, which later became the Consolidated National Bank when he sold out his interest to go to San Diego. In that city he was president of a national bank for three years. Returning to Tucson he re-purchased the Consolidated National Bank and remained there one year. He then moved to Santa Clara, California, establishing there the Santa Clara National Bank, becoming its president. He was treasurer of the Santa Clara Building and Loan Association for many years, and also president of the Santa Clara Board of Education. He retired from active business just a few months before his death, which occurred in San Francisco November 12, 1902.

Mr. Henderson was a member of the San Jose Congregation, and also of Temple Emanu-El, and connected actively with Jewish charities wherever he lived. He was a staunch Republican and interested in politics. When he lived in Arizona he was on the Governor's staff, and was known as Colonel Henderson. He was a member of Bay City Lodge, I. O. O. F.

Esther Goldsmith of San Francisco, who survives him, became his wife in 1889, and one child was born to them, Sarita B. Henderson.

HERMAN HEYNEMAN

HERMAN HEYNEMAN, the son of Wolff Heyneman, a merchant of Hanover, Germany, was born April 23, 1845. At the age of fifteen he came to California in company with



Herman Heyneman

Sol Wangenheim. His schooling was obtained partly in England, where he lived for a short time, and later in Gilroy, California.

In his young manhood he formed the excellent habit of reading and study, and as he grew older he was rated as a highly cultured man.

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After leaving school he was employed in the store of Sol Wangenheim, but his business career began when he moved to San Francisco and began the manufacture of cigars and the selling of tobacco. Later he obtained the agency for the well-known Bull Durham tobacco for the Pacific Coast, and then the Western Coast agency for the American Tobacco Company, which he held until shortly before his death in August, 1915. As a business man Mr. Heyneman was held in high esteem by all he had dealings with, and he became prosperous through his strict attention to detail, as well as through his honesty and integrity.

Herman Heyneman was married to Rosalie Robertson in New York. Their children are Mrs. Clarence Jacobson of Portland, Mrs. Melville Schweitzer and Walter Heyneman of San Francisco. Mrs. Heyneman, who took a great interest in Jewish charities, especially in the Emanu-El Kindergarten and the Mount Zion Hospital, passed away the 11th of May, 1915, shortly before the death of her beloved husband.

Mr. Heyneman was essentially a religious man. He was a member of Temple Emanu-El and his gifts to charity were many. He lived his religion. That he was a kind, indulgent parent, a devoted husband, a true friend, a good neighbor and an honest citizen is acknowledged by all who knew him intimately.

He was a member of the Concordia Club and the Masonic fraternity.

HENRY W. HYMAN

ON the 26th of March, 1905, there died in San Francisco a man of sterling character, Henry W. Hyman, with a host of friends who loved him for his goodness, and his great-hearted charity which was always given in a quiet way. Of a deeply religious nature, he kept much to himself, but it was only for the purpose of inward study that he did so.

Prussia was the land of his birth, in the year 1842. His education was obtained in his native land. When he became a young man the spirit of pioneering caused him to journey to the United States and for a time he lived in Portland, Ore. Later he moved to the Hawaiian Islands, where he engaged in a mercantile business. He



Henry W. Hyman

never really established a residence in the islands, but called San Francisco his home. Here he maintained offices connected with his business. Associated with him were his brothers and with their united efforts and shrewdness the business developed to huge proportions. Four years before his death he retired.

On the 3d of March, 1867, Miss Julia Stodole became his wife. She was a woman of exceptional qualities, fine character and noble spirit. Her death took place in 1915.

Henry Hyman was a member of Temple Emanu-El and at one time a director of Mount Zion Hospital. He was also connected with the various

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Jewish charitable organizations and the work he did in association with them will be long felt and remembered. Seven children were born to this worthy man and his wife. Those surviving are: Mrs. Theresa Stone, Walter L. Hyman, Samuel L. Hyman, Mrs. Fred Baruch and Robert H. Hyman.

HARRY ISAACS

IN London, England, in the year 1816 there was born to Israel Isaacs and his wife a little son who was destined to render fine service to the United States. Educated in London and living



Harry Isaacs

there until early manhood, Harry Isaacs was conserving his strength and vitality which he so freely gave later for the benefit of the country of his adoption.

When he came to this country, about 1842, his destination was New Orleans, and it was while residing in this southern city that he enlisted and served in the American army in the war against Maximilian. After the war had ceased he moved to California in 1851, and settled first in Monterey county. In 1852 he moved to San Francisco. First he became a wharfinger on Long Wharf, which is now Commercial street. Later he went into the drayage business and he also conducted a saloon on the corner of Battery and Sacramento streets, known as the "Identical Saloon." He continued in this business until the time of his death in 1862.

Israel Isaacs, his father, was a London wholesale butcher. He was the king's butcher and was also the dispenser of alms for the Montefiores and paymaster for the Rothschilds. He was also the only Jew to hold a leasehold of property in the city of London at that time.

Harry Isaacs was a liberal, charitable man. All Jewish affairs interested him, and he was a member of the I. O. B. B. and of the Masonic order, Scottish Rite.

He married Miss Kate Davis of London, England. Their children are Mrs. Rachel Morgenstern of East Orange, N. J., Josh D. Isaacs of San Francisco, and Mrs. Max Abrahams of San Francisco.

ISAAC N. JACOBY

ISAAC N. JACOBY, born in Germany in 1836, became a citizen of San Francisco in the year of 1882. He was educated in his European home, was married there in 1866 to Miss Mathilda Cohn, and for some time was in business there.

In 1862 he came to San Francisco and the firm of Landis & Jacoby, dealing in wholesale leather findings, was formed. In 1884 he sold out his interest in this firm and became a member of Jacoby Brothers in Los Angeles, representing the interests of his associates in San Francisco in the wholesale men's goods business. Up to the time of his death on the 13th of May, 1902, he was actively engaged in the pursuit of his business affairs.

Mr. Jacoby was an upright, sincere man. He was candid, frank and talked straight from the shoulder. It was

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said of him that whenever he was conscious of the truth he was not loth to maintain his views regardless of anything. He was a member of Sherith Israel Congregation and took an active interest in all Jewish charitable organizations. Isaac N. Jacoby is mourned



Isaac N. Jacoby

and missed in the community in which he lived.

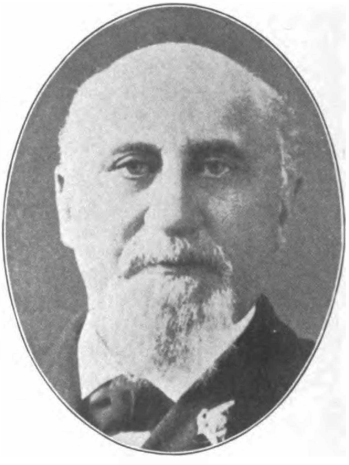
Three children were born to him and his wife, namely, Philip I. Jacoby, Mrs. Hugo Abrahamson and the late Samuel Jacoby.

JULIUS JACOBS

WITH but little money in his pockets, with scarcely any schooling, and without the aid of friends, a little lad made his way to America from his home in Prussia. He was barely thirteen when he reached California, coming from the eastern part of the country across the Isthmus of Panama. The year he arrived was 1853. His name was Julius Jacobs, and he was the second son of seven children born to his parents. December 21, 1840, was the date of his birth, and Samotschin, Prussia, his birthplace. His father was the village schoolmaster.

On his arrival in this country he systematically set out to educate himself by night study. He succeeded to a remarkable degree. He read extensively on the most diverse subjects, and his excellent memory enabled him to retain a vast collection of facts that quick intelligence co-ordinated. He spoke and wrote well. His taste in literature was cosmopolitan, and included English and foreign poets, scientific, political and sociological writers, from whom he quoted freely. His taste for art led him to make a collection of fine paintings and prints, several of which had real merit; and one, "Sutter's Mill," executed by the artist, Charles Nahl, great historical value.

In comparing the two pictures, Julius



Julius Jacobs

Jacobs, the penniless little lad, alone in a strange land, and Julius Jacobs, the man of culture, refinement and affluence, it is realized that but one thing could have made the transition —work. In looking back over his life one can trace his development; and all he gained was through con-

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tinuous work and study. He was born an European, but was an American in education, sentiment and predilection.

On his arrival in California Mr. Jacobs was employed by the firm of B. C. & T. L. Horn, at that time the largest tobacco house in California; subsequently he moved to Folsom, where he engaged in the general merchandise business. It was there that he wrote his first risk in 1860 for the North British & Mercantile Insurance Company, which fact placed him among the pioneer fire insurance underwriters of the Pacific Coast. Before he was twenty years of age Mr. Jacobs was at the head of a chain of stores at Folsom, Georgetown and other places, all conducted under the firm name of Julius Jacobs & Co. Later on he became a member of the firm of Gridley, Hobart & Jacobs of Austin, Nev. Mr. Hobart was State Controller of Nevada. It was Mr. Gridley of this firm who carried the famous sack of flour that brought some $200,000 to the sanitary fund mentioned in Mark Twain's "Roughing It." In the early sixties Mr. Jacobs returned to San Francisco, retired from the mercantile business and entered the general insurance business. The firm of Potter, Jacobs & Easton was formed in 1874 and continued until 1878, when Mr. Potter retired from the firm, which then became Jacobs & Easton, and continued in the insurance business until his death, June 22, 1907. He was a very public-spirited citizen. He was always ready to assist any enterprise calculated to develop the resources of the State. His reputation was very much enhanced by his connection with the free kindergarten system of education, which he, with the late Judge Heydenfeldt and Professor Felix Adler, founded on the Coast. He was director and treasurer of the Pioneer Kindergarten Society for many years. In 1898 Mr. Jacobs was appointed Assistant United States Treasurer in charge of the San Francisco Sub-Treasury, by President McKinley; this office he held until his death. In June 18, 1869, he married Miss Sarah Adler. Three children were the fruit of this marriage, Lester (deceased), Mrs. Florence Hoffman and Alfred. In former years he took a lively interest in the affairs of the Independent Order B'nai B'rith, at one time holding the office of first grand president of that order. He was a prominent member of Temple Emanu-El, having served as its vice-president for several years, and having been one of the Board of Directors until the time of his death. He was also a member of Fidelity Lodge of the Masonic order, Bay City Lodge of Odd Fellows, and Montefiore Lodge of B'nai B'rith.

Julius Jacobs stood for the highest ideals in Judaism, and his sterling qualities and fine character won him the respect and honor of all those with whom he came in contact. His highest ideal was to serve his fellowman. He gave freely of his money and used every effort to relieve distress regardless of creed or race. He was tender-hearted as a child, and frequently carried his charities to a degree that caused him to undergo considerable personal sacrifice. Extremely democratic, he was particularly at pains to be courteous to those inferior to him in wealth and station.

GABRIEL M. KUTZ

WHEN Gabriel M. Kutz came to the United States he was first attracted to Idaho, settled in that State and engaged in merchandising. A few years later, however, he moved to California, choosing San Francisco for his home and established himself in the jewelry business, and afterward became a tobacconist. Success was assured when he made another change

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and became a shoe manufacturer, at the head of the firm of Kutz & Moore. Being a keen, shrewd man of affairs the business developed rapidly and he was actively engaged in it up to the time of his death.

Miss Caroline Goldman of San Francisco became his wife January 2, 1872.



Gabriel M. Kutz

Mrs. Kutz and their children survive him. Their children are: Mrs. Simon Kohn, Milton, Jesse, Mrs. Meyer Cahn and William J. Mr. Kutz was a devoted family man and being a student and a great reader their home was one of culture and refinement.

He was an ardent Republican although never actively interested in politics. He was a member of Temple Emanu-El, the I. O. B. B. and other organizations, and genuinely concerned in all works of charity. Mr. Kutz was a citizen of whom the community looked upon with pride. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1840, and died September 20, 1895.

SIMON KOSHLAND

WHEN Simon Koshland passed away on the 31st day of August, 1896, there was taken from our midst one of the finest types of the American-Jewish gentleman. It is difficult to describe in limited space the character of this wonderfully good man. His well-formed, well-regulated mind, fixed principles and profound religious sentiment marked him a God-fearing man, and a patriotic citizen. Ardent both in religious belief and civic opinions, he won the respect and admiration of Jew and Christian alike. His friends were numbered among all people. In his home life he was a tenderly devoted husband and father, exemplar of that sweet, old-fashioned Ba'al Hab'bayith, whose home is his palace and whose rule therein is with love, kindness, tenderness and sagacity.

Simon Koshland was born in Ichenhausen, Bavaria, July 4, 1825. He came to America at a comparatively early age, and like most of his countrymen, started on next to nothing. His capital was a good education, a moral



Simon Koshland

character and a sturdy self-reliance. His success was gained through these. When he came to California in 1850, settling first in Sacramento, he battled with fortitude and gained far beyond his dreams. Patience, perseverance and industry counted in this new land. He was burned out and flooded

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out of his general merchandise business, and in 1862 he removed to San Francisco, where he remained until his death on August 31, 1896.

In San Francisco he founded the house of Koshland Brothers, composed of himself and his elder brother who accompanied him across the Isthmus, mule-back on their perilous journey to the Golden West. It was the wool and hide business, and it succeeded so admirably that the firm of S. Koshland & Sons, as it is now called, became one of the leading wool houses of America, with ramifications throughout the country, the main office being located in Boston.

On Mr. Koshland's retirement several years prior to his death, his sons and son-in-law, Henry Sinsheimer, took charge of the business, although he remained their guide and counsellor until the last.

Mr. Koshland married Miss Rosina Frauenthal of Philadelphia, and the children born to them are as follows: Marcus S. Koshland, Mrs. H. Sinsheimer, Mrs. E. Greenebaum, Mrs. A. Haas, Montefiore Koshland (deceased), Abraham Koshland and Jesse Koshland of Boston.

For years Mr. Koshland was one of the leading members of the Ohabai Shalome Congregation, but of later years affiliated with the Temple Emanu-El, where he was a devoted attendant. His charities were many and as might be expected he gave unostentatiously and with a sense of deep gratitude to his Creator.

HENRY LACHMAN

"THREE score years and ten." That is the allotted time for each of us and when a man passes away at seventy, although there is deep regret on the part of all who know and love him, we are resigned and say, "He lived his life." But when he is called away and there are yet many years due him we find it difficult, indeed, to become reconciled to it. Such was the case when on July 10, 1915, Henry Lachman died. Yet at fifty-five years he had accomplished many things and more wonderful things than most men do who live far beyond threescore years and ten.

Henry Lachman, the son of Samuel, familiarly and lovingly called "Sam," and Henrietta Lachman was born in Weaverville, Trinity county, Cal., on February 7, 1860. Early in his youth, to be exact, at the age of sixteen, he followed eagerly in the footsteps of his



Henry Lachman

father and with untiring labor built up what is typically Californian, a great wine industry.

At first a winetaster, and then a blender he was afterwards put in charge of the purchasing of wine throughout the State. The commercializing of the finished product opened further avenues and it was through his efforts that an amalgamation of the various wine interests was effected resulting in the formation of the California Wine Association. This he accomplished in 1904. It was fitting that he should have the honor of being

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the organizer of this immense concern for the thirty-six years spent by his father, brother and himself in perfecting it gave him that right.

His early education was obtained in the public schools of San Francisco and at McClure's Academy in Oakland. When he had attained prosperity he traveled much in England and on the continent of Europe, studying always to learn further secrets which would bring to the highest point of perfection California's great wine industry. He often expressed himself in favor of such reforms as were needed to bring the California vineyards and the art of wine-making up to the standards of those of Europe. He was a help and an inspiration to all who were interested in this wonderful industry.

He was known as one of the best wine judges in the United States and at the time of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was nominated by Governor Pardee to go to St. Louis and represent the California wine men. While there he was made chairman of the Wine Exhibit of the World. For his services and in recognition of his ability in that line he was decorated by the French Government with the medal of the Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. It was said of Henry Lachman that although he was one of the founders of the wine industry of the State and deeply concerned in it all his life and one of the best judges of wine in the country, yet he never swallowed a drop of wine or other intoxicating liquors.

About ten years ago Henry Lachman acquired the Gallegos property at Mission San Jose. The same energy with which he built up the wine business he put into the development of this estate. His naturally artistic bent and aptitude for landscape gardening found ample scope. Gently elevated above the southern end of the Bay of San Francisco, alongside the historic Mission of San Jose and just under the Mission Peak, Old World gardens, in which a hundred varieties of flowers bloomed, spacious lawns, orchards of orange, fig, and olive, prolific grape vines, fountains and stately avenues of trees, all of these made Palmdale—Palmdale, the magnificent show place of California. Genuine hospitality and royal entertainment were always to be found here by the multitude of friends Henry Lachman possessed.

His retirement to private life with an honestly earned fortune was only the beginning of another career in a broader field in which his influence was being felt and respected as it had in the past. He added to our country life the simple but esthetic ideas of the clean-living country gentleman.

While Mr. Lachman took no part in political affairs, he was active in public life. He was president of the United Chambers of Commerce of Washington Township, a director of the Alameda County Farm Bureau, a member of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce-Commercial Club, Consolidated, an officer of the California-Tourist Association and a member of several fraternal organizations, including the Masonic.

Mr. Lachman never married. With him lived his venerable mother, Henrietta Lachman, and his brother, Albert. His untimely death called forth genuine regret by many thousands of fellow-citizens who honor his memory. His place in the life of our State will be difficult to fill.

SAMUEL LACHMAN

IF it had not been for Samuel Lachman and his keen foresight it might have been many years before the excellent wines of California received the recognition they now have throughout the world. California owes much to the man who realized the great future and possibilities of this industry and invested all his money and sent representatives

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to the East to build up the market for her wines. He was the first man to do this, and it was through his untiring efforts and unending labor that the California wine industry grew. It was a hard battle wherein labor, capital and brain won. Mr. Lachman was an authority on wine-making and up to the time of his death the best judge of wine in the United States. The firm name at first was Eberhardt & Lachman, but in 1872, it became S. Lachman Company, being augmented by his son Albert, and later by his son, Henry.



Samuel Lachman

Samuel Lachman was born in Prussia January 21, 1824. He left home when he was a young boy, and in 1850 arrived in San Francisco, having come from the East via the Isthmus. He was employed in various occupations, until the mining fever broke out when he went to Weaverville, Cal. Here he established a general merchandise store.

After living there a few years he went to New York and married Miss Henrietta Guenther, his affianced bride, in 1856, and immediately returned to Weaverville, remaining there until 1864. In that year Mr. Lachman sold his business and returned to San Francisco.

Some time was spent in looking for a profitable investment. In January, 1867, with Adolph Eberhardt he first went into the wine business, which was at that time purely a local proposition with no markets in the East. After six months he put all of his available capital into it with the result that he became the greatest developer of California wines.

So engrossed in business was he that in all his career he took but one vacation to Europe. After remaining away for a year he returned and worked harder than ever. He was always the first to arrive and the last to leave, and it was entirely through his own efforts and far-sightedness that he was so successful.

In his home life he was kind, simple-hearted and considerate, jovial and hospitable. To him and his estimable wife were born three children, namely: Albert Lachman, Mrs. Leo Metzger and Henry Lachman, deceased 1915. Mrs. Lachman survives and is a very charitable woman.

DANIEL LEVY

DANIEL LEVY, the distinguished teacher and journalist, was born in Luxheim, Lorraine, France, in 1826. He passed away in San Francisco in 1910. Educated in his native country in the Paris University he became a teacher in the government employ. After receiving his diploma as a professor of languages the French government sent him to Oran, Algeria. During the Commune he was editor of the paper "La Lune." It was confiscated by the government and he was put in prison for a few days because of a cartoon of Napoleon the Third. After his release he came to the United States and settled in San Francisco February 4, 1855. For several years he was an efficient teacher of lan-

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guages in the Boys' High School. Immediately after his arrival in San Francisco he taught in the school conducted by Dr. Elkan Cohn. For a short period he acted as reader pro tem in Temple Emanu-El. When Daniel Levy emigrated from his native land three brothers and three sisters accompanied him. During the Franco-Prussian war he returned to



Daniel Levy

France, where he rendered such distinguished public service that the French Government conferred on him the Cross of the Legion of Honor. Ambassador Jusserand made the presentation in December, 1909. He was one of the founders of the French Hospital and president of that institution. He was also one of the founders of the Alliance Francaise and benefited the community greatly by starting a French library. In the last years of his life Daniel Levy devoted his entire time to work in the charitable organizations. He became dean of the French Colony and no man in that society did more for his fellow-men nor added more toward culture and education than he. He was a Master Mason and a member of the Cercle Francais and president of the Ligue Nationale for many years. His family regarded him as perfect in every way. He never married. He was a handsome man—very distinguished in appearance. He was, above all, a Jew and a Frenchman. He was thoroughly versed in Jewish lore and hoped to write a great deal on that subject, but owing to ill health was unable to do so. He had many friends and his one thought was to give offense to no one. He was very charitable and liberal to every one. He was a valued member of Temple Emanu-El. He was the author of the following books: "Les Francais en Californie," "History of Austria and Hungary," the latter a political book.

FRED H. LEVY

"EVERYBODY'S friend" passed away on the 29th of February, 1916. Brimful of humanity and a firm believer in his fellow-men, he rightly won the distinction. To the world at



Fred H. Levy

large he was known as Fred H. Levy.

He was a native son of California, having been born in San Jose in 1859. His early education was received in the public schools of San Jose. Early in his life he manifested musical talent and by diligent application became a skillful pianist. In later years his

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leisure hours were devoted to composing music. One meritorious composition of Mr. Levy's was the beautiful "Concordia Waltz," which was dedicated to the well-known club of that name of which he was a beloved member. Mr. Levy organized the present orchestra of the Concordia Club, the members of which for many years gathered at his home for rehearsals.

His business career was a notable success, and those with whom he had business relations held him in highest regard. He was a self-made man. He left San Jose to live in San Francisco. Here he was engaged as bookkeeper for M. Hyman until 1883, when the death of his father occurred. At this time he became a member of the wholesale jewelry firm of M. Schussler & Co. The firm was incorporated in 1889 and Mr. Levy was elected president. He held this position until the time of his death.

Fred H. Levy was married in 1888 to Miss Belle Roth. To them were born the following children: Anita, Harry J., Dorothy and Mrs. Edna Frank. Mr. Levy was devoted to his family, and his tender care of his widowed mother was beautiful. In all matters pertaining to Jewish charities he was deeply interested. He was a member of the Federation of Jewish Charities and of the Temple Emanu-El. He was vice-president of the Concordia Club and took much pleasure in fulfilling his duties.

H. M. LEVY

THE last day of the year 1849 marked the arrival in San Francisco of H. M. Levy. He came here direct from Germany at the age of nineteen, having been born in 1830, near Berlin. His route from the East lay through the Isthmus of Panama.

Merchandising was his business. When he became interested in mining and associated with Jim Keane in the Comstock mines he began to know prosperity. His big fortune was made in the Sierra Nevada boom. His thorough technical knowledge of mining stood him in good stead, and because of this fact he was able to accomplish much. He became a member of the San Francisco Stock Exchange and lived an active and useful life. His property interests were numerous and he died a rich man. In 1856 he married Miss Schewa Haas. Mr. Levy was numbered among the first members of the Temple Emanu-El Congregation



H. M. Levy

and was also actively interested in many of the Jewish charitable organizations to which he gave much of his valuable time and money. Mr. Levy was a Mason and in politics was a Republican, although he took but a passive interest in public matters.

When H. M. Levy died, in 1908, the real cause of his death was the loss of his beloved wife, who died eight years before, and to whom he was very devoted. He seemed to droop and die like a flower when the sun which is its life was gone. Mr. Levy was an idealist possessed of a rare and beautiful character. Of his two children but one survives, Mrs. Dahlia Loeb.

SAMUEL WOLF LEVY

SAMUEL WOLF LEVY was the son of Wolf Levy and Dina Matz Levy. The place and date of his birth was Haegen, Alsace, France, November 2, 1830. The first years of his schooling were received in his native home and in college at Phalsbourg.

At the age of eighteen he left home for the United States and landed in New York in March, 1848. He was a sponge vendor in and about New York and on a trip to New Orleans for a new supply of sponges he contracted



Samuel Wolf Levy

cholera and yellow fever and was very ill for some time. He was forced to make a trip North as far as St. Louis, Missouri, in order to recover his shattered health.

When he made the return journey to New Orleans the fancy took him to embark on a schooner for Chagres, now known as Aspinwall. From that point he crossed the Isthmus on foot, merchandising as he proceeded. In Panama he resided for a short time, but California was his ultimate destination and time soon found him on the steamer "Tennessee" headed for San Francisco. When he arrived here, December 31, 1851, the bells of the city were ringing out the old year.

In 1852 Mr. Levy translated the old Spanish laws into English for the United States courts. After a short stay in the mining district of Grass Valley he came back to East Oakland, at that time called San Antonio, remaining there until 1863. During his sojourn there Mr. Levy held the office of notary public, under Governors John B. Weller, John W. Downey and Leland Stanford. When he removed to San Francisco he built up one of the largest insurance brokerage concerns on the Pacific Coast. He also had a string of stores in partnership with Dr. Lengfeld's father, and later with Dan Block, which covered five towns in close proximity to San Francisco.

Mr. Levy held many positions of honor and trust during his lifetime. He was president of the Eureka Benevolent Society, president and executive officer of the Pacific-Hebrew Orphan Asylum for over forty years, taking personal care of hundreds of orphans. He was a member of the Council of Fifteen of the Associated Charities of San Francisco. Because of his advancing years Mr. Levy was unanimously elected honorary president of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum and Home Society for life.

The work, however, which pleased him most, and with which his name stands foremost, was the Pioneer Kindergarten. In June, 1878, Dr. Felix Adler of New York broached the subject to Mr. Levy with the result that through his efforts 130 members were enlisted, each promising to pay $1 a month to help establish the enterprise.

From that small beginning rose the immense structure of the hundreds of kindergartens on the Pacific Coast, of which due honor and credit is given to "Brother Samuel Wolf Levy, the Pa-

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cific Coast pioneer and founder of the kindergarten system." Thousands have risen up and blessed his name.

Mr. Levy was a Mason, having risen to the honorary rank of knight commander of the Court of Honor to the Supreme Council of the Thirty-third Degree of the A. & A. S. Rite of Freemasonry for the southern jurisdiction of the United States at Washington, D. C., in October, 1888. He was elected by that Supreme Council to the Thirty-third Degree October, 1890, and on January 29, 1891, he was coroneted an honorary grand inspector-general of the Supreme Council. Fourteen of his fraternity jewels were burned in the fire of 1906. He was elected an active member of the Masonic Veteran Association of the Pacific Coast April 9, 1891. He was also a member of executive committee and treasurer of the Sloat Monument Association of California, composed chiefly of officers and members of the Masonic Veteran Association. He was the only Jew on the committee. His picture appeared in the "Life of Rear-Admiral John Drake Sloat," written by Major Edwin A. Sherman.

In politics Mr. Levy was a Democrat for many years—afterwards he became a Republican. In 1856 he was sent as a delegate to the State convention at Sacramento from Alameda county.

On the 6th of December, 1856, he married Miss Babbette Bloch, and to them were born the following children: Mrs. William Lewis, Mrs. S. Blum, Mrs. Alfred Greenbaum, Mrs. Liebenthal and Melville S. Levy.

In his home life Mr. Levy was a devoted husband and a kind, loving and indulgent father. He was a remarkable man in every way. He was sweet-spirited and gentle, and his loving kindness toward young and old knew no bounds.

Mr. Levy died January 27, 1916.

PHILIP N. LILIENTHAL

THOUGH nearly eight years have passed since "Phil" Lilienthal came to an untimely end, the result of an automobile accident, there are still a host of people in every walk of life through the length and breadth of the land whose eyes grow moist when speaking of him.

A handsome man he was. Tall and imposing, of courtly manner and distinguished bearing, possessed of a charm that few could withstand, he attracted attention wherever he went. Yet, petted though he was by Nature, brilliant though his success, he was neither pompous, proud nor lordly. He was a man in the noblest sense of the term. Jew to the core, his heart throbbed in loving sympathy for the unfortunate of every creed. Phil Lilienthal was not known to be a rich man in the sense in which that term is usually understood. Great wealth did not give him that remarkable prominence in the civic, business and social life of this State and the Nation. It was rather his sterling qualities as a man and a citizen; his splendid ability



Philip N. Lilienthal

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as a man of affairs, his fine sense of honor, his civic virtues, his love of mankind, his innumerable deeds of loving kindness—all that and much more gave him such a wonderful hold upon the people that knew him. Despite his great responsibilities and arduous duties, he was intensely democratic. Whether it was the seeker of advice or assistance, or the merchant prince—everybody was welcome. No announcement was necessary. His office was no sanctum sanctorum of the latter-day man of importance. All one had to do was to approach his desk—in the Anglo-California Bank—the simplest piece of furniture in the establishment—and state one's business. One was ever sure of a hearty greeting, a kind word. He loved to give and do good and the number of his benefactions probably will never be known. Had he possessed the necessary ambition he could have had any office in the gift of the people of California, for he enjoyed the respect and affection of all men, and the Republican party of this State, through its leaders, had approached him time and again with a view of becoming their standard bearer. But the pomp and glitter of political office had no charm for him. He was a banker par excellence and the beau ideal of a man. When in 1890 persecutions drove hundreds of thousands of Russian Jews to this country Phil Lilienthal with Dr. Jacob Voorsanger and others founded the Russian Jewish Alliance, and assisted thousands of people. At that time he was director in the Union Iron Works, and it is common knowledge that he procured work for hundreds of Russian Jews in that institution. Space does not permit the mention of his innumerable deeds. He was ever ready to help. God had given him a commission and his task was well performed.

He was born in New York City November 4, 1850, and was the son of Rev. Dr. and Pepi (Nettre) Lilienthal. Dr. Lilienthal was one of the most distinguished members of the American Rabbinate and was foremost in the reform movement.

Phil Lilienthal was educated in Cincinnati, Ohio, until the age of fourteen, when he was employed by Stix Krause & Co. of that city and at the age of seventeen went to New York, where he entered the office of J. W. Seligman & Co., the famous firm of bankers. Mr. Lilienthal proved an apt pupil in the financial school. He rose quickly through the different stages of clerk, cashier and manager and in 1869 came to San Francisco to take charge of a Seligman bank, which had been founded in San Francisco during the Civil War. Seeing the opportunities here he made an independent move for his firm and in 1873 founded the Anglo-Californian Bank, Limited, of London, the institution with which he had been associated until his death. For thirty years he devoted his splendid powers to the strengthening of that bank, sharing his labor for part of that time with Ignatz Steinhart, the co-manager of the institution. To a man as generously endowed as Mr. Lilienthal, the work of the bank became only a part of his activities. He interested himself in the development of banking in this city and throughout the State. He founded the Porterville Bank of Porterville, Cal., and became its president. He also assisted in establishing many other interior banks in most of which he held important official positions. He was director of the California Title Insurance & Trust Company of this city. Despite the many claims on his time and strength, he found opportunities to demonstrate in a practical way his sympathies as a citizen. No important public or semi-public movement in the city was ever considered well managed unless it had behind it in some capacity this resourceful and energetic man.

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He was one of the men who made the Midwinter Fair a success. He was for some time director of the San Francisco Free Library. He was president of the Philharmonic Society. Member of Temple Emanu-El and of all the charitable institutions. He was a prominent member of the Bohemian, Family, Pacific Union, Union League, Commonwealth and Argonaut clubs and his membership in each meant something. In each organization he left his mark. Mr. Lilienthal was married December 10, 1879, to Miss Isabella Seligman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Seligman of New York. There were four children: Joseph L. Lilienthal; Elsie, wife of Dr. Edwin Beer of New York; Philip N. Lilienthal, Jr., and Theodore Max Lilienthal.

SOL LOEB

SOL LOEB came to the United States when he was a young boy of thirteen and settled in the Southern States. He was born in Alsace in



Sol Loeb

1859. When he lived in New Orleans he was associated in business with his brother. Subsequently he moved to San Francisco. His popularity, due to his jovial disposition, his goodness of heart, his justness and charity made him many friends. He took an interest in club life and it was his pleasure to see his friends enjoy themselves.

Mr. Loeb was a prominent member of the Concordia Club and did much toward building it up to the highest standards. He was an attendant at Temple Emanu-El and the Jewish charitable organizations knew of his kindness in numerous instances. Sol Loeb was married in 1897 to Miss Dahlia Levy, daughter of H. M. Levy, and two children were born to them. Mr. Loeb's death occurred in 1908.

ISAAC MAGNIN

ISAAC MAGNIN, of coastwise fame, came to America from Holland, his birthplace, at the age of eight. He was born in 1842. His education begun in the village schools of his native land, was continued through his own efforts throughout his life. He was self-educated and his natural trend in learning was toward languages and literature He was a linguist and, after retiring from active business, devoted himself to social economy and the languages.

Mr. Magnin's early business experiences were along the lines of merchandising which he carried out in Texas and New Mexico. At the breaking out of the Civil War he enlisted in the army and engaged in many battles. When he was mustered out at the close of the war he went to England. In London, where he remained for a number of years, he conducted an art goods store. In 1866 he married Miss Mary Ann Cohen in London, and to them were born Samuel, Mrs. Louis Gassner, Joseph, Victor (deceased), Emanuel, Mrs. Myer Siegel, Mrs. Stephen S. Rau and Grover A. Magnin.

On Mr. Magnin's return to the United States he came to California and settled in Oakland. A small store was opened, but subsequently he

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moved to San Francisco, where the well-known firm of I. Magnin & Co. was established. On his retirement in 1900, his sons, who had grown capable and efficient under their father's guidance, continued the business.



Isaac Magnin

Mr. Magnin was an honorable, upright, honest man; charitable to a degree. With his family he displayed his happy, sunny disposition, and no man who ever lived was more revered by his children than was he. Mr. Magnin was a Mason of high standing, having joined the order in London, a member of Tranquillity Lodge. His death occurred January 27, 1907.

ABRAHAM MAYFIELD

ABRAHAM MAYFIELD was born in Bebesheim, Darmstadt, Germany, October 19, 1830. He came to the United States as a young boy and was educated in Cincinnati and at the outbreak of the war was one of the first to answer President Lincoln's call for help and enlisted in the Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteers. He served with distinction under General Lew Wallace of Ben Hur fame, and took part in the battles of Bowling Green, Gettysburg and in the siege before Vicksburg. At the close of the war he moved to California and engaged in the wholesale crockery business in San Francisco. He retired in 1888. He was married on August 7, 1870, to Miss Fannie Stark. Two children were born to them, Mrs. L. M. Kaiser of San Francisco and Colonel Max Mayfield of Boise, Idaho.

Abraham Mayfield was one of the oldest Odd Fellows in the United States, having been a member over sixty years and held continual membership since his initiation into Exemplar Lodge No. 210, at Hillsboro, Ohio, on August 30, 1853. He became a charter member of Calloway Lodge,



Abraham Mayfield

No. 105, at Fulton, Missouri, April 20, 1857. He was a member of Bay City Lodge, and was also a member of the Ohabai Shalome Congregation. He was a very charitable man, loved and respected by everyone as a Jew, gentleman and a citizen. Mr. Mayfield passed away in September, 1913.

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DANIEL MEYER

AMONG the many striking personalities that characterized early California life, Daniel Meyer occupied a prominent place. His busy life as a banker and man of affairs did not prevent him from acquiring a fount of knowledge and education that stamped him as a man of culture to an unusual degree. He was born February 29, 1824, in Sulzburg, Bavaria. In that country he was trained in the banking business. In 1842 he arrived in New York City and nine years later came to San Francisco,



Daniel Meyer

where he and his brother, Jonas, engaged in the tobacco business. In 1857 the banking firm of Daniel Meyer was established, which institution was known far and wide as one of the strongest private banking institutions in the country. He was vice-president of the German Savings and Loan Society and was connected with many large enterprises. He was a man of fine character, high ideals and integrity and was never found wanting in the support of charitable enterprises of every description. He was one of the first large contributors to the Federation of Jewish Charities and enjoyed the distinction of being the prime mover in the reorganization of the original irrigation districts of California. Daniel Meyer practiced to a fault the noblest attribute of Judaism—charity. His personal life was as clean and wholesome as his business career was straight and honorable. Daniel Meyer married Miss Clara Newhouse in 1852. He died September 5, 1911, mourned by people in every sphere of life, regardless of religious belief.

JONAS MEYER

DESPITE his modest and retiring nature, Jonas Meyer, like his brother Daniel, was a factor in the business and financial life of San Francisco for many decades.

Born in Schwabach, Germany, July 16, 1827, where he received the usual village school education, he soon evinced a desire to follow the stream of humanity westward. After one year in Baltimore he joined his brother Daniel in San Francisco, where they established a tobacco business, which by thrift and industry became a profitable venture. Jonas soon became known as a clever salesman and splendid business man. In 1857 these energetic brothers went into the banking business, under the name of Daniel Meyer. The establishment enjoyed a reputation for broadmindedness in its relations with its large clientele second to none among the private banking institutions in California.

Jonas Meyer was a genial and affable man and, like his brother Daniel, generous to a fault.

He married Miss Julia Newhouse and to them were born the following children: Camilla Samson, Mrs. Hattie Simon, Albert Meyer and Henry Meyer.

Jonas Meyer died August 7, 1882.

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OSCAR MEYER

OSCAR MEYER was born at Fordon, Prussia, in the year 1824. When but a boy alone and unaided he left his home and parents for the United States to seek a field for his ambition and settled in the State of Mississippi in the early forties, engaging in merchandising and meeting with success.



Oscar Meyer

In 1851 he with many others emigrated to California, arriving in San Francisco on June 21st of that year, a passenger on the steamship "Union."

In 1854 he returned to New York City and there married Miss Bertha Michelson, returning to San Francisco the following year.

For a time he was engaged in mining at Murphy's Camp, Calaveras county, and there conducted a prosperous business during the stirring times of the early mining period of that well-known locality. He returned to San Francisco in 1863. Here he engaged in several successful business enterprises, and at a later period founded a number of large mercantile establishments in different parts of the State.

Oscar Meyer passed away on September 30, 1894, aged seventy years. His widow, Mrs. Bertha Meyer, and nine children survive him.

LEWIS MEYERSTEIN

LEWIS MEYERSTEIN was born March 25, 1829, in Germany, and died November 26, 1906. He was but a young lad when he left his native land and subsequently came to California, where he made his permanent home. His first business conducted in San Francisco was a small store on Kearny street. New York City claimed him for a time, but the lure of the West proved stronger and when he returned he established himself in the retail clothing business. This he continued in for many years. Later we find him in the wholesale and manufacturing business of men's wearing apparel, in which he was eminently successful.



Lewis Meyerstein

Being a keen business man, everything he became interested in turned into profit. It might be said of him that he had the touch of a Midas. A mercantile store which he established in San Bernardino occupied a great

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deal of his time and attention and he made frequent trips to the eastern metropolis, New York, in its interests.

The Bank of San Bernardino, business connections in Honolulu and real estate in San Francisco were other enterprises in which he was engaged. He formed the firm of Lewis Meyerstein & Son, taking with him in partnership his son, Alfred L. Meyerstein.

Miss Jane I. Lilienfeld of San Francisco became his wife on September 1, 1861, and of the children born to them the following survive: Alfred L. and Mrs. E. L. Rothschild.

For many years Lewis Meyerstein was a member of Dr. Bettelheim's Congregation and later of Temple Emanu-El. He was a man of many friends, outspoken and frank. He was a highly intelligent man, an idealist and full of loving kindness and charity to all deserving it.

JOSEPH NAPHTALY

THOUGH at this writing it is nearly six years since Joe Naphtaly went to his reward, neither his good deeds nor his genial personality have been forgotten. A lawyer of scholarly attainments, he held high rank among the legal fraternity of California and was in his time foremost among the Jewish practitioners hereabouts.

Joseph Naphtaly was born in Prussia September 29, 1842. His early education was received in the Gymnasium of Berlin, and at the age of thirteen he came to San Francisco, where he attended the public schools. Later he entered Yale University, from which institution of learning Naphtaly graduated with the degree of LL. B. Returning to San Francisco, he entered the county clerk's office for a while, after which he entered the practice of his profession.

The law firm of Naphtaly, Freidenrich & Ackerman, comprising Joseph Naphtaly, David Freidenrich and Charles L. Ackerman, was soon organized and became in time one of the biggest and best known in the State.

He was a lawyer par excellence and enjoyed a lucrative practice. That he shared his prosperity with those less favored by fortune is known to a host of people. He was generous almost to a fault and it was often suspected that his goodheartedness got the better of his judgment.

Naphtaly was intensely Jewish. For many years a director of Temple Emanu-El, he rendered that institution distinguished service. His breadth



Joseph Naphtaly

of view and his desire for sane and rational progress in Judaism, as in all other things, kept him among the leaders in Jewish communal affairs. He was a director of the Pacific Hebrew Orphan Asylum and vice-president of the First Hebrew Benevolent Society. He was a Mason in high standing and was also affiliated with the I. O. B. B. and I. O. O. F.

At one time he was a member of the State Assembly and served in 1869 as chairman of the judiciary committee. Joseph Naphtaly was married in 1869 to Miss Sarah Schmitt. Their children are Mrs. L. B. Feigenbaum and Samuel L. Naphtaly.

He died August 29, 1910.

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HARRIS NEWMARK

NOT many names of Los Angeles merchants or financiers are better known nor more honorably associated with the history of that city's commercial development than that of Harris Newmark. Born in Loebau, West Prussia, on July 5, 1834, the son of Philip and Esther (Meyer) Newmark, Harris Newmark profited from early youth through an intimate association with a father whose natural enterprise and business operations



Harris Newmark

enabled him to see a good deal of the world.

Preceded by his brother and an uncle, Joseph, who had settled in Somerset, Connecticut, as early as 1830, Harris Newmark came to America in 1853 by way of Gothenberg, Hull and Liverpool, arriving in New York in due time, and sailing again for San Francisco via Nicaragua, he arrived at the Golden Gate October 16, 1853. On October 21st, a mere youth of nineteen, Newmark reached San Pedro on the steamer "Goliah," where he was met by Phineas Banning, to whom he bore a letter of introduction, and who conducted him to Los Angeles.

At first Harris clerked for his brother in a little store at the southeast corner of Main and Requena streets, and when in June, 1854, J. P. Newmark sold out, Harris Newmark commenced business for himself. In a few months he organized the firm of Rich, Newmark & Co. During 1856 this firm was dissolved, after which Mr. Newmark joined his uncle Joseph, who had come to California two years before, his brother and Maurice Kremer, and together they formed Newmark, Kremer & Co., a retail and wholesale business. In the fall of 1858 this business was dissolved. Harris Newmark continued to sell clothing. About the same time Mr. Newmark, who had already dealt somewhat in hides, began to invest in sheep. In 1861 he abandoned the clothing business, which was always distasteful to him, and became a commission broker. In 1865, hearing of a threat "to drive every Jew in Los Angeles out of business," Mr. Newmark speedily made a private agreement with Phineas Banning by which the cost of hauling merchandise from San Pedro was saved and a clear advantage over all competitors was thus assured, and straightway he established, in the Arcadia block, the wholesale grocery of H. Newmark & Co., resulting eventually in a number of leading rivals, including the one who had made the boastful threat retiring altogether from business. In 1863 M. A. Newmark, a nephew, was encouraged to come to California. Two years later Harris Newmark removed to New York, where he opened an office — soon placed in charge of M. J. Newmark, later president of the Chamber of Commerce—returning to Los Angeles in 1868, when one of his partners there became ill. During the period of the great boom, Harris Newmark joined another nephew, Kaspare Cohn, in creating the firm of K. Cohn & Co., hide and wool merchants, doing busi-

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ness on Main street, but this firm was dissolved in 1896, when Mr. Newmark continued to handle hides. In 1906 Harris Newmark retired from business and devoted himself to the management of his estate.

He assisted in the organization of both the Board of Trade and the Chamber of Commerce, and as a member of a committee from that body helped to exploit Los Angeles at the Philadelphia exposition. With Kaspare Cohn and other associates he bought the Repetto rancho, and there later laid out the towns of Newmark and Montebello. Newmark & Co. also owned the Santa Anita rancho, selling the same, after negotiations full of interesting details, to Lucky Baldwin.

He was a member of Masonic lodge No. 42 and one of the original organizers of the Los Angeles Public Library. He was for years president of the B'nai B'rith congregation, and a member of the Archaeological Society of America.

On March 24, 1858, Harris Newmark was married to Miss Sarah, the second daughter of Joseph Newmark. Eleven children were born of this union. Surviving are three daughters—Mrs. L. Loeb, Mrs. J. Loeb, Mrs. Carl Seligman, and two sons—Maurice H. and Marco R. Newmark. On April 25, 1910, Mrs. Newmark died, beloved, as well as esteemed, by all who knew her. The site of the Southern California Hebrew Orphan Asylum and its administration building commemorates her life and work.

A warm advocate of public libraries, Mr. Newmark also served as a patron of the Southwest Museum and similar organizations, while in hours of later leisure, though at the age of four score, he wrote, as a fitting crown to the fullness of years, the unassuming story of his life, entitled "Sixty Years in Southern California, 1853-1913," published in 1916. In preparing this work, so full of stimulating and familiar reminiscences, and constituting, in its mass of data, either hitherto unpublished, or not found collated elsewhere, a rather unique collection of Southern California, he was assisted by his two sons, Maurice H. and Marco R. Newmark.

Mr. Newmark died April 4, 1916. He was a noble man, who has put the imprint of his fine character upon his work, especially when the doing of charity and good were involved. He represented a splendid generation of Jewish thought and activity. Liberal in thought, generous in action, thoroughly Jewish in loyalty and hope, his deeds and work are a noble testimony of the power of the Jewish heart and soul.

SAMUEL OSTROSKI

OROVILLE, Cal., was the adopted home of Samuel Ostroski. He came to the United States when he was only a young lad, and the West attract-



Samuel Ostroski

ing so many at that period of time it was natural that he should drift to that part of the country.

Samuel Ostroski was born in Prussia, in the village of Kempen in 1836 and

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died in San Francisco in 1897. In this latter city he was engaged in the grocery business, but he did not remain long in it. He had numerous real estate interests and this was his great hobby.

Mr. Ostroski was a member of Sherith Israel Synagogue and very devoted to his religion. He was a Mason, a member of the I. O. B. B. as well as a great worker in Jewish charitable organizations, and his good deeds and kindnesses were many. Mr. Ostroski married Miss Amelia Harris of San Francisco in 1875.

RAPHAEL PEIXOTTO

AMONG the local workers in the field of religion and education, none was more prominent in his time or held in greater esteem than Raphael Peixotto.

Raphael Peixotto was born September 1, 1837, in Willoughby, Ohio, where his father, Dr. D. L. M. Peixotto, was at the time a practicing physician. The Peixottos are an old family of Spanish Jewish extraction, whose descent can be traced to the expulsion of the Jews from Spain in 1492. In or about 1599 Moses Peixotto came to Holland, escaping from Portugal under tragic circumstances, and settled as a merchant in Amsterdam. His wife, Donna Esther Peixotto, died in 1616 and was buried in the then new cemetery at Ouderkerk. On the list of the married members of the great Portuguese Synagogue, at the time of its dedication in 1675, appear the names of the brothers, David and Joshia Coen Peixotto. At the beginning of the present century the family disappears from the register of the Dutch congregation, to reappear with renewed brilliancy on the records of American Jewish history. Moses Levi Maduro Peixotto, a merchant, left Holland shortly after 1800, and subsequently became minister of the Portuguese Jewish Congregation, Sherith Israel of New York City. His son, Daniel, commonly known as Dr. D. L. M. Peixotto, was born in Holland, but at a tender age was brought to this country, educated by a noble and highly cultured mother, and afterwards gained distinction as a physician, professor of medicine and author of many works. He died May 13, 1843, at the age of forty-three, leaving a large family to mourn his loss. Of Dr. Peixotto's sons, Benjamin F. is perhaps the best known. This eminent scion of an ancient house has, upon American soil, verified the ancient devotion of his family to Judaism, and his history is too well known to be



Raphael Peixotto

here elaborated. His younger brother, Raphael, the subject of this sketch, was six years old when his father died, and the contracted fortunes of the family did not then enable him to receive any but a common school education. The Peixotto orphans had many friends, among them a great-souled, highly cultured gentlewoman, whose name is synonymous with most loving deeds, and who took the growing lads under her protection thus enabling them to reach man's estate with honor to the ancient family name. Raphael Peixotto devoted himself to the mercantile profession, was married in New York in 1863 by the late Isaac Lesser and Jacques J. Lyons to Miss

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Myrtilla J. Davis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Davis, and in 1869 came to California to build up an honored position in the nascent Pacific Commonwealth. From that time on Mr. Peixotto steadily devoted himself to the improvement of the San Francisco community. Naturally of a retiring disposition, fond of leisure and literature, his natural gifts and fondness of educational pursuits were readily recognized in a community at that time not any too rich in workers.

As president of Temple Emanu-El he rendered the cause of Israel distinguished service and there are hundreds now grown-up men and women prominent in every walk of life who, while pupils of Emanu-El's Sunday school still remember his charming yet sensible little talks to the children of the school.

Raphael Peixotto was a man of studious habits and of loving character. The late Rev. Dr. Jacob Voorsanger used to say of him that "he was a merchant by day and a student by night." He passed away May 22, 1905, survived by his wife (since gone to her reward) and his children, Edgar, Ernest, Sydney, Eustace and Dr. Jessica Peixotto, the latter a professor at the University of California and one of the most distinguished Jewish women the West has yet produced.

SAMUEL PEYSER

SAMUEL PEYSER, who was educated to become rabbi, came from Germany, his birthplace, and settled in Virginia City, Nev., in the early fifties. Ill health compelled him to leave that community and he moved to Susanville, Cal., about the year 1857. Here he established a mercantile business and also developed other interests in that section of the State. Although a keen business man, he was too lenient in his business relations and trusted everybody. He retired from active business in 1890.

Being a man of religious tendencies his influence was very great, and he accomplished much good. He was much interested in all Jewish affairs, and during the holidays he acted as rabbi for the Jewish community.

He married his wife (Miss Dora Sowloski) in Boston. Mr. Peyser came alone to Virginia City and when he was well-established, his wife followed. She died in 1892 and of their five children



Samuel Peyser

three survive, David Peyser, Mrs. A. Bieder and A. L. Peyser.

Mr. Peyser was a benevolent man and always headed the list for any donations for whatever cause. He died in San Francisco in 1905 at the age of seventy-four. He was a member of the Odd Fellows.

JULIUS PLATSHEK

THE time and place of Julius Platshek's birth was October 18, 1833, Schwersenz, West Prussia. He was educated in Germany and for some time was engaged in business there. Being the sole support of his mother he felt that he would like to accomplish more than he was able to do in his native land, so hearing of the opportunities in America he decided to expatriate himself. In 1850 he landed in New York, where he remained for three years, then filled with the pioneering spirit he came

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West with the great tide of immigrants that flowed into California and its gold fields. The journey was via the Isthmus of Panama, and after many hardships this ambitious young man arrived at his destination. Before many days he had secured a position as clerk, which he held until he bettered himself by going into the clothing business. This enterprise he carried on successfully for a number of years. Real estate and its possibilities interested him to such a degree that he spent much of his time learning the



Julius Platshek

business from every angle. He became one of the best informed men on this subject in the West and up until the time of his death established real estate brokers came to consult him.

Mr. Platshek continued in his original business until 1870, when he made a change into the wool business under the name of Platshek & Harris, wool, hides and skins. Mr. Platshek was enabled to retire in 1905 a wealthy man, and from that time on he traveled extensively in Europe.

For many years Mr. Platshek was a member of Temple Emanu-El, grand trustee and grand treasurer of the Grand Lodge of the I. O. B. B. for ten years. His vast knowledge of real estate and finance was of great value to the institution with which he was associated.

He was a prominent member of Fidelity Lodge, F. & A. M., a member of the Real Estate Exchange of San Francisco, of the I. O. O. F. and of many Jewish organizations.

At one time Mr. Platshek was an ardent Democrat, but changed over to the Republican party because of the tariff question. He was a candidate for supervisor at one time. Being a man of charitable inclinations he was greatly interested in the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. He was a man of the highest integrity.

In 1859 Julius Platshek was married to Miss Lena Rich, a native of his own town, and to them two children were born, M. J. Platshek, a prominent attorney of San Francisco survives. Mr. Platshek died on November 3, 1907.

EMANUEL RAAS

THE many French organizations of San Francisco owe to Emanuel Raas a great debt of gratitude for, through his unceasing labors, his fidelity and encouragement, they reached the prominence they hold today. The French Hospital had the distinction of his presidency. He was also one of the founders of that noble institution. The League Nationale Francaise, and the French Library revere his memory as their president and counsellor. In fact, all French societies bear the impress of his guiding hand. His heart and soul were always ready to serve his brethren from the motherland. He was equally interested in Jewish charities, and held offices in many of them. Mr. Raas was a member of the Ohabai Shalome Congregation and a member of the I. O. B. B. He was also a past master of the Masonic order. Mount Zion Hospital numbered him as its efficient vice-president and one of its founders.

Emanuel Raas was born in 1838 in Strassburg, France. His education was

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received there and at the age of thirteen when he moved to Paris he began his business career. In 1860 he came to the United States, going to Galveston, Tex., a year later. He remained but a few months in the South, and then moved to San Francisco. Before settling permanently in San Francisco Mr. Raas lived for a few years in Northern Oregon. California appealed more strongly



Emanuel Raas

to him, however, and when he took up his residence here, he established the wholesale woolen house of E. Raas & Co. This business grew to such proportions and he was so successful in handling it that he was enabled to retire from active work in 1892.

Miss Ernestine Blum of San Francisco became his wife in 1869, and their children are: Alfred E. Raas, Mrs. Henry Gundelfinger of Fresno, Charles Raas and Mrs. LeRoy Schlessinger. Mrs. Raas, who took an equal interest in all Jewish and French matters, and who was such an ideal mate to her husband, died in 1901. She was noted for her works of charity.

A great-hearted man was Emanuel Raas; true and unswerving in his fidelity to his friends and those dear to him. His demise occurred January 25, 1916.

HEYMAN RICH

WHEN Heyman Rich passed to the Great Beyond on the 25th of February, 1909, there was lost to the Bay region of California a good man. His goodness consisted of many things. His works of charity, his teachings by precept and example and his influence for good wherever he went will long be felt in the community in which he lived.

He was born in Krosnowitz, Poland, May 2, 1835. His education was received in the Hebrew schools of that country. So faithfully did he apply himself to his studies that he became perfected in both Hebrew and German languages, and became a teacher of those two subjects. Later when he moved to Germany he taught school in Hamburg.

When Mr. Rich came to California via



Heyman Rich

the Isthmus, he went direct to a Jewish settlement in San Jose. This was in 1850. Here he engaged in the clothing business for many years. Ill health caused his removal to San Francisco in 1900.

For many years Heyman Rich was rabbi of the San Jose Congregation. As long as he lived there he assisted in the services. He always took an active interest in all communal and charitable af-

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fairs. Rabbis from many parts of the country considered him a wonderful Talmudic scholar, and he was reputed a great reader. The various organizations of which he was a member were the I. O. B. B., I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W., and the Knights of Honor.

Mr. Rich married Miss Ernestine Hirschberg of San Jose in May, 1865. The following children were born to them: Samuel H., Mrs. M. L. Levy, Sophie, Josye, Eugene J. and Arthur M.

MOSES ROSENBAUM

A HIGHLY successful business man, a man of noble character, a charitable man, a man of parts—this was Moses Rosenbaum. When he passed



Moses Rosenbaum

away in San Francisco on the 14th of November, 1891, many relatives, friends and acquaintances sincerely mourned his loss.

Westphalia, Germany, was his birthplace and the date was July 1, 1825. His early schooling was obtained in the village schools in his native home. At the age of thirteen years he came to America and it was not until the year of 1850 that he became a resident of California.

Moses Rosenbaum was a self-made man. Through his untiring efforts and his innate business ability he succeeded where others would have failed. Together with his brother and Joseph Brandenstein he established the firm of A. S. Rosenbaum & Co., which dealt in tobacco. This business developed to a very large degree, in fact it became the largest of its kind in the West. When Mr. Rosenbaum retired from business in 1877 the firm dissolved.

At one time Mr. Rosenbaum took an active interest in politics and his ability was proven when he became the secretary of the Republican State Central Committee. He was an exempt fireman, a member of the Howard No. 3 Fire Company.

He was also a member in high standing of Temple Emanu-El and of many Jewish organizations. He was a Thirty-second Degree Mason. Mr. Rosenbaum was married to Miss Bertha Kohlberg April 18, 1854. To them were born the following children: Virginia Strassburger, Julia Strassburger, Samuel M. Rosenbaum, Albert M. Rosenbaum and Charles W. Rosenbaum.

SIGMUND D. ROSENBAUM

SIGMUND D. ROSENBAUM was a native of Bavaria, and born in the year 1841. He lived his life from the age of thirteen in the United States, but returned to his native land to die, his demise occurring in Berlin, April 17, 1908.

From a poor lad he worked his way up the ladder of fame and fortune until he became a capitalist. With help from no one he made his entire fortune single-handed. He lived in New York and attended night school until he was eighteen years of age, being employed during the day.

From that time until he was thirty he knew nothing but hard continuous work, but at last his efforts were rewarded and he was enabled to establish the wholesale dry goods firm of Rosenbaum & Fried-

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man in San Francisco. He attended to the interests of the firm in New York, visiting San Francisco each year. Many trips were also made to Europe.

In 1888 he married Miss Emma Fleishhacker of San Francisco. Mr. Rosenbaum was a very charitable man, not only giving in money but his personal attention and valuable time. He was a valued member of New York



Sigmund D. Rosenbaum

and San Francisco charitable organizations. In New York his most intimate friend was Prof. Felix Adler. Friends spoke of Sigmund Rosenbaum as being Prof. Adler's right-hand man.

He was a man of prominence and high social standing, a brilliant character, with musical tastes and a love for art. He was a known art critic. Mr. Rosenbaum was a man with many staunch, true friends. He was the kind of man that made the name of the Jew represent the loftiest ideals and set a high standard for future generations.

SAMUEL W. ROSENSTOCK

SAMUEL W. ROSENSTOCK was born in Bavaria February 25, 1832. He was educated in the schools of Bavaria and came to the United States with his father at the age of sixteen and settled in Baltimore, Maryland, where he also attended school. For a short period he was in business with his father there. In 1850 he came to San Francisco, where he was in business subsequently forming the firm of Rosenstock & Price, wholesale boots and shoes. He lived in New York and Boston where he attended to the eastern end of the business for the firm. He returned to San Francisco in 1872 and when Mr. Price retired from the firm the firm name was changed to Rosenstock & Co. This firm continued for a number of years, after which it was dissolved and Mr. Rosenstock retired and devoted his time to charities. His special interests were the Pacific Hebrew Orphan Asylum, the Old People's Home and the Eureka Benevolent Society. He



Samuel W. Rosenstock

was trustee of the Pacific Hebrew Orphan Asylum and vice-president of that organization at the time of his death, which occurred on the 1st of April, 1902. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Eureka Benevolent Society in 1859 and again from 1889 to 1891, and from 1893 up to the time of his death in 1902. He was also a member of the board of directors of Temple Emanu-El.

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Samuel W. Rosenstock was one of the broadest minded men from a charitable standpoint as his will testifies, for no charity was overlooked. All charities, regardless of creed were remembered by him. His integrity was unquestioned and his kindness never doubted. He was a man of gentle character, thoughtless of himself, with ever a kind word and a good deed for his fellow-men. He was a man of culture and refinement, and an ideal type of a Jew—one of which the race is proud. He was married in New York to Miss Sarah Leventritt of South Carolina, who survives him. One daughter (Hilda), Mrs. J. R. K. Nuttall, was born to them.

MEYER RUEF

ALSACE, France, was the birthplace of Meyer Ruef in 1835. In his native country he received a very good education. He served in the army his allotted time, and when he married Miss Alice Adele Hirsch in 1862 the spirit of emigration overtook the young couple and the following year they made the voyage to the United States. California was their ultimate destination and in due course of time they arrived in San Francisco via the Isthmus.

The "City of Strassburg," a dry goods store, was established which continued for many years in prosperity. When he retired from that firm he engaged in the real estate business until he ceased from active life in 1890 to enjoy the fruits of his labor.

Meyer Ruef was an amiable man, sympathetic and scrupulously honest. He was an honored and welcomed member in a number of societies and fraternal orders, among them the I. O. O. F., a delegate to the grand lodge several times, a director of the French Hospital for a number of years, a member of the Bush Street Temple and of the Eureka Benevolent Society.

His family life was very happy, he and his beloved wife in the fifty-two years of their married life were never separated from each other for twenty-four hours. To their children they gave the best education that his means could afford. Mr. Ruef was a great lover of literature, and a constant reader in English, French and German. At his beautiful home on Pierce street, where he lived with great enjoyment, he had the only producing orchard in San Francisco. He passed away in December, 1914, survived by his wife and three children, Abraham, Henrietta and Louise.

LIPPMAN SACHS

THE world of religion, philanthropy and education no less than the business world sustained a severe loss when the subject of this sketch passed



Lippman Sachs

away. Lippman Sachs' career in California from the time when as a young man he emigrated to this State from Germany until his demise was a shining example of intelligent industry, uprightness of character and honorable endeavor. Success never turned his head. "Lip," as he was fondly called by his numerous friends and associates,

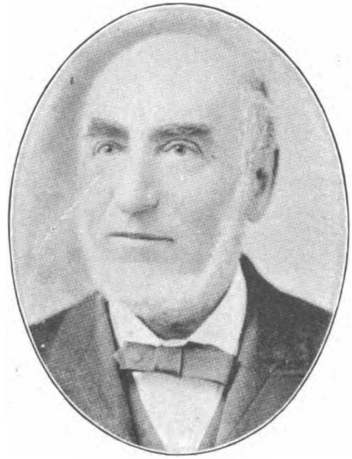
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was ever simple and unassuming in his intercourse with the world.

As president of Congregation Emanu-El, the Eureka Benevolent Society and an active supporter of numerous philanthropic organizations, he rendered distinguished services. In public life, he made his influence felt, especially as a supervisor under Mayor Edward R. Taylor. He was one of the most esteemed members of the first San Francisco Freeholders' Convention. Mr. Sachs built up large business enterprises. In 1865 he came to San Francisco and became a member of the firm of Schweitzer, Sachs & Co., wholesale dry goods. The name of the firm was afterwards changed to that of Sachs Bros. He was a kind and gentle soul, and had a good word for everybody. He was a Mason in high standing and supported all the Jewish charitable organizations. "Lip" Sachs died June 12, 1912, at the age of seventy-four, survived by his wife, Mrs. Mary (Libermuth) Sachs and his three children, Mrs. Belle Heller, Mrs. Albert Baruch and Amson Sachs.

LOUIS SACHS

AMONG the early presidents of Temple Emanu-El, who labored so loyally and energetically in its cause, Louis Sachs occupies a conspicuous position. Born in Bavaria, Germany, September 19, 1820, Mr. Sachs, in 1853, joined the men of courage and enterprise who were making history in California. As a merchant and a man of affairs he enjoyed a reputation for honesty and personal rectitude second to none in the community he helped to build up. Always interested in the well-being of Judaism, he became president of Temple Emanu-El in 1862, serving the institution until 1866 with an intelligence and devotion that endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. He lived to see the congregation completely out of debt and to rejoice in the admission of a new generation to the usefulness of membership. Though pre-eminently a man of peace and retiring disposition, he was nevertheless an intelligent participant in public affairs. He served one term as a member of the board of



Louis Sachs

regents of the University of California and was honored by his colleagues for his sagacity and sound judgment. He died at the age of seventy, much lamented and regretted. Louis Sachs was the father of Sanford Sachs, the well-known capitalist and real estate operator.

MAX SALZMAN

FABIAN and Dora Littwitz Salzman were the parents of Max Salzman. He was born in Germany on January 17, 1859. In the year 1882 he emigrated to the United States and lived for one year in Stanton, Mich. The following year he moved to Holbrook, Ariz., and went into business there for a short time, and from that point he moved to Springerville. Here he engaged in business and acted as justice of the peace of Apache county. Subsequently he moved to Flagstaff, Ariz., where he established a mercantile business. In 1894 he moved

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to Williams, Ariz., where he took up his residence, engaging in the mercantile business until his departure for Los Angeles, Cal., in 1903. In December 17, 1883, he married Miss Natalie Schramm at Springerville, Ariz. Their son, Maurice, is an attorney in Los Angeles.

During the years spent at Williams, Ariz., his business operations were extensive. He was one of the prime factors



Max Salzman

in the building of the Grand Canyon Railroad from Williams to the Grand Canyon of Arizona. At this time he operated simultaneously stores at Maine, Williams, Ashfork and Seligman. Max Salzman was the first person in the United States to engage actively in the effort of drawing the Government's attention to the necessity of conserving the natural resources of the country. He spent time, energy and money in the work that has since grown to such great proportions. No man in the whole of the United States was more eagerly interested in this than was Max Salzman, and his name should be blazoned in high places that due credit be given his memory.

In the mercantile world his reputation for integrity was of the highest. It was often said that Max Salzman had the West's characteristic kind of honesty that could "Look every man square in the eye." His disposition was kind and gentle. As a devoted husband and a loving, indulgent father his equal was hard to find. Everyone who came in contact with this sweet-spirited man were made all the better for it, and the friends he made and kept were legion.

His demise occurred July 8, 1915, at Detroit, Mich., where he had gone for a short visit.

He was a member of Los Angeles Lodge, No. 487, I. O. B. B., and Masonic bodies Scottish Rite, Thirtieth Degree.

LOUIS SAMTER

A FRIEND once said of Louis Samter that his greatest characteristics were gentleness, real kindness and a desire to do charity without ostentation



Louis Samter

Everything he did was done quietly but with force behind it.

Prussia, which was the birthplace of so many of the prominent Jewish citizens of California, also claimed Louis Samter as one of her sons. He was born in 1854 and passed away in 1908. Miss Hannah Fisher of St. Louis became his

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bride in 1873 and to them were born one daughter, Florence, and three sons, Samuel L., Leonard O. and Maurice L. Mrs. Samter died in 1910.

Louis Samter came to the United States while he was still a boy, settling in St. Louis, Missouri, where he entered a business career. He and his brother built up a large wholesale clothing business. They continued in this until the year 1888, when Louis decided to move to Memphis, Tenn. In 1899 the family came West and settled in San Francisco. Mr. Samter and his growing sons then established a manufacturing business under the firm name of L. Samter & Sons. This developed rapidly into a very lucrative enterprise, for Mr. Samter was a careful, conservative man in all his dealings. Outside interests increased in the same ratio, as a result of the judicious and rational methods he employed.

Louis Samter belonged to the Jewish congregations of St. Louis and Memphis, Tenn., during his residence there, and he was also a member of Temple Emanu-El, San Francisco, the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, Free Sons of Israel, Knights of Pythias and the Knights of Honor. All bore the revered name of Louis Samter on their honor role.

DAVID SAMUELS

DAVID SAMUELS was born December 26, 1832, in Germany. His early education was obtained in the land of his birth. At the age of thirteen he came to America and went to New Orleans where he lived for a short period. New York was his next place of residence and it was here he married Miss Mathilda Freund in May, 1863. David Samuels and his wife were blessed with eight children, all of whom are living. Their names are: Mrs. S. Hausman, Mrs. J. M. Willard, Mrs. I. S. Foorman, Mrs. A. L. Fisher, J. L. Samuels, M. B. Samuels, A. M. Samuels and L. T. Samuels.

In 1850 Mr. Samuels came to San Francisco. He founded a great dry goods firm known far and wide as "Samuel's Lace House." One of his many admirable traits was his wonderful kindness to everyone with whom he came in contact. His employes worshipped him



David Samuels

and, although he avoided publicity in all his acts of charity, he was known by many for the help he had given.

Mr. Samuels was a Mason and a member of Temple Emanu-El. His demise occurred July 3, 1907.

SIMON SCHEELINE

SIMON SCHEELINE will be long remembered by a host of relatives, friends and acquaintances throughout the State of California for his many good traits of character, but chiefly because of his happy, sunny disposition. Everyone who knew him loved him. He was kind, generous and whole-hearted, always the same, ever ready to rejoice with one's good fortune and to grieve with his friends in their time of sorrow.

He was born in 1840 in Bavaria, and received his education in Germany. At the age of fourteen he came to the United States and settled in Gibsonville, Sierra county, Cal. In 1871 he returned

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to New York to marry Miss Henrietta Heydecker and brought her back to the Golden West, where he was associated in business with his brother Nathan.

A few years later they moved to Summit, Plumas county, and opened up a store there. At one time he and his brother operated three stores. In 1875 Mr. Scheeline came to San Francisco



Simon Scheeline

with his family, and the following year with Adolph Roos and Joseph Roth founded the firm of Roth & Co., wholesale liquors. He developed this business to a great extent, and remained actively engaged in it up to the time of his death. Much travel was necessary to extend the firm's business, and everywhere he went he made many friends.

Mr. Scheeline was a member of Temple Emanu-El and the Masonic order, the Argonaut Club and at one time a member of the Concordia Club. The many Jewish charities which abound in San Francisco all had the name of Simon Scheeline enrolled as a member.

Mrs. Scheeline is still living, and of the seven children born to them the following five survive: Edwin S. Scheeline, Mrs. Sam Hirschfelder, Lester Scheeline, Harold Scheeline and Mrs. Leland Rosener.

Simon Scheeline passed away in 1901.

BENJAMIN SCHLOSS

HE was kind to every one. What more need be said of one than this? To have been kind was greater than to have had it said he had great riches. This gentle, sympathetic, warm-hearted, Benjamin Schloss was a native of Reckendorf, Germany, and born September 21, 1829.

He received an excellent education and was well equipped for the battles of life when he came to the United States. His business career began in the employ of his brothers, Phil and Moses, the firm name being Schloss Bros., importers, of Albany, New York. He came to California later and remained a short time in San Francisco. From 1862 to 1864 he was in business in Victoria, B. C. After that year he lived in the East until 1877, then removed to San Francisco and remained there, engaging in the insur-



Benjamin Schloss

ance brokerage business until the time of his death.

Miss Josephine Cerf of Cincinnati became the wife of Benjamin Schloss September 5, 1855, and bore him seven children, the names of those surviving being as follows: Mrs. Theodore Rothschild of San Francisco and Leonard B. Schloss of Washington, D. C.

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Mr. Schloss, whose demise occurred November 14, 1913, was one of the original members of Temple Emanu-El, one of the founders of the Pacific Hebrew Orphans' Home, and at one time president of the Eureka Benevolent Society. He was the only honorary member of the last named society. Upon Dr. Elkan Cohn's arrival in San Francisco, Mr. Schloss was one of the committee to welcome him. Fraternal orders of which he was an honored member were the Masonic, the Free Sons of Israel and the Knights of Honor. His charities were many and he always evinced interest in Jewish affairs.

ABRAHAM SCHWABACHER

ABRAHAM SCHWABACHER was born in Zirndorf, Bavaria, Germany. He came to the United States as a young man and soon after located in Washington Territory where he established a store in Walla Walla, in 1861. Later he established a chain of stores in Washington together with his brothers, Louis and Sigmund. The firm of Schwabacher Brothers was formed, and this firm has since been known from one end of the United States to the other as one of the strong mercantile firms of the West. Its success was largely due to the combined efforts of the three brothers, who stood together. Subsequently, they moved to California, still retaining their interests in Washington, and established a milling business. Abraham Schwabacher was one of the best-known men and enjoyed the affection and esteem of all classes. His success in life did not affect his modest demeanor and simple manners. He was charitable to a fault and actively connected with many benevolent associations in California and Washington. He was a director of Temple Emanu-El at one time and also a director of the Eureka Benevolent Society. He was a shrewd business man, conservative in his relations with others and had high standards, which he lived up to. In 1861 he married Miss Sarah Lehrberger in Portland, Ore., and children born to them are: Louis A., Jennie Rosenbaum, Mina Eckstein, Samuel I. and Edgar B.



Abraham Schwabacher

Abraham Schwabacher's demise occurred on the seventh day of September, 1909.

LUDWIG SCHWABACHER

THE life of successful men is often characterized by a superior attitude towards those whose limited capabilities did not bring the reward hoped for. Ludwig Schwabacher, the subject of this sketch, was singularly free from the pretensions and ostentation often found in men who have succeeded in life.

He was born in Offenbach, Germany, in 1847. Being possessed of a first-class education and the determination to make the most of his opportunities, he located in California in the early '70's. He soon found an outlet for his youthful energies by identifying himself with commercial enterprises of importance. He was vice-president and general manager of the Crown Colum-

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bia Pulp & Paper Company, with mills in Oregon. He became a director of the Floriston Pulp & Paper Company; one of the largest stockholders of the Great Western Power Company; director of the City Electric Company, Paraffine Paint Company, Truckee River General Electric Company and was interested in many other enterprises of great industrial and financial importance. His sagacity and business



Ludwig Schwabacher

acumen were greatly admired by his associates, while his humblest employe often turned to him for counsel in their private affairs with the utmost confidence. In the domestic, social and charitable phases of his life he was equally kind, thoughtful and modest. He was a valued member of Congregation Emanu-El and gave unstinted support to all the Jewish charitable institutions. His attitude towards the poor and needy was one of sympathetic solicitude and he gave and helped the worthy with truly Jewish liberality and without ostentation. Among men of affairs he occupied a distinguished position and was often consulted by them on account of his splendid executive ability.

Ludwig Schwabacher married Miss Carrie Fleishhacker, daughter of the late Aaron Fleishhacker of San Francisco, in 1882. His wife survives him, as well as his two sons, James H. and Albert. He died January 27, 1912.

JACOB SCHWEITZER

TO Joseph and Rachel Auerbach Schweitzer, in Altdorf, Germany, in 1833, was born a son whom they named Jacob. They were able to give him an excellent education and properly equip him for the battle of life. When Jacob was fifteen he came to the United States, and for a short time resided in New York, and later in Eastern Pennsylvania.

In about 1852 he drifted with the long line of gold-seekers to California. He established himself in business at Comanche Camp, in the mining dis-



Jacob Schweitzer

trict. As the tide turned he moved to Windsor, and finally in 1869, he went to San Francisco, where with Leon Blum and Isaac Levy he established a wholesale butcher business, which was very successful.

He was married in New York, and was the father of eight children, all of whom survive.

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Mr. Schweitzer was a member of the Congregation Emanu-El, and of several Jewish charitable organizations. His deeds of charity and kindness were done in such a quiet way that none but the recipient knew of his goodness. The young people of his acquaintance loved him and he made many friends because of his happy, jovial disposition. He was a member of the Masonic bodies, and one of the builders of the Concordia Club.

Mr. Schweitzer's death occurred in 1898.

JACOB H. SELLER

THE world often attributes certain characteristics to the members of the "House of Israel," which are not always founded on facts. It can not be gainsaid, however, that a love for education is probably more strongly developed among Jews than among other races. Jacob H. Seller was an instance in point. One of the first things that he did when prosperity crowned his efforts was to take his children to Europe with a view of furnishing them with every possible opportunity for an education. That he has been eminently successful in this regard is evidenced by the fact that his nine surviving children are splendid exemplars of cultured and refined men and women.

Jacob Seller was born in 1825 in Bavaria, Germany, and after moving to the United States as a young man, he resided in the East for some time. Later he located on the Pacific Coast and established in Portland, Ore., with his brother, Joe Seller, a wholesale dry goods business. Subsequently he moved to San Francisco, where, with his brother and E. L. Goldstein, he established a wholesale grocery business.

When his children grew old enough he disposed of his interests and took his family to Europe. Twelve years later Mr. Seller returned to San Francisco, where he spent his remaining years assisting in the growing business interests of his sons. All his leisure time was devoted to philanthropic work. He was one of the organizers of Congregation Emanu-El, and both Mrs. Seller and himself took an active part in raising funds for the temple. He not only liberally supported the Eureka Benevolent Society, First Hebrew Benevolent Society, Pacific Hebrew Orphan Asylum and other Jewish charities with his money, but he



Jacob H. Seller

rendered these institutions personal service, which enhanced their material welfare to an appreciable extent. He was a respected member of the Masonic Order, and was ever active in movements for the uplift of his fellows.

Jacob H. Seller married Miss Sophie Kahn in Bavaria. Of their ten children the following survive: Frederick, Henry, Mrs. Minnie Weil, Mrs. Adele Feigenbaum, Sanford Elkan, Estelle, Mrs. Morris Frank, Arthur and Mrs. Florence Levy.

He died May 21, 1904, at the ripe old age of seventy-nine.

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SIMON SILVERBERG

ONE remark which was often on his lips marks the character of Simon Silverberg: "I would rather put something into some one else's pocket than keep it in my own."

This unselfishness, together with his devotion to his family, to his religion



Simon Silverberg

and to many organizations of charity, surely won for him a place among the righteous.

Simon Silverberg was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1832, emigrated to the United States in 1849, and came to California, settling in San Francisco in 1852. He was married to Miss Jeanette Bachman in 1860, and the following children were born to them: Joseph Silverberg, Mrs. Maurice Schweitzer, Mrs. J. J. Mack (deceased), Arthur Silverberg, Mrs. Meiner, Dr. Melville Silverberg and Irvin Silverberg.

His education, begun in Germany, was augmented by deep reading and study all through his life. He gained renown by his public speaking.

When Simon Silverberg came to the West, he spent some time in the mining district of the Frazier River country. After locating in San Francisco he established himself in the wholesale butcher business, and continued in it until his retirement in 1900. A number of other interests in Arizona brought him valuable returns. Mr. Silverberg was successful because of his ambition. He conscientiously devoted his whole time and energy to whatever was entrusted to him.

His public spirit placed him at the head of whatever organization he became a member of. He was a charter member of Temple Emanu-El, a charter member of Mount Zion Hospital, and active in the management of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the Masonic order, and was ever active in nevolent Society. His demise occurred in October, 1905.

EPHRAIM SIMON

EPHRAIM SIMON was born in Germany in 1837. As a very young boy he emigrated to America and in the course of time reached Cali-



Ephraim Simon

fornia, and settled in the La Grange country, near Merced. His first venture into the business world was merchandising. In his travels about the country he was enabled to purchase

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choice pieces of land here and there. Around Fresno, especially, he made excellent selections.

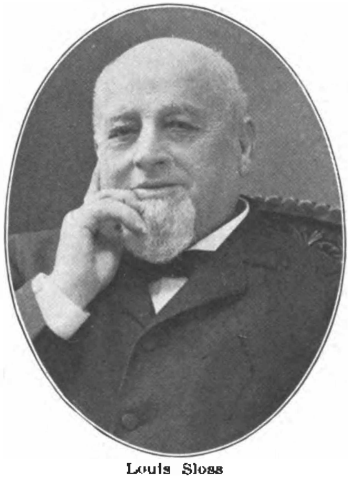
Retaining his interests in the interior, he moved to San Francisco and became the senior member of the wool and commission firm of Simon & Manasse, and was in this business until death called him in 1908.

Mr. Simon's business success was little short of wonderful. His affability, sense of justice and honor, won him many friends, and his works of charity placed him in high esteem by all who knew of him. He was married in 1873 to Miss Esther Seeligsohn in San Francisco, and to them were born the following children: Julian E., Dr. Martin E. and Blanche.

LOUIS SLOSS

THE life record of a pure man not only deserves publication, but a chronicle of its details is a paramount duty. Youth needs examples to form its character, and the story of Louis Sloss furnishes just such an example. Strength of character is inherent, but circumstances may bring out latent force, an illustration of which we have in the record of the builders of our California commonwealth. The early chapters of that illustrious story indicate the great potency, the still greater possibilities of the men who created the fairest of States on the Pacific Slope. Massed together from all parts of the world, the labors of each man were typical of the energies of his race, and Providence seemed to have brought together the best elements of every nation. Among the foremost representatives of the German-Jewish element that contributed so materially to the upbuilding of California and her varied industries, we place the name of the founder of the Alaska Commercial Company, Louis Sloss, a citizen whose life presents many sides of study and whose example has been an inspiration to the young men of San Francisco and the Coast.

Louis Sloss was of German extraction. Born July 13, 1823, in the village of Untereisenheim, near Wurzberg, in Bavaria, he spent the greater part of his busy life in the United States. The youngest of a family of five children, two brothers and three sisters, he suffered the misfortune of losing his father at the tender age of four, and his mother when he was but ten years old. The Sloss family shared all the hardships of the Jewish villagers of Bavaria, which



Louis Sloss

country kept the restriction laws against the Jews on its statutes until 1848. Still, the Sloss family found no difficulty in obtaining a good grammar school education, which was satisfactorily complemented by religious teachings. Leaving the grammar school, Louis Sloss was compelled to strike out for himself. His parents had left him nothing, and he and his elder brother had virtually no one to whom they could look for support or guidance. He became a clerk in a country store, and eked out an existence until the forces inherent in him prompted him to seek a happier life and better fortune in the New Country.

It is a subject of absorbing interest to

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students of history to ascertain, as far as possible, the reasons that prompted strong men like Louis Sloss to come to the United States. A man's success in life is not always the result of an accident or a concurrence of fortunate circumstances. Strength of character, the awakening of dormant energies, and the possession of civic virtues have much to do with it. A man's youth is generally the index to his future. What is of peculiar interest in determining the subtle influences that moved so intrepid a pioneer as Louis Sloss is the fact that, though but a mere stripling of twenty when he left Germany, he had already determined to be menial to no man, and no matter in how small a way, to be "his own boss." Such young strength, born of mental ruggedness and pertinacity, is apt to discern fortune at its flow, and make a bold strike for it. It works hardship at first, for fortune is both coy and fickle; but persistence, patience and love of honorable occupation will conquer her, if the champion be mentally endowed to enter the lists. The success of an honorable merchant like Louis Sloss lies then, not in the bold enterprises his business capacity enabled him to set on foot, but in the mental and moral make-up of the man himself; an endowment with qualities and characteristics absolutely necessary for the inauguration of great tasks. These qualities are born with us, and need opportunity for development.

Louis Sloss landed in the United States in 1845 and settled in Maxwell, Kentucky. The staid Kentucky town offered little inducement to his enterprising spirit, and accordingly he looked about for more favorable opportunities. Attracted by reports from the gold country, he crossed the plains on horseback in 1849, his companions being Dr. Macdonald and the late Judge Swift. Mr. Sloss located in Sacramento, then the principal center of the new mining interests, and with Simon Greenwald, one of his lifelong partners, established the mercantile house of Louis Sloss & Co. Sacramento was then virtually the principal town in the State, and men gathered there from whose ranks graduated the State's illustrious citizens. Among them the subject of this sketch occupied a conspicuous position, not only as a progressive merchant, but as an exponent of that citizenship that since then has made the name of Louis Sloss honored in California. In 1851 Lewis Gerstle joined the partners and the fortunes of the house grew apace. Mr. Sloss, always an ardent Israelite, gifted with an insight into the forces that should move his religion and race to high places of honor and usefulness, became the Parnass of the new Jewish congregation of Sacramento, a position he soon resigned because of the growing demands on his time and energy. In 1860 the firm moved to San Francisco, and from that time dates its eminent position among the mercantile houses of the United States. In 1868 the Alaska Commercial Company was organized, and its stupendous business transactions, ramifying throughout the world, can find no place in this personal sketch, which is designed to do honor to the man and citizen rather than to the merchant.

Louis Sloss exhibited a fondness for politics in the best sense of the word. His political creed stood on the highest plane of honorable citizenship. Duty to God and country meant the same thing to him. Louis Sloss never cared for and never occupied a political office, except in the national campaign of 1868, when he was an elector on the national Republican ticket, which resulted in the seating of General Grant in the presidential chair. The only semi-public office Mr. Sloss held was that of treasurer of the University of California. When the Society of California Pioneers organized, Mr. Sloss was one of its founders, and subsequently became its president. That position alone explains the

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judgment of his contemporaries regarding his career.

There is no better instance amongst us of a life, the harmony of which was so conspicuous. His character was molded in a heroic cast. He was preeminently a man to look up to, to learn from, to ask advice of, and yet there was no more modest, humble, or unostentatious man in San Francisco than the president of the great Alaska Commercial Company.

Louis Sloss was married in Philadelphia, in July, 1855, to Miss Sarah Greenebaum, and to them were born five children, Mrs. E. R. Lilienthal, Leon, Louis, Joseph and Judge M. C. Sloss.

During his life he was connected with many public, civic and charitable organizations, was one of the trustees of the public library, member of Temple Emanu-El and all the various Jewish organizations.

Louis Sloss died at his home in San Rafael June 4, 1902. With his death the community lamented the passing of one of California's noblest Jews.

ISRAEL SOLOMON

"THE good that men do lives after them"—so said the bard whose native land was also that of the subject of this sketch, Israel Solomon. In all truth this can be said of him as those who knew him well can testify.

Israel Solomon was born in London, England, December, 1811; the son of John Solomon, a prosperous English shipping merchant and trader. He received a thorough education, and being an only child, he was made much of by his parents, and when later he emigrated first to Australia and later to the United States, they were either with him or following close behind. In December, 1832, he was married in London to Miss Sarah Phillip. Shortly after this event he went to Australia, with which country his father was doing a great deal of business. His parents very shortly followed, and they remained in Sydney until 1849, when, hearing of the California gold rush he came to California, returning the following year for his family and a shipload of supplies consisting mainly of coal and miners' equipment and of cloth to be sold to the miners. So keen was his foresight that he brought also a house complete, which was taken down and re-erected in San Francisco on Montgomery and Pacific streets. He made several voyages to Australia, and subsequently his parents arrived here and son and father conducted their extensive business in San Francisco.

The early chapters of the illustrious



Israel Solomon

history of California indicate the great potency, the still greater possibilities of the men who created the fairest of States on the Pacific Slope. Massed together from all parts of the world, the labors of each man were typical of the energies of his race, and Providence seemed to have brought together the best elements of every nation. Among the foremost representatives of the British element that contributed to the building of this State, the name of Solomon is of the highest rank.

Mr. Solomon, a very ardent Jew,

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gifted with an insight into the forces that should move his religion and race to high places of honor and usefulness, was one of the organizers of Sherith Israel Congregation. He was the first Parnass' of that synagogue. He was intensely religious and took an active interest in all affairs Jewish.

Mr. Solomon during the whole of his honorable, useful life remained true to the aspirations of his early manhood. He was the highest type of a Jew; simple, unassuming, unpretentious.

Of his twelve children, eleven daughters and one son, six survive him.

Mr. Solomon died July, 1883, in San Francisco, in his seventy-second year. California made many men with sterling characters, but Israel Solomon helped to make California what she is today.

ADOLPH A. SON

HILDESHEIM, Hanover, Germany, was the birthplace of Adolph A. Son; the year of his birth, 1838. In 1853 he came to California via Nicaragua, where he opened a store and specialized on pipes and cigars. Being a keen and conscientious business man he prospered, and in 1863 was enabled to take a pleasure trip to Europe. Always alive to anything that would bring him advancement in his chosen line of work, he selected a large and choice stock of meerschaum pipes and sold them on his return to California. This was an excellent stroke of business and proved Adolph Son to be a man of extraordinary ability and foresight.

In 1865 he formed the firm of Son & Briggs. In 1878 Mr. Briggs retired from the business and his brother, Albert Son and his two brothers-in-law, A. and J. Spitz, were taken into the firm and it developed into large proportions, under the firm name of Son Bros & Co.

Mr. Son was educated in Bangor, Me., but was ready to grasp any knowledge which would benefit him in any way. Miss Annie Spitz became his wife July 13, 1870. At the time of his death, August 5, 1912, Adolph Son belonged to the Temple Emanu-El and various Jewish charitable organizations and clubs.

JACOB SPIEGL

JACOB SPIEGL was born on the second day of December, 1826, and his demise occurred in the year 1908. His early education was received in his birthplace, Bohemia. When he came to this country, in 1858, he engaged in the grocery business in New York until 1883, when he departed for the West to make it his future home. In 1883 in Portland, Ore., where he resided for seven years, he established the firm of J. Spiegl & Son, which continued with prosperity until his retirement from active business.

Miss Mary Klauber became his wife in June, 1860, and she survives him. In Portland Mr. Spiegl was a member of the Congregation Ohabai Shalome; he was also a member of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, and a Mason. When he resided in New York he was a prominent member of various Hebrew organizations, and when he moved to San Francisco, in 1903, he became a member of the Jewish charitable societies there. Mr. Spiegl had a large circle of friends, although he was a man of a retiring nature.

The children born to Jacob and Mary Spiegl are: L. M. Spiegl, Mrs. J. Fishel, Mrs. C. R. Levy, Portland; Mrs. H. E. Fraley, Reno; Mrs. Carl Kuhn, Reno; Mrs. E. L. Kohlberg, New York; Mrs. Morris Hardman, Seattle, and Mrs. Ben M. Litt of Panama.

ABRAHAM SPITZ

THE mercantile world in general, as well as a host of admirers and friends, keenly felt the loss of Abraham Spitz, who passed away June 4, 1916. He was born in Bangor, Maine, October 25, 1852. He gradu-

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ated from the Male Central High School of that city. In 1870 he came to California with his brother-in-law, the late Adolph A. Son, and settled in San Francisco and became associated with the well-known wholesale firm of Son Brothers & Co., which was founded in 1853. Later he became a member of that firm. Business sagacity and devotion to duty were fruitful of



Abraham Spitz

splendid results in his case. In 1906 he retired from active business, devoting his time to personal interests. He was a kindly soul and never was found wanting when appeals to his generosity on behalf of the sick and needy were made to him. He was a member of Congregation Emanu-El, a contributer to the Federation of Jewish Charities and actively supported many charitable organizations, regardless of religious creed. He was also a member of the Concordia Club. Abraham Spitz never married. At the time of his death he was the only surviving member of the old firm of which he was so valuable a part for a great many years.

JACOB SPITZ

JACOB SPITZ, the son of Hermann Spitz, was born in Bangor, Maine, in 1858. His father, at the time of his death was ninety-four years of age and was the oldest Mason in San Francisco. Jacob, too, became a Mason and was a valued member of Fidelity Lodge. He was also a member of Bay City Lodge, I. O. O. F., Travelers' Protective Association, Concordia Club and of the Federated Jewish Charities.

Mr. Spitz received his education in Baltimore, Maryland, and his first venture into business life was a clerkship in that city. When he came to California, at the age of seventeen, he became a member of the firm of Son Bros. & Co., wholesale notions, traveling for them for a number of years. As he



Jacob Spitz

prospered, he became interested in other lines, which brought him big rewards. Politics appealed to him, and California always had a strong advocate in Jacob Spitz. His death occurred on November 10, 1915.

SIGMUND STEINHART

SULZBACH, Bavaria, was the birthplace of Sigmund Steinhart in 1833. He was the son of Jacob Steinhart, a rich merchant and banker who resided there. His education, obtained in Germany, was of the best and when he came to the United States at the age of seventeen,

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he was well fitted for the business career which he eventually followed.

On his arrival he immediately went to live with his cousins, the Seligmans at Watertown, New York. When he came to California, in 1852, he went in business with his brother Frederick for a short time in Placerville (Hangtown). Later they established the wholesale dry goods house of Steinhart Brothers, which was a very large concern. Prosperity enabled Mr. Steinhart to retire and he



Sigmund Steinhart

spent his time in traveling.

In the sixties he returned to San Francisco and with Mr. Ehrlich established the mining brokerage business, which at that time was the largest business of its kind in San Francisco. He then became a member of the Stock Exchange. In the course of a few years he retired from business, but retained large interests in other activities in the city.

The Bohemian Club, of which he was a popular member, was his hobby. He also belonged to the Argonaut Club and Pacific Union Club and held memberships in several high-class clubs of New York City. Mr. Steinhart remained a bachelor.

It was always his pleasure to look after the comfort of others and his kindness and his fund of good cheer made him much sought after for his society and comradeship. He was a member of Temple Emanu-El and was charitable to a fault. He was known for his munificence to the poor, and was especially generous to old Californians. His charity, however, was given without ostentation. Mr. Steinhart's demise occurred in May, 1910.

His brother, Ignatz, the well-known San Francisco banker and philanthropist, survives him.

BERNARD ULMER STEINMAN

BERNARD ULMER STEINMAN was an American in all but birth. He lived in the United States from the time he was nine months old, having been brought over from Cologne, Germany, his birthplace, by his parents at that time. His education was entirely American; he made his for-



Bernard Ulmer Steinman

tune in America and his heart was wrapped up in the life and development of one of the biggest American States, "California." One might say that he was a Californian, for he was but eleven years old when he came from New York, by the way of Pan-

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ama, and settled in Sacramento. The year of his arrival was 1858, and he made the long journey alone.

It is needless to say that he saw and participated in many stirring events in those early days of California. Quick thought, quick determination and quick action were necessary, for only true metal showed itself and came to the front as indicative of the character behind it.

Friendships formed in his youth were only strengthened as the years rolled on and his unswerving loyalty to his friends was one of the noted traits of his character. Through the friendship of Governor Leland Stanford, whose attention he had drawn by his industrious ways and his wit, Bernard Steinman became a page in the State Legislature, and also through this noted man's friendship he became proprietor of the hotel and restaurant in the Southern Pacific depot at Sacramento. It was here by his attention to business and his honesty in dealing with the public that the foundation of his fortune was laid.

In 1877 Mr. Steinman married Miss Fanny Sachs of Cincinnati, and to them were born four children, three surviving: Irving Leland, Etta and Florence Lillian. He was a devoted father and husband, as he had been a faithful and loving son.

In 1883 he was elected supervisor of Sacramento county, and at another period was re-elected for four years. In 1891 he was elected president of the Sacramento Gas & Electric Company and as president of that corporation managed it successfully for a number of years, and finally sold it at a great profit to the stockholders. In 1892 he organized and was made president of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, and here, too, he exhibited his ability as a financier, placing that institution on a basis of lasting strength.

It was during the winter of 1894 that Mr. Steinman distinguished himself. As mayor of Sacramento he inaugurated the work of making permanent improvements within the city and helped the poor of that community in such a way that when the Nation was in financial straits, Sacramento knew no hardships of poverty.

Not alone was B. U. Steinman honored as mayor, as supervisor, bank president, president of the Sacramento Gas & Electric Company, as charter member of the largest and most influential club in town, of Temple Emanu-El, the Masonic orders and of the Federated Jewish Charities, but he was honored and loved by the people who knew him best, not because of his wealth and power, but because of the confidence cultivated through years of fidelity and years of unselfish devotion to the public's welfare. His demise occurred March 10, 1914.

DAVID STERN

WHEREVER the name of Levi Strauss is heard one also hears of David Stern. In relationship and in business they were, indeed, brothers, and one familiar with the commercial activities of these successful men realizes at once that their power for good lay in the fact that they were in harmony in all of their transactions.

David Stern arrived in California in 1851, having spent some years prior to his arrival here in merchandising in the Southern States. He was quick to see the possibilities for making a fortune in the Golden West and sent for his brother-in-law, Levi Strauss, who arrived post-haste.

Together they founded the wholesale business of Levi Strauss & Co., which has since stood the test of over half a century. The highest ideals of commercialism were held to with the natural result that these young men became prosperous and were in the lead of all firms of its kind in the West.

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It was not mere luck that they were so favored by the god of fortune—many hardships were encountered and obstacles surmounted in the process of growth. Keen sighted, cool-headed business ability was what accomplished the seemingly impossible, and David Stern and



David Stern

Levi Strauss earned every tittle of the increase which came to them. It was their reward for honest labor.

David Stern was born and educated in Bavaria and he was in his young manhood when he decided to leave the Old World with its long-established laws and customs, and cast his lot with the new with its untried possibilities and resources.

In 1850 Mr. Stern married Miss Fanny Strauss, who died in 1884. His sons, Jacob, Sigmund and Louis, now conduct the business of Levi Strauss & Co. He was a man generous and kind in his charities and a fine example for the youth of the West to pattern after. He was a member of Temple Emanu-El and also connected with all the Jewish organizations of charity. At the age of fifty-five he passed away, the time of his death being January, 1875.

JACOB STERN

BAVARIA, Germany, the country that has produced so many men and women distinguished in American Jewish life, was the birthplace of Jacob Stern in the year 1856. His early education was received abroad and at the age of eighteen (June, 1874) he came to the United States, locating in San Francisco. Shortly afterwards young Stern left for Nevada, where he accepted a position as clerk, returning later to the bay city. In 1886 he moved to Rio Vista, Cal., where he established the firm of J. Stern & Co., dealers in general merchandise and grain. This institution, at the head of which he remained until the time of his death (April 17, 1916), enjoys the confidence and respect of the community and adjoining cities in which it operates.



Jacob Stern

In 1897 Jacob Stern returned to San Francisco to make that city his residence, but retaining his interests in the Rio Vista enterprises. He was a large buyer of California lands and had numerous other interests. His activity, reliability and sterling worth endeared him to all with whom he had business relations. He was known as an ener-

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getic, yet kind and charitable man. He was a member of Temple Emanu-El, the Federation of Jewish Charities, Knights of Pythias, Concordia Club, and many other charitable and fraternal organizations.

Jacob Stern married in 1883 to Miss Hattie Wangenheim, daughter of Sol Wangenheim. His wife and three children, Newton W. Stern, Mrs. Walter J. Samson and Mrs. Harold M. Friesleben survive him.

MARCUS STONE

SACRAMENTO, California, was the birthplace of Marcus Stone, and June 30, 1862, was the date. When still a very small boy his family moved to San Francisco and his education was received in the public schools of that city. It fell to his lot when he was still quite young to be the main support of his family. This he did with cheerfulness and a stout heart.

Subsequently he engaged in the dairying business, and so successful was he in this particular line that he continued in it until his death in March of 1910. He also had a number of ranch interests in the San Joaquin valley.

Mr. Stone became the proprietor of the well-known Baldwin hotel in San Francisco and built up the business to a great degree. It was later destroyed by fire, after which Mr. Stone devoted his entire time to his large ranch interests.

In 1905 he was married to the beautiful Mrs. Frank. His death caused his many staunch friends to realize that they had indeed lost a true and valued friend. His charity and kindness of heart were always spoken of whenever the name of Marcus Stone was mentioned, and in all of the various Jewish charitable organizations of which he was a member his good work and good deeds will be long remembered.

LEVI STRAUSS

TO no man is praise more unnecessary than to the late beloved Levi Strauss, one of California's foremost citizens. He grew with the State and his life's history is part of California's magnificent record. His probity and integrity were part of the glory of the State, and his unsurpassed gentility among its most precious ornaments.

Levi Strauss was born in Bavaria in



Levi Strauss

1830, and received a good education, holding at one time the position of "Amtschreiber" or registry clerk in his native village. The great German emigration succeeding the political troubles of 1848 included this lad, who, after spending a few years in the Southern States, arrived in San Francisco in 1853. His material possessions were few, his opportunities many, but his greatest asset was ambition. The golden country needed the inflexible purpose of ambitious youth to develop its resources. With David Stern, Levi Strauss founded the business that for half a century has stood synonymous with the highest integrity and most honorable transactions. Growing apace, and always following

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the loftiest commercial ideals, it need afford no surprise that these young men became prosperous and were soon engaged in extensive commercial transactions which ultimately placed the wholesale dry goods firm of Levi Strauss & Co. at the head of its line in the West. It is easy to speak of commercial success as attained by luck or by fortunate speculation. These are but results that must be inevitably preceded by endowments that not only make success possible, but a necessary consequence. These endowments are high ideals of citizenship, honorable conception of business, great integrity, firm character and the ambition to make life expressive of the virtues that should adorn the Jew placed in a station of great responsibility; and these were the endowments of the founders of Levi Strauss & Co.

His activities were many. He was a director of the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company; a director of the Wells Fargo Nevada National Bank; director of the Union Trust Company; director of Mission Woolen Mills and Pioneer Woolen Mills, which at that time were the largest woolen mills in the West. He was president of the Los Angeles Farming & Milling Company, which own vast acres of land and many thousand head of sheep and cattle. In all these interests he took a very active part; his advice was always sought, and his judgment highly valued. For many years he was director of the San Francisco Board of Trade. Mr. Strauss, during the whole of his honorable and useful life, remained true to the aspirations of his early manhood. He was acknowledged the highest type of a citizen and merchant. His prosperity never spoiled him. In his private life he was kind, affable and indulgent. He never married, but his nieces and nephews and their children felt the great love of his paternal heart, and he was venerated by them. It may be justly said of him that he never forgot the period of his youth when he faced the struggles of life. Because of this memory he was ever ready and willing to help a less fortunate brother. He proved his great philanthropy by the establishment of twenty-eight scholarships in the University of California. Many are those who through this good man's influence have attained national and international prominence. These Levi Strauss scholarships are still being carried out, and link this fine man's name with the educational destiny of the State, and as the generous patron of young men and women, he contributed to the moral stamina of California far more than can possibly be computed in dollars and cents.

In Temple Emanu-El, though he never held office, he was considered a noteworthy example of the virtues inculcated by religion. It was Mr. Strauss who with Louis Sloss consented to give the annual gold medal in the Temple Sabbath School on condition that his name would not be given out.

Levi Strauss died September 27, 1902. He was a vigorous man up to his seventy-second year.

Fourteen years have passed since his death. A prominent citizen, in speaking of him, said: "Yes, it is fourteen years since he left us, but Levi Strauss will never be forgotten."

SOLOMON SWEET

KRIEGSHEIM, bei Worms, Hessen Darmstadt, Germany, was the birthplace of Solomon Sweet, on October 18, 1827. His parents were well-to-do, and his education was received in the Real Schule. At the age of fifteen he left Germany for the United States, and after a short period spent in the East, he moved to Cali-

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fornia and settled in Mariposa. In 1868 he moved to Visalia, where he established the mercantile business, which continues to the present time, and which has assumed large proportions.

Wherever Mr. Sweet has lived, he has been highly respected, his word was his bond, and his good deeds were legion. He showed kindness to everyone, irrespective of creed. His father's



Solomon Sweet

family was a large one, and he assumed the care of his numerous brothers and sisters. He was active in his business life until the time of his death.

On the 10th of May, 1860, Solomon Sweet married Miss Annie E. Phillips, who survives him. To them were born the following children: Albert Lyon Sweet, Milton S. Sweet (deceased), Walter George Sweet (deceased), Mrs. Paul Bettelheim, Mrs. J. L. Joseph, Mrs. Victor R. Ulman, Mrs. B. M. Joseph, Adolfe M. and David Sweet, and Mrs. Julius Baer.

Mr. Sweet was a high Mason, a member of Temple Emanu-El, a charter member of the Eureka Benevolent Society, and a charter member of the Pacific Hebrew Orphan Asylum. His death took place in October, 1899.

REV. DR. JACOB VOORSANGER

WHEN the remains of the beloved rabbi of Temple Emanu-El of San Francisco were laid to rest on the Tuesday morning following his untimely death, which occurred on April 27, 1908, thousands of sorrowing hearts wept and prayed in Temple Emanu-El and many thousands more who could not gain admission to the sacred edifice.

Jacob Voorsanger was born of pious people November 13, 1852, in Amsterdam, Holland. At an early age he evinced a taste for scholarly pursuits, a trait probably inherited from his grand and great-grandfather on both his father's and mother's side, who were well-known rabbis in Germany. He was considered by his teachers in the Theological Seminary of his native city the most brilliant student that ever entered that institution of learning.

His powerful personality and capacity



Rev. Dr. Jacob Voorsanger

for leadership, as well as his oratorical abilities, manifested themselves already in his youth, when as a boy of sixteen he rushed to the platform at a mass meeting of anarchists held in the Jewish quarter of Amsterdam for the purpose of making propaganda for their cause

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among the denizens of that district.

With fiery eloquence the youthful orator denounced the men who would thus corrupt the loyalty of his co-religionists to the government that had treated them so well.

But Jacob Voorsanger soon found himself out of touch with his surroundings and after taking his degree he came to the United States at the age of twenty.

He served as rabbi of a small Philadelphia congregation from 1873 to 1876; in Washington, D. C., from 1876 to 1877; in Providence, R. I., from 1877 to 1878, and in Houston, Texas, from 1878 to 1886; in the latter year Dr. Voorsanger was called to San Francisco as the associate of Dr. Elkan Cohn, whom he succeeded when the latter passed away.

He became a commanding figure in the American rabbinate and was accorded, by many, first place among his contemporaries as a preacher, lecturer and writer.

His labors in behalf of humanity in general and of the Jewish cause in particular and the extent of his efforts in the upbuilding of the Congregation Emanu-El and other institutions are recorded in other publications and are too well known throughout the length and breadth of the United States to be here commented on.

In 1894 Dr. Voorsanger was appointed professor of Semitic languages in the University of California, which position he held until the time of his death. He also served as chaplain and special lecturer at the Leland Stanford, Junior, University. Besides his foreign university degrees the Hebrew Union College of Cincinnati conferred on him the degree of D. D.

Jacob Voorsanger married Miss Eva Corper in Philadelphia, who survives him, as well as the following children: Mrs. D. C. Schweizer, Mrs. Louis Waxelbaum, Dr. William C., Leon M., Julian H. and Rabbi Elkan C. Voorsanger.

When Dr. Voorsanger passed away much before his time the world lost a great and good man, Judaism one of its profoundest thinkers and workers and the United States a patriot of the highest development.

DANIEL N. WALTER

RECKENDORF, Bavaria, was Daniel N. Walter's birthplace, and the time, August, 1837. He was the eldest of the nine sons born to his parents. At an early age he came to the United States and settled in Albany, New York. He attended



Daniel N. Walter

the school of which Dr. Isaac M. Wise was the head. Thus he laid the foundation upon which the man of culture and refinement built. After leaving school he came to California.

He engaged in the furniture business upon his arrival in San Francisco. In 1858 he went into partnership with his brother, Emanuel, and established the firm of D. N. & E. Walter. As the business developed, he sent for his other brothers and took them into the firm. Very rapidly the business increased and became a leader in the carpet and furniture line. The immense store,

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which is one of the largest and most progressive of its kind in San Francisco, with branches in other cities, is the result of the energies and business ability of the Walter Brothers.

Daniel N. Walter, because of his efficiency as a financier, became a director of the German Savings Bank and a director of the old Nevada Bank. A number of other interests outside of the furniture store and the banks demanded much of this busy man's valuable time.

Daniel N. Walter was married in 1862 to Miss Hannah Smith of Albany, New York. To them were born the following children: Clarence R. Walter, Mrs. Moses Heller, Mrs. Abe Meertief and Herbert D. Walter of New York.

Temple Emanu-El was his place of worship and the various organizations of Jewish charities knew of his generosity and liberal heart. The sympathetic interest he took in Jewish affairs was typical of David Walter in all his dealings.

When David N. Walter passed away in 1900 he was sincerely mourned not only by his family and his immediate friends, but also by those who appreciated the excellent qualities of the man.

SAMUEL WAND

SAMUEL WAND was one of the many men who crossed the plains in 1850 to come to California. He was one of the pioneers who braved the dangers and hardships, and helped to lay the foundations for the ultimate success of the State. Such men as he made its history. In Sacramento, where he lived for some time, he was for a short period in business partnership with Louis Sloss. He owned one of the first scales for weighing gold and was, therefore, a popular man. In the early fifties Mr. Wand came to San Francisco and entered the dry goods business with his brother David. So successful did he become because of his business acumen that he was enabled to retire and turn the business over to his son twenty-five years before his death. In all of his dealings Mr. Wand was an honorable man and was held in high esteem by all who knew him.

He was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1817, and came to the United States when a lad of fourteen. His education, begun in Germany, was augmented by much study and reading as he grew older. He was considered one of the best read men of his time.

Mr. Wand was identified at different



Samuel Wand

times with Temple Emanu-El, having been a trustee, and with the Ohabai Shalome Congregation, for which he helped to raise funds for the synagogue and charitable purposes.

Samuel Wand's home life was ideal. He was married in New York to Miss Caroline Lang. Their children are Joseph, Leon, Jacob and Mrs. Louis Saroni. Being a family man and highly cultured, he was able to direct their education and teach them the highest forms of literature. The memory of their dear father, who passed away in 1906, is one of sweet and gentle guidance and devotion.

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BERNARD WEIL

AMONG the German Jews who contributed so much to the moral and material strength of California, Bernard Weil occupies an important position. Especially in Modesto and throughout the San Joaquin valley was he known as a high-minded business man and a citizen of sterling worth. He was the son of Karl and Babbit (Meyer) Weil of Buckau, Germany, his birthplace. His early education was received in Frankfort and later completed in Paris.



Bernard Weil

In 1866 young Weil, possessed of aught else but that will power and intelligence characteristic of the people of his race, came to America, locating in Cairo, Ill., and later in Chicago. The great fire of 1870, which laid that city in ashes, reduced his modest acquisitions materially, but undaunted he assisted in the reconstruction of the stricken city. In 1878 Bernard Weil came to California, first locating in Stockton, and two years later finally establishing himself in the general merchandise business in Modesto. There he soon became known as a kind-hearted, estimable man, inspiring his neighbors and friends with a degree of confidence in his integrity and business acumen that ultimately spelled his success. The firm of B. Weil & Sons of Modesto is known throughout the San Joaquin as one of the most important of its kind in that part of the State. In 1900 he retired from the business, which he had founded, turning its management over to his sons. Though never active in politics, he was known as a staunch Democrat. He was a valued member of Temple Emanu-El of San Francisco and one of the late Dr. Voorsanger's dearest and most intimate friends.

He gave liberally to charities of every description and was enrolled as a member of the I. O. B. B. and K. of P.

On December 11, 1871, he married Miss Fanny Pareira. The holocaust that overtook San Francisco in 1906 so affected him that two years later he passed away, deeply mourned by his wife, his sons, Charles, Jack and Julius, and a host of friends through the length and breadth of the country.

JOSEPH WEISSBEIN

NO man was better known in the mining districts of Grass Valley and Nevada City than Joseph Weissbein. He had friends, loyal and true, all over the country, which he won by his optimism, intelligence and sympathy, and when he passed away June 5, 1915, many mourned his loss deeply.

Mr. Weissbein was a well-read man with a splendid grasp of the most diverse subjects, scientific, sociological and political, and being blessed with a retentive memory, he was enabled to interest his listeners to a great degree. He was born in Germany August 25, 1854, and received his education at the Gymnasium Hohenzalza. Shortly after leaving school in 1871, he emigrated to California, and for a short period was employed as a bookkeeper.

With his brother, Jacob Weissbein, he went into the banking business in

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Grass Valley, under the firm name of Weissbein Brothers & Company. This was in 1876, and it continued until 1902, when he moved to San Francisco and the two brothers engaged in real estate. He retained his interests in Grass Valley and Nevada City until his death.

Temple Emanu-El was his place of



Joseph Weissbein

worship and his generosity and charity won him a valued membership in the Federation of Jewish Charities.

Miss Harriet B. Wolfe became his wife August 2, 1891, and two daughters were born to them, Mrs. Samuel Kahn of Stockton and Beatrice H. Weissbein.

ANTHONY ZELLERBACH

THE name Zellerbach is well-known not only throughout the State of California, but on the Pacific Coast and eastward wherever paper is used. The firm of Zellerbach Paper Company was originally established by Anthony Zellerbach and his son, Jacob, in 1882, Jacob having just finished his schooling.

Several years later another son, Isador, came into the firm, which was conducted under the name of A. Zellerbach & Sons, and in 1907 the firm was changed to the Zellerbach Paper Company.

Anthony Zellerbach was born in Bavaria in 1832, and at the age of fourteen he came to America. Philadelphia was his first home in the new country, but in 1856 he changed the East for the West and came to San Francisco via the Isthmus of Panama. He settled in Moore's Flat, Nevada county, Cal., and worked for his brother, who conducted a bank at that place. When he eventually came to San Francisco, he went into the paper business in a small way, but through energy and keen business ability, the great paper firm bearing the name Zellerbach was established, which today is the largest business institution of its kind in the United States.

Mr. Zellerbach's keen-sighted business ability won him an enviable place in the financial world. Out of his well-earned possessions he gave freely and generously to the Jewish organizations of



Anthony Zellerbach

charity, and was well beloved for his goodness and mercy. He married Miss Theresa Mohr in March, 1863, and the following children were born to them: J. C. Zellerbach, Isador, Henry H., Eugene, Arthur, Lily Zellerbach, Mrs. Charles Cross, Mrs. Hazel Platt and Edward (deceased).

Anthony Zellerbach passed from this life in October, 1911, mourned by a multitude of friends.

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Jews of Prominence

HENRY ACH

Residence, 1740 Franklin street; office Flatiron building, San Francisco. Born December 18, 1857, in San Francisco. Son of Leon and H. (Schwab) Ach. Married November 10, 1886, to Julia Schonwasser. Educated in the public schools of Oregon. Member of



Henry Ach

the law firm of Whalley, Fechheimer & Ach, Portland, Ore., later Fechheimer & Ach. In 1879 formed partnership with George H. Williams (formerly United States Attorney-General), and C. E. S. Wood, under the firm name of Williams, Ach & Wood, which continued until 1887, when Mr. Ach returned to San Francisco, where he continues the active practice of his profession at the present time. Attended for a number of times the national, State and county conventions. Has been a leader in Republican politics in San Francisco for many years. Mr. Ach has never been a candidate for any political office. Member of Congregation Emanu-El, San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, Union League, Concordia and Olympic clubs, Federation of Jewish Charities.

JULES ABRAHAMSON

Residence, 1329 Madison street; office 1444 San Pablo avenue, Oakland. Born on Shebuoth, Thorn, Germany, in 1863. Son of Jacob and Pauline (Mühlendorf) Abrahamson. Married Becky Phillips of San Francisco June 26, 1900. Two daughters, Matilda and Juliet. Moved to California December, 1871. Educated in the public schools of San Francisco. His religious training was under Rabbi Bettelheim of San Francisco. In 1876 he was employed by Buyer & Reich and continued until 1881. On February 20, 1881, with his brothers, Gustav and Hugo, organized the firm of Abrahamson Brothers, Oakland, and continued in that business until October 25, 1915, when he retired. President of the Humboldt County Land Development Company, Fort Seward, Cal., and has other extensive interests. President of the Hebrew Federation of Charities, Alameda county, Cal.; former president of the First Hebrew Congregation (Temple Sinai, of Oakland) for eight years. Member Temple Emanu-El, San Francisco; director Mount Sinai Hospital, New York; honorary member of Theological Seminary, Cincinnati; I. O. B. B.; Federation of Jewish Charities of San Francisco and other organizations.

MARCUS ALTER

Residence, 60 Moss street; office 228 Sixth street, San Francisco. Born July, 1881, in Buzen, Roumania. Son of Abram and Freida (Jacobs) Alter. Married July 5, 1908, to Sophie Marcus.

Educated in Bucharest, Roumania. Left Roumania during the emigration period of 1900 and arrived in San Francisco on January 1st of the following year. He then joined the printers' union and commenced to work as a printer

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until January, 1907, when he established himself in business under the firm name of the Progress Printing Company, which continues at the present time. Has paid out in 1914 wages to the amount of $12,000. During his residence here has brought out most of his family from Roumania. Member of Bush Street Temple, Congregation Anshe Sfard,



Marcus Alter

Congregation Chevra Thilim, Congregation Adas Israel, Jewish Federation of Charities, Chevra Hachnosoth Orechim, Chevra Rofa Cholim, Golden Gate Lodge O. B. A., Court Sunflower F. of A., San Francisco Typographical Union, Printers' Board of Trade, Agudath Zion Society, Jewish Publication Society of America.

ABRAHAM ARONSON

Residence, 2120 Pacific avenue; office 160 Sutter street, San Francisco. Born September 1, 1856, in Calvria, Russian Poland. Son of David and Elka (Silberman) Aronson. Married in 1882 to Amelia Rosenthal of Grass Valley, who passed away August 30, 1903. Married in 1907 to Nettie Rosenthal. Left Poland in 1869 with his mother, remained six weeks in New York, when he removed to San Francisco, arriving February 13, 1870, where his father had preceded him. For two years he peddled goods in San Francisco, during which time and a period following, he attended Lincoln Night School and City Business College. In 1871 he went into the furniture business, opening a store at North Beach, in San Francisco. His success in that line was so great that in a few years—in about 1886—he bought the Stockton Street Synagogue (the first one built in San Francisco) and erected on its site a large building in which he conducted his furniture business. He paid $10,250 for the property, which was $1250 more than any one else had offered, thus enabling the congregation to build a new synagogue at Stockton and California streets. He continued in the furniture business until 1894 and in the meantime he erected a building on Post street near Powell. Since 1894 Mr. Aronson has been en-



Abraham Aronson

gaged in the real estate business, buying old buildings and demolishing them and then erecting modern first-class buildings in their place. He was the first Jew in San Francisco to name his building with his own name, and the great Aronson building, corner Third and Mission streets, San Francisco, stands as a monument to his pluck and energy. He has erected

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more high-class buildings than any one in San Francisco, these buildings costing from $10,000 to $500,000. He is one of the organizers of the Federated Jewish Charities, president First Hebrew Benevolent Society, vice-president Hebrew Board of Relief, member of executive committee of Federation of Jewish Charities, member of board of governors of Federation of Jewish Charities, chairman of building committee of Temple Sherith Israel, California and Stockton streets, and later member of building committee of that temple at California and Webster streets. He has four children, Libby, wife of Ralph B. Scheier; Pauline, wife of Percy J. Meyer; Sollie Aronson of Aronson, Gale Company, Los Angeles, and Daniel who is in the insurance business in San Francisco. Mrs. Aronson is one of the directors of the Hebrew Ladies' Sewing Society.

In 1911 he was Republican candidate for supervisor of San Francisco. For twelve years member of the board of directors of Temple Sherith Israel and for nine years its president.

DANIEL ARONSON

Residence, 2120 Pacific avenue; office 160 Sutter street, San Francisco. Born February 14, 1891, in San Francisco. Son of Abraham and Amelia (Rosenthal) Aronson. Married Dorothy Meyers May 10, 1916. Graduated from Urban School, San Francisco, in 1907. For two and one-half years he was employed by the California Fruit Canners' Association. In 1911 he became associated with his father in the real estate business under the firm name of Aronson Realty Company, which continues at the present time. Agent for the American Automobile Insurance Company. Member of Beresford Country Club, Argonaut and Concordia clubs, Federation of Jewish Charities.

PHILIP ANSPACHER

Residence, San Francisco. Son of Abraham Anspacher. Married Bertha Schussler of San Francisco. One child, Mrs. Alice A. Myers. Educated in the public schools of Evansville, Indiana, and at Harvard University. Member of the



Philip Anspacher

firm of Anspacher Brothers, hay and grain merchants. Director Temple Emanu-El, member of Federation of Jewish Charities and numerous other charitable organizations.

SOLLIE ARONSON

Residence, 3325 Wiltshire boulevard; office, Herman W. Hellman building, Los Angeles. Born in San Francisco December 25, 1882. Son of Abraham and Amelia (Rosenthal) Aronson. Married November, 1911, to Amy Hellman, daughter of the late H. W. Hellman. They have two sons. Educated in the public and private schools of San Francisco and University of California. Member of firm of Aronson Realty Company in San Francisco until 1911, when he moved to Los Angeles and formed the firm of Aronson, Gale Company, bonds, securities and insurance; this firm is a consolidation of four firms. He is vice-president

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of this firm. Director of three Los Angeles banks and director of a number of other corporations. Director of Jewish Orphans' Home, Nathan Strauss Palestine Relief Society, member of Congregation B'nai B'rith, Federation of Jew-



Sollie Aronson

ish Charities, Masonic order, Scottish Rite, Thirty-second Degree; Shriner, Los Angeles Athletic, San Gabriel Valley Country and Concordia clubs of Los Angeles and Argonaut Club of San Francisco.

ISRAEL JULIUS ASCHHEIM

Born in Margonin, Province Posen, Prussia. Son of Julius and Dina Aschheim. Arrived in California via the Isthmus of Panama in the year 1868 and immediately joined his brothers in Plumas county, Cal., where he attended public school. Followed commercial life until 1891, when he was elected assistant secretary of the Board of Education of San Francisco, which position he held until 1897, when he was chosen to the office he now occupies, namely, that of secretary of District No. 4, I. O. B. B. In 1884, while a resident of Portland, Ore., he assisted in organizing the Eagle Mill & Lumber Company and became its secretary. The company was forced to suspend operations when Henry Villard was compelled to relinquish his hold on the Northern Pacific Railroad and the Northwest, in consequence experienced a very serious financial panic. As a member of the order of B'nai B'rith his activities began when as a boy, in 1874, he helped to organize a benevolent society in Merced, Cal. The society was immediately after its birth converted into a B'nai B'rith lodge. Mr. Aschheim was its first secretary and ever since dedicated himself to the work of the order. His rise in its councils was steady and unfailing. Several times the first and second vice-president of the District, its secretary for twenty years, a member of the Constitution Grand Lodge in 1890-



Israel Julius Aschheim

1905-1910-1915 he had all the honors the District could confer upon him, except president, and of that he was deprived by untoward circumstances. Mr. Aschheim is past master of Pacific Lodge No. 36, F. & A. M., and was selected as the lodge historian at the time of its golden jubilee in 1909. He is also a member of the Congregation Beth Israel, Federation of Jewish Charities and many other organiza-

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tions. He was married in 1900 to Elizabeth Fleischman, the famous pioneer X-ray operator, who died in 1905, a victim to its deadly rays. He contracted a second marriage in the year 1909 with Mrs. Edith Salomon.

ALFRED AUERBACH

Residence, 139 Twenty-first avenue; office 334 Sutter street, San Francisco. Born in Austria December 25, 1855. Son of Henry and Anna (Abeles) Auerbach. Married Carrie Moses March 11, 1883.



Alfred Auerbach

Graduated from public schools of Austria. Learned the fringe-making trade in Austria. Moved to San Francisco March, 1876, where he was employed until 1883, when he established himself in the fringe business under the firm name of Pacific Fringe Company, which continues at the present time. Member of Ohabai Shalome Congregation, Federation of Jewish Charities, I. O. B. B. and I. O. O. F. His children are: Mrs. Mendel J. Schloss, Mrs. Clarence Dewit Lobell and Henry Auerbach.

ARTHUR BACHMAN

Office, Front street, San Francisco. Son of Simon and Sophie (Goldman) Bachman. Born in Mission San Jose May 10, 1868. Married to Amy R. Ehrman, February 19, 1900. One child, Arthur Bachman, Jr. Educated in the San Francisco public schools. Graduated from the University of California in 1888, receiving the degree of A. B. After leaving school he traveled in Europe for some time and upon his return entered his father's business, S. Bachman & Co., wholesale tobaccos and cigars and in June, 1906, the firm was incorporated and he became president and manager, which he continues to date. Member of the Masonic order, Federation of Jewish Charities, Argonaut, Beresford Country and San Francisco Commercial clubs.

SAMUEL BISSINGER

Residence, 2129 Jackson street; office Front and Jackson streets, San Francisco. Born in Bavaria, 1856. Son of Henry and Sophie (Gerstle) Bissinger. Married Emma Strauss, 1873. Children, Fred, Jack, Edgar. At the age of seventeen he moved to the United States and



Samuel Bissinger

settled in San Francisco, where for three years he was employed as bookkeeper by the Alaska Commercial Company. Subsequently he moved to Mexico, where he successfully engaged in business for several years. In 1878 returned to San

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Francisco and together with his brothers, Adolph and Isidore, established the firm of Bissinger & Co., hide merchants, of which concern he is president. Director French-American Bank, member Temple Emanu-El, Argonaut Club, Federation of Jewish Charities.

GEORGE N. BLACK

Residence, Los Angeles. Son of Samuel and Rosalie (Neumann) Black. Born in San Francisco in 1876. Married in 1913 to Florence Kohn of Portland, Ore. Educated in the public and



George N. Black

high schools of Los Angeles. Was employed for nine years in a Los Angeles department store as bookkeeper and cashier and subsequently superintendent. Later engaged in the real estate business with his brother, Julius R. Black, under the firm name of Black Brothers. In 1913 they erected in Los Angeles an eleven-story office building known as the Black building. Past president of Grand Lodge District No. 4, I. O. B. B. in 1907; secretary and later trustee of Congregation B'nai B'rith; member of Federation of Jewish Charities. At one time member of the board of directors of the Jewish Orphans' Home; master in 1904 of Westgate Lodge, F. & A. M. Has taken an active interest in the National Guard of California; served three years, from 1893 to 1896, and was honorably discharged. During the administration of Governor Gillett was on the military staff of the Governor with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. President of California Realty Federation of Realty Boards in 1913. Vice-president and treasurer of Los Angeles Realty Board for ten years; member of executive committees of the Republican State, County and City Central committees for several years.

JULIUS R. BLACK

Residence, Los Angeles. Born in Breslau, Germany, in 1874. Son of Samuel and Rosalie (Neumann) Black. Married to Harriet Holzman in 1909. Moved to California with his parents



Julius R. Black

in 1875. Educated in the public schools of Los Angeles. From 1896 to 1902 resided in the City of Mexico. Upon returning to Los Angeles in 1902 he formed a partnership with his brother, George N. Black, and engaged in the real estate business. In 1913 organized

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the firm of Black Brothers, Inc., for the handling of investment securities, of which firm he is president. In 1913 this firm erected in Los Angeles an eleven-story building known as the Black building. Past president of Los Angeles Lodge No. 487, I. O. B. B.

LOUIS BLOCH

Residence, 2429 Jackson street; office, Alaska Commercial building, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco



Louis Bloch

August 9, 1875. Son of Isaac F. and Celene (Cahn) Bloch. Married Amelia Davis in 1901. Children, Clara Irene and Ruth Margaret. Educated in the public schools of San Francisco. In 1894 he entered the employ of the Crown Paper Company, San Francisco. He worked in the factory for one year, when he became its superintendent. The business growing apace, and consolidating with other similar concerns, he became vice-president and general manager of the Crown Columbia Paper Company and the Crown Willamette Paper Company at the time of their organization, which positions he holds at the present time. He is also president of the Porterville Mining & Manufacturing Company, Floriston Commercial Company; Sierra Flume Company, Western Paper & Bag Company; vice-president and general manager of the Tulare Mining Company, Western Transportation & Towing Company, Willamette Navigation Company; vice-president of Schwabacher-Frey Stationery Company; director of the Great Western Electro Chemical Company; first vice-president of the San Francisco Commercial Club for many years; very prominent in Masonic affairs, and in 1915 was elevated to the Thirty-third Degree, with the title of honorary sovereign grand inspector general by the supreme council at Washington, D. C.; member of Congregation Emanu-El, Federation of Jewish Charities, Argonaut, Concordia, San Francisco Commercial, Beresford Country and Press clubs.

SOLOMON BLOOM

Residence, 654 Third avenue; office 68 Post street, San Francisco. Son of Samuel and Pauline Rachel (Alpern)



Solomon Bloom

Bloom. Born October 15, 1867, in San Francisco. Married February 3, 1903, to Bertha Herzog. Attended Mission Grammar School in 1881, Boys' High School in 1884; graduated in 1888 with

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degree of A. B. from University of California; graduated in 1891 with degree of LL. B. from Hastings College of Law. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of California, May, 1890; United States District Court, 1892; United States Circuit Court, 1893; United States Circuit Court of Appeals, 1893. Associated in the practice of law with Hon. Henry Ward Brown, ex-speaker of assembly, 1891-1898, under the firm name of Brown & Bloom. Specialized in land and admiralty law. Director and treasurer of the California & Northeastern Railway Company. Specialized in corporation and financial law, 1900-02. In 1906 he founded the Probate Agency & Probate Lawyers' Association (an international organization). Author of "The Law of Mechanics' Liens & Building Contracts," 1908; "Supplement," 1911; "A Manual for the Execution of Wills," 1909. Past president Montefiore Lodge, I. O. B. B. Member District Court, No. 4, I. O. B. B., 1899. Member of Pacific Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Federation of Jewish Charities, Pacific Lodge, F. & A. M.; San Francisco Chapter, R. A. M.; San Francisco Bar Association, Mechanics' Institute, German General Benevolent Society, National Geographic Society, Luther Burbank Society, Commonwealth Club.

LEON BLUM

Residence, 2109 Broadway; office 214 Front street, San Francisco. Born in 1848 in Alsace, France. Son of Jean and Hannah (Levy) Blum. Has three sons and one daughter, Morris L., Isidore L., A. L., Mrs. Helen S. Reiss. Married in 1871 to Jeanette Levy of Alsace.

Graduate of Schlestadt (France) College. After leaving school was employed by wholesale fancy goods firm in Strassburg, and at the age of sixteen moved to Paris, where he was in the same business until 1866, when he moved to San Francisco, where he was employed as bookkeeper in the wholesale butcher business. In 1870 entered in business on his own account. In 1880 bought the packing plant of J. Y. Wilson Company and conducted that business under the firm name of Leon Blum & Co. until 1884, when he became a partner of Daniel Roth under the firm name of Roth, Blum & Co., which continues to date. Secretary and treasurer California Tallow Works. For the last thirty years



Leon Blum

has engaged extensively in the whaling industry and in trading vessels in the South Seas. Has represented for many years various Russian firms, as purchasing agent for Siberia, also for Europe. Director of Bush Street Temple for twenty-five years, president of that synagogue for seven years. Member of Masonic order, I. O. O. F., Mt. Zion Hospital, Federation of Jewish Charities and several French societies.

MEIER BLUME

Residence, 339 Sixteenth avenue; office 15 Stockton street, San Francisco. Born in Austria in 1871. Son of Joseph Blume. Married in 1886 to Rebecca Katzman. As a boy he was affiliated with the firm of Friedman Brothers of New York, later becoming superintendent of that firm. In 1889 moved to San Francisco,

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where he established a costume and wrap manufacturing business for the White House. Subsequently, with Raphael Peixotto, established the Golden Rule Bazaar (which is now The Emporium), where he continued for seventeen years, after which time he returned to New



Meier Blume

York and started on a large scale the manufacture of costumes and wraps. In 1910 he returned to San Francisco, since which time he continues in the manufacture of cloaks and wraps for the trade. Associated with him are his three sons, Harry, Sam and Leo. Member of Masonic order, I. O. B. B., Congregation Emanu-El.

EDWARD BRANDENSTEIN

Residence, 735 Franklin street; office, 126 Mission street, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco 1870. Son of Joseph and Jane (Rosenbaum) Brandenstein. Married Florence Haas, daughter of the late William Haas, in 1903. Children, William, Edward, Alice, Frances. Educated in the public and high schools of San Francisco; attended for two years University of California. Subsequently he was employed by the firm of Siegfried & Brandenstein and M. J. Brandenstein & Co. He is a member of the latter firm at the present time. Member of Federation of Jewish Charities, Argonaut and Beresford Country clubs.

MANFRED BRANDENSTEIN

Residence, 2676 Pacific avenue; office 126 Mission street, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco in 1865. Son of Joseph and Jane (Rosenbaum) Brandenstein. Married in 1899 to Rennee Roth, daughter of Daniel Roth of San Francisco. Children, Ruth and Joseph. Educated in the public and high schools of San Francisco, and university course under Prof. Herbst. Member of the firm of Adelsdorfer & Brandenstein, tea and coffee merchants, until 1899, when he entered the firm of M. J. Brandenstein & Co., taking charge of the coffee end of the business. He continues as a member of the firm of M. J. Brandenstein & Co. at the present time. Member of Congregation Emanu-El, president of Argonaut Club, member of executive board of Federation of Jewish Charities; member of Commonwealth and San Francisco Commercial clubs.

MAX J. BRANDENSTEIN

Residence, 1916 Octavia street; office, 126 Mission street, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco February 2, 1860. Son of Joseph and Jane (Rosenbaum) Brandenstein. Married Bertha Weil, 1885. Children, Irma, Jeanette, Agnes and Frederick. Educated in the public schools of San Francisco and Germany. He received his business training while in the employ of an importing house in Bremen, Germany. Upon returning to San Francisco he entered the wholesale tobacco business of his father. Subsequently he organized the firm of Siegfried & Brandenstein, tea and coffee importers. In 1881 he established the firm of M. J. Brandenstein & Co., of which concern he is president. He has organized a traffic in tea ranking in size with the largest in the United States, and in coffee

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the largest west of New York. Member of Congregation Emanu-El; member Federation of Jewish Charities; trustee Pacific Orphan Asylum and Home Society; director Panama-Pa-



Max J. Brandenstein

cific International Exposition; vice-chairman Committee on Admissions and Concessions; chairman Auditing Committee, Panama-Pacific International Exposition; member of San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

GUSTAVE BRENNER

Residence, 1899 California street; office 499 Monadnock building, San Francisco. Born October 8, 1862, in Germany. Son of Leopold and Johanna (Newman) Brenner. Moved to California September, 1872. Married September 9, 1887, to Julia Newman.

Attended public schools and gymnasium in Germany from 1869 to 1872; South Cosmopolitan Grammar School and Boys' High School of San Francisco from 1872 to 1878. Employed in wholesale jewelry business from 1878 to 1880. In 1880 started in partnership with his father a wholesale collar business, under the firm name of L. & G. Brenner, gradually adding other lines in men's furnishing goods. This firm continued until the death of his father in 1902, when he formed an amalgamation with L. Elkus Company, under the firm name of Elkus-Brenner Company. In March 19, 1907, he retired from the firm to give attention to his many interests.

Mr. Brenner is president of Montezuma Land & Water Company, Floribel Farming & Cattle Company, Herald Hotel Company, Madison Realty Company, treasurer San Francisco Exposition Tours Company, director Lincoln Realty Company, vice-president Pig & Whistle Company, on Mayor E. R. Taylor's roll of honor as supervisor, 1907-08, president San Francisco Credit Men's



Gustave Brenner

Association for eight years, trustee San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, first vice-president Merchants' Association, member executive committee of Citizens' Health Committee, 1907-08, chairman Taft Republican State Central Committee, 1912-14, member finance committee of Panama-Pacific International Exposition, 1910-11, past master Fidelity Lodge, F. & A. M., member of Scottish Rite, Islam Temple Shrine, San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, Hebrew Federated Charities, Associated Charities, Union League, Commercial and Concordia clubs, guarantor San Francisco Musical Association (Symphony Orchestra).

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ALEXANDER BRICK

Office, South Broadway, Los Angeles. Born in Germany in 1875. Came to the United States with his parents at the age of eight and settled in New York. Educated in the public schools of New York, night school of New York, where he took a law course. At the age of twelve was employed as errand boy in a printing house and later employed in various occupations until the age of twenty when



Alexander Brick

he established himself in the law and collection business in New York and so continued until he was twenty-six years of age, when he moved to San Francisco, where he engaged in the wholesale woolen business in which business he continues to the present time. In 1906 moved to Los Angeles, where he established his office and continued the San Francisco business as a branch. Married to Minnie Silverstein of New York in 1902. Two children are the fruits of this marriage. Member of B'nai B'rith Congregation, I. O. B. B., Merchants' & Manufacturers' Association, Chamber of Commerce, Wholesale Credit Men's Association, Board of Trade, director Kaspare Cohn Hospital, member of board of governors of Federation of Jewish Charities.

HENRY JUDAH BRODSKY

Residence, Ross, Marin county; office, 110 Market street, San Francisco. Born September 5, 1882, in Russia. Son of Jacob Elijah and Charlotte (Judah) Brodsky. Married in 1915 to Frances G. Hartman.

Educated in the elementary public and high schools of New York City; graduated from New York University in June, 1905, with degree of LL. B.

Engaged in the general practice of law in New York City as a member of the firm of Schenkman & Brown until July, 1908, when he moved to San Francisco and practiced his profession from August, 1909, until September, 1912, representing many firms, including S. Ghirardelli & Co., Kellogg Toasted Corn Flake Company, Monterey Packing Company



Henry Judah Brodsky

and others. Since November, 1913, attorney and general manager of Monterey Packing Company, Sacramento River Packers' Association, F. E. Booth Company. Until July, 1908, financial secretary of American Branch Alliance Israelite Universelle. Member of Commonwealth and Press clubs, Jewish Federation of Charities, Unity Lodge, I. O. B. B.; Fidelity Lodge, F. & A. M.; National Geographic Society.

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CHARLES BROWN

Residence, San Mateo Park, Cal. Born in Bamberg, Germany, in 1832. Married Babette Kaufmann of Mannheim, Germany, in 1860. Four children, B. C. Brown, M. M. Brown, I.



Charles Brown

I. Brown and Mrs. David Marks. Educated in Germany. Moved to United States and settled in New York when he was twenty years of age, where he learned the tinsmith trade. In 1854 moved to San Francisco, where he was employed at his trade for six months, after which time he opened a tinsmith shop on the southeast corner of Kearny and Post streets, later moving to the Blythe block, Market street, where he added to his stock stoves and household goods. With the increase of his business he moved to Dupont street (now Grant avenue and Geary). Subsequently moved to the Academy of Sciences building, where a hardware department was added and his son, B. C. Brown, became a member of the firm under the firm name of Charles Brown & Son, which continued there until they occupied quarters in the Flood building, where his sons, M. M. and H. H. (the latter deceased) entered the firm, which continued under the name of Charles Brown & Sons. The crockery, silverware and paint departments were added, remaining there until the fire of 1906. The business is now located at 871-73 Market street, opposite Powell street, and is one of the most complete and up-to-date household and hardware supply houses in the United States. Although he retired from active business in 1906 he still retains his interest. The establishment is being conducted by his sons. Member of Temple Emanu-El, charter member of I. O. B. B.; I. O. O. F. for fifty-five years; Federation of Jewish Charities.

PHILIP LEE BUSH

Residence, 2321 Van Ness avenue; office 120 Market street, San Francisco. Born June 29, 1875, in San Francisco. Married April 30, 1911, to Lucile Therese Shear of Warren, Pa. Son of General



Philip Lee Bush

Hyman Philip and Caroline (Abraham) Bush.

Attended Lincoln Primary and Grammar School in 1882-89, Boys' High School in 1889-92, University of California in 1892-96, graduated in the latter year from that institution with degree of

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Bachelor of Science. Connected with United States timber reservation surveys in 1896, Fontana Company in 1897-98-99, with California Fruit Canners' Association from 1899 to date. Chief engineer of that company at the present time. Consulting engineer on various projects. Member of National Guard of California for fifteen years, aide de camp on staff of Governor Budd, retired with commission as captain in Coast Artillery Corps. Member of Congregation Emanu-El, Argonaut Club, American Society of Civil Engineers, Native Sons' of the Golden West, Veteran Association.

MAIER A. CAHN

Residence, 2003 Lyon street; office Nevada Bank building, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco April 6, 1852. Son of Aaron and Estelle (Reiss) Cahn. Married Sadie Cook in 1879. Children, Albert M., Louis M., Edgar Harold, Estelle. Educated in the public and high schools and Union College of San Francisco. Engaged in commercial pursuits until October 1, 1909, when he was appointed sexton of Temple Emanu-El, which office he holds at the present time. Member of Federation of Jewish Charities; I. O. O. F., Y. M. H. A. and Fraternal Brotherhood.

ALBERT E. CASTLE

Residence, 2008 Lyon street; office, 106 Pine street, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco in 1861. Son of Frederick and Charlotte (Levy) Castle. Married Virginia Winston of Los Angeles in 1895. Children, Eugene and Albert. Educated in the public and high schools of San Francisco, after which he entered the employ of the firm of his father, Castle Brothers, subsequently becoming a member of the firm, where he continues at the present time. Member of board of governors of Federation of Jewish Charities; vice-president and director of Mount Zion hospital; chairman of San Francisco County Republican Central Committee; member of Bohemian and San Francisco Commercial clubs; delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago June 5, 1916; president Dried Fruit Association of California.

ARTHUR H. CASTLE

Residence, Post street; office, 106 Pine street, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco 1865. Son of Frederick Levy and Charlotte (Levy) Castle. Educated in the public schools of San Francisco and Hanover, Germany, after which he entered the employ of the firm of his father, Castle Brothers. Subsequently became a member of the firm, where he continues at the present time. Member of the Federation of Jewish Charities; Bohemian and Commercial clubs.

FREDERICK L. CASTLE

Residence, 2613 Pacific avenue; office, 106 Pine street, San Francisco. Born in 1886 in San Francisco. Son of Walter M. and Ella (Weill) Castle. Educated in the public and high schools of San Francisco, Belmont School and University of California. He is in the employ of the firm of Castle Brothers. Member of the Olympic and San Francisco Commercial clubs.

WALTER M. CASTLE

Residence, 2613 Pacific avenue; office 106 Pine street, San Francisco. Born August 28, 1855, in San Francisco. Son of Frederick Levy and Charlotte (Levy) Castle. Married Ella Weill of Wilmington, North Carolina, in 1885. One son, Frederick L. Educated in the public schools of San Francisco. Attended private schools in Brussels, Belgium, for four years; University School, London, England;

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Isleworth College, near Kew, England. In 1871 he returned to San Francisco, where he entered the employ of the firm of his father, Castle Brothers, subsequently becoming a member of the firm, where he continues at the



Walter M. Castle

present time. Member of Federation of Jewish Charities, Temple Emanu-El, San Francisco Commercial Club.

ISIDOR COHEN

Office, 406 J street, Sacramento. Born in Schwazen, Posen, Germany, in 1843. Moved to United States in 1860 and merchandised in New York for about three years, after which time he moved to California, where he was engaged in commercial pursuits in San Francisco, Sacramento and surrounding country for about three years, when he returned to New York, where he remained until 1873, when he moved to Chicago. In 1875 moved to Silver City, Idaho. Later in Virginia City, Nevada, and at the end of that year moved to Sacramento, where he worked for his brother for nine years in the carpet business. After which time he established himself in the cigar business, which he later developed into a large wholesale and retail business. This business he conducts at the present time. Treasurer of B'nai Israel Congregation, member of I. O. B. B., ex-president of Men's Hebrew Benevolent Society of Sacramento, member of National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives of Denver, life member of Hebrew Incurable Consumptive Home, member of National Farm School of Philadelphia, United Hebrew Charities of Baltimore, Alliance Israelite Universelle, New York Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, Hebrew Sheltering and Immigration Aid Society of America, N. Y.; Jewish Consumptive Relief Association



Isidor Cohen

of California, Union of American Hebrew Congregations, Cincinnati; Associated Charities of Sacramento, Home of the Merciful Savior (for crippled children), Sacramento Orphanage and Children's Home, Federation of Jewish Charities, San Francisco B. P. O. E., I. O. O. F., Commissioner Ann Land Memorial Fund (a non-sectarian charitable fund).

RABBI MONTAGUE N. A. COHEN

Rabbi Montague N. A. Cohen was born in London, Eng., May 19, 1877, son of Eugene Cohen and Pauline Aschheim Cohen. He was educated

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at Manchester, Eng., Jews' School and the higher grade board school of that city, where he obtained distinctions from the government department of science, and from the Royal College of Preceptors. He entered Jews' College, London, in 1892, and attended London University. For a while he was assistant chaplain at Wormwood Scrubs prison, London. He was appointed by the Chief Rabbi Herman Adler to the pulpit of Congregation Emanu-El, Victoria, B. C., Canada, in 1901. Anxious



Rabbi Montague N. A. Cohen

to shake off the fetters of Anglicized ecclesiastical authority he came to the United States. He occupied the pulpit of Congregation B'nai Israel, Sacramento (1904-1907), and during his incumbency built the new house of worship; Pueblo, Colo. (1907-1909); Butte, Mont. (1909-1912), and San Diego, Cal. (1912). He was married October 20, 1903, to Miss Celia, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brash of Victoria, B. C. He has been associate editor of the "Jewish Tribune," Portland, Ore., since 1903, and he contributes to "Emanu-El," San Francisco; "B'nai B'rith Messenger," Los Angeles, and other papers.

KASPARE COHN

Residence, 2601 South Grand avenue: office 740 South Broadway, Los Angeles. Born in Loebau, Prussia, June 14, 1839. Son of Abraham and Rachel Cohn. Married Hulda Newmark July 17, 1872.



Kaspare Cohn

Educated in the public schools of his native state until the age of fourteen. Moved to Los Angeles in 1859, where he clerked for Harris Newmark for a short period. Engaged in the crockery business in Red Bluff until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he returned to Los Angeles and entered the firm of H. Newmark & Co. until 1885, at which time he organized the firm of K. Cohn & Co., of which concern he is president. On July 1, 1914, he established the Kaspare Cohn Commercial & Savings Bank, of which institution he is president. He has always been a very charitable man and the Kaspare Cohn Hospital is named after him. President of the Congregation B'nai B'rith for many years. He was active in civic matters in his earlier career. Is extensively interested in hydro-electric plants and natural gas industry.

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BERT DILLER

Residence, 1083 McAllister street; office 1085 McAllister street, San Francisco. Born in Galizia, Austria, May 21, 1872. Son of Samuel and Malke (Werner) Diller. Married Ida Gartner January 30, 1889. Educated in private schools in Galizia, where he also studied Hebrew and the Talmud, completing his education in 1890. For ten years he was engaged in the flour milling business in Galizia, and during that time was also in the lumber business. He was a member of the stock exchange and a banker for three years. In 1902 moved to United States and in 1903 settled in San Francisco, where he conducts a large market. Member of Anshe Sfard Synagogue, B'nai David Congregation, the Brith Abraham Club, the Hebrew Home for Aged, the Talmud Thores, Hochesth Orchin, Chevra Kadusha, Gemilus Chasodim and the Federation of Jewish Charities.

HENRY G. W. DINKELSPIEL

Residence, 2915 Jackson street; office 802-6 Claus Spreckels building, San Francisco. Born at Suisun City, Solano county, Cal., February 22, 1869. Son of Moses and Lena (Menges) Dinkelspiel. Married June 5, 1895, to Estelle Jacobs. Educated in public schools of Suisun City. Legal education at Hastings College of Law, San Francisco. Admitted to practice Supreme Court of California in 1890, United States Supreme Court at Washington, D. C., November 2, 1893, on motion for admission by Congressman S. G. Hillborn of California. Engaged in the general practice of law in San Francisco since admission. President of Commercial Law League of America in 1906. Representative of the State Assembly of California in 1895. Nominated for United States Congress on Republican ticket in 1896, but declined the nomination. Delegate to National Republican conventions in 1900-1904. Presidential elector Taft-Sherman ticket in 1908 and carried vote of California to Washington. Appointed trustee of the San Francisco State Normal School on the organization of school in 1899 by Governor Gage and re-appointed by Governors Gillett and Pardee. Lieutenant-colonel and aide-de-camp on the staff of Governors Pardee and Gillett. Appointed consul for the kingdom of Siam October 13, 1913. Commissioner-general for that country at the Panama-



Henry G. W. Dinkelspiel

Pacific International Exposition June 15, 1915. Member of Temple Emanu-El, Beresford Country, Union League and Grizzly Bear clubs, president of latter. Member of N. S. G. W., Masonic order, Thirty-second Degree, Shrine and B. P. O. E.

SAMUEL DINKELSPIEL

Residence, 2612 Scott street; office 24 Battery street, San Francisco. Son of Lazarus Dinkelspiel. Born in San Francisco in 1864. Married in 1896 to Beatrice Bachman of San Francisco. Two children, Sophia Margaret and Lloyd William Dinkelspiel. Educated in the public and high schools of San Francisco. Entered the wholesale dry goods business of his father and worked in all departments until he became a member

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of the firm of L. Dinkelspiel Company in 1887. President of that firm to date. Member of the Temple Emanu-El, Federation of Jewish Charities, Young Men's Hebrew Association, Masonic order, Commercial, Commonwealth and Argonaut clubs.



Samuel Dinkelspiel

DR. DAVID W. EDELMAN

Residence, Los Angeles. Born in Los Angeles in 1869. Son of Rabbi Abraham Wolff and Hannah (Cohn) Edelman. Educated in the public and high schools of Los Angeles. Received degree of A. B. at the University of California in 1889 and degree of M. D. from the medical department of the University of New York in 1891. From 1891 to 1892 he continued his medical and surgical studies at Mt. Sinai Hospital Dispensary, N. Y., and Vanderbilt Clinic, N. Y. In 1892 he returned to Los Angeles, where he engaged in the practice of his profession and continues at the present time, specializing in surgery and gynecology. Surgeon of Kaspare Cohn Hospital. Head physician of Jewish Orphans' Home, L. A. President B'nai B'rith Congregation since October, 1910. Member of Los Angeles County and California State Medical Societies. Trustee and member of executive committee of Los Angeles Federation of Jewish Charities. Past-president of I. O. B. B. Member of University, Professional Men's, Concordia and San Gabriel Country clubs; Masonic order, I. O. O. F., N. S. G. W. Member of the first civil service commission in Los Angeles and president of that commission for a number of years. Former member of the Los Angeles Library Board, chairman of the City Democratic Central Committee for many years.



Dr. David W. Edelman

LAWRENCE FABIAN

Residence, 3461 Clay street, San Francisco; office Tracy, Cal. Born in San Francisco August 6, 1890. Son of Philip and Annie (Schwartz) Fabian. Educated in the public and high schools of San Francisco. In 1908 attended the University of California farm at Davis, Cal., where he studied agriculture. In 1909 he entered the firm of Fabian, Grunauer & Co., hay and grain merchants at Tracy, where he continues at the present time. Member of Federation of Jewish Charities.

ISIDOR EISNER

Residence, Los Angeles. Born in Poland in 1879. Son of David Eisner. Married October 11, 1914, to Lelia J. Jacoby of Los Angeles. Educated in his

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native town. Moved to Los Angeles at the age of eighteen and was employed in the tailoring business, during which time he attended night school. The following year he branched out for himself in the tailoring business and subsequently or-



Isidor Eisner

ganized the firm of Eisner & Co., of which firm he is now president, conducting five establishments in Los Angeles. Vice-president Sun Drug Company, member of B'nai B'rith Congregation, I. O. B. B., Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, Chamber of Commerce, Concordia Club, Federation of Jewish Charities, Nathan Strauss Palestine Advance Society, Masonic order, Scottish Rite, Thirty-second Degree. Director Hebrew Orphans' Home and the Kaspare Cohn Hospital.

MILTON H. ESBERG

Residence, 3444 Washington street; office, California and Front streets, San Francisco. Born May 15, 1875, in San Francisco, son of Mendel and Matilda (Hirschfeld) Esberg. Married May 1, 1901, to Caroline Sloss Lilienthal. Educated at South Cosmopolitan Grammar School, Boys' High School, University of California; received degree of B. A. in 1896. Became associated with M. A. Gunst & Co. Vice-president of M. A. Gunst & Co., Inc. Chairman of executive



Milton H. Esberg

committee San Francisco Chamber of Commerce; Charities Endorsement Committee; executive committee Travelers' Aid Society of California. Member of the advisory board of American Legion; member of Argonaut, Bohemian, Family, Olympic, Presidio Golf Clubs.

L. B. FEIGENBAUM

Residence, 2711 Pacific avenue; office, 555 Market street, San Francisco. Born March 24, 1867, in Eureka, Humboldt county, California. Son of Benedict and Hannah (Lowenthal) Feigenbaum. Married January 14, 1896, to Gertrude Napthaly, daughter of the late Joseph Napthaly. One son, B. Joseph Feigenbaum. Educated in the South Cosmopolitan Grammar School and Boys' High School, San Francisco, and business college in San Francisco. In 1887 entered the business of his father as commercial traveler. This firm, the California Notion & Toy Company, was established in 1869. Later he became a member of the firm

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and continues now as manager of that concern. Member of Temple Emanu-El, Federated Jewish Charities, Con-



L. B. Felgenbaum

cordia Club, Commonwealth Club, Commercial Club, Associated Charities, Chamber of Commerce.

BENEDICT FLEISCHER

Residence, 301 Spruce street; office, 501 Merchants' Exchange building, San



Benedict Fleischer

Francisco. Born in Muehlbach, Baden, Germany, January 8, 1866. Son of Leopold and Ricka (Rosenheim) Fleischer. Married Carrie Goldman September 4, 1899. One child, Phyllis. Educated in Germany. Moved to the United States at the age of fifteen and after a few months' residence in the East he moved to Nevada. Subsequently moved to Rio Vista, Solano county, Cal., where he was employed by the late Jacob Stern, general merchandise and grain business. In 1890 he became a partner, under the firm name of J. Stern & Co. He is president of the firm at the present time, president Sacramento River Land Company, secretary Lathrop Alfalfa Land Company, secretary Starr Land Company, member of Temple Emanu-El, Federation of Jewish Charities, Masonic order, K. of P., San Francisco Commercial, and Concordia clubs.

HERBERT FLEISHHACKER

Residence, St. Francis hotel; office, Sansome and Sutter streets, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco November 2, 1872. Son of Aaron and Delia (Stern) Fleishhacker. Educated in the



Herbert Fleishhacker

public schools of San Francisco and Heald's Business College. In 1887 he was employed as bookkeeper by his father in the paper-box business of A.

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Fleishhacker & Co. Eighteen months later he was made manager of the manufacturing end of the business, subsequently becoming traveling salesman for the firm. With his brother, Mortimer, and his father he organized the first paper mills in the Northwest. Later he organized a lumber mill at Eugene, Ore., and the Electric Power Company of Floriston, Cal. In 1907 he was made manager of the Anglo-London-Paris National Bank and continues as president of that bank at the present time. Vice-president and director Anglo-California Trust Company. President Floriston Land and Power Company; president Reno Traction Company; vice-president Central California Traction Company; vice-president Great Western Power Company; director Crown Willamette Paper Company; director Swiss-American Bank, and director of numerous other corporations.

Married May Belle Greenebaum, August 9, 1905. Children, Marjorie and Herbert, Jr. Member of Temple Emanu-El; Federation of Jewish Charities.

MORTIMER FLEISHHACKER

Residence, 2418 Pacific avenue; office, Sansome and Market streets, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco, 1866. Son of Aaron and Delia (Stern) Fleishhacker. Graduated from the Boys' High School at the age of fourteen, after which for one year clerked in a wholesale furnishing goods establishment. He then entered the employ of his father in the paper box business of A. Fleishhacker Company and at the age of eighteen became a member of the firm, and at the present time is president of that concern. During his early connection with this firm he organized a paper mill in Oregon City, Ore., "The Crown Paper Company." This firm is known today as the Crown Willamette Paper Company, operating several mills. He is first vice-president of that firm at the present time. In 1900 organized the Truckee River General Electric Company and later established several other electrical companies in California, Oregon and Washington. President Great Western Power Company at the present time. Vice-president Northwestern Electric Company. Director



Mortimer Fleishhacker

Anglo and London-Paris National Bank; president Anglo-California Trust Company since 1912; president Great Western Chemical Company; director of numerous other corporations.

Married Bella Gerstle, daughter of Lewis Gerstle of San Francisco. Children, Eleanor and Mortimer Fleishhacker, Jr.

Director Temple Emanu-El; director Pacific Hebrew Orphan Asylum and Home Society; member of board of directors Associated Charities; member of all the Jewish charitable organizations; director and one of the founders of the Remedial Loan Association; treasurer University of California. In 1915 appointed member of Rural Credits' Commission.

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DAVID FREIDENRICH

Residence, 1221 Sherman street, Alameda; office 460 Montgomery street, San Francisco. Born in Baltimore, Md., in 1842. Son of Aaron Freidenrich, a merchant of Baltimore. Graduate of Newton University, Baltimore. Received degree of LL. B. in 1860 from Dane law school, Harvard University. Studied in law office in Baltimore, after which he moved to Portland, Ore., where he practiced law until 1870, when he moved



David Freidenrich

to San Francisco and continued the practice of his profession. In 1876 formed partnership with Charles L. Ackerman under the firm name of Freidenrich & Ackerman. The following year Joseph Naphtaly entered the firm, which then became Naphtaly, Freidenrich & Ackerman. Upon the retirement of Mr. Ackerman in 1905 the firm continued as Naphtaly & Freidenrich until 1909, when Mr. Naphtaly became ill, since which time he continued the practice of law alone, his practice being entirely in the civil courts. Married in 1902 to Hattie Shapro. One child, David Freidenrich, Jr. Member of California State Legislature in 1873-1874, Masonic order, Argonaut Club, Federation of Jewish Charities.

REV. MICHAEL FRIED

Born in Hungary. Came to the United States as a boy with his parents, locating in New York City. Graduated from public and high schools of that city, Columbia University, and received the degree of rabbi from the New York Jew-



Rev. Michael Fried

ish Theological Seminary after a four years' course at that institution of learning. Held positions as minister of Pittsburgh Congregation and junior rabbi of Temple Israel of San Francisco. Rabbi B'nai Israel Congregation of Sacramento, Cal., for nine years, which position he still holds. Married Adele Salomon of Sacramento in 1910. Contributing editor "Emanu-El."

LOUIS FRIEDLANDER

Residence, 740 Franklin street; office 402 Fair building, San Francisco. Born in Hungary in 1856. Son of Rabbi Isaac and Leah Friedlander of Pechi, Ujfalu, Hungary. Married Jennie Magnes in 1883. Children, Mrs. Gertrude Gardner of Milwaukee, Theo. Friedlander of Chicago, Arnold Friedlander of San Francisco. Educated in his native town and arrived in the United States at the age of seventeen. The following year moved to California,

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where for about twenty-one years he was engaged in the cigar business. Later engaged in the real estate business and at the time of the fire he was one of the largest real estate operators in San Francisco. He is considered one of the best-informed men on that subject in San Francisco. For the past sixteen years



Louis Friedlander

a member of the firm of Friedlander & Houston. About thirty-six years ago he was instrumental in the organization of B'nai David Congregation, where he conducted the services. For ten years he was vice-president of Temple Sherith Israel and is now president of that synagogue. Member of the Masonic bodies, Scottish Rite, Thirty-second Degree, Shriner, I. O. B. B., Federation of Jewish Charities and other charitable institutions.

MARX FRIEDMAN

Residence, Granada hotel; office 259 Post street, San Francisco. Born in Russian Poland July 10, 1850. Son of Eliaza Friedman. In 1873 married Julia Schlomsky. Children, Israel, Samuel, Henry, Abe, Mrs. Ralph Kaiser, Mrs. Abe Stein, Mrs. Eli Myers and Mrs. William Jacobs. Educated in his native country until the age of eighteen, after which time he was a teacher of Hebrew for two years. Moved to New York at the age of twenty and was engaged in mercantile pursuits in that State until 1877, when he moved to San Francisco. In 1885 he established a cloak store on a small scale and the following year branched out into the furniture business, which has developed to its present large proportions, under the firm name of M. Friedman & Co. He is interested in the Cosgrave Cloak & Suit House. President of



Marx Friedman

Ohabai Shalome Congregation, of which synagogue he has been a member for nineteen years. Past president and trustee of Ophir Lodge, I. O. B. B.; member of Doric Lodge, Masonic order; Federation of Jewish Charities.

HERMAN W. FRANK

Residence, Los Angeles. Born in Portland, Ore., in 1860. Son of Abraham Frank. Married Sarah Harris, daughter of Leopold Harris of Los Angeles, in 1888. Two children. At an early age moved to Washington Territory, where he attended public and private schools until the age of fourteen, when he clerked in a country store in

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Oregon. In 1876 moved to San Francisco, where he was employed in the office of the wholesale clothing firm of W. & I. Steinhart; subsequently became commercial traveler for that firm for seven years. Afterwards he established himself in a general merchandise business in Alameda, where he continued until 1887 and moved to Los Angeles, becoming a member of the firm of L. Harris & Co., and in 1888 the firm name was changed to Harris & Frank, of



Herman W. Frank

which concern he is president. Director National Bank of California, president L. Harris Realty Company, secretary Riverside Vineyard Company, fifteen years president Los Angeles Associated Charities, one of the organizers of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles; president two years and director ten years of that organization. Member of Los Angeles Board of Education for ten years; president two terms. Originator of the Tag Day on the Pacific Coast. Member of Congregation B'nai B'rith and for many years was director and treasurer of that synagogue; Federation of Jewish Charities of Los Angeles, Masonic order, Shriner, B. P. O. E., Modern Woodmen; Concordia, Jonathan and Los Angeles Athletic clubs; past-president of Lodge No. 487, I. O. B. B. Republican.

LOUIS GASSNER

Office, 112 Geary street, San Francisco. Born May 1, 1867, in Austria Son of Joshua and Hannah (Yonkler) Gassner. Married in 1898 to Hen-



Louis Gassner

rietta Magnin of San Francisco. Two children, Mrs. Frederick Shipper and Estelle Gassner. Moved to London, England, as a child with his parents, where he received a common school education and in 1884 moved to New York, where he remained until 1890, when he came to San Francisco. Shortly afterwards he established himself in the furrier business, which he has developed to its present large proportions. Has office connections in New York and London. Member of Congregation Beth Israel, Federation of Jewish Charities, Masonic order and other organizations.

SANFORD L. GOLDSTEIN

Residence, 1998 Jackson street; office 120 Market street, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco September 19, 1864. Son of E. L. and Virginia (Waterman)

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Goldstein. His early education was received at a military school in California; later attended school in Germany, from which he graduated, then returning to San Francisco. Continued his education in the public schools. Attended Heald's Business College for one term, after which time clerked in a mercantile institution for four years and later in the employ of J. Y. Wilson Company. In 1889 purchased one-third interest in the Fontana Company, fruit canners, which consolidated later with the California Fruit Canners' Association, of which firm he is vice-president and treasurer. Director St. Francis Hotel, director E. L. Goldstein Company, member Temple Emanu-El. Married Olga Adelsdorfer in 1899. Two children the fruits of this marriage. Director Mount Zion Hospital, member board of governors Federation of Jewish Charities



Sanford L. Goldstein

MORRIS NATHAN GOLDTREE

Residence, 253 Sixteenth avenue; office 50 Sansome street, San Francisco. Born January 31, 1881, in San Francisco. Son of Nathan and Augusta (Kaminski) Goldtree. Married June 25, 1911, to Corinne Jonas. Graduated from South Cosmopolitan Grammar school June, 1895; graduated from Polytechnic High school in 1897, Lowell High school in 1899. Attended University of California, college of chemistry, for three years, leaving on account of the death of his father in 1902. Engaged in the import and export business between here and Central America under the firm name of Goldtree & Liebe from 1902 to 1907. From 1907 to 1911 cashier of Blockman Banking Company, San Diego, and one of the organizers of the San Diego branch of the Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. Member of the wholesale firm of Marcuse, Goldtree Company, San Francisco, notions and fancy goods, from 1911 until the death of Mr. Marcuse in 1914, when the firm of Goldtree Company, wholesale fancy goods and babywear was formed, which continues to the present time. Delegate from fourth district to the Congressional convention in 1908. President of Ophir Lodge No. 21, I. O. B. B.; secretary Grand Lodge gymnasium committee, I. O. B. B.; member of Merchants' Exchange Club, Jewish Federation of Charities, Masonic order, Islam Temple of Shriners and University of California Club.



Morris Nathan Goldtree

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JACOB J. GOTTLOB

Residence, 2150 Lyon street; office Columbia theatre, San Francisco. Born March 15, 1860, in Boston, Mass. Son of Julius and Hannah (Cohen) Gottlob. Married in 1901 to Selina Dannenbaum. Educated in the public schools of Boston, Mass. Graduated from English High School, Boston, Mass., in 1876. Engaged in mercantile business in Boston from 1876 to 1881. Theatrical



Jacob J. Gottlob

business with M. B. Leavitt's companies from 1882 to 1885. In the latter year he moved to San Francisco, where he was treasurer of the Bush Street theatre until 1892. From 1892 until 1895 was manager of the California theatre. In 1895 he leased the Columbia theatre on Powell street in connection with S. H. Friedlander and Melville Marx and continued there until the fire of 1906. In 1907, 1908 and 1909 at the Van Ness theatre. In January, 1910, and at the present time at the new Columbia theatre on Geary street. Member of Congregation Emanu-El, I. O. B. B., B. P. O. E., Concordia Club, Beresford Country Club. Contributing to Federation of Jewish Charities.

CHARLES GREENBERG

Residence, Los Angeles. Born in Poland in 1881. Son of Julius Greenberg. Married Sophia Reiss of Chicago in 1906. Two children, Ruth and Helen. Educated in the public and high schools of Chicago. Received degree of LL. B. in 1906 from John Marshall Law College and was admitted to the bar of the State of Illinois and Federal courts. Connected with the law department of the International Harvester Company of Chicago and private secretary to the president and vice-president of that firm. In 1910 moved to Los Angeles and engaged in the general practice of law in partnership with Garfield Jones, and in February, 1912, James S. Bennett en-



Charles Greenberg

tered the firm. Subsequently retired from the firm and now continues in the general practice of his profession alone. Vice-president and secretary of Sinai Congregation. Member of I. O. B. B., Jewish Publication Societies, Federation of Jewish Charities, Consumptive Relief Association, Los Angeles County Bar Association, Professional Men's Club and City Club.

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MORGAN A. GUNST

Residence, 2786 Vallejo street; office California and Front streets, San Francisco. Born March 9, 1887, in San Francisco. Son of Moses A. and Ophelia (Cohn) Gunst. Married May 31, 1914, to Aline J. Dryfus of New York. Educated in the public and high schools of San Francisco, Chateau de Lancy, Geneva; Leland Stanford, Junior, University. In 1906 entered the employ of his father, M. A. Gunst & Co. Vice-president of that firm at the present time. Second vice-president of Federation of Jewish Charities. Member of Bibliophile Society of Boston, Mass.; Argonaut, San Francisco Commercial and Beresford Country clubs. Director of the Book Club of California.

MOSES A. GUNST

Residence, St. Francis Hotel; office, California and Front streets, San Francisco. Born July 4, 1853, in New York. Son of Abraham and Emma Gunst. Married June 10, 1886, to Ophelia Cohn, daughter of the late Dr. Elkan Cohn, rabbi of Temple Emanu-El. One son, Morgan A. Gunst. Educated in the schools of the Southern States and New York City. Moved to San Francisco at the age of eighteen. In 1873, with a capital of $500, opened a small cigar stand. In 1874 formed the firm of M. A. Gunst, which was later incorporated and of which he is president. The firm is engaged in the manufacture of cigars and the wholesale and retail cigar business, having stores in all the principal cities of the Pacific Coast and Honolulu and New York. Also in consolidation with the United Cigar Manufactures Company, having over fifty factories in the chain. Police commissioner of San Francisco for several years, having been appointed honorary life commissioner. The office terminated upon the adoption of the new charter. Delegate to several national Republican conventions. Member of Temple Emanu-El, Concordia, Beresford Country, Union League, San Francisco Commercial and Commonwealth clubs of San Francisco and Criterion Club of New York. A member of Federation of Jewish Charities and other charitable institutions.

LOUIS SALOMON HAAS

Residence, 3412 Washington street; office 99 Beale street, San Francisco. Born September 3, 1858, in San Francisco. Son of Salomon and Julia (Rosenfeld) Haas. Attended primary



Louis Salomon Haas

school conducted by the late Dr. Elkan Cohn, Lincoln Grammar school from 1864 to 1865. Graduate of South Cosmopolitan Grammar school in 1872. Attended Boys' High school until June, 1873. Studied bookkeeping at Lincoln Night school. In July, 1873, he entered the employ of Herman Ruppin, stock broker, where he remained until 1876, when he became assistant bookkeeper for the Washington Flour Mills. In 1881 he entered the employ of Lilienthal & Co., which has since been changed to the Crown Distilleries Company, of which corporation he is now vice-president. Vice-

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president and director of United California Industries, Pacific Coast representative on Board of Control National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association of the United States. Member of executive committee of Importers' and Wholesalers' Liquor Dealers' Association of San Francisco. Member of board of governors of Federation of Jewish Charities, director Pacific Hebrew Orphan Asylum and Home Society. Member of Temple Emanu-El. Member of the Family and Olympic clubs. Director Merchants' National Bank.

P. R. HABER

Residence, Los Angeles. Born in Austria in 1873. Son of Solomon and Goldie (Sanders) Haber. Married March 10, 1896, to Mary Schneider of St. Louis. Four children, Sadie, Philip, Athel and Lillian. Educated in Austria and, after leaving school he was em-



P. R. Haber

ployed by his father, who was in the grain and cattle business. At the age of sixteen moved to New York, where for three and one-half years he was employed in various occupations. For seven years he was associated with the firm of Max, Judd & Co. of St. Louis, after which time he was in business for himself until 1904 when, owing to ill health he moved to Los Angeles. In September, 1905, established a tailoring business, in which business he continues at the present time. Member of Sinai Congregation since its organization and its president since 1915. Member of the Los Angeles Federation of Jewish Charities and other charitable organizations. Member of Masonic order, Scottish Rite, Thirty-second Degree; Shriner, B. P. O. E., Chamber of Commerce, Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association. Member of O. B. A.

DAVID A. HAMBURGER

Residence, Los Angeles. Born in Sacramento in 1857. Son of Asher Ham-



David A. Hamburger

burger. Married to Catherine Howell in 1889. Children, David A. Jr., Arthur Moses, Florence Evelyn. Educated in the public schools of Sacramento. Graduated from Harvard University in 1878 with degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of the State of California January 14, 1879, and practiced law in Sacramento until 1883, when he moved to Los Angeles and became a member of the firm of A. Hamburger & Sons, of which con-

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cern he is vice-president. President of Hamburger Realty Company, president Consolidated Realty Company of Los Angeles, director Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank of Los Angeles, chairman of first aviation meeting in Los Angeles. Identified with all civic and public welfare movements. President of Los Angeles Investment Company, November, 1914, and was instrumental in reconstructing this firm. Member of Congregation B'nai B'rith, Federation of Jewish Charities, Los Angeles; former member of the board of trustees of that organization, and former director of the Jewish Orphans' Home of Southern California. Past-president of Los Angeles Lodge I. O. B. B., member of the board directors of Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, Masonic order, Scottish Rite, Thirty-second Degree; Shriner, B. P. O. E.; Concordia and Los Angeles Athletic clubs.

HENRY H. HART

Residence, 2996 Jackson street; office, City Hall, San Francisco. Born September 27, 1886, in San Francisco. Son of Dr. Henry H. and Etta (Harris) Hart. Married August 15, 1912, to Alice Patek Stern. Graduated from Lincoln Grammar School, 1900; Lowell High School, 1903. Received degree of A. B. in 1907 from University of California. Post graduate law department University of California in 1909, receiving degree of J. D. Thesis, "The Federal Safety Appliance Act of 1894, Its History, Constitutionality and Construction." Practiced law with the firm of Jesse W. Lilienthal and Henry G. W. Dinkelspiel from 1909 to 1912. In April of the latter year was appointed assistant city attorney by City Attorney Percy V. Long. This office he holds at the present time. Member of Federation of Jewish Charities, Commonwealth and University of California clubs, officer Unity Lodge I. O. B. B., officer Fidelity Lodge F. and A. M., member of Scottish Rite bodies of San Francisco.

JULIEN HART

Residence, 2211 Buchanan street; office 71 Sansome street, San Francisco. Son of Samuel and Johanna (Knitz) Hart. Married to Helen Louise Neustadter January 3, 1906. Two children, Ellen and James David. Educated in the public and high schools of San Francisco. Attended University in Geneva, Switzerland, for one year, after which he became associated with his brother, Benno, in the wholesale silk business under the firm name of B. Hart & Brother, which he continues at the present time. Member of Beresford Country, Argonaut and Commonwealth clubs, Federation of Jewish Charities.

SALOMON HARTMAN

Born in Kobylagora (now Heideberg) near Kempen, Posen, Prussia, in January, 1841. Son of Israel Joseph and Scheindel Jenny Hartman. A most worthy and respected couple. He married in 1870, when visiting his home, Fanny Pauline Krotoszyner of Ostrowo, Prussia, also of a most esteemed family. Their children are, Mrs. Jenny Krotoszyner, Jacob C. Hartman, Dr. George W. Hartman, Henrietta May Hartman and Edmund Isidor Hartman.

He received his education in his home town and for some time was employed by his father, who was a merchant in Kobylagora. In 1860 he emigrated to New York, where he was in various mercantile employments and during this time attended a commercial school. In 1863 he came to San Francisco and a few months later went to the Boise mines of Idaho, where he was engaged in the mercantile business for three years, after which time he returned to San Francisco and formed partnership with Samuel Polack under the firm name of

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Polack & Hartman, doing a retail dry and fancy goods business. This partnership continued until 1872, when the firm was dissolved and continued with his brother, Morris, (who also had come to San Francisco several years previous) under the firm name of S. Hartman & Brother. In 1888 the firm moved its business to Merced and theirs was the first progressive store in that city. Upon the death of his brother, in 1896, he continued the business alone. In 1899 his son, Jacob C., became a member of the



Salomon Hartman

firm, which was changed to S. Hartman & Son, and continues at the present time as the leading department store of Merced. Though he still takes an active interest in the business, he has turned the management of affairs over to his son.

He is a member of Montefiore Lodge, No. 51, I. O. B. B., since 1867 and was a member of Sherith Israel Congregation during his residence in San Francisco. He and his wife are members of various Jewish charities and take active interest in all Jewish affairs.

As expressed by himself, his aim in life has ever been to feel when departing from this world that it has derived some little benefit through his having lived in it.

ELIAS M. HECHT

Residence, 2518 Fillmore street; office Kohl building, San Francisco. Born August 14, 1879, in Atherton (Fair Oaks), San Mateo county, Cal. Son of Abraham Elias and Amelia (Kaufmann) Hecht. Educated in the public schools of San Francisco; graduated from the University of California in 1901 with degree of B. S. After graduation he engaged in the investment business with his brother, Joel K. Hecht, under the firm name of Hecht Investment Company, which continues to date. Appointed by Mayor Jas. Rolph, Jr., member of Moving Picture Censorship Board. Director of Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Organized the San Francisco Quintet Club and is sponsor for that organization. He is a flutist. Member of Federation of Jewish Charities.

JOEL K. HECHT

Residence, 2389 Washington street; office Kohl building, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco August 19, 1877. Son of Abraham Elias and Amelia (Kaufmann) Hecht. Married May Lucie Seller of Frankfort am Main March 1, 1911. One daughter, Dorothy Ray Hecht. Educated in the public schools of San Francisco and the University of California. After leaving college engaged in the investment business with his brother, Elias M. Hecht, under the firm name of Hecht Investment Company and continues to date. Director of Federation of Jewish Charities, director Hebrew Board of Relief, member of Temple Emanu-El; Argonaut and Beresford Country clubs.

RABBI SIGMUND HECHT

Residence, Los Angeles. Born in Hungary, 1849. Son of Moritz Hecht, teacher and Talmudist. Married in 1875 in New York to Liska Tuska, who was a niece of Rabbi Tuska of

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Memphis, Tenn., also a niece of Maurice Tuska of the Jewish Orphan Asylum of New York. Children, Mrs. S. M. Newmark, Grace Hecht, Mrs. J. Y. Baruh and Victor Hecht. Educated in Vienna at the Teachers' Seminary and at the University of Vienna. Studied Hebrew and theology with the Rev. Dr. Jellinek of Vienna. Received degree of D. D. 1886, from the University of Alabama. In 1867 moved to New York with his parents, continuing his studies in that city. Dr. Felix Adler and Dr. Gottheil of New York influenced him to



Rabbi Sigmund Hecht

pursue a rabbinical career. In 1876 he moved to Montgomery, Ala., where he occupied the pulpit of the Jewish congregation until 1888, when he was called to Milwaukee, Wis., where he held a similar position for twelve years, and was then called to the B'nai B'rith congregation of Los Angeles, where he continues at the present time. Since his advent in Los Angeles his congregation has almost tripled in membership, and in the outer world Dr. Hecht has creditably represented the Jewish community. Dr. Hecht has received much complimentary recognition from civic and religious bodies. He was at one time a member of the Los Angeles public library board and gave the first impetus to the organization of the Federation of Jewish Charities. He is the administrator of the funds of the Free Loan Society and treasurer of the Relief Fund for Jewish War Sufferers. Dr. Hecht is the author of a post-biblical history and has written many essays on scholastic subjects. He is also one of the contributing editors of "Emanu-El."

ISAIAS W. HELLMAN

Residence, 2020 Jackson street; office 2 Montgomery street, San Francisco. Born October 3, 1843, in Reckendorf, Bavaria, Germany. Educated in the public schools of Germany; college at Markbreit, Bavaria. Married Esther Neugass (deceased) of New York, April 14, 1870. Children, I. W. Hellman, Jr., Mrs. E. S. Heller, Mrs. Sidney M. Ehrman. Moved to the United States in 1859 and came to San Francisco via the Isthmus. Shortly after his arrival he moved to Los Angeles, where for a short time he clerked in a dry goods store, later becoming a member of the banking firm of Hellman, Temple & Co. He was president and manager of that concern when it was merged into the Farmers' & Merchants' Bank of Los Angeles. He became its cashier and manager and subsequently president, which position he holds at the present time, the name of the bank having later changed to the Farmers' & Merchants' National Bank. In 1901 he moved to San Francisco and reorganized the old Nevada Bank of which institution he became president. The name of this bank was changed to the Nevada National Bank and later the Wells Fargo Nevada National Bank of San Francisco. Mr. Hellman continues as president of that institution. President of Union Trust Company, San Francisco; United States National Bank, Los Angeles; director of United States National Bank, Portland, Ore. He has

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numerous other business interests. Senior regent of University of California. One of the founders of the Congregation B'nai B'rith, Los Angeles, and its president until he moved to San Francisco. Member Congregation B'nai B'rith, Los Angeles; Congregation Emanu-El, San Francisco; Federation of Jewish Charities and many other charities; Masonic order, Argonaut, Olympic and Union League clubs.

I. W. HELLMAN, JR.

Residence, 2906 Broadway; office, Union Trust building, San Francisco. Born in Los Angeles March 30, 1871. Son of Isaias W. and Esther (Neugass) Hellman. Married September 10, 1898,



I. W. Hellman, Jr.

to Frances Jacobi of New York. Children: I. W., III; Frederick, Florence and Marco Francis. Educated in the public schools of Los Angeles, Belmont School and University of California, from which institution he received degrees of Ph. B. and A. B. in 1892. After graduation he was employed as clerk in the Nevada Bank, San Francisco. In 1894 moved to Los Angeles, where he was manager of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Los Angeles. In 1895 returned to San Francisco and became manager of the Union Trust Company, of which institution he is now the president. Member executive committee of the National Conference of Jewish Charities and the Pacific Coast representative. First vice-president of Wells Fargo Nevada Bank and of the Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank of Los Angeles, and a director in many other financial institutions. Vice-president and member of board of directors P.-P. I. E. President Federation of Jewish Charities of San Francisco. Director of Temple Emanu-El and Mount Zion Hospital for many years.

IRVING H. HELLMAN

Residence, Los Angeles. Born in Los Angeles in 1883. Son of Herman W. Hellman. Married Florence Eunice Marx of Los Angeles in 1911. Educated in the public and high schools of Los



Irving H. Hellman

Angeles. Studied engineering at Armour Technical school in Chicago, after which time he returned to Los Angeles and passed the civil service examination with honors as civil engineer, making a specialty of reinforced concrete. He was the first reinforced concrete engineer for

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the city of Los Angeles and held that position until the death of his father, October, 1906, when he resigned and with his brother, Marco, managed the estate of his father. In July, 1912, he became active manager of the Hellman Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, of which bank he is vice-president. Director of Merchants' National Bank of Los Angeles, director of Title Guarantee & Trust Company of Los Angeles, director of First National Bank of Puente, director of the First National Bank of Alhambra, director of the First National Bank of Hermosa, director of the Redondo Savings Bank, vice-president of Marine Commercial & Savings Bank of Long Beach, director of Aronson, Gale Company, member Congregation B'nai B'rith and Congregation Sinai, treasurer Jewish Consumptive Relief Association of California; member of Concordia, Los Angeles Athletic, Union League and San Gabriel Country clubs; Federation of Jewish Charities of Los Angeles, I. O. B. B., B. P. O. E., Masonic order, Thirty-second Degree. Life member of Shriners. Member of Annexation Commission of Los Angeles.

JAMES W. HELLMAN

Residence, Los Angeles. Born in Germany, 1861. Educated in private schools of his native country and at the age of fourteen moved to Los Angeles, where he joined his brothers, Isaias W. and Herman W. After having clerked in Los Angeles for a few years he moved to Wilmington, Los Angeles county, where he was in the general mercantile business and continued until 1892, when he returned to Los Angeles, where he established the wholesale and retail hardware and plumbing business under the firm name of J. W. Hellman & Company, which he continues at the present time. Married in 1886 and has four children. Director of Congregation B'nai B'rith; member advisory board of Union of American Hebrew Congregations; chairman of school committee of Congregation B'nai B'rith; member of Los Angeles Federation of



James W. Hellman

Jewish Charities; Masonic order, Scottish Rite, Thirty-second Degree, Shriner; K. of P.; I. O. B. B.

MARCO HELLMAN

Residence, Los Angeles. Born in Los Angeles, September 14, 1878. Son of Herman W. Hellman. Educated in the public schools of Los Angeles and the Belmont school, San Mateo; attended Leland Stanford, Junior, University, after which time he became assistant cashier of the Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Los Angeles. Vice-president of the Merchants' National Bank of Los Angeles at the present time. Officer and director of numerous banks and industrial corporations. Member of B'nai B'rith Congregation, and Sinai Congregation; member of Jonathan, Concordia, Union League, San Gabriel Valley Country, Los Angeles Athletic and Federal Clubs; Los

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Angeles Federation of Jewish Charities; I. O. B. B.; B. P. O. E.; Masonic order, Thirty-second Degree Scottish Rite, Shriner. Married Rita Levis of Visalia June 10, 1908.

BERNARD (BENZION) HERZBERG

Residence, 1713a Eddy street; office, 1119 Fillmore street, San Francisco. Born March 1, 1868, in Wexnia, Russia, Province Konvo. Son of Samuel Abraham and Celia (Feitelberg) Herz-



Bernard (Benzion) Herzberg

berg. Majority of his relatives reside now in Kurland, Russia.

Married May 18, 1890, to Fannie (Feige) Schmulian, granddaughter of the great Rabbi Yididia Sacks of Sager, Russia, and later of Wexnia, Russia.

Graduate of Lotringer Strasse Gemeinde Schule, Berlin, Germany; Freidrich Wilhelm Staatisen Gymnasium, Berlin. Studied Hebrew and Talmud in Wexnia, Latzkow and Telz, Russia. After leaving school was engaged in the wholesale leather business in Berlin and later in Laisen, Russia; in retail leather business until he moved to California, August, 1890, where for two years he was engaged as a private teacher of Hebrew and German. From 1892 to 1897 entered mercantile business in San Francisco.

From 1897 until 1906 was employed in the city department of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company. In 1907 entered the fire insurance business on his own account, with offices in the Merchants' Exchange building. In April, 1910, formed partnership with his son, S. A. Herzberg, under the firm name of B. Herzberg & Son, in the insurance, real estate, steamship and foreign exchange business, which continues at the present time.

President Congregation Keneseth Israel. Charter member and secretary for twenty years Golden Gate Lodge No. 208, Order B'rith Abraham; member of Congregation B'nai David; Herman Lodge No. 147, I. O. O. F.; Columbia Lodge No. 127, I. O. B. B.; Hebrew Free Loan Association; Hebrew Shelter; Fillmore Street Improvement Association; Jewish Federation of Charities; Orthodox Hebrew School. Is inclined to keep up all orthodox Jewish traditions.

JOSHUA D. ISAACS

Residence, 98 Jordan avenue; office, 32 Battery street, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco December 16, 1860. Son of Harry and Kate (Davis) Isaacs. Married in 1892 to Regina Gans. Three children, Harry, Rose and Charles. Educated in San Francisco. During the time he attended school he learned the horseshoeing trade. He also studied chemistry. After leaving school he was engaged in various occupations. In 1877 he was in the employ of the firm of Rosenbaum & Friedman, wholesale dry goods. This firm was succeeded later by the firm of Rosenbaum & Company. In 1883 he went to New York as buyer for that firm and in 1888 became a partner, where he continued until 1890, when he formed the firm of Luscombe &

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Isaacs, manufacturers' agents and commission merchants. He is now the sole surviving partner of that firm. Mem-



Joshua D. Isaacs

ber of Congregation Sherith Israel; Federation of Jewish Charities, Masonic order, I. O. O. F. and I. O. B. B.

ALFRED HENRY JACOBS

Residence, 80 Twenty-first avenue; office, French Bank building, San



Alfred Henry Jacobs

Francisco. Born in San Francisco January 29, 1882. Son of Julius Jacobs. Married Lillian Wollenberg December 24, 1908. One daughter, Mary Ruth Jacobs. Educated in the public and high schools of San Francisco, University of California, and received the degree of B. S. in 1904 from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and degree of M. S. in 1905 from that institution. Studied architecture in Paris at the Beaux Arts. Engaged in the general practice of architecture in San Francisco. Designed the Sunday school of Temple Emanu-El and many buildings and residences of all character. Member of Congregation Emanu-El, San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, San Francisco Society of Architects, the Beaux Arts Society and the Masonic order.

WILLIAM F. JACOBS

Residence, 225 Euclid avenue; office 352 Post street, San Francisco. Born June 3, 1889, in San Francisco.



William F. Jacobs

Son of Isidor and Mira Josephine (Straus) Jacobs. Married December 10, 1911, to Dorothy Friedman of San Francisco.

Graduated from Pacific Heights

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Grammar School, 1903; Lowell High School, 1907. Received degree of B. S. in 1910 from College of Commerce, University of California. Graduated in 1910 from San Francisco Business College. From 1910 to 1912 in New York as manufacturers' agent for California products, and in January, 1912, returned to San Francisco.

Manager since July, 1912, of Cosgrave Cloak & Suit Company. First lieutenant National Guard of California from 1908 until 1911, when he resigned. Member of Commonwealth, San Francisco Commercial and University of California clubs; Masonic order; member of Bush Street Temple.

PHILIP I. JACOBY

Residence, 3747 Jackson street; office Pacific and Sansome streets, San Francisco. Born in Germany September 4, 1869. Son of Isaac N. and Ma-



Philip I. Jacoby

thilda (Cohn) Jacoby. Married May Koshland of Portland, Ore., February 24, 1904. Early education received in Germany. In 1882 moved with his parents to San Francisco, where he attended the public and high schools and business college. After completing his education in 1889 moved to Los Angeles, where he was engaged in business with his father. In 1891 established the Southern California Cracker Company, which he continued until 1896, when he returned to San Francisco and established the Standard Biscuit Company, of which firm he is president and manager. Member of Federation of Jewish Charities of San Francisco and Los Angeles, Congregation Emanu-El, Associated Charities, Concordia Club and Pacific Musical Society. Author of numerous musical compositions. In a San Francisco musical contest in 1915 with his brother composed a Pavlowa gavotte, "San Francisco 1915," which was accepted by Madame Pavlowa.

ABRAHAM JONAS

Residence, Hotel Oakland; office, 460 Eleventh street, Oakland. Born at Rogasen, Posen, Germany, 1855. Son of Rev. Joachim and Amalia



Abraham Jonas

(Dresner) Jonas. Married Katie Hartman January 9, 1881. Children, Mrs. Otto Hirschman, Mrs. Morris Goldtree, Irving and Milton Jonas. Educated in the public and Real Schule of Germany. His education was supplemented by a commercial course. In 1875 moved to the United States and settled in Oakland, where he clerked

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in a clothing establishment. After two years' residence he founded what was known as the Hub Clothing Company, in which business he continued until 1914, when he retired.

President Merchants' Exchange, Oakland, 1904; director Associated Charities of Oakland since 1903; president Chamber of Commerce, Oakland, 1914; member of Public Employment Bureau, 1913-18; appointed by Mayor Mott. President Temple Sinai, Oakland; member I. O. B. B. thirty-nine years; president District Grand Lodge No. 4, I. O. B. B., 1895; member of Constitution Grand Lodge, I. O. B. B., 1900, 1905, 1910 and 1915. Member Federation of Jewish Charities, San Francisco; Masonic order and Shriners.

JOSEPH LEWIN JONAS

Residence, Los Angeles. Born in Rogasen, Posen, Germany, September 27, 1866. Son of Rev. Joachim and



Joseph Lewin Jonas

Amalia (Dresner) Jonas. Educated in the gymnasium at Rogasen and at the age of fifteen came with his brother to Oakland, Cal. For about eighteen months merchandised in Oakland, after which time with his brothers opened a store in Santa Cruz. He remained there for seven years when he moved to San Bernardino, where they opened a branch store, which he conducted for ten years. In October, 1899, he moved to Los Angeles, where he organized the Standard Woodenware Company, wholesale business, of which firm he is vice-president to date. In 1893 he was married to Margaret Cohn of Los Angeles (daughter of Mrs. Johanna Cohn, "Tante Hinde"); they have two children, Felix Jacob Jonas and Edith Esther Jonas. One of the organizers of the Beth Israel (Olive street) Congregation and trustee of that organization for some time. In 1906 organized the Sinai Congregation, of which he was president for six years, and for several years has been a member of the board of directors. For some time chairman of the ritual and school committees of that congregation. Past president San Bernardino Lodge I. O. B. B., which order he joined in 1899, and on his arrival in Los Angeles he withdrew from that lodge and was one of the organizers of the Los Angeles lodge, of which he was trustee for several years. Director Kaspare Cohn Hospital. Director Los Angeles Federation of Jewish Charities. Member of Masonic order, I. O. O. F., K. of P., Foresters, U. C. T., Hebrew Consumptive Relief Society, Hebrew Free Loan Society, Hebrew Shelter, Hebrew Free Burial Society. During his residence in San Bernardino, conducted the Sabbath school. Took an active interest in civic affairs during his residence in San Bernardino.

BERNARD KATSCHINSKI

Residence, Granada hotel; office, 825 Market street, San Francisco. Born in Nackel, Posen, Germany, in 1855. Son of Abraham and Hannah (Meyer) Katschinski. Married Janu-

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ary 20, 1883, to Dora Myers of San Francisco. Educated in the schools of his native town. In 1872 he arrived in Sacramento and was employed as a barber until 1873, when he purchased and conducted the shop until 1881, when he moved to San Francisco and established a shoe store on Kearny street. A few months later established the Philadelphia Shoe Company, which has developed to its present large proportions. Vice-president Sherith Israel Congregation; treasurer Starr King



Bernard Katschinski

Lodge No. 344, Masonic order; member of Scottish Rite bodies, Thirty-second Degree; Shriner; Y. M. H. A.; Federation of Jewish Charities; member of San Francisco Grand Jury in 1913.

LEON KAUFFMAN

Office, 740 Mission street, San Francisco. Born in 1853 in France. Son of Joseph and Sara Kauffman. Educated in the public schools of France. Moved to California at the age of nineteen, where he clerked in a country store. Subsequently established himself in the general mercantile business, which business he sold out in 1884 and moved to San Francisco, where he engaged in the grain business until the fire of 1906. Later he became a member of the firm of Greenebaum, Weil &



Leon Kauffman

Michels, wholesale men's furnishing goods. He is treasurer of this firm at the present time. Married Linnie Wolf in 1884. Three children, Sylvain S., Eugene and Saidee. Member of Temple Emanu-El, board of governors of Mount Zion Hospital, Federation of Jewish Charities, Concordia Club.

ADOLPH KAUFMANN

Residence, 112 Presidio avenue; office 838 Market street, San Francisco. Born in 1873 in Hainstadt, Baden, Germany. Son of Feist and Mina (Oppenheimer) Kaufmann. Married to Alice Delbanco of San Francisco. Two children, Melville and Felton. Educated in the public schools of Baden, high school of Buchen, college at Mannheim. Moved to San Francisco in 1888, where he was employed by Rosenthal's until 1897, when he be-

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came a member of the firm of Sommer & Kaufmann. He is secretary of that firm at the present time. Member of



Adolph Kaufmann

Temple Emanu-El, Federation of Jewish Charities, Masonic order, Scottish Rite.

M. S. KORNBLUM

Residence, Los Angeles. Born in Austria in 1859. Son of Isaak Kornblum. Educated in his native country. He was engaged in business in Austria for a number of years. In 1881 moved to Poland, where he married Gusta Grünbaum. Two children, Ada E. and Abraham H. After his marriage moved to New York, where he resided for eight months. In 1904 settled in Los Angeles, where he purchased and conducted the City Dye Works for three years. Subsequently disposed of his business and established the Berlin Dye Works, with stores in all districts of Los Angeles and in many Southern California cities. He is president of that concern at the present time. He has real estate and other interests. One of the organizers of Beth Israel Congregation, it is owing largely to his efforts that the temple of this congregation was erected. Member of building committee of Sinai Congregation; first vice-president of that synagogue and member of board of trustees. Presented the first Sefer Torah to Sinai Congregation. Received a gold charm from Sinai Congregation in 1912 as a token of their esteem. Member of I. O. B.



M. S. Kornblum

B., Masonic order, W. O. W., Chamber of Commerce, Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, Los Angeles Realty Board, Los Angeles Federation of Jewish Charities and various other organizations.

MARCUS S. KOSHLAND

Residence, 3800 Washington street; office 110 Market street, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco January 13, 1858. Son of Simon and Rosena (Frauenthal) Koshland. Married in 1890 to Corine Schweitzer. Children, Daniel E., Robert J., Margaret Helen. Educated in the public and high schools of San Francisco. Member of the firm of S. Kosh-

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land & Co., wool merchants. Member of board of directors of Congregation Emanu-El. Director of Lincoln School



Marcus S. Koshland

Association. Member of Federation of Jewish Charities; Concordia and Beresford Country clubs; I. O. O. F.

ALBERT LACHMAN

Residence, Palmdale, Mission San Jose; office 417 Market street, San Francisco. Son of Samuel and Henrietta (Guenther) Lachman. Born in Weaverville, Trinity county, Cal., in 1857. Moved to San Francisco with his parents in 1864. Educated in the public schools of Trinity county and San Francisco. Attended University of California for one year, subsequently leaving to enter his father's business, Eberhardt & Lachman, in 1872. In 1878 he became a member of the firm, when the name of the firm was changed to S. Lachman & Co., in which business he continued until its consolidation with the California Wine Association, when he became vice-president and assistant general manager of that association, having charge of the technical work and general supervision of wine-making plants of that concern. Retired in 1905. Has since devoted himself to the affairs of S. Lachman & Co. and S. & H. Lachman estate. Member of Temple Emanu-El, Federation of Jewish Charities, Union League Club, Merchants' Exchange, Masonic order, Scottish Rite, Thirty-second Degree; Shriner.

DR. SAMUEL LANGER

Residence, Pacific Hebrew Orphan Asylum, 600 Divisadero street, San Francisco. Born in New York City. Son of Bernard and Anna (Milsner) Langer. Married Martha Franklin of New York City, 1899. Educated in the public schools of New York City,



Dr. Samuel Langer

College of the City of New York, Jewish Theological Seminary of New York, Columbia University (teachers' college), (school of philosophy). Rabbi Congregation Adath Emuno, Hoboken, N. J., from 1899 to 1903. Principal School of Religious Work in the Educational Alliance, New York City, 1903-1912; principal public school No. 192, Manhattan, New York City, 1903-1912; assistant Hebrew Orphan Asylum, New York, from 1895-1898; principal Hebrew school, H. O. A. of

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New York, 1895-1905; superintendent Pacific Hebrew Orphan Asylum of San Francisco since 1912. Member of various alumnal, social and charitable organizations in New York City and San Francisco.

GUSTAVE ALBERT LANSBURGH

Residence, 2122 Pacific avenue; office, 709 Mission street, San Francisco. Born January 7, 1876, in Panama. Son of Simon Lazarus and Rebecca (Pyke) Lansburgh. Married Irene Muzzy of



Gustave Albert Lansburgh

San Francisco in 1908. Three children, Ruth, Lawrence Muzzy and Edward Albert. Educated in the public and high schools of San Francisco, University of California, Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, France, from which institution he graduated in architecture in 1906 and received the diploma from the French government. In the same year received a medal in architecture at the Salon of the Champ Elysee held by the Society of French Art. In 1906 returned to San Francisco, where he commenced the practice of his profession and continues to date. Architect of Temple Emanu-El; Temple Sinai, Oakland; Concordia Club; I. O. B. B. building; the Orpheum theaters of San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, Kansas City and St. Louis; associate architect of Beresford Country Club and many other structures. He was appointed assistant architect of the Architectural Commission of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Member of San Francisco Chapter of American Institute of Architects; Beaux Arts Society of America; Society of Architecture Deplomé of France; Concordia, Argonaut and Beresford Country Clubs; Temple Emanu-El and Federation of Jewish Charities.

B. LAZANSKY

Residence, 237 Fifteenth avenue; office, 84 Clay street, San Francisco. Born in Bohemia March 11, 1839. Son of Matthias and Eleanor (Hermann) Lazansky. Married Millie Cohen, San



B. Lazansky

Francisco, June 18, 1865. Children, Mrs. S. Rosenblum, Sim Lazansky, May Lazansky, Phyllis Lazansky, Mrs. H. Graham, Mrs. Elenora Maclure. Educated in the schools of Bohemia, later attending college, where he studied medicine. In August, 1856,

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he arrived in San Francisco via the Isthmus. He was employed in San Francisco as a clerk for a short time, when he moved to Auburn, Cal., remaining there but a few months, moving to Coloma, Eldorado county, where he was employed in a dry goods store. Subsequently moved to Greenwood Valley, Eldorado county, where he conducted a general merchandise business; there he became interested in mining projects. In 1861 he conducted a brewery in Boonville, Idaho, later returned to his business in Greenwood Valley. Subsequently he returned to San Francisco, where for a few years he engaged in the crockery business, after which time he was employed as salesman in the millinery business, where he remained for twenty years. He then entered the bag business, which continues at the present time under the firm name of B. Lazansky Bag Company. Member of Masonic order, I. O. B. B., A. O. U. W., Free Loan Society and other charitable organizations.

ADOLPH LEVI

Residence, San Diego. Born in Austria in 1859. Son of Bernard Levi. Educated in Austria and in 1876 moved to San Diego, where he was employed by his brother, Simon Levi. In 1879 he attended business college in San Francisco, after which he was employed for a year in Tucson, Ariz. Subsequently moved to Julian, San conducted a general merchandise store. Diego county, where for six years he In 1885, on a visit to his parents in Austria, he married Eleanor Schwartz. Two children, Edgar B. Levi and Mrs. George S. Newbauer. Later, returning to San Diego, he engaged in the stock raising and ranching business, which he continues at the present time as a member of the firm of Adolph Levi & Son. President Beth Israel Congregation of San Diego; member of I. O. B. B., I. O. O. F., Masonic order, Red Men, W. O. W., Maccabees.

EMILE LEVY

Residence, 3130 Clay street; office, 733 Market street, San Francisco. Born in Alsace, France, December 26, 1857. Son of Benjamin and Babbette (Weil) Levy. Educated in the common schools of France, after which he went to the eastern part of that country and for four years was a journeyman watchmaker. Subsequently became a commercial traveler for several years, after which he moved to New York and with his brothers engaged in the wholesale embroidery business. In 1892 moved to San Francisco, where he became a member of the firm of Jules Levy & Bro., wholesale embroidery and laces, of which firm he is secretary at the present time. Chairman of house committee Hebrew Home for Aged Disabled; for several years member of the executive committee of the Federation of Jewish Charities; member of the Board of Governors of that organization; member I. O. B. B.

MEYER H. LEVY

Residence, Edgewood avenue; office, 436 O'Farrell street, San Francisco. Born April 27, 1865, in San Bernardino, Cal. Son of Isaac H. and Johanna (Gans) Levy. Married to Rose Anita Harris. Educated in the public schools of San Francisco. Secretary Eureka Benevolent Society, 1898; Pacific Hebrew Orphan Asylum and Home Society, 1900; Jewish Ladies' Relief Society, 1898; Mount Zion Hospital, 1899; Hebrew Board of Relief, 1900; First Hebrew Benevolent Society, 1907; Federation of Jewish Charities since 1910; member of executive committee of National Conference of Jewish Charities 1900-1904; Temple Emanu-El.

REV. M. S. LEVY

Born in London, Eng., January 16, 1852. Educated in the public schools of that city. Received his religious training from private teachers. Served as

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rabbi of congregation in Melbourne, Australia, for two years. Later came to the United States to accept position as rabbi of San Jose Jewish community, where he remained eight years, after which he accepted a call from the First Hebrew Congregation of Oakland, re-



Rev. M. S. Levy

maining ten years in that community. He was then elected rabbi for the Congregation Beth Israel (Geary Street Temple) of San Francisco. On August 12, 1916, Rabbi Levy will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ministry with that congregation. Editor "Jewish Times" for many years.

LEON LEWIN

Residence, 2972 Pacific avenue; office 100 Front street, San Francisco. Son of Simon Lewin. Married Lillie Goodman of San Francisco in 1897. Two children, Jack and Marjorie. Educated in Germany. Moved to the United States at the age of thirteen and was engaged in mercantile pursuits in New York and in St. Louis, Mo. Subsequently he moved to California and was merchandising in this State and Oregon for two years. Later he moved to San Salvador, Central America, where he was engaged in the mercantile business, which he developed to large proportions. In 1897 moved to San Francisco and established a coffee importing business, with connections in Hamburg, Guatemala and Salvador. He continues in that business at the present time. In 1912 he realized the possibilities of California as a rice-producing center and has largely interested himself in that industry. His interests include



Leon Lewin

rice raising and milling. Member of Temple Emanu-El; Concordia and San Francisco Commercial Clubs; Federation of Jewish Charities.

EDWARD S. LEZINSKY

Residence, 3267 Jackson street; office 154 Sutter street, San Francisco. Born June 21, 1870, in San Francisco. Son of Samuel and Augusta (Livingston) Lezinsky. Married Beatrice Badt of San Francisco in 1900. Children, Maury, Edward S., Jr., and Robert. Educated in the public schools of San Francisco. Started his business career as a clerk, subsequently becoming a commercial traveler. Realizing the possibilities in ladies' ready-to-wear apparel on the Pacific Coast he estab-

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lished himself in the wholesale cloak and suit business. At present he is the head of the firm of Lezinsky Brothers with headquarters in San Francisco and branches in New York, Seattle, Los Angeles, Spokane and Portland, the largest business of its



Edward S. Lezinsky

kind west of Chicago. He is one of the organizers and charter members of the Far Western Traveling Men's Association, a trustee and member of the Sherith Israel Congregation and a member of the Federation of Jewish Charities.

SAMUEL LEZINSKY

Residence, 3267 Jackson street, San Francisco. Born in Labishine, Prussia, Germany in 1839. Son of Rabbi Marcus Joseph Lezinsky. Married Augusta Livingston of San Francisco in 1869. Children, Edward S. Lezinsky, Leon Lezinsky, Marcus Joseph Lezinsky, Mrs. Sam Caro, Mrs. Oscar Tobriner and Mrs. Louis Honig. Educated in Germany. Arrived in San Francisco via the Isthmus in 1855, where he clerked for his uncle, Lesser Lezinsky, in a dry goods store until 1859, when he established himself in that business. In 1874 he opened the Silk House, which he continued until 1883, when he became interested in mining in the Southern Nevada mines, Esmeralda county, Nevada. Subsequently he was engaged in mercantile pursuits and in 1906 retired from active business. During his early career in San Francisco he took an active interest in amateur dramatics and was a clever actor, having always appeared for charity. One of the founders of B'nai B'rith library and one of the early presidents. Member of the First Hebrew Benevolent Society and Sherith Israel Congregation. One of the first members and past president of Pacific Lodge, No. 48, I. O. B. B., Federation of Jewish Charities. He was one of the jury of award P. P. I. E.



Samuel Lezinsky

BENJ. LIEDERMAN

Benjamin Liederman occupies the position as cantor of Temple Israel. The foundations of his profession were carefully laid under the supervision of renowned cantors of Europe. He studied at the London Conservatory of Music. At an early age he became choirmaster and tenor soloist in the most prominent congregation of Manches-

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ter, England, which position he filled for two consecutive years. Upon his arrival in the United States he was called to occupy the position as cantor of the Ohel Jacob Congregation at Boston, remaining there one year. Responding to a desire to see the West, he came to San Francisco in 1904. Ten years ago his present position was tendered



Benjamin Liederman

him, where he is still most active, his efforts adding much to the dignity and standing of cantorship in the West. Cantor Liederman married in January, 1910, to Daisy Cohn of San Francisco.

DAVID L. LIKNAITZ

Born Mitau, Courtland, Russia, August, 1873. Son of Judah and Feige (Liebe) Liknaitz; descended from a family of rabbis. Educated in the elementary schools of Mitau and the Talmudical school. Studied under Rabbi Chayim Leib Tiktinsky for two years. Entered the German Gymnasium and passed his examinations there for secunda. Later moved to Berlin, where he remained for a short time. Subsequently moved to the United States, where he taught Hebrew and German in the Jewish Orphan Asylum in Philadelphia, Pa. Graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of S. B. Post graduate of Columbia University, specializing in Semitics, and in the same year attended the Jewish Theological Sem-



David L. Liknaitz

inary. While in New York he organized the Z. B. T. fraternity. Rabbi at Syracuse, 1900-1904; in Leavenworth until August, 1915. While at the latter city he acted as chaplain at the Federal prison. Professor of German and Hebrew at Kansas City University. Rabbi of Congregation Sinai, Los Angeles at the present time.

JESSE WARREN LILIENTHAL

Residence, 2027 Sacramento street; office Flood building, San Francisco. Born in Haverstraw, N. Y., August 2, 1855. Son of Dr. Max and Pepi (Nettre) Lilienthal. Married Lillie S. Bernheimer of New York December 14, 1886. One son, Jesse Warren, Jr. Graduated from Woodward High school, Cincinnati in 1870. Cincinnati College in 1872 with degree of LL. B. Harvard College in 1876, degree of LL. B. Engaged in the practice of law in New York and from 1888 until 1894 member of the law firm of Bettens &

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Lilienthal. In 1894 moved to San Francisco, where he continued the practice of his profession. In 1910 he became a member of the law firm of Lilienthal, McKinstry & Raymond, which continues at the present time. President of San Francisco Bar Association, two terms; president of Recreation League, president of Economic Club, president of San Francisco Tu-



Jesse Warren Lilienthal

berculosis Association, president of United Railways since 1913, director and vice-president of Congregation Emanu-El, director of Boys' and Girls' Aid Society, director of Remedial Loan Association, director of Travelers' Aid Society, director of Child Labor Committee, president of the Society for the Study of the Exceptional Child, director of California Tuberculosis Association, member of the probation committee of the Juvenile Court, director and counsel of Anglo-London & Paris National Bank and Anglo-California Trust Company. Member of Federation of Jewish Charities.

DAVID LIVINGSTON

Residence, Richelieu hotel; office Geary and Grant avenue, San Francisco. Born in Fritzlar, Germany, February 9, 1856. Son of Joseph and Blumchen (Lowenstein) Livingston. His primary education was received in Germany. Married December, 1882, to Lina Siebenhauer. Children, Mrs. Irma Kaiser of San Francisco and Mrs. Helen Lieberman of Philadelphia. Arrived in California in May, 1873. Started a dry goods business in 1875 at the southeast corner of Polk and Pine streets, San Francisco, remaining there for ten years, when he moved to San Bernardino, Cal., and was there in business for a like period. Returned to San Francisco in 1896 and engaged in business at Post and Kearny streets. The great fire of 1906 caused its removal to Fillmore and Geary streets, where he remained for a period of six years, when he moved to his present premises at Grant avenue



David Livingtson

and Geary. The business is conducted under the firm name of Livingston Brothers Company, ladies' ready-to-wear garments. Member of Temple Emanu-El, Federation of Jewish Charities, Associated Charities and other charities; Concordia Club.

PHILIP HYMAN LIVINGSTON

Residence, 612 Haight street; office, 888 Market street, San Francisco. Born in Germany December 25, 1851. Son of Isaac Livingston. Moved

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to California in 1860. Received his education at Lincoln High School and Heald's Business College. Commenced work as bookkeeper in San Francisco. Later engaged in railroading for some time. Shipping clerk in Virginia City with Mackay, Fair, Flood & O'Brien for a period, when he moved to San Francisco. Engaged in railroading for a short time and established a jewelry business. Retired from business since 1905.

Member of Olympic, Indoor Yacht Clubs; I. O. O. F., Red Men, Amer-



Philip Hyman Livingston

ican Foresters and Associated Charities. First president of the Hebrew Home for the Aged Disabled.

Married, June 5, 1875, Rachael Robinson of Sacramento, deceased June 11, 1911; December 31, 1911, to Cora Deltmer.

MRS. I. LOWENBERG

Mrs. I. Lowenberg, founder of Philomath Club, was born in Alabama. Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Lilienfeld (deceased), and was educated in the convent of Cape Girardeau, Mo. For a number of years vice-president of Temple Emanu-El kindergarten school. For three consecutive years president of Laurel Hall Club and for many years chairman of executive committee of that organization. Assisted in organizing the California State Federation of Women's Clubs and was the first recording secretary and subsequently president of the San Francisco district of that federation. Member of executive board of San Francisco Chapter of American National Red Cross Society. Chairman hospitality committee, Manila library committee San Francisco Red Cross, during Spanish-American war. Charter member and director California Club; chairman arbitration department of that club. Member of Board of National Arbitration and Peace Committee for some time. Vice-president Local Council of Jewish Women. President



Mrs. I. Lowenberg

San Francisco Maternity two years. President of Women's Auxiliary of the California Prison Commission two years. Vice-president San Francisco Association for the Blind. President Pacific Coast Women's Press Club two years. President Philomath Club for many years. Originator of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Congress of Authors and Journalists

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under the auspices of the Pacific Coast Women's Press Association. Vice-president Emanu-El Sisterhood for several years. Member of a number of philanthropic and literary organizations. In the latter part of December, 1909, Mrs. Lowenberg suggested to Mrs. Lovell White (deceased) the feasibility and the advisability of the formation of a woman's organization of California to assist in a campaign that the Exposition to commemorate the completion of the Panama Canal be held in San Francisco. A meeting was called by Mrs. Lovell White and Mrs. Lowenberg January 3, 1910, and held in the rooms of the California Club building. Those who responded were Mrs. Lovell White, Mrs. I. Lowenberg, Mrs. John F. Merrill, Mrs. Irving M. Scott and Miss Laura McKinstry. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Lovell White; vice-presidents, Mrs. I. Lowenberg, Mrs. John F. Merrill, Mrs. Irving M. Scott, Mrs. William H. Crocker, Mrs. Homer S. King and Miss Laura McKinstry. The organization was named the Women's International Exposition Association and telegrams were sent to United States Representatives David Foster of Vermont and William H. Rodenberg of Illinois as chairmen of Foreign Affairs and Industrial Expositions, to reconsider their opposition and to urge their support for the Exposition to be held in San Francisco. From this small beginning developed that splendid organization known as the Woman's Board Panama-Pacific International Exposition, with Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst honorary president, and Mrs. Frederick G. Sanborn, president. Mrs. Lowenberg is the author of numerous short stories and essays on various topics, especially on peace and arbitration; two books, "Irresistible Current," a plea for universal religion; "A Nation's Crime," a plea for uniform divorce laws.

REV. EDGAR F. MAGNIN

Born in San Francisco in 1890. Educated in the public schools and Lowell High School of that city. His early Jewish education was obtained at Congregation Beth Israel. Graduated from the



Rev. Edgar F. Magnin

University of Cincinnati in 1913 with B. A. degree, and the Hebrew Union College as rabbi. After graduation he accepted a call to Stockton, Cal., serving there one year and three months. Called to Los Angeles as associate rabbi of Temple B'nai B'rith December, 1915. Contributing editor of "Emanu-El" of San Francisco. Married Evelyn Rosenthal of Cincinnati June 15, 1916.

EMANUEL JOHN MAGNIN

Residence, 5 E. Fifty-eighth street; office 461 Fourth avenue, New York City. San Francisco office, Geary and Grant avenue. Born 1870 in London, England. Son of Isaac and Mary Ann (Cohen) Magnin. Married Rose Fleischhauer of New York in 1908. At the age of five moved with his parents to the United States. Educated in the public schools of San Francisco until he was fourteen years of age, when he entered the employ of his father, I. Magnin & Co., and continued

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until 1898, when he became a member of the firm. Upon the death of his father, in 1907, he was made president of that concern, which position he holds at the present time, conducting the eastern interests of the business.



Emanuel John Magnin

Member of Quaker Ridge Country Club, Woodmere Country Club and Ocean Country Club of New York and City Athletic Club of New York, San Francisco Federation of Jewish Charities and thirty-eight charitable organizations in New York..

HARRY MARCUS

Residence, 330 Fifteenth avenue; office The Emporium, San Francisco. Born June 3, 1884, in Roumania. Son of Abraham and Leah (Alter) Marcus. Graduate of New York City Grammar School. Special course, College of the City of New York. Graduate, School of Political Economy, Pittsburgh University. Sales manager Holmes Music Company, Middleton, N. Y., for three years. Assistant manager Bloomingdale Brothers, New York, for seven years. Manager Jacob Doll & Sons, Pittsburgh, for three years. Manager piano department, The Emporium, since November 1, 1914. Member Garfield Lodge, No. 889, F. & A. M., New York; Montefiore Lodge, I. O. B. B., Congregation Temple Beth-El, New York; San Francisco Advertising Association. Contributor to Pittsburgh Association Philharmonic Societies.



Harry Marcus

GROVER A. MAGNIN

Residence, 1899 California street; office Grant avenue and Geary street, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco December 4, 1886. Son of Isaac and



Grover A. Magnin

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Mary Ann (Cohen) Magnin. Graduate of Adams' Grammar School, Lowell High School, Boone's University School. After leaving school came into the business of his father, I. Magnin & Co., of which firm he is today vice-president and manager. Member of Federation of Jewish Charities; Concordia Club, Commercial Club and Press Club.

SIEGFRIED G. MARSHUTZ

Residence, Los Angeles. Born in 1862 in Germany. Son of Morris and Gettie (Steinfeld) Marshutz. His father, a teacher and cantor in Bavaria, now retired; officiated also as rabbi of



Siegfried G. Marshutz

the town. Educated in the high schools of Germany; after his graduation he was employed by his uncle, a glass manufacturer of Furth, Bavaria; during this time he studied the optical business. In September, 1883, came to New York, went West immediately, arrived in San Francisco in 1884 and in 1885 established an optical business in Sacramento, where he remained until 1887, when he moved to Los Angeles, where he established his present business under the firm name of Marshutz Optical Company.

Married in 1891 to Hattie Wolfstein. Two children, Herbert S. and Stephen C. During the time he resided in Sacramento he was a member of B'nai Israel Congregation. For several years vice-president B'nai B'rith Congregation of Los Angeles. Very active in B'nai B'rith affairs. Was one of the founders and the first president of the B'nai B'rith lodge of Los Angeles. Chairman of Sabbath school committee of B'nai B'rith Congregation for a number of years. Was chairman of committee appointed by the B'nai B'rith lodge to establish an orphans' home in Los Angeles. This committee founded the Jewish Orphans' Home of Southern California; thereafter was elected and served for seven years as president of that institution; resigned in 1914, but remained on board of directors, and is now honorary president of that organization. It was through his untiring efforts that the home was established, and during his administration over $100,000 was raised for the erection upon ten acres of ground of the most up-to-date orphans' home west of New York. One of the organizers of the Federation of Jewish Charities of Los Angeles and member of executive committee. Member of Jewish War Sufferers Relief Committee of Los Angeles. For four years member of the Los Angeles Public Library Commission. Member of Municipal League, Thirty-second Degree Mason, Shriner, Chamber of Commerce, Merchants' & Manufacturers' Association, Automobile Club, Concordia Club and Sierra Madre Club.

LOUIS METZGER

Residence, 2209 Van Ness avenue; office, 58 Second street, San Francisco. Born in New York City, December 28, 1856. Son of Charles and Caroline (Sallinger) Metzger. Married July 25, 1911, to Lillian Baddeley. Moved to California 1865. Educated at Lincoln Grammar School, San Francisco, from which he graduated in 1870. Engaged as clerk in a stationery store

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from 1870 to 1878; stationery and paper business 1878 to 1884; brokerage business 1884 to 1900; capitalist 1900 to the present time. Twice delegate to Democratic national convention in Chicago 1884 and 1892; delegate to city and State conventions many times; chairman of board of trustees of Iroquois Club (oldest Democratic organization in California) twenty-six years; past grand sachem and past grand treasurer State League of Iroquois Clubs; past president I. O. B. B. Member of Temple Emanu-El and other congregations in San Francisco. Affiliated with nearly all Jewish organizations as well as Federation of Jewish Charities, and contributor to Jewish and Christian organizations.

HENRY MEYER

Residence, 32 Presidio Terrace; office 244 Pine street, San Francisco. Son of Jonas and Julia (Newhouse) Meyer. Married Selda Falck of Buffalo, N. Y.,



Henry Meyer

October 10, 1877. Three children, Mrs. Ernest J. Sultan, Julian J. and Alfred F. Meyer. Educated in the public schools of San Francisco, Heald's Business College, after which he entered the banking firm of Daniel Meyer, where he continues at the present time under the firm name of Daniel Meyer & Co. Member of Congregation Emanu-El, Federation of Jewish Charities, Associated Charities, Concordia and Olympic clubs.

BEN R. MEYER

Residence, 2601 Grand avenue; office 740 South Broadway, Los Angeles. Born in San Francisco in 1879. Son of Moses Meyer. Educated in the public and high schools of San Francisco. After leaving



Ben R. Meyer

school was a clerk in a retail store in Stockton for about two years. In 1900 moved to Los Angeles where, with his brothers, Alexander Meyer and Louis Meyer, engaged in the wholesale and retail millinery business under the firm name of Meyer Brothers, which continued until 1909, when he went into the firm of K. Cohn & Co. In July, 1914, became vice-president of Kaspare Cohn Commercial & Savings Bank, which office he holds at the present time. Director of Farmers' & Merchants' National Bank of Los Angeles, San Joaquin Light & Power Corporation. Has numerous other interests. Married in 1905 to Ray Cohn, daughter of Kaspare Cohn of Los Angeles. President of Fed-

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eration of Jewish Charities of Los Angeles until 1916; director of that organization at the present time. President of Los Angeles Concordia Club until 1915. Vice-president of Kaspare Cohn Hospital. Member of Congregation B'nai B'rith, I. O. B. B., San Francisco Concordia Club.

BENJAMIN F. MEYER

Residence, 226 Arguello boulevard; office 114 Sansome street, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco May 15, 1866. Son of Oscar and Bertha (Michelson) Meyer. Married August 11, 1892, to



Benjamin F. Meyer

Sadie Abrahms. Educated at Lincoln Grammar School in 1878, Hayes Valley Grammar School in 1880, Heald's Business College in 1881. During 1882 employed by Michels Friedlander & Co., wholesale fancy goods, in 1884 employed by Sachs Bros. & Co., 1885 to 1892 traveled for Buyer & Reich, and the following year entered into the wholesale cloak and suit business under the firm name of Meyer Cloak & Suit Company, which continues to the present time. Member of San Francisco Commercial Club, Chamber of Commerce, San Francisco Board of Trade, Pacific Coast Travelers' Association, Federation of Jewish Charities. Interested in real estate in San Francisco.

MARTIN A. MEYER

Residence, 2109 Baker street, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco January 15, 1879. Son of Charles and Louisa B. (Silverstein) Meyer. Received degree of B. A. from University



Martin A. Meyer

of Cincinnati in 1899; B. D. Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, 1901; fellow, American School, Jerusalem, 1901-2; Ph. D. Columbia University, 1906. Married Jennie May Haas of Cincinnati June 19, 1905. Rabbi, Albany, N. Y., 1902-6; Brooklyn, N. Y., 1906-10; Temple Emanu-El of San Francisco January 1, 1910, to date. Director of Jewish Chautauqua Society, Jewish Education Society, California Commission for the Prevention of Blindness; president of Big Brother Movement of San Francisco, vice-president of Jewish Publication Society of America, member of Board of Library of Hebrew Classics, California Tuberculosis Advisory Commission, California Commission of Charities and Corrections, lecturer of University of

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California since January, 1911, director of Archaeological Institute of America, San Francisco branch; member of American Oriental Society, American Jewish Historical Society, American Folklore Society, Beta Phi Kappa fraternity, Beresford Country, Commonwealth, Faculty and Concordia clubs. Author of "History of the City of Gaza," "Jew and Non-Jew, 1913," "Methods of Teaching Post-Biblical History and Literature, 1915," contributor to Jewish Encyclopaedia, editor of "Sermons and Addresses of Jacob Voorsanger, 1913," editor of "Emanu-El" May, 1910, to August, 1911. Editorial contributor since 1913.

MORRIS MEYERFELD, JR.

Residence, 1809 California street; office, Orpheum theatre, San Francisco. Born December 17, 1855, in Beverungen, Westphalia, Germany. Son of Herz and Jette Meyerfeld. Married March 14, 1886, to Nannie A. Friedman. One daughter, Mrs. Leon L. Roos. Educated in the schools of Beverungen and Cologne, Germany. Moved to California in 1874, and was employed in Vallejo in the dry goods firm of S. Dannenbaum. Subsequently he became a member of the firm, continuing there until 1880, when he moved to San Francisco, where he became a member of the firm of Siebenhauer, Meyerfield & Co., cigar manufacturers, which continued until 1890. Member of the firm of Meyerfeld, Mitchell & Co., wholesale wines and liquors, until 1896, when he became president of the Orpheum Theatre & Realty Company, where he continues at the present time. Director Anglo-London and Paris National Bank; subdirector P.-P. I. E., 1915; director Mount Zion Hospital; chairman finance committee of that hospital. Member Temple Emanu-El, Federation of Jewish Charities and other charitable organizations. Member of Argonaut, Concordia, Union League and Beresford country clubs, and I. O. O. F. Delegate Republican convention, 1912.



Morris Meyerfeld, Jr.

LEOPOLD MICHELS

Residence, Hotel St. Francis; office 740-44 Mission street, San Francisco. Born in Meddersheim, Germany, April 5, 1850. Son of Ludwig and Henrietta Michels. Married Carrie Halbron October 25, 1876. Educated at college in Sobernheim, Germany, after which time arrived in New York, where he remained a short time, subsequently settling in the South. In the fall of 1863 he enlisted in the Confederate army in the regiment of General Nathan B. Forrest and served until 1864, when he was taken prisoner, shortly after the celebrated Memphis raid which was led by General Forrest. After the war he returned to New York and in May, 1867, arrived in San Francisco. In 1876 established himself in the business of manufacturing gents' furnishing goods under the firm name of Weil & Michels, which continued until 1882, when they bought out the firm of Greenebaum, Sachs & Freeman and the firm was changed to Greenebaum, Weil & Michels, of which firm he is now president. In 1900 he organized the Metro-

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politan Light & Power Company and was president of that company until 1912, when it was sold to the Pacific Gas & Electric Company. President of the Winnemucca Water & Light Company,



Leopold Michels

director McCormick Saeltzer Company, Redding, Cal.; director Western States Life Insurance Company, director Hotel St. Francis, treasurer San Francisco Board of Trade, member Temple Emanu-El, Federation of Jewish Charities and other charitable organizations. Concordia Club and Beresford Country Club.

MAX MORGEN

Residence, 851 California street; office 888 Market street. Born in Krakau, Austria, March 8, 1879. Son of Raphael and Anna (Zukermann) Morgen. Married Henrietta R. Morrison August 9, 1910. Educated in the public schools of Austria and later in private school of Sacramento. Served his apprenticeship as a watchmaker. Moved to the United States in 1896 and settled in San Francisco, where he was employed as a watchmaker. Subsequently moved to Sacramento where, after a short time, he bought a jewelry business which he conducted for three and one-half years. Returning to San Francisco he continued in the watchmaking and jewelry business. For some time conducted the New



Max Morgen

York Jewelry Manufacturing Company in San Francisco. In 1911 he established the Morgen Jewelry Company, of which he is proprietor. Member of Masonic order and I. O. O. F.

GEORGE MOSBACHER

Residence, Los Angeles. Born in Miltenberg, am Main, Bavaria, in 1852. Son of Joseph Mosbacher. Married in 1883 to Dora Hirschberg, who died in 1898. One daughter, Mrs. Sam M. Behrendt of Los Angeles. Educated in Bavaria and at the age of fourteen moved to New York, where he was employed in various occupations for about twelve years, when he moved to Chicago, Ill., and was employed as bookkeeper in Joliet. Subsequently was employed by a Chicago firm and later went to Stillwater, Minnesota, where he opened a branch store for that concern which he conducted for five years. He then moved to Oakland, where he established the firm of Mosbacher Cloak & Suit House. In 1902 he inaugurated the "profit-sharing system" for his employes, which system is still in

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vogue. In 1909 retired from active management of the business and moved to Los Angeles. He is a member of I. O. B. B., member Congregation in Miltenberg, near Frankfort, Germany. Mem-



George Mosbacher

ber of Temple Sinai, Oakland, and one of its early presidents. Director of B'nai B'rith Congregation, Los Angeles; president of Los Angeles Federation of Jewish Charities, vice-president of the Jewish Orphans' Home of Southern California. Member of Masonic order, Concordia Club.

DR. JACOB NIETO

Dr. Jacob Nieto was born in London on December 22, 1863, and left for the West Indies, Jamaica, B. W. I., where he was educated under the immediate supervision of three eminent Scotchmen, who were at the time regarded as authorities on classics, English and mathematics, respectively. In 1879 he visited New York, where he stayed for three years, attending the public schools of New York (C. C. N. Y.) and also the Emanu-El Preparatory School. In 1883 he returned to England, completing a graduate and post-graduate course at Jews' College, London, and occupied the pulpit of the congregation in Sheffield, England, for nearly three years, holding that position from 1889 to 1892. In May, 1893, Rabbi Nieto arrived in San Francisco and was unanimously elected rabbi of the Congregation Sherith Israel, where he is still rabbi.

Rabbi Nieto has held many important public positions during the



Dr. Jacob Nieto

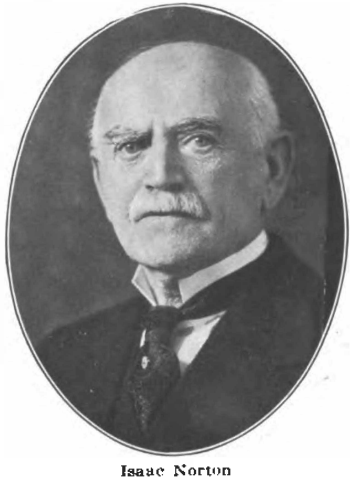
twenty-three years of his residence in San Francisco, and has taken a prominent part in all the public movements that have gone on during that time. He is president of the International Industrial Peace Association, president of the Northern California Anti-Capital Punishment Society, past grand president District No. 4, I. O. B. B., member of the International Peace Association, member of various fraternities, in all of which he has held high and important offices.

ISAAC NORTON

Residence, Los Angeles. Born in Warsaw, Poland, in 1844. Son of Moses Norton. Moved to New York at the age of five and was educated in the public schools of that city. After leaving school he learned the jewelry trade; subsequently clerked in a stock and bond

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brokers' office and later engaged in the jobbing business. In 1869 moved to Los Angeles, where his brothers were located in the mercantile business. In 1881 established a retail merchandise store in a mining camp in California, which he continued successfully until 1886, when he returned to Los Angeles and entered the real estate and insurance business and was one of the organizers of the Metropolitan Building & Loan Associa-



Isaac Norton

tion, of which concern he is secretary to date. He organized the Central Broadway Building Company, of which he is president. Married in 1875 to Bertha Greenbaum. Children are Samuel T., Albert M., Mrs. M. B. Desenberg of Monrovia. Was one of the organizers of the Free Loan Society. Member of B'nai B'rith Congregation, for a number of years trustee and director of that synagogue; president of Hebrew Benevolent Society, president of Hebrew Consumptive Relief Association of Los Angeles, member executive committee of Federation of Jewish Charities. Past-president I. O. B. B., No. 487, and organized the first lodge in Los Angeles, known as Orange lodge. Member of Masonic order, Los Angeles Realty Board, Chamber of Commerce.

DR. LEO NEWMARK

Residence, Hotel St. Francis; office, 135 Stockton street, San Francisco. Born May 22, 1861, in San Francisco. Son of J. P. and Augusta (Leseritz) Newmark. Educated in the public schools of San Francisco and Gymnasium, in Berlin. Has practiced his profession in San Francisco since 1890, chiefly treating diseases of the nervous system. Has been chief of the department of nervous diseases at the San Francisco Polyclinic since 1891, and was for some years professor of clinical neurology in the medical department of the University of California. Has published a number of articles dealing with nervous diseases in the medical journals of the United States and Germany. Member of Argonaut Club of San Francisco.

M. H. NEWMARK

Residence, Los Angeles. Born in Los Angeles March 3, 1859. Son of Harris and Sarah (Newmark) New-



M. H. Newmark

mark. Married Rose Newmark, daughter of Joseph P. Newmark of San Francisco July 3, 1888. One child, Mrs. Sylvain S. Kauffman. Educated in private schools of Los Angeles and

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New York. Studied in Paris for three years. After completing his studies in 1876 entered the employ of H. Newmark & Co., later becoming a member of the firm. When the firm of M. A. Newmark & Co. was formed in 1885, he became a member of that concern and continues as vice-president at the present time. Vice-president Harris Newmark Company; vice-president Los Angeles Brick Company. One of the organizers of the Associated Jobbers of Los Angeles and president for thirteen years. For a number of years director and vice-president of Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association. Formerly director of Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. Former director of Los Angeles Board of Trade; member of Consolidation Commission, which consolidated the harbor with Los Angeles; harbor commissioner for some time. One of the organizers and directors of the Southwest Museum. With his brother, Marco R., editor of "Sixty Years of Southern California." Member of Congregation B'nai B'rith, I. O. B. B., Federation of Jewish Charities, Masonic order, Shriner.

MARCO R. NEWMARK

Residence, Los Angeles. Born October 8, 1878, in Los Angeles. Son of Harris and Sarah (Newmark) Newmark. Married Constance Meyberg June 6, 1906. Two children, Harris, Jr., and Eleanor. Educated in the public and high schools of Los Angeles; Dr. Saxe's School, New York; University of California; University of Berlin. Junior partner of the wholesale grocery firm of M. A. Newmark & Co. Secretary Jewish Orphans' Home of Los Angeles; past president Los Angeles Lodge No. 487, I. O. B. B. Treasurer and director Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association; director Civic Center Association; member Westgate Lodge, F. and A. M.; University, Los Angeles Athletic and Concordia clubs. In March, 1914, took charge of the Nathan Straus Palestine Advancement Society. With his brother, M. H., editor of "Sixty Years of Southern California."

MORRIS A. NEWMARK

Residence, Los Angeles. Born in Prussia, 1850. Son of Abraham Newmark. Early education was received in Prussia. Arrived in California 1865. For a very short time in San Francisco, after which he moved to Los Angeles, where he was employed by the late Harris Newmark until January, 1873, when he became a member of the firm. President of the wholesale grocery house of M. A. Newmark & Co. at the present time, which was organized in 1885. Married Harriett Newmark, daughter of J. P. Newmark in 1876. Member of B'nai B'rith Congregation for many years; member of the Los Angeles Federation of Jewish Charities and other organizations.

LOUIS W. NEUSTADTER

Office, 461 Mission street, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco November 12, 1873. Son of Jacob H. and Dora (Dannenberg) Neustadter. Married Elsa Ehrman in 1904. Educated in private schools and at the age of eighteen entered the firm of Neustadter Brothers, manufacturers and jobbers of men's furnishing goods. Treasurer of that firm at the present time. Director of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, vice-president of Civic League of Improvement Clubs, member of Masonic bodies, Scottish Rite, Thirty-second Degree; Shriner and the Olympic Club.

EDGAR DAVIS PEIXOTTO

Residence, 3956 Washington street; office Nevada Bank building, San Francisco. Born in New York December 23, 1867. Son of Raphael and Myrtilla J. (Davis) Peixotto. Married

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Malvina E. Nathan of New York September 22, 1905. Moved to San Francisco in 1868 and was educated in the public schools of San Francisco, graduating from Hastings College of Law in 1888. Admitted to the bar of the State of California at San Francisco



Edgar Davis Peixotto

in 1888. Appointed assistant to District Attorney W. S. Barnes in 1893. Sheriff's attorney in 1899, since which time he has been engaged in private practice. Delegate to National Republican convention in 1896 and in 1900 was appointed secretary to the National Republican delegation which went to Philadelphia. Attorney for the Downtown Association, member of the Portola executive committee, Panama-Pacific Exposition committee, Masonic order, Union League, Bohemian and Olympic clubs.

A. L. PEYSER

Residence, 1458 Page street; office Fourth and Market streets, San Francisco. Born in Susanville, Cal., in 1865. Son of Samuel Peyser. Educated in Susanville until he was twelve years old; attended the Reno High school for four years, after which time he clerked in San Francisco until 1893, when he started in the clothing business for himself and established the retail business of S. N. Wood & Co., which has grown to its present large proportions. Operating



A. L. Peyser

stores in San Francisco, Oakland and New York. He is president of that firm at the present time. Married July 12, 1893, to Annie Wood of San Francisco. Two children, Dorothy and Ruth Peyser. Member of the Union League and Young Men's Hebrew Association.

SAMUEL POLACK

Residence, 2525 Polk street, San Francisco. Born July 15, 1835, in Hamburg, Germany. Educated in the public schools and studied Hebrew by private teachers in Hamburg. Moved to the United States in 1856 and settled in New York. In 1859 he moved to Hartford, Conn., where he married Pauline Sternberg (deceased). Subsequently he moved to New Haven, Conn., where he remained a few months, later returning to New York. In 1863 he moved to San Francisco, where he engaged in mercantile business until 1877, when he entered the insurance business, in which he continues. One of the organizers of the

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Hebrew Home for the Aged Disabled. A member of the board of directors from its organization until 1890, since which time he has been its president. Member of Sherith Israel, 1863 to 1870. One of the founders of the Congregation Shareth Zedek in 1870. Member of I. O. O. F.

REV. J. RABINOWITZ

Born in Vilna, Russia, May 15, 1863. Brother of renowned cantor of Libau, Abraham M. Rabinowitz, and of Jehudah Rabinowitz, cantor of Dvinsk. Studied cantorship and music at Libau and later at Vienna. Officiated as cantor at Congregation Taharath Hakkodesh in Vilna. Came to the United States in 1899 and after one year's cantorship at Denver, Colo., accepted a call to Congregation Beth Israel, San Francisco, Cal., in 1890, where he in same year married Louisa Jochelson of his native city. Celebrated his silver jubilee as cantor of the same congregation in August, 1915.

M. A. RAPKEN

Residence, 2443 Sutter street, San Francisco. Born in Australia. Son of Councilor Simon Rapken of Melbourne, Australia. Educated in Melbourne and was engaged in commercial pursuits there until February, 1895, when he moved to San Francisco, where he is the representative of the Bernheim Distilling Company under the firm name of Rapken & Co., Limited. One of the founders and life governors of the Gemilus Chasodim of Melbourne. Life member of the Melbourne Hebrew Philanthropic Society. Treasurer of East Melbourne Hebrew Congregation; councilor of Northcote, Australia. Member of the board of advice for the school district of Northcote, Victoria, Australia. One of the life governors of the Melbourne Jewish Aid Society. Member of the board of directors of Melbourne Hebrew Orphans' Association; actively identified with the various religious, educational and philanthropic institutions of Melbourne. Vice-president of Congress of Commercial Travelers in 1915. Director of the Pacific Coast Commercial Travelers' Association; chairman of sick and relief committee, California Division, Travelers' Protective Association of America; member of



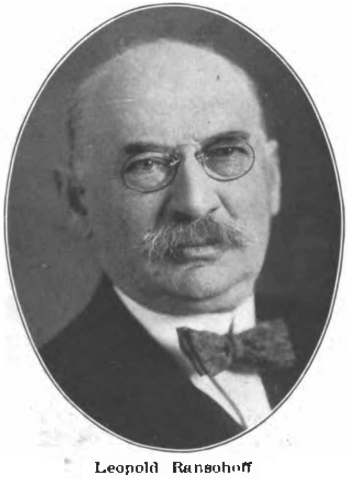
M. A. Rapken

United Commercial Travelers of America; vice-president Australasian Association of California. Member of Liberty Bell committee of San Francisco in 1915; past president of Free Loan Society; president of The Shelter; member of National Farm School; director Immigration Aid Society; member Agudath Zion Society; director of Keneseth Israel Congregation; member of Sherith Israel, Ohabai Shalome, Beth Israel and Anshe Sfard and Roumanian Congregations. Member of United Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of England. Member of Royal Arch Masons under date of April 12, 1901; Druids, Royal Arch, Loyal Order of Moose, San Francisco Civic League of Improvement Clubs.

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LEOPOLD RANSOHOFF

Residence, 3659 Washington street; office 230 Post street, San Francisco. Born in Peckelsheim, Westphalen, Germany, in 1848. Son of Dr. Sigmund and Caroline (Ballin) Ransohoff. Mar-



Leopold Ransohoff

ried Rosalie Steinfeld in New York September, 1878. Graduate of the Gymnasium in Braunschweig, Germany. Moved to Philadelphia at the age of eighteen, where he was employed in the mercantile business for two years, then moved to Salt Lake City, where he was employed by his brothers. He continued there for two years, when he moved to Denver, Colo., where he established himself in business. In 1902 moved to San Francisco, where he established his present business. Member of the Federation of Jewish Charities and various mercantile associations.

STEPHEN S. RAU

Residence, 1899 California street; office, Grant avenue and Geary streets, San Francisco. Born June 26, 1869, in Nurnberg, Germany. Son of Salomon and Sarah (Lehman) Rau. Married in 1899 to Lucile Magnin. Educated in Germany and graduated from the First Gymnasial Classe. In 1886 came to New York. Engaged in the wholesale business in New York for twelve years, after which he moved to Alabama, where he was in the general retail dry goods business until his removal to California in 1899, when he entered the firm of Magnin & Co., of which firm he is now secretary and treasurer. Member of Olympic and Press clubs and Federation of Jewish Charities.

SAMUEL H. RICH

Residence, 3180 Washington street; office 608 Insurance Exchange building, San Francisco. Born March 9, 1866, in San Jose, Cal. Son of Heimann and Ernestine (Hirshberg) Rich. His



Samuel H. Rich

father was well known as a Hebrew scholar. Nephew of Jacob Rich, the builder of the electric railroads of San Jose. Educated in the public schools of San Jose, Cal. Attended San Jose Commercial College. In the jewelry business in San Jose and Oakland until 1897, when he entered the office of Jane L. Stanford as bookkeeper for Leland Stanford Junior University; later he became cashier of the board of trustees of that university, which position he holds at the present time. Up

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to the time of the death of Mrs. Stanford he kept her private accounts. He was also private secretary to her brother, Charles G. Lathrop, up to the time of his death. He is at present also connected with the Lathrop estate. Member of Masonic order, B. P. O. E., N. S. G. W., Federation of Jewish Charities.

REUBEN R. RINDER

Residence, San Francisco. Born in Roza, Tarnow, Galicia. Son of Moses and Esther (Feld) Rinder. Married Rose Perlmutter of New York in 1914. Graduated from the public schools of



Reuben R. Rinder

his native town. Attended high school and Jewish academy in Tarnow, Galicia. Entered the Manhattan College of Music in New York, and received private instructions from Prof. Leon M. Kramer. Admitted as special student at the City College of New York. Studied Hazanuth under private tutorship with Obercantor Rosenblum of Tarnow, Sabbati Weingarten and Rev. Israel Goldfarb of New York. Elected cantor of the orthodox synagogue of Greenpoint, Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1908. Subsequently called to Temple Beth El, Brooklyn, as cantor, where he also acted as superintendent of the religious school. In 1912 accepted a call from Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, N. Y., succeeding Cantor E. Kartschmaroff. In 1913 was elected cantor and reader of Temple Emanu-El of San Francisco, where he continues at the present time. Member of the Cantors' Association of America. Ex-president of Halevy Choral Society of New York. Member of I. O. B. B. Agudath Zion; Federation of Jewish Charities.

DAVID S. ROSENBAUM

Residence, St. Francis hotel, San Francisco. Born in Cunrauth, Bavaria, Germany, July 14, 1843. Son of Samuel Rosenbaum. Married Emilie Hart in Stockton in 1874. (Deceased



David S. Rosenbaum

1915.) Children, Sol Rosenbaum (deceased), Mrs. Carl Triest of Los Angeles, Mrs. Eugene Meyberg of Los Angeles and Mrs. Jerome W. Frank of New York. Educated in his native town and at the age of thirteen moved to New York, where he was employed in the factory of his uncle, Philip Frankenheimer. Subsequently moved to Stockton, where he clerked for his uncle, B. Frankenheimer. In 1869 he established himself in the general mercantile busi-

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ness under the firm name of D. Rosenbaum, which business developed to large proportions and in which he continued until 1914, when he retired. In 1875 he became interested in the exploitation of farming and grazing lands and owned large acreages in San Joaquin, Stanislaus and Merced counties. In 1889 he, together with P. P. Fraser, organized the Farmers' & Merchants' Bank of Stockton, of which bank he became vice-president until 1910, when he was president, retiring a few months later. Member of Temple Emanu-El and Stockton Congregation (during his residence there) and trustee of that synagogue, trustee of Stockton Lodge, I. O. B. B.; member of San Francisco Federation of Jewish Charities, Concordia Club.

JOSEPH HYMAN ROSENBERG

Residence, 1258 Eighteenth avenue; office 73 Ellis street, San Francisco. Born January 15, 1870, in Bromberg,



Joseph Hyman Rosenberg

Prussia. Son of Hyman and Therese (Glicksman) Rosenberg. Married January 26, 1896, to Martha Jacobs of San Francisco. Attended the Gymnasium in Bromberg to lower secunda, which, being promoted in 1884, entitled him to one year service in the German army. Learned the retail linen and underwear business in Graudenz, West Prussia, for three years. In 1887 moved to Berlin, where he resided for six months in the same business. Six months in Wernigerode, Germany. Visited Frankfort am Main for three months. For two years in woolen and underwear business in Hamburg. For six months in Salt Lake City. Moved to San Francisco in February, 1892, where he was city salesman in the merchant tailoring business. From 1893 to 1904 member of the firm of Borck & Rosenberg, merchant tailors. He conducted his business alone until 1912, when the firm of Rosenberg, Gabert Company, Inc., was incorporated, which continues at the present time. Member of Masonic order, Montefiore lodge, I. O. B. B., I. O. O. F., Knights of Pythias, Eastern Star; Past Matrons' & Past Patrons' Association of California, Woodmen of the World, National Union, Federation of Jewish Charities, Ohabai Shalome Congregation.

SAMUEL ROSENHEIM

Office, 1101-8 Chronicle building, San Francisco. Born November 17, 1863, at Portland, Ore. Son of Aaron and Pauline (Schwab) Rosenheim. Educated in the public schools of Oregon and California. Studied law in the offices of ex-United States Attorney-General George H. Williams, Portland, Ore., who was then associated in the practice of law with Henry Ach and C. E. S. Wood, and later in San Francisco was associated with Albert M. Johnson, brother of Governor Hiram Johnson, from 1906 until the time of Mr. Johnson's death, since which time he has been associated with Joseph Rothschild and H. B. M. Miller. Engaged in general civil practice, making a specialty of trial practice. Has been connected with many noted cases, notably representing the

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depositors in the California Safe Deposit & Trust Company litigation. He is one of the best-known lawyers in California and has a reputation as an able and fearless lawyer in handling



Samuel Rosenheim

all matters. He represents many corporations. Handling a vast number of cases in the last thirty years. Mr. Rosenheim has never taken an active interest in politics, never accepting any public office. Member of Doric Lodge, Masonic order; Concordia Club, San Francisco Bar Association.

ISAAC L. ROSENTHAL

Residence, 1964 Pacific avenue; office 151 Post street, San Francisco. Born in Beerfelden, Hessen, Germany, in 1855. Son of Jacob Hirsch and Adelheid (Kaufmann) Rosenthal. Married Amelia Rosenthal of San Francisco in 1895. Children, Marian, Elise and Edel Lucille. Educated in the public schools of his native town. Moved to the United States at the age of sixteen and after eighteen months residence in the State of Virginia moved to San Francisco in 1873, where he clerked for Buckingham & Hecht and Hecht Bros & Co., manufacturers and jobbers of shoes. In 1879 he organized the firm of I. L. Rosenthal & Brother. After the business was established he traveled for Martin, Hecht & Co.; later represented Buckingham & Hecht, where he was employed in the Portland agency, traveling through the Northwest for that firm. The firm of I. L. Rosenthal & Brother having grown apace, he resigned his position and returned to San Francisco, where he devoted his energies to the up-



Isaac L. Rosenthal

building of his own business. Subsequently the firm was incorporated under the firm name of Rosenthal's, Inc., of which concern he is president, conducting two stores in San Francisco, one in Oakland and one in Los Angeles. Member of Temple Emanu-El, Federation of Jewish Charities and Concordia Club. One of the founders, with four others, of the Merchants' Association, which is now merged with the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, and one of its original directors.

DANIEL ROTH

Residence, San Francisco; office 214 Front street, San Francisco. Born in Bouxwiller, France, February 1, 1841.

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Son of Salomon and Katherine (Jacob) Roth. Educated in the primary school and college of his native city. In 1858 at the age of seventeen he came to the United States on the steamer "Vanterbilt," remaining one year in New York and Philadelphia he came to San Francisco, where at once he became a clerk



Daniel Roth

with the firm of Verdier, Scellier, Kaindler & Co., which at that time was the largest dry goods firm in San Francisco and still in existence under the firm name of the City of Paris. Not content to work for other people, Mr. Roth after one year's employment started a wholesale furnishing goods business in Portland, Ore., in partnership with Bailey Gatzert. When the gold rush started in Idaho he, like many others, got the fever; he sent a stock of goods to Idaho, going himself, establishing there a successful business. While on a visit to his parents in France in 1869 he met Jeannette Julie Wolff, whom he later married and, having sold out his business in Idaho, he established himself in San Francisco in 1874, entering the pork and beef packing business of Michelssen, Brown & Co., which was later merged into the firm of Roth, Blum Packing Company, which is continued to date, operated by Isidore L. Blum and Lester L. Roth, sons of the members of the firm. The firm of Roth, Blum Packing Company established the California Tallow Works, of which firm Mr. Roth is president. During the last twenty years they have engaged extensively in the whaling and trading industries, also represented Russian firms for many years as purchasing agents for Siberia and Petrograd. Mr. Roth is the father of Jeanne; Rennee, wife of Manfred Brandenstein; Lester L. Roth. For many years director of the Eureka Benevolent Society, and of the board of governors of Pacific Hebrew Orphan Asylum and Home Society. Member of Temple Emanu-El, Federated Jewish Charities, Jewish Consumptive Relief Society of Denver, Colo., Chamber of Commerce, Mercantile Library, Concordia Club and several French societies.

JOSEPH M. ROTHCHILD

Office, Mills building, San Francisco. Born in Louisville, Ky., in 1852. Son of Samuel and Sarah Rothchild. Educated in the public schools of Kentucky. Attended Yale College, received the degree of LL. B. in 1871 from the University of Kentucky. Engaged in the general practice of law in San Francisco since graduation. Senior member of the firm of Rothchild, Golden & Rothchild. Married Adelaide Marx, June, 1875. Children, Samuel M., Mrs. Irma R. Kohn of Chicago and Herbert L. Member of Temple Emanu-El, Federation of Jewish Charities, San Francisco Bar Association.

FRED ROTH

Residence, 1770 Pacific avenue; office Mutual Bank building, San Francisco. Born April, 1855, in New York City. Son of Jacob Roth. His education, which was very meager, was

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received in New York and at the age of eleven he went to work as a cash boy in a store. In 1877 went into the diamond business on Maiden Lane, New York, in the employ of Bruhl & Co., and remained with this firm for seventeen years, until they went out of business,



Fred Roth

when he became a traveler for the diamond firm of L. & M. Kahn & Co. for ten years. In 1911 he moved to San Francisco, where he became vice-president of the firm of M. Schussler & Co., wholesale diamonds, watches and jewelry. In January, 1916, he became president of that firm, where he continues to date. In 1911 he married the widow of the late M. Schussler. Member of Temple Emanu-El, Federation of Jewish Charities, Associated Charities, Concordia Club, San Francisco Civic League and other organizations.

JOHN ROTHSCHILD

Office, Market and Spear streets, San Francisco. Born April 29, 1870, in Hofgeismar, Germany. Son of Samuel and Rosa (Dannenbaum) Rothschild. Married in 1905 to Grace Hecht of San Francisco. Two children, Joan Grace Rothschild and John Rothschild, Jr. Educated in Germany, at Gottingen. He had planned to study law, but owing to the death of his father he gave up school and went into commercial pursuits. In 1888 he came to the United States, locating first at



John Rothschild

New Orleans, later in Vallejo and San Francisco, where he was engaged in the mercantile business. In April, 1902, established the export and import firm of John Rothschild & Co., with direct branches at Bremerton, Manila, Honolulu, Guam and New York, and branches all over the world. Member of Beresford Country, Olympic, Argonaut and Union League clubs; Masonic order; Federation of Jewish Charities; member of the California Promotion Committee; California Development Board; Chamber of Commerce, and an officer of the Musical Association of San Francisco.

JOSEPH ROTHSCHILD

Residence, 2424 Buchanan street; office Chronicle building, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco October 5, 1857. Son of Henry and Hannah (Mossheim) Rothschild. Married to

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Hannah Kahn Tauber July 31, 1907. Educated in the public and high schools of San Francisco. Graduated from Yale University in 1879. Admitted to the bar of Supreme Court of Connecticut and to the Supreme Court of California in 1879, United States Supreme Court in 1895. Commenced the practice of law in San Francisco immediately upon his admission to the California bar and in March, 1911, be-



Joseph Rothschild

came senior member of the firm of Rothschild, Rosenheim, Schooler & Miller, which continues at the present time. Member of Board of Education in 1889-90, ex-president of the Democratic county committee of San Francisco, vice-president and acting chairman of the Democratic State central committee in 1902-1906. President since its organization of the South of Market Street Improvement Association, member executive committee of the Civic League, executive committee of the Greater San Francisco Committee, president Exposition Committee of Improvement Clubs. On March 6, 1913, elected president of San Francisco Tunnel League. San Francisco Chapter Royal Arch Masons, Doric Lodge, No. 216, F. & A. M.; past grand president District No. 4, I. O. B. B.; past president Free Sons of Israel. Fourteen years one of the judges of the Constitution Grand Lodge, I. O. B. B.; for ten years president B'nai B'rith Hall Association. Member of N. S. G. W., Concordia and Yale clubs, Temple Emanu-El, Federation of Jewish Charities, San Francisco Bar Association.

MRS. HENRY SAHLEIN

Mrs. Henry Sahlein, daughter of Philip I. Fisher, was born in San Francisco and educated in California. Married in San Francisco to Henry



Mrs. Henry Sahlein

Sahlein. Mrs. Sahlein, one of the promoters of the San Francisco center of the California Civic League, is active in the woman's suffrage movement and was selected by the women physicians of the San Francisco Children's Hospital to represent them on the board of directors for 1916. Past president and one of the organizers of the Philomath Club, one of the first members of the Woman's Auxiliary for the California Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; resigned in 1916 Member of advisory council of the Juvenile Protective Association at one

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time. One of the organizers of the People's Philharmonic Orchestra. President of the San Francisco District Council of Jewish Women in 1914-1915 and 1915-1916. Member of Temple Emanu-El and of various Jewish organizations.

MAURICE SALZMAN

Office, 1015 Van Nuys building, Los Angeles. Born in Arizona in 1885. Son of Max Salzman. Educated at the grammar school of Williams, Ariz., St. Matthews Military School, San Mateo;



Maurice Salzman

graduate of the Los Angeles High School. Attended Gymnasium in Berlin, Germany; attended University of Southern California for two years and in 1911 received degree of LL. B. from the University of Southern California law school. Admitted to the bar of California in that year. Commenced the practice of law in the office of Oscar Lawler in Los Angeles and continued there for two years. In 1914 became a member of the firm of Behymer, Craig & Salzman, where he continues at the present time. In 1913 he was appointed by Governor George W. Hunt commissioner of deeds of Arizona. Editor of the "Border Magazine" in 1909. Member of B'nai B'rith Congregation, Masonic order, Scottish Rite, Thirty-second Degree; Shriner. Past president of Los Angeles Lodge, No. 487, I. O. B. B.; one of the organizers of the Jewish Professional Men's Club of Los Angeles. Member of the Los Angeles Bar Association.

LEONHARD O. SAMTER

Residence, 2576 Washington street; office, 758 Mission street, San Francisco. Born in St. Louis, Mo., November 30, 1879. Son of Louis and Hannah (Fischer) Samter. Educated in the public schools of Memphis, Tenn., and Urban Academy of San Francisco. Moved to San Francisco in 1898. Director L. Samter & Sons at the present time. Member of Federation of Jewish Charities and other charitable organizations.

MAURICE L. SAMTER

Residence, 2576 Washington street; office, 758 Mission street. Born in St. Louis, Mo., September 28, 1882. Son of Louis and Hannah (Fischer) Samter. Moved to San Francisco in 1898. Married November 8, 1911, to Lucille Schloss. Educated in the public schools of Memphis, Tenn., and Lowell High School, San Francisco. Vice-president and secretary of L. Samter & Sons. Member of the Federation of Jewish Charities and other organizations.

SAMUEL L. SAMTER

Residence, 2576 Washington street; office, 758 Mission street, San Francisco. Born in St. Louis, Mo., August 27, 1876. Son of Louis and Hannah (Fischer) Samter. Educated in the public schools of St. Louis, Mo., and Memphis, Tenn. Moved to San Francisco in 1898. President of L. Samter & Sons at the present time. Member Temple Emanu-El, Federation of Jewish Charities and Argonaut Club.

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BEN SCHLOSS

Residence, 226 Sixteenth avenue; office 42 Beale street, San Francisco. Firm name, Schloss Manufacturing Company, sole owner, with two sons in the business. Born January 12, 1850,



Ben Schloss

in Troy, N. Y. Son of Siegmund and Regina (Cahn) Schloss. Married July 14, 1878, to Elizabeth Cohen of San Francisco. Children, Mrs. Hugh Johns, Mendel J. Schloss, Mrs. James Sanford of Sacramento, Mrs. Louis Constine and Sigmund V. Schloss. Educated in the public and high schools of New York City. At the age of fifteen came alone to San Francisco and shortly afterwards moved to Portland, Ore., where he was employed by the wholesale house of M. Seller & Co. as bookkeeper and afterwards as commercial traveler. In 1867 he had his parents and four sisters come to the Coast to make their home in Portland, Ore., who afterwards removed to California. In 1871 he returned to San Francisco, later beginning as commercial traveler for the firm of Straus, Kohnstamm & Co., with whom he continued until 1882, at which time he organized the firm of Cerf, Schloss & Co., importers of crockery and glassware, which business was continued for fifteen years. Then Mr. Cerf retired; the firm continued under the name of Schloss Crockery Company, which continued until 1912. In consequence of his invention and manufacture of an improved fruit jar, called the Golden State Jar, the firm name changed to the Schloss Manufacturing Company, he still continuing as the sole owner. Grand president of Grand Lodge, District No. 4, I. O. B. B., in 1906. Vice-president for a number of years and now president of Jewish Educational Society, president of Young Men's Hebrew Association for several years, president of Traveling Men's Congress of the Pacific Coast for four years. Vice-president of The Shelter, member of subscription committee of Federation of Jewish Charities. Vice-president of Park Richmond Improvement Club. Member of Temple Emanu-El for over thirty years. San Francisco trustee of the National Hospital for Jewish Consumptives of Denver.

JACOB SCHLESINGER

Residence, 1422 Courtland street, Los Angeles. Born in Posen, Germany, in 1844. Son of Raphael Schlesinger and one of seventeen children. Educated in Posen and in 1860 arrived in Los Angeles, where he was employed until 1868, when he established himself in business and so continued until 1888, when he retired from active business. During the Civil War he went to New York to enlist in the army, but not being able to meet the physical requirements he enlisted in the navy, serving on the "Pocahontas" under Admiral Farragut for fifteen months. After his retirement from the navy he became interested in Jewish philanthropic work. In 1878 he married Henrietta Newmark. Member of Hebrew Benevolent Society of Los Angeles of which he served first as secretary, later as chairman of charity and

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later as president. During that time he realized the necessity of a hospital and was one of the organizers of Kaspare Cohn Hospital, of which he was president for several years. Member of Congregation B'nai B'rith, I. O. B. B., Masonic order. Noble grand of Pomona Lodge, I. O. O. F.; member of Federation of Jewish Charities and G. A. R.

GUSTAVE SCHNEE

Residence and office, 80 Silver avenue, San Francisco. Born February 28, 1870, in Galicia. Son of Leon and Bassis (Muhlstock) Schnee. Married July 16, 1892, to Sarah Abrams. Educated in the public schools of his native town from 1874 to 1884, and by private tutors in Hebrew until 1886. Was engaged as commercial traveler in Galicia until 1889, when he moved to the United States and settled in San Francisco, where he was employed until 1891, when he became a general house painting contractor and continued successfully in that business until 1910. In latter years he was appointed superintendent of the Pacific Hebrew Home for the Aged, where he continues at the present time. President of the Sunnyside Improvement Club from 1895 to 1908; president of the Federation of Mission Improvement Clubs for four years; life member of the General Contractors' Association; trustee of the First Hebrew Benevolent Society since 1902; member of Federation of Jewish Charities; Associated Charities; Consumptives' Hospital, Denver; F. & A. M.; Scottish Rite bodies, Thirty-second Degree; Shriner; San Francisco Chapter R. A. M., also Council; W. O. W.; Maccabees; director of King Solomon's Temple Association since 1904.

SIMON C. SCHEELINE

Residence, San Francisco. Born in Pennsylvania December 31, 1853, son of Nathan Scheeline. Married Belle Claire Fleishhacker of San Francisco in 1895. One daughter, Claire J. Scheeline. Moved to San Francisco at the age of three with his parents. Educated in the public schools of San Francisco. Graduated from the University of California in 1874 with degree of B. A., and graduated from Columbia University, N. Y., in 1876 with degree of LL. B. For two years in



Simon C. Scheeline

the office of Judge Cardoza, New York. In 1878 he returned to San Francisco and formed a partnership with Judge Rosenbaum under the firm name of Rosenbaum & Scheeline (the firm, which was an authority on bonds), continued until the death of Judge Rosenbaum in 1905. He continued the practice of his profession alone until 1913, when he retired. Member of Democratic State convention in 1897; member of Federation of Jewish Charities; I. O. O. F.; National Union; San Francisco County Bar Association; San Francisco Commercial, Argonaut and Beresford Country clubs; Chamber of Commerce.

LOUIS SCHOENBERG

Residence, 2010 Pacific avenue; office Second street, San Francisco. Born February 2, 1859, in Germany. Married Pauline Morganthau, daughter

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of Max Morganthau, one of the California pioneers, in 1890. Arrived in New York at the age of two and was educated in the New York public and private schools. He engaged in business in New York until 1874, when he came to California, where he has been engaged in commercial pursuits. Member of Congregation Emanu-El, I. O. B. B., Federation of Jewish Charities.

LOUIS A. SCHWABACHER

Residence, St. Francis hotel; office 214 Front street, San Francisco. Born in 1869 in San Francisco. Son of Abraham and Sarah (Lehrberger) Schwabacher. Married December,



Louis A. Schwabacher

1914, to Mrs. Joseph M. Loewe of San Francisco. Educated in the public schools of San Francisco; later at college in Leipsic and a year in Paris. On his return from abroad entered the Stockton Milling Company and was one of the managers when that concern retired from business. At present he is director in the various Schwabacher interests in the State of Washington. Member of the board of governors of Federation of Jewish Charities; one of the founders of that organization. Director Mount Zion Hospital, Hebrew Home for Aged Disabled, president Concordia Club until June, 1916, secretary Beresford Country Club, member Congregation Emanu-El.

SIGMUND SCHWABACHER

Residence, 1900 Jackson street, San Francisco. Born in Zirndorf, Bavaria, Germany, May 14, 1841. Son of Loew and Mina (Bloch) Schwabacher. Married to Rose Schwabacher March 15,



Sigmund Schwabacher

1871. Educated in the public and Hebrew schools of his native town and Koenigliche Handelschule, Fuerth, Bavaria. Moved to the United States in 1858, and resided in New York until 1859, when he moved to San Francisco, and in September of that year located in Portland, Oregon. In 1861 moved to The Dalles, Oregon, and in 1866 to Walla Walla, Washington Territory, where, with his brothers, Louis and Abraham, he established the firm of Schwabacher Bros. & Co, which concern is identified with the manufacturing and commercial industries of Walla Walla and Seattle. In 1873 the firm engaged in flour-milling in Walla Walla and in California ten years later; in the paper manufacturing business in

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Oregon in 1889 and in California in 1899. Since 1911 Sigmund Schwabacher has retired from active business. Member of Temple Emanu-El; director Federation of Jewish Charities; trustee Pacific Hebrew Orphan Asylum and Home Society; vice-president Eureka Benevolent Society; treasurer Hebrew Board of Relief; First Hebrew Benevolent Society and other organizations.

DR. MELVILLE SILVERBERG

Residence, 3817 Jackson street; office, 1019 Head building, San Francisco. Born in 1876 in San Francisco. Son of Simon and Jeanette (Bachman) Silverberg. Married December 2, 1906, to Augusta Abenheim of San Francisco. Educated in the public and high schools of San Francisco. Received degree of A. B. in 1897 from University of California; degree of M. D. in 1902 from Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. Surgical assistant in Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York in 1903-04. Post-graduate course in Europe in 1904-05. Commenced the practice of medicine, specializing as genito-urinary surgeon in San Francisco December 1, 1905. Professor in College of Physicians and Surgeons, San Francisco; consulting urologist Mount Zion Hospital; visiting genito-urinary surgeon San Francisco County Hospital. Member of Union League and Commonwealth clubs; American Urological Association; California and San Francisco County Medical Societies, and American Medical Association; honorary member Alpha Phi Sigma; Jewish Medical Students' Fraternity, and Federation of Jewish Charities.

SIG SIMON

Residence, 1142 Jackson street; office 1636 Bryant street, San Francisco. Born April 17, 1866, in Joehlingen, Baden, Germany Son of Jesias and Helena (Wolff) Simon. Married September 4, 1892, to Ida Jacobson. Educated in the public schools of Germany. Moved to the United States in May, 1883; settled in Selma, Ala., where he learned the butcher business and for one year was in the employ of Koenigsthal Brothers, after which he resided one year in Tupelo, Miss., and



Sig. Simon

for several months in Louisville, Ky., when he returned to Selma and established a butcher business for himself. He sold out this business to open a furniture store in Montgomery, Ala., in 1890, which he continued until 1906, when he moved to San Francisco, (in the meantime he established two retail stores in Montgomery, Ala.) and on arrival organized with M. Spiegelman the Continental Bedding Manufacturing Company, furniture and bedding manufactory, which continues now. Member of Federation of Jewish Charities and other charitable organizations.

HENRY SINSHEIMER

Office, 110 Market street, San Francisco. Born in Germany in 1854. Son of Zachary Sinsheimer. Married Nettie Koshland, daughter of Simon Koshland in 1881. Two children, Stanley and Edgar. Educated in private

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schools in Germany. After leaving school was employed as a clerk until 1871, when he moved to New York, where he clerked in the mercantile business until 1874. Moved to San Francisco, where he was employed by Koshland Bros., wool merchants, later becoming a member of the firm of S. Koshland & Co., where he continues at



Henry Sinsheimer

the present time. President of the Hebrew Board of Relief for over ten years; president Eureka Benevolent Society for over ten years; member of board of governors, Federation of Jewish Charities, past president and past vice-president of that organization; trustee and treasurer of Remedial Loan Society; vice-president Merchants' Exchange; member of Temple Emanu-El and Concordia Club.

LEON SLOSS

Office, Alaska Commercial building, San Francisco. Born in Sacramento June 26, 1858. Son of Louis and Sarah (Greenebaum) Sloss. Married Bertha Greenewald in 1887. Children: Louise, Louis, Jr., and Leon, Jr. Educated in the schools of California; three years at schools of Frankfort, Germany; University of California, class of 1879. He later entered business with his father in the Alaska Commercial Company. In 1885 elected director of that company, and in 1902 elected vice-president. When the Northern Commercial Company was formed in 1901 he was elected president of that company. Trustee Leland Stanford, Junior, University; vice-president Panama-Pacific International Exposition; director of California Society of Pioneers; Merchants' Exchange; member of Board of Directors Congregation Emanu-El for a number of years; Member of Federation of Jewish Charities; Family, Bohemian, Olympic, Argonaut, Presidio Golf, Transportation and San Francisco Commercial clubs.

MARCUS C. SLOSS

Residence, 840 Powell street; office, Wells Fargo building, San Francisco. Born February 28, 1869, in New York. Son of Louis and Sarah (Greenebaum) Sloss. Married June 19, 1899, to Hat-



Marcus C. Sloss

tie L. Hecht of Boston, Mass. Three children, Margaret, Richard and Frank. Educated in the public and high schools of San Francisco, also Belmont School. Received degree of A. B. in 1890 from Harvard University and in 1893 received degrees of A. M. and

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LL. B. from that institution. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of California in 1893. Member of the firm of Chickering, Thomas & Gregory until he was elected judge of the Superior Court of San Francisco county in November, 1900, term commencing January 1, 1901, which office he held until February, 1906, when he was appointed justice of the Supreme Court of California to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Van Dyke. In November, 1906, elected to that office for the remainder of the term. In November, 1910, re-elected to that office for a full term of twelve years, commencing January, 1911. President of the Pacific Hebrew Orphan Asylum and Home Society; director of Mount Zion hospital; member of American Jewish Committee for many years; member of board of governors of Federation of Jewish Charities; member of board of trustees San Francisco Public Library; member of Temple Emanu-El; member of Bohemian, Family, Presidio Golf, Commonwealth, Argonaut and Harvard clubs of San Francisco.

MAX SOMMER

Residence, 736 Ashbury street; office 838 Market street, San Francisco. Born June 6, 1866, in Hainstadt, Baden, Germany. Son of Seligman and Fannie (Reiss) Sommer. Married July 5, 1896, to Flora Lemle. Two children, Herbert and Florence. Educated in the public school of Hainstadt, high school of Buchen, college at Mannheim, Germany. Clerk in bank at Mannheim until 1883, when he moved to Baker City, Ore. Subsequently he moved to Weiser, Idaho, where he was in the general merchandise business from 1886 to 1888. Commercial traveler for Stiner, Straus & Hyman, San Francisco, from 1888 to 1894. During the latter year organized the firm of Sommer & Kauffmann in San Francisco, retail shoe business, which he continues at the present time. Member of Federation of Jew-



Max Sommer

ish Charities, Associated Charities, Masonic order, Scottish Rite bodies, Shriner, Rotary Club, Advertising Men's Association and Downtown Association.

MORRIS SPIEGELMAN

Residence, 1646 Sanchez street; office 1636 Bryant street, San Francisco. Born July 4, 1872 in Warsaw. Son of Elieser and Mariem (Wolff) Spiegelman. Married January 8, 1895, to Helene Schafir of Warsaw. Educated in private schools in Warsaw, thorough education in Hebrew and Talmud, also in Polish, Russian and English. Graduated in 1889 from the City Business College of Warsaw as bookkeeper. In wholesale lumber business in Warsaw, second largest in that city. Moved to New York in September, 1899, and the following year went to Montgomery, Ala., where he entered the dry goods business and continued until May, 1906, when he moved to San Francisco, where with very little capital he started the mattress business, and with Sig Simon organized the Continental

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Bedding Manufacturing Company, which continues at the present time. He owns one-half of the capital stock of that company. He now has a good many other interests in oil and real es-



Morris Spiegelman

tate. He takes an active interest in all Jewish affairs.

Has brought out his immediate family to the number of seventy and all being taken care of by him. Most of them are being employed by him. Member Congregation B'nai David, Federation of Jewish Charities, Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, Hebrew Shelter, I. O. B. B., past president Free Loan Society.

LOUIS MARTIN SPIEGL

Residence, 121 Jordan avenue; office 200 Washington street, San Francisco. Born October 1, 1862, in New York City. Son of Jacob and Mary (Klauber) Spiegl. Married in 1895 to Fannie Hardman. Four children, Ralph A., Melville K., Ellis H., Ernest I. Educated in the public and high schools of New York. After leaving school in 1880 moved to San Diego, Cal., where he remained for three years, then removed to Portland, Ore., where he was in business with his father under the firm name of J. Spiegl & Son. In 1885 formed the wholesale produce firm of Levy & Spiegl, which continues at the present time. In 1900 moved to San Francisco, where he entered the field of produce broker, acting as buyer for the Portland house. In 1906 became a member of the produce firm of A. Levy & J. Zentner Company, of which firm he is now secretary. This firm has branch houses in Oakland and Stockton. Member of Temple Emanu-El, Masonic order, Federation of Jewish Charities.

THEODORE P. SPITZ

Residence, New York City. Born in Bangor, Maine, May 31, 1854. Married Mary E. Smith in Portland, Ore., February 23, 1888. Graduate of the Male Central High School, Baltimore,



Theodore P. Spitz

Md. After leaving school was engaged in the retail dry goods business in St. Louis, Mo., for one year; subsequently eighteen months in Chicago, when he moved to New York, where he was engaged in commercial pursuits. In 1873 moved to San Francisco, where he was commercial traveler for Son Bros. & Co. for a number

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of years. Subsequently for a number of years in a like position with Brown Bros. & Co., wholesale clothing. In 1893 was representative of the Travelers' Protective Association to the World's Fair at Chicago; in the same year was delegate from that organization at Peoria, Ill. In 1893 he moved to New York City, when he became president of the Travelers' Protective Association New York State division, which office he held for seven consecutive years. For a number of years American representative for several German cutlery concerns. In 1897 appointed manager of Otto Heinze & Co., New York manufacturers of hosiery, and in 1900 established the Manhattan Textile Company, manufacturers; agent and manufacturers' agent of hosiery, of which concern he is president. For the past eighteen years selling agent of the Standard Hosiery Company. Member of various New York Jewish charitable organizations.

ADOLPH STAHL

Residence, 1880 Jackson street, San Francisco; office Guatemala, Central America. Born in Kempen, Germany, January 18, 1859. Son of I. L. and Augusta (Wartenberg) Stahl. Married to Rosa Cohen July 5, 1887. Three children, John, Lionel and Beatrice. Educated in private and public schools of Kempen, Germany. Later the Gymnasium, where he remained until he reached secunda. After leaving school he clerked and in 1875 he moved to the United States, arriving in San Francisco in March of that year. Subsequently he moved to San Luis Obispo, where he was engaged in commercial pursuits. In May, 1879, he moved to Guatemala, where he became a member of the firm of Schwartz & Co., bankers and exporters. In 1883 established a San Francisco branch under the firm name of Schwartz Brothers. For many years he has been the chief partner of these firms. He is the first director of the Bank of Guatemala (government bank), director Anglo-California Trust Company. Director Mt. Zion Hospital. Member of Temple Emanu-El, Sherith Israel



Adolph Stahl

Congregation, member of Federation of Jewish Charities and other charitable organizations. For many years he has maintained charitable and religious organizations in Kempen, Germany. Member of Argonaut, Concordia and Press clubs.

EDWARD J. STARK

Born in 1858 in Hohenems, Austria. Son of Cantor Joseph and Josepha (Pollak) Stark. Studied music and singing under his father, who was a pupil of the celebrated Cantor Salomon Sulzer of Vienna. Came to California in 1893, pursuant to a call to serve as cantor of Temple Emanu-El of San Francisco. Held position for twenty-three years and was retired on pension owing to ill health. Cantor Stark has composed and published several volumes of temple music and is one of the best known cantors in the United States.

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DAVID H. STEINER

Residence, 151 Fourteenth avenue; office 59 Stockton street, San Francisco. Born June 25, 1880, in St. Louis, Mo. Son of Simon and Rebecca (Wertheim) Steiner. Married March 10, 1912, to



David H. Steiner

Mable Coblentz. Educated in the St. Louis Grammar School; attended high school one year and one year attended business college. Associated with his father in St. Louis in the railroad tourist business, having charge of one of the offices. Handled two offices at the age of twenty-three, with a large force of men under his direction. Moved to San Francisco in April, 1908, where he established himself in the clothing business. At the present time he is the proprietor of the California Credit Clothing Company at 59 Stockton street, People's Credit Clothing Company at 327 Kearny street, Mission Credit Clothing Company at 2330 Mission street. He is very successful, doing a large business, employing quite a number of people. Member of Federation of Jewish Charities, Mount Zion Hospital, San Francisco Commercial Club, Indoor Yacht Club, member of Greater San Francisco Association, Downtown & Mission Promotion Associations and Chamber of Commerce.

IRVING LELAND STEINMAN

Office, Hooker & Lent building, San Francisco. Born August 28, 1878, in Sacramento, Cal. Son of B. U. and Fanny (Sachs) Steinman. Married May 27, 1908, to Olga Friedman. Attended public and high schools of Sacramento. Graduate of Atkinson's Business College of Sacramento. After leaving school was in the employ of the Farmers' & Mechanics' Savings Bank of Sacramento for eighteen months. Went to Europe for ten months with his father; upon his return he commenced the business of introducing electric pianos in San Francisco under the firm name of the Pommer, Eilers Company, which continued until the fire of 1906, when he became a member of the firm of Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, printers, where he continued for four years, then he became a member of the advertising firm of Honig Advertising Company, where he continued until February, 1915, since which time has conducted the Owl Publishing Company and writing books on topics pertaining to psychology. Author of "Formula of Success," "Origin of Thought," "Ideal or Purpose," and a number of short stories. Secretary of P. C. Numismatic Society. In August, 1915, appointed district secretary for California, Nevada, Oregon and Washington for American Numismatic Association. Member of San Francisco Press Club, San Francisco Commercial Club, Scottish Rite bodies of Masonic order, Thirty-second Degree, Federation of Jewish Charities.

MOSES STERN

Residence, 3363 Washington street; office 1040 McAllister street, San Francisco. Born in New York March 3, 1858. Son of Falk and Minna (Kahn) Stern. Married Rose Patek June 1, 1888. Children, Mrs. Henry Hart, Mrs. Monroe Jacobs and Margaret Stern. Educated in the public schools of New York. Bookkeeper for five years in New

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York. Moved to San Francisco at the age of twenty and in 1879 formed partnership with Elias Heineman under the firm name of Heineman & Stern, beef packers, wholesale and retail, which continues at the present time. Member of Temple Emanu-El, I. O. B. B., Free Sons of Israel, Federation of Jewish Charities.



Moses Stern

ABRAHAM G. SUGARMAN

Residence, 3639 Seventeenth street; office 613-17 Brannan street, San Francisco. Born Lebedova, Vilna, Poland, in 1862. Son of Isaac and Fannie (Gette) Sugarman. Married in Vilna, Poland, to Sarah Balia in 1883. Six children, Bennie, Isaac, Hirsch, Fanny Rosa, Malka and Riva. Educated in Poland and for six years studied the Talmud. When he was nineteen years of age he became a teacher of Hebrew. About two years after his marriage he moved to the United States and settled in Pittsburgh, Penn., where he taught Hebrew for nearly a year when, owing to ill health he moved to Kansas, where he became a farmer. Later he merchandised for two years in Kansas. During his residence in Wichita, Kansas, he was the first to hold orthodox services during the holidays. In 1889 he moved to San Francisco, where he subsequently established himself in the iron and metal business, and the firm of Sugarman Iron & Metal Company continues at the present time. One of the organizers of the Hebrew Free Loan Society, past president Chevra Kadusha Society. One of the organizers of the Congregation B'nai David, member of the Hebrew Home for the Aged, I. O. B. B. and I. O. O. F.



Abraham G. Sugarman

ALEXANDER S. TUCHLER

Residence and office, 703 Van Ness avenue, San Francisco. Born September 4, 1859, in Konitz, West Prussia. Son of Meyer and Pauline (Funkenstein) Tuchler. Moved to California October, 1868. Married September 17, 1905, to Wilhelmina Brown. Educated in the public schools of San Francisco, Lincoln Grammar and High schools. Graduate of California Medical College, San Francisco, November 23, 1892. Engaged in the practice of medicine in San Francisco since 1892. Appointed dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the medical department, United States National University in April, 1915. Has devoted his studies and practice to elec-

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tro-therapeutics and at the present time has perfected this branch of medicine to such an extent that he is enabled to save patients from surgical operations when the disease has not advanced too far. Read paper on, "The Prevention of Operations in the Female by High Frequency Currents," at the California Medical Society, 1914, and many other papers on the subject of preventative surgery.



Alexander S. Tuchler

Trustee Congregation Ohabai Shalome. Member of Associated Charities, Jewish Federation of Charities, Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Shelter & Free Loan Society, Young Men's Hebrew Association, I. O. B. B., I. O. O. F., Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World. Contributor to medical magazines on electro-therapeutics.

HERMAN WALDECK

Residence, 1902 Broderick street; office Front and Jackson streets, San Francisco. Married Amy Wangenheim, daughter of Sol Wangenheim, in 1889. Born in Frankfort am Main in 1862. Son of Simon Waldeck. Graduate of Gymnasium in Frankfort, after which time he served his apprenticeship in the mercantile business and at the age of eighteen moved to Chicago, remaining there six months, after which time he moved to San Francisco. A year later he moved to Oregon, where for three years in Sommerville and Elgin he was engaged in the mercantile business. Returning to San Francisco he engaged in the hide, leather and wool business under the firm name of Herman Waldeck Company. In 1901 this firm was amalgamated with Bissinger & Co. and he is now secretary and director of the latter firm. Vice-president Pacific Sanitary Manufacturing Company. Member of Congregation Emanu-El; Concordia, Argonaut and San Francisco Commercial clubs, Merchants' Exchange, Federation of Jewish Charities.



Herman Waldeck

CLARENCE R. WALTER

Office, 100 Stockton street. Born June 2, 1870, in San Francisco. Son of David N. and Hannah (Smith) Walter. Married 1898 to Rosalie Neustadter of San Francisco. Three children, Dorothy, Mildred, Rosalie. Graduate of public schools of San Francisco. Attended Belmont School, schools in Frankfort on Main, Germany. Graduate of Harvard in 1890 with degree of A. B. After graduation spent one year on a cattle ranch, after which he became asso-

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ciated with the firm of D. N. & E. Walter & Co., and is vice-president of that firm at the present time. Director of Congregation Emanu-El; member of Federation of Jewish Charities; Harvard Club, Argonaut, Beresford Country, Union League, and Atherton Golf and Country clubs.

ISAAC N. WALTER

Residence, 1803 Franklin street; office, O'Farrell and Stockton streets. Born in Reckendorf, Bavaria, Germany, 1844. Married Caroline Greenebaum of Philadelphia, 1876. Children, Edgar Walter, John I. Walter, Mrs. Edgar Sinsheimer. Educated in Bavaria and at the age of thirteen arrived in New York. Subsequently he moved to San Francisco, where he became associated with his brothers in the furniture and carpet business under the firm of D. N. & E. Walter, which has developed to large proportions, with branches in Portland, Seattle and Los Angeles and eastern offices in New York, of which concern he is the president. Director of German Savings & Loan Society; member of Temple Emanu-El for many years, and director from 1880 to 1884. Member of Federation of Jewish Charities and other organizations.

JOHN ISIDOR WALTER

Residence, 2231 Clay street; office, 100 Stockton street, San Francisco. Born September 11, 1879, in San Francisco. Son of Isaac Nathan and Caroline (Greenebaum) Walter.

Married February 28, 1907, to Florence Schwartz of San Francisco. Three children, John I., Jr., Eleanor and Marjorie Pearl. Educated at Pacific Heights Grammar School, Lowell High School, Leland Stanford University, A. B., 1899, when he entered the firm of D. N. & E. Walter & Co. Treasurer of D. N. & E. Walter & Co.

Director of the Oakland, Antioch & Eastern Railway Company; Walter Real Estate Company; vice-president of Nevada County Narrow Gauge Railway Company; secretary Down-Town Association, 1910 to 1913; trustee of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to



John Isidor Walter

Animals; president of San Francisco Institute of Art (formerly Mark Hopkins Institute). Member of the Argonaut, Olympic, Family and Commonwealth Clubs; member of Beresford Country Club; member of Federation of Hebrew Charities, Associated Charities, Children's Hospital, San Francisco Association for the Blind, California Society Cruelty to Children, California Society for Exceptional Children, National Jewish Hospital for Tuberculosis, California Social Hygiene Society, and Recreation League. President of Olympic Boat Club, 1904-1906. Member of Temple Emanu-El.

SOLOMON WANGENHEIM

Residence, Richelieu hotel, San Francisco. Born in Saxe-Meininger, Germany, in 1830. Educated in Germany and moved to the United States in 1848 and resided in various parts of the East until 1853, when he came to San Francisco via the Isthmus and located in San

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Luis Obispo, where he was engaged in the general merchandise business for one year. Subsequently he moved to the mining district in Calaveras county, Cal., and established himself in business in Campo Seco and later at Jenny Lind, where he was a member of the firm of Wangenheim and Rosenberg. In 1862 he moved to Virginia City, Nev., where he was a member of the firm of Walter & Co. In 1864 he moved to Markleeville, Cal., where he engaged in the timber business (floating timbers to the Comstock mines). In 1869 he disposed of his business and returned to Europe, where he remained until 1871. Later established the fruit canning business in San Francisco under the firm name of Sol Wangenheim & Co., which continued until 1885. In the meantime he established a grain and shipping business, which continued until he retired in 1901. Member of Temple Emanu-El and Federation of Jewish Charities. Married Fanny Newman in 1859. Children, Mrs. Jacob Stern, Emile Wangenheim, Mrs. Herman Waldeck, Julius Wangenheim and Mrs. Bertha Arnhold.

CHAS. B. WEIL

Residence, 2447 Buchanan street; office, 25 Stockton street, San Francisco. Born December 12, 1872, in Missouri. Son of Bernard and Fanny (Pareira) Weil. Moved to California in 1878. Married October 9, 1898, to Ancie Weil of San Francisco. Three daughters, Charline, Bernardine and Fanny. Educated in the public schools of Modesto and Heald's Business College. Entered the hardware store of his father in Modesto at the age of fourteen. He was engaged in active business under the firm name of B. Weil & Sons until 1913, when he moved to San Francisco, where he has a number of investments. Retains his business interests in Modesto. Vice-president of the Bank of Turlock for several years; president of Modesto Chamber of Commerce for two terms; vice-president Modesto Club; member of Congregation Temple Emanu-El and Concordia Club. During 1910 traveled nine months in Europe. Contributor to Federation of Jewish Charities.

HARRIS WEINSTOCK

Residence, 19 Presidio Terrace, San Francisco. Born September 18, 1854, in London, England. Son of Solomon and Rachel Weinstock. Married in February 24, 1878, to Barbara Felsenthal of



Harris Weinstock

San Francisco. Four children, Robert, Walter, Mrs. Samuel Frankenheimer of Stockton, Mrs. Burton A. Towne of Lodi, Cal. Educated in the public schools of New York until the age of twelve. Worked in a store in Dixon, Cal., with Eppinger & Co. as clerk until he engaged in the general mercantile business in San Francisco in 1872; opened branch in Sacramento in 1874 in partnership with D. Lubin; gave up the San Francisco business in 1876, and subsequently incorporated the Sacramento business under the firm name of Weinstock, Lubin & Co., of which firm he is vice-president. Vice-president Weinstock-Lubin Real Estate Company; president Weinstock-

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Nichols Company of San Francisco, Los Angeles and Oakland; director National Bank of D. O. Mills of Sacramento; director Sacramento Valley Trust Company. Served private to lieutenant-colonel California National Guard, 1881-95. Founded Barbara Weinstock lectureship of "Morals of Trade," University of California. Appointed member of board of trustees California State Library, 1887; State Board of Horticulture, 1895. Elected member of Board of Freeholders of Sacramento, 1891. Appointed special labor commissioner by Governor Gillett, February, 1908, to investigate the labor laws and labor conditions of foreign countries. Appointed by Hiram W. Johnson, April, 1912, to investigate the Industrial Workers of the World. (Free speech disturbances in San Diego, Cal.) Appointed, April, 1913, by Governor Johnson member of American commission to investigate European system of rural credits (elected vice-president of that body). Appointed, June 18, 1913, by President Woodrow Wilson member Industrial Relations Commission. Appointed by Governor Johnson, September, 1913, member Industrial Accident Commission. November 15th, appointed market director of the State Commission Market. Member executive board National Civic Federation. Vice-president Jewish Publication Society of America. Member Jewish Historical Society of America; American Historical Association; National Geographic Society; American Forestry Association. Member of Commonwealth Club, San Francisco; Sutter Club, Sacramento; Unitarian and Economic Clubs of San Francisco. Author of "Jesus the Jew," 1912; "Strikes and Lockouts," 1909, and numerous magazine articles, chiefly on economic and industrial problems. Member Sacramento Congregation B'nai Israel and president for several years; member of Temple Emanu-El; member of Federation of Jewish Charities and has been officially connected with the charitable organizations in Sacramento and takes a very active interest in all Jewish affairs. Member of Masonic order.

JACOB WEISSBEIN

Residence, Mill Valley; office 582 Market street, San Francisco. Born March 19, 1856, in Germany. Son of Julius and Rosalie (Elkan) Weissbein. Married December 9, 1888, to Bertha Getleson of San Francisco. Attended the Gymnasium at Hohensalza, Germany, until the age of fourteen and was promoted to Ober Tertia, when he left school to go to work. Apprentice in the soap and perfumery business in Germany.

Moved to California in 1873 and was engaged as a clerk in a dry goods store in Grass Valley, Cal., until 1876, when he went into the banking business under the firm name of Weissbein Brothers & Company.

In 1902 he sold out to the Nevada County Bank and moved to San Francisco, where he went into the real estate business and continues at the present time.

Member of Temple Emanu-El. Contributor to Federation of Jewish Charities and other charities. Member Masonic order.

LEON WILLARD

Residence, 2224 Baker street; office 833 Market street, San Francisco. Born in Lixheim, Lorraine, France. Son of Joseph Louis and Rachel (Cahn) Willard. Educated in the schools of Lorraine. Moved to San Francisco in 1868. Engaged in retail business in San Jose from 1875 until 1884. Two years later he established himself in San Francisco as an importer of laces and fancy goods, in which he continues at the present time. Member of Masonic order; charter member of Ariel Lodge, I. O. B. B., of San Jose; charter member of Cercle Francaise; member of Federation of Jewish Charities. Married Fannie Muraski September,

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1904. One daughter, Beatrice Ruth Willard, aged seven. She is a student of Dr. Frederic L. Burk of San Francisco Normal School, who declares, "The child is a genius and learns with



Leon Willard

the greatest readiness and has a photographic memory." She is mentally equipped to enter the San Francisco High School. A normal child in every other respect, the devoted mother of a large collection of dolls and yet she passed the test for a normal adult brain.

EDWARD I. WOLFE

Office, Mills building, San Francisco. Born in Hull, England, in 1860. Son of Simon and Bertha (Caro) Wolfe. Married Leonora Saalburg November, 1882. Educated in the private schools of San Francisco. Studied law privately and was admitted to the bar of the State of California in 1890. For a number of years in partnership with Myer Jacobs. Engaged in the general practice of law until the present time. Clerk of Probate Court of San Francisco for two years. Secretary New City Hall Commission for two years. For sixteen consecutive years member of the Senate of the California State Legislature and six years of that time president pro tem of that body. Defeated in 1912 for that office and re-elected in 1914. Elected supervisor of San Francisco November, 1915. Past grand president I. O. B. B., Dis-



Edward I. Wolfe

trict No. 4. Member of the Court of Appeals of the Constitutional Grand Lodge of that order. He was twice supreme representative of the American Order of Foresters of California. Past chancellor commander of the K. of P.; past president of the National Union; chairman of committee on judiciary of Fraternal Order of Eagles (State body); vice-president The Shelter; member of Beth Israel Congregation, Federation of Jewish Charities, Y. M. H. A., Loyal Order of Moose.

HARRY KELLER WOLFF

Residence, 1782 O'Farrell street; office, 322 Russ building, San Francisco. Born February 27, 1881, in San Francisco. Son of Samuel and Sarah Keller. He adopted the name of his uncle, who reared him from childhood. Married December 27, 1905, to Elsie Franklin. Moved to New York when a child, where he attended primary schools, and returned to San Francisco at the age of

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eleven and graduated from Lincoln Grammar School. Studied law in the offices of Bert Schlesinger, Otto Irving Wise and ex-United States District Attorney Marshal B. Woodworth, San Francisco. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of California March 11, 1902, and to the bar of the United States District Court, United States Circuit Court, United States Circuit Court of Appeals. Commenced the practice of law in 1902. In 1906 formed partnership with Harry A. Hollzer un-



Harry Keller Wolff

der the firm name of Wolff & Hollzer, which continued for three years. Has since practiced law alone. Represented, as counsel and legal adviser, Pacific Coast Waiters' Association, Cooks' Association of the Pacific Coast and other large labor organizations. Legal adviser and counsel of Prudential Hospital Association. President of West Fillmore Street Improvement Association. Member of Civic League of Improvement Clubs; past trustee Temple Beth Israel; past president Hebrew Free Loan Association; trustee Hebrew Shelter; member Federation Jewish Charities; member of first board of governors Associated Charities; past president Agudath Zion Society of San Francisco; past grand president District Lodge, I. O. B. B.; past grand president Bay City Lodge of Odd Fellows; Past Chief Ranger of Court Palo Alto of Foresters of America. Member of Pacific Lodge, F. & A. M.; Scottish Rite; Thirty-second degree; Shriner. Member of Commercial Law League of America, Jewish Consumptive Relief Society, president Hebrew Immigration Aid Society of the Pacific Coast.

MOISE L. WOLFF

Residence, 2507 Pacific avenue, San Francisco. Son of Lazard Wolff. Born in Alsace in 1855. Educated in Alsace and came to the United States at the age of sixteen, where he resided



Moise L. Wolff

with his uncle, Leopold Kahn, and attended the public schools in San Francisco. At the age of eighteen moved to San Luis Obispo, where he was employed in a mercantile establishment until 1875, when he opened a store at Hueneme, Cal., which he conducted very successfully until 1900, when he moved to San Francisco and retired. For some time interested in the bank of Hueneme. Has numerous interests

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in that country. He is an officer of the Pacific Sanitary Manufacturing Company, Richmond, Cal., and with his son-in-law, Newton W. Stern, owns the Pacific Porcelainware Company, Richmond, and the Western States Sanitary Company, Richmond. Married in 1886 to Bertha Levy of San Francisco. Five children, Mrs. N. W. Stern, Mrs. Howard Salz, Lester, Margaret and Ferdinand Wolff. Member of Temple Emanu-El, Federation of Jewish Charities and Masonic order.

DR. WILLIAM C. VOORSANGER

Office, Hastings building, San Francisco. Born in Philadelphia April 7, 1876. Son of Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Jacob (Corper) Voorsanger. Moved to San Francisco with his parents at the



Dr. William C. Voorsanger

age of ten. Married Maude Ackerman of Portland, Ore., December 24, 1906. Educated in public and high schools of San Francisco. Received degree of B. S. in 1897 from University of California. Degree of M. D. in 1899 from Cooper's Medical College, now medical department of Leland Stanford University. From September 1899 to June, 1900, at Mt. Zion Hospital, N. Y. For two years continued his studies in Berlin and Vienna. In 1902 returned to San Francisco, where he commenced the practice of his profession and continues at the present time, specializing in tuberculosis and internal medicine. He conducts the Oaks Sanatorium near Los Gatos. Visiting physician of Mount Zion Hospital of San Francisco for twelve years. One of the founders of the San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, and honorary secretary, chairman of educational committee and member of executive council of that association. Medical referee of Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., for a number of years. Member of San Francisco County and California State Medical Societies. Fellow-American Medical Association, member of Congregation Emanu-El, Masonic order, I. O. B. B., Commonwealth and Concordia clubs. Published a number of articles on tuberculosis and a series of articles on tuberculin treatment.

LEON M. VOORSANGER

Residence, 2709 Jackson street; office 139 Fremont street, San Francisco. Born in Houston, Texas, May 31, 1880. Son of Rev. Dr. Jacob and Eva (Corper) Voorsanger. Married August 1, 1907 to Florence Kahn, daughter of the late Henry Kahn of San Francisco. Moved to San Francisco with his parents in 1886. Attended Pacific Heights Grammar School 1887 to 1894 and Lowell High School 1894 to 1897. Served in the army during the Spanish-American War. Member of Company E, National Guard. Detailed to Staff of Adjutant General Barrett and Governor Budd 1898-1899.

He is engaged in the flavoring extract business at present time.

Member of Federation of Jewish Charities and other charitable organizations, Masonic order and Home Industry League.

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JACOB C. ZELLERBACH

Residence, 840 Powell street; office 534 Battery street, San Francisco. Born in San Francisco in 1864. Son of Anthony and Theresa (Mohr) Zellerbach. Married in 1892 to Etta Englander of



Jacob C. Zellerbach

San Francisco. Educated in the public schools of San Francisco. In 1882, together with his father, established the firm of A. Zellerbach & Son, wholesale paper business, which firm developed to the Zellerbach Paper Company, with direct branches in Portland, Los Angeles and other cities, which is the largest business of its kind in the United States. He is the vice-president of that concern at the present time. Member of Temple Emanu-El, Federation of Jewish Charities, Concordia Club and Beresford Country Club; Masonic bodies, Scottish Rite, Thirty-second Degree.

JOSIAH ZURO

Residence, 691 Post street, San Francisco. Born in Bialystok, Russia, November 27, 1888. Son of Louis Zuro. Educated in Odessa and Cracow, and at the age of 17 moved to New York, where



Josiah Zuro

he completed his education. He devoted many years to his musical studies. In 1906 he became a musical director at the Manhattan theatre, N. Y., for Oscar Hammerstein, and during the same year he was organist at the Mount Zion Temple, New York. He, together with his father, presented French and Italian operas at popular prices at the various Yiddish theaters in New York for several years during the spring season. In 1915 moved to San Francisco, where he is active in musical circles. Director of the Beethoven Choral Ensemble of San Francisco.

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