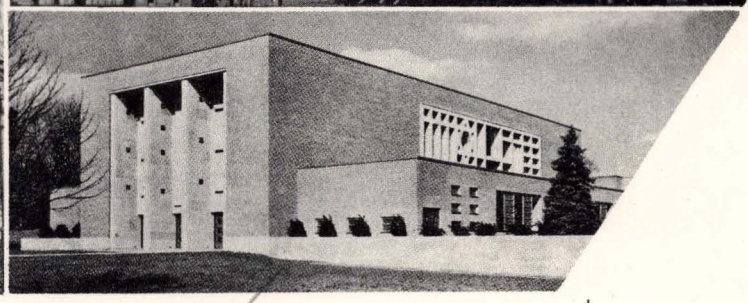
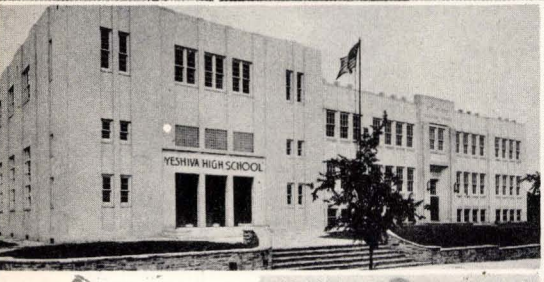








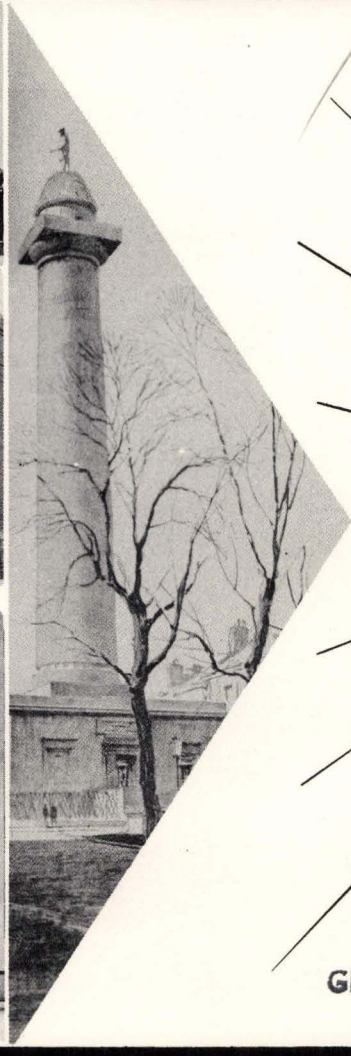








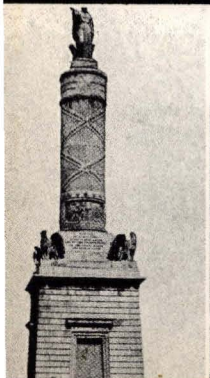




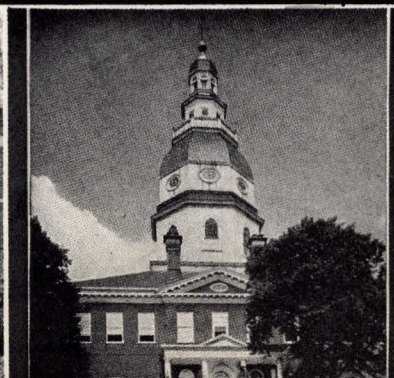
"A Pictorial History Of Maryland Jewry"

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Compiled and Edited by *A. D. Glushakow . . .*









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JEWISH VOICE PUBLISHING CO.
Baltimore, Maryland
United States of America

To My Grandchildren and To Everybody's Grandchildren



A. D. GLUSHAKOW

In 1934, Maryland celebrated its Tercentenary year (1634-1934). It was then my privilege to record the Jewish contribution to the development of Maryland for 300 years. Mine was a modest work of only 54 pages, yet even with its limited scope the book has found its place in many libraries, and has served as a source of information for student and scholar.

Since that time, I have felt that the history of Maryland Jew , deserves a far broader treatment. There is so much to be recorded of Maryland history, and especially that of Baltimore, a city that boasts so many firsts. And there is so much to tell of the Jews of Baltimore who originated many firsts that stand as Jewish monuments in our Monumental City. This Pictorial History of Maryland Jewry is dedicated to the recording of these significant historical facts.

During the intervening years, I have given much thought and work to the ultimate objective of preparing this Pictorial History. But the rise to power of black reaction of which the Jews were the principal victims, and the horrible catastrophe that befell our people, made all other undertakings unimportant by comparison.

In 1948, however, when I established the Baltimore Jewish Radio Voice that served — and still serves — the Baltimore Jewish community as a tribunal for expression of matters pertaining to Jewish life, I issued a call to Jewish organizations and individuals to join me in bringing to light the history of Maryland Jewry. The confidence and support I received from the community was to me a tower of strength, and provided new impetus to complete the task that I had begun many years before. Outstanding Jewish leaders accepted my invitation to become Contributing Editors, and public-spirited citizens helped me in this undertaking.

It is a truism that historical research is so complex in nature that it is frequently a cooperative project rather than the outcome of the efforts of one author. In the *Pictorial History of Maryland Jewry,* the Contributing Editors have prepared able and well-informed articles, by far the most adequate treatment of the given subjects yet published.

The word "charity" has several definitions, but the one I like most is, "The disposition to think well of others." In compiling the historical data submitted by Maryland's Jewish organizations and institutions, I have not found it at all difficult to be charitable in that sense. The prime object of this book was to record, and to create a better understanding of our Jewish life here. Of course, the Contributing Editors are not responsible for my editing the information supplied by the organizations.

In perusing the pages of this Pictorial History, you will discover names almost forgotten . . . you will find information about the "goings on" in our societies, lodges and institutions. My greatest reward will be that this history will afford a record for your grandchildren to read and study and relate to their children, and, God willing, to remember us by.

If there are deficiencies in this record, it is because of the unfortunate neglect of some to take advantage of this historical opportunity. I feel that it is regrettable that if there are occasional omissions, vital data may be lost forever.

I hope you will find the pleasure in reading this book that I have found in compiling it. I hope you will find it interesting and informative as you learn the distinguished role played not just individually but collectively by the Jews of Maryland from 1634 through 1955. May the recorded life data of your ancestors, long since passed to their great reward, be an inspiration to continue the GOLDEN THREAD OF JEWISH RELIGION AND TRADITION.

A. D. Glushakow

28108

Table of Contents

	Page
Abramson, Leon	72
About The Author	13
Acknowledgements	14
Agus, Rabbi Jacob B.	157
A. F. of L. and C.I.O.	132
Ahavas Sholom Congregation	64
Aisenberg, Dr. M. S.	163
Alter, Mrs. David	179
Altrua Guild	183
Alliance Israelite	26
Amalgamated Clothing Workers	134
American Jewish Tercentenary	191
American Oil Company	167
Annenberg, Maurice H.	77
Associated Jewish Charities, by Henry W. Levy	49
Ayares, Richard B.	78
Azonas	123
Avivah	124
Bais Yaakov School	60
Bais Yaakov New Building	62
Baltimore Hebrew Congregation	31
Baltimore Joint Board ILG	127
Baltimore Federal	168
Baltimore, Cradle of American Zionism	143
Baltimore Tuberculosis Society	124
Baltimore Talmud Torah	53
Bakers Union	123
Bambace, Angela	131
Barron, Sarah	135
Baltimore Young Men's Association	121
Beth El Congregation	35
Ben Gurion, David	180
Beth Jacob Congregation	47
Beth Hamedresh Hagodel	45
Beth Omega	74
Beth Tfiloh Congregation	44
Beth Tfiloh Choir	45
Beth Yehuda Congregation	40
Beth Jacob Anshei Kurland	41
Bnai Abraham Congregation, Hagerstown	42
Bibliography	192
Blaustein, Jacob	11
Blaustein, Jacob	79
Blaustein, Mrs. Jacob	80
Blumenthal, Sidney	81
Bluefeld Family	82
Borshay, Louis	83
Bnai Brith Hillel Foundation	118
Brith Sholom Lodges	115
Brith Sholom Creed	116
Brodie, Moses and Rae	89
Bobroisker Beneficial Circle	123
Bnai Israel Congregation	38
Cardin, Meyer M.	72
Chizuk Amuno Congregation	36
Citation To Governor	184
Chideckel, Dr. Maurice	161
Cohen Family	23
Cohen, Jacob I.	24
Cohen, Mendes I.	26
Cohen, Moses J.	72
City of Hope	122
Cloverland Farms Dairy	169
Cloakmakers Local 4	127

THEODORE R. McKELDIN
GOVERNOR

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND



January 11, 1955

Mr. A. D. Glushakow
Managing Editor
Pictorial History of Maryland Jewry
879 Park Avenue
Baltimore 1, Maryland

Dear Mr. Glushakow:

It is with a great deal of pleasure that I respond to your invitation to send a message of greeting in honor of the publication of a Pictorial History of Maryland Jewry, shortly to be issued.

The contributions of Jews to the history and development of Maryland have been of inestimable value in all fields of human endeavor. It is a story well worth telling, and one in which all of the citizens of our Free State can and will take great pride.

Your list of distinguished contributing Editors assures historical accuracy and thoroughness and, at the same time, promises an account that will make highly interesting reading.

It is particularly appropriate that this publication should be issued at a time when the tercentennary of the arrival of the first organized Jewish group on the North American continent, is being celebrated.

My best wishes to you for the success of your publication. I trust that it will achieve the wide distribution and acceptance which it deserves.

Sincerely yours,

Theo. McKeldin

TRMcK:mg

Governor

Table of Contents

	Page
Cloakmakers 1930 Strike	128
Chertkof, David W.	84
Chertkof Gift	182
Conservative Movement, by Rabbi Jacob B. Agus	35
Conclusion	192
Covenant Guild	124
Convalescent Home	126
Copyright	4
Chapter I, Maryland's Pioneer Jews	15
Chapter II, Institutions	29
Chapter III, Social Progress	65
Chapter IV, Biographies	75
Chapter V, Organizations	109
Chapter VI, Contributing Editors	155
Chapter VII, Sponsors	165
Chapter VIII, Spotlighting Events and People	177
D'Alesandro, Mayor Thomas, Jr.	9
DeDominicis, Ulisse	136
Daughters of Harmony	142
Directors of Ner Israel	59
Dopkin, Lee L.	163
Drazin, Rabbi Nathan	158
Eban, Abba	189
Easton, Maryland, Jewish Community	63
Edelman, Jacob J.	162
Emes Women's League	123
Eisenberg, Abraham	28
Etting Family	20
Etting, Solomon and Reuben	21
Eutaw Place Temple	34
Fagin, Dr. N. Bryllion	85
Farband Labor Zionist Order	119
First Free Hebrew School	53
First Jewish N.F. Committee	145
Frieda Rosen Association	124
Frenkil, Victor	87
Friedel, Samuel N.	71
Friendship Sisters	115
Forward, Jewish Daily	191
First Bais Yaakov Building	61
First Israel Ship	190
First Baltimore Rabbi	190
First Board of JCC	179
Friedenwald, Harry	146
Federation of American Zionists	144
Freedman, Robert	86
Greenfeld, Simon	88
Greenstein, Harry	90
Golden Rule Guild	123
Governor Theodore R. McKeldin	7
Governor McKeldin's Pavilion	149
Goodman, Philip H.	71
Gottlieb, Harry	185
Gratz, Rachel and Rebecca	22
Gomborov, Israel	185
Hadassah, Baltimore Chapter	150
Hadassah Choral Group	154
Har Sinai Congregation	33
Hebrew Tuberculosis Society	125
Hebrew Noble Ladies Society	126
Hebrew Young Men's Association	121
Hochschild, Max	91
Hoffberger Family	92
Hoffberger Science Building	93

THOMAS D'ALESANDRO, JR.
MAYOR

February 11, 1955



Mr. A. D. Glushakow, Managing Editor
Pictorial History of Maryland Jewry
879 Park Avenue
Baltimore 1, Maryland

Dear Mr. Glushakow:

The history of the City of Baltimore is closely intertwined with the accomplishments of Jewry, in the economic and social life of our community for over a century and a half. Annals of our State indicate that the first Jewish settlers came to our shores over three hundred years ago, to help found a colony where they could live and worship without interference or molestation.

The founding of our City and State was a pioneer expedition to what was then the frontier of human liberty -- one of the earliest and bravest efforts to establish the principle that democracy must be spiritual as well as political freedom.

The world of three hundred years ago needed the lesson of tolerance that the early Maryland settlers taught. We Baltimoreans have a fondness for the word "toleration." It comes down to us by the oldest law of possession -- the law of inheritance. It is our legacy and birthright. Nothing is more natural than that a spirit of tolerance has permeated our whole of life.

The early history of Baltimore records the names of many Jews who played very important roles in the development of our City, just as the annals of our own times will bear testimony that the Jewish members of our community have continued to be a vital force in making Baltimore the great City that it is.

Thomas D'Alesandro, Jr.

MAYOR

Table of Contents

	Page
High School, 1955 Class	56
I. L. G. W. U. in Baltimore	127
Illustrations About the Author	181
Independent Order Brith Sholom	114
Independent Vilner Verein	122
Isaac Davidson Hebrew School	52
Isaacson, Julius	179
Israel's Minister Goldie Meyerson	184
Israel's Minister Moshe Sharett	182
Jefferson Lodge I.O.O.F.	122
Jewish Community Center	52
Jewish Contribution to Medicine, by Dr. Maurice Chideckel	67
"Jew Bill"	25
Jews in Council of Social Agencies	137
Jews In Economic Life	69
Jews In Political Life, by Harry O. Levin	70
Jewish Labor Committee	189
Jewish Legion	121
Katz, Boris M.	94
Katz, Joseph	95
Katzner, J. Benjamin	96
Key Broadcasting Corp.	175
Krieger, Abraham	97
Kline, Bert	160
Keyser, Ephraim	26
Kaiser, Rev. Alois	185
Kindergarten Through High School	57
Labor Zionism, by Dr. Herman Seidel	148
Lehman, Senator Herbert	187
Levin, Harry O.	159
Levindale	50
Levin, Ellis	72
Levy, Benjamin	20
Levy, Henry W.	160
Levy, Simon M.	184
Liberty Center	36
Lubawitz, Nusach Ari Congregation	43
Lumbrozo, Jacob — First Jewish Doctor	18
Lumbrozo's Influence	19
Lutzker Relief Society	120
Maccabean Glee Club	164
Maccabean Unit No. 32	142
Macht, Dr. David I.	98
Manor Hill Salad Co.	170
Maryland Chapter of U.O.J.C.A.	151
Maryland Jewish War Veterans	139
Maryland J.W.V. Auxiliaries	140
Maryland's Pioneer Jews	17
Maryland-Virginia District, ILG	129
McCormick & Co.	171
Melnikove, B. S.	72
Menorah Lodge of Bnai Brith	117
Meyerbeer Singing Society	164
Meyerhoff, Joseph	99
Meyers, Mrs. Max B.	151
Million Dollar Kiss	180
"Misgav"	190
Mizrachi Family, by Rabbi Nathan Drazin	147
Mount Pleasant	176
Morris Rombro Association	125
Mt. Pleasant	51
Myers, Elkan R.	100
Ner Israel Dedication	184
Ner Israel Rabbinical College	58

JACOB BLAUSTEIN

AMERICAN BUILDING
BALTIMORE 3, MD.

June 3, 1955

Mr. A. D. Glushakow
Managing Editor
Pictorial History of Maryland Jewry
879 Park Avenue
Baltimore 1, Md.

Dear Mr. Glushakow:

As a national associate chairman of the American Jewish Tercentenary Committee, I was very interested to learn that you are compiling and publishing a 'Pictorial History of Maryland Jewry' in connection with this nationwide celebration.

Though we must live in the present, and always plan in terms of the future, it is good also to recall our historic past. In our Free State, as in other sections of the United States, American Jews have made valuable contributions to the economic, political and social life of our country. We have grown and prospered along with the phenomenal development of our beloved country, just as have citizens of all creeds, races and ethnic origins. Together we have built America.

The success of the democratic way of life in America is the best argument against totalitarianism, whether it be communist or fascist. We have proven here in this great country of ours that men live best and happiest under the banner of freedom.

As the people of the Book, we have given our philosophy, our ethical way of thinking, to what is today known as the Judaic-Christian civilization. As Americans, and as Jews, we have proven beyond all possible doubt that this ethical concept is practical as well.

That we should recall the Jewish part in the development and growth of the Free State of Maryland at this crucial moment in world history is both proper and appropriate. Maryland, established by refugees from religious persecution, has always been in the forefront of religious freedom. As Maryland Jews, we are proud of our state as we are proud of our country -- and we are happy to dedicate this modest annals of Maryland Jewry to the people of Maryland with whom we live.

Sincerely yours,

Jacob Blaustein

Table of Contents

	Page
Ner Israel Directors	59
Non-Sectarian Social Work	138
Orthodox Judaism, by Rabbi Jacob Pearlmutter	37
Ohr Knesseth Congregation	176
Oldest Congregation	191
Paul, Jacob M.	101
Pocomoke City Jewish Community	39
Pioneer Women's Organization	153
Preface, by A. D. Glushakow	5
Pearlmutter, Rabbi Jacob	158
Perlman, Philip B.	189
Physicians	68
Posts in the State of Maryland, JWV	141
Pliskin, Rabbi Samuel	162
Proclamation by Mayor D'Alesandro	186
Queen Ann Guild	124
Recipe Foods, Inc.	172
Rayner, Isidor	27
Reform Judaism, by Rabbi Abraham Shusterman	32
Rogers, Solomon	102
Rogers, Mrs. Solomon	180
Rogers, Henry L.	103
Rogers Signing Contract	182
Rosenthal, Louis	104
Rubenstein, Leon A.	72
Royal Sisters Society	122
Rosenfeld, Goody	185
Radio Tribune	187
Remember The Days of Old	1
Rabbi Unterman from Israel	183
Rubin, Max	179
Salisbury Jewish Community	48
Shaarei Tfiloh Congregation	64
Scherlis, Morris	105
Scherlis & Katz Fish Co.	173
Senior League	125
Seidel Golden Jubilee	180
Seidel, Dr. Herman	157
Sherbow, Joseph	72
Shusterman, Rabbi Abraham	159
Shuger, Albert A.	73
Shulman, Nathan	27
Sonneborn, Henry	133
Sobeloff, Simon E.	106
Shochatt, Maurice R.	161
Sklar, Albert A.	72
State Baking Co.	174
Subotnik, Norman	163
Steinbach, Samuel	107
Strouse, Hennie	186
Szold, Henrietta	146
Strouse, Isaac	186
Stevenson, Adlai	187
Sign-Off	192
Talmudical Academy of Baltimore	54
Talmudical Choir	56
Tribute To Dr. Herman Seidel	188
True Sisters	123
Thanks	192
Tifereth Israel Congregation	46
Turk, Henry	163
To My Grandchildren and . . .	5
Upper South, I.L.G.W.U.	130
WBMD	175
Weintraub, Samuel	108
Women's Branch U.O.J.C.A.	152
Workmen's Circle	112
Workman's Circle Home, by Dr. J. K. Jaffe	113
Youngelson, Nat	179
Zetzer, Rose S.	73
Zionism	143

About the Author

A. D. Glushakow does not need an introduction to the people of Baltimore. He is known to thousands of listeners of his Jewish Radio Voice. However, it is fitting here to recount his many achievements through his efforts to advance the best interests of his fellow Baltimoreans.

In 1915, one year after his arrival into his adopted Baltimore City, Mr. Glushakow was actively engaged in organizing the "Students League" at the Jewish Educational Alliance, to help the newcomers to Baltimore with the English studies and Americanization. In 1916, he organized a Cultural Dramatic Club and began publishing the "Jewish Worker" for the Labor Zionist Movement.

"Mr. A. D." – as he is affectionately called by his friends and admirers, pioneered the movement of the "First Jewish Labor Congress For Palestine." He was Local Secretary of seven thousand Jewish workers who delegated him to the First Jewish Labor Congress held in New York in June 1918.

In 1921, A. D. was Baltimore's first delegate to the Jewish National Workers Alliance Convention, held in Toronto, Canada. He was Secretary of the National Convention of Ukrainian Jews, held in Baltimore (1921).

Mr. Glushakow writes many articles, essays, poems and sketches, in National Periodicals, too numerous to list here. In 1925, he founded and edited the first Yiddish-English Weekly in Baltimore, "The Jewish Voice," in which he illuminated with keen understanding the problems of Baltimore Jewry.

In 1929-30, A. D. Glushakow helped to improve the lot of the Baltimore Cloak Makers and to abolish the abominable sweat shop conditions. In 1934, he compiled and edited the "Maryland Tercentenary Jewish Book" which was editorially acclaimed by the Baltimore News-Post (August 25, 1934) – "A Jewish Tercentenary Book under the very competent guidance of Abraham D. Glushakow." The late Historian, Carroll Dulaney, wrote on the same subject: – "The Maryland Jewish Book by A. D. Glushakow is an important contribution in the Tercentenary literature of our State."

In 1948, A. D. Glushakow originated the Baltimore Jewish Radio Voice which he currently directs. The listeners are afforded the opportunity to hear the finest in Yiddish-English Radio programming. The most outstanding Baltimore Jewish Leaders, appeared on the JEWISH VOICE TRIBUNE – a public service presentation originated by A. D.

He has always worked without expectation of reward for the progress and welfare of his fellow man. This valuable history of our City and State represents the culmination of his many notable achievements.

It is our firm belief that this PICTORIAL HISTORY will become an important document in Maryland's Jewish History.

JEWISH VOICE PUBLISHING COMPANY

Acknowledgements

The Editor wishes to acknowledge his indebtedness to the Colonial manuscripts, treasured in the Annapolis Hall of Records; in the St. Mary's Archives and in the Maryland Historical Society. My gratitude to the Librarian of the City Hall and the Peabody Conservatory of Music; they were courteous and helpful. Most efficient assistance has been rendered by Miss Elizabeth Litsinger, head of the Maryland Room and Miss Mary Barton, head of the Reference Department, and Miss Kate Coplan, head of window displays of the Central Enoch Pratt Free Library. Their knowledge helped me very much in my research.

I am grateful to the talented journalist, Maurice R. Shochatt, for permission to use some of his "headliners" material printed in the Jewish Times, which served me as a reference basis for some biographies.

I am particularly grateful to Paul Kessler, for the many hours of reading and polishing the manuscripts . . . to Frances and Herbert Glushakow, for their valuable assistance in the technical arrangements of the illustrations . . . to Councilman Jacob J. Edelman, for helping with the Amalgamated story, and to Simon J. Levin, whose material on Zionism was utilized.

My heartfelt appreciation to an old friend who wishes to remain anonymous, for his many corrections in the written copy, and for his literary passages.

My deepest appreciation to those individuals who subscribed in advance . . . Without their help this book would not have been possible. Grateful acknowledgement is made to the authors and publishers (see bibliography) whose references made the task of writing this book much easier.

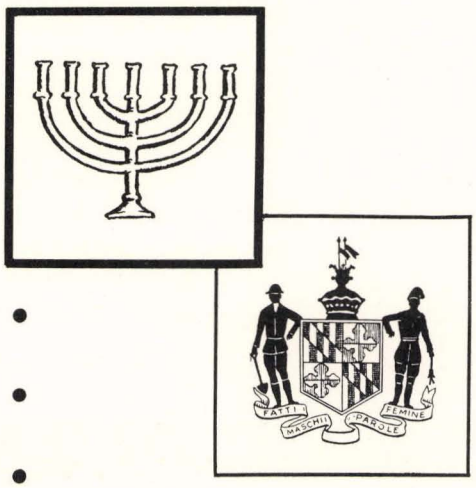
ALL of them have strengthened my hope that the PICTORIAL HISTORY OF MARYLAND JEWRY will find its modest place in the company of the so many FIRSTS in Baltimore, Maryland.

A. D. GLUSHAKOW



Window display at the Central Enoch Pratt Free Library commemorating Maryland's 320th Anniversary. At the far left corner the "Maryland Tercentenary Jewish Book."

. . . When the Most High gave to the nations their inheritance . . .
(Deuteronomy 32:8.)



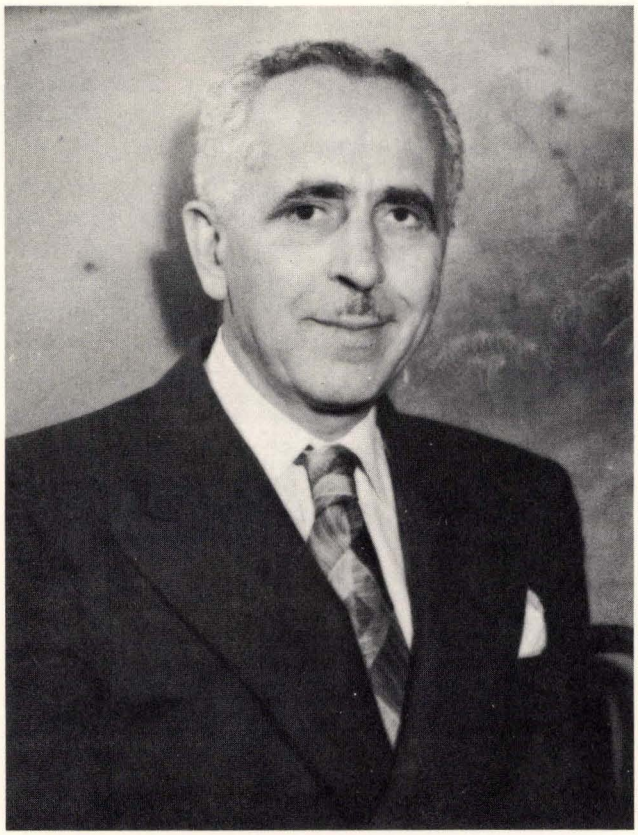
CHAPTER I

MARYLAND'S PIONEER JEWS

Jews on the "Ark"
Dr. Jacob Lumbrozo
Benjamin Levy
The Etting family
The Cohen family
Emancipation ("Jew Bill")

Maryland's Pioneer Jews

by A. D. Glushakow



A. D. Glushakow

In an age when Europe was red with bloodshed in the name of religion, the Colonists of the *ARK* and *DOVE* established the first community in the New World where Protestants, Catholics and Jews could worship, work and live together.

It seems that all historians agree that St. Mary's River was the site chosen by Leonard Calvert, Governor, for his brother Cecilius, who purchased from the Indian king for a quantity of axes, hoes and broadcloth the village with a large body of land around it, which he called Augusta Carolina. On the 27th of March, 1634, the colonists, about two hundred in number, took formal possession of the purchase, and, settling on the site of the village, gave it the name, St. Marie's.

"Marylander", a Historian, describes the territory of Maryland at the time of its settlement: "densely wooded, there being no open or prairie land in the province . . . The lands along the lower Potomac were the most healthful and pleasing in all the Country . . . the air, temperate in summer, and not violent in winter . . . the river abounded in all manner of fish . . . and the woods swarmed with deer, buffaloes, bears, and turkeys."

One of the first settlers, according to the early provincial records, was Mathias DeSousa. His name stands out among those of the other early Jewish Colonists like Mattias DeCosta, Isaac De Barrette, Hester Cordia, David Fereria, Jacob Leat, Francis Hyems, Abraham Hart and Phillip Salomon.

DeSousa came over with Father S. J. White on the *Ark* as an indentured servant, but later sat in the Provincial Assembly of 1642. How could he have risen to such high estate? Only through the fact that as Englishmen, the colonists followed practices set down in the Old Testament. Thereunder, the slave had to be set free in seven years, and being so manumitted, by Scriptual Law he had to be endowed with the means of earning his livelihood. The Colonists followed this both in letter and spirit . . . Thus it came that by act of the Provincial Assembly, alien though he was, DeSousa was given a strip of land and became both a freeman and a freeholder. And when the summons went forth calling all such to present themselves in person or by proxy to the Colonial Legislature, then Mathias DeSousa answered the call.

Jews avoided Maryland during its colonial period. During these years about twenty lived in the colony; most of them were marranos from Spain or Portugal.

There is glorification here of God-given rights based on the Scriptures, coming through the "Magna Charta" and Cecil Calvert's Charter of Maryland, and insured through the Declaration of Rights of our Constitution. We have to live up to the duties and responsibilities which are ours by reason of this proud heritage.



ST. MARYS CITY — The tall monument stands on the site of the old mulberry tree under which Leonard Calvert signed the treaty by which he bought 30 miles from the Indian king in 1634. The square stones mark the corners of the first statehouse of Maryland.

Jacob Lumbrozo – First Jewish Doctor

In the early Colonial days, the most colorful Jew in the Province of Maryland, was "Ye Jew Doctor" Jacob Lumbrozo. The "manuscript" records of the Maryland Land Office reveal some of the activities of Lumbrozo after 1634.

Jacob Lumbrozo came to Maryland from Portugal. We also find that part of his life had been spent in Holland, where he had a sister to whom he was greatly attached. Whoever his antecessors were, his arrival in the Colony as a practicing "Chirurgeon" was considered of importance. His only professional rival seems to have been a "Barber Chirurgeon".

Jacob Lumbrozo made his presence felt both as a physician and as a litigant. Court orders bearing the date of December 30, 1657, are issued to Lumbrozo for recovery of a debt of four hundred pounds of tobacco. The Provincial Court records show nine judgments against persons who were in arrears in payment. One of these was against David Fereria for seven months medical attendance.

More interesting than the life of Lumbrozo itself is his historic trial for questioning the divinity of Christ. The proceedings were brought under the "Toleration Act" of 1649, which like the blue laws, had apparently not been rigidly enforced. The proceedings taken from the records of the Provincial Court, Liber s., 1658-62 . . . Judgements pages 159-160, are as follows:

"At a Provincial Court, held at St. Marys on Wednesday, this 23rd February 1658. – Present – JOSIAS FENDALL, Esq., Governor; PHILIP CALVERT, Esq., Secretary Mr. Robert Clarke, Mr. Baker Brooks, Dr. Luke Barber.

"Was called before the Board, JACOB LUMBROZO, and charged by his Lordship's Attorney for uttering words of blasphemy against our Blessed Saviour, Jesus Christ.

"The deposition of John Hoffsett, aged 44 years, or thereabouts, sayth this 19th day of February, 1658:

" 'That about half a year since, this deponent being at ye house of Mr. Richard Preston, and there meeting with Jacob Lumbrozo, he, this deponent, and the said Jacob Lumbrozo falling into discourse concerning our Blessed Saviour, Christ, his resurrection, telling ye said Lumbrozo that he was more than man, as did appear by his resurrection. To which the said Lumbrozo answered, that such works might be done by necromancy or sorcery, or words to that purpose. And this deponent replied to ye said Lumbrozo, yt he supposed yt, ye said Lumbrozo took Christ to be a necromancer. To which ye said Lumbrozo answered nothing but laughed. And further this deponent sayeth nothing.'

"JURAT DIE ET ANNO SUPRADICT. COV. ME,

"Henry Coursey.

" 'I, Richard Preston, Jr., do testify yt, about June or July last past, coming from Thomas Thamas's, in company with Josias Cole and ye Jew Doctor, known by ye name of Jacob Lumbrozo, the said Josias Cole asked ye and said Lumbrozo, whether ye Jews did look for a Messiah? And ye said Lumbrozo answered, 'Yes.' Then ye said Cole asked him, what he was that was crucified at Jerusalem? And ye said Lumbrozo Answered, 'He was a man'. Then ye said Cole asked him, how did He do all His miracles? And ye said Lumbrozo answered, 'He did them by ye Art Magic'. Then ye said Cole asked him, how His disciples did so ye same miracles, after He was cruci-



The Ark

fied? And ye said Lumbrozo answered, – that He taught him His art. And further saith not'. 'This was declared before me, as in the presence of God, that it is true this 21st of February, 1658'.

"The said Lumbrozo saith: – That he had some talk with those persons, and willed by them to declare his opinion, and by his profession, a Jew, he answered to some particular demands the urged. And as to that of miracles done by art magic – he declared that remains written concerning Moses and ye magicians of Egypt. But said not anything scoffingly, or in derogation of Him.

"It is ordered, that ye said Lumbrozo remain in ye Sheriff's custody, until he put in security, body for body, to make answer to what shall be laid to his charge concerning those blasphmous words and speeches, at ye next Provisional Court; and yt the persons be the present to testify,
viva voce, in Court."

In consequence of the general pardon accompanying the proclamation in honor of the accession of Richard Cromwell, the son of Oliver Cromwell the Lord Proprietor which was issued a few days after the accusation, Lumbrozo was released from the custody of the Sheriff and the case never again came to trial.

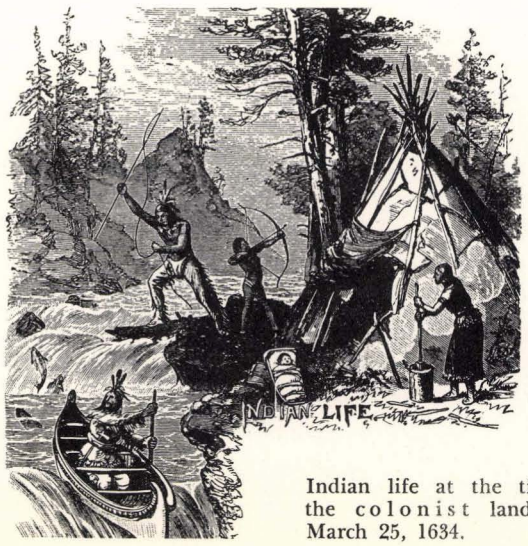
Four years later, there arrived one Elizabeth, of whom we know nothing other than that she became Mrs. Lumbrozo, soon after her arrival in the colony. September 10, 1633, Jacob Lumbrozo received his naturalization papers, and immediately he applied for land, for his own transportation and that of his wife. Later he asked an additional fifty acres as compensation "for transporting Jeremy Taylor", probably an indentured servant (ibid., 1,36).

In the records of the Land Office, he begins to call himself "Jacob, alias John Lumbrozo" . . . later he drops the name Jacob and becomes John. The following entry definitely locates the doctor's estate: Eq. "Laid out for John Lumbrozo of this province Chirurgeon a parcel of Land in Charles County called Lumbrozo's discovery' . . . "

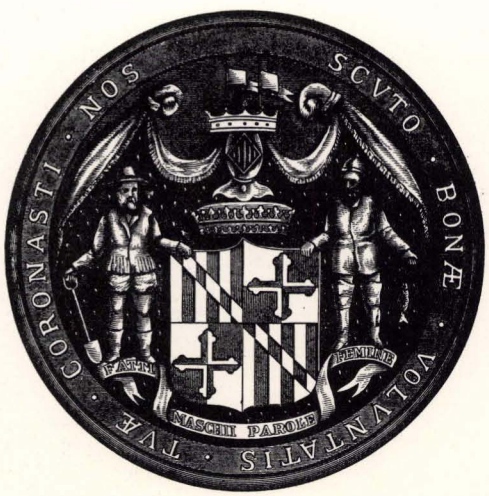
Dr. Lumbrozo acquired economic as well as professional importance. With the acquisition of wealth, his influence in the community grew. He had business connections with men in London, as well as with tobacco-growers of Virginia. Later when he had acquired a tract of land, the duties of a "squire" were added to those of doctor, merchant, litigant. It was a busy, active life. His marriage was a happy one, judging by the terms of his will. "Ye Jew Doctor was successful in adapting himself to his New World environment." In 1665, he made his last will and testament, leaving the bulk of his estate to his wife, Elizabeth, and 4,000 pounds "of good and well conditioned Tobacco and Caske" to his sister in Holland, Rivka Lumbrozo. To a friend, Edward Richardson, he bequeathed a fifty acre tract of land. His executors were Edward Richardson of London and Henry Adams of Maryland. A posthumous son, John, was born to Mrs. Lumbrozo soon after her husband's death. She did not mourn him long, for her name appears as Elizabeth Browne, wife of John Browne in connection with the administration of her deceased husband's estate.

So it would seem that the Jews who found their way to Colonial Maryland, could become Land-Owners, undertake trade ventures, and, with certain restrictions, become citizens. The Maryland Courts evidently did not enforce the letter of the law against their Jewish residents, for Dr. Lumbrozo's trial for blesphemy appears to be the only one of its kind. (ibid., x1, 2 & Jewish pioneers in America-Lebeson).

For twenty-four years more data about the early settlers, including such other Jews as may have been among them, are not available. The colonists, faced with hostile Indians, a frequently changing Government, disputes among themselves, and scraps with neighboring colonists, were careless with their records. The resultant loss of the records is acutely felt by the historian who finds himself without the surest and best source of information concerning a most interesting period of our Colonial history.



Indian life at the time the colonist landed, March 25, 1634.



Maryland Seal – 1657 (Dr. Lumbrozo time)

Benjamin Levy

In the "Maryland Journal" and "Baltimore Advertiser" of December 9, 1783, Benjamin Levy advertises that he – "has just opened store in Market Street, at the corner of Calvert Street, where he sells wholesale and retail for ready money only." Articles in that advertisement include; Liquor, spices, drugs, foodstuffs and drygoods.

Benjamin Levy was one of a number of men authorized by the Congress of 1776 to sign bills of credit or money. The following letter attests the loyalty of Benjamin Levy to the revolutionary men of 1776.

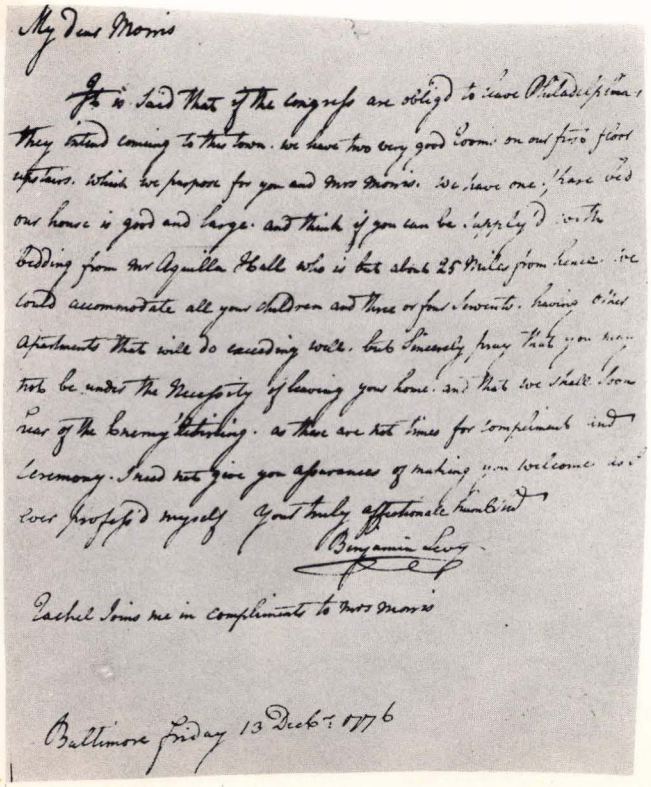
My Dear Morris:

It is said that if the Congress are obliged to leave Philadelphia, they intend coming to this town. We have two very good Rooms on our first floor upstairs, which we purpose for you and Mrs. Morris. We have one spare bed, our house is good and large, and think if you can be Supply'd with bedding from Mr. Aquilla Hall who is but about 25 Miles from hence We could accommodate all your children and three or four servants, having other apartments that will do exceeding well, but Sincerely pray that you may not be under the Necessity of leaving your home, and that we shall soon hear of the Enemy Retiring. As these are not times for compliments and ceremony, I need not give you assurances of making you welcome as I ever profess'd myself Your truly affectionate humblest

Benjamin Levy

Rachel Joins me in compliments to Mrs. Morris

Baltimore Friday 13 Decb r 1776


My Dear Morris

It is said that if the Congress are obliged to leave Philadelphia they intend coming to this town. We have two very good Rooms on our first floor upstairs. which we purpose for you and Mrs Morris. We have one spare bed our house is good and large. and think if you can be supply'd with bedding from Mr Aquilla Hall who is but about 25 Miles from hence. We could accommodate all your children and three or four Servants. having other Apartments that will do exceeding well. but Sincerely pray that you may not be under the Necessity of leaving your home. and that we shall soon hear of the Enemy Retiring. as these are not times for compliments and Ceremony. I need not give you assurances of making you welcome as I ever Profess'd myself Your truly affectionate humble

Benjamin Levy

Rachel Joins me in compliments to Mrs Morris

Baltimore Friday 13 Decb 1776


SOLOMON ETTING, 1764-1847.

The Etting Family

1780 – In the month of September, Shinah Etting, widow of Elijah Etting, moved to Baltimore, Md., from York Town, Pa. She and her family resided at Mr. Joseph Donaldson's (at the corner of Market and Gay Sts.) until a house was built for her by James Edwards, situated in Gay St. (Gen. Ridgely's) where she moved in 1782. The children of Elijah and Shinah Etting were Reuben, Solomon, Fanny, Hetty, Betsy, Sally, and Joseph.

The most prominent member of the Etting family was Solomon Etting, who began a hardware business in a store on 15 South Calvert Street (first edition of Baltimore Town and Fell's Point Directory) where he pursued the same business until the years 1805-6. (The Baltimore Directory, 1807, records that Solomon Etting's business was located at 247 Baltimore St., and his dwelling at 280 Baltimore St.). He purchased a house on Baltimore St. between Howard and Eutaw Street, and operated a general shipping and commercial business until 1841. Then he purchased the house on West Lexington St., No. 4 Pascault Row, where he resided until the time of his death. With Reuben Etting, his elder brother, they entered actively into public life of the City.

Reuben Etting joined the military organization known as "Sans Culottes", and was made a lieutenant. Later, when preparations for a war with France were made in 1798, he joined the "Baltimore Independent Blues" and was chosen captain (Scharf). This corps was long under his command. It grew in numbers, was divided into companies, and was later made a part of the Fifth Regiment of Maryland Militia. Reuben was appointed United States Marshal for Maryland by President Jefferson in 1801. He moved

to Philadelphia a number of years later, and he died in Philadelphia on June 3, 1848.

Solomon Etting, upon his arrival in Baltimore, entered into the communal activities to which he devoted himself during the remaining fifty-five years of his life. On July 27, 1792, at a meeting of the Citizens of Baltimore, Solomon Etting was appointed to a committee which was to forward resolutions to President Washington expressing disapproval of the proposed (Jay's) treaty with Great Britain.

Solomon Etting and Bernard Gratz—a very prominent Jew in those days—addressed to the Maryland Constitutional Convention a petition for a change of this discriminating provision. They said in their document of 1798 that "They were a set of people called Jews and that they are thereby deprived of many of the invaluable rights of citizenship, and praying that they be placed upon the same footing with other good citizens."

In 1801, Solomon Etting and his uncle, Levi Solomon, formally acquired possession of the plot of land that was first used in Baltimore as a Jewish burial ground. It was situated in the block bounded by Harford Avenue, Monument Street, Jew Alley (a blind alley running north from Monument Street between Ensor and Harford Avenue) and Abraham Street (a lane connecting Jew Alley and Harford Avenue) — (see "Carroll's Claims" a document dated 1786). About the same time that Etting and Solomon received the title to the Monument Street cemetery, their family began to use as a family burial ground a small plot of land on the north side of North Avenue about sixty yards east of Pennsylvania Avenue. (Most of the Ettings of Baltimore are buried here.) The earliest grave, that of Bernard Gratz, is dated April 20th, 1801; the latest grave is that of Richea Gratz Etting (a daughter of Solomon Etting), who died June 19th, 1881.

Solomon Etting was one of the organizers and directors of the Union Bank (1796). He was a member of the first Board of Directors of the Baltimore Water Company, which he helped to organize (1805).

During the war of 1812, Etting was active in the preparations for the defense of Baltimore against the invading British forces. He was elected to represent the First Ward in the General Committee of Vigilance and Safety which was organized August 23, 1814. Etting was also a member of a sub-committee that was formed for the purpose of assisting the Quartermaster General in providing suitable accommodations for soldiers. (Marine, pp. 133 thru 141). Samuel Etting, a son of Solomon Etting, was slightly wounded while his company was "on detachment" at Fort McHenry September 13, 1814.

Solomon Etting was a member of a commission (1816) that was designated to survey and lay off streets, lanes and alleys in the territory that had been added to the city. The work of this commission is



Reuben Etting

remembered through the several streets which were named at that time or shortly later after the various members of the commission. Etting Street, hardly more than an alley, runs between Druid Hill Avenue and Division Street from Hoffman Street to North Avenue.

Solomon Etting was actively associated with Jacob I. Cohen, Jr., to influence the Legislature of Maryland to enact the "Jew Bill". Etting furnished the data about the Jews in America used by Colonel (later Governor) W. G. D. Worthington in an important speech before the House of Delegates on the Confirmatory Act,

Here is the most interesting document, reproduced from the original manuscript of the letter, which was owned by Miss Eleanor S. Cohen and was entrusted by her to the Library of Congress as a permanent loan in 1917:

New York Nov. 26th 1816

Solomon Etting Esq.

Dear Sir:

Yesterday morning I received your favor of 22 In' And am happy to learn that you have at Baltimore many conveniences for constructing a steam Vessel of War. In placing the funds at the disposal of the United States what is the amount? Is it 150,000 for her hull and machinery or 225,000 for her total outfit?

In such a work one or two loads of my Models nust be sent from hence for the castings. One of the Messrs Browns must go to superintend the construction of the hull he having the required experience. Also some of my workmen to construct the Boilers and Machinery. Are those arrangements to be left to the Secretary of the Navy and to me, or is your committee to treat with me on this subject?

What will be the cost of copper per pound for her boilers? 25 tons will be required.

What the price of wrought Iron shafts per pound weighing from 500 lb. to 2½ tons?

What the Cylender and hollow castings per pound from 500 lb to 2½ tons each?

How much solid castings such as wheels pinions, beams & Pillow blocks per pound?

How much per pound for brass castings such as Valves, Valve seats and gudgion boxes?

On your intended steam Vessel of war I have not yet heard from the Secretary of the Navy.

I am Sir very respectfully
Your most Obedient
ROBERT FULTON

EDITOR'S NOTE: We couldn't trace the circumstances which gave occasion to the correspondence . . . Was it in reference to building a war vessel in Baltimore? Was it connected with the general government's program to build an American Navy? The possibilities in the early days of navigation are so numerous . . .

In October, 1826, the effect of passage of the Jew Bill was seen when Solomon Etting and Jacob I. Cohen, Jr., were the first Jews to be elected to office in Maryland. Etting was one of the founders of and director of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. He was the President of the Board of Commissioners for repairing the Court House at the south-east corner of Lexington and St. Paul Streets, June 28, 1836. Solomon Etting died August 6, 1847. He was buried in the family cemetery on West North Avenue. The following inscription is engraved on the monument which marks his grave:

"Peace to Departed Souls — Sacred to the Memory of Solomon Etting Son of Elijah and Shinah Etting. Born at York, Pa., on the 28th of July, 1764. Departed This Life in Baltimore on the 6th day of August, 1847. Age 83 years and 9 days. A Devoted Husband and Father His Life Adorned by Every Virtue and His Death That of the Righteous His Worth and Excellence Will Ever Be Remembered by His Bereaved & Afflicted Children."



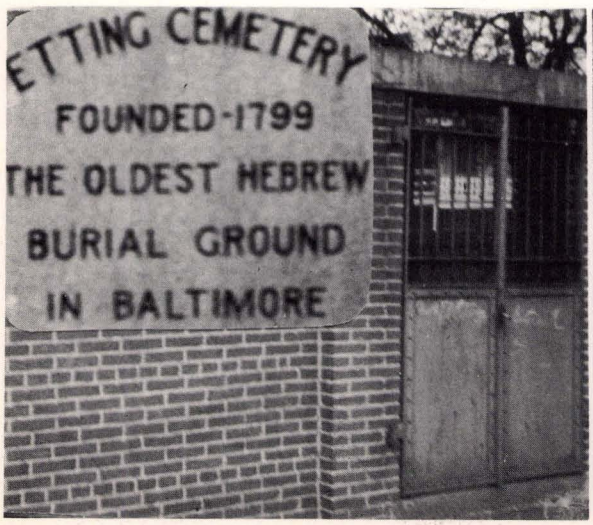
Rachel Gratz Moses



Rebecca Gratz

The following was published in the *Baltimore Sun,* August 9th, 1847:

"Death of Solomon Etting. — Our obituary column today records the death of this venerable citizen, of York, Pa., but has resided in Baltimore for about sixty years. During the whole of that period, up to a month of his death, his career was one of unwearied activity. He possessed, in the most eminent degree, that first of civic virtues, public zeal, and his name is connected with every important enterprise which looked to the promotion of the City's prosperity. His Judgment was sound and clear above that of most men; his habits of business were models of industry; and his integrity, impartiality, and rigid sense of justice, were never doubted or suspected. Although long past eighty years of age, he was chosen President of the Board of Control and Review, under the new assessment of real and personal estate, and continued, until confined to his bed, to discharge, the responsible duties of the important post with an industry, fidelity and perspicacity most remarkable, indeed, in one so aged, but perfectly characteristic of him. In his family and social relations, Mr. Etting was equally worthy of honor and imitation. ("Patriot", Sun. Aug. 9, 1847)





Etting Cemetery

The Cohen Family

1808 – Judith Cohen, the widow of Israel I. Cohen, moved to Baltimore from Richmond, Virginia, with her daughter, Marion I. Cohen and her six sons; Jacob I. Jr., Philip L., Mendes L., Benjamin I., David I., and Joshua I. Cohen.

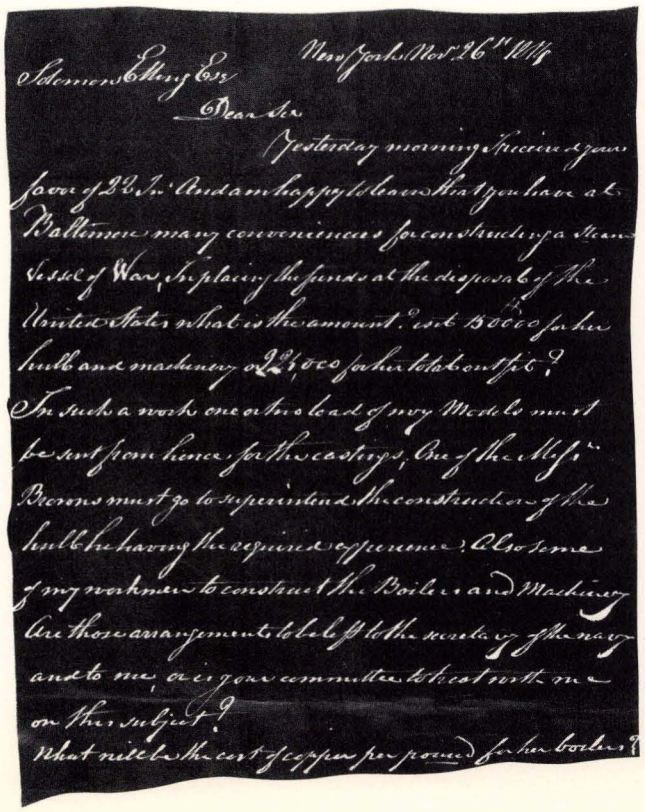
The exact date of Israel I. Cohen's immigration to this country is not known. It is certain that he was naturalized in Henrics County, Virginia, on the 6th of December, 1784. About Israel I. Cohen's Communual life, there is ample evidence that he was a public spirited citizen. He was one of eight citizens of Richmond who, on March 26, 1795, volunteered to serve as constables for three months, for the purpose of preserving peace and order. He was a juryman. He was a signer of a petition to the president and the directors of the Bank of the United States for the establishment of a Branch in Richmond. (The results of the petition are not known.) Israel I. Cohen died in Richmond, July 29, 1803.

Judith Cohen, the widow, with her oldest son, Jacob I., Jr., fourteen years of age, decided to remove to Baltimore, Maryland, because on the 7th of January, 1804, the Legislature of Maryland with Governor Robert Bowie, passed an act for founding "Baltimore College" in the City of Baltimore. This institution was founded and maintained "upon a most liberal plan" for the benefit of youth of *every religious denomination,* who were to be admitted to equal privileges and advantages of education, and to all the literary honors of the college, according to their merit. In Baltimore, the Cohen children received such educational advantages as the town afforded. Judith Cohen died in Baltimore on April 5, 1837, and was buried in the family cemetery on West Saratoga Street, Baltimore.



Jacob I. Cohen, Jr.

Jacob I. Cohen, Jr., and his brothers engaged in business. At first they were agents in the "Lottery and Exchange system". Their widely known banking



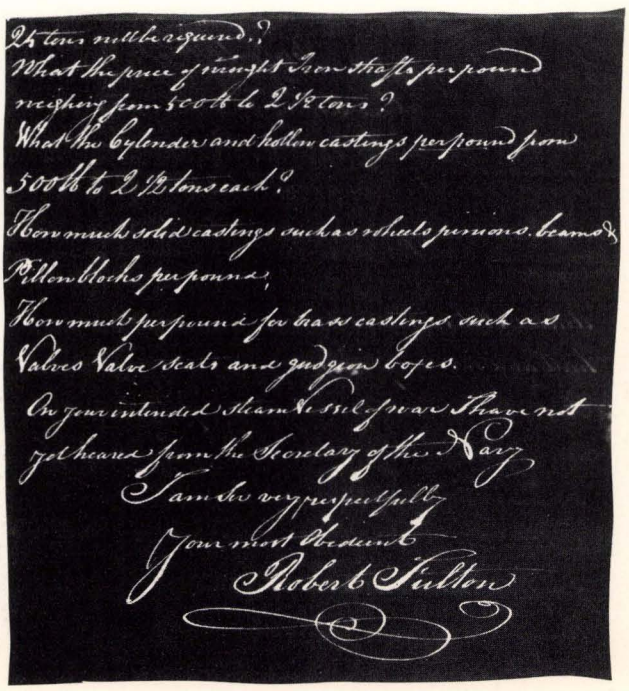
Solomon Etting Esqr New York Nov.r 26th 1814

Dear Sir

Yesterday morning I received your favor of 22d Inst. and am happy to learn that you have at Baltimore many conveniences for constructing a Steam Vessel of War, & placing the funds at the disposal of the United States what is the amount? est.d $80000 for her hull and machinery or $2[illegible],000 for a Vessel about 150?

In such a work one or two of my Models must be sent from hence for the castings, One of the Mess.rs Browns must go to superintend the construction of the hull & be having the requisite apparatus? Also some of my workmen to construct the Boilers and Machinery Are those arrangements to be left to the secretary of the navy and to me, or is your committee to treat with me on this subject?

What will be the cost of copper per pound for the boilers?



2½ tons will be required?

What the price of weight Iron shafts per pound weighing from 500 lb to 2½ tons?

What the Cylinders and hollow castings per pound from 500 lb to 2½ tons each?

How much solid castings such as wheels pinions, beams & Pillen Blocks per pound?

How much per pound for brass castings such as Valves Valve seats and gudgeon boxes.

On your intended Steam Vessel of war I have not yet heard from the Secretary of the Navy

I am Sir very respectfully

Your most Obedient

Robert Fulton

business was conducted under the name of "Jacob I. Cohen, Jr. and Brothers". Their operations were extensive, and their reputation for successful and upright dealings gave their firm high standing. In 1831 they opened a banking house on Baltimore Street east of Calvert. In 1836 they erected a Banking House on the northeast corner of Baltimore and Calvert Street.

Jacob I. Cohen's name is frequently mentioned in connection with his activities in City affairs and various enterprises. He was actively interested in the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Co. in its early days, and was Vice-President and Director of that company for many years. He was a Director of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. July 12, 1836 to October 8, 1838, and President of the Baltimore Fire Insurance Co.

It was largely due to the untiring energy of Jacob I. Cohen, Jr., that the Maryland Legislature finally confirmed the constitutional amendment whereby it became possible for Jews to hold office in Maryland. At that time, Maryland was the only State in the Union to debar Jews from holding State and Municipal offices.

From 1816 to 1826 Jacob I. Cohen, Jr., led the movement to relieve his fellow-Jews of their disqualification. He prepared the petitions and amendments which were presented at every session and he maintained the fight until 1826,* when his and his coworkers efforts finally met with success.

In October, 1826, soon after the passage of the "Jew Bill", Jacob I. Cohen and Solomon Etting were elected to membership in the First Branch of the City Council. Cohen was President of his Branch of the Council from 1845 through 1851. He participated actively in many undertakings. For five successive years he was one of the Commissioners of Finance of the City of Baltimore; one of the founders of the Baltimore Public School System; he was the first



Cohen's Graveyard on W. Saratoga St.



Mendes Cohen



Bernard Gratz



Jacob I. Cohen, Sr.

Treasurer of the School Board, a position which he held for many years. Jacob I. Cohen, Jr., called to order the immense "war meeting" on Monument Square, for the purpose of passing in the name of the Citizen's of Baltimore, resolutions referring to the Mexican War. (Scharf Chronicals of Baltimore, 1874, p. 516).

Jacob I. Cohen, Jr., died April 6, 1869, and was buried in the family cemetery on West Saratoga Street.

Philip I. Cohen, in 1814, became a private in Captain Nicholson's Co. of Baltimore, and participated in the defense of Fort McHenry. In 1836, Governor Thomas W. Veazey appointed Mendes I. Cohen as one of his aides. A letter announcing the appointment stated that it was made in recognition of his services during the war of 1812, and conferred upon him the commission of Colonel.

Colonel Cohen was a member of the Maryland Historical Society, Vice-President of the Hebrew Benevolent Society, Director of the Firemen's Insurance Company and Director of the B. & O. Railroad Company. At a meeting held October 6th, 1858, at which Colonel Cohen presided, plans for the Hebrew Hospital of Baltimore were made. He was a member of the Maryland Legislature in 1847-48. The Cohen collection of many of the Egyptian antiquities of the Johns Hopkins University were collected and imported by Colonel Mendes Cohen in 1835. It was not displayed however, until 1884 when it was bequeathed by Colonel Cohen to the Johns Hopkins University. He died May 7, 1879, and was buried in Baltimore.

1812 — A number of Jews aided in the defense of Fort McHenry, including Philip I. Cohen, Mendes I. Cohen, Samuel Etting, Levi Collmus, Jacob Moses, Samuel Cohen and many others.

"Jew Bill"

In the early colonial days the Jews of Maryland had a long struggle for recognition as full fledged citizens. The Constitution of 1776 had established the religious rights of all; yet, public office could be held only by such as subscribed to the Christian religion.

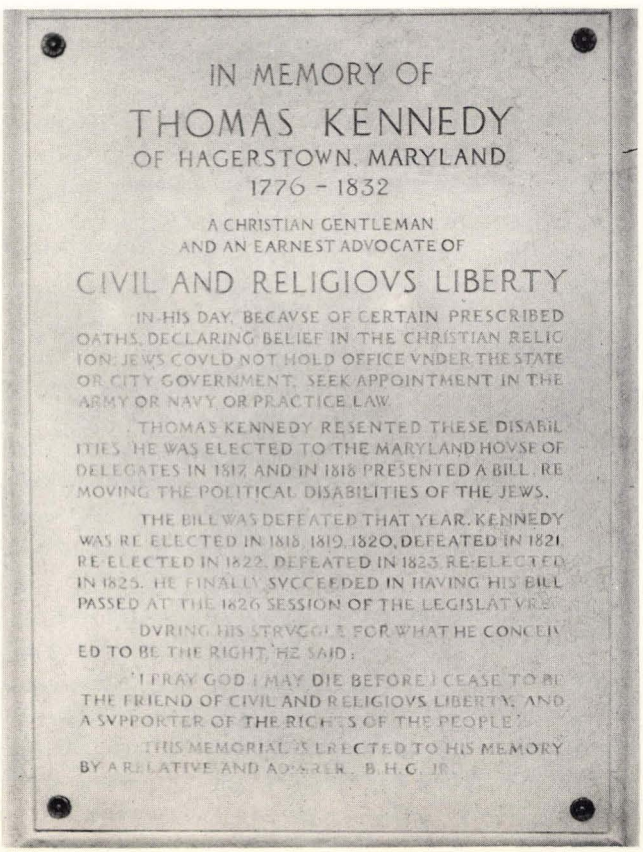
They were, however, not alone in their struggle. The record shows, that Charles Carrol, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, could not practice law in Maryland until 1776, because he was a Catholic. In 1798, several Jews in Baltimore, led by Solomon Etting and Barnard Gratz, prominent industrial figures, petitioned the Maryland Constitutional Convention. In this petition they said: "That they were a set of people called Jews and that they are thereby deprived of many of the invaluable rights of citizenship, and prayed that they be placed upon the same footing with their other citizens." They asked for a change in the provision that required "A declaration of a belief in Christianity."

From 1816, Jacob I. Cohen, Jr., led the movement against the disqualification of Jews from public office. Then Thomas Kennedy became the champion campaigner for the Maryland Jews, insisting that on account of their religious faith, the Jews be not disfranchised by the Constitution of Maryland.

In the sessions of 1823-4 the "Jew Bill" as it was popularly called, attracted general attention of the most prominent public men of the State. At that time, John V. L. McMahon, a State Legislator, threw all his energy, eloquence and power on behalf of the previous defeated "Jew Bill." His great speech on that occasion, although he was but 24 years of age, is still extant, and is able, profound and polished work, and may be read with profit by those who would review the religious persecution, which deprives citizens of political equality because of differences in matters of faith. Mr. McMahoon was ably seconded by John S. Tyson.

The battle was finally won through the untiring efforts of Thomas Kennedy who kept up the fight for the measure. In 1826, the "Jew Bill" became a part of the Maryland Constitution. Thomas Kennedy, published a rhymed message addressed "To the children of Israel in Maryland":

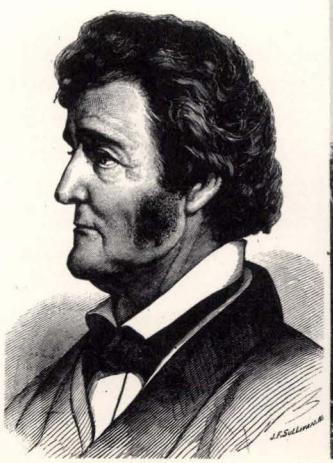
Your suffering and your persecution tends
To increase the zeal and number of your friends;
They will increase until your feeble foes,
Your claims to justice shall no more oppose.



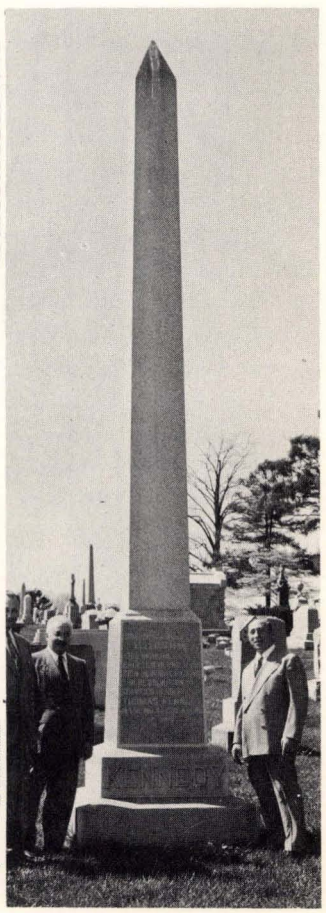
A Plaque in Lobby of Sinai Hospital



Thomas Kennedy



John McMahon



Brith Sholom Tribute to Thomas Kennedy

Mendes I. Cohen

Mendes I. Cohen, the third son of Israel and Judith Cohen, was seven years old when his family moved to Baltimore. He received his early education and at sixteen he quit school to enter the Army. He served for two years during the war of 1812, he was engaged in the historic defense of Fort McHenry and emerged from the service with the rank of Colonel. Immediately he joined his brothers in the "J. I. Cohen Banking House" and, although banking matters were easy for Mendes Cohen to manage, he never felt himself to be a real part of the business world. His young mind was preoccupied with art and the study of antiquity.

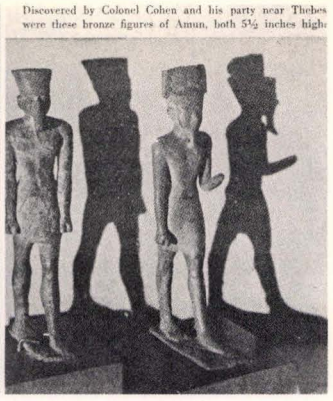
At the age of thirty three he retired from business and sailed for Europe. He visited England to see Queen Victorias' coronation; that gave him real impetus to his art interest. About 1832 Mendes Cohen and his party were sailing up the Nile, searched the shores for relics of the Egyptian Pharaohs. Most of his collection was found near Thebes and Memphis. Mendes Cohen recorded where each of the 689 items was uncovered. All of these records are at the Johns Hopkins University.

Along with its great historical and educational value, the Cohen Collection indicates the taste of the discoverer — Colonel Cohen, the first American to enter the Nile Valley and to explore it as a serious scholar. In 1884, the Cohen Collection was presented to Johns Hopkins University.

Ephraim Keyser

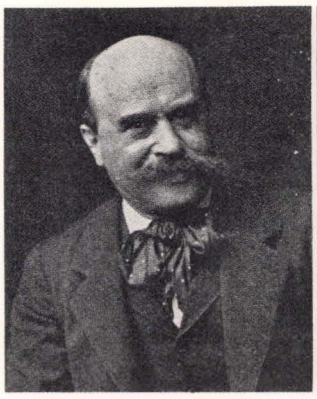
Born in Baltimore. Educated in the public schools and city college; early art education at the night school of the Maryland Institute; sculpture at the Royal Academy in Munich, where he was awarded the silver medal for "The Page," and at the Royal Academy in Berlin, where he won the Michael Beer Scholarship for a year's study in Rome, with "Psyche," a replica in marble now in the Cincinnati Art Museum. Studio in Rome from 1880 to 1886. Studio in New York from 1887 to 1893. Returned to Baltimore in 1893 to accept the position of instructor of modeling at the Maryland Institute Art School, and in 1902, was instructor of the Rinehart School for Sculpture. Among his works are the statute of Major-General Baron DeKalb, erected by the United States Government at Annapolis, Md.; the tomb of President Chester A. Arthur at the Rural Cemetery, Albany, N. Y.; the Stein tombs at the Baltimore Hebrew Cemetery, and numerous portrait busts and memorial tablets, among which are those of Cardinal Gibbons, Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, Sidney Lanier, John W. McCoy, Henry Harland, General Thomas J. Shryock, Prof. M. A. Newell, Dr. George H. Rohe, Dr. David Einhorn and many others. Among his ideal works, besides "The Page" and "Psyche", are "The Falcon," "The Old Story", "Titania" and "A Duet".



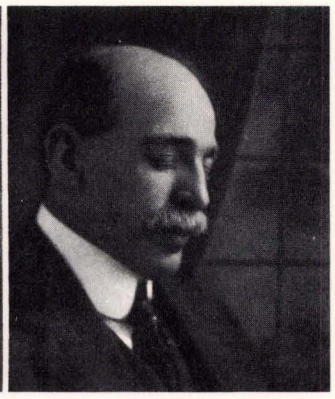


Discovered by Colonel Cohen and his party near Thebes were these bronze figures of Amun, both 5½ inches high.

Mendes I. Cohen



Ephraim Keyser



B. H. Hartogensis

Alliance Israelite

The Baltimore Branch of the Alliance Israelite Universelle was organized May 12, 1888. Dr. Aaron Friedenwald called the meeting and Dr. Cyrus Adler explained the aims. Others present were Rev. Szold, Dr. Schneeberger, Dr. Kaiser, Joel Gutman, Julius Friedenwald and B. H. Hartogensis.

About seventy-five persons assembled on June 10, 1888, in the synagogue of the Oheb Sholom Temple on Hanover Street for the purpose of organizing the Baltimore Branch. Dr. Friedenwald called the meeting to order, and the following officers were elected: President, Dr. Aaron Friedenwald; Vice-President, Rev. B. Szold; Treasurer, Mendes Cohen; Secretary, Hugo Steiner.

The purpose of the Alliance Israelite Universelle was to educate the Jews in benighted lands where education was denied them. It provided schools where governments did not maintain them, and that for girls as well as boys. It taught trade to both sexes, and prepared boys for farm life under proper auspices.

The principal business was to make the condition of the downtrodden co-religionists in southeastern Europe, the Far East and in Africa, better and more endurable so that they need not give up their homes and emigrate. It procured for them, where possible, civil and religious liberty, and rendered them assistance in dire distress, whether caused by persecution or by mobs. It was a veritable Jewish Order of the Red Cross.



Nathan Shulman
"The E. Baltimore Photographer"

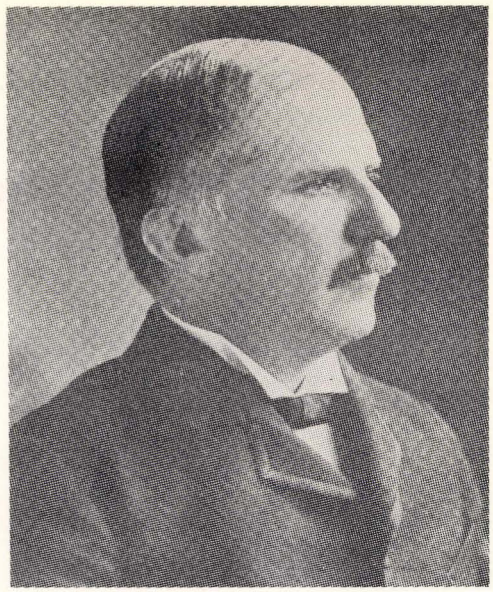
Nathan Shulman was born in 1870 in the city of Pinsk, Russia, the eldest of seven children. He was taught the usual Hebrew lore and language at home by his father, Jacob, and by the famous Magid Maislansky. Graduating from the gymnasium, Nathan went to Odessa to study art. After several years, he returned to Pinsk, married Shayna Kolodney, and began to make a livelihood as a photographer's assistant. Very shortly he bought his own establishment in Mozyr.

Restless with the limited opportunities of a small town, he decided to seek his fortune in the new land and emigrated to this country in 1897. In New York City he obtained a position in the photographic studio of Gimbel's Department Store. Soon he was given an opportunity to buy a studio in Baltimore where he arrived in 1898 to remain the rest of his life. He immediately sent for his wife and two children who had remained in Russia.

The small third floor studio at 924 East Baltimore Street flourished and soon occupied the whole building. Nathan began to win prizes and recognition in sectional, state and national photographic exhibitions for the excellence of his work. The larger community of Baltimore began to recognize his superior skill in portraiture. His "discovery" by Daniel Colt Gilman, the first president of John Hopkins University, helped to establish his reputation and started a pilgrimage of the University and Medical School faculty and the professional and business leaders of the city to Shulman, the East Baltimore photographer. They were delighted with their portrait studies, and gained an additional respect for Mr. Shulman's extensive knowledge of world literature and the Hebrew language.

A few years before World War I, Nathan Shulman opened an additional studio on North Charles Street, but his health began to fail. After several months of physical incapacity, he died September 27, 1917. His wife survived him until January 11, 1937.

Two children, David Nathaniel and Rose, were born to Nathan and his wife in Mozyr. Another daughter, Bertha, was born in Baltimore. David is now a physician in Hartford, Connecticut. Rose is married to Harry Belitzky and lives in Brockton, Massachusetts. Bertha is the wife of Albert A. Cohen of Baltimore.



Isidor Rayner

Isidor Rayner was born in Baltimore on April 11, 1850. He was educated at the University of Virginia from 1866 to 1870. Later he studied law in the offices of Brown and Brune, Baltimore lawyers, and shortly afterwards, was admitted to the Bar. In a short time, he secured a large trial practice. In 1878, Mr. Rayner, as a Democrat, was elected a member of the Maryland Legislature. Thereafter, he devoted himself to law until 1886, when he was elected State Senator. In that same year, he was nominated for Congress, was elected and thereafter served three terms. He declined nomination for a fourth term.

Mr. Rayner served on the Foreign Affairs Committee, the Coinage Commission, and the Commerce Committee. He was Chairman of the Committee of Organization, and was conspicuous in the contest for repeal of the Sherman Silver Act.

In 1899, Rayner was elected Attorney General of Maryland. In 1901, when Admiral Schley was called before the Government Court of Inquiry, he was appointed associate counsel, becoming senior counsel upon the death of Judge Wilson. He increased his reputation by his masterly defense of the Admiral. Rayner was elected United States Senator on February 4, 1904, for the term beginning March 5, 1905, and re-elected on January 19, 1910, for the term commencing March 4, 1911.



Abraham Eisenberg

Abraham Eisenberg, philanthropist, and for many years prominent in Baltimore business circles, was born in 1860, in Chebbish, Hungary. He was brought to this Country by his parents, Gustave and Esther Eisenberg at the age of 6. They settled in Cumberland, Maryland. After attending the Allegheny County Academy in that City, he came to Baltimore.

As a very young man he showed remarkable business ability. He founded the former Eisenberg Underselling Store on Lexington Street between Park Avenue and Howard Street, which prospered under his able management. In 1905, he married Helen Gutman, daughter of the late Nathan and Fredericka Gutman. They had two sons, Gerson G. Eisenberg and Albert N. Eisenberg.

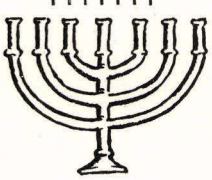
Mr. Eisenberg retired from active business in 1929. His life's career was an interesting one and stands out as a brilliant inspiration. Practically self-educated, he was an avid reader in both English and German. To his high qualities of mind and character, those who knew him paid tribute. Of him one can truly say, "his word was his bond" and he had the respect and esteem of his fellowmen.

He gave liberally to all charities and was one of the founders of the Young Men's Hebrew Association and also of the Home for the Aged at Levindale. Always a patron of the Arts, he was especially fond of music, and was a violinist of ability. He also took a great interest in painting, becoming a Collector and left some fine examples of both classic and modern art.

Mr. Eisenberg died in January 1933 at the age of 72.

—Helen G. Eisenberg.

. . . The Lord standeth in the godly congregation . . .
(Psalm 82:1)



CHAPTER II
INSTITUTIONS

Religious

Charitable

Educational

Baltimore Hebrew Congregation

The Baltimore Hebrew Congregation was incorporated under the laws of the State of Maryland, January 19, 1830. This was the first charter granted to a Jewish organization in Maryland. Under the laws of the State, the charter could not have been granted much earlier, for up to the year 1826, the Jew did not possess equal rights in Maryland with his Christian neighbor. Thus in 1801, Charles Carroll of Carrollton sold to Levi and Solomon Etting a lot in Enson's Town, near Jew Alley (near East Monument Street), to be used as a cemetery. This was the general Jewish burial ground up to 1832, when the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation bought three acres of ground on the Belair Road, in Baltimore County, for a congregational cemetery.

From the early years and even today, the congregation is familiarly referred to as "The Stadt Schul" (the City Synagogue). The congregation outgrew its quarters every few years. At first, it occupied a room at the corner of Bond and Fleet Streets, near what is now Lexington Street. In 1835, the congregation occupied a house on High Street near the bend between Fayette and Gay Streets. In 1837, a three-story brick dwelling, corner of Harrison Street and Etna Lane, was acquired by the congregation. On September 26, 1845, the Synagogue on Lloyd Street was dedicated. By 1860, the Synagogue had become too small. Beginning about 1880, a number of Jewish families had moved into the northwestern section of the city, and it became necessary for the congregation to locate uptown.

The Madison Avenue Temple was dedicated on September 25, 1891, at Madison Avenue and Robert Street.

The charter members were John Maximilian Dyer, first president; Lewis Silver; Levi Benjamin; Joseph Osterman; and Moses J. Millem.

The first Rabbi was Rev. Abraham Rice, succeeded in regular order by Dr. Henry Hochheimer, Bernard Illomay, Rev. Abraham Hoffman, Rev. Dr. Aaron Bettleheim, Rev. Dr. Adolf Guttmacher and Dr. Morris S. Lazaron, who retired in 1949.

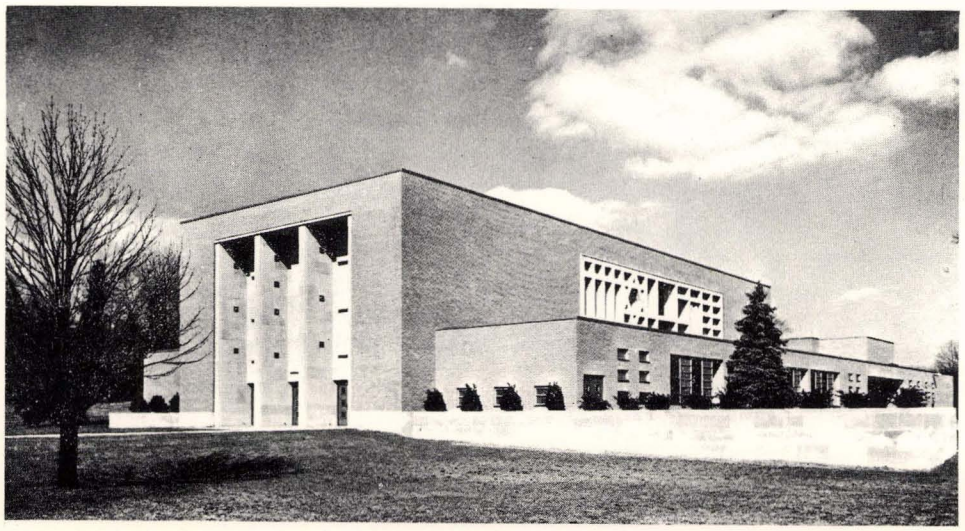
The present location of the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation is 7401 Park Heights Avenue.

For many years, two of the most generous contributors to the congregation were Aaron Straus, honorary president, and Mrs. Straus. Their portraits appear on a bronze plaque in the auditorium which is named in their honor. In 1952, after the death of Mrs. Straus, her husband donated in her memory $60,000 toward the erection of a new Sunday School wing. Completed recently, it added thirteen class rooms to the school quarters.

Louis J. Fox is the 1955 president; Morris Lieberman is Rabbi; and Joseph Rosenfeld is Cantor.



Madison Avenue Temple



New Congregation



Rabbi Lieberman



Cantor Rosenfeld

The Philosophy Of Reform Judaism

BY RABBI DR. ABRAHAM SHUSTERMAN

In the city of Baltimore there are three Reform congregations. In Essex, Maryland, there is one, recently organized, now planning to erect its own Temple structure. Cumberland has an old Reform congregation and in the other Maryland communities — such as Hagerstown, Salisbury, and Silver Springs — there are similar groups which have enjoyed the spiritual leadership of rabbis trained at Reform seminaries. To a major extent, the program of Liberal Judaism in the state of Maryland has been associated with the names of the Baltimore Hebrew, Har Sinai, and Oheb Shalom Congregations in Baltimore City.

The Baltimore Hebrew Congregation was the mother-synagogue in the state of Maryland. Whatever differences exist between the mother and her children derive from historical facts. Har Sinai, the eldest daughter, began as a "Reform Verein;" the others were more traditional at their inception and moved toward a more liberal interpretation of Jewish religious experience. A generation ago the term "radical Reform" might have been applied to Har Sinai, while "moderate Reform" might have characterized the Baltimore Hebrew and Oheb Shalom Congregations.

At the present hour, except for minor differences, the three Congregations are identical in theory and practice. Their program of cooperation has helped to unify the Reform Jewish Community of Baltimore. This program includes Union summer services, joint week-day Hebrew classes for children, a Union adult educational program, teacher training and parent-teacher activities. Many Brotherhood and Sisterhood activities have been worked out as joint ventures of all three groups.

The philosophy of Reform underlying all three Congregations is that which has been formulated by the Liberal Jewish leaders of Germany and America, from Abraham Geiger, Isaac M. Wise, and David Einhorn to the rabbis of our own generation. This basic philosophy has found expression in the Union Prayerbook, used by all groups in Baltimore. In general two expressions characterize this philosophy — progressive revelation and "adaptation" to the changing needs of the Jewish people.

The doctrine of progressive revelation was enunciated by such early leaders of Reform as Geiger in Germany and Kohler in the United States. It is based upon the conviction that God reveals Himself continuously. The Sinaitic revelation was only a stage of spiritual development, an important milestone in God's proclamation to Israel which began before the days of Moses and has continued without interruption through prophet and seer, rabbi and philosopher, mystic and scholar. The Prayerbook expresses this truth in these words, "Thou hidest not Thy light from any generation of Thy children who yearn for Thee and seek Thy guidance." The greater part of the ceremonial legislation of Bible and Talmud is regarded as temporal, while the ethical legislation of the prophets of Israel is regarded as eternal. The former has been superceded by divine revelation coming to the Jewish people in the course of their historic experience through the ages.



Rabbi Abraham Shusterman

In this light the changing ceremonial content of Reform Judaism is to be understood. Each generation becomes aware of unprecedented needs. Within recent years all Reform congregations, including those in Baltimore, have enriched their worship through the adaptation of older ceremonies or the creation of such new rites in keeping with the demands of the age. Partly because of the influx of new members from Orthodoxy and Conservatism, partly as an influence of the cultural developments in the State of Israel, but mainly because of a natural upsurge of interest in the past of our people and identification with it, the study of the Hebrew language and its greater use in worship characterize the present temper of Reform congregations.

In the state of Maryland and especially in Baltimore City, the Reform synagogues have not only kept pace with such developments throughout the land but have actually been pace-setters for congregations in other cities.

Har Sinai Congregation

On April 3, 1842, four men formed the "Har Sinai Verein" for the purpose of giving expression to Reform doctrines and became the fathers of Reformed Judaism in America. They were B. Greensfelder, Simon Rosenthal, Samuel Wolf and Samuel Dellevie. They planned their course and elected to membership other liberally minded young Jews who sought to affiliate with them.

The first service to celebrate Shavuos was held in a rented hall ($2 rental charge for the Union Hall at the southeast corner of Baltimore and Postoffice Avenue). Since neither of the two Jewish Orthodox congregations then existing in Baltimore would lend a Sefer Torah – the Book of Law – they got along with the Hebrew Bible, and a few weeks later they received from the Temple of Hamburg prayer books, hymnals, musical scores, a Torah and a copy of Reform regulations and sermons. Shortly, a parlor organ was installed in the hall.

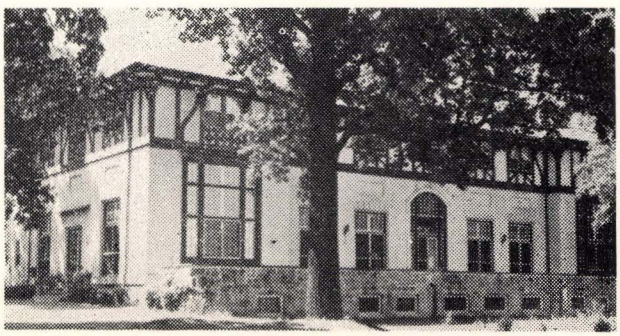
In December, 1843, a charter was granted to Har Sinai Congregation, and the first permanent temple was on High Street near Lexington. In 1894, the congregation moved to the present temple at Bolton and Wilson Streets.

Rabbi David Einhorn from Hungary (1885) made drastic changes in the traditional ritual. He himself wrote and published in German a monthly, "The Sinai," and prepared a new prayer book for the use of all Reform congregations.

Rabbi Rubenstein served the congregation for twenty-two years. Har Sinai became nationally famous through the late Rabbi Edward L. Israel who began his ministry July 9, 1923. He was chairman of the Social Justice Commission of the Central Conference of American Rabbis. He was a spokesman for Histadruth and a worker for Palestine causes. As head of the Synagogue Council, Dr. Israel was known coast to coast. He served as permanent arbitrator for labor disputes in the men's clothing industry in Baltimore.



Har Sinai Temple



Har Sinai Center

On the wall of the Har Sinai Center is a plaque inscribed:

"Dedicated to the memory of A MAN WHO WALKED WITH GOD. Edward L. Israel, 1896-1941."

The present spiritual leader of Har Sinai is the distinguished scholar, Rabbi Dr. Abraham Shusterman, whose participation in civic activities were acknowledged by Governor Lane when he appointed Dr. Shusterman a member of the Maryland Displaced Persons Committee.

The Sisterhood and the Brotherhood and Youth Division are engaged in various educational and recreational activities.

Har Sinai Sisterhood

Har Sinai Sisterhood was organized February 18, 1894, and was known as the Ladies' Auxiliary. In 1913 the auxiliary became a member of the N.F.T.S.

The aims and purposes of the sisterhood is to be a useful auxiliary to the Temple in its religous, educational and financial activities as well as to unite the women thereof to closer bonds of social relationship.

The first president was Mrs. Tobias Shonfarber and Mrs. Ernest S. Edlow is the 1954-55 president.



Mrs. Ernest S. Edlow



Cantor H. Cooper

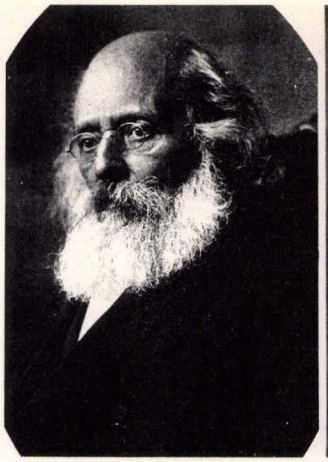


Dr. A. Shusterman

Oheb Shalom Congregation
Eutaw Place Temple

The Oheb Shalom Congregation was organized on October 31, 1853. By April, 1858, the home of Oheb Shalom was on the east side of Hanover Street between Pratt and Lombard, with Rabbi Isaac M. Wise of Cincinnati, who introduced the organ and choir with a reform ritual. On September 8, 1893, the Eutaw Place Temple on Eutaw and Lanvale Streets became the permanent home of the Oheb Shalom.

Rabbi Benjamin Szold, father of Henrietta Szold, Hadassah's founder, was Rabbi of this congregation from 1859 to 1892. Dr. William Rosenau was the spiritual leader from 1892 until his death in 1943. In 1936, Rabbi Abraham D. Shaw was ordained at the Hebrew Union College, and in 1938 he was elected Associate Rabbi of Oheb Shalom. On Dr. Rosenau's retirement in 1940, he became Rabbi of the congregation and has assumed the pattern of spiritual leadership set by his predecessors. Rabbi A. D. Shaw is an esteemed leader in Baltimore communal and civic life.



Rabbi Benj. Szold



Dr. Wm. Rosenau





Rabbi Abraham D. Shaw Cantor Benjamin Grobani

In 1941, the Rev. Benjamin Grobani was elected Cantor. He is a graduate of the Curtis Institute of Philadelphia, and of the Cincinnati Conservatory of music. Lawrence L. Samler is the 1955 President.

The activities of the Oheb Shalom are evident in the Religious School, the Choir, Sisterhood, Brotherhood, and the Youth Group.



Oheb Shalom



Rabbi Dr. Jacob B. Agus

The Conservative Movement

BY RABBI DR. JACOB B. AGUS

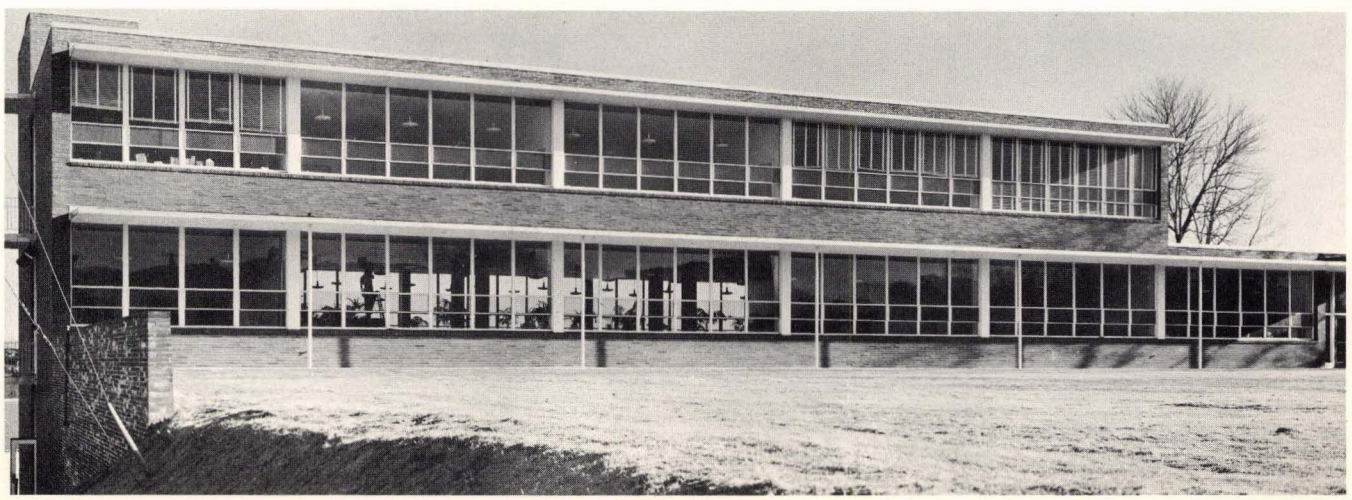
Though the Conservative movement represents the main stream of Jewish thought, it is a comparatively new phenomenom on the American scene.

The pendulum had to swing first from one extreme to the other before it could begin to find its equilibrium somewhere in the middle. Thus, the Reform movement emerged in 1885 with a clear and ringing challenge, known as the Pittsburgh Platform. But, the spokesmen of the Conservative ideology continued for many years to function as the liberal wing of Orthodoxy, endeavoring to persuade all who held on to the tradition to accept the ideals and standards of the modern world. Men like Prof. Solomon Schecter, counselled all lovers of the tradition to see all the practices of our faith in the light of history and to recognize that religion should appreciate and embrace the *ideals* of the modern age, while combatting only its failings and weaknesses.

When the United Synagogue, the present association of Conservative synagogues, was founded by Prof. Schecter in 1913, he still hoped that all the Orthodox synagogues would rally under its banner. His love for Judaism was so great that he naturally assumed the easy triumph of the liberal interpretation of the tradition that is Conservatism. It was only slowly and by degrees that the division between Conservatism and Orthodoxy was brought about.

All through the Middle Ages and down to modern times, there was a difference in viewpoint between the liberal and the fundamentalist interpreters of the Jewish tradition. Thus, in the Middle Ages, the dispute centered around the study of philosophy, chiefly the works of Maimonides and Rabbi Levi Gersonides. In the more modern period, the debate was focused on the ideals of Haskalah (enlightenment) the permissibility of studying secular subjects, foreign languages, the adoption of modern ways of dressing and the introduction of choir music into the synagogues ("chor-shulen"). In the great cities of Russia, the "maskilim", (enlightened-ones) established their institutions of learning in which the Hebrew language and secular subjects were studied along with Bible and Talmud, while the adherents of strict Orthodoxy fought against the educational institutes and the "chor-shulen", the modern synagogues, placing them under the ban.

However, in Europe, Jewish people were organized in the form of "Kehillahs" — all-embracing communities, making it extremely difficult for a new movement to take on organizational form. If the community was to function as a unit, disputes had to be avoided. In America, each congregation is able to act in complete independence. Thus, differences in thought and emphasis were crystalized into differences of practice and institutional organization. This is why the Conservative movement emerged as a separate organization in America, though it existed as a school of thought, not as an organization, ever since the emergence of philosophical Judaism.



Beth El Congregation

Chizuk Amuno Congregation

The Congregation "Chizuk Amuno" was organized on April 2nd, 1871. Dissatisfied with changes made in the ritual of the old Baltimore Hebrew Congregation, at that time worshipping on Lloyd Street, a loyal band of gentlemen who were determined to adhere to the traditional usages and to abide by the prescribed ritual as they received it from their ancestors secured a hall on North Exeter Street at the call of the late Judah Rosewald. They began religious services with twenty-five members.

Mr. Judah Rosewald was the first president; Mr. Jonas Friedenwald, vice-president; H. S. Hartogensis, secretary; and Tobias Hartz, treasurer. Isaac Potts is the 1955 president.

The constituent organizations are the Brotherhood, the Sisterhood, the Young Peoples' League, the Discussion Group, and the Hebrew and Sunday School. Rabbi Israel M. Goldman is the spiritual leader.



Chizuk Amuno Congregation

The Liberty Jewish Center

When the need was evident for a Synagogue, Hebrew School and Center in the Howard Park and Liberty Road section, a small group of interested people under the leadership of Rabbi Jacob A. Max met January, 1953, to formulate plans to make this idea a reality. They assembled in a club cellar at the home of Mr. Morris Miller, 5527 Gwynn Oak Avenue, and there began the Liberty Jewish Center.

A building site was acquired at Liberty Heights and Marmon Avenue, and a building program is planned which will house a Synagogue, School and Center. The Hebrew School is affiliated with Hebrew Education Association, and ninety-four students are already enrolled at the temporary school.

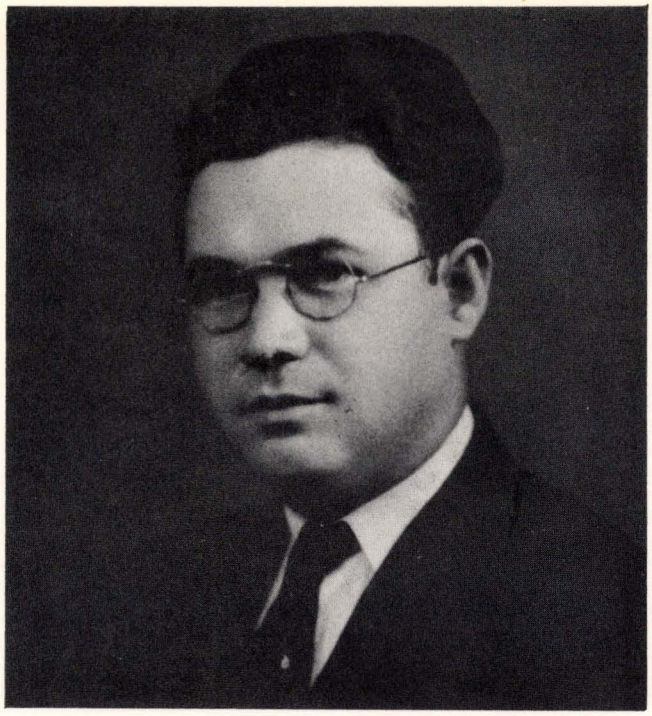
The membership rolls have increased greatly and there are now two hundred twenty-five members affiliated with the congregation. The Liberty Jewish Center is very proud that it was the first congregation in the suburban area of Baltimore to be organized by the residents of the community themselves. The Liberty Jewish Center is an Orthodox congregation and a member of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America.

First temporary chairman was Mr. Herbert Setlen; first president, Mr. Nathan Klein. Rabbi Jacob A. Max is spiritual leader.

The Sisterhood of the Liberty Jewish Center was formed as a branch organization of the congregation. The first temporary President was Mrs. Leonard Glassman. The first duly elected President, Mrs. Ralph J. Rosenfield. There are 234 members in the Sisterhood.



Top, L .to R.: Rabbi Israel M. Goldman; Isaac Potts, Rabbi Jacob Max, Nathan Klein, Mrs. R. J. Rosenfield.



The Philosophy Of Orthodox Judaism

BY RABBI JACOB PEARLMUTTER

Orthodox Judaism is predicated upon the premise stated in the Ethics of the Fathers: "Moses received the Torah from Sinai and handed it to Joshua, Joshua to the Elders, the Elders to the Prophets, the Prophets to the men of the great Synod and the men of the great Synod to the Rabbis." (Aboth 1:1). There is thus a continuous chain of Jewish tradition connecting the days of Moses with modern times. The principal doctrine of Orthodox Judaism is that the Torah — the Bible — is the word of G-d and that it contains absolute Truth. Also, the interpretations of the Bible by the Rabbis of the Talmud.

The Talmud is divided into two main divisions: (a) *The Mishnah* (b) *The Gemara.* The Talmud is often referred to as *Torah Shebaal Peh* — The Oral Law, because the laws, tenets and institutions created by the Elders or Sanhedrin were handed down from father to son from generation to generation, by word of mouth. They were not written down in order not to confound them with the unchangeable laws of the Torah.

After the destruction of the second Temple, the danger arose that these traditions might be forgotten. Rabbi Jehuda, the prince, (about 150 C.E.) collected and codified all the interpretations and traditions under the name of *Mishnah.*

A few centuries passed and all the discussions of the different Rabbis were collected under the name *Gemara.* These two works, the *Mishnah* and the *Gemara* constitute the Talmud.

The code of Orthodoxy is the *Shulchan Aruch* — a collection of religious laws touching upon every phase of life — compiled and edited by Rabbi Joseph Caro — and interpreted by authoritative Rabbis to this very day. An Orthodox Jew is one who endeavors to live in accord with the way of life pointed out by the Shulchan Aruch. The observance of the Mitzvoth and traditions of Israel tend to lift us to higher spiritual levels; they help to bring us nearer to holiness — near to perfection — closer to the Divine. Above all, they instil a sense of *invincible faith* in the hearts and minds of its adherents.

A brief outline of the essence and jurpose of Judaism is found in the Talmud.

"Rabbi Simla says 'G-d gave Moses 613 commandments on Mount Sinai. These were divided into two groups — 365 negative commands corresponding to the days of the Solar year — 248 positive commands corresponding to the number of organs in the human body. Later, King David summarized the 613 commands into eleven fundamental principles. Still later, Prophet Isaiah summed them up in six cardinal precepts, while Prophet Michah listed only three general requirements *Do justly, love mercy, walk humbly with thy G-d.* Habbakuk consolidated all the 613 mitzvahs in one chief command — *Faith in G-d.* 'The righteous shall live by his faith.' " (Makoth 24).

Baltimore is considered a stronghold of Orthodoxy. It is often called the "Jerusalem of America". There are about forty Orthodox congregations in the city of Baltimore, some of which may be classified as ultra Orthodox and others modern Orthodox. They differ slightly in their mode of worship and congregational conduct, but all of them, or an overwhelming majority subscribe to the promotion of Torah, Chinuch, Kashruth, family purity, observance of Shabbos and the practice of all the Mitzvoth Maasioth.

Among the outstanding institutions of learning in Baltimore are the

a—Talmudical Academy which has an enrollment of 530 students and maintains an elementary public school, junior and senior high schools. It has the reputation of being the largest and most effective day school in the entire South.

b—The Ner Israel Rabbinical College

c—The Bais Yaakov School for girls

in addition to many afternoon Hebrew Schools affiliated with the Board of Jewish Education or the Hebrew Education Association. In all of these schools the children are trained in the traditional way of Jewish life and seek to make Orthodoxy the creed and life of the coming generation.

The Story Of Bnai Israel

In 1873, less than eight years after the last shot had been fired in the tragic War Between the States, and during the midst of a financial panic which covered the country with a pall of apprehension, eight members of the then small Jewish community of Baltimore arranged the incorporation of the Bnai Israel Congregation (Charter Records of Baltimore City, Liber 17, Fol. 475).

These eight pioneers were Samuel Bortz, Samuel Friedman, Joseph Haiman, Jacob Naticen, Louis Sakolski, Julius Sacks, Bonnett Schiller and Joseph Stein.

For several years, the small congregation worshipped in a rented hall on North Gay Street in the neighborhood of the present Fallsway. As the congregation grew, the worshippers moved to a building on North Exeter Street, and in 1895 they purchased the synagogue on the east side of Lloyd Street near Lombard.

The congregation flourished through the years that followed, and at the turn of the century the old "Russische Shule" was known far and wide as a center of piety and learning. Unfortunately, other than the Charter there are no records or minutes of the congregation's early affairs. We do know that Rabbi Abraham Levinson served the congregation as spiritual leader from 1890 to 1912, and Reverend Moses J. Braude served as Cantor.

The fathers of many present distinguished Baltimore citizens worshipped in Bnai Israel, and their descendants, many of whom are leaders in commercial, medical, legal and mercantile fields, there received their earliest religious training. All retain a fond recollection of the old Shule of their youth, and many periodically return there for worship although the synagogue has now become geographically distant from the principal Jewish Community of Baltimore.

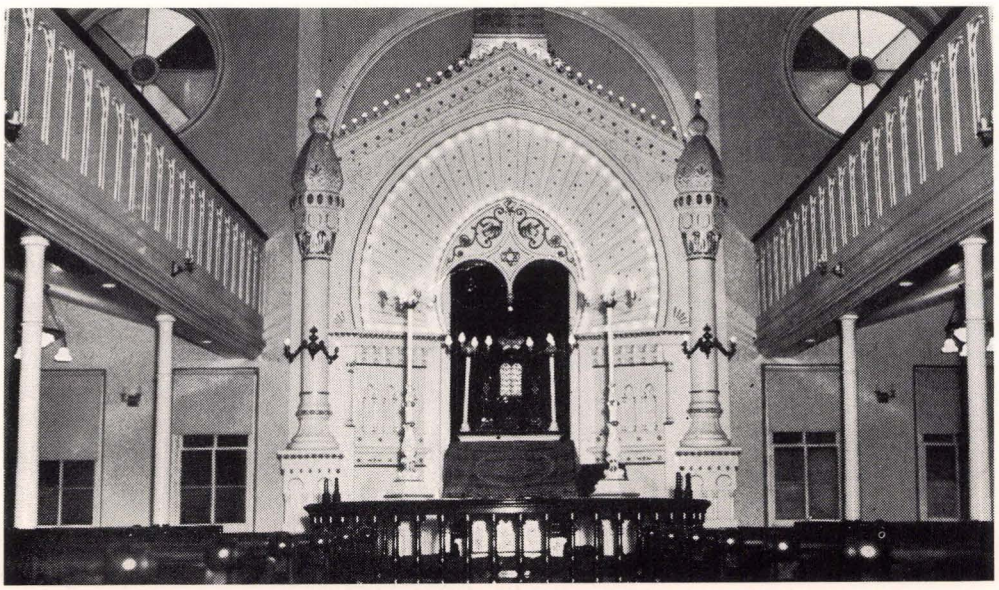


THE STUDY OF THE TALMUD

A TRADITION SINCE THE INCEPTION OF THE SYNAGOGUE, THE STUDY OF THE TALMUD IS BEING CONTINUED BY THE BNAI ISRAEL CHEVRA GEMORA UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF RABBI MICHAEL FORSCHLEGER.



Rabbi Samuel Pliskin



Interior of Bnai Israel Synagogue

The Pocomoke City Jewish Community

The History of the Jewish Community of Pocomoke City, Maryland, goes back to the middle of the nineteenth century. Amongst the earliest settlers — families were Fine, Finkelstein, Flax, Glass, Kleff, Miller, and Rodbell.

About 1890, Pocomoke City was the center of Jewish life, for the neighboring Jewish families like Goodman's of Snow Hill, Md., Hollins of Berlin, Md., Glick and Greenberg of Onancock, Va., Walman and Levin of Keller, Va., Brown of Cape Charles, Va., and even some Jews from Salisbury, Md., used to join this community during the High Holy Days and Yohrtzeit observance.

The first permanent Reverend Faivel Heiling, arrived in Pocomoke City in 1903. He acted as the Spiritual Leader of the Jewish Community and provided them with Kosher meats, being a Shochet of chickens only. After his passing away in 1920, a split in the community developed two separate services in rented meeting rooms. The "Worchester Democrat" dated December 9, 1922, tells a story of a successful affair held by the Hebrew Association as a benefit for the building of a Synagogue. More than a hundred people had attended and a sum of $350 was netted.

Through the initiative active participation of the late Phillip Lee Scher and Leonard Scher, the community built the Congregation (chartered April 2, 1947) and since December 1952, the small community on the Eastern Shore engaged Rabbi Dr. Josef Saffra to a full-time position. Dr. Saffra served previously as Rabbi in New York and Atlanta, Ga. He developed a harmonious understanding between the different denominations. And so this little sanctuary on the Eastern Shore carries high the flag of Judaism.



LEONARD SCHER
First President



RABBI, DR. JOSEF SAFFRA



Beth Yehuda Congregation

The Beth Yehuda Congregation was organized in November 1933 under the name of Forest Park Hebrew Congregation. Meetings and religious services were held in the home of its founder, Rabbi Jacob Pearlmutter.

During the spring of 1934, Frank Barrash representing the Yehuda M. Barrash family, made a generous contribution to the congregation, in recognition of which the synagogue changed its name to Beth Yehuda in memory of the father of the Barrash family. The new synagogue at 3911 Garrison Boulevard, was dedicated in August 25, 1934 and Rabbi Jacob Pearlmutter was officially installed as the Rabbi and spiritual leader of the congregation by Rabbis A. N. Schwartz, Hillel Michaly of Baltimore, and Rabbi H. Rubenstein of New York.

The first officers of the congregation were: Harry S. Feldman, president; I. J. Mazur, vice-president; Symone Spector, financial secretary and Frank Barrash, treasurer. The Board of Trustees included Ruben Aaronson, Frank Barrash, Isaac Blank, Peter Blank, Jacob Gilman, Isaac Goldberg, J. G. Katz, Hyman Levinson, Abe Steinberg, Myer Williams and Jacob Wyman. The Sisterhood officers were: Mrs. S. G. Blumenfeld, president; Mrs. I. J. Mazur, vice-president and Mrs. A. Berman, secretary. The Board of Trustees consisted of Mesdames Isaac Blank, J. Gilman, Harry S. Feldman, Jacob Wyman, Ethel Cohen and E. Gordon.



Rabbi Jacob Pearlmutter



Dr. Gerson Woolf



Samuel Barber, *President*



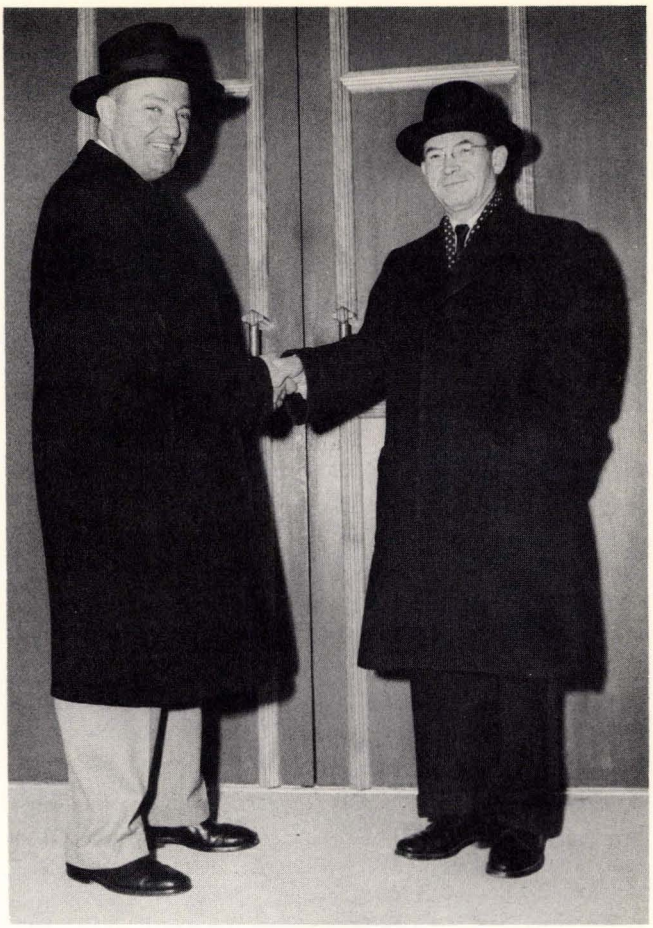
Congregation

The congregation grew steadily in numbers and in prestige. In 1944 it launched a building campaign for the purpose of building a new modern synagogue with a Hebrew school and Community Center to serve the Jewish population of Forest Park and Arlington. This campaign was under the executive directorship of the spiritual leader, Rabbi Jacob Pearlmutter, assisted by Samuel J. Aaron, associate executive director, Isadore Rodbell, chairman of Building Fund, Samuel Barber, president, and a large group of prominent citizens including Governor Herbert R. O'Connor, Mayor Theodore R. McKeldin, Judges Eli Frank and Herman Moser and Senator Milton E. Altfeld.

In 1946 the Beth Yehuda merged with the Beth Jacob Anshe Kurland, a highly esteemed congregation in the downtown section of Baltimore and became known as the Beth Yehuda Anshe Kurland Congregation. The Beth Jacob Anshe Kurland was organized in 1895; its guiding spirit was Mr. Max Aaronson, who served as president as well as spiritual leader for many years until the end of his days on earth. Members of the Anshe Kurland who consummated the merger were: Mr. Hy Katz, president; Joseph Shirotsky, Meyer Dunn, A. Morris Dunn, Irving Aaronson, Myer J. Aaronson, Isidore Aaronson, Max Sharrow, Philip Shane and Morris Cohen.



Top, L. to R.: Toby Pearlmutter, organizer of Ladies Auxiliary. Mrs. Charles E. Mendelson, Pres., Max Aaronson—Hy Katz.



Rabbi Jacob Pearlmutter, (*Right*) congratulates Mr. Victor Frenkil, Pres. Baltimore Contractors, for one more job well done.

In 1952 the Beth Yehuda completed its Community Center and Hebrew School building and tendered a Testimonial Dinner to its founder, Rabbi Jacob Pearlmutter, in recognition of his twenty years of faithful services and for his successful achievement for the congregation.

In January 1955 the entire building program was completed with the erection of a most modern synagogue on the corner of Garrison Boulevard and Boarman avenue. The Beth Yehuda has thus taken its place and became reputed as one of the leading modern orthodox congregations of Baltimore, with a large membership, a growing Hebrew School, a Sisterhood, a Brotherhood and a Chevra Torah. With its extensive educational program for young and old, Beth Yehuda shines forth as a beacon of inspiration and spiritual enlightenment to the Baltimore Jewish Community.

The 1955 officers of the Congregation are: Samuel Barber, president; Benj. Surosky, 1st vice-president; Meyer Dickman, 2nd vice-president; Lee Vogelstein, recording secretary; Samuel Ruddie, financial secretary and Benjamin Klotzman, treasurer. The officers of the Board of Governors are: Dr. Gerson Woolf, chairman; Nathan Brodsky and Max Siger, vice-chairmen and Moses Cohen, secretary.

Congregation B'nai Abraham

HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND

One of the most interesting phenomena of Congregation B'Nai Abraham is its intra-faith Jewish fellowship.

The B'Nai Abraham Congregation has proved to be a boon towards realizing the injunction of "K'LAL ISROEL". Although it is listed officially among Liberal Congregations, the Jewish people in Hagerstown have learned to co-operate religiously with one another.

Thus, "Skul caps" (Yarmulkes) are worn at services and the "Union Prayer Book" is used with the accompaniment of an organist. It strives to build the Jewish life of the future through its Sunday School which is taught by volunteers, and through the School under the direction of Rabbi David L. Schwartz.

B'Nai Abraham serves as the main sinew of all Jewish fraternal and social life: Organizations like the Hadassah, Zionist and the men and women of B'nai Brith are all active in the Congregation.

B'Nai Abraham is a small replica of what is commonly referred to as "Synagogue Center". Harry Kerstein, President; Jack Biberman, Treasurer; Samuel Schwartzman, Secretary; Maxwell Greenwald, Herbert Breher, Norman Weiss, Norman Rosen, Alfred Geber, David Ginsberg, Harold Kopp, Myer Linzner, Harry Cohen, Aaron Ruben, Meyer Berkson, Dr. Archie Cohen, Hyman Rose — Board of Directors.

ORIGINAL CHARTER

Incorporation
of
"The Synagogue Of The Sons Of Abraham at Hagerstown, Md."

Oct. 7, 1895

THE MEMBERS of the congregation of the Jewish Faith, worshiping at the Synagogue, on East Baltimore Street, between Potomac and Locust Streets, in Hagerstown, Maryland, desiring to incorporate themselves into a body politic, under the laws of the State of Maryland, do hereby adopt the following Articles of Incorporation.

The corporate name of this Incorporation shall be "THE SYNAGOGUE OF THE SONS OF ABRAHAM AT HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND".

2nd. The objects and purposes for which this Incorporation is formed are to provide a place of worship in Hagerstown, Maryland, for members of the Jewish Faith, and a place for the burial of their dead and to make such reasonable regula-



HARRY KERSTEIN
1955 President



RABBI DAVID L. SCHWARTZ



MAX RUBEN
1st President

Lubawitz Nsach Ari Congregation

This congregation on Quantico Avenue was organized December 11, 1931, with the following officers: I. B. Jacobson, president; Benjamin Hendin, vice-president; Baer Salon, treasurer; Max B. Meyers, secretary; Reverend Simon Greenfeld, Rabbi.

Most of the members of the Lubawitz Congregation are Chernigover Landsleit; they previously worshipped in the Agudas Achim (Chernigover) Congregation, which was organized in 1896 in a rented house at the corner of Eden and Lombard Streets. The Landsleit felt the need of an orthodox congregation with "Nusach Ari," as they were thought of in their old country. Among the organizers were H. Danoff, B. Hendin, I. Hazanoff and Rev. Potashnik.

At that time, the Chernigover Landsleit moved their congregation from Eden and Lombard to Pratt and Central Avenue. The orthodox worshippers of Nusach Ari began a movement to build a big congregation on Caroline near Pratt Street.

Simon Greenfeld was gifted with a singing voice and also possessed the talents to organize a singing choir. Soon "Greenfeld's Choir" in "Chernigover Shul" with Reverend Simon Greenfeld as Cantor became the first singing group with Nusach Ari prayers. In 1913, when the new congregation on Caroline opened its doors to the public, the great attendance of worshippers was largely due to Cantor Greenfeld and his choir.

In the thirties, the membership moved uptown and began building the new Nusach Ari Congregation which they named "Lubawitz." The first board of directors was composed of I. M. Cohen, M. Gold, S. Spector, Moses Brodie, I. Scheinberg, J. Schanin, Harry Olson, and Tanhum Glushakow.

Through the untiring efforts of Mrs. Simon Greenfeld, the Sisterhood was organized in January, 1932, with Mrs. I. Scheinberg as its president; Mrs. I. M. Cohen, vice-president; and Mrs. Rose E. Meyers, secretary.

The Brotherhood was formed in May, 1933, with Hyman Glass, Leon Weisberg, Jacob H. Greenfeld and Max B. Meyers as charter members.

With the help of its membership and officers, the Lubawitz Congregation has made wonderful progress and is now one of Baltimore's outstanding congregations with up-to-date facilities. It is the only Nusach Ari Shul in the uptown section. The spiritual leader is Rabbi Herschel Leibowitz.





H. Danoff, *Pres.*



Rabbi Herschel Leibowitz



Beth Tfiloh Congregation

Founded in the fall of the year 1921 by a handful of Jewish residents of Forest Park it has since then grown into a community of some 2500 families, of which close to 1000 are registered as full-fledged members of the congregation, while approximately 1800 are affiliated with the Brotherhood and Sisterhood.

Open daily, with two minyanim every morning, the Sabbath and holiday services held in the beautiful house of worship of the congregation, which was completed in the year 1927, draw an average attendance of 600 persons, among whom youth, both male and female, predominate. All worshippers join enthusiastically in the congregational singing which is led by the cantor, and listen attentively to the rabbi's illuminating sermons.

The Beth Tfiloh Congregation provides for the Jewish education of the young a Hebrew, Sunday and all-day school, with a total enrollment of over 1100 pupils. Its Community Center offers a full program of activities, including club work, arts and crafts, dramatics, scouting, dancing, movies, oratory, lectures, social gatherings and religious celebrations, to more than 1500 young people ranging from 7 to 20 years of age. It has recently acquired a Day Camp in Owings Mills, Maryland in which more than 300 children enjoy eight weeks of camping during the summer.

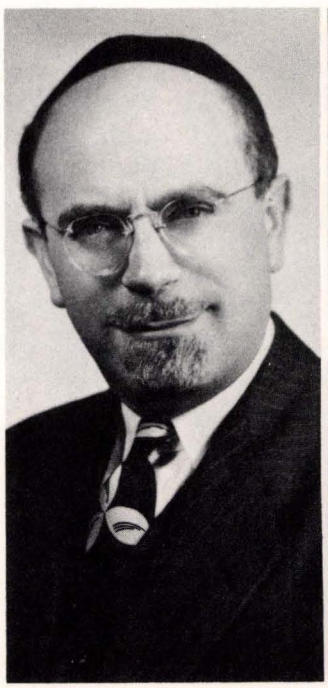
The social, cultural and religious life of the congregation is greatly stimulated by the Sisterhood and Brotherhood by means of their monthly meetings, their annual donor dinners, the Brotherhood's Sunday morning breakfast minyans and forums and the Sisterhood's cultural group sessions. These are augmented by the Talmud classes conducted in conjunction with the daily services, by the Adult Institute courses, by the annual Music Festival presented with the help of the Choral Society of 50 voices trained and conducted by the cantor, by such special services as those held on Thanksgiving and Chanukah, the annual banquet of the Chevra Kadisha and Chevrah Thillim, the meetings of the newly formed Golden Circle and Couples Club and the affairs of the Sisterhood and Brotherhood Bowlers. The annual Bas Mitzvah and School Graduation exercises and the Lag B'omer outings draw record crowds.

The congregation has its own garden of eternity on Windsor Mill Road, one of the finest and best kept to be found anywhere. It provides means for perpetuating the memory of the departed and on the windows of its Beth Hamidrash, which has been rebuilt as a war memorial chapel dedicated to the 7 sons of its members who made the supreme sacrifice, are etched the names of all young men and women who served in the second World War.

Through its Machzikei Torah and Moos Chittim funds the congregation supports Jewish institutions of learning as well as worthy scholars in need of assistance.

The 1955 officers of the Beth Tfiloh Congregation are Simon L. Bank, president; Joseph Leaderman, vice-president; Michael Miller, vice-president; Harry Borenstein, honorary vice-president; Sidney Epstein, treasurer; David Askin, secretary. The officers of the Board of Directors are Louis J. Sagner, chairman; I. F. Kartman, vice-chairman; Philip Needle, vice-chairman; Michael J. Hankin, secretary.

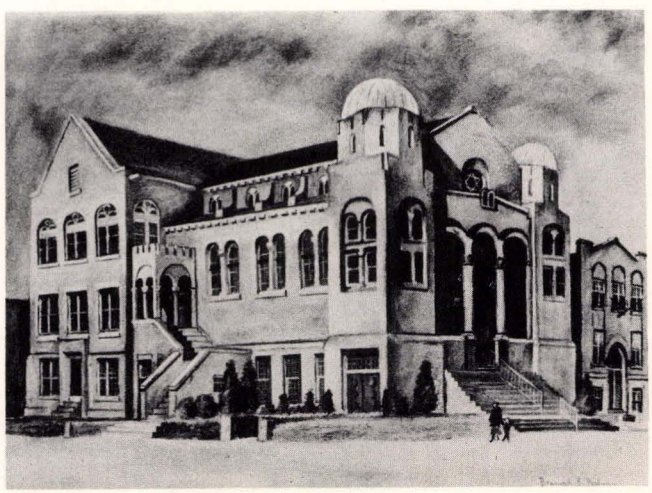
The professional staff of more than seventy is headed by Dr. Samuel Rosenblatt, Rabbi; Max Kotlowitz, Cantor; Howard Shpritz, Executive Director; Rev. Solomon Ruback, Sexton; Henry H. Hyman, Educational Director, Erich Levi, Principal of the Hebrew and Sunday School, and Dr. Meyer S. Cohen, Principal of the Day School.



Dr. Samuel Rosenblatt



Simon L. Bank



Congregation

Beth Hamedresh Hagodol Congregation

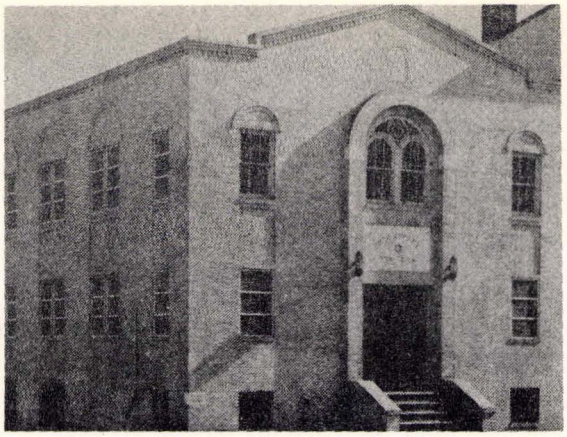
The shul was originally started at the S.W. corner of High and Stiles Streets in the summer of 1899. Early in that year, a small group of young men gathered in the grocery store of Charles Bass at Exeter and Watson, and there formulated plans for the founding of the synagogue.

A meeting was held on Monday, May 29, 1899, at 9 South High Street for the purpose of incorporating the new synagogue. The charter, dated June 1, 1899, and filed the following day, lists as incorporators the following: Abraham Bass, Jacob Greenberg, Abraham Klawansky, Elias Schuman, Simon Bass, Charles Bass, Benjamin Land, and Bernard Fleischman.

The congregation remained at the original location for thirty years. It was during Mr. Poster's administration that the new synagogue building at Baltimore and Chester Streets was erected in 1936.

The first president was Charles Bass. The first rabbi, Isaac B. Isaacson, was elected to serve immediately upon his arrival in Baltimore in 1905, and served the congregation for more than a quarter century until his death in 1931. For a number of years, he was the Dean of the Baltimore Rabbinate.

The present rabbi is Rabbi M. E. Landsberg, and the current president is William Abrams.



Congregation



Rabbi J. B. Isaacson



Rabbi M. E. Landsberg



Wm. Abrams of A



BETH TFILOH CHORAL SOCIETY — 1955

Mrs. Albert Aberman, Miss Esther Caplan, Mrs. Sydney Caplan, Mrs. Allan Cohen, Mrs. Isidore Dalinsky, Mrs. Jay I. Davidson, Mrs. Max Ellison, Mrs. Ada Esterson, Mrs. Boris Feldman, Mrs. George Furshman, Mrs. Max Kotlowitz, Mrs. Harry Kravitz, Mrs. Myer Levitas, Mrs. David Levy, Mrs. Isaac Litt, Mrs. William Luchinsky, Miss Dorothy Miller, Mrs. Louis Monfried, Miss Esther Nathanson, Mrs. Jack Patek, Mrs. Sol Reinberg, Mrs. George Roman, Mrs. Harry J. Rudick, Mrs. Anne Schwartz, Mrs. Theodore Semiatin, Mrs. Samuel Setzer, Mrs. Samuel Silverman, Mrs. Maurice Sokolsky, Mrs. Joseph Vogelhut, Mrs. Irving Waxman, Miss Regina Weistock, Miss Hilda Wilkis, Mr. Barry Adler, Dr. Meyer S. Cohen, Mr. Irving Corman, Mr. Alvin Donald, Mr. Charles Erkes, Mr. Robert Johnson, Mr. H. W. Kasper, Mr. Erich Levi, Mr. Harry London, Mr. R. E. Marquis, Mr. Morris Miller, Mr. William Millner, Mr. James Mitchell, Mr. Roland Rosenthal, Mr. Ralph Silver, Mr. Joseph B. Sohmer, Mr. Martin Willen.

Tifereth Israel Congregation

Tifereth Israel Congregation of Forest Park, located at Garrison Blvd. and Forest Park Ave. was founded in 1926. The present modern building which comprises the synagogue and banquet hall was dedicated on Sunday, May 29, 1949.

Tifereth Israel is strictly orthodox, traditional in every phase of its construction with separate gallery for the women and Bima in the center, yet completely modern and pleasing in design and execution. It was the first synagogue in Baltimore to be built with air-conditioning for year 'round comfort and is equipped with the latest in individual upholstered seats.

Rabbi Benjamin Bak has been its spiritual leader since 1944. The cantor of the congregation is Rev. David Jacob; the Sexton Rev. Leo Katz. The lay officers are as follows: Abraham Levin, President; Emanuel Mazer, Vice-President; Moses Appel, Secretary; Jacob Petrushansky, Treasurer; Nathan Black, Assistant Treasurer; Aaron B. Cohen, Brotherhood President; Mrs. Edwin Rubin, Sisterhood President.

The Chairman of the Board of Governors is Dr. Sam A. Goldstein, with Frank Schneider as Vice-Chairman.



Rabbi Benjamin Bak



Cantor David Jacob



Congregation



J. Shapiro, *Founder*



E. Winakur, *Founder*



Rabbi Uri Miller

History Of Beth Jacob Congregation

The Beth Jacob Congregation was formed in January, 1938, to answer a need in the upper Park Heights community for a modern Orthodox Congregation. The first service was held on Shevuous, 1938, and following this daily services were instituted. These services were held in a rented hall at 5713 Park Heights Avenue, a building which previously had been a dancing school.

Stories of the difficulties encountered during these early days have not been forgotten. It was quite difficult to obtain a minyon and the founders themselves came with their families. Upper Park Heights in the Thirties was far less developed than it is today, and often the worshippers were forced to wade in boots through snow drifts.

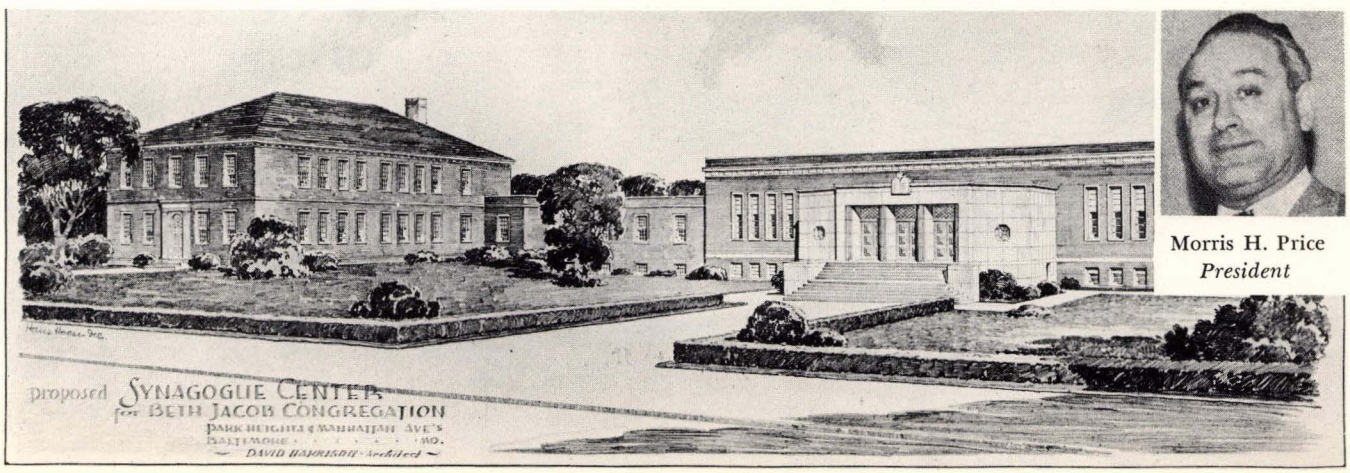
In the spring of 1939, Rabbi Bernard Lander was engaged and served as Rabbi for five years until the spring of 1944. Following this period, David S. Paritzky served as Rabbi until September, 1945, when Rabbi Uri Miller was engaged.

The Congregation purchased additional facilities at the corner of Park Heights Avenue and Pinkney Road in the spring of 1940. Here they opened a Sunday School and a Hebrew School under the principalship of Leon Rivkin. Then Ben Udoff was principal for several years until the fall of 1948 when Dr. Sidney I. Esterson took over the position.

In the summer of 1945, the Congregation purchased the land at Park Heights and Manhattan Avenues for $22,500. Ground breaking ceremonies took place on Sunday, May 16, 1948, and the construction of the Hebrew School and Center Building was initiated under the chairmanship of Mr. Joseph Meyerhoff, heading the Building Committee.

With impressive ceremony, ground was broken on July 8, 1951, for the new synagogue. The cornerstone, imported from Israel, was laid November 4, and contains a copy of the history of the Beth Jacob Congregation.

First President: Abraham "Pope" Schreter
President, 1955: Morris H. Price



Morris H. Price
President

Salisbury Jewish Community

On the Eastern Shore of Maryland stands the city of Salisbury, first explored by Capt. John Smith, and resting on the headwaters of the Wicomico river.

Salisbury town was erected by act of the Provincial Assembly on August 8, 1732.

The Kahelas Israel Congregation, later changed to Beth Israel Congregation, was organized by I. L. Benjamin at the death of his father, Wolf Benjamin, when only nine Jewish families lived in Salisbury. It was first used as a "Menion" worshipping in private houses, then in a rented permanent "Shul", and on September 16, 1951, the Jewish Community of Salisbury dedicated its new Synagogue building which contains the synagogue, a social hall, meeting rooms, classrooms, a lounge, and a rabbi's study.

As in most cases in the life of a small community, the development and drive for a complete Jewish life was sustained and nurtured by men who had vision and ability. No amount of hardship, or discouragement could take these devoted men from their path. And today's congregation is a monument to Israel L. Benjamin, Samuel S. Feldman, Abraham J. Lesnar, Harry Goodman, and Milton Marmer.

There are seventy-five Jewish families that are members of Beth Israel. The Hebrew and Sunday School is attended by fifty children, and all Jewish activities are centered around the Synagogue. Salisbury has a "Young Judea Group", Bnai Brith, Haddassah, a Ladies Auxiliary and a Men's Club.

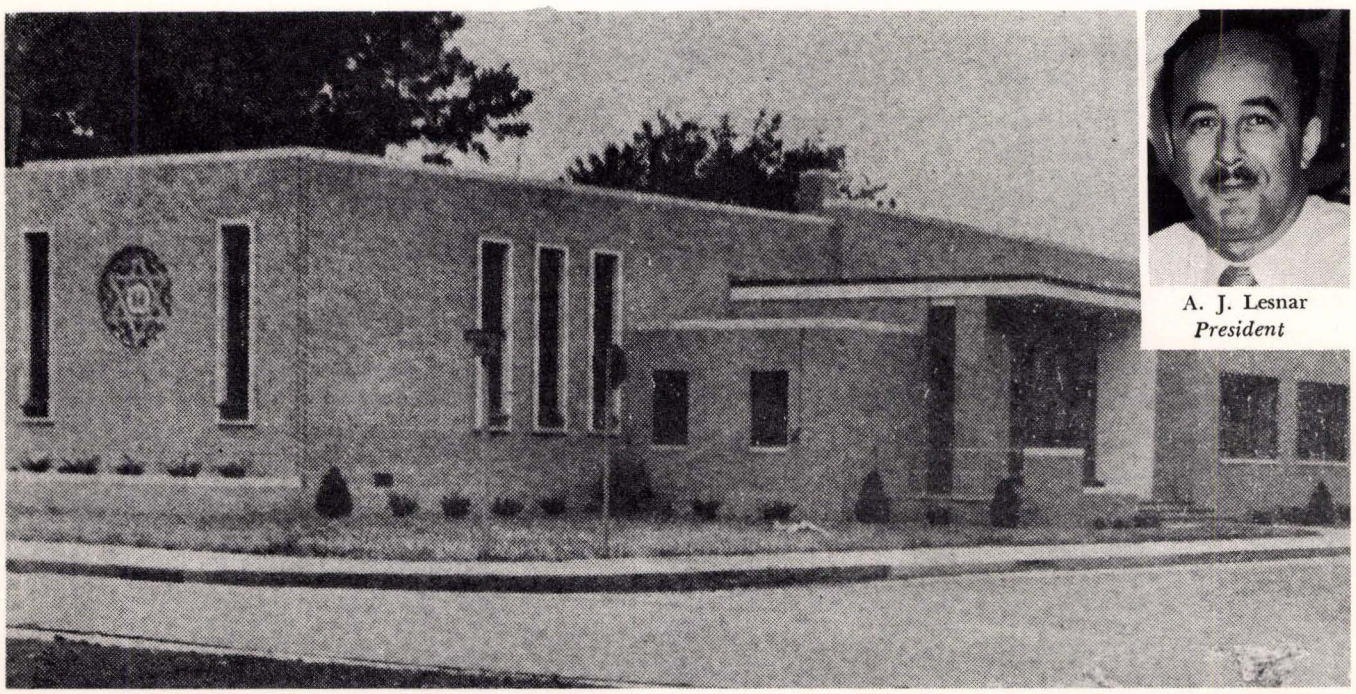
First President: ISRAEL L. BENJAMIN
1955 *President*: A. J. LESNAR.



I. L. BENJAMIN



RABBI JOSEPH GROSSMAN



A. J. Lesnar
President

Beth Israel Congregation
Salisbury, Maryland

The Associated Jewish Charities – A Brief Historical Resume

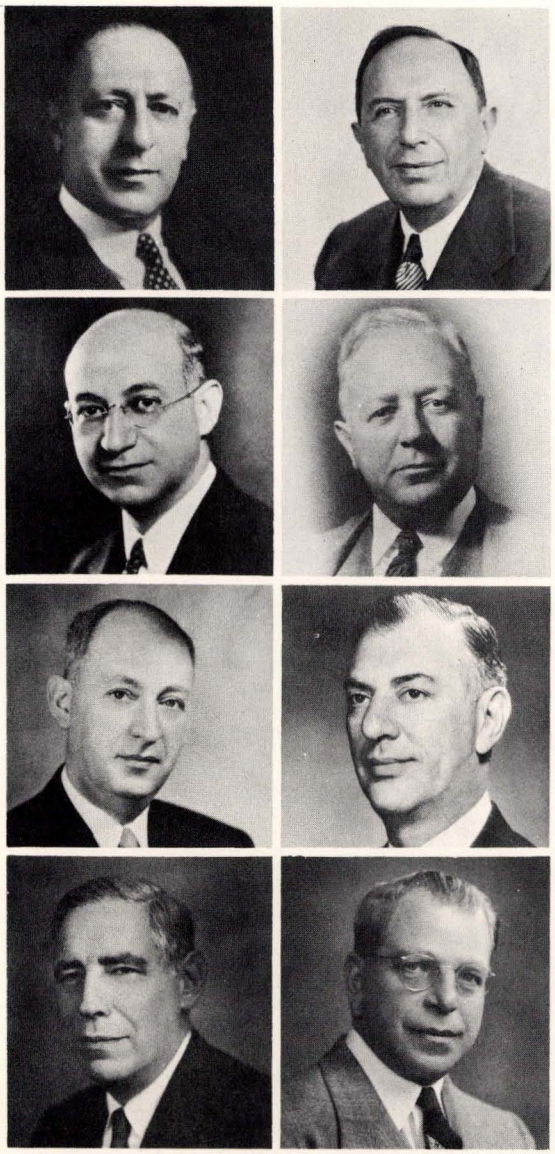
BY HENRY W. LEVY
Public Relations Director of the Associated Jewish Charities

The Associated Jewish Charities of Baltimore was organized in 1920, the merger of two predecessor federations, the Federated Jewish Charities and the United Hebrew Charities. But, its history goes back over 100 years to 1846, when the Hebrew Benevolent Society was founded, the first organized Jewish philanthropic agency in Baltimore Jewish history.

Although the history of the Jews of Baltimore goes back to pre-Revolutionary days, its real birth as a Jewish community may be dated 1825, when the first Jewish congregation in the community, the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation, was founded, or 1846, when the Baltimore Jews created their first Jewish community organization, the Hebrew Benevolent Society. Some may hold that the establishment of the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation marked the beginning of community life in Baltimore, but others, pointing out that one Congregation does not make a community, may say that the establishment of a community-wide charitable organization marked the real beginnings of the Baltimore Jewish Community, or at least its coming of age.

The Hebrew Benevolent Society was founded to assume the community's obligations for tzedukah, that aptly phrased Hebrew word which means both justice and charity. In the old-fashioned European kehillas, where all Jewish life revolved around the synagogue, the synagogue quite naturally assumed responsibility for the care of the poor, but in America, with its new freedoms from both a State Church and official Jewish Ghettos, there soon developed a pattern whereby charity was administered outside the synagogues.

Thus, the founding of the Hebrew Benevolent Society, which is today a part of the Jewish Family and Children's Bureau, one of the present constituent agencies of the Associated Jewish Charities, was a local manifestation of a nation-wide trend in American Jewish communities. Today, over a hundred years later, this pattern of American Jewish philanthropy manifests itself in several hundreds of Jewish communities with coordinated federations and welfare funds such as our Associated Jewish Charities.



TOP ROW: A. Ray Katz, Albert D. Hutzler, Sidney Lansberg, Walter Sondheim. *SECOND ROW*: Jacob Blaustein, L. Edwin Goldman, Lester S. Levy, Dr. Alvin Thalheimer. *THIRD ROW*: J. Benjamin Katzner, Elkan R. Myers, Louis H. Levin, Joseph Hyman. *BOTTOM ROW*: Isaac Hamburger, Harry Greenstein.

In 1854, the Young Men's Hebrew Literary Association, which was the first "Y" established in the U.S., was founded in Baltimore. And in 1867, shortly after the close of the Civil War, the Hebrew Hospital and Asylum Association, now a part of Sinai Hospital, opened its doors. Other individual charitable organizations, each a manifestation of the charitable impulse of various segments of the Jewish community, came into being during the next fifty years.

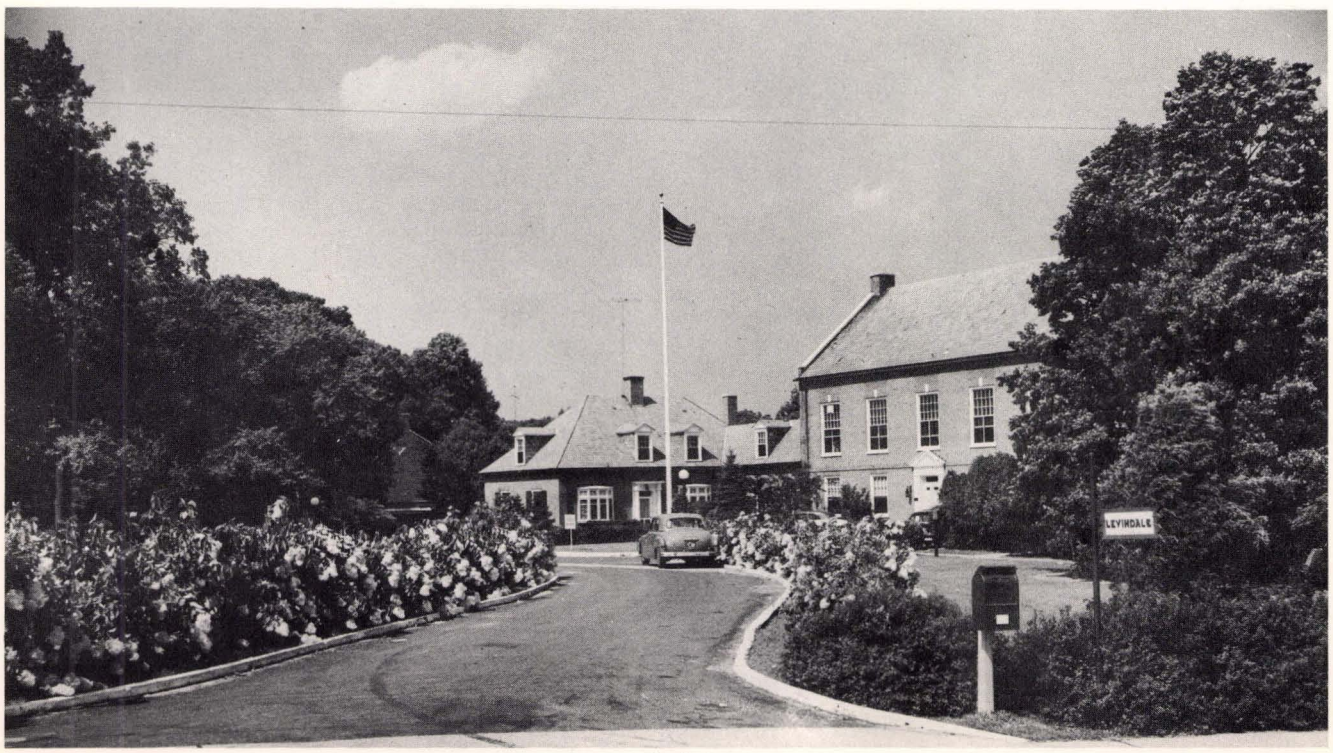
Early in the twentieth century, it became apparent that federation, with its coordination of both function and fund raising, was as necessary in Baltimore as it was found to be in other Jewish communities throughout the country.

In 1906, the Federated Jewish Charities was organized to raise funds for twenty-two organizations. The following year, in 1907, seven other independent agencies banded together as the United Hebrew Charities.

For years, the two federations, the uptown Jews and the downtown Jews, continued to operate side by side. By 1920, the community was ready for one federation, and the Associated Jewish Charities was born.



Sinai Hospital Monument & Rutland Sts.



Levindale

The first president of the new Associated Jewish Charities was the late A. Ray Katz, who has been followed in the presidency of the Associated by ten distinguished Jewish leaders: Albert D. Hutzler, Sidney Lansburgh, the late Walter Sondheim, Jacob Blaustein, the late L. Edwin Goldman, Lester S. Levy, Alvin Thalheimer, J. Benjamin Katzner, Elkan R. Myers and Isaac Hamburger, the present incumbent.

The late Louis H. Levin was the first executive director of the Associated. Followed by H. Joseph Hyman for a brief period, his successor today is Harry Greenstein, who has served as the Associated's executive director for over twenty-five years, since May, 1928.

Today, the Associated Jewish Charities comprises twelve corporate bodies. There are three hospitals — Sinai Hospital, Levindale Hebrew Home and Infirmary, and Mount Pleasant, which since 1953 has been administered by Sinai.

Sinai Hospital is a 310-bed general hospital; Levindale, a home for the aged and chronically ill, with a bed capacity of 231; and Mount Pleasant, a tuberculosis sanitorium with 55 beds. The new Mount Pleasant has recently been located adjacent to Levindale, and Sinai Hospital — now located on East Monument Street — will be rebuilt within the next few years on a several hundred acre site at the corners of Belvedere and Greenspring Avenues. Here, with Levindale and Mount Pleasant, it will comprise the new Jewish Medical Center.

There are seven social welfare organizations, the largest of which is the Jewish Family and Children's Bureau, a multiple function agency which provides full services in the fields of both family and child welfare. A separate organization, administered by the Jewish Family and Children's Bureau, is the Refugee Adjustment Committee which was set up some years ago to handle the particular problems of refugee newcomers settling in Baltimore. The other social welfare groups are the Jewish Big Brother League, the Associated Placement and Guidance Bureau, the Hebrew Free Loan Association, the Hebrew Free Burial Society and the Jewish Board of Arbitration.

The Associated family is completed with two organizations in the field of recreation and education — the Jewish Community Center and the Board of Jewish Education.



ASSOCIATED JEWISH CHARITIES LEADERS VIEW NEW model of the "fundamental design" of the Sinai Hospital units of the Jewish Medical Center, work on which will be started in 1955 at Belvedere and Greenspring Avenues: (*l to r*): Lester S. Levy, chairman AJC Planning Committee; Abraham Krieger, first vice-president AJC, former president of Sinai; Elkan R. Myers, past president AJC; Dr. Alvin Thalheimer, past president AJC; J. Benjamin Katzner, chairman of the Jewish Medical Center Planning Committee and past president AJC; Joseph Meyerhoff, second vice-president AJC; Robert H. Levi, first vice-president Sinai Hospital and chairman Sinai Planning Committee; Isaac Hamburger, president AJC; and Joseph Sherbow, Counsel, AJC and chairman of Sinai Full-Time Chiefs Committee.



New Mt. Pleasant

GRATZ COLLEGE LIBRARY
PHILADELPHIA, PA

The Jewish Community Center is a merger of all of the Associated's recreational facilities, the old YM-YWHA, the Jewish Educational Alliance and Camp Woodlands. Today, the Jewish Community Center operates from a main building at 305 West Monument Street, a Northwest branch at Cottage and Oswego Avenues, and a half-dozen public school facilities throughout the Northwest area. The Jewish Community Center also operates two summer camps, Camp Milldale, a day camp in Stevenson, two miles above the city line, and Camp Woodlands, a residence camp in nearby Catonsville.

The Board of Jewish Education is the community central agency in the field of religious education. With over five thousand pupils in ten week-day religious schools and fourteen Sunday Schools, the Board seeks to improve curriculum and methods of instruction in Orthodox, Conservative and Reform religious schools. It also maintains the Baltimore Hebrew College, which includes a central Hebrew high school and a College Department in which students are trained for positions as religious school teachers.

Today, the Associated Jewish Charities, as a result of consolidation and merger through the years, is a unified and streamlined Jewish communal structure that operates in the fields of distribution of funds, coordination and supervision of its constituent agencies and community planning. Funds for the maintenance of the Associated Jewish Charities, and its beneficiary agencies, are raised annually by the Combined Campaign of the Associated Jewish Charities and Welfare Fund.



CENTENNIAL OF AN AMERICAN INSTITUTION
1854 1954
A Century of YM-YWHAs and Jewish Community Centers

Isaac Davidson Hebrew School



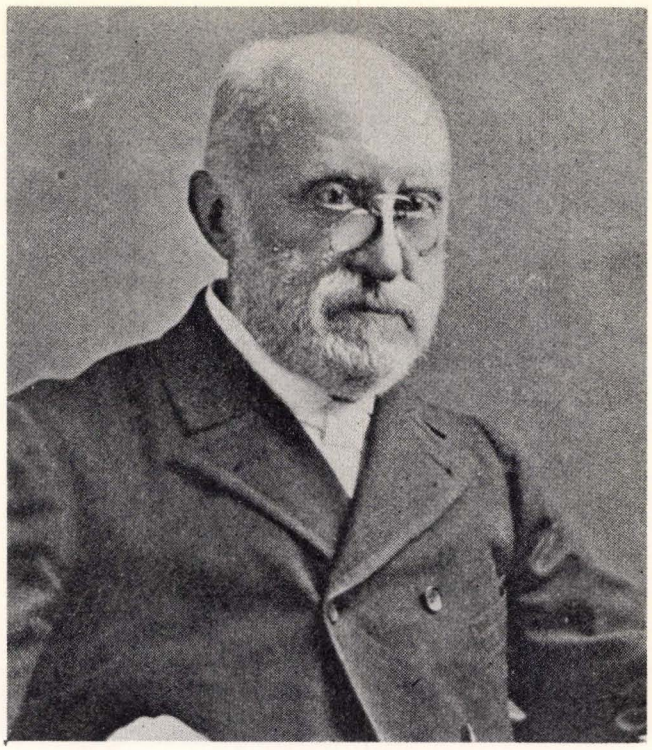
First Free Hebrew Schools

Mr. William Solomon Rayner is probably the first who started the educational system in Baltimore for Jewish children. He arrived in the United States from Bavaria in 1840. Well-versed in German and Hebrew, he became at the close of the War Between the States one of the chief figures in the financial development of Baltimore, serving as a director of the Western National Bank, the Baltimore Equitable and the Western Maryland Railroad. In 1846, he reorganized the Hebrew Education Society. Incorporated as the Hebrew Benevolent Society of Baltimore, it began a city-wide interest in Jewish education. Funds were derived from the $3 annual dues of its members. William Rayner was the first President of the Hebrew Benevolent Society of Baltimore. He passed away March 1, 1899.

In 1848, several young women of the famous Etting and Cohen families established a Sunday School for instruction in the principles of Conservative Judaism. This was actually the first free Hebrew school in Baltimore, and was attended by hundreds of pupils with Mrs. Solomon N. Carvalho as teacher.

The first regular Hebrew teacher in Baltimore was Joseph Sachs, a native of Bavaria, who from about 1848 to 1856 conducted a school in the Lloyd Street Synagogue under the auspices of the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation. It was known as the "Stadt Shule", and instructions were given in Hebrew, German and English.

At about the same time, Samuel B. Gump conducted a similar Hebrew School in the Eden Street Synagogue. In 1859, young Jonas Goldsmith came to Baltimore. A graduate of the University of Wurzburg, Goldsmith took over the Eden Street School which soon had so many pupils that he was obliged to employ a staff of five teachers. The pupils' parents



Solomon Rayner

were expected to pay tuition, but Mr. Goldsmith lived on the expectation alone for a time. In 1864, Rabbi Szold persuaded the popular teacher to move uptown into the Hanover Street Synagogue.

In February 1852, in order to provide the children of indigent parents with secular and religious education, a Society for Education of Poor and Orphan Hebrew Children was founded. In 1900, the Society discarded its cumbersome name and was reorganized as the Hebrew Education Society. In 1903, the Society purchased a building at the corner of Aisquith and Baltimore Streets, and then moved into the 1029 East Baltimore Street building.



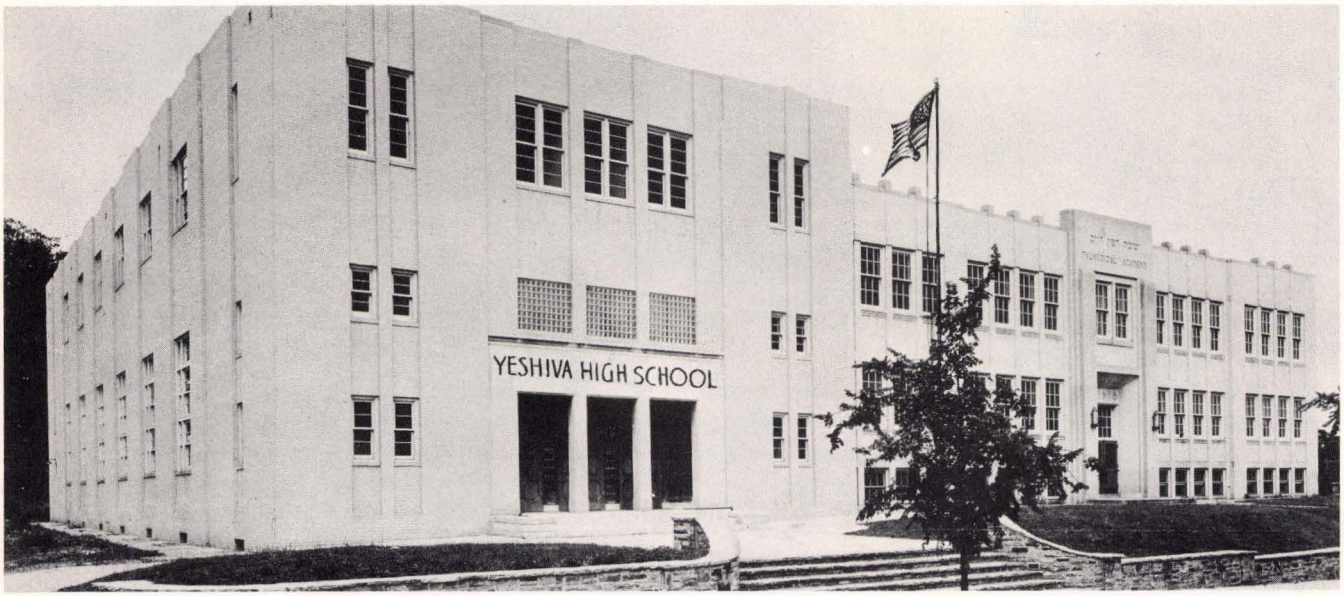
The Talmudical Academy of Baltimore

The Talmudical Academy of Baltimore, a day school for boys from kindergarten through high school, was founded in 1917 by the late Rabbi Avrum Nachman Schwartz. He was joined in the project by a group of men and women who visualized that the most successful way of giving Jewish children an intensive Hebrew education is to have them attend one school where they can in the same building receive their secular education together with the Hebrew; where sufficient hours can be devoted to the studies of the Hebrew language, the Bible, Jewish history and the practice of living in accordance with the Jewish faith.

The Academy was the first school in the United States outside of New York to undertake such a venture. On February 19, 1917, the school was incorporated under the name of The Hebrew Talmudical Seminary and Parochial School with an initial enrollment of five students. To serve as the first classroom, a private room was rented at the home of Rev. Zubin.

A year later, a house was purchased on Aisquith Street. Each successive year a class was added up to the seventh grade, and in the year 1923 the first graduation numbered seven students. By 1925, the Academy had outgrown its building on Aisquith Street and another building was purchased at 1709 East Baltimore Street.

In 1933, the Hebrew name of the school was changed to Yeshivath Chofetz Chaim in honor of the famous Jewish Saint, Chofetz Chaim, who passed away that year. The English name of the school was



New Building



Old Building

changed to the Talmudical Academy of Baltimore.

During the early Thirties the Jewish population began moving from East Baltimore, but the school continued to grow. A lot was purchased in 1934 on Cottage and Springhill Avenues where the present building is located. Ground was broken for the new building the following year. By 1939, the structure was completed and the school moved into its new location. By then the Academy operated a complete elementary school and was recognized by the City of Baltimore Board of Education.

In 1941, the Board of Directors and the Board of Education decided to add a complete high school enabling students to continue their advanced Hebrew studies in Talmud and other subjects while taking their high school courses. Since the building was not sufficient for this added department, the Directors decided to erect an addition to the building to be known as the Yeshiva High School. The new addition was completed by 1946, and contains modern laboratories, science lecture rooms, libraries and a huge auditorium known as the finest and largest in



OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS of the Talmudical Academy are approving the plans of the architect for the new addition to the Talmudical Academy Building. *SEATED left to right*: Harry L. Katz, Architect, Mr. Samuel Shaivitz, Chairman Building Committee, Melvyn T. Pugatch, Chairman Construction Committee, A. Z. Levy, Co-Chairman Construction Committee, William Looban, President, Rabbi Hyman L. Samson, Dean; *STANDING, left to right*: Rabbi Hirsh Heiman, Executive Director, Mr. Ignatz Davidavitz, Vice-President, Mr. Hesse Kotzin, Business Manager, Dr. Nelson Lasson, Treasurer, Rabbi Albert A. Pattashnick, Field Director, Mr. Leon Rubenstein, Vice-President, David Askin, Chairman Banquet Committee.

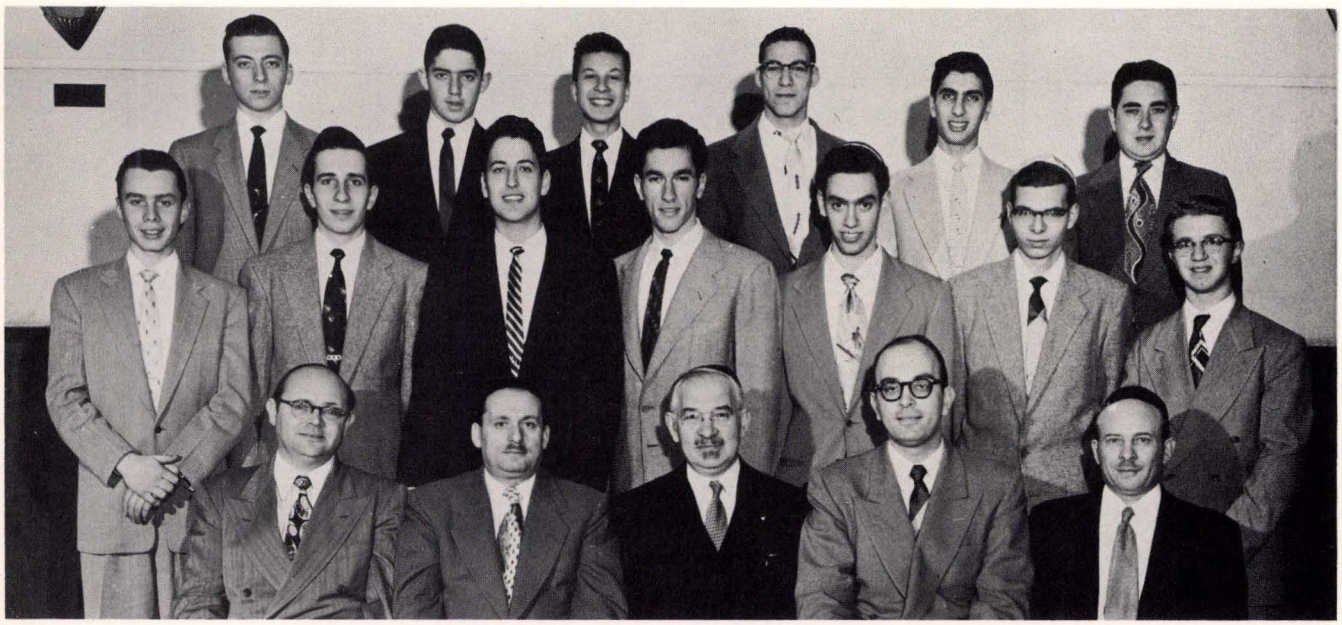


LEADERS OF THE LADIES AUXILIARY — *SEATED from left to right*: Mesdames: William Looban, Miss Anne Rabinowitz, David Paritzky, Wolfe Yoffe, Samuel Shaivitz. *STANDING*: Mesdames Sam Savitz, Jack E. Colton, David Askin, Max Tatelbaum and Herman Goldberg.

the city of Baltimore. The auditorium is the center of many vital school activities including the Academy's annual banquet attended by more than one thousand guests each year. This hall is also used by many Jewish organizations for various civic activities.

The first ten students of the Talmudical Academy's Yeshiva High School to complete their courses graduated in 1947. Their diplomas were recognized by the State Board of Education, and graduates of the school are now accepted at the University of Maryland, Johns Hopkins and colleges and universities all over the country. Among the alumni of the Talmudical Academy are businessmen, Rabbis and religious leaders here in Baltimore and throughout the United States.

In the spring of 1954, the Board of Directors realized that the present beautiful school building was not large enough to accommodate the anticipated enrollment for the coming school year and the years to follow. Therefore, the Board voted to build a new addition on the present Academy which will contain classrooms and other needed facilities. The estimated cost of the new construction is $350,000.



1955 GRADUATING CLASS OF THE HIGH SCHOOL

Seated, Left to Right: Rabbi B. Milikowsky, Instructor in Talmud 10th Grade, Rabbi Jacob Bobrowsky, Head of Talmud Dept., Rabbi Hyman L. Samson, Dean, Rabbi Jacob A. Max, Assistant Dean, Rabbi M. Z. Katznelson, Instructor in Talmud 11th Grade. *Second Row, Standing, Left to Right*: Jay N. Vogel, Felix Bamberger, Meyer Schwab, Meyer Weinstock, Joseph I. Drazin, Israel Rivkin, Yaakov Zand. *Top Row, Standing Left to Right*: Jerome Schnitzer, Melvin Caplan, Hyman Fleishman, David Ely, Morton Deitch, Stanley Weinstein.



Rabbi Hyman L. Samson, affiliated with the Talmudical Academy since 1923, is Dean of the Educational Department. The Dean of the School of Secular Studies is Mr. Simon L. Isaacson, who also has been with the school since 1923. Rabbi Jacob A. Max is the Assistant Dean. The 1954 number of Hebrew teachers was twenty; the number of English teachers was twenty-three.

In 1946, Rabbi Hirsh Heiman was appointed Executive Director of the school.

Ladies' Auxiliary of The Talmudical

The Ladies' Auxiliary was organized the same year the school was instituted, and it has been of great assistance to the Academy through the years. The Auxiliary has grown to a present membership of approximately fifteen hundred. The president is Mrs. Joseph Diener.

The Parent Teacher Association of the Academy was organized in 1930, and the current president is Mrs. Victor Reznick.



Left to Right: Mrs. Joseph Diener, President Ladies' Auxiliary, Dr. Florence E. Bamberger, Principal English Department, Mrs. Victor Resnick, President P.T.A.



In the Talmudical from Kindergarten through High School.

Ner Israel Rabbinical College

The Ner Israel Rabbinical College was founded in 1933 by Rabbi Jacob I. Ruderman, its present dean and president. It was first housed at the Tifereth Israel Congregation on the corner of Garrison Boulevard and Forest Park Avenue. In 1940 the Yeshiva occupied its own building on an eight-acre campus located on Garrison Boulevard and Forest Park Avenue. These facilities were continuously enlarged, new buildings added, so that today they have a capacity of over 200 students, lecture rooms, assembly halls, its own synagogue, dormitories for all the students, and a dining room where over 600 meals are served daily.

The faculty consists of outstanding Talmudic scholars, many with international fame. The over 200 graduates of the institution have made an impressive mark wherever they are functioning as rabbis of leading congregations and educators of important educational institutions throughout the United States.

Among the educational attainments, and testifying to the high standing in academic circles, is the fact that Ner Israel was authorized by the Maryland State Board of Education to confer the degrees of Master of Talmudic Law and Doctor of Talmudic Law. These degrees were authorized after a survey commission appointed by the State, and consisting of these well-known scholars – Professor William F. Albright, of the Johns Hopkins University; Dr. Francis J. Brown, of the American Council of Education, and Professor Marvin Fox, of Ohio State University –recommended to the State that Ner Israel be authorized to confer these degrees. In a report accompanying this authorization, this commission said:



Rabbi Jacob I. Ruderman



Ner Israel Bldg.

"The Ner Israel college has a faculty of distinguished Talmudic scholars, some with international reputations, who are qualified to conduct graduate study in Talmudic law on a very high level.

"The entrance standards are so high that only the most fully qualified students will be accepted . . . This careful selectivity will further insure the high quality of the program.

"The program which the college proposed involves fundamentally important research in a field which is of great interest not only to the Jewish people, but to the entire academic world. This level of research in the field of Talmudic law is not being carried on elsewhere in the United States, and it will be a most valuable contribution to scholarship in this country."

This is a historic event since it is the first time in the Jewish history, as well as in the history of education, that a doctorate has been authorized purely on the study of the Talmud.

The first president of the Ner Israel was the late Israel Silberstein. The present chairman of the Board of Directors is Mr. Harry K. Wolpert.

An important part of the development of Ner Israel was played by the Ladies' Auxiliary of this institution. Its first president was the late Mrs. I. B. Jacobson. Subsequently, the following presidents were: Mrs. D. W. Chertkof, Mrs. Louis Ginsburg, Mrs. Nathan Layton and Mrs. Sol Friedman.

The Ner Israel Rabbinical College is now undergoing a $350,000 building expansion program. The first unit of this program has been completed; it consists of an auditorium-dining room. The next phase, which will get under construction by April, 1955, is a forty-room dormitory, and subsequent to that, an additional classroom building will be added to the present facilities.



Rabbi Herman N. Neuberger, *Executive Director*

Officers

The first phase of the Ner Israel Rabbinical College building program was signed. *Seated, left to right*: Joseph Allen, David W. Chertkof, one of the original members of the Board of Directors and vice-president when the Yeshiva was founded; Harry K. Wolpert, chairman of the board; David Askin, chairman of the banquet committee; Samuel Kroll; Rabbi Herman N. Neuberger, executive director; Rabbi Nathan Drazin, chairman of the building committee; *standing left to right*: Rabbi El Rabinowitz and Rabbi Jacob Blumenkrantz of the administrative staff of the Ner Israel; David Harrison, architect and Irving Kroll.





Bais Yaakov School for Girls

A stone gateway, a winding driveway, lead you to this handsome stone main building of the Bais Yaakov School for Girls . . . situated on the crest of a knoll in the center of 38 acres of park-like grounds. Graced by exquisite landscaping and shrubbery, surrounded by rolling lawns, stately trees and formal gardens, this magnificent building is one of the finest day schools in the country. In this setting, our daughters are brought up in an atmosphere of beauty and charm . . . where in small classes, under the tutelage of finest Hebrew and English teachers, they receive the best education possible . . . to give full meaning to their American heritage and their Jewish faith.



Nathan Adler
Bais Yaakov's First President

Bais Yaakov . . . A Brief History

Baltimore's Bais Yaakov School was inevitable. Inspired by the shining example of the original Bais Yaakov movement that achieved such a remarkable record in education for girls in Europe, until it was tragically wiped out by Nazidom . . . encouraged by the swift growth of the Bais Yaakov idea and ideals then transplanted to fertile ground in New York . . . the Bais Yaakov School for Girls was founded in Baltimore in 1941 to pro-



Bais Yaakov's First Building: 1945-1948

vide another vital link in the educational system of Baltimore's Torah-true Jewish community. The need for complete day-school education for boys had long before been recognized and fulfilled in the Talmudical Academy. And finally, the pressing need for such an opportunity for our Jewish girls — our "Mothers of Tomorrow" — to become thoroughly acquainted with the beauty and meaning of the faith of their fathers, was also realized.

No mass movement on a large scale brought this about. It was rather by the insistent, untiring efforts of a small group of courageous and far-sighted men and women that this step was taken . . . whose earnestness and inspiration laid the basis for Bais Yaakov. In 1941, a charter was granted by the State of Maryland to the Beth Jacob Hebrew Parochial School for Girls of Baltimore (the name was later officially changed to the Bais Yaakov School for Girls) . . . with Rabbi A. E. Axelrod, Rabbi E. Davis, Rabbi H. Herzberg, Ichel Folick, Joseph Fax and Moshe Flom as charter members. But it was not until 1942 that actual classes began.

The first class consisted of just two girls . . . Rosalie Taragin and Bettie Cohn . . . taught by Mrs. Kurt Hess in a small room in the Anshe Emes Synagogue at 2241 Linden Ave. They were soon joined by the three Stauber sisters — Barbara, Rhoda and Bernice — and slowly but surely, as many parents observed the advantages of the school, the Bais Yaakov idea took firm root and began to flourish in Baltimore. By the following year, the school had outgrown its first classroom and moved to larger quarters in the



Congregation Zichron Abraham Nachman, at 2107 Brookfield Ave. Mrs. R. Starr had been engaged as the first English teacher. Rev. Solomon Igla had joined the staff, and a strong Ladies Auxiliary had been formed, with the indefatigable Mrs. I. Davidavitz as president, to help cope with the financial and other problems of a growing school.

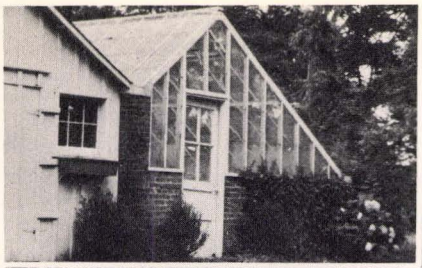
In 1943, interest of a number of the parents in the activities and welfare of the school led to the formation of a Parent-Teacher Association that has ever since been an important factor in Bais Yaakov's success. Mrs. Louis I. Miller served as first president of the PTA.

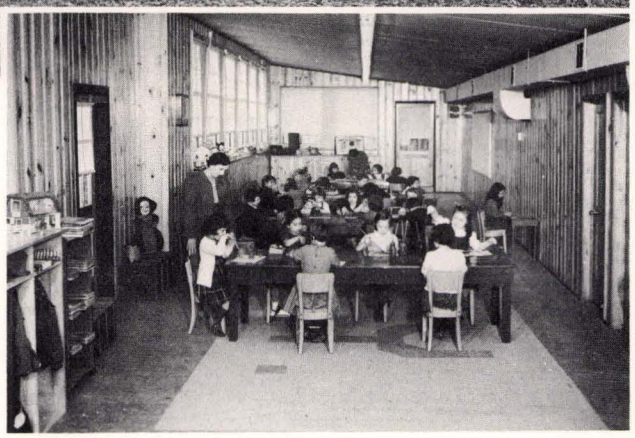
At this time, Nathan Adler, well-known for his devotion to every traditional Jewish cause and already an active supporter of Bais Yaakov, became the first president of the institution. He served ably and faithfully in this capacity until retiring in 1946 to become the chairman of the board, and was a true leader, friend and supporter of the school until his death in 1948. The memory of Nathan Adler will always be a blessing and inspiration to Bais Yaakov.



Further increases in enrollment in 1944 again caused Bais Yaakov to seek more space for its classes, and it moved to the Shearith Israel Synagogue at Park Heights and Glen Aves. Rabbi Joshuah Levy of New York was engaged as dean and executive director. Before long, it was realized that even larger quarters would be required. Led by Mr. Adler, Simon Miller, Samuel Steinbach, A. M. Shrago, and many others rallied to the cause, and in 1945 Bais Yaakov owned and occupied its first building, a cottage at 4637 Park Heights Ave. Soon enrollment had increased to over 100 students. Rabbi Herbert Davis, Mrs. Benjamin Rosenberg and Miss Constance Christ had joined the faculty. A station wagon that had sufficed till then was replaced by a large bus purchased by the Ladies Auxiliary, and soon an additional bus was needed. Bais Yaakov was now a recognized and growing force in religious and secular education in Baltimore, with full and thorough courses of instruction. With its enlarged facilities, Bais Yaakov was also able to inaugurate a successful summer day camp for boys and girls during the summer vacation period.

To the left is the "before" of Bais Yaakov's new Kindergarten Building . . . the original greenhouse. Below are views of the exterior and interior of the building.



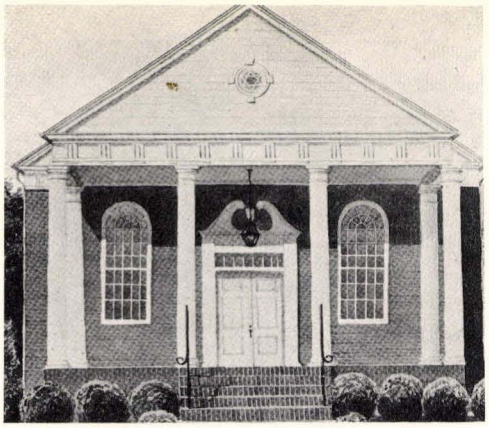


And then in 1948, the next and most impressive chapter of Bais Yaakov's history was written. The school's building was already crowded with a capacity enrollment — from nursery through junior high — and new applicants had to be turned away for lack of room. The Board of Directors, greatly disturbed by a situation whereby girls were being deprived of the opportunity for an adequate Jewish education, endeavored to find ways of enlarging the building . . . but at this crucial moment, a private estate at 4901 Greenspring Ave. was made available at a price not a great deal more than the cost of an addition to the old building. Its timely purchase provided all the requisites of a fine girls' school and gave Bais Yaakov necessary room for current needs and for unlimited future expansion. In a 20-room stone main building, in the midst of 38 beautiful country-like acres, Bais Yaakov students enjoy unsurpassed opportunities that make Bais Yaakov an example and inspiration for all American Jewry. In its unusually attractive surroundings, the school offers, parallel to its fine Hebrew training program, an English course of studies through junior high that is equal to the public school curriculum of the Baltimore City Department of Education. And it is hoped that in the near future Bais Yaakov's courses will be extended through high school.



Through the years, Bais Yaakov's steady increase in enrollment to over 230 girls has necessitated continuous expansion of the school's facilities. Besides setting up three well-equipped playgrounds, Bais Yaakov has converted a huge barn on the property into a spacious nursery building, a 3-car garage into a splendid classroom, and — most recently — a greenhouse into a modern kindergarten that is truly an educational showplace.

Scholastically, too, Bais Yaakov has grown. Its graduates have received many scholarships, and have made enviable records in institutions of higher learning both in Baltimore and New York. A number have attended the Beth Jacob Seminary and High School in New York, and two have already joined the faculty of the Bais Yaakov, which now numbers 18, under the direction of Rabbi Hirsch Diskind, Hebrew principal, and Mrs. Benjamin Rosenberg, principal of the English department.



Temple B'nai Israel



Herbert Goldstein

Temple B'nai Israel

EASTON, MARYLAND

Organized and dedicated September 23, 1951, Temple B'Nai Israel serves not only Easton, Maryland, but additional towns within a radius of some forty-five miles including Chestertown, Centreville, Cambridge, St. Michaels, Queenstown, Denton, Hurlock, Federalsburg, Oxford, and several more. The twenty Jewish families in Easton have been there since about 1900. Because Easton is the most centrally located town on the Eastern Shore, they realized the need to build a Temple of worship there for all the Jewish families scattered in the surrounding towns, many of whom had had no previous Jewish traditional training.

Temple B'Nai Israel provides a Sunday School for the children of these families where they receive the proper background in the history of the Jewish people. It also provides a central meeting place, a Community Center for the cultural aspects of Jewish life on the Eastern Shore.

The following are Charter Members of Temple B'Nai Israel: Irving Fox, Dr. Morton Fox, Irving Klein, Harry Rosenbaum, Elmer Fox, David Cohen, Jacob Cohen, Louis Cohen, Ben Snyder, Morris Cherry, Morton Shearer, Hy Firstman, Harry Cohen, Mrs. Charles Fox, Dr. Theo Tobin, Melvin Galoff, Walter Marmer, Irving Feldman, William Feldman, Joseph Feldman, Louis Slogman, Murray Greenstone, Leonard Smulowitz, Jack Carton, Abe Epstein, Louis Fendrich, Herbert Goldstein, Matthew Hirshout, Aaron Kaplan, Morris Snider, Frank Kopen, Harry Sirkin, Melvin Lebowitz, David Jacobson, Arthur Kamins, Maurice Fox, Dr. Ralph Tasch, George Heller, Henry Demain, Alex Steiner, and Merhle Fox.

The officers are Herbert Goldstein, President; Harry Cohen, Vice-President; Leonard Smulowitz, also Vice-President; Matthew Hirshout, Secretary; Morris Cherry, Treasurer.



Henry P. Cohn
President



Mrs. Sidney Marks
President, Ladies' Aux.



Arnold Perlman
President, PTA

Henry P. Cohn has been president of the school since the retirement of Nathan Adler. M. Leo Storch and Simon Miller are vice presidents, I. Davidavitz, treasurer, A. M. Shrago, honorary treasurer. Mrs. Sidney Marks is president of the Ladies Auxiliary, Rebetzen A. N. Schwartz, honorary president, Mrs. I. Davidavitz, Mrs. O. D. Taragin, Mrs. R. Poliakoff, past presidents. Vice-presidents are Mrs. J. H. Feldman, Mrs. S. Mermelstein. Honorary vice-presidents: Mrs. N. Adler, Mrs. J. Helfand, Mrs. A. Sandler, Mrs. M. Tatelbaum. Mrs. C. Neuman is chairman of the board, Mrs. A. Chinn, recording secretary, Mrs. M. Schuster, treasurer and financial secretary, Mrs. J. Neuman, corresponding secretary.

Arnold Perlman is president of the PTA. Mrs. B. Cohen and Irwin Ominsky, vice-presidents, Mrs. J. Kaplan, recording secretary, Mrs. S. Greenberg, corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. Goldscheider, treasurer, Mrs. B. Cohen, chairman of PTA board, Mrs. M. B. Glasser, secretary. Mrs. L. I. Miller, Mrs. A. Chinn, Mrs. M. Zuravin, Mrs. L. Sagel, Herman Spector, Mrs. A. Perlman, and Alvin Cohn are past presidents of PTA.

Bais Yaakov's history has just begun. Bais Yaakov's future is secure in the hands of its devoted teachers, its eager pupils, its dedicated supporters and workers. May the Almighty grant them the strength and wisdom to make it a glorious one.

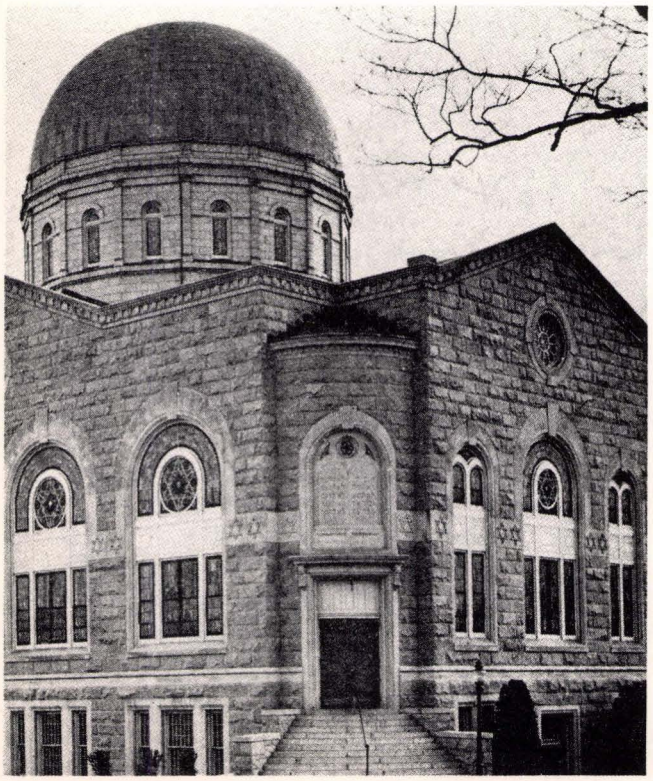
Shaarei Tfiloh Congregation

The Shaarei Tfiloh Congregation, Liberty Heights and Holmes Avenues, is one of the largest and finest orthodox synagogues. The history of the Synagogue goes back to a humble neighborhood Minyan that met in a private home, 2218 Bryant Avenue, in 1920. In September 1921, the ground floor structure of the present very imposing edifice was completed. The second floor was started in the fall of 1925 and completed for the High Holidays of 1926. The first president of the congregation was Louis Cordish. The 1955 President is Hyman Silver.

It was in 1933 that Rabbi Nathan Drazin was elected as spiritual leader of the congregation. Thanks to the leadership of Rabbi Drazin, Shaarei Tfiloh has become one of the leading congregations in the City of Baltimore. Rabbi Drazin came to Shaarei Tfiloh after being awarded ordination with the highest honors from Yeshiva University, including the Yadin Yadin, and with the B.S. and M.A. degrees from Columbia University.

The late Cantor Abraham Selsky, tenor, was associated with the Shaarei Tfiloh for more than two decades. Cantor Jacob Wahrman, baritone, is the Cantor of the Synagogue for the last decade.

The Shaarei Tfiloh Family comprises in addition to the congregation a very fine Hebrew school, a very active Sisterhood and Brotherhood, a Chevra Gemara, Talmud Institute, Torah Institute and several other affiliate groups that advance admirably cultural and social ends. In all, 1000 families are served by the Shaarei Tfiloh.



Shaarei Tfiloh Congregation



Rabbi Nathan Drazin

Ahavas Sholom Congregation

The Ahavas Sholom Synagogue was founded in 1905 and at that time was located at Lombard and Pine Streets. In 1917, the present building at 126 S. Poppelton Street, was purchased from the Presbyterian Church. For many years the Ahavas Sholom Congregation was considered among the very active ones in all phases of Local and National charity drives. The first Rabbi was SHMARYOHU Hurwitz, a brilliant speaker and during World War 1, he was very active (City Wide) which gave prestige to his Congregation.

The Jewish population began to move "up-town", the membership of Ahavas Sholom dwindled down. At this writing there is about seventy-five members with their Spiritual Leader, Rabbi M. Shuvalsky. The activities of this Congregation with their Ladies Auxiliary, is guided by their devoted secretary, Mr. Samuel H. Wachter, a well known leader in the Baltimore Jewish Community.



Rabbi Shuvalsky

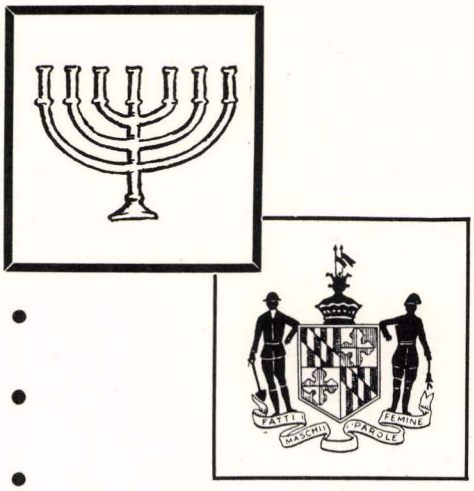


S. H. Wachter



Ahavas Sholom

. . . And they that are wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament . . .
(Daniel 12:3.)



CHAPTER III

SOCIAL PROGRESS

Jews in the Healing Arts

Jews in Economic life

Jews in Political life

Jewish Contribution To Medicine In The State of Maryland

BY MAURICE CHIDECKEL, M.D.

Little is known about the first Jewish physician in Maryland, Dr. Jacob Lumbrozo who practiced in Baltimore in the middle of the 17th century; nor is there any record of medical progress in the intervening years between 1650 and 1850. But within the last seventy-five years a startling galaxy of medical men of Baltimore have made history in the healing art.

The first specialist in otology, diseases of the ear, was Dr. J. Cohen, of Baltimore. He became known beyond the borders of the United States; he died here in 1870.

The history of opthalmology, diseases of the eye, began in Baltimore with Dr. Aaron Friedenwald, who became an international figure. He began the practice of opthalmology in 1863 and ten years later was appointed professor of his specialty in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, a position he held until his death in 1892. While president of the Maryland Opthalmological Society, he wrote a classis, Jewish Physicians and the Contribution of Jews to Medical Science.

His successor was his son, Dr. Harry Friedenwald, who also occupied the chair of opthalmology vacated by his father. President of the American Opthalmological Society; he was in 1933, Doyne lecturer of his specialty at Oxford, an exceptional honor and marked recognition of his great scientific attainments. In Harry's footsteps now walks his son, Dr. Jonas Stein Friedenwald, a Harvard graduate, and Associate Professor of Opthalmology at Hopkins. Dr. Jonas S. Friedenwald was awarded the Lucian medal by the American Medical Association. He delivered a series of lectures in Israel in Hebrew.

Baltimore has many other great eye specialists — Chester Hurwitz, Associate at Hopkins; Drs. Abraham Kremen, Herman Krieger Goldberg, and others.

One of the great specialists in gastroenterology, diseases of the digestive system, was another Friedenwald, Dr. Julius, who will never lapse into obscurity. The lists of organizations that honored him is too long to enumerate. Dr. Julius Friedenwald was the first one to note that the stomach is the sounding board of the emotions and that digestive troubles are the causes of mental stresses. Today, Dr. Moses Paulson, teaching at Hopkins, is a national figure in this branch of medicine. His contributions swept away many thoughts of a former age, and they reveal a rare mastery over a vast store of knowledge.

In the domain of surgery of the digestive system, the name of youthful Dr. Edgar Berman is known beyond the seas. He reached the height of fame for his work on the gullet of oesophagus. Life magazine once illustrated some of his work. In the great field



Dr. Maurice Chideckel



Dr. Aaron Friedenwald



Dr. Harry Friedenwald



Dr. Julius Friedenwald



1*st row L. to* R.: Dr. Samuel Wolman, Dr. Moses Gelman, Dr. Albert E. Goldstein. 2*nd row*: Dr. Moses Paulson, Dr. Harry Bard, Dr. H. S. Rubinstein. 3*rd row*: Dr. John A. Askin, Dr. E. F. Berman, Dr. Joseph E. Gichner.

of psychiatry, Dr. Manfred Guttmacher, was honored in this country and abroad for his profound analysis and contributions. The late Dr. Seliger was a national figure. The name of Dr. Irving Spear, emeritus professor at the University of Maryland, Dr. J. Conn and Dr. Hyman Rubenstein are well known names. In neurology and brain surgery, I know of no one that can surpass young Dr. Sydney Govans.

One of our present day great obstetricians is Dr. Allan Guttmacher, twin-brother of Manfred, erstwhile chief of Obstetrics at Sinai, and now head of the department of Mt. Sinai, New York. Dr. Allan is the author of "Life in the Making". Dr. Isidore I. Siegel is a worthy successor of Dr. Guttmacher.

The doctors who dedicated themselves to the practice and research of internal medicine, endowed with talents, fertile and vigorous, are too numerous to recount. Men like Drs. Samuel Wolman, Charles Austrian, Samuel Whitehouse, L. P. Hamburger and countless others possess trenchant intellects that can never be blunted by time and events . . . These medical men are re-making humanity.

In Pediatrics the amount of research work by men like Drs. Gordon, Schaffer, Askin and others, reduced infant mortality, and a generation stronger physically and of a more stable mentality is coming into being.

I know of no men here and abroad who can be classed as superior in the knowledge of Urology than Dr. Albert Goldstein, and Dr. Benjamin Abeshouse . . . Nor are there greater men in the field of Orthopedics than Drs. Nachlass and Dr. Gellman. Baltimore has outstanding men in Nose and Throat specialists, X-ray work and Laboratory research, or Pathology, like our famous Dr. David Macht.

Thus, Maryland, chiefly Baltimore's Jewish population, produced brilliant men whose radiance sheds an unflickering light upon the progress of medicine. They have swept away the debris of past idols. Their never ceasing study and research brings salvation to mankind throughout the universe.

Jews In The Economic Life of Baltimore

World history records that Jews have always sought to become integrated, loyal and useful citizens in every land that granted them religious and economic freedom. Thus the Jews of Maryland have contributed immeasurably to the commercial and cultural expansion of this region, and are instrumental in shaping its promising future.

In the same year that Columbus discovered this land that was to bring such hope to oppressed people everywhere, the entire Jewish population was banished from Spain. Ironically, both these events – one a masterpiece of persecution, the other a coup of considerable beneficence – were set in motion by the same woman, Isabella of Castile. The Jewish communities of Spain, the most prosperous in Europe, were widely scattered by the merciless Inquisition, and descendents of these Spanish and Portugese Jews were among the first to settle in Maryland.

In the early 1800s, Jews from central Europe and southern Germany began to sail to the New World to better themselves economically. A quarter century later, between 1830 and 1848, high anti-Jewish feeling in eastern Europe prompted an increasing number of Jews to emigrate to America where equal rights were granted to all creeds by a highly respected constitution.

Interesting to note, this latter period of emigration coincided with the mid-century Gold Rush. Small wonder that the name, America the *Goldene Medinah,* spread over Europe among the ghettos.

The Spanish, Portugese and German Jews of the 17th and 18th Centuries were a mere trickle of immigrants into Baltimore compared with the veritable stream of newcomers that developed in 1903. On Saturday, April 18th, of that year, the last day of Passover, the infamous Kishinev pogrom was carried out by Tzarist forces. Outdistancing in sheer savagery any of the atrocities preceding it, this pogrom forced many Jews to leave their native Russia and flee west. These emigrants of the early 1900s did not miscalculate Russia's brutality, for two years later the Black Hundreds began their bloody campaign to expatriate or exterminate all the Jews in Russia, Poland and the small countries neighboring Imperial Russia.

What Europe lost through barbarism, America gained through humanity. Baltimore's archives record that at the very inception of the city, Jewish names were listed in various branches of trades and professions. And Jews have been influential in Baltimore commerce since.

In the clothing industry, the names of Henry Sonnenborn, Schloss Brothers and Greif made Baltimore known throughout the nation. The founder of the the Baltimore Bargain House, Jacob Epstein, established one of the leading mail order houses in the nation. Some historians claim that Epstein's Bargain House was America's very first mail order business.

Outstanding contributions to the development of Baltimore's retail business were made by men like Max Hochschild, Aaron Straus, the Hutzlers, Eisenberg, and Julius Gutman. In Baltimore's oil refining industry, the name of Jacob Blaustein stands out; in beverage production, Abraham Kreiger and the Hoffberger Brothers are considered among the most successful brewers. Joseph Friedenwald was the original sponsor and President of the Crown Cork & Seal Co. (1885)

Leading Baltimore builders are Joseph Meyerhoff and Victor Frenkil, and the late Ephraim Macht is noted among realtors. Well-known names in food production and distribution are Recipe Foods, Inc., Greenfeld's Mo-Rae Meat Products, Manor Hill Salad Co., Gottlieb's Dairy Products, Scherlis & Katz Fish Co., and the State Baking Co. A popular city-wide chain grocery is Eddie's Super Markets. Jaffe Brothers are the largest wholesale distributors of kosher products in this area. Hendler's Creamery Co. has been producing quality ice cream for fifty years.

Limitation of space preclude writing of more Jewish industrial establishments, whose contributions to Baltimore's economic progress deserve recognition. Through their achievements, the Jews of Baltimore have truly become a mainstay in the economic life of the city.



1st row L. to R.: Jacob Blaustein, Aaron Straus, Joseph Meyerhoff. *2nd row*: Victor Frenkil, Abraham Krieger, Edward Levy. *3rd row*: Jacob Epstein, Nathan Schloss, Max Hochschild. *4th row*: Joseph Friedenwald, Abraham Hutzler, Ephraim Macht.

Maryland Jews In Politics

BY HARRY O. LEVIN

Until the advent of the Twentieth Century, the role of the Jew in Maryland politics was insignificant — a fact not surprising since it was not until 1826 that anyone other than a professing Christian could vote in this State. In 1826, this disability was removed by the Legislature through the efforts of Thomas Kennedy of Hagerstown, Maryland, and the Constitutional requirement was omitted from the Constitution of 1851.

Other than showing that Solomon Etting and Jacob I. Cohen, Jr., were members of the Baltimore City Council early in the Nineteenth Century, and that M. Lowenstein was an alderman in Frederick after the Civil War, the records of early Jewish political activity in Maryland are hazy.

In the late Eighteen Seventies, a few men of Jewish parentage began to participate in politics, mostly as adherents of the Democratic party — then, as now, the dominant party in Maryland politics. The most noted of these was Isador Rayner, one-time Attorney General of Maryland, who later rose to the office of United States Senator from Maryland. Mr. Rayner was a member of the House of Delegates in the session of 1878. In 1886, he served as State Senator, and in 1888, he was elected to Congress, serving three sessions. At the Legislative session of 1904 after a long desperate fight, in which charges and counter charges of all kinds were hurled, the General Assembly elected him United States Senator. This, of course, was before the election of Senators by popular vote.

After leaving the Senate, Senator Rayner made headlines as counsel for Admiral Schley in the famous controversy with Admiral William Sampson over an incident in the Spanish-American War of 1898.

In the 1895 political upheaval, when the entire Democratic ticket was defeated, Louis Putzel, a Republican, was elected to the House of Delegates. In 1896, he was appointed City Attorney by Mayor Alceaus Hooper, by virtue of which he was a member of the important commission which framed Baltimore's new charter. He was elected to the State Senate from an uptown district in 1897 and re-elected in 1901.

In the sessions of 1900 and 1902, Mr. Putzel was joined by the youthful Jacob M. Moses, elected to the State Senate from the East Baltimore District. It is remarkable that during these two sessions of the Legislature, two of the three Senators from Baltimore City were Jewish. Judge Moses was later appointed Judge of the Juvenile Court, where he made a very creditable record.

Martin Lehmyer, later Judge of the Supreme Bench, and father-in-law of Judge Herman M. Moser, served in the House of Delegates from 1900 to 1908, and Isaac Lobe Straus, later Attorney General, served in the session of 1902. Mr. Straus, an outstanding lawyer and impressive orator, had been nominated for the House of Delegates by the Democratic party in 1895, but lost in the debacle of that year.



Harry O. Levin

Upon taking his seat in 1902, Mr. Straus played an extremely important role in the House, immediately assuming leadership and control. He became known all over the state, and in 1907, he was elected Attorney General, thus following the footsteps of his mentor, Senator Rayner. He also sought election to the United States Senate, but was defeated in the general election.

Early in the new century, Isidore Ash; Simon Buckner; C. Charles Fridel; Abraham H. Fisher, father of Samuel S. Fisher, attorney and Master in Chancery, and Morton P. Fisher, U.S. Tax Appeal Judge; Harry Goldman, father of the late L. Edwin Goldman, formerly President of Associated Jewish Charities; Jacob Rab; and Adolph Sauber served as civil and police court magistrates. This was before the days of the People's Court, which was inaugurated in 1914. Mr. Fisher served as one of its Judges for several years until his death. For a long time after this court was inaugurated and until his death, Simon Buckner served as Constable and as advisor in general to young lawyers.



Isador Rayner



Louis Putzel



Judge J. M. Moses



Judge H. M. Moser

William H. Wiessager, Joseph Seidenman and Samuel Affelder, all from East Baltimore, were early members of the First Branch of the City Council in those days when the Council had two branches.

Their successors on the City Council in later years were Isaac Frank, later a member of the School Board; A. C. Binswanger; Daniel C. Joseph, later a member of the House of Delegates; Samuel Lasch, later Juvenile Court Judge and Judge of the Orphans' Court; Meyer Reamer, later a police magstrate; and Sidney R. Traub, the controversial present chairman of the Movie Censor Board for the state.

Still later in 1923, came Daniel Ellison, eventually a Congressman and State Senator; and Samuel N. Friedel, formerly a member of the House of Delegates and presently Congressman from the Seventh Congressional District.

The 1954 councilmen were Leon Abramson; Philip H. Goodman, now State Senator from the Fifth Legislative District; Maxwell L. Alpert; Henry M. Miller, former Traffic Court Judge; and Jacob J. Edelman, a noted orator and labor law expert, who was serving his fourth term.

To return to the early years of this century, in 1904, Myer D. H. Lipman and Louis Becker were elected to the House of Delegates, and in 1906, Harry B. Wolf, then a rising young lawyer of unusual trial ability, was elected to Congress from the Third Congressional District. Mr. Wolf was defeated for reelection, but for many years he was a potent influence in the Democratic party. In 1934, his opposition to Albert C. Ritchie was a material factor in ending Ritchie's long regime as Governor.

About this time, two of the important Jewish leaders of the Democratic party in East Baltimore were Joseph Barron and Buck Carp of the Fifth Ward. Both became auditors in the office of the Register of Wills, very lucrative posts in those days.

In 1912, Charles Newman was elected to the House of Delegates; in 1914, E. Milton Altfeld, later State Senator, then political reporter for the old Baltimore American; in 1916, Harry A. Duke; in 1918, Joseph H. Mellen. Though not a member, Morton H. Rosen, at the 1916 session acted as secretary to the Baltimore City Delegation.

In 1918 came Benjamin B. Baker; in 1920, Isidor Beirefeld and Daniel C. Joseph, former City Councilman, and presently Commissioner in the law courts. In the 1914 session, Mr. Joseph, though not a member, was secretary to the Speaker of the House. Baker and Joseph played prominent roles in the lower House, the former staying until the 1922 session and Joseph until 1931. For many years, Miss Bertha C. Joseph, Dan's sister, was the highly capable secretary to Senator George W. Radcliffe, and Louis Setlen was a member of the Pension Board of Baltimore City.

The Nineteen Twenties saw the great migration



Harry B. Wolf



Samuel N. Friedel



Philip H. Goodman



Jacob J. Edelman

from East Baltimore to the northwestern section of the city where large groups of Jews now reside, particularly in the Fourth and Fifth Districts. Jewish names began to appear on the ballots of both parties regularly. Many were elected and many are presently serving in the City Council, House of Delegates, and on various boards, commissions, and in judicial posts.

In the Twenties, most Jewish public office holders came from the densely populated Fourth District, where political activity was stirred by James H. (Jack) Pollack, an East Baltimore politician who came to the Fourth District as a lieutenant of William Curran. Mr. Pollack organized the powerful Trenton Democratic Club, from which he wields his great power.

From 1927, the following Jewish men served in the House of Delegates for one or more terms: Isidor Aaronson; Leon Abramson, floor leader of the City Council; Irvin Adler; Carl Bacharach; David Baer; Robert Benjamin; Paul Berman; Theodore Berman; Louis Binder; Jacob Blum; Meyer M. Cardin; Morris Cardin; Paul Cordish; Melvin L. Fine, later State Senator and chairman of the State Industrial Accident Commission; Alexander Goodman; Emanuel Gorfine, later the first Jewish Speaker of the House of Delegates, State Senator and chairman of the Accident Commission, preceding Mr. Fine; Bernard S. Melnicove, State Senator; Marvin Mandel; Seymour Phillips; Morton Curran (after William Curran) Pollack, son of the Fourth District leader, S. Pete Pollack; Moses Rose; Earl I. Rosenthal; Jerome Robinson; Leon A. Rubenstein; A. W. Shapiro; Maurice T. Siegel, Albert L. Sklar; Maurice J. Soypher and Ben Weintraub.

In 1935, Governor Nice appointed Louis Welfeld and the late Morton J. Kerngood as members of the Liquor Board for Baltimore City, and Dr. Ben Paul Sandy as chairman for the Board of Movie Censors. He also appointed Harry S. Kruger, later magistrate of the Housing Court, as a member of the Board of Supervisors.

Joseph Fax, a well-liked and popular lawyer of East Baltimore, served as a member of the important Public Improvement Commission of Baltimore City from 1935 to 1946.

Meyer D. Block began service as Chief Judge of the Orphans' Court in the last month of 1899. After his death in 1928, he was succeeded by Philip L. Sykes who was thereafter elected for four four-year terms.

Samuel Lasch, who had been a member of the City Council and later a Judge of the Juvenile Court, in 1938 was elected Judge of the Orphans' Court and served capably until his death in 1953. He was replaced by Oscar W. Zenitz, former police magistrate and counsel to the Liquor Board.

1913 saw the first Supreme Bench Judge of the Jewish faith in Baltimore City. Governor Crothers appointed Martin Lehmyer, father-in-law of the present Judge Moser, to fill a vacancy.

In 1925, Eli Frank, a respected member of the Bar, was appointed Judge by Governor Ritchie. The Governor later appointed Joseph N. Ulman, and Judges Frank and Ulman were later elected to fifteen year terms.

Governor Herbert R. O'Conor, in 1942, appointed Joseph Sherbow, former magistrate in the People's Court, Peoples Counsel and General Counsel to the Public Services Commission, to replace Judge Frank who had reached the age of seventy. Upon the death of Judge Ulman, he appointed Herman M. Moser, then serving as Parole Commissioner and formerly Peoples Counsel to the Public Service Commission. Both Sherbow and Moser were elected to full fifteen year terms.

The writer of this article was appointed a member of the Public Service Commission by Governor Harry W. Nice, and the following summer was appointed chairman of the State Tax Commission, in which post he remained until 1941. In neither post had a Jewish man served before. Other political activities of this writer included membership on the Board which supervised penal institutions, delegate to four National Conventions, beginning with the 1928 Convention in Kansas City which nominated Herbert Hoover, and delegate to the Prohibition Repeal Convention of 1934.

Simon E. Sobeloff, later Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals and now Solicitor General of the United States, was appointed Deputy City Solicitor by Mayor Broening in 1929. In 1933, he was appointed District Attorney for Maryland by President Hoover, and upon the election of Theodore R. McKeldin as Mayor in 1943, Mr. Sobeloff became City Solicitor and a member of the Board of Estimates.

Howard W. Jackson, four times Mayor of Baltimore, relied particularly on two men of the Jewish faith. One was Philip B. Perlman, who served as City Solicitor after having been Secretary of State under Governor Ritchie; the other was Lee R. Hecht,



Leon Abramson



Judge Joseph Sherbow



Leon A. Rubenstein



Albert A. Sklar



B. S. Melnikove



Meyer M. Cardin



Moses J. Cohen



Ellis Levin

who served many years as head of the Appeal Tax Court of Baltimore City. Mr. Hecht was followed in this post by M. William Adelson, law associate of Governor McKeldin.

In 1947, President Harry S. Truman appointed Mr. Perlman as Solicitor General of the United States, bringing about the unique situation that the present Solicitor General and his predecessor are both Jewish men, both born and raised in Baltimore.

Samuel L. Hammerman has served capably for many years as a member of the Park Board of Baltimore City, and Joseph Allen is the present efficient Peoples Counsel to the Public Service Commission. Walter I. Seif is a member of the Housing Authority, and Abraham Watner, financier and president of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, is a member of the War Memorial Commission and Commissioner of the State Accident Fund, a post formerly held by Albert H. Blum. Albert A. Levin, a former special Assistant

Attorney General, is a member of the Rent Control Commission, and Harry B. Weiss is Chief of Tenancy and Relocation of the Housing Authority of which Edward Rubin is Administrator for Disposition.

Police and Traffic Court magistrates in former years have been Joseph C. Kolodny, Joseph Leiter, Harry Kaplan and Henry M. Miller in the Traffic Court, and at present are Stanley Scherr, Chief Magistrate, and S. Robert Levinson and Harry Leeward Katz, associates. Max R. Israelson served for one year. William R. Greenfield, Harry M. Fine, Martin K. Miller and Solomon Liss served as police magistrates. 1955 police magistrates are Howard Aaron, Simon Schonfield, Reuben Caplan, Marshall A. Levin and S. H. Gaboff.

While Governor McKeldin was mayor, Magistrate Levinson served as chairman of the Board of Opening Streets, and former Senator Fine and E. L. Kurland served as assistant City Solicitors under Mayor Broening; Morris A. Baker under Mayor Jackson. Charles Cohen; Irvin Adler; Daniel Friedman, newly elected Judge of the Orphans' Court; Moses J. Cohen; Presently, Milton R. Rothstein; Robert Harrison; and Paul Dorf are assistant City Solicitors. Following the end of the war, Marshall A. Levin, now a police magistrate, was associated with the Department of Legislative Reference during the session of 1948, was counsel for the House Committee to revise the Compensation laws, and for one year served as special assistant City Solicitor in housing cases.

Upon the election of Alexander Armstrong as Republican Attorney General in 1919, he appointed the late Allen H. Fisher as an assistant. Harry E. Green and Zanvyl Krieger served under Herbert O'Conor and W. Preston Lane when they were Attorney Generals. Under Attorney General Robinson, the late Herbert Levy served as an assistant. Aaron Baer and Robert L. Weinberg served under Hall Hammond and Edward D. E. Rollins, and Herbert L. Cohen and Henry Rogers are at present in the State's law department.

In the office of the State's Attorney for Baltimore City, several capable lawyers served as assistants in the past, notably Judge Moser, Ellis Levin, E. Milton Altfeld, Henry Rogers and William H. Siskind.

M. Peter Moser, son of Judge Moser; Saul A. Harris; and Alexander Stark, former Assistant City Solicitor, are presently serving.

Albert A. Shuger is a member of the State Department of Public Welfare, and in 1954 was appointed a member of the State Racing Commission.

In the City Hall, Edward Azrael and Herman Hammerman served as members of the old Zoning Board and now are on the important consolidated board which supervises assessments of property as well as zoning cases. Gilbert V. Rubin is the secretary of the Board.

Paul A. Cohen is in charge of the Building Bureau and in another part of the City Hall, Irvin S. Kovens serves as a member of the Liquor License Commission of Baltimore City.

In minor judiciary posts, M. Maurice Meyer in 1916 was appointed a magistrate in the newly created People's Court, and in 1935, Governor Harry W. Nice appointed C. Morton Goldstein and Samuel Carliner, who each served four years.

Morton P. Fisher, youngest son of A. H. Fisher, who served as a magistrate years ago and later served in the People's Court, is now a member of the United States Tax Court. Joseph Bernstein, a member of an old and respected law firm, is an auditor for the Baltimore City equity courts.

Milton H. Talkin was an assistant United States Attorney under Simon E. Sobeloff, and Paul C. Wolman, Jr., has been serving in that capacity for about three years.



Top Row, L. to R.: Maurice Cardin; Paul A. Cohen; Solomon Liss; Herbert Matz; Albert A. Shuger; Philip B. Berlman. *Bottom Row, L. to R.*: Richard B. Ayares; Rose S. Zetzer; Alexander Goodman; Judge Oscar Zenitz; Maxwell Alpert; Harry O. Levin.

In the Baltimore City courts, Martin K. Valenstein is cashier for the Superior Court; Irving Katz is deputy clerk and cashier in the Baltimore City Court; Jack Harris and Harry T. Scher are deputy clerks in the Court of Common Pleas. Alfred Scherr is deputy clerk in charge of bail bonds in the Criminal Court, and Louis Cohen is a clerk in the Circuit Court.

In the office of the Register of Wills, Sylvan Levin and Samuel Reisig are auditors, Benjamin Schindler is an appraiser and Harold Sternberg is a clerk. Abe Green, retired, served in this office for many years.

Herbert Matz is a clerk in the mayor's office, and Maurice L. Jaffe is a veteran member of the Sheriff's office.

In other State endeavors, Harry E. Green, formerly assistant Attorney General is the chairman of the State Commission on Public Education and Secretary to the Maryland Debt Association. Mr. Green's law partner, Leonard Weinberg, opposed Herbert R. O'Conor in the Democratic primary election in 1923 for the post of State's Attorney, and later served as a special assistant State's Attorney. In 1933, Mr. Weinberg and the writer were elected as two of three delegates from the Fourth Congressional District to the State Convention which voted to repeal the Prohibition Law.

Until recently, Sol Levinson was President of the Maryland Board of Funeral Directors, and Reuben Goldman was a member of the Plumbing Examiners.

L. Alvin Pasarew is director of the Maryland State Planning Commission and a member of the Interstate Commission of the Patapsco River Basin.

Charles Rosenbaum, Richard B. Ayares and the late Henry Dopkin served as members of the Maryland Traffic Safety Commission. Albert D. Hutzler, Sr., is a member of the Arsenal and Veterans' Memorial Commission, and Paul C. Wolman, Sr., a former National Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, is a member of the War Memorial Commission.

The commission on administrative organization of the State formerly headed by Simon E. Sobeloff, comprises as members, David Kaufman, Reuben Oppenheimer and Dr. Abel Wolman.

On the commission to study the divorce laws of Maryland are Rose Zetzer and Herbert Myerberg, and on the commission to revise the laws relating to the Public Service Commission are Albert L. Sklar and Joseph Allen. Eugene Feinblatt is a member of the Uniform Laws Commission.

Another efficient State employee is Robert L. Mainen, appointed in 1939 by the State Tax Commission as Supervisor of Assessments for Baltimore.

In Southern Maryland, the Weiner brothers, Joseph and Abraham, have been prominent politically, Joseph now serving as a member of the State Accident Fund.

As to the counties of Maryland, Phillip Miller, a resident of Annapolis, was a member of the House of Delegates from Anne Arundel County in the sessions of 1927 and 1929. In 1950, Benjamin Michelson, counsel to the County Commissioners of Anne Arundel County for many years, was elected Circuit Court Judge for a term of fifteen years, and he appointed Albert Goodman as State's Attorney, a post the latter relinquished after a short period.

From Calvert County emerged in 1939 the popular Louis L. Goldstein as a member of the House of Delegates. He served a number of sessions in the House until his election as State Senator where he held the chairmanship of the Finance Committee,



First row: Judge Harry S. Kruger; E. Milton Altfeld; Marvin Mandel. *Second row*: Jack M. Fox; Eli Baer; M. J. Hankin.

Beta Omega Kappa Sorority

Beta Omega Kappa Sorority, Alpha Chapter was organized August 16, 1941.

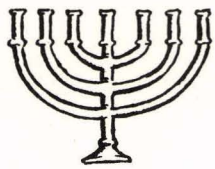
The aims of the organization is for social, intellectual and moral advancement of its sisters and associates and the promotion of good fellowship and mutual aid.

The first chancellor was Elaine Stul and Marilyn Epstein is the 1955 chancellor.



Marilyn Epstein

. . . They that contribute to the welfare of society
shall shine as the stars forever and ever.
(Daniel 12:3.)



CHAPTER IV

BIOGRAPHIES





Maurice H. Annenberg

In 1928, on New Year's Day, a small printing shop opened for business at 122 West Franklin Street. It was a one room, one press, one employee operation, but its young founder, Maurice H. Annenberg, had plenty of vigor and know-how. Today, Maran Printing Company at Eutaw and Monument Streets is one of the most modern combination printing plants on the eastern seaboard. Its staff of some fifty experts handles every type of printing job from a calling card to a book.

Mr. Annenberg was born in the anthracite city of Scranton, Pennsylvania, and moved to Baltimore while quite young. Just before he became twenty-one, he entered the printing business in which he was to achieve notable success. Beginning his career with the idea that there is a most suitable type face for every purpose, he soon began adding to his original one frame of type. Through the years, Mr. Annenberg has compiled a collection of type faces and books from all over the world.

The quality of his work is evidenced by the number of his awards from the printing industry. In addition, specimens of his printing jobs are on file in the Library of Congress.

First meeting his wife-to-be at a party when she was fifteen, Mr. Annenberg married a few years later. They have two children; a son who is a graduate of Carnegie Institute of Technology and who is now serving in the Army, and a daughter, recently married. The Annenbergs live in Pikesville, on South Road.

Mr. Annenberg's duties with Maran Printing were interrupted during World War II when he served in the U.S. Army Air Force for almost four years. He was released from active duty with the rank of major.

Active for many years in the affairs of the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation, he has been a member of the Board of Electors and many committees. He is a past president of the Brotherhood and a former member of the Brotherhood board.

He is also active in the Associated Jewish Charities, the Optimist Club, the Big Brother League, and the United Negro College Fund. Among the many business groups Mr. Annenberg participates in is the Advertising Typographers of America, of which he is the only member in Maryland, and he is one of the organizers of the Baltimore Art Directors Club. He has instructed printing and advertising, and has conducted dozens of shop tours.

At executive sessions of the charitable groups Mr. Annenberg works with, he is regarded as a master strategist in planning fund raising campaigns. His outspoken opinions and his powers of suggestion are valuable assets to the Baltimore community.



Richard B. Ayares

The success of Richard B. Ayares, communal leader, can be unreservedly credited to hard and enthusiastic work since boyhood, and dependence on personal initiative.

Mr. Ayares is the president of the Ayares Finance Corporation which maintains seventeen branches in Baltimore as well as three out of town. One branch is located in Silver Springs, while two are in operation in Florida. His organization is ranked as the largest independent finance company in the State of Maryland.

Because his mother was widowed early in life, Mr. Ayares entered the "business world" at the age of twelve. He sold papers and attended classes at City College, but was not able to complete his courses, since making a livelihood and seeking an education could not be handled simultaneously at that period in his life. However, he later managed to attend night school and subsequently took business and finance courses at Strayer's Business College, the University of Maryland, and Johns Hopkins University.

At the age of seventeen, he became a teller for the Home Bank, which was located at Baltimore and High Streets. He left that position to form a real estate company, and at the age of twenty-one, he and his brother (William, who passed away in 1946) opened an agency for selling used cars. The capital invested in that venture was by no means ambitious since Mr. Ayares reveals that they "started with buttons". He still considers selling automobiles one of the biggest thrills in life. In those days his working schedule left little time for outside interests since it consisted of seven days and six nights a week.

To date, in addition to heading the Ayares Finance Corporation and Universal Finance Corporation, Mr. Ayares also heads his own insurance organization, The National Guild Insurance Company, in which he has held the rank of President since 1939. He also heads various automobile agencies including Reliable Motors Company; Keystone Motors; Kernan Motors (a Nash agency), one of the oldest agencies and now occupying two large locations; and the General Pontiac Corporation, recently built at 3200 Reisterstown Road and regarded as one of Baltimore's auto show places.

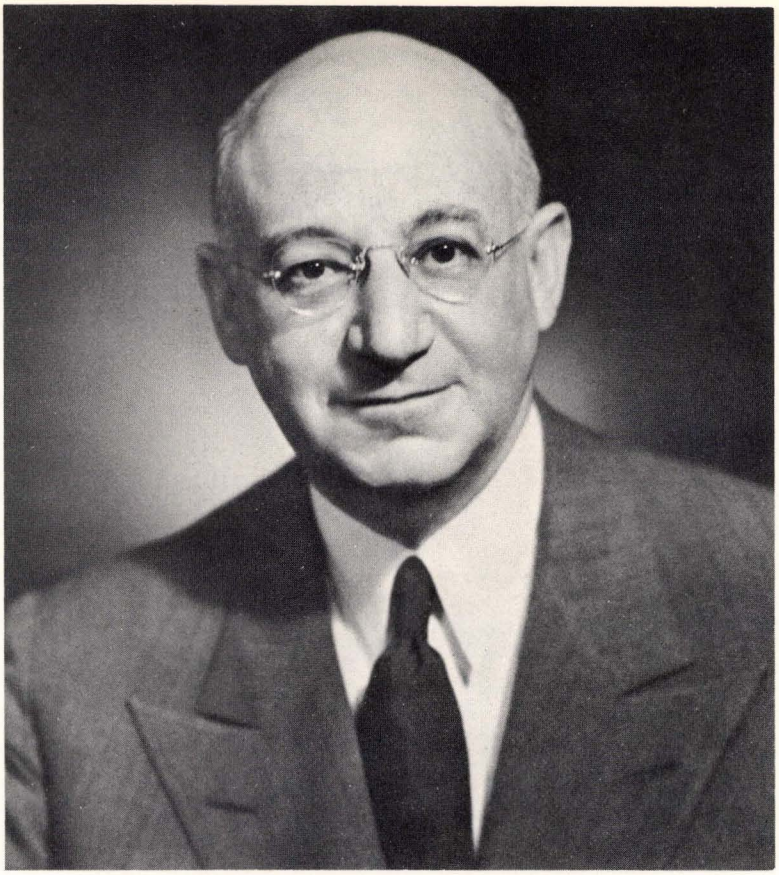
His enterprises in the finance world date back to 1923. His slogan, "Auto Loans in Five Minutes," coined over a decade ago, is regarded as one of the most memorable mottoes in the slogan annals of Baltimore.

Mr. Ayares served as one of the Vice-Chairmen of the Associated Jewish Charities-Welfare Fund Campaign, serves on the Jewish Welfare Board, and formerly served on the Levindale Board. He is a member of the Woodholme Country Club, Phoenix Club, Advertising Club and the Baltimore Association of Commerce. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Eutaw Place Temple and St. John's Masonic Lodge.

Mr. Ayares and his wife, Frona, have two sons. Lloyd M., a graduate of Staunton Military Academy in Staunton, Va. Lloyd has joined his father's business; Howard, seventeen years of age, is a student at Friends School.

Mr. Ayares is a golf enthusiast, and enjoys entertaining his friends in his beautiful home in Dumbarton. Recently he was appointed by Governor McKeldin to the Maryland State Traffic Commission.

A chat with Mr. Ayares, however brief, is a pleasant experience. His sincerity and warmth are readily sensed and appreciated, perhaps explaining why various key executives in his organizations have been proudly identified with him for many years.



Jacob Blaustein

Jacob Blaustein, industrialist and former President, now Honorary President, of the American Jewish Committee, has made a distinguished record by his achievements in many endeavors; industrialist, humanitarian, philanthropist, statesman. He has received the highest praise from Presidents of the United States, Secretaries of State, heads of foreign governments, and a host of other national and world leaders.

Long a ranking communal leader in his native city of Baltimore, Mr. Blaustein made many notable contributions in international affairs. His capacity for inspiring confidence and his close associations with high officials in the United States and other governments were in an appreciable measure responsible for the successful negotiations whereby West Germany agreed to pay $822,000,000 to Israel and to the Conference on Jewish Claims Against Germany for the rehabilitation of Jewish victims of Nazi persecution. He has been a member of the Presidium of the Conference since its inception, and is Senior Vice-President of the organization.

Mr. Blaustein's talents in diplomacy are outstanding. Thus, he assisted Israel, through diplomatic channels, in a number of crucial developments, including Partition; recognition of Israel by our country; Israel's admission into the United Nations; the Tripartite Agreement between the United States, Great Britain and France on arms for the Near East and the maintenance of the armistice boundaries there; Export-Import Bank loans to Israel; and the even more substantial economic grants-in-aid from our country.

One of his great achievements had to do with clarifying the relations between Israel and Jews in the other democracies. On the occasion of his mission to Israel in August 1950, after a series of conferences, he obtained from Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion an official statement, concurred in by the late President Chaim Weizmann, that Israel recognizes in every respect that 'citizens of the United States are Americans and citizens of Israel are Israelis; this we affirm with all its implications'.

At the request of President Roosevelt, and by appointment of the State Department, Mr. Blaustein served as a Consultant to the American Delegation to the United Nations Organization Conference in San Francisco in 1945, playing an important role in placing the human rights provisions in the UN Charter. At the conclusion of World War II, he headed the American Jewish Committee Delegation to the Paris Peace Conference, where it pressed for the strengthening of human rights clauses in the treaties and the inclusion of guarantees to aid victims of persecution.

In 1946, Mr. Blaustein served as Chairman of the American Delegation to the London Conference of Jewish Organizations. He is Co-Chairman of the Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations, which has consultative status to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.



Mrs. Jacob Blaustein

Mr. Blaustein is a former President of the Associated Jewish Charities of Baltimore. Among other organizations, he is a member of the Board of Directors of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, the American Association for the United Nations, the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and Religion in American Life; and is on the Board of Governors of the Hebrew University. He is also a founder and Director of the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra and a Trustee of the Harry S. Truman Library.

Mr. Blaustein has a long record of distinguished service to the United States Government. He was a member of President Truman's National Advisory Board on Mobilization Policy, which met regularly in the Cabinet Room of the White House frequently with the President in attendance. During World War II, he was Acting Chairman of the Marketing Committee of the U. S. Petroleum Administration for War, and also a member of its Supplies and Distribution Committee and its Joint Use of Facilities Committee.

After serving as a member of the National Petroleum Council, Oil and Gas Division, U. S. Department of Interior, during the Truman administration, Mr. Blaustein was reappointed in December 1953 by Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay as a member of the Council, which serves as advisor to the U. S. Government on petroleum and gas matters of international significance.

Known throughout the world as an authority on petroleum, Mr. Blaustein was a participant in the United Nations Scientific Conference on Conservation and Utilization of Resources (1949), is a Director of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana), and is a Director and member of the Executive Committee of the American Oil Company – which his father, the late Louis Blaustein, and he, founded. He is a Director and member of the Executive Committee of the Pan American Refining Corp., the Mexican Petroleum Corp., the Pan American Pipe Line Co., the Lord Baltimore Filling Stations, the Pan American Production Co. and Pan American Gas Co. He is President and a Director of the American Trading and Production Corporation, and a Director of the Union Trust Company of Maryland and of the U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Company.

Mr. Blaustein has been the recipient of a number of awards, among them the Richard Gottheil Medal, which was awarded to him in 1951 by the Zeta Beta Tau Fraternity 'for outstanding service to Jewry during 1950.' In October of 1954, while on a special mission to North Africa, Mr. Blaustein was decorated by the Bey of Tunis as 'Grand Officher du Nichan Iftikhar.'

In May 1955, he was given an award by the Advertising Club of Baltimore as Maryland's most distinguished citizen, also one by Governor Theodore R. McKeldin of Maryland.

Mr. Blaustein is married to the former Hilda Van Leer Katz of Baltimore. She is also active in communal affairs, having been, among other things, a chairman of the Women's Division of the Combined Campaign of the Associated Jewish Charities and Welfare Fund of Baltimore, and is a national vice-chairman of the Women's Division of the United Jewish Appeal. They have a son and two daughters.



Sidney Blumenthal, Sr.

A pioneer in the electrical construction industry, Sidney Blumenthal co-founded the Blumenthal-Kahn Electric Company in 1909. In the forty-five years since its inception, Blumenthal-Kahn has expanded in size and scope until today the firm is one of the largest electrical contracting companies in the east.

Mr. Blumenthal was born in Baltimore May 13, 1886, the son of Isaac and Rosa Blumenthal. His early employment in the electrical field was with the Jos. M. Zamoiski Co., appliance distributors, and shortly he and the late Abraham Kahn formed their electrical contracting company.

As his firm prospered and grew, Mr. Blumenthal found time to join many charitable and civic organizations. Well-known for his interest in the community's welfare, he is a member of the board of directors, Associated Jewish Charities, and has held the presidency of Sinai Hospital. He is also active in campaigns of the Red Cross, and several other agencies. From 1935 to 1938, Mr. Blumenthal was president of Oheb Shalom (Eutaw Place) Temple.

Mr. Blumenthal married Ray Hess in September, 1911. They have two sons, Ira, and Sidney, and two grandchildren. Sidney C. Blumenthal, Jr., is vice-president of his father's business.

Blumenthal-Kahn Electric Company, Inc., 43 South Liberty Street, has handled the electrical construction of many projects in this area including Friendship International Airport; improvements at Fort George Meade; and construction at the U. S. Naval Training Center, Bainbridge, the Lord Baltimore Hotel, the Chevrolet Assembly Plant, and the Patuxent River Naval Air Station.

Mr. Blumenthal learned the value of education by combining study with work and adopted economy and ambition as principles for future guidance.

Mr. Blumenthal's successful life in business is the direct outcome of his incessant hard work, strict attention to the details of the business and upright dealings.



The Bluefeld Family

To the initiated, the name Bluefeld brings to mind the delightful foods from knishes to compotes that Bluefeld Caterer has made known from Florida to Pennsylvania and from Ohio to the Atlantic. One of the east's more expert suppliers of kosher delicacies, Bluefeld's has also arranged special bills of fare as far north as New Hampshire, has handled an affair on a Pennsylvania Railroad train, and Bluefeld's is probably the only outside caterer thus far permitted to serve a gathering in the United Nations building.

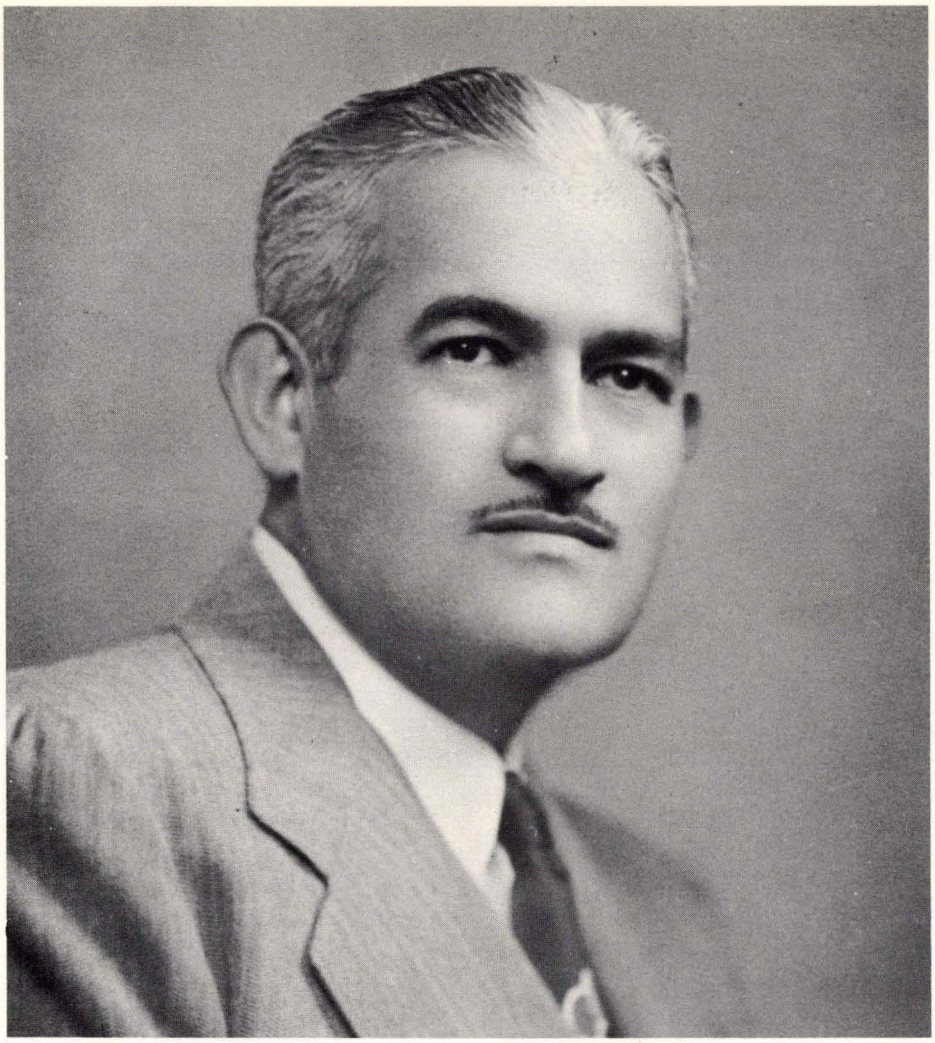
The founders of the organization, Charles and Bessie Bluefeld, were born in Russia. Married at 17, Mr. Charles Bluefeld first ventured to America alone, then returned with his wife and son, David. Endeavoring to succeed in the meat business, Mr. Bluefeld was hard hit by the depression. By this time, his family had increased to seven children. To help in the problem of providing for their large family, Bessie and Charles opened a refreshment stand at B'rith Sholom's Progressive Shore on the Magothy River.

In the old country, Mrs. Bluefeld's mother had been a cook of considerable reputation, a caterer herself, and Bessie Bluefeld had inherited her mother's talent. Budgeting her time among family, charitable organizations, and the business, she was instrumental in bringing recognition to the Bluefelds for their excellent kosher delicatessen, and soon they were operating a string of seashore concessions. In 1935, they took the big step and established the regular catering service that prospers today. Just recently Bluefeld's opened the Blue Crest, one of Baltimore's most luxurious banquet facilities.

From its start in 1935, Bluefeld's has been a family enterprise, the children in that year ranging in age from 24 down to 8. There were seven; David, the oldest, then Dora, Morris, Philip, Louis, Freida and Milton. Though Mrs. Bessie Bluefeld and Morris have passed away, Philip, Louis and Milton are all part of the business, and they proudly refer to their father as the "commander-in-chief." Indeed, "Papa" Bluefeld still likes nothing better than to call a meeting of the entire staff to check the various operations of the firm.

In the field of public service, Bluefeld's has catered free of charge to many non-profit institutions including the Talmudical and Hadassah organizations, and a number of non-Jewish agencies.

Today, Bluefeld Caterer is the exclusive caterer to affairs held in Baltimore's Sheraton-Belvedere and Washington's Willard Hotel. Whether in the open, aboard ship, in an armory or a hotel, Bluefeld Caterer can be depended upon to supply the delicious food that makes any affair a success.



Louis Borshay

The pogroms of 1882 and 1903 and the continued persecution of the Jews throughout Imperial Russia forced Louis Borshay's parents to flee their homeland in 1905. Solomon and Sonia Borshay emigrated to America's freedom and established a farm in eastern Maryland.

They undertook both poultry raising and dairy farming, but despite considerable determination, Solomon had a difficult time financially. The best moments for the Borshays came with the arrival of passengers from the Tolchester Beach pleasure steamer. Sonia prepared excellent meals, and the passengers regarded dinner at Borshay's a high point of the trip.

Weather decided the fate of the Borshay's farm. A hurricane — the "Florida Storm" of 1917 — roared out of the south. What wasn't flattened by wind was washed out by the swollen creek, and Solomon knew the farm was through. He and Sonia moved Louis and their four other children to 109 North Exeter Street in Baltimore.

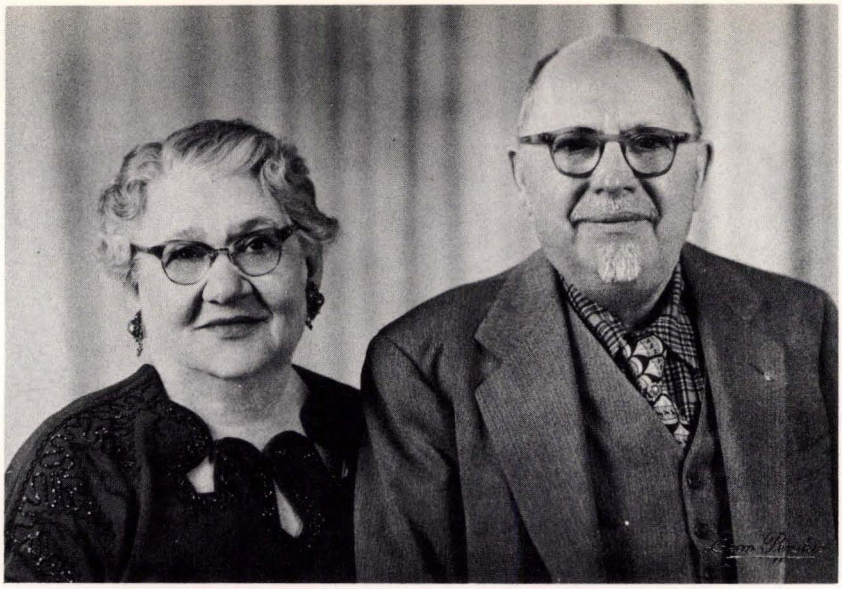
Searching for some means to support a family of seven, Solomon and Sonia tried making pickles for a local delicatessen, and this turned out to be a stroke of fortune. Borshay's pickles met with such great favor that he was urged to try pickle manufacturing on a large scale.

In 1921, the Borshays moved to Pratt Street where they continued their foodstuffs production and sales for thirty-one years. In 1952, the firm moved its distribution center to 34 South Front Street.

Solomon Borshay passed away in 1942, and Louis became head of S. Borshay Son & Co. With the same initiative that his father demonstrated in founding the business, Louis Borshay established the firm as a leader in prepared foods. Outstanding in the Middle Atlantic region, Borshay's manufactures sauerkraut, mayonnaise, relishes and its famous kosher dills. The company operates its own farms and production plant in Federalsburg, Md., and in the surrounding Caroline County agricultural area.

Married to Leona Shepard in 1924, Louis Borshay has a son, Michael, now a student. The Borshays live in the 4800 block of Liberty Heights.

Possessing the same determination and business ability that his father had, Louis Borshay is known as a man whose word is his contract. He has never forgotten the difficult times when his father started his business from the wreckage of the 1917 storm, and he fondly remembers those who helped along the way.



Mr. and Mrs. David W. Chertkof

David W. Chertkof was born in 1883 in the small Russian town of Matislavle, one of seven children born to Chana Riva and Eleazer Chertkof. At an early age, David was a salesman in Losovoya, worked in Muruipol, and was a tailor in Polograd.

In September of 1904, David Chertkof, his wife of one month, Annie Hofkin, and her mother, brother and sister left Russia. In Baltimore, Mr. Chertkof found living quarters at Pratt and Spring Streets, and here was born his first child, Ethel.

His first job here was that of a buttonhole maker in a local factory, and later he worked as a baster. In 1907, Mr. Chertkof went to New York to study designing, and returned to Baltimore to find that employment in the tailoring industry was unavailable. At this turn in their fortunes, David and Annie Chertkof founded their own tailoring establishment at 203 West Franklin Street.

They were now living on Eutaw Street, and it was here that their second child, Jack, was born, then their third, Ben. Soon, it became necessary for Mrs. Chertkof to assist her husband in the business, and the family moved to Franklin Street.

In the summer of 1912, Mr. Chertkof ventured into real estate and bought 205 West Franklin Street. Utilizing both addresses, the tailor shop grew into one of the city's leading custom-made tailoring businesses, and the list of employees numbered forty. In 1916, Mr. Chertkof purchased 201 West Franklin Street, and in 1919, he bought 203. The family moved to Moreland Avenue, and the fourth child, Helen, was born there.

Next, in 1923, Mr. Chertkof purchased an old theater and began its remodeling for the A & P Tea Company. Then came misfortune. Mr. Chertkof contracted typhoid fever. His case was further complicated by attacks of malaria, pneumonia and phlebitis. At Sinai Hospital, small hope was held for Mr. Chertkof's recovery.

Despite Mrs. Chertkof's determination, the tailoring business began to fall off, and the A & P job seemed doomed. Fortunately, the efforts of Mr. Charles H. Buck of the Maryland Title Guarantee Co. saved this latter project. But when Mr. Chertkof did recover his health, the tailor shop had to be given up, and he began to devote full time to real estate through his Franklin Realty Co. To carry out repairs and remodeling, he formed the Franklin Construction Co.

Mr. Chertkof developed many outstanding ventures in real estate, including the Waverly Market, and projects which were instrumental in developing the communities of Brooklyn, Parkville, Mt. Washington and Essex.

Though his family and business have filled so much of his life, Mr. Chertkof has found time to devote to the Talmudical Academy, the Shaarei Zion Congregation, and many other religious and charitable organizations. He was one of the founders of the Ner Israel Rabbinical College and has a deep interest in the Yeshivah Colleges.

Mr. Chertkof encouraged and assisted the Shaarei Zion Congregation in acquiring the new Shaarei Zion Center in Upper Park Heights and in establishing the Shaarei Zion Hebrew School there. For his generous gift towards the center, and for his devotion to the Hebrew Education Association of Baltimore, where he serves as President, the Shaarei Zion dedicated a Classroom in the new Hebrew School in honor of David W. and Annie Chertkof.

Now living at 4406 Springdale Avenue, and a great-grandfather, David W. Chertkof is surely one of the pioneers not only of the Jewish Community, but of Baltimore's business life as well.



Dr. N. Bryllion Fagin

A professor of English and drama at Johns Hopkins University, Dr. N. Bryllion Fagin is known not only in Baltimore for his inspired work at the University but also throughout the country for his published writings. Since 1923, when his "Short Story Writing: an Art or a Trade" was published, Dr. Fagin has produced a variety of fact and fiction. In 1925, his book of short stories, "Of Love and Other Trifles", was published, followed by "The Phenomenon of Sherwood Anderson" two years later. In 1933, he wrote, "William Bartram, Interpreter of the American Landscape", and in 1936, "America Through the Short Story."

Born June 15, 1892, Professor Fagin spent the early part of his life in New York City, attending public grade and high schools there. He graduated from Washington's George Washington University in 1923, three years after his marriage to Miss Mary Berke. In 1924-25, Dr. Fagin instructed at the University of Maryland, then studied for six years at Johns Hopkins. By 1931, he had earned his degree as a Doctor of Philosophy. While attending the University, Dr. Fagin was appointed to the faculty. During the period 1925 to 1932, he also served as the first professor of English at the University of Baltimore.

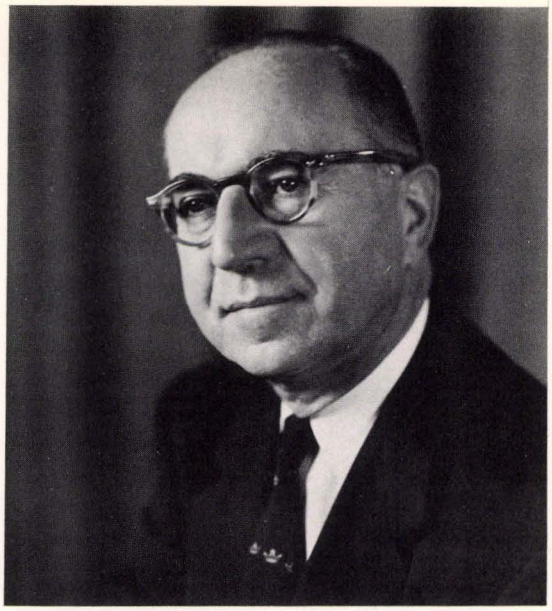
The year following his resignation from the University of Baltimore, Dr. Fagin was selected as an Associate in English and Director of the Playshop at Johns Hopkins University. Also to Dr. Fagin's credit as a teacher are two additional assignments, one a summer school stint for the University of South Dakota in 1930; the other a teaching sequence for the University of Tennessee in 1934.

Dr. Fagin's articles and stories have appeared in several national publications, including the Saturday Review of Literature and the Atlantic Monthly. He has also contributed material to lesser-known magazines, such as Poet Lore, Modern Language Notes, and others, and has prepared articles for the Sunpapers in Baltimore.

Perhaps Dr. Fagin's most outstanding accomplishment in the field of letters is his three hundred page book, "The Histrionic Mr. Poe", published in 1949. This comprehensive volume is the culmination of twelve years of intense research, and is an effort to paint Edgar Allan Poe not as an unapproachable genius nor as a drunken extrovert. Rather, Dr. Fagin has made a successful effort to present Poe as an understandable man, a man molded, as we all are, by varying influences throughout his life.

Dr. Fagin is a member of the Authors League of America, the American Association of University Professors, the Tudor and Stuart Club of Johns Hopkins University, and the Modern Language Association. He is in demand as a lecturer by many city organizations.

Through years of study, research, and through imparting his knowledge to his fellow man, Dr. N. Bryllion Fagin has become a recognized writer and one of Baltimore's foremost teachers.



Robert Freedman

Robert Freedman, born in Carteret, N. J., November 7, 1892, has become an integral part of the Baltimore community since arriving here in 1935. When he came to the city and learned that Jewish families were not welcome to live in certain areas, he was deeply concerned. This was his first encounter with such segregation and open prejudice, but he soon discovered that another minority group was discriminated against to an even greater extent; so much so that it affected the entire community and represented a great moral, social and economic loss. It worried him that the colored people of Baltimore were deprived of equal employment opportunities and as a result were often compelled to live in squalor.

To Bob Freedman, the "American Way" is a sacred trust, not a myth. His earliest memories are of his parents' tremendous sense of gratitude for the freedom they found in this country. Joseph and Lena Freedman came to the U.S. as Polish emigres to escape the tyranny of the Czars. Robert was able to find himself financially in Baltimore, and was able in some small way to repay the debt of gratitude his parents felt so keenly. To Bob Freedman, equality and opportunity mean exactly that; something that must be available to everyone, not to a chosen few.

Perhaps his proudest achievement was to have been the first in Baltimore to defy custom and prejudice by supplying equal job opportunities to Negroes in a field hitherto denied them; that of public transportation. Despite criticism and inevitable protests from certain segments of the population, he neither wavered nor altered his course. Since then, other employers have opened their doors, and integrated employment has become the rule rather than the exception. As a direct result, the standard of living of colored citizens was raised and the entire population has benefited.

Mr. Freedman was the first individual to be awarded a citation by the Sidney Hollander Foundation since its founding. He received this award for his work in behalf of Negroes. He is a progressive business man and a vigorous and enthusiastic leader.

He is a director of the Urban League and heads its industrial Relations Committee; a Rotarian; a member of the local and National Association of Commerce; a governor of the Advertising Club; a regional vice-president of the National Association of Taxi-cab Owners; a director of the Convention Bureau; a member of the Board of Advisors of the Keystone Automobile Club; a member of the American Legion and VFW and a life member of the Star Spangled Banner Association. As chairman of a special Industrial Committee, he conducted the self-survey of minority groups in industry for the Maryland Interracial Commission. He is a member of the Museum of Art and a collector of antiques. His name is listed in *Who's Who In Commerce and Industry,* and *Who's Who In The East,* and he is frequently called on for opinion and counsel on taxicab problems throughout the land.

It is a matter of singular pride to him that, although he completed but two years of high school, he is called upon annually to lecture at Johns Hopkins to the senior class on maintenance, and has spoken on safety at the University of Maryland.

He married Helen Burke of Somerville, N.J. in 1921, and has two children. His son, Marshall, is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and the Mayo Clinic of Medicine of the University of Minnesota. A member of the Honorary Medical Society, A.O.A., he is presently an instructor in medicine at the University of Colorado and a practicing gastroenterologist in Denver. His daughter, Marjorie, is a graduate of New York University, and a member of the Honorary Sociology Society, A.K.D.



Victor Frenkil

The largest modern apartment building in the State of Maryland; a major portion of the world's longest directly overwater bridge — this is the kind of job Baltimore Contractors, Inc., tackles with the ability and confidence of a century-old construction firm. Yet Victor Frenkil's company is only a little over twenty years old, founded in 1932 with $300. From that extremely modest beginning, Mr. Frenkil has built Baltimore Contractors into one of the largest and most capable construction firms south of New York City.

This success can be largely accredited to the foresight, salesmanship and integrity of President Frenkil himself. Born September 14, 1908, Mr. Frenkil graduated from Forest Park High School in 1929, and attended Johns Hopkins University for the next two years. In 1931, he instituted a home improvement business with a one room headquarters in Baltimore's shopping district. His first job involved repairs to a frame shed for a fee of $75. In 1948, the firm built the National Gypsum Company's Baltimore plant and pier for $6,500,000- saved $400,000 on the contract and split it with National Gypsum.

In the company's early days, Mr. Frenkil took on the project of tearing down a seventy-foot cornice for the Western Maryland Railroad. Unfortunately, an estimating error resulted in a loss on the job. The railroad offered to make up the loss, but Mr. Frenkil refused to accept compensation for his own firm's error and thus founded his reputation for strict business integrity.

In the transportation field, Baltimore Contractors constructed the B. & O. Railroad underpass in Baltimore and the east substructure of the Fort Stanton Reservoir in Anacostia, a hangar at Andrews Air Force Base, and the largest apartment house in the state, the Marylander with 508 units. Baltimore Contractors also undertakes industrial construction, and built the Calvert Distilling Co.'s Steam Plant at Relay, Md., and the Laboratory and Magnesite Storage Facility of General Refractories in Baltimore.

Mr. Frenkil directed the construction of a large number of facilities at the University of Maryland. The erection of Byrd Stadium was an outstanding piece of work in economy alone, costing under $15 per seat which was the lowest cost per seat of any contemporary stadium.

In addition to heading Baltimore Contractors, Mr. Frenkil is a director of the Cold Spring Development Company, Parkway Realty, Inc., and Victor Haven, Inc. He is a member of the advisory Board of Directors of the New Amsterdam Casualty Co., and chairman of the Victor Frenkil Foundation.

In March, 1949, Mr. Frenkil inaugurated a series of television programs over WMAR-TV devoted to various individuals and civic organizations of interest. He participated in fund raising drives for the Jewish students at the University of Maryland, the Community Chest, the Red Cross, the March of Dimes, and the American Cancer Society.

Mr. Frenkil is a member of the Association of Commerce, B'nai B'rith, the Har Sinai Congregation, the Advertising Club, Rotary, Masons, several engineering societies and Phi Alpha Fraternity.

He is a member of the Board of Levindale Hebrew Home and Infirmary, Selective Service Board No. 26, the Hillel Committee, The Board of Infantile Paralysis, treasurer of the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra, a director of the Progress Federal Savings and Loan Association, a director of the Baltimore Civic Opera Association, and a director of the Maryland Division of the American Cancer Society.

In 1932, he married Margaret Panzer. The Frenkils have four children; Janet, Vida, Victor, Jr., and Leonard. Mr. Frenkil now lives at Wilton, Owings Mills.



SIMON GREENFELD
1871-1939

Early in 1904, the year of the great fire, Simon Greenfeld adopted the city of Baltimore as his own, and went a step further in changing his life. He added to his work with the pen and book and began a business career.

After the fire hit the city, Baltimore's Jewish community went through a period of change; many of those previously in business were forced to start over, and the Jewish population was expanding rapidly. Simon Greenfeld recognized the time as one of opportunity.

On the advice of several friends, he placed himself under the tutelage of a Kosher butcher and a Shochet of poultry and cattle. Thus Mr. Greenfeld began to acquire the knowledge and skill that led to the establishment of a Kosher meat market that became a Baltimore institution.



SOPHIA GREENFELD
1870-1939

With noteworthy vigor and ambition, Mr. Greenfeld soon mastered the practical aspects of the business: selection and purchase, proper butchering as required by Jewish Law, and merchandising. In a matter of a few months, he was advised to go ahead with his own business plans. In the summer of 1904, he opened the first Greenfeld's Kosher Meat Market in the 1400 block of East Pratt Street.

Drawing on a background of Jewish Law, Mr. Greenfeld insisted upon the highest ethics in dealing with his customers. Within a short period, the increasing demand for Greenfeld's products outgrew the small quarters of his shop and in 1907, the meat market moved into a new and larger location at 1607 East Pratt Street. For the next eight years, Greenfeld's Meat Market served the people of that neighborhood.



Moses and Rae Brodie

During these years, the Jewish population was shifting toward the Patterson Park section, and Greenfeld's moved again, this time into still larger quarters at 1900 East Pratt Street. From this location, the market served both east and southeast Baltimore with the highest quality Kosher merchandise. Simon Greenfeld and his wife, Sophia, had established their business as one of the best known and respected of Baltimore's Jewish community.

Again many of Greenfeld's customers began moving to another section of Baltimore, mainly to the northwest. In 1925, this population shift warranted another site for the market and another Greenfeld's was opened at 4301 Pimlico Road.

At the Pimlico Road location, Greenfeld's sought more modern and efficient means to serve the community, and as a result became one of the first Kosher meat businesses in Baltimore to install electric refrigeration and power cutting equipment.

Simon Greenfeld's daughter, Rae, and her husband, Moses Brodie, who joined the business in 1929, chalked up another first for Greenfeld's in 1947. The market introduced the MO-RAE Brand of Kosher frozen meat products, and became one of the nation's pioneers in the Kosher frozen meat industry. The popularity of Greenfeld's MO-RAE Brand meats has spread not only through Maryland communities, but throughout the southeastern states as well.

Moses and Rae Brodie are ardent supporters of the Agudas Achim Lubawitz Congregation, which Simon Greenfeld served in 1931 as Rabbi while Sophia Greenfeld was an organizer of the Ladies Auxiliary. The Brodies are enthusiastic friends of the Ner Israel Yeshivoh and several other educational religious organizations.

They have two sons, David Don and Jonas. David Don is a graduate of Johns Hopkins and a law student at the University of Maryland. Jonas is presently a high school student.



Harry Greenstein

Harry Greenstein, executive director of the Associated Jewish Charities of Baltimore, is also executive director of the Jewish Welfare Fund of Baltimore. He has served as State Relief Administrator of Maryland; Director of Welfare of UNRRA for Greece, Albania and Yugoslavia and as Advisor on Jewish Affairs to the United States Army of Occupation in Germany and Austria with the rank of Major General. He was one of the founders and first president of the Baltimore Council of Social Agencies, a former national president of the American Association of Social Workers, and a former president of the National Conference of Jewish Social Welfare.

In June, 1950, Mr. Greenstein was awarded an Honorary Degree of Doctor of Social Science by the Board of Regents of the University of Maryland, from which school he also earned an L1 B Degree. Mr. Greenstein has served as executive director of the Associated Jewish Charities since 1928.

Mr. Greenstein served as State Relief Administrator of Maryland from June, 1933, to June, 1936. Appointed by Governor Albert C. Ritchie, a democrat, he was reappointed by Harry W. Nice, a republican. At that time, no social welfare work existed in Maryland, and it was on the foundation built by Mr. Greenstein that the present state and city welfare departments were created.

In the days immediately preceding World War II, the problem of taking care of refugees from Hitlerism in this country was a growing one. There existed in New York the coordinating committee for refugees, a loosely constructed group that attempted to create order in the field of refugee help among the many Jewish organizations working in this area. By 1938, when the refugee immigration was stepping up, it became apparent that a reorganization was needed. Chosen to survey the situation and recommend a type of organization to handle this problem was Mr. Greenstein. He served in New York from December, 1938 to June, 1939 in making this survey, and making a series of recommendations which resulted in the organization of a National Refugee Service, which later became known as the United Service for New Americans.

Immediately following the war, and the organization of the United Nations, plans were made for the rehabilitation and relief of persons suffering from the war. UNRRA was set up by Herbert H. Lehman, now U. S. Senator and former Governor of New York. One of his first appointments was Mr. Greenstein as director of the Welfare Division of UNRRA. After setting up the welfare structure of UNRRA, Mr. Greenstein went to Cairo as director of Welfare for the Middle East, UNRRA's first overseas outpost which included work in Greece, Albania and Yugoslavia. Mr. Greenstein was with UNRRA from June, 1943 to July, 1945.

In February, 1949, Mr. Greenstein went to Heidelberg as Advisor on Jewish Affairs to General Lucius D. Clay, Commanding Officer of the U. S. Army of Occupation Germany and Austria. With the resignation of General Clay, he continued with his successor, General John J. McCloy, who is now Chairman of the Board of the Chase National Bank. Harry Greenstein held this post from February, 1949 to November, 1949. He held the rank of Major General.



Max Hochschild

Max Hochschild, son of Samuel and Gretchen Hochschild, was born at Gross, Rohrhein, Germany, on June 14, 1855. He was educated in the public country schools of Germany, and came to Baltimore March 15, 1870.

From 1870 to 1876 he was a clerk at Moses Bamberger — who had a store near the intersection of Howard Street, with an "L" extending to Lexington. He worked for $2 a week, and that wasn't enough to pay board and lodging. So, instead of wages, he lived with the family over the store.

The young Hochschild, venturing out on his own, went across town and opened a store on Gay Street near he Market. That was in 1876. Two years later he rented another and larger store in the same vicinity. In 1883, he bought ground and put up a three-story building. All these stores were within three blocks of each other. On March 30, 1887, Max Hochschild married Miss Lina Hamburger and has had two children (Mrs. Albert D. Hutzler and Mrs. Charles R. Austrian, wife of the distinguished physician). From 1897 to the time of writing this history, Max Hochschild has been a member of the firm he founded, Hochschild, Kohn & Co.

Mr. Hochschild, the dean of local retail merchants, was also the founder of the Old Town Merchants & Manufacturers Association. He helped to organize the Hebrew Orphan Asylum and was an active member of the Har Sinai Temple.

In 1953, at his 98th birthday, the Advertising Club of Baltimore honored its oldest living member, Max Hochschild, and awarded him a certificate of honorary life membership. In accepting it, Mr. Hochschild told the Club members: "I assure you I will not send in my resignation."

The Hoffberger Family

The history of the Hoffberger family in Maryland dates back to the period of the nineteenth century, after the Civil War, when Charles Hoffberger and his wife, Sarah Hollander Hoffberger, came to Baltimore to make their home and to become integrated in the economic life among the people of the rapidly growing and largest metropolis in Maryland.

Starting with a modest ice business, aided and inspired by his wife and a growing family of seven sons, the business prospered and grew. East Baltimore, which was the nucleus of the city at the time, was the scene of the family's early activities. The untimely death of Charles Hoffberger in 1907 placed full responsibility for carrying on upon the shoulders of Mrs. Hoffberger and her sons, Abraham, Harry, Michael, Samuel H., Jack H., Saul C., and Joseph C. The heritage left by their father for honest and fair dealings soon became apparent among the boys. They worked side by side as a strong integrated unit which could only spell success. From



A SCENE OF EAST BALTIMORE STREET at the time Charles Hoffberger and his wife, Sarah, arrived in the city.



THE IMPRESSIVE HOFFBERGER SCIENCE BUILDING

the modest ice business other fields began to attract the activities of this industrious group so that soon they were engaged in other enterprises, including real estate, coal, oil and transportation.

Their endeavors were not confined solely to the business world. They became an important factor in the communal life of the City, to which they devoted a great deal of time and made generous contributions. The recipients of their efforts and generosity were many and included not only Jewish charities and institutions, but others as well.

The successful establishment of other businesses provided regular employment for many and afforded the Hoffberger family additional opportunities to evidence their deep feeling for their fellowman. With modesty their keynote and without fanfare, many of the city's hospitals benefited from their humane interest. Goucher College and other educational institutions likewise received substantial gifts and assistance.

In the civic affairs of the state and of the city of Baltimore, the Hoffberger family also gave freely of their time and talent.

The original Hoffberger family, now augmented by grandsons of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hoffberger, is carrying on in the honorable traditions of the founders of this important family unit in the life of Baltimore. Their influence, so long felt in the city, is being carried on in their many fields of business endeavor, as well as in communal and civic activities.



HOFFBERGER SCIENCE BUILDING DEDICATED — President Kraushaar of Goucher College dedicates the Hoffberger Science Building, April 2nd, 1954. 500 people attended the impressive ceremony, and present were representatives from 16 secondary schools and 35 colleges and universities.



Boris M. Katz

A prominent Baltimore Jewish personality, Boris M. Katz has been a leader in Zionist causes for many years and has made invaluable contributions to the movement. As part of his current activities, Mr. Katz is serving as president of the Baltimore Zionist Council and vice-president of the Baltimore Zionist District.

In addition to his influential work in behalf of the Zionist movement, Mr. Katz for a number of years headed the Histadrut campaign in Baltimore. Through his forceful leadership, he persuaded the Workmen's Circle Branches to contribute to and take part in the Histadrut campaigns.

Mr. Katz is noted for his blending of idealisms. He is simultaneously an officer of Zionist and Labor Zionist organizations and chairman of Mlaveh Malkehs cultural evenings with leaders of religious groups participating under his guidance. These social outlets for Jewish activity were initiated by the Yavneh Cultural Society while Mr. Katz was its chairman. The Mlaveh Malkehs were the forerunners of similar programs sponsored by units of the Baltimore Zionist District in subsequent years.

One of Mr. Katz's finest achievements was his service as president of the reorganized Baltimore Zionist Council during the formation of the State of Israel. Under his direction, the Council distinguished itself in its successful approach to Maryland senators and congressmen in gaining their sympathetic understanding of Israel's problems and needs.

Although his cultural background is Yiddish, he has studied extensively to transplant this rich heritage into the American scene. In doing so, Mr. Katz has become an unusual and valuable figure — a man who can think in Yiddish and English alike, and who is fluent in either language. Mr. Katz is famous for his bi-lingual recitations on radio programs and during Zionist evenings. Despite his heavy work schedule, he is an avid reader — an avocation growing more difficult in these days of fast-paced television and other diversions. Mr. Katz devours one book after another in both English and Yiddish.

He is associated with Morris Scherlis, his partner in the business firm of the Scherlis and Katz Fish Company. He is a founder of the Beth El Congregation, and is an active member of its Religious Committee.

Mr. and Mrs. Katz have three children: Mrs. Bertram Freiworth, Mrs. Sam Harris, and Donna, who is active in Beth El.

Mr. Katz combines his deep interest in Jewish heritage with his activities in behalf of the promising future of the State of Israel. His pleasant sense of humor and warm manner make Boris Katz one of Baltimore's more inspirational leaders.



Joseph Katz

Joseph Katz was born in Lithuania and arrived in this country at a very early age. He hails from a family which included a number of Rabbis, and a family journal several hundred years old written in scholarly Hebrew, is one of the choicest items in his personal library at home. That particular library is formidably lined with shelves upon shelves of first editions, current novels and biography. But most fascinating of all is Mr. Katz's collection of H. L. Mencken manuscripts, the largest in private hands.

The advertising career of Joseph Katz began at the age of 13, when he won a $5 prize for his entry in an advertising contest. But there has been a long and distinguished list of advertising awards since that first one. Mr. Katz is included in the 1954 published "100 Top Copy Writers and Their Favorite Ads," his favorite being the one he wrote for Treasury's Fourth War Loan, "Don't Beg 'Em, Uncle Sam."

Mr. Katz has given generous assistance to various causes and philanthropies. He worked on the United Jewish Appeal drives on a national basis, is a member of its Committee on Public Relations, and wrote many of the ads that appeared in the national magazines. He wrote for the U.J.A. the famous advertising line: "This is no tin-cup proposition – this is a campaign to save a whole people!" He is the advertising agent for the Democratic National Committee. He is a member of the board of The Advertising Council and also a member of its Executive and Campaigns Review Committee. He is a director of the Chesapeake Chapter, American Association of Advertising Agencies (president, 1952-53). He also took a hand in several general elections in Maryland. His Agency has won over 65 poster awards including a gold medal for the "best poster in America for 1948;" THE BILL-BOARD Citation – won twice – and lots of other national honors.

The Katzes have three children: Ruth (Mrs. Ben Strouse – Mr. Strouse is General Manager of Radio Station WWDC, Washington); Leslie, a public relations man and writer (his wife is a successful writer under the name of Jane Mayhall, whose short stories have appeared on two occasions in FOLEY'S annual collection of best short stories); Richard, who served in the Navy during World War II as a Navy band pianist, is well known in jazz circles as an accomplished pianist, composer and arranger, and considered one of the top exponents of modern jazz.

Mr. Katz is a strong believer that advertising should be written by people who know people . . . "Of what use is an ad if people don't read it?" The list of his accounts reads like an NAM "Who's Who." You ask Mr. Katz to deliver on the business today. He frowns and tells you sadly:

"Copy today is in a rather deplorable state. The people in our business live in another planet . . . some of the hail-fellow-well-mets who push a typewriter have never seen or spoken to anyone outside of their fellow habitues at 21 or the Stork. What's a Housewife?, they might ask. All they know is that she's a figure on a Starch report, a woman living somewhere in the sticks whose living standards, esthetic perceptions and taste in clothes are completely inferior to their own."

"No wonder", Joseph Katz says, "there's so much synthetic, stuffed-shirt writing that passes for copy. It's time for the Fancy Dans to get out and meet the people. They're wonderful, once you get to know them."



J. Benjamin Katzner

Former president and now life member of the Associated Jewish Charities, J. Benjamin Katzner has long been linked with the spirit of sincere and energetic communal leadership. In the early 1950s, he headed one of the most impressive fund raising campaigns in the history of Baltimore's Jewish community. In addition, Mr. Katzner was instrumental in the planning of the Medical Center at Greenspring and Belvedere Avenues, perhaps one of the outstanding Jewish Medical Centers in the country.

Mr. Katzner received his education in Baltimore, and graduated from Baltimore City College in 1922. Since that year, he has been identified with the Comfy Manufacturing Company, a firm which makes ready-made slip covers for national distribution.

His affiliation with the Associated Jewish Charities began while he was president of the Y.M.H.A. and the Y.W.H.A. After retiring from that office, Mr. Katzner was appointed a regular member of the board of the Associated Jewish Charities. In a short time, he was made second vice-president, and later was elected to the presidency.

In addition to his work with the Associated Jewish Charities, Mr. Katzner is a member of the board of the Baltimore Zionist District, and a member of the Amicable Lodge of A.F. & A.M., and Woodholme Country Club. He enjoys recalling his early days in community activities when he was a member of the People's League of the Chizuk Amuno. At that time, the Sunday morning meetings of the group drew a regular attendance of from three hundred to six hundred young men and women. The Y.P.L. sponsored an outstanding program of cultural and social activities, and Mr. Katzner was more than just a name on the membership roster, because he was named president of the organization in 1927. Later, he served as president of the Chizuk Amuno Brotherhood.

Mr. Katzner's wife, Sylvia, is prominent in the Chizuk Amuno Sisterhood, serving as an officer of that organization. In addition, she was a co-chairman of the Special Assignments Committee of the Women's Division of the Associated Jewish Charities-Welfare Fund Campaign. The Katzners have two sons, Donald and Louis.

Despite his heavy schedule of communal and business affairs, Mr. Katzner manages to convey to others a pleasant sense of confidence and serenity. He says that "the Associated is my hobby," but he has found a few leisure hours to devote to taking color movies, and he has taken interesting footage during trips to California and Florida.



Abraham Krieger

Abraham Krieger, President of Sinai Hospital for many years, delights in recalling earlier days when the tempo of living was leisurely. However, as a tribute to modern society he notes with pleasure the current construction program which will ultimately blend Sinai Hospital, Mount Pleasant and Levindale into autonomous units of a Jewish Medical Center.

Mr. Krieger, also second vice-president of the Associated Jewish Charities, reveals, in tracing the history of Sinai Hospital, that over eighty years ago a small group of Baltimoreans set in motion what has become one of the outstanding Jewish hospitals in the nation. From a humble beginning in a three-story building erected in 1866 as the Hebrew Hospital and Aged Home, Sinai Hospital has grown to an institution with over 300 beds. The hospital renders more free medical care than any Jewish hospital outside the City of New York.

Mr. Krieger, who heads a brewing company that traces its history to 1881 and has a roster of over 600 employees, is a native of Baltimore. He attended Baltimore City College and graduated from the University of Maryland Law School. He is a member of the Chizuk Amuno Congregation, Har Sinai Congregation and is also identified with the Anshe Emunah Congregation, located in the South Baltimore area where he was born.

The Kriegers have two daughters; Mrs. LeRoy S. Cohen who has two children, a boy and a girl; and Mrs. Alvin Caplan.

Reticent in talking about himself, Mr. Krieger invariably parries biographical questions and switches the subject to the Jewish Medical Center, his primary interest. He notes that the Jewish community was conscious of needs in its medical facilities in the early Forties. First considered were the inadequacies of existing institutions. As the Board of Associated Jewish Charities received lists of the institutions' requirements, the members began to dream of a Jewish Medical Center to include all the Jewish medical and health facilities of the community.

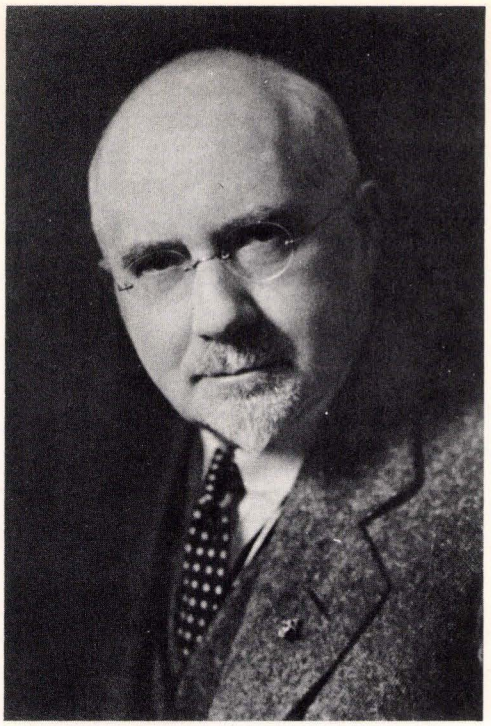
Today that dream is coming true. The Infirmary Building, erected at a cost of $625,000, provides additional medical facilities at Levindale and increases the bed capacity to 231. This addition completed the $1,000,000 expansion for Levindale, an integral part of the Jewish Medical Center project that will bring Sinai Hospital and Mount Pleasant to Northwest Baltimore on grounds adjacent to Levindale, at Belvedere and Greenspring Avenues.

The Sinai unit of the Jewish Medical Center is scheduled for completion in 1955. It will be a six building plant, including the main building, an obstetrical and gynecological building, nurses' residence and training school, staff quarters, research and service buildings. Planned for the future is an amphitheater and a doctors' office building.

Baltimore Jewry in the past has done its part in providing fine medical institutions, but these facilities no longer suffice. Baltimore's Jewish community has simply outgrown its hospitals. Sinai is overcrowded and patients are turned away. Furthermore, while Sinai was once located in the center of the Jewish population, that population has moved northwest. The Jews of Baltimore live in the Park Heights section, and it is there that the Jewish Medical Center is being built.

The unassuming leadership exemplified by Abraham Krieger explains why the Jewish Medical Center, now rapidly nearing completion, has been transformed from a dream to a reality, a reality to bring aid and comfort for decades to come to those in distress.

The "good word" which Mr. Krieger's firm is now featuring in its advertising in this case denotes the communal leadership, responsibility and devotion shown by Abraham Krieger.



Dr. David I. Macht

One of the nation's leading pharmacologists, Dr. David Israel Macht of Baltimore has made in the neighborhood of a thousand original contributions to medical literature. He has conducted countless experiments, mainly in the field of drugs, their uses and effects, and has evolved new theories and methods of treatment of a number of diseases. He holds degrees from Johns Hopkins University, Hamilton College of Law, the University of Maryland, Yeshiva College and Ner Israel College. Dr. Macht is a member of some forty scientific societies, and his lines of research number into the hundreds.

Dr. Macht was born in Moscow in 1882. In 1906, he received his medical degree from Johns Hopkins University, and underwent graduate work in Berlin, Munich and Vienna during the following year. He returned from Europe to instruct clinical medicine at Johns Hopkins until 1912. Receiving his law degree in 1914, Dr. Macht served two years as Medico-legal Officer and Coroner of Baltimore City.

For eighteen years, the doctor was a lecturer in Pharmacology at Johns Hopkins following his graduate work in that field under Professor John J. Abel. From 1926 to 1944, he was Director of the Pharmacological Research Laboratory of Hynson, Wescott and Dunning, Baltimore drug manufacturers. During that period, he also served as visiting professor of general physiology at Yeshiva College, New York.

Receiving research grants from the American Medical Association, the American Pharmaceutical Association, Brady Urological Institute and several other sources, Dr. Macht expanded his research field to include exhaustive studies of various poisons, venoms and the effects of numerous drugs on human tissues. His early work dealt with the use of benzyl alchohol as a substitute for cocaine, and branched into the drug absorbsion properties of various human tissues. Through his study of narcotics, Dr. Macht found that morphine and codeine are depressants while thebaine, papaverine, narceine and several related drugs are stimulants to the respiratory system. He pioneered a medical application of cobra venom as a pain deadening agent superior to opium and morphine in that it is not addictive.

Perhaps Dr. Macht's most outstanding work in the field of diseases are his findings on pemphigus, an inflammatory sickness. The doctor found that the toxic serum from pemphigus patients slows the growth of certain seedlings, and from this he could diagnose the presence of pemphigus. Through his efforts, the method of pemphigus diagnosis is now 95% accurate, and the doctor has discovered a hopeful means of treating the disease by radiation.

Among Dr. Macht's additional accomplishments are his discoveries of the biological effects of X-rays in relation to their wave lengths, and his studies of blood clotting properties of various medical preparations, including the new popularly termed "wonder drugs".

In 1953, the doctor was paid a singular tribute by the Royal Academy of Pharmacy of Madrid when he was presented his diploma as a corresponding member by the Ambassador of Spain at the Spanish Embassy in Washington.

Since 1944, Dr. Macht has been a research pharmacologist and a consultant at the Sinai Hospital, Baltimore.



Joseph Meyerhoff

In 1955, Joseph Meyerhoff was named to the National Campaign Cabinet of the United Jewish Appeal in a position to help plan and direct the year's national UJA drive for almost $100 million. He was well-chosen for the honor because Mr. Meyerhoff has set a record of public spirit and community service that is difficult to equal.

In the Israel Bond Drive campaign alone, he has held the posts of vice-chairman, chairman and finally president. He heads the Baltimore Jewish Welfare Fund, and in 1951 and 1952, he was chairman of the combined Associated Jewish Charities, Welfare Fund Drive. He is a member of the National Cabinet Committee of the United Jewish Appeal, and has served as chairman of the Resolutions Committee of that organization. He is a director of Sinai Hospital, and has served more than one term as president of Woodholme Country Club. During the construction of Woodholme's clubhouse, Mr. Meyerhoff was chairman of the Building Committee.

When Park School added an annex in 1948, Mr. Meyerhoff headed the building committee, and he is treasurer of that school. He is a member of the board of the Palestine Economic Corporation, and a member of the Executive Committee of United Jewish Appeal. He belongs to the Beth Jacob Congregation and served as chairman of the building committee that instituted the construction of the Beth Jacob Center.

Born in Russia, Mr. Meyerhoff arrived in Baltimore in 1906. Until 1913, he attended public school and in 1916, graduated from Baltimore City College. He was a third baseman on the City varsity baseball team, and at the same time had a considerable interest in basketball. In 1918, he studied at Johns Hopkins and attended the University of Maryland in 1920. Up to 1925, he was active in the practice of law and the real estate business.

That Mr. Meyerhoff is so often chosen as chairman of building committees is no mere coincidence. He is one of Baltimore's foremost builders, and has worked in the home building field since 1925. He was president of the Home Builders Association of Maryland from 1943 to 1946. The following year, he served as president of the National Association of Home Builders. This organization has a national membership in excess of 30,000.

In honor of his many public-spirited activities, the Independent Order Brith Sholom named Joseph Meyerhoff as their choice for Man of the Year in 1953. A year later, Governor McKeldin appointed him a member of the State Board of Public Welfare.

Still remembered for his interest in sports, Mr. Meyerhoff is linked with Baltimore baseball and tennis. During the early Twenties, he was shortstop for the Suburban Club, and was captain of the Y.M.H.A. baseball team.

Today, Joseph Meyerhoff typifies the spirit of Baltimore's amazing building expansion. One does not have far to travel to find many a new subdivision identified with the sign, "Builder: Meyerhoff."



Elkan R. Myers

In the office of Elkan R. Myers is a portrait of the late Dr. Chaim Weizmann, former President of the State of Israel. "In appreciation of your devoted services and leadership," the inscription reads, "in behalf of the United Jewish Appeal". Thus Dr. Weizmann acknowledged for many the appreciation of Mr. Myers' devotion to answering the needs of Jews here and abroad.

A brief list of Mr. Myers' communal services includes his presidencies of the Jewish Welfare Fund, Woodlands, and the Associated Placement and Guidance Bureau; vice-presidencies of the Associated Jewish Charities and Sinai Hospital; Membership on the Boards of Baltimore's Association of Commerce, Red Cross, Boy Scouts, Better Business Bureau, and the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation; and membership in the Rotary Club. In the field of civic service, Mr. Myers has held a membership in the city's Efficiency and Economy Commission. This group has saved Baltimore taxpayers countless dollars through the efficient administration of the street paving program.

Mr. Myers was born in Baltimore. He attended Baltimore City College for two years, then ended his formal schooling to go into business with his father, the late David Myers. This firm is in business today as D. Myers & Sons, and Mr. Myers is a senior member. D. Myers & Sons is a wholesale distributor of women's shoes with business offices at Sherwood and Curtain Avenues.

Setting a fund raising pace in Baltimore that has left many other cities behind, Mr. Myers has contributed a large portion of his life to Jewish and general community activities. In 1948, he was honored by the board of the Jewish Welfare Fund with an award for distinguished service. "In sincere appreciation of his devotion," the citation reads, "his self-sacrificing efforts, and his inspiring leadership as president of the Jewish Welfare Fund of Baltimore in 1947 and 1948." In addition, he was presented with the Jewish War Veterans Medal in 1949 in recognition of his active concern for the welfare of his fellow man.

Mr. and Mrs. Myers have a son, Ries, and a daughter, Mrs. Leon Katz. Ries is a graduate of Johns Hopkins University; the Katzs have presented Mr. Myers with three grandchildren, all boys.

With all his activities in behalf of his fellow Baltimoreans, Mr. Myers manages to find few spare hours for recreation. He does enjoy a round of golf and is a member of the Suburban Country Club. Another of his hobbies is bridge.

His continuous communal service and successful business activities have made Mr. Elkan Myers one of Baltimore's outstanding citizens.



Jacob M. Paul

The year he came to the United States, Jacob M. Paul took a job as an apprentice watchmaker for Shapiro's Jewelery Store at $1.25 per week. From that modest beginning, Mr. Paul has become one of Baltimore's ranking jewelers and in 1954, he was elected president of the Jewelers Association of Baltimore.

Mr. Paul was born January 8, 1893, and came to this country in 1908. After working at Shapiro's, Jacob Shappos' and I. J. Braun's, he borrowed $200 married Sarah Toney March 22, 1914 and opened his own jewelry store at 3310 Eastern Avenue. In 1918, he bought this Eastern Avenue property.

In the early Twenties, Mr Paul became active in Highlandtown community work and helped to enable the Jewish people there to have a congregation of their own. A building was purchased in 1924 at 407 South Highland Avenue, remodeled, and called the Beth Jacob Congregation of Highlandtown. Mr. Paul was elected president and is still president today.

In 1931, he was appointed to the Jail Board by former Mayor Howard W. Jackson, and in July the following year, Mr. Paul was appointed an alternate to the National Democratic Convention in Chicago.

During the next few years, his influence in the city increased, and on October 3, 1939, Mr. Paul was appointed a member of the Baltimore Port Development Commission under Mayor Jackson and was held over in the same office by Mayor Theodore R. McKeldin, now Governor of Maryland.

Afflicted with hay fever and asthma, Mr. Paul was forced in 1937 to visit New Hampshire for relief. There he was invited to join the National Hay Fever Relief Association. Very active in the work of this organization, he was elected its vice-president in 1947, and in September, 1952, became president of the Association. He was sworn in by the Honorable Judge Jonah Goldstein of New York, and the famous writer and attorney, Louis Nizer.

In 1951, Mr. Paul was elected president of the Dr. Herzl Lodge of the Brith Sholom. In 1953, he served as Grand Treasurer of the Independent Order of the Brith Sholom. He is vice-president of the Merchants Association of Highlandtown, president of the Albert C. Ritchie Civic Club and in 1954, was invited by President Eisenhower to serve on the Safety Commission in Washington.

Mr. Paul has three daughters, Mrs. Amos I. Meyers, Mrs. Milton L. Howard and Mrs. Bernard Sugar, and five grandchildren. He is still in business at the 3310 Eastern Avenue location.



Solomon Rogers

Engaged in the practice of law for forty-four years, Solomon Rogers is recognized as one of Baltimore's most devoted civic leaders, a man deeply interested in public welfare. Mr. Rogers has a record of long service as a director of such organizations as the Associated Jewish Charities, the Jewish Welfare Board, Levindale Hebrew Home and Infirmary, Inc., the National Conference of Christians and Jews, and the Baltimore Branch of the American Jewish Congress.

His parents, Isaac and Minnie Rogers, came to America during the 1800s. Isaac, himself, was interested in fraternal organizations and was a member of the Independent Order Brith Sholom and the Eden Street Shul. Engaged in various business activities in the city for many years, the elder Mr. Rogers passed away in 1946 at the age of eighty.

Born in Baltimore City, Solomon Rogers attended public schools and Baltimore City College. He graduated from the University of Maryland in 1911, and passed the Bar Examination in that year, attaining the highest mark among the applicants. Specializing in financial matters and real estate, Mr. Rogers was a director and vice-president of the Old Town National Bank prior to its merger with the Maryland Trust Company.

During the mid-1930s, he was president of Levindale, and during his term in office, the Suskin Memorial Hospital for the chronically ill was built as part of the institution's expansion plan.

A decade later, Mr. Rogers served as president of the Woodholme Country Club, and this organization, too, underwent expansion under his leadership. A beautiful modern club house was constructed at a cost exceeding $300,000. Prior to his presidency, Mr. Rogers had held various offices with the club, and had been one of its organizers.

Mr. Rogers is now serving his third term as president of the Baltimore Jewish Council, and he has held the treasurer's post of the United Negro College Fund, Inc., of Maryland, for eight years. This latter organization supports colored educational institutions throughout the U. S.

In his professional status, Mr. Rogers is a member of the Baltimore City Bar Association, the Maryland State Bar Association, and the American Bar Association.

He is a director of the Chizuk Amuno Congregation and the Coordinating Council for Fund Raising Campaigns. In addition, Mr. Rogers is a member of the National Council Joint Distribution Committee, the Campaign Cabinet of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, the American Jewish Committee, Zionist Organization of America, B'nai Brith, the Phoenix Club and Brandeis University.

Mr. Rogers' charming wife, Florence, has a parallel interest in communal activity, and is a member of the boards of the Jewish Community Center, the Chizuk Amuno Sisterhood and Baltimore Chapter, Council of Jewish Women. She is a former president of the Seaboard Branch of the National Women's League of the United Synagogues of America. The Rogers have two sons, Henry L. and Nolan H. Rogers.

A painstaking worker for civic good, Solomon Rogers has established a fine record of community service that marks him as one of Baltimore's most public spirited citizens.



Henry L. Rogers



Mrs. Solomon Rogers

Henry L. Rogers

Henry L. Rogers was born in Baltimore. He graduated from Baltimore City College in 1935. At the age of 19, in 1939, he received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Yale University. He went on to do graduate study in political science at the School of Higher Studies, Johns Hopkins University in 1939 and 1940.

With the war coming on in 1941, he enlisted in the 110th Field Artillery, Maryland National Guard. He served for five years both in this country and in the Pacific area. After participating in the Iwo Jima campaign, he was assigned to war crimes investigation work in Manila and helped prepare for the prosecution of Japanese war criminals. He was discharged in 1946 with the rank of Captain.

After returning to the United States, Henry Rogers entered the University of Maryland Law School, graduated in 1948, was admitted to the Bar, and began practicing law with his father, Solomon Rogers.

On May 1, 1951, he was appointed Assistant States Attorney, and served until March 1, 1953. He received letters of commendation from the States Attorney, Mr. Anselm Sodaro, and from Chief Judge W. Conwell Smith for his services. He was appointed Assistant Attorney General of Maryland in 1953 and has been acting as Special Attorney to the State Roads Commission. Henry L. Rogers is a member of the Masonic Order, St. John's Lodge Number 34, A.F. and A.M., and is a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason. He belongs to the Elks, the Woodholme Country Club, the Maryland State Bar Association, the Baltimore City Bar Association, the Junior Bar Association. He is a member of the Chizuk Amuno Congregation.

Henry L. Rogers and his wife, Sarah W., have two children. Mrs. Rogers is a prominent worker for the Associated Jewish Charities and Welfare Fund. She is Vice-President of the Chizuk Amuno Sisterhood, Secretary of the Baltimore Chapter of Brandeis University, and is active in the league of women voters. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers live at 2215 Arden Road, Mount Washington.

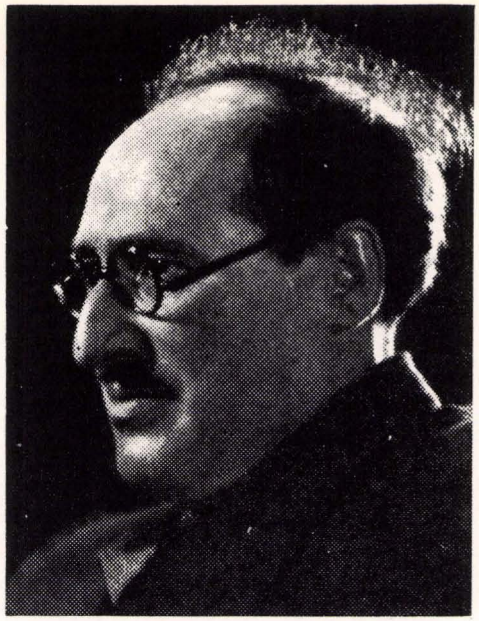
Nolan H. Rogers

Nolan H. Rogers, the younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Rogers, was born on May 10, 1931. He attended Baltimore City College where he was Captain of the varsity basketball team. He graduated in 1949 and went on to Duke University.

Before he received his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1953, he amassed a series of collegiate honors. He was President of the Men's Student Government and Vice-President of his Senior Class. He became a member of Omicron Delta Kappa, national leadership fraternity; Tau Epsilon Phi; and the Red Friars, Duke's highest honor society. He was Co-captain and an All American on Duke's Lacrosse Team. In addition, he was a member of the South Senior All Star Lacrosse Team. Overall, the quality of Nolan Rogers' college career earned him a place in "Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities."

At present, Nolan Rogers is in his second year at the University of Maryland Law School. Here, too, he became Vice-President of his class.

Editor's note: It wasn't easy to obtain Nolan's consent to publish his story. He is a very modest, tall and handsome young man. His student life is a fine example for all American, Jewish youth. His parents may well be proud as they watch him grow into mature self sufficiency.



Louis Rosenthal

Under ordinary circumstances, it might be expected that a sculptor whose miniatures have attained extensive fame might be satisfied to rest on his laurels. But Louis Rosenthal and anything that is ordinary are poles apart, for his career that he has carved in the world of art can be more suitably described as extraordinary.

Louis Rosenthal's exquisite miniatures have attained such international recognition that many people come to Baltimore first to gaze at Johns Hopkins Hospital then at Louis Rosenthal's miniatures. The many honors that have come his way after years of privation amply illustrate that his is a mind which is ever curious to launch new explorations.

Louis Rosenthal was born in the village of Plungyan, in the province of Kovno in Lithuania. At six, he knew most of the Old Testament; at nine, he startled his father's expert German mechanic by solving a difficult problem in the movement of cogwheels. He was fond of the forest and would take along his pocket knife to carve his imaginative designs on the trees.

Mr. Rosenthal came to New York at the age of nineteen, and decided to establish his home in Baltimore. He came to the attention of Ephraim Keyser, head of the Rinehart School of Sculpture, who was impressed with his talent and that led to the award of a four year scholarship for Rosenthal.

In 1918, Mr. Rosenthal found the metier that was to make him famous. He began to model tiny figures in black wax. But he could find nobody who could cast them in metal so that the metal would not shrink and spoil the surface. For three years he labored to devise his own process before tapping the secret.

Here is how a noted writer has given his impressions, in "The International Studio," of Rosenthal's sculpture: ". . . The artist without the aid of microscope or other extraneous paraphenalia, proceeds directly to his plastic task in the same way as any other sculptor; only instead of the moist clay, he uses black wax for his building material. An ordinary pearl-handled pocket-knife is his only tool, and with this simple and seemingly limited equipment he fashions his figurines with a skill that is virtuosic indeed . . . The size of these figure compositions ranges from a scant five-eighths of an inch to perhaps a full two or three inches."

Mr. Rosenthal has had exhibitions at the Gibbs Gallery, the National Galleries, the Corcoran Gallery and the Greek Embassy in Washington. He is the only American member of the Royal Society of Miniature Painters, Sculptors and Engravers of England.

His creations have earned for Louis Rosenthal the critics acclaim as "the greatest living sculptor of miniature bronzes." The products of his art may be found all over the world, and a collection of his miniature bronzes is now the property of the Baltimore Museum of Art.

A new phase of work he is about to launch in the field of plastic sculpture indicates that Louis Rosenthal is preparing to introduce a mode of expression destined to yield further recognition to his long and distinguished record of achievements.



Morris Scherlis

For more than six years treasurer of the Histadrut campaign in Baltimore, Morris Scherlis has been serving as president of the Histadrut Club of Maryland since its inception. The club is an active group of tradesmen and professional individuals who are backers of the Histadrut movement. A well-known and respected communal leader, Mr. Scherlis is also a member of the Board of the Baltimore Zionist District and one of the founders of the Beth El Congregation.

Mr. Scherlis is considered the dean of the fish industry of the entire Atlantic seaboard region, and his business experience was utilized by the U. S. Government during the war years when he served with the Office of Price Administration as a "dollar-a-year-man." Through his personal efforts, negotiations between the New York fishsmokers and the government were concluded amicably, and Mr. Scherlis received a letter from the President congratulating him on his successful role as diplomat and mediator. Because of his expert knowledge in his field, Mr. Scherlis at one time was offered a mission to Alaska by the government to carry out research in fish preservation.

Mr. Scherlis came to America in October, 1901. In 1912, he married Sarah Davis. They have three sons, Irving, Leonard and Sidney, and a daughter, Mrs. Louis Kraus. Mr. Scherlis has six grandchildren; a son and daughter of Mrs. Kraus, two of the children of Dr. Sidney Scherlis, and two of the children of Dr. Leonard Scherlis.

All three of Mr. Scherlis' sons chose to enter the medical profession. Irving is a urologist; Sidney and Leonard are heart specialists. Sidney, assistant professor of medicine at the University of Maryland, is frequently seen on the University's television program. His book on the subject of cardiology is in use as a textbook in several colleges. Dr. Leonard Scherlis is a member of the Medical School staff at the University of Maryland.

Morris Scherlis is known to his acquaintances as a genial man, ever willing to lend a hand to a deserving project. Though approached by numerous solicitors for a variety of causes, Mr. Scherlis always has a warm greeting and a ready ear. One finds in Morris Scherlis a fine combination of vivacity in business life, idealism in social life, and devotion in family life.



Simon E. Sobeloff

In January, 1954, Judge Simon E. Sobeloff of Baltimore was nominated for the post of Solicitor General of the United States by President Eisenhower. This appointment capped Judge Sobeloff's outstanding career in law, beginning with his early legal practice in Baltimore in 1914, ranging through important city and state posts, and finally leading to the position of chief practicing attorney of the Department of Justice, the solicitor general.

Simon Sobeloff is a native of Baltimore, a graduate of Baltimore City College and the University of Maryland Law School. Within five years after he began the practice of law, he became Assistant City Solicitor of Baltimore, and in 1927, Deputy City Solicitor.

From 1931 to 1934, Mr. Sobeloff served as U.S. Attorney for the District of Maryland. He was recommended for U.S. District Attorney by Judge Soper, whom he had served as clerk and secretary, and Senator Goldsborough. During his tenure, Mr. Sobeloff handled Federal actions dealing with Prohibition violations, income tax and narcotics cases, counterfeiting and other Federal law infractions.

Following his service as U.S. District Attorney, Mr. Sobeloff was a labor consultant to the city of Baltimore and counsel for the Housing Authority. In addition, he was chairman of the Commission on Administration, a non-partisan group dedicated to improvement of the state government.

Associated with Governor McKeldin for a number of years, Mr. Sobeloff was one of his close advisors, and in 1952, the Governor appointed Mr. Sobeloff Chief Judge of the Maryland Court of Appeals.

Mr. Sobeloff's activities include his service as arbitrator for the Men's Clothing Industry of Baltimore; his work as vice-president and director of the Baltimore Prisoner's Aid Association, as president of the Board of Jewish Education, president of the Baltimore Jewish Council, and director of the Associated Jewish Charities. He is one of the founders and the first president of the Baltimore Branch of the American Jewish Congress, and headed Menorah Lodge of B'Nai Brith.

Mrs. Sobeloff also has been prominent in community work for a number of years. The Sobeloffs have two daughters. One, Evva, is Mrs. Arthur H. Goldstrom; the other, Ruth, is Mrs. Victor Mayer.

Perhaps one of the most noteworthy tributes to Mr. Sobeloff's impact on his community was this excerpt from the Baltimore *Evening Sun*: ". . . He refused to waste time and reduce the prestige of his office by seeking publicity through trying piffling cases. He put in jail a great many people who ought to be there, but we do not believe that he sent to jail a single man who oughtn't to be there."

That was written in 1934, and through the years Simon Sobeloff has many times over confirmed its truth and sincerety.



Samuel Steinbach

A man who prefers to work quietly behind the headlines, Samuel Steinbach nevertheless has emerged as one of the outstanding leaders of Baltimore's Jewish community. In 1950, the Kres Unity Paulson Lodge of Brith Sholom honored Mr. Steinbach with a testimonial dinner in recognition of his thirty-five years of community service that ranged from helping to administer Jewish education to undertaking a key position in Israel Bond drives.

Mr. Steinbach has served as treasurer of Levindale, the Seaboard Zionist Region of the Z.O.A., and the Baltimore Branch of the American Jewish Congress. In addition, he was treasurer of the Brandeis Camp Institute campaign, an organization dedicated to the training of future Jewish leaders in the U.S. Another post to Mr. Steinbach's credit is the secretaryship of the Baltimore Zionist District of the Z.O.A.

Now an honorary member of the Hebrew Free Loan Association, Mr. Steinbach served as a board member of that organization for several years. He was also on the board of the Jewish Family and Children's Bureau. Under his direction as chairman of Levindale's Synagogue and Cultural Committee, a Brotherhood and Sisterhood were organized among the residents at Levindale. Mr. Steinbach was the originator of the "birthday" custom in Levindale. At his suggestion, a resident's birthday is often celebrated by the planting of a tree in the State of Israel in the celebrant's honor. And Mr. Steinbach has carried the idea a step further by teaming the planting with a direct contribution of his own.

Among Mr. Steinbach's outstanding achievements is his work with the Talmudical Academy of Baltimore. He was chairman of the committee to liquidate the Academy's mortgage, and served as a member of the deficit committee. In addition, he has instituted an annual scholarship to the Academy. Recently, Mr. Steinbach organized the school's ground-breaking ceremonies for a proposed annex, and when he fell ill, continued to work from his sick bed in behalf of the program.

The Steinbach family have been leaders in the malt distillery and wine industry for almost a century and a half. Mr. Steinbach's grandfather was a brewer in Kovner Gubernia, Arogala, Lithuania, and Mr. Steinbach has carried forward the family tradition. He is president of the Madera Bonded Wine and Liquor Company of Baltimore, a firm with a history stretching back more than forty years. Quality Madera wines are sold throughout America and find favor in several foreign countries. Another member of the Steinbach family, Mr. Harvey Steinbach, son of the founder, is vice-president and general manager of Madera, and Mr. Irving Steinbach is the company's advertising director.

Samuel Steinbach had the opportunity to see some of the fruits of his efforts in behalf of Zionism and Israel when he and Mrs. Steinbach visited the State of Israel. There they met President Itzhak Ben-Zvi and Chief Rabbi Isaac Hatevi Herzog. On his return, Mr. Steinbach stated that Israel Development Bonds will help support the economic and commercial drive that is making Israel a self-sustaining country.

A cheerful and devoted community leader, Mr. Steinbach lives at 3100 North Hilton Street. He is a beloved member of the B'nai Israel Synagogue and the Chizuk Amuno Congregation.



Samuel Weintraub

Samuel Weintraub's men's furnishing store at 578 Gay Street is stocked with a large variety of merchandise, each box clearly marked with its price. But it is three large cartons that don't contain merchandise at all that are priceless to Mr. Weintraub. These boxes are packed with hundreds of letters from Jewish families saved from starvation and the merciless grip of the Nazis; three cartons of words of gratitude to Mr. Weintraub and the Lutzker Relief Society.

Born in 1905 in Lutzk, Russia, Samuel Weintraub was educated in private Hebrew and general secular schools. His family, especially his grandfather, was strict Orthodox. Although deep in his heart young Samuel often asked himself why his people were so constantly persecuted and dispersed, he was taught by his pious rabbis that his lot was not to question such injustice. But as he read Russian, Hebrew and Yiddish literature, he began to realize that deeds often had more merit than theory.

With newly found hope, he decided to adopt a new country, and he came to Baltimore in 1925 at the age of twenty. His way to success was not smooth, but he became independent within nine years, opening his Gay Street store in 1934. With economic security came restlessness, the desire to accept more civic responsibility. Shortly, he began his activities in the Lutzker Relief Society, an organization composed of landsleit whose aim and purpose was to assist their relatives in Lutzk, and to help newcomers financially until they became self-supporting. The Society quickly became the nucleus of Mr. Weintraub's social life.

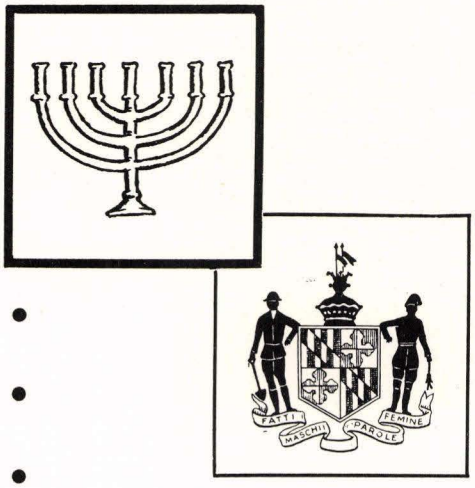
The work of the Lutzker Relief Society reached a climax during World War II. Almost every day, members received shocking news from the Styr River city of their birth. First came urgent pleas for food and clothing. Then came news of killings and mass cremations as the Nazis overran western Russia.

Mr. Weintraub placed ads in prominent American Yiddish papers circulated abroad, asking the unfortunate Jews of Lutzk to send him their names and addresses. Hundreds of letters reached his home, and he became general secretary of the National Lutzker organization, representing all the Lutzker Societies in the U. S. All the aid the societies could assemble was forwarded to the Jews of Lutzk.

Mr. Weintraub can never forget that of the thousands of Jews who had made Lutzk their home, only some one hundred-fifty remain. The rest were systematically annihilated. The survivors have been transferred to Israel.

Married to Sarah Green in 1932. The Weintraub's have two sons, Morris and Stanley both students. As a hobby, Mr. Weintraub tape records speeches by notable persons at various social occasions, and it is his conviction that these tapes will someday be a valuable part of Maryland's history.

. . . Behold, I will make thee fruitful and multiply thee,
and I will make of thee a company of peoples . . .
(Gen. 48:4.)



CHAPTER V
ORGANIZATIONS

Fraternal

Social and Relief

Jews in the Labor Unions

Jews in Non-Sectarian Social Work

Jewish War Veterans

Zionism

Hebrew Young Men's Sick Relief Association

In 1888 immigration of Lithuanian Jews to the United States began to increase little by little; and those who landed in Baltimore had no relatives, friends or even landsleit to whom to come; so that the few Lithuanian Jews, then in Baltimore, were confronted with the problem: "What is to be done for the newly arrived in order to help them establish themselves and make their livelihoods." No charity was intended, but merely to give these newly arrived a chance not only to make enough to exist, but also for them to be able to send funds and support their families in Europe.

In September, 1888, this organization was founded, under the name HEBREW YOUNG MEN'S SICK RELIEF ASSOCIATION. The slogan adopted was, "Love, Brotherhood and Friendship."

The organizers or founders of this association were but three young men: Samuel Levi, Aaron Grollman, and Feviel Kirshner.

The purposes for which the body was created were: to assist members in time of sickness and in time of need; to aid the widows and orphans of members, in case of members death; and to render assistance to all, without question of membership, at all times.

In the 90's the Front Street Theatre Disaster occurred and the Hebrew Young Men's Sick Relief Association was among the first to offer its aid; rendered aid to the wounded and took care of the families of those burned to death or killed.

In February, 1904, Baltimore experienced its BIG FIRE and again the Hebrew Young Men's Sick Relief Association gave money to the needy; rendered aid to the suffering and wounded; loaned money to the Jews to rehabilitate themselves and questioned not whether the recipient was a member or not. Rendered service to the suffering by aiding individually and to the community at large by prohibiting those helped from becoming public charges.

During the floods, earthquakes and storms in the United States, the pogroms and sufferings of the Jews in Europe, and no matter at what time, the Association always held out its hand to HELP.

FOUNDERS OF THE ASSOCIATION



Philip Kirshner



JUDGE SIMON SCHONFIELD
President





Aaron Grollman



Samuel Levi

1888 GOLDEN JUBILEE COMMITTEE 1938

Meyer D. Levin, *Chairman*

Simon Baer	Julius Isaacson
Harry K. Bosch	Mrs. David Kermisch
I. W. Davidson	Mrs. Jerome Legum
Maurice Diener	Robert Press
A. H. Eudel	Mrs. Wm. B. Rady
David Fuchsman	Symone S. Spector
Mrs. David Fuchsman	Benjamin Spritz
Samuel Goldberg	Mrs. Samuel Stein
Max Greenberg	Hyman Vinnick
Joseph Hamburger	Morris Zimmerman

Baltimore Workmen's Circle (Arbeiter Ring)

In 1894, Baltimore as an industrial center had attracted a great number of young Jewish workers with Socialist or Zionist ideas. There was no organized Jewish Labor movement here. The idealists looked for some means of expression of their views. At that time the famous "Kibetzing Market" at High and Baltimore Streets was the free-for-all open air discussion circle.

The Young Men's Progressive Club at Baltimore and Central Avenue was the only organized Yiddish speaking group with a fair library of Yiddish and Russian books, newspapers and magazines in foreign languages. The club rooms were the center for progressive elements of the Jewish workers.

In 1898, the New York office of the Workmen's Circle through its representative organized most of the members of the Young Men's Progressive Club into Workmen's Circle Branch No. 9, and the majority of the Club transferred the library to the first headquarters of the Workmen's Circle at Baltimore and Bond Streets.

The leaders of Branch No. 9 were Messrs. Solokow, Leibowitz, Dubowsky, Joe Neistadt, and Miller. One of the outstanding active members was Max Tilles. Mr. Myer Levy, former manager of the Morning Journal, has on his W.C. Certificate the ledger number "900," indicating that the entire membership of the "Arbeiter Ring" in general was at least nine hundred in the year 1898.

About that time, there was an Educational League with Isidor Samuelson as its leader. The group consisted of an element with the ardor of young spirit and full faith in the ideals of the Workmen's Circle. They organized Branch No. 67, the pioneering organizers of more W.C. Branches. The Educational League transferred its library of three thousand books in all languages to the W.C. Headquarters.

As new branches organized rapidly, a larger headquarters was purchased. In 1911, the corner of Aisquith and Lexington Streets became the new home of the Workmen's Circle, known as the Progressive Labor Lyceum Association. For seventeen years, it was the center of all Jewish labor activities. The facilities of the house were always rendered to all labor unions as a strike headquarters. There was a circulating library of over four thousand books with reading rooms, club rooms and a lecture room. The free library was shared by the entire East Side Yiddish speaking community. When the membership outgrew its quarters in 1927, the Conservatory of Music building at 1029 East Baltimore Street was bought and reconstructed. In 1930, the dedication of the building was celebrated. Estimated membership was then over twelve hundred, and the most active in the building campaign were Joseph Korsunsky, Meyer Teigman, Max Luckman, Dave Striner, Dr. Samuel M. Neistadt and several others.

At this writing there are five Workmen's Circle Branches: 192, 289, 340, 900 and a newly organized English speaking branch. Also, there is a Ladies Club of Branch 900, and a Women's Division composed of all branches, with activities concentrated toward the Workmen's Circle Home of the Eastern Zone in Media, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Sarah Winner and Mrs. Harry E. Cohen are the chairladies of the women's groups.

Most of the W.C. members now reside uptown. Therefore, in 1954, the East Baltimore W.C. House was sold and a new one will be established in the 4300 block of Park Heights Ave.

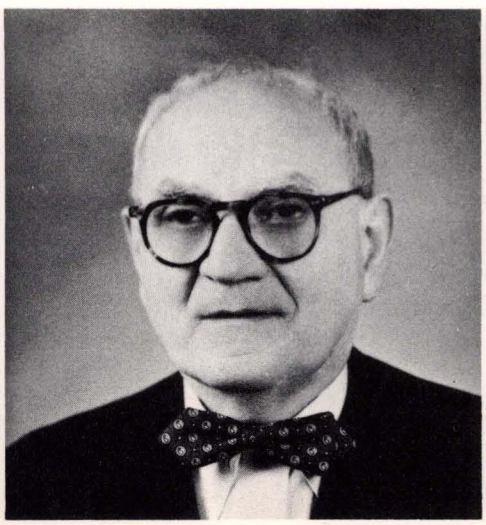
The branches and the Ladies Club are united in a City Committee, a delegated body which serves mostly as an advisory board with Harry E. Cohen as chairman, and Isaac Chaikin as secretary.

The Workmen's Circle Branch leaders are; Marcus Spector, Dr. Samuel M. Neistadt, Jacob Winner, Abraham Pelowitz, Henry Turk and Samuel Caplan.

Jacob and Sarah Winner

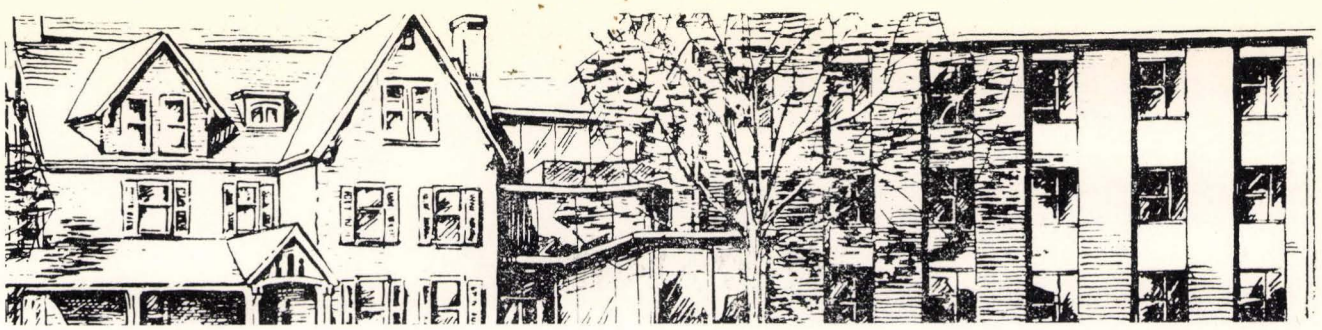


Isaac Chaikin



Harry E. and Sarah Cohen





The Workmen's Circle Home In Media

By DR. J. K. JAFFE, *Medical Director*

Not so many years ago the famous Prof. William Osler, one of the highest authorities in medical circles, suggested that all persons reaching the age of sixty, should be chloroformed. People thought that the good professor of Johns Hopkins and McGill Universities, was merely joking. In a sense he was; but he used strong language to point up a striking truth. For a study of life insurance statistics of that day shows that the average life expectancy was no more than fifty-seven years. And those few who did reach the age of sixty appeared very old and felt very old. There was a sense of being superfluous — of having nothing to await but the end.

All this has changed. Greater productivity and the improved standards of living brought about by labor unions through collective bargaining and favorable social legislation, on the one hand, and better health through improved medical and surgical techniques and recently developed drugs, on the other, have greatly increased the number of older people in a fairly good state of health. Today the life expectancy of an individual is at least seventy years as contrasted to the fifty-seven of only some thirty years ago.

This development has brought great social, economic and medical problems. With retirement from many industries compulsory at the age of sixty-five, the individual is left stranded; idle, although still vigorous and capable of doing a good day's work. The enforced leisure far from being a blessing brings unhappiness, a crippling sense of being finished.

This challenging problem necessitates a radical change in our social thinking. The aged are not transients waiting for their departure; but citizens, here to stay for quite a while. True, their needs are different from the needs of the rest of the population. They require more frequent medical care, more rest periods, somewhat lighter tasks than previously — it is often hard to fit them into a household of young people. Nor are they forced by lack of finances to stay where they are not comfortable. Social security, retirement funds of unions, Old Age Assistance Funds, enable the aged to choose where they will stay. So Homes have been set up in many parts of the country. But, there are Homes and Homes.

Too many of them are merely filing cabinets into which the old are shoved for storage; just to get them out of the way of the young. There are some palatial ones for the wealthy; but those available to the people who have only their Old Age Assistance or their Social Security, are often cold institutions. Those living there feel like objects of charity — for it costs more to keep up a Home than they can pay.



Dr. J. K .Jaffe



Henry Turk, *President*

Members of the Workmen's Circle do not belong in such homes. Accustomed as they are to independent thinking — both in politics and in matters of religion; to participation in community activities, to a voice in all that concerns them, they cannot feel at ease in an institution established by people whose whole outlook is different. Having lived more progressively all their active days, they must have more progressive Homes in their age. For this reason the Workmen's Circle has found it necessary to establish their own Homes for their older members; Homes in which Workmen Circle people can breathe freely — where mental stimulation and wholesome activity, within the limitations of the aged, are provided.

In The Workmen's Circle Home in Media, the objectionable features of ordinary institutions for the aged, mantained by private philanthropy or state funds, have been elminated. Regimentation and the uniformity of institutional life have no part in the program of this Home. Their accustomed mode of living, their individuality and much of their normal privacy are maintained for our people. And so far as health permits, opportunity for some productive work is offered.

With the completion of the expansion program now well under way it will be possible for us to open our doors to more friends. We shall be able to provide for more of our older members a real Home; without taint of charity, in an atmosphere of mutual respect, friendship, comfort and dignity.

Independent Order Brith Sholom

On the 13th of July, 1902, a group of benevolent citizens, realizing the necessity of a Jewish Fraternal Organization in Baltimore, banded together for the purpose of furthering their own lonesome life in the newly-adopted land with its new customs among fellow men, and to advance the interests of the Jewish people in Maryland generally. The Maryland Lodge was the first to be chartered under the Independent Order of Brith Sholom.

The Charter members were: Calman Cohen, Isaac Schaffer, William Stratter, Simon Hornstein, Abraham Schloss, Nathan Bass, Louis B. Hoffman, Louis Silverman, Joseph Gittelson, Felix Slusky, Solomon Goodman, Harris Ford, Jacob Briskman, David Paulson, Max Miller, Moses Smayne and Jacob H. Mitnick, who was the first Grand Master of the IOBS.

The Order, founded on the principles of Friendship, Love, and Truth, served as one of the finest mediums of contact for young Jewish immigrants. The shop-worker, the professional and the businessman, were interested in the endowment feature, sick benefits, free medical service, and relief when in need.

During the years of 1914-15, progressive steps towards the expansion of the Order were advanced and Lodges of Brith Sholom were organized in the District of Columbia, and the State of Virginia. Washington Lodge No. 24, and the Norfolk City Lodge No. 27, became Brith Sholom Centers outside of Maryland. Both these Lodges are influential factors in the Jewish Life of their respective Communities.



TOP ROW, left to right: Oscar W. Zenitz, Grand Master; Frieda Buckowitz, Grand Matron; I. A. Savage, Grand Secretary. *MIDDLE ROW*: A. H. Mandelberg, P. G.; S. N. Friedel, P. G.; Samuel Steinbach, P. G. *BOTTOM ROW*: J. H. Hubert, P. G.; S. A. Bogat, Irving Libov, P. G.



EXECUTIVE ASSEMBLY LEADERS

SEATED, left to right: Rose Levy, Mollye Roffman, Beckie Fox, Anne Friedel, Anna Fradin. *STANDING, Left to right*: Rose Chayt, Kay Snyder, Rose Weinstein, Goldie Ellin, Fannie Rosen.

I.O.B.S. Lodges In The State of Maryland

Maryland Lodge #1 — organized in 1902 — Morris Grossman, President.

Joseph Friedenwald Lodge #2 — organized in 1911 — Isadore Luwisher, President.

Bnai Jacob Lodge #3 — organized in 1902 — Philip Klompus, President.

Dr. Herzl Progressive Lodge #10 — organized in 1912 — Ellis Friedler, President.

The Kress-Unity-Paulson Lodge, is the result of the amalgamation of a number of Lodges. The Monumental City Lodge, chartered in 1906, the Young Men's Progressive Lodge, chartered in 1906, Yanover Lodge, chartered in 1909, Adolph Kress Lodge, chartered in 1912, Dr. Fox Lodge, chartered in 1907. This Lodge produced more Grand Masters to head the Order than any other lodge: Benjamin Rudman, Simon Trepolsky, Samuel N. Friedel, Meyer Friedel, Adolph Kress, Jacob Briskman, Samuel Steinbach, Irving Libov, Abraham H. Mandelberg, Herman Rothstein, Max Alperstein, and Meyer Levy. Solomon Kermisch, President.

Mayer Friedel Lodge #11 — organized in 1938 — Gilbert I. Friedel, President.

Jacob Labovitz Lodge #18 — organized in 1941 — Jack M. Fox, President.

Dr. Weizman Friendship Lodge #28 — organized in — 1950 David Surosky, President

George Washington Lodge #24 organized in 1914 — Morris Wittlin, President

Norfolk City Lodge #27 — organized in 1915 — Daniel A. Tavas, President.



1953: Jacob M. Paul presents to Joseph Meyerhoff the Brith Sholom Man of the Year Award.

Executive Assembly of Ladies Auxiliaries

The Executive Assembly of Ladies Auxiliaries was organized June, 1927, as a medium of closer contact among the L. A. of Brith Sholom. The Executive Assembly in its advisory capacity, assists the affiliated Auxiliaries with their administration problems, helps foster the ideals of the Order, and installs all elected officers according to the Brith Sholom ritual.

The Executive Assembly co-ordinates the relief and organizational work; cultural activities, takes a keen interest in communal affairs, is well represented in Jewish and Non-sectarian campaigns for funds. The Executive Assembly adds color to the activities of the Benevolent Order Brith Sholom. The first officers of Executive Assembly were: Anna Friedel, Grand Matron; Bessie Bluefeld, Grand Secretary; Beckie Fox, Social Matron.

Friendship Sisters, I.O.B.S.

Organized March 3, 1941, to further all of the principles and ideals of the Independent Order of Brith Sholom. To unite women of the Jewish Faith who are of good moral character. To promote the spirit of good fellowship among its members and to alleviate the wants of the needy and distressed. Past Presidents: — Jean Ravitz, Kay Snyder, Rose Chaayt, Bea Levitt, and Jeanne Goldberg. 1955 President — Mary Caplan.

Junior Lena Winegrad Auxiliary

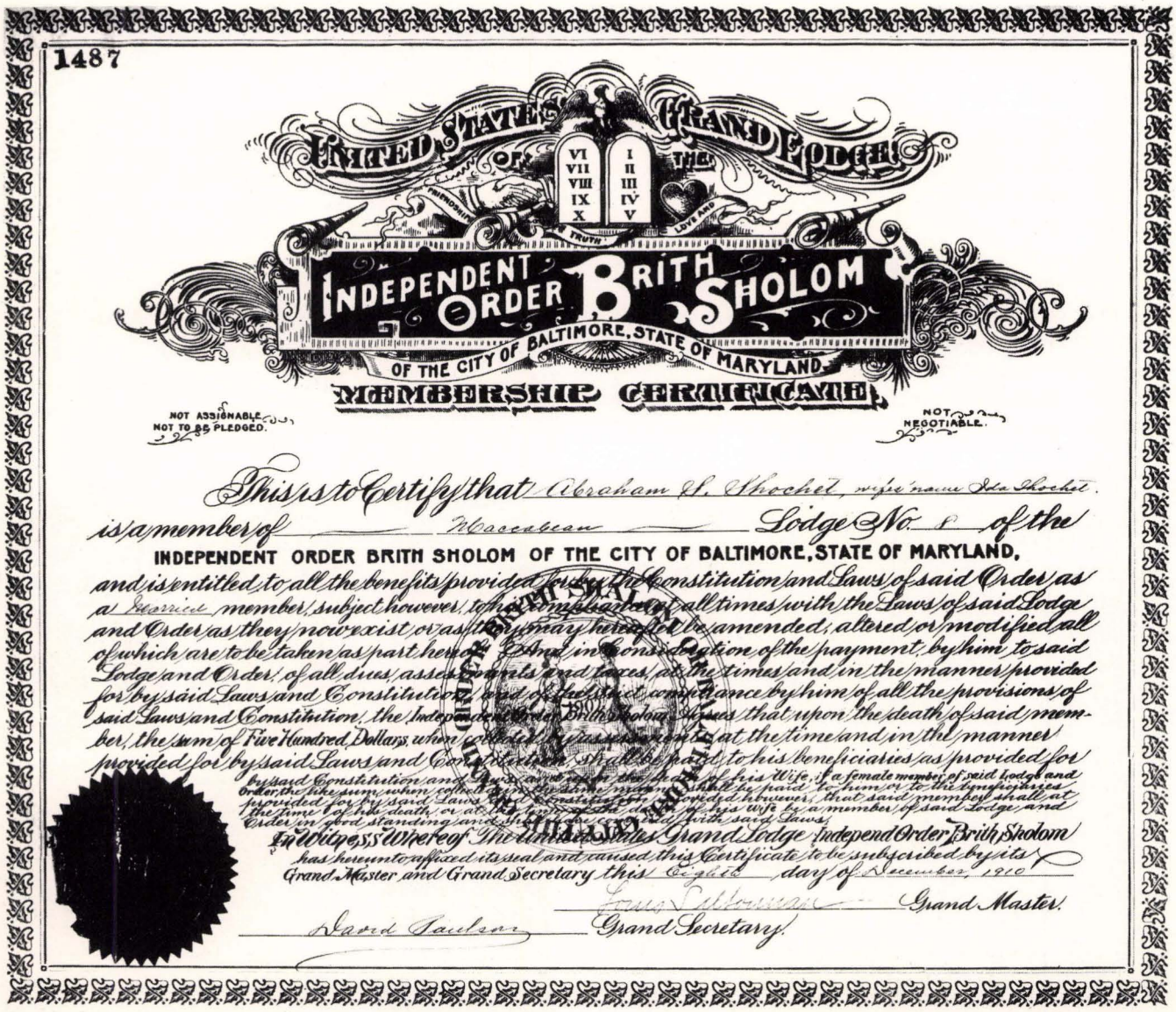
Organized in 1949 as an Auxiliary to the Mayer Friedel Lodge #11, IOBS, to raise funds for charity and to help the Lodge and the Order in all Social affairs. Mrs. Elaine Fried, 1st President.



1st Row: Mrs. Isadore Caplan, President, Friendship Sisters; Mrs. Ida Castleman, President, L. A. Md. Lodge; Mrs. Lillian Levine, President, Kress-Unity-Paulson, L. A. *2nd Row*: Elaine Fried, 1st President, Lena Winegrad Auxiliary; Annetta Frame, President; Goldie Kanowsky, 1st President K. U. P. Aux.

The Brith Sholom Creed

To those who may wonder as to the longevity of Brith Sholom — for fifty-three years is truly a notable milestone in the life of a fraternal organization — the explanation is very simple. During the past decades Brith Sholom has shown a steady interest in the men's lodges and ladies' auxiliaries enrolled under its banner. But at the same time, I.O.B.S. felt all along it would not be true to itself as well as the community at large if it were to limit its sphere of work to fraternal affairs exclusively. Brith Sholom has practiced with full sincerity its credo of devotion to Jewish traditions and American ideals. That explains why I.O.B.S. has supported consistently various causes such as Israel Bond Drive, Associated Jewish Charities, Jewish Welfare Fund, Red Cross, Histadrut, Nachla in Palestine, local institutions of learning, Cancer Fund, Cerebral Palsy, Community Chest and many others. It is this policy which has enabled Brith Sholom to keep going and renew itself from year to year, while various other organizations formed in earlier years, have fallen by the wayside. Brith Sholom feels certain that so long as its members stick to the creed, helping others in humanitarian work of the broadest concept, there will always be room and need for Brith Sholom.


1487

UNITED STATES GRAND LODGE

INDEPENDENT ORDER BRITH SHOLOM

OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE, STATE OF MARYLAND.

MEMBERSHIP CERTIFICATE

NOT ASSIGNABLE NOT TO BE PLEDGED.

NOT NEGOTIABLE.

This is to Certify that Abraham L. Shochet, wife's name Ida Shochet,

is a member of Maccabean Lodge No. 8 of the

INDEPENDENT ORDER BRITH SHOLOM OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE, STATE OF MARYLAND,

and is entitled to all the benefits provided for by the Constitution and Laws of said Order as a Regular member, subject however, to compliance at all times with the Laws of said Lodge and Order as they now exist or as they may hereafter be amended, altered or modified all of which are to be taken as part hereof. And in consideration of the payment by him to said Lodge and Order, of all dues, assessments and taxes, at the times and in the manners provided for by said Laws and Constitution, and of the due compliance by him of all the provisions of said Laws and Constitution, the Independent Order Brith Sholom agrees that upon the death of said member, the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, which contract is hereby declared to be at the time and in the manner provided for by said Laws and Constitution shall be paid to his beneficiaries as provided for by said Constitution and Laws and upon the death of his wife, if a female member of said Lodge and Order, the like sum, which contract is hereby declared to be at the time and in the manner provided for by said Laws and Constitution shall be paid to him or to the beneficiaries provided for by said Laws, provided however, that said member shall at the time of the death, or at the time of the death of his wife by a member of said Lodge and Order, in good standing and shall have complied with said Laws.

In Witness Whereof The United States Grand Lodge Independent Order Brith Sholom has hereunto affixed its seal and caused this Certificate to be subscribed by its Grand Master and Grand Secretary this Eighth day of December, 1910

Grand Master.

Grand Secretary.

A 1910 Membership Certificate

Menorah Lodge of B'nai B'rith

Menorah Lodge of B'nai B'rith, which is observing its 40th anniversary in 1955, held the first meeting for the formation of the lodge on June 1, 1915, in the vestry rooms of the Eutaw Place Temple.

On Flag Day, June 14, 1915, at impressive ceremonies arranged at the City Club on the top floor of the Munsey Building, the new members were initiated, charter granted and officers elected. Dr. E. N. Calisch of Richmond and Rabbi William Rosenau installed the officers. The slate was as follows: Solomon Mendels, president; Joseph M. Zamoiski, vice-president; Michael Miller, recording secretary; Philip L. Sykes, financial secretary; Herman Gamse, treasurer; Dr. William Rosenau, monitor; Walter Goldstein, guardian; Nathan Kres, warden; H. L. Caplan, William Levy and Dr. C. A. Rubinstein, trustees.

At the gathering, according to the records, "A letter addressed to Menorah Lodge was received from the Hon. Simon Wolf and was read by Dr. Calisch. Letters were also read from Theodore Roosevelt, William H. Taft and other prominent people." The organization got under way with a membership of 124.

The lodge proceeded to meet in the vestry rooms of the Har Sinai, Eutaw Place Temple and Baltimore Hebrew Congregation. Some time thereafter meetings were held at the Royal Arcanum Building.

In November, 1916, a building at 2106 Eutaw Place near North Avenue was acquired and its use devoted to manifold purposes. That was the beginning of many new communal activities.

Among its activities, Menorah Lodge of B'nai B'rith has helped bring into existence several valuable organizations that play an important role in the community:

1. The origin of the Y.M.H.A. (now known as the Community Center) through its efforts in the acquisition of the first building and the crystallization of the idea recreated after the war.

2. The Anti-Defamation League Branch which was always active in the work at theatres and schools and at Annapolis against pernicious legislation.

3. The organization of the Big Brother Committee headed by Solomon Mendels. Although much was accomplished, need of greater funds necessitated the transfer of this activity from the Menorah Committee to a separate organization now known as the Jewish Big Brother League.

4. When newspaper reports indicated that certain cases coming up in court could best be handled by Jews themselves, Menorah Lodge organized a committee which brought forth the organization of the Jewish Court of Arbitration.

5. Formation of the Baltimore Jewish Council in co-operation with the American Jewish Committee, American Jewish Congress and Jewish Labor Committee.

Past presidents of Menorah Lodge include Harry Adelberg, Benjamin Beck, Sol C. Berenholtz, M. H. Chernoff, Samuel Eisenberg, Albert I. Goldberg, Lawrence Goldheim, Irving Gordon, S. Herbert Harris, Sam Kahn, Robert Leavitt, Israel Miller, Charles Mindel, Frank J. Rubenstein, Joseph B. Schaftel, Edward B. Sandler, Rabbi Abraham D. Shaw, Dr. S. L. Slovin, Simon E. Sobeloff and Dr. Jesse Trager.

The 1955 officers of Menorah Lodge are as follows:

Honorary President	Judge Eli Frank
President	Theodore M. Waranch
Senior Vice-President	Solomon Liss
Vice-President	S. Sylvan Farber
Vice-President	Morris H. Price
Vice-President	Milton Seidenman
Treasurer	Albert Landay
Assistant Treasurer	Eli Baker
Recording Secretary	Lester A. Samet
Financial Secretary	Henry Pear
Warden	Morris Kruger
Monitor	Charles Mindel



Henry Jones, *Founder*



T. M. Waranch, *Pres*

PAST PRESIDENTS OF MENORAH LODGE



Harry Adelberg



Benjamin Beck



Sol C. Berenholtz



Samuel S. Eisenberg



Albert I. Goldberg



Lawrence Goldheim



M. H. Chernoff



S. Herbert Harris



Sam Kahn



Robert Leavitt



Israel Miller



Irving Gordon



Charles Mindel



Frank J. Rubenstein



Joseph B. Schaftel



Edward B. Sandler



Rabbi A. D. Shaw



Dr. S. L. Slovin



Simon E. Sobeloff



Dr. Jesse Trager

B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation At The University Of Maryland

The B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation, the organized Jewish community on the campus, serves the 900 Jewish students now studying at the University of Maryland in College Park. The Foundation is one of more than 200 units which have been established by the B'nai B'rith at institutions of higher learning in the United States, Canada, Great Britain and Israel. Since 1948 Rabbi Arthur J. Lelyveld has served as National Hillel Director.

First organized at the University of Illinois in 1923, Hillel was brought to College Park in 1939 through the initiative of the B'nai B'rith Lodges and Chapters of Maryland and the District of Columbia. Since September of 1954 Hillel has been lodged in a house at 7505 Yale Avenue which was acquired and is maintained by the B'nai B'rith Hillel Building Corporation.

The Foundation adds to the dignity of every Jew on the campus because it acts as the authorized spokesman for the Jewish tradition.

The Hillel program is designed to provide the Jewish student, through study and discussion, with adequate and accurate knowledge of the faith, the literature, the history, and the life and thought of the Jewish people. It offers him an opportunity to express his personality in activities aiming at the perpetuation and development of the Jewish heritage. It also helps to integrate the Jewish student into the Jewish and general community by the promotion of wholesome Jewish fellowship, by intergroup programs and by training for future leadership.

Among the activities of the local Foundation are daily, Sabbath and holiday services; discussion and study groups; Oneg Shabbat and holiday programs; lectures; United Jewish Student Appeal campaign; Kosher Supper Club (meeting daily); choir; folk dance group; interfaith programs; publications; Graduate-Faculty Society; Sunday night suppers and socials.

The director, Rabbi Meyer Greenberg, conducts accredited courses in Hebrew language and literature at the University. Rabbi Greenberg also serves as the chairman of the Juvenile Court Advisory Committee of Prince George's County and is the author of several sociological studies of attitudes, religious observance and family size among Jewish college students.

The meaning of Hillel has been expressed by one of the students: "Hillel has aroused in me the desire for a closer tie with the Jewish religion and the Jewish people."

Farband Labor Zionist Order

In 1918, the first Farband Branch No. 19 was organized. The organizers and most active members of that time were Dr. Herman Seidel, the Branch physician; the late Dr. Emanuel Krieger; Jacob Dreizin; Nathan Berlin; Z. Shein; S. Kwash; and A. D. Glushakow.

The meetings of Branch 19 were held at the Poale Zion club rooms at Aisquith and St. Mathew Streets. In 1918, through the initiative of the Baltimore Poale Zion and the newly organized Farband Branch, 7000 Jewish workers of all Labor Unions, Workmen Circle Branches, Societies and Lodges in the city, were organized for the movement of a "First Jewish Labor Congress for Palestine" which was held in New York in June, 1918. The late Dr. Benjamin Pushkin was the chairman of the Baltimore Conference, and A. D. Glushakow was secretary. In 1921, Branch 19 elected A. D. Glushakow as a delegate to the 7th Convention of the Jewish National Workers Alliance, held in Toronto, Canada.

The movement for the Jewish Labor Congress for Palestine then began to slow down, and the sentiments for the ideals of Zionism cooled off. The newly organized Farband Branches No. 251, "Ahad Hoam," and No. 105, together with the oldest Branch 19, decided to amalgamate into one Branch, Bialik Branch No. 126, chartered in 1926.

The really new era for the Farband in Baltimore began with the Bialik Branch, most of them Poalei Zion members and a group of active workers, and especially with their first chairman, Harry Gimpelman; admirably called "Papa" Gimpelman. Samuel Waxman is the 1955 chairman.

ROTCHILD BRANCH NO. 117 was organized in 1935, when the veteran of Labor Zionism here, the late Israel Kurland, promulgated his idea to organize an English-speaking branch. From its beginning to the present date, the Rotchild Branch meets mostly in private homes. The atmosphere at their meetings is blessed with genuine friendship. The members speak as freely as they wish, and very much like the blending of Yiddish and English for better expression. Morris Broth is the chairman.

WOLYNER BRANCH NO. 282 was officially chartered in February, 1937. 70 members celebrated the installation of the first elected officers: I. Siegel, chairman; P. A. Barditch, financial secretary; Sam Pollack, treasurer; and S. Weintraub, recording secretary. Branch 282 is considered among the youngest branches yet already outnumbers the oldest. At present, Wolyner Branch 282 is enjoying a membership of over 300. The Branch is now called the WOLINER-WISE BRANCH, because of the amalgamation. Irving Sklar is chairman.

BRANDEIS BRANCH NO. 277 was founded in 1941. Its founders were the late Sam Pollack and Louis Shilling. The "Svinicher" Landsleit had a chance to watch with interest the accomplishments of their Wolyner Landsleit. After the usual pro and con discussions, they joined the Jewish National Workers Alliance as a Svinicher Branch. Later, the name was changed to Brandeis Branch No. 277. This Branch is considered one of the "Big 4" Branches in the city, and with its well-developed leadership, is growing rapidly. H. Fishbein is the chairman.

PINSKI BRANCH NO. 570 was organized March 1, 1943. This is an English speaking Branch with a number of young, intelligent and active workers.

All the Branches are united under a City Committee which coordinates the activities for all Labor Zionist causes. The Baltimore Farband members are very active in raising funds for Histadrut, Jewish National Fund, and Israel Bonds. About 700 members are in the Baltimore Farband. David Schnaper is president of the City Committee, Farband L.Z.O.



FARBAND leaders; *seated, L. to R.*: M. Broth, S. Hirshhorn; D. Schnaper; W. Bunchez. *Standing, L. to R.*: S. Waxman; L. Stern; I. Sklar; H. Fishbon; S. Bulmash.

Lutzker Social Relief Society

The members of the Lutzker Social Relief Society in Baltimore have been remarkably noted for their relief activities not only for their own friends in Lutzk, but in all city-wide Jewish charitable undertakings the name "Lutzker Landsleit" was estimably recorded for their support.

The official records of the society name December 6, 1931, as the date of organization. But long before that date, each one of the Lutzk Townsmen had begun his private file of acknowledgements for money and packages sent to deserving families here and abroad. And a Lutzker will relate his deeds not in a bragging manner, but proudly.

In the early 20's, the Lutzker Townsmen met in private homes in rotation, reading letters received from their friends, and disclosing with confidence their plans of marriage or of opening businesses. The better established listeners often gave assistance in the form of long term loans.

The Lutzker foresaw the rise of Hitler to power, and in 1931, they decided to become an official organization. This placed more responsibility on each member, and enabled the Society to appeal to the general public for assistance in their aims.

During World War II, the Lutzker Society saved hundreds of townsmen and their families. They helped morally and financially to bring these families to the United States or to transfer them to Israel. At present, they devote their activities to local charities and the young Jewish State of Israel, where they will perpetuate the name of Lutzk in a newly-built colony in Eretz Israel. The optimistic and cheerful attitude of a Lutzker can be gleaned from one of the Society's favorite sayings: "Yesterday we planned how to live today; and tomorrow, we will benefit by today's experience."

The Society's first officers were Sam Polack, president; Paul Barditch, secretary; Frank Weinberg, treasurer. The 1955 officers are Samuel Weintraub, president; Jack Gold, vice-president; Paul Barditch, finance secretary; Joe Feit, recording secretary; Louis Permel, treasurer; Dave Snyder, hospitaler.

Seated, 1st row, left to right: Mr. & Mrs. Ben Greenblatt, Mr. & Mrs. Sam Polack, Mr. & Mrs. J. Snyder, Mr. & Mrs. Paul Barditch, Mr. & Mrs. J. Needl, Mr. & Mrs. Dave Tayman, Mr. & Mrs. Abe Fine, Mr. & Mrs. Sam Gilden, Mr. & Mrs. Frank Weinberg. *2nd row*: Mr. & Mrs. Jack Gold, Mr. & Mrs. Harry Katz, Mr. & Mrs. Samuel Weintraub, Mr. & Mrs. David Weintraub. *Not Present on this photo*: Mr. & Mrs. J. Feit, Mr. & Mrs. M. Feldman, Mr. & Mrs. H. Fox, Mrs. L. Machlis, Mr. & Mrs. M. Hayman, Mr. & Mrs. B. Katz, Mr. & Mrs. L. Permel, Mr. & Mrs. R. Pomerantz, Mr. & Mrs. I. Siegel, Mr. & Mrs. L. Pristoop, Mr. & Mrs. S. Sharp, Mr. & Mrs. S. Sirulnik, Mr. & Mrs. D. Snyder, Mr. & Mrs. S. Snyder, Mr. & Mrs. A. Tayman, Mr. & Mrs. M. Weiner, and Mr. & Mrs. E. Weinstein.



Lutzker Social Relief Society

Baltimore's Part In The "American-Palestine Jewish Legion"

In 1918 the Jewish Legion under the leadership of its founder Vladimir Jabotinsky had grown into an army that numbered four thousand adherents.

The Jewish Legionnaires were fighting the Turks in the ranks of the British army in Palestine. Jewish young men throughout the world were inspired to fight for the Homeland.

After the occupation of Palestine by the British it became essential to confirm by means of an international decree the right of the Jew to establish a national center in Palestine. In February, 1919, a memorandum was accordingly presented to the Peace Conference by the Zionist leaders Ussishkin, Sokolow and Weizmann. As a result of these negotiations the League of Nations gave Great Britain the Mandate for Palestine.

In Baltimore, the first to volunteer were the members of the Poale Zion; Zalkin Schein, Ben Ruttenberg, Cohani, Nathan Berlin, and William Braiterman. Dr. Herman Seidel was delegated by the British authorities to be the Medical Examiner and recruiting officer. One of the volunteers from Baltimore was a Mr. O'Brien, an Irishman, who enlisted and served in the Jewish Legion. When people asked him, how come he chose the Jewish Legion? His reply was; "Jews are members of all other Armies in the world, so why can't an Irishman be a fighting member of a Jewish Legion."

BALTIMOREANS WHO SERVED IN THE JEWISH LEGION

Seated, left to right: Herman Carliner, Walter Yaniger, Julius Sussman, Milton Zalis. *Standing, left to right*: Louis Scherr, Ben Ruttenberg, A. Schapiro, William Braiterman, Samuel Waxman, Samson Margolis, Robert Rosenthal, Louis Zalis and Simcha Sibel.



Baltimore Young Men's Relief Ass'n.

In 1910, a group of Ostrolanker Landsleit (Townsmen from Ostrow, Poland) enjoying the freedom which this wonderful country affords, have decided to form an association.

They were inspired with the fact, that here, in Baltimore, Isidore Rayner, a prominent Jew, is United States Senator from Maryland, and Isaac Lobe Strauss, another Jew, was Attorney General. It's a land with opportunities, if people stick together. The young association met in Fink's Hall, corner Pratt and Bond Sts., and the chief purpose of the association was to relieve any fellow member in time of illness or distress. The young Ostrolanker Association also adopted as a prominent part of its activities — "life in the organization is not to be dull." The first President of the Association was Philip Zoluns.

In 1923, most of the members became American Citizens, and they felt like changing their organization's name to "Baltimore Young Men's Relief Association." In 1925, the Ladies Auxiliary was organized with Anna Sykes, President.



Sidney Shuman
Pres. B.Y.M.

The BYMRA developed a number of very active communal leaders. The most outstanding names are: Abraham Sykes, Sonia Borinsky, Lieberman Monfried, Morris Engle, David Levin, Ethel Sykes, and when this history is written, the most outstanding officer of the BYMRA is Samuel H. Wachter.

City Of Hope – Baltimore Chapter No. 87

The "City of Hope" is a free, Non-Sectarian National Medical Centre, located in Los Angeles under Jewish auspices. The Baltimore Chapter was organized March 1948, with the object to raise funds to help in the maintenance, development and expansion of the "City of Hope".

Mrs. Irvin S. Levin, *1st President.*
Mrs. Joseph Meyerwitz, *President,* 1955
Miss Irma Altman, *Aux. Director*



Mrs. Irvin S. Levin



Mrs. Joseph Meyerwitz

Independent Vilner Verein and Ladies Auxiliary

Independent Vilner Verein and Ladies Auxiliary was organized October 25, 1909, for the purpose of charitable work.

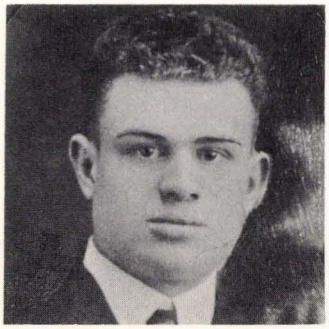
The first president was Abraham Engle and the current president is Abe Potlock. The first chairlady of the Ladies Auxiliary was Mrs. Mary Mizansky and Mrs. Fannie Pomerantz is the 1955 chairlady.



Abraham Engle



Mrs. Pomerantz



Emanuel Auslander
Secretary

Jefferson Lodge No. 9, I.O.O.F.

Jefferson Lodge No. 9 was instituted March 11, 1831, by John S. Brashears, Joseph S. Crane, Fred Sheffield and Sam Lucas, 1st Noble Grand.

The Jefferson Lodge seeks to improve and elevate the character of man; to imbue him with proper conceptions of his capabilities for good; to enlighten his mind; and to enlarge the sphere of his affections. The main purpose is fraternalism and charity through cultural and civic activities.

At this writing, the officers are Hyman Evnitz, Noble Grand; David Dvoskin, vice grand; Irvin Streett, recording secretary; Charles Goldberg, financial secretary; and Leonard Feinroth, treasurer.



Hyman Evnitz

The Royal Sisters Society

The Royal Sisters Society of Baltimore was organized October 13, 1937, to unite women of Jewish faith to promote the spirit of fraternity and advance education among its members; to alleviate the wants of the needy, distressed and unfortunate; and to carry on educational, literary, social and charitable work.

Mrs. Mollie Jaffe was the first president and Mrs. Mary Milner is the 1955 president.



Mary Milner



Mrs. Edw. Jaffe



Sarah Hilkowich



Mrs. Freeland

United Order True Sisters, Inc.

United Order True Sisters, Inc., Baltimore No. 35 was established February, 1928, for fraternal and philantrophic purposes.

Mrs. Sara Hilkowich was the first president and Mrs. Ben Freeland is the 1955 president.

In 1950 the United Order True Sisters, Inc., established a National Cancer Service, which has the approval and cooperation of the National Cancer Society. They have Loan Closets, stocked with dressings and comfort items, at Sinai and South Baltimore General Hospitals, Visiting Nurses Association on Bolton Street, Silver Springs, Harford and Montgomery Counties, Md. A fund has been established at Sinai Hospital for radio-active gold treatment.



Mrs. G. Stiffman



Mrs. M. A. Kolman

The Azoans

The Azoans was organized October, 1931, to do charitable and philanthropic work.

Mrs. George Stiffman is the 1955 president and Mrs. M. Alfred Kolman was the organizer.

The Golden Rule Guild

The Golden Rule Guild was organized March, 1949 for the purpose of aiding mental patients in the state hospitals.

Gertrude Shear is the 1955 president.

Emess Women's League

Organized in 1943, this group has a slogan: "Philanthropic work wherever needed." Charter members were Mesdames Herman Shuger, Hayman Glass, Alvin Cheslock, Harry Rubenstein, C. Morton Goldstein, Harvey Sylberg, Lee Rudolph, Benjamin Ginsberg and Albert Shuger. Mrs. Bernard S. Caplan is the 1955 president.



Mrs. C. Morton Goldstein



Mrs. B. I. Caplan

Bakers' Union – Local No. 209 (Organized 1901)

The struggle of a labor organization is not new to anyone; there are always lockouts, strikes, unemployment and stoppages caused by disagreements with employers.

The Jewish Baker Local No. 209 is built upon the sympathy of the trade labor unions which are asked to help strengthen the Bakers' Union by demanding bread with the union label. This Local has a very human clause in its constitution: "All our members are entitled to have their daily bread for their families."

It is seldom that one finds in a labor union a rule similar to this rule of Local No. 209: "An unemployed baker is provided with a daily job in a shop. In other words, one cannot find in his union one member who has all, and the other none – everyone is assured of existence."

Local No. 209 is affiliated with the Bakers' International Union and with the A.F. of L.

The first president was Harry Gold; the 1955 president is A. Fink.

Bobroisker Beneficial Circle

Bobroisker Beneficial Circle of Baltimore was organized in 1904 to assist all members in case of distress, to assist widows and orphans, and to create a feeling of friendship and brotherly love towards each other.

Norman Baylin, President.

Frieda Rosen Memorial Association

The Frieda Rosen Memorial Association was organized in 1918. The Junior group was formed in 1936 which included the original senior members.

Their work is Non-Sectarian. From the original 10 members to the present 225, the Frieda Rosen Memorial Ass'n should be proud of their record of accomplishments. "To Help Those Less Fortunate," is always on their agenda. They make loans with no interest charge. They contribute generously to all Jewish and non-Jewish civic and philanthropic causes.

The Frieda Rosen Memorial Association was the first group in Baltimore to adopt an entire ward in Spring Grove Hospital. Parties are given once a month, not only for the adopted ward, but for all patients who are well enough to attend. For Mount Pleasant patients they do likewise, and the Jewish Convalescent Home was the recipient of a room.

From a family group to a City-wide charitable organization, and whenever the Frieda Rosen Memorial Association issues a call to the community: "Help Us To Help Others," their work is not in vain.

Mrs. Eli Schwartzman, 1st President
Mrs. Henry D. Levy, 1955 President

Baltimore Tuberculosis Aid Society

Baltimore Tuberculosis Aid Society, Inc., was organized December, 1938, for the purpose of rendering aid to tuberculars and their families in the State of Maryland.

The Baltimore Tuberculosis Aid Society has regularly scheduled visits, treats and projects in nine T. B. Hospitals. The furnishing of a library for the patients at City Hospital was one of their many projects. Others include allowances to indigent patients, clothing closets and occupational therapy departments.

Mrs. Abe Siegel was the first president and Mrs. David P. Fruchtbaum is the 1955 president.



Mrs. Abe Siegel



Mrs. D. P. Fruchtbaum



Mrs. E. Schwartzman



Mrs. H. D. Levy

Avivah Hadassah

Avivah Hadassah was organized in 1951 for the purpose of instilling in others the feeling of being a good Jewess, not primarily in a religious manner, but to have a certain sense of obligation to the State of Israel.

They have raised money for many projects in Israel.

Eileen Starr is the 1955 president.



Reva Sachs



Eileen Starr

The Covenant Guild, Inc.

The Guild was organized December 9, 1947, for the sole purpose of service to philanthropic, humanitarian, civic and patriotic causes. Mrs. Harold Gilbert was the first president; Mrs. Ben Sloan is the 1955 president.



Mrs. Harold Gilbert

Queen Ann Guild

Queen Anne Guild was organized June 26, 1925, by Tillye Sachs for the advancement and support of philanthropic endeavors.

The 1954 president is Mrs. Allan Givner.

Hebrew Tuberculosis Society

Hebrew Tuberculosis Society, Inc., of Baltimore was organized in 1900 under the name of Hebrew Ladies Consumptives Aid Society, but changed to the present name in 1946.

Its aims and purposes are to help tubercular patients during their period of hospitalization, assist their families, if in need and to assist the ex-patient to establish his or her status with the active world.

Not only has the Hebrew Tuberculosis Society, Inc., of Baltimore helped the Tubercular, but they have sent "Care" packages, clothing and shoes to refugee families in Israel; they have purchased a Medical Center in Beer-Sheba, Israel; donated money toward the building of a new home for orphan children in Israel; and donated a Special Overholt Operating Table for major chest operations to be used for the relief and work on tubercular patients in the Governor Theodore R. McKeldin Medical and Surgical Pavilion in Rehovot, Israel.

Other projects include treats once a month to the Rosewood State Training School and the Synagogue at Mt. Pleasant Sanatorium which they have fully equipped.

Mrs. R. Meyer Berman is the 1955 president and Mrs. Edith Levine was the first president.



Mrs. R. M. Berman



Edith Levine

The Senior League of Baltimore, Inc.

The Senior League of Baltimore, Inc., was organized July 24, 1939. The objects for which this organization is formed are charity, educational, and social purposes; and to promote and further the spirit of good fellowship. To encourage the daily living of the "Golden Rule" in all human relationship; and to develop by precept and example a more intelligent, aggressive and serviceable citizenship . . . To take an active interest in humanitarian, civic, State and National affairs, thereby lending its aid to movements tending to make the Community, City, State and Nation, a better place in which to live. Miriam A. Caplan, President.

Morris Rombro Free Loan Association

In 1924, a small group of women organized the Morris Rombro Free Loan Association, to perpetuate and memorialize the name of Morris Rombro by carrying on the work he did during his lifetime: lending money to the needy without interest.

The borrowing of these loans is made as uncomplicated as possible. The amounts, while not large, have been used by people to remain in small businesses, to repay blood donors, and for the many emergencies that can arise during anyone's lifetime.

When a borrower is unable to fulfill his obligation to the Association, he is never pressed for payment. Instead, the loan is simply marked off the book. To replace it, and for the special Passover Fund, to the needy of Baltimore, The Association derives the major portion of its funds from various annual affairs.

The first president was Mrs. Samuel Stamm; she was in office for one year. The late Mrs. William A. Ribakow was elected president and remained in office for ten years. The 1955 president is Mrs. N. Albert Bachrach.



Mrs. Ribakow



Mrs. N. A. Bacharach



Mrs. Miriam A. Caplan

Hebrew Noble Ladies

The Hebrew Noble Ladies' Society was organized May 28, 1929, with the sole purpose to extend help to all needy mankind. During its 25 years in existence, this society has contributed $250,000 for philanthropic work to needy not only in the U. S. but to those in Europe and Israel as well.

The first president was Mrs. Mollie Eisenberg and the 1954-5 president is Mrs. Mary Cohen.



Mollie Eisenberg



Jennie Blumenthal



Rose Horowitz

Grand Officers



Irene Grossman



Fannie Seidel



Rosalie Buden



Sadie Rosenbloom



Sarah Siegel



Sade Blankman

Jewish Convalescent Home Society, Inc.

November 1, 1936, a gathering was called by Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Weinstein and Mrs. Anna B. Lind, at 5401 York Road, the following were invited: Mrs. Sarah Grossman, Mrs. Beatrice Feit, Mr. and Mrs. Morris M. Spector. The purpose of the meeting was to organize a Charitable Convalescent Home Society for the City of Baltimore. Mr. Benjamin Weinstein was appointed President Pro-Tem. The Jewish Convalescent Home Society was incorporated December 28, 1936, with the following Charter Members: Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Weinstein, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lind, Mr. Louis Klavens, Mrs. Lena Better, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Wolf, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Schwartz, Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Harris, Mr. Abraham Plotkin, Mrs. Ella A. Kramer, Mrs. Lena Charkatz, Mr. Morris Bloom, and Mrs. Ida Marshasky.

Sunday, May 27, 1945, at 4601 Pall Mall Road, the doors of the Convalescent Home were officially opened by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Mash, with the key donated by Mrs. Lena Kay.

The record of Baltimore's only Jewish free Convalescent Home shows that over eleven hundred underprivileged sick patients (discharged from hospitals) have recuperated and have given praise and blessing to the institution for making it possible they should enjoy again their good health.

The Society has over 500 dues paying members and 35 Fraternal Societies who contribute annually for this free institution. At this writing, the Jewish Convalescent Home Society, is in process of breaking ground for an additional building to be able to accommodate more room for the needy.

1955 OFFICERS: Calman Klein, President; Abe Plotkin, Vice-President; Joseph Berman, Chairman of the Board; Mrs. Ida Castleman, Chairman of Investigation; Mrs. Rose Landsman, President, Women's Division.



Jewish Convalescent Home



Benjamin Weinstein



Calman Klein

Highlights of the International Union in Baltimore

In 1888, Baltimore cloakmakers were part of the "United Garment Workers of America," scarcely more than a hundred scattered in some fifteen shops. Baltimore at that time was the home of the great labor leader, Joseph Barondess. He often visited the cloakmakers and advised them, "You must have a union of your own — the cloakmakers' problems are very different from those of the men's clothing workers."

In 1900, Baltimore cloakmakers responded to a call from New York for a delegate to a convention to organize all cloakmakers throughout the country. Among the eleven delegates assembled in New York on June 3, 1900, when the I.L.G.W.U. was founded, Baltimore's lone delegate, Israel Silberman, was secretary of the convention and was elected vice-president of the newly formed International. The first charters were issued: No. 1 to New York; No. 2 to Philadelphia; No. 3 to Newark; and No. 4 to Baltimore.

From 1900 to 1909, Cloakmakers' Union, Local No. 4, merely existed. The Local needed a good leader whom they finally found in Abraham Brightstein, a young presser who had just arrived from London. A general strike was called in Baltimore in 1909 which lasted 26 weeks and was unsuccessful.

Brightstein's ability to gain the confidence of the members of Local No. 4 by instilling in them courage and militancy was the spark of a general strike two weeks later in the Baltimore cloak market. The strike was a success and a union of about 400 members was established. For the first time, each manufacturer had to place a security bond to keep the agreement he signed. A. Brightstein was elected by the Baltimore Cloakmakers as their business agent with a $25.00 salary per week.

The group of active members enlarged, and the outstanding ones were Will Moss, Weitzman, Ben Moses, Dave Cohen, and A. M. Cohen. Local No. 4



1910 — First Executive Board of Local 4, ILGWU



1955 — Baltimore Joint Board in session. *First row, left to right*: Joseph Kremer, Charles Kreindler, Joseph Wolman, Ben Friedlander, Angela Bambace.

held stormy meetings on Saturday afternoons in the Karl Hall, now 1002 E. Baltimore Street. (Editor's note: The "old timers" received their paychecks on Saturday at noon. All the cloakmakers used to cash their checks at the bar. Naturally, the meetings were "stormy".) This site proved to be too small as it was impossible to discuss fully and rightly all the problems presented by the cloakmakers of the cheaper lines; the ladies' tailors and the skirtmakers. Meetings were then arranged at High and Baltimore Streets.

The International issued separate charters to the Ladies' Tailors, Skirtmakers, and Cutters, while Local No. 4 remained as the guiding spirit in Baltimore. The shops were divided into "Downtown" and "Uptown," and another business agent was elected — Dave Cohen. The first Joint Council of the four locals was formed, and in 1913, Baltimore's membership boasted over 1200. The meeting rooms were so small that the membership moved to Fisher's Hall, 1029 East Baltimore Street.

At this time business agents were elected every six months. Among those who served in this capacity were Israel Etkin, Abe Rotkowitz, and Samuel Caplan. The International noticed that although Baltimore was one of the important cloak markets, it was rather unfortunate in developing a good, outstanding leader with a solid, loyal group to support him. International representatives, at intervals, were Seidman, Goldberg, M. Amdur, Sam Otto, and Abraham Snyder.

In 1921, A. Brightstein was recalled into the office, and his salary was paid by the International. Strikes were called in single shops; manufacturers organized themselves into associations. The Union, however, won the strikes with scales for week-workers: operators $50.00; skirt makers $48.00; coat finishers $27.50; skirt finishers $20.50; pressers $44.00; and cutters $45.00.

An unemployment fund was part of the agreement. This provided that the workers paid 2%and the manufacturers 1% to the fund. From the 40¢ dues, 5¢ was to be laid aside for the Sick Benefit Fund which also had been established. However, probably due to the mal - administration of this fund, the treasury quickly sank. The unemployment fund remained very well administered by Judge J. Moses. This fund accumulated the amount of $4800, and in 1923, in spite of the small number of union members, it continued to function. The International office asked that the fund be returned to the general office, but Judge Moses claimed that it belonged in Baltimore for Baltimore members.



TOP L. to R.: A. Brightstein, first Business Agent; Samuel Caplan, manager 1931-1949. *Bottom L. to R.*: A. D. Glushakow, Local Organizer, 1930 general strike; Joseph Wolman, current Manager, Joint Board.

The late Sol Polakoff was sent from New York to Baltimore but even his good judgment could not hold the Baltimore union together. The union doors were closed, the charter of Local No. 4 remained in Brighstein's cellar, and Baltimore soon became known as "open-shop city No. 1 in the cloak market."

During the 1926 New York general strike, President Zigman and Vice-President Mollie Friedman tried to organize Baltimore to check up on the New



Leaders Of The 1930 General Strike and Seldin's Shop Strikers

York manufactured cloaks that were made in quantities in Baltimore. Their efforts were unsuccessful. For six long years, Baltimore cloakmakers slaved 60 to 70 hours a week with the boss as the sole ruler of their lives.

In 1929, A. D. Glushakow started single-handedly to reorganize the union in Baltimore. A dozen men met secretly and promised him their utmost support. They brushed the dust from the old charter of Cloakmakers' Union, Local No. 4, and hung it in the Workmen's Circle Hall, and began to enroll members.

Officers elected were A. D. Glushakow, president; I. Truss, secretary; H. Berman, treasurer. The general office of the International assigned A. D. Glushakow as local organizer with full-time pay to concentrate in organizing the Baltimore cloak market. Ex-Vice-President Jacob Halpern was in charge as supervisor.

On July 23, 1930, a general strike was called in the Baltimore cloak shops. Nineteen small shops signed agreements with the union, but the larger shops — Louis Markus Corp., Pioneer Cloak, and K.M.W. were lost.

The union office at that time was at 221 W. Baltimore Street, and the union had a membership of about 1,000. The International sent the late Sol Metz to Baltimore to attempt managing the Baltimore union. After nine months, the membership dropped to 600; Sol Metz was recalled. Samuel Caplan was elected business manager in 1932.



The 1930 agreement with the Baltimore Cloak Manufacturers was negotiated by Mr. David Dubinsky, Sec'y-Treas. and Acting President of the I.L.G.W.U.



The need of the 1930 general strike (by J.G.)

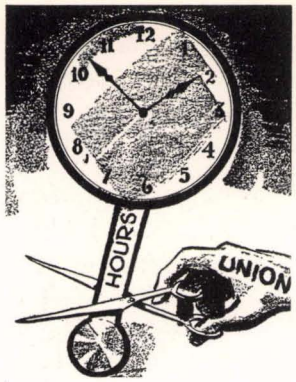


Representatives from the ILGWU and Cloak Manufacturers Association meet. *L. to R.*: Harriet Miller, Sol Rasin, Angela Bambace, J. Edelman, Chas. Kreindler, Harry Berenstein, N. Hamburger, Benjamin Seldin, Isidor Schwartzman, Sidney Rosen.

Local 4's "old timers" have been on the union's front line through all the years since. Hard hit by the depression, the long pull to rebuild the organization began in 1933 when Vice-Presiden Charles Kreindler and Angela Bambace were sent by President Dubinsky as I.L.G.W.U. representatives. They began a shop-by-shop drive which achieved 100% unionization of Baltimore's cloak market.

DRESSMAKER'S LOCAL 106 — Chartered February, 1934. Originally a Baltimore Joint Board affiliate, this local became the nucleus of the Maryland-Virginia District created in 1942 to widen the range of organizational work hitherto conducted by the Baltimore Joint Board. Vice-President Charles Kreindler was named District Supervisor; Angela Bambace became District Manager.

At a historic meeting in Huntington, W. Va., on March 29, 1947, delegates from all locals of the Maryland-Virginia District heard progress reports by Manager Angela Bambace and Vice-President Charles





Kreindler. They voted enthusiastically to change the name of the District to the Upper South Department. Then, acting on President Dubinsky's message, they set up six area councils and pledged unstinting effort in advancing I.L.G.W.U. aims and ideals in the upper South.

The following Locals in the Upper South Department are managed by Angela Bambace:

Baltimore, Md.
Locals: 106, 239 & 328

Norfolk, Va.
Local 201

Richmond, Va.
Local 233

Lawrenceville, Va.
Local 235

Appomattox
Local 236

Farmville, Va.
Local 238

Glen Rock, Pa.
Local 267

Portsmouth, Va.
Local 293

Pamplin, Va.
Local 370

Roanoke, Va.
Local 400

Bristol, Va.
Local 402

Harrington, Del.
Local 403

Rockwood, Pa.
Local 247

Hebron & Sharptown, Md.
Local 248

Thurmont, Md.
Local 256

Princeton, W. Va.
Local 260

Danville, Va.
Local 263

Keyser, W. Va.

Charles Town, W. Va.

Abingdon, Va.
Local 406

Clarksburg, W. Va.
Local 416

Parkersburg, W. Va.
Local 418

Lynchburg, Va.
Local 419

Martinsburg, W. Va.

Winchester, Va.
Local 438

York, Pa.
Local 467

Marion, Va.
Local 474

Huntington, W. Va.
Local 420

Point Pleasant, W. Va.
Local 422

Grasonville & Centreville
Local 429

Cumberland, Md.
Local 434

Hagerstown, Md.
Local 435

Crewe, Va.
Local 504

Wheeling, W. Va.
Local 517

Salisbury, Pa.
Local 518

Harrisburg, Pa.
Local 312

Cloak Joint Board

Westminster, Md.
Local 393

York, Pa.
Local 316

Baltimore, Md.
Locals: 4, 110, 327, 362



1953 — The ILG here, began to pay the Old Age Retirement benefits. *L. to R.*: Angela Bambace, David Dubinsky, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Kreindler.



Angela Bambace

Angela Bambace

When Angela Bambace came to Baltimore in 1933 as an organizer for the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, there were less than 800 members in the whole area, and most of these were cloakmakers. Working conditions were not good, and the situation facing an organizer was worse. Mrs. Bambace was confronted with the community's antagonistic attitude toward unions, and the tenacity with which employers resisted organization of their workers. And she was faced with the very fact that she was a woman doing what had until now been considered a man's job by the old timers in the clothing industry.

From the very beginning, Mrs. Bambace's intimate knowledge of labor problems, coupled with her ability to inspire others with her enthusiasm, gained the admiration of local union interests. Soon she had won almost unanimous cooperation in her efforts to organize workers in the garment industry. Through her persistent courage and sheer hard work, the union slowly gathered strength.

In 1942, Mrs. Bambace was named manager of the newly-created Maryland-Virginia District of the I.L.G.W.U. Five years later, delegates from locals of the District voted to change its name to the Upper South Department of the I.L.G.W.U. Today, Mrs. Bambace is negotiator for forty local unions of the



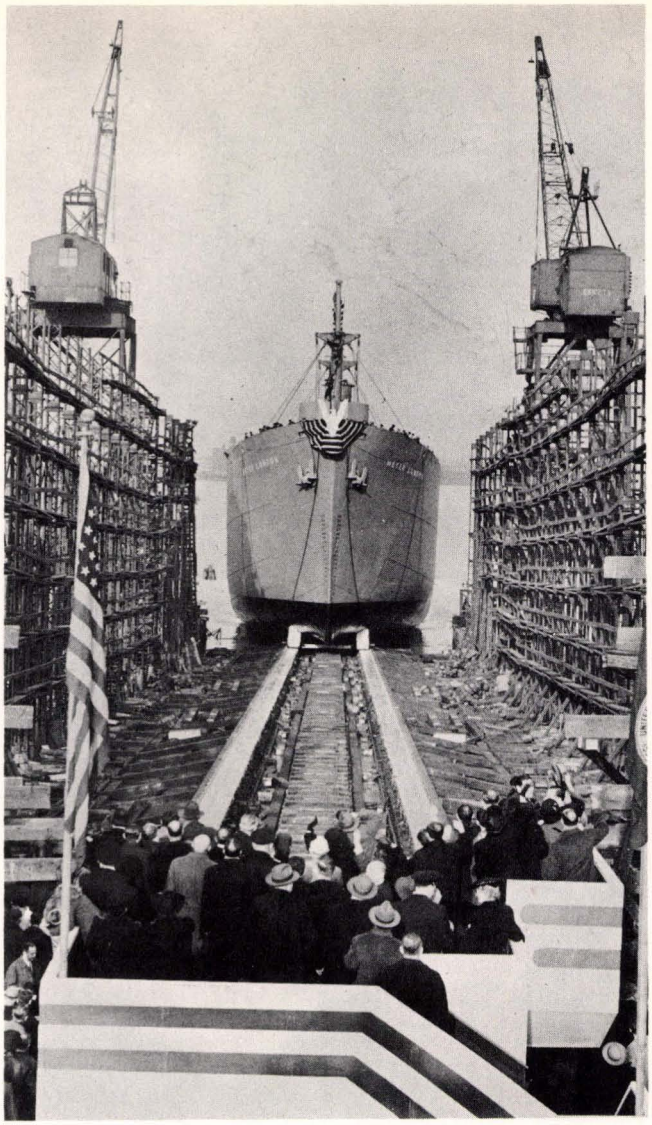
Department in Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia, representing some 10,000 members.

In addition to her duties within the tri-state area, Mrs. Bambace in 1952 was a full-fledged delegate to the National Democratic Convention in Chicago, and was the first woman trade unionist ever sent to a national political convention from Maryland. Also, she represented the A.F. of L. and C.I.O. at a special city-wide reception for Moishe Sharett, Prime Minister of Israel, when he visited Baltimore.

Affectionately called Maryland's First Lady of the labor movement, Mrs. Bambace has helped raise thousands of dollars for Israel's Histadrut, and has furnished leadership in drives for the Community Chest, the Red Cross, the USO, and other charitable organizations.

Even with her multi-fold union activities, Mrs. Bambace has yet another facet in her life – her family. Her husband is manager of New York's Theatrical Workers Local 124. Her son Oscar is a skillful surgeon, and another son, Phil, recently returned from Europe where he served as Labor Adviser of the Mutual Security Agency. Weekends are reserved for her family. Friday evening finds her headed for Baltimore, and she takes no work home except in emergencies.

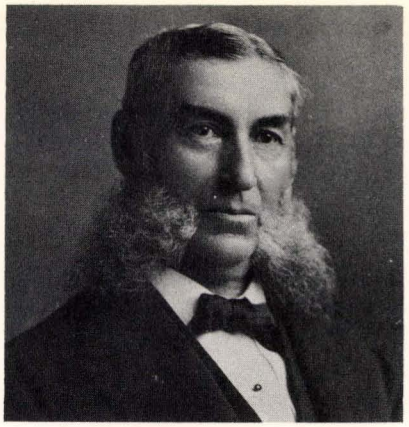
Quiet-spoken, busy Angela Bambace, now a grandmother, has boosted membership in her area by 2000% since her arrival in the early 30's. Completely at home at local meetings in school rooms, barns, or fire houses, she leads through a sense of right rather than power. She works fully as hard today as she did years ago, and is recognized as one of the labor movements most inspirational figures.





TOP photo, S.S. "MEYER LONDON" Liberty Ship financed by ILGWU War Bond purchases. SIX more Liberty Ships by the members of the International, include: Benjamin Schlesinger, Morris Zigman, Morris Hilquit, Elias Reisberg, and Abraham Rosenberg.

BOTTOM photo: Leaders of the A.F. of L. and C.I.O. pledge in the name of their membership, to help Israel Histadrut and Bonds. *L. to R.*: Ulisse DeDominicis, Mgr., ACW.; Councilman J. J. Edelman; Angela Bambace, Mgr., Upper South ILG; *Standing*: E. H. Johns, A.F.L., Charles Della, Manager C.I.O. in Baltimore.



Henry Sonneborn

Henry Sonneborn was born in 1826 in Breitenbach, a little village in the German province of Hesse-Nassau where the records in the little local synagogue showed ancestors had lived since the year 1650. In Henry's youth, the family had very limited means and since he was one of the oldest of many children he started contributing to its support at the age of fifteen. He and a younger brother were engaged in the cattle business, buying and selling to the farmers and peasants of the surrounding countryside.

At the age of twenty-three, in the year 1849, young Henry accompanied by his brother, Jonas, left his home and started out for the new world. The brothers' finances were so low that upon arrival in New York, there was only enough money for one railway fare to Baltimore, their destination. The young men drew lots and Henry won, proceeding to Baltimore alone. (Jonas remained in New York, where he founded a successful business).

When Henry arrived in Baltimore, he was recommended to a wholesale firm, from which he purchased a small stock of novelties on credit. He started out for the German settlements in York and Adams counties, where the Pennsylvania German spoken by his prospective customers facilitated his relationship with them. After a two weeks' trip he returned to Baltimore, paid for his forty-two dollar stock and purchased a new supply.

His first year was a very successful one. During this time he realized a profit of $1,200, which capital, after sending a part of it to his parents, he invested in a small men's furnishing business in Fairmount, W. Va. Success seemed to crown all his efforts, and in two years' time he had started branch establishments in Clarksburg, W. Va., Janeville, Wis., and Cleveland, Ohio. Taking his younger brothers and other relatives into the business in the course of time he placed each of them in charge of one of his branch stores. Meanwhile he had sent for his sweetheart, Bette Hirsh, who in his native land had been anxiously awaiting her betrothed's success across the sea. Their marriage was blessed with many children, only two of whom survived to maturity: Henrietta who later married Charles Hutzler (one of the original Hutzler Brothers) and Sarah who later became the wife of Colonel Seymour Mandelbaum (one of the founders of the Fidelity Trust Company and other prominent Baltimore enterprises).

In 1853 Mr. Sonneborn moved with his family to Baltimore and made his store in that city the headquarters for his chain of establishments. It was there that he began the manufacture of clothing, which enabled him to sell his own product instead of purchasing from others. This marked the beginning of the firm of Henry Sonneborn & Company.

In 1855 he disposed of his branch stores and started in his Baltimore establishment to manufacture for the wholesale trade exclusively. His customers were a few country merchants, but since that time his business had so increased from year to year that by 1911 his factory ranked as the largest clothing plant in the world, having a daily output of three thousand suits. In later years he married a second time, again taking a wife from his birthplace, the late Auguste Sonneborn, and a son, Henry Sonneborn, Jr., was born in his sixty-fourth year to bring joy to his old age.

Henry Sonneborn died at the ripe old age of ninety-two, after having been happily married twice and celebrating two silver weddings.

He was active in philanthropic circles and was vice-president and later president of the congregation of Temple, Oheb Shalom.

He also founded a collection of Jewish ceremonials which he presented to the Semitics Department of the Johns Hopkins University. This was subsequently the basis for a book on Jewish Ceremonials written by the late Reverend Doctor William Rosenau which contained numerous illustrations from the Sonneborn collection.

Henry Sonneborn is survived by his son, Henry Sonneborn, Jr., a grandson, Dr. Henry Sonneborn III, the latter residing in Larchmont, New York. A granddaughter, Mrs. Lisette Sonneborn Scheuer and another surviving grandson, Mr. Louis S. Hutzler reside in Baltimore.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union In Baltimore

In writing the history of the A.C.W. of A., it is important to glimpse back to the 90s when the United Garment Workers of the A.F. of L. controlled the men's clothing industry, and touch on the reasons which led to the founding of the A.C.W. of A.

The United Garment Workers' leaders in Baltimore were Abe Cohen, organizer, and Abe Gordon, manager. One of the most remarkable strikes in the men's clothing industry came at the close of the century; the "machine strike." At that time, a tailor had to own his sewing machine and a patented stand to work with. The electric motors of today were not yet known. The purpose of the machine strike was to force employers to supply the sewing machines and stands. The strike was won by the union, and the more progressive element in the garment workers' union began to realize how important it was to have progressive union leaders.

A movement was started within the union to overrule the conservative leadership of the local and national heads, Thomas Rickert and Barney Larger. A conference of the eastern states was called to spread the movement nationally. The Baltimore delegates to this first conference, held in Philadelphia in 1901, were M. Dubofsky, Harry Katz, Harry Cohen, Benny Cohen, Morris Michaelson and Dave Schnaper.

In 1914, at the A.F. of L. convention in Nashville, Tenn., the eastern delegates were well organized against the controlling machine of the union. Tom Rickert, president of the garment workers' union, tried to block them technically by rejecting the credentials of the eastern delegates on the ground that the locals were delinquent in dues to the national office. The opposed delegates assembled in a separate hall in Nashville, and decided to organize the A.C.W. of A. Baltimore delegates were very active in this independent movement.

When a special convention of these "insurgents" met in New York on December 26, 1914, the delegates, representing 30,000 workers in the United States and Canada, adopted a constitution whose first article specified that the organization be known as the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. This choice of a name was intended to embody the concept of industrial unionism which had permeated the new unionists from the start.

Early in 1915, the famous Sonneborn Strike was called, caused by a lockout of 200 aged Jewish workers. To dramatize the condition of this new union, Mr. Hillman, its president, succeeded in bringing with him from the New York general office $200 as a strike benefit for the victims of the lockout, giving a dollar to each.

The strike was won by the union, everyone was returned to work, and the Amalgamated succeeded in having the largest clothing firm in the eastern states— Henry Sonneborn and Co. — of Baltimore — recognize the new union by signing an agreement covering labor conditions, hours and wages.

The history of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers is the history of courageous men and women dedicated over the past forty years to fulfilling pledges which at times seemed to be visionary ideals but which have proved to be the solid achievements on which the Amalgamated has been built.

What happened in Nashville in 1914 was a climax in the bitter and sometimes bloody struggle for recognition which the multitudes of workers in the clothing shops here had been carrying on through all the years.

It was not unusual for women and girls to earn $2.50 or $3 a week for hours of toil under what came to be known as sweatshop conditions. It was not unusual for them to take still unfinished work to their meager dwellings to be completed, often with the help of young children. Even the most highly skilled men, including the cutters, did not earn a living wage.



Chairmen and Committees representing employees of H. Sonneborn & Co.

The first manager of the Baltimore Joint Board of the A.C.W. was Hyman Blumberg, and the current manager is Ulisse DeDominicis. About Mr. Blumberg the following sketch was written by Mr. DeDominicis.

While Hyman Blumberg belongs to the great army of clothing workers gathered into the folds of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Of America, the Baltimore clothing workers are justified in claiming him particularly as their own.

Here in the closing years of the last century, Hyman Blumberg, then only twelve years of age was toiling in a sweat shop. He doesn't have to read the story of the sweat shops which formerly existed in our industry. He was one of the sweated. He doesn't have to read the story of the bitter strikes. He not only took part in them but in his very early manhood was selected by his fellow workers to lead them in their struggles.

Hyman Blumberg was a fearless fighter when we were compelled to fight and a master negotiator when we won the right to sit down and bargain for a contract. Today while he is Executive Vice President of our union with over 400,000 members and has to face a multitude of problems he has never lost touch with the particular problems of the Baltimore clothing workers.

We have the right to hail him as Baltimore's Blumberg. Some of our older members remember when in 1912 he became the President of our Local. Remember when he led us out of a national organization which had failed to further our well being into the Convention in 1914 which formed the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America whose achievements are history.



Sarah Barron



Hyman Blumberg

Sarah Barron, Field Representative of the Baltimore Joint Board, A.C.W.O.A., is the most popular union leader in the Baltimore Clothing Industry. Her office is the information clearing center of all Joint Board activities.

At City-Wide civic gatherings, Sarah Barron is the Public Relations Representative of the Baltimore Joint Board, appointed by Vice President, Ulisse DeDominicis.

The Amalgamated Union was Sarah's public school and college . . . During the "N.R.A." thousands of women workers joined the union . . . Sarah Barron was the busiest, the most admired officer of the union, and Sarah was the happiest Union Leader . . . her dream to lead the women workers to a better American life came true.



Baltimore Delegates to the 40th Convention



Ulisse DeDominicis

Next to Blumberg, the mantle of stewardship of the Baltimore Joint Board of the A. C. W. of A. fell upon the shoulders of Ulisse DeDominicis, a personality of rare human qualities, who through the years, has been vibrant with spirit, nobility of character and dynamic leadership.

As a young boy, he left his native Italy in search of greater intellectual and economic freedom in America. He found his way in the clothing industry during the dark days of the sweat shop and promptly threw himself, with all of his vigor, into the labor movement for the betterment and advancement of the working conditions of the Clothing workers. Mr. Ulisse, as he is affectionately called to this day by his friends and co-workers, while striving to become oriented as an American, did not divest himself of the poetic virtuosity which he carried with him from his native land. Music and poetry were sources of the spiritual strength that helped him overcome the practical problems of union leadership.

In his early years in this country, he soon emerged as a leader of the liberal and labor ranks of the Italian people, and in seeking to attain greater freedom, he steadfastly held on to the principles of giving light to the people and they will find their way.

His closest associations were with some of the outstanding figures in the labor movement in this country, for at the very birth of the Amalgamated, he assumed an important role alongside of the late Sidney Hillman, Hyman Blumberg, August Bellanca and the late Dorothy Jacobs Bellanca. During the early struggles of the Amalgamated, he was called out of the factory and sent to various parts of the country to spearhead the organizational campaigns promulgated in Rochester, Philadelphia, South Jersey and other parts of the country.

After concluding years of service as a top-rank organizer in the various clothing markets, he was called back to his adopted home-town, Baltimore, to become second in command to Blumberg, assuming the post as Secretary of the Baltimore Joint Board.

In 1932, after the Baltimore reorganization campaign was completed, he became the Manager of the Baltimore Joint Board and has served in this post to this day. In 1948, he was elected Vice President of the A. C. W. of A., and on the occasion of a testimonial dinner that was tendered him in honor of his elevation to the Vice Presidency, when he was called upon to respond to the many greetings and tributes paid him by the national leaders of the Amalgamated, as well as by civic leaders of his own City and State, he uttered the following remarks in addressing himself to the vast assembly and to his immediate family in the ballroom of the Lord Baltimore Hotel: "My dear wife and children, when I depart from this earthly existence, I shall not leave such wealth as will enrich you materially, but I shall endeavor to bequeath to you a heritage of honor, dignity and integrity which can only be acquired by labor dedicated to the welfare of others."

Ulisse has also been honored by being appointed by Governor O'Connor to serve on the Appeals Board of Maryland under the U. S. Selective Service Act, where he rendered service with distinction and human undrstanding, and earned for himself the love and admiration of the illustrious citizens serving with him on that Board. He also served for a number of years as President of the Maryland State Industrial Council, C.I.O., and in that capacity, he cemented a close realtionship with the labor movement of the A. F. of L.

In addition to his vast responsibilities as the head of the Amalgamated in this area, he has made valuable contributions to other movements close to his heart, such as the Jewish Labor Committee and the Histadrut.

Here is a man, who is living a life of self-abnegation of rich and beneficent usefulness to others.

Jews In Non-Sectarian Social Work

MRS. OLGA ASHMAN – Has worked both in a volunteer capacity and as a part-time professional worker in behalf of parent education, especially in the Child Study Association.

HARRY BARD – A leader in the public school system in promoting understanding and cooperation between the schools and community organizations.

MAXWELL A. BEHREND – A member of the Board of the Mental Hygiene Society of Maryland.

HUGO DALSHEIMER – A member of the Board of Goucher College.

MRS. HUGO DALSHEIMER – In addition to being very active in numerous Jewish Agencies, has been a member of the Board of the Hospital for the Women of Maryland, and of the Baltimore Council of Social Agencies. In connection with the latter organization, was Chairmen for several terms of its Division of Recreational and Educational Agencies.

LEE DOPKIN – Has served for many years on the Board of the State Department of Welfare and also one of the pioneer workers in behalf of the Old Age Assistance program.

MRS. LOUIS ELIASBERG (deceased) – As a graduate student of Johns Hopkins University made a study of convalescent care needs of children. Following the findings of her study, she assumed leadership with the assistance of Dr. William Welsh, and other notable medical people in Baltimore, in bringing about the organization of Happy Hills Convalescent Home for Children. From its organization until her death, Mrs. Eliasberg was a Board Member of Happy Hills.



Mrs. L. Eliasberg



Boys Club



Emblem of Community Chest



Cerebral Palsy

LOUIS ELIASBERG – Assisted his wife in establishment of Happy Hills and after her death became a member of its Board.

SADIE GINSBURGH (MRS. LEON) – A leader in parent education in Baltimore; the first executive of the Child Study Association and member of the faculty of Johns Hopkins University for classes in parent education. At present, is chairman of the Maryland Committee on Day Care.

RABBI ISRAEL M. GOLDMAN – On the Board of the Legal Aid Bureau.

L. EDWIN GOLDMAN (deceased) – Was President of the Baltimore Council of Social Agencies; was a member of the Board of Legal Aid Bureau.

ROBERT M. GOLDMAN (son of L. Edwin) – Currently a member of the Board of the Baltimore Council of Social Agencies and Chairman of the Council's Division of Family and Child Care Agencies.

HARRY GREENSTEIN – A founder and first President of the Baltimore Council of Social Agencies; Maryland State Relief Administrator during the depression years and largely instrumental in setting up the present State Department of Public Welfare.

MRS. LEONARD L. GRIEF, JR. – Has served as a volunteer worker for the Council of Social Agencies, and at present is a member of the Board of the Travelers Aid Society.

MRS. ADOLF GUTTMACHER (now retired) – Was for a number of years the Executive Secretary of the Jewish Family and Children's Bureau. As a volunteer she is a past President of the Maryland State Conference of Social Welfare, past President of Montrose School for Girls, and a former Board member of the Baltimore Criminal Justice Commission.

MRS. ADOLF HAMBURGER – A member of the Board and past President of the Mental Hygiene Society of Maryland.

ISAAC HAMBURGER – A member of the Board of the Baltimore Council of Social Agencies.

MRS. ISAAC HAMBURGER – Currently on the Board of the USO and in the past has done Committee work with the Baltimore Council of Social Agencies.

MALCOLM HECHT – For a number of years President of the Baltimore League for Crippled Children and Adults.

SIDNEY HOLLANDER – A past President of the Baltimore Urban League; member of the Board of Trustees of the Community Chest.

MIRIAM HURWICH (now retired) – Has been the Assistant Executive Secretary of the Baltimore Council of Social Agencies.

ALBERT D. HUTZLER, SR. – A member of the Executive Committee of the Community Chest; a member of the Board of the Enoch Pratt Library; and formerly a member of the Board of the Baltimore Council of Social Agencies.

ALBERT D. HUTZLER, JR. – A member of the Board of the Baltimore Goodwill Industries.

M. SHAKMAN KATZ – At present a member of the Board of the Travelers Aid Society; has been on committees in the Baltimore Council of Social Agencies.

MRS. FRANK KAUFMAN – On the Board of Montrose School for Girls.

MARX KAUFMAN – A member of the Board of the Mental Hygiene Society of Maryland.

MRS. WALTER KOHN – For many years President of the Child Study Association; was a member of the local Girl Scout Council.

SIDNEY LANSBURGH – Has served as a member of the Board of the Council of Social Agencies, and at present is on the Board of Johns Hopkins Hospital.

MRS. SIDNEY LANSBURGH, JR. – On the Board of the Baltimore Goodwill Industries.

ESTHER LAZARUS – At present Director of Public Welfare of Baltimore City. As a volunteer, she serves on the Board of Prisoners Aid Association.



Red Cross

ROBERT H. LEVI – A member of the Board of the Mental Hygiene Society of Maryland and the Citizens Planning and Housing Association.

LESTER LEVY – Has been a member of the Board of the Council of Social Agencies.

MRS. LESTER LEVY – A volunteer worker in behalf of public welfare and has served on committees of the Baltimore Council of Social Agencies.

RABBI MORRIS LIEBERMAN – A member of the Board of the Mental Hygiene Society of Maryland.

JOSEPH MEYERHOFF – On the Board of the State Department of Welfare.

ELKAN R. MYERS – Currently President of the Baltimore Chapter, American Red Cross; a member of the Executive Committee of the Community Chest; and a member of the Board of the Baltimore Council of Social Agencies.

MAZIE RAPPAPORT – Supervisor, Protective Service Division of the Baltimore City Department of Welfare, and has made a national reputation for programs she has initiated within the Department.

DR. HERMAN SEIDEL – Internationally known in relation to Jewish programs, is also a worker in behalf of the aged in a non-sectarian approach. It was his idea to have a program, "Man and His Years in Art and Life", with seminars on problems and services for the aging conducted at the Art Museum with an exhibit on the same subject.

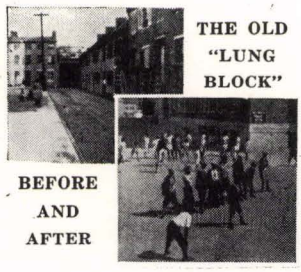
THE HON. SIMON E. SOBELOFF – Has held various offices in Baltimore City and Maryland State governments, and has been especially useful in connection with various planning commissions, some of them directly in the health and welfare field.

WALTER SONDHEIM, SR. (deceased) – Was on the Board of the Baltimore Emergency Relief Commission during the depression years, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Community Chest. A former Board member of the Baltimore Council of Social Agencies.

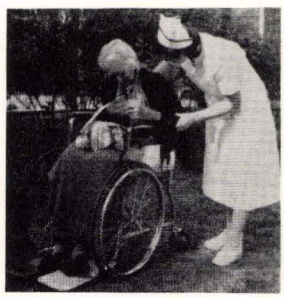
WALTER SONDHEIM, JR. – Chairman of the Board of School Commissioners, a member of the Executive Committee of the Community Chest, a member of the Board of Goucher College and of the Board of the Baltimore Goodwill Industries and the Baltimore Council of Social Agencies.

MRS. ALVIN THALHEIMER – A volunteer worker with the American Red Cross.

DR. ALVIN THALHEIMER – Currently President of the Baltimore Council of Social Agencies.



Urban League



Home For Incurables



Travelers Aid Society



Community Chest

Department Of Maryland
Jewish War Veterans Of The United States Of America

The Jewish War Veterans is the oldest veteran organization in the United States. It was founded in 1896 by northern veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic in the Civil War and was called the Hebrew Union Veterans Association. Later the original group was merged with veterans of World War I, at which time the name "Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.A." was adopted. Subsequently, WW II veterans and veterans of the Korean conflict have been made eligible for membership. JWV has participated in the Civil War, Indian Campaign, Spanish-American War, Philippine Campaign, China Campaign 1900, Cuban Pacification Campaign, Mexican Border Campaign, Second Nicaraguan Campaign, Yangtze Expedition, China Relief Expedition, World War I, World War II and the Korean Campaign.

Any person of the Jewish faith of good character, who is a citizen of the United States and was regularly enlisted, drafted, inducted or commissioned and was accepted and assigned to duty in any of its wars, or served in active duty in the armed forces of any government allied with the USA and was honorably discharged, is eligible to join JWV.

JWV maintains a program of activities specifically designed to care for members of the Armed Forces, provides free memberships to Jewish men entering the service and they receive a free copy of The Jewish Veteran, the national organization's paper. JWV provides free guidance and counselling to veterans on all problems and maintains service offices in twenty-five cities, including Baltimore.

There are nine Jewish War Veteran Posts in the State of Maryland at the present time: Maryland Free State Post #167, Lt. Meyer Silber — Forest Park Post #275, Sgt. Irving — Ira Lieberman Post #286, Star of David Post #292, Sgt. Jacob Feinstein Post #378, Colonial Post of Annapolis #380, Shaarei Zion Memorial Post #493, Howard Goldstein Post #514, and Gerald S. and Raymond Caplan Post #586. Some of the posts hold monthly meetings, others semi-monthly. Each post has its individual social functions, hospital visits and program and participates in affairs run by the department.

The Council of Administration, Department of Maryland was formed in 1945 with Bennett Dragon as its commander. The council is the governing body of the posts and it sees that the national dictum is carried out. It is made up of local National officers, regional vice-commander, National executive committeemen, department commander, department officers, post commanders and two delegates from each post. Subsequent commanders were Philip Fine, Louis J. Meyers, Ellis Fell, Solomon B. Levin, David Kaiser, E. Milton Altfeld, Morton Bober and Samuel D. Weinstein, present commander. At this time the department has a membership of about 1500.

For several years the department has donated money for Wounded Veterans Fund Xmas calls back home. Passover Seders are held for members of the Jewish faith located at nearby military establishments, Chanukah and Xmas parties are held for underprivileged children at which times gifts are distributed and entertainment furnished. Radios, cigarettes and gift packages are frequently distributed to all patients at the veteran hospitals, regardless of race, creed or color.

Rehabilitation stamps have been sold the past few years and affairs held, proceeds of which are used to help further our veteran and underprivileged children work and care. They take part in parades and public affairs, except when they fall on a Sabbath or Jewish holiday.

On May 29th, 1948, Jacob Blaustein was given the Distinguished Service Award at a huge mass meeting held at the War Memorial, and in 1950 Elkan R. Meyers was the recipient of this award.



COMMANDER's: *Top Row*: Louis J. Meyers; Judge Stanley Scherr. *Middle Row*: Max Fine, Public Relations; Judge Daniel Friedman. *Third Row*: Mose Ottenheimer; Herman Weissman.

Ladies Auxiliaries

The Ladies Auxiliaries, Maryland Department of Jewish War Veterans, was organized in 1945 to assist the various posts and councils in carrying out their purposes and programs.

In order to be a member, a woman must be a blood relative to a veteran or serviceman. As of 1954, there were 6 Auxiliaries in Maryland, and Mrs. Nathan Siegel was the president.

Work for veterans' groups includes providing holiday parties and programs, and bingo games for hospitalized veterans; preparation of Oneg Shabbot programs at Fort Meade; and sponsoring Passover Seders at Perry Point Hospital. Volunteers of the groups have given many hours of service to the latter hospital which is visited twice a month. In addition, they give considerable time and service at the Baltimore Veterans' Hospital on the Alameda, where they opened a blood bank in 1954.

Not only do the Auxiliaries have various projects for the benefit of veterans, but their work includes community projects which will strengthen the bonds of Jews and Christians via a community relations program. Through its child welfare program, they support such projects as scout movements, parties, essays, and flag-giving to schools. The program has sent thousands of cans of milk abroad to immigrant camps.

The Ladies Auxiliaries of Jewish War Veterans have accepted the responsibility of equipping a wing at the Tel Hashomer Hospital at Tel Aviv in Israel. There are 125 beds as well as medical and surgical equipment and recreational facilities for the patients.

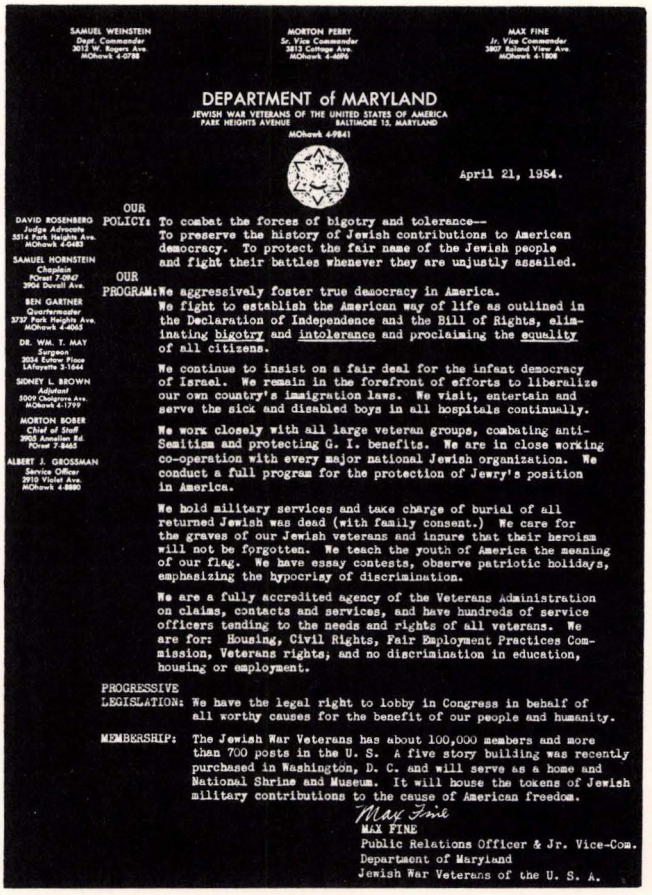
In the desire to improve educational benefits for the daughters of veterans, the Auxiliaries provide two annual scholarships at Brandeis University.



Top, L. to R.: Mrs. Nathan Siegel, Mrs. Florence Goldfarb. *Bottom*: Sarah Goldstein, Valerie Goldstein.

Maryland Free State Auxiliary #167 — Organized — June 14, 1938, Mrs. Rose Grossman, 1st President.
AIMS & PURPOSES:

1. To maintain true allegiance to the United States of America; to encourage honor and purity in public affairs; to combat whatever tends to impair the efficiency and permanency of our free institutions; to encourage the doctrine of universal liberty, equal rights and full justice to all men.
2. To combat the powers of bigotry and darkness wherever originating and whatever their target; to uphold the fair name of the Jew and fight his battles wherever assailed.
3. To inculcate and keep alive the spirit of comradeship among the men and women of our faith who fought in the various wars of the United States.
4. To assist such sisters, comrades and other veterans and their families as may stand in need of help, encouragement or protection.
5. To gather and preserve the records of patriotic service performed by the men and women of our faith; to honor the memory and shield from neglect the graves of our heroic dead.



SAMUEL WEINSTEIN
Dept. Commander
3617 W. Rogers Ave.
MOhawk 4-0788

MORTON PERRY
Sr. Vice Commander
3813 Cottage Ave.
MOhawk 4-4696

MAX FINE
Jr. Vice Commander
3807 Roland View Ave.
MOhawk 4-1808

DEPARTMENT of MARYLAND
JEWISH WAR VETERANS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PARK HEIGHTS AVENUE — BALTIMORE 15, MARYLAND
MOhawk 4-9841

April 21, 1954.

DAVID ROSENBERG
Judge Advocate
5514 Park Heights Ave.
MOhawk 4-4063

SAMUEL HORNSTEIN
Chaplain
FOrest 7-0947
3904 Duvall Ave.

BEN GARTNER
Quartermaster
3737 Park Heights Ave.
MOhawk 4-4063

DR. WM. T. MAY
Surgeon
2034 Eutaw Place
LAfayette 3-1644

SIDNEY L. BROWN
Adjutant
5009 Chelgrove Ave.
MOhawk 4-1799

MORTON BOSER
Chief of Staff
3903 Annelian Rd.
FOrest 7-8465

ALBERT J. GROSSMAN
Service Officer
2910 Violet Ave.
MOhawk 4-8880

OUR POLICY: To combat the forces of bigotry and tolerance—
To preserve the history of Jewish contributions to American democracy. To protect the fair name of the Jewish people and fight their battles whenever they are unjustly assailed.

OUR PROGRAM: We aggressively foster true democracy in America.
We fight to establish the American way of life as outlined in the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights, eliminating bigotry and intolerance and proclaiming the equality of all citizens.

We continue to insist on a fair deal for the infant democracy of Israel. We remain in the forefront of efforts to liberalize our own country's immigration laws. We visit, entertain and serve the sick and disabled boys in all hospitals continually.

We work closely with all large veteran groups, combating anti-Semitism and protecting G. I. benefits. We are in close working co-operation with every major national Jewish organization. We conduct a full program for the protection of Jewry's position in America.

We hold military services and take charge of burial of all returned Jewish was dead (with family consent.) We care for the graves of our Jewish veterans and insure that their heroism will not be forgotten. We teach the youth of America the meaning of our flag. We have essay contests, observe patriotic holidays, emphasizing the hypocrisy of discrimination.

We are a fully accredited agency of the Veterans Administration on claims, contacts and services, and have hundreds of service officers tending to the needs and rights of all veterans. We are for: Housing, Civil Rights, Fair Employment Practices Commission, Veterans rights, and no discrimination in education, housing or employment.

PROGRESSIVE LEGISLATION: We have the legal right to lobby in Congress in behalf of all worthy causes for the benefit of our people and humanity.

MEMBERSHIP: The Jewish War Veterans has about 100,000 members and more than 700 posts in the U. S. A five story building was recently purchased in Washington, D. C. and will serve as a home and National Shrine and Museum. It will house the tokens of Jewish military contributions to the cause of American freedom.

Max Fine
MAX FINE
Public Relations Officer & Jr. Vice-Com.
Department of Maryland
Jewish War Veterans of the U. S. A.

Constitution Photostadt

6. To instill in our youth love of Country and Flag, and to foster such activities as will tend to perpetuate the objects and ideals of our organization.

Ruby Weinstein, Pres. 1955

The Sgt. Irving Ira Lieberman Post #286 was organized and the charter signed April 17, 1945. Past Post Commanders: Alex Leban, Melvin Blumberg, Max Katz, Albert Kaufman, Gilbert Burgan, Al Leban and Morton Perry. The 1954-5 Commander — Herman Weisman.

This Post was organized by a group of Jewish Veterans, discharged from the Armed Services in the early part of April, 1945. Their purpose was twofold; first, to have an organization to carry on the fight for the principles for which the men of this Country, and the Free World fought, and to have an organized voice of authority, which could be looked to with respect, on the Jewish scene; second: to perpetuate the name of a Jewish Veteran who gave his life for this Country.

The organizing group decided on the name of Irving Ira Lieberman, a friend of all who gave their lives for this Country.

The Post has grown from the seventeen original founders to an organization with well over 100 members.

The Post participates in all patriotic parades, memorial services, makes regular visits to hospitalized veterans through the State of Maryland, and with the help and co-operation of its Ladies Auxiliary, and participates in all community service activities.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Sgt. Irving Ira Lieberman Post No. 286 was chartered June 1945 in honor of and named for Sgt. Irving Ira Lieberman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Lieberman.

The first president was Mrs. Edith Wichner and the 1955 president is Lenora Conn.

The Star of David Auxiliary #292, began its existence in January, 1944, the first of the Jewish War Veteran Auxiliaries to be formed in Maryland during World War II.

Mrs. Ethel Siff, zealously contacted mothers, wives, and sisters of the men in the armed forces, and in conjunction with Mrs. Irene Siegel, sent out post cards. Those of us, sitting home and waiting for mail to come from our loved ones, felt like we had received a message, and before long had put our hearts and souls into this type of organization. The Jewish Educational Alliance, then at 1216 East Baltimore Street, very generously offered us a meeting room and we continued to meet there for five years.

All the money making projects we had, helped us help the veteran. We serviced the hospitals with food, cigarettes, notions, gifts for the holidays, Sedars for Passover, prayer shawls, bingos and musicals.

This work is still going on and now includes working for Israel, Community Projects, Children's Hospitals, personal helping hands for families of veterans, annual pledges to the Brandeis University, D. P. Milk, Oneg Shabbatts, and volunteer personnel services in the TB Veteran Hospital on Loch Raven Boulevard.

The auxiliary has had seven presidents to date; namely, Mrs. Ethel Siff, Mrs. Gertrude Adelman, Mrs. Bessie Prock, Mrs. Mitzi Kreps, Miss Lillian Volk, Mrs. Irene Siegel, and Mrs. Florence Goldfarb, 1955 President.

The Sgt. Jacob Feinstein Post #378 JWV, was chartered in 1946. Sgt. Jacob Feinstein, for whom the Post was named, was killed in action while in the service of his country during World War II. The first Commander was Stanley Scherr who is now Chief Judge of the Baltimore City Traffic Courts.

This Post, since its inception, has undertaken numerous projects which have benefited veterans. Hospital visitations to Veteran Administration and Army Hospitals are an important part of their year round program.

Mose Ottenheimer, 2nd, is the 1954 Commander. The Ladies Auxiliary which was formed in 1952 is a great asset to this Post. Mrs. Sally Krome is President.



The Howard Goldstein Post No. 514, Jewish War Veterans of the U. S. was organized September 15, 1946. The first commander was Daniel Friedman and the 1955 commander is Robert Eisenberg.

The Ladies Auxiliary of the Howard Goldstein Post No. 514 was organized January 12, 1947. The 1955 president is Valerie Kellman.

This is a direct quotation from Mrs. Sarah Goldstein about her son, Howard. "Howard Goldstein, average American boy enlisted in the U. S. Navy August 19, 1941 . . . After a lot of hard work and study, he became a Bombadier . . . He took part in the battles of Midway, Attia and Kiska. February 14, 1943, Howard and all the crew were declared missing in action when a Jap suicide zero dove into their Bomber. After three years, he was declared killed in action. Howard was not scheduled to go on this mission that cost his life. He took the place of his shipmate, and friend, Donald L. Meingum of Washington, D. C., who was in a highly nervous condition. This he did at his own request, as was stated in the Washington Newspaper."

The Gerald S. and Raymond Caplan Post No. 586 was organized in 1949 to help veterans in distress and to visit and entertain hospitalized veterans to help keep up their morale.

This was the first Post in the State of Md. to win the Americanism Award given by the Department of Maryland.

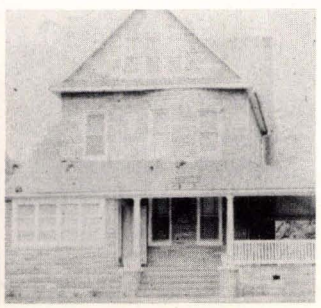
Visits are made to Perry Point, Fort Howard, Marine, Loch Raven and Fort Meade Station Hospitals. Post No. 586 takes part in O'Neg Sh'bats at Fort Meade. Flags were given to Towanda Playground, J.C.C., Bais Yaakov School for Girls, and Beth Isaac Adath Israel Synagogue. Television sets were given to Perry Point Hospital and to the Contagious Ward at City Hospital.

The first commander was Jules Lerner and the 1955 commander is David A. Cohen.

The Ladies Auxiliary was formally instituted on March 19, 1943, in a Ritualistic ceremony at the War Memorial Building here; the first president was Mrs. Jack Caplan and the 1954-5 President is Mrs. Harry M. Caplan.



Ruby Weinstein



W. V. Home

Maccabean Unit No. 32

Maccabean Unit No. 32, American Legion Auxiliary, Dept. of Md. was chartered May 13, 1932, for the purpose of rehabilitating veterans and their children as well as to perform Community Service.

The American Legion is a non-sectarian organization and Maccabean Unit No. 32 is the only entire Jewish group in Maryland.

During World War II the Unit furnished a recreation room at Camp Meade. The Maccabean Unit was the first to send beauticians out to women patients at Perry Point. In 1946 a playroom was equipped at City Hospital. Other projects included the starting of a library at the Cheltenham School for Boys, a 21-inch television set was presented to the Jewish Convalescent Home, a trailer and cover was donated to the Red Cross, American flags were given to the Red Shield Boys' Club as well as many to schools, a radiograph copying machine was presented to the Children's Hospital School, and an aquarium was donated to the City Hospital.

Since the inception of the Unit, cigarettes, candies and other articles have been sent to the patients at Perry Point.

Mrs. Morris Cramer was the first president and Mrs. Lewis Coplan is the 1955 president.



Mrs. Cramer



Mrs. Caplan

Daughters Of Harmony

Daughters of Harmony was organized as a pleasure group in 1910, but later converted into a charitable group.

Mrs. Lena Eisenberg was the first president and Mrs. Miriam Shindel is the 1955 president.



Miriam Shindel

Baltimore – The Cradle Of American Zionism

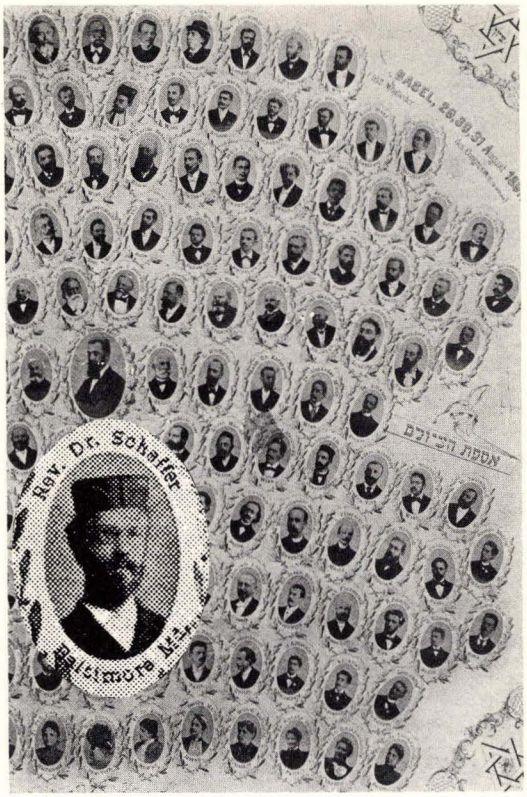
The Jewish community of Baltimore played a most conspicuous part in laying the ground work for this historic movement in America. Baltimore Zionism is synonymous with American Zionism. Its conception antedates the advent of modern Zionism when the immortal Dr. Theodor Herzl first appeared on the Jewish horizon, and proclaimed Zionism to the World through the Basle Congress in August, 1897.

The idea of Zionism began through the anti-semitism in Germany and Austria, and the savage anti-Jewish outbreaks in czarist Russia which brought about a revulsion of feeling and hope within the Jewish ranks in eastern Europe, while the Dreyfus Affair in France led to a partial revision of the Jewish outlook in Western lands. The necessity for the regathering of the Jews (Shivas Zion) in their ancient land as a political entity was elaborated by Moses Hess in his "Rome and Jerusalem" in 1862, but the Russian atrocities in 1881 initiated an organized effort for the realization of the idea. "Chovevei Zion" (lovers of Zion) were formed for the purpose of resettling Jews in their ancestral home.

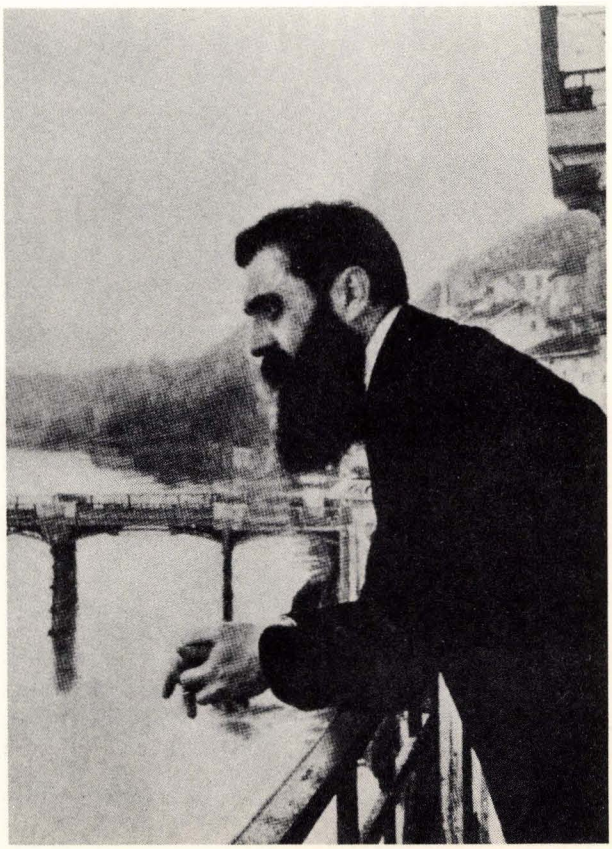
Of far reaching effect were the writings of Leon Pinsker of Odessa, and especially the lead he gave for the assembly of an international Conference of Chovevei Zion at Katowitz in 1884.

As a result of the Conference, the Russo-Jewish Society for assisting the settlers in Palestine, and the large resources provided by Baron Edmond De Rothschild of Paris (1845-1934) created large Jewish Agricultural Colonies in Palestine, and Jerusalem was again considered (numerically) a Jewish City. Theodor Herzl (1860-1904) inaugurated a new era in Jewish life. His "Der Judenstaat" (1896) has permanently united the largest number of Jews all over the world for a definite purpose – Political Zionism.

Zionism in Baltimore dates back to the early days of the Chovvei Zion movement, which preceded the first Zionist Congress by many years. In 1895 there flourished in this city a Chovevei Zion Organization, that even for those days proved a factor in disseminating Jewish national ideals throughout the community. It was this group that made it possible for the late Rabbi Schepsel Schaffer to attend the first Zionist Congress in Basle, Switzerland. As a matter of fact, Rev. Dr. Schaffer was the sole representative of American Zionists at that famous conclave. With the advent of modern Zionism as proclaimed through the Basle Congress, American Jewry began to evince greater interest in Palestine's restoration. Zionist groups, formed in Philadelphia, New York, Chicago and other cities, responded to the first call for an American Zionist Convention held in Baltimore in 1900. This Convention gave birth to the Federation of American Zionists, with Professor Richard H. Gottheil as first national president. In 1904, Dr.



Basle Congress



Dr. Herzl

Harry Friedenwald, who had been active in Zionism for a number of years, was elected President of the Zionist Federation, in which capacity he continued to serve and exert his influential leadership until 1918, when the Zionist Organization of America headed by Justice Louis D. Brandeis replaced the Federation of American Zionists.

In the meantime, the Chovevei Zion Organization was succeeded by a younger group known as the Ezra Chovevei Zion, which was at one time headed by Mr. Harry T. Kellman, who was formerly president of the Baltimore Zionist District. This Ezra Chovevei Zion Organization has a very interesting background. Composed as it was of young men, it was a deciding and energizing factor in the life of the Jewish community. It even boasted a Zionist military brigade where the members were taught athletics and the manual of arms.

In the early part of this century, Baltimore witnessed the emergence of many Zionist groups such as the Perkei Zion and similar groups, later succeeded by organizations which affiliated with the Federation of American Zionists, such as the Tikvath Zion, Mezudath, Tifereth, Hatechiah, Hageulah, Shashanoth, Herzlia, Ohave, Ezra, Hadassah and others. A number of these groups continued their active Zionist participation even as late as 1918, when the District plan of Zionist grouping was introduced. Aside from the above referred to Zionist organization affiliated with the Federation of American Zionists, there were also local active branches of other factions in the movement, such as the Poalei Zion, Zerei Zion, Mizrachi and B'Nai Hamizrach.

This brings us to 1914, when the world was plunged into the Great War. It found American Zionists ready to assume full responsibility for guiding Zionist destiny, which until that time was in control of German Zionist leadership. When the United States entered World War I, it found many Zionists, especially among the younger groups, ready to give "their all" for their country. The members of the various organizations also assumed other tasks to bring victory to our armies, participating enthusiastically in the sale of War Saving Stamps and Liberty Bonds, vying with other patriotic bodies in a competitive effort to bring about highest results.

In 1917, through overtures made by Justice Louis D. Brandeis and other influential American leaders, the United States Government placed at the disposal of American Zionists the collier, Vulcan, which was fully provisioned and stocked with apparel, and sent to Palestine to aid thousands of Jewish war refugees who were fleeing from Turkish brutality. Baltimore did its part in this historic event. Not only did we furnish most of the food and wearing apparel for this trip, but it fell the lot of the late Louis H. Levin to supervise the distribution of these supplies.



Prof. Richard Gottheil



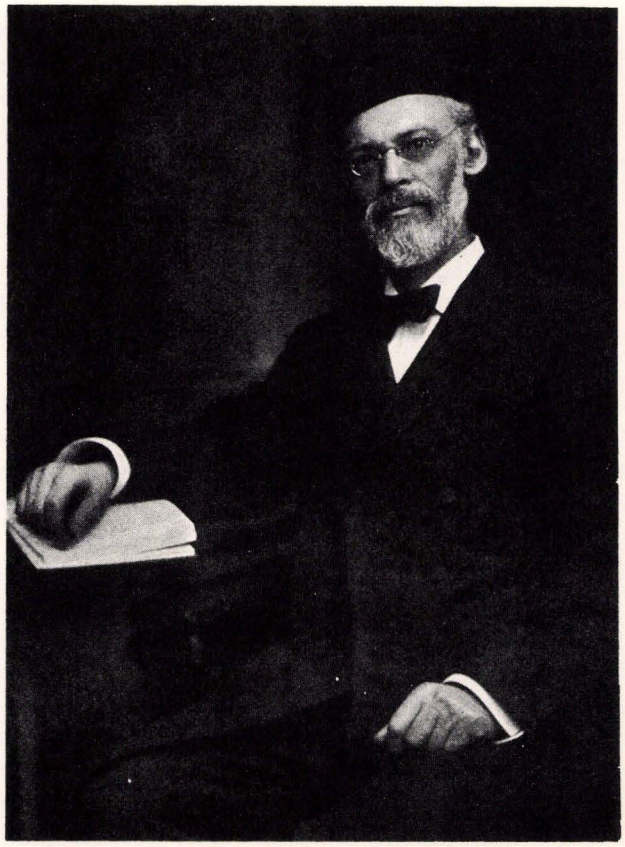
Dr. Harry Friedenwald



Judge Moses



Simon J. Levin



Dr. Schaffer

Again in 1917, Baltimore was the seat of the Palestine Emergency Conference called after the issuance of the famous Balfour Declaration. This conference for the first time established an emergency appeal for Palestine funds known as the Hageulah Fund. Later on, this fund was renamed the Palestine Restoration Fund.

And now we come to the more recent developments in the annals of Baltimore Zionism with the advent of the District system. Among its early presidents were Dr. Harry Friedenwald, who served as president of the local Zionist District from 1919 to 1921; Judge Jacob M Moses who served in this capacity from 1921 to 1923, and who was succeeded by Mr. Harry T. Kellman. Mr. Kellman continued in office from 1923 to 1934, with the exception of two years, 1931 and 1932, when Dr. Edgar B. Friedenwald held office in the interim. Mr. Samuel J. Keiser took office in 1934.

In 1921, the much heralded Keren Hayesod (Palestine Foundation Fund) was created to which fund Baltimore Zionists and the entire Jewish community contributed lavishly for many years. At the same time the Keren Keyemeth (The Jewish National Fund) was gaining in prestige and popularity.

In 1922, Baltimore Zionist leadership was instrumental with the cooperation of Washington Zionists in bringing about the formation of the Seaboard Keren Hayesod Region, with Dr. Herman Seidel as its first president. The region embraces Maryland, Virginia, District of Columbia, North and South Carolina. In 1923, the Keren Hayesod Region was supplanted by the Middle Atlantic States Zionist Federation, with Judge Jacob M. Moses as president, succeeded by Harry T. Kellman, who served in that capacity for many years, extending into the time when the Seaboard Zionist Region was founded in 1925. Rabbi Edward L. Israel was president.

Current officers: Boris M. Katz, chairman of the Baltimore Zionist Council; Harry M. Miller, president of the Baltimore Zionist District.



1st J.N.F. Committee; 1*st row standing, L. to R.* : R. H. Weitzman, Solomon, D. Wolfe, Jacobs. 2*nd row, L. to R.*: Siontz, A. Welder, Moses Brodie, A. Mandelberg, Rae Greenfeld. *Seated in center*: Nelly King.



Harry T. Kellman



Henrieta Szold



Joseph Allen



Boris M. Katz



DR. HARRY FRIEDENWALD

To Dr. Harry Friedenwald's love for Palestine may be ascribed the early development in Baltimore of sentiment in favor of the Zionist movement. According to Prof. Richard J. H. Gottheil of Columbia University, who preceded Dr. Friedenwald as president of the Federation of American Zionists, Baltimore and Philadelphia were the only cities in the United States where Jewish journals supported the Zionist movement. Under the editorial direction of the late Louis H. Levin, the now defunct Jewish Comment espoused the Zionist cause in vigorous style. In its columns there appeared Dr. Friedenwald's occasional utterances on Zionism before and after he was chosen leader of the movement in this country.

In 1904, Dr. Friedenwald was elected president of the Federation of American Zionists and served continuously until 1918, when, upon the reorganization of the movement and its enlargement into the Zionist Organization of America, headed by Justice Louis D. Brandeis and Judge Julian W. Mack, he became vice-president. In this capacity he served until 1921, when, with other leading spirits identified with the group of which Justice Brandeis was the intellectual head, he retired from participation in the directive work of the movement.

During his term as the leader of American Zionism, the movement chronicled some of its greatest strides. It was in many respects the golden age of the movement in this country. It saw the adhesion of men like Justice Brandeis, Nathan Straus, Prof. Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard Law School, Louis E. Kirstein, Boston merchant and civic leader, and other men and women of importance who until then had held aloof from Zionist ideology and activities. During the trying years of the Great War, the leadership of Dr. Friedenwald so impressed itself upon the men who molded the destinies of the large Jewish fraternal orders, then in the heyday of their power, that they subscribed to the Zionist movement and made Zionist work an integral part of their programs. It was during his presidency that the Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America, saw its spiritual efflorescence and the promulgation of its great system of medical service in Palestine. It is a matter of history that it was Dr. Friedenwald who inspired the idea of an all-embracing health service in Palestine, benefitting Jew, Christian and Moslem alike. During his several visits to Palestine, he carried on an extensive study of health conditions. In 1919, he went to the Holy Land in order to act as a member of the Zionist Administrative Commission to study the situation in regard to the medical needs and to lay the ground work for an eventual medical facility in connection with the Hebrew University at Jerusalem. Dr. Friedenwald's vision gave promise of early realization, now that Hadassah and the friends of the Hebrew University are centering efforts on the establishment of a medical school to climax the entire system of medical work now carried on in Israel.

On April 8, 1950, Dr. Harry Friedenwald died at the age of 85.



HENRIETTA SZOLD

Founder of Hadassah, and one of the veterans of the Zionist Movement in America, she was born December 21st, 1860, in Baltimore, where her father, Benjamin Szold, was a rabbi. From her learned father she received a thorough Jewish education, so that from her earliest youth she was imbued with a love for her people and its culture. For many years she was secretary of the literary committee of the Jewish Publication Society of America, and in that capacity she translated such works as Darmstetter's Essay on the Talmud, Lazarus's Ethics of Judaism, Ginsberg's Legends of the Jews, Slousch's Hebrew Renaissance, and others. She also contributed numerous articles to the Anglo-Jewish press. Her Zionist activities go back to the very beginnings of the movement.

From 1904 to 1908 she was secretary for education of the Zionist Organization of America, in which she also held other posts. In 1912, she founded Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization whose purpose is "to promote Jewish institutions and enterprises in Palestine, and to foster Zionist ideals in America." The popularity of Hadassah in America where it now has thousands of members, and its remarkable relief, medical and sanitary work in Palestine during and since the war, amply prove how well it is fulfilling its purpose. After heading Hadassah for over a decade, Miss Szold resigned the presidency and went to live in Palestine, where she organized the Histadrut Nashim Ivriot (Federation of Jewish Women). From 1927 to 1930, she was a member of the Palestine Zionist Council, in which she headed the Departments of Health and Education before she died, Feb. 13, 1945.



The Mizrachi Family In Baltimore

BY RABBI DR. NATHAN DRAZIN

The Mizrachi Family in Baltimore in 1954, representing the religious Zionist groups, comprises several thriving organizations: The Mizrachi Organization of Baltimore; The Sarah Ribakow Chapter of the Mizrachi Women's Organization of America; The Business and Professional Chapter of Mizrachi Women of Baltimore; The Hapoel Hamizrachi of Baltimore; The Junior Mizrachi Women of Baltimore and the Mizrachi Hazair of Baltimore. Together these comprise a membership totalling well over 1500.

The Mizrachi Organization of Baltimore is by far the oldest of the several groups. It was one of the first chapters of the Mizrachi Organization of America to be organized outside of New York City. Perhaps the history of the Mizrachi Family in Baltimore can best be traced through three periods of growth and development.

Following the establishment of the World Mizrachi Organization in 1902 and the Mizrachi Organization of America in 1911 with the slogan, "The Land of Israel, for the People of Israel, in accordance with the Torah of Israel", the Mizrachi Organization of Baltimore was organized in 1917. The late Dr. Schepsel Schaffer, eminent rabbi of the Shearith Israel synagogue, was one of its first presidents. A ladies auxiliary functioned together with the parent organization in its early history. Other leaders associated with Dr. Schaffer in the first decade of the Baltimore Mizrachi were the late Rabbis A. N. Schwartz, Reuben Rivkin, and S. Hurwitz and Messers. Nathan and Tanchum Silberman.

The second period of growth for the Mizrachi Organization of Baltimore coincides with its second decade, 1927-1937. The late Rabbi Meyer Berlin (Bar-Ilan) in visiting Baltimore was instrumental in getting more people interested in the Mizrachi program. The late Louis J. Katzner was the prominent president of the organization of this decade. Other ardent and devoted leaders at that time included the late Louis J. Myers who served as vice-president, Israel H. Gomborov, Rev. N. B. Zenitz and Mr. Traub, Dr. S. C. Katzoff, Jacob H. Rashbaum, and Abraham Finkelstein. It was in this decade that a Mizrachi Women's Organization of Baltimore came into existence with a leadership that included the late Mesdames Ida Barron, Ida Zelicovitz, Esther Herman, Altschul, and Sarah Ribakow.

The third period, 1937, marks the greatest strides of growth and development for the Mizrachi Family in Baltimore. The late Jacob Miller, Rev. Reuben Stichman, Dr. Nathan Drazin, rabbi of the Shaarei Tfiloh Synagogue and Dr. Samuel Rosenblatt, rabbi of the Beth Tfiloh Synagogue, served as presidents for three years or more of the Mizrachi Organization of Baltimore. In 1950 the women's group was named The Sarah Ribakow Chapter of the Mizrachi Organization of America. Mrs. Samuel Cohen was its first president, while Mrs. Louis G. Polikoff is the 1954 president. It is in this third period that the smaller youth groups came into existence.

It is also in this period that the Mizrachi Organization of the Seaboard Region was established with Rev. Louis Novick as president. Since 1950 Dr. Nathan Drazin is president of the Region. The Regional Administrative Committee includes also the following prominent Baltimoreans: Dr. Samuel Rosenblatt, Judge Rubin Gertz, Leon Zalis, Louis Cordish, Jacob Esterson, Rabbi Hyman Goldman, Rev. David Jacob, I. J. Mazur, Hyman Silver and Rev. Reuben Stichman.



Rabbi Rivkin



Rabbi Hurwitz



Sarah Ribakow



Rabbi Schwartz

Baltimore: Corner Stone Of Labor Zionism

By DR. HERMAN SEIDEL



The City of Baltimore boasts of a number of "Firsts", and so does the Baltimore Jewish Community. It was in Baltimore that the first Yiddish periodical was published in the late eighties and early nineties of the past century. And the first "Hoveivei Zion" Organization was organized here in 1895. The first Poalei Zion (Labor Zionist) convention was held in Baltimore in December 1905 in the first Baltimore Zionist headquarters at 5 North Front Street.

As the Chairman of the Convention, I recall the long room where for five days the twenty-one delegates, representing about ten communities in the United States, wrangled over plans and resolutions for the establishment of the Jewish State in Palestine. This was only eight years after the First Zionist Congress in Basle, Switzerland. Even at that early date there was some faint hope for a political conjunction that might facilitate the accomplishment of Zionism. Russia was on the verge of revolution and Turkey had been taken over by the young Turks who promised to Europeanize their government.

At that first convention in Baltimore, more than half of the delegates were recommended to a house in the 900 block of East Lombard Street by a friend of the Poalei Zion. The host mustered every available space in his small apartment and somehow managed to house about twelve or thirteen delegates. Meals were had at a Kosher restaurant on East Baltimore Street where for "two bits" a generous meat meal was served. For ten cents one had breakfast and for fifteen cents a fairly sizeable ordinary meal. This convention inaugurated the Labor Zionist Movement which was destined to play an important role in the developments that followed.

Labor Zionists were distinguished because they took their Zionism most seriously. It was revolutionary in its character. They did not wait for political charters, but embarked on a number of activities that brought a good many of them to the land of Israel. They carried on their work in association with similar organizations in Russia and Poland. This was easy, for practically all of them were newcomers to the United States. They were migrants from Eastern Europe and had personal connections in those countries. Shortly after the convention, the pioneer work in Eretz Israel began: the "Kibutzim" (agricultural collectives) were organized in those years. Some of the men who are now at the head of the State of Israel, President Ben Zvi and the first Prime Minister, Ben Gurion — Labor Zionists from Russia and Poland — arrived in the land of Israel and began their pioneering work.

It was during the outbreak of World War I when the Turkish Government exiled many of its Jewish inhabitants in Palestine, that Baltimore was the host to now President Ben Zvi and former Prime Minister Ben Gurion at the home of the writer of this article.



Max Rosenberg and Miss Sokolov
1915 Poalei Zion Solicitors



In 1917 Baltimore Labor Zionists were active in recruiting work for the Jewish Legion. The Baltimore Community in co-operation with a few neighboring communities contributed one hundred and ten volunteers to the twenty-five hundred Americans who went to Palestine to fight along side the British under the leadership of Colonel Patterson in the army of General Allenby and wrest Palestine from the Turks.

In 1932, the amalgamation of the Poalei Zion and Zeirei Zion was accomplished in Baltimore at a convention, doubling the strength of the Labor Zionist Movement.

Two years later the first Agricultural Training Farm was organized. The sixteen acre Training Farm was the property of the late Jacob Janofsky, who generously turned it over for the preparation of youngsters in agriculture to enable them to help build up Israel's agricultural cooperatives.

And another Baltimore first: In 1935, the first "Gordonia" Camp for youth clubs was organized on the property of the late Sigmund Sonnenborn on the Severn River. This camp continued on Sonnenborn property until 1942.

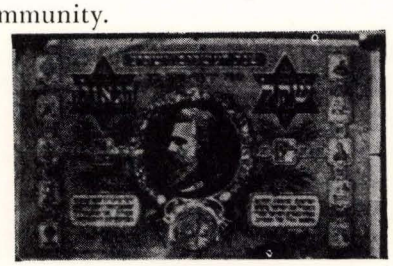
Baltimore Labor Zionists are proud of the fact that many of their young people joined the pioneers in Israel. It is estimated at this writing that between thirty and forty young men and women from Baltimore are in Israel either on farms or working in industry.

In addition, Baltimore has contributed two especially effective workers to Israel. One is Shoshana Ginsberg who is working in the Department of Education of the Government of Israel. The other is her brother, Professor Amihud Kramer; they are the children of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Kramer. Ami Kramer has been released by the University of Maryland, where he is Professor of Agriculture, to the Foreign Operations Administration for at least one year's work in Israel.

It is rather stimulating to contemplate the part Baltimore played in the activities of Labor Zionism throughout the United States and abroad. But Labor Zionists do not take all the credit for their accomplishments; they could not have succeeded without the generous and friendly cooperation of the entire Jewish Community.



Herzl Stamp



A SHEKEL SURREPTITIOUSLY SOLD IN SOVIET RUSSIA IN 1919



Joseph Meyerhoff points out an interesting feature of the new Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin Medical and Surgical Pavilion to Maryland's governor at the Israel Histadrut Dinner held November 8, 1953. Others looking on are (l. to r.) Morris Scherlis, treasurer; Councilman Philip H. Goodman, Associate Chairman; Mr. Meyerhoff and Gov. McKeldin; the Hon. Simon Sobeloff; Isaac H. Taylor, chairman, and Dr. Herman Seidel, honorary chairman.



Mrs. Emil Crockin



Mrs. Alfred L. Tuvin



Mrs. William Greenfeld,
Chapter President

Baltimore Chapter Of Hadassah, Inc.

Organized in 1913. Among the *first* officers were: Mrs. Emil Crockin, President; Miss Grace Blondheim, Vice-President; Mrs. Louis H. Levin, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Charles Abramson, Corresponding secretary; Mrs. Louis Silverman, Treasurer; Mrs. Adolph Ginsberg, Financial Secretary.

Aims and Purpose of Organization

In America:

Hadassah helps interpret Israel to the American people; provides basic Jewish education as a background for intelligent and creative Jewish living in America; carries on a project for American Jewish youth, and participates in efforts which safeguard the democratic way of life here and assure peace and security throughout the world.

In Israel:

The members of Hadassah support Hadassah's countrywide medical and public health system, its extensive child welfare, feeding, recreation and vocational education projects; provide maintenance and education for youth refugees through Young Aliyah of which Hadassah is the official American representative; and participate in a program of Jewish National Fund land purchase to make possible the colonization of newcomers.

Life Members of Board and Executive Committee: Mesdames: Isaac M. Potts, E. J. Filtzer, Harry Kairys, Louis Samuels, Edward Holofcener, Gustav Leibowitz, Albert B. Huss, Alfred Tuvin.

1955 OFFICERS: Mrs. William Greenfeld, President; Mrs. M. Milton Adler, Mrs. LeRoy F. Kappelman, Mrs. Charles Mindel, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. David Abrahams, Mrs. Harry Cohen, Mrs. Joseph Mehlman, Mrs. David M. Brenner, Secretaries; Mrs. Walter M. Stein, Mrs. Morton White, Treasurers; Mrs. Herbert E. Shafer, Auditor.



Reading left to right: *TOP ROW,* Group Presidents Mesdames Charles Merican, A-2; Daniel H. Sattler, C-4; Mischel Seidel, C-1; *MIDDLE ROW*: Henry Danowitz, A-1; Philip Golomb, B-5; Edward Potter, B-2; Irvin H. Mason, A-3; Albert Hoffenberg, A-4; *BOTTOM ROW*: Louis Schapiro, B-3; Chapter President Mrs. William Greenfeld; Mrs. Morris I. Seltzer, B-6. *NOT PRESENT*: Mrs. M. W. Meritt, Group President, B-4.

Maryland Chapter of the U. O. J. C. A.

The Maryland Chapter of the Women's Branch of Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America was organized April 26, 1926, at the Sheiaret Israel Congregation on McCulloh Street. The first president was Mrs. Morris Shafer.

The Baltimore Jewish community is indeed proud of the educational and cultural activities of the U.O.J.C.A. Their programs are always based upon the values of Torah and Judaism, and are of service to members and Jewry in general.

The meetings of the U.O.J.C.A. are interesting and stimulating. The national publication, "Hachodesh" (The Month), dedicates its columns to suggesting various symposiums, skits, and to book reviews. The diversity of the material renders a service to each affiliated group, inviting participation in the "Newsletter" to interchange ideas of more interesting meeting arrangements.

Within ten years after its inception, the Baltimore U.O.J.C.A. expanded its program with projects for youth activities. In 1936, a youth group was formed of college students; to the out-of-town youngsters, Jewish home hospitality was offered, and monthly social activities gave the students an opportunity for Jewish communal contact. In addition, there was formed a co-educational high school group with similar activities.

The Women's Branch made arrangements with college officials not to schedule examinations on Jewish holidays, thus enabling the observant students to fulfill their religious convictions. This was a pleasant and amicable experience to the satisfaction of both school authorities and students.

For a number of years, Jewish patients at state mental hospitals were forgotten people having no contact with Jewish religious life. As soon as the Mental Hygiene Society brought that problem to the



Mrs. Max B. Meyers

"Traditional Judaism–Modern Way of Life"

The Jewish Community of Baltimore is Invited
by the Baltimore Chapter to attend all functions of the

National Convention

OF THE

Women's Branch of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America

at the Southern Hotel

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, NOV. 28 & 29

Morning Session 10:15 a. m.—Luncheons 12:30 p. m.
$2.50 per person—Afternoon Session 2 p. m.

BANQUET

Tuesday, November 28 — 6:30 P. M.

$5.00 per person

Featured Speaker—DR. LEO KOHN, Member of Israeli delegation to United Nations, Author of Constitution for Israel

Music—

MRS. MAX B. MEYERS, President Baltimore Chapter First 8444

MRS. MARTIN FOX, Chairman of Reservations MOhawk 3393

National Convention Announcement



Presidents of Baltimore constituent organizations were hostesses at the 1950 national convention.

Women's Branch of U.O.J.C.A., a coordinated project for religious services, including refreshments and gifts, was arranged at Spring Grove and Springfield State Hospitals, and through the aid of the Rabbinical Council, the Rosewood Training School for Children was included. Many affiliated organizations adopted special annual projects for these hospitals.

The Women's Branch was among the first to project Bonds for Israel. At the very outset, the Baltimore group held a luncheon aboard an Israel vessel which was docked in the Port of Baltimore.

During World War II, the Maryland Chapter was the first organization to respond to the needs of the Jewish servicemen stationed in this area. Throughout the war and post-war years, a close relationship existed with the Jewish Welfare Board in this work.

Passover, Rosh Hashanah, Chanucah and Purim services were arranged; foods and gift packages were distributed to the servicemen. The affiliated organizations cooperated with the Jewish Welfare Board at the camps and in hospitals to provide veterans with special services and treats.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 23, 1947.

Dear Mrs. Meyers:

I am writing in reply to your letter of May 15, addressed to the President, enclosing resolutions adopted by the Baltimore Women's Branch of Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America, on the 29th of April, 1947.

The President wants you to be assured of his unwavering determination to do everything in his power to reach a just solution of the problem, and to alleviate the sufferings of displaced persons generally.

Cordially,

David K. Niles

DAVID K. NILES
Administrative Assistant
to the President

Mrs. Max B. Meyers,
President,
Baltimore Women's Branch,
Union of Orthodox Jewish
Congregations of America,
4301 Pimlico Road,
Baltimore 15, Maryland.



Food For Servicemen

1950 was an epoch-making year for the Maryland Chapter of U.O.J.C.A. For the first time, the national convention was held in Baltimore, an interesting event for the entire Jewish community. Delegates from coast to coast as well as from Canada were welcomed to the city. Mrs. Max B. Meyers was the chairman of the Convention Arrangement Committee.

In conclusion, the contribution made by the Maryland Chapter of the Women's Branch of U.O.J.C.A. to the historical background of Baltimore's Jewish organizations can be summed up by stating that, while an all-inclusive Jewish communal interest exists, nevertheless its scope of work and vigilance concerning values of Torah Law are unique and a valuable contribution to the Baltimore Jewish community.



Chapter Celebrates "Jewish Home Beautiful"

The Pioneer Womens Organization

In the year 1926, a local emergency in what is now the State of Israel led directly to the founding of an almost world wide organization of Jewish women. The sum of five hundred dollars was urgently needed to finance the digging of a fresh water well in Palestine, and a few of the women in the settlement wrote to friends in the United States seeking help in the project. The American friends took immediate action, and the Pioneer Womens Organization was organized. One of the founders was Rachel Ben Zvi, wife of the President of Israel.

Pioneer Women is a cultural and educational organization appealing to every free-thinking American Jewish woman with the desire to aid her fellow Jew. Chapters have been formed throughout North and South America, in the free countries of Europe, and in South Africa. The Pioneer Women are fortunate in having a sister organization, the Moetzet Hapoalot (the Working Womens Council) in Israel. An organization in Israel has first hand knowledge of the immediate need of the people — be it a kindergarten, an agricultural or mechanical training school, or a nursery in some remote settlement. Upon learning of a particular need, the Moetzet Hapoalot informs the Pioneer Women, and through fund raising activities the newly undertaken project is fulfilled.

Through the efforts of Moetzet Hapoalot, the woman of Israel was taken "out of the kitchen" to assume her proper place in community and national affairs. Today she has a voice in political and economical planning, and at this writing eight women of Moetzet Hapoalot are members of the Knesset, or Parliament. Another member, Golda Meyerson, is Labor Minister.

Youth Aliyah, or Child Rescue, forms a major part of the Moetzet Hapoalot program. After the outbreak of World War II many members worked directly with the Haganah and ventured into Nazi occupied territory to rescue orphaned children. These newcomers have been undergoing rehabilitation into Israel through education and training.

The program of Pioneer Women and Moetzet Hapoalot is all-embracing. Vocational guidance is made available through schools and workshops, and agricultural training is provided for those who will settle on the land. Not only are the Pioneer Women and the Moetzet Hapoalot concerned with the education and training of the Jewish people, but Arab girls and women are also included in the training program.

On the local scene, Pioneer Women participate actively in all communal drives and humanitarian activities. Members are urged to take an active interest in legislative and governmental affairs, and to vote the ticket of their choice during elections. To bring closer the heritage of the Jewish people, the organization recommends the furtherance of Hebrew and Jewish education for adults, and children, the encouragement of study groups, and the celebration of Jewish holidays.

In Baltimore, the Pioneer Womens Organization consists of six clubs: Club I, Masada, Hanita, Degania, Gedera, and the Chana Senesch Club, a recently formed group of newcomers to the U. S. There is a place in Pioneer Womens for every American woman over 18 years of age, whether it be in a Yiddish speaking or an English speaking club. Her requirements? Only love for her Jewish people.

BALTIMORE COUNCIL

PIONEER WOMEN



Mrs. H. C. Sklar



Mrs. N. Kramer

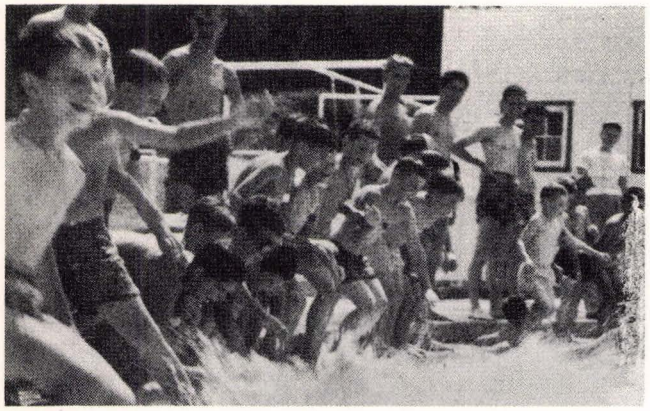


The Woman of Israel was taken "Out of the Kitchen"

Bais Yaakov Day Camp . . .

Known as the "country camp right in the city" . . . Bais Yaakov's popular day camp for boys and girls is conducted on the school's spacious acres during the summer vacation, for 8 weeks. It has been a pioneer among local day camps and provides a full program of activities, including swimming, for youngsters of 4 to 12 years of age. The camp is directed by Mrs. Benjamin Rosenberg, with Morton Esterson as head counsellor, and a well-qualified staff.





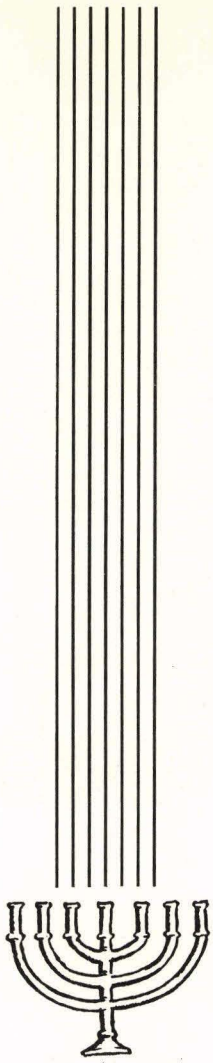




HADASSAH CHORAL GROUP — (Season 1953-1954)

Seated, left to right: Mesdames Boris Feldman, Samuel Hirsh, William Brenner, Morris Abramowitz, Nathan Givner, Samuel Keiser, William Harris. *First row, standing*: Mesdames Charles Lockman, Albert Aberman, Howard Engel, Samuel Lebowitz, Rose Finkelstein, William B. Fink (Chairman), Ben Cluster, Samuel Marmer, Albert Shillman. *Second row, standing*: Mesdames Morris Friedman, Sylvan Smulian, Samuel Kurland, Louis Culiner, Raymond Ashman. *At the piano*: Cantor Joseph Rosenfeld (Director), Mrs. Samuel Pelovitz (Accompanist). *Members of the Choral Group, not pictured*: Mesdames Armand Dreyfus, Ernest Fox, Philip Golomb, Lena Herman, Morris Levin, Joseph Matchar, George Roman, Ben Rubin, Hyman Schiff, Jack Zalis, Harvey Weiss (Accompanist).

. . . If I do not care for myself, who will do it for me?
And if I care only for myself, what am I?
(Talmud)



CHAPTER VI

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS
and
MOULDERS OF PUBLIC OPINION



Rabbi Jacob B. Agus

Rabbi Jacob B. Agus was born in the little town of Swislocz, Poland, on November 8, 1911. He came to the United States and graduated from Yeshiva College where he received a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1933. He was ordained at Yeshiva University in 1935. His education continued at Harvard University where he was awarded a Master of Arts degree in 1938. After studying in the University's Division of the History and Philosophy of Religion, he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1939.

Rabbi Agus has contributed articles on the philosophy of Conservative Judaism to many leading magazines, and is a member of the Board of Editors of "Judaism — A Quarterly". In addition, he has written several books: "Modern Philosophies of Judaism", "Banner of Jerusalem", and "Studies in the Philosophy of Kabbalah". His most recent book is an important analysis of the ideas, institutions and trends of American Judaism, entitled "Guideposts in Modern Judaism".

Rabbi Agus' scholarly work has not been limited to writing books. He has lectured on Jewish philosophy under the auspices of the Graduate Department of Philosophy of Johns Hopkins University. He launched the campaign for the Revitalization of the Sabbath in the Conservative movement. He is the Chairman of the Prayer Book Committee for the Rabbinical Assembly and the United Synagogue which is now preparing a Daily and Home Prayer Book for the Conservative movement.

Jacob B. Agus has served as a Rabbi in Norfolk, Virginia; Cambridge, Massachusetts; Chicago, Illinois; Dayton, Ohio; and, for the last four years, in the Beth El Congregation, Baltimore.

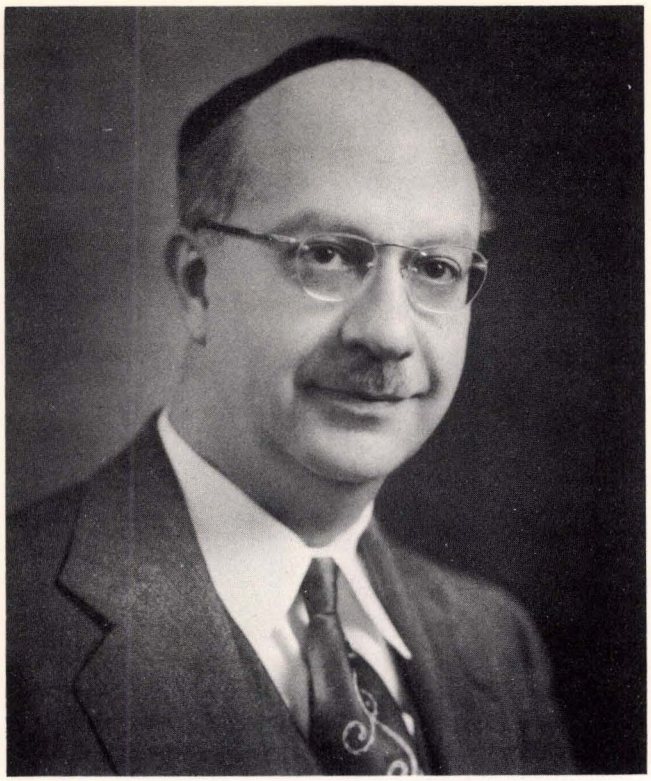


Dr. Herman Seidel

Dr. Herman Seidel arrived in this country from Lithuania in 1902 and has been serving the Baltimore Jewish Community for over fifty years. He was chairman of the First National Convention of Labor Zionists held in Baltimore in 1905. He is chairman of the National Board of Israel Histadrut and a vice-chairman of the Board of AMPAL. Dr. Seidel is also chairman of the Committee on Geriatrics of the Baltimore City Medical Society, and a member of the American Geriatrics Society. He is considered one of the outstanding authorities on this subject of the medical study of old age.

Known as the dean of Labor Zionists and Zionism in Baltimore, Dr. Seidel was elected chairman of the Central Committee of the Labor Zionist Organization of America, the governing body of the Labor Zionist movement in the U. S., at their 29th Biennial Convention.

Dr. Seidel has held almost every important office in the Labor Zionist Organization of America, as well as in Histadrut. He was a founding member in 1916 of the American Jewish Relief Committee, a forerunner to the United Jewish Appeal. Founded the Keren Hayesod, the Palestine Foundation Fund, in 1916. A member of the Board of the American Jewish Congress, he was one of the original members of this group. Dr. Seidel served on the National Administrative Committee of Keren Hayesod (Palestine Foundation Fund), now the UJA.



Rabbi Dr. Nathan Drazin

For the last 21 years, Dr. Nathan Drazin has been the Rabbi of the Shaarei Tfiloh Congregation, one of the largest Orthodox Synagogues in Baltimore. Dr. Drazin received his ordination as Rabbi with honors from The Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary in 1933. He had the B.S. and M.A. degrees conferred upon him by Columbia University in 1932 and 1933, and the Ph.D degree by Johns Hopkins University in 1937. For excellence in his studies at Johns Hopkins, he was named to Phi Beta Kappa in 1936.

Dr. Drazin is the author of "History of Jewish Education", published by the Johns Hopkins Press in 1940. Many of his articles have appeared in scholarly and popular magazines throughout the country, as well as in distant lands.

He is the President of the Mizrachi Seaboard Region and Honorary President of the Mizrachi Organization of Baltimore. Dr. Drazin is a member of the Praesidium of the Baltimore Council of Orthodox Rabbis, and a member of the Bureau of Kosher Meat and Food Control of Baltimore. He is also chairman of the Education Committee of the Talmudical Academy of Baltimore.

In 1951, he and his family visited Israel for the first time and toured the country for seven weeks.

A biographical sketch of Dr. Drazin appears in the International World Who's Who.



Rabbi Jacob Pearlmutter

Rabbi Jacob Pearlmutter is a descendant of a great rabbinic family that traces its ancestry back to the world-renowned Gaon the Maharshah. Born in 1902, he received his training at the Rabbinical Seminaries of Poland and at Yeshiva University, New York. He was ordained a Rabbi in 1922 by the following eminent Rabbis: Benjamin Baruch Guth, then President of the Union of Orthodox Rabbis of the United States and Canada; Zvi Uriah Kaufman; and Yechiel Lauter.

Rabbi Pearlmutter has served the Beth Yehuda-Anshe Kurland Congregation of Baltimore for the past twenty-two years with distinction and dignity. In 1952, the Synagogue and Baltimore Jewry tendered the Rabbi a testimonial dinner as an expression of appreciation of his faithful services to the Baltimore Jewish Community.

He is the author of a series of booklets under the title, "Themes for Daily Study", published in 1941 by the Bloch Publishing Company of New York; a Hebrew textbook for Jewish high schools under the title, "Me-Inyana D'yoma", published in 1944 by the Council for Orthodox Jewish Schools of New York. He has also published "Chasidic Folk Tales" and "Sermonettes", and has contributed many articles to the Jewish Times and to national periodicals.

Rabbi Pearlmutter served as secretary of the Rabbinical Council of the Seaboard Region, as vice-president of the Moriah College for Jewish studies, as a member of the Board of Directors of the Mizrachi Organization of Baltimore, and is now serving on the Commission for Jewish Education of the Rabbinical Council of America.



Dr. Abraham Shusterman

Born 1906 Altoona, Pennsylvania. Educated at University of Cincinnati (B.A. 1929); Hebrew Union College (B.H.L. and ordained as Rabbi – 1931). Received graduate degree, Doctor of Divinity, at Hebrew Union College 1938. Studied also at Johns Hopkins University.

Rabbi of Congregation Children of Israel, Athens, Georgia; organizer and first director, Jewish Student Union at University of Georgia (1931-1935); Rabbi, Temple Israel, Tulsa, Oklahoma (1935-41). Succeeded Dr. Edward L. Israel as Rabbi of Har Sinai Congregation, Baltimore, Maryland, September, 1941. Served as faculty member, University of Virginia, Summer Session, 1940.

Contributing Editor, Department of Theology, Universal Jewish Encyclopedia. Member, Executive Board of Hebrew Union College Alumni Association (1940-1943); Executive Board of Central Conference of American Rabbis (1941-1944). Vice-Chairman B'nai Brith Anti-Defamation League. Member – Hillel Foundation Corporation, Executive Boards of Menorah Lodge (B'nai Brith), Baltimore District of the Zionist Organization of America, National Conference of Christians and Jews, Baltimore City Dept. of Public Welfare Commission on Aging.

Appointed by Governor Lane, member of Maryland Displaced Persons Committee.



Harry O. Levin

Harry O. Levin was born in Baltimore and educated in its public schools. His father was the late Hyman Louis Levin, grandson of Rabbi Hirsh Levin, who came to Baltimore from South Carolina following the Civil War.

Mr. Levin was graduated from the Law School of the University of Maryland and began practicing law in 1915. In 1923 he was elected State Senator from the Fourth Legislative District of Baltimore and re-elected in 1926. In 1933 he was elected from the Fourth Congressional District as a member of the Convention which repealed Prohibition.

He took a leading part in the campaign of Governor Harry W. Nice, who offered to appoint him, 1937, as a Judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City.

Mr. Levin felt constrained to decline this appointment and accepted an appointment as a member of the Public Service Commission, from which he resigned to accept appointment as Chairman of the State Tax Commission, on which he served about five years. He has been a delegate to many national Republican conventions and has acted in an advisory legal capacity to many state Republican conventions.

He was married in 1915 to the late Rose Laviez Levin and he has two children, Harriett Berkis and Magistrate Marshall A. Levin, who is associated with him in the practice of law.



Henry W. Levy

Henry W. Levy, publicity director of the Associated Jewish Charities and Welfare Fund of Baltimore since 1950, is a newspaper man who has handled public relations for Jewish communal agencies for over twenty years. A graduate of the New York University School of Journalism, Mr. Levy has served on the staffs of both the New York Post and the New York American, as well as writing for a number of national magazines. He was for several years News Editor of the American Service of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency.

Among the national public relations posts he has held are publicity director of the American Jewish Committee, New York; publicity director of the Combined Campaign of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations and the Hebrew Union College, New York; publicity director, Jewish War Veterans of the U. S.; publicity director of the Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical School Campaign, New York; publicity director, National Council of Jewish Women; and publicity director of the Combined Jewish Appeal, Boston, Mass.

For five years, he was Director of the New England Regional Office of the American Jewish Committee, Boston, Mass. He is also a Contributing Editor of the Universal Jewish Encyclopedia, a member of the Editorial Board of the Jewish Social Service Quarterly, and has written articles for the American Jewish Year Book, as well as numerous other Jewish publications.

Since coming to Baltimore, Mr. Levy has played an active role in local communal and public relations activities. A member of the Baltimore Public Relations Council, he has served as publicity chairman of the Maryland Council of Social Welfare and on a number of committees of the Baltimore Council of Social Agencies. He was appointed by Governor McKeldin as a member of the Advisory Committee of the Maryland Commission on Administrative Reorganization, popularly known as the "Sobeloff Commission."

In connection with his work for the Associated Jewish Charities and Welfare Fund, Mr. Levy produced the "Eternal Lamp," a television program, which for two years won the "Certificate of Award for Excellence Of Special Achievement in Television" of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds. In 1954 he was the author and producer of "Behind the Pledge," a 26½ minute color motion picture depicting the activities of the Associated Jewish Charities agencies. The film also was nationally acclaimed, being the winner of an award of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds for "the best in 1954 audio-visual material."

Mr. Levy is married to the former Mildred N. Nebb of Newark, New Jersey, and has one son, Jeffrey Hart Levy.



Bert F. Kline

Bert F. Kline, managing editor of the Baltimore Jewish Times, came to Baltimore in July, 1950, to assume managerial duties for Maryland's only Anglo-Jewish weekly which has been published continuously since 1919.

Born in New Castle, Pa., December 6, 1915, he was reared in Pittsburgh, Pa., where he attended Duquesne University and the University of Pittsburgh. Joined the Philadelphia, Pa., bureau of United Press Association in 1936 where he served as a reporter and rewrite man until 1938 when he assumed the job as Sports editor of the Daily Messenger in Homestead, Pa. Managed a weekly newspaper in Pittsburgh, Pa., until called to the service in 1943. Served in the U. S. Air Corps with the 49th Fighter Group in the Pacific Theatre of Operations from 1943 until 1946 as a cryptographer in the communications division.

Mr. Kline is married to the former Helen Schein of Pittsburgh, Pa., and is the father of a son, Richard Brash, and two daughters, Linda J. and Kathy S., and resides at 2208 Sulgrave Avenue, Mount Washington.



Dr. Maurice Chideckel

Maurice Chideckel was born in a Russian village where time stood still for centuries; where superstition reigned; where some of the dead were threatened with excommunication to prevent them from walking at night and pinching the living.

Young Maurice spent his formative years in the study of the Talmud and was ordained a Rabbi at the age of sixteen in the City of Wilna. He came to the United States soon after, and preached his first sermon at the Neizener shul in Baltimore. For several reasons he abandoned the pulpit, decided to leave the ministration of the soul to others, and heal the sick instead; an ambition he realized years later.

After a few weeks in Baltimore, Mr. Chideckel became editor of the "Baltimore Wegweiser" (the Baltimore Guide) published at 112 North High Street by M. P. Silberman, a Polish immigrant who also owned a printing shop. The weekly had a sizeable circulation and every word was written by Mr. Chideckel.

While studying English by candle light, he wrote books in Yiddish. The most prominent were "Die Drei Elementen" (The Three Elements), and "Beraibt Un Verlozen" (Robbed and Forsaken). His first contribution in English was "Calamity Followed Calamity", published in the Jewish Comment, a Baltimore weekly edited by Louis H. Levin.

Maurice Chideckel graduated from Strayer's Business College as a bookkeeper, then undertook the study of medicine. He graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1908.

Now practicing medicine, Dr. Chideckel devotes his leisure hours to literature. He has made contributions to various national publications: American Magazine, Good Housekeeping, Your Health, American Hebrew, Jewish Forum and others.

Dr. Chideckel is the author of a number of books: Letters of Greenhorn; Sonya Babushka (A Novel of the Russians); Strictly Private; Behind the Screen; Sleep, your Life's One Third; The Romance of Human Architecture, The Single, the Engaged and the Married; Female Sex Perversion; Fakers Old and New; Leaves From Doctor's Diary.

He was contributing editor to The Roche Review, a medical monthly, and until recently his "Leaves From A Doctors' Diary" appeared in Postgraduate Medicine, a medical monthly edited by the Mayo Clinic. At present, Dr. Chideckel is preparing a new book for publication; "My Patients and I".



Maurice R. Shochatt

Editor and Publisher of the Baltimore Beacon that he founded in 1948. Columnist and feature writer of the Baltimore Jewish Times, 1935-1954; and City Editor of the Jewish Times in 1950. Managing Editor of Go Magazine, 1933-34. Managing Editor of the Suburban News, 1947-48. Currently Managing Editor of the Menorah Light, official publication of Menorah Lodge of B'nai B'rith. During his editorship Menorah Light has received Honorable Mention in B'nai B'rith National Bulletin Contest in 1953; and third place award in 1954. Member of the Baltimore Press Club and Mercantile Club. Board member of Menorah Lodge of B'nai B'rith, Independent Order Brith Sholom, and Herzl Unit of Baltimore Zionist District. Secretary of Pimlico Merchants Association, Sports Boosters of Maryland, Uptown Civic Association and Safety Circle. Member of Jacob Labovitz Lodge of Brith Sholom, East Baltimore Boys; honorary member of Reisterstown Road Improvement Association and Joseph Levy Chapter of Deborah Sanatorium. Formerly Yiddish interpreter for the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City. Graduate of Baltimore City College and Baltimore Hebrew College; attended University of Baltimore and University of Maryland.



Rabbi Samuel Pliskin

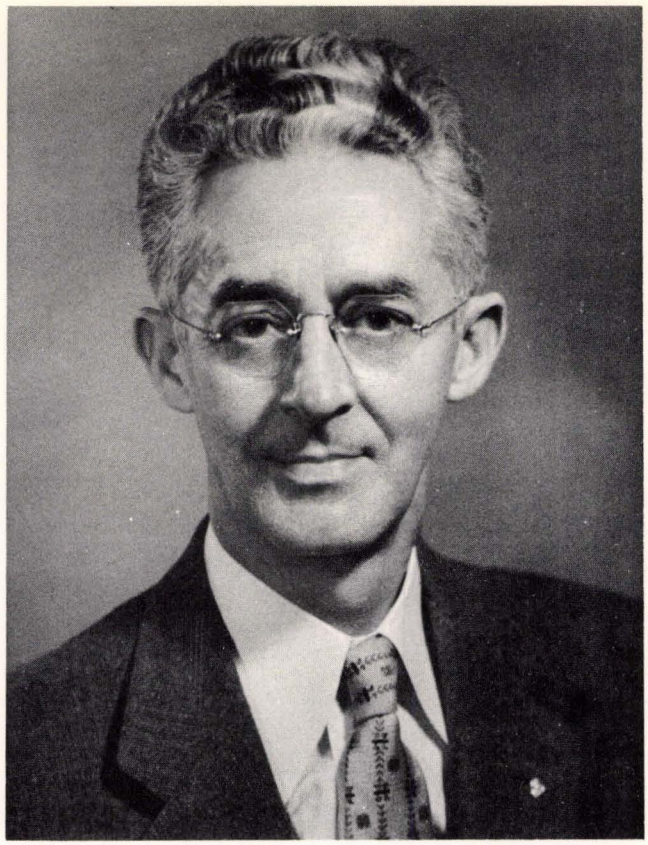
Born in Glenbokie, Poland (1913). Received elementary education in private schools, studied in the famous Rabbinical College (Yeshiva) of Radin, Poland where he was ordained to the Rabbinate.

Rabbi Pliskin wrote the biography of the late saint and GAON, CHOFETZ CHAIM, the founder of the Radin Yeshiva, which serves as a source of reference for historian and scholars of Talmud. Rabbi Pliskin participated with essays, feature stories, editorials and short stories in various dailies and periodicals in Poland.

In 1939, Rabbi Samuel Pliskin was selected as Spiritual Leader of the B'nai Israel Congregation. Currently, he is the Managing Editor of the Baltimore office of the "two great dailies in one" — The Day-Jewish Journal. His weekly column "A Week In Baltimore," topics of local importance, are pennamed "S. Landsman." Rabbi Pliskin writes a scholarly weekly column in the "Jewish American Weekly" based on the Biblical portion of the week.

In 1951, Rabbi Pliskin was entrusted by the Union of Orthodox Rabbis of the United States and Canada, to translate the two volume book (Zichron Yaakov, originally written in Yiddish by the late Rabbi Jacob David Gordon, of Norfolk, Va.) He is also Secretary of the Council of Orthodox Rabbis of Baltimore.

Rabbi Pliskin married the former Rebecca Belle, daughter of Rabbi and Mrs. Jacob Israel Berger of Cleveland, Ohio; The Pliskins have a son, Joshua Zelig, 9, and a daughter Debora Ann, 7.



Jacob J. Edelman

Jacob J. Edelman, a practicing attorney for almost thirty years, arrived in the United States in 1912 at the age of fifteen. Working as a cutter in the clothing industry, he gained an early interest in the labor movement. When he graduated from the University of Maryland in 1925 and became a member of the bar, he began combining his interest in labor with his legal knowledge and ability, and Mr. Edelman is now recognized as one of the leading national figures in the field of labor relations.

His biography appears in "Who's Who in American Labor," and among the unions he represents as a member of the bar are the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, International Ladies Garment Workers, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Metropolitan Life Insurance Agents of America and the Baltimore Typographical Union.

A member of the City Council since 1939, Mr. Edelman served for ten years as chairman of the former Police and Jail Committee, and he was Federal Labor Referee from 1935 to 1939.

He is a member of the Chizuk Amuno Congregation, King David Lodge and of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry, the Yedz Grotto, Zionist Organization of America, Mercantile Club and Americans for Democratic Action.

Through their mutual interest in music, he met his wife, the former Gertrude Bleiberg. They have two children; Beverly, married to Marshall A. Levin the son of former State Senator Harry O. Levin, and Myron, a student.



Dr. M. S. Aisenberg

Dr. Myron S. Aisenberg, dean of the University of Maryland Dental School, the oldest school of its kind, is the first Jew ever named to this post.

After graduating with high honors in 1922, Aisenberg was made an assistant in the science laboratory, his duties including clinic demonstrations. By 1924 he had been made assistant professor in the Department of Oral Pathology; promotion to associate professor came in 1939, followed by full professorship one year later.

Dr. Aisenberg is a former president of the Maryland State Dental Association, past president of the National Chapter of Alpha Omega, and president of the American Academy of Oral Pathology. He is a Diplomate of the American Board of Oral Pathology. Dr. Aisenberg's memberships include the Gorgas Odontological Society, Omicron Kappa Upsilon, Sigma Xi, American College of Dentists and International Association for Dental Research. He is an honorary member of the Baltimore City and Maryland State Medical Pathology Societies. He is also president of the Wiltondale Gun Club of Baltimore.

Widely known for his prolific contributions to the literature of dentistry, Dr. Aisenberg has presented clinics and papers before all of the national dental societies and a large number of local and state societies. His research efforts have been devoted to the areas of orthodontics, periodontics, endodontics, oral surgery and oral pathology.

Dr. Aisenberg married Golda Neistadt of Baltimore, in 1922. They have a son, Dr. Alvin Aisenberg, who graduated from Maryland in 1945. Since his separation from the Navy, the junior Dr. Aisenberg has been associated with his father in teaching and in research.



Norman Subotnik

Norman Subotnik, the featured columnist of "The Baltimore Jewish Times," is a graduate of the Johns Hopkins University. He was associated with several Baltimore advertising agencies and was a divisional advertising manager of a large department chain store.

The Baltimore Histadrut Council elected Mr. Subotnik as their Executive Director. His duties include the supervision of the Histadrut Seaboard Region from Delaware to Florida and directing the Baltimore Histadrut Council Radio program.



Lee L. Dopkin

Mr. Lee L. Dopkin is a veteran campaigner. He served as general chairman of the Combined Campaign, as state-wide chairman of the United Jewish Appeal, and as a divisional commander of the Community Chest. Mr. Dopkin is also a member of the board of the Associated Jewish Charities.

In addition, he is one of the State's best-known social welfare leaders, a recognized authority in the field of social security and unemployment compensation, having served as chairman of the Unemployment Insurance Legislation Committee for the United States Attorney Generals Association, and as a vice-president of the American Association for Social Security.

Mr. Dopkin, whose communal activities stem back many years, is presently chairman of the Advisory Council of the Maryland State Department of Employment Security. He has also been a member of the Maryland State Board of Public Welfare since 1935, originally known as the State Aid and Charities.

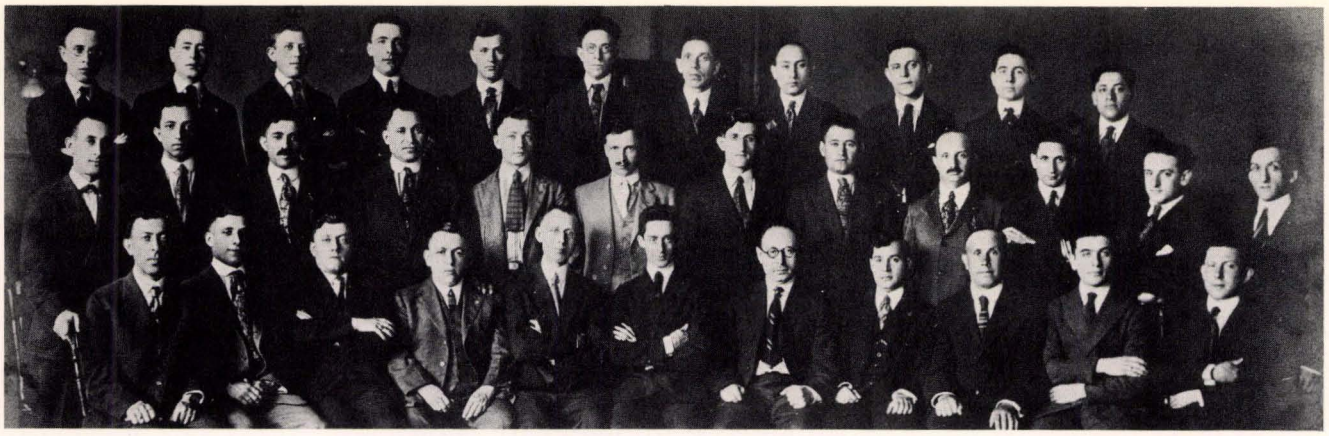
Mr. Dopkin is a member of the national board of the American joint Distribution Committee, honorary state chairman of Maryland for State of Israel Bonds Campaign, and a member of the Child Welfare Committee for Maryland.



Henry Turk

Since 1938, Henry Turk the Baltimore Manager of the Jewish Daily Forward, has proven to be worthy of his assigned position. He is a sincere follower of the "Forward Policy" in all National and Jewish problems.

Born in Odessa, Russia, and was educated in private Hebrew and secular schools; arrived in Baltimore in 1913 and was immediately recognized as a leader in the newly organized Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union. His current activities are varied. He is Vice President of the "Haias," Chairman of the Baltimore Jewish Labor Committee, Board member of Associated Charities, President of the Workmen's Circle E. Z. Home, Chairman of the Yiddish Cultural Committee at the Jewish Community Center and officer in other fraternal organizations.



The Meyerbeer Singing Society

The Meyerbeer Singing Society was organized in 1908 by Harry Cooperstein, Samuel Wolkovsky, Jacob Miller, Meyer Rubinstein, Abram Ginsberg, and Samuel Bugatch.

They found a music loving audience at the weekly free public concerts arranged by the Jewish Educational Alliance on East Baltimore Street, where they sang in Yiddish, Russian and English. The founders appealed to others to join the Meyerbeer Singing Society, believing that for the Jew music is educational; the Jew cannot pray without singing; and Hebrew cannot be taught without singing. Indeed, it would be impossible to transmit the value of Judaism without music.

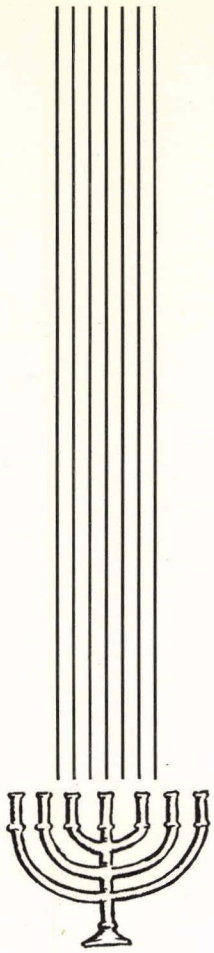
Shop workers, business men and night school students with a profession in mind joined the Meyerbeer. They met weekly at the JEA, sang and enjoyed the services of various leaders. In the early days, Howard Thacher, the Eutaw Place Temple Choral-Service Leader, took over the leadership of the Meyerbeer Singing Society. Then Abram Moses of the Madison Avenue Temple was engaged. The choral organization consisted of forty male voices, and the majority of these men were trained singers in Synagogue and Temple choirs. In fact, from the time the Singing Society was formed, it engaged in the study of liturgical and secular choral music as well as operatic scores.

In 1918, the late George Castelle became the Conductor of the Society, and together with his wife, Virginia Castelle, as his accompanist, reorganized the Society. They merged the Meyerbeer Society with the Vocal Ensemble of Baltimore, which Castelle had formed with Hilda Hopkins Burke, Elsa Bakler and Robert Wiede as soloists. From this combination of some sixty voices, The Baltimore Civic Opera Company was formed under the direction of the late Messrs. Melamet and Castelle. The prestige of the Meyerbeer Singing Society was very high in those years. The co-ordinator acting as business representative of the group was Jacob J. Edelman.

For a number of years, operatic performances were given by the joint vocal societies with the Metropolitan Opera Company at the Lyric Theater. They also shared the concert stage with Winogradoff and Igor Gorin. For several seasons, the Baltimore Civic Opera Company gave performances in the Arena at Carlin's Park, and as a result of these activities, a number of fine singers was developed in Baltimore. Notable among these were Hilda Hopkins Burke and Robert Wiede, both of whom became members of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

In 1938, after George Castelle's death, the membership of the Society dwindled. Samuel Wolkovsky, one of the first organizers of the Meyerbeer Society, then called the most active members together and changed the name to the Maccabean Glee Club. The Glee Club has presented concerts for various organizations, and the chief sponsor of the group has been the Maccabean Post, Jewish War Veterans.





CHAPTER VII

SPONSORS

American Oil Company

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Cloverland Farms Dairy

Manor Hill Salad Company

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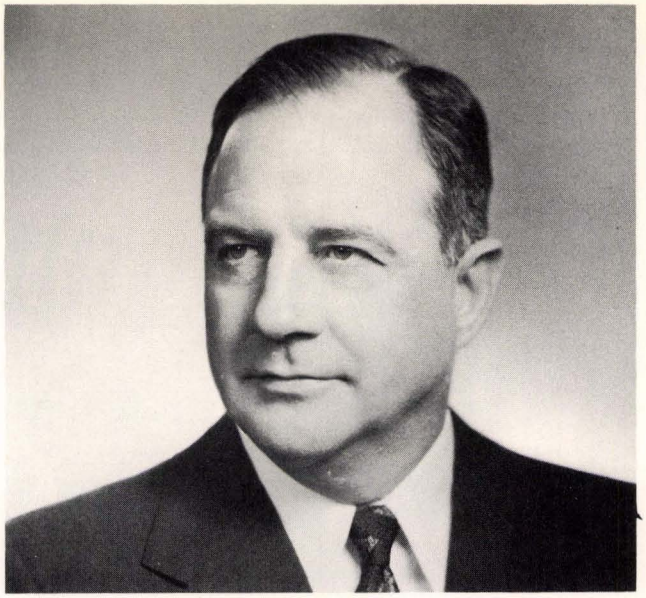
Recipe Foods, Inc.

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FREEDOM IS
EVERYBODY'S
JOB!
AMOCO
AMERICAN OIL CO.



To The Editors,

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF MARYLAND JEWRY

Gentlemen:

When Baltimore Federal Savings and Loan Association was founded in 1884, the first meeting was held in Louis Meyer's Tailor Shop, at 476 Pennsylvania Avenue. Since that beginning, the Association has moved from Pennsylvania Avenue and now occupies the corner of Fayette and St. Paul Streets. We have grown along with the city. Naturally, we have a deep-rooted interest in the heritage of Baltimore, and are happy to see such an integral phase of Maryland's history compiled on these pages.

It is with great admiration that we of Baltimore Federal commend the Jewish people of this community for their leadership and support in Maryland's development, and for this worthy chronicle of persons and events.

Sincerely yours,

Henry P. Irr

HENRY P. IRR
President
Baltimore Federal
Savings and Loan Association



"Thou Shalt Love The Lord Thy God . . .

Thou Shalt Love Thy Neighbor As Thyself."



The ideal of the brotherhood of man under the Fatherhood of God is as old as the Bible. We read in Deuteronomy and Leviticus, "Thou shalt love the Lord Thy God . . . Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

A quarter of a century ago religious education emphasized the exclusiveness of each religious culture. Today the emphasis is on appreciation of one another, on team-work as citizens, without sacrificing one iota of the spiritual values of any religion. People with strong faith and strong minds are needed in the United States now as never before, and always will be. Free people everywhere who recognize the moral law, and who believe in the spiritual interpretation of the universe, are recognizing that they must learn to work together as brothers. Toward that end, the NCCJ has dedicated its work among religious groups.

This page sponsored by **CLOVERLAND FARMS DAIRY,** Baltimore, Maryland
MAYNARD C. KEMP, President.

Manor Hill Salad Company

5208-10 ELEANORA AVE.
BALTIMORE 15, MD.
LIBERTY 5768

MANUFACTURERS OF
POTATO SALAD, MACARONI SALAD
COLE SLAW, VEGETABLE SALAD



Bernard Levine

May 18,1955

Mr. A. D. Glushakow
Managing Editor
Pictorial History Of Maryland Jewry
Baltimore, Maryland

Dear Mr. Glushakow :

We of the Manor Hill Salad Company are indeed happy to congratulate Baltimore Jewry for its contribution to the development of our City and State.

May this volume be the starting point for an up-surge of Jewish interest in the history of Baltimore,Maryland, and the Jewish life here.

We of the Manor Hill Salad Company, are proud of our record of growth made possible by our record of quality and service.

Cordially,

Bernard Levine

Bernard Levine,President
Manor Hill Salad Company

The Importance Of Brotherhood

"Without tolerance, without understanding of each other or without a spirit of brotherhood, we would soon cease to exist as a great nation."

–Dwight D. Eisenhower

"We can ill afford to exhibit to the world either incompetence or injustice in dealing with the relations of racial or religious groups."

–Adlai E. Stevenson



This page sponsored by
McCORMICK & CO., INC.
Baltimore 2, Maryland

World's Largest Spice and Extract House

We, too . . .
are proud of our history!



Endowed with a heritage in the food manufacturing business that goes back to 1921, we at Recipe Foods are proud of our contribution to the Maryland industrial scene. Our founders were pioneers in the mayonnaise industry. First as the Gelfand Manufacturing Co., then as the Bennett Foods Co., and still later as Recipe Foods, Inc., our products have been acclaimed for their distinctive quality for more than 30 years. Our factory at 4805 Garrison Boulevard was expanded in 1952 and the advertising spectaculars that have since become Northwest Baltimore landmarks were erected. With a branch plant in Terre Haute, Indiana, we are now looking forward to a new era of growth . . . to uphold our position as the "leading independent manufacturer in our field."

RECIPE FOODS, INC. • BALTIMORE — TERRE HAUTE

• BENNETT'S Mayonnaise — Chili Sauce — Prune Juice — Fix-a-Drink

A Half Century of **HIAS-***Baltimore*

1903-1953



Yours is the true spirit of America — the welcome of a free land, founded in a struggle for freedom and sympathetic to the yearnings of people everywhere for the blessings of liberty.

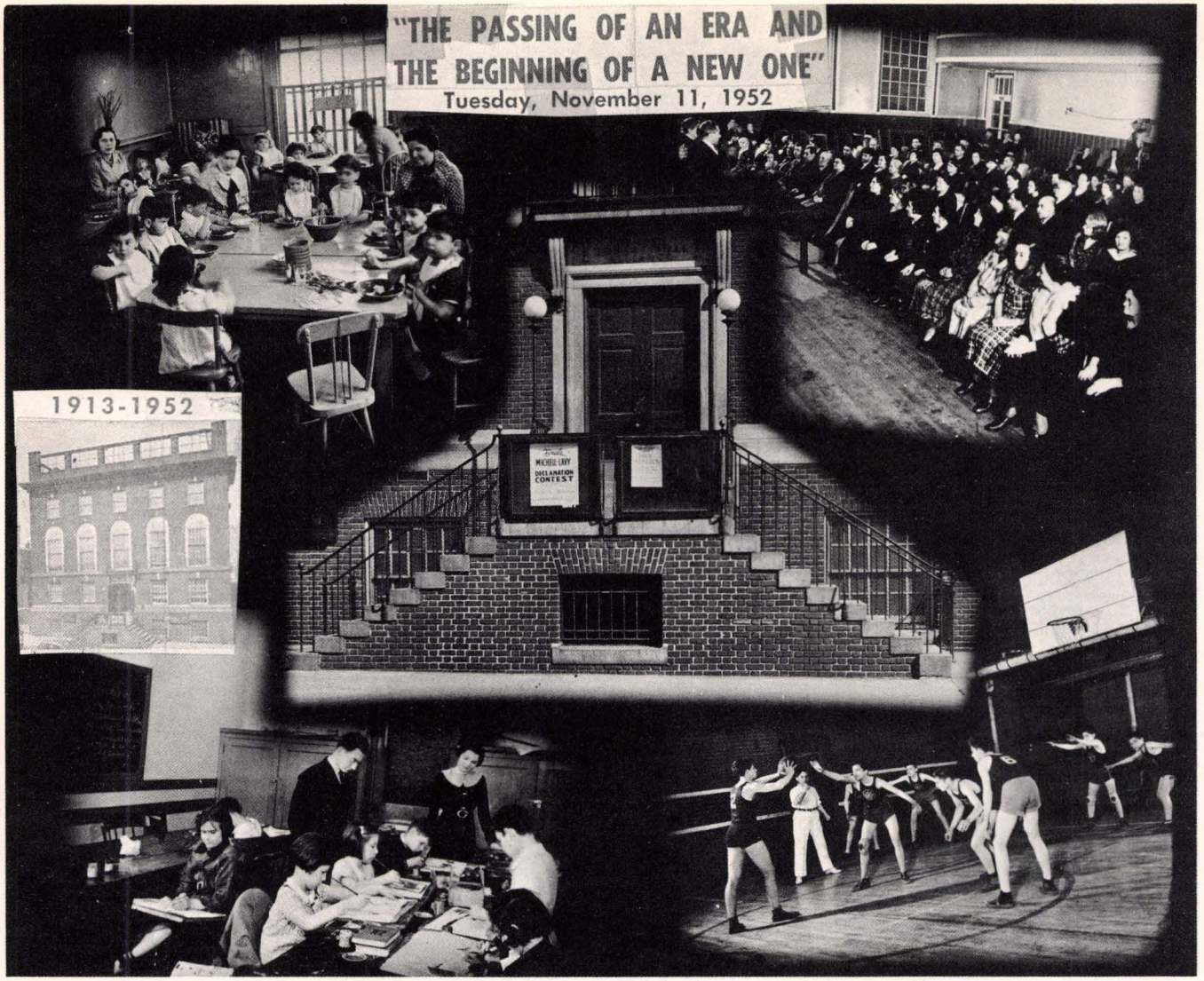
It is my hope and prayer that HIAS will always thrive among us to continue and advance the great service which it renders to mankind.

Theodore R. McKeldin

"HIAS" as it is better known, has served the Jewish and non-Jewish community of Baltimore for a half century, and in that time has materially aided immigrants to our shores by furnishing food, clothing, and a place in which to live, thus aiding these displaced persons to be assimilated into our American way of life with a minimum of hardship.

Thomas D'Alesandro, Jr.

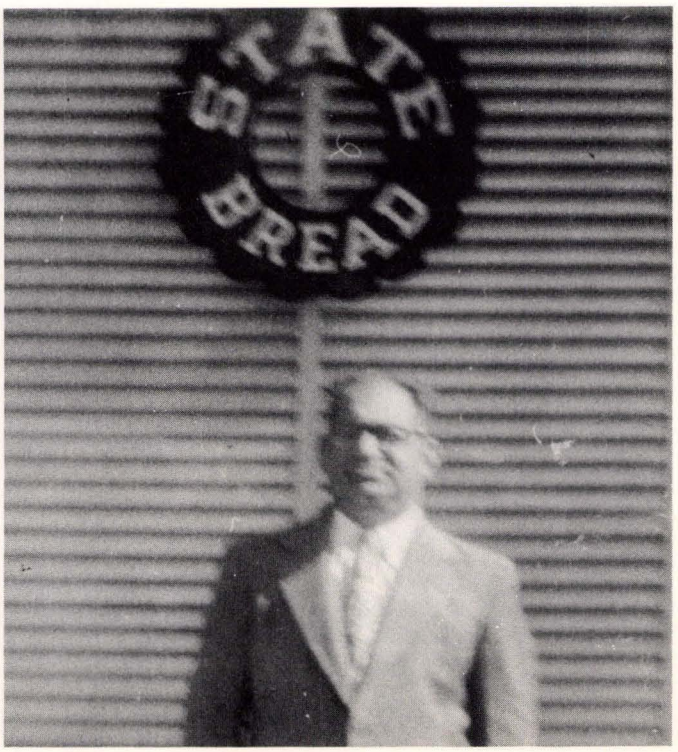
This page sponsored by **SCHERLIS & KATZ FISH COMPANY**



This page sponsored by **STATE BAKING COMPANY**



Sam Merlo



Max Shurkin



The entire staff of W.B.M.D. welcomes this opportunity to extend greetings to Maryland Jewry for its contribution to the development of our Free State — Maryland.

We are indeed happy to extend felicitation to one of our W.B.M.D. family, Mr. A. D. Glushakow, Director of the Baltimore Jewish Radio Voice and Editor of the "Pictorial History of Maryland Jewry."

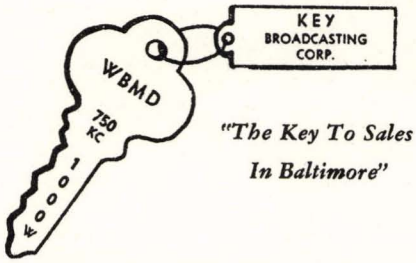
May this recorded history serve as a pathway for continuation of all free citizens to live, work and prosper together.

KEY BROADCASTING CORPORATION

H. Shelton Earp, Jr.

H. Shelton Earp, Jr.
General Manager

750 KC **Non-Directional** **1000 Watts**



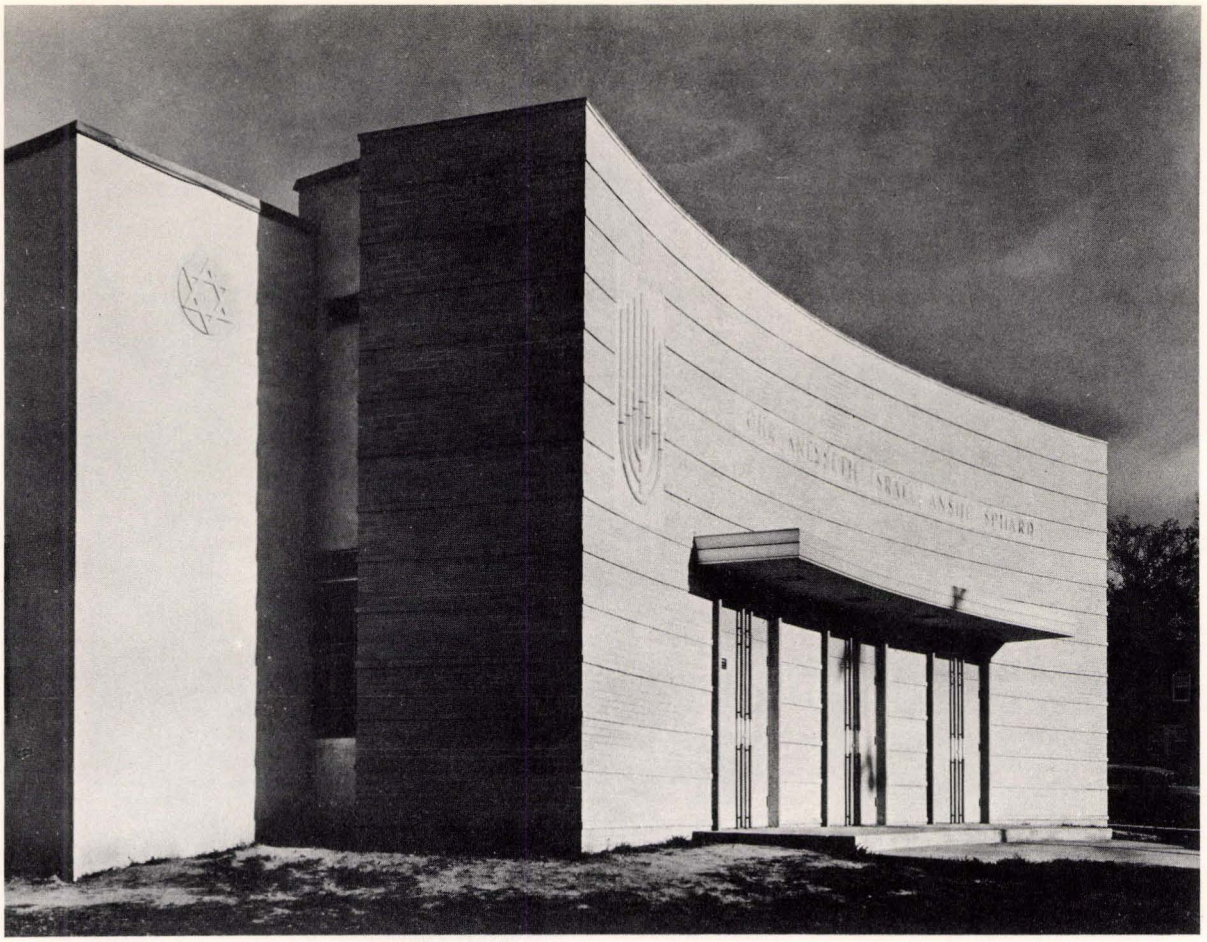
"The Key To Sales In Baltimore"

Established December 7, 1947

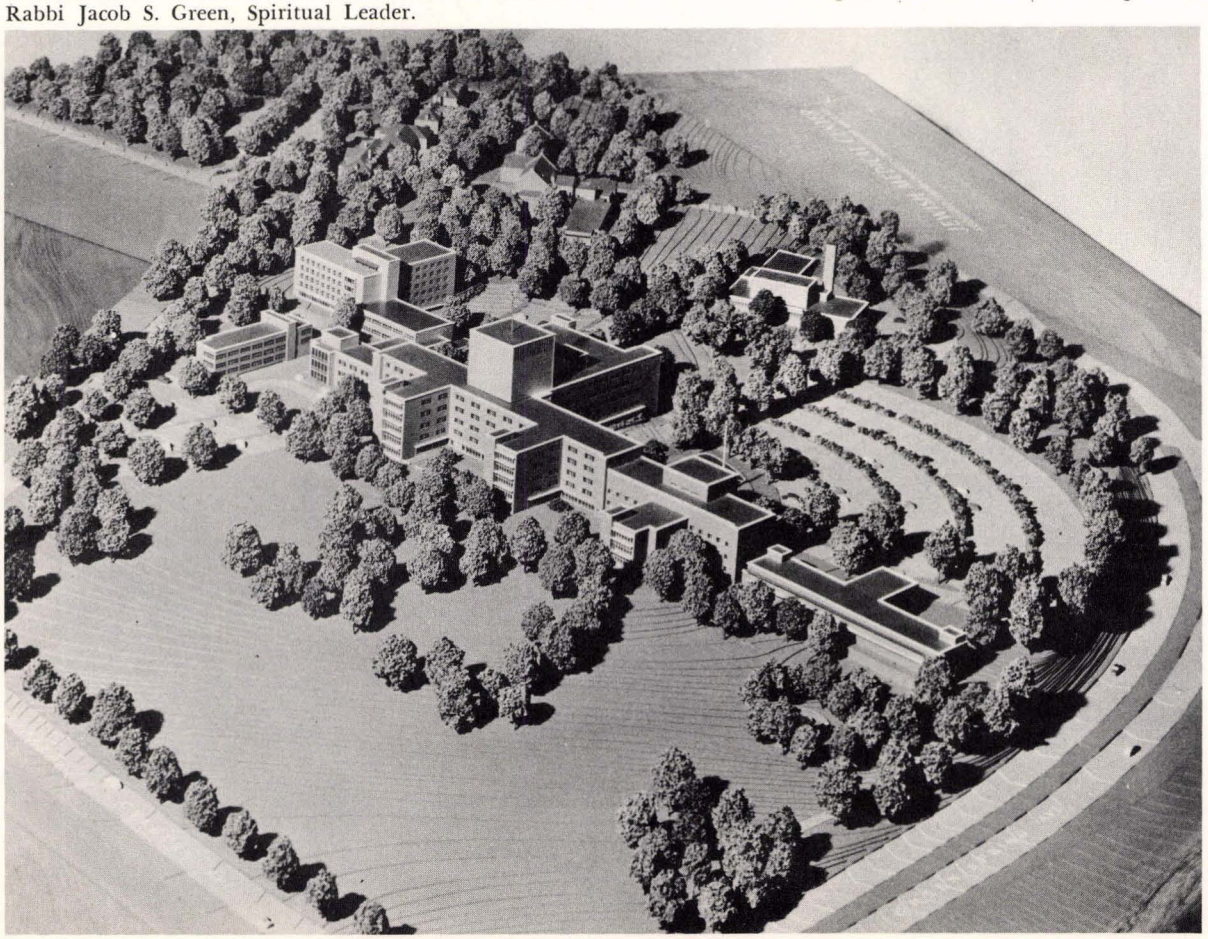
KEY BROADCASTING CORP.

879 Park Avenue **Baltimore 1, Md.**

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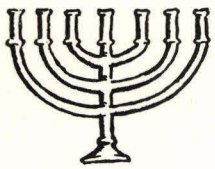


OHR KNESSETH ISRAEL ANSHEI SPHARD CONGREGATION 3910 West Rogers Avenue was dedicated April 1953. Rabbi Jacob S. Green, Spiritual Leader.



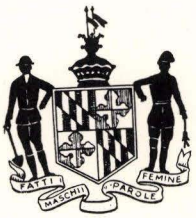
MODEL OF NEW JEWISH MEDICAL CENTER (story on page 51)

. . .Fame is the fragrance of heroic deeds.
(Longfellow)



CHAPTER VIII

SPOTLIGHTING EVENTS AND PEOPLE





Mrs. D. Alter

1919 — The "Jewish Times" appeared. Mrs. David Alter, publisher of the Baltimore Jewish Times, assumed her duties following the death of her husband, in 1947. Mrs. Alter also publishes the Jewish Criterion in Pittsburgh, Pa., which was published by her husband from 1906 until 1947.



Nat Youngelson

1933 — Nat Youngelson started the Sunday "Yiddishe Radio Shtunde" (Jewish Radio Hour). His predecessor was a certain Mr. Shmukler. The Yiddish stage is Nat Youngelson's background. Currently, he is on the air Monday thru Friday, 15 minutes "News of the day" and Sunday's one hour, featuring a transcribed Yiddish theater play.



Max Rubin

1947 — Former Mayor Theodore R. McKeldin, honored, Max Rubin with the title "Poet Laureate of Baltimore" in recognition of "the tuneful and melodious verses on appropriate subjects." Two of Mr. Rubin's books were published; "Reaching Upward" and "Tell My Brother."

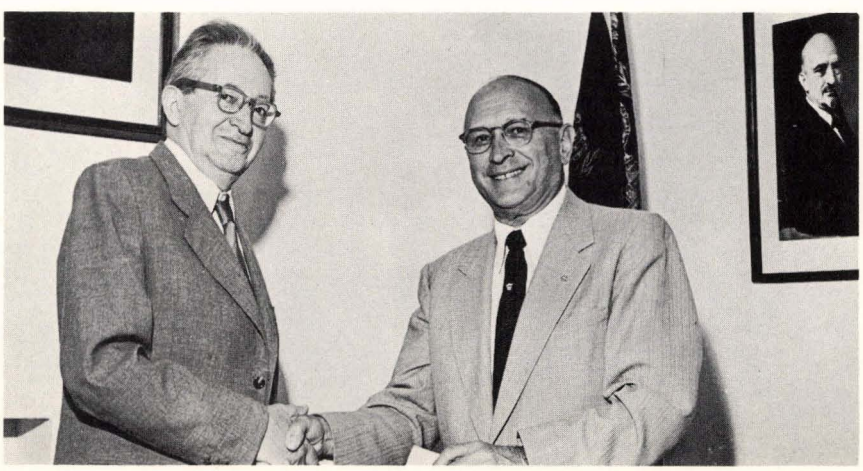


Julius Isaacson

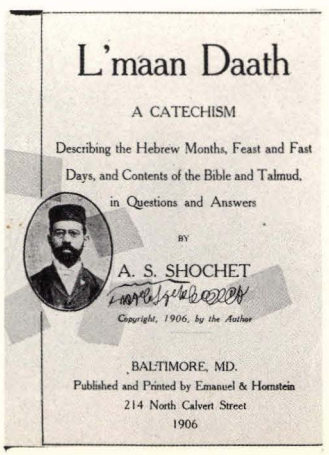
1954 — Julius Isaacson, local attorney, son of the late Rabbi I. B. Isaacson has been named Dean of the Mt. Vernon School of Law in Baltimore. Mr. Isaacson has been teaching law for many years and is the author of "The Maryland Law of Domestic Relations."



1952 — FIRST BOARD OF NEW JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER. (*l. to r. front row*): Mrs. Joseph Sherbow, secretary, Dr. Harry A. Miller, Mrs. Milton Haas, Leroy S. Cohen, Nathaniel J. Jacobs, Robert Berney, Louis J. Fox, president, Mrs. Isaac Hamburger, (*l. to r., second row*): Dr. George Hallowitz, executive director, Miss Dorothy Weintraub, Dr. Herbert Goldstone, Sol Rauneker, Malcolm Hecht, vice-president, Mrs. Meyer Cohen, Mrs. Morton White, Leon Chor, Victor Frenkil, Benjamin Lapides, (*l. to r., back row*): Mrs. Mose I. Speert, Mrs. Solomon Rogers, Mrs. Jacob Dashew, Mrs. Milton Schlenger, Hal Miller, Joseph Farbman, Benjamin Silesky, Elkan Ries, Treasurer, Spencer Nurkin.



1954 — Israel's President, Itzak Ben-Zvi, welcomes a distinguished tourist Mr. Samuel Steinbach from Baltimore.



L'maan Daath

A CATECHISM

Describing the Hebrew Months, Feast and Fast Days, and Contents of the Bible and Talmud, in Questions and Answers

BY

A. S. SHOCHET

Copyright, 1906, by the Author

BALTIMORE, MD.
Published and Printed by Emanuel & Hornstein
214 North Calvert Street
1906



1951 — Israel's Prime Minister, David Ben Gurion, says "Shalom" to (*l. to r.*) Joseph Meyerhoff, Chairman, Bond Committee, Ben Gurion, Jacob Blaustein, J. Katz.



1952 — The Million Dollar gift from Mrs. Louis Blaustein for the New Sinai Medical Center and the million dollar kiss from her son Jacob Blaustein.





Mrs. Solomon Rogers sells a War World II Saving Bond to former Mayor McKeldin.



1954 — SPEAKERS at the Dr. Herman Seidel Golden Jubilee Dinner. (*l. to r.*) Reuben H. Levenson, Dr. Herman Seidel, Solomon Rogers, Justice Samuel Leibowitz, Isaac Hemlin, Isaac H. Taylor.



BALTIMORE

JEWISH VOICE

BALTIMORE, MD., FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1925

Price 5 Cents

MAYOR JACKSON GREETS BALTIMORE JEWISH VOICE

CITY OF BALTIMORE
Howard W. Jackson, Mayor
August 13, 1925.

Baltimore Jewish Voice, 1029 East Baltimore St., City.

Gentlemen: This opportunity to extend my greetings to the Baltimore Jewish Voice on the advent of its first issue is deeply appreciated.

This weekly, through its teachings, should exert a tremendous influence towards increasing the moral, spiritual and material welfare of the Jewish people, which should result beneficially to the church, city and State.

You have my congratulations and best wishes.

Very truly yours,
HOWARD W. JACKSON, Mayor.

SHAARITH ISRAEL SYNAGOGUE WILL OPEN ON AUGUST 30TH

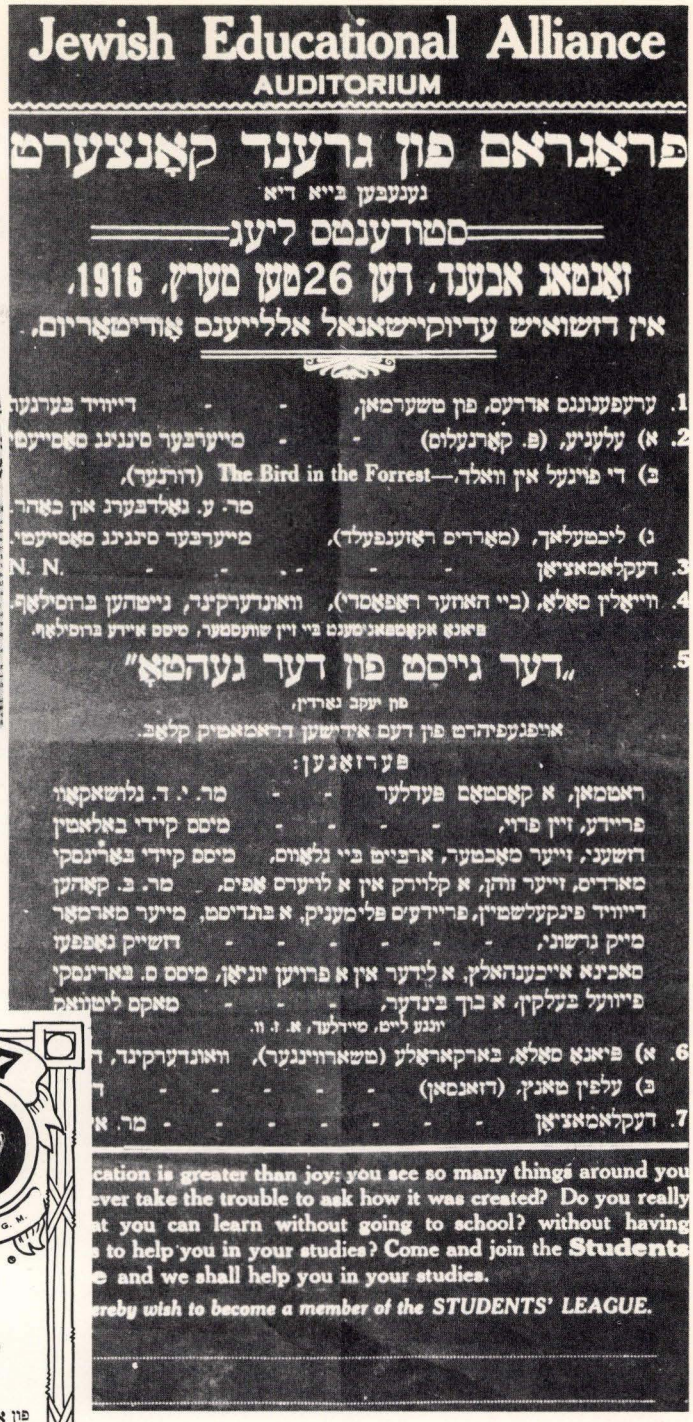
The New Synagogue Will Be Located at Park Heights and Glend Avenue

LABOR LIKELY TO AID BIERETZ, BRODENING SAYS

14TH ZIONIST CONGRESS OPENS IN VIENNA AMID ANTI-SEMITIC RIOT

City in Turmoil as Delegates From All Parts of the World Gather in Largest Convention in History of Zionism—42 Delegates From United States

JEWISH AGENCY TO BE MAIN TOPIC OF DISCUSSION



Jewish Educational Alliance
AUDITORIUM

פראגראם פון גרעסער קאָנצערט

געגעבען בייא דיא

סטודענטס ליגע
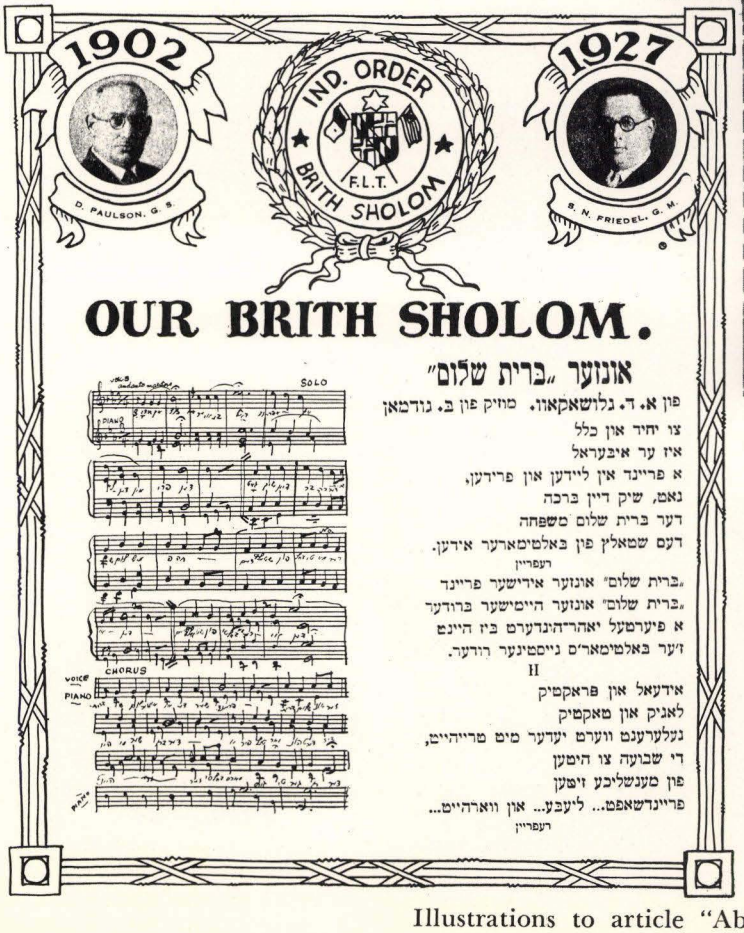
זאָנטאג אבענד, דען 26סטן מערץ, 1916,

אין דזשואיש עדיוקיישאנאל אלליענס אודיטאריום.

1. ערשטענונג ארגעס, פון משערמאן, - - - דייוויד בערנער
2. א) עלעגיע, (פ. קארנעלום) - - - מייערבער סינגינג סאסייטי
ב) די פויגעל אין וואלד,—The Bird in the Forrest (דורנער),
מר. ע. נאלדבערג און כאָר.
ג) ליכטעלאך, (מארים ראזענפעלד), מייערבער סינגינג סאסייטי.
3. דעקלאמאציאן - - - - - N. N.
4. וויליאן סאלא, (ביי האזער ראפאסדי), וואונדערקינד, נייטהען ברוסילאף.
פיאנא אקאמפאניסטען ביי זיין שוועסטער, מיסס איידע ברוסילאף.
5. „דער גייסט פון דער נעהטא"
פון יעקב נאדזין,
אויפגעפירט פון דעם אידישען דראמאטיק קלאב.
פערזאנען:
ראטמאן, א קאסטאם פעדלער - - מר. י. ד. גלושאקאוו
פרייד, זיין פרוי, - - - - מיסס קיידי באלאטין
דזשענני, זייער מאכטער, ארבייט בייא גלאזוום, מיסס קיידי באלינסקי
מארדיס, זייער זוהן, א קלוירק אין א לויערס אפיס, מר. ב. קאהען
דייוויד פינקעלשטיין, פריידים פליסענק, א בתרסט, מייער מארסאר
מיק גרשוני, - - - - - - דזשיק נאפפעז
מאכינא אייבענהאלץ, א לידער אין א פרויען יוניאן, מיסס ס. בארינסקי
פיוועל בעלקין, א בוך בינדער, - - - מאקס ליטוואק
יונגע לייט, סוילעדי, א. ו. ו.
6. א) פיאנא סאלא, בארקאראלע (משארווינגער), וואונדערקינד, ד
ב) עלפין מאנין, (דזשאמאן) - - - - - - ה
7. דעקלאמאציאן - - - - - - - - מר. א

cation is greater than joy; you see so many things around you ever take the trouble to ask how it was created? Do you really at you can learn without going to school? without having to help you in your studies? Come and join the **Students** e and we shall help you in your studies.

reby wish to become a member of the STUDENTS' LEAGUE.



1902

D. PAULSON, G. S.

IND. ORDER BRITH SHOLOM F.L.T.

1927

S. N. FRIEDEL, G. M.

OUR BRITH SHOLOM.

אונזער „ברית שלום"

פון א. ד. גלושאקאוו. מוזיק פון ב. גודמאן

צו יחיד און כלל
איז ער איבעראל
א פריינד אין ליידן און פרידן,
נאמ, שיק דיין ברכה
דער ברית שלום משפחה
דעם שטאלץ פון באלטימארער אידן.
רעפרין
„ברית שלום" אונזער אידישער פריינד
„ברית שלום" אונזער היימישער ברודער
א פיערטעל יאהר־היגדערס ביז היינט
זיער באלטימארס נייסטינער הודער.
II
אידעאל און פראקטיק
לאניק און מאקטיק
נעלערנענט וועלט יעדער מיט שרייהיים,
די שבועה צו היטען
פון מענשליכע זיטען
פריינדשאפט... ליעבע... און ווארהיים...
רעפרין



שטיצט דעם פאלעסטינא פריהיים פאנד

דער באלטימארער

אידישער ארבייטער

Vol. II. No. 3 — Price Two Cents

צו אלע באלטימארער אידן

אדמאָ און מטה

Illustrations to article "About the Author."





DAVID W. CHERTKOF announces generous gift to Shaarei Zion Congr. (*L. to r.*) Julus Isaacson, Mrs. Chertkof, Mr. Chertkof, Rabbi Israel Tabak and Jacob Esterson.



1950 — Israel's Foreign Minister, Moshe Sharett, meets ardent supporters of his new State. (*l. to r.*) Mr. & Mrs. Isaac Hamburger, Moshe Sharett, Joseph Katz, Samuel Steinbach, Joseph Meyerhoff.



A committee of Baltimore rabbis and synagogue leaders visited the Governor's office when he received Chief Rabbi Isar Jehuda Unterman of Tel Aviv during his recent visit to Baltimore. *Shown here are*: Samuel Hankin, Rabbi Bernard Unterman, David Paritzky, Sidney Needle, Rabbi Jehiel B. Shoham, Albert Shugar, Simon E. Sobeloff, Rabbi Nathan Drazin, Rabbi Isar Jehuda Unterman, Rabbi Benjamin Bak, Rabbi Israel Tabak, Rabbi Samuel Rosenblatt and Cantor Samuel Greenberg. Rabbi Unterman presented Governor McKeldin with a prayer book printed in Tel Aviv, which he is shown holding. (1952)



ALTRUA GUILD, INC.
Organized in 1938
"To Help A Child In Need Is A Glorious and Noble Deed"

Back row, l. to r.: Mesdames Dick Hoffman, Paul Golden, Meyer Naditch, Albert Feldstein, David Golberg, Mac Blechman, Cele Epstein, Harry Berger, Milton Baumel, Philip Lazarus; *bottom row, l. to r.*: Mesdames Barry Levin, Norman Kleiman, Jack Heneson, Raymond Schweitzer, Joseph Nadisch, Jerome Franklin, Stanley Rosenzwog.



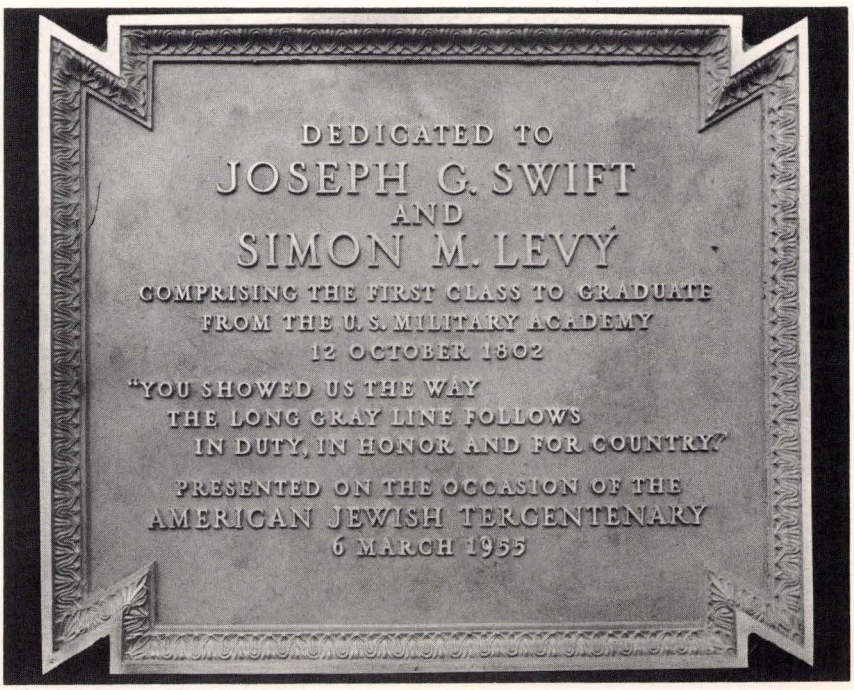
1951 — Goldie Myerson, Israel's Minister of Labor, welcomed to Baltimore. *(r. to l.)* Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Meyerhoff, Goldie Myerson, Rabbi Morris Lieberman.



CITATION OF HONOR TO Governor Theodore R. McKeldin, by the trustees and guardians of the bond issue of the State of Israel *(l. to r.)* Joseph Meyerhoff, Governor McKeldin, Elkan R. Myers.



MRS. SOLOMON ROGERS, president of the Chizuk Amunah Sisterhood extends greetings to the Ner Israel Rabbinical College.



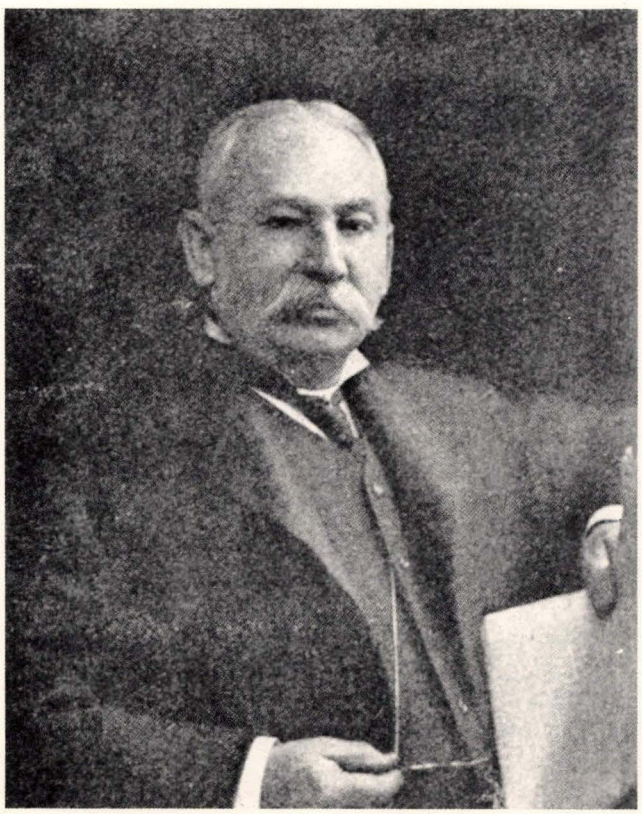
1802 — SIMON M. LEVY, a Baltimorean, was one of the two members of the *first graduating class* of West Point.



HARRY GOTTLIEB, Founder of the famous Gottlieb Dairy Products (1911) was an ardent supporter of educational causes. The Harry Gottlieb family follow to the letter the Founder's motto: "Close Application to Business and Honesty in Dealing, are the Surest Means of Attaining True Success."



ISRAEL S. GOMBOROV, organizer and first president of the "Council of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of Baltimore." (1924)



GOODY ROSENFELD, first President of the Baltimore Purim Association (1868). Their annual mask ball netted thousands of dollars for the benefit of the Hebrew Hospital and Hebrew Orphan Asylum.



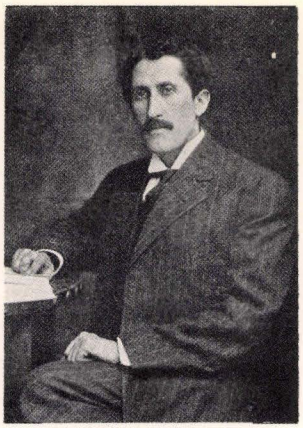
REV. ALOIS KAISER, first President of the Hebrew Education Society in Baltimore (1852)



HENNIE STROUSE was the first Baltimore Jewess becoming a member of the Maryland and Baltimore City Women's Suffrage Association. (1883)



ROSIE WIESENFELD ROSENFELD born in Baltimore (1857). Founder, president and director of the Ladies Auxiliary, Chizuk Emunah Congregation.



SOLOMON GINSBERG born in Linkova, Russia. Was citywide known for his clothing business in Baltimore (1891) Solomon Ginsberg was the first President of the United Hebrew Charities in Baltimore (1907).



ISAAC STROUSE arrived in America in 1850. He was the founder of the Baltimore Strouse & Brothers Clothing Manufactuers.

THOMAS D'ALESANDRO, JR.
MAYOR

PROCLAMATION

BY

MAYOR THOMAS D'ALESANDRO, JR.

DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF JANUARY 23rd to 30th, INCLUSIVE

AS

FOOD FOR ISRAEL WEEK

WHEREAS, the Jewish pioneers of Palestine reclaimed its soil in the past generation from the waste and barrenness of centuries and during World War II provided an agricultural and economic bulwark for the Allied Armies, and

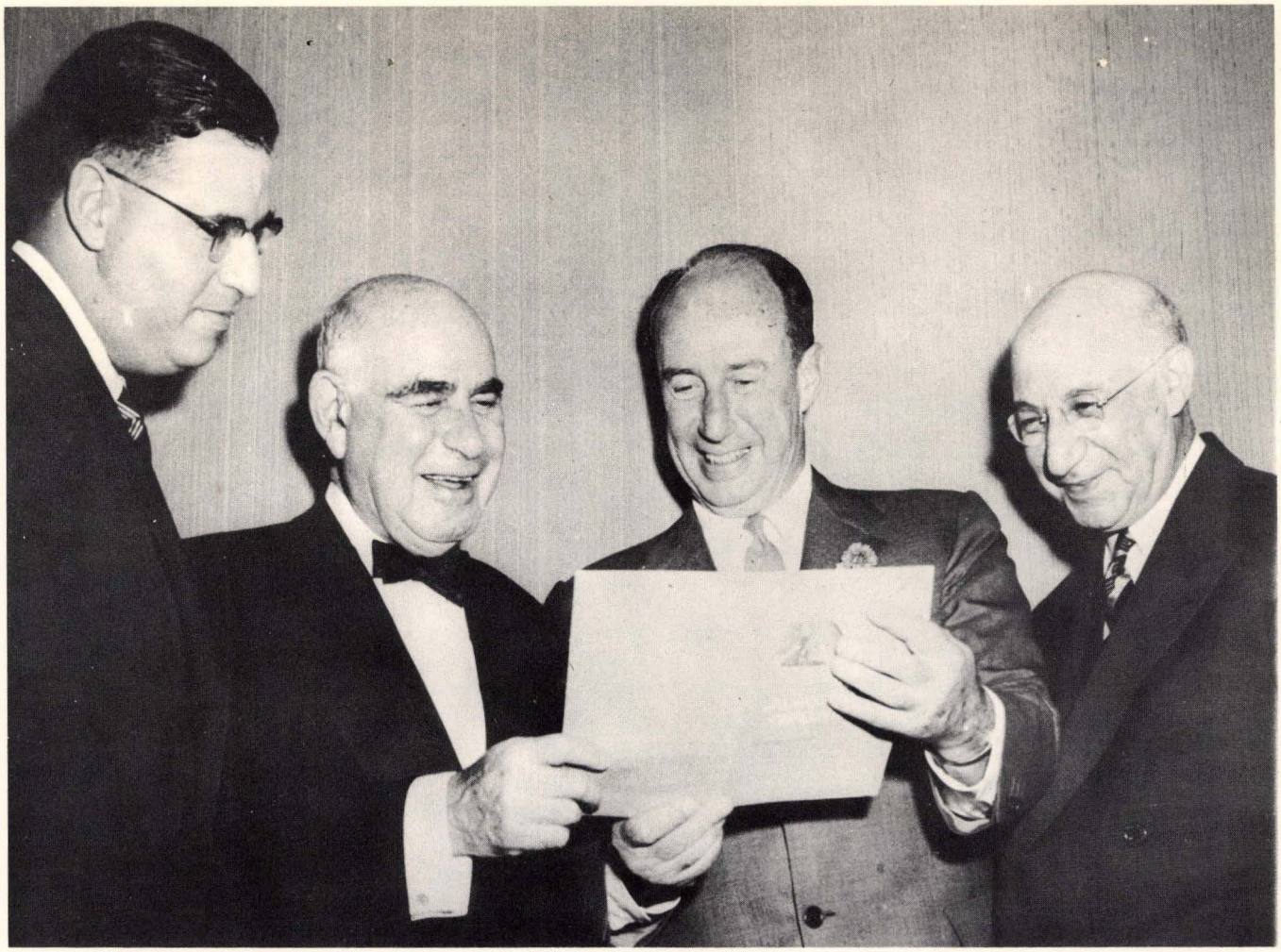
WHEREAS, with many thousands of her sons and daughters having forsaken the field and factories to engage in defensive combat with foes who threaten her very existence, the newly constituted State of Israel is today confronted with an acute lack of essential foods. The food shortage is made worse when the fewer hands on the civilian fronts must produce more to maintain the steady stream of refugees and displaced persons reaching Israel from their temporary haven in Europe, and

WHEREAS, the solution of Israel's food problems during this critical emergency rests with the more fortunate humanitarian peoples of the earth. "FOOD FOR ISRAEL" must become the watchword of America's faith and accomplishments if Israel is to be spared starvation and chaos.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, THOMAS D'ALESANDRO, JR., Mayor of the City of Baltimore, by the power invested within me do hereby proclaim the week of January 23rd to January 30th as "FOOD FOR ISRAEL WEEK" AND SUNDAY, JANUARY 30th as "F-DAY" on which day an all-out city-wide canvass will bring this humanitarian project to a fitting climax. I further urge all citizens of Baltimore of all creeds and backgrounds, blessed with the bounties bestowed upon us by our Heavenly Father, to contribute liberally in money and in kind, toward the broader objectives of "FOOD FOR ISRAEL".

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the City of Baltimore to be affixed this thirteenth day of January, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand ine hundred and forty-nine.

Thomas D'Alesandro Jr.
MAYOR



June 1, 1955 — Speakers at Carnegie Hall, New York, closing the American Jewish Tercentenary are (l. to r.) Israeli Ambassador Abba Eban, Senator Herbert Lehman, Adlai Stevenson and Jacob Blaustein, honorary president of the American Jewish Committee.



Since 1948, the Baltimore Jewish Radio Voice, serves as a TRIBUNE for Baltimore Jewish Organizations. (l. to r.) Edward Martin; William Braiterman; Henry Turk; Herbert G. Lee; A. D. Glushakow, Director; Frances Glushakow; Harry W. Grosser.





The Program

The National Anthem

Invocation
RABBI ISRAEL M. GOLDMAN

Dinner

The Musical Program
MISS SHOSHANNA SHUSHAN

Chairman
REUBEN H. LEVENSON

Toastmaster
SOLOMON C. ROGERS

Greetings
MAYOR THOMAS D'ALESANDRO, JR., *for the City of Baltimore*
MEYER M. MILLER, *President of Levindale, Home for the Aged and Infirm*
DR. JOHN A. ASKIN, *for the Physicians*
ISAAC HAMLIN, *for the Histadrut*

Address
JUSTICE SAMUEL LEIBOWITZ
Judge of Kings County Court

a tribute to
Dr. Herman Seidel
on the completion of
fifty years of service
to his community,
to medicine
and for the causes
of Jewry throughout
the world

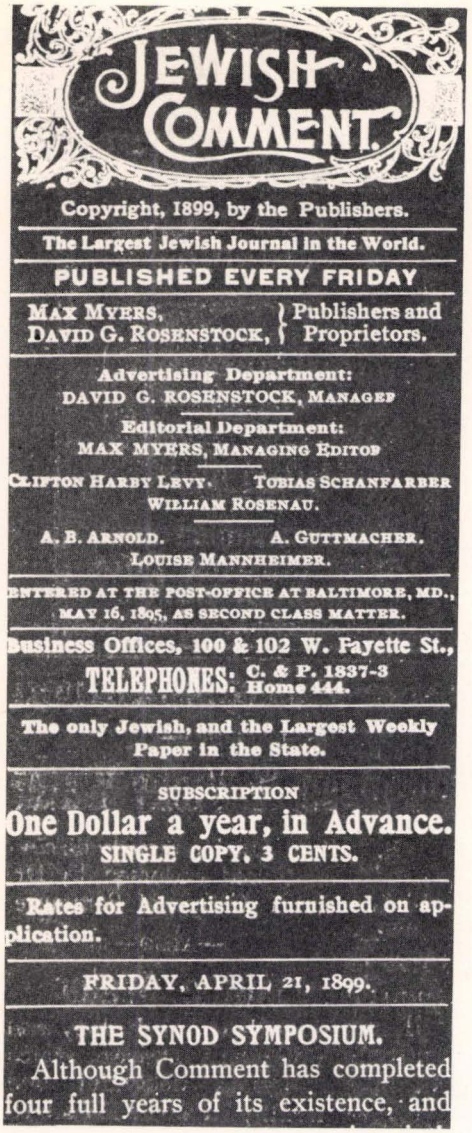
Presentation
REUBEN H. LEVENSON

Response
DR. HERMAN SEIDEL

Dinner catered by Schleider

Lord Baltimore Hotel
Baltimore, Maryland

December 5, 1954



JEWISH COMMENT.

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The Largest Jewish Journal in the World.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

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DAVID G. ROSENSTOCK, } Proprietors.

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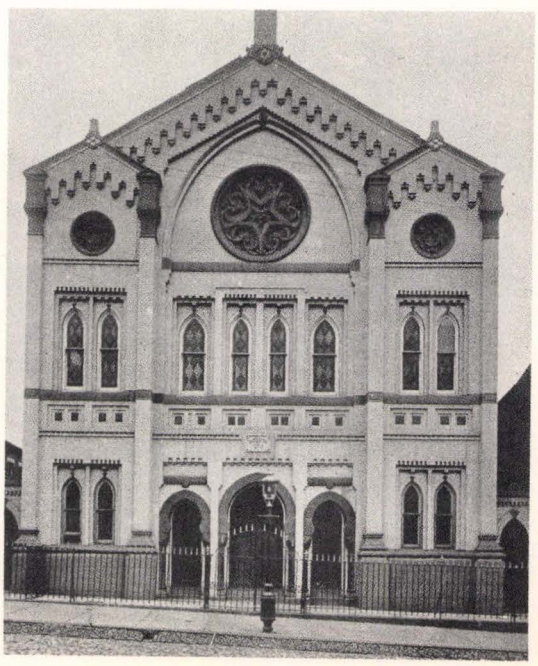
Rates for Advertising furnished on application.

FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1899.

THE SYNOD SYMPOSIUM.

Although Comment has completed four full years of its existence, and

The "Jewish Comment" was the first Anglo-Jewish weekly in Baltimore (1895).



About 1871, this was the Chizuk Amuno Congregation. Currently the Rusishe Shul at Lloyd and Lombard.



January 27, 1954: — BALTIMORE COMMUNITY TRIBUTE to U.S. Senator Herbert H. Lehman and U.S. Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, for their outstanding contributions to the advancement of human rights. Sponsored by the Jewish Labor Committee. *L. to R.*: Edward H. Johns, A. F. of L.; Ulisse DeDominicis, A.C.W.; Angela Bambace, I.L.G.; L. H. Birmingham; Charles A. Delta, C.I.O.; Adolph Held, President J.L.C.; A. M. Smid; Sen. Herbert H. Lehman; U. McCall, Philip B. Perlman, Henry Turk, Chairman Baltimore Branch, J.L.C.



Hon. Philip B. Perlman, recipient of 1952 award by the American Jewish Congress — "CHAMPION OF HUMAN RIGHTS." *L. to R.*: Hon. Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro, Jr., Dr. Israel Goldstein, Senator Herbert H. Lehman, Philip B. Perlman, Solomon Rogers, Chairman.



1952 — Abba Eban, Israel's Ambassador to U.S.A. was pleased to meet two outstanding workers for Histadrut. (*l. to r.*) Boris M. Katz, Abba Eban, Morris Scherlis.



ABRAHAM RICE, the first rabbi in Baltimore. In 1840 he began his ministry at the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation.



SHEARITH ISRAEL McCULLOH STREET CONGREGATION (1879) Rabbi S. Schaffer, was installed in office January 1, 1893.



"MISGAV" the first ship of the Israel Navy docked in Baltimore, May 1951. (*L. to R.*): Councilmen J. J. Edelman, Max Alpert, Leon Abramson (now President ot the City Council), Senator Phillip Goodman and Congressman S. N. Friedel.

Oldest Congregation in the New World

Edited by
Rabbi Is. Jessurun Cardozo

The Curacao Congregation "Mikve Israel" (Hope of Israel) is the oldest still existing Jewish congregation in the New World. Since 1654 it has served as the center of religious and social life for its members. Descendants of the same Portuguese families that founded the organization almost three centuries ago, still worship.

The Curacao Congregation "Mikve Israel" in the past on several occasions generously supported the establishment and maintenance of Jewish communities and places of worship in other countries.

For example, in the year 1729 considerable financial assistance was given to the oldest Jewish congregation in New York "Shearith Jaacob", now known as Shearith Israel. This enabled the congregation to build its first synagogue at Mill Street, New York City.

Financial support was also given repeatedly to the old congregation "Jeshuat Israel" (at that time calling itself Nephutsay Israel), helping to build and maintain the synagogue of Newport, Rhode Island (Touro Synagogue), the oldest still standing in the United States and designated as a national historic site in the year 1946.





פֿאָרווערטס — 6 — Saturday, June 20, 1953 FORWARD שבת, דזשון 20, 1953

פון צביון

אידישע אינטערעסן

ס'איז א פאקט, אז די ערשטע אידן אין אמעריקע זיינען געקומען דאדטען, וואו עס געפינט זיך באלטימאר און ניט מיט 300 יאר צוריק, נאר מיט 320 יאר.

מיט א פאר וואכען צוריק איז געווען געדרוקט אין „פארווערטס" א בריף פון א. ד. גלושאקאוו פון באלטימאר, אז דער נאמען „300 יאר פון אידישען יישוב אין אמעריקע", אונטער וועלכען עס ווערט צוגעגרייט די פייערונג פון דעם יאר, ווען די ערשטע אידן זיינען אנגעקומען אין דער נייער וועלט, איז ניט קיין ריכטיגער, וויל אין דער אמת'ן זיינען די ערשטע אידן אין אמעריקע אנגעקומען מיט צוואנציג יאר פריהער. עס איז בלויז ריכטיג, אז אין נין יארק זיינען די ערשטע אידן אנגעקומען מיט 300 יאר צוריק. אבער אין מערילענד, וואו באלטימאר איז די גרעסטע שטאט, האבען אידישע אימיגראנטען זיך שוין באוויזן מיט 20 יאר פריער, אין 1634. עס הייסט, אז די ערשטע אידן אין אמעריקע זיינען אנגעקומען ניט מיט 300 יאר צוריק, נאר מיט 320 יאר צוריק. גלושאקאוו ניט דערביי אז וואו מען קען אויסגעפינען, אז ער האט רעכט.

נו, אזוי ווי איך האב א נאהענטע שייכות צו מערילענד, באזונדערס צו באלטימאר, האב איך זיך פראינטערעסירט דעם ענין נאכצופארשען אין איך בין געקומען צו דער איבערצייגונג, אז א. ד. גלושאקאוו איז געווען, אין אז די בכורה און דעם זכות צו האבען די ערשטע אידן אין אמעריקע האט געהאט מערילענד און נאר ניט מיט גאנצע 20 יאר פריער ווי ניו יארק.

June 20, 1953, in the Jewish Daily Forward, the eminent writer Dr. B. Hoffman (Zevyon) wrote: "A. D. Glushakow is right. The FIRST Jewish settlers in United States came to Maryland in 1634."



June 1, 1955, Carnegie Hall, New York City, the Tercentenary was concluded with a public assembly. Jacob Blaustein of Baltimore, was Chairman of the Public Assembly Committee. The theme of the Tercentenary was: "Man's Opportunities and Responsibilities Under Freedom."

BEFORE WE



SIGN - OFF

In conclusion, I join Maryland Jewry in congratulating New York Jewish Community on the occasion of their Tercentenary celebration (1654-1954). To the largest Jewish Community in the World, the blessing of the Bible is appropriate: CHAZAK, CHAZAK, V'NISCHAZAK. Let us strengthen ourselves in the continued study of our holy works.

Yes, New York Jewish Community is the largest, but not the oldest. We, the Jews of Maryland, do not wish to give up the inherited honor that history bestowed upon us. This book, we believe, substantiates our claim, and the reproductions on previous pages speak for themselves.

Again, our sincere congratulations to New York Jewish Community.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

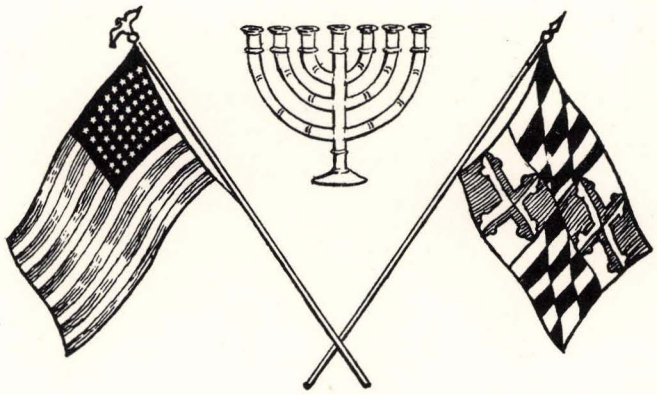
Baldwin's Calendar of Maryland's Wills; Potomac Landings by Paul Wilstach; Lord Baltimore's Rent Roll Book by Md. Hist. Soc'y; A History of the Jews in England by Cecil Roth; The American Jew as Patriot, by S. Wolf; The Hebrews in America by Isaac Markens; Jewish Pioneers in America by Anita L. Lebeson; Jews in America by the Editors of Fortune, NY Random H; Pilgrims in a New Land by Lee M. Friedman, PJP; Publications of the American Jewish Historical Soc'y and American Jewish Year Book, PJP; "Maryland" by Prof. J. H. Hollander; Jews in Baltimore by David Einhorn; A Narrative to a Voyage by Father J. White. Continental Journal of the Congress; American Historical Magazine, published by the Maryland Historical Society; "Old Baltimore" by Annie Leakin Siousat; "Kadima" by Federation of American Zionist; Jews in America by Henry Lewis Golden and Martin Rywell; History of Baltimore City by Thomas Scharf; Annals of Baltimore by T. W. Griffith; A History of the City of Baltimore, published by The Baltimore American; The Sunpapers files; The Baltimore News-Post files; The Jewish Times files and the files of the Baltimore Jewish Voice.

THANKS!



זכור ימות עולם

בינו שנות דור ודור



REMEMBER THE DAYS OF OLD

CONSIDER THE YEARS OF
MANY GENERATIONS