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JEWS OF PHILADELPHIA IN THE EARLY DAYS

Their First Religious Organization Still Survives—Their Place in Finance, Politics, War and Society

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

JULIUS KAHN, late Congressman from California, was eulogized at the memorial service for him in Congress the other day as "one of the great Jews of history."

Congressman Kahn was an able, sincere, high-minded man. He served his adopted country faithfully and well. To say that [illegible] race

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THE

JEWS OF PHILADELPHIA.

THEIR HISTORY
FROM THE EARLIEST SETTLEMENTS
TO THE PRESENT TIME.

A RECORD OF EVENTS AND INSTITUTIONS, AND OF LEADING MEMBERS OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY IN EVERY SPHERE OF ACTIVITY.

BY

HENRY SAMUEL MORAIS,

AUTHOR OF "EMINENT ISRAELITES OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY," ETC., ETC.

PHILADELPHIA:
THE LEVYTYPE COMPANY
5654—1894.

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TO

MR. EDWARD L. ROTHSCHILD,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

This Work

IS

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

IN

RECOGNITION OF THE GENEROUS ENCOURAGEMENT GIVEN

THE AUTHOR.

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PREFACE.

During the Summer season of 1891, Mr. Robert M. McWade, the distinguished City Editor of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, requested that I would furnish for publication in the columns of that popular journal, an article, or a series of articles, descriptive of the Jews and their work, specially in relation to our city. I set about the task, with a view to present facts bearing upon the settlement and subsequent development of the Jewish community in our midst. The result of my endeavors was a series of ten historical articles, contained in the *Public Ledger*, of July 31st, August 3d, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, September 2d, 4th, 10th, and 12th, 1891. Those articles—whatever their merit may have been—attracted general attention. The writer felt encouraged in his efforts, notably by the kind words of that good man—now, unhappily, no longer with us—Mr. George W. Childs, proprietor of the *Ledger*, and a true friend of many a literary worker.

During the continuance, and since the publication, of that series of articles, numerous were the requests that the subject treated might be enlarged upon, so as to embrace, as far as possible, a complete record of Israelites in Philadelphia, from their first arrival until a recent date. In the attempt to comply with those requests, the writer had not sufficiently realized the immensity of the work involved. To perform such labor single-handed, required more than ordinary perseverance. Besides, the field had not been gone over. With the exception of Mr. Hyman Polock Rosenbach's interesting and valuable lecture, reprinted in pamphlet form, and entitled, "The Jews in Philadelphia Prior to 1800," nothing of

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any considerable account had hitherto been given publicity. Continuous research disclosed the fact that our local Jewish history was of a character at once important, and worthy of the attention of the student, and of every coreligionist who glories in the annals of his people in different ages and climes. Philadelphia Jews possess a record, especially remarkable, developing particular phases—congregational and communal—proving an active participation in works of great interest, both their own, and of a wider public extent. The recognition of this fact urged the writer on towards the fulfilment of the task assumed, despite obstacles as numerous as the armed men that Cadmus is fabled to have raised up in Greece.

The articles printed in the *Ledger* may be termed a part of the foundation of the present work. They were simply an impulse to proceed onward, until the desired result had been attained. With the completion of a connected and collective history, the goal was thought to have been reached. But not so. Reflection led to the conviction that individual deeds must also be recognized. Whatever has contributed to the progress, the prosperity, and the exaltation of Israel and of Israelites in Philadelphia must be told. Again, the effort was put forth and continued, notwithstanding difficulties and discouragements. Books and pamphlets, magazines and newspapers, manuscripts and archives of institutions, documents and letters in possession of private families, an extraordinarily large correspondence, and journeys to other cities were some of the means employed to effect the purpose in view. Whether that purpose has been attained, a discriminating public will determine. Still, it must be said that neither time nor expense has been spared to render the present work reliable. The utmost care has been exhibited in the veriest statement. Names and facts and dates have been examined time and again, in order that errors might be avoided. It is quite possible, however, that some mistakes will be discovered, in the course of a work so varied, and dealing with a multiplicity of subjects.

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A single aim has been constantly in view; namely, to set the Jew, his history, his life, his teachings, and his dealings aright before the world at large. Activity in our local centre contributes a most important share towards the furtherance of that aim; towards disarming ill-founded prejudices; towards obtaining for the Jew that recognition eminently his due—as a religionist, attached to his people by the strongest ties; as a citizen, true and loyal to American institutions; as a factor in the promotion of good works in every sphere of development—whether charitable, educational, or industrial. If this book will help on towards the attainment of such an object, the purpose of the writer will have been fulfilled; the labor devoted to it by a member of the ancient race will have been a labor of love affording true gratification.

H. S. M.

PHILADELPHIA, September, 1894—5654.

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AUTHORITIES consulted in the preparation of this work are indicated in different places throughout the historical, biographical, and miscellaneous divisions. In addition to these, the writer is specially indebted to the following ladies and gentlemen, who have courteously furnished him with important data, or who have, in other ways, generously lent their assistance:—

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MONTREAL, CANADA.—Mr. Clarence I. De Sola.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PART I.

HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL.

INTRODUCTION.

PAGE

The Part Taken by Jews in the Discovery of America—A Peculiar Correspondence of Dates — Development Marked in Four Hundred Years..... 3-6

CHAPTER I.

The Inquisition and Its Consequences—Early Settlements in America—First Jewish Congregations in North America..... 7-9

CHAPTER II.

Earliest Mention of Jews in Philadelphia—First Jewish Religious Assembly—Origin of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel—Memorial to the Executive Council of Pennsylvania—Description of the Synagogue 10-14

CHAPTER III.

Congregation Mickvéh Israel — Its Struggles for Existence—Original Members—Sketches of Rev. Gershom Mendes Seixas and of Rev. Jacob Raphael Cohen — Subscription by non-Israelites—Address to President Washington and his Reply...15-21

CHAPTER IV.

Jews as Patriots—Non-Importation Resolutions—Haym Solomon —Gratz Family—Benjamin Nones—Jonas Phillips and Others —Michael Hart.....22-30

CHAPTER V.

Interesting Characters in Revolutionary Times—Israel Israel not a Jew—David Franks and his Family—Rebecca Franks—Others—Moses and Samson Levy.....31-42

Digitized by Google

CHAPTER VI.

PAGE
Affairs in Congregation Mickvêh Israel—Rev. Emanuel Nunes Carvalho—Rev. Abraham Israel Keys—A New Synagogue—Parnassim of Those Days—Rev. Isaac Leeser.....43–48

CHAPTER VII.

Prominent Men—Zalegman Phillips—Lewis Allen—References to Others — Solomon Solis — Abraham Hart and his Many Works.....49–58

CHAPTER VIII.

Mickvêh Israel (Continued)—Election of Minister in 1851—The Reverend Doctor Sabato Morais—His Eventful Course and Important Labors.....59–63

CHAPTER IX.

Mickvêh Israel (Concluded)—Its Present House of Worship—Interesting Dedication Ceremonies—Henry Cohen—Successive Presidents Since 1879—Well-Known Members—School and Society.....64–69

CHAPTER X.

Sephardim and Ashkenazim—Rodeph Shalom Congregation—Its Institution—Earliest Members and Ministers—Its Synagogue on Julianna Street—Rev. Jacob Frankel's Pastorate.....70–74

CHAPTER XI.

Rodeph Shalom (Continued)—The Election of Rev. Dr. Marcus M. Jastrow as Rabbi—Removal to Broad and Mount Vernon Streets—A Handsome Edifice—Sketch of Dr. Jastrow—Rev. Solomon Kauffmann Elected as Reader.....75–79

CHAPTER XII.

Rodeph Shalom (Concluded)—Rev. Dr. Henry Berkowitz becomes Rabbi—Formally Installed—Synagogal Matters—Rev. William Lœwenberg, Reader—Congregational Management—Auxiliary Societies.....80–83

CHAPTER XIII.

Beth Israel Congregation—Originated in 1840—Rev. Gabriel Papé—Preachers and Readers at Different Times—Changes in the Ritual—Rev. Dr. J. B. Grossmann's Installation—Present Officers.....84–88

Digitized by Google

CHAPTER XIV.

PAGE

The "Reform" Movement and its Work—Kenéseth Israel Congregation—Its Establishment and Places of Worship—Successive Ministers—Rev. Dr. David Einhorn—Rev. Dr. Samuel Hirsch.....89–93

CHAPTER XV.

Kenéseth Israel (Concluded)—Rev. Dr. Joseph Krauskopf Called to the Ministry—Sunday Services—A New and Larger Edifice Dedicated with Éclat—Description of the Building—Lyceum Established—Sketch of Dr. Krauskopf—Rev. J. L. Levy selected as Associate Minister—Officers of this Congregation.....94–98

CHAPTER XVI.

'Adath Jeshurun Congregation—Its Growth in Three and a Half Decades—Its Ministers and Their Services—Rev. Elias Eppstein—Innovations in the Ritual adopted—Rev. Henry Illowizi and his Active and Scholarly Work—Readers—Officers.....99–102

CHAPTER XVII.

A New Congregation—Teshu'ath Israel—Its Aims and Its Management—Rev. Victor Rosenstein—Rev. Solomon Kauffmann. . . . . Sons of Halberstam Congregation.....103–104

CHAPTER XVIII.

Former Congregations—Beth El Emeth—Rev. George Jacobs and Others—Anshé Emeth Congregation—'Adath Israel and Benć Israel Congregations—Jewish Hospital and Jewish Foster Home Synagogues—Public Worship at Summer Resorts—Beth Israel Congregation of Atlantic City—In Other Localities...105–110

CHAPTER XIX.

Helping the Poor—The Extensive Sphere of Work of the Society of the United Hebrew Charities—Its Varied Labors—Branches and Other Adjuncts.

Ministering to the Sick—The Jewish Hospital Association—Its Origin and Development—The Present Institution—Home for the Aged and Infirm—Mathilde Adler-Loeb Dispensary—An Active Management.....111–120

CHAPTER XX.

Caring for the Orphan—Nearly Four Decades in the History of the Jewish Foster Home—Its Different Direction—Excellent Home.

Orphans' Guardians—Work Done in Private Households.....121–126

Digitized by Google

CHAPTER XXI.

PAGE
Women's Societies—The Female Hebrew Benevolent Society—The Oldest Jewish Charity in Philadelphia.
The Jewish Maternity Association—Its Well-Equipped Home—Its Labors at Atlantic City.....127–130

CHAPTER XXII.

The Exiles from Benighted Countries—Laudable Endeavors of the Association of Jewish Immigrants — What It has Accomplished with Small Means.
The Hebrew Charity Ball Association—An Interesting Record—Indispensable Assistance Rendered Annually.....131–138

CHAPTER XXIII.

Smaller Societies—Rappaport Benevolent Association—Allusion to Others—Philadelphia Branch of the Universal Israelitish Alliance—Board of Delegates of American Israelites—Jewish Alliance of America.
Former Charity Societies and Chebroth—Hebrew Society for Visitation of Sick and Mutual Assistance.....139–145

CHAPTER XXIV.

Religious Education — The Oldest Hebrew Sunday School in America—Its Institution by Women of Israel—Rebecca Gratz and her Noble Qualities—Her Coadjutors, Louisa B. Hart, Ellen Phillips, and Sim'ha Cohen Peixotto—The School and Its Remarkable Growth—Northern and Southern Branches—Phases of Its Work.....146–153

CHAPTER XXV.

Educational and Industrial—The Hebrew Education Society—Its Early Labors and Subsequent Development—Its Present Diversified Work in Different Quarters—Special Features—Management.
Educational and Charitable—The Young Women's Union and What It Accomplishes—A Popular Institution.....154–161

CHAPTER XXVI.

Literary Societies—Their Early Existence Among Israelites of Philadelphia—The Hebrew Association—The Young Men's Hebrew Association—Its Influential Efforts in Varied Spheres—Its Achievements in Northern and Southern Districts—Lectures, Entertainments, Classes, Special Studies, Reading-Room and Library, Gymnasium, etc., etc.....162–167

Digitized by Google

CHAPTER XXVII.

PAGE
Other Literary Institutions—Congregational Societies—Smaller Organizations—General Mention.
Jewish Chautauqua Department—An Important Movement of Recent Date.....168–172

CHAPTER XXVIII.

The Study of Hebrew Literature—How it is Promoted—National Institutions—Jewish Publication Societies—Their History and Products—The Present Society—Its Scope and Extensive Work—Books Published. . . . . The American Jewish Historical Society. . . . . Daughters in Israel. . . . . National Council of Jewish Women.....173–183

CHAPTER XXIX.

Jewish Secret Orders—Bené Berith—Késher Shel Barzel—Free Sons of Israel—Sons of Benjamin—Judaic Union, etc., etc.—Statue to Religious Liberty. . . . . An Insurance Corporation.....184–187

CHAPTER XXX.

Theological Institutions—Maimonides College—The Jewish Theological Seminary—The Hebrew Union College.
Cantors' Association of America—General Mention.....188–192

CHAPTER XXXI.

Social Clubs—Mercantile, Garrick, and Franklin—Athletic Clubs and Other Assemblies.....193–195

CHAPTER XXXII.

Jewish Journals—The Occident—The Jewish Index—The Jewish Record—The Jewish Exponent—Other Ventures—Weeklies Published in Juedisch Deutsch.....196–199

CHAPTER XXXIII.

Cemeteries—Important History Attached to Spruce Street Cemetery—Its Purchase, Upwards of a Century and a Half Ago—Official Documents Relating to it and its Possession.
Other Cemeteries, Including Those of Congregations, Har Nebo, Har Ha-Zetim, Mount Sinai, etc., etc.....200–205

CHAPTER XXXIV.

A New Element—The Russo-Jewish Exodus of 1882—Persecutions and Their Resultant—Sympathy for Sufferers—A Notable Meeting—Remarkable Increase of Population—Immigration Problems.....206–209

Digitized by Google

CHAPTER XXXV.

PAGE

The Jew and his Mission—Colonization and Its Outcome—Early Attempts at Agricultural Settlements—The Present Colonies in the Holy Land, and in the United States—Alliance, Rosenhayn, Carmel, and Woodbine—Encouraging Outlook.....210–214

CHAPTER XXXVI.

Russian Jews—Their Settlement in Philadelphia—Districts in Which They Preponderate—Marked Features and Types.

Congregational—Growth of Down-Town Elements—Two Large Russo-Jewish Congregations and Their Ministers—An Hungarian-Jewish Congregation and its Minister—Different Chebroth and Smaller Congregations—Improvised Services 215–224

CHAPTER XXXVII.

Russian Jews—Their Charities—Wayfarers' Lodge—Maimonides Clinic—Other Societies—Educational and Literary Institutions—Hebrew Schools—Hebrew Literature Society—Other Associations of a Similar Character—Michael Heilprin Lodge—General Mention.....225–232

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

Russian Jews—Trades' Unions—Sentiment Against Them—Juedisch Deutsch as a Medium for the Presentation of Operas and Plays—Its Widespread Use. . . . Conclusion.....233–235

PART II.

BIOGRAPHICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

I.

In Communal Affairs.....239–312

II.

In Literature, Science, and Journalism 313–359

III.

In Art.....360–370

IV.

In Music and Drama.....371–391

Digitized by Google

V.

PAGE
In Politics.....392–408

VI.

In Law.....409–414

VII.

In Medicine, Dentistry, etc.....415–430

VIII.

In the University of Pennsylvania.....431–442

IX.

In Old Philadelphia.....443–448

PART III.

IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Introduction.....451–453

In the United States Regular Army.....454–468

In the United States Navy.....469–479

In the Civil War—Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Field and Staff Officers.....480–489
Companies' Officers.....489–511
Privates.....511–530

In Other Regiments.....531–534

In European Armies.....535–536

Authorities Consulted in Army and Navy Departments.....537

CONCLUSION.

A Survey of Progress—The Jew at the World's Columbian Exhibition—Loyalty to Country an Outgrowth of Adherence to Religion—The Jew of To-Day and his Hopes for the Future—Pennsylvania, the Keystone of Truth and Liberty, as a Teacher of Human Brotherhood.....538–540

Addenda and Notes.....541–543

Corrections and Insertions.....544

Index.....545

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THE JEWS OF PHILADELPHIA.

PART I.

HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL.

INTRODUCTION—EARLY SETTLEMENTS—CONGREGATIONS AND THEIR LEADERS—BIOGRAPHICAL AND ANECDOTAL—CHARITABLE, EDUCATIONAL, LITERARY AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS—MISCELLANEOUS.

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THE JEWS OF PHILADELPHIA.

INTRODUCTION.

THE PART TAKEN BY JEWS IN THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA—A PECULIAR CORRESPONDENCE OF DATES—DEVELOPMENT MARKED IN FOUR HUNDRED YEARS.

THE commemorative era—1892–1893—will mark an epoch in American history memorable for all time. Generations yet unborn will look back upon it with feelings much akin to those of their forefathers who celebrated with thanksgivings to God, with real joy in their hearts, the four hundredth year of the birth of modern civilization. For the discovery of America was the dawn of an enlightenment of which no European nation could then boast. Despite signal advances in literature and in other branches of human achievement, progress, yea, enlightenment, was held back by the iron clutch of despotism; by the enslavement of the masses; by the crushing of free thought and of free speech; by a pseudo-religious fervor which knew not of conscience. Hence, the reason of reasons for the remembrance by posterity of an event so momentous in the annals of the world, and of humanity. And the Jew?—to whom could the occasion appeal with greater significance?—the exile from Spain and Portugal, the outcast of all nations, and yet the direct actor in the scheme so hazardous, but which proved so auspicious.

A scholar of our own race, a toiling worker of our own age, has established beyond doubt what had before been a surmise. That the illustrious Genoese navigator had among his crew in the three vessels which sailed from Palos, Spain, on August 3d, 1492, members of the stock of Abraham the Hebrew, historical investigations have now established. Dr. Moses Kayserling, the renowned savant of Buda-Pesth, Austria-Hungary, has, with rare discernment and critical acumen, dived into the depths of Spanish history. He has not only satisfied the claim that a member of the sailing party, known as Luis de Torres was a Jew, or a *Converso*, but that another, Rodrigo Sanchez, a relative of the royal treasurer of Arragonian Spain,

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Gabriel Sanchez, was of the seed of Israel, and accompanied the expedition as *Veedor*, or Superintendent, at the special request of Queen Isabella; and, moreover, that a sailor, Alonso de la Calle; the ship-physician, Maestre Bernal, and the surgeon, Marco, were of the Jewish race. It is stated that Luis de Torres aided Columbus in obtaining a knowledge of the newly-discovered Guanahani, or San Salvador, the territories round about, and their inhabitants. He had been sent on a journey in the interior as interpreter, together with Rodrigo de Jerez; but his acquaintance with Hebrew, Chaldaic and Arabic naturally proved of no avail among Indians. Both men, however, were well received and hospitably entertained by the natives. Luis de Torres, it appears, was the first European who made known the use of tobacco, he having found it among the Indians. He settled in Cuba, and was allowed an annuity by the government of Spain. Rodrigo Sanchez had the honor of seeing land immediately after it was espied by Rodrigo de Triana, and prior to the cry, "*Tierra! Tierra!*" on the morning of the 12th of October, 1492. Another claim now established is that of the great aid lent Columbus by Luis de Santangel, his patron and benefactor, who interceded for him with royalty and gave largely from his own purse to assist the Genoese navigator. Other Jews contributed not a little to the support of the same enterprise, and Columbus derived much value from the astronomical tables of the distinguished Jewish scholar, Abraham Zacuto. These tables were translated from Hebrew into Latin and Spanish by Zacuto's pupil, Joseph Vecinho, or Vizino, also an adherent of the Jewish faith, and noted as a physician, cosmographer, and mathematician. He it was who presented a copy of these tables to Columbus. Diligent research has gone far to prove these claims and more. (1)

Another important question is a peculiar correspondence of dates marking untoward and fortuitous circumstances in the year 1492.

---

(1). See Dr. M. Kayserling, on "The First Jew on American Soil," in the "Menorah," October, 1892; also the same author's recently-issued (1894) work, "Christopher Columbus and the Participation of the Jews in the Spanish and Portuguese Discoveries," translated into English, by Charles Gross, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of History in Harvard College. This valuable production, which sheds a flood of light on the subjects treated, is based upon Dr. Kayserling's own researches into the archives of the Iberian peninsula. It settles beyond dispute many questions of historical importance, and completely establishes the part which Israelites took in furthering the plans of the Genoese navigator.

Both Sanchez and de Torres are mentioned in Washington Irving's "Life and Voyages of Columbus," though there is no allusion to the former's race or religion.—See Book IV.

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It is a well-known fact that, about the same period that Columbus set sail on his voyage to "the Indies," Spain tortured and cast out her Jewish inhabitants—those who had contributed so immensely to her growth intellectually and politically. (2) And the discoverer bears testimony thereto in his diary, wherein he states: "After the Spanish monarchs had expelled all the Jews from all their kingdoms and lands in January, in that same month they commissioned me to undertake the voyage to India with a properly equipped fleet." The month when the expulsion occurred is here incorrectly given, as Dr. Kayserling has now proven beyond all doubt. He has established the fact that the edict was publicly announced on April 30th, 1492, ordering all Jews and Jewesses to quit Spain by the end of July of the same year. A striking peculiarity, however, is attached to that momentous episode. It is as follows: The Fast of the Ninth Day of Ab, marking the most disastrous events in the history of the Hebrews as a nation in the Holy Land, occurred in 1492, on Thursday, August 2d. This was the identical day (as has been authoritatively stated by Don Isaac Abarbanel) that the hosts of Spanish Jews were forced out of the country conquered by the Catholic Ferdinand and Isabella, and the day preceding that when Columbus set sail on his first voyage across the Atlantic. The same date of the month brought this Fast of Ab in 1892. Yet, even more singular, and as if by a direct act of The Most High, the Western Continent was first seen on the morning of Friday, October 12th, 1492—then the Seventh Day of the Jewish Festival of Tabernacles (the Day of Great Hosannas) occurring again in 1892 on the same date. Truly, indeed, the "tribe of the wandering foot and weary breast" (3) had then cause to exclaim: "This is the Day that The Lord hath made; we will rejoice and be glad thereon." (4)

The development wrought in four hundred years has been marvellous on all sides. The Chosen People has had its share in the rapid strides taken by the settlers in the New World. A few stragglers have led on the way for a multitude. A settlement here and there has been but the forerunner of an influx, increasing year after year,

(2) See on this question specially Dr. John W. Draper's Intellectual Development of Europe," and Dr. M. J. Schleiden's "The Sciences Among the Jews Before and During the Middle Ages."

(3) Byron's *Hebrew Melodies*: "Oh! weep for those."

(4) Psalm CXVIII., verse 24.

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and scattering in every city, town, village, and hamlet between the borders of the Atlantic and the Pacific; from Northern Canada to Southern Argentina. The most fruitful signs of development are, however, afforded in the United States, with advantages second to no nation on the globe; in the country of political, religious, and social freedom, which opens unto all its boundless resources, and withholds from none a share in its prosperity. The cosmopolitan character of its population is the evidence most marked. The Jews, numerically but a small element in a nation of more than sixty-five millions, have, notwithstanding, become an important factor in the general progress; in the up-building of the Republic; in setting aloft the principles of human liberty and the brotherhood of mankind.

Of this small element, numbering not more, perhaps, than six hundred thousand souls, the design of the present work is to treat of even a smaller fraction, and the succeeding chapters, of which the foregoing is but a general introduction, will be mainly devoted to the early settlement and subsequent history and development of the Jewish community in the City of Philadelphia—a community, venerable, conspicuous because of its members and their good deeds, and ranking with the foremost in the land of Washington and of Jefferson, of Lincoln and of Grant.

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CHAPTER I.

THE INQUISITION AND ITS CONSEQUENCES—EARLY SETTLEMENTS IN AMERICA—FIRST JEWISH CONGREGATIONS IN NORTH AMERICA.

THE enforced exile from Portugal and Spain in the fifteenth century was attended with varied consequences. Many of the unfortunates found their way to Italy, where the same Papal authorities that had sanctioned the abominable Inquisition in the Iberian peninsula welcomed them with open arms (5). The papacy knew well that the Jews might yet contribute to its enrichment, and such an occasion was quite meet for assuming the role of friend and protector. Not all who left Hispania, however, repaired to the sunny land of the Alps and the Apennines, and even later some who had at first imagined a shelter there, experienced the necessity of quitting that country, and seeking liberty in the only asylum then offered on the Continent of Europe. The Netherlands, ruled by William of Orange and his liberal-minded descendants, was the spot to which the exiles bent their looks, and thither a goodly number repaired. But Holland, territorially small, could not offer such advantages as her rulers and her people might have desired. Besides, she had to contend with foes from within and from without. Yet, in that country was planted the Congregation which, during the past year (5653—1893) celebrated its tri-centennial, the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, at Amsterdam, founded in 5353–1593—by Jacob Tirado, and called "Beth Ya'acob" (House of Jacob)—possibly after his name—and whose first Rabbis were Moses Uri Levi and Jacob Pardo. Some of those who sought Holland had been Marranos (as the secret Jews were known) in Spain and Portugal, *i. e.*, those who outwardly feigned Catholicism, and of whom much has been written. (6)

---

(5) As to sufferings of the Jews under the Spanish tribunal, see particularly Henry Charles Lea's "History of the Spanish Inquisition," in three volumes, and the same historian's pamphlet, "Brianda de Bardaxi," in both of which special instances are cited and illustrated.

(6) See E. L. Lindo's "History of the Jews of Spain and Portugal;" also Dr. M. Kayserling's work on "Christopher Columbus," hitherto cited.

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But, perforce, there must be some outlet for the suffering Hebrews, and, though thousands of miles must be traversed amid the hollow expanse, the true refuge was thought to have been discovered in the regions beyond the Atlantic. The Southern lands were first sought, but there freedom of conscience and freedom of action were but temporary, and even in the northern districts years elapsed before the weary traveller could enjoy that undisturbed rest and peaceful sojourn in the modern land "flowing with milk and honey."

The first definite information of a Jewish settlement in America is that which tells that in the sixteenth century (about the year 1548 or thereabouts) a number of Hebrews from the old country availing themselves of the freedom offered by the Dutch, who then ruled Brazil, proceeded to that land of South America where they found homes. This appears to have been the central point whence emigration directed its course; and a gradual removal from that country was largely influenced by the restoration to power of the Portuguese, whose oppressive system was also felt there, as was that of the Spanish in Mexico. A party of twenty-seven Hebrews set sail from a port in the vicinity of Bahia, bound for what was then called New Amsterdam, which is now New York City. This was in the year 1654, and is the first actual record of a Jewish settlement in these parts that has come to light. Not without difficulties was any settlement attempted, the Hebrews having again to contend with the exactions of a would-be oppressor in the person of Peter Stuyvesant, the Dutch Governor of New York. (7) Although this official received a rebuke from his government, it appears that in course of time some of the Hebrews becoming discouraged by reason of his conduct towards them repaired to Newport, Rhode Island, about 1657, where more freedom was guaranteed, and here others came in 1694 from Curaçoa, in the West Indies.

The first Jewish congregation established in the United States appears to have been the "Shearith Israel" (Remnant of Israel), in New York City, in 1680. (8) The minutes of this organization are found as far back as 5489–1728. It is to this day one of the

(7) See "The Settlement of the Jews in North America," by Charles P. Daly, LL.D., edited by Max J. Kohler, M.A., wherein the subject is exhaustively elaborated; also "The Hebrews in America," by Isaac Markens.

(8) The date has been variously given, as 1680, 1691, and 1695.

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largest and most influential Jewish bodies in the land, counting among its members descendants of Spanish and Portuguese Israelites who founded it. But by far one of the most historic spots in the United States is the building consecrated by the "Yeshu'ath Israel" (Salvation of Israel) Congregation, in Newport, in 1763. (9) This is located not far from the cemetery of which Longfellow has written so touchingly in one of his choicest poems. It is famous because of the persons associated with it, among whom were the families of Hays, Lopez, and Touro, merchants of high standing; Rev. Isaac Touro, father of the celebrated Jewish-American philanthropist, Judah Touro, having been its minister. The synagogue became known during Revolutionary times, but the Jewish population subsequently dwindled down, and it was, perforce, closed for many years. On special occasions, however, services could be held, and the writer of this work officiated and preached in that sacred building on the Two Days of the Hebrew New Year, 5642–1881. Recently a sufficient number has been found with whom to hold frequent services, and Rev. Abraham Pereira Mendes, formerly of England, was the Pastor from 1883 until his decease in April, 1893.

The earliest Jewish settlement in the Southern States was in Savannah, Georgia, in 1733, a party from London, England, going thither. A Jewish congregation in Charleston, South Carolina, is first mentioned in 1750. Hebrews had also found their way to Montreal, Canada, where the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation "Shearith Israel" (Remnant of Israel) was established in 1768, and afterwards became widely known; its most distinguished pastor having been Rev. Professor Abraham de Sola, LL.D., a noted scholar and theologian, and the descendant of a celebrated family in Israel. He died on June 5th, 1882. (10) His successor and the present minister is his oldest son, Rev. Meldola de Sola.

(9) See "History of the Jews of Boston and New England," edited and compiled by A. G. Daniels.

(10) A sketch of Dr. de Sola's career will be found in "Eminent Israelites of the Nineteenth Century," pages 53–57.

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CHAPTER II.

EARLIEST MENTION OF JEWS IN PHILADELPHIA—FIRST JEWISH RELIGIOUS ASSEMBLY—ORIGIN OF THE CONGREGATION MICKVÉH ISRAEL—MEMORIAL TO THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF PENNSYLVANIA—DESCRIPTION OF THE SYNAGOGUE.

AND now we have arrived at the main narrative, *i. e.*, that which concerns Jewish settlement in Philadelphia—the first city of the Keystone State in which the descendants of the Patriarchs gathered in numbers sufficient to form the nucleus of a community. Ever since the expulsion from Iberia, the "Sephardim" (Spanish and Portuguese Jews) have been the pioneers in establishing settlements and rearing congregations in Israel, in whatever place they have set foot. And this city constitutes no exception. True, there may have been a few representatives of the "Ashkenazim" (German, Polish and other Jews) among the number, as names would seem to show, though of these the majority were Englishmen or Americans. Still, the Sephardic element prevailed, and even those who identified themselves with their brethren hailing from south-western Europe, or their descendants, fully agreed upon the adoption of a service and a ritual, in harmony with Sephardic traditions and Sephardic customs.

The exact date that Jews first settled in Philadelphia has not been fully determined, though it is quite likely they had taken up a residence here before settlements had been effected by their brethren in Southern States. It is even maintained that some came here with William Penn. The earliest mention at hand is that made by Benjamin Franklin, who, in his autobiography, alludes to Samuel Keimer, a native of England, by whom Franklin was employed in 1723. Keimer, who was a printer, published in this city "The Pennsylvania Gazette," or, as it was first called, "The Universal Instructor in all Arts and Sciences and Pennsylvania Gazette." (11) The only theory of his Hebrew origin, however, is based upon a

(11) See on this point, and as to Franklin's successorship, "Benjamin Franklin," in "American Men of Letters" series, by John Bach McMaster, and "Benjamin Franklin," in "American Statesmen" series, by John T. Morse, Jr.

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statement of Franklin that he (Keimer) abstained from work on the Seventh Day. Naturally, some weight attaches to this statement, but it cannot be accepted as indubitable proof, nor can the fact that Keimer wore a "long beard" be regarded as altogether indicative of his lineage. (12) Among the first evidences that may be received as authority is that given in January, 1726. This tells us that Arnold Bamberger, a Philadelphia Hebrew, was allowed to hold lands and trade. Official documents attest this statement. (13)

The next historical fact presented to our notice is that which gave origin to the first religious assembly among Jews in this city. As early as 1747 a number of persons who had joined together for the purpose of Divine Worship met for services in a small house located in Sterling Alley. At this spot they seemed to have remained well on until the outbreak of the American Revolutionary War, when their membership was increased by some who were forced to quit New York City after its occupation by British soldiers. At that time, while the Congregation was still in its incipient stages, and not regularly organized, nor with a minister at its head, Barnard Gratz was "Parnas," or President, and Solomon Marache was "Gabay," or Treasurer. Further testimony to the existence of the Congregation at an early period is found in a letter addressed by Jacob Henry, of New York, to Barnard Gratz, in Philadelphia, and dated January 6th, 1761. Therein curious questions are put, and equally curious suggestions are made as to the method and plan of a Synagogue, as then proposed. (14)

The house in Sterling Alley was no longer of sufficient size to accommodate the growing numbers. Hence, a removal was had to Mr. Joseph Cauffman's house in Cherry Alley, between Third and Fourth Streets, near by the former meeting-house. A room in the second story was fitted up for Hebrew worship. During the occupancy of this room, Rev. Gershom Mendes Israel Seixas came to this city. He had also left New York during British possession, as had others; among them, Isaac Moses, Daniel Gomez, Simon Nathan,

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(12) Keimer "wore the long beard, and kept the Jewish Sabbath with great strictness."—See McMaster's work as above mentioned, page 51.

(13) See "The Jews in Philadelphia Prior to 1800," a valuable booklet, by Hyman Polock Rosenbach.

(14) *Ibid.*, pages 6 and 7, as to this; also as to Rev. Mordecai Yarnall, who, it appears, was a Quaker.

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Benjamin Seixas and Hayman Levy, all subsequently prominent in the affairs of the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation "Mickvéh Israel" (Hope of Israel), by which name the first Jewish religious assembly in the State of Pennsylvania was and has ever since been known. Mr. Seixas, who had previously ministered in the Sephardic Congregation of New York City, came here from Stratford, Connecticut, and became the spiritual guide.

But a short time elapsed before the house in Cherry Alley was found inadequate to the requirements. The records of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, as still preserved, bring first to light a meeting convened on March 24th, 1782, by Isaac Moses, to consider means for the purchase of a piece of ground on which a suitable Synagogue might be erected. Isaac da Costa presided at that meeting. Mr. Moses was elected "Parnas," and Barnard Gratz, Hayman Levy, Jonas Phillips, Benjamin Seixas (probably a son of Rev. Mr. Seixas), and Simon Nathan, "Adjunta," or Trustees. Negotiations were entered into whereby Robert Wall sold to the Congregation a lot for the new Synagogue. But owing to various circumstances, this ground was re-sold by the purchasers, and preference was given by them to a piece of land on the north side of Cherry Street, west of Third Street, bought of Robert Parrish and Henry Hill. The contract for building was awarded to John Donohue, associated with Edward McKegan, bricklayer. Work began on April 1st, 1782, and the edifice was completed in the following September, at a cost of "eighteen hundred and fifteen pounds (£1815) current money of Pennsylvania;" the corner stone having been laid on Tamuz 6th, 5542—June 19th, 1782, Rev. Mr. Seixas officiating. The dedication ceremonies, which Mr. Seixas also conducted, and some features of which he composed, were held on Friday afternoon preceding the Penitential Sabbath—Tishri 5th, 5542—September 13th, 1782; Jonas Phillips then being President of the Congregation. (15) The President and Council of Pennsylvania were

(15) An interesting historical paper, shedding additional light on this subject is entitled "Mickvé Israel (The First Jewish) Congregation of Philadelphia," written and read by the Rev. Sabato Morais, LL. D., at the first scientific session of the American Jewish Historical Society, held in this city, December 15th, 1892. Dr. Morais's paper is published in its proceedings ("Publications, Number 1") and has been since issued in separate form.

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notified in advance of the event in the annexed

"MEMORIAL OF THE JEWISH CONGREGATION OF PHILADELPHIA, 1782. (16)

"We, the President and Representatives of the Jewish Congregation in this City, humbly beg leave to approach his Excellency, the President, his Honour, the VicePresident and the Honourable, the Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

"The Congregation of Mikvé Israel (Israelites) in this city, having erected a place of publick worship which they intend to consecrate to the service of Almighty God, tomorrow afternoon, and as they have ever profess'd themselves liege subjects to the Sovereignty of the United States of America, and have always acted agreeable thereto, they humbly crave the Protection and Countenance of the Chief Magistrates in this State, to give Sanction to their design, and will deem themselves highly Honoured by their Presence in the Synagogue, whenever they judge proper to favour them.

"The doors will be open'd at 3 o'clock and the service will continue 'till seven.

"The uncertainty of the day of consecration was the sole cause of having delayed this matter until now, but earnestly hope it will not be thought too late.

"With Prayers to The God of Israel for the Safety of the United States in General and this Commonwealth in particular we are, Gentlemen, most Respectfully and Most devotedly, In behalf of the Congregation,

JONAS PHILLIPS, President
MICHAEL GRATZ,
SOL. MARACHE,
SOLM. MYERS COHEN,
SIMON NATHAN.

[Indorsed.]
Philadelphia, 12th September, 1782."

The receipt of the above communication is thus noted:

"An address from the President and others, representing the Jewish Congregation in this city, praying the countenance and protection of the President and Council of Pennsylvania in their design of erecting a place of public worship in this city was this day received, which, being read, was *Ordered*, To be filed—— Philadelphia, Thursday, September 12, 1782." (17)

The dedication ceremonies of the new Synagogue were of a very imposing character, and Rev. Mr. Seixas, in his Prayer for the

(16) This "Memorial" is taken from "Pennsylvania Archives," (first series) Volume X, Page 731. It was "read in Council and order'd to be filed." In a note, the compiler observes: "The building alluded to in the foregoing, was, no doubt, the first Synagogue erected in this city, on Cherry Street between Third and Fourth,—and which, in 1824, gave place to the present more spacious and more elegant House of Worship. There are now (1854) five Synagogues in this city."

(17) "Colonial Records," Volume XIII, Page 367.

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Government, invoked the blessing of The Almighty on "his excellency, the President, and the delegates of the United States, in Congress assembled; on his excellency, George Washington, Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Federal Army of these States; on his excellency, the President and the honourable members of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, and all kings and potentates in alliance with North America."

The Synagogue, on Cherry Street, was a one-story structure, with a seating capacity of about two hundred. The Minister's residence was located in the rear. In later years, after the reconstruction and enlargement of the building, the Sexton and his family had quarters in the rear.

The following curious description of the Sacred Shrine is reproduced *verbatim* from Dr. Mease's "Picture of Philadelphia," (August, 1830) under the heading, "Jews":

> "A Synagogue, situated on the north side of Cherry Street, above Third Street. This building is 40 feet in front by 70 feet in depth, being two stories in height, built in the Egyptian Style, of stone from the Falls of Schuylkill.
>
> "The principal entrance is through an elevated door-way, formed with inclined jambs, supporting a large covered cornice, in which are sculptured the *globe and wings*.
>
> "The interior embraces two semi-circular blocks of seats, displaying to the north and south of the *Ark and Altar*. The dome is supported with Egyptian columns copied from the temple at Tentyra, and is formed by semi-circular archivolts, joining a richly pannelled segment, extending over the Ark and Altar.
>
> "In the centre of the dome is a lantern, which gives light to the Altar.
>
> "The Ark is situated in the east side immediately opposite the Altar and is neatly decorated with pilasters, supporting a coved cornice, enriched with the globe and wings, together with a marble tablet, containing the "Ten Commandments" in Hebrew. It is approached by a flight of three steps between cheek-blocks which support two handsome tripods, crowned with lamps.
>
> "The galleries are semi-circular, extending round the north and south sides of the building, and are supported by the columns, which extend to the dome.
>
> "The building was designed by Mr. Strickland."

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CHAPTER III.

CONGREGATION MICKVÉH ISRAEL—ITS STRUGGLES FOR EXISTENCE—ORIGINAL MEMBERS—SKETCHES OF REV. GERSHOM MENDES SEIXAS AND OF REV. JACOB RAPHAEL COHEN—SUBSCRIPTION BY NON-ISRAELITES—ADDRESS TO PRESIDENT WASHINGTON AND HIS REPLY.

NOTWITHSTANDING that the membership roll showed an increase, the Congregation often found it difficult to meet its expenses. Appeals were made, and letters were addressed to the Jewish communities in Rhode Island, Lancaster, Cape François, St. Thomas, St. Croix, and Surinam. The salaries, determined even by the standpoint of that period, were small indeed, and more than once individual subscriptions were required to pay the Minister and the Sexton. Yet these were always forthcoming. Not only did the members, as a rule, evince a generous spirit within their own congregational circle, but they contributed to charitable objects, and aided the suffering and the indigent. Their numbers included, as has ever since been the case, men who rose high in the community, and in serving the State and the Nation; men of true patriotism, whose acts tested their devotion to the cause of the young Republic and its elevating institutions.

The original members of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel included the following, many of whom were representative men: Isaiah Bush, Abraham Barrias, Abraham Van Etting, Mayer Solomon, Mayer M. Cohen, Solomon Cohen, Isaac Da Costa, Nunes from the Capes, Samuel Da Costa, Mayer Daiklain, Samuel De Lucena, Barnard Gratz, Michael Gratz, Moses Gomez, Daniel Gomez, Phillip Moses, Samuel Hays, Jacob Hart, Manuel Josephson, Barnueb S. Judah, Isaac Judah, Israel Jacobs, Abraham Levy, Hagima Levy, Isaac H. Levy, Solomon Levy, Jacob Cohen, Ezekiel Levy, Jacob Levy, Henry Marks, Isaac Moses, Solomon Marache, Moses H. Myers, Abraham Henriquez, Joseph Solomon, Isaac Da Costa, Jr., Isaac Madeira, Joseph Madeira, Solomon Marks, Isaac Moses, Sr., Eliezer Sey, Zodak Dormisted, Simon Nathan, Lyon Nathan, Moses Judah, Moses Nathan, Joseph Abendanon, Aaron Levy, Jonas

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Phillips, Cushman Polock, Samuel Alexander, Gershom Seixas, Benjamin Seixas, Haym Solomon, Mordecai Sheftal, Sheftal Sheftal, Barendt Spitzer, Moses B. Franks, Joseph Simons, Michael Marks, Jacob Mordecai, Mordecai M. Mordecai, Jacob Myers, Benjamin Nones, Asher Myers, Moses A. Myers, Abraham Sasportas, Judah Myers, Joseph A. Myers, Abraham Seixas, Mordecai Levy, Michael Hart, Naphtali Phillips, Naim Van Ishac, Naphtali Hart, Lazarus Barnet, Levi Solomon, Joseph Henry, Isaac Abrahams, Myer Hart, Judah Aaron, Solomon Aaron, Isaac Cardoza, Manuel Myers, Colonoms Van Shelemah, David Bash, Reuben Etting, Samuel Israel, Joseph Carpelles, Moses Homberg, Moses Jacobs, Solomon Etting, Moses Nathan, Marcus Elkin, Meyer Hart and Sons, Solomon M. Myers, Samuel Lazarus, Phillip Russell, Jacob Cohen, Ephraim Hart, Henry Noah, and Levy Phillips. (18) Not a few of these, as may be readily perceived from their names, were direct descendants of exiles from Spain and Portugal.

In 1783, Rev. Mr. Seixas and others petitioned the Council of Censors in relation to the oath required of members of the Assembly which included the words "The Scriptures of the Old and and New Testaments were given by Divine inspiration," and that such be the only religious test required of any civil magistrate in this State. They set forth that such an oath and such a test prevented Hebrews from becoming representatives of the people, yet they (the Hebrews), in common with their neighbors of other creeds, had lent assistance to the country and paid their taxes. This communication seems to have called forth no action at the time, but it is known that the sentences complained of were subsequently changed to meet the religious belief and the views of the Hebrews.

Meanwhile, during the incumbency of Rev. Mr. Seixas, Simon Nathan had been elected Parnas, and Haym Solomon served among the "Ma'amad," or Trustees. On the 23d of Shebat, 5544, corresponding with February 15th, 1784, Mr. Seixas wrote to the members stating that he had been re-called to the "Shearith Israel" Synagogue, in New York City, and tendered his resignation to take effect on Rosh Chodesh (New Moon) Nisan, 5544—March 23d, 1784; it being the expiration of his quarter. He thanked all for the

(18) This list is identical with that given in Rosenbach's "Jews in Philadelphia Prior to 1800," pages 22 and 23. It is possible, however, that some names may have been misspelled.

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kindness shown him during his ministry, and he invoked God's blessings upon the Congregation.

A few words—and it is to be regretted that more particulars are not at hand—must be said of Rev. Mr. Seixas. He was a native of New York City, and was born on January 14th, 1745. His parents were Isaac Mendes and Rachel (*née* Levy) Seixas. When scarcely more than twenty-one years of age (in 1766), he first assumed ministerial functions in New York City. He was twice married; his first wife being Elkalah Cohen, whom he married about 1770. Their children were: Benjamin, unmarried; Sarah Abigail, who married Israel B. Kursheedt; and Rebecca Mendes, unmarried. Mr. Seixas's second wife was Hannah Emanuel. He had already returned to New York City, after the Revolutionary War, when they were united in marriage on November 1st, 1789. Miss Emanuel (or Manuel) is described in the "New York Journal," of November 2d, 1789, as "a lady endowed with every qualification necessary to render the connubial state happy". (19) The children of this second marriage were: Grace, who married Manuel Judah; David G., (mentioned elsewhere in a separate sketch); Lucia, married Abraham Jonas; Rachel, married Joseph Jonas; Elkalah, married a Mr. Solomons; Joshua; Theodore, J., who married Anna Judah; Henry N.; Selina, married Lucius Levy Solomons; and Myrtilla, who was well known in Philadelphia and highly respected. She wedded William Florance, of this city.

As will have been seen, Rev. Mr. Seixas left New York City, repaired to Stratford, Connecticut, and then came here. On his return to New York he resumed his ministry at "Shearith Israel" Synagogue, continuing until his death, on July 2d, 1816—the fiftieth year of his entrance into office. He was a Trustee of Columbia College continuously from 1787 to 1815, resigning in the latter year. Mr. Seixas, as ample evidences warrant, must have been a remarkably able man, a student, and a patron of learning, besides an efficient "Chazan," adding to the prestige of the congregations before whom he ministered. His second wife survived him nearly forty years, and died in this city, on March 8th, 1856, at an advanced age.

To return to Congregation Mickvéh Israel. A few days after

(19) Quoted by Markens, in "Hebrews in America," page 18.

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Rev. Mr. Seixas had quitted his position, a communication was submitted to the Board of Directors from Rev. Jacob Raphael Cohen, who had been Reader at the Portuguese Synagogues, in Montreal (Canada), and New York City. The writer offered his services for the vacant office. Mr. Cohen was soon after elected Minister, and served uninterruptedly until his death, in September, 1811. He was, it is said, a native of the Barbary States, but came from London, England (where he had married), to Quebec, thence to Montreal, where he became the first minister of the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation "Shearith Israel" (Remnant of Israel) of that city, in 1778. This Congregation, established in 1768, celebrated its one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary in December, 1893—5654. Mr. Cohen served there several years, and subsequently repaired to New York City, being minister of its Sephardic Congregation from 1782 to 1784, until Rev. Mr. Seixas's return, when he succeeded the latter in this city. (20)

Rev. Mr. Cohen possessed a thorough knowledge of *Chazanuth* (or the intelligent rendition of the services). His wife, Rebekah Luria, was a descendant of a family, some of whose members had suffered martyrdom in Spain during the Inquisition. Mrs. Cohen survived her husband four years, and died in October, 1815.

Rev. and Mrs. Cohen were parents of a number of children, among them, Esther, afterwards the second wife of Michael Hart, of Easton, Pennsylvania. Of their (Mr. and Mrs. Hart's) daughter, Miss Louisa B. Hart, we shall have occasion to speak. Two other daughters of Rev. and Mrs. Cohen were Mrs. Goody (Goodhour) Philips, and Mrs. Furst, wife of Abraham Furst, "Shochet" of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel.

During the period of Rev. Mr. Cohen's pastorate, the Congregation was heavily encumbered, and a subscription among the members was necessary in order to pay expenses and the minister's salary.

(20) In "The Diary and Letters" of Miss Louisa B. Hart, a granddaughter of Rev. Jacob Raphael Cohen, it is stated that "after four years' residence there, (in Montreal) circumstances induced him (Mr. Cohen) to decide to return to England with his family. Every preparation having been made, they engaged passage, when lo, and behold, the vessel was ordered to New York, the war (Revolutionary, about 1784) being ended, and the troops being required to evacuate that city, the British vessels were ordered there to transport them." Hence, the reason for Mr. Cohen's removal to New York City, and his subsequent election to succeed Rev. Mr. Seixas in Philadelphia.—See "A Memoir of Louisa B. Hart, with extracts from her Diary and Letters," by Mary M. Cohen, in the "Jewish Record," October 11th, 1878, and in a number of succeeding issues of that Weekly.

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Another scheme had to be devised to raise the full amount required, and this, in the shape of a legalized lottery, in which there were no blanks, was successful, and the Congregation was once more on a firm standing. The very modest, not to say insufficient, sum of fifty pounds (£50) was the annual salary of the minister, who was also required to act as "Shochet" (he who slaughters animals for Jews' food) and "Mohel" (he who performs the religious rite of circumcision).

The straitened circumstances of the Congregation, or rather the serious condition of its affairs, were painfully manifest at different periods, and appeals for its support came from other quarters, as witness the following circular or petition, and the response with which it met from those, who, though not affiliated with Israelites by the ties of religion, acted as brethren, indeed, and as sharers of the same citizenship with their Hebrew friends :—

"*To the Humane, Charitable, and well-dispos'd People*

"The Representation and Solicitation of the good People of the Hebrew Society in the City of Philadelphia, commonly call'd Israelites—

"Whereas the religious Order of Men in this City, denominated Israelites, were without any Synagogue, or House of Worship untill the Year 1780 when desirous of accomodating themselves, and encouraged thereto by a number of respectable & worthy bretheren of the hebrew Society then in this Place (who generously contributed to the Design) they purchased a Lot of Ground, & erected thereon the Buildings necessary & proper for their religious Worship. And whereas many of their Number at the close of the late War, return'd to New York, Charleston, & elsewhere their Homes (which they had been exiled from, & obliged to leave on account of their Attachment to American Measures) leaving the remaining few of their Religion here, burthen'd with a considerable Charge consequent from so great an Undertaking. And whereas the present Congregation, after expending all the Subscriptions, Loans, Gifts, &c., made the Society by themselves, & the generous Patrons, of their religious Intentions to the amount of at least £2200 were obliged to borrow Money to finish the Buildings & contract other Debts that is now not only pressingly claim'd but a Judgment, will actually be obtained against their House of Worship which must be sold unless they are speedily enabled to pay the sum of about £800—And which from a Variety of delicate & distressing Causes they are wholly unable to raise among themselves. They are therefore under the necessity of earnestly soliciting from their worthy fellow Citizens of every religious Denomination, their benevolent Aid & Help flattering themselves that their worshipping Almighty God in a way & manner different from other religious Societies, will never deter the enlightened Citizens of Philadelphia, from generously subscribing towards the preservation of a religious house of Worship. The subscription paper, will be enrolled, in the Archives of

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their Congregation, that their posterity may know, & gratefully remember the liberal Supporters of their religious Society."

"Philadelphia, April 30th, 1788."

Several eminent names, among numerous others, are attached to this petition. M. Nicholson subscribes five pounds; Jonas Sergeant, three pounds; William Rush, one pound ten shillings; William Bradford, three pounds; Hilary Baker, one pound, two shillings, six pence; B. (Benjamin) Franklin, five pounds; Thomas M'Kean, three pounds; Charles Biddle, three pounds; David Rittenhouse, two pounds. Various amounts are given by others, including "a worthy friend" and some anonymous donors.

The above document, indorsed "Subscription List for the Old Synagogue," is altogether among the most valuable of the many in the possession of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, and indicates plainly the straits to which it was driven in early years to maintain its existence. Yet, notwithstanding these difficulties, its important position in the community, and the standing of its members are evidenced by the generosity and fellow-feeling displayed by non-Israelites, in contributing towards maintaining the permanence of a Congregation in Israel, in this City of Philadelphia.

During Rev. Mr. Cohen's terms of office, important events occurred in the history of the nation (21), the chief one being the election of General George Washington as first President of the United States of America. In the following year (1790), the subjoined address, prepared in this city, was jointly sent by the Congregation Mickvéh Israel here, and its sister congregations of New York, Charleston, and Richmond:—

THE ADDRESS OF HEBREW CONGREGATIONS

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

"Sir:—It is reserved for you to unite in affection for your character and person every political and religious denomination of men, and in this will the Hebrew congregations aforesaid yield to no class of their fellow-citizens.

"We have hitherto been prevented by various circumstances peculiar to our situation from adding our congratulations to those which the rest of America have offered on your elevation to the chair of the Federal Government. Deign then, illustrious sir, to accept this our homage.

(21) On July 4th, 1788, the ratification of the Constitution of the United States was celebrated in Philadelphia by a parade, "the clergy of the different Christian denominations with the Rabbi of the Jews, walking arm in arm." This Rabbi was Rev. Jacob Raphael Cohen.

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"The wonders which The Lord of Hosts hath worked in the days of our forefathers have taught us to observe the greatness of His wisdom and His might throughout the events of the late glorious revolution; and, while we humble ourselves at His footstool in thanksgiving and praise for the blessing of His deliverance, we acknowledge you, the leader of American armies, as His chosen servant. But not to your sword alone is the present happiness to be ascribed; that, indeed, opened the way to the reign of freedom, but never was it perfectly secure until your hand gave birth to the Federal Constitution and you renounced the joys of retirement to seal by your administration in peace what you had achieved in war.

"To The Eternal God, who is thy refuge, we commit in our prayers the care of thy precious life; and when, full of years, thou shalt be gathered unto thy people, 'Thy righteousness shall go before thee,' and we shall remember amid our regret that 'The Lord hath set apart the godly for Himself,' while thy name and thy virtues will remain an indelible memorial on our minds.

"MANUEL JOSEPHSON." (22)

"For, and in behalf and under the authority of the several congregations aforesaid.

"Philadelphia, December 13th, 1790."

WASHINGTON'S REPLY.

To which the President was pleased to return the following:

"To the Hebrew congregations in the cities of Philadelphia, New York, Charleston, and Richmond.—Gentlemen: The liberality of sentiment toward each other which marks every political and religious denomination in this country stands unparalleled in the history of nations.

"The affection of such a people is a treasure beyond the reach of calculation, and the repeated proofs which my fellow-citizens have given of their attachment to me and approbation of my doings form the purest source of my temporal felicity. The affectionate expressions of your address again excite my gratitude and receive my warmest acknowledgment.

"The power and goodness of The Almighty, so strongly manifested in the events of our late glorious revolution, and His kind interposition in our behalf, have been no less visible in the establishment of our present Government. In war, He directed the sword, and in peace He has ruled in our councils. My agency in both has been guided by the best intentions and a sense of duty I owe to my country.

"And as my exertions have hitherto been amply rewarded by the approbation of my fellow-citizens, I shall endeavor to deserve a continuance of it by my future conduct.

"May the same temporal and eternal blessings which you implore for me rest upon your congregations. "GEORGE WASHINGTON."

(22) Manuel Josephson is a conspicuous figure in the early annals of this Congregation, being among its first members, and afterwards serving on its Board of Trustees.—See "Colonial Records," Volume XVI., page 489, in reference to "the loan of two small lottery wheels belonging to the State," to be used by the Congregation "for drawing their lottery."

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CHAPTER IV.

JEWS AS PATRIOTS — NON-IMPORTATION RESOLUTIONS — HAYM SOLOMON—GRATZ FAMILY—BENJAMIN NONES—JONAS PHILLIPS AND OTHERS—MICHAEL HART.

HAVING passed the eighteenth century mark in the history of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, it is meet that we touch upon the careers of some important factors in its establishment, and refer in some way, however brief, to leading men among the Hebrews in Philadelphia, during the early years of the Republic. For public opinion among Jews, and, in a measure, in the general community, has given them a prominent rank, and deservedly so. They heightened the respect for their coreligionists, and by their deeds earned—if they did not all receive—the gratitude of the nation.

A famous document is to be seen to this day in Independence Hall. It is the Non-Importation Resolutions, adopted on October 25th, 1765, and signed by "the merchants and other citizens of Philadelphia." In these resolutions, the signers agree "not to have any goods shipped from Great Britain until after the repeal of the Stamp Act." Among the signatures noticed are those of Benjamin Levy, Samson Levy, Joseph Jacobs, Hyman Levy Junior, David Franks, Mathias Bush, Michael Gratz, Barnard Gratz, and Moses Mordeca[i]. Benjamin Levy was one of the signers of Bills of Credit in 1776. (23) Samson Levy will be referred to later on, as will David Franks, and Michael and Barnard Gratz. Mathias Bush figures in the acquirement of a grant of part of the Spruce Street cemetery, as will be seen hereafter. He and his wife (*née* Tabitha Mears) were parents of Catherine Bush and Solomon Bush. The former married Myer S. Solomons, and their daughter, Arabella Solomons, wedded Zalegman Phillips, whom we shall meet in the course of the present narrative. Solomon Bush attained considerable distinction as a Major and a Lieutenant-Colonel during the American Revolutionary War. [See Our Army Records].

In "Pennsylvania Archives," (first series) Volume III, the

(23) "Journals of the Continental Congress," Volume II.

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names of not a few Jews are presented, together with those who took the oath of allegiance to the State of Pennsylvania, between the years 1776 and 1794. In this oath the subscriber declares:

> "I do solemnly and sincerely declare and swear (or affirm), That the State of Pennsylvania is, and, of right, ought to be, a free, sovereign, and Independent State—and I do forever renounce all Allegiance, Subjection, and Obedience to the King or Crown of Great Britain; and I do further swear (or solemnly, sincerely, and truely declare and affirm) that I never have, since the Declaration of Independence, directly or Indirectly aided, assisted, abetted, or, in any wise, countenanced the King of Great Britain, his Generals, fleets, or armies, or their adherents, in their claims upon these United States, and that I have, ever since the Declaration of Independence thereof, demeaned myself as a faithful citizen, and subject of this or some one of the United States, and that I will, at all times, maintain and support the freedom, sovereignty and Independence thereof."

We find these names, among others, appended to this oath of allegiance in 1779: Samuel Lyon, Levy Marks, Henry Katz, Joseph Meyer, Samuel Stern, and Henry Hyneman.

Again, we meet with Jewish names appended to the oath of allegiance to the State of Pennsylvania in 1799.

"As rich as a Jew," that exaggerated saying so often heard, might well have been substituted, in the American Revolutionary period, as well as in our own day, by the remark: "As generous as a Jew." Apt illustration is found in the careers of men who, though of foreign birth, and members of a religious minority, proved more than loyal in times of need. Aaron Levy, (24) Haym Solomon, and others loaned extraordinarily large sums towards the cause of the American colonists in their struggle for independence. But it is Haym Solomon who deserves a golden page in the history of the United States; for his means and his services were always at the disposal of the Government. He aided more than a few statesmen while in distress; he gave plenteously to all; he exhibited a charity and a philanthropy worthy of all praise.

Haym Solomon's name is on the first list of members of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, and in 1783 he served as a trustee of that religious organization. That he subscribed liberal sums to the worship, goes without saying. But this was a mere fraction of the total

(24) See note 65.

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of his bounty. Haym Solomon was not a native of these parts, having been born in Lissa, on the Prussian side of Poland, in 1740, and descended from Portuguese stock. He came to this country while young, and his patriotism in supporting the colonists found him a prisoner in New York in 1775, while that city was in possession of the British. The sufferings he experienced there, told on him subsequently, notwithstanding that he succeeded in escaping and making his way to Philadelphia. He had acquired wealth as a banker, and this he freely loaned to Robert Morris, as the financier of the Revolution. The cause was assisted by him to the extent of over $350,000. (25) All the war subsidies obtained here from France and Holland he negotiated, and sold them to American merchants at a credit of two or three months, receiving for his commission but one-fourth of one per cent. At a certain time he was banker for the French Government. When Continental money was withdrawn, thereby causing suffering among the poor of this city, Mr. Solomon distributed $2,000 in specie to relieve distress.

Shameful to say, that, notwithstanding all claims, neither Haym Solomon, who died in January, 1785, nor his heirs, have to this day, been reimbursed by a Government that ought long since to have acknowledged its debt to him who proved one of its main supports in the trying days of the Revolution. (26) A long array of recipients of Mr. Solomon's bounty might here be presented. James Madison, afterwards the fourth president of the United States, writes to Edmund Randolph: "I have for some time past been a pensioner on the favor of Haym Solomon." And again: "The kindness of our little friend in Front Street, near the coffee house (Haym Solomon) is a fund that will preserve me from extremities; but I never resort to it without great mortification, as he obstinately rejects all recompense. . . . . To a necessitous delegate he gratuitously spares a supply

(25) The amount has been variously given, and at as much as $600,000 and more. Honorable Simon Wolf, of Washington, D. C., in February 1892, presented a complete and elaborate statement of this question, based upon an inspection of official documents, in an article entitled "Are Republics Ungrateful?" contributed by him to the "Reform Advocate," of Chicago, Illinois.

(26) Mr. Solomon's loan and its accruing interest would now (1893) amount to over $3,000,000. Haym M. Solomon, a son of the philanthropist, and who kept a store on Front Street, vainly endeavored to obtain payment of his just claim, notwithstanding that it was favorably reported to the United States Senate, in 1850. In this report it was said: "Haym Solomon gave great assistance to the government by loans of money, and advancing liberally of his means to sustain the men engaged in the struggle for independence at a time when the sinews of war were essential to success."

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out of his private stock."(27) Thomas Jefferson, Arthur Lee, General St. Clair, General Mifflin, Edmund Randolph, Robert Morris, and others, at home and abroad, were assisted by the same generous hand. In fact, Haym Solomon's record was such in which he and his co-religionists as well, have cause for just pride.

The Gratz family possesses an interesting record for several generations. (28) We have hitherto met Barnard Gratz, who, as first president of the—at that time—unorganized Congregation Mickvéh Israel, and, later on, as a member of its Board of Trustees, possessed a truly religious spirit, and labored indefatigably for the weal of his brethren. He and his brother, Michael Gratz, were merchants, and in 1791, were located at 107 Sassafras (now Race) Street. The latter traded with the Indians, and supplied the government with "Indian goods." (29). Barnard was among the signers to the petition for the removal of an objectionable oath of office in 1783. Of the twelve children of Michael Gratz and Miriam Simon, his wife, (a daughter of Joseph Simon, prominent in Lancaster, Pennsylvania), Simon was among the founders of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. It seems that in 1802 he bought the property on the south side of Market Street adjoining Seventh Street on the west side, wherein Thomas Jefferson had apartments, and where he had written the Declaration of Independence in 1776. (30) Simon Gratz's brother, Hyman Gratz, with whom he was associated in business in 1798, became a well known character in the general community, was for many years Treasurer of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, and was otherwise prominent, as will be shown in a sketch of his career. He was a man of striking figure and handsome countenance. Rebecca Gratz, a sister of the above-mentioned, will also have separate mention in a subsequent chapter. We meet with the name of Jacob Gratz, her brother, among the officers of Mickvéh Israel Congregation,

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(27) See "James Madison," by Sydney Howard Gay, in "American Statesmen" series, pages 24, 25, and 26, wherein Haym Solomon is called "the good Samaritan," who "is still an unfailing reliance."

(28) The name Grätz is said by some to have been taken from a town in Styria, Austria, while others maintain that its origin is to be traced to a city in Posen, Poland. Both Barnard and Michael Gratz, however, were natives of Langendorf, in Upper Silesia, Germany.

(29) See "Journals of the Continental Congress," Volume II.

(30) The question of the exact site of this place was definitely settled by Thomas Jefferson himself, in a letter to Dr. Mease, who wrote "The Picture of Philadelphia," in 1810. Jefferson's letter is dated "Monticello, September 16th, 1825."

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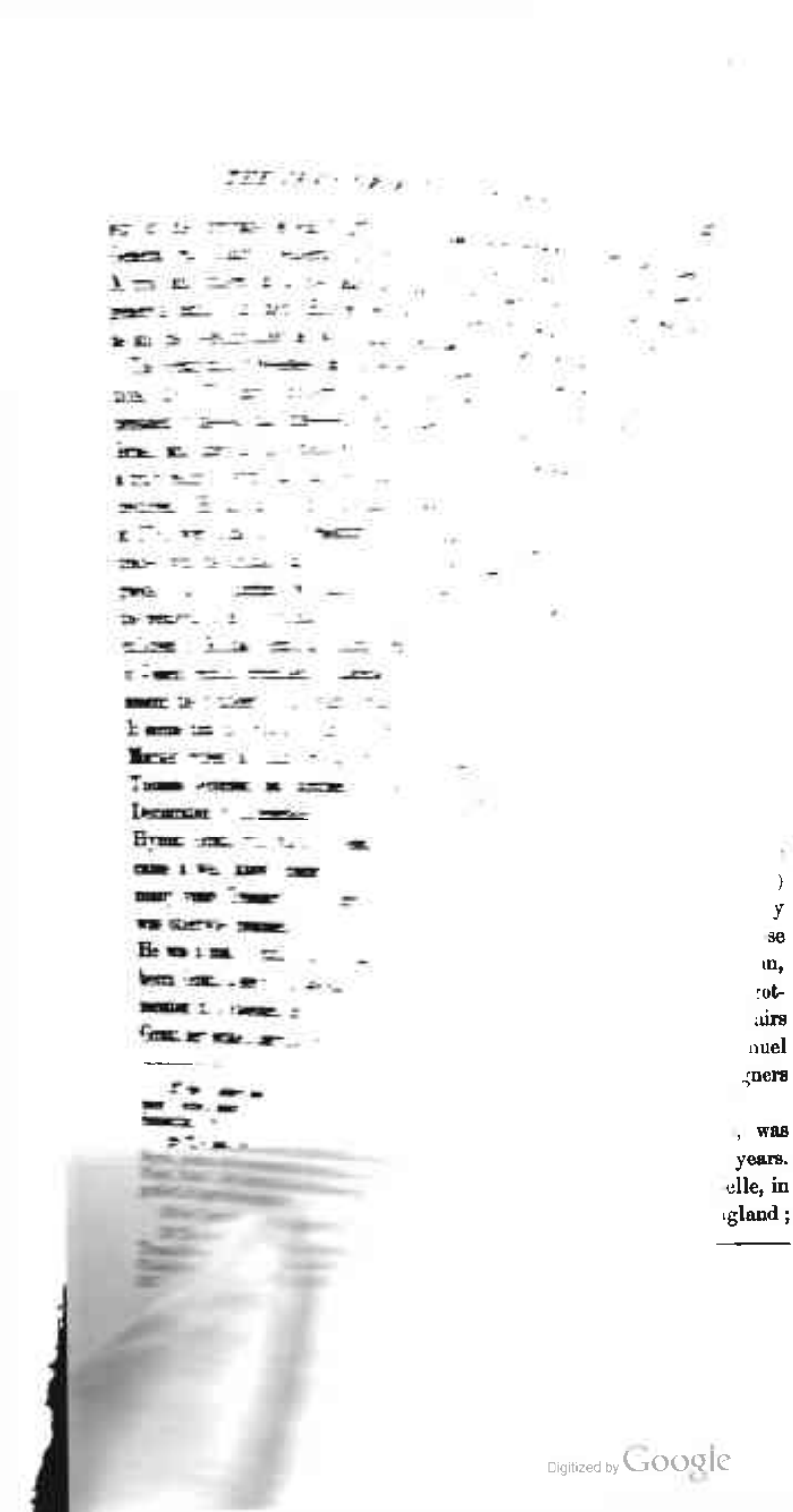

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and as a manager and President of the Union Canal Company, in 1824. He also served as a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature. Another brother, Joseph Gratz, figured in social circles, and was secretary of the aforenamed Congregation. The youngest brother, Benjamin Gratz, was a lawyer and served in the War of 1812. He afterwards resided in Lexington, Kentucky, where he died in 1884, at an advanced age.

Benjamin Nones, President of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, in 1791, and for a number of years thereafter, is another interesting personage of Revolutionary times. A native of Bordeaux, France, he came over in 1777, and afterwards served on the staffs of both General Washington and General Lafayette. As to his courage, while serving as a Private under Count Pulaski, the following letter, originally written in French, dated Charleston, December 15th, 1779, and bearing the signature of Captain Verdier, is a splendid testimony:

> "It is but just that I should render an account of the conduct of those who have most distinguished themselves for bravery in the Legion. I take advantage of the occasion, and with much pleasure, in my capacity of captain of volunteers attached to the suite of General Pulaski, to certify that Benjamin Nones has served as a volunteer in my company during the campaign of this year and at the siege of Savannah in Georgia, and his behavior under fire in all the bloody actions we fought has been marked by the bravery and courage which a military man is expected to show for the liberties of his country, and which acts of said Nones gained in his favor the esteem of General Pulaski, as well as that of all the officers who witnessed his daring conduct. For which reason, I have delivered to him this certificate, having been an eye-witness to his bravery and good conduct on the field of battle, and which I make it a duty to certify to, with truth, satisfaction, and pleasure."

Major Nones, some years after the war, was appointed Interpreter of French and Spanish to the United States Government, in this city, at Number 22 Chestnut Street. (31) He filled a similar position on the Board of Health, and was as well a Notary Public for quite a long period. (32) He was active in American politics, and a warm supporter of Jefferson and his principles. The character and individuality of the man may well be gathered from his own words, in a reply to an assailant who attacked him because of his being "a Jew,

(31) In the Directory for 1825, Benjamin Nones's office address is given at Number 10 Chestnut Street, and his residence at 112 South Front Street.

(32) John Hill Martin's "Bench and Bar."

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a Republican, and poor." Mr. Nones, in his reply, glories in his Judaism, and declares that he has no desire to change either his religious or his political feelings and opinions. "I am a Jew," he says, "and, if for no other reason, for that reason am I a Republican." He valiantly defends his people, and shows that his poverty might have arisen from a scrupulous honesty. Mr. Nones's letter, published in "The United States Gazette," was marked by elegance of style, and at the same time crushing sarcasm and convincing argument. [See further reference to Major Nones in our Army Records].

Hayman Levy and Daniel Gomez (the latter who came here during the British occupation of New York) were prominent in Congregational affairs. Mr. Levy, more than once during Revolutionary times, loaned sums to the government. In fact, the name Levy is often met with in the annals of that period, as we shall have occasion to notice. Mr. Gomez's descendants have been important factors in the New York Jewish communities, and, like their sire, bear an enviable reputation. Solomon Marache, also an active worker and an earnest upholder of Judaism, deserves mention. He served as a trustee of Mickvéh Israel, and bought property in this city. Isaac Moses, who was largely instrumental in the permanent organization of the same Congregation, in 1782, (whose President he became) and in the purchase and erection of a suitable Synagogue, had also come here from New York. He evidenced his devotion to the American cause by a contribution of three thousand pounds (£3000) to carry on the war against Great Britain. On removing to the City on the Hudson, he became noted as a merchant, and was among those who first established the Bank of New York. Simon Nathan, President of the Congregation from 1783 to 1791, must not be forgotten; for his active participation in religious and communal affairs inured to the welfare of his coreligionists. The name of Samuel Lyon (previously mentioned) is found among those appointed signers of Bills of Credit of the United States in 1779. (33)

Jonas Phillips, father of Naphtali and Zalegman Phillips, was Parnas of Mickvéh Israel in 1782, as were his sons in after years. Of Spanish descent, he was born in a town near Aix-la-Chapelle, in Rhenish Prussia, in 1736. He early repaired to London, England;

(33) "Journals of the Continental Congress," Volume V.

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subsequently to Charleston (South Carolina), New York City, and Philadelphia. In 1762, he married Rebecca Machado, daughter of Rev. David Mendes Machado, of the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation Shearith Israel, New York City. Mr. Machado, who was a native of Portugal, had married Zipporah Nunes. (34) Mr. Phillips was made a freeman of the City of New York in 1769. He removed to Philadelphia in 1774, and then resided here for a lengthy period. His prominence in the Congregation has been seen. He was no less concerned in public affairs. On September 7th, 1787, he petitioned the Federal Convention in relation to the removal of the obnoxious Test Oath in Pennsylvania, which discriminated against his brethren, and those who did not subscribe to Christian doctrines. According to a statement, Mr. Phillips was an auctioneer. In 1785 he was located on Market Street, between Second and Third Streets. He joined the Masonic Order, and is said to have been at one time a merchant at Plymouth, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips were blessed with an offspring of some sixteen or seventeen children. Portraits in oil of both father and mother are in possession of Miss Emily Phillips, their granddaughter. Jonas Phillips is a genuine type of the old school. His handsome face betokens the true gentleman and ardent patriot he always proved to be, and his dress is in accordance with the style in vogue. His wife is a true specimen of a "Sephardi," and, were it not known, might be mistaken for a belle of sunny Andalusia. Mr. Phillips died in New York City, on January 28th, 1803, aged sixty-seven years. A rhythmical inscription in English on his tomb (presumably in the old cemetery of the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation Shearith Israel, on New Bowery—Oliver Street—in the city mentioned) is somewhat novel, and refers to his early loss. A picture, worked in different materials, represents his widow sitting at his tomb, and near by a small child. His wife survived him, according to a statement, twenty-eight years, and died at the age of eighty-seven years. Jonas Phillips's descendants attained a still broader reputation in this city, and beyond the sphere of the Jewish community.

(34) Rev. Mr. Machado's widow is said to have married Israel Jacobs, known by the rather uncomplimentary title of "Daddy Jacobs." He is evidently the same Jacobs who was elected to the Assembly of Pennsylvania in 1771, and who served as a member of Congress from this State in 1791-1793. [See reference to him under "POLITICS."]

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We meet with the name of Benjamin Cohen, as Attorney-General, and as a new member of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania, as early as in 1755. (35) Benjamin Vanleer is mentioned among physicians and surgeons in this city "soon after the peace of 1783," and his residence (given in order to show a suitable location for medical practitioners in those times) was on Water Street, between Race and Vine Streets. (36)

As to Philip Moses Russell, born about 1745, and an ancestor of the Nathans family, official records, at Washington, D. C., show that at the commencement of the American Revolutionary War he resided in Germantown (now a suburb of Philadelphia). After the British occupied Philadelphia he became Surgeon's Mate to Surgeon Norman, temporarily attached to the Second Virginia Regiment, commanded by Colonel Robinson. He held other positions in the Army, but his war papers were destroyed in a fire in 1811. It is known, however, that he was with the Army when it went into winter-quarters at Valley Forge, in 1777–1778. On his resignation in 1780, he received "a letter of commendation from General Washington, for his assiduous and faithful attention to the sick and wounded." On November 2d, 1776, Mr. Russell was married to Esther, daughter of Rev. Mordecai M. Mordecai, of New York, formerly of Philadelphia. The ceremony was performed at the residence of Jonas Phillips, in the latter city. Mr. Russell died on August 11th, 1830.

Samuel Hays, Mark Prager, Jr., Isaac Franks, and Michael Prager are named in the earliest list of subscribers to the Chestnut Street Theatre, in 1792.

Michael Hart, a respected merchant of Easton, Pennsylvania, was a widower when he married Esther Cohen, a daughter of Rev. Jacob Raphael Cohen, second Minister of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel. Mr. Hart was a native of Germany, but, on the maternal side, was descended from an Abarbanel, of Gibraltar. Of the sons and daughters of this household, Naphtali, Mordecai, Hyman, Abraham Luria, Samuel, Barnet B., Hannah, and Louisa B. are mentioned. Of these, Abraham and Louisa were best known. The Harts were, both on the father's and on the mother's side, "Cohanim" (Priests) *i. e.*, descendants of Aaron. Of Michael Hart, the father, it is said

(35) "Colonial Records," Volume VI.

(36) Watson's "Annals of Philadelphia," Volume II.

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that on a certain occasion Washington lunched with him. The fact is thus recorded in Miss Louisa B. Hart's "Diary":

> "Let it be remembered that Michael Hart was a Jew, practically pious, a Jew reverencing and strictly observant of the Sabbath and Festivals; dietary laws were also adhered to, although he was compelled to be his own 'Shochet' (he who slaughters animals for Jews' food). Mark well that he, Washington, the then honored as 'first in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen,' even during a short sojourn became for the hour the guest of the worthy Jew."

Miss Hart afterwards preserved, with care, the chair then occupied by Washington at her father's home, and the Rev. Dr. Morais remembers distinctly having seen this at the lady's residence. Mrs. Hart, the mother, who survived her husband, was a most estimable lady, and rendered conspicuous services in charitable walks. She was born in England in 1769, but crossed the Atlantic with her parents at the age of twelve years. She was among the earliest managers of the Female Hebrew Benevolent Society, and continued active therein until December, 1849, when advancing age obliged her to withdraw. Her ennobling influence, however, was felt in the circles of the community, until her death, on May 2d, 1855, at the age of eighty-six years. (37)

(37) Miss Mary M. Cohen in her "Memoir of Louisa B. Hart" refers to many endearing traits of Mrs. Esther Hart.

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CHAPTER V.

INTERESTING CHARACTERS IN REVOLUTIONARY TIMES—ISRAEL ISRAEL NOT A JEW—DAVID FRANKS AND HIS FAMILY—REBECCA FRANKS—OTHERS—MOSES AND SAMSON LEVY.

THUS, it is seen, Hebrews had no small share in events of the Revolution. In fact, the history of that period and of years prior thereto is dotted with names, some of which, however, have led historians astray. That individuals bearing such striking surnames as "Israel" and "Isaacs," could have been members of any other race but that of the Jews seems strange, indeed. Yet, curious enough, while we meet with such as "Brown"(38) and "Smith" among the ancient stock, "Jacob Isaacs" and "Israel Israel" seem unable to determine by their names, their ancestry, or their religion. In fact, Jacob Isaacs is mentioned as a member of the sect of Mennonites, some of whom emigrated to this country, and settled in Germantown (in the suburbs of Philadelphia) in 1686; Jacob Isaacs having been a purchaser of 161 acres of land in Germantown. Abraham Tunes was also among these settlers in Germantown, though no evidence is at hand to justify the assumption that he was a Jew.(39)

Another curious name is "Jehudi" Ashman, whose likeness, painted in oil, is suspended from a wall of the office of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society.

But a far more remarkable instance is that of Israel Israel. This name has furnished writers with a patriotic subject. The story of Israel Israel's narrow escape from death after the Battle of Brandywine, in September, 1777, is thrilling. The British forces were, soon after that battle, in possession of Philadelphia. Israel Israel's mother and family were located here, and shared the sufferings and privations resulting from the state of affairs. The son, hearing of their distress, sought to relieve them, and wended his way on foot on

(38) Saul Brown is mentioned as having been Minister of the Synagogue in New York City, about 1695, and for some years.—See Markens's "Hebrews in America," page 10, and Daly's "Settlement of the Jews in North America," pages 24-25, and 27-28.

(39) See Watson's "Annals of Philadelphia;" also "The Settlements of Germantown," by Samuel W. Pennypacker, in "Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography," Volume IV.—1880.

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the road from Wilmington (Delaware) to this city. A Tory acquaintance had given him the British countersign, and he was thus enabled to pass the guard and arrive at the family home, only to find British soldiers quartered there. His brother Joseph, who served in the Continental Army, had come on a secret visit, and in a few hours Sir William Howe's soldiers were hunting him. He, however, made his escape. But his brother, Israel, on returning to Wilmington, was betrayed by the same man who had given him the countersign. He was arrested, together with his wife's brother. Explanations as to the reason of his visit to succor his family were useless, and, as a member of the Committee of Safety, he was in even greater peril. Israel and his companion were carried on board the frigate "Roebuck," lying in the Delaware, within sight of his farm at Wilmington. Both men were very harshly treated, and Israel's admission that he owned cattle, which, he said, he "would sooner drive as a present to General Washington than receive thousands of dollars in British gold for them," caused the British General to order his soldiers to seize upon and destroy Mr. Israel's cattle. Mrs. Israel (*née* Hannah Erwin) was then only about nineteen years of age. With the aid of a young boy she drove away the flock in spite of the bullets whizzing around them, and not one of which, through God's protection, touched them. The cattle were all left unharmed. Meanwhile, Mr. Israel's life was in danger. He was tried, and being informed that a Lodge of Free Masons was to be held on board the vessel on which he was imprisoned, he, at a favorable opportunity, gave the Masonic sign to the officers in charge. Instantly a change came over his captors. The witnesses against him were rebuked and he was forthwith released bearing presents to his brave wife.

Mr. Israel was a native of Pennsylvania, and was born October 20th, 1746. At the age of manhood he repaired to the Island of Barbadoes (West Indies) where he amassed riches. He married Hannah Erwin, September 7th, 1775. He became High Sheriff of Philadelphia in 1800–1803, and served as Grand Master of the Masonic Order in Pennsylvania in 1802, and again in 1804. He died on March 17th, 1822.

The above narrative, in so far as it concerns Mr. Israel's participation in the American War of Independence, is found both in Lossing's "Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution," and in Mrs.

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Elizabeth F. Ellet's "Women of the Revolution."(40) It is unquestionably interesting; but, unfortunately, the character treated was neither a Jew, nor the son of a Jewish mother—despite his doubly Biblical name. Mr. Israel's descendants to this day are found in Philadelphia and Washington, D. C., and the writer has succeeded in tracing them. Information given leaves no doubt that, originally, the family *was* Jewish; perhaps of Dutch extraction, but no clue is at hand that can trace its origin. Mr. Israel's father, Michael Israel (whose place and date of birth are not known), married Mary J. Paxton, and of their children one, who died in infancy, was interred in the cemetery of an Episcopal Church. Three, however, are specially mentioned (and, what is more peculiar, Biblical names are preserved), viz.: Israel, Abigail, and Joseph. Descendants of the last-named reside in this city, and Joseph Israel's sword is in possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He had been a Grand Mason in New Castle, Delaware.

We have been enabled to give these statements for the first time, else many an incident might tend to strengthen the impression that has been hitherto conveyed as to Israel Israel being a member of our race. As recent as June 24th, 1882, Honorable Thomas Clayton, in an address on "The Grand Masters of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania," delivered before the Grand Lodge, referred to Past Grand Master Israel as an "Israelite in whom there was no guile." Apparently, nothing could be more convincing. But this observation is disproved by the inscription on Israel Israel's tombstone, which stands in South Laurel Hill Cemetery, near the division line of Fairmount Park, and which inscription settles the question beyond all dispute: "A Christian patriarch, firm in the faith," and other words of a still more emphatic character, could not be found on the memorial stone of any Jew. (41) A portrait of Israel Israel hangs in the Grand Master's room of the Masonic temple, Philadelphia. His clean-shaven face is indicative of a foreigner rather than of a native, yet it is not indisputedly Jewish. His dress—somewhat of

(40) See in latter work, article, "Hannah Erwin Israel," Volume I., pages 155–167. Mrs. Ellet, the author of "Women of the Revolution," has been mentioned as a daughter of Israel Israel. She is mistaken for her cousin, Mrs. Charles Ellet (*née* Mary Israel).

(41) This inscription is given in full in "The Keystone" (Philadelphia) December 17th, 1892. Mrs. Israel died on November 4th, 1813, and her husband is, "at his own request," interred beside her.

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the style among Quakers—was common to many, not exclusively of that sect, in his days.

Thus much of this story which relates to a man who "was of Jewish extraction, but was *never* a Jew" (the words of a descendant are quoted); nor is there evidence to warrant the statement that he was a Quaker, but it is more than probable that he was connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church. (42)

But now to a character of whose doings in American Revolutionary times particulars are afforded, and whose family occupied an influential station in social circles. David Franks was of Jewish parentage and of Jewish birth; he being a son of Jacob and Abigail Franks. His father, a well-known New York merchant, died in January, 1769. David Franks, after coming to Philadelphia, joined the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, but he was lax in his adherence to Judaism, and married outside the pale of his religion. His business and social prominence contributed to his importance in the general community. In 1748 he was a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly. He was a subscriber to the City Dancing Assembly and similar institutions of his time, and his wife (*née* Margaret Evans, daughter of Peter Evans, Esquire, for many years Registrar of Wills, Philadelphia), is mentioned among the "Philadelphia fashionables" of 1757, or thereabouts. David Franks took sides with the British, and remained a Royalist—a circumstance hardly to his credit. In 1775 he was permitted to furnish food and provisions to prisoners at Reading, Pennsylvania, and in 1776 he was "agent to the contractors for victualling the troops of the King of Great Britain." In 1778 he was forbidden to provide food as Commissary for British prisoners within the jurisdiction of the United States, and was arrested for evading a law, and for being "inimical to the American cause," but was soon released. In October, 1780, he was again arrested on suspicion of being an enemy "to the American cause," and after being confined in the new prison for a brief period was ordered not to "return again to any of the United States during the continuance of the present War." He subsequently (in the same month) received a pass "for himself,

(42) There are two references to an Israel Israel, in "Colonial Records," Volume XV., pages 240 and 623. In the first instance he is allowed forty-two pounds for certain expenses, and in the other he becomes a Surety for an official. His occupation is given as that of an Innkeeper.

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his daughter (Rebecca), one man and one maid servant" to go to New York. An extension of time and other favors were afterwards allowed him. (43) His adherence to the British side, in the struggle of the American colonists for Independence, caused the subsequent confiscation of his property.

It has been maintained that David Franks forswore the Jewish religion, and this story has gained considerable currency in view of his marriage. The date of his death has also been disputed, some holding that it took place before the concluding decade of the eighteenth century. (44) Fortunately, an official document has come to light, and this completely refutes both of the above-mentioned statements. It reads thus: (45)

UNITED STATES :
DISTRICT OF PENNSILVANIA : ss

On the 26th Day of December in the Year of our Lord 1792 Before me Richard Peters Judge of the District Court of the United States in & for the Pennsilvania District came David Franks of the City of Philadelphia Gentleman & being duly sworn on the five Books of Moses (he being a Jew) doth depose & say That he from his Youth always understood & believed & was so informed by his Parents Jacob & Abigail Franks that there was a Difference of near Twenty Months between the Ages of this Deponent & his Sister Phila Franks who intermarried with the late Oliver DeLancey deceased he this Deponent having been born on the 23rd Day of September 1720 & his said Sister Phila on the 19th Day of June 1722.

That this Deponent is not only well informed on this Subject by the general Reputations & Belief of the Family but has in his Possession a Copy of the Entry made by his said Father in the Family Bible of the Age (among others of the Children of his said Father) of his said said [*sic*] Sister Phila—That the Entry of the Birth of his said Sister is made in the English Words following "Phila born 19" June at 6 O clock P M Tuesday 1722 Tamuz "15th 5482" to to these are added in Hebrew her Name & the Month & Year of her Birth. That he was present when Gershom Seixias [*sic*] copied the Entries of the Names & Times of Birth of the Children of the said Jacob Franks out of the Family Bible

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(43) See "Journals of the Continental Congress," Volumes I. and IV.; and "Colonial Records," Volumes XI., and XII., where the case of David Franks is discussed in detail.

(44) David Franks resided in Philadelphia, at the corner of Lodge Street (between Chestnut and Walnut Streets) and Second Street, opposite the old Slate Roof House, once the home of William Penn.—See "Philadelphia Society One Hundred Years Ago," by Frederick D. Stone, in "Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography," Volume III.—1879.

(45) We are indebted for this copy of the original document to Honorable Simon W. Rosendale, ex-Attorney-General of the State of New York. The document is preserved in the archives of the State of New York, at Albany.

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which this Deponent compared with the original Entries & and on his Oath declares them to be just & true.

DAVID FRANKS;

Sworn & Subscribed:
26th December 1792:
Before

RICHARD PETERS

As will have been noticed in the foregoing document, Phila Franks, sister of David Franks, married Oliver de Lancey, who became a General in the British Army, and served in the wars with France and with the American Colonists. Moses Franks, a brother of David Franks, finds mention in correspondence which led to suspicion concerning the latter's loyalty to the Colonists, and his arrest and imprisonment, as already noted. Moses Franks is also referred to among Americans who completed their legal studies in London in 1774. David Franks's children were four in number, *i. e.*, Abigail, who married Andrew Hamilton of "the Woodlands," and once Attorney-General of Pennsylvania; Jacob; (46) Mary or Polly, who was unmarried, and Rebecca, who became the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel, afterwards General, Sir Henry Johnson, of the British Army, who was defeated and captured by General Wayne at the Battle of Stony Point.

It is of the last-named daughter that the social annals of this epoch have much to tell. She ranked with the society "lights" of that time. Brilliant, witty, attractive, gifted with quickness of comprehension, repartee, and withal a winsome presence, there is little wonder that she outshone others in the fêtes and the social gatherings of her days; notably, in the much-talked of "Meschianza," or "Mischianza" (an Italian word signifying "a medley" or "a mixture," and applied to an entertainment or a series of entertainments) given at Philadelphia, and on the Delaware River, on May 18th, 1778, by British officers to Sir William Howe, before his return to England. A tournament between the "Knights of the Blended Rose" and the "Knights of the Burning Mountain," was an interesting feature. Each Knight had his lady; Lord Catheart, of

(46) It is said that a son of David Franks (Jacob is the only son mentioned) became a member of the British Parliament.—See Markens's "Hebrews in America," page 73.

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"the Blended Rose," represented Miss Auchmuty; and Captain Watson, of "the Burning Mountain," Miss Franks, who was decked out in dazzling attire, bespangled with ornaments, and is spoken of as "one of the most striking figures in this brilliant assemblage." (47) It was at a ball given by British officers in New York City, when Sir Henry Clinton, their General, requested the band to play "Britons, Strike Home!" that Rebecca Franks exclaimed: "The Commander-in-chief has made a mistake; he meant to say: 'Britons, *go* home!'" On another occasion, Lieutenant-Colonel Jack Stewart, of Maryland, who served in the Continental Army, called on Miss Franks, wearing a scarlet coat. He remarked to her: "I have adopted your colors, my princess, the better to secure a kind reception; deign to smile on a true knight." To this the lady did not reply, but, addressing her friends around her, exclaimed: "How the ass glories in the lion's skin!" It is said that General Howe was "in the habit of tying his horse before David Franks's house, and going in to have a chat with the ladies, and probably to enjoy a laugh at some of Miss Rebecca's spirited sallies. Although the beautiful Jewess (as she was called) shared the honors of belledom with fair Willings and Shippens, no person seems to have disputed her title to be considered the wit of the day among womankind." What a pity that such a charming and versatile woman should have inherited, as it were, a preference for the British. She appears to have recognized this, when she exclaimed in 1810: "Would to Heaven, I, too, had been a patriot!" (48)

Colonel Isaac Franks, an officer in the Revolutionary Army, and an Aide-de-Camp to General George Washington, was a cousin of Rebecca Franks. [His military record is given elsewhere.] He married Mary Davidson, and their son was Judge (probably Mayer Isaac) Franks, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Colonel Franks rented his house in Germantown to President Washington in

(47) This fête or "Meschianza" was presented on a scale of magnificence and brilliancy rarely equalled in those days, and its reading forcibly calls to mind the days of chivalry.—For a detailed and an entertaining description the reader is referred to the article, "Rebecca Franks," in "The Women of the Revolution," by Elizabeth F. Ellet, Volume I.—pages 178–188.

(48) As to Rebecca Franks, compare Mrs. Ellet's "Women of the Revolution," as above cited; Rosenbach's "Jews in Philadelphia Prior to 1800," pages 13–16; Markens's "Hebrews in America," pages 71–73; "Philadelphia Society One Hundred Years Ago," by Frederick D. Stone; and "Through Colonial Doorways," by Anne Hollingsworth Wharton.

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1793. He was Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania from 1819 to 1822. (49)

Colonel David S. Franks, a nephew of David Franks, was also attached to the Continental Army. He had an interesting, though checkered, career, as will be shown in a separate sketch. [See our Army Records.] (50)

Almost as important in the annals of those days were the Levys—Moses, Samson, and Hetty. Moses Levy was recognized as one of the lights of the Philadelphia Bar to which he was admitted in 1778, having then passed his twenty-first year. He possessed "the highest legal attainments," and "most persuasive eloquence." (51) As a judge—though his abilities were best asserted as a lawyer—he is mentioned among those who were ornaments to the Bench. When a barrister, he was counsel in many important cases, some of which have come down to us. At one time he "applied to the Court for a rule to show cause why a new trial should not be granted. His application was in these words: 'I move, your Honors, for this rule, on the ground that John Hunt was admitted as a witness for the gaining party. I suppose your Honors know John Hunt—everybody knows John Hunt.' The rule was allowed."(52) Mr. Levy's office was at 311 Chestnut Street, and his residence was on the north side of Chestnut Street below Eighth Street, now occupied by the Washington Hotel. (53) He sold a house at 104 (now 308) Chestnut Street to the Bank of North America (the first Bank in the United States) for $10,000. He became Recorder of Philadelphia in 1802, and served until 1822, in which year he was commissioned Presiding Judge of the District Court of this City and County, and sat in that Court from December 18th, 1822, to March 21st, 1825. His record was brilliant. He also served as a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, a Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania,

(49) See J. Hill Martin's "Bench and Bar," page 25. Colonel Isaac Franks is said to have assisted in founding the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, at Montreal, Canada, in 1768. His nephew, Jacob Franks, established trading posts in the Hudson Bay Territory. Abraham Franks, another member of the same family, resided in Montreal, Canada.

(50) A statement has it that David S. Franks was at one time (in 1791) Assistant Cashier of the Bank of North America, in Philadelphia. This statement lacks foundation, as no such name is found in the records of that Bank.

(51) See "The Forum," by David Paul Brown.

(52) See "Anecdotes of the Bench and Bar," in "The Forum."

(53) In the Philadelphia Directory for 1825, Moses Levy is located at 221 Chestnut Street.

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(which he had entered as a student in 1772), and filled other responsible positions alike acceptably. (54) He died on May 9th, 1826.

As prominent and a more eccentric personage was Moses Levy's younger brother, Samson Levy. And this circumstance is our only excuse for introducing him here, as his desertion of the faith of Israel and conversion to the Protestant Episcopal Church was an act for which no explanation is offered, nor could any explanation atone for what is so utterly condemnable. Samson Levy's eccentricities, however, rendered him a favorite with bench and bar. Born in 1761, he studied law with his brother Moses, and was admitted to practice in 1787. In the language of a writer, "his manner of speaking was so energetic, and his voice so agreeable, that the uninitiated considered him—to borrow a figure from his name—'the very Samson of the bar.' His off-hand speeches were perfect gems; there was never anything like them; they flashed, sparkled, and corruscated in every direction, but in that of the cause; and sometimes, even, from his diffusive and erratic course, he would, when, of course, he could not help it, touch for a moment, though but for a moment, the essential points in controversy. . . . ." In social or convivial intercourse, Mr. Levy was equally amusing.

Mr. Levy's education was imperfect; but he was, nevertheless, always ambitious of the society of literary men, where, from his excellent manners, good temper, and merriment, he was ever welcome. (55) His career at the Bar has given origin to a fund of anecdote, amusing—not to say ludicrous—which, in many instances, might not be calculated to heighten the opinion of the legal profession. The species of quackery (the term is justified by the circumstances resorted to) employed by Mr. Levy in conducting cases, proved very humorous, indeed; but surprise at his boldness might be mingled with the merriment his actions aroused. On a certain occasion he was counsel in a Marine case; the opposing side being represented by Mr. Alexander James Dallas. It was readily noticed that Mr. Levy's client had "no case," and after argument by Mr. Dallas, the opposing attorney was called on to answer him. With the utmost confidence, Mr. Levy arose and remarked:

(54) See J. Hill Martin's "Bench and Bar," and Rosenbach's "Jews in Philadelphia Prior to 1800."

(55) See Brown's "Forum."

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"Mr. Dallas is not familiar with maritime law, your Honor, and he has made some egregious mistakes in his views of the case, which I should not like publicly to expose in a crowded court-house, but if my learned friend will allow me a moment's private interview, I will convince him of his error." The two attorneys retired, and Mr. Levy then conceded the case to Mr. Dallas.

There are evidences of extortionate charges made by Mr. Levy, notwithstanding that his practice brought him six or seven thousand dollars annually. He is said to have affected literary ability, without possessing it, and more than a few were the occasions, when his shrewdness and wit may have led others into an exaggerated notion of his acquirements. One of the best stories told at his expense was that of a complicated will he was asked to examine, the request being made by an individual who stated that he would pay liberally for a professional opinion thereon. Mr. Levy handed the will to his students to unravel its difficult points, and on the strength of the promise of a large fee, invited them to a sumptuous repast. The work had been done, and when the client returned, Mr. Levy read the legal paper with a complaisant air. It pleased the man. He laid a note—whereon the figure one (1) could be seen—on the lawyer's table and withdrew. Imagine Mr. Levy's surprise on unrolling the note to discover that it was not $100, but $1. There was a mistake he thought, and straightway his students were despatched in every direction after the man. But he was not found, and soon after it leaked out that the affair had been a contrivance of the students themselves, for which Mr. Levy paid dearly. Once he was about to argue a case in New Jersey, but the Court informed him that practice was denied to all who were not formally admitted to the Bar of that State. "I beg your pardon," he said, "I was not aware of it; but, by way of mending the matter, I will ask some of my learned brethren here to move for my admission at once." The Court then reminded him that it was necessary he should be first examined as to his competency. "Certainly," said Mr. Levy, "by all means. I am perfectly ready to submit to your rule, with one proviso, which seems to me to be perfectly reasonable, which is this, that I shall first be allowed *to examine the Court*, in order that I may ascertain *whether they are competent to examine me.*" At another time, he disclaimed having received any fee for his services in a certain case, whereupon his client, suspicious of his attorney's

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action, quietly stepped up, and, in the midst of Mr. Levy's speech, put a $10 note in his hand. Mr. Levy scarcely paused in his remarks, but, as if it were a part of his argument, observed: "And, suppose, gentlemen of the Jury, I have received a fee, is the fact of a fair and honorable compensation for my services to deprive my client of his rights, or of the benefit of my argument?"

Here are some odd specimens of Mr. Levy's utterances: He termed a certain case a "hydrant sucking into its destructive vortex, all the consequences that belonged to it." On another occasion he exclaimed: "Behold here, gentlemen . . . . the enormity of this man's offence stares you in the face with gigantic strides." Again: "I read this to amplify my remarks on the Court, to a point." "I maintain, may it please this Honorable Court, that in every well regulated society, justice is to be dispensed with throughout the land." "The idea of a purchase, in its fair and simple meaning, is the right to an article of which it forms the subject of a contract." "Theories are the shackling abstruse matters, which are as different as possible from the matter in hand." (56)

Well—we scarcely think the statement will be gainsaid that Samson Levy was an unique and curious compound of wit, shrewdness, and courage; elements that seem to have rendered him successful, if they did not add lustre to his character, or contribute to the elevation of the Bar. Mr. Levy was among the incorporators of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. In social circles, he was none the less known, being of an affable, courteous manner, but, at the same time, sharp, satirical, and caustic in his remarks. He died on December 15th, 1831.

A brother of Moses and Samson Levy, whose name, strange to say, is not given, is described as "a lawyer of considerable celebrity."(57)

Samson Levy and his sister, Hetty, belonged to the City Dancing Assembly of their time. Of his sister, we find the following very curious description in the "Journal of William Black, 1744 ." (58)

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(56) Brown's "Forum" abounds in anecdotes and reminiscences of Samson Levy, and other lawyers of his time.

(57) See "The Germantown Road and Its Associations," by Townsend Ward, in "Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography," Volume I.—1877.

(58) The full title of this "Journal" is too lengthy to be given here. It is inserted in "The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography," Volume I.—1877. Events are referred to, also subsequent to the date given—1744. The story narrated is reproduced in the work, "Through Colonial Doorways," hitherto mentioned.

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"In the evening, in Company with Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Littlepage I went to Mr. Levy's, a Jew, and very Considerable Merch't; (59) he was a Widdower. And his Sister, Miss Hetty Levy, kept his House. We staid Tea, and was very agreeably Entertain'd by the Young Lady; She was of the middle Stature, and very well made her Complection Black but very Comely, She had two Charming Eyes, full of Fire and Rolling; Eye-Brows Black and well turn'd, with a Beautiful head of Hair, Coal Black which She wore a Wigg, waving, in wanting Curling Ringletts in her Neck; She was a Lady of a great Deal of Wit, Join'd to a Good Understanding, full of Spirits, and of a Humour exceedingly Jocose and Agreeable. We took our leave and came away well satisfy'd with the Ladies' Company."

The reader has now, perhaps, obtained an insight into certain events, customs, and ways of Revolutionary times, sufficient to warrant us in proceeding with what are more distinctly matters of history pertaining to the Jewish community, in this City of Philadelphia.

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(59) It seems strange that if Samson Levy is meant he should be termed "a merchant." The character of the statements in general, may lead to the conclusion that there was a considerable tendency to the free use of terms—regardless of their meaning—in those early days.

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CHAPTER VI.

AFFAIRS IN CONGREGATION MICKVÉH ISRAEL—REV. EMANUEL NUNES CARVALHO—REV. ABRAHAM ISRAEL KEYS—A NEW SYNAGOGUE—PARNASSIM OF THOSE DAYS—REV. ISAAC LEESER.

THE Nineteenth Century has proved, in some respects, as eventful in the annals of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, as the eighteenth was noted for celebrated laymen in different spheres of activity. The demise of Rev. Mr. Cohen, in September, 1811, left the ministry vacant four years; his son, Mr. Abraham Hyman Cohen, acting meanwhile as Reader at the Synagogue. On October 29th, 1815, the Congregation elected Rev. Emanuel Nunes Carvalho as its religious guide. Mr. Carvalho attained considerable eminence through his abilities. He was a native of London, England, born November 13th, 1771. Possessing natural talents, he rapidly acquired knowledge. First following mercantile pursuits in London and in Liverpool, he subsequently yielded to the requests of friends, and became minister of the Jewish Congregation at Bridgetown, in the Island of Barbadoes, in 1799. He there studied diligently and gained the knowledge of several languages, which he afterwards taught in New York. Though an Englishman, he was an ardent advocate of Republicanism, and maintained his views, notwithstanding possible hazards. In 1806 Mr. Carvalho came to New York City, and was later on minister of the "Beth Elohim" (House of God) Congregation, in Charleston, South Carolina. In Philadelphia, his labors afforded evidence of his energy and studious ways. He wrote a Key to a Hebrew Grammar; he was a fluent writer and skilful penman, and otherwise attained distinction by his scholarship. He died on March 20th, 1817. (60)

Then another gap followed in the ministry of Mickvéh Israel, the position being without a regular occupant until 1824. During the

(60) The name of E. Nunes Carvalho is found in the list of ministers of the Congregation "Shearith Israel," of New York City, but the date of his ministry there is not given.—See Markens's "Hebrews in America," page 20. Mr. Carvalho's wife survived her husband over fourteen years, and died in this city, in June, 1831. She was buried in Spruce Street cemetery. Of Rev. Mr. Carvalho's descendants, Solomon Nunes Carvalho, who resides in New York City, is a noted artist, and a scholar, whose productions have won him high praise.

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interim, Mr. Hartwig Cohen and Mr. Jacob Bensadon successively acted as Readers. At the same time, lengthy correspondence was conducted with a view to filling the vacancy. In 1817 the position was tendered to Rev. Isaac B. Seixas, at a salary of $800 annually, but he declined. On May 9th, 1824, Mr. E. L. Lazarus, of New York, was elected to the ministry. He subsequently declined, as he had desired an election not for a term of years, but "during good behavior, and at a fixed salary." Candidates were again balloted for, at a meeting held on June 20th, 1824, when the names of Rev. Abraham Israel Keys, Dr. Jacob de La Motta, and Rev. Isaac B. Seixas were presented. Mr. Keys was then selected to the Pastorate by a large majority. At that time he was occupying a ministerial office in Barbadoes, from which he came to his new charge. Mr. Keys is said to have been a native of Great Britain, but had early gone to the West Indies. He possessed many excellent qualifications as a "Chazan" (Reader) and intoned the services with dignity and impressiveness. Preaching had not then been introduced into the Synagogue, and a Reader's ability was altogether gauged by his voice, and by his method of conducting and chanting the Services, in accordance with the ritual and the rich liturgy of the "Sephardim" (Spanish and Portuguese Jews). It required no small capacities to be fitted for such duties. Not an unusual thing it was to see Mr. Keys, attired in his robes of office, proceeding from his residence to the Synagogue. In earliest times, the Minister's residence was located in the rear of the Synagogue. Afterwards, and to this day, the Sexton and his family have dwelt there. Mr. Keys's home, however, was at the corner of Sterling Alley and Race Street. During this ministration, the Congregation built a new Synagogue on its property, in Cherry Street above Third Street. This was dedicated with imposing ceremonies on the 21st of January, 1825, Rev. Mr. Keys officiating, assisted by Rev. Moses Levy Maduro Peixotto, Minister of the Portuguese Synagogue, of New York City.

Mr. Keys continued in office until his death on October 18th, 1828. He and his wife, Mrs. Jael Keys (who died in November, 1837) had several children. In connection with Mr. Keys's death a curious incident is told. On the Sabbath preceding the New Moon of "Cheshvan" (or "Mar-Cheshvan") Mr. Keys had sung the prayers announcing that Month. After the services, though in his

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usual health, he remarked to the "Shamash" (Sexton), Mr. Abraham E. Israel, and the latter's nephew, Mr. Jacob Ezekiel: "I have blessed the incoming of 'Rosh Chodesh Cheshvan' to-day. I fear it will be a *Mar* (bitter) 'Cheshvan.'" On the 11th of that same Hebrew month, in the year 5589, Mr. Keys died. His remains were interred, two days later, in the Cemetery on Spruce Street.

In all these times, the affairs of the Congregation moved on smoothly. The "Parnassim" (or Presidents) since 1791, were: Benjamin Nones, 1791–1799 (or 1810); Naphtali Phillips; Isaac Pesoa; (61) Jacob I. Cohen, 1810–1811; Benjamin I. Phillips, 1811–1815; Hyman Marks, 1815–1818; Levy Phillips, 1818–March, 1820, and again in September 1820–1821; Benjamin Nones (again) April–September, 1820, and 1821–1822; Zalegman Phillips, 1822–1834. Lyon Nathan was the first "Shamash" (Sexton) and Abraham Cohen, the second.

Mickvéh Israel continued to hold its station among the influential Congregations of the land. In the year 1829, however, a man, who became the most distinguished of Hebrew spiritual guides in this country; a man, who, in fact, was the pioneer, levelling the way, and arranging the system for organization among the Jews in the United States, was invited to become the Pastor. This man was Rev. Isaac Leeser.

Circumstances relating to Mr. Leeser's election are interesting. At a meeting of the Congregation, held June 28th, 1829, Mr. Raphael de Cordova, Chairman of a Committee previously appointed to invite candidates for the position of "Chazan," reported that "they (the Committee) have received an answer from Richmond, highly recommending a gentleman by name Mr. Leezer, as also a reply from Charleston, with an application from a gentleman resident

(61) The records of Mickvéh Israel Congregation, for about a period of twenty years, are scattering and incomplete. It is positively stated that Naphtali Phillips, a son of Jonas Phillips, was elected Parnas, on November 9th, 1799, and other records show that Isaac Pesoa, father of David Pesoa, subsequently filled the same office. During what terms these worthies served, and whether their administrations covered the entire period from 1799 to 1810, it is not possible to ascertain. Benjamin Nones must have again resumed office prior to 1810, (in fact, he is mentioned as Parnas in 1806) as he did at another time; but official documents are wanting to confirm this statement. The order of succession that follows 1810 is generally correct, and is as warranted by the minutes, which thereafter were carefully preserved. Mr. Raphael de Cordova, in March, 1820, and Mr. Jacob I. Cohen in September, 1820, were elected to the presidency; but both gentlemen declined that honor. Among other officers of this Congregation, Simon Gratz served as Treasurer, and Abraham Myers Cohen as Secretary, at different times.

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of that city, which they now offer for the consideration of this meeting." The names of Isaac Leeser, of Richmond, and Abraham Ottolengui, of Charleston, were then presented. However, no election was held until September 6th, 1829, when a letter was submitted from Gompart S. Gomparts, who offered his services as "Chazan." The candidates balloted for were E. L. Lazarus, (the same who had previously been elected but had declined, and who had officiated during the Passover Holidays in 1829, prior to Mr. Leeser's election) and Isaac Leeser. The former received 7 votes, and the latter 26 votes. Rev. Mr. Leeser was declared elected for three years, beginning with "Rosh Ha-Shana" (New Year) 5590–1829, at a salary of $800 annually.

Rev. Isaac Leeser was born in Neuenkirchen, in the Province of Westphalia, Prussia, December 12th, 1806. He pursued studies at Münster, and in the eighteenth year of his age sailed for the United States, and was for a time employed by an uncle, Zalma Rehiné, at Richmond, Virginia. While engaged in business he devoted all his leisure to study, and rendered assistance likewise to Rev. Isaac B. Seixas, who was then minister of the Portuguese Congregation there. But young Leeser first became known beyond the borders of Richmond, in 1828, when, in a manly and excellently written article, in "The Whig," a Richmond newspaper, he defended the Jewish people from the false charges of a writer in "The London Quarterly Review." So ably and thoroughly was the question handled, that the article became the subject of remark, and Mr. Leeser's abilities being recognized, he was called to Philadelphia the following year, to an office which any representative minister might have eagerly desired. His entrance to the ministry opened up a period of unceasing activity. He was the first to inaugurate English discourses at the Synagogues generally, on June 2d, 1830. Perceiving the want of union among Jews in this country, and the need of a literature essentially religious, Mr. Leeser was determined to meet those wants. He travelled through the United States, delivering lectures, dedicating Synagogues, propagating Judaism among its adherents, and defending it and them when attacked. He was active in the formation of nearly all the important Jewish institutions in our midst. He was among the founders and a Vice President of the Board of Delegates of American Israelites—an organization co-operating with others in foreign lands towards ameliorating the

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condition of Hebrews in benighted countries and protecting their rights everywhere. The Hebrew Education Society, whose vast work in different schools—educational and industrial—is a later feature; the Maimonides College, once in existence here for the training of Ministers and Rabbis, and of which he was Provost; the Jewish Hospital, the Board of Hebrew Ministers, the original Jewish Publication Society of America, and many other institutions owe their origin largely to his unremitting efforts towards benefiting his people. He also advocated a union of the Jewish Charities of Philadelphia.

But, perhaps, Mr. Leeser's chief field of labor outside the pulpit was in literature. For twenty-five consecutive years (1843–1868) he issued what became a famous magazine, "The Occident and American Jewish Advocate," in the pages of which a vast amount of learning and information was represented. The influence of this thoroughly Conservative Jewish Monthly, in defending and upholding the rights of the Jews, was immeasurable. Some of the ablest writers, besides its brilliant editor, contributed thereto. This periodical survived its founder only a year (1868–1869) being conducted by Mayer Sulzberger, Esq., the distinguished lawyer, who had latterly assisted Mr. Leeser in its direction.

Among other and numerous literary works of this eminent minister were English translations of the Hebrew Services—Daily, Sabbath, Fasts, Festivals, and Holy Days; a version of the Pentateuch; the first American edition of the Hebrew Bible, with Latin prefaces, edited by him and Dr. Joseph Jaquett, a Christian clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church; but more important than all, Mr. Leeser's English translation of the entire Hebrew Bible—a work received with much approbation, and upon which the translator labored for eighteen years. Mr. Leeser also published "The Jews and the Mosaic Law;" "The Claims of the Jews to an Equality of Rights;" volumes of his sermons on varied subjects; a Jewish Catechism, and many more writings of his own, and translations, in addition to scores of contributions to the secular press.

Mr. Leeser was among the earliest advocates of the Jewish Order "Bené Berith" (Sons of the Covenant) in which he held a leading place. Many an author, relying upon his tact and experience, submitted works for his revision. He identified himself with every movement for the advancement of the Jews and Judaism. He was

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almost as well known among Gentiles as among his own community. Added to his varied gifts, Mr. Leeser possessed a remarkable memory, and his retentive faculties enabled him to study much in a short time. As a speaker, his services were constantly demanded, and many of his addresses were extempore.

After serving twenty-one years at the Mickvéh Israel Synagogue, Mr. Leeser retired from office in 1850, and held no clerical position until 1857, when the "Beth El Emeth" (House of the God of Truth) Congregation was organized by some of his warm friends, and he became its Pastor, continuing until his decease, on February 1st, 1868.(62)

(62) A more detailed sketch than the above will be found in "Eminent Israelites of the Nineteenth Century," pages 195–201—a specifically biographical work, by the writer of this book.

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CHAPTER VII.

PROMINENT MEN—ZALEGMAN PHILLIPS—LEWIS ALLEN—REFERENCES TO OTHERS—SOLOMON SOLIS—ABRAHAM HART AND HIS MANY WORKS.

WHEN Mr. Leeser first assumed the ministerial office in this city, Zalegman Phillips was President of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel. As hitherto noted, he belonged to a family always active in congregational and communal affairs. His father and brother had held the same position to which he was afterwards called. Zalegman Phillips was born in Philadelphia on June 30th, 1779. He pursued studies, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1795. On December 4th, 1799, he was admitted to the Bar, and subsequently became one of the ablest of criminal lawyers, and enjoyed a large clientage. He married Arabella Solomons, daughter of Myer S. and Catharine (*née* Bush) Solomons, of Baltimore. Five sons were born to them, of whom four were well known. These sons were Edward (or Uriah) who died in infancy; Jonas Altamont, Henry Myer, Gabriel, and Naphtali. The daughters were Rebecca (Mrs. Jacob Cohen); Catharine (Mrs. Montgomery Moses); Ellen, and Emily—both unmarried. Some of these will be mentioned at more length in subsequent chapters. Handsome portraits in oil of Zalegman Phillips (who died on August 21st, 1839) and of his wife (who preceded him, in November, 1831), are preserved by the family.

There were interesting—not to say exciting—incidents during the period of Zalegman Phillips's administration as President of Mickvéh Israel, nor were later years, when his successors held the reins, devoid of enlivening events. Mr. Phillips was followed in the Presidency (63) by Lewis Allen (1834–1841), a merchant of high standing, and a son of a former President of the "Rodeph Shalom" (Follower of Peace) Congregation, of Philadelphia. Mr. Allen was wedded to Anna Marks, a daughter of Michael Marks, one of the early members of Mickvéh Israel, whose wife, Johaveth Isaacks,

(63) When Mr. Phillips (who had served from September 8th, 1822 to September 28th, 1834) retired from office, John Moss was elected to succeed him, but he declined that honor. Lewis Allen was then selected by the Board to act as President *protempore*, and was subsequently elected Parnas.

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was a daughter of Moses Isaacks, of Newport, Rhode Island, who served as a soldier in the American Revolutionary War. Mrs. Allen, as will be seen hereafter, was also an industrious laborer in the Jewish community. Of the sons of this couple, Lewis married Miriam, daughter of Mayer Arnold, also a well-known merchant and a member of the afore-named Congregation; Henry, Michael, Alfred, and Charles Allen have assumed important labors in Philadelphia, New York, and elsewhere. Michael at one time studied for the ministry, but subsequently became a merchant, and now resides in Hanover, Germany. Lewis and Alfred are deceased. Henry and Charles married, and settled in New York.

Another well-known family related to that of Allen is Mitchell, of whom Mitchell A. Mitchell, Moses Mitchell, Lewis Mitchell, and Allen Mitchell were sons of Abraham and Esther Mitchell, persons of character and influence in a large circle. Abraham Mitchell had served in the War of 1812; he was also President of the "Bené Jeshurun" (Children of Jeshurun) Congregation, of New York City. His son, Mitchell A. Mitchell, was President of the United Hebrew Beneficent Society, of this city. Dr. Isaac Hays, a renowned physician, oculist, and author must also be mentioned; (64) likewise his sister, Sara, wife of Major Alfred Mordecai, to whom further allusion will be made, and various families, among them Cohen, Levy, Florance, Etting, and Nathans. Mrs. William Florance (*née* Myrtilla Seixas) was a daughter of Rev. Gershom M. I. Seixas, first minister of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel. Mrs. Jacob Florance (*née* Hannah Levy) was another respected lady and charity worker. Miss Miriam Gratz Etting was also a member of a prominent family. Aaron Levy (65) and Lyon J. Levy were

(64) A sketch is given in another part of this work, besides a lengthier one in "Eminent Israelites of the Nineteenth Century," pages 123-126.

(65) Aaron Levy—uncle of this one—and to whom other well-known families are related—was among the early Jewish settlers of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and, as before mentioned, loaned sums to the American Colonists. He acquired with others a grant of land from Indian tribes in 1773. This he is said to have divided subsequently in such shape that shares of the same were left to Leon Hyneman, Simon Gratz (said to have been his adopted son), Joseph Levy—the last-named a son of his nephew (the second Aaron Levy) and others. It is stated that Aaronsville, now Aaronsburgh, a city in Centre County, Pennsylvania, was given that name in honor of Aaron Levy. (An interesting paper dealing with this subject and entitled "Aaron Levy" has recently been written by Mrs. Isabella H. Rosenbach, of Philadelphia, and was presented at the second series of scientific sessions of the American Jewish Historical Society, held in New York City, during December, 1893. It will doubtless be printed in "Publications" Number 2, of that Society.) Meyerstown, another city in Pennsylvania, is said to have been called after an Israelite named Meyers.

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well-known characters. The latter kept a silk and dry goods store—on the site of the old Post Office (south side of Chestnut Street below Fifth Street) now the Drexel Building—which store was one of the city's attractions, and vied with the chief mercantile establishments of Philadelphia.

So many there were who obtained note that it might seem almost impossible to include all. Among active workers, we must not omit Solomon Solis, a member and at one time Secretary of Mickvéh Israel, and first President of the Hebrew Education Society. Born at Wilmington, Delaware, on March 13th, 1819, he at an early age came to Philadelphia. His abilities, joined to many excellent traits of character, won him numerous friends and contributed to his prominence in the community. His bright mind was often evidenced by his varied and interesting articles written for different publications and marked by thought and elegance of style. Mr. Solis became a warm friend of Rev. Isaac Leeser, and on several occasions took up his cause in religious disputations. He labored earnestly for good objects, and was a tireless worker for education in different spheres, and for the interests of the Society he was so well qualified to direct in its incipiency. He died much lamented on June 22d, 1854.

Solomon Solis's brother, David Hays Solis, was at one time President of the Beth El Emeth Congregation. John Moss was another noted character, he and his brother, Samuel Moss, being representative shipping merchants. John Moss was a member of various corporations and of the City Council. He was born in London, England, in 1771, and came to this country while a young man. As we have seen, he was prominently connected with the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, and presided at a notable meeting held in the Synagogue, on Thursday evening, Ab 28th, 5600—August 27th, 1840, the object being to protest against the persecution of the Jews in Damascus. (66) This eventful meeting deserves more than passing mention. It was called to order by Hyman Gratz, and John Moss was selected as President; Lewis Allen, Frederick Samuel, Solomon Moses, Mayer Arnold, A. C. Peixotto, and Louis Bomeisler,

(66) Interesting and complete particulars of this outrage, the indignation it aroused throughout the civilized world, and the action taken by Sir Moses Montefiore and others are afforded in James Picciotto's "Sketches of Anglo-Jewish History," pages 347-358.

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Vice-Presidents; David Samuel, Zadok A. Davis, Henry Cohen, and Elias P. Levy, Secretaries—all distinguished Israelites. The speakers were Abraham Hart, Rev. Isaac Leeser, John D. Jackson, Lewis Allen, Alfred A. Moss, Rev. Dr. Henry W. Ducachet, rector of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church; Rev. Mr. Ramsay, of the Presbyterian Church; Rev. Mr. Kennedy, and Henry M. Phillips. Among others present were Lyon J. Levy and Jonas Altamont Phillips. The following resolution, presented by Abraham Hart, was unanimously adopted. It is of special interest at this time: "*Resolved*, That we invite our brethren of Damascus to leave the land of persecution and torture, and to seek an asylum in this free and happy land, where all religions are alike tolerated—where every man is allowed to enjoy his own opinion—where industry prospers, and where integrity is sure to meet its just reward." (67)

John Moss died on April 5th, 1847. Of his descendants, Eliezer L., Joseph L., Rebecca, and Lucien Moss have attained distinction.

In addition to those mentioned, we must not overlook Judah Lazarus Hackenburg, than whom no Hebrew was more highly regarded for his acts of unselfishness, his true piety, and his many virtues. Mr. Hackenburg was a native of Coblenz, Prussia. He came here young, married Maria Allen, and was an honored merchant. He served as a trustee of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, and performed deeds of charity. He died on February 8th, 1862, aged seventy-four years. = We cannot pass by a number of others, including Henry Isaac Weil, who had been a soldier under Jerome Bonaparte, and was noted for his extreme piety and self-sacrificing qualities. His older son, Isaac Henry, was a man of remarkable knowledge—a scholar and a critic; his younger son, Edward Henry, is a prominent attorney and a member of scientific societies. Mr. Weil's younger daughter, Clara Esther, was married to the Rev. Dr. S. Morais, minister of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel. His older daughter, Sarah Cecilia, is unmarried. Mrs. Weil (*née* Matilda Marks) was a direct descendant of the family of De Leon, some of whose members resided in the Iberian Peninsula during the Inquisition, and who endured suffering rather than surrender their religion. = Occasion will call for reference to David Pesoa, a member of the Board of Managers of the Congregation above-mentioned and active in the

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A peculiar character was Joseph Andrade, a native of France, and a bachelor, who, though possessing riches, dressed shabbily, and was parsimonious in his ways. "The boys and girls," as the brothers and sisters Cohen were called, were conspicuous in their way. They were eight in number, *i. e.*, Abraham, Samuel, Eliezer, Joseph, Rebecca, Sarah, Rachel, and Elkalah Cohen—all children of Solomon Myers Cohen and Bell (*née* Simon) Cohen—a daughter of Joseph Simon, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Samuel was a botanist; Joseph was a public official, and will be alluded to hereafter; Eliezer frequently ascended the steps before the Holy Ark in the Synagogue, on Festivals and Holy Days and intoned the Priestly Blessing ("Bircath Cohanim"). The Cohen family resided at the north-east corner of Fourth and Spruce Streets, and hospitably entertained many visitors, specially after Synagogue on Sabbath mornings.

In the roll of workers, Hyman Polock will not be forgotten; nor Abraham S. Wolf, Joseph L. Moss, and others of later date—both men and women. The "Shamash" (Sexton) of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel for quite a lengthy period was Abraham Eliezer Israel, a man respected for his excellent traits and sincere religiousness. He was elected to that office, on July 29th, 1824, and continued to serve until his death, on February 18th, 1852.

And now we have reached a name in the annals of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel—yea, in the annals of the Jews of Philadelphia and throughout the United States—the omission of which would leave the most serious vacuum in the ranks of laymen. This remark has reference to Abraham Hart, whose participation in the meeting in 1840 to protest against the Damascus persecution was not the first act that brought him to public notice, though he was then quite a

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It is our object, however, to furnish here what may be, as near as possible, an adequate sketch of the career of Abraham Hart. At the north-east corner of Sixth and Chestnut Streets, extending northward on Sixth Street, is a series of buildings, occupied as stores, offices, etc., etc., and known to this day as "Hart's Buildings." "Erected, 1848; Destroyed by Fire, 1851; Rebuilt, 1852," are words following the name on a white slab, set in on the Sixth Street side. These properties are not now owned by the Hart family, nor are others adjoining, and formerly possessed by a man who rose to the highest positions in the Jewish community, was widely known among Gentiles, and reckoned among his friends men of world-wide celebrity.

Mr. Hart's career was a varied one. As a publisher and a merchant, as President of a Congregation, and of charitable and educational institutions, as a man of means and as a generous giver, as a patriotic citizen, and as a public benefactor, he was alike distinguished. The father of Abraham Hart (after whom his son was named) came from Hanover, Germany, to this city, in August, 1804, engaged in the dry goods business, and became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1816. His wife, Sarah Stork, was a native of Holland, and a daughter of Aaron Stork, a Hollander, who

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"Poets and Poetry of Europe," Griswold's "Poets and Poetry of America," "Poets and Poetry of England," "Female Poets of America," and "Prose Writers of America"—all standard works—some of Captain Marryatt's novels, the first collected edition of Macaulay's "Essays," novels by J. Fenimore Cooper, and others, etc., etc. The house had grown to be leaders in the publishing business. In 1845, Edward L. Carey, senior member of the firm, died, and Henry Carey Baird was associated with Mr. Hart, as Hart & Baird. He withdrew in 1849, and Mr. Hart continued for himself until 1854, when he retired from business; the store being then at the south-east corner of Fourth and Chestnut Streets. This place had become a sort of rendezvous for literary men. Much in praise of the firm might be said for their extraordinarily liberal allowances to writers, for their just dealings, and for their highly honorable course.

The position which Mr. Hart had attained was best testified to in the year of his retirement, when a complimentary dinner was given him by the Philadelphia Book Trade, the invitation to which was signed by M. Thomas, J. B. Lippincott, T. K. Collins, L. A. Godey, Morton McMichael, John Grigg, and about two hundred others. At this eventful gathering, letters were read from different persons, among them James Harper, founder and senior member of the Harpers, and from William H. Appleton, of Appleton & Company. Both gentlemen were prevented from attending the dinner. The former, in the course of his letter, wrote: "I need not assure you, gentlemen, of the high esteem I entertain for our friend—an esteem founded on personal acquaintance and business relations which have lasted for a quarter of a century. Nor need I tell you that I should be proud of the opportunity to give evidence of that esteem in any and every way. Indeed, gentlemen, so confident am I that our worthy friend could be called upon to fill no post that he would not occupy with honor to himself, that were I an inhabitant of the City of Brotherly Love or of your noble Keystone State, I would go in strongly for his nomination as Mayor of the City, or Governor of the State." Mr. Appleton wrote: "Mr. Hart truly retires from business after maintaining for many years a high position for his uniform gentlemanly courtesy and honorable dealing. It is understood by the members of the Trade, how many conflicting claims may arise in reference to the publishing of books, the conflict of editions, and how often self-interest may govern, to the injury of another. I wish to

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bear testimony, after many years of intimate business relations with Mr. Hart, to his careful regard of the high right of others." Mr. Hart had been an attendant at the Book Trade Sales for a number of years, and even after he had quit business, his services were requested by leading publishers as an auctioneer, in which capacity he had always been successful. (72)

What we have given above represents but a fraction of Mr. Hart's doings. He engaged in other enterprises—mining, sewing machines, etc. He was Vice-President of the American, and President of the Centennial Button-hole Machine Companies. An ardent friend of the Union during the Civil War, he became an active member of the Union League. The number of societies and of other institutions to which he was attached is legion. Only a few can here be cited. He was President of the Hebrew Charity Association, at a period when annual dinners were given, and he always subscribed the largest amount; also President of the Board of Council, and subsequently of the Board of Managers, of the Jewish Foster Home and Orphan Asylum; President of the first Jewish Publication Society in America; Treasurer of the Hebrew Education Society; President of the Board of Trustees of Maimonides College for the training of Jewish Ministers; President of the Board of Delegates of American Israelites. In fact, no enterprise of any account was attempted that Mr. Hart's counsel was not sought, and his co-operation enlisted. He presided at the meeting called to consider the erection of the present Jewish Hospital, at Olney Road, near York Road, and at that held by the Hebrew Association, which resulted in the establishment of the Young Men's Hebrew Association. He was President of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel at various crises in the affairs of the nation. His generosity and open-hearted charity were ever manifest. He expended thousands in his donations to Societies, and in his liberal gifts to the poor. Many a time the writer has witnessed his lavish liberality to numerous applicants for assistance. His purse-strings were never tied. Before his family partook of a meal, selected portions were set aside for the poor. At his elegant residence, 1411 Arch Street (above Broad Street) Mr. Hart entertained national heroes, among them General Meade. His friends were countless; General Grant, John Welsh, Anthony J. Drexel, George W. Childs,

(72) See J. C. Derby's work, "Fifty Years Among Authors, Books and Publishers."

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George H. Earle, Dr. Morris J. Raphall, and Dr. Morais, being among the number.

Pages might be exhausted in telling of Abraham Hart and his good deeds. He married Rebecca Cohen Isaacks, of New York, in 1831, and three sons and four daughters were born unto them. The oldest daughter, Myrtilla E. (Mrs. Allen Mitchell), is a writer and poet.

Mrs. Hart seconded her husband in every act, and won the affection of the community by her estimable nature. She dispensed money liberally, and was an active worker, and a leading officer of Jewish Societies. She died in 1880 aged sixty-six years. Mr. Hart continued as President of Mickvéh Israel Congregation for over thirty-two years, and then withdrew (in 1876) owing to ill health; though he continued as a member of the Board of Managers until his death, which occurred on July 22d, 1885, at Long Branch, New Jersey.

From part of 1864 to 1867, when Mr. Hart declined a re-election, Lazarus J. Leberman was Parnas. He was a German by birth, and a man of culture. He followed a mercantile business, but in later years retired, because of sickness. He died January 29th, 1887.

Isaac Hyneman, a prominent member of the same Congregation, was also a native of Germany, born in 1804. He married Adeline Ezekiel, then of Richmond, Virginia, and their five sons are known in the Congregation and in the community. Mr. Hyneman died in January, 1886.—Isaac J. Phillips, deceased, served for quite a number of years as a Director of Mickvéh Israel.—Leopold Sulzberger, now deceased, was for many years "Shochet" for the Congregation. He deservedly won the esteem of all, for his purity of actions and religious zeal.—Elias P. Levy, Simon W. Arnold, and Eliezer Hart served at different periods as Secretary. Mr. Levy was a son of Joseph and a grandson of Aaron Levy (the second bearing that name). He filled important offices in Jewish Secret Orders. Mr. Arnold, oldest son of Mayer Arnold, took an important part in affairs of his time. Mr. Hart is a brother of Abraham Hart. Their sister, Miss Bluma Hart, now deceased, labored in good causes, and was much respected for her virtues. = A. I. H. Bernal was elected as Hebrew teacher by the Congregation in 1846. = Moses A. Dropsie, the well-known lawyer, has been a prominent figure in the community for a number of decades.

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CHAPTER VIII.

MICKVÉH ISRAEL (CONTINUED)—ELECTION OF MINISTER IN 1851—THE REVEREND DOCTOR SABATO MORAIS—HIS EVENTFUL COURSE AND IMPORTANT LABORS.

WE now revert to matters directly within the Congregation. In 1850 the ministry became vacant, and the Divine Services were conducted by Abraham Finzi, an honored member, who afterwards became Shamash. He was assisted at times by Moses Cohen D'Azevedo and Eliezer L. Cohen. Mr. Finzi was a native of England, and a gentleman of character, mental attainments, and piety, as was his successor, Edward A. Moses, also of English birth. Mr. Moses had for some years previous to his arrival here resided in Barbadoes, and he was at one time (1847–1848) president of the "Nidché Israel" (The Outcasts of Israel) Congregation there.

Early in 1851, candidates for the ministry were again sought. Among those who entered the lists were Jacob Mendes da Solla, of New York City; Isaac M. Slatky, of Buffalo, New York; (73) Jacob Rosenfeld, of Charleston, South Carolina; and Sabato Morais, a native of Leghorn, Italy, but who had for five years been a resident of London, England, and who came here at the earnest solicitation of friends, bearing the highest credentials as to his character and acquirements as a Chazan (Reader), and as a Hebrew scholar. Mr. Morais arrived in New York City, March 14th, 1851, and came to Philadelphia on *Ta'anith Esther* (the Fast of Esther) the day before Purim (March 17th, 1851). On the following Sabbath (March 22d) he officiated in the Cherry Street Synagogue, and continued thereon. The election was held on April 13th, 1851. Thirty-seven votes were cast, and six ballots were necessary before an election could be declared; 11 members voting on each ballot for Rev. Isaac Leeser—although he was not named as a candidate—and others voting for Mr. Rosenfeld. On the sixth ballot the vote stood: Leeser, 11; Rosenfeld, 6; Morais, 20. The last-named having received one (1) more than a majority of all the votes cast was declared elected to the ministry. A committee, embracing Jonas Altamont Phillips, Mayer

(73) See Markens's "Hebrews in America," pages 119 and 120.

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Arnold, and Moses Nathans, waited upon the new Minister and informed him of the result. Since that year (1851) Mr. (now Dr.) Morais has stood firm at his post, and has declined the most flattering offers elsewhere. He was elected to his present office for life on September 13th, 1868.

The history of Mickvéh Israel, in nearly four and a half decades, and that of its present illustrious spiritual guide are bound together. He has been with the Congregation in many a crisis, and his influence, his earnest devotion, his sincerity, his high sense of duty, his uncompromising religious stand, and his broad scholarship have contributed immensely to its prestige. Dr. Morais's thorough acquaintance with the Sephardic liturgy, his musical voice, his dignified presence at the Reading-Desk and pulpit, his eloquence of speech, his fervor of utterance have been many a time commented upon in terms of praise. (74) The following sketch, though meagre, indeed, may convey to the reader some information about a man whose reputation, to employ the words of another reverend scholar, "is co-extensive with the boundaries of Jewish habitation in the world."

The Reverend Sabato Morais, LL. D., was born at Leghorn, in Tuscany, Italy, on the eve of the 2d of Iyar, 5583, corresponding with the 13th of April, 1823. He is one of a large family, and his parents were in quite humble circumstances. His Portuguese extraction dates several centuries back, and some of his ancestors possibly emigrated to Brazil, in which country there is a city situated on the Equator and bearing the name "Morais."

Dr. Morais was early initiated into Hebrew and Italian lore, though at a very youthful age he was obliged to earn a livelihood. Teaching during the day and studying hard at night and at every leisure moment, he evidenced a determined mind, so marked in after years, and a desire to acquire knowledge, notwithstanding obstacles and struggles which characterized his early career. His later Hebrew studies were pursued under the tuition of Abraham Baruch Piperno, Chief Rabbi of Leghorn, and a celebrated Hebraist and Talmudist. Among Dr. Morais's classmates were several men who subsequently rose to high distinction, among them the late Chevalier Emanuel

(74) It may be remarked that sermons or lectures during Mr. Leeser's ministry were delivered before *Mussaph*, or the Additional Service, on Sabbaths, Festivals, and Holy Days. Since Dr. Morais assumed the ministry, he preaches regularly in the Additional Service before the Hymn "*Adon 'Olam*" ("Lord of the Universe") which concludes the services.

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Felice Veneziani, almoner of Baron Maurice de Hirsch, the Jewish philanthropist.

In 1845 Mr. Morais journeyed to London where he was entered as a candidate for the position of Second Minister (Rev. David Aaron de Sola being the First Minister or Reader) of the Spanish and Portuguese Jewish Congregation "Sha'aré Shamayim" (Gates of Heaven), at Bevis Marks, in that city. The list embraced a number of names, some of whom later on became famous; and though Mr. Morais brought with him high recommendations, he was unsuccessful, solely because of his unacquaintance then with the English language; and a native Englishman, Rev. David Piza, was elected to the position. Mr. Morais returned to Italy; but so favorable was the impression he made on the leaders of the Portuguese Jewish community of London that in the following year (1846) he was invited to come again to the metropolis, and assume the station of Master of Hebrew, at the Orphans' School of the Portuguese Congregation. Here his activity as a worker received the first impetus. In addition to the instruction he imparted at the school, he taught the Italian language (in the literature of which he is an adept) to a number, including distinguished families, such as those of the Montefiores. He early formed the acquaintance of the venerated Sir Moses Montefiore, at whose home he was a frequent guest, and from whom he received much encouragement. Mr. Morais also entered upon literary work, delivering a number of lectures, revising a Hebrew vocabulary, and publishing a brief work on the Book of Esther.

When the position of Minister of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, at Philadelphia, became vacant in 1850, Mr. Morais's friends in London urged him to apply. He hesitated, specially because of his objection to a long voyage and because he had misgivings as to the success of his journey. He yielded, however, to persuasion and set out for America, arriving in New York (as mentioned) and proceeding to this city. The results of his candidacy have been told.

Mr. Morais soon began work in many spheres of action. The duties of the ministry, while they occupied much of his time, were not allowed by him to constitute the *Alpha* and the *Omega* of his labors. He engaged in every cause having for its object the welfare of the Jews and Judaism. He became directly identified with nearly every Jewish charitable institution in Philadelphia, and lent his active aid to many others—Jewish and Gentile—within and beyond the

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borders of this city. He became Professor of the Bible and Biblical Literature in the Maimonides College, opened in this city, for the training of Hebrew Ministers in 1867, and of which the late Rev. Isaac Leeser was Provost. He originated the Jewish Theological Seminary, situated in the City of New York, in 1886, and has, since its opening, been President of the Faculty, and of the Advisory Board of Ministers; he is, in fact, the motive-power of that now celebrated institution. In honor of his seventieth birthday, on Iyar 2d, 5653—April 18th, 1893—the "Morais Library" was founded in the Seminary, and the event was otherwise remembered in this city and elsewhere. Dr. Morais was elected an honorary member of the Union League, of Philadelphia, during the Civil War, because of his strong Anti-Slavery views, boldly expressed in and out of the pulpit. He has addressed Hebrew Congregations and meetings very often, here and elsewhere; and, while strictly Orthodox in his views (being, in fact, the acknowledged leader of the Orthodox wing of Judaism in America), his liberality is well known, and on many an occasion he has spoken at public meetings, addressing ministers and laymen of the Christian Church. On the 17th of January, 1891, he delivered an address before the Protestant Episcopal Clerical Brotherhood on the state of the Jews in Russia.

The influence Dr. Morais has with the community was well illustrated during the summer of 1890, when, by constant and ceaseless efforts, he, with the assistance of Rev. Dr. Marcus M. Jastrow, Rev. Dr. Joseph Krauskopf, and Mr. George Randorf, obtained a settlement of a protracted strike of Hebrew employés of cloak manufacturers.

In theological literature Dr. Morais also occupies an eminent place. He has contributed separate and serial articles to dailies, weeklies, and monthlies, in this and other cities, on a variety of subjects, including, besides theology, politics, literature, philosophy, current affairs, etc., etc. His chief *forte* is Biblical Exegesis, and in this branch specialists have admitted his superiority as a Hebraist and as a Biblical scholar.

Indirectly, Dr. Morais has been connected with Italian politics. He early joined the Free Masons (as his father and grandfather had before him) in order to advocate the freedom and unification of Italy. He was an intimate friend of Joseph Mazzini, the world-renowned Italian patriot, and he possesses autograph letters from the

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latter whom he often met in London. Dr. Morais is a Republican by inheritance, as it were; his father, who had been imprisoned because of his political views, having frequently exclaimed: "Even the boards of my bed are Republican."

On the 9th of June, 1887, Dr. Morais received the honorary degree, "Doctor of Laws," from the University of Pennsylvania; he being the first Hebrew thus honored by that institution. The event was at that time commented on with praise by journals in different parts of the world. Many other honors have been tendered to the Reverend gentleman, but he has invariably declined them. Among these was the Chaplaincy of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in Pennsylvania.

Dr. Morais is a staunch Philadelphian, and he loves the city and the country of his adoption. His sentiments, however, are as broad as the world, and his correspondence with noted men in nearly every clime shows the extent of his fame, notwithstanding his stationary habits, and the fact that he has held but one ministerial position in a period of nearly four and a half decades.

Dr. Morais converses in a number of languages, and among his numerous visitors are Hebrew travellers from the Orient, with whom he talks in the Sacred Language, using the polished dialect of the Sephardic Jews. In appearance Dr. Morais exhibits a marked individuality, yet his countenance betokens liberal views and a sincerity which have so distinguished this Orthodox Minister, and have won him the admiration and friendship of Jews and Gentiles.

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CHAPTER IX.

MICKVÉH ISRAEL (CONCLUDED)—ITS PRESENT HOUSE OF WORSHIP —INTERESTING DEDICATION CEREMONIES — HENRY COHEN— SUCCESSIVE PRESIDENTS SINCE 1879—WELL-KNOWN MEMBERS— SCHOOL AND SOCIETY.

DR. MORAIS had been but a comparatively few years with Mickvéh Israel when it was discovered that the Synagogue, on Cherry Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, was no longer equal to requirements; the Congregation having increased, and larger and better quarters being demanded. This question was agitated for quite a while, and committees were named to examine and report upon sites whereon a suitable and commodious Synagogue might be erected. Various localities were reported; among them, Twelfth Street below Spruce Street; Arch Street above Tenth Street (south side), now occupied by a church; Eleventh Street above Chestnut Street (used now as a minstrel-house); and Seventh Street above Arch Street (east side). So pronounced was the desire on the part of members to purchase one or another of these properties that some actually invested in the property on Eleventh Street above Chestnut Street, and their heirs hold it to this day. The spot on Seventh Street, above Arch Street was finally considered the most desirable; being large, and, at that time, free from what have since become disturbing business elements in its vicinity. The property was bought in 1858, for $15,100. Soon after, work commenced on the new building, the corner-stone of which was laid with ceremonies on the 9th of May, 1859. The sacred edifice, which cost upwards of $60,000, was solemnly dedicated on the 3rd of Sivan, 5620 (three days before the Festival of Pentecost) corresponding with the 24th of May, 1860; Dr. Morais officiating both times.

It may be interesting to know that the committee having in charge the consecration of the new Synagogue was composed of Abraham Hart, Parnas; Joseph Altamont Phillips, David Pesoa, Simon W. Arnold, and Henry S. Allen. With these, Abraham S. Wolf, Samuel Hart, and Edward S. Mawson were associated as Building Committee. Instrumental music was furnished for the occasion by

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an orchestra, directed by Mark Hassler. Vocal selections were arranged by Dr. Morais, after melodies employed in the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation, of Leghorn, Italy. These were rendered by the following choir of ladies and gentlemen, under Dr. Morais's direction: The Misses Frederica Goldsmith, Rebecca Moss, Josephine Moss, Dinah J. Emanuel, Sarah F. Emanuel, Catharine Phillips, Blanche Florance, Alice Arnold, Leah D'Ancona, Edith Cohen, Miriam Hohenfels, Leah Lobo, Anna Daniels, and Emma Wetzlar; Messrs. Barnett Phillips, Bernard Una, Morris J. Asch, M.D., Jonathan Emanuel, Bernard Summers, Alfred H. Allen, and Horace A. Nathans. A Hebrew poem was composed for this occasion by Dr. Morais, and rendered into English verse by Miss Myrtilla E. Hart (Mrs. Allen Mitchell). The Jewish Ministers present were: Rev. Gabriel Papé, Rev. Jacob Frankel, Rev. Dr. Henry Vidaver, Rev. S. E. Cohen Noot, Rev. Samuel B. Breidenbach, and Rev. Ellis Lyons. Altogether this event was memorable.

The present Synagogue of Mickvéh Israel Congregation (of which John McArthur was architect) is a handsome structure of brick and stone, with an attractive interior, which has since been further improved and adorned. The Synagogue proper is on the second floor with galleries above. The Holy Ark—one of the largest and most elaborate in the United States—contains numerous Scrolls of the Revealed Law. On the first floor is a smaller shrine, used at times for a school, meetings, lectures, etc., etc., besides committee rooms. At the rear of the large yard, in which a "Succah" (Tabernacle) is erected during the autumnal Festival of Tabernacles, is the Sexton's house, occupied by Mr. 'Hayim Polano, an earnest Jew, and an experienced Hebrew teacher, who is the author of a work called "Selections from the Talmud." Mr. Polano was elected to his present office, May 14th, 1879.

Another removal of the Synagogue has been considered for some time, but at the present writing no definite action has been the outcome.

To return once more to the management of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel. Abraham Hart was succeeded as President in September, 1876, by Henry Cohen, an energetic officer, a public-spirited citizen, and a gentleman of intellectual attainments, who had previously served as Treasurer, and had at one time been President

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of the "Beth Israel" (House of Israel) Congregation, of Philadelphia.

Henry Cohen was born in London, England, July 19th, 1810. When but eighteen years of age he went abroad to see the world and visited parts of Africa, Australia, and South America. He returned five years later, and spent some time in Paris, acquiring the French language. He came to the United States about 1837; resided at first in New York City, and subsequently in Philadelphia, where he started in the stationery business. This soon brought him success. In 1843 he returned to England on a visit, and in April, 1844, he married there Matilda, daughter of Lewis Samuel, of Liverpool. Mrs. Cohen became widely known for her culture and mental abilities, and she enjoyed an enviable position in the Jewish and in the general communities. Mr. Cohen's business, located at various times on Chestnut Street below Fourth Street, on the west side of Fourth Street below Arch Street, and on the north side of Chestnut Street above Fifth Street, increased rapidly, and finally was among the most extensive of its character in this city. The manufacture of envelopes was afterwards added to the stationery line, and Mr. Cohen associated with him his older son, Charles Joseph Cohen. In 1871 he travelled in Europe for his health, and wrote a number of interesting descriptive letters for a local publication. Returning, he retired from business, and in 1873 he took a trip to Florida. Most of his time he then devoted to various interests, among them the Congregation of which he was selected as the temporal head. He had previously become a manager of, or was in some way identified with, many other institutions in our midst. During the Civil War, Mr. Cohen subscribed largely to the Union cause and he was among the early members of the Union League; also a promoter of the Centennial Exhibition of 1876—for which his wife was an active and conspicuous worker—and many other worthy objects. Progressive in his views, but staunch in his Orthodoxy, Mr. Cohen won and retained warm friends. His liberal gifts to good causes were other evidences that earned him esteem. He died on June 20th, 1879, and the void his loss occasioned may well be understood from these words, reproduced from the eulogium, pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Morais:

"Three years ago we chose as our temporal leader this Hebrew man. What suggested his name spontaneously to every reflecting member of

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the congregation? His social standing, and a general knowledge of the views he entertained. For Henry Cohen did not hide his attachment to the ancestral observances, because he enjoyed the familiar intercourse of the cultured and respected among the professors of another creed. He reverenced his religion, and held tenaciously thereunto—as an inalienable birthright—in the presence of the world. Without seeking a controversy, the intelligent Hebrew keenly relished the opportunity which enabled him to explain the reason for continuing loyal to the Law and the Prophets. Nor had our chief, whose demise I deplore, been merely an occasional visitor in the Minor Sanctuary. All saw him, undeterred by distance, in his usual seat, an earnest worshiper, ready to signify his appreciation of the honors belonging to his tribe as scions of the stock of Aaron, by generous donations. The selection had been therefore wisely designed and merited. Did it prove so? Who puts that question? Would I utter a strained lament before the dead; or lie to the living, if the late President of my Congregation, had, as such, intentionally fallen short of his duties; if he had been untrue to his trust; if he had deceived the confidence founded on a wide, established reputation, and, to truckle with a worldly policy, had rushed headlong after the errors of this age? Never. Eagerness to promote the welfare of the Synagogue he unequivocally showed on Solemn Days by deeds of liberality. An ardent desire to enhance the impressiveness of our ancient service, he obviously evinced on winter nights, when, despite a fatal malady stealing upon his body, the President travelled from afar to meet the Minister, and help in the effort of training the votaries that offered their voices to sing to God harmoniously."

Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Cohen, Edith (now deceased) married Alfred Cromelien, of Army note; Mary M. is a writer of exceptional merit and a member of literary societies; Katharine is an artist and a sculptor of decided talent; Charles Joseph is a merchant of high standing, and succeeded his father, in September, 1879, as President of Mickvéh Israel; John Moss, the younger son, a lawyer, is deceased.

Mr. Cohen, the son, proved equal to the duties he assumed, and the Congregation prospered under his efficient management. He married Clotilda, daughter of Andrew J. and Clotilda (*née* Florance) Cohen, and two sons and a daughter have been born unto them.

Solomon Gans, a venerable member of the Congregation, now Honorary President of the Society of the United Hebrew Charities, would not accept the Presidency, but was Treasurer for a number of years, and is now a member of the Board of Managers. His brother, Meyer Gans, deceased, also served on the Board, as did the late Jules A. Ephraim, whose generosity and kindliness were constantly manifested. Marcus Cauffman was another important

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member. Baruch D'Ancona must be mentioned in the roll of pious Israelites.

The successive Presidents of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel since Mr. Cohen's (Jr.) retirement, in September, 1881, have been: Louis Hano, Abraham Meyer Frechie, and David Hays Solis, Jr., (whose father was an old member, and whose uncle was Solomon Solis). As now constituted, the Directory is the following: President, Horace A. Nathans; Vice-President, (vacant); Treasurer, William Morris; Recording Secretary, Isaac Feinberg; Corresponding Secretary, Isaac P. Hunt; *Adjunta* (Directors), Solomon Gans, Lazarus Mayer (another old and valued member), Levi Mastbaum, Meyer S. Frechie, Samuel Morais Hyneman, Jacob E. Hyneman, and Dr. Solomon Solis Cohen.

Some of the best known Hebrew families have worshiped at Mickvéh Israel Synagogue, among them being those of Allen, Ancker, Andrade, Arnold, Asch, Berg, Block, Bravo, Cauffman, Cohen, Cromelien, Da Costa, D'Ancona, Daniels, De Casseres, De Young, Dropsie, Eckstein, Elkin, Emanuel, Ephraim, Etting, Finzi, Florance, Frechie, Fridenberg, Gans, Gratz, Hackenburg, Hahn, Harris, Hart, Hays, Hunt, Hyneman, Isaacs, Israel, Jacobs, Jones, Leberman, Levy, Liebér, Lobo, Lowengrund, Lyons, Marks, Mastbaum, Mawson, Mayer, Mitchell, Mordecai, Moses, Moss, Nathans, Newhouse, Nusbaum, Peixotto, Pereyra, Pesoa, Phillips, Polock, Reinhard, Rhine, Rosenbach, Rosengarten, Rowland, Samuel, Sarfaty, Shoyer, Solis, Steppacher, Sulzberger, Vendig, Weil, Wetzlar, Wolf, and Zellner.

During many years, this Congregation did not recognize any necessity for a school at which the Jewish religion and the Hebrew language might be taught to the young. This omission was owing to the existence of the special schools of the Hebrew Education Society, and those of the Hebrew Sunday School Society. Two years since, however, a Congregational School was established; teachers being elected, with Dr. Morais as the Superintendent. Sessions are held several days weekly during each term.

The Mickvéh Israel Association was recently instituted (October, 1892); its objects being to strengthen "the Congregation Mickvéh Israel as a Conservator of Jewish faith, knowledge, Law and Traditions," and to promote "the mental and moral welfare of all who may become members of the Association." Lectures have been

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delivered in the main meeting room, or smaller Synagogue, to interested audiences; a class in the Jewish Liturgy has received instruction in lectures by Dr. Morais; another class in Biblical History has been in charge of Dr. Solomon Solis Cohen, and to these has been added a third class in the study of Jewish character, as portrayed in English literature, Mr. Jacob Sulzberger being instructor. These classes and lectures are continued each season. The membership of the Association is increasing. The officers are: Honorary President, the Rev. Dr. S. Morais; President, Miss Grace M. Newhouse; Vice Presidents, Miss Amelia Tobiason and Dr. Solomon Solis Cohen (who was first President of this Association); Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Myer Solis Cohen; Chairman of the Instruction Committee, Miss Racie Friedenwald; Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, Miss Rebecca Rosenbach; Chairman of the Choral Committee, Mr. Theodore J. Hahn.

Mickvéh Israel Congregation has recently (1893–1894) come into the possession of a large legacy of Hyman Gratz (as elsewhere mentioned in this work), the entire interest of which is set aside "to establish and maintain a college for the education of Jews residing in the city and county of Philadelphia," under the direction of the Congregation as Trustees. The Permanent Committee in charge, representing the Congregation, is composed of Moses A. Dropsie, Chairman; David Sulzberger, Secretary; Dr. Cyrus Adler, Charles J. Cohen, Dr. Solomon Solis Cohen, Abraham M. Frechie, Samuel Morais Hyneman, Levi Mastbaum, Gratz Mordecai, Horace A. Nathans, Mayer Sulzberger, and the *ex-officio* members—Isaac Feinberg, Recording Secretary, and the Rev. Dr. Sabato Morais, Minister of this Congregation.

Thus, it is seen that the position attained by the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, among the representative Jewish bodies of America; its distinctively American, yet markedly Conservative, character; the dignity of its worship, while adhering closely to the Orthodox Ritual of the Spanish and Portuguese Jews, and allowing no modern innovations in its services; its important part in the establishment of many Jewish charitable and educational institutions; the distinguished character of its spiritual guides; the social station of its members, have all contributed to render it an historic landmark, to which the Hebrews of this city can always point with pride.

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CHAPTER X.

SEPHARDIM AND ASHKENAZIM—RODEPH SHALOM CONGREGATION —ITS INSTITUTION—EARLIEST MEMBERS AND MINISTERS—ITS SYNAGOGUE ON JULIANNA STREET—REV. JACOB FRANKEL'S PASTORATE.

THE Hebrew language, in course of time, has undergone many changes, the most striking feature being the different dialects in vogue among Jews who hail from different sections. The "Sephardim" or Spanish and Portuguese Jews have their system, which is largely followed throughout the Orient. The "Ashkenazim," or German, Polish, and Russian Jews have also theirs, with some variations; and this feature has distinguished not only their pronunciation but their ritual from that of the Sephardim. The latter, while they have been in this country, like in many others, the pioneers of Judaism, are now few in number as compared with the hosts of Ashkenazim, forming the bulk of the Jewish communities in the United States. What was once a population amounting to but 50,000 is now more than 500,000 or 600,000. What in this city was formerly about 4,000 or 5,000 is now near on to 40,000, with prospects of a steady increase. (75) These masses are, by far, composed of Ashkenazim.

The earliest congregational movement among this class in our midst was that which led to the foundation of the "Rodeph Shalom" (Follower of Peace) Congregation, shortly after the opening of the present century. That religious services had been held prior to this, we have evidence in the charter granted to "the Rodeph Shalom German Hebrew Society," on August 12th, 1802. The earliest minutes, however, and even those subsequent to 1802, seem to have been destroyed in a fire; hence, nothing definite can be accurately told. The By-Laws, drafted in 1810, are signed by the following members: A. B. Cohen, Michael Levy, Abraham Hart,

(75) According to a statement of Mr. Isaac Harby in the year 1826, there were at that time not more than 6,000 Jews in the United States, and the State of Pennsylvania contained 300–400. The increase in half a century has, therefore, been remarkable.—[See Mr. Harby's statement as quoted in "The Settlement of the Jews in North America," page 75.] In the year 1845, it is surmised that the total Jewish population of the United States did not exceed, if it equaled, 50,000.

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Abraham Gumperts, Abraham Moses, A. Stork, L. Allen, Moses Abraham, Isaac Marks, Elias Hyneman, Benedict Nathan, Lyon Cadét, (76) Alexander Benjamin, Abraham Eliezer Israel, Levi Abraham, Jacob de Lange, Moses Spyers, L. M. Goldsmit, Mayer Arnold, Simon Caufman, Emanuel Oppenheimer, Mayer Ulman, J. Stuttgard, Abraham Joseph, and A. Shoyer.

On November 18th, 1810, a committee was named to select a suitable place for a Synagogue and to solicit new members. The first worship—as far as information goes—was held on the north side of Pear Street—running west from Dock Street to Third Street, between Walnut and Spruce Streets. Some time after, services were conducted in a building on the north side of Church Alley (now Street) between Second and Third Streets to the east and west, and Arch and Market Streets to the north and south ; the entrance thereto being by means of a wooden stairway leading from the street. These statements, as regards location, are confirmed by Dr. Mease, who wrote in 1810, and again in 1830, and by others who speak of "the German Synagogue." Again, it is said that the services were afterwards held in an edifice on the south side of Margaretta Street below Second Street, and near Cable Lane (now called Newmarket Street), though positive evidence thereof is not at hand. It is claimed, however, that for a time sacred convocations were conducted on the south side of Cherry Street above Fifth Street; then, for a while at a residence on Vine Street; (77) and later on the west side of York Avenue (west of Fourth Street) above Vine Street—now a grindstone establishment.

It is moreover asserted that a Rev. Mr. Isaacs had once been the pastor, and that he was the inventor of Horse-Ferry boats, at one time used on the Delaware River. This statement also lacks confirmation.

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(76) Lyon Cadét was a native of Lyons, France, but had emigrated to San Domingo, which he quit during the insurrection there, and came to Philadelphia. He died about 1845, aged over ninety years; his wife, who died subsequently, had attained the age of one hundred years. Mr. and Mrs. Cadét were grandparents of Mrs. William B. Hackenburg, and other members of the Schoneman family, of Philadelphia.

(77) There seems to be no method of determining the chronological order of the places of worship; it being also asserted that Margaretta Street was the first, Church Alley the second, and Pear Street the third locality. It is greatly to be regretted that the earliest records were destroyed, as thereby much valuable information has doubtless been missed. It is stated that one of the rooms rented for worship—probably that in Pear Street—was situated in the second story, over a turner's shop, and that over against the room was the Pentateuchal inscription (words uttered by the Patriarch Jacob) singularly most appropriate in this instance: *Má Norá Há-Makom Hazé* ("How dreadful is this place!")

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The name of Abraham Moses is seen as President, and that of Jacob de Lange as Secretary of the Congregation in 1810. Lewis Allen, Senior—father of Lewis Allen, who, in later years, became President of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel—is mentioned as the official head of the Rodeph Shalom Congregation in 1812. Mayer Ulman, Louis Bomeisler, and Hyman Marks also occupied that office at different periods. Not until 1823 do we meet the first Minister in the records, viz.: Rev. Jacob Lipman (sometimes called Rabbi Jacob and Rabbi Jacky), and he, as far as known, served until 1834, though the name of Wolf Benjamin is likewise found in that capacity, in 1823–1824. Between the years 1834 and 1838, Rev. Moses Cohen and Moses Hart are mentioned as Readers. Mr. Elias S. Linse, an estimable Israelite, served as Shamash (Sexton) in 1839–1840. In later years he became affiliated with Mickvéh Israel Congregation. Rev. Moses Rau was Minister in 1842, and Rev. Dr. Naphthali Kahn became Reader and Preacher in 1847—the year during which it was decided to remove to the east side of Julianna Street (between Fifth and Sixth Streets) below Callowhill Street, a large building having been purchased. Events previous to that time are clouded in uncertainty, mainly owing to disconnected records. The financial circumstances of the Congregants may, however, be gauged by the statement that Rev. Mr. Lipman's salary was $150 annually, he being paid in quarterly instalments. As time rolled on matters improved, and the compensation to Ministers was gradually increased. At different periods, when regular Readers could not be secured, the services were conducted by laymen, viz.: Mayer Ulman, Herman Van Beil, and others, who acted in turn.

The removal to Julianna Street brought with it—in fact, it must have been preceded by—a very considerable accession to the membership. The following circular is of interest:—

"KAHAL KADOSH RODEPH SHALOM."

CONGREGATION "SEEKERS OF PEACE"

Julianna Street between Fifth and Sixth, and Callowhill and Vine Streets.

"You are respectfully informed that the new Synagogue 'Seekers of Peace' will be consecrated to the worship of the God of Israel on Wednesday, the 8th day of September, next. The committee of arrangements in view of this solemn and interesting ceremony, beg leave to request your attendance on that occasion.

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"The deep interest manifested in this solemn rite, has produced a large demand for cards of admission, and the desire on the part of the committee to accommodate as many as the building will conveniently admit, would earnestly solicit a reply on or before the 1st day of September next, in order that seats may be provided and the necessary arrangements carried into effect. You will please address your replies to either of the undersigned.

"The congregation having incurred a heavy debt in the purchase of the building and fitting it up the committee are authorized to state that free-will offerings will be thankfully accepted—to be appropriated toward the liquidation of the debt.

"Ceremony to commence at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

REV. DOCT. KAHN
JOSEPH FATMAN
A. STEIN
JOSEPH EINSTEIN
H. SIMSON
M. GERSTLEY
JACOB LANGSDORF

"Philadelphia, July 28th, 5607—1847." (78)

The ceremonies at the dedication of the Synagogue mentioned were of an impressive and edifying character; Rev. Dr. Kahn and Rev. Gabriel Papé—the latter Minister of "Beth Israel" Congregation—officiating, and Mr. Samuel Ehrlich arranging and conducting the music. At this spot the Congregation continued uninterruptedly until 1870. Rev. Moses Sulzbacher was elected Reader in 1848, at a yearly salary of $200. With the selection of Rev. Jacob Frankel as "Chazan," in 1849, the status of the Congregation was bettered. Mr. Frankel was an admirable Cantor, possessing a sonorous and remarkably sympathetic voice, and his intoning of the services added greatly to their impressiveness and solemnity.

Rev. Jacob Frankel was born at Grünstadt, Bavaria, July 5th, 1808. He belonged to a musical family, and early developed talents of an uncommon order. His voice, afterwards a rich tenor, of fine quality and of a pleasing character, was first heard in Germany, where he filled the office of Assistant Chazan in his native city, and subsequently at Mayence, Hesse-Darmstadt, officiating there for a long series of years. On coming to America, in 1849, he was elected Reader of the Rodeph Shalom Congregation, and ministered there continually until shortly before his death,

(78) We are indebted for a copy of this circular to Mr. Asher Hassler, whose father, Mr. Isaac Hassler—a member of the Rodeph Shalom Congregation—had preserved it.

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which occurred on January 12th, 1887. Mr. Frankel had traits which won him the esteem of the community. A pleasant and witty conversationalist, but of a mild and retiring disposition, an imposing figure before the Reading-Desk, combined with a patriarchal appearance in later years, rendered him the recipient of many kindnesses, and he retained the respect he had early commanded. During the Civil War, Mr. Frankel acted as Chaplain of Hospitals under the United States Government, and many a sick soldier felt his sufferings lightened by the tender ministrations of this good and faithful man. He had led worship at two Synagogues in this city, and whether during a long service, or in an abbreviated ritual, his chanting was marked by fervor and intelligence in the rendition of Hymns and Prayers. Even in his more advanced years, the venerated Cantor sang the liturgy with a fervor and sentiment that thrilled the worshipers.

During Rev. Mr. Frankel's incumbency, and a few years prior thereto, several preachers served the Congregation. These were: Rev. Dr. Louis Salomon, an able German preacher and author of a Catechism, entitled "The Mosaic System in its Fundamental Principles;" Rev. Dr. Bernhard Illowy, also a talented Rabbi; and Rev. Dr. Henry Vidaver, elected in 1860. The last-named afterwards removed to St. Louis, Missouri, then to New York City, to assume other charges; and subsequently to San Francisco, California, in which city he died some years since. Dr. Vidaver was a man of extraordinary abilities; a speaker, a scholar, and a fluent and forcible writer. He assisted Jacob Levi Levinski in editing an "Abridged School and Family Bible," in Hebrew and English, etc., etc.

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CHAPTER XI.

RODEPH SHALOM (CONTINUED)—ELECTION OF REV. DR. MARCUS M. JASTROW AS RABBI—REMOVAL TO BROAD AND MOUNT VERNON STREETS—A HANDSOME EDIFICE—SKETCH OF DR. JASTROW—REV. SOLOMON KAUFFMANN ELECTED AS READER.

THE Congregation was now again without a Preacher. In 1866, however, there arrived in this country a Rabbi, whose fame had preceded him. He came at the special invitation of the Congregation. Rev. Dr. Marcus Mordecai Jastrow met with a flattering reception from Rodeph Shalom, and, shortly after his coming, he was elected its preacher for life. The Congregation still worshiped in Julianna Street, but its numbers increased so rapidly that a new Synagogue was, ere long, discussed. It was soon determined to erect a large and imposing edifice at the south-east corner of Broad and Mount Vernon Streets. On the 20th of July, 1869, the corner-stone was duly laid; the participants in the service being Rev. Jacob Frankel, who chanted the prayers, assisted by a choir under the direction of Professor Leopold Engelke; Rev. George Jacobs, who offered an invocation; Rev. Dr. Jastrow, who preached the sermon in English, and gave the Benediction; Rev. Dr. Samuel Hirsch, who delivered a German address; Mr. Solomon Teller, Chairman of the Building Committee, and Mr. Joseph Einstein, President of the Congregation,—both of whom spoke briefly in English. A poem, written in honor of the occasion, by Mr. W. J. Skillman, a Gentile, formed a feature of the ceremonies. On Friday, September 9th, 1870, the new building was dedicated; Dr. Jastrow and other Ministers officiating.

This Synagogue (which, with the property on which it is located, cost $250,000) ranks with the most attractive edifices on Broad Street. Architecturally it is of the Moresque order, being surmounted by a tower 125 feet in height. Among inscriptions carved on the front is this: "My House shall be called the House of Prayer for all Nations." The interior is especially striking, and the seating capacity is about sixteen hundred. Public Services, in which all Jews have joined in more than a single instance, were held there;

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which occurred on January 12th, 1887. Mr. Frankel had traits which won him the esteem of the community. A pleasant and witty conversationalist, but of a mild and retiring disposition, an imposing figure before the Reading-Desk, combined with a patriarchal appearance in later years, rendered him the recipient of many kindnesses, and he retained the respect he had early commanded. During the Civil War, Mr. Frankel acted as Chaplain of Hospitals under the United States Government, and many a sick soldier felt his sufferings lightened by the tender ministrations of this good and faithful man. He had led worship at two Synagogues in this city, and whether during a long service, or in an abbreviated ritual, his chanting was marked by fervor and intelligence in the rendition of Hymns and Prayers. Even in his more advanced years, the venerated Cantor sang the liturgy with a fervor and sentiment that thrilled the worshipers.

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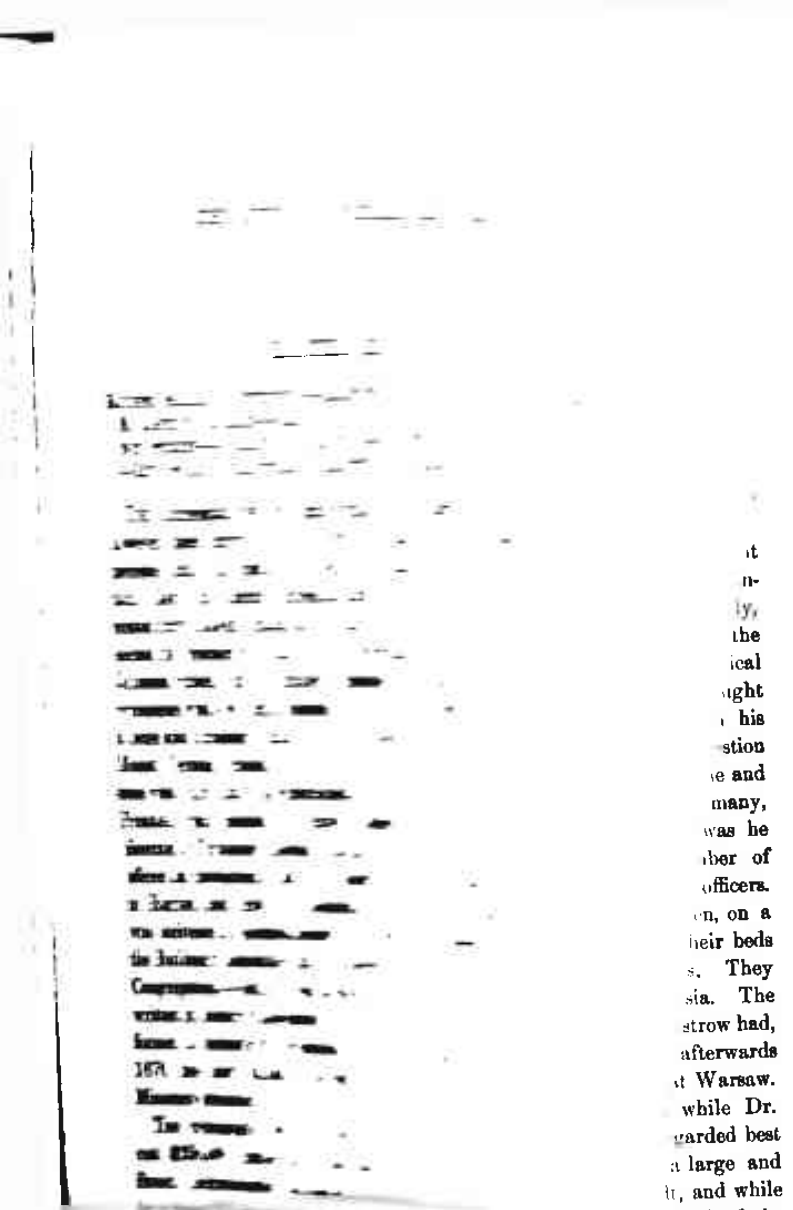

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specially the Memorial Services for Isaac Adolphe Crémieux, the world-renowned Hebrew and French statesman, in March, 1880, and those for James Abram Garfield, the lamented President of the United States, on September 26th, 1881. The Commemorative Services in honor of the centennial birthday of the great Jewish philanthropist, Sir Moses Montefiore, were attended there by a vast gathering, on Sunday evening, October 26th, 1884. These events were likewise distinguished by the presence and participation of eminent ministers and laymen. This Synagogue is also among the centres of attraction to strangers, and many of these are seen there on different occasions.

Before the removal from Julianna Street to Broad Street, the Congregation altered its worship and its ritual, which had formerly been Orthodox. It then adopted some of the innovations of the "Reform" wing of Judaism, and others later on. Among these were an abridged service and the acceptance of a ritual compiled by its Rabbi, Dr. Jastrow, and others; instrumental music by means of a large organ; the introduction of family pews, in which both sexes sit together; choral music rendered by a choir consisting of both Jews and Gentiles, besides a few other changes not sanctioned by the Orthodox. The services here have been rendered in Hebrew, English, and German, and the sermons until recently were at times in German, at others in English. The latter language now prevails. A son of Rabbi Jastrow, Professor Morris Jastrow, Jr., Ph.D., now of the University of Pennsylvania, was assistant preacher for a year, after which he retired from the ministry. Dr. Jastrow, Sr., introduced a number of new features as regards services and the form of worship, among them being services on Friday evening after dark—in addition to those towards sunset, as among the Orthodox—and at which sermons are preached. This custom, originating in Western States, has also taken root among some Congregations in the East.

In March, 1887, Rev. Solomon Kauffmann, who had been Minister at Selma, Alabama, was elected to succeed the lamented Rev. Jacob Frankel. Dr. Jastrow continued as Rabbi-Preacher until December, 1892, when he retired from office and was elected Rabbi-Emeritus; his successor being Rev. Dr. Henry Berkowitz.

Dr. Jastrow's reputation as a scholar and a writer extends far beyond this city, and, in fact, the United States. He was born at

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Rogasen, in the Province of Posen, Prussian-Poland, June 5th, 1829. His parents were Abraham and Yetta Jastrow. His father was a merchant well versed in Hebrew lore. The son early received an educational training, much above the ordinary. He studied religion and Hebrew literature, under Rabbi Moses Feilchenfeld, at his native city, and later on, secular branches of knowledge, at the Gymnasium there. These studies he continued at the University of Berlin, and graduated therefrom in 1855. Proceeding to Halle, in Saxony, he underwent an examination at its University, and received the degree of "Doctor of Philosophy." He then became teacher at a religious school in Berlin.

Dr. Jastrow was first called to the ministry in 1857, as Assistant to Rabbi Baer Meisels, at a Congregation in Warsaw, Russian-Poland. There his active work began, not simply Congregationally, but in the entire community. Nor did he labor exclusively for the interests of his coreligionists, but was outspoken in his political views. When five Polish patriots were massacred in a riot, brought on by Russian officials, he attended their funerals, dressed in his robes, and thereafter delivered numerous addresses on the question of freedom, and labored to disseminate liberal views. His fame and his expressions spread abroad, and won for him the respect of many, but aroused the suspicion of the Russian Government. Nor was he alone an object of its fear; but Rabbi Meisels and a number of clergymen and laymen were likewise watched by the Tsar's officers. A crisis was reached towards the end of the year 1861, when, on a certain night, all those ministers mentioned were seized in their beds and conveyed to prison, where they remained three months. They were then taken to the frontier and expelled from Russia. The edict of banishment was subsequently repealed, but Dr. Jastrow had, meanwhile, become Rabbi at Manheim, in Baden. He afterwards yielded to requests and returned to the Congregation at Warsaw. But in July, 1864, a political revolution arose there, while Dr. Jastrow was absent at a watering-place. Then it was regarded best for his safety not to go back. He accepted a call from a large and influential Congregation at Worms, in Hesse-Darmstadt, and while there, he received an invitation (in 1866) to become Rabbi of the Rodeph Shalom Congregation, of this city.

Dr. Jastrow's work in this city is well known; he has been, and is, identified with many Jewish and secular movements; he became

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Professor of Talmud at the Maimonides College, once in this city; he is an active worker in educational and charitable societies; a Vice-President of the Jewish Ministers' Association of America; a member of the Publication Committee of the Jewish Publication Society of America, besides belonging to other institutions. As a Rabbi and an orator he is also distinguished, preaching in both the German and English languages, and handling the subjects with an ability which evidences ripe experience and depth of scholarship. Dr. Jastrow's *forte* is the Talmud—that inexhaustible mine, embracing the Oral Law, the traditions, and the wisdom of the Hebrew Sages, from Post-Biblical times to the fifth or sixth century. He enjoys an enviable reputation in this respect, and has given his best years to study.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of Dr. Jastrow's ministry at Rodeph Shalom was celebrated with *éclat* on Wednesday evening, November 4th, 1891, at the Synagogue of his Congregation. Addresses, laudatory of the celebrant and his work, were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Sabato Morais, Rev. Solomon Kauffmann, and Mayer Sulzberger, Esq. Dr. Jastrow responded feelingly to the sentiments expressed by the speakers.

As a writer Dr. Jastrow has issued several works, among them "Four Centuries of Jewish History." He has written numerous pamphlets, besides contributing largely to newspapers and magazines. But his *chef d'œuvre* is a voluminous work, "A Dictionary of the *Targumim*, the *Talmud Babli* (Babylonian) and *Yerushalmi* (called Jerusalem) and the Midrashic Literature," which is now nearing completion, and is being issued in parts, at Leipzig, Germany. This effort is highly thought of by scholars, and the Doctor has spent years in its preparation.

Dr. Jastrow married Bertha Wolffsohn, at Warsaw, Russia, in 1858. Seven children were born to them, but two sons died some years since. There are now two sons and three daughters. The older son, Dr. Morris Jastrow, Jr., is Professor of Semitic languages and Assistant Librarian at the University of Pennsylvania. The second son, Dr. Joseph Jastrow, is Professor of Experimental and Comparative Psychology, in the University of Wisconsin.

Rev. Solomon Kauffmann, the Reader from 1887 to March, 1893, is a specialist in Pedagogy. He was born at Wronke, Posen, Eastern Prussia, January 24th, 1846. His inclinations for teaching

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were early manifested, and his capacities were favorably tested in his youth, both in private tuition, and later on at Institutes. He officiated as Reader, in Merow, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and was an instructor in Hebrew, German and Latin, at Seesen, Brunswick; and at Essen, Prussia. He came to the United States in 1873, and his first ministerial office was at Memphis, Tennessee; then at Portsmouth, Ohio; in 1883, at Chicago; and in 1885–1887 at Selma, Alabama. His voice, his abilities as a teacher, and his pleasing delivery as a preacher, combined to render him popular in the community, and with reluctance, his resignation as a Reader of Rodeph Shalom Congregation was accepted. Mr. Kauffmann is at present devoting considerable of his time to private instruction, while filling another ministerial position in this city. He married Bertha Eichelstein. They have three children—a son and two daughters.

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CHAPTER XII.

RODEPH SHALOM (CONCLUDED)—REV. DR. HENRY BERKOWITZ BECOMES RABBI—FORMALLY INSTALLED—SYNAGOGAL MATTERS—REV. WILLIAM LOEWENBERG, READER—CONGREGATIONAL MANAGEMENT—AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

ON the Eve of the Sabbath—December 2d, 1892–5653—Rev. Dr. Henry Berkowitz became Rabbi-Preacher of Rodeph Shalom Congregation. In his inaugural sermon he pledged himself to be a disciple of Aaron, "loving peace and following peace." A few scattered excerpts are here given:—

> "I shall wave aloft," he said, "in conciliatory hand the censer of reverent devotion, and in it I shall offer up to God as sweet incense whatever confidence and good-will and co-operation I may be able to win from you. I shall try to show due regard for the tendernesses of old associations, even while pointing out the needs of the new. . . . . .
>
> "While thus in the pattern of Aaron and by the dictum of Hillel, I shall strive for peace, let me ask of you to join with me in the effort to realize those aims which the sage sets forth as the object of the pursuit of peace, when, in the closing words of his injunction, he says 'Love thy fellow-men and bring them near to the *Torah*—all whose ways are ways of pleasantness, and all whose paths are peace.'
>
> "Standing firmly on the basis of Judaism in its purest conception, let us live and labor for the higher humanity, ever craving God's blessing."

Dr. Berkowitz, who is a native of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, was born March 18th, 1857. He graduated at the High School in that city. After studying awhile at Cornell University, he returned to his native city and read law. He soon abandoned this for the ministry, and was entered among the first students at the Hebrew Union College, in Cincinnati, Ohio, founded in 1875. Eight years later he graduated therefrom, after having completed a course at the University of Cincinnati, in 1881. He was ordained as Rabbi, and received the Post-Graduate degree of "Doctor of Divinity" in 1887. After quitting college at Cincinnati, Dr. Berkowitz was united in marriage, October 28th, 1883, to Miss Flora Brunn. Two children have been born to them.

Dr. Berkowitz's first charge was at Mobile, Alabama. There his abilities, particularly as a public speaker, were demonstrated. On

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the resignation of Dr. J. Krauskopf as Rabbi of the "Bené Jehudah" (Children of Judah) Congregation, at Kansas City, Missouri, Dr. Berkowitz, his brother-in-law, was selected to fill the office, in 1888. The young Rabbi's activity in various spheres was then still further manifested. Having a larger field he worked untiringly, and delivered lectures, particularly at Sabbath Eve later services, which, by their style and their composition, obtained much favor. He engaged in earnest work among Jews, and took part also in secular movements. His preaching, his labors, and his productions helped to spread his name.

In September, 1892, Dr. Berkowitz came to this city as a participant in the dedication ceremonies of the new "Kenéseth Israel" (Assembly of Israel) temple. He was then solicited for the Pastorate of the Rodeph Shalom Congregation, it being understood that Dr. Jastrow would retire and become Rabbi-Emeritus upon the election of his successor. On September 19th, Dr. Berkowitz was selected to the office mentioned by a majority vote of the members.

The new Rabbi at once evinced his desire to promote educational movements in this centre, and he has labored without pause in that direction. What gives promise of good results is a scheme, which owes its origin to him, viz.: a Jewish Department of the Chautauqua Movement, and other features distinctively marked in that educational plan. To this department further allusion will be made.

Dr. Berkowitz is part-author, together with Dr. Krauskopf, of "Bible Ethics," and a "Hebrew Reader." He has issued in booklet shape a work entitled "Judaism and the Social Question." Among Dr. Berkowitz's marked characteristics are a pleasing and engaging address, an interesting manner, and a bold utterance.

Dr. Berkowitz's advent in this city was marked by the introduction of Sabbath Eve later services at the Synagogue, though previously held at the school-house, 956–962 North Eighth Street, below Girard Avenue. This edifice, built in 1887, at a cost of $36,000, is of substantial brick and is fitted up with all the necessaries of a modern school-house. The main room on the second floor is occasionally devoted to Sabbath and Second Day Festival services. The Congregational School is thoroughly equipped, and is attended by several hundred male and female children of seat-holders. Dr. Berkowitz is Superintendent. The Synagogue has recently been renovated at a large expense, and has now an attractive interior.

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Some innovations have been introduced since Dr. Berkowitz's induction into office, and the officiating Ministers have adopted the "Radical Reform" custom of worshiping without religious garment and with uncovered head.

Rev. William Lœwenberg, formerly Minister at Scranton, Pennsylvania, was selected as Reader, in March, 1893. His chanting of the services has elicited favorable comment. Rodeph Shalom Congregation has recently (1893) returned to membership of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations in the West, having withdrawn therefrom in 1885. It also contributes to the Jewish Theological Seminary, at New York City, and is represented in the Association. Dr. Jastrow, the Rabbi-Emeritus, is a member of the Advisory Board of the latter institution.

There are few important events to record in recent years. Mr. Reuben Strauss, a venerated teacher, who had served many years, died in January, 1892. The successive Presidents of this Congregation, for a lengthy period, were: Samuel Adler, Joseph Einstein, Elias Wolf, and Levi Mayer. The official head at this time is David Teller, a gentleman known for decades as an active merchant and an earnest worker. He has been President of other Corporations, and enjoys quite a reputation for his experience, ability, courteous and dignified manner. Mr. Teller's wife (*née* Rebecca Hackenburg) is the daughter of the lamented Judah Lazarus Hackenburg, and sister of William B. Hackenburg, a prominent Israelite.

The Congregational Board, as now composed, is as follows: President, David Teller; Vice-President, Meyer Frank; Treasurer, Benjamin F. Teller; Secretary, Benjamin Nusbaum; Directors, Herman B. Blumenthal, Louis Frankel, William Gerstley, Charles Heidelberger, A. Hess, L. Hirsh, J. Koch, L. Loeb, H. S. Louchheim, Levi Mayer, Jacob Miller, I. Nusbaum, A. I. Rosenheim, Emil Selig, M. Stern, and Clarence Wolf. A former Secretary of Rodeph Shalom was Lewis Ellinger, deceased. His successor was Alexander Reinstine, for a number of terms member of the City Common Council, and an officer of Societies, Secret Orders, etc., etc. He died on November 25th, 1892. Mr. Alexander Goodman was long the faithful Sexton of the Congregation. He died on June 8th, 1894. Mr. Leopold Schlesinger, his successor, is an experienced teacher in the Hebrew and religious school. He has for twenty-five years (1894) served acceptably in the latter capacity, and as Assistant Reader.

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The Jewish Culture Association sprung directly from this Congregation. It has, however, been superseded by a new Auxiliary Association of Rodeph Shalom Congregation, instituted at a meeting held January 15th, 1894. Its aim is "to further the religious, educational, and moral undertakings of the Congregation, and to foster a closer bond of fellowship among its adherents." Four sections—each having specified objects—have been established, viz.: Congregational, Literary, School, and Charity. The officers are: President, Dr. H. Berkowitz; Vice-President, Simon Miller; Treasurer, Alfred Curtin Hirsh; Secretary, Dr. Lee Kaüfer Frankel; Chairmen of respective sections (as above-named), Charles Hoffman, Mrs. Charles Heidelberger, Mrs. H. S. Louchheim, and Louis Wolf. Membership is limited to those identified with the Congregation.

Rodeph Shalom continues to hold rank among the leading Congregations in the United States. It has witnessed not a few changes, from within and from without. Yet its large membership, financial standing, and active part in the doings of the Jewish community are evidences of its permanence and continued usefulness as a factor in Congregational growth and communal development.

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CHAPTER XIII.

BETH ISRAEL CONGREGATION — ORIGINATED IN 1840—REV. GABRIEL PAPÉ—PREACHERS AND READERS AT DIFFERENT TIMES—CHANGES IN THE RITUAL—REV. DR. J. B. GROSSMANN'S INSTALLATION—PRESENT OFFICERS.

WHAT is known as the Polish Congregation worshiped until recently in its Synagogue building on the east side of Crown Street (between Fourth and Fifth Streets) above Race Street. The actual name, however, is "Beth Israel" (House of Israel). Its institution is explained in the following circular:

"It having been intimated by several persons of the *German Jewish* persuasion, that if there was a suitable place dedicated for the Worship of the Supreme Being, in accordance with the old German and Polish customs, &c., and conducted on the principle of the Great SYNAGOGUE in LONDON, it would be the means of elevating the character of that portion of our community, instill religious and moral virtue in the rising generation.

"The want of a suitable place in this large and growing community has been the means of deterring many *Foreigners sojourning among us* and caused others to depart from the religion of the forefathers.

"Being desirous to uphold our *Sacred Religion* and diffuse the same among the rising generation of our community, we have thought it advisable to convene a meeting for the purpose of forming a *Polish and German Congregation*, and should you entertain the same religious views and are desirous in carrying them out, you are requested to attend a Meeting on Sunday Morning, 14th. Inst. at the Enniskillen Castle, south Fifth near Prune Street to be held for that purpose.

"Your Obedient &C.

FREDERICK SAMUELS,
JOSEPH M. ASCH.

Philad'a. June 12th, 1840."

As information has it, therefore, the Beth Israel Congregation was established in the month of Tamuz, 5600, corresponding with June, 1840. A hall was rented on the north side of Adelphi Street (between Walnut and Spruce Streets) above Fifth Street, and regular worship began there; a layman, Solomon Samuelson, officiating. The first officers were: Frederick Samuels, and Joseph M. Asch, "Parnassim" (Presidents); Henry Cohen, Treasurer: Abraham Collins, Jonathan Zachariah, John D. Jackson, and Hyman

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Polock, Trustees; Jacob Ulman, Secretary; David A. Phillips, "Shamash" (Sexton). We meet the first regular Minister in Rev. Simon E. Cohen Noot, a native of Holland, elected to that office before the Passover of 5603–April, 1843. He served a few years and was succeeded by Rev. Gabriel Papé, who had come here from Prussian-Poland. In 1847–1848 ground was broken on Crown Street (as afore-mentioned) for a Synagogue. This was completed and dedicated on the Great Sabbath—that occurring immediately before the Passover—on March 29th, 1849. Rev. Mr. Papé and Rev. Samuel M. Isaacs, of New York City, then officiated.

The early years of this Congregation were not distinguished, nor marked by a large membership. In fact, on several occasions it became necessary to appeal to Jewish Communities, in order to tide over financial difficulties. However, in course of time, the debts were materially lessened; the increase of the Jewish population brought in new members; and permanence was no longer a matter of doubt. The Synagogue on Crown Street—the third in Philadelphia—is described in the "Stranger's Guide" (1858) as "a new and imposing building, constructed of brown stone, in the Egyptian style." A picture of the exterior accompanies this description.

Rev. Mr. Papé, the Minister, had studied much in his earlier days, and he possessed a considerable acquaintance with Hebrew lore. He seldom preached, however. He won the respect of his Congregation, and continued in office until his death, in January, 1872. Mr. Papé was for many years President of the Board of Hebrew Ministers, composed of the majority of Jewish Clergymen in this city, who regulated the manner of slaughtering animals for Jewish food, the admission of proselytes to the Jewish faith, the granting of divorces according to Jewish rule, and other matters relating to their community, but who, as a body, did not exercise any ecclesiastical authority, such as that of a Synod or a Governing Council.

During Mr. Papé's term, the Congregation engaged Preachers at different times. Rev. Solomon Jacobs, a native of St. Thomas, West Indies, occupied the pulpit in August, 1857, and for some years subsequent thereto. The worship all along had been conducted in the strict Orthodox manner. A choir was introduced in 1860. In February, 1867, Rev. Dr. Aaron S. Bettelheim, of Pressburg, Austria-Hungary, was elected Preacher. On his resignation, he accepted a position in San Francisco, California, and later on, at

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Baltimore, Maryland. Both Dr. Bettelheim and Mr. Jacobs were men of scholarship and possessed ability as lecturers. In the same year that Rev. Mr. Papé died, Rev. M. Elkan, a German by birth, but who had come here from Liverpool, England, was chosen Reader and Preacher. Mr. Elkan's musical voice was heard to advantage during his ministrations, and sermons were delivered by him with frequency, in German and in English. Mr. Elkan served the Congregation from July, 1872, to July, 1881. He is now ministering in Hartford, Connecticut. His successor, in the latter year, was Rev. Max Rubin, who continued in office until September, 1884.

During all this period, numerous events had transpired, and the composition of the Congregation had undergone changes. The first President, Frederick Samuels, was succeeded, in turn, by Joseph M. Asch, Henry Cohen, Hyman Polock, Isaac M. Asch, Henry Marcus, Harris Coleman, B. Hyman, B. Abeles, Morris Rosenthal, L. Bloomberg, S. Nathan, S. Harris, and Isaac Cohen. Among those who served as Secretary were, Isaac H. Weil, Louis A. Green, D. Emanuel, Henry J. Hunt, and Philip Rasener.

The ministry being vacant, Rev. Victor Caro, who had previously officiated in Quincy, Illinois, was elected to the position in September, 1884. Mr. Caro is a native of Hungary, having been born September 19th, 1856. During his incumbency, the Congregation adopted a number of innovations of the modern "Reform" school, and accepted the ritual compiled by Revs. Drs. Marcus M. Jastrow, Benjamin Szold, and H. Hocheimer. Mr. Caro resigned in August, 1892, and is at present minister of the "Bené Jeshurun" (Children of Jeshurun) Congregation, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The Congregation was without a regular pastor until October, 1892, when Rev. Victor Rosenstein was selected as Reader. He resigned in August, 1893.

In March, 1893, Rev. Dr. J. B. Grossmann, then officiating at a Congregation in Youngstown, Ohio, accepted a call to Beth Israel as Preacher. He was formally inducted into office on the Eve of the Sabbath, May 5th, 1893—5653. Dr. Grossmann's inaugural was characterized by eloquent and emphatic declarations.

> "The Jewish pulpit," he said, in the course of his address, "has no other reason for existence than to teach Judaism pure and simple, to arouse in the hearts of our people old-time fidelity and loyalty, old-time affection and devotion, to take up the heart of Judah and amid the changed conditions of our age, sing new songs to Israel's God and

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Israel's Law. These alone are the mighty sources whence flowed our honor and glory in ages gone by; these alone formed the mighty Providence that guarded Israel's moral integrity and enabled them to remain proof against all flattery and abuse, against all seductions and persecutions; these alone shielded and safeguarded Israel's domestic life in vigorous purity, caused their social virtues to bud and blossom as the rose, endowed the feeble with strength, the timid with courage, the wretched with comfort, the peaceable and submissive with a sublime moral courage that has been the wonder and admiration of the world; and to these springs of living and life-giving waters I hope to lead all that come here to drink. Whether I shall prosper and succeed in my endeavors, Thou, O God, knowest alone. A great mission has become mine, a high and holy privilege to give direction to your thoughts, support to your religious needs, help and encouragement to your every endeavor after righteousness."

Dr. Grossmann's scholarly attainments are well known, and his capacities have been manifested in various spheres of action. The Doctor was born in North Germany, and is between forty and fifty years of age. When quite young, he began to study the Talmud. In later years he received instruction from Rabbi Elias Gutmacher, in Gratz, and Rabbi Choném Rosenstein, in Berlin. At the latter city, Dr. Grossmann pursued also secular studies. He arrived in the United States some years since, and was, for quite a long period, an instructor at a University in California. He, likewise, devoted some time to journalism. As mentioned, he was ministering at Youngstown, Ohio, where he had officiated six years, when he was selected as Rabbi of the Beth Israel Congregation, of this city. Dr. Grossmann's writings include some studies on the critical value of the Septuagint, for a restoration of the Original Text of the Holy Scriptures.

The present officers of the Beth Israel Congregation are: President, Simon Jacoby; Vice-President, Samuel Saller; Treasurer, Alexander Simpson; Secretary, Simon Ezekiel; Trustees, Benjamin Saller, Jacob Myers, Ernst Neuman, and Julius Blankensee. The Hebrew and Religious School attached to this Congregation was established in 1859. The Rabbi is Superintendent, and there are several teachers. The present Board of School Directors is composed of Alexander Simpson, Simon Ezekiel, A. Rosenblat, Benjamin Saller, Abraham Saller, Jacob Rosen, and Isaac Schwerin. Moses Baer was Sexton of this Synagogue for a lengthy term. Philip Wittenberg now fills that position.

"Daughters of Beth Israel" is the name given to an Auxiliary

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Association, recently established in this Congregation, the object of which is to aid it in various ways.

Beth Israel's Synagogue, on Crown Street above Race Street, has been sold, and the Congregation has purchased a church building, on Eighth Street below Jefferson Street, which will be suitably altered for a Jewish House of Worship, and as such will be dedicated before the Autumnal Season of 1894—5655.

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CHAPTER XIV.

THE "REFORM" MOVEMENT AND ITS WORK—KENÉSETH ISRAEL CONGREGATION—ITS ESTABLISHMENT AND PLACES OF WORSHIP —SUCCESSIVE MINISTERS—REV. DR. DAVID EINHORN—REV. DR. SAMUEL HIRSCH.

CEREMONIAL and ritual observances, Biblically or traditionally handed down, have been adhered to by the Jews with tenacity. The outward features of religion which distinguish the professors of Judaism from those of other creeds have always been regarded as absolutely necessary to the preservation of the Jewish Faith, as an active, working religion—a positive belief, and not simply a series of negations. A system, the aim of which was to gradually abolish ceremonialism, or to, at least, reduce its observance to a minimum, originated in Germany some seven or eight decades since. Judaism, its advocates maintain, represents teachings lofty enough to assert themselves without the aid of any outward accompaniments, which but render it exclusive, retard its mission, and hold aloof its adherents from the rest of the world. Its ethical teachings, they agree, are of the highest importance, and these of themselves will finally assert its truths before mankind.

The movement representing those views was, however, in its early stages, confined to changes in the ritual and worship at the Synagogues—rendering these somewhat in accord with the customs of the majority. It made its appearance in this country about the year 1840, in Charleston, South Carolina, when the introduction of an organ into the services of the Portuguese Congregation there led to the withdrawal of a number of the members, and the formation of another Congregation, which, however, merged again with the former body—but not until 1866. This action was followed up by Congregations in New York City and elsewhere, with changes of a more radical character—and not in harmony with the Rabbinical laws. No ecclesiastical authority existing in this country, matters were allowed to shape their own course—each Congregation doing as it saw fit, without referring its action to any other but its own

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Minister, and even he, at times, was overruled by the laymen who composed the membership or the Board of Trustees.

The movement spread, and, after having taken firm hold in alterations of the ritual and the worship, and in repealing many an ordinance of the Rabbinical code, it then showed its purpose with regard to some of the Mosaic Laws—the Divine Laws embodied in the Pentateuch, and, as such, regarded as inviolable for all time. It declared the Dietary prescriptions as being antagonistic to the spirit of the age; it disavowed all belief in a Personal Resurrection of the dead; it rejected all belief in Israel's Restoration as a Nation to the Holy Land, considering its Messianic Mission as apart from territorial limits, and as having no element of personality within it. It also declared its disbelief in a number of other distinguishing features of the religion of Israel; and finally, some, though not all, of its representatives in the pulpit, regarded as necessary the institution of special services on the first day of the week, in addition to those on the Seventh Day—the Day consecrated by the Decalogue as the Sabbath for all Jews. A few of the latest advocates of what is termed "Radical Reform" have also proclaimed the abolition of the Seventh-Day Sabbath, and the substitution therefor of the first day of the week, in accordance with the customs of the majority.

Such is, in brief, an outline of the "Reform" movement in its different stages of progression since it was first launched in Germany. It may serve as an introduction to a sketch of the "Kenéseth Israel" (Assembly of Israel) Congregation, which, though originally an Orthodox Congregation, gradually entered into the new movement, and is to-day, by reason of its numerical strength and position, very prominently identified therewith.

The Kenéseth Israel Congregation was instituted in March, 1847, by forty-five charter members. The first worship was held in a hall at 528 North Second Street (between Buttonwood and Green Streets), and in the following month, Rev. B. H. Gotthelf, a native of Germany, became Reader, Secretary, and Sexton; receiving at first for his triple services the very modest sum of $125 annually, and subsequently $400. In the same year (1847) the Congregation moved its quarters to a hall on Fourth Street (York Avenue) near Wood Street, where it remained until 1854, when a church building on the west side of New Market Street above Noble Street, which had

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been purchased, was dedicated as a Synagogue on April 10th, 1854; Revs. Isaac Leeser, Jacob Frankel, Gabriel Papé, L. Naumburg, S. Morais, and other ministers taking part in these services. Previous to this, however, M. Sternheimer, Abraham Sulzberger, N. Davidson, and N. Rosenberg had been "Chazanim" (Readers), and Rev. L. Naumburg was elected Minister and Teacher in 1850, serving continuously for about ten years. Some changes in the liturgy—until then of the strict "Ashkenazic" type—were introduced during Mr. Naumburg's separate term. These also included the acceptance of an organ, a mixed choir, and the abolition of some traditional customs, as observed in all Synagogues. When, however, Rev. Dr. Solomon Deutsch, of Posen, became the Rabbi, in 1857 (Mr. Naumburg still being the Reader), innovations and alterations of a more extended character were adopted; among them being the three-year cycle, and later on the seven-year cycle of reading the Pentateuch (instead of one year), the discontinuance of calling up individuals to the reading of the "Torah," and the abolition of the Second Days of all the Festivals and Holy Days (excepting that of the New Year, which was also subsequently abolished, in 1864). In 1860, Rev. Julius Salinger succeeded Mr. Naumburg as Reader. In 1861, Rev. Dr. David Einhorn was chosen as Rabbi-Preacher. The presidency of the Congregation from its inception until 1863 was administered in different years by Julius Stern, A. Aronheimer, L. Bernheimer, Adolph Klopfer, and Abraham Kaufman.

Kenéseth Israel had now stepped into the front ranks of "Radical Reform," still more emphasized by its selection of Dr. Einhorn as its leader. Dr. Einhorn ranked with the most distinguished theological scholars of his time. He was an accomplished Hebraist, a ripe Talmudist, an eloquent German orator, and a writer of considerable note. Born in Dispeck, Bavaria, November 10th, 1809, he early evinced an aptitude for study, and soon displayed remarkable talents. He received tuition in the Talmud and Rabbinical Dialectics from Rabbi Wolf Hamburger, a celebrated specialist, and such was his progress that at the youthful age of sixteen years he received the degree of Rabbi. Classical lore and philosophy he imbibed at the Universities of Würzburg and München, and was titled "Doctor of Philosophy." He early disclosed his leanings in the direction of "Radical Reform," and occupied

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several Rabbinical offices, among them that of Chief Rabbi of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. But "Radicalism" was then in its incipient stages, and was by no means favored by the political authorities, who saw in it, as they thought, a tendency to throw off governmental, as well as ecclesiastical, rule. Hence, when Dr. Einhorn was Rabbi at Pesth, the Austrian Government ordered his temple to be closed. In 1855, he came to the United States as Rabbi of "Har Sinai" (Mount Sinai) Congregation, of Baltimore, and might have remained there even beyond 1861 had it not been for his manly and outspoken views against the curse of human slavery; which action rendered his stay in a pronounced Southern City attended with danger. He then sought Philadelphia, and was warmly welcomed by the Kenéseth Israel Congregation. He continued his ministrations here until 1866, and then moved to New York City to assume another charge. He remained there until his death, on November 2d, 1879, having previously retired from the ministry. Dr. Einhorn was a brilliant and polished German writer. He edited a monthly "called "Sinai," and compiled Catechisms, Prayer-Books, etc., etc. (79) During his term in this city the Congregation added largely to its numbers and dedicated its new and handsome temple (a term used instead of Synagogue by the "Reform" party) on the east side of Sixth Street above Brown Street, in 1864. The following year, Rev. William Armhold, who had been Minister in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, was elected Reader and Teacher. Mr. Armhold, who has served ever since, is especially popular in the Jewish community, because of his kindly nature and sympathetic disposition. His services have proved eminently satisfactory in both positions.

Rev. Dr. Samuel Hirsch succeeded Dr. Einhorn as Rabbi-Preacher in 1866, continuing until 1887, when he retired from the ministry. During that period there were many stirring incidents in the Congregation, and lectures on Sunday were first introduced in 1870. These not succeeding were discontinued, but were resumed, with services in the German language, in 1881, followed in 1883 by English lectures, on which occasions different ministers of the "Radical Reform" party filled the pulpit. Dr. Hirsch's seventieth birthday brought together a large assemblage to the

(79) A lengthier sketch of Dr. Einhorn may be found in "Eminent Israelites of the Nineteenth Century," pages 66–71.

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temple, Sunday, June 7th, 1885, and the event was commemorated by a special celebration there.

Dr. Hirsch was born at Thalfangen, in Rhenish Prussia, June 8th, 1815. After a course of tuition, he graduated from the University of Leipzig, with the degree of "Philosophy Doctor." Under a number of teachers he had studied for the Rabbinate. In his twenty-third year (1838) he was elected Rabbi at Dessau, where he remained until 1843, when he was raised to the high station of Grand Rabbi of the Duchy of Luxembourg, and occupied that office constantly until 1866, when the Kenéseth Israel Congregation, of this city, invited him to be its pastor. He accepted the invitation, and from his arrival became an open advocate of "Radical Reform," with which he had latterly been identified in Europe, having attended Rabbinical conferences in the interest of the new movement, and preaching it from his pulpit. Dr. Hirsch engaged in numerous ritual and doctrinal controversies while here, and increased his reputation as a scholar and a German orator. Among his writings is a work entitled: "The Religious Philosophy of the Jews," exhibiting the bent of his mind on religious, as well as philosophical, subjects. Dr. Hirsch was among the avowed opponents of Ceremonialism, and advocated the abolition of many observances and rites peculiar to the Jews. After his retirement in 1887, he went to Chicago (in 1888), and resided with his son, Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, a preacher in that city. He died there, on May 14th, 1889.

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CHAPTER XV.

KENÉSETH ISRAEL (CONCLUDED)—REV. DR. JOSEPH KRAUSKOPF CALLED TO THE MINISTRY—SUNDAY SERVICES—A NEW AND LARGER EDIFICE DEDICATED WITH ÉCLAT—DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING—LYCEUM ESTABLISHED—SKETCH OF DR. KRAUSKOPF—REV. J. L. LEVY SELECTED AS ASSOCIATE MINISTER—OFFICERS OF THIS CONGREGATION.

A NEW field was marked out for the Kenéseth Israel Congregation, when it elected to the ministry, in 1887, Rev. Dr. Joseph Krauskopf, a graduate of the Hebrew Union College, at Cincinnati, Ohio. Dr. Krauskopf's first charge was at Kansas City, Missouri, where for a term of four years he was pastor of the "Bené Jehudah" (Children of Judah) Congregation. The lectures he there delivered attracted general attention, the speaker's utterances being distinguished by a winning style and a flow of speech which earned for him a reputation beyond the limits of that city. The Congregation in Kansas City, while it agreed to release him in 1887, after his call to Philadelphia, yet seemed anxious to retain his services. However, a larger field was offered Dr. Krauskopf, in a centre rendered famous by eminent ministers and representative laymen, and he accepted the position tendered him; entering upon his new duties here on Sabbath, October 22d, 1887, when he was duly installed by the retiring Pastor, Dr. Samuel Hirsch. He then delivered a lengthy inaugural on the obligations of a minister as a true "Messenger of The Lord of Hosts," and strongly declared in favor of preaching naught else but religious truth as set forth in the "Torah" (Divine Law); opposing display in the pulpit or sermonizing with a view to obtaining the plaudits of the multitude. Dr. Krauskopf opened his first series of Sunday morning lectures at the temple, on October 30th, 1887, and these have been continued during each season, which embraces from seven to eight months. They have been largely attended, while, nevertheless, meeting with antagonism from the Orthodox and moderate "Reform" elements, who regard them —together with special services introduced since—as unwarranted

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innovations. Dr. Krauskopf's and Rev. J. L. Levy's (his associate) lectures on Sundays have been regularly issued in pamphlet form, and circulated largely.

The Congregation's membership has been very considerably augmented. While the edifice on Sixth Street above Brown Street had a fair seating capacity, it was deemed necessary—in view of increased membership—to erect another and more commodious building, on the east side of Broad Street, between Columbia and Montgomery Avenues. The ground was purchased during the year 1890 for $50,000. The corner-stone was laid on Monday afternoon, October 19th, 1891 (one of the Middle Days of the Festival of Tabernacles —5652), with ceremonies, conducted by officers of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, of Pennsylvania, Mr. J. Simpson Africa then being Grand Master. Addresses by Dr. Krauskopf, and Honorable Simon Wolf, of Washington, D. C., a Prayer by Rev. Dr. Marcus M. Jastrow, then Preacher of the "Rodeph Shalom" Congregation, and vocal and instrumental music also marked that occasion. The new structure was completed and dedicated on the Eve of the Sabbath, September 9th, 1892—5652; the ceremonies continuing on the two following days. A number of ministers from other cities and the pastor took part therein; large audiences being in attendance. The new edifice, which is of the Italian Renaissance style of architecture, is built of Indiana limestone. It is 120 feet front on Broad Street, and 150 feet in depth. A stone tower, almost the height of a steeple, stands 150 feet above the level and near the centre, and another tower at the southern end is 70 feet high. The vestibule is paved with mosaic tile. The shape of the auditorium is rectangular, and the seats on the main floor are upholstered chairs. The galleries extend around the sides. The seating capacity is about seventeen hundred in all. The Ark is at the eastern end, and ornamented. This contains the Scrolls of the Divine Law. The Perpetual Lamp is in front of the Ark. A cut glass dome in the centre of the building is 112 feet high. The windows are of stained glass. The wood-work is of quartered oak and mahogany. On the main floor is a large parlor. In the basement a dining-room and a kitchen are provided. The school-rooms are large and well furnished, being so arranged that, by means of an opening, the services in the temple may be heard. There are also an assembly-room, a library, a study for the Rabbi, and other

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apartments—all designed after modern styles. The entire building is lighted by incandescent lamps, and gas-jets are also in readiness, if required. The new edifice was erected at a cost of about $200,000.

A society of young people belonging to this Congregation has been instituted, since Dr. Krauskopf's advent, through his efforts, and, under the name of "Knowledge Seekers," now "Lyceum," is composed of a number of classes which meet at stated periods for the study and discussion of educational and literary topics. This "Lyceum," which is now represented by a weekly publication, originated the movement which led to the establishment of the present Jewish Publication Society of America. A large and valuable collection of standard works, together with newspapers and periodicals, renders the newly-established library an important feature of the Congregational work. A section has been called after Mrs. Rose Krauskopf (*née* Berkowitz), the respected wife of Dr. Krauskopf, who died on January 15th, 1893, much lamented by the Congregation and the community. She was an active worker, and her loss at an early age caused keen sorrow. Three young children are left in their father's care.

Dr. Krauskopf has interested himself in communal affairs, in charities, and in educational institutions. Though still a young man, he has acquired a wide reputation. He was born at Ostrowo, in Prussia, January 21st, 1858, and received his earliest training at home. At the age of fourteen years he followed his brothers and sisters to America; arriving in New York City, during July, 1872. He first engaged with a brother in the tea business at Fall River, Massachusetts, but was soon left to depend upon his own resources; his brother having been attacked and brutally murdered in the vicinity of Princeton, New Jersey. Notwithstanding this awful misfortune he persevered, and, joining a literary circle, his talents began to show themselves. A Christian lady, Mrs. M. B. C. Slade, befriended the youth, and was the final means of his becoming a theological student at the Hebrew Union College, which had just opened in Cincinnati, under the general direction of the famous Rabbi, Rev. Dr. Isaac Mayer Wise. After pursuing there the regular course of eight years, young Krauskopf graduated in 1883, and was at once elected in Kansas City, whence he came here. Dr. Krauskopf has issued several works, among them "The Jews and the

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Moors in Spain," and "Evolution and Judaism." He was mainly instrumental in originating a recent move in this city to provide "Model Dwellings for the Poor."

The Presidents of Kenéseth Israel, since 1863, have been: Simon Silberman, 1863–1873; and again, 1882–1883; Bernard H. Feustmann, 1873–1882; David Klein, 1883–1891; Michael C. Hirsch, 1891–1892. All these gentlemen have been prominent in the affairs of the community; Messrs. Feustmann and Klein, both deceased, having also served as officers of other institutions. This Congregation sustained a severe loss in January, 1894, by the death of Benjamin Salinger, who had long been its Secretary.

In January, 1893, Rev. Joseph Leonard Levy was elected Associate Minister, and delivered his installation address, on Sabbath morning, April 24th, following. Mr. Levy is a native of London, England, and the son of the late Rev. Solomon Levy, an accomplished minister. He was born November 24th, 1865. He studied at the Jews' Theological College, and subsequently under the present Chief Rabbi, Rev. Dr. Hermann Adler, Dr. M. Friedländer, and the renowned champion of Orthodoxy, Rev. Dr. Samson Raphael Hirsch. After a course of study at the University College, he entered the University of London, from which he graduated in 1884, with the degree of "Bachelor of Arts." In 1885, he was ordained, and elected Minister of the Jewish Congregation in Bristol, England. In 1889, he came to the United States, and was Minister of a Jewish Congregation in Sacramento, California, until after his election in this city. Mr. Levy has in course of preparation, "A Child's History of the Jews," and "A Prayer-Book for Home Worship." He is a talented and an industrious worker in various spheres of action. He has recently been elected Professor of Hebrew in Temple College, of this city. He is also editor of *Lyceum Weekly*.

Rev. Mr. Levy has displayed considerable activity in local movements. During the summer of 1894, he originated a plan for supplying sterilized milk and ice, at cost, to the poor, during the summer season. An organization was effected, headquarters were opened, and much suffering was thereby averted. The plan adopted was after that put into operation in New York City, by Mr. Nathan Straus, a philanthropic Israelite. Hon. Edwin S. Stuart, Mayor of Philadelphia, is President of the organization here, and Rev. Mr. Levy is Vice-President and Chairman of the Executive Committee.

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Dr. Krauskopf and Mr. Levy preach alternately at Kenéseth Israel temple. = The present officers of this institution are: President, Philip Lewin; Vice President, Morris Newburger; Treasurer, Joseph Louchheim; Secretary, Elias Braunschweig; Directors, Leopold Bamberger, Morris Liveright, M. H. Pulaski, Simon B. Fleisher, Jacob May, Alfred M. Klein, Armand Dalsheimer, Joseph R. Teller, Solomon Blumenthal, Joseph Loeb, Michael C. Hirsch, Abraham Kaufman, Arnold Kohn, Ludwig Leberman, Daniel Merz, and Leon Dalsheimer; Sexton, Oscar Klonower. = In addition to the Congregational School, which is attended by 486 children, a Kindergarten and other classes are maintained.

Kenéseth Israel has a record of material success, quite remarkable in its way. From a small beginning, it has grown numerically and financially, until it has attained, in that respect, a foremost position among congregations in this city. Its varied history, the different phases of "Radicalism" developed in its midst, and the distinction enjoyed by men called to its leadership are elements which have combined to render it an influential factor in a system, that claims to promote Judaism, after a manner essentially modern, and peculiarly its own.

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CHAPTER XVI.

'ADATH JESHURUN CONGREGATION—ITS GROWTH IN THREE AND A HALF DECADES—ITS MINISTERS AND THEIR SERVICES—REV. ELIAS EPPSTEIN—INNOVATIONS IN THE RITUAL ADOPTED—REV. HENRY ILIOWIZI AND HIS ACTIVE AND SCHOLARLY WORK—READERS—OFFICERS.

"JESHURUN" is a Hebrew term applied poetically to Israel. It has, however, been adopted, in more than one instance, as a Congregational name. Hence, such as "Bené Jeshurun" (Children of Jeshurun) and "'Adath Jeshurun" (Congregation of Jeshurun) are names often met with. The latter term distinguishes the large Congregation whose House of Worship is located on the east side of Seventh Street above Columbia Avenue. This imposing structure was dedicated with impressive services on the Eve of the Sabbath, Friday, September 24th, 1886–5646—preceding the Autumnal Holy Days and Festivals. Several of the local Jewish clergy and others officiated on that occasion. The Congregation, which in recent years, has largely increased in its membership, does not appear to have had a very eventful history, though it has always counted among its members individuals who have actively labored for the welfare of the community.

At Horner's Hall, south-east corner of Third and Brown Streets, an organization met for public worship, in August, 1859. Rev. Samuel B. Breidenbach was the first Minister, and Mr. Moses Blumenthal, President. In 1864, the Synagogue building on the west side of New Market Street above Noble Street (formerly occupied by the Kenéseth Israel Congregation) was secured, and for ten consecutive years the services were held there. Previous to this, however, Rev. Moses Cohen was elected Minister; he being succeeded by Rev. Dr. S. Nathans. Three other clergymen followed in turn during the worship at New Market Street. These were Rev. M. Hoffman, Rev. Isaac Stemple, and Rev. Charles Seiniger. The last two mentioned possess remarkable voices. The latter has for some years been Reader at the Synagogue of the "Sha'aray Tephillah" (Gates of Prayer) Congregation, in New York City.

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The 'Adath Jeshurun Congregation removed to a larger edifice in 1874, on the west side of Julianna Street below Callowhill Street (the same building in which the Rodeph Shalom Congregation had held worship for a lengthy period). Here it assumed more importance, and in time it was found necessary to obtain another and more commodious Synagogue, centrally situated. A site was selected, and the corner-stone of the present structure was laid on June 1st, 1886; services meanwhile being held in a hall at the north-west corner of Sixth Street and Girard Avenue.

In a cycle of fourteen years, Rev. S. Sänger, Rev. Adolph Bernstein, and Rev. Elias Eppstein were successively the spiritual guides. Preaching was of rare occurrence until the election of Rev. Mr. Eppstein. This Minister, who was born at Heschweiler, in Alsace-Lorraine, October 15th, 1832, had held office in different cities of the Union, but was called here from Kansas City, Missouri, in September, 1883. He inaugurated successful changes, among them being the introduction of Friday evening services, with a sermon, after dark. That step was the first taken in this vicinity, and to-day the 'Adath Jeshurun Synagogue has larger audiences on Friday evenings than any Congregation here that has adopted the innovation. Mr. Eppstein also re-organized the religious school of the Congregation, and, by means of a carefully planned system, placed it on an equality with the best established institutions of its kind. To his efforts the Congregation is largely indebted, and it was during his term that the movement for a new Synagogue received its impetus and was consummated. The worship, which had originally been of an Orthodox character, was subsequently changed to "Reform," and the Prayer-Book compiled by Rev. Dr. Marcus M. Jastrow, of this city; Rev. Dr. Benjamin Szold, and Rev. Dr. H. Hocheimer, both of Baltimore, became the basis of the ritual. Mr. Eppstein continued in office until May, 1888, taking part in the dedication of the present Synagogue, and officiating nearly two years therein.

On June 17th, 1888, the 'Adath Jeshurun Congregation elected its present Minister, Rev. Henry Iliowizi, who was duly installed into office August 24th following. The reverend gentleman has attained wide distinction as a writer for the press, an author, and a poet. Among his works in verse are "Sol," an epic poem, dedicated to the venerated Sir Moses Montefiore; "Herod," a tragedy,

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in five acts; "Joseph," a drama, in seven tableaux; and "Saul," a tragedy, in five acts. His writings in prose include "Through Morocco to Minneapolis—Sketches of Life in Three Continents;" and "Jewish Dreams and Realities," a remarkable volume, issued in 1890. He has finished an historical romance entitled "The Martyr of the World," and "Pen Pictures of Men and Things in Two Hemispheres." These latter works have not yet been published. What is, perhaps, Mr. Iliowizi's *chef d'œuvre*, and on which he has expended his best efforts, is a colossal poem, issued in twelve cantos, commemorating the four hundredth anniversary of America's discovery. It is called "The Quest of Columbus," and therein the writer rhythmically pictures the trials and the voyages of the illustrious Genoese navigator, affairs of the Spanish Court of Ferdinand and Isabella, the expulsion of the Jews from Hispania, and other events—fortunate and untoward.

Mr. Iliowizi is a deep student, a forcible speaker, an interesting and witty conversationalist, considerable of a linguist, possessing a striking memory and a bold and facile pen. He was born in the province of Minsk, Russia, January 2d, 1850. His parents were noted for their piety. At an early age he was initiated into different branches, and pursued deep studies in Jewish schools in his native country. In his fourteenth year he was sent to Roumania, proceeding shortly after to Germany, where he followed studies at the *Real Schule*, in charge of Dr. Baerwald, at Frankfort-on-the-Main; then at the Jewish Teachers' Seminary in Berlin, Dr. A. Horwitz, Director; and he subsequently studied for the Rabbinate, at the Seminary in Breslau, Dr. David Rosin being at that time its Director. Mr. Iliowizi then went to London and Paris, studying different languages, after which he was dispatched to Morocco to represent the Anglo-Jewish Association and the *Alliance Israëlite Universelle* in educational work among the Hebrews of Tetuan. After laboring there with earnestness, persistency, and courage for some time, Mr. Iliowizi determined to come to the United States, where he arrived in 1880. He wished to enter the pulpit, and, ere long, this wish was gratified. The "Sha'aré Tob" (Gates of Goodness) Congregation, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, invited him to the ministry, and he remained with that body until after his election in Philadelphia. In Minneapolis he became well-known among all classes, and before leaving there was presented by his Congregation

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with a magnificent silver service; the presentation speech being delivered by Emanuel Cohen, Esq., a former resident of this city, and a lawyer whose literary ability has won recognition from a wide circle. Mr. Iliowizi preaches twice weekly during each season to his Congregation here, and he has been heard as a lecturer at public gatherings. He is an active worker, and of his writings for the press quite a number are on questions of religious moment. With all this he combines mechanical and inventive genius, demonstrated in a number of highly useful and remarkable appliances. His wife (*née* Matilda Flesh) is a talented amateur in painting and in music.

Rev. Jacob Samuel Sherbow was for four years Cantor of the 'Adath Jeshurun Congregation. The present "Chazan" (since August, 1891) is Rev. Adolph Gross, who possesses a well-trained voice, and is favorably known among Israelites. He had previously officiated at Congregations in Easton, Pennsylvania, and in New York City.=="Our Students of Jewish History" is the name of a literary society composed of young people in this religious body.

The business management of the 'Adath Jeshurun Congregation is as follows: President, Simon Bacharach; Vice-President, B. Lœwenstein; Secretary, Joseph Goldsmith; Treasurer, Raphael Goldbacher; Directors, M. Alkus, Augustus Bacharach, J. M. Engel, William Eckstein, H. Heyman, Michael Hassler, I. Mansbach, N. Pollock, Solomon Rogasner, M. Rohrheimer, S. Roof, F. Schamberg, Jacob Singer, S. Strauss, M. Strousse, and A. Wise; Sexton, Philip Daniel.

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CHAPTER XVII.

A NEW CONGREGATION—TESHU'ATH ISRAEL—ITS AIMS AND ITS MANAGEMENT—REV. VICTOR ROSENSTEIN—REV. SOLOMON KAUFFMANN—SONS OF HALBERSTAM CONGREGATION.

THE youngest of Congregations in the northern district is called "Teshu'ath Israel" (Salvation of Israel). It originated from a movement in the summer of 1893, when a number of members of the Rodeph Shalom Congregation withdrew therefrom, and, with others, established a new Congregation upon moderately Conservative principles. The chief actors in this move engaged a hall at 1518 Columbia Avenue, and provided fittings for worship. The first service was held on the Eve of the Sabbath—Friday, Elul 20th, 5653—September 1st, 1893—and thereafter regularly on Sabbaths, Holy Days, Festivals, etc., etc. Rev. Victor Rosenstein was selected as Cantor or Reader, and requested to deliver an occasional sermon. The ritual adopted is that compiled by Revs. Drs. Marcus M. Jastrow, Benjamin Szold, and H. Hocheimer, and called '*Abodath Israel* ("The Service of Israel"). A school has been opened for the religious and Hebrew instruction of the children of those affiliated with this Congregation. The present quarters are temporary, as it is the intention of the directorate to purchase an up-town building for a Synagogue.

Rev. Mr. Rosenstein, the first minister, is the possessor of a musical voice, capable of rendering the accepted liturgy in an impressive manner. He received vocal instruction from Professor Marchési, at Vienna, Austria. Among the European positions he has held was that of Cantor at the East London (England) Synagogue for a period of twelve years. He has occupied a similar station in the Beth Israel Synagogue of this city. Mr. Rosenstein is also considerable of a linguist and a Hebrew scholar. As a preacher, he has been heard on a number of occasions. Mr. Rosenstein resigned in April, 1894, and has been succeeded by Rev. Solomon Kauffmann, formerly Reader of Rodeph Shalom Congregation.

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The officers of Teshu'ath Israel Congregation are: President, Edward L. Rothschild; Vice-President, Mayer Troutman; Secretary, Paul Steinberg; Treasurer, Samuel Krieger; Directors, Isaac Rosskam, Moses Westheimer, Herman Fischler, Gustav Cohn, and Gustav Lipschuetz.

We have now completed the list of historic Congregations whose shrines are located in the northern section of Philadelphia. This, however, does not include "Chebroth" (Societies), the number of which is considerable; nor does it embrace those institutions of a Congregational character that have sprung up in the southern section of this city, mainly within the last decade or twelve years. As these, for the most part, were the outgrowth of the Russo-Jewish exodus of 1881–1882, they must be referred to in a separate chapter, rather than in a disconnected form. The same method will be pursued with the organized "Chebroth," except that called "The Sons of Halberstam."

This Congregation now worships at the Synagogue on the west side of New Market Street between Poplar and Laurel Streets, until recently occupied by the "Anshé Emeth" (Men of Truth) Congregation. "The Sons of Halberstam" came into existence in October, 1886; Mr. A. Gross being the first President. There were only seven original members, but the present membership is 110. Worship was first held at the north-west corner of Second and Vine Streets; then at 508 North Second Street; different members officiating at different times. Mr. M. Miller is the President, and is assisted in the management of affairs by other officers and a Board of Trustees. Rabbi 'Hayim Hirsch Kahané preaches at the Synagogue of this Congregation, and is also at the head of two other "Chebroth."

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CHAPTER XVIII.

FORMER CONGREGATIONS—BETH EL EMETH—REV. GEORGE JACOBS AND OTHERS—ANSHÉ EMETH CONGREGATION—'ADATH ISRAEL AND BENÉ ISRAEL CONGREGATIONS—JEWISH HOSPITAL AND JEWISH FOSTER HOME SYNAGOGUES—PUBLIC WORSHIP AT SUMMER RESORTS—BETH ISRAEL CONGREGATION OF ATLANTIC CITY—IN OTHER LOCALITIES.

SOME years since, there were as many as eight up-town Congregations. There was also a down-town body composed mainly of Hollanders. At present, the following regularly established Congregations flourish in the northern section of this city, viz.: Mickvéh Israel, Seventh Street above Arch Street; Rodeph Shalom, Broad and Mount Vernon Streets; Beth Israel, Eighth Street below Jefferson Street; Kenéseth Israel, Broad Street between Columbia and Montgomery Avenues; 'Adath Jeshurun, Seventh Street above Columbia Avenue; and Teshu'ath Israel, 1518 Columbia Avenue.

Of the Congregations formerly existing, the "Beth El Emeth" (House of The God of Truth) had a fair membership at times, and was in charge of ministers who attained distinction. It was instituted in the spring of 1857, and a church, on the east side of Franklin Street above Green Street, was altered into a Synagogue, and dedicated in September, 1857. Rev. Isaac Leeser was the first minister, from the period given, until his death, on February 1st, 1868. Rev. Dr. Abraham de Sola, of Montreal, Canada, was then tendered the vacant position, but he declined. Mr. Joseph Newhouse was the first President, and Mr. David Eger was the first Treasurer of this Congregation. In March, 1869, the services of Rev. George Jacobs, then minister of the "Beth Shalom" (House of Peace) Congregation, of Richmond, Virginia, were secured; Rev. Abraham J. R. Pereira, who had been chosen assistant to Rev. Mr. Leeser, having officiated during the interim. Rev. Mr. Jacobs served the Congregation faithfully until his decease, on July 14th, 1884, before he had attained his fiftieth year.

Mr. Jacobs occupied a considerable prominence in the community,

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and his field of labors was by no means confined to the limits of his Congregation. In educational and charitable associations he displayed a lively interest, and was always active in the cause of his fellow-believers. He was born at Kingston, Jamaica, September 24th, 1834. He was originally a merchant in his native city, and afterwards at Richmond, Virginia, where he occasionally acted as Minister of the "Beth Shalom" (House of Peace) Congregation. Subsequently he abandoned trade, and became the guide of that religious body in 1857. Twelve years later he came to this city as Minister, and his really active work began here. As a member of the Young Men's Hebrew Association he became conspicuous by his efforts in its behalf. As an officer of the Jewish Orders "Bené Berith" (Sons of the Covenant), "Késher Shel Barzel" (Band of Iron), and "Free Sons of Israel," his efforts proved advantageous to these secret institutions. Mr. Jacobs was also a distinguished member of the Masonic Fraternity, and had been a Chaplain of a Grand Lodge. He contributed largely to "The Jewish Record," of this city, and he issued two Catechisms in pamphlet form, viz.: "Elementary Instruction in Hebrew Faith," and "The Path of Truth." Mr. Jacobs was an imposing figure in the pulpit, being of large build and striking countenance, possessing an excellent knowledge of rhetoric, a flow of language, and a dignity, all of which contributed to interest and impress his hearers. His decease was the cause of much lament by Israelites and all who had known him for his qualities of mind and heart, his genial disposition, and his suave manners.

Not until April, 1885, was the vacancy filled; Mr. Samuel Jacobs, older son of the late Minister, officiating meanwhile. Then Rev. Joseph 'Hayim Mendes Chumaceiro was elected to this office. Mr. Chumaceiro, who was born at Amsterdam, Holland, July 3d, 1844, had occupied ministerial offices in Charleston, South Carolina, and in New Orleans, Louisiana, prior to his being called here. He had also devoted considerable time to newspaper writing and had edited a weekly called "The Jewish South." Mr. Chumaceiro remained in this city a few years, after which he removed to Evansville, Indiana, and assumed a charge there. More recently he was chosen Rabbi at Curaçoa, at the extreme point of the West Indies, where his father had officiated for a long term of years. Since then he has returned to the United States, and has occupied other ministerial stations.

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The Beth El Emeth Congregation—of which the late Mr. Alfred T. Jones was the President for long terms at different times—continued to hold worship for awhile, but gradually its numbers were lessened, and finally the Synagogue building on Franklin Street above Green Street was sold. The Congregational cemetery, however, in West Philadelphia, is still maintained under the direction of a number of those persons who were affiliated with the Congregation.

The "Anshé Emeth" (Men of Truth) Congregation was organized in the autumn of 1872, and its founders were a number of gentlemen who had been members of another Congregation. They purchased the Baptist Church property, situated on the north side of New Market Street above Poplar Street. The building was re-fitted and re-arranged for a Synagogue, and was dedicated before the Hebrew New Year, 5633—corresponding with the year mentioned above. Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Wise, of Cincinnati, Ohio, delivered the sermon on that occasion. The first minister was Rev. Isaac Stemple, who had, prior to this, held office in the 'Adath Jeshurun Congregation. After serving three years, Rev. Mr. Flaum succeeded him, but for a brief term. Rev. Nathan Ruzanowsky followed, and remained four years. On his resignation Rev. Mr. Bauer was elected to the ministry, which he filled about one and a half years, and was succeeded for a year by Rev. Solomon Rappaport. The next minister was Rev. Leo Reich, a native of Hungary, and a gentleman of considerable talent, who now occupies a position in a large Jewish Congregation, at Atlanta, Georgia. Mr. Reich was in office here three years, during which time he became an interested participant in literary affairs among the Jewish community. Mr. Reich's successor was Rev. William Mitter, in 1887-1888.

Rev. Elias Eppstein became the minister, in August, 1888, having already served the 'Adath Jeshurun Congregation, of this city; and remained until 1890. Mr. Eppstein conducted the congregational school, and delivered sermons in both the English and German languages, instituting also here later Friday Evening Services. During a part of his term, Rev. Mr. Wollenberg was Assistant Minister and Reader. Rev. Nehemiah Mosessohn, a scholarly

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Russian, with an interesting record, entered upon his ministerial duties in Anshé Emeth Congregation, on the 1st of September, 1890. He retained office about a year, and is now minister of a Jewish Congregation at Dallas, Texas. Rev. Mr. Mosessohn was succeded by Rev. A. Garfano, after whose resignation the services were conducted by laymen. The Congregation disbanded in 1893, and their Synagogue is now the House of Prayer of a large "Chebrāh," as hitherto noted.

The other up-town Congregation was the "'Adath Israel" (Congregation of Israel), instituted in 1873, but which met for worship only three years; occupying what was formerly a church building, on the east side of Eighth Street above Noble Street. Rev. Charles Calmann was the minister. In 1876 'Adath Israel's members joined other religious bodies in this city. Mr. Calmann subsequently repaired to Chicago. He died there early in 1893.

What was at one time a Congregation of some importance held services on the east side of Fifth Street above Catharine Street, in a building which had been altered into a Synagogue, and dedicated to Hebrew worship, on January 5th, 1857. It was known as the "Bené Israel" (Children of Israel) Congregation; being founded by Hollanders (some of whom were among early settlers in this city and country) in 1852. The first place of religious meeting was on the third floor of a hall at the south-east corner of George (now Guilford) and South Streets (between Second and Third Streets). Rev. Jacob Lipman, who had before served the Rodeph Shalom Congregation, became the Reader, and ministered about two and a half years; being occasionally assisted on the high Holy Days and Festivals by Mr. Feist Bachman. In 1855, Rev. Simon E. Cohen Noot succeeded him, and continued his ministrations until 1862. From that period until 1877 there were two successive ministers; the first being Rev. Samuel B. Breidenbach, in 1862–1874, and the other Rev. Jacob Voorsanger (who had already been an assistant) in 1874–1877. The former died in December, 1889. The latter is at present the minister of the largest Jewish Congregation in San Francisco, California, and was Adjunct Rabbi there for some years; having officiated before at Providence, Rhode Island, and in Houston, Texas, after leaving this city. Mr. George Goudsmit then acted as

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Reader at the Bené Israel Synagogue; but the Congregation finally disbanded in 1879, and some of its members also proceeded to various Synagogues. Mr. Henry de Boer was the first President; Mr. G. Felleman was another; and Mr. Joseph Sanson, the present Court Interpreter, was the last who directed the temporal affairs of this Congregation.

The Jewish Hospital, at Olney Road, near York Pike, and the Jewish Foster Home, on Mill Street, Germantown, have special apartments for Synagogues, where worship is held regularly. At the former, Rev. L. Sænger and Rev. Moses Cohen officiate, and at the latter, Rev. S. M. Fleischman, the Superintendent, whose addresses to the children have been very favorably commented upon, and some of which are given publicity.

The want of Synagogues at summer resorts, which the descendents of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob frequent annually, has often been felt; but not until very recent years has this want been filled. Long Branch (New Jersey) was the first seashore city in the Middle States, that established a House of Jewish Prayer; and Atlantic City, to which Philadelphians repair in largest numbers, comes second. On Pennsylvania Avenue, between Atlantic and Pacific Avenues, stands the newly-erected and attractive Shrine of the "Beth Israel" Congregation—an institution which originated in October, 1890. The present Synagogue was dedicated with special services and addresses, on Friday afternoon, Ab 15th, 5653—July 28th, 1893. Prior to that time the worship was held in halls. Rev. Isaac Stemple was the first minister, and Rev. Jacob Samuel Sherbow is now the Reader. Mr. Sherbow is well known in the community, and had previously occupied a ministerial office in the 'Adath Jesburun Congregation, of this city. The worship at the new Synagogue is in accordance with the ritual compiled by Drs. Jastrow, Szold, and Hocheimer. Sermons are occasionally delivered by visiting ministers. The regular membership of the Congregation embraces from twenty-five to thirty families—all residents of Atlantic City. This number is largely augmented during the summer months. The

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officers of Beth Israel Congregation are: President, J. B. Koopman; Vice-President, G. Wiesenthal; Treasurer, I. Blau; Secretary, L. Bledenthal.

"Sons of Israel" is a name borne by a Jewish Congregation, in Camden, New Jersey. It reckons over sixty members, and has a regular organization.

At the present writing, there is a movement to establish a Synagogue at Asbury Park, New Jersey, and a plot of ground has been offered for its erection there.

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CHAPTER XIX.

HELPING THE POOR—THE EXTENSIVE SPHERE OF WORK OF THE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED HEBREW CHARITIES—ITS VARIED LABORS—BRANCHES AND OTHER ADJUNCTS.
MINISTERING TO THE SICK—THE JEWISH HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION—ITS ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT—THE PRESENT INSTITUTION—HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM—MATHILDE ADLER-LOEB DISPENSARY—AN ACTIVE MANAGEMENT.

"DEAL thy bread to the hungry;" "Bring the afflicted poor into the house;" "When thou seest the naked cover him."—These inspired words of the great Prophet Isaiah but re-echo many an ordinance contained in the Pentateuch and in other Books of Holy Writ. They have found obedience among the Hebrews at all times, and there is no people in whose midst charitable instincts and sympathy for the needy, the suffering, and the unfortunate are marked in a larger degree. From time immemorial; from the days when they were commanded as a Nation inhabiting the Land of Canaan (Palestine) to leave the gleanings and corners of their fields for the poor and the stranger (a measure which prevented the existence of pauperism and the need of almshouses) the Hebrews have been noted as a charitable people, caring for their own under all circumstances, and seldom, if ever, asking the aid of other communities with whom they dwell. Even in these days, when suffering and poverty are so much on the increase; when thousands come to these shores, almost, if not utterly, penniless—thereby taxing the resources of societies to the utmost extent—the sight of a Jew begging on the streets is a rarity. Public institutions count few, indeed, of this faith among their inmates or their beneficiaries. The Jew is either self-dependent, or he quickly learns to become so. His name figures as seldom on the records of eleemosynary institutions of a general character as it does on the criminal dockets; and in this respect he is the exception to most nations. On the other hand, however, his generosity is unstinted, and not confined to those of his faith; he will give to, rather than receive from, secular as well

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as religious establishments which have naught to do with the interests of his own race. (80)

Our present object, however, is to point to the character and work of Jewish Societies, outside the sphere of Congregationalism, whose aims are charitable, religious, and educational.

United Hebrew Charities.

The varied and extensive field of its operations serves to bring the Society of the United Hebrew Charities to first notice. As its name indicates, it was formed by a Union of a number of diverse institutions, six in all; among which were the United Hebrew Relief Association, Solomon Teller, President; the United Hebrew Beneficent Society, the late Mitchell A. Mitchell being President; and the United Hebrew Beneficent Fuel Society, whose efficient head the late David Pesoa had been for many years, being succeeded by the late Abraham S. Wolf. Meetings were held for the purpose stated by gentlemen connected with these Charities, and ministers of different Hebrew Congregations. At the first meeting, on February 15th, 1869, a general discussion was had as to best means. This resulted in the adoption of a plan for union, prepared by Edward H. Weil, Esq., (who was the first to suggest it), at a subsequent meeting, on March 23d, 1869, which meeting was held at the Rodeph Shalom Synagogue, then on Julianna Street below Callowhill Street. The following June 7th (1869) the Society was duly incorporated; the application for a charter bearing the signatures of Edward H. Weil, Lucien Moss, E. L. Moss, Henry Cohen, Abraham Hart, Solomon Teller, Meyer Frank, Isidore Binswanger, Michael Moyer, Mason Hirsh, Alfred T. Jones, Judah Isaacs, Solomon Gans, Sr., Levi Mayer, Simon W. Arnold, Joseph L. Moss, M. A. Mitchell, Abraham S. Wolf, B. Greenewald, Elias Wolf, Ernest Nusbaum, Samuel Hecht, Abraham Goldsmith, Michael Hassler, David Teller, William B. Hackenburg, and Joseph Einstein.

"The object of this Society," as stated in Article II of its Constitution, "shall be to relieve the destitute of the Jewish people

(80) A statistical table of nine Jewish charity societies, in 1891, shows that with a total membership of not more than 4,900, $141,465.96 constituted the total receipts of a single year, while the amount expended reached $134,601.62; figures (specially the last mentioned) which have since been considerably increased.

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of the city of Philadelphia, and to discourage pauperism." The first officers, elected June 13th, 1869, were: President, Simon W. Arnold; First Vice-President, Simon Silberman; Second Vice-President, Isidore Binswanger; Treasurer, Mason Hirsh; Secretary, Lucien Moss; Managers, Solomon Teller, Henry Cohen, Joseph Einstein, M. A. Mitchell, Levi Mayer, Jules A. Ephraim, Abraham S. Wolf, Moses Simon, Solomon Gans, Sr., Abraham Goldsmith, Morris Rosenbach, and Joseph Rosenbaum; Counsellor, Edward H. Weil. The first President, Mr. Arnold, was a broad-minded and cultured gentleman, and an energetic worker, who brought system and discretion into the management of affairs. After two years he retired from the presidency. He subsequently removed to New York City, where he died, on March 5th, 1885.

In 1871 Mr. Moses Simon became President, and rendered excellent service during four years. When he withdrew, the venerable Mr. Solomon Gans—now in his ninety-first year, but who is still active—was chosen to that office (1875), and was re-elected annually until 1892, when he declined another term, and was chosen Honorary President, which station he still worthily fills, and continues to display his interest in the cause of the Society. For a long period Mr. Gans has served in the management of congregational and charitable institutions, and he has contributed largely to their maintenance. He was succeeded in the presidency by Mr. Edward L. Rothschild, a gentleman who ranks second to none in the sphere of charitable labors; who has placed the Society upon a thorough systematic basis; who works ardently in its cause, and who subscribes liberally to many worthy objects. Before his election to the presidency of the United Hebrew Charities, Mr. Rothschild had served as a director. He was re-elected President in 1893, and again in 1894, and is continuously at his post of duty. Messrs. Marx B. Loeb and Alfred M. Klein are efficient Vice-Presidents. Mr. Henry Hirsh succeeded his lamented brother, Mr. Mason Hirsh, as Treasurer; and Mr. Louis Wolf was selected as successor to the late Mr. David Klein, who, as Secretary, performed valued labors in behalf of this institution. The first Assistant Secretary was Mr. Moses Lazarus, now deceased, who rendered considerable aid to the Society by his knowledge of languages, which enabled him to see to the wants and necessities of individuals hailing from different climes.

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Mr. Lazarus was also a superior penman. Mr. William Lonnerstadter was his able successor, and continued in office until his death, on March 24th, 1894.

The Managers are: Messrs. Morris Alkus, Simon Bacharach, Myer Behal, Edward Goldstein, Jacob Henly, Max Herzberg, Moses Hirshler, Isidore Langsdorf, Ludwig Leberman, Joseph Louchheim, Barney Selig, and Moses Stern; Honorary Members of the Board of Managers, Messrs. Arnold Kohn, Simon Loeb, and Isaac Saller; Assistant Secretary, Mr. Jacob Lonnerstadter; General Manager, Mr. Moses Klein; Employment Agent, Mr. George Goward. There are also physicians, counsellors, and a Ladies' Committee of seventeen members, in charge of the Clothing Department.

The Society's main offices were at first located at 34 North Seventh Street; afterwards at 325 North Fifth Street. At present, the premises at 636 North Sixth Street are occupied. Applicants for assistance are either relieved here or by District Committees, who, after investigating their condition, give aid at their homes.

A comparison of the receipts and expenditures, and the number of applicants assisted during the first year, with those contained in the last annual report (1894), may be of interest, showing how immensely the Society's work has been increased in twenty-five years: Report of 1870—Total receipts, $14,773.22; total expenses, $13,349.95; balance, $1,384.27; number of individuals assisted, 682. Report of 1894—Total receipts, including a balance, $52,916.04; total expenses $46,536.00; balance, $6,380.04; number of individuals assisted, 7,986.

In addition to the receipts from ordinary sources, this Society receives the largest division of the proceeds of the annual Hebrew Charity Balls, and the amount of collections or subscriptions at uptown Synagogues on the Great Day of Atonement. Its labors are exhaustless, and the female contingent, assisting the Managers, is always active; an incessant laborer in this field being Miss Esther Baum, whose participation in charitable work dates years back.

Attached to the United Hebrew Charities is an Auxiliary Branch, originated early in March, 1886, and whose members are mainly young men. This Branch has established an Employment Bureau, now located in the Hebrew Education Society's new building, at the south-west corner of Tenth and Carpenter Streets. Mr. George

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Goward is Superintendent, and, together with Monthly Committees, strives to obtain situations for the unemployed. In one year (March, 1892–March, 1893) this Employment Bureau secured positions for 463 applicants, and expended $1,186.22 in the same period. From March, 1893, to March, 1894 (during a trying period in business circles), positions were obtained for 159 applicants. Mr. Henry M. Reis was the first President of the Auxiliary Branch. The present executive officer is Louis Wolf; Vice-Presidents, Miss Esther Baum, Dr. Joseph Krauskopf, and Dr. Henry Berkowitz; Treasurer, Clinton O. Mayer; Recording Secretary, Jacob Weil; Corresponding Secretary, Max Herzberg.

The Auxiliary Branch has been given charge of the Baron Maurice de Hirsch Trust for the assistance of immigrants, in so far as it relates to Philadelphia. This Trust, instituted by the world-renowned philanthropist, has the annual allotment of the settled amount of $120,000, or $10,000 monthly. Of the entire sum, $700 are given each month to this city; $500 for general purposes, and $200 for educational objects, in charge of the Hebrew Education Society. The general direction of the Trust in this country is entrusted to a Board of Managers, selected by Baron de Hirsch, and representing the United States; Messrs. Mayer Sulzberger and William B. Hackenburg being the members from this city. To these the Branch reports its doings. In March, 1892–March, 1893, 668 persons received assistance; of whom 303 were afforded transportation; 76 were aided in business; 119 were given tools; and 115 were taught trades. The total expenditures were $5,687.23. In the following year, 1,086 persons were assisted in different ways, at an outlay of $7,451.29. The Branch, as Agent, has recently adopted a scheme for relieving overcrowded down-town districts, and for aiding whole families, by removing them from cooped-up quarters to small dwelling-houses, and charging each family $10 monthly. This scheme is reported to be working satisfactorily, and it may, if successful, contribute much towards reducing poverty, and improving the condition of the indigent among Israelites.

The De Hirsch Trust is presided over by Honorable Myer S. Isaacs; Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, a most generous giver, is Vice-President; Mr. Emanuel Lehman is Treasurer (succeeding the late Mr. Jesse Seligman); and Dr. Julius Goldman is Secretary. All these gentlemen are residents of New York City, as is the General Agent of the

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Trust, Mr. Adolphus S. Solomons. Among the varied works to which the Trust is devoted, is that of colonization, and "The Woodbine Colony," embracing a tract of five thousand acres in New Jersey, on the Cape May Road, is under its management, and strenuous efforts are being put forth to render it a successful and a permanent settlement.

The "Personal Interest" Society, an organization composed mainly of ladies, and founded over a year since, aims to assist the United Hebrew Charities, by investigating cases, taking charge of separate families, and relieving distress. The work is apportioned among the members, and needed funds for relief are furnished by the United Hebrew Charities. Miss Esther Baum first presided over this branch. Mrs. Henry S. Frank now fills the executive office; Dr. Joseph Krauskopf is Vice-President; Mrs. Abraham Hirsh, Recording Secretary; and Mrs. Joseph Marschuetz, Corresponding Secretary. There is also an Advisory Board, composed of Miss Esther Baum, Mrs. B. Selig, Mrs. Louis Saller, Dr. Henry Berkowitz, Rev. J. Leonard Levy, Mr. Arnold Kohn, and Mr. Sylvan Dalsheimer. A branch of this Society was recently formed in the southern section of this city.

Jewish Hospital Association.

"This Hospital was erected by the voluntary contributions of the Israelites of Philadelphia, and is dedicated to the relief of the sick and wounded, *without regard to creed, color, or nationality*, under the management of a Board composed of members of the Jewish Hospital Association."

Such is the inscription over the main entrance to the Jewish Hospital, located at Olney Road, near York Pike, in the Twenty-second Ward. It evidences its liberal character, though deriving its revenue from the contributions of Hebrews. The movement to establish this institution originated at a meeting of District Grand Lodge, Number 3, of the Independent Order "Bené Berith" (Sons of the Covenant), on August 14th, 1864. At that session Mr. Abraham Sulzberger, a respected Israelite, and a well-known member of "Har Sinai" (Mount Sinai) Lodge, Number 8, arose and presented the following preamble and resolutions:—

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"*Whereas*, A Jewish Hospital has been found to be a necessity in the cities of New York and Cincinnati, and in the large cities of Europe, and

"*Whereas*, All the causes that make such an institution a necessity there, are in full operation here, and,

"*Whereas*, Within the last six months, three Israelites of this city have died in Christian Hospitals without having enjoyed the privilege of hearing the *Shemang Yisrael*—the watch-word of their faith and nation.

"*Whereas*, It reflects the greatest discredit on so large a Jewish population as that of Philadelphia to force friendless brothers to seek in sickness and prospect of death the shelter of un-Jewish Hospitals; to eat forbidden food; to be dissected after death, and sometimes even to be buried with the stranger: Therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That the District Grand Lodge, Number 3, of the Independent Order of the *Bené Berith*, acting on the benevolence and brotherly love, which is the motto of the Order, take immediate steps to secure the co-operation of all Jewish Societies and individuals, for the purpose of founding a Jewish Hospital; and further be it

"*Resolved*, That the whole subject be and is hereby referred to a Special Committee of Seven, to be called 'the Hospital Committee.'"

These Resolutions were unanimously adopted, and a Committee, embracing Messrs. Max Thalheimer, Abraham Sulzberger, Solomon Hoffheimer, Raphael Teller, Lewis Ellinger, Samuel Weil, and Rev. Isaac Leeser, was selected to consider the question. This Committee went at once to work, and was ready with a report on August 18th following (1864). A convention of Lodges, Congregations, and Societies met on December 4th, 1864, at which a plan was prepared, and on Sunday, February 19th, 1865, the same was ratified by a large meeting of Hebrews, held at National Guards' Hall, on the south side of Race Street, below Sixth Street. The first officers were: President, Alfred T. Jones (1866–1871); Vice-President, Isidore Binswanger; Treasurer, Samuel Weil; Secretary, Mayer Sulzberger; Corresponding Secretary, Henry J. Hunt; Managers, Abraham S. Wolf, Rev. Isaac Leeser, Joseph Einstein, Samuel Hecht, Simon Ezekiel, Max Thalheimer, William B. Hackenburg, Simon Alexander, Judah Isaacs, M. M. Bayersdorfer, Hezekiah W. Arnold, and Jacob May.

The Association was regularly incorporated on September 23d, 1865, and a property at Fifty-Sixth Street and Haverford Road, West Philadelphia, was purchased, with adjoining lots, and, when altered and arranged, cost $19,625. Delays in securing possession interfered for a while with the opening of the Hospital, which did not occur until August 6th, 1866, and the formal dedication took

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place May 28th, 1867. Before the Hospital was opened, the need of a Home for the Aged and Infirm was recognized, and an amendment to the Constitution provided for the addition of the same. During the first year, 71 patients were treated and 5 persons were admitted to the Home. Dr. Adolph Feldstein was the first Resident Physician. The buildings and grounds then occupied 3½ acres.

In 1870 the fact developed that the buildings were no longer of sufficient size to accommodate the demands. After negotiations, the present site, on Olney Road, near Old York Road, and containing about 14½ acres, was bought for $18,500, and a beautiful structure, costing about $70,000, was erected thereupon. The corner-stone was laid October 9th, 1872, with Masonic ceremonies, by the Grand Lodge of Masons in Pennsylvania, Samuel C. Perkins, Esq., Grand Master; Mayer Sulzberger, Esq., delivering the oration; Rev. Dr. Samuel Hirsch and Rev. John Chambers, both Chaplains of the Grand Lodge, also officiating. The dedication, September 14th, 1873, was a memorable event. The participants were: Rev. Jacob Frankel, Rev. William Armhold, Rev. Charles Seiniger, Rev. Isaac Stemple, Rev. George Jacobs, Rev. Dr. Marcus M. Jastrow, and the Rev. Dr. S. Morais; Mr. Abraham S. Wolf, President; Moses A. Dropsie, Esq., Moritz Ellinger, Esq., Mr. Solomon Gans, and others; the audience numbering about twenty-five hundred persons.

The new Hospital is beautifully located; the buildings are attractive, but solid and substantial, and the institution generally has been warmly commended by Hospital authorities. It has been remembered in legacies and gifts by both Jews and Gentiles; a notable gift being that of Isaiah V. Williamson, who presented six yearly ground-rents upon a property, which yields nearly six hundred dollars annually. A representative of the State Board of Charities in an official report (in 1875) said of the Jewish Hospital:—

"A better arranged hospital, a more comfortable asylum, I have not seen. It compares favorably with the best in the land. I recommend it as a model for similar institutions of similar magnitude and for similar purpose, for adoption in cities and in country."
—Additional ground has been purchased from time to time.

The "Mathilde Adler-Loeb Dispensary" is an adjoining building, presented to the Jewish Hospital Association by Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Adler and Mr. August B. Loeb (in memory of the daughter

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of the two former, and the wife of the latter, after whom it is called). This Dispensary—located somewhat to the north-east of the Hospital building—was dedicated August 26th, 1878. It is one and a half stories in height, and contains all the necessary rooms, an apothecary's shop, etc., etc.

Since the removal to Olney Road, another magnificent edifice has been reared for the use of Aged and Infirm Israelites, and for which about $90,000 was generously donated. The corner-stone of this addition was laid on Tuesday afternoon, October 9th, 1888, and the dedication followed on Thursday, November 28th, 1889 (Thanksgiving Day). A Training School for Nurses was established, January 1st, 1892, and the first four nurses received their certificates, June 8th, 1893. Over 27,000 patients have been treated at the Jewish Hospital and its Dispensary since these have opened; 5,126 being the total number from May, 1893, to May, 1894. Wards for incurable cases have also been set apart in the Hospital building. More than 100 persons have, at different times, been kept at the Home.

An excellent evidence of the amount of work accomplished may be obtained from the statement that in the year May, 1893–May, 1894, the total payments were $66,332.04, and the total cost of maintaining Hospital, Home, and Dispensary was $33,661.75. A large amount is received annually from the proceeds of the Hebrew Charity Ball, and numerous contributions increase the yearly receipts. —This institution maintains an ambulance, subject to regular calls.

Before the Hospital was removed from West Philadelphia to its present quarters, Mr. Abraham S. Wolf, one of its founders, and a man of wide reputation in the community, had been elected President. He served from 1871 to 1878. The executive who succeeded him (in 1878) is Mr. William B. Hackenburg, an earnest and enthusiastic worker, and a distinguished Israelite, who is energetic in many spheres of Jewish activity. Mr. Hackenburg is assisted by the following Board of Officers and Directors: Vice-President, Simon Muhr; Treasurer, August B. Loeb; Secretary, Ephraim Lederer; Corresponding Secretary, Herman Jonas; Directors, Solomon Gans, Lucien Moss, Max Liveright, Simon B. Fleisher, Simon I. Kohn, Herman B. Blumenthal, Edward Wolf, Jacob Wiener, Arnold Kohn, Louis Gerstley, Benjamin Wolf, and Augustus Wise; Honorary Directors, Mayer Sulzberger, Abraham Wolf, Aaron Lichten, and

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Simon A. Stern. Mrs. Charles Kaufman presides over a Ladies' Visiting Committee, embracing fifteen members. Dr. Jay C. Knipe is Resident Physician, and Dr. Edwin A. Jarecki is Assistant. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gruener are Superintendent and Matron, respectively. There are also a number of consulting physicians and surgeons on the regular staff of the Jewish Hospital.

An Aid Auxiliary, the purpose of which is to obtain accessions to the membership of this institution, was established at a public meeting, held Sunday evening, November 5th, 1893. Its work is divided among ten District Committees of ladies and gentlemen, whose labors are directed towards the object just indicated. The officers of this Aid Auxiliary are: President, Herman Jonas; Secretaries, Isaiah B. Langstadter and Miss Corinne B. Arnold; Executive Committee, Mrs. Samuel Hexter, Miss Julia Friedberger, Mrs. Herman Jonas, Miss Rosa Mordecai, Miss Leah Abeles, Mrs. Solomon Selig, Mrs. Joseph A. Louchheim, Mrs. Frances Hirsch, Mrs. B. F. Houseman, Mrs. Morris Lang, and Messrs. Ephraim Lederer, Aaron E. Greenewald, Samuel Newburger, Isaac N. Solis, Harry B. Hirsh, Charles Freedman, Ernest Kaufman, Henry M. Frank, W. A. Louchheim, J. J. Rice, Alfred M. Klein, L. Behal, George Goward, William Hirsh, Benjamin Wilson, William A. Stern, Benjamin Wasserman, Maurice N. Weyl, David Greenwald, Solomon Bacharach, and Joseph S. Potsdamer.

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CHAPTER XX.

CARING FOR THE ORPHAN—NEARLY FOUR DECADES IN THE HISTORY OF THE JEWISH FOSTER HOME—ITS DIFFERENT DIRECTION—EXCELLENT HOME.
ORPHANS' GUARDIANS—WORK DONE IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS.

JEWISH FOSTER HOME.

THE causes which led to the formation of a Home for Jewish Orphans in February–May, 1855, are well defined in the following extract from the Preamble to the Constitution and By-Laws of the Jewish Foster Home (to which, in later years, the words, "and Orphan Asylum," have been added):

> "Deeply impressed with the necessity of providing a home for destitute and unprotected children of Jewish parentage, the ladies of the several Congregations of Philadelphia have associated to form an institution denominated The Jewish Foster Home, wherein orphans, or the children of indigent Israelites, may be rescued from the evils of ignorance and vice, comfortably provided for, instructed in moral and religious duties, and thus prepared to become useful members of the community."

The establishment of this institution had been advocated some years before (1850) by "A Daughter of Israel," who, in a communication to *The Occident*, edited by Rev. Isaac Leeser, pointed out the need and the desirability for an orphan home. This communication emanated from Miss Rebecca Gratz, and five years later practical results were obtained.

The meeting at which the Society was called into existence occurred on Sunday, February 4th, 1855, at the Synagogue of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, then on Cherry Street above Third Street. The following ladies were elected first managers of the new institution: Mrs. Anna Allen, First Directress; Mrs. D. Samuel, Second Directress; Miss Louisa Gratz, Treasurer; Miss Evelyn Bomeisler, Secretary; Mrs. William Florance, Mrs. Abraham Hart, Mrs. Jacob L. Florance, Miss Emily Phillips, Mrs. Edward J. Etting, Miss Rachel Pesoa, Mrs. Joseph L. Moss, Mrs. Leon Berg, Mrs. George D. Rosengarten, Mrs. Henry Cohen, Mrs. Abraham Finzi, Mrs. Benjamin Liebér, Mrs. Henry Newhouse,

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Mrs. J. Frankel, Mrs. Solomon Gans, Mrs. Isidore Binswanger, Mrs. S. Frank, Mrs. Joseph M. Asch, Mrs. H. Simpson, Mrs. S. Morais, Mrs. B. Blum, Mrs. Joseph Rosenbaum, Miss Louisa B. Hart, and Mrs. L. J. Leberman, Managers.

The new Society was soon incorporated, and immediately set about its labors by establishing a Home, on North Eleventh Street above Jefferson Street. This was dedicated in May, 1855; Rev. Dr. Morris Jacob Raphall, of New York City, and the Rev. Dr. S. Morais, of Philadelphia, having parts in the exercises. Subsequently (1858) the Home was removed to 1424 North Seventh Street, where it continued until 1861, and was then located at 1431 North Fifteenth Street. During that period, and up to 1874, the Society was directed by ladies; a Board of Council, composed of gentlemen assisting the Managers. Among those who served on this Board were Messrs. Abraham Hart, Joseph L. Moss, L. J. Leberman, Isaac J. Phillips, Daniel Gans, Joseph Newhouse, and the Rev. Dr. S. Morais. At different times and since the removal to Germantown, there have been from 20 to 90 or more children located at the Home at the same time.

Mrs. Anna Allen, who was untiring as First Directress, resigned in 1867. In later years, she resided in New York City, and continued to hold the esteem of all by her benevolent traits of character and God-fearing ways. She died in the latter city, at an advanced age, on June 30th, 1888. Mrs. Allen's successors, in turn, were Mrs. L. J. Leberman (1867) and Mrs. Henry Cohen (1873).

In 1874, the Charter and Constitution were amended and the main control was then transferred to gentlemen, aided by a Ladies' Associate Board. The first President under the new régime was the distinguished citizen, Mr. Abraham Hart, and Mrs. Henry Cohen was chief of the Ladies' Associate Board. Mr. Isidore Binswanger succeeded Mr. Hart, and for fifteen years (until 1890) continued at the head of affairs, and ardently labored for the cause. Mr. Binswanger, to whom the Foster Home was greatly indebted for its upbuilding and strengthening, was identified with numerous charitable and educational institutions, and gave his best years to the welfare of his coreligionists. He died in May, 1890, shortly after retiring from the office he had filled with ability and devotion to the Home.

During Mr. Binswanger's presidency, the large and attractive Chew Mansion and grounds on Mill Street, Germantown, were purchased,

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and the Home was removed there, in June, 1881. This spot is often visited, and its delightful surroundings render it a centre of interest. The building occupied, while suitable in every way, was soon found too small to meet the increased demands upon the institution. Hence, new structures were erected, at a cost of about $80,000, most of which amount was generously contributed by members of the Jewish community. The new Home was dedicated with suitable exercises, on Sunday afternoon, May 15th, 1892, in the presence of a numerous assemblage; the Revs. Drs. Morais, Jastrow, Iliowizi, Krauskopf, President Leo Loeb, Superintendent Fleischman, and Dr. Solomon Solis Cohen taking part. The new edifice is 120 by 55 feet, and commands general praise. It is built upon the most improved methods, and every feature has been carefully looked to, with a view to comfort and excellence. It is designed to accommodate one hundred and fifty children. The furnishings, the neatness, and the appearance throughout are calculated to place this Home in the front rank of Orphan Asylums.

Another matter specially noticed is the parental, rather than institutional, care and treatment of the children, which render the place a Home, and for which the efficient and earnest Superintendent and Matron, Rev. S. M. Fleischman and wife, have received deservedly high encomium. Mr. Fleischman was formerly minister in Akron, Ohio. He has written for journals considerably, and has published several of his works, in prose and in verse. Since his coming here, fresh energy has been infused into the Home, and its educational system, starting with a Kindergarten, and developing to higher grades (the older children attend Public Schools) has received an impetus in numerous directions. Mr. and Mrs. Fleischman, in their efforts, are ably seconded by Miss Amelia Rosenbaum, an early inmate of the Home who acts as Assistant. The Superintendent's addresses on Sabbaths, Festivals, and Holy Days (when services are held in the Synagogue attached) are timely and instructive. In fact, the conduct of the institution is warmly commended. Some of the children, after attaining a certain age, are indentured to learn trades; the Society, meanwhile, contributing to their support.

The following persons have filled the office of Matron or Superintendent since the opening of the Home: Miss Brown, Mrs. Cohen, Miss Crawcour, Mrs. Levy, Mrs. Joanna Krause, Miss Zalinski, Dr. Isaac Edrehi and Mrs. Edrehi, Mr. and Mrs. S. Weil,

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Rev. Nathan Ruzanowsky and Mrs. Ruzanowsky, and Rev. S. M. Fleischman and Mrs. Fleischman.

The Home has had to lament the death of two of its Presidents within a short term. Mr. Binswanger (after whom the Isidore Binswanger Alumnal Association—composed of inmates and former inmates of the Home—was named, in 1891) had been succeeded in the presidency by Mr. Mason Hirsh, an honored Israelite, a merchant, and a member of various organizations, public, religious, and otherwise. Mr. Hirsh, who was a liberal subscriber to worthy objects, proved of much assistance to the Home, when called on to direct its management. He died in March, 1892, much regretted. Memorials of Presidents Binswanger and Hirsh have been placed in this institution, in the cause of which both were so untiring in their endeavors.

According to the annual statement in April, 1894, there were then 99 children—55 boys and 44 girls—in the Home, and 24 were either indentured or in situations. The expenditures in a single year have reached nearly $28,000, but the receipts have done more than cover these; there being a handsome balance in the treasury. The Home benefits by a large annual contribution of the Hebrew Charity Ball Association. Its membership roll has hundreds of names.

The present management is as follows: President, Leo Loeb; Vice-President, Marcus Katz; Treasurer, Jacob Miller; Secretary, Benjamin F. Teller; Managers, Augustus Bacharach, Isaac Blum, Solomon Blumenthal, Penrose Fleisher, Meyer Frank, William Gerstley, Alfred C. Hirsh, Henry A. Jeitles, Simon Kohn, Morris Liveright, Ferdinand Marks, Morris May, Levi Mayer, Philip Lewin, Simon Muhr, and Clarence Wolf; Associate Board, Mrs. B. H. Feustmann, President; Miss Evelyn Bomeisler, Secretary; Miss Esther Baum, Mrs. Isidore Binswanger, Mrs. Isidore Coons, Mrs. Henry S. Frank, Mrs. Henry Hahn, Mrs. Isaac Hyneman, Mrs. Jacob Kaufman, Mrs. Levi Mayer, Mrs. William Miller, Mrs. M. M. Newman, Mrs. Simon Pfaelzer, Mrs. Adolph Rosenbaum, Mrs. Isaac Rosskam, Mrs. Isaac Saller, Mrs. A. P. Schoneman, and Mrs. H. L. Strouse; Solicitor, Edward H. Weil; Consulting Physician, A. C. Bournonville, M.D.; Attending Physician, A. C. Currie, M.D.; Dentists, W. Harvey Roop, D.D.S., and Maria Lasser, D.D.S.; Eye Physician, Frederick S. Isett, M.D.;

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Superintendent and Teacher, Rev. S. M. Fleischman; Matron, Mrs. S. M. Fleischman; Teacher of Kindergarten and Primary Classes, Miss Amelia Rosenbaum; Teacher of Gymnastics, Professor Richard Perteuch.

Orphans' Guardians.

A Society whose object is "to foster orphans of Jewish faith, place them with respectable Jewish families, care for their education and enable them to enjoy the benefits of family life," was organized at Philadelphia, March, 26th, 1868. Until the year 1891 it was known as the "Familien Waisen Erziehungs Verein" (Family Orphan Educational Society), and was directed mainly by members of the Kenéseth Israel Congregation. Its Charter has now been amended, so as to render it non-congregational, and the name of "The Orphans' Guardians" has been substituted for the term previously used.

This Society was founded by the late Dr. Samuel Hirsch, then minister of the Kenéseth Israel Congregation; and from the period of its inception until his removal from this city in 1888, Dr. Hirsch labored constantly for its welfare. The membership roll at the start contained about 130 names. At present it has increased to 429 in all. The Society now cares for 36 orphans—18 boys and 18 girls—who are placed by their respective guardians in private Jewish families, at an expense of $3 weekly, *per capita*. This system—instead of that maintained by means of a special institution—is regarded with favor by some, as promotive of the best interests, and of the happiness of those deprived of their natural guardians. Since 1868, more than forty-five of this Society's wards have been discharged, after attaining a certain age and becoming self-supporting.

The funds of this institution in its first year amounted to but $400. Its present investments are $8,000, and the yearly distribution for the support of its wards amounted to (in May, 1893–May, 1894) $3,899.61. The first Board of Officers was as follows: President, Dr. Samuel Hirsch; Vice-President, Abraham Goldsmith; Treasurer, B. H. Feustmann; Secretary, B. Salinger. During six years, S. Silberman was President; Abraham Goldsmith succeeding him in 1874, and continuing until 1891, when he declined a re-election. Dr. Samuel Hirsch was Secretary continuously from 1875 to 1888.

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The officers now serving are: President, Arnold Kohn; Vice-President, Daniel Merz; Treasurer, Michael C. Hirsch; Secretary, Joseph Marschuetz; Directors, David Strauss, Joseph R. Teller, Hyman Herzberg, David Hirsh, Morris Liveright, Rev. Dr. Henry Berkowitz; and the following, all of whom are guardians: Mr. and Mrs. David Kohn, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Selig, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Massman, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Loeb, Mr. and Mrs. William Gerstley, Mr. Abraham Kaufman and Mrs. Samson Simon, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wertheimer, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Kohn, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Weil, Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Blumenthal, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Eschner, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Weil, Mr. and Mrs. David Strauss, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Kohn, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel W. Goodman, Mr. and Mrs. David Hirsh, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lewin, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Lisberger, Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Leberman, Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Herzberg, Mr. and Mrs. Hart Blumenthal, Mrs. David Klein and Mr. Alfred M. Klein, Mr. and Mrs. S. Kind, Dr. Joseph Krauskopf, Rev. William Armhold and Miss Nettie Armhold, Mr. and Mrs. Max Oppenheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Myer Behal, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Marschuetz.

The beneficent work of this Society is in the hands of ladies and gentlemen who spare no efforts to enhance its usefulness.

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CHAPTER XXI.

WOMEN'S SOCIETIES—THE FEMALE HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY—THE OLDEST JEWISH CHARITY IN PHILADELPHIA.
THE JEWISH MATERNITY ASSOCIATION—ITS WELL-EQUIPPED HOME—ITS LABORS AT ATLANTIC CITY.

FEMALE HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

A CHAPTER of the Book of Proverbs describes the merits of a virtuous woman, upon whom praises are bestowed: "She stretcheth out her hand to the poor; yea, she reacheth forth her hands to the needy." Such a marked characteristic has distinguished Hebrew women in every age of the world, and the Rabbinical writings teem with encomiums to the sex, and to the blessed influences wrought by sincere and God-fearing wives and daughters. In many respects, women have been far more successful in charity work than men. They are more sympathetic by nature, and can administer charity in a way that affords real assistance to the deserving, comfort to the distressed, and consolation to the orphaned and the widowed.

Women have been the pioneers of Jewish charity work in Philadelphia. It is related that on a stormy day in the autumn of 1819 two ladies of benevolent instincts, having been painfully affected by an instance of suffering brought to their notice, resolved to ask assistance of their sisters in faith in order to relieve the poverty then existing among the small number of Hebrews in this city, where there was no charity society to aid them. Their act led to the formation of the Female Hebrew Benevolent Society, a month later (November, 1819), in which Miss Rebecca Gratz assumed an important part, and the two ladies alluded to—Mrs. Aaron Levy and Miss Hannah Levy—were members of the first Board of Managers. The Society, which was regularly instituted in 1820, received its Articles of Incorporation in the year 1837. It is the oldest Jewish Association now existing in this city, and continues its active work under the direction of the successors of those who first brought it into existence. Its objects are thus stated in the Preamble to its Constitution:

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"In all communities the means of alleviating the sufferings of the poor are considered of high importance by the benevolent and the humane. The subscribers, members of the Hebrew Congregation (Mickvé Israel), of Philadelphia, and citizens of the United States and of the State of Pennsylvania, sensible to the calls of their small society, and desirous of rendering themselves useful to their indigent sisters of the House of Israel, have associated themselves together for the purpose of charity, and in order to make the benefit permanent have adopted this Constitution."

The ladies comprising the Board of Managers accomplished their work quietly but effectively. The division of the city into districts, each being in charge of different managers, has enabled the Society to administer its charity to needy Hebrews in different localities.

In 1820, its officers were: First Directress, Mrs. Rebecca J. Phillips; Second Directress, Mrs. Bell Cohen; Treasurer, Mrs. S. Bravo; Secretary, Miss Rebecca Gratz; Managers (besides the above), Mrs. Richea Hays, Mrs. Phila Pesoa, Mrs. Miriam Nones, Mrs. Esther Hart, Mrs. Fanny Levy, Mrs. Arabella Phillips, Mrs. Rebecca Moss, Miss Sarah M. Cohen, and Miss Hannah Levy. Among subsequent managers (some of whom, at different times, presided over the Society) were Mrs. Anna Allen, Mrs. Sarah Hart, Mrs. Maria Hackenburg, Miss Louisa B. Hart, Mrs. Sarah Lyon, Mrs. Rebecca C. Hart, Miss Rachel Pesoa, Mrs. Sarah Phillips, Miss Sim'ha Cohen Peixotto, Mrs. Hetty Samuel, Mrs. Matilda H. Cohen, and Miss Ellen Phillips (who was Vice-President at her decease, in February, 1891).

The present officers of the Female Hebrew Benevolent Society are: President, Mrs. Miriam H. Wolf; Vice-President, Mrs. David H. Solis, Sr.; Treasurer, Mrs. Isabel R. Weil; Secretary, Mrs. Myrtilla E. Mitchell; Managers, Mrs. Ernest Nusbaum, Mrs. Jonathan M. Emanuel, Mrs. Levy L. Hyneman, Mrs. Jacob Ullman, Mrs. Walter S. Berg, Mrs. Joseph Newhouse, Mrs. Jacob E. Hyneman, Mrs. Charles H. Vendig, and Mrs. Julius S. Daniels.

The membership is confined to ladies of the Hebrew Faith; the dues being $2 yearly. The annual meeting is held on the first Wednesday morning in November, at the residence in the rear of the Synagogue of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, Seventh Street, above Arch Street.

When the Society of the United Hebrew Charities was formed in 1869, as the result of a union of small institutions, it was thought

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that the Female Hebrew Benevolent Society would also enter thereinto. But it preferred to remain apart; performing its own task, and striving to alleviate suffering and poverty with all the means at its disposal. Its charities are dispensed by northern and southern district committees.

Jewish Maternity Association.

"'Ezrâth Nashim," two Hebrew words, which mean "Helping Women," denote the character of a lying-in society in this city, which has, since 1891, altered its name to the Jewish Maternity Association. It was founded, November 30th, 1873, and the amount of suffering it has been the means of preventing is illustrated by the statement that upwards of two thousand women have been assisted by providing them with nurses or other helps during "the most trying periods of their lives." The need of a permanent Home for this Society, whose labors had been confined to rendering aid at the residences of their charges, became manifest in 1891. Therefore, a large property at 534 Spruce Street was purchased for $8,750. The entire building was improved and renovated; rooms furnished, and fitted up for the special uses of a Maternity Home, capable of accommodating twelve patients at the same time. An "Ellen Phillips Memorial Bed," in memory of a Jewess known and esteemed for her philanthropy (who bequeathed $500 to this Association), was set apart for special use. The new Home was formally opened with receptions, January 12th, 13th, and 14th, 1892, and marked a new career in the Society's annals. Since that time, the work has continued unceasingly; the number of in-door and out-door cases multiplying each month, and requiring every energy on the part of the management and staff of physicians. There were 116 patients treated in the Home, and 15 at private residences during 1893. A training department for nurses and a course of instruction in invalid cookery have been established, and an extension of the Home to meet wants will soon be made.

The work, however, has not been confined to this city. The need of healthful restoratives for invalid mothers and their children led, in 1893, to the rental of four cottages at Chelsea, Atlantic City, and, with special subscriptions for this object, these cottages were converted into an institution called the Jewish Seaside Home, with thirty rooms

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and conveniences. This Home was formally dedicated, Sunday, June 11th, 1893; Mrs. Ella Frauendiener having been selected as Matron; Miss Bertha Hirshwald, Nurse; Dr. L. H. Armstrong, Physician; and Dr. A. D. Cuskaden, Assistant Physician. The Committee in charge of this Home embraced Mrs. Benjamin Strouse, Mrs. Adolph Heyman, Mrs. Myer Behal, Mrs. E. Meyerhoff, Mrs. Jacob Aronson, Mr. Moses H. Wiener, Mr. Samuel S. Fels, and Dr. Isaac Leopold. One hundred and fifty inmates were provided for at different times during the summer season of 1893, and the arrangements and care exhibited at this Seaside Home were generally commended. The special work here (which seems to have been established permanently), was renewed under still more favorable conditions during the summer of 1894, when a larger Home—located on Georgia Avenue near Atlantic Avenue, in Atlantic City—was occupied, and an increased number of inmates received. Mrs. Susan Wilson was Matron, and Mrs. Johanna Moritzen, Head Nurse. Mrs. Myer Behal and Mrs. Samuel Sternberger were at the head of an Executive Committee of ten ladies.

The success attending the labors of the Jewish Maternity Association may be gauged by the fact that its membership had increased from 399, in 1890, to nearly 800, in 1893. The total expenditures, in all branches, in 1893, were $8,236.89; yet the generous assistance accorded to this institution enabled it to present a handsome balance.

The Directorate is composed of both sexes; but it is needless to say that the women of Israel are most active in the cause, and that, through them, the Association has been placed in the front ranks of Jewish Charities in Philadelphia. Mrs. Ester Amram, the President, is untiring in her endeavors. She is supported by an efficient Vice-President, in Mrs. Joseph Louchheim; an earnest Secretary, in Mrs. S. Belle Cohn, and an experienced and capable Treasurer, in Mr. Benjamin F. Teller. The Directors are: Mrs. J. M. Engel, Mrs. Julia G. Arnold, Mrs. A. Levy, Mrs. E. Meyerhoff, Mrs. M. S. Saller, Mrs. M. S. Meyerhoff, Mrs. Myer Behal, and Messrs. Henry J. Tickner, Louis Meyerhoff, Moses H. Wiener, Samuel S. Fels, and Isaac Herzberg; Assistant Secretary, Edward L. Haas; Superintendent and Resident Physician, Dr. Helen Kirschbaum; Head Nurse, Miss Johanna Hochman; besides several assistants; Visiting Physicians, Dr. Isaac Leopold, Dr. Rebecca Fleisher, Dr. Lucy N. Tappan, and Dr. William H. Teller; Solicitor, David Werner Amram.

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CHAPTER XXII.

THE EXILES FROM BENIGHTED COUNTRIES—LAUDABLE ENDEAVORS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH IMMIGRANTS—WHAT IT HAS ACCOMPLISHED WITH SMALL MEANS.
THE HEBREW CHARITY BALL ASSOCIATION—AN INTERESTING RECORD—INDISPENSABLE ASSISTANCE RENDERED ANNUALLY.

ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH IMMIGRANTS.

IN works of charity, the City of Brotherly Love has set the example to the country. It has always been among the foremost to recognize the needs of the times, and meet these needs with a promptness and energy worthy of emulation. After the wholesale exodus of Hebrews from Russia in 1882, the tide of immigration to these parts rolled in so heavily that the societies then here found it an extremely difficult, almost impossible, matter to cope therewith; to see to the wants of the hosts of new arrivals on incoming steamers, obtain employment for them, or forward them to different destinations throughout the United States. The Society of the United Hebrew Charities was overtaxed, and its resources were far from equal to emergencies then rapidly multiplying upon each other. What was to be done? This question was discussed at a meeting held at Wheatley Dramatic Hall, at the north-east corner of Fifth and Gaskill Streets, on Sunday evening, September 21st, 1884. A call had been issued by Mr. Jacob Judelsohn, and met with a hearty response, especially from those who had come here from the land of darkness and oppression, and who were eager to aid their unfortunate brethren who might be compelled to follow them to this haven of refuge. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Judelsohn, Mr. Moses Klein, Mr. Simon Muhr, Moses A. Dropsie, Esq., and Mr. Leopold Krause.

That gathering, however, was but a preliminary step towards the formation of the Association of Jewish Immigrants at another meeting, held at the same hall, on Sunday evening, October 5th, 1884. Emanuel Cohen, Esq., then presided, and Charles Hoffman, Esq., acted as Secretary; Mr. Louis E. Levy presented a series of rules

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for the government of the new Association, which, as its name indicates, was originally intended to be mainly composed of Jewish immigrants, and whose object was "to effectually assist new arrivals and those already here." The Rev. Dr. S. Morais, Rev. Dr. Marcus M. Jastrow, Mr. Simon Muhr, Mr. Jacob Judelsohn, Dr. Henry Gersoni, Mr. Jacob Singer, Mr. Jacob Miller, Mr. Samuel Morais Hyneman, and Dr. Solomon Solis Cohen also participated in this meeting, which started the new Association, and set it immediately in the field of active labor. The first officers then elected were as follows: President, Alfred T. Jones; Vice-President, Jacob Miller; Treasurer, Simon Muhr; Secretary, Charles Hoffman; Directors, Abraham M. Frechie, Louis E. Levy, Dr. Lewis W. Steinbach, Dr. Joseph S. Simsohn, Max Rosenthal, Max Sessler, Leopold Krause, S. L. Ginsburg, A. Kessler, N. Lowenburg, N. Leiken, and L. Levine.

Mr. Jacob Judelsohn, who first moved in this matter, would not accept any office. His interest in the Association continued to be manifested during his residence in this city. Mr. Judelsohn, who was born in Marionpol, Russia, in July, 1855, seems to have been the pioneer in calling into action such societies as that referred to. He arrived in this country in 1879, and was profoundly moved by the state of affairs soon after existing. After dwelling here for a while, and bringing about practical steps, as noted above, he repaired to New York City, and did similar work there; though the institution he then founded, had not, through various circumstances, a permanent existence. He agitated the cause of the Russo-Jewish immigrants, in articles contributed to the Jewish and the secular press. A man of bright capacities and of commendable activity, he proved a warm friend of the unfortunate exiles, with whom he had shared country. He labored for their well-being, and had the satisfaction of witnessing, in a measure at least, gratifying results. Mr. Judelsohn was united in marriage to Miss Clara Hartogensis, daughter of Dr. A. E. Hartogensis, formerly of Philadelphia, but latterly of New York City. He died in the latter city, on December 15th, 1891, when still a young man.

The Association of Jewish Immigrants—though it never has been, to any large degree, composed of immigrants themselves—was hardly launched into existence than its services were in demand on all sides. With a comparatively small membership and an almost insufficient

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income to meet the heavy strain, but with an energetic President, an intelligent Board of Officers, and an untiring Agent in Mr. Moses Klein—who represented it on all steamers and in other capacities—it was able to accomplish an enormous task in its first year. At its house, 931 South Fourth Street, in charge of Mr. Adolph Klein, 848 persons were afforded shelter; 1076 Jewish immigrants arrived during the first year, of whom but 141 remained in this city, and many pitiful stories of hardships were told by some who had landed here, stripped of all their possessions. There were 900 applications for employment during the first year; the expenses amounting to $1,805.82 in the first thirteen months.

Beyond the mere assisting and transporting of immigrants, however, this Association has, many a time, been required to protect them from the snares of sharpers; to rescue young women who had come here helpless from falling into the traps of those who would degrade them. It has been ever watchful of the interests of its charges and has been enabled to secure them protection from the fact of its Agent being also an Interpreter to the United States Commissioner of Immigration. Illustrations are plentiful with regard to its laudable work in this direction, as a reference to its annual reports —now matters of history—will fully demonstrate. During the second year, the number of immigrants was more than double that of the preceding twelve months. There were 2,310 in all, 26 per cent. staying in this city. By skilful management, the expenditures were only $1,671.75. From November, 1886, to November, 1887, however, there was a falling off in arrivals, the total having been 1,680, or a decrease of 630 from the previous year. The expenses then were $1,227. In 1888, the Association handled 1,761 immigrants, at an outlay of $1,423.25; in 1889 there were 1,288 arrivals, and the total expenditures were $1,412.27.

In 1890 another crisis was developed. The re-enactment of barbarous cruelties in Russia led to another wholesale expatriation from that benighted country—so that up to November 1st there were 1,982 new arrivals, or an increase of 694 over 1889; and of these, 1,606 came from Russia. The expenses, which were somewhat reduced —owing to the efficient assistance rendered by the Baron Maurice de Hirsch Trust, with the sums at the disposal of the Philadelphia Trustees—amounted to about $1,400.

The work during 1891 (November, 1890–November, 1891) may

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be comprehended from the statement that in the period mentioned, there were 4,984 arrivals, of whom 4,506 hailed from Poland or Russia; yet, surprising to say, the expenditures amounted to not more than $1,011.05, a fact which speaks volumes for the economical, but systematic, management. Statistics presented at the annual meeting in November, 1892, showed the total arrivals during the preceding twelve months to have been 3,039, of which number, 2,543 were Poles or Russians; the outlay, through increased needs of immigrants, having been $3,157.81. The marked difference in expenditures is not always to be accounted for by numbers, but by the condition in which immigrants arrive here, the distances of cities and towns to which they are destined, and other equally effective reasons. The year 1893 likewise witnessed an enormous increase in immigration to all eastern ports of the United States. The enforcement of new edicts, the inhuman acts of a rabble populace in benighted Russia, and the enactment of measures calculated to force the unhappy Jews still further within their very limited pale of settlement have all acted in producing conditions extremely trying and difficult to meet. The persecuted and hunted Israelite casts his looks towards this country, seemingly, the only one that offers him any rest; hence, an almost unusual state of affairs confronts us. However, much relief is obtained from the fact that many who seek these shores pursue some occupation or profession, by which they may be enabled to earn a livelihood for themselves and for those dependent upon them. In the year from November, 1892, to November, 1893, the number of new arrivals recorded was 5,324, the highest since the exodus of 1881–1882. The expenditures in 1892–1893 amounted to $1,293.07, slightly below the income for that year.

The Association of Jewish Immigrants follows in its course, undeterred even by crises, with a financial support far from adequate, and with a membership roll painfully small. In more recent years it has performed its work without any settled headquarters, yet its labors, notwithstanding, can hardly be estimated. While immigration usually reaches its highest point during the summer months, the task of handling and distributing with care and caution such vast numbers may be readily imagined. Hence, in order to pursue an even course, to allay distress, and assist those in sore need, while exercising its efforts and its influence to check pauperism, and relieve, by segregation, the burden of an overplus in large commercial

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centres, the Association of Jewish Immigrants must have substantial and practical assistance from every Israelite who is able to contribute his mite towards the cause in which it is incessantly laboring. The Association's first Agent, Mr. Moses Klein, was well equipped for his position. A Hebrew scholar, a linguist, and a man of sympathetic impulses, his services were rendered invaluable. Mr. Klein resigned after 1889, and he was succeeded by Mr. George Randorf. On his resignation, September 20th, 1890, Mr. Joseph Ehrlich became the Agent. He is also an Interpreter to the United States Commissioner of Immigration, and a skilled and faithful worker.

The Association suffered a severe loss by the decease of its able and earnest President, Mr. Alfred T. Jones, on October 3rd, 1888. At the annual meeting on Sunday evening, November 4th, 1888, Mr. Louis Edward Levy, a gentleman of scholarship and of humane instincts, well known for his enthusiastic efforts in the cause of charity and education, was selected to succeed Mr. Jones. He still serves in the presidency, and is assisted by the following officers and directors, in conducting the affairs of an institution so worthy, and now demanding extraordinary attention: Vice-President, Jacob Miller; Secretary, Charles Hoffman; Treasurer, Simon Muhr; Directors, Abraham M. Frechie, Philip Lewin, Louis Eschner, Dr. Lewis W. Steinbach, Abraham Kaufman, Louis Glickman, Samuel S. Fels, Andrew Kaas, Dr. Charles D. Spivak, Bernard Harris, Moses Klein, and Rev. Baer L. Lewinthal; Agent, Joseph Ehrlich.

Hebrew Charity Ball Association.

What is generally recognized as the most successful social affair of each recurring winter season is the Hebrew Charity Ball, given by an association bearing that name, and the net proceeds of which (always the largest of social gatherings of this kind) are exclusively devoted to different Jewish Charities in this city. The ball is an actual necessity, and more than a single institution would suffer were it deprived of the substantial addition to the funds which this winter entertainment produces annually. Upwards of $21,000 have been realized at one ball, and with the increase of the different societies' needs, every penny is required to meet the heavy demands upon them.

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It is little more than fifty years since the first annual "Benevolent ball of the Israelites of Philadelphia" was given, and in view of the financial results attained nowadays, it will seem rather amusing to learn that the second annual ball, held on the 24th of January, 1844, "netted the handsome sum of $489.78 cents, which, according to the resolution of the contributors, was equally divided among the Ladies' Benevolent, the Sewing, and the Fuel Saving Societies."—(Leeser's *Occident*, March, 1844.)

But in a few years the wants became more numerous, and with these, the list of societies was augmented, so that in 1853 the balls, not yielding sufficient, were substituted by dinners in aid of the Hebrew Charitable Fund, given on a scale of elegance and brilliancy for two years—1853 and 1854. These were held at what was then known as Sansom Street Hall, now occupied by Johnson's (MacKellar, Smith, and Jordan's) type foundry, on the south side of Sansom Street, above Sixth Street; the first, on Wednesday evening, February 23d, 1853; and the second, on Thursday evening, February 2d, 1854. They were both interesting occasions, and were phonographically reported in full for *The North American and United States Gazette*, by Arthur Cannon. The most distinguished Hebrews of this city were assembled there, together with men eminent as Americans, as lawyers, as theologians, as writers, and as statesmen. Mr. Abraham Hart, the representative Jew—conspicuous in all social, charitable, and educational affairs, noted for his executive ability, and esteemed for his wide philanthropy—presided at both dinners. The Vice-Presidents were Messrs. Joseph S. Cohen, L. J. Leberman, David Pesoa, and Henry Cohen (first year); the first and the last mentioned being succeeded (second year) by Messrs. Isidore Binswanger, and Abraham S. Wolf—the second and third mentioned continuing; Treasurer, Joseph Newhouse; Secretaries (first year) Isidore Binswanger; (second year) Abraham Finzi; Chairmen of the Committee of Arrangements (first year) Lyon J. Levy; (second year) Simon W. Arnold.

Both banquets were opened with an English prayer, by the Rev. Dr. S. Morais, who also said grace at the first in Hebrew. The toasts were responded to—at the first—by Rev. Dr. Morris J. Raphall and Rev. Samuel M. Isaacs—two celebrated Hebrew clergymen, of New York City; Rev. Isaac Leeser; Honorable George M. Dallas, ex-Vice-President of the United States; Moses A. Dropsie, Esq.;

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Honorable Morton McMichael (who spoke of the President, Mr. Hart, as "an Israelite, indeed, in whom there is no guile"); William B. Reed, Esq., District Attorney; and Honorable Charles Gilpin, Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, just before Consolidation.

At the second banquet, Rev. Jacob Frankel said the grace in Hebrew, and the above speakers, with the exception of Messrs. Dropsie and Dallas, were again heard; besides Mr. William Birney, Dr. J. K. Mitchell, and Honorable Benjamin Harris Brewster, afterwards Attorney-General of the United States. An especial feature of this second banquet was Mr. Brewster's speech, sparkling with wit and full of eloquent thoughts. In the course of his remarks, he said: "Here we have seated side by side *Goyim* (Gentiles) and *Yehudim* (Jews), breaking bread together in the common cause of human charity. Here we have men of all nations—persecuted men, those who have crossed the seas to find rest for the soles of their feet and bread for their mouths—who have found in this a land of refuge, a sanctuary dedicated to civil and religious liberty. Here again, I say, we are mingled together as one brotherhood, in a sacred, common cause, all witnesses—living witnesses—testifying by our presence here to our common liberties; and here, too, am I, a witness chosen by your partial kindness to give my testimony, and if I am a *Goy*, believe me, gentlemen, still I am *Cosher*. From the same inspired source, from the same oracles of The Living God, we learn the sublime command to love one another. Ages and ages ago you fled from Egyptian bondage, and by miraculous power, passed through the waters of the Red Sea; and, like your people, we Americans and Christians fled across the dark and stormy Atlantic from an Egyptian mother, who is still Egyptian to your brethren, and who denies to you the civil and religious liberty which we here give you all, and which is given freely to all mankind." (Mr. Brewster, by this latter remark, had reference to England, which did not remove the so-called "Jewish disabilities" and admit Hebrews into Parliament until 1858.)

The last toast given at this second banquet was for "Consolidation —the consolidation of the City and County of Philadelphia, this week, in our Legislative halls; the consolidation of the friends of humanity, of all creeds, this evening, in our dining hall." It was responded to in bumpers. A toast was drank standing to the President, Mr. Hart, "and met with the most hearty (Hart-y) approval

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of all present." Messrs. Kline, Levestein, and Huncker rendered vocal selections, and Beck's Band gave instrumental music.=The first dinner netted upwards of $5,000, and the second over $4,000—which amounts were distributed among six Jewish societies.

Again the balls followed, and have since been repeated annually, for a number of years, at the Academy of Music, at the south-west corner of Broad and Locust Streets. When this change was resorted to, Mr. Abraham Hart became the Treasurer, and continued in office for a lengthy term. He was, subsequently, elected the first Honorary Member; Messrs. William B. Hackenburg and Levi Mayer being similarly honored successively in later years. Honorable Herman Hamburger was for quite a number of years President of the Hebrew Charity Ball Association.

The present officers are: President, Mr. Philip Lewin; Vice-President, Mr. Leo Loeb; Treasurer, Mr. Alfred Curtin Hirsh (who succeeded his lamented father, Mr. Mason Hirsh); Secretary, Mr. Benjamin F. Teller. Mr. Augustus Bacharach was Master of Ceremonies at the annual ball, given Tuesday evening, January 31st, 1893, and Mr. Adolph A. Solomon was honored with the same distinction at this year's ball, given Tuesday evening, January 30th, 1894—and the net results of which were $17,343.36, divided in different amounts among eight Jewish Charities. The members of the Ball Association—numbering at present eighty-seven (exclusive of officers and honorary members)—act as Floor Managers and Reception Committee at these entertainments, which occur either during the latter part of January or early in February of each year.

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CHAPTER XXIII.

SMALLER SOCIETIES—RAPPAPORT BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION—ALLUSION TO OTHERS—PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OF THE UNIVERSAL ISRAELITISH ALLIANCE—BOARD OF DELEGATES OF AMERICAN ISRAELITES—JEWISH ALLIANCE OF AMERICA.
FORMER CHARITY SOCIETIES AND CHEBROTH—HEBREW SOCIETY FOR VISITATION OF SICK AND MUTUAL ASSISTANCE.

AMONG the various Lodges of the Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel, in this city, that bearing the name of "Rappaport"—after a Jewish sage of the present century—has a large membership and many active workers. From this Lodge, Number 35, there sprang, in 1874, the Rappaport Benevolent Association, whose main object at first was "to assist members of the lodge in distress," and pay the dues of those who had been stricken with poverty, in order that they might still retain their membership in the lodge and be a party to the benefits. But the Association has not confined its labors to members solely; it has expended sums as a regular charity society, aiding the needy, and striving to uplift the unfortunate, in so far as its income will allow. It was re-organized in 1876. A charter was obtained in that year. By means of different entertainments, excursions, balls, etc., the funds have been increased, and with these also the field of work. At times, donations have been given from the treasury to institutions; such as the Jewish Hospital and Home, the Jewish Foster Home and Orphan Asylum, the Hebrew Education Society, the Association of Jewish Immigrants, etc. Numerous applicants for charity have been assisted each year.

In matters calling for aid, and of a public character, this Association has always come forward and contributed generously. Its work is distinctive and still important. It assists in removing the burden from larger institutions; and for this reason, in addition to many others, it deserves the cordial and substantial assistance of the community. Its officers are: President, Mr. Jacob Miller; Vice-President, Mr. P. Ertheiler; Treasurer, Mr. A. Billstein; Secretary, Mr. Max Lowenthal; Directors, Messrs. P. Goldman, M. Silberman, M. Gruber, L. Eschner, M. Schlesinger, S. Wiesenthal, E. Levinson, L. Behal, S. Mann, and G. Erman.

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Among other beneficial institutions met with, these may be named: The Hebrew Endowment Fund (1873), from which an annual endowment or allowance was made to members, thus assisting some in humbler circumstances; the Hebrew Mutual Benefit Medical Aid Society (1873), which furnished the sick with medicine, attendance, etc., etc.; and the Medical Aid Society (1883), with objects similar to those of the aforenamed.

Universal Israelitish Alliance.

The largest and most comprehensive Jewish organization in existence is known as the *Alliance Israélite Universelle* (Universal Israelitish Alliance), whose centre is at Paris, France. (81) It was established in 1860 "to defend the honor of the Jewish name whenever attacked; to encourage, by every possible means, labor and the exercise of useful trades and professions; to fight, whenever necessary, against the ignorance and vice to which servitude gives rise; to promote, by the power of persuasion and moral influence, the emancipation of our brethren who are still oppressed by the weight of exceptional legislation; to push forward and consolidate perfect freedom by intellectual and moral regeneration. Such is the work to which the *Alliance Israélite Universelle* has devoted itself."

Some of the most eminent Hebrews in Europe were among the originators of this organization—men distinguished in theology, politics, literature, philanthropy, etc. It receives the powerful assistance of that prince of philanthropists, Baron Maurice de Hirsch, whose munificent donations greatly aid its work. Its members are reckoned by the tens of thousands, and branches have been founded in every quarter of the civilized globe; its schools in the East—educational, industrial, and agricultural—have been the means of improving the social, intellectual, and moral condition of many thousands. It dispenses charity, it fosters knowledge, it encourages literature and art, it gives an impetus to Jewish colonization; but, most of all, it labors to vindicate the Jewish name, and ward off measures and systems of persecution, which still continue

(81) As the *Alliance Israélite Universelle* is a universal, rather than a local, organization, the reader is referred to its interesting annual, semi-annual, and monthly *Bulletins* for fuller particulars; also to an historic pamphlet, issued on its twenty-fifth anniversary (1885), and to a pamphlet descriptive of its exhibit in Chicago (1893).

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to menace civilization and hinder the progress of humanity. Such is, in a few words, the aims and objects of a society whose influence has been shown with kings and emperors. Specimens of the work done in schools under the direction of the *Alliance* were exhibited to splendid advantage at the World's Columbian Fair, held in Chicago, during 1893.

The oldest Branch of the *Alliance* in this land of freedom—where, politically, its services are never called into requisition—was brought into shape at a meeting held, October 11th, 1868, at the call of Rev. Dr. Samuel Hirsch, who had, in Europe, recognized the powerful good which the parent society was accomplishing. The Branch at first received small support, but when its real objects became further known, the membership roll was largely increased, and over four hundred names are on its books. The yearly subscription is $2, and the receipts—barring expenses—are remitted to the Central Committee, at Paris, France, as contributions towards aiding the work, so multifarious in its character. The Jewish ministers annually appeal for donations to this cause, about the period of the *Purim* semi-festival.

Dr. S. Hirsch was first President of the Branch here—1868–1873; Mr. Isaac Long, Vice-President; Mr. B. H. Feustmann, Treasurer; Mr. B. Salinger, Secretary. Rev. Dr. Marcus M. Jastrow succeeded as President in 1873–1879. Moses A. Dropsie, Esq., has been the executive since 1879. The other Directors are: Vice-President, the Rev. Dr. S. Morais; Treasurer, Mr. Abraham M. Frechie; Secretary, Mr. David Sulzberger; Rev. Dr. Marcus M. Jastrow, Rev. Dr. Joseph Krauskopf, Rev. Henry Iliowizi, Rev. Dr. Henry Berkowitz, and Messrs. Raphael Brunswick, A. M. Kohn, Mayer Troutman, David Teller, Herbert Friedenwald, and Philip Lewin.

"The Board of Delegates of American Israelites," an institution which co-operated with the comprehensive Jewish Societies in Europe towards ameliorating the condition of Hebrews dwelling in benighted countries, received much encouragement from this city; Rev. Isaac Leeser being among the founders in 1859, and the first Vice-President. Mr. Henry I. Hart, of New York City, was the earliest executive, he being succeeded by Mr. Abraham Hart, of Philadelphia. The sessions were at different times held in this city; at others

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in New York. The labors of this Board were quite effective in defending and upholding Jewish interests. After the formation of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, in the Western States, in 1873, this Board was merged with it, and now constitutes a section of that Association, under the name of "The Board of Delegates on Civil and Religious Rights."

Jewish Alliance of America.

A Society which bid fair to become national in importance had its origin in Philadelphia, in 1890–1891. Adopting the name of the Jewish Alliance of America, its object was to encircle the country with branches, in order to aid the unfortunate exiles from oppressive countries, specially Russia, and to unite Israelites in a common bond "for the purpose of more effectually coping with the grave problems presented by the enforced emigration of Hebrews from proscriptive countries; to instruct Hebrew immigrants in the duties and obligations of American citizenship and to fit them for the loyal discharge thereof; to aid Hebrew immigrants in America to become self-supporting: (*a*) by directing the current of immigration away from crowded centres of population into rural districts and towards industrial occupations; (*b*) by specifically fostering a sentiment and organizing a movement toward making agriculture a preferred occupation; (*c*) by such other ways and means, as shall, from time to time, seem best adapted to promote the general object."

Mr. Simon Muhr, an ardent charity worker, was selected as President (February, 1891), and representatives were chosen from different parts of the United States. With a motto suggested by the utterance of the inspired Prophet Jeremiah, "Behold the sound of the cry of the daughter of My people is from a far-off land," the Alliance started on its mission, aided by representative men, among them the Rev. Dr. S. Morais, Dr. Charles D. Spivak, Mr. Bernard Harris, Mr. Moses Klein, Mr. Louis Edward Levy, Honorable Simon Wolf, of Washington, D. C.; Honorable Ferdinand Levy, of New York City; Rev. Dr. Henry W. Schneeberger, of Baltimore; and Mr. David Solis Cohen, of Portland, Oregon. Mr. Levy arranged a plan for the successful carrying on of this Society's labors. Ere long, thirty-one branches were formed throughout the country. The separate work was, however, maintained but a short time, owing to a

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consolidation (February, 1892), with what had, subsequently, originated in New York City, under the distinctive name of "The American Committee for Ameliorating the Condition of the Russian Refugees."

Former Charity Societies.

Prior to the union of a number of Charity Societies here in 1869, which took shape in the present Society of the United Hebrew Charities, there was a larger division of the work now assumed by a single institution. The United Hebrew Beneficent Society, organized in 1822, and of which Joseph Dreyfous, Zalegman Phillips, Abraham Luria Hart, Lazarus J. Leberman, Joseph L. Moss, and Mitchell A. Mitchell had been Presidents; the United Hebrew Beneficent Fuel and Savings Society, founded in 1841, and directed at different periods by Zadok A. Davis, David Pesoa, and Abraham S. Wolf; the United Hebrew Relief Association, of which Solomon Teller was the last President; the German Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society (1845), Mrs. Goldman being President in 1854; and the Ladies' Hebrew Sewing Society (1838) were all actively engaged in the field of charitable labors. Miss Louisa B. Hart was First Directress of the Sewing Society for a number of years, being succeeded by Miss Bluma Hart, Miss Esther Stork, and others. The ladies met to sew for, and distribute garments to, the needy, and during a long term their sessions were held in a room in the rear of the Synagogue of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, which was then located on Cherry Street above Third Street. Later on the sewing was done at the residences of different members, and the ladies would assemble there with frequency and in large numbers to perform their self-assumed and worthy task.

Besides the above Societies, the Female Hebrew Benevolent Society (the earliest of these) labored, as it still does, in its especial sphere. However, in 1869, the above Societies, with the exception of the last named, transferred their duties to one institution, and their several features are still, in a measure, carried out by the United Hebrew Charities. As an instance, its Ladies' Auxiliary Committee attends to the cutting, the sewing, and the distributing of garments to the poor.

Chebroth (Associations) was a term applied to a number of charity

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organizations—in addition to those just mentioned—which at one time flourished here. Among these were the *Chebrāh Chēsed Ve-Emeth* (Mercy and Truth), for attendance on the sick and the dead, which was founded in 1843; Joseph Levy, Henry Marcus, and Moses Engel being Presidents in different years; the *Chebrāh Gemiluth Chasadim oo-Mish'éneth Yatom Ve-almanāh* (To Bestow Kindness upon, and give Support to, the Orphan and the Widow), established in 1844—assisting sick members and the widows and orphans of deceased members—and of which Mayer Shoyer was the first President; and Rev. Maximilian Michelbacher was Secretary; and the *Chebrāh Shel Bikur Cholim Ugmiluth Chasadim* (called "Hebrew Society for Visitation of Sick and Mutual Assistance"), started as early as in October, 1813, and which calls for more than simple mention. The extended sphere of its labors rendered it of great assistance in the community, and its cause was sustained by representative Israelites. The first officers were: Jacob Cohen, *Parnas* (President); Isaiah Nathans, *Gabay* (Treasurer); Joseph S. Cohen, Secretary; Isaac B. Phillips and Aaron Levy, Jr., *Kabranim*, those who represented the institution at obsequies of deceased members.

Labors among the poor, the destitute, and the suffering formed much of this Society's work, and many a kindly act was religiously performed by those affiliated therewith, who even braved the danger of contagious diseases in ministering to the sick. Mr. Hyman Polock was among its early Presidents, and among other members at different times were Honorable Henry M. Phillips (who served as President in 1843, etc.), Abraham Eliezer Israel, Isaac Hendricks, Isaac Rodriguez, Henry I. Weil, Elias Hyneman, Levi Phillips, Abraham H. Cohen, Judah L. Hackenburg, Morris Isaacson, Joseph M. Asch, Elias S. Linse, David Pesoa, Isaac M. Asch, Leon Hyneman, Aaron Isaacs, Philip Nathans, M. A. Van Collem, Philip Hamberg, David A. Phillips, Abraham Isaacs, Lewis I. Cohen, H. Van Beil, Marcus Cauffman, Eleazer Isaacs, Isaac E. Hackenburg, Leopold Sulzberger, Abraham S. Wolf, Isaac Hyneman, Leon Hamberg, J. D. Lange, S. M. Fridenberg, Nathan Haas, Julius Stern, B. Kalmischer, Simon Weil, Michael Reinhard, Joseph Einstein, Wolf Steppacher, Alfred T. Jones, Henry de Boer, Joseph Rosenbaum, and William B. Hackenburg. In 1862, during the American Civil War, this *Chebrāh* subscribed a hundred dollars towards the maintenance of military hospitals, and its contribution elicited a

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letter of thanks from Mayor Alexander Henry, of Philadelphia—a circumstance recorded in its minutes. (82)

The fiftieth anniversary of this *Chebrâh* was celebrated by a banquet on Monday evening, November 9th, 1863 (Mar Cheshvan 26th, 5624), at Handel and Haydn Hall, at which the venerable Hyman Polock—then the only survivor of the original members—was present. Alfred T. Jones, at that time, was President. The participants in the services, and other exercises, were Rev. Isaac Leeser, Rev. Gabriel Papé, Rev. Jacob Frankel, Mr. Polock, Mr. Isaac E. Hackenburg, Charles Johnson, Esq., and the Rev. Dr. S. Morais. This semi-centennial celebration seems to have been quite brilliant. The Society's work, however, continued but a few years beyond that period.

The existence of so many Charities in the early stages of Jewish history in Philadelphia contributed in no small degree to the strength of the community, and acted as a preventive of an evil which has never spread itself among Hebrews, viz., pauperism.

(82) The late Moses P. Hamberg, Esq., of Philadelphia, possessed the book of records of the *Chebrâh* mentioned, and through his courtesy, we were enabled to gather useful information.

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CHAPTER XXIV.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION—THE OLDEST HEBREW SUNDAY SCHOOL IN AMERICA—ITS INSTITUTION BY WOMEN OF ISRAEL—REBECCA GRATZ AND HER NOBLE QUALITIES—HER COADJUTORS, LOUISA B. HART, ELLEN PHILLIPS, AND SIM'HA COHEN PEIXOTTO—THE SCHOOL AND ITS REMARKABLE GROWTH — NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN BRANCHES—PHASES OF ITS WORK.

"AND ye shall teach them unto your children" is an important commandment found in the Book of Deuteronomy. Instruction in the Divine Law and in the precepts is meant thereby. A religious education is at the basis of all other instruction. While this principle has always been recognized by the Hebrews, they have by no means limited their sphere of action to a religious training of the youth of their people. Schools, where the knowledge of Judaism has been imparted, together with that of secular branches and industrial pursuits, have not infrequently flourished among them. Instances of this character were often met with in post-Biblical times, and the like is found to-day wherever sufficient scope is afforded for development, unchecked by restrictive measures, or governmental interference.

The first thought, however, has always shaped itself into religious schools for the training of the young; hence, such institutions are found in most of the Hebrew Congregations of Philadelphia. In these, the faith, the history, and the language of the race are, to a limited extent, taught the numerous children who attend them. But such schools are essentially congregational, viz., they are intended for the young sons and daughters of members and seat-holders. Long before their origin here, the Hebrew Sunday School was a *fait accompli*. It was instituted at a meeting of Jewish ladies, held February 4th, 1838, at which it was "Resolved, That a Sunday School be established under the direction of the Board (Female Hebrew Benevolent Society) and teachers appointed among the young ladies of the Congregation (Mickvéh Israel)." This School

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was formally opened on March 4th, 1838, being the first Hebrew Sunday School in America. (83)

The chief organizer of the school was a woman known for her strict adherence to the tenets of Judaism, respected because of her talents, and admired by reason of her beauty. This was Miss Rebecca Gratz, a daughter of well-known parents, and the model of the heroine, *Rebekah*, in Sir Walter Scott's masterly novel, "Ivanhoe." The latter fact is mentioned by no less an authority than Washington Irving, who himself was the cause of Scott's selection of this true and beautiful Jewess, whose virtues Irving described to the famous novelist and poet.

Rebecca Gratz was born in Philadelphia, March 4th, 1781. Her father, Michael Gratz, a prominent merchant, had been active in the affairs of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel; her mother, *née* Miriam Simon, was a daughter of Joseph Simon, an early settler in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, about whom considerable has been written, and whose wife's maiden name was Rosa Bunn. (84) The early education Rebecca received was supplemented by her own private studies. Possessing a bright mind, social accomplishments, and uncommon beauty, she soon won and retained the respect of numerous friends. These qualities, however, were not the sole means that rendered her conspicuous in a large circle. She became best known by her labors for the well-being of her kind, and for the promotion of religious, educational, and charitable works. To the Hebrew Sunday School she devoted her best efforts for its upbuilding and to insure its permanence. Though her time was largely utilized by that institution, other societies likewise benefited by her exertions; among them, the Female Hebrew Benevolent Society (under whose auspices the School was started), the Jewish Foster Home, the Fuel Society, and the Sewing Society, in all of which she was a pioneer worker, and also served as Secretary of the first named Society.

Miss Gratz recognized it as her first duty to labor for her own people; but the sphere of her endeavors, was, by no means, confined

(83) It has been stated that a Jewish Sunday School was previously started in Richmond, Virginia. This question, however, admits of some doubt, as the Hebrew Sunday School, in Philadelphia, has, in its possession, a tablet whereon it is precisely stated that the School in this city was the first in America.

(84) See sketch of Hyman Gratz, elsewhere given in this work; also Markens's "Hebrews in America," pages 78-83. Another daughter of Joseph Simon married Dr. Nicholas Schuyler, who was a surgeon in the American Revolutionary War, and who is said to have been related to General Schuyler.

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to their midst. With equal earnestness, she served secular institutions, and set a laudable example by her efforts in their behalf. As early as 1801 she was Secretary of the "Female Association for the Relief of Women and Children in Reduced Circumstances." She was among those who founded the Philadelphia Orphan Asylum in 1815, and in 1819 became Secretary of its Board of Managers; serving in that capacity for more than forty years; performing her task with such rare fidelity that to her, in the language of the Managers, "much of its prosperity is due, while to her dignity, grace and noble personal qualities the managers have ever yielded the tribute of their warm admiration and strong regard." Deeply attached to the religion of her fathers, she departed not an iota from the Divine Commands, nor from the observances distinguishing Israelites as a religious entity. She was a regular and devout attendant at the Synagogue. Her dignified bearing, her pleasing ways, her courteous manner, and her talents as a conversationalist, were all noticed and admired. Withal, she was modest and unassuming.

Miss Gratz's circle of acquaintances was large but select. She reckoned among her friends such men as Henry Clay, the families of Schuyler, Hoffinan, and others, including Washington Irving. Mr. Irving was a frequent visitor to the home of the Gratzes in Philadelphia, and he could not but admire a woman of a nature at once lovable, sincere, and thoroughly good. Rare traits, indeed, combined in this woman of Israel. Irving's only love was Matilda Hoffman, a dear friend of Rebecca Gratz. She died at the early age of eighteen years, and the faithful lover ever mourned her. He had witnessed her friend's kindness and forgot it not; he had occasion to notice the exalted qualities of our Rebecca, and there is no wonder that he should have then suggested that name as the typical Jewess to Sir Walter Scott, when the latter was about to write his famous novel, "Ivanhoe." When Scott finished his great work, in December, 1819, he sent the first copy to Irving, with this question: "How do you like your Rebecca? Does the Rebecca I have pictured compare well with the pattern given?" (85)

(85) Dispute has arisen as to the origin of the Jewish characters in "Ivanhoe." J. G. Lockhart, in his "Memoirs of the Life of Sir Walter Scott, Bart.," declares that a Mr. Skene, a friend of Scott, had pictured to the latter, in 1819, conditions he had observed among Jews in Germany; whereupon Scott determined to introduce a group of Hebrew characters in his novel. He afterwards remarked to Mr. Skene: "You will find this book owes not a little to your

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Rebecca Gratz continued following paths of righteousness all her days, and retained the esteem and affection of her brethren and her neighbors of all creeds. She died on August 27th, 1869, having passed her eighty-eighth year.

Associated with Miss Gratz at the Sunday School were Mrs. Anna Allen, Mrs. R. Hart, Mrs. R. Moss, Miss Sim'ha Cohen Peixotto, Miss Miriam Gratz Etting, the Misses Moses, Miss Louisa B. Hart, Miss Rachel Pesoa, and Miss Ellen Phillips. These teachers had the active assistance of Rev. Isaac Leeser, who issued Catechisms (one of which he dedicated to Miss Gratz), and the Society also published some, which were adopted as text-books.

The Sunday School first met on Walnut Street, above Fourth Street, and at different periods in other localities; viz., in the old Masonic Hall, on the north side of Chestnut Street above Seventh Street; above the Phœnix Hose House, on Zane (now Filbert) Street, between Seventh and Eighth Streets; and from 1854, at the Hebrew Education Society's building, on the east side of Seventh Street below Callowhill Street. There were fifty children at its opening. There are now on its rolls, about eighteen hundred names.

Miss Gratz resigned as Superintendent and as President of the Hebrew Sunday School Society in 1864; being at that time in her eighty-fourth year. She was followed by Miss Louisa B. Hart, another indefatigable worker, who was unanimously elected to the double office, on December 8th, 1864.

Miss Hart was a daughter of Michael and Esther (*née* Cohen) Hart, of Easton, Pennsylvania, where she was born, June 3d, 1803. She obtained a liberal education and studied deeply English literature and the history of Israel. Her father died when Louisa was about twelve years of age. Shortly after, her mother and family removed to this city. Miss Hart early displayed her interest

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German reminiscences." Notwithstanding this remark, there is no reason to doubt the other statement that the particular character of *Rebekah* was named after Rebecca Gratz, whom Irving had described to Scott "during one of their many conversations when personal and family affairs were the topics." Moreover, Irving had visited Scott in 1817, and "Ivanhoe" was produced in 1819.—This point is sustained and interestingly developed in an article in the *Century Magazine*, of September, 1882, entitled "The Original of Rebecca in Ivanhoe,"—a descriptive portraiture, by Graetz Van Rensselaer (pages 679–682).

"Recollections of my Aunt, Rebecca Gratz, by 'one of her Nieces'" is the title of a personal description of Miss Gratz, by the late Mrs. Sara (*née* Hays) Mordecai, wife of Major Alfred Mordecai, of Philadelphia, (in booklet form—1863).

A detailed sketch of Rebecca Gratz's career will be found in "Eminent Israelites of the Nineteenth Century," pages 109–112.

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in things Jewish. Her virtues and intellectual attainments set her in a foremost place among the women of this city. Her hospitable home was sought by prominent men and women among Jews and Gentiles who profited by her acquaintance, and who valued her friendship. Miss Hart proved a most efficient Superintendent of the Sunday School, and was an energetic laborer in other institutions. She was first President of the Ladies' Hebrew Sewing Society, in 1838, and in her report in 1840, stated that during the previous year "437 garments had been distributed" among the poor. Miss Hart succeeded her mother in December, 1849, as a Manager of the Female Hebrew Benevolent Society. Her interest in the Jewish Foster Home was none the less manifested. She served in 1869 on the Visiting Committee of the Society of the United Hebrew Charities. Her attachment to Judaism and its precepts, and to the Synagogue was unwavering. She was an entertaining conversationalist, and at home on many subjects. She served as Superintendent of the Sunday School until October, 1871, when she declined a re-election. Miss Hart was called hence on May 23d, 1874. (86)

Louisa B. Hart was succeeded by a no less untiring worker in Ellen Phillips, a daughter of Zalegman and Arabella (*née* Solomons) Phillips. In the roll of sincere and God-fearing women, the name of Ellen Phillips shines forth brilliantly. Inspired by the noblest thoughts, she labored for the weal of young and old throughout her career. At Sunday School and at Charities, she exhibited her earnestness. In many a home she ministered, and dispensed of her bounty. Publicly and privately, she sought to aid the poor, raise the lowly, and implant the knowledge of true Judaism. Pleasant, unostentatious in her manners, and retiring in her ways, her satisfaction was in doing good to others. Her sincere piety and true philanthropy were shown in her love of the House of Worship and in her generous gifts towards the maintenance of the Divine Services. Her bequests to Jewish and to secular institutions exceeded those of any Hebrew in this city; fully $110,000, having been bequeathed by her to worthy causes. Miss Phillips died on February 2d, 1891, mourned by the Jews of Philadelphia, in whose hearts her memory is enshrined as a benefactor.

Rebecca Gratz, Louisa B. Hart, and Ellen Phillips are a trio

(86) Reference has already been made to "The Diary and Letters of Louisa B. Hart," edited, with a memoir, by Mary M. Cohen.

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of model women whose deeds Israelites may well hold in lasting remembrance. But to these another name must be added—that of Sim'ha Cohen Peixotto; for she seconded the efforts of Miss Gratz, Miss Hart, and Miss Phillips at the outset, and devoted herself to the interests of religion by teaching and writing. A lady of large familiarity with Jewish history, Miss Peixotto served the cause of religious instruction by her Catechisms, and her explanatory works on Biblical events, which were adopted in numerous schools. For many years she taught an advanced class in Bible History, and also imparted knowledge of the Hebrew language. Like her sisters in faith, she gave time, attention, and sympathy to Hebrew Charities, and even in her old age, felt intense interest in the work of her people. Miss Peixotto was born in the West Indies, and, from her childhood, evinced true religiousness, and unwavering adherence to the tenets and ordinances of Judaism, by word and by deed. She became widely known, and was respected for her qualities and exemplary character. She died on July 27th, 1892, aged eighty-five years.

Nathan Weissenstein, a conscientious Israelite, proved an able librarian of the Hebrew Sunday School, and labored earnestly for its welfare. He died, much lamented, at an early age, on August 17th, 1878.

After Miss Ellen Phillips's resignation as Superintendent of the Sunday School, in 1886, Miss Amelia J. Allen, an experienced instructor, was selected to fill the vacancy then existing in the Northern School (it having been previously found necessary to divide the School, owing to the increase of scholars from all sections). Miss Allen still continues to act. This (Northern) Branch, which had held its sessions in different localities, but for many years at the Hebrew Education Society's building, on the east side of Seventh Street below Callowhill Street, is now located at Keystone Hall, on the east side of Third Street above Girard Avenue. It is attended by nearly six hundred pupils, there being twenty-eight teachers and assistants. The Southern Branch was started in 1872, and its superintendents have been, in turn, Miss Laura Mordecai, Mrs. J. H. Kahn, Mrs. Simeon H. Newhouse, Miss Miriam Mordecai, Miss Mary M. Cohen, Miss Nina Morais, Mr. David Hoffman, Miss Ida F. Cohen, and Miss Grace M. Newhouse—who fills that office at present.

The lamented Mr. David Hoffman had shown earnestness and a true spirit in all his labors; as well for the Hebrew Sunday School

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as for other institutions among his brethren with which he was affiliated.

The Southern Hebrew Sunday School has held sessions at Twelfth and Chestnut Streets, Broad Street above Locust Street, south-west corner of Tenth and South Streets, Christian Street near Eighth Street, Wheatley Dramatic Hall (Fifth and Gaskill Streets) and at 322 Bainbridge Street. Its present location is in the Hebrew Education Society's new building, south-west corner of Tenth and Carpenter Streets. It reckons about twelve hundred pupils, twenty-one teachers and assistants. Sessions are held every Sunday morning—now even during the summer months—except when a Jewish observance occurs thereon. Infant classes and preparatory classes are maintained in both Northern and Southern Schools; also classes for special Biblical instruction. Prizes are annually awarded to meritorious scholars, and each year graduates receive diplomas of merit. Explanatory lessons on the Holy Bible are often given at these Schools by the Rev. Dr. S. Morais, who has, for years, voluntarily directed this teaching.

A Sewing School for girls is also in charge of the Managers of this Society. It numbers about three hundred and fifty pupils. Mrs. A. C. Van Beil was the first Superintendent. Mrs. John Moss, Jr., Miss Rebecca Rosenthal, Mrs. Levy L. Hyneman, Mrs. Horace A. Nathans, and Miss Josephine P. Pesoa have been her successors. Miss Pauline Friedman now fills that position. An Association of teachers at the Schools met for eight years (1878–1886).

The Fiftieth Anniversary of the Hebrew Sunday School was celebrated with appropriate ceremonies, at the Academy of Music, in this city, on Saturday evening, March 3d, 1888, in the presence of a very large audience. The Reverend Sabato Morais, LL.D., presided, and delivered an historical address, following a Prayer by Rev. Dr. Marcus M. Jastrow. Dr. Solomon Solis Cohen spoke on the history of the School. Mayer Sulzberger, Esq., was the orator on that occasion. Mr. (afterwards Postmaster-General) John Wanamaker likewise addressed the audience, and Rev. Dr. Joseph Krauskopf pronounced a Benediction. In addition, instrumental music was rendered by an orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Henry Hahn, and Hymns were sung by hundreds of the pupils who were seated upon the stage. The event will long be remembered.

The yearly expenditures of this institution, in October, 1892–

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October, 1893, were $1,947.48. A special fund amounts to $600. The officers of the Hebrew Sunday School Society are: President, Mrs. Isabella H. Rosenbach; Vice-President, Mrs. Washington Liebér; Treasurer, Mrs. Max Greenbaum; Secretary, Mrs. Henry Hahn; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Louis Fleisher; Managers (in addition to the officers) Miss A. L. Tobiason, Mrs. Emanuel Marks, Mrs. Moreau Liebér, Miss Rebecca Moss, Mrs. Jacob Singer, Miss Minnie Mayer, Miss H. Davidson, Mrs. Abraham Hirsh, Mrs. Eva Coons, and Miss Louise de Casseres.

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CHAPTER XXV.

EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL—THE HEBREW EDUCATION SOCIETY—ITS EARLY LABORS AND SUBSEQUENT DEVELOPMENT—ITS PRESENT DIVERSIFIED WORK IN DIFFERENT QUARTERS—SPECIAL FEATURES—MANAGEMENT.

EDUCATIONAL AND CHARITABLE—THE YOUNG WOMEN'S UNION AND WHAT IT ACCOMPLISHES—A POPULAR INSTITUTION.

HEBREW EDUCATION SOCIETY.

"THE world is saved by the breath of school children." "Jerusalem was destroyed because the instruction of the young was neglected."—These two sayings of ancient Rabbins show clearly in what high favor education was regarded in days of old. But when industrial pursuits were considered, the Sages were still more emphatic, as witness the following maxim: "He who teaches his son no trade fits him, as it were, to become a thief." The Talmudical volumes are replete with utterances about the importance of knowledge and the dignity of labor. Many of the Rabbins themselves were workmen, at the same time being teachers of the people. By speech and by example, they led the multitudes aright, and taught them that conformity to the Divine Law must be shown by acting and by doing. Self-dependence was likewise impressed upon the people thus: "Strip a carcass on the public streets and receive wages (*i. e.*, a livelihood), and say not, 'I am a priest, I am a man of distinction.'"

To implant the seeds of real progress in the Jewish community, and to promote mental and physical culture are the aims of the Hebrew Education Society in its several departments and spheres of action. Called into existence mainly to keep alive the study of the Hebrew language—that iron link ever connecting the Jewish past with the Jewish present—it still adheres to that purpose, while its work has been enlarged and its objects broadened. This Society dates its origin from the year 1847. It was conceived, like many others, by Rev. Isaac Leeser, who summoned to his assistance laymen possessing energy and enthusiasm. It was incorporated by the Pennsylvania Legislature, on April 7th, 1849. At the preliminary meeting, held on Sunday morning, March 7th, 1847, Mr. Zadok A.

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Davis acted as Chairman, and Mr. Simon M. Klasser as Secretary. At the first regular meeting of the Society, held on July 16th, 1848, the following officers were elected as its first Board: President, Solomon Solis; Vice-President, Simon Elfelt; Treasurer, Abraham Hart; Secretary, Zadok A. Davis; Assistant Secretary, Simon M. Klasser; Directors, Abraham S. Wolf, Hyman Polock, Moses A. Dropsie, Marcus Cauffman, Julius Stern, H. Van Beil, Jacob Langsdorf, Moses Nathans, Lewis I. Cohen, Joseph Newhouse, Rev. Isaac Leeser, and Alfred T. Jones. Such a Directory, embracing well-known men and active workers, was worthy of the task. Mr. Solis, as President, labored earnestly for the cause, and continued in office until his decease, in 1854. Mr. Hart, the Treasurer, filled that position for a lengthy period, and rendered many valuable services.

The first School of this Society was opened at the hall of the Phœnix Hose Company on Zane (now Filbert) Street, between Seventh and Eighth Streets, on Monday, April 7th, 1851. There, instruction was offered in secular branches; also in the Hebrew, Latin, French, and German languages. There were 22 pupils at the start, but in a month later the number had been increased to 63. The Hebrew Sunday School also held its sessions at the same building; and when the Hebrew Education Society moved to another locality, on the east side of Seventh Street below Callowhill Street (where a church edifice was purchased and altered for its uses), on November 12th, 1854, the Sunday School accompanied it there. (87) Regular sessions were held by the Education Society's school five days weekly—excepting on the Jewish Festivals and Holy Days, and during a part of the summer. At one time there were nearly a hundred and seventy pupils—girls and boys—in regular attendance at this pay school. The advanced branches taught in the higher classes enabled the Society to secure permission from the Board of Public Education to be placed upon an equal footing with the Public Grammar Schools, in regard to promotions to the Girls' Normal School, and the Boys' Central High School.

In 1878, however, a change became necessary; the Society there-

(87) The dedication services were distinguished by the participation therein of Rev. Isaac Leeser and Moses A. Dropsie, Esq., who delivered addresses; the Rev. Dr. S. Morais, who offered the opening Prayer; Rev. Gabriel Papé, Rev. Jacob Frankel, and Rev. Lazarus Naumburg, who chanted a number of Psalms in the Hebrew language. The Committee of Arrangements embraced Messrs. Mayer Arnold, Abraham Hart, and Lazarus J. Leberman.

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after and for some time confining its labors to Hebrew instruction. In addition to the school on Seventh Street, another was opened on March 3d, 1878, in the vestry-room of the "Bené Israel" (Children of Israel) Congregation, on Fifth Street above Catharine Street, in order to afford instruction to children of down-town Israelites. A third school was opened at the north-west corner of Marshall Street and Girard Avenue, October 12th, 1879. This was subsequently (June 1st, 1882) united with that on Seventh Street, at the Society's re-modelled building. The missionary work of the Society received an extraordinary impetus when it located a Hebrew School in Port Richmond—a north-eastern suburb of this city—on December 28th, 1879, in a district largely inhabitated by Hebrews, in need of education and culture. A Sewing School for girls was added in September, 1880, meeting at 624 Wayne Street. The operations were thus extended, and necessity demanded larger facilities. Hence, the Society purchased the houses 2854, 2856, and 2858 Lark Street, in the same locality, and placed there in 1883 a new feature, viz., two industrial schools where cigar-making and carpenter work were taught to classes of boys and men. These being successful, other industrial schools were started in June, 1886, at the Seventh Street building. At these schools, iron filing and chipping, carpenter work, garment-cutting, frame manufacturing, and cigar-making were introduced.

The work at Seventh Street, however, was discontinued with the sale of the property there, in January, 1889, and the Society finally concentrated its main work in the southern section of this city, where the bulk of the Jewish population is found, and where it has vastly increased since 1882. After locating its southern Hebrew school for awhile at Wheatley Hall, corner of Fifth and Gaskill Streets; at 316 South Fourth Street, and elsewhere, the Howard Building, at 322 Bainbridge Street, was leased, and there the work continued steadily until December 14th, 1891, when the first school met at the new and commodious building, furnished with conveniences of various kinds, at the south-west corner of Tenth and Carpenter Streets. This building, which, with the property, cost about $50,000, was dedicated with suitable exercises on Thursday afternoon (Thanksgiving Day), November 26th, 1891; the Rev. Dr. S. Morais offering the Dedicatory Prayer; Moses A. Dropsie, Esq., delivering an address, and choral and instrumental music being rendered. The

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exterior of this structure is of Moorish design; brick, trimmed with gray stone. There are three stories and a basement. In these are found apartments for manual training, mechanical work, secular, Hebrew, and religious instruction; meeting rooms, and other departments, besides an extensive bath, showers, etc., which latter are largely patronized in the warmer weather. The auditorium, on the first floor, has a seating capacity of more than six hundred and is quite attractive. The building is named "Touro Hall," in memory of Judah Touro, the renowned American-Jewish philanthropist, who bequeathed to the Society the sum of $20,000. This institution has also reason to remember, with deep gratitude, Miss Ellen Phillips, for her munificent bequest of $15,000. A bronze tablet, in the main hall, bears this inscription: "In memory of Miss Ellen Phillips—a kind friend and generous benefactress of this Society. Her unstinted and unsectarian charity and long-continued labors in the religious education of youth add her name to the distinguished roll of the women of Israel who have ennobled humanity."

The sum of $200 per month is received by the Society from the Baron Maurice de Hirsch Trust and this aids its good work. The present structure is heated by steam throughout. Quarters are found therein for the Southern Hebrew Sunday School; the Employment Bureau of the United Hebrew Charities' Auxiliary Branch; the Baron Maurice de Hirsch Trust Agency; the Southern Branch of the Young Men's Hebrew Association; and other institutions. A busy hive of activity may be witnessed there on most evenings of each week throughout the year.

The character and extent of the labors in this section are, in fact, immeasurable, and they must be seen to be realized. The Hebrew School is taught by Mr. Marcus E. Lam, and numbers about sixty girls and boys. English classes for minors and adults of both sexes are attended by about two hundred and twenty-five pupils; the instructors being Miss Mary Goldstein, Miss Kate Rosenstein, Miss Mabel Lyon, and Mr. Bernard Harris. A Kindergarten has been opened, with Miss Mary Goldstein as teacher. The dress-making school is in charge of Miss Celia Abrahams and Miss Sophie Benedict. Mr. A. Koshland instructs boys and men in the cigar school, days and evenings; Mr. Adolph Lowenthal teaches scholars in the garment-cutting school. There is also a carpenter shop, in charge of Mr. H. Elsner. About one hundred and fifty pupils constitute the

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average attendance at these industrial schools. A work-shop for unemployed women has recently been started in the same building, under the auspices of a number of public-spirited Israelites. The Education Society's reading-room is frequented by numerous persons.

Notwithstanding the enlarged sphere of work thus entered upon, this Society's interests in other sections have not been allowed to suffer. A Hebrew and religious school is maintained, with upwards of one hundred pupils, at 1204 Germantown Avenue, in the Northern district, Miss Evelyn Bomeisler being the teacher; also another Hebrew and religious school (but no longer the Industrial Schools) at 2856 and 2858 Lark Street, Port Richmond, with about sixty pupils; Mr. Isaac Husik being the teacher there.

Thus, the Society is affording instruction in different ways to hundreds of persons; the admissions to all its schools, in a single year, having exceeded sixteen hundred.

The career of the Hebrew Education Society has been, in fact, one of ceaseless activity. In addition to its schools, the Rev. Dr. S. Morais has, at different periods, gratuitously instructed classes under its auspices. Dr. Morais was, for many years, a director of this Society, and he has been among its foremost advocates from the start. =The Presidents, who succeeded each other, were as follows: Solomon Solis, 1848–1854; Abraham S. Wolf, 1854–1862; Moses A. Dropsie, 1862–1870; Isidore Binswanger, 1870–1878; Abraham Adler, 1878–1879 (died during his term); Isaac Rosskam, 1879–1889; Moses A. Dropsie, 1889–1892; Moyer Fleisher, since 1892. =The Secretaries have been Zadok A. Davis, Simon M. Klasser, Moses A. Dropsie, A. I. H. Bernal, Rev. Isaac Leeser, Alfred T. Jones, Michael M. Allen, (Abraham Finzi then being Assistant Secretary); Jonathan M. Emanuel, Lewis M. Allen, Edwin W. Arnold, Dr. Jacob Da Silva Solis Cohen, Aaron Lazarus, Samuel Hecht, Aaron Lichten, and David Sulzberger—the present efficient and indefatigable Secretary, who has served continuously since 1876, and to whom this Society owes much for its present standing in the community.

In the long history of the Hebrew Education Society, Jewish men and women, some of whom have risen to high distinction, have been among the teachers at its schools. Of these, there may be mentioned, Rev. Lazarus Naumburg, Michael M. Allen, Miss Evelyn Bomeisler, Miss Clara Esther Weil (afterwards the wife of the Rev. Dr. S.

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Morais), Rev. Jacob Mendes Da Solla, Edward H. Weil, the well-known lawyer; Michael Heilprin, a man of remarkable attainments, afterwards an associate editor of Appleton's "American Cyclopædia;" Rev. Simon C. Noot, Rev. Isaac Noot, Mayer Sulzberger, the lawyer and littérateur; Rev. L. Buttenwieser, 'Hayim Polano, Miss E. Phillips, Miss Esther Davidson, Miss Julia B. Eckstein, Miss Charity Solis Cohen, Elias Braunschweig, Dr. Solomon Solis Cohen, Marcus Eliezer Lam, Dr. Cyrus Adler, Henry S. Morais, Dr. Moses De Ford, Dr. Charles D. Spivak, George S. Seldes, Isaac Husik, and Miss Corinne B. Arnold. Among those not Israelites, who superintended the pay school while on Seventh Street, were Eugene Smyth and William H. Williams—the latter a gentleman of intellect, who won respect by his method and his manner. Miss Marion Monachesi, Miss E. J. Wright, Miss Wilhelmina Todd, and Miss Anna Murray were among the teachers of English branches. Elias S. Linse, a well-known member of the Hebrew community, was, for a long time, collector for this Society, as well as for other institutions here.

The "Leeser Library," bequeathed to the Maimonides College by Rev. Isaac Leeser, is in charge of the Hebrew Education Society, and is located at its building, Tenth and Carpenter Streets. It comprises many valuable works in numerous departments of study, and has been classified and catalogued by Dr. Cyrus Adler, its Librarian. Mr. Gershon B. Levi is Assistant Librarian.

We may fitly conclude this brief sketch of a Society whose place is second to none in the field of good and noble work, by presenting its financial statement for the year 1849 and that for 1893, besides its present Board of officers. In 1849—receipts, $962.34; expenditures, $58.78; balance, $903.56. In the year—March, 1893–March, 1894—receipts, $10,351.05; expenditures, $9,448.23; balance in the treasury, $902.82. Investments amount to nineteen thousand dollars in all. There are besides a Building Fund of $1,082.31 and a Trust Fund of $550.=The present Directory is as follows: President, Moyer Fleisher; Vice-President, Isaac Rosskam; Treasurer, Gabriel Blum; Secretary, David Sulzberger; Directors, Louis E. Levy, Joseph J. Snellenburg, Samuel Morais Hyneman, Mrs. Horace A. Nathans, Mrs. Henry S. Louchheim, Louis Eschner, Andrew Kaas, Mrs. Eva Coons, Ephraim Lederer, Henry M. Frank, Edward Wolf, Louis Gerstley, Edwin Wolf,

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Mrs. William B. Hackenburg, and Jacob Muhr; Honorary Member of the Board, Moses A. Dropsie.

Young Women's Union.

There is not a Jewish institution in Philadelphia that has proved of more value to the public than the Young Women's Union—a branch of the Hebrew Education Society. At 230 Pine Street, in a large house, it maintains a Kindergarten, a Household School, a Shelter for children, a Day Nursery, a selected library, and other features; each one conspicuous in its work, and evidencing the care and interest displayed by young ladies of the Jewish community in helping unfortunates of their own creed, while their ministrations are, at times, and as circumstances will allow, extended even beyond the circles of their own people.

This Union was projected by an untiring young worker, Miss Fanny Binswanger, and a few others, filled with enthusiasm in the cause of good. The first meeting was held on February 5th, 1885, at which the name was selected, and the objects declared to be the education of the immigrant little ones, through whom, it was expected, an influence for good could be extended to the parents. A direct cause of the Union was the increasing tide of Jewish arrivals at this port from benighted countries, mainly Russia, and it was felt that no effort must be spared tending to the well-being—physically and mentally—of at least a portion of a large number. Measures were at once taken to establish headquarters. These were at first located at 238 Pine Street; then at 318 South Fourth Street; subsequently, at 316 South Fourth Street, and since April, 1892, at 230 Pine Street, where an entire house is occupied.

The Union started with 15 children on its rolls. Several hundred are now reckoned in its different departments, which hold sessions regularly during each term, while more than seven thousand admissions have been recorded in the Day Nursery. Little ones are cared for here, and provided with meals, for a few pennies, while their mothers are at work. Numerous children have also been taken in at the Shelter—a temporary home for orphans, or children of sick parents. Sewing classes, and evening classes for instruction in English branches, are likewise maintained. During the summer season, picnics are given for the children at Fairmount Park, and

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many of them are annually sent to the country, under the auspices of this Union and of the Children's Country Week Association—a non-sectarian institution. The Union has care of children varying in age from a few months to sixteen or eighteen years, and even older persons; hence, its labors are of a very responsible character. That these labors have been successful, its operations year after year prove beyond question.

Miss Diana Hirschler, was, for several years, Superintendent of the Kindergarten. Miss Bertha Hirsch is her successor, with Miss Esther Finkelstein, as Assistant. Miss Leah Abeles, and a corps of active workers direct the Household School and other branches. Miss Lizzie Freedman is Matron of the House, and has charge of the Shelter and Day Nursery; Miss Martha Dupree being nurse at the latter. Dr. Jacob L. Heller acts as physician.

The system in vogue at the Union's Schools is after the most approved and recent methods, and the instruction is imparted by experienced teachers. Hearty and well-deserved encouragement is extended to this excellent Union, and its annual Donation Days, besides entertainments given to help on the work, enlist the support of a large public, while its membership roll contains between seven and eight hundred names.

A comparison of receipts and expenses for the first year and those from April, 1893, to April, 1894, may be of interest: From 1885 to 1886—receipts, $521.69; expenses, $180.62; from April, 1893, to April, 1894 (with balance)—receipts, $5,851.78; expenses, $5,191.62. Investments amount to $2,000.

The Union's officers are: President, Miss Rosena Fels; Vice-President, Miss Julia Friedberger; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Clara T. Potsdamer; Recording Secretary, Miss Sarah Weil; Treasurer, Miss Amelia Bissinger; Executive Board, Miss Alice E. Jastrow, Miss Estella Goldsmith, Miss Emilie Mandel, Miss Kate Goldsmith, Miss Augusta Selig, Miss Diana Hirschler, Miss Ida Espen, Miss Leah Abeles, Miss Minnie Loeb, and Miss Ella Jacobs. A number of special committees assist the management.

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CHAPTER XXVI.

LITERARY SOCIETIES—THEIR EARLY EXISTENCE AMONG ISRAELITES OF PHILADELPHIA — THE HEBREW ASSOCIATION — THE YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION—ITS INFLUENTIAL EFFORTS IN VARIED SPHERES—ITS ACHIEVEMENTS IN NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN DISTRICTS — LECTURES, ENTERTAINMENTS, CLASSES, SPECIAL STUDIES, READING-ROOM AND LIBRARY, GYMNASIUM, ETC., ETC.

SOCIETIES of a distinctively literary character have been found among the Hebrews of this city for over half a century. Such as these were often composed of young men and women, who endeavored to promote knowledge by means of lectures delivered by learned Rabbis and laymen; by debates, essays, and other features, through which the members were afforded subjects for study, and thus developed their acquaintance with Hebrew, and, at times, with contemporary literature. A Young Men's Society was started in 1841, and Mr. M. Goldman was President. A Society, bearing the Hebrew name of "Ohabé Lemudāh" (Lovers of Religious Learning), whose object was the "mutual improvement of its members," was formed in May, 1844. A Hebrew Literary Association, originated in 1850, was presided over by Mr. Lewis Tobiason, and subsequently by Mr. Solomon C. Van Beil. Mr. Herman F. Bachman is mentioned as having been President of a Young Men's Hebrew Literary Association in October, 1855. He subsequently became Vice-President of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, and occupied that position until his death, in 1893.

In later years, another Hebrew Literary Association—the most recent bearing that name—held fortnightly meetings for a number of years (1881–1888), and the proceedings at these were of an interesting as well as of an instructive character. But the attendance gradually lessened, and, after some years, the society disbanded. However, its work was participated in by a few, and its aims would not have been carried out by a large membership, as it would thereby have been compelled to introduce social features, to a degree that might have reduced its literary characteristics to a minimum.

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Another literary institution was "The Irving," of which Mr. David Solis Cohen and Mr. Harry B. Sommer were successive presidents.

But an association more comprehensive, and whose objects are more diffuse, has succeeded, already for over nineteen years, in holding a large share of attention, and a membership of, at times, over six hundred. It is called the Young Men's Hebrew Association, being but a larger growth of a smaller society, once existing here, and known as the Hebrew Association. This last mentioned was founded by Mr. Nathan Weissenstein, an intelligent and a religious young man, who ably served the Hebrew Sunday School Society as its efficient Librarian, and who recognized the good that might be achieved by a union of Hebrews for literary purposes. That society was organized in a room on Fifth Street above Race Street, with a small membership, which gradually increased until it numbered about fifty or more. Subsequent meetings were held at a hall on Poplar Street above Franklin Street; afterwards at another hall, at the south-east corner of Ninth and Spring Garden Streets.

This society received the active assistance of the Rev. Dr. S. Morais, who consented to be its President for awhile. Among those in its ranks were Mr. E. Walter, a skilful debater; Dr. Lewis W. Steinbach, Mr. Max Kohner, Mr. David Solis Cohen, and others, well known among Israelites. Debates were the regular order, and the meetings were enlivened by interesting, and occasionally by fiery, arguments, on different questions. Lectures were likewise delivered with frequency, and many an attractive and novel subject was handled by different speakers. The writer, though then quite young, distinctly remembers more than a few of the meetings which he attended. On a certain occasion, a Mr. Pearsall delivered a lecture, in which he gave a clever *exposé*—by means of stories—of Spiritualism. The address was exceedingly entertaining; but it aroused somewhat the wrath of a certain Professor Réhn, a Spiritualist, who was at that time giving a series of *séances* at Handel and Haydn Hall. He argued against the speaker, and said that he had long been convinced of the truth of Spiritualism. This led to his engagement to speak at a subsequent meeting of the Association.

Finally it was decided to call a public meeting, with a view to enlarging the sphere of the Society's work, so that it might appeal to a larger constituency. At that period, Mr. A. Stern was President, and at the meeting (which also constituted a celebration), held in a

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hall, at the south-east corner of Ninth and Spring Garden Streets, Mr. Abraham Hart occupied the chair, and speeches were delivered by the Rev. Dr. S. Morais, Rev. Dr. Marcus M. Jastrow, and Rev. George Jacobs. Other meetings followed, and on Wednesday evening, May 12th, 1875, at Covenant Hall, on Sixth Street below Fairmount Avenue, the present Young Men's Hebrew Association was established. There was some dissatisfaction on the part of those who had originated and managed the Hebrew Association for several years, and not all signified their willingness to join the outgrowth.

The new Young Men's Hebrew Association elected as its first officers the following gentlemen: Mayer Sulzberger, President; Simon B. Fleisher, Vice-President; Herman S. Friedman, Treasurer; Hyman P. Binswanger, Recording Secretary; David Solis Cohen, Corresponding Secretary; Simon Muhr, Lucien Moss, Simon A. Stern, William B. Hackenburg, Charles J. Cohen, Harry B. Sommer, Harry P. Mawson, Frank Newhouse, and Edmund R. Lyon, Directors.

The object of this Association is thus defined in the Preamble to its Constitution and By-Laws: "The subscribers, desiring to promote a higher culture among the young men, and to unite them in a liberal organization which shall tend to their moral, intellectual, and social improvement, hereby agree to form the Young Men's Hebrew Association, etc." The principal ways of furthering this object were found in the establishment of a reading-room and a library, containing newspapers, magazines, and periodicals in different languages, and an ample supply of books; by lectures on Jewish and current topics; by entertainments of a social, musical, dramatic, and literary character, and by other means which might be suggested from time to time. With these aims in view, the Association rented a suite of rooms in the Spring Garden Institute building, at the north-east corner of Broad and Spring Garden Streets, which were appropriately furnished and became attractive to members and others. At the same time, the Associate Organization, or branch, composed of junior members, between the ages of 16 and 21 years, was organized, and its monthly meetings—still continued—form not the least interesting feature of this Society's work. Dr. Solomon Solis Cohen was the first President of this section.

In the course of a few years the quarters were removed to the south-east corner of Broad and Spring Garden Streets. In July,

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1886, the Association removed to the Harrison Building, on the east side of Eighth Street between Spring Garden and Green Streets, where extensive and handsomely arranged rooms were occupied. On June 30th, 1892, the present building at 933 North Broad Street, below Girard Avenue, was rented. It contains numerous rooms, and seems well adapted to the objects of the Association. A parlor, meeting-room, reading-room and library, lecture hall, gymnasium, and other apartments are all suitably furnished. A large garden in the rear is used, at times, for summer concerts. The rooms are opened nightly, and on certain days of each week throughout the year. The class in athletic exercises has made considerable progress under the tuition of Mr. Leon M. Leopold, and his successor, Mr. Hyman Cohen, who has recently been elected Director of the Gymnasium. A Ladies' Gymnastic class has also held sessions at the present headquarters.

The career of this Association has been one of uninterrupted activity. Numerous entertainments at large halls, "informal" affairs at its rooms, and lectures on varied subjects by distinguished speakers have marked each season since its incipiency. At times, prizes have been awarded for best essays on chosen subjects. The fifteenth anniversary was celebrated at St. George's Hall, south-west corner of Thirteenth and Arch Streets, on Monday evening, May 11th, 1890, when, besides music rendered by vocalists and an orchestra, directed by Mr. Henry Hahn, speeches were delivered by Mayer Sulzberger, Esq., President of the Association; Rev. Dr. Marcus M. Jastrow; and Mr. Perry Frankel, President of the Associate Branch. The membership roll has, at times, contained as many as 619 names, of which number 231 were given as members of the Associate Branch. The Library numbers 1450 volumes, embracing historical works, novels, etc., etc. At the rooms up-town and down-town (Tenth and Carpenter Streets) there are dailies, weeklies, and monthlies, in different languages; also chess tables, and other useful articles.

A paper called "The Association Review," was started under the auspices of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, in 1877, and was issued monthly for awhile. In 1881 a bi-monthly magazine, styled "The Association Bulletin," and "devoted to the interests of Young Men's Hebrew Associations and kindred societies," was published in this city, but it suspended early in 1883. The Active and Associate

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branches include most of the Association's members. The latter branch has contributed largely to the general progress; a recent feature being an amateur orchestra instituted through the efforts of Mr. David Berlizheimer, in 1888, and now directed by Mr. Marcus Lewin. A monthly publication, "The Associate," was issued during 1890 under the direction of several members of the junior branch—Mr. Charles Seligman Bernheimer being Editor-in-chief—from September, 1889, to June, 1890, inclusive. "The Associate" has since been discontinued. The first number of an "Annual," called "The Y. M. H. A. Record," was published during November, 1892, and contained articles, illustrations, etc., etc., the occasion being a "Columbian Festival," given by the Association. A *Chanucah* entertainment and a *Purim* Ball (or Reception) are given annually, on the recurrence of these joyous festivals.

The missionary work of this Association, however, is, obviously, in the southern section of this city, where, during several seasons, it has given entertainments, and where its influences have already been shown to marked advantage. It established a small reading-room and library at the Howard Building, 322 Bainbridge Street, from which it subsequently removed to the new building of the Hebrew Education Society. Newspapers, magazines, and books have been placed there for the use of indigent Hebrews who seek culture. A number of entertainments are held each season, at which lectures and other exercises prove successful. Classes for the study of Jewish and American History, etc., etc., also meet. There are signs of a large increase in this direction of the Association's work, and much of its energy will eventually be concentrated at its down-town branch.

As regards finances, the Hebrew Association's receipts from November, 1873, to February, 1875, were $146.25; expenditures, $96.25. The Young Men's Hebrew Association's statement for the year—May, 1893–May, 1894—gave the receipts, including a balance, at $3,809.70; expenditures, $3,602.49.

These gentlemen have successively presided over this Association's affairs; Mayer Sulzberger, 1875–1878; Herman S. Friedman, 1878–1879; Charles J. Cohen, 1879 (resigned shortly after his election; Harry B. Sommer, 1879–1880; Mayer Sulzberger, 1880 (resigned after being elected); Samuel Morais Hyneman, 1880–1882; Morris H. Pulaski, 1882–1883; Adolph A. Solomon, 1883–1884; Dr. Solomon Solis Cohen, 1884–1885; Mayer Sulzberger, 1885–1890;

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Alfred Curtin Hirsh, since 1890. The present Vice-President is Adolph Eichholz; Recording Secretary, Jacob Bauer; Corresponding Secretary, David Kirschbaum; Treasurer, Edward Wolf; Managers, Rev. Dr. Marcus M. Jastrow, Albert Wolf, Jacob Weil, David Werner Amram, Max Herzberg, Ephraim Lederer, Oscar B. Teller, Dr. Lewis W. Steinbach, Mayer Sulzberger, Benjamin W. Fleisher, Jr., Myer Behal, and Dr. Michael V. Ball.—The present officers of the Associate branch are: President, Charles S. Friedman; Vice-President, Isaac Hassler; Recording Secretary, Maurice S. Lewin; Corresponding Secretary, J. Elkish; Editor, L. Lowenstein. The Associate branch is entitled to representation at the meetings of the main association, on the basis of one delegate for every ten of its members.

The following are among those who have served as Librarians of the Association at different periods: Rev. Jacob Voorsanger, now minister of the Congregation "'Emanu El," of San Francisco, California; Dr. Lewis W. Steinbach, Dr. Moses De Ford, Dr. A. L. Barcus, Mr. Jacob Lychenheim, Dr. Charles D. Spivak, Mr. George S. Seldes, Mr. Benjamin Gordon, and Mr. David Liknaitz—the present incumbent. Librarians at the Southern branch, Dr. Jacob L. Heller, and Mr. Gershon B. Levi.

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CHAPTER XXVII.

OTHER LITERARY INSTITUTIONS—CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETIES—SMALLER ORGANIZATIONS—GENERAL MENTION.
JEWISH CHAUTAUQUA DEPARTMENT—AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT OF RECENT DATE.

SOCIETIES, whose objects are more contracted than that of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, but, nevertheless, of marked benefit to many, are those attached to different Congregations, viz., Auxiliary Association of Rodeph Shalom, Lyceum of Kenéseth Israel, Mickvéh Israel Association, and "Our Students of Jewish History" of 'Adath Jeshurun Congregation. The first-named has hitherto been mentioned. It occupies the place filled by the Jewish Culture Association, organized October 3d, 1888, and which, for several seasons, did excellent work, under the direction of Rev. Dr. Marcus M. Jastrow, now Rabbi-Emeritus of Rodeph Shalom Congregation, and a corps of active officers and managers. The new Auxiliary Association has objects very similar to, and even more extended than, the Jewish Culture Association. Rev. Dr. Henry Berkowitz, the Rabbi of the Congregation, is its President, and he devotes time and energy to the work in hand. Meetings and sessions of different sections are held at the Congregation's school-house, 956–962 North Eighth Street, below Girard Avenue, where classes convene. Dr. Berkowitz, Rev. William Lœwenberg, and others lend their assistance as instructors.

The "Knowledge Seekers," now the "Lyceum" of Kenéseth Israel Congregation, has been previously referred to. It also carries on effective work among its members, embracing young ladies and gentlemen, belonging to that religious body. It was established December 1st, 1887, since which period it has met at stated times in the Congregation's building. Formerly, members wrote and read *résumés* of articles in magazines, and these were discussed at the meetings. Lectures and classes on special topics are now features, besides public meetings and entertainments, a gymnasium, and a "Lyceum Weekly," conducted by Rev. Joseph Leonard Levy, Associate

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Minister of the Congregation. The library contains newspapers, periodicals, and numerous books on a variety of subjects, including history, literature, science, art, religion, etc., etc. Miss Jennie Gerson is Librarian.

At this Society's meetings, the first steps were taken towards the establishment of the present Jewish Publication Society of America. The "Lyceum" Committee is as follows: Director, Rev. J. L. Levy; Chairman, Leon Dalsheimer; Alfred M. Klein, Charles S. Bernheimer, Daniel Merz, Jacob Weil, Max Herzberg, and Joseph Hagedorn. The Committee on Library embraces Joseph R. Teller, Chairman; Dr. Joseph Krauskopf, Arnold Kohn, Daniel Merz, Solomon Blumenthal, and L. M. Leberman.

The Mickvéh Israel Association—named after the Congregation from whose midst it emanated—has, in a single year, evidenced its usefulness which is extended beyond the circle of this Congregation. Its work of instruction is done by means of lectures and classes in special studies, to which allusion has been made in a preceding chapter. The membership has largely increased in a comparatively brief space of time.

"Our Students of Jewish History" is a literary organization connected with the 'Adath Jeshurun Congregation. It was instituted some few years since, but has shown more activity within a year. Meetings are held on alternate Tuesday evenings, in the school-rooms of the Synagogue; the object being the study of Jewish history in a broad sense, and, with it, "the study of Jewish character as delineated in noted literary productions." Entertainments are given at different times, and a dramatic circle has been established. This Society has the valuable assistance of Rev. Henry Iliowizi, Minister of the 'Adath Jeshurun Congregation. Its aims are broad, and its scope and membership are extended beyond the immediate circle of the Congregation.

The officers are: President, Isaac Hassler; Vice-President, Solomon Bacharach; Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Estelle Stamm; Literary Committee, Marcus Bacharach, Miss Rose Hassler, Miss Laura Hamberg, Miss Pauline Hamberg, Miss Estelle Stamm, Solomon Bacharach, Joseph Green, and Isaac Hassler.

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THE "*Entre Nous* Literary and Social Club" was established in recent years, with objects indicated by its full name. Its present quarters are at 1217 North Eighth Street, above Girard Avenue, where meetings are held, at which recitations and debates are interspersed with social features. The Club's officers are: President, Isaac R. Heidelberger; Vice-Presidents, Abraham S. Pyke and Isaac Levy; Treasurer, M. Friedman; Recording Secretary, I. Brandeis; Corresponding Secretary, Sigmund Alexander; Correspondent, H. Sundheim; Critic, A. Koshland; Associate Critic, E. Frank; Directors, M. Behrend and B. Alexander. The members are all young men of the Jewish persuasion.

The "Forum," another club, with literary and social objects, meets at 714 Poplar Street. Its present officers are: President, Daniel Liebman; Vice-President, Philip Shellmach; Financial Secretary, Herman Gross; Corresponding Secretary, Samuel Metzel; Treasurer, Jacob C. Kuhn; Critic, Paul Kirstein; Trustees, Samuel Wolff, Paul Kirstein, and Harry Adler.

The Young Women's Arena Club is the name borne by a society originated in 1893, and whose aim is to afford education and amusement to females in humble circumstances. This aim is mainly carried out by means of lectures and entertainments in southern sections of this city. Sessions of the club are held weekly during each season, at 230 Pine Street, and those having charge labor earnestly to promote its commendable objects. Miss Diana Hirschler is President; Miss Gazelle Heller, Vice-President; Miss Lena Schattenstein, Secretary; Miss Kathryn Goldsmith, Treasurer.

"Montefiore Social" is the name of a society in Atlantic City, established in March, 1894. Its object is "to cultivate literary tastes, hold weekly entertainments, and provide a source of enjoyment for the guests of its members during the summer."

Of the smaller literary societies, now, or at one time, in existence, the following may be mentioned: Leeser—established April 10th, 1881; Disraeli—January, 1883; Whittier—November 28th, 1884;

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"The Literary"—January, 1886; Longfellow—January 15th, 1888; and Tennyson—all of which combined social, and, occasionally, dramatic entertainments.

The Grace Aguilar Literary Society, originated in October, 1885, held fortnightly meetings at halls, and worked successfully for several years; its members being of both sexes.

For a number of years, the Hillel Literary and Dramatic Association—originated in 1874, and taking its appellation from Hillel, the name borne by several ancient Hebrew sages of great renown—flourished in this city, and was, perhaps, the most prominent of the smaller associations; contributing by its meetings, its entertainments, and its publication—in the form of a paper called "Hillel Scraps," issued on special occasions, and reflecting the literary efforts of its members—towards intellectual progress in the community. However, it finally succumbed to reverses, and in later years it has only had a remembrance by an annual gathering of some who were identified with it, and who celebrate the anniversary of its institution by a banquet.

Most of the above societies, located in up-town districts, labored in prescribed spheres, and mainly for the instruction or amusement of those within their own circles. Institutions of a somewhat similar character have also sprung forth in the southern section of this city, as will be shown in a succeeding chapter.

Jewish Chautauqua Department.

What gives promise of being an important educational factor had its inception in this city during the spring of 1893. The Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle is the name of an institution, whose centre is at Chautauqua, New York. For twenty years it has been known as a system for popularizing instruction, by means of readings, correspondence, lectures at headquarters, and in other ways. The work, however, is largely done by readers themselves, and for themselves, at their own homes or in circles. It has grown and spread far and wide; both in its elementary and in its special courses of

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instruction. The general course is of four years' standing, and on its completion a diploma of merit is awarded.

The importance of this Chautauqua movement is becoming more recognized every year, and, with a view to offering its advantages to the Jewish public, Rev. Dr. Henry Berkowitz earnestly urged the matter before Jewish Literary Societies; and at a meeting held, April 18th, 1893, measures were agreed on for establishing a department of Jewish studies in connection with the system. The project has been favorably acted upon, and has met with the hearty co-operation of the leaders in the general movement.

The new Department (or rather the addition of Jewish features) embraces a Young Folks' Reading Course; a Normal Course for Jewish Teachers; a Course in Jewish Literature; a Special Course for Immigrants; a Special Course in Hebrew, by the Correspondence Method; and a Course in Jewish History (the first part of which has just been published, and includes a period commencing with the return of the Jews from Babylon to the opening of the Christian era—this being the first year's course). The second part of the same course in Jewish history (or second year's course) will extend to the destruction of the Second Holy Temple (70 A. C. E.). Later on, a new English translation of that sublime ethical work, *Pirkê Aboth* ("Sayings of the Fathers"), with annotations, will be added to the studies. The existing Chautauqua Special Courses are also open to all. Each year's course is complete in itself; but a definite course covers four years. The nominal fee of fifty cents annually is charged for membership. Books required may be purchased, or obtained from libraries. "The Chautauquan," a literary monthly, is specially devoted to the interests of the movement generally, and contains articles and papers on varied subjects.

The Chautauqua system commends itself, particularly to busy people, and 210,000 readers, it is stated, have joined the Circle since 1878. The outlook for the Jewish Department is encouraging, and circles have already been organized in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and elsewhere. The Committe on Organization of this Branch is composed of Rev. Dr. Henry Berkowitz, Chairman; Rev. Dr. Joseph Krauskopf, Dr. Lewis W. Steinbach, Dr. Solomon Solis Cohen, Mayer Sulzberger, Isaac Feinberg, Simon Miller, Max Herzberg, and Clinton O. Mayer, Secretary. Dr. Berkowitz has general charge, and Isaac Hassler is Corresponding Secretary.

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CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE STUDY OF HEBREW LITERATURE—HOW IT IS PROMOTED—NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS—JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETIES—THEIR HISTORY AND PRODUCTS—THE PRESENT SOCIETY—ITS SCOPE AND EXTENSIVE WORK—BOOKS PUBLISHED. . . . . THE AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY. . . . . DAUGHTERS IN ISRAEL. . . . . NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN.

NOT unseldom is the assertion heard that Hebrew "is a dead language." Determined from the standpoint of a spoken tongue, this assertion may be both agreed to and denied. The Hebrew language, while not used to any very great extent as a means of communication, yet does, and always will, remain a peculiar treasure to the people who are its appointed custodians, and by whom it is often employed in conversation; especially by those who dwell in, or hail from, Eastern and Southern Europe, while in a certain few sections of Asia, where the Jewish population nearly predominates, the language is said to be almost as commonly spoken as the vernacular. Besides this, it is written extensively. But what furnishes the most powerful evidence of its preservation is the fact of its being the language of Prayer in Synagogues universally. Its influence on the Hebrew race in keeping up the identity of God's chosen people is immeasurable. A Jew may go to any part of the habitable globe, and, with the Hebrew language at his call, or even with a few words thereof, find a welcome wherever any of his brethren exist. It is, indeed, the Living Word—the mighty bond that unites Jew and Jew wherever the dispersion has forced them.

The Hebrew literature is exceptionally rich. Beginning with the ages in which the different Books of the Holy Bible were written, and continuing through post-Biblical times down to the compilation of the *Mishnāh* (the Oral Law) in the third century, and the *Gemarā* (the voluminous commentaries thereon, containing, however, countless foreign words), with collateral works—completed about the end of the fifth century of the Christian era, during the Middle Ages, and to the present day, the contributions to Hebrew literature have formed an almost unbroken link, and have rendered it an inexhaustible

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mine from which the deep student is constantly digging out priceless gems. It has even been said that every subject within the range of human knowledge—including questions that have only in very modern times been developed—formed subjects of discussion in the ancient Rabbinical writings or in those of later centuries. Not a small cause of the anti-Semitic agitation in the Middle Ages, which has its reflex to-day in Germany, France, and other countries, boasting of their enlightenment and of their culture, are the prominence and predominance of the Hebrews in literary, educational, scholastic, and journalistic affairs. The number of Jewish professors at universities and colleges is constantly on an increase. The ranks of journalism are being filled with descendants of Jacob. And all this, irrespective of their position in other departments, not allied to those dependent upon mental training.

While the Hebrews have a distinctive literature of their own, they have also the vehicles for conveying a knowledge of this far and wide. Publications such as annuals, semi-annuals, quarterlies, monthlies, fortnightlies, weeklies, and even dailies abound in Europe and in the East. Many are printed in Hebrew; others in jargon, or *Juedisch Deutsch* (to this day a means of communication among tens of thousands of those who originally emigrated to Russia, Poland, Germany, and Austria). Numerous periodicals, however, are issued in the vernacular of the countries in which the "Dispersed of Judah" have taken up their residence. In America, and more particularly in the United States, all three languages are employed, viz., Hebrew, the jargon, and English; but the English is used by about fifteen Jewish weeklies, a monthly—the "Menorah" (published in New York City); a quarterly, "The Magnet" (issued in Atlanta, Georgia); and an annual, "The American Jews' Annual" (at Cincinnati, Ohio). These publications circulate in different cities of the Union.

The study of the Hebrew language not being carried on as extensively as in former ages, the second best means has been adopted for perpetuating the literature, and encouraging writers to contribute thereto, viz., by the issuance of books and booklets, either as translations, or as new productions in the English language. This again has led to the formation of Jewish Publication Societies. In England, the Jewish Association for the Diffusion of Religious Knowledge, the Society of Hebrew Literature, and other institutions of a

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like character have brought forth works of real and permanent value, varying from small pamphlets to thick volumes. In addition to these, Jewish writers, both in England and in America, have not hesitated to contribute productions of substantial value, and individually assume the expense of their publication. Thus, it will be seen that activity has existed also in this sphere.

The first Jewish Publication Society in the United States, of which we have any record, was established in Philadelphia, November 9th, 1845, after meetings held for that purpose in 1844, and at which measures towards effecting an organization were adopted. Its officers were as follows: President, Abraham Hart; Vice-Presidents, Henry Cohen and David Samuel; Treasurer, Joseph L. Moss; Recording Secretary, Alfred T. Jones; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Isaac Leeser; Trustees, John Moss, Mayer Arnold, and Gratz Etting; Managers, Hyman Gratz, Lazarus Arnold, Louis Bomeisler, Leon Hyneman, Elias P. Levy, and Abraham S. Wolf. Rev. Isaac Leeser introduced a number of Jewish writers before the American public, amongst whom was the renowned Miss Grace Aguilar, an Anglo-Jewish authoress whose charming works of romance as well as of history and of religion, augured a brilliant career, alas, cut short at an early age. Mr. Leeser, foremost in all Jewish matters, earnestly urged the formation of a Publication Society in his monthly, "The Occident." The result was afterwards shown, and during some years the above-named American Jewish Publication Society, under Mr. Hart's efficient direction, and with a Publication Committee, embracing Messrs. Leeser, Hart, and Solomon Solis, proved itself worthy of general encouragement and practical support.=An Auxiliary Society was also organized in Richmond, Virginia.

The following works were first issued or re-produced by this Society at different periods, and widely disseminated: "Caleb Asher;" "Hebrew Tales," by Professor Hyman Hurwitz; "The Prophet's Daughter," by Mrs. Marion Hartog; "Memoirs of Moses Mendelssohn," etc., by M. Samuels; "The Path of Israel," in three parts, translated from the French novel, *Le Sentier D'Israel*, of J. Ennery, of Strasbourg, by A. I. H. Bernal, Hebrew teacher of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, of Philadelphia—this work being a descriptive history of the Holy Bible; "Days of Old," by

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Charlotte Elizabeth (Mrs. Tonna); "Rachel Levy;" "The Jews and their Religion," by Rev. Isaac Leeser; "Patriarchal Times," a romance of the Patriarchs, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and others of their descendants, by Miss Adelaide O'Keefe; "The Perez Family," and "The Spirit of Judaism"—the last two being from the pen of Grace Aguilar.

Subsequently, this Society disbanded. It had met with severe losses from a fire, which occurred on the night of December 27th, 1851, and destroyed Mr. Abraham Hart's large building, at the north-east corner of Sixth and Chestnut Streets, wherein, among other property, nearly all the works published by this Society were stored, and on which there was no insurance. After that untoward event, there seems to have been no revival of interest, and not until 1871 was another attempt put forth which resulted in the organization of a society with a similar name, but with headquarters in New York City. Leopold Bamberger was President; Benjamin I. Hart and Myer Stern, Vice-Presidents; Edward Morrison, Honorary Secretary; Arnold Tanzer, Treasurer; together with four directors, a Publication Committee of five members, a General Agent, and Honorary Vice-Presidents in different cities of the United States.

Among this Society's publications was a translation from the German of the fourth volume of Professor Dr. Hirsch Graetz's famous "History of the Jews," in eleven volumes. Rev. James K. Gutheim, a Jewish minister and scholar, at New Orleans, Louisiana, was the translator of this volume, which embraced the period of history, "from the downfall of the Jewish State to the conclusion of the Talmud." This was followed by "Jewish Family Papers; or Letters of a Missionary," translated from the German of Dr. Wilhelm Herzberg, by Rev. Dr. Frederic de Sola Mendes, of New York City; and "Hebrew Characteristics," a volume of miscellaneous papers, embracing translations by William Lewis, from the German, of "Extracts from Jewish Moralists (from the eleventh to the fifteenth century)," by Dr. Leopold Zunz; "Jewish Marriage in Post-Biblical Times," by Dr. Joseph Perles, and "On Interment of the Dead in Post-Biblical Judaism—a study in archæology," also by Dr. Joseph Perles. This Society, however, did not receive the necessary support, and was eventually compelled to abandon its labors.

From that occurrence (1875) until 1888, no publication society

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among Jews was established here, and those persons who produced works of instruction and interest to Jews in particular, were more than once discouraged by financial losses or by an insignificant return for their labor. The present Jewish Publication Society, which, with its three thousand members throughout the country, gives promise of better results, was organized in this city at a convention held at Touro Hall (in a building formerly belonging to the Hebrew Education Society), then on Seventh Street below Callowhill Street, Sunday afternoon and evening, June 3d, 1888. It was first suggested by Rev. Dr. Joseph Krauskopf, preacher of Kenéseth Israel Congregation, at a meeting of the "Knowledge Seekers," now the "Lyceum," which Society took steps, in January, 1888, towards obtaining the co-operation of Jewish congregations and associations generally. At the Convention in June many distinguished representatives were present from near and far. Honorable Simon W. Rosendale, of Albany, New York, presided, and Adolph Eichholz, Esq., of Philadelphia, acted as Secretary. A Constitution was adopted, the objects of the Society being defined thus: "(1) To publish works on the religion, literature, and history of the Jews; (2) to foster original work by American scholars on these subjects."

The first officers were: Morris Newburger, of Philadelphia, President; Jacob H. Schiff, Rev. Dr. Gustav Gottheil, both of New York City, Bernhard Bettman, of Cincinnati, and Leo N. Levi, of Galveston, Texas, Vice-Presidents; Herman S. Friedman, of Philadelphia, Treasurer; Rev. Dr. Joseph Krauskopf, of Philadelphia, Recording Secretary; Miss Mary M. Cohen, of Philadelphia, Corresponding Secretary; Ephraim Lederer, of Philadelphia, Assistant Secretary; an Executive Committee of twenty members, and a Publication Committee of nine members. The Society meets in Convention biennially; the second having been held at Mercantile Hall (on Franklin Street above Parish Street), Sunday afternoon, June 8th, 1890; the third, on Sunday afternoon, June 5th, 1892, at the same hall; and the fourth, on Sunday afternoon, May 13th, 1894, also at the same hall.

The present directory of the Society is as follows: President, Morris Newburger, of Philadelphia; Vice-Presidents, Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, of New York City; Harris Weinstock, of Sacramento, California; Solomon Blumenthal, of Philadelphia; and Marcus Bernheimer, of St. Louis, Missouri; Treasurer, Morris Dannenbaum,

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of Philadelphia; Recording Secretary, Rev. Dr. Joseph Krauskopf, of Philadelphia; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Ella Jacobs, of Philadelphia; Assistant Secretary, Charles Seligman Bernheimer, of Philadelphia. The Executive Committee now embraces Dr. Cyrus Adler, Washington, D. C.; Marcus Bernheimer, St. Louis; Solomon Blumenthal, Philadelphia; Rev. Henry Cohen, Galveston, Texas; Morris Dannenbaum, Philadelphia; Henry C. Ezekiel, Cincinnati; Julius J. Frank, New York; Dr. A. Friedenwald, Baltimore; Daniel Guggenheim, New York; Daniel P. Hays, New York; Rev. Dr. Max Heller, New Orleans, Louisiana; Albert F. Hochstadter, New York; Miss Ella Jacobs, Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Joseph Krauskopf, Philadelphia; Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, New York; Simon W. Rosendale, Albany, New York; Mrs. Henry Solomon, Chicago; Rev. Joseph Stolz, Chicago; Mayer Sulzberger, Philadelphia; Simon Wolf, Washington, D. C.; and Harris Weinstock, Sacramento, California.

The Publication Committee consists of Mayer Sulzberger, Chairman, Philadelphia; Dr. Cyrus Adler, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Solomon Solis Cohen, Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. B. Felsenthal, Chicago; Dr. Charles Gross, Cambridge, Massachusetts; Dr. Abram S. Isaacs, New York; Rev. Dr. Marcus M. Jastrow, Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Joseph Krauskopf, Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Max Landsberg, Rochester, New York; Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, New York; Simon A. Stern, Philadelphia; and Miss Henrietta Szold, Secretary, Baltimore.

The "Michael Heilprin Memorial (Permanent) Fund" of this Society, established to honor the memory of a lamented scholar and philanthropist, and to which Mr. Jacob H. Schiff and Mr. Meyer Guggenheim each contributed $5,000, and Mr. and Mrs. Morris Newburger, $500, in memory of their son, Morton McMichael Newburger, now amounts in all—together with a legacy of Mr. J. D. Bernd, of Pittsburg, amounting to $475, life memberships, and miscellaneous donations—to $16,450. The receipts (May, 1892–May, 1894) were, including a previous balance, $31,159.65; expenditures, $28,061.15; balance in the treasury, $3,098.50, of which amount $2,978.50 are deposited in the general fund, and $120 in the permanent fund, besides the "Memorial Fund," above mentioned. There are, at the present writing, 3234 members in all, in different parts of the United States, Canada, and England.

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The office of this Society, formerly at 714 Market Street, is at present situated at 1015 Arch Street, Philadelphia. Branch Societies have been instituted in a number of cities.

The Jewish Publication Society of America has thus far issued the following works: 1890—"Outlines of Jewish History," from B. C. E. 586 to A. C. E. 1890, by Lady Kate Magnus, revised by M. Friedländer, Ph. D., and supplemented by three chapters on the Hebrews in North America, etc., written specially by others. This work has, as a frontispiece, a map representing the Holy Temple at Jerusalem, as rebuilt by Herod I. 1890—"Think and Thank," an illustrated tale for the young, narrating in romantic form the boyhood of Sir Moses Montefiore, by Samuel W. Cooper. 1891—"History of the Jews," by Professor Dr. H. Graetz—Volume I, from the earliest period to the death of Simon the Maccabee (135 B. C. E.), translated by Bella Löwy. 1893—Volume II of the above work—period, from the reign of Hyrcanus (135 B. C. E.) to the completion of the Babylonian Talmud (500 A. C. E.). 1894—Volume III of the same work—period, from the Revolt against the Zendik (511 A. C. E.) to the Capture of St. Jean D'Acre by the Mahometans (1291 A. C. E.). This translation into English of an abridged edition of the larger work in eleven volumes, without including the notes, will be published here in five volumes (the fourth volume is now in press), similar to the edition being issued in London, England, under the especial patronage of Mr. Frederic D. Mocatta, a noted Jewish scholar and philanthropist. Other works issued by the same Society: 1891—"Rabbi and Priest," a story by Milton Goldsmith, of Philadelphia, who has demonstrated his ability in prose and in poetical writings. 1892—"Some Jewish Women," by the late Dr. Henry Zirndorf, of Cincinnati, who pictures female characters in the Apocrypha and in later post-Biblical ages. 1892—"Children of the Ghetto," being pictures of a peculiar people, in two volumes, by Israel Zangwill, of London, England. This remarkable work of fact and fancy has been widely noticed, and extensively read. 1893—"Sabbath Hours," thoughts by the late Dr. Liebman Adler, of Chicago; this being a series of fifty-four sermons for as many Sabbaths of each year, translated from the German language. This work is dedicated "to the faithful keepers of the Perpetual Light of Jewish feeling and practice—the Jewish Women." 1894—"Papers of the Jewish Women's

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Congress, held at Chicago, September 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th, 1893" —a volume in which a variety of subjects is contained, and which reflects to a marked degree the literary attainments of Jewesses of our own age and country.

The Publication Society has also published two of a Special Series of *brochures*—the first being on "The Persecution of the Jews in Russia" (1891), reprinted from a publication of the Russo-Jewish Committee, of London, England, and including a map of Russia, showing the pale of Jewish settlement. The second of this Special Series is a number of stories entitled "Voegele's Marriage and other Tales" (1892), by Louis Schnabel, of New York City.

While this Society has other works in contemplation, including an English version of Dr. Gustav Karpeles's "Jewish Literature and other Essays," and "Old European Jewries," by Dr. David Philipson. However, its most important publication by far is now under consideration, viz., an English translation of the Holy Scriptures. It is felt that such a work will fill a need; none having been attempted under Jewish auspices, since that made by Rev. Isaac Leeser, the value of which will be recognized by all scholars, and those engaged in the new translation. Ways and means are now being determined by the Society's Publication Committee, together with a Consultation Committee, composed of the Rev. Dr. S. Morais, of Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Gustav Gottheil, and Rev. Dr. Kauffmann Kohler, New York City; Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Wise, Cincinnati; Rev. Dr. Benjamin Szold, Baltimore; and Rev. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, of Chicago.

The seal of the Jewish Publication Society of America on all its works has been designed by Chevalier Moses Ezekiel, the celebrated American Jewish sculptor, at Rome, Italy. It represents the fulfilment of the glorious prophecy of Isaiah—the lion and the lamb lying down together and a little boy leading them. The two Hebrew letters (*Yod* twice), representing The Name of The Lord, are emblazoned above, and within the seal are these words: "Israel's mission is peace."

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American Jewish Historical Society.

It has often been a matter of remark that no systematic attempt has been made to gather and publish, in connected form, records of the settlement and progress of the Jews on this side of the Atlantic. Until very recent years, this remark has been permitted to go unheeded. True, scattered materials here and there have occasionally been brought to light in some current publication; but little of interest and of permanent value had been exhibited to view until a Society, whose object is the furtherance of such work, was established in June, 1892.

The American Jewish Historical Society is, as its name indicates, a national—not a local—institution. Neither did it directly emanate from Philadelphia. Among those who gave the first impetus towards its organization, however, were a number of residents of this city, and the importance of Philadelphia as a literary centre was recognized, when the first scientific sessions of this Society were held here.

Such an institution was the outgrowth of an occasional agitation in the Jewish press, and it may have been spurred on by the unaided work of a few in their strivings for a dissemination of valuable historical information bearing upon our people who dwell in the United States. Of the workers in this field, Mr. Isaac Markens deserves special mention for his excellent book, "The Hebrews in America," published in 1888. It has led to other attempts, the latest being the publication of Honorable Charles P. Daly's historical production, largely amplified and annotated by Max J. Kohler, A.M., LL.B., and entitled "The Settlement of the Jews in North America," (1893).

The American Jewish Historical Society was organized in New York City, June 6th, 1892, as the result of a call issued by Dr. Cyrus Adler, of the United States National Museum, Washington, D. C., and other gentlemen residing in different parts of this country. At its first scientific sessions, held in Philadelphia, December 15th, 1892, its initial labors were made manifest in a series of historical papers, most of which have since been issued in the first "Publications" (Number I) of the Society. These papers evidence research and commendable perseverance on the part of their respective writers, and they have been welcomed by numerous students

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and general readers. At the second series of sessions, held in New York City, December 27th and 28th, 1893, further progress was noted.

This Society's membership—embracing Jews and Gentiles—(for its objects "are not sectarian, but American")—is on the increase, and its efforts in the right direction will doubtless receive substantial encouragement. Honorable Oscar S. Straus, of New York City, is President; the Vice-Presidents are Dr. Charles Gross, of Cambridge, Massachusetts; Paul Leicester Ford, of New York City; and Honorable Simon W. Rosendale, of Albany, New York; Treasurer, Professor Richard J. H. Gottheil, of New York City; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. Cyrus Adler, of Washington, D. C.; Recording Secretary, Herbert Friedenwald, of Philadelphia; Executive Council (including also the above officers) Max Cohen, of New York City; Mendes Cohen, of Baltimore; Rev. Dr. B. Felsenthal, of Chicago, Illinois; Rev. Dr. Maurice H. Harris, of New York City; Professor Morris Jastrow, Jr., of Philadelphia; Professor John Bach McMaster, of Philadelphia; Naphtali Taylor Phillips, of New York City; and Mayer Sulzberger, of Philadelphia; Honorary Members, Dr. Moses Kayserling, of Buda-Pesth, Austria-Hungary; Monsieur Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu, of Paris, France; and Honorable Charles P. Daly, LL.D., of New York City.

Daughters in Israel.

"Daughters in Israel" is the name given to an association—seemingly national in its character—whose aims are to aid women and working girls in charitable and educational spheres. The work is done by Bands of young girls, who wear a distinguishing badge and endeavor to further the objects in view, by spreading abroad those teachings inculcated by the mottoes of this Society, viz., "Love thy neighbor as thyself;" and "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." A Working Girls' Club, Mothers' Meetings, and other means are employed to help on this worthy cause, and lift the lowly to a higher plane.

National Council of Jewish Women.

As a result of the Jewish Women's Congress, held at Chicago, during September, 1893, a National Council of Jewish Women was

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organized, its purposes being "to bring about closer relations among Jewish women, to furnish by an organic union a medium of communication and a means of prosecuting work of common interest, to further united efforts in behalf of Judaism by supplying means of study, and in behalf of the work of social reform by the application of the best philanthropic thought." The objects of this Council are three-fold—Religious, Educational, and Philanthropic. Local sections have been established in different cities; that in Philadelphia having been organized May 14th, 1894. The following are its officers: President, Mrs. Simon B. Fleisher; Vice-President, Mrs. Charles Hoffman; Secretary, Miss Gertrude Berg; Treasurer, Mrs. Henry Berkowitz. The work here has not yet been inaugurated. =The National Council is presided over by Mrs. Henry Solomon, of Chicago, and Mrs. Pauline H. Rosenberg, of Allegheny City, is Vice-President for the State of Pennsylvania.

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CHAPTER XXIX.

JEWISH SECRET ORDERS—BENÉ BERITH—KÉSHER SHEL BARZEL—FREE SONS OF ISRAEL—SONS OF BENJAMIN—JUDAIC UNION, ETC., ETC.—STATUE TO RELIGIOUS LIBERTY. . . . . AN INSURANCE CORPORATION.

THERE exist in Philadelphia numerous Lodges of Jewish Secret Orders, whose members are scattered throughout the country, and even, to some extent, in other countries. Prominent among these Lodges are those of the Independent Order "Bené Berith" (Sons, or Children, of the Covenant), founded in the year 1843, by Henry Jones and a few others, and whose motto is "Benevolence, Brotherly Love, and Harmony." Its semi-centennial has recently been celebrated in New York City, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, amid great *éclat*. This Order has a total membership in the United States and in foreign countries of over twenty-eight thousand. It is divided into Districts—Number 3 including the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and West Virginia, and having thirty-eight Lodges with nearly eighteen hundred members, and a reserve fund of more than fifty-three thousand dollars. For some time past, a movement has been on foot in its midst looking to the establishment of an Industrial School for Jewish children. This has met with encouragement; a large sum having been subscribed for the purpose by different Lodges in District Number 3. The expense of maintaining this School—which will, probably, be soon established—will be derived from a slight increase of the annual dues of members. It is thought the new institution will be located at the Hebrew Education Society's building, south-west corner of Tenth and Carpenter Streets, which offers facilities, and is well adapted for such purposes. A Special Committee has the matter in charge. The administration of affairs of the Order in this District is in the hands of the following Grand Lodge officers: Jacob Singer, President; Joseph D. Coons and Charles Hoffman, Vice-Presidents; Marcus K. Cohen, Secretary; Michael C. Hirsch, Treasurer; Israel Schnurman, Sergeant-at-Arms; Samuel Rosenbaum, Messenger.

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THE Independent Order Free Sons of Israel, founded in 1848, numbers 106 Lodges, and more than thirteen thousand members in all, with a total reserve fund of over five hundred and eighteen thousand dollars. It is represented in this city by three Lodges with a membership of about two hundred. Julius Harburger, of New York City, is Grand Master of this Order, and M. S. Meyerhoff, of Philadelphia, is a Deputy Grand Master.

The Order "Késher Shel Barzel" (Band of Iron), originated in 1868, reckons twelve thousand adherents. R. M. Kopf, of Charlotte, North Carolina, is President of this District (Number 3), and several Philadelphians are among its officers, including Samuel W. Goodman, Secretary; and Isaac Alkus, Treasurer. The endowment fund in this District amounts to about fifty-seven thousand dollars.

The Independent Order Sons of Benjamin was established in 1879. It has 176 Lodges, and about seventeen thousand members. The six Lodges (five male and one female) in this city number about six hundred adherents. Each Lodge has a reserve fund. Honorable Ferdinand Levy, Register of the City of New York, is Grand Master.

The Independent Order of United Israelites, instituted at Philadelphia, in 1886, is represented here by four Lodges out of a total of two hundred throughout the United States.

A comparatively new institution is the Improved Order "Bené Berith," having had its origin in 1887. It has expended in endowments about sixteen thousand dollars. Eleazer Ottenheimer, of Baltimore, is its President, and Abraham Rosenblatt, of Philadelphia, is a Vice-President.

The Judaic Union, an Order whose three Lodges are located in this city, has a combined membership of about two hundred and

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seventy-five; a reserve fund of about four thousand dollars, and a capital of about eight or nine thousand dollars. The officers of its Grand Lodge are: Grand Master, Louis Sulka; Deputy Grand Master, Jacob Mann; Grand Treasurer, H. H. Heilbron; Grand Secretary, E. Asher; Grand Conductor, Alphonse Fleischer; Outer Guard, B. Samuels; Executive Committee, Aaron Anspach, Walter B. Winstock, and Harry Moyer; Appeal Committee, H. H. Heilbron, Clarence K. Arnold, Alphonse Fleischer, and B. Samuels.

Among other Secret Societies are the Improved Order Free Sons of Israel, instituted some years since; the Independent Order "Ahabath Israel" (Love of Israel), with a Lodge in this city named "Dr. S. Morais Lodge, Number 51;" the Order "Berith Abraham" (Covenant of Abraham) with Lodges in this city; a Junior Order of Free Sons of Israel, embracing youths; and Women's Lodges in different Orders, specially those of the Free Daughters of Israel, and of the Independent Order of True Sisters.

Each Lodge of the respective Orders has its own Board of officers, but is usually subject to the rules of the District Grand Lodge, which again derives its authority from the Executive Council of the entire Order. Among Philadelphians, Rev. Isaac Leeser, Rev. George Jacobs, Mr. Alfred T. Jones, and Mr. David Klein attained high rank, especially in the Order "Bené Berith," whose sessions have been and are often held at Covenant Hall, on the west side of Sixth Street above Fairmount Avenue (first opened on Monday evening, April 22d, 1867), which is almost exclusively used for meetings of Jewish Secret Orders.

The chief aims of these Orders are the advancement of their members and of Jews generally. They pay sick benefits to those connected with them, and are also, in a measure, life insurance companies, although this feature is of a more recent development, not having been contemplated when the first Order was established.

Among the adornments of Fairmount Park is the Statue to Religious Liberty, erected in November (Thanksgiving Day) of 1876

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by the Independent Order "Bené Berith." It occupies a commanding position in the West Park, near the site of the Centennial Exhibition. The goddess of Liberty is a lofty figure in the centre; a boy stands on her right, holding a lamp, which represents light; on the other side is an eagle crushing a serpent, which represents intolerance. The Statue is mounted on an attractive pedestal, which bears this inscription: "Religious Liberty.—Dedicated to the People of the United States by the Order 'Bené Berith' and Israelites of America, in Commemoration of the Centennial Anniversary of American Independence." This work, which, as a specimen of art, ranks with the best productions seen in this country, is from the chisel of Chevalier Moses Ezekiel, an American Hebrew sculptor of wide fame, whose classic studio—located in what were the Diocletian baths, among the old ruins of Rome, Italy—is visited by notabilities, whose busts or statues Mr. Ezekiel has modelled, in addition to many other productions in sculpture, which have won the admiration of *connoisseurs* wherever the fine arts find appreciation.

An Insurance Corporation.

The Mutual Benefit Company, of Pennsylvania, an insurance corporation—not sectarian—but controlled largely by members of the Hebrew faith—was chartered in September, 1871. It counted a very considerable membership. Mr. Simon W. Arnold was first President; his successors were Mr. David Teller and Mr. Aaron Gans. Mr. Alexander Reinstine and Mr. Herman S. Friedman served in succession as Secretary; and Mayer Sulzberger, Esq., was Counsellor. In 1893 this Corporation adopted a plan to merge with the New York Life Insurance Company; most of its members agreeing thereto, and entering into the latter Company.

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CHAPTER XXX.

THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTIONS—MAIMONIDES COLLEGE—THE JEWISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY—THE HEBREW UNION COLLEGE. CANTORS' ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA—GENERAL MENTION.

MAIMONIDES COLLEGE.

A THEOLOGICAL College, established jointly under the auspices of the Hebrew Education Society, of Philadelphia, and of the Board of Delegates of American Israelites, was opened at the building of the former Society (then on Seventh Street below Callowhill Street), in October, 1867. This institution—named Maimonides, after one of the greatest Sages, Rabbi Moses Ben Maimon, who flourished in the twelfth century—had long been advocated by Rev. Isaac Leeser, and its successful opening was chiefly due to his indefatigable exertions. Mr. Leeser became President of the Faculty, and taught homiletics, belles-lettres, and comparative theology; but he died on February 1st, 1868, before the College had brought forth any fruits. The professors who gave instruction there, besides Mr. Leeser, were the Rev. Dr. S. Morais, whose branch was the Bible and Biblical literature, and in him the Trustees secured the services of a man who, to quote a scholarly writer, is "confessedly one of the finest Hebraists and Biblical scholars in America;" Rev. Dr. Marcus M. Jastrow, the accomplished and celebrated Talmudist, who was Professor of the Talmud, Hebrew philosophy, and Jewish history and literature; Rev. Dr. Aaron S. Bettelheim, Professor of the *Mishnāh* (the Oral Law), with commentaries, etc.; Rev. L. Buttenwieser, Professor of the Hebrew, Chaldaic, and Greek languages, and of the Talmud. Subsequently, Rev. George Jacobs was elected to the chair of English literature; Mr. 'Hayim Polano became an instructor in different Hebrew branches, and Mr. William H. Williams imparted English and Latin branches. Mr. Abraham Hart was President, and Mayer Sulzberger, Esq., was Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

Quite a number of students received a theological training at this College, among these being Rev. Dr. Samuel Mendelsohn, now Rabbi of the "Temple of Israel" Congregation, at Wilmington, North

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Carolina, and a scholar of note; Rev. David Levi, formerly minister of the "Beth Elohim" (House of God) Congregation, of Charleston, South Carolina, now Minister of another Jewish Congregation, in New Haven, Connecticut; and Mr. Marcus Eliezer Lam, a Hebrew teacher at Philadelphia. The College continued for over six years, but lack of support caused it finally to cease its labors. However, the flame thus enkindled was not suffered to be quenched, and the work of Maimonides College has now found a field in New York City, where the Jewish Theological Seminary, instituted in 1886, upon similar principles, gives evidence of stability and strength, and where a very fair number of theological students avail themselves of a tuition which is based upon precept and example.

Jewish Theological Seminary.

The Jewish Theological Seminary, instituted in January, 1886, was conceived by the Reverend Sabato Morais, LL.D., of Philadelphia. Its aims are clearly set forth in the following Preamble to its Constitution and By-Laws:

> "The necessity having been made manifest for associated and organized effort on the part of the Jews of America faithful to Mosaic Law and ancestral traditions, for the purpose of keeping alive the true Judaic spirit; in particular by the establishment of a Seminary where the Bible shall be impartially taught, and Rabbinical literature faithfully expounded, and more especially where youths, desirous of entering the ministry, may be thoroughly grounded in Jewish knowledge and inspired by the precept and the example of their instructors with the love of the Hebrew language, and a spirit of fidelity and devotion to the Jewish law; the subscribers have, in accordance with a resolution adopted at a meeting of ministers held *Shebat* 25th, 5646 (January 31st, 1886), at the Synagogue 'Shearith Israel,' New York, agreed to organize *The Jewish Theological Seminary Association*."

The Seminary was at once organized, thoroughly equipped for its special purposes, and quarters were rented at Cooper Union, in the City of New York. Since 1892, however, this institution has occupied its large and handsome building, at 736 Lexington Avenue, in the same city. There are thirty regular students; also a number of attendants. The full term is either eight or nine years—dependent upon qualifications of students. The first student to graduate was Rev. Dr. Joseph Herman Hertz, who received his degree of Rabbi, June 14th, 1894, and who, in advance of his graduation, was elected

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Minister of "'Adath Jeshurun" (Congregation of Jeshurun) Congregation, in Syracuse, New York—a position he formally assumed on the following Sabbath—June 16th, 1894. At the same time, teachers' diplomas were given to Henry Speaker and David Wittenberg. A Literary Society has recently been formed by the students of the Seminary. The Faculty embraces: Dr. Morais, President; Rev. Dr. Bernard Drachman, Dean; Rev. Dr. Moses Maisner, Rev. Dr. Henry Pereira Mendes, Dr. A. Joshua Joffé, and Mr. Henry Speaker. Honorable Joseph Blumenthal, of New York City, is President of the Board of Trustees, embracing twenty members from different parts of the Union; and Dr. Morais presides over an Advisory Board composed of eleven ministers.

This Theological Institution has risen to a high rank, and by means of generous endowments of Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. R. S. Piza, Miss Ellen Phillips, Mrs. Katharine Kaas, Mr. Jonas Friedenwald, and other Israelites of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, its work is pursued successfully and thoroughly. The late Rev. Dr. Alexander Kohut was an indefatigable laborer in its cause, and served in the Faculty, as Vice-Chairman and as a Professor. What will render the Seminary a centre of interest is a new and valuable addition, in the shape of the library of the late Dr. David Cassel, composed of several thousand works on scholastic, scientific, and general topics which has recently been purchased, and named "Morais Library," in honor of the founder and President. Included therein are other important collections of books; among them those hitherto belonging to the Seminary, and some donated by the widow of the late Rev. Dr. Aaron S. Bettelheim, of Baltimore, and by the widow of the late Rev. Dr. Henry S. Jacobs, of New York City.

The Philadelphia members of the Board of Trustees are: Dr. Solomon Solis Cohen, Samuel Morais Hyneman, Edward L. Rothschild, Jacob Singer, and David Sulzberger.=A local branch of the Jewish Theological Seminary Association was organized in this city, in March, 1887. Its Managers are: President, Edward L. Rothschild; Vice-Presidents, David Teller, Jacob Singer, and Dr. Solomon Solis Cohen; Treasurer, Dr. Lewis W. Steinbach; Secretary, Ephraim Lederer; Executive Committee, the Rev. Dr. S. Morais, Rev. Dr. Marcus M. Jastrow, Rev. Henry Iliowizi, Michael I. Asch, Charles Hoffman, Morris Alkus, and Samuel Krieger.

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Hebrew Union College.

The other Jewish collegiate institution in this country is the Hebrew Union College, at Cincinnati, Ohio, of which Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Wise is the moving spirit and President of its Faculty. It was opened in the city mentioned in 1875. It occupies its own building, and from it many students have emerged and now fill pulpits in different sections of the Union. This College is under the direction of a Board of Governors, who are selected at biennial Councils, of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations—instituted in 1873. Rev. Dr. Henry Berkowitz—since December, 1892, Rabbi-Preacher of Rodeph Shalom Congregation, of Philadelphia, is a graduate of this College, and a member of the above Board. Arnold Kohn and Philip Lewin, of this city, also serve on the same Board; Morris Newburger is a member of the Executive Board; and William B. Hackenburg represents this city on the Board of Delegates on Civil and Religious Rights. Among the graduates of the Union College, besides Dr. Berkowitz, is Rev. Dr. Joseph Krauskopf, since October, 1887, Rabbi-Preacher of Kenéseth Israel Congregation, of Philadelphia.

Cantors' Association of America.

The *Chazanim*, or those who chant the Divine Services in the Synagogues, have recently formed themselves into an Association whose objects are: "the upholding and elevation of the standard of the profession of Cantors, and the maintenance of brotherly feelings and harmony among its members, the furtherance of Synagogual music and the elevation of the service of the Synagogue, as far as it stands under the supervision of the Cantors."

The office of *Chazān* is one of no small responsibility; requiring as it does knowledge of the services, of the liturgy, of the methods of cantilation, and a thorough understanding of the text, in order to impart intelligence, with melody, in the chanting of the Prayers, and the reading of the *Torāh* (Law). Many eminent and pious men in different ages have filled this honorable station, and its importance is deservedly emphasized in all Congregations adhering to the traditional rituals and worship in the Synagogues. In these, the *Chazān*—also called *Sheliach Tsibbur* (Messenger of the Congregation)

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—which name is the oldest by which this official has been termed—intones the entire services, and leads in the singing of Hymns and Psalmodies. In modern "Reform" shrines, his services are of a rather secondary character; still, they are recognized as of some necessity.

The Cantors' organization—which is national in its character and scope—desires to preserve the traditional Synagogal music as observed both among the *Sephardim* (Spanish and Portuguese Jews), and the *Ashkenazim* (German and other Jews), and those melodies with which prominent Cantors of our age have further enriched the respective liturgies. All active Cantors of Congregations are eligible to membership in the Cantors' Association of America.

General Mention.

The Jewish Ministers' Association of America, and the Central Conference of American Rabbis are also organizations of a national character.

A number of Societies composed of Jewish young people sent representatives to a meeting held in Chicago, during August, 1893. These resolved themselves into a national institution, and selected as a name "The Sabbath Visitor Association." The object of this Union is "to secure the organized co-operation of young Israel of America in behalf of Judaism, by securing their active interest in the Congregation and Sabbath-School, and by promoting the study of Jewish history, literature, and doctrines." The *Sabbath Visitor*, a weekly paper, is the official organ of this Association. Its officers are selected from different cities; Rev. Dr. Joseph Stolz, of Chicago, being President.

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CHAPTER XXXI.

SOCIAL CLUBS — MERCANTILE, GARRICK, AND FRANKLIN — ATHLETIC CLUBS AND OTHER ASSEMBLIES.

MERCANTILE CLUB.

THERE are three large Clubs in this city whose members are Hebrews. The oldest and largest is the Mercantile Club, established November 10th, 1853, at 22 Dillwyn Street, by Messrs. Lazarus Mayer, David Eger, William Tandler, Louis Bomeisler, Jacob Nirdlinger, Ernest Nusbaum, Jacob Mayer, Jacob Haas, Morris Rosenbach, Lazarus Shloss, I. Hochstadter, Charles Bloomingdale, Abraham S. Wolf, Marcus Goldman, Adolph Klopfer, Emanuel Arnold, Jacob Langsdorf, and Isidore Binswanger. The first President was Louis Bomeisler. The Club was incorporated April 17th, 1869. Since its origin, it has occupied apartments, also, on the south side of Arch Street above Sixth Street, at the north-west corner of Fourth and Race Streets, on the west side of Crown Street (between Fourth and Fifth Streets) above Callowhill Street, and, since January, 1880, at the handsome and well-furnished house, 864 North Seventh Street. This latter property has, besides, a large garden adjoining it at the south, at which concerts are occasionally given. The property also extends to Franklin Street; on that side being Mercantile Hall, which has a seating capacity of between five and six hundred, and is often used by the Club, and rented as well for entertainments by different institutions, etc., etc.

An edifice is now being erected at 1422, 1424, and 1426 North Broad Street, which, when completed, will vie with the most attractive structures of its kind in Philadelphia; occupying a large extent of ground, and finished in accordance with the latest architectural designs. The new building will, with the property, entail an outlay of several hundred thousand dollars, and a considerable amount has already been subscribed.

More than a few charitable movements have emanated from the Mercantile Club, and among its members, numbering in all four

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hundred, are many representative Israelites. Its officers are: President, Herman Jonas; Vice-President, Clarence Wolf; Treasurer, Benjamin F. Teller; Secretary, Aaron E. Greenewald (who has occupied that office for twenty-five consecutive years); Directors, Abraham Hirsh, Harry F. Stern, Max Liveright, William Marks, Adolph A. Solomon, Alexander M. Appel, Louis Gerstley, M. Hirshler, and Isidore Kaufman.

Garrick Club.

The Garrick Club reckons between two hundred and fifty and three hundred members. It is an outgrowth of the Garrick Literary and Dramatic Association, which held meetings at the north-east corner of Fourth Street and Fairmount Avenue, and subsequently, on the east side of Fifth Street below Noble Street. The Club first met, eleven years since, at 950 Franklin Street; but for the past nine years its quarters have been at 707 and 709 Franklin Street. Additions have been built to this house, and entertainments to members and their ladies are often given there. Samuel A. May was first President; William Strauss is the present Executive; Morris H. Myers being Vice-President; Simon Friedman, Secretary; Benjamin Kahn, Treasurer; Directors, Samuel A. May, S. Wertheimer, M. Gerson, D. Bacharach, M. Rosenberg, M. Loeb, Joseph Mastbaum, Dr. B. Herz, and G. Rosenbaum.

Franklin Club.

The quarters of the Franklin Club (which have recently been handsomely re-fitted and re-furnished) are at the north-west corner of Franklin and Poplar Streets. There the Club has met regularly. Its organization dates from 1872. Its principal founders were: Meyer Frank, Henry Muhr, Jacob May, and Simon Silberman (first President). The Franklin Club is the successor of what was once known as the Harmonia Club. It has 155 members. At different periods this Club has donated sums to different Jewish charitable institutions. Leopold Marks is President; Joseph Harris, Vice-President; Aaron Schloss, Secretary; Bernard Levy, Treasurer; Directors, Augustus Bacharach, Lehman Goldsmith, Henry

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Mitchell, Emanuel Meyerhoff, Gus Rosenbaum, Samuel Weil, Meyer Goldsmith, Bernard Levy, and Adolph Platosky.

Other Clubs.

Among other Clubs are the Columbian, the German Young Men's, and the Unique—located in different sections of this city. Of those Clubs formerly in existence here, was the Delaware, which disbanded after having been in the field between seven and eight years (1883–1891).

Several Athletic Clubs and organizations for physical culture have been started at different times among the younger element of the Jewish population, and these have been located at separate headquarters, where the "manly art" might be developed to a limited extent, without resorting to such devices as tend to degrade the individual and lower the standing of the Clubs.

Other assemblies of a social character exist among Jewish young folks, and these have entertainments during the seasons.

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CHAPTER XXXII.

JEWISH JOURNALS—THE OCCIDENT—THE JEWISH INDEX—THE JEWISH RECORD—THE JEWISH EXPONENT—OTHER VENTURES—WEEKLIES PUBLISHED IN JUEDISCH DEUTSCH.

LIKE other religious denominations, the Hebrews have advocates in journals exclusively devoted to their interests—congregationally, communally, educationally, socially, and, where necessity calls for, politically. Members of our faith have attained high distinction in the realms of secular journalism. But it is the essentially Jewish newspapers with which we are now concerned. As in other repects, Philadelphia was here also among the pioneers.

With the exception of a paper called *The Jew*, issued in New York City, by Mr. S. J. Jackson, in 1823, we have no other record previous to the issue of *The Occident and American Jewish Advocate*, first issued in this city, in April, 1843. It was founded and edited for a space of nearly twenty-five consecutive years by Rev. Isaac Leeser; being issued as a Monthly—but one year as a Weekly. With the motto "To learn and to teach, to observe and to do," it became widely known as a valiant defender of Judaism and the Jews; as a magazine containing good literary matter, with a scholarly and fearless editorial tone, and a dignified standing. After Mr. Leeser's decease, on February 1st, 1868, Mayer Sulzberger, Esq., who acted for several years as Mr. Leeser's assistant, and who was an executor of his estate (Messrs. William B. Hackenburg and Hezekiah W. Arnold having been the others), edited the *Occident* for the space of a year (March, 1868–March, 1869), when he found it necessary, by reason of his increasing practice as a lawyer, to withdraw from editorial duties; and the publication of the *Occident* was then discontinued.

At different periods, various Jewish Weeklies were attempted here, but few had a long existence. On October 2d, 1872 (the Eve of the New Year, 5633), *The Jewish Index* first appeared, its editor being Mr. (now Rev. Dr.) Samuel Mendelsohn, associated with Mr. S.

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Pincus, and later on with Mr. H. La Grange, as publishers. This organ had the constant assistance of the Rev. Dr. S. Morais, who contributed a large amount of matter to each issue. Rev. Dr. Marcus M. Jastrow and Rev. George Jacobs also wrote for it. However, it did not receive sufficient financial support, and its issuance was discontinued after January 1st, 1873.

A journal of more stability was *The Jewish Record*, started as a weekly, April 16th, 1875, by the late Mr. Alfred T. Jones. Its career was checkered, and while at times it received a fair support, its success was often due to the persistence and constant attention of its editor. Published at first at 321 Chestnut Street, it was bought during the same year (December 24th, 1875), by Dr. E. Morwitz, proprietor of the German *Demokrat*, who entrusted its financial management to a number of his assistants; the Business Manager being Mr. Marcus K. Cohen. Mr. Jones continued to edit the paper—then issued from 614 Chestnut Street—until its suspension on June 25th, 1886, after having met with numerous reverses, which the energetic editor endeavored in vain to prevent. As a reflex of the Jewish thought of the time, *The Jewish Record* held its own with the foremost journals published in the interest of the Hebrew race. Scores of well-known writers—male and female—among clergy and laity, gave their productions to grace its columns, and the paper achieved a reputation far beyond the limits of Philadelphia. It presented stories, articles on current and special topics, editorials, criticisms, translations from the Hebrew and other languages, while it offered considerable space to events of the day, and to matters affecting the Jews in every corner of the world.

Jewish Women, a monthly, was issued for a year (October, 1892–October, 1893), and contained stories, poems, and other contributions and selections of special interest to the female sex. Mr. Herman Brunswick was the Manager.

The Jewish Exponent was first issued on April 15th, 1887 (during the Passover, 5647). Its publishers are a stock company; the President being Mr. Benjamin F. Teller; Treasurer, Mr. Simon Muhr; Secretary, Mr. Charles Hoffman; Directors, Messrs. Leo Loeb,

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Louis E. Levy, Felix N. Gerson, Jacob Singer, and Mayer Sulzberger. The editors were, originally, Messrs. Henry S. Morais, Melvin G. Winstock, and Charles Hoffman. Mr. Winstock resigned after the first year; and Mr. Morais, who had acted as Managing Editor, relinquished his connection after the expiration of his two years' contract. Mr. Hoffman still continues as editor. Mr. B. H. Hartogensis, of Baltimore, represents *The Exponent* in that city. Mr. Nathan Billstein was the first business manager of this weekly. Mr. Felix N. Gerson is the present manager. Mr. Charles Seligman Bernheimer acted as its local reporter for upwards of two years (1889–1891). *The Exponent* is devoted to news, to articles of importance, to matters interesting women, etc., etc. It is published every Friday (formerly at 929 Filbert Street, and since at 41 North Tenth Street). The office is now located at 606 Chestnut Street. Editorially, *The Exponent* is committed to no side, but on questions affecting the permanence and standing of the Jewish Church, its policy has been, and is, Conservative.

The Lyceum Weekly of Kenéseth Israel Congregation—first issued in the autumn of 1893—has been heretofore mentioned. Rev. J. Leonard Levy is its editor, and Mr. Oscar Klonower its publisher.

Since the increase of the Jewish population, by accessions from countries of Eastern Europe, a new feature in journalism has been introduced, viz., newspapers in the Jargon, or *Juedisch Deutsch*—a medley of words and expressions borrowed from different languages, and which is largely employed among foreigners. Though dignified by the name of "language," it can scarcely be thus termed; though, as an outgrowth of a systematic persecution, it became, centuries ago, a means of communication between Jew and Jew, confined in narrow Ghettos, and still compelled to drag an existence there, under the rule of pitiless autocracies—otherwise known as "governments." The Jargon has survived, and, in order to interest the large class by whom it is spoken and read, it has been found necessary to issue newspapers in that form of language. Several of these have made their appearance in Philadelphia, among them *Das Licht* (The Light), published for a few months during 1891, and *The Jewish Gazette*, its successor; Rev. Nehemiah Mosessohn, formerly of this city, now of Dallas, Texas, having edited, in turn, both papers.

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Other weeklies now published are *Die Jüdische Presse* (The Jewish Press), issued at 708 South Fifth Street, Moses Freeman, publisher; *Der Volkswœchter* (The People's Guardian), issued at 310 South Fifth Street, Bernard Harris and John Paley, editors; and *Philadelphia Stadt Zeitung* (City Journal), issued at 710 South Third Street, Rev. Hyman Brodsky and Ch. Malitz, editors.

All these weeklies circulate among the class for whom they are specially intended; the first mentioned being the oldest; the second, exhibiting marked enterprise; and the third—only recently established—being well edited.

A number of journals in genuine Hebrew are printed in other cities, but find many readers in Philadelphia.

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CHAPTER XXXIII.

CEMETERIES—IMPORTANT HISTORY ATTACHED TO SPRUCE STREET CEMETERY—ITS PURCHASE, UPWARDS OF A CENTURY AND A HALF AGO—OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS RELATING TO IT AND ITS POSSESSION.

OTHER CEMETERIES, INCLUDING THOSE OF CONGREGATIONS, HAR NEBO, HAR HA-ZETIM, MOUNT SINAI, ETC., ETC.

THE following notice was inserted in *The Pennsylvania Gazette*, in an issue of September, 1751:

> "Whereas, many unthinking people have been in the habit of setting up marks, and fired several shots against the fence of the Jews' burying ground, which not only destroyed said fence, but also a tombstone in it; there being a brick wall now erected, I must desire the sportsmen to forbear (for the future) firing against said wall. If they do, whoever will inform, so that the offender be convicted thereof before a Magistrate, shall have twenty shillings reward paid by me.
>
> "NATHAN LEVY.
>
> "Philadelphia, September, 1751."

This date points to the fact that the cemetery in Spruce Street had already been in use for some years. It was bought by Nathan Levy, according to a record, in September, 1740, though there exists some evidence to the effect that Mr. Levy had possession of a lot of ground on the north side of Spruce Street, between Eighth and Ninth Streets, in September, 1738. On September 25th, 1740, Mr. Levy obtained a grant of thirty feet square, and on June 27th, 1752, an addition of "thirty feet wide and sixty feet in depth, with the liberty of an alley of ten feet wide from Spruce Street," upon his application to John Penn, Chief of the Proprietary Government of Pennsylvania; for which ground Mr. Levy paid an annual tax of "a quit rent of five shillings sterling, or value in coin current of Pennsylvania." The place was suitably walled in, yet it was often desecrated, not only by marks and shots, but by the executions of deserters by British soldiers in front of its gates, during the American Revolutionary War. Nathan Levy died on December 23d, 1753, in the fiftieth year of his age, and his remains were interred in that same Spruce Street cemetery.

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Another piece of ground, adjoining, and including two lots respectively of "thirty feet by thirty-five feet and an half, and thirty feet by one hundred and twenty-five feet and an half," had been granted to Mathias Bush by John Penn, on June 21st, 1765. The ground was re-surveyed by John Lukens, Surveyor-General, on October 8th, 1765, and documentary evidence is at hand which shows that this cemetery was intended, not only for the use of Mr. Levy's and Mr. Bush's families, but "also for the use of the Hebrew Congregation of this city; it being intended at the time he (Mr. Levy) applied for the same to be a trust for a burial place for the interment of Hebrews." (88)

However, much dispute has arisen as to its ownership; the contending parties, at different times, being descendants of Mr. Levy and members of the well-known Gratz family. As to the claims of the latter—which have been presented time and again—it must be said that a lot situated towards the west side of the cemetery, and extending to the northern wall is known as "The Gratz Reservation." The existence of this "Reservation"—though not designated by any mark, nor otherwise indicated than by the interment side by side of members of the Gratz household—is stated by some to be due to the fact that, in purchasing additional ground, the title-deeds were made out in the name of Michael Gratz, who represented the Congregation Mickvéh Israel in the said purchase. While no record has been found to sustain the right of individual claimants, to the *ownership* of any part or parcel of the Spruce Street cemetery, it is, nevertheless, true that at a meeting of the Congregation, held on September 12th, 1813, Mr. Samuel Hays being Chairman, it was "on motion resolved That the strip of ground in which Mr. and Mrs. Gratz are interred be continued to the depth of sixty feet from the commencement of the tombstone of Mr. Gratz now erected, & reserved for the exclusive burial of members of that family who may be entitled to funeral rites agreeably to our Laws." The plan of this assigned division—which division, as will have been noticed, was neither sold nor conveyed as a separate piece of property, but simply "reserved" — was prepared by Mr. Hyman Gratz, on August 17th, 1852, and is indorsed by I. J. Phillips, of the Board

(88) Original copies of valuable documents relating to questions herein referred to are in possession of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel.

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of Trustees of the Congregation. However, this "Reservation," or lot, has long since been filled, and there exists neither individual, nor family, title to it, beyond the meaning of the above-quoted resolution, nor any further space beyond that allotted by the terms of the said resolution.

On the other hand, the right of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel to the Spruce Street cemetery is fully established by the following official record contained in its archives, which effectually settles the whole question:

"No. 195.

"An Act to enable the Hebrew Congregation, known by the name and style of 'Kaal Kadosh Mickvé Israel' of the City of Philadelphia, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to lease on ground rent a lot of ground in the City of Philadelphia, belonging to said Congregation.

"Sect. I. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That Samuel Hays, Simon Gratz, Zalegman Phillips, and Abraham Myers Cohen, or a majority of them, trustees of the Hebrew Congregation of the City of Philadelphia, incorporated and known by the name, style and title of 'Kaal Kadosh Mickvé Israel,' be and they are hereby authorised, whenever by a vote of a majority of the whole number of members of the Corporation they shall be so directed, to sell and convey in fee simple, upon ground rent for the use of the said Congregation, the whole or any part of a certain lot of ground situate at the north-east corner of Spruce and Ninth streets, in the City of Philadelphia, containing in front on Spruce street one hundred and nineteen feet, and in front on Ninth street one hundred and twenty-seven feet six inches; and the said Trustees shall be able to give good and sufficient lease or leases for the same, which shall be valid in law, and the said Corporation shall have power to collect, sue for and recover all rent or rents arising from the same.

"*Passed 14th April, 1828.*" (80)

It will be seen in the foregoing document that the cemetery was situated at the north-east corner of Spruce and Ninth Streets. Nathan Levy, the original purchaser, had applied for the right of including the ground within a "wooden enclosure and a ten-foot alley," running north from Spruce Street. Hence, in later years, the extension of the cemetery must have resulted in a division into

(80) The reader is referred to the Rev. Dr. S. Morais's paper on "Mickvé Israel Congregation of Philadelphia," which contains fuller information on this question in its different details.—See "Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society, Number I," 1893, and a separate issue of the above paper in a pamphlet.

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two parts; the alley referred to being what is now Acorn Street, to the west of the present cemetery, while Duponceau Street is on its east side. That part of the ground extending to the corner of Spruce and Ninth Streets was afterwards sold to members of the Society of Friends, by whom a small building was erected thereon.

This Spruce Street cemetery has become a landmark. The remains of many of the old Jewish aristocracy repose there. The names upon some of the tombstones call back numerous recollections. A story has been in circulation many years that a certain member of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel had in his employ a negress, who, though not born in the Faith of Israel, was more of a Jewess than a Christian, as she observed with marked strictness the Jewish Sabbaths, the Fasts, the Festivals, and the Holy Days. She was also particular to an extraordinary degree, with regard to observances in the household, and about other commandments given unto Jews exclusively. Such was her piety that it became a subject of remark. When she died at an old age, her employer determined that, as she had lived as a Jewess, she should have, if possible, burial in a Jewish cemetery. He applied for a permit to the President of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel. This was refused, of course, on the ground that the deceased had not been a Jewess. Undaunted, however, her employer determined to have her buried in the Spruce Street cemetery. With a number of individuals, Mr. Marks (such was the name of Lucy's employer) forced in the gate, it is stated, and interred her remains near the entrance. No tombstone, however, appears to mark the place.

Such is but a mere speck from the collection of anecdotes surrounding the history of the old cemetery on Spruce Street. It is now closed, being crowded with the remains of those who were pioneers—and distinguished at that—during the early years of the Jewish Church in this city. Since 1848, the cemetery on the south side of Federal Street (1114), between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets, has been used, and some of the old stock are buried there.

Other Cemeteries.

Other Congregations and *Chebroth* (Societies for religious worship) and some Lodges have their respective cemeteries; that of Rodeph Shalom Congregation being located at Harrowgate, near Frankford;

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Beth Israel, on the south side of Federal Street, between Fifth and Sixth Streets; Beth El Emeth, at Fisher's Avenue (near Fifty-fifth Street) corner of Market Street, West Philadelphia; 'Adath Jeshurun, on Bridge Street, near Walker Street, Frankford; and the *Chebrāh Bikur Cholim*, adjoining that previously mentioned. Cemeteries belonging to different *Chebroth* are located at Cedar Hill, Frankford; in Mount Moriah, West Philadelphia; at Erie Avenue; on Bridge Street, opposite Mulberry Street, Frankford; on Frankford Avenue and elsewhere.

Har Nebo (Mount Nebo) Cemetery is situated on the Oxford Turnpike, and covers a space of 10 acres, divided into 3,242 lots. It is non-Congregational, and is in charge of a Company; Isaac Levi being President; Benjamin F. Houseman, Vice-President; Edwin F. Partridge, Treasurer; Maurice Houseman, Secretary; Isaac Marquis and Walter Scott, Directors (together with the officers).

Har Ha-Zetim (the Mount of Olives) Cemetery is situated in Lower Merion Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. It contains 19 acres; 2 of which have been sold to Independent *Chebrāh Kadishā* (mentioned further on), and others are held in reserve for such Jewish Congregations and Societies, as may desire to purchase ground for burial places. The Company owning this ground is officered by William Silverstone, President; Meyer Wachtel, Vice-President; Leopold Levy, Treasurer; Solomon Kraus, Secretary; Abraham Kessler, Joseph Rosenberg, and L. Levin, Managers.

Mount Sinai Cemetery.

The chief cemetery, however, is Mount Sinai, located on Bridge Street, above Jackson Street, Frankford, and adjoining that of 'Adath Jeshurun Congregation. It is non-Congregational, viz., any Hebrew whether he be affiliated with a Congregation or not, may be buried there after purchasing a lot. There are about fifty stockholders, who hold the three hundred and five shares issued by the Company. A new charter was obtained on May 14th, 1872. At the start, seven acres were purchased, and laid out into 1,664 lots.

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In February, 1884, eleven additional acres, embracing 3,000 lots, were bought. About 1,200 lots, each 13 by 8 in size, had been sold prior to the opening of the extension by which the cemetery is now enlarged to over seventeen acres. A mortuary chapel has been built, also a receiving vault, for both of which a large amount has been expended, in order to render them in every way suitable to their uses. The prices of lots vary according to location. The stockholders are privileged to exchange two and one-half shares—the number necessary to membership of the Company—for a lot.

The first officers of Mount Sinai Cemetery Association were (1853): President, Marcus Goldman; Vice-President, Henry Mayer; Treasurer, Moses Sternberger; Secretary, Adolph Klopfer; Trustees, Abraham Kaufman, Louis Siedenbach, Herman Weiler, Simon Schloss, and Solomon Heidelberger. The present Board consists of David Teller, President; Lucien Moss, Vice-President; Aaron Gans, Treasurer; Oscar B. Teller, Secretary; William B. Hackenburg, Solomon Gans, Solomon Teller, Joseph Stern, Jacob May, Isidore Langsdorf, and Henry Fernberger, Trustees.=The late Isaac Gross (who died on November 22d, 1889) had been the Company's Messenger for a lengthy period. Herman Farbish and Sigmund Schlachter have, in turn, succeeded him; the latter now occupying that office.

Congregation "Sons of Israel," of Camden, New Jersey, has a cemetery of fifty lots, situated in that city.

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CHAPTER XXXIV.

A New Element—The Russo-Jewish Exodus of 1882—Persecutions and Their Resultant—Sympathy for Sufferers—A Notable Meeting—Remarkable Increase of Population—Immigration Problems.

On Christmas night of the year 1881, the streets of Warsaw, in Poland, Russia, were the scene of a massacre as cold-blooded—though not as wide-spread—as that of St. Bartholomew's, in France, on the 24th of August, 1572, when the Huguenots were shot down without a moment's warning, in Paris, by the infamous order of Charles IX and his mother, Catharine de Medici. In this instance—but a repetition of similar butcheries—it was unoffending Hebrews whose mere existence in the domains of the Romanoffs has, for ages, excited the passions and the envy of an unruly populace that stopped short of nothing else than outright murder. Outrages attended this massacre; 6,000 people were rendered homeless; and 2,000,000 roubles worth of property was destroyed. The carnage continued three days. The world stood aghast at such atrocities, and the justice (?) that was meted out by Russian Courts gave no assurance that work of the same character would not be re-enacted at the will of the rabble. A wholesale exodus followed, and the sights witnessed in Brody, on the Austrian frontier—whither tens of thousands repaired on their way to countries where life, at least, is held sacred—baffle description. Exhausted men falling down by the roadside; women and children begging in the streets for a morsel of bread; young mothers with babes clinging to them, and languishing for the wherewith of existence;—such were among the heart-rending scenes of many months in that place situated near the border line.

It was then that the efforts of the Society called the *Alliance Israëlite Universelle* were overtaxed to supply the wants of the myriads who had quitted the land of the modern Pharaoh—after being despoiled of every possession—to assist in transporting these unfortunates to various lands, where safety to life might be insured. Not a few workers were engaged in that cause, but the men who performed labors actually herculean at that period were three—

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Charles Netter, Isaac Edward Kann, and Emanuel F. Veneziani. These three represented the *Alliance*—the last named being the special delegate of Baron Maurice de Hirsch, the philanthropist. So prodigious was the work involved in this distribution that it eventually told upon the constitution of each man, and to-day not one of those indefatigable laborers—whose lives were largely devoted to the cause of suffering Israel—survives, to tell again the story so thrilling.

The emigration to the ports of the United States began at that time to assume formidable proportions, as this country alone afforded the safest asylum for the refugees. Many will remember the enormous influx of Russian Jews to Philadelphia during 1882; the practical measures that were then devised at public meetings, and at a mass meeting held at the Academy of Music, Saturday evening, March 4th, 1882 (the Eve of the joyous Hebrew Festival of *Purim*), in which Christian, as well as Jewish, denominations participated; the reception of the exiles at the old depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Thirty-second and Market Streets; the subsequent distribution of the new arrivals, and the large amount subscribed by all classes for their temporary relief.

The mass meeting alluded to will, for several reasons, be long remembered. It was called to order by General Charles H. T. Collis, and was presided over by Honorable John Welsh; there being a lengthy list of vice-presidents, and Mr. William B. Hackenburg acting as secretary. Bishop William Bacon Stevens, of the Protestant Episcopal Church; Bishop Matthew Simpson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Rev. Dr. I. F. Horstmann (now Bishop) representing Archbishop James F. Wood, of the Roman Catholic Church; Rev. Dr. George Dana Boardman, of the Baptist Church; Ex-Mayor Honorable Richard Vaux, and Mayer Sulzberger, Esq., were the speakers. Mr. (afterwards Postmaster-General) John Wanamaker read a series of resolutions, expressive of the sentiments of the meeting. The following minute, offered by Moses A. Dropsie, Esq., was adopted: "Resolved, that the President of this meeting appoint a Committee of five citizens to lay before the President and Congress of the United States the resolutions of this meeting, and take such action in furtherance of its objects as they may deem proper and necessary."

Among the many eminent gentlemen who were seated on the stage

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at that eventful meeting, Honorable Henry M. Hoyt, then Governor of Pennsylvania, gave his approval of the cause by being present.

Since that memorable period, immigration has been on a steady increase, and whenever a new proscriptive edict or *ukase* has been issued by the Tsar or his officials, expatriation has followed it. The recent revival of tortures in Russia has again seen its resultant, and Philadelphia, which, up to the year 1881, numbered about 2,000 Jews of Russian birth, records at present almost 25,000 (including Hungarians and Roumanians), with an average increase, it is stated, of about 2,000 or more annually. The resources of the Jewish community have, more than once, been nearly insufficient to cover the expenses occasioned thereby. Many of the new immigrants arrive here penniless. To remove them from cooped-up quarters in certain sections; to cause them to put aside a too clannish spirit (of course, engendered by long years of oppression); to have them avail themselves of opportunities for social and intellectual improvement; to cause their children, at least, to grow up with a correct knowledge of our institutions, and the responsibilities of self-government;—all this engages the attention and the earnest labors of more than one Society in our midst. The question, however, is not of a kind that can be settled in a day, in a month, or in a year. Many decades may elapse ere the results hoped for will be fully attained. The Jews from Russia are, as a rule, thrifty, industrious, quick in perception, and, where they apply themselves to education, apt students. As a rule, they also show a marked desire to be self-dependent. These are, then, great aids towards the furtherance of good designs for their betterment.

Notwithstanding the advantages noted, however, the Hebrews of this city, and in fact of the entire country, have been brought face to face with a problem the importance of which cannot be overestimated, viz., that of immigration and its attendant effects. All the principal centres of the United States have, in recent years, added hundreds and thousands to their Jewish populations. There is a constantly flowing stream from the oppressive land of the Muscovite, and when it is borne in mind that Russia and its territories alone contain between 4,000,000, and 5,000,000 of the descendants of the Patriarchs—or about half of the total number of Jews

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throughout the world—the gravity of the situation becomes most evident. America, it is maintained on all sides, neither lacks the space nor the facilities to admit within her bounds vast hosts, seeking a refuge and a home under the ægis of freedom, and who endeavor to become worthy and loyal citizens of this Western Republic. The United States has an immense area, of which tradesmen, not less than farmers and agriculturists, might avail themselves; and were the present age to witness the misfortune of an exodus unparalleled in the history of Israel, if not in the annals of mankind; were it to become a dire necessity for the millions of Hebrews in Russia to quit that land and come hither, questions as to territorial limits would not constitute any hindrance to their entrance here, and their dwelling under our free Government. And were this but the only feature, how readily would a vexed problem adjust itself!

The whole question, as it stands to-day, however, is attended with prodigious difficulties. To conquer prejudice is the weightiest task; to relieve the burden of an overplus in the large centres of population, and scatter far and wide thousands already here, together with those daily arriving; to avoid any such dangers as might arise from an influx of poverty-stricken individuals; to meet the immigration laws (and the technicalities so eagerly thrust upon the Jewish communities at this period), so as to prevent the re-shipment of unfortunates to the country they have quitted, and from which they have fled for dear life:—these are the uppermost questions; and until these can be grappled with, the situation will not improve. However, recent plans of distribution and of settlement, adopted by Jewish Societies—mainly those of the Baron Maurice de Hirsch Trust—are regarded as very encouraging; and if, when fully and completely tested, they are found efficacious, contentment and happiness will take the place of lingering doubt and distress of mind.

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CHAPTER XXXV.

THE JEW AND HIS MISSION—COLONIZATION AND ITS OUTCOME—EARLY ATTEMPTS AT AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENTS — THE PRESENT COLONIES IN THE HOLY LAND, AND IN THE UNITED STATES — ALLIANCE, ROSENHAYN, CARMEL, AND WOODBINE — ENCOURAGING OUTLOOK.

THE Jew is often misunderstood. His religion, his observances, his customs are in no sense mysterious. He has naught to conceal. His law is a law of light, of right, and of justice. It teaches that God is One, and that all men are brothers; it inculcates good, sound instruction; it incites to deeds of mercy, of charity, and of love. Yet, the Jew is misunderstood—and this, though his Faith is the mother of religions; though it is the ever-living spring from which myriads have drawn everlasting truths and lessons, which are at the basis, and are the mainstay, of society and of civil order.

It is not our present intention to explain and give reasons; for we have but to deal now with a *branch* of a subject, so comprehensive as that indicated. It is of the Jew from Russia, in particular, that the general public requires enlightenment. To find illustrations of refinement among the basest surroundings would, indeed, be surprising. The Jew who hails from the country of the merciless Cossack is not of the average modern culture, nor does he possess the social amenities to which our enlightened American institutions have accustomed us. And yet, he can show evidences of appreciation and a wish for self-improvement, which cannot be discovered in his neighbor of the Greek Church. He has lived among the peasant class of Russia as have his ancestors; but, despite circumstances which would inevitably result in degrading others, the forces of his own teachings—those of his religion—have prevented a demoralization, the lowest ebb of which is reached by his neighbors. Such is the testimony of authorities, while it is likewise true that thousands of Hebrews in Russia are intellectually in advance of the masses of their own brethren, confined within the pales of settlement; breathing naught but the poisonous air of their narrow Ghettos, and forbidden entrance to the outside world.

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Conditions have for ages forced the Hebrews—whose ancestors were agriculturists, shepherds, farmers, and the like—to take to trade. In the Middle Ages, yea, to this day, they were and are money-lenders—the bankers of the world. And yet withal, the ancient inheritance has not forsaken them, and indications every day point with emphasis to the restoration of pastoral and agricultural pursuits, around which the most sacred history clusters, and whose influence contributed so immensely towards the development of the ancient Hebrew nationality. These indications we find in twelve or more recently established and markedly successful colonies in the Holy Land; in some of those colonies planted and firmly rooted in on the soil of New Jersey; and in the measures now being adopted for the institution of other colonies and settlements by Baron Maurice de Hirsch, the philanthropist, who bestows millions on worthy enterprises, and who is now laboring with all his might to see his Russian coreligionists freed from the tyrant's rule, and placed in countries where they may enjoy liberty, and earn by honest and upright callings the wherewith to maintain existence. Baron de Hirsch's colossal schemes will not fall short of success for want of energy and enthusiasm. Both he and his representatives in Europe, in the East, and in America are ever on the alert. Apart from the plan devised for an extensive settlement in South America (the colonizing movement in Argentina, for some time and until very recently in charge of Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Goldsmid, of the British Army—representing Baron de Hirsch—has presented many difficulties, notwithstanding the earnest strivings of its director), land is being purchased here where the soil is arable, and where its yieldings may, with care and toil, become the means to afford subsistence to numerous families, and develop agricultural instincts to a large degree.

The Jewish Colonies in the Land of Promise owe much to the munificence of Baron Edmund de Rothschild, who, not content with richly endowing them, has endeavored by every means to render them permanent; visiting them, and appointing a special agent to see to their wants. Their success has been demonstrated to a high degree.

In this country, as early as 1820–1825, records show an attempt to establish a Jewish Colony or settlement on Grand Island, in the Niagara River, New York. The scheme was planned and urged on

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by Major Mordecai Menasseh Noah, a celebrated Israelite, and a native of Philadelphia, who rose to prominence in New York, as a statesman, a diplomatist, and a journalist. While this plan was never fully matured, Major Noah erected upon the spot a monument to commemorate his project. This has not been preserved, but the corner-stone is deposited with the Buffalo (New York) Historical Society, and bears in Hebrew the words: "Hear O Israel, The Eternal is our God; The Eternal is One;" and an English inscription, in which the place is styled: "Ararat; a City of Refuge for the Jews, founded by Mordecai M. Noah, in the month Tizri (Tishri) 5586, Sept. 1825 & in the 50th year of American Independence;"—the name of its founder and the date being also visible.

In 1837 another settlement was tried in Ulster County, New York State, by Moses Cohen, and the place selected was called *Shalom* ("Peace"). This effort, like that previously, appears to have been premature, due to the comparatively small number of Hebrews in our midst and the lack of system in such work.

In the first issue of *The Occident and American Jewish Advocate* (April, 1843), edited by Rev. Isaac Leeser, there appeared an article in which the writer, Mr. Julius Stern, pleaded strongly for a colony in the United States, where farming and agriculture might once more be reinstated, and gradually form the occupations of many—as in the days of old—together with other industries. The writer extolled the benefits to be derived therefrom; he showed how such conditions would foster self-dependence and promote happiness; and he concluded with this remark: "In such a society excellent men and worthy women might spring up who would deserve to be called an ornament to Israel and an honour to mankind."

Yet nothing further, attempted upon an extensive scale, is known for many years. Nor did the majority of those colonies established since the exodus of 1882, in far Western States and Territories—notably in Dakota—attain success, owing largely to the severity of the climate and other conditions unfavorable for development. The earliest of the three New Jersey colonies is that known as "Alliance" (1400 acres), beyond Vineland. It was first settled during the spring of 1882, but it required some years and arduous labors before it could be rendered permanent, specially because of the soil, which, for a long time, was thought to be unproductive. The

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colonists were assisted by Hebrews of New York, Philadelphia, and the Mansion House Relief Committee, of London, England. Now, "Alliance" is in the front rank, and its one thousand or more settlers enjoy peculiar advantages. Numerous industries and conveniences have been provided there. Two Synagogues have also been instituted.

"Rosenhayn" Colony (said to contain 2,500 acres tilled by Jews), between Vineland and Bridgeton, was also settled in 1882, and likewise under disadvantages. Its Jewish residents are some ninety families, and it is doing fairly well.

"Carmel" Colony (originally 848 acres, now over 2,600 acres), located five miles north of Millville, is another important settlement, and was, about five years since, placed upon a permanent footing by Baron Maurice de Hirsch's gift of $5,000, which was obtained through the efforts of the Rev. Dr. S. Morais, who endorsed a petition to the Baron, and wrote to the Baron's lamented almoner, Chevalier Emanuel F. Veneziani, through whose means the donation was sent. Dr. Morais represents the Baron at this colony, having at first associated with himself Mayer Sulzberger, Esq., and Mr. Simon Muhr, at the time of disposing and apportioning the remittances. Oscar B. Teller, Esq., acted as attorney for the Trustees. There are at this Colony over three hundred families. Among the additions are a Synagogue and a school-house.

The largest Jewish colony in these parts is known as "Woodbine." It was purchased by the Trustees of the Baron Maurice de Hirsch Trust, in 1891. Located on the West Jersey Railroad, twenty-five miles from Cape May and fifty-six miles from Philadelphia, it covers five thousand acres. There are about five hundred colonists. Farmers, agriculturists, and others are settling there in increased numbers; houses are being added to; clothing and basket factories and schools are in operation. Forty farms are located there, also workshops, a bath-house, a lecture-room, etc. An Agricultural School is in successful operation, and a large school-house for secular branches has just been opened. This Colony holds out many signs of permanence. Colonel John B. Weber until recently represented the De Hirsch Trust here. Mr. H. L. Sabsovitch is Superintendent.

Settlements have also been effected in other parts of New Jersey —at Ziontown and elsewhere; and in different States of the Union;

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but these have not, invariably, been marked by prosperous conditions. (90)

The position and results attained by the New Jersey Colonies (to which only an incidental reference was intended here), have shown the feasibility of planting new settlements, and, ere long, the Atlantic Coast States, and States of the interior and far West may witness thriving Jewish settlements within their borders, peopled by diligent farmers and hardy tillers of the soil. An aptitude for agriculture is shown, by statistics, to be on the increase, and this, of all other considerations, augurs well for the future. The lamented Michael Heilprin, the profound scholar and ardent friend of the colonists, was most instrumental towards promoting their welfare for which he labored unremittingly. (91)

(90) Settlements have been formed in Connecticut and Delaware, and other Eastern and Middle States; also in Canada; but these, it seems, have not attracted many. Climatic conditions in Canada are not favorable for colonization.

(91) An exhaustive and valuable study of the subject of colonization and of colonies here, and those in the Holy Land, etc., etc., is given in the work, *Migdal Zophim* ("The Watch Tower"), by Moses Klein.—Philadelphia, 1889.

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CHAPTER XXXVI.

RUSSIAN JEWS—THEIR SETTLEMENT IN PHILADELPHIA—DISTRICTS IN WHICH THEY PREPONDERATE—MARKED FEATURES AND TYPES.

CONGREGATIONAL—GROWTH OF DOWN-TOWN ELEMENTS—TWO LARGE RUSSO-JEWISH CONGREGATIONS AND THEIR MINISTERS—AN HUNGARIAN-JEWISH CONGREGATION AND ITS MINISTER—DIFFERENT CHEBROTH AND SMALLER CONGREGATIONS—IMPROVISED SERVICES.

"MANY of the Russian Jews who came here in 1882 have succeeded in establishing an independence for themselves and accumulating wealth." This expression of a writer in a magazine article is followed up by the remark that all do not wish for light work, but are willing to do anything, and that many are taking to different industries, the pursuit of which will not simply benefit themselves, but the country at large. Examples of the above are readily found in this city of Philadelphia, whose Russo-Hebrew elements now constitute the bulk of the Jewish population. Ability and business tact —counting for naught in their native country—have been here signally rewarded. A marked talent for saving and an extreme economy have had to do with this good fortune. Naturally, those who have grown rich are rare exceptions, and these are usually, it must be said, open-hearted and generous towards their brethren; their own experience having taught them all the more to sympathize with those who have shared their lot in the land of the oppressor.

The Russo-Jewish population mostly inhabits southern districts of this city, between Front and Tenth Streets (east to west) and from Pine Street to Washington Avenue (north to south). Some are also found north on Front, New Market, Second, Third, Fourth, and intermediate streets, Arch Street, Girard Avenue, Lehigh Avenue, Frankford, and a considerable number dwell in Port Richmond. The central points are, however, on South Street, and in its immediate vicinity. Many curious signs may be noticed by the passer-by. These, printed (or written) in *Juedisch Deutsch* (with Hebrew letters),

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give the shopkeeper's name, his business, and, occasionally, extra points as to the character of the business. A decade since, such signs were few, indeed. Now whole squares are dotted with them. Meat shops are numerous, with the Hebrew words *Cosher Bosor* ("right meat"—or, that slaughtered according to the Jewish regulations). Then, there are many other shops, such as those of bakers, tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, painters, furniture-dealers, clothiers, hatters, milliners, cigar-manufacturers, besides restaurants, etc., etc. —each having its own special sign, which is better understood by the customers than is the vernacular language.

All the streets in which this element preponderates are busy marts —day and night. Sections of this city, formerly among the slums; dark and dangerous quarters have undergone radical changes since the recent influx, and are now no longer rendered fearful to passers-by. The Russian Jews, who inhabit such parts are eager to acquire sufficient to improve their condition and purchase homes, and when this success attends them they move to larger or more populous neighborhoods. On many a face may be seen the imprint of sorrows undergone in the country from which escape was dearly bought. Some have been robbed of those who are their own "flesh and blood." Others have left dear ones exposed to momentary dangers. Gifted men and women are not infrequently met who might have risen to positions in Russia—but that they are Jews. Most pitiful tales of hardship and sufferings are told by hundreds; some having been in affluence, and coming here stripped of their all. In fact, there are very few who have not, in some way, felt the oppressor's rod, and the malice of the low Russian peasantry, who, when inflamed with *vodka* (the vilest form of adulterated whiskey) are much like the savages of Java, who run *amuck* on the open streets and strike with their weapons all they meet.

The prominent features of many of these Russian Jews contradict an impression long held by Gentiles, viz., that Hebrews are, as a rule, of dark complexion, with jet black beards and piercing eyes. Many of the Russian element are of a peculiarly blonde type—men and women; handsome and regular features characterize scores of the women, while not a few of the male portion have striking countenances, a dignified mien, and a general bearing far above the ordinary.

More than a few Russian Jews have distinguished themselves here

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not simply in mercantile pursuits, but in the learned professions, and they are rapidly urging their way to the front among the representative men of their race.

Russo-Jewish Institutions.

Since their arrival in large numbers in this city the Russian Jews have almost constituted a community of their own, without being regarded as separatists. Recognizing the importance of united efforts, they have instituted Synagogues, and societies for charitable, educational, and literary purposes. Trades' Unions and political clubs also exist among some (though these are discountenanced by the Jewish community) and other manifestations of activity are plainly visible in their midst.

Congregations.

There are numerous Congregations located in southern districts of this city, whose membership is exclusively composed of Russian Jews. Others, embracing Hebrews, hailing from Austria, Hungary, and Slavonic countries, while not as numerous, yet add to the strength and importance of the down-town Jewish element.

The two largest Russo-Jewish Congregations are located on Lombard Street—the "Bené Abraham, Anshé Russe" (Children of Abraham, Men of Russia), on the north side above Fifth Street; and the "Bené Ya'acob" (Children of Jacob), on the south side above Fourth Street. Both Synagogue buildings were formerly churches. The Bené Abraham Congregation purchased theirs for $7,000. The building has undergone alterations, enhancing its appearance, and upon which a considerable amount has been expended. It has a seating capacity of from six to seven hundred. This Congregation was founded October 1st, 1882, by Mr. Abraham Kessler and others. It first met for worship at 728 Bainbridge Street; then at the south-west corner of Fifth and South Streets; and prior to removing to the present edifice—in October, 1885—at 514 Pine Street. From seventeen members at the start its membership has increased to about two hundred.

The first Rabbi engaged was Rev. Israel Moses Sachs (born in Russia, in 1837), who occupied that office about four years. He

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wielded considerable influence, and was a powerful speaker in the *Juedisch Deutsch* jargon, being also a Talmudist. Rabbi Sachs died on August 26th, 1889, at an early age, much lamented. His successor was Rabbi Eleazer Kleinberg, of dignified and portly appearance, and also a learned Hebrew scholar. Rabbi Kleinberg, who was a native of Kurland, Russia (born there in 1832), became *Dayan*, or ecclesiastical chief of the Jews in Wilna—a position only obtained by men of pronounced scholarship. He subsequently came to this country; but after a year's ministration at Bené Abraham, he fell a victim to the destroyer on February 9th, 1891.

Shortly after his decease, his son-in-law, Rabbi Baer L. Lewinthal, of Bialostock, Russia, was elected. Rabbi Lewinthal has occupied the ministerial office here since September, 1891. He was born at Kovno, Russia, in 1864, and is an effective speaker in the jargon dialect. He has interested himself in communal affairs; is a member of the School Board of the "Talmud Torah" (School for teaching the Law), etc. The "Chazan" (Reader) of the Bené Abraham Congregation is Rev. Marcus Greenblatt. The officers are: President, Charles Gillis; Vice-President, Abraham Kessler; Treasurer, William Rosenberg; Secretary, Noah Lewenberg; Assistant Secretary, Isaac Warschawski; Trustees, Abraham Max, Solomon Lerner, and Abraham Usellovitz. A smaller Synagogue, called "Beth Hammedrash," is attached.

The "Bené Ya'acob" Congregation was organized in 1883, at 725 Lombard Street. The services were held in rooms and at a hall, until the present Synagogue was purchased in 1888 for $9,000. Originally, there were thirteen members. Now, more than three hundred names, including seat-holders, are on the rolls. The interior of this Synagogue has been improved. It will accommodate with seats over seven hundred persons. A "Beth Hammedrash" is situated in another room of the same building. The Rabbi and Preacher is Rev. Hyman Brodsky, a talented and energetic worker. Mr. Brodsky was born in Grodno, Russia, in 1854. After receiving a Rabbinical education, he went to Bialostock, Russia, and became a Rabbi. He arrived in the United States in 1886, and was, for several years, minister in New York City. While there, he received a call to the Bené Ya'acob Congregation. Rev. Mr. Brodsky is

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chairman of the School Board of the "Talmud Torah," President of the Independent "Chebrah Kadisha," and he is also interested in other institutions. He is active in inducing down-town coreligionists to become citizens of the United States.

Bené Ya'acob's Reader is Rev. Mordecai Schatz, who possesses a voice well adapted to this Congregation's liturgy. Louis Glickman is President; H. Rosen, Vice-President; M. Waxman, Recording Secretary; M. Binder, Financial Secretary; M. Goldman, Treasurer; J. Solcovitz, N. Harris, S. Solcovich, B. Rotkin, and Z. Levy, Trustees; J. Shor, M. Goldman, W. Garson, N. Blum, H. Sacks, I. Rom, Jacob Broudy, A. Cahn, Joseph Broudy, J. Kay, N. Harris, J. Katz, and I. Solcovich, Directors.

Wheatley Dramatic Hall, at the south-west corner of Fifth and Gaskill Streets (between Lombard and South Streets) is a building around which numerous histrionic recollections cluster. Called after William Wheatley, a celebrated actor, it has been the place where more than a few followers of his art have made their first public appearance. More recently, however, it was utilized for different purposes. A few years since, it was sold for $22,000, to the Hungarian-Jewish Congregation "Emunath Israel" (Faith of Israel), which, in 1891, united with the "Oheb Shalom" (Loving Peace) Congregation, and retains both names. The former dates its origin from July, 1880, at the corner of Seventh and South Streets, and the latter was established in 1884, at Fourth and Gaskill Streets. The combined Congregation reckons several hundred members and seat-holders. The Wheatley Hall building has been almost entirely remodelled, at an expense of about $15,000, and the Synagogue with its two towers—one at either end—is quite an attractive sight; while the interior has been handsomely altered. There are six hundred seats on the main floor, and several hundred more in the galleries. Meeting-rooms and school-rooms are located on the first floor of the building.

This Congregation consecrated its Synagogue here, September 13th, 1891; the Rev. Dr. S. Morais, Dr. G. Lieberman, Rev. Nehemiah Mosessohn, Mr. Charles Hoffman, Rev. Victor Caro, and Rev. M. J. Beer, of New York City, having parts in the ceremonies. Rev. Moses Weinberger was elected Rabbi in 1892, and was formally inducted into office on September 18th of that year.

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Rabbi Weinberger was born in Sborow, Hungary, in 1855. He pursued studies under his father and at Rabbinical academies, under celebrated instructors; graduating with special honors. He has written frequently for Hebrew periodicals; among his productions being a series of descriptive articles, entitled "*Haperaim Be-Erets Ha-Chadushāh*" ("The Aborigines in America"), which work has been favorably received. Another work in Hebrew from his pen is entitled *Ha-Yehudim Ve-Ha-Yadoth Be New York* ("The Jews and Judaism in New York"). For awhile, Mr. Weinberger also gave attention to business. In 1880 he reached New York City, and occasionally preached there; but at the same time followed business. Though successful, his feelings led him to devote himself with more earnestness to religion and literature. Hence, he accepted an invitation in 1890 to become minister of an Hungarian Congregation, in Scranton, Pennsylvania. His activity as a writer continued, and several important books emanated from his pen. Rabbi Weinberger has since ministered at "Emunath Israel-Oheb Shalom," and his services are highly regarded by his numerous congregants. In addition to his duties as *Dayān*, he preaches; and he is in touch with the work of a number of Jewish institutions.

Rev. M. Karfunkel is Reader of this Congregation. Rabbi Weinberger is Superintendent of the Congregational School, and he is assisted by several teachers. Mr. Nathan Kline served until recently as President. The present officers are as follows: President, Gutman Klein; Vice-President, M. Weiss; Treasurer, Ignatz Kline; Secretary, M. Keller; Trustees, Solomon Greenwald and J. Moskovitz; Shamash (Sexton), S. Weinberger.

Chebroth.

The oldest *Chebrāh*, or Society holding worship and dispensing benefits, is that bearing the name of "Bikur Cholim" (Visiting the Sick)—the second bearing that name instituted in this city, though of a different character from the first—hitherto mentioned. This *Chebrāh* was incorporated in 1861; its charter-members being Solomon Silberstein, Isidor Katz, Jacob Sweetman, Samuel Mendelsohn, Morris Simon, Joseph Ackerman, Seimann Rosenbaum, Morris Elkas, Joseph Markus, Simon Rosenthal, Meyer Gotthelf, Max Rosenthal, Jacob Frank, Henry Myers, and L. N. Rosenthal.

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Divine Services are held on all Sabbaths and Festivals, in Caledonian Hall, 214 Pine Street, and on the Great Holy Days, in Mænnerchor Hall, Fairmount Avenue near Franklin Street. Mr. Abraham Seelig is the regular Reader, and Mr. Morris Rosenberg officiates on the New Year Days and on the Great Day of Atonement.=This *Chebrāh* counts about one hundred and forty members. Its cemetery is on Bridge Street, Frankford. It has beneficial objects. Its financial success is shown by the statement that its investments and general balance in the treasury now amount to nearly two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. Elections for officers are held semi-annually; the present management being in the hands of the following gentlemen: President, Alfred Rosenthal; Vice-President, Louis Rosen; Treasurer, Adolph Indig; Secretary, Morris Jaretzky; Trustees, Samuel Mendelsohn, Isaac Cohen, and Jacob Reinhart; Sexton, Joseph Schie.

"Kra Kauer—Beth Elohim" (House of God) Congregation also has two objects—worship and charity. It was established in 1876 as a Congregation, and united, July 27th, 1879, with a *Kra Kauer* (a Society of residents of Cracow, Austria) Beneficial Society, formed in 1878. It has 109 members, of different nationalities. The worship has always been held at 417 Pine Street. The sum of $10, annually, entitles each member to benefits, etc. On Sabbaths, Festivals, and Holy Days, regular services are held, and, at times, in another hall. These are conducted by the Reader, Mr. A. Milgrom, who has succeeded Mr. Max Cohen, Mr. Noah Lowenberg, and others, among them Messrs. Michael I. Asch, David Herzman, and Lewis Federman.=This Congregation dedicated in September, 1890, a cemetery in East Cedar Hill, Frankford, in which there are about one hundred lots.

The officers directing affairs are: President, Lewis Goldberg; Vice-President, Benjamin Loevenstein; Secretary, Isidor Aussprung; Financial Secretary, Samuel Gottlieb; Treasurer, Aaron J. Seligman; Trustees, Benjamin Kastner, Joseph Theeman, Isaac Steinlauf, and Morris Shudmak; Messenger, Alexander Alexander; Physician, Dr. Ludwig Loeb.

The "*Chebrāh*, Benē David" (Society, Children of David) holds

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worship at 418 Lombard Street. It is of recent origin and numbers forty members. Samuel Pfeffer is President; Mordecai Machbem, Vice-President; Vigdor Albus, Secretary; Schneier Zavitzky, Treasurer.

Chebrāh, "Or Ha-Chayim" (Society, The Light of Life) meets occasionally at the hall, 479 and 481 North Third Street, below Buttonwood Street; but on regular Sabbaths, at 630 North Second Street, below Fairmount Avenue. It is composed of Galicians, and is among the few *Chebroth* in up-town neighborhoods. Its membership is given at eighty-seven. Mr. Elias Herscher is the Reader.

Another up-town *Chebrāh*—"Berith Shalom" (Covenant of Peace) worships at a hall, south-west corner of Sixth Street and Girard Avenue. Mr. Elias Lang, recently deceased, officiated there for some years. Mr. I. Cohen is the present Reader, and Mr. Isaac Langfeld is President. Services are held regularly on all Sabbaths, Festivals, and Holy Days. The ritual of the *Ashkenazim* (Orthodox German Jews) is employed.

At 620 Minster Street (between Lombard and South Streets) the "Bené Reuben" (Children of Reuben) has its Synagogue; and counts about a hundred members. Rev. Julius Bloom is Cantor. The sum of $2,600 was expended on the purchase of this House of Worship. This organization obtained a charter, December 31st, 1888. Mr. Isaac Silberberg was Reader about four years; being succeeded in April, 1891, by Mr. 'Hemya Krosinski, and the present minister. Mr. Reuben Konavski is President, and Mr. Henry Bernstein is Secretary; besides whom there are Trustees.

"Ahabath Achim, Anshé Nazin" (Brothers' Love, Men of Nazin—a city in Russia) is another down-town Congregation, organized August 24th, 1889. Until recently, worship was held at 322 Bainbridge Street. The Congregation is now located in the hall building, 754 and 756 South Third Street. It reckons about 170 members. Rabbi 'Hayim Jacob Widerewitz is the spiritual guide.

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The officers are: President, Jacob Edelman; Vice-President, Abraham Amenson; Treasurer, Harry Rusin; Secretary, D. G. Kratzok; Trustees, J. Lewitzky, Joseph Kimmelman, and Isaac Steiman; Sexton, Jacob Slatky.

Among other Congregations and *Chebroth* (Societies) are the following: "Po'el Tsédek" (Doing Righteousness), with seventy-five members; "Oheb Tsédek" (Loving Righteousness); "Ahabath Chésed, Anshé Shavele" (Loving Mercy, Men of Shavele—a city in Russia), A. Smith, President, has a hundred members and worships at 516 South Seventh Street; "Shomeré Shabbath" (Observers of the Sabbath) at the north-west corner of Fourth and Gaskill Streets; "Rodephé Tsedek, Anshé Szager" (Followers of Righteousness, Men of Szager—a city in Russia), H. Gordon, President, numbers a hundred members, and worships at 337 South Seventh Street; "Anshé Berz" (Men of Berz—a city in Russia); *Chebrāh* "Bené Israel" (Children of Israel); "Shomeré Emunah, Anshé Kelm" (Keepers of Truth; Men of Kelm—a city in Russia); "Agudath Achim" (United Brethren), Samuel Davis, President; "Doreshé Tob" (Seekers of Good); "Roumanian American *Chebrāh*, Or Chadash" (Society of New Light), reckons 145 members, and meets at 515 South Fifth Street; "*Chebrāh*, Chésed Shel Emeth" (Society of True Mercy), established a number of years, holds worship in a hall at 203 Pine Street.

There exist additional religious societies, with smaller membership than the above mentioned.

A number of down-town Israelites, representing different *Chebroth* (Societies), organized during the present year (1894) a Union called *Agudāth Ha-Kehiloth* (United Congregations). The object of this Union is to direct matters pertaining to the sale of *Cosher* (allowable) meat, and to improve the status of a number of congregational, charitable, and educational institutions in the southern section of this city. A *Dayān*, or ecclesiastical chief, has been elected, in the person of Rabbi 'Hayim Jacob Widerewitz, a native of

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Russia. He will be appealed to for decisions. The officers of this Union are: President, Jacob Edelman; Vice-President, Samuel Rovno; Secretary, Aaron Frank; Treasurer, Michael Maldaver. At present, meetings are held at 430 Lombard Street.

In Port Richmond (a north-eastern suburb) three Congregations have held worship. The ritual in all is of the Russo-Polish order. Occasionally, during High Festivals and Holy Days, the Hebrew Education Society's building, on Lark Street, has been utilized for worship. At times, a school, or *Chedĕr*, has been maintained by one or another of these Congregations.

All the *Chebroth* mentioned, and others not enumerated, have religious and beneficial features. By this means they obtain accessions from among those in humble circumstances, to whom they minister in a double sense. Added to the above list are scores of meetings held for worship during the annual solemn season, marked by the two days of the New Year, the succeeding Penitential Days, the Penitential Sabbath, and the great Day of Atonement. In almost every section of Philadelphia, such services are witnessed during this annual sacred period.

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CHAPTER XXXVII.

RUSSIAN JEWS—THEIR CHARITIES—WAYFARERS' LODGE—MAIMONIDES CLINIC—OTHER SOCIETIES—EDUCATIONAL AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS—HEBREW SCHOOLS—HEBREW LITERATURE SOCIETY—OTHER ASSOCIATIONS OF A SIMILAR CHARACTER—MICHAEL HEILPRIN LODGE—GENERAL MENTION.

THE Hebrew Sages have time and again exalted charity. According to their dicta, it co-exists with religion. The Hebrew word *Tsedakâh* (literally, "righteousness") is invariably applied to "Charity," showing that the latter is a religious act, and must emanate from those who are truly pious—who pray and act. The Hebrews, wherever their lot has been cast, have shown a true appreciation of this true Rabbinical teaching, based upon the sublime commands of the Pentateuch, re-echoed in many works of Holy Writ. Not that charity which satisfies itself with alms-giving has been the sphere of their labors in this particular, but the establishment of well-regulated eleemosynary institutions—where the poor and the suffering may be truly benefited and receive shelter—has been the aim constantly in view. The Russian Jews have several of these institutions at work in southern districts of this city, and accord them a generous and hearty support. Their labors are of wide scope, and a casual visit to the quarters of any will convince the most incredulous of the good being done by men and women who devote their efforts towards the welfare of their less fortunate brethren and sisters in Israel. A few instances may be cited here.

CHARITY SOCIETIES.

The Society *Hachnasâth Orechim* (literally, "Hospitality to Strangers," but called the Wayfarers' Lodge) was formed November 16th, 1890, and was chartered April 29th, 1891. Among its objects is "to distribute food and clothing among the deserving poor." Its first quarters, at 430 Lombard Street, were opened in April, 1891. In October of the same year a removal was made to 218 Lombard Street, which property was purchased for $5,300, and

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has since been fitted up with various conveniences. In two years over ten thousand meals have been given to the poor, and as many as from eighty to a hundred individuals have been housed and lodged daily in this Society's quarters, or in rooms rented for the purpose near-by, when its lodging accommodations are insufficient. The total expenditures in a year (October, 1892–October, 1893) were $3,485.15, and 1,524 persons were lodged during that period. Many a poor immigrant, who has landed at these shores without relatives or friends, has been welcomed at this Home, and sheltered until employment can be obtained. The Society's work, with limited means, has been remarkable. Its practical and unceasing labors have rendered it at times of great assistance to other institutions and to the general community. Frequent donations of money, clothing, provisions, etc., aid on the work. The membership is given at six hundred. The Wayfarers' Lodge (according to last report received) was directed by the following Board of Officers: President, Mrs. Minna Lewinthal; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. M. Ostrow and Mrs. F. Lemisch; Honorary Recording Secretary, Mrs. Deborah Spivakovski; Honorary Financial Secretary, Mrs. Chainovsky; Treasurer, Mrs. Rovno; Trustees, Mrs. Epter, Mrs. Levitsky, and Mrs. Belber; Directors, Messrs. Zadok Levi, Morris Latinsky, Mr. Goldenberg, M. Freeman, S. Wiesenthal, Max Wurtzel, Nathan Grayev, George Goward, Joseph Goldstein, J. Paley, Mrs. S. Gins, Mrs. Clara Levitsky, Mr. Rubenstein, Mrs. Levin, Mrs. Lena Broudy, Mrs. Klevansky, Mrs. Wolf, Mrs. Blitzstein, Mrs. Verbitsky, Mrs. Feinstein, Mrs. Lovitch, and Mrs. Stern.

Another Society, called *Hachnasath Orechim*, flourished at one time at 721 South Ninth Street.

Maimonides Clinic is the name given to an institution founded by Dr. Charles D. Spivak and Dr. Ludwig Loeb, on April 27th, 1891, for the free treatment of indigent patients. It is named after Rabbi Moses Ben Maimon (Maimonides), who flourished in 1135–1204, and who combined with his monumental scholarship so great a knowledge of medicine that he was selected as physician to the Sultan of Egypt. Maimonides Clinic had its first quarters at 426 Lombard Street; subsequently, at 419 Lombard Street; and, since June

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1st, 1893, at the south-east corner of Fifth and Spruce Streets. This Clinic is for both medical and surgical treatment. During twelve months 2,700 patients have been attended to, and 4,489 visits have been paid to the Clinic. The physicians, when necessary, visit patients at their homes. Dr. Spivak, Dr. Loeb, and Dr. E. P. Davis have charge of different departments, to which others will be added. An apothecary shop is attached, and Mr. Charles Zentner, Ph.G., is in charge. This Clinic is non-sectarian, though established by and under the superintendence of Jews. It has specially evidenced its usefulness in ministering to patients not familiar with the English language. It has received the approval of well-known members of that profession whose aim is to lighten human ills.

Chobebé Dalim ("Lovers of the Poor") is the name borne by a charity society, instituted January 7th, 1894; its object being to aid the indigent, specially in times of prevailing distress. It is composed of Hebrews mainly residing in northern sections of this city. Its membership numbers over two hundred men and women. A committee investigates cases of applicants for assistance. Jacob Wiener presides over this society; Gustav Peitzman is Vice-President; Samuel Singer, Recording Secretary; Nathan Hornstein, Financial Secretary; Louis A. Oser, Treasurer; Harry Hornstein, Lazarus Roomberg, and Louis Lilienfeld, Trustees. There are also male and female Directors. This Society has headquarters at 434 North Second Street. It assists numerous households.

Independent *Chebrāh Kadishā* ("Holy Society") was established in September, 1892. Its object is to give free burial to departed among the Jewish poor. With this charitable purpose in view it has recently obtained a cemetery, covering two acres, in Lower Merion Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania; it being a part of *Har Ha-Zetim* ("The Mount of Olives") Cemetery, which comprises in all 19 acres. About six hundred and fifty separate lots cover the two acres in use by the *Chebrāh* mentioned. Five Jewish Congregations in the southern section of this city are subscribers to the *Chebrāh*, viz., "Bené Abraham," "Bené Ya'acob," "Bené Reuben," "Anshé Nazin," and "Anshé Berz." Twenty-four

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managers and the following officers conduct its affairs: President, Rev. Hyman Brodsky; Vice-President, Abraham Burstein; Secretary, Samuel Goldenberg; Treasurer, Rev. Baer L. Lewinthal.

Educational and Literary Institutions.

A school designated *Talmud Torāh* ("Teaching of the Law") formerly held sessions at Howard Hall, 322 Bainbridge Street; and later on, in larger quarters, at Liberty Hall, 716 and 718 Lombard Street. It is now located at 617 Pine Street. The pupils, numbering two hundred and thirty boys, are instructed on most week days, in the Hebrew language, reading, and translation into *Juedisch Deutsch* and English, in Jewish History, Religion, etc., etc. There are four classes, taught by Messrs. Samuel Gordon, Samuel Bloch, Moses Aufsehev, and Israel Yareshewsky. The Society, under whose auspices this school is conducted, is supported by nearly three hundred and fifty patrons and members. Its efforts in the cause of education have met with encomium. A society of ladies' called *Malbish 'Arumim* ("Clothing the Naked"), Mrs. Deborah Spivakovski, President, provides garments for the children of this school. Mr. Gutman Klein presides over the Society in charge of the School; Mr. Zadok Levi is Vice-President; Mr. Charles Schwartz, Treasurer; Mr. J. Gordon, Secretary; Mr. Joseph Mitozsky, Financial Secretary; Mr. Arnold Kohn, Honorary Treasurer; Messrs. M. Goldman, H. Rudman, and E. Rubinstein, Trustees. Rev. Hyman Brodsky, Rev. Baer L. Lewinthal, and Messrs. R. Shapiro, S. Rosenberg, and other directors constitute the School Board. This Society is a chartered institution.

The *Benoth Zion* ("Daughters of Zion") Association, composed of women, maintains a Night School for females at 406 South Sixth Street. The Ladies' Association, bearing the above name, is composed of sixty members. It meets semi-monthly, at 238 Pine Street.

The literary efforts of the down-town Hebrew element are, in a measure, reflected in the Hebrew Literature Society, instituted February 15th, 1885. There were twenty-five members at the start,

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and the number was, before long, very considerably augmented. After meeting in different localities, this Society obtained a room, in 1887, at the hall, 203 Pine Street. Since then it has removed (November, 1891) to more commodious quarters, at 322 Bainbridge Street. There it has a well-arranged library of about three thousand volumes, in Hebrew, *Juedisch Deutsch*, Russian, German, and English, besides a stock of newspapers and current publications, to which there are frequent additions. The rooms are well furnished, and many persons avail themselves of the educational advantages afforded on different afternoons and evenings of each week. Under this Society's auspices, lectures and miscellaneous entertainments are provided, and these attract hundreds to the hall. Annual celebrations and balls are features.

Notable speakers have been heard here, among them the Rev. Dr. S. Morais, Rev. Dr. Marcus M. Jastrow, Rev. Leo Reich (now minister at Atlanta, Georgia), Rev. Henry Iliowizi, Rev. Dr. Joseph Krauskopf, Rev. Dr. Henry Berkowitz, Rev. Victor Caro (now in Milwaukee, Wisconsin), Dr. Charles D. Spivak, Mr. Isaac Feinberg, Ephraim Lederer, Esq., and Professor Morris Jastrow, Jr., Ph.D. This Society requires, however, a more general encouragement, in order to enlarge its sphere of work and become an influence and an intellectual force in the down-town community. The officers (elected semi-annually) are: President, George Goward; Vice-President, Judah Baroway; Treasurer, Marcus Goldman; Recording Secretary, Jacob Getzow; Financial Secretary, S. Friedman; Directors, N. Herr, M. Lefcovich, J. Lewis, E. Binder, S. Smulevich, and M. Rosenbaum; Librarian, Max Werblum. There are 125 names on the membership roll—a large number of those identified with this Society being active workers in its cause, and striving to promote knowledge among the thousands of their brethren who have recently settled in this city.

In the line of earnest endeavor must be placed the Maimonides Literary Society, originated in February, 1893, through the efforts of Jacob Wegman and other pupils of the Night Schools of the Hebrew Education Society. Its chief aim "is the furthering of the English education of its members," most of whom are foreigners. For this purpose, meetings are held in the Touro Hall building of the

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Hebrew Education Society, every Sunday evening, in at least ten months of each year, at which essays, readings, recitations, and debates are the main features. A chairman is chosen at each session, and a Secretary and Treasurer serve for stated periods. The subjects for discussion are selected from leading questions of the times, and all debate is in the English language. The membership is mainly recruited from the ranks of the pupils of the Night Schools.

The Kohn Educational Club calls for some mention. Its object is "the diffusing of the English language, literature, and science among the Hebrew Americans." Meetings are held for literary exercises and educational purposes. The officers are: President, M. Wegman; Vice-President, R. Manhoff; Treasurer, J. Eisenberg; Secretary, I. J. Kohn (founder of this Club); Financial Secretary, L. Broude; Director of Education, Hubert J. Frawley, A.M.

Other Associations.

Among recent institutions is Michael Heilprin Lodge, Number 404, of the Independent Order Bene Berith—established in March, 1890, and named after an ardent worker and savant, now deceased. Its members are largely Russian Jews. The Century Lodge, an up-town organization, united with Michael Heilprin Lodge, which is now among the most progressive and energetic of the Order. The proceedings are usually secret; but open meetings are occasionally held, at which interesting debates, lectures, and other features form the exercises. Charles Hoffman, Esq., was the first President of this Lodge—instituted mainly through his efforts—and its earliest officers were installed by the late Mr. David Klein, President of the Grand Lodge in this District (Number 3), and other officials. Messrs. Bernard Harris, Joseph Rosenfeldt, and Nathan Grayev have since occupied the presidential chair. The present officers are: President, Joseph Lewis; Vice-President, Rev. Hyman Brodsky; Secretary, Joseph Rosenfeldt; Financial Secretary, H. Orenstein; Treasurer, Samuel Maiman; Inside Guard, Jacob Margolis; Outside Guard, H. Tattleman; Trustees, J. Ostrovsky and Joseph Cooperstein; Representative to District Grand Lodge, Number 3, Joseph Rosenfeldt. This Lodge holds its meetings in a down-town hall.

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SEVERAL of the Jewish Secret Orders, heretofore cited, have been founded by Israelites dwelling in southern districts of Philadelphia. Among these are the Independent Order of United Israelites, the Independent Order *Ahabāth Israel* (Love of Israel), and the Order *Berith Abraham* (Covenant of Abraham).

The Young Men's Hebrew Social, whose headquarters are at 618 South Ninth Street, has done commendable work in aiding the poor. It was established October 23d, 1892, and meets for social and literary purposes. Its officers are: President, Martin O. Levy; Vice-President, B. Futernick; Treasurer, Herman J. Levy; Secretary, Mark E. Simon; Trustees, I. Sutnik and Isidor J. Friedman.

The "Philadelphia Society for the Relief of the Hungry," established in August, 1893, during a critical period, was directed by Israelites; but its charities were non-sectarian, and, through its means, many hundreds have been succored. Its officers were: Jacob Kyser, President; N. Cohen, Vice-President; Adolph Brown, Treasurer; William Seedman, Secretary. Sixty-four members contributed to its funds. Donations of bread, groceries, meat, and provisions were distributed to those in want, from the office, 732 South Fifth Street.

The Austro-Hungarian Charity Society was organized four years since (1890). It has a membership of several hundreds, and its labors are devoted to assisting needy persons of the same nationality as its members. This Society is officered by E. H. Friedlander, President; A. E. Theodore, Vice-President; H. E. Schermer, Treasurer; Anton Magaziner, Secretary; and the following Directors: S. Frankel, M. Bush, Mrs. L. Theodore, Mrs. I. Herbach, Mrs. W. Friedlander, and Mrs. Rosa Rosenstein.

GENERAL MENTION.

In the list of beneficial societies, the following must be included: *Ahabāth Chesed* (Loving Mercy)—an up-town society, with several hundred members; Austro-Hungarian Volksfest Verein, 100

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members; Petofy Beneficial Society, 75 members; Francis Joseph Beneficial Society, 50 members; *Anshé Hungaria* (Men of Hungary) Beneficial Society, 125 members; Crown Prince Rudolph Association; *Kurlander Unterstützungs Verein;* and the down-town *Unterstützungs Verein* (both Relief Societies).

There are, in addition, several political clubs, some of them having a considerable number of adherents.

A society formerly existing here was called *Chobebé Zion* (Lovers of Zion), aiming to encourage agriculture and settlement in the Holy Land.

Another society, entitled *Shabé Zion* (Restorers of Zion), with objects of a nearly similar character, exists in this city.

Land Associations and Land Improvement Companies have also sprung up in southern parts of Philadelphia, but not all have proved to be sound investments.

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CHAPTER XXXVIII.

RUSSIAN JEWS—TRADES' UNIONS—SENTIMENT AGAINST THEM—JUEDISCH DEUTSCH AS A MEDIUM FOR THE PRESENTATION OF OPERAS AND PLAYS—ITS WIDESPREAD USE. . . . . CONCLUSION.

TRADES' UNIONS.

TRADES' Unions, among Jews exclusively, are of very recent date. About six thousand employés of tailors, cloak-makers, bakers, shirt-makers, etc., etc., are said to have composed the "Jewish Federation of Labor"—as it was termed. This Union, divided into different trades, had branches in different cities. A conspicuous sign, at 731 South Fourth Street, formerly indicated its headquarters there. It subsequently removed to 150 South Street, but has, fortunately, become since an unknown quantity. Its avowed object was to protect and assist its members, especially during strikes. However, its means were not always found ample enough to meet requirements in cases of emergency. This fact was palpably demonstrated during the summer of 1890, when a strike of cloak-makers' employés—lasting for several months—was finally brought to a settlement through the untiring efforts of the Rev. Dr. S. Morais, assisted by Mr. George Randorf. In June, 1891, some three hundred and fifty or more employés of men who take out contracts for large clothing establishments went on a strike. This trouble was finally adjusted by concessions. Both strikes were largely caused by the employment of non-union workmen and, in a measure, by the reduction of wages to what were claimed to be "starving rates." While, as in most strikes, right and wrong were on both sides, the cause of the unfortunate workmen has, invariably, been injured by the domination of labor agitators, some of whom are rabid Anarchists, and would instill poisonous views into the minds of the untutored.

Another "Federation," called "The United Hebrew Trades," also had branches here and elsewhere.

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THE sentiment of the Jewish people always has been directly opposed to the establishment of Trades' Unions, or political clubs, of a sectarian character. They are regarded as productive of no advantage. The unity and harmony necessary to the separateness of the Hebrews are advocated solely with respect to religious belief and religious organization. On all other questions the Jew loses his identity, and is a loyal citizen of the country in which he lives, having in common with his neighbor, of whatever persuasion, the interests of the whole community at heart; obeying the laws of the land, contributing to its progress, sharing its joys, and, if calamities ensue, its sorrows, with every other inhabitant. And this loyalty is taught in Holy Writ:—"Seek ye the welfare of the city whither I have exiled you, and pray for its sake unto The Lord, for in its welfare shall ye fare well."—Jeremiah, xxix, 7. The Rabbins also emphasize this duty in their oft-quoted maxim—*Dinā de Malchuthā Dinā* ("The law of the Government is law").

JUEDISCH DEUTSCH AND ITS USES.

A peculiarity which has become widespread, especially among the Russian Jews, is their composite language or jargon, called *Juedisch Deutsch*. With the exception of the Hebrew language, many of them are unfamiliar with any other spoken tongue. Hence, the jargon is employed in all things, save Prayer. Even operatic and theatrical companies—of a very unique character, however—give performances in this mixture before delighted audiences. In New York City, where the Russian-Hebrew element is numbered by the scores of thousands, several theatres are almost exclusively devoted to their amusement. In this city, numerous presentations—musical, dramatic, and combined—have hitherto been given, at the Academy of Music, and in other amusement halls, amid pronounced success. Some time since, a movement was started to build a theatre here for such purposes. With that aim in view, a property on the east side of Eighth Street, below Lombard Street, was purchased. Thus far, however, nothing practical has ensued; but the satisfactory results attending visits of companies such as those just referred to, may, ere long, take shape in the establishment of a local troupe, and in the remodelling into a theatre of this South Eighth Street hall,

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which has a considerable seating capacity, and is at the present time rented for entertainments of a social character.

THE FUTURE OF THE RUSSIAN JEW.

In the exiled Russian Jew is found the future representative of the race of Israel in the United States. Elevated by the influences of modern civilization, he will outgrow the narrow teachings engendered by centuries of inhuman restrictions and residence in Ghettos. He will become liberalized, disarming prejudice on every side; he will rise—socially and intellectually—the peer of his fellows in all that tends to advance culture, and to promote the weal of humanity; still remaining true to the Faith of his fathers, while proclaiming by word and by deed among all peoples—The Universal Fatherhood of The One God, and the common brotherhood of all His children.

END OF PART I.

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THE JEWS OF PHILADELPHIA.

PART II.

BIOGRAPHICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

MEN AND WOMEN DISTINGUISHED IN COMMUNAL AFFAIRS, IN VARIOUS PROFESSIONS, ETC., ETC.

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THE JEWS OF PHILADELPHIA.

I.

IN COMMUNAL AFFAIRS.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

ISRAEL in Philadelphia has never lacked representatives in every sphere of social and communal progress; those who, by their conduct, have compelled the majority to recognize in the minority qualities that contribute to good citizenship; enterprise and business capacities, which go far towards promoting trade and commerce, insuring stability to our institutions, and fostering a healthy growth. And these qualities are possessed by more than a few; but they are still further admired when exercised by Jews and Jewesses who are such in thought and in action; whose Judaism is pronounced, yet liberal; whose deeds of charity and of humanity are performed within and without the pale. The pursuit of such a course always commands and retains the regard of the right-thinking; it has won for the Jews political and social equality, and, many years since, it led an eminent American statesman to say of them that "no set of men can be better subjects," and to express then a hope "that other countries, throughout Europe, will follow the example of the United States, which have admitted Jews to a participation in the rights of free citizens."

The following series of sketches, necessarily limited in a work partaking more essentially of the historical than of the biographical character, will, nevertheless, bear witness to an activity prevailing among an element, whose total reckoning is but a small fraction—not a twenty-fifth—of the entire population of Philadelphia, and whose record is, therefore, all the more remarkable. These sketches will constitute an addition to those introduced in the main narrative of the present work.

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ABRAHAM ADLER, an Israelite respected for his virtues, his affable manners and his sympathy with good works, was born at Memmelsdorf, in Bavaria, Germany, July 25th, 1809. His father was Reader of the Jewish Congregation in his native village. The son was carefully trained in German and Hebrew, and attained marked proficiency in these branches, so that he was soon able to fill positions as instructor in Germany and in France. He followed the calling of teacher until 1845, when he determined to come to the United States. Here he entered upon a mercantile career in Philadelphia, though his love of literature, music, and the fine arts continued, and much of his leisure was devoted to reading, and to the development of his tastes for various studies.

Mr. Adler, after being engaged for awhile in business, removed from this city to Meadville, Pennsylvania, in 1847, and, together with Isaac Kohn, founded the millinery house of Kohn & Adler. This partnership continued at Meadville until 1860, when both gentlemen returned to Philadelphia and resumed business, with the addition of Menko Stern, under the firm name of M. Stern, Kohn & Company. Messrs. Kohn and Adler subsequently bought out Mr. Stern's interest, and the house of Kohn, Adler & Company was established, and continues under the same name at the present day —though both of the original partners are deceased. The transactions of this house increased in volume, and it became one of the most successful millinery establishments in these parts.

The same respect Mr. Adler enjoyed in his business dealings he earned by his kindness to worthy causes. He contributed liberally to charities and educational interests, and took an active part in the direction of institutions. His desire to extend education among the humbler classes, and to promote a knowledge of the Hebrew language and of the Jewish religion among the offspring of Jewish parents led to Mr. Adler's enlistment in the cause of the Hebrew Education Society. His valuable services to that institution were recognized in 1878, when he was elevated to its presidency, and then displayed even more eagerness towards the furtherance of its objects. Unfortunately, his labors were of short duration; for on November 9th, 1879, he was called to his rest, while in the midst of his works. This excellent Israelite was eulogized for his good deeds, and held up as an example to the young, of an honest, earnest, and God-fearing man.

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Mrs. Adler (*née* Mrs. Hannah Fleisher) survives her husband. Their only daughter, Mathilde, was united in marriage to August B. Loeb; but she died, deeply lamented, on July 7th, 1875, at the early age of twenty-seven years. In memory of Mrs. Loeb and in remembrance of her kindly spirit and gentle ways, Mr. and Mrs. Adler, her parents, and Mr. Loeb, her husband—an ardent laborer for charity—erected that most important addition to the Jewish Hospital, called the Mathilde Adler-Loeb Dispensary, a beautiful building located on the grounds of this Association, and the beneficent work of which is constantly manifested.

Mrs. Adler, by her former marriage (to Benjamin W. Fleisher, also deceased), had four sons: Henry A., who died in 1881; Simon B., Moyer, and Benjamin W. Fleisher. Of these, Moyer Fleisher is President of the Hebrew Education Society, and both he and his brothers have shown their worth by acts honorable to them, as citizens and as Israelites.

THE ALLEN FAMILY.—There are, perhaps, very few Jewish families in this land that can boast of so distinctly an American ancestry as that of the family of Allen. This surname, though not markedly Jewish, is borne by households, representatives of which have been found in Philadelphia for quite a number of decades, and some of whom are now also located in the City of New York and elsewhere. On the paternal side the nationality is readily seen, since Lewis Allen (to be mentioned hereafter) was a native of England. It is, however, on the maternal side that the family traces its descent from genuine American stock—and that, during, and even before, the American Revolutionary War.

The genealogy is as follows: Moses Isaacks was the son of Abraham and Hannah Isaacks, whose ancestry dated back to the expulsion from Spain. He was born in New York City, March 25th, 1737. On August 30th, 1764, he married Rachel Mears, daughter of Judah and Johaveth Mears, in Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Isaacks lived at different times in various cities and towns of the New England States, and, so it appears, settled in Newport, Rhode Island. Their family consisted of sixteen children. The father served in the Revolutionary War, and there is positive evidence that he entertained at his home in Newport no less a personage than General George Washington.

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A portrait of Mr. Isaacks is in possession of some of his descendants, which shows him dressed in the uniform of the Continental Army. He died in New York City, on August 31st, 1798.

Mr. Isaacks's oldest daughter, Johaveth, born in Norwalk, Connecticut, in 1767, was united in marriage to Michael Marks, of Philadelphia, on October 11th, 1786. Mr. Marks and his father, Henry Marks, had come here from England, and were among the earliest members of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel. His wife's record is of extraordinary interest, and gives, besides, the reason that impelled her parents and their family to remove from place to place during the period of the struggle for Independence. When Norwalk was burned by the British, the Isaacks family, with other inhabitants, had no alternative but to quit the town. Their loyalty to the cause of the colonists was unshaken. In their enforced journeys, Johaveth, being the oldest child, "was made the treasurer, and wore a skirt quilted with gold pieces, so as to conceal their money."

After her marriage to Mr. Michael Marks both settled at Sing Sing, New York. They had ten children, of whom Anna, afterwards the wife of Lewis Allen, will be given a separate notice. Of their descendants, forty-one were grandchildren, and twenty-eight were great-grandchildren. These include the families of Allen, Mitchell, Hart, and others. Mrs. Michael (Johaveth) Marks "was beloved for her amiable disposition." She died in Philadelphia, on January 17th, 1852, in the eighty-fifth year of her age. Her brother, Sampson Mears Isaacks, was the father of Rebecca, wife of Abraham Hart.

Having referred to the maternal ancestry of the Allen family, a few words may be added about the parents of Michael Marks, who wedded Johaveth Isaacks. His father, Henry Marks, married a widow named Sarah Cohen. She is said to have been "a very beautiful woman, and was quite a belle" in Philadelphia society of her time, figuring in "the Assembly Ball," given in this city. "Her beautiful ball dresses, bequeathed to her granddaughter, Mrs. Samuel Lyons (*née* Marks), were donated" by the latter to the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, and made into covers, or cloaks, for the *Sepharim* (Scrolls of the Holy Law).

Truly, the Allen family may be proud of their lineage. Their sires were alike distinguished in the events that gave birth to a nation of freemen, in deeds of charity, in social walks, and in their

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unswerving attachment to the principles, the commandments, and the ceremonial precepts of the religion of Israel.

LEWIS ALLEN, a respected merchant, and President of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, was a son of Lewis Allen, once President of the Congregation Rodeph Shalom. He was born in London, England, in 1793, and was brought to this country when but twelve years of age. He succeeded his father (who died in 1815) in the dry goods business in Philadelphia; his store being situated on Market Street, between Fifth and Sixth Streets. In 1834 Mr. Allen was elected President of the Congregation aforenamed, which office he held until his death. He took an active part in the leading movements of his time, and was Treasurer of the United Hebrew Beneficent Society. He joined the Masonic Order, and became a Royal Arch Mason.

Mr. Allen wedded Anna Marks, on December 10th, 1823. He died on November 4th, 1841, when only forty-eight years of age. In the language of the Resolutions adopted by the Congregation, Mr. Allen was "an able and religious Parnass," and "an amiable, honorable, and highly respected man. All who knew him loved and esteemed him. His generous heart, strict integrity, and purity of principle richly merited the universal attachment and regard which he received."

ANNA MARKS ALLEN, a daughter of Michael and Johaveth (*nee* Isaacks) Marks, was highly esteemed by the Philadelphia Jewish community for her labors in charities, for her virtues, and for her true piety. She was born at Sing Sing, New York, March 30th, 1800. She came early with her parents to Philadelphia, where she was reared amid social and religious influences, and soon displayed a sympathetic nature. She married Lewis Allen, of Philadelphia, on December 10th, 1823.

With her sisters in faith Mrs. Allen labored to uplift the lowly and minister to the needy. Her efforts were seen to advantage in works done privately and in public spheres of action. She was a most energetic member, Director, and for forty years Treasurer of the Female Hebrew Benevolent Society, an organizer of the Hebrew Sunday School Society, and of the Jewish Foster Home, of which she was the first President, continuing in that office twelve years;

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her devotion to its interests and her righteous example inciting many others on to good works. She was closely attached to the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, of which her husband had been President, and many a stranger partook of her bounty.

In later years (1875) Mrs. Allen removed to New York City, where most of her family resided, and where her kindness of manner, her womanly gentleness, her hospitality, and her intelligent piety attracted hosts of friends and admirers. She died on June 30th, 1888, truly lamented by all who knew of her worth, her nobility of character, and her acts of philanthropy.

Lewis Marks Allen, oldest son of the above named, was born in Philadelphia, August 5th, 1827. He was a member of the wholesale liquor firm of Mitchell & Allen, who were among the earliest dealers in petroleum in this city, and were interested in the development of the resources of Venango County, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Allen was a member of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, and a Director, and at one time Secretary, of the Hebrew Education Society. He won regard for his traits of character and his attachment to his religion. He married Miriam, a daughter of Mayer Arnold. He died on March 6th, 1870. His widow, three daughters, and two sons survive him.

Henry Samson Allen, brother of the preceding, was born in Philadelphia, October 11th, 1828. He received his education at private and public schools. He was at one time a member of the Board of Directors of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel. Latterly, he has been prominent in Jewish Societies of New York, to which city he removed and where he now resides. He was among the founders of the United Hebrew Charities of New York, and since its organization has served as Vice-President, and as Chairman of its Industrial School. He also assisted in establishing there the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids—named in honor of Sir Moses Montefiore—and was its first President. He is a trustee and a member of the Board of Governors of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and President of the Hebrew Relief Society of the Congregation Shearith Israel of the same city, which Congregation he served as a Director. He is one of the founders of the Hebrew Technical Institute; a Director of the Society to Protect Children from Cruelty; and is interested in the Mount Sinai Hospital and in other institutions.

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Mr. Allen ranks with the most active Israelites of New York City in the sphere of benevolence. He was once engaged in the banking business with his brothers, Michael and Charles C. Allen, but retired some years since. In 1859 he married Rosalie Hendricks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hendricks, of New York City.

Michael Mitchell Allen, another son of Lewis Allen, was born in Philadelphia, November 24th, 1830. He served as a teacher in the school of the Hebrew Education Society, was afterwards its Secretary, and occasionally acted as *Chazan* (Reader) in the Mickvéh Israel and Beth El Emeth Synagogues. He was Chaplain in the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry (Cameron Dragoons) during the Civil War, and his addresses were noted for a liberality of view that rendered them satisfactory to all. Mr. Allen married Julia Spanier, in New York City, November 7th, 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Allen and their family of four children, since 1874, have resided in Hanover, Germany. Their oldest daughter is the wife of Rev. Dr. J. Winter, a Chief Rabbi in Saxony.

Mention must be made of Charles Chauncey Allen, a well-known New York banker; of his brother Alfred Hart Allen (deceased), and of their sister, Mrs. Amelia Johaveth Mitchell (deceased), wife of Mitchell A. Mitchell, of Philadelphia. Benjamin Wolf Allen, another child of Lewis and Anna Marks Allen, died in infancy.

Mayer Arnold, a native of Germany, was born at Ebenhausen, in 1786. He came to the United States when a lad of thirteen years, entered into trade in Kutztown, Pennsylvania, and in Philadelphia. In later years he was a partner in the dry goods business with Marcus Cauffman and Abraham S. Wolf, and subsequently engaged in the clothing business. He amassed wealth, and freely gave of his means to Congregational, charitable, and educational works. He did not limit his doings to the mere giving of money, but participated in communal affairs; in the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, of which he was a Manager, in the Hebrew Education Society, in the first Jewish Publication Society, and in other matters of public importance. In 1822, Mr. Arnold married Fanny Wolf, a native of Richmond, Virginia, and sister of his subsequent business partner. Fifteen children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Arnold, viz.,

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Famelia, Simon, Isabella, Clarissa, Miriam, Uriah, Hezekiah, Edwin, Eli, Ezra, Aaron, Henrietta, Julia, Alice, and Mayer. Mr. Arnold's course was of signal usefulness, and his sympathies went out to the poor and the afflicted. He died in Philadelphia, on November 25th, 1868, having attained the age of eighty-two years. His widow survived him about four years; her death occurred on August 27th, 1872.

Simon Wolf Arnold, oldest son of the preceding, was born in Kutztown, Pennsylvania, January 3d, 1827. He received a careful schooling, proved an apt scholar, and was afterwards well known for his intellectual capacities, executive ability, and earnest labors. He engaged for awhile in the clothing business with Abraham S. Wolf and others.

Mr. Arnold was at one time Secretary of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, with which he was affiliated for many years. He was an original member of the Society of the United Hebrew Charities, and was wisely selected as its first President. His administration was marked by a systematic management, which placed the Society foremost in its sphere. After two years he retired from the presidency (in 1871), but continued for awhile as Vice-President. Mr. Arnold was first President of the Mutual Benefit Company, of Pennsylvania, an insurance corporation, organized in 1871; a manager of the Jewish Hospital Association; a founder and Vice-President of the Northern Savings Fund, Safe Deposit and Trust Company; a member of the Board of Trade; of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and of other organizations, where his talents and administrative acquirements proved of benefit.

In politics, Mr. Arnold was a Democrat, and took an active part in the councils of the party organization. In the Grant-Seymour Presidential Campaign of 1868 he was nominated on the Democratic ticket as an Elector and served in the Electoral College from Pennsylvania. In the time of the Volunteer Fire Department, he was connected with the old Philadelphia Hose Company, and was afterwards elected to membership in the Volunteer Firemen's Association. In later years he removed to New York City, where he died on March 5th, 1885, much lamented. His remains were brought to this city, and interred in Mount Sinai Cemetery.=Mr. Arnold left a widow, a son, and two daughters.

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MYER ASCH.—In 1876, Philadelphia was the most important city on the globe. To it the eyes of all nations were directed. Within its confines was seen a gathering of all peoples. From the remotest ends of the earth came men and women, all bent upon a single object—that of celebrating in a commemorative manner the Centennial birthday of a Nation's Independence. The International Exhibition of 1876 opened up a new era in the development of our resources and in the general prosperity. The American citizen exchanged greetings with the inhabitant of the South Sea Islands. Territorial distinctions were unknown, and, for the time being, our city contained an essentially cosmopolitan population.

To receive and provide for the wants of our foreign guests, required men of discretion, whose knowledge, based upon experience, rendered them specially qualified for a difficult and delicate task. Among those who proved their signal fitness for such duties was Colonel Myer Asch. He filled a responsible position, won the respect of his associates, and obtained encomiums from all sides. The writer has a vivid recollection of one particular visit to the Centennial Exhibition. It was during the summer of 1876 that he acted as escort to an Italian gentleman, high in the service of the Government of Egypt. On entering the Exhibition grounds, one of the first persons he met was Colonel Asch. An introduction to Commendatoré Dottoré Cesaré Lunel (for such was the name of the foreign gentleman) served to show that Colonel Asch was thoroughly at home in languages of the Continent. His genial manner, his kindly offers of assistance, his thorough familiarity with the Exhibition in all its departments were noticeable, and favorably impressed all whose pleasure it was to confer with him.

Myer Asch was born in Philadelphia, October 24th, 1831. His father, Joseph M. Asch, a well-known Israelite of this city, served as President of the Beth Israel Congregation, and was an active officer in Jewish charity societies. He was born on July 12th, 1802, and on August 4th, 1830, he married Clarissa Ulman. He died on June 22d, 1866. His wife served as a Manager of the Jewish Foster Home.

Of Mr. and Mrs. Asch's eleven children, Myer was the oldest. After leaving school, he travelled in Europe, and for some years practised dentistry in Paris, France. A thorough American, on the outbreak of the Civil War, he returned to his native land and at

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once enlisted in the service of the Union. His gallant conduct brought him rapid promotion, and more than once he was specially mentioned for meritorious services on the battle-field. [See Colonel Asch's complete military record in another part of this work.]

Colonel Asch seemed to possess all the requisites for the discharge of military duties and, as well, of executive and administrative functions. He was tall, erect, of fine physique, and of handsome and commanding features; yet withal, unassuming. His talents must, perforce, have asserted themselves. On the organization of the Executive Committee of the Centennial Exhibition, he was chosen as its Secretary, and became the Assistant and Confidential Secretary to Director-General Goshorn.

The selection of Colonel Asch to have charge of the Foreign Department of the Exhibition proved most excellent, and the success attending his management was rendered manifest in many ways, but in none, perhaps, more pronounced than in the marks of distinction conferred on him by foreign governments, in recognition of the services he rendered. These, as will be seen, were unusual honors, bestowed only in exceptional instances.

Colonel Asch received the following decorations: from Russia, that of "Knight Commander of the Order of St. Stanislaus;" from Sweden, "Knight Commander of the Order of Gustavus Vasa;" from Turkey, "Commander of the Order of Medjidie;" from Spain, "Knight Commander of the Order of Isabella;" from Belgium, "Knight of the Order of Leopold;" from Italy, "Officer of the Crown of Italy;" from Tunis, "Officer of the Order of Iftahar;" from Japan, "Decoration of the Order of the 'Rising Sun;'" from Holland, "Knight of the Order of the Netherland Lion." Few Americans have been more highly honored.

Colonel Asch spent most of his activity in Philadelphia. He was elected to the Loyal Legion; he rose in the ranks of George G. Meade Post, of the Grand Army of the Republic, until he became Post Commander. He was a member of that magnificently uniformed Battalion, the Philadelphia City Troop; and was also a member of the Union League. Afterwards he removed to New York City, where he pursued the even tenor of his ways, quietly and modestly. He died there, on February 16th, 1890.

In Myer Asch was found—to employ the language of one of his distinguished friends—"the brave soldier, the true citizen, and the model of honorable manhood."

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SIMON BACHARACH, President of the Congregation 'Adath Jeshurun, of Philadelphia, was born at Mansbach, Kuhrhessen, Germany, March 14th, 1834. At the age of manhood he sought this country, and engaged in mercantile pursuits, successively in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia. He took up a permanent residence in this city in 1863, and started in the grocery business. He soon relinquished this, however, for wholesale clothing, becoming a member of the firm of Bacharach & Nusbaum; subsequently of Bacharach Brothers; and since, of A. Bacharach & Company, this firm being composed of Augustus Bacharach, Simon Bacharach, and Marks Bacharach.

Mr. Bacharach has served as President of 'Adath Jeshurun Congregation for seventeen years, and its material progress has been particularly noted during his administration; the Congregation having removed to a larger Synagogue in a prominent location, and having gained many accessions to its membership. Rev. Henry Iliowizi is the scholary Rabbi of this Congregation.

Mr. Bacharach is a Director of the Society of the United Hebrew Charities, and a contributor to that and many other institutions which uphold the standing of Israel in Philadelphia.

ESTHER BAUM and Jewish charity have become synonymous terms. In the annals of Philadelphia Jewry there is, perhaps, not another woman so closely identified with work among the poor as Miss Baum. Quietly and unostentatiously, with never a thought of reward, but impelled by a sense of duty, rare indeed, this devoted woman in Israel has performed, and still continues to perform, deeds of goodness which she regards as a privilege, which have endeared her to thousands, and given her a bright page in the history of philanthrophy.

Miss Baum is a native of Tiefenthal, in Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, and was born October 7th, 1830. In her childhood, she attended school at Mussbach, in the same section of Germany, and at the age of thirteen years she learned the dressmaking trade. After thorough instruction therein, she started in that business, continuing it in her native country until 1852, when she set sail for these parts. Arriving in Philadelphia, her industry and close attention to business soon yielded her a competence.

It was then that Miss Baum resolved to dedicate her efforts to

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the cause of charity. She relinquished business cares indeed, but assumed responsibilities far weightier; responsibilities involving constant labor, tender sympathies, and a self-sacrifice known to few.

A score of years has nearly elapsed since Esther Baum voluntarily took upon herself works of charity—works which have rendered her an indispensable factor in communal affairs. Day after day, this toiling worker is seen at the rooms of the Society of the United Hebrew Charities, devoting her utmost energies to its cause, and setting a noble example by her industry and unwearying labors. But the sphere of her work is by no means bounded by her attendance there. Neither is her knowledge of the poor derived from her labors within the confines of an institution. Many a hovel of misery she has visited; many an aching heart has been soothed by her sympathetic nature, by her charitable hand, by her kind words. In the pursuit of her mission, this courageous woman has allowed no obstacle to discourage her task, to lessen her activity. The Jewish Foster Home and Orphan Asylum has also felt the influence of her enthusiasm and of her zealous labors in its behalf. Other institutions have experienced similar benefits from her presence, and the encouragement she has practically shown towards the furtherance of their worthy aims.

Esther Baum richly merits all the praise bestowed upon a good woman that feareth The Lord, and walketh uprightly.

Isidore Binswanger, an untiring worker in the cause of Jewish education and charity, and a respected citizen of Philadelphia, was born at Wallerstein, Bavaria, Germany, May 22d, 1820. Until his thirteenth year, he attended the public school of his native town, after leaving which he entered into business; first in the employ of a firm at Mainz, and subsequently at Munich. He remained in the latter city until 1841, when he set sail for the United States; took up his residence in Baltimore, and became a partner there in the dry goods business. Thence he removed to Cumberland, Maryland, and after a visit, in 1846, to his parents in Germany, he returned to this country and entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, David Eger, at Philadelphia, in the wholesale notion business; the firm subsequently extending its operations to St. Louis. Mr. Binswanger, with his wife, visited Europe in 1872 for the benefit of his health, and returned in the following year. He had previously (in 1869)

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been elected President of the Richmond Granite Company, controlling large quarries in Virginia, and he remained at its head for upwards of twenty years. Most of his career was spent in Philadelphia, and here he became noted for his active and immediate participation in affairs of the Jewish community. He was one of the early managers of the Hebrew Education Society; he served as Chairman of the Board of School Directors from April, 1851, until May, 1870, when he was elected President of that Society, and as such, was at one time, President of the Board of Trustees of Maimonides College. He retired from the presidency in 1878.

Mr. Binswanger was prominent in the affairs of the Hebrew Charity Association, whose annual dinners were important events, and he, with others, started the Ball Association, its successor. He was elected President of the Society of the United Hebrew Charities in May, 1871, but during the same month declined that office. Among other positions held by him were those of President of the Hebrew Relief Society, a Vice-President of the Society of the United Hebrew Charities, of the Jewish Hospital Association, and of the Board of Delegates of American Israelites. For nearly twelve years he was President of the Mercantile Club. When the Jewish Foster Home and Orphan Asylum was under the management of ladies, Mr. Binswanger was selected to the Board of Council, or advisory board, composed of gentlemen. The revision of the constitution of that organization changed its directory, when he was chosen its Treasurer. On the retirement of Mr. Abraham Hart, he was elected to its presidency in 1875, and continued to administer that office with an efficiency and zeal which won him the approval of the public, and the respect of his co-workers, until April, 1890, when he declined a re-election. During his presidency, the Home removed to larger quarters, obtained increased patronage, and strengthened its position among local Jewish institutions. Mr. Binswanger also rendered valuable services in 1881–1882 at the time of the Russo-Jewish exodus to this country. During the Civil War, his staunch adherence to the cause of the Union led him to become a member of the Union League. In the general community he was honored with directorships of different institutions, among them, of Wills' Eye Hospital.

Mr. Binswanger married Elizabeth Sophia Polock on June 20th, 1849. Their children are well known in large circles. Mr.

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Binswanger died at Richmond, Virginia, on May 6th, 1890. His remains were brought to Philadelphia for interment, and his death evoked widespread regret, and tributes to his worth and the services he had long rendered.

Louis Bomeisler.—The records of Congregations and Societies, whose annals date back to a period when the Jewish population of Philadelphia was small, indeed, as compared with the enormous growth of recent years, disclose many incidents which we of to-day regard as of special importance. In numerous instances, however, the sifting process is needed, so as to avoid assigning undue value to things of by-gone days, which have naught else but their age to commend them. Historical investigation may be carried on to the point of minutiæ, and still prove valuable; but every detail, however insignificant, needs not to be published to the world, nor every character immortalized. Nowadays there is a decided tendency in this direction, and unless reasonable boundaries are established, the result may prove injurious to sound literary work in historical and biographical lines. And yet withal, a dividing line is not easily drawn. Men who have occupied representative or official positions, whether to a greater or a less degree, the public will naturally expect to find described in the pages of national, state, or local history; hence, the biographer has a difficult task. The standard adopted can neither be that of wealth, nor of culture; it must be determined by the usefulness of the individual, or by his position in the ranks of a large following. When, however, culture is united with position, the individual's claim to public notice proves as effective as his career is of interest to large numbers. This claim is peculiarly strengthened in the case about to be cited.

Louis Bomeisler was born in Munich, Bavaria, Germany, November 15th, 1790. His father, Nathan Loebl Bomeisler, who married Rebecca Heller, held military rank, and was Quartermaster-General for Bavaria in the wars of Napoleon. The son received a liberal education, and was prepared for Heidelberg University by a tutor, with whom he travelled in Europe and in Asia Minor, visiting points of great interest. His studies and his travels led to that broad culture and that intellectual capacity so noticeable in later years. In Heidelberg University his instruction was quite thorough, and he acquired a knowledge of both ancient and modern languages.

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Mr. Bomeisler was instinctively a gentleman, and his courtly manners and pleasing address rendered him a welcome guest among the most intelligent, and won him the friendship of men of high standing. In 1815, at the age of twenty-five years, he resided in Paris, France, and had previously been Aide-de-Camp to one of Napoleon Bonaparte's Generals, with whom he served in military campaigns, and was present at the great battles of Jena and of Austerlitz. He had been sent by Bavaria as a member of the Congress of Vienna in 1814, which resulted in the confederation of the German Government. He was otherwise interested in political movements of the time, affecting the geographical boundaries of European countries. Mr. Bomeisler's subsequent rise in the court circles of France was marked, and the popularity he enjoyed was recognized, when on January 23d, 1815, he was decorated by King Louis XVIII, with the "Order of the Lily." In Paris, he also joined the Free Masons.

In 1819 Mr. Bomeisler was supercargo of a vessel bound for the United States. He landed in Philadelphia, but had no intention of remaining here, expecting to return on the same ship that brought him. Meanwhile he became ill with fever, and the famous Dr. James Rush attended him. Upon his recovery, he found that the vessel had sailed, and, through the influence of Dr. Rush, he was induced to remain in this city. This incident served to unite in friendship the two gentlemen, and they were attached to each other thereafter. On April 13th, 1824, Mr. Bomeisler qualified as a citizen of the United States. Five years before, he had joined Herman Lodge, Number 125, of the Masonic Order in this city. He early engaged in the shipping business at 125 High (now Market) Street. Near by, the celebrated Stephen Girard had offices, at 21 and 23 North Water Street. Naturally, Mr. Bomeisler was drawn to this well-known personage, and he was soon numbered among the circle of his friends. His associations were extensive; including such men as Judge Edward King, Lawyer William L. Hirst, Zalegman Phillips and his sons, and many others of note. Mr. Bomeisler's conversational powers, his linguistic talents (familiar, as he was with seven languages); his lively manner, and his knowledge of leading questions, combined to place him in a select circle.

The enviable reputation Mr. Bomeisler enjoyed among Jews and Gentiles was still further broadened by his services in the Jewish

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community. He was a member of the Congregation Rodeph Shalom, in those days when its condition was far from prosperous. He gave to its affairs much of his time, and was enabled to perform many services, contributing to its increase of membership and to its eventual permanence. As President of this Congregation he served long and well, and continued to be identified with it throughout his entire career. In matters of charity and education his interest was none the less manifested. He was a member of the Jewish Foster Home, and of the United Hebrew Beneficent Fuel Society, and contributed liberally to both institutions. He was among the first managers of the earliest Jewish Publication Society in this country, organized in Philadelphia in 1845, and, as such, was associated with Abraham Hart, Henry Cohen, David Samuel, Joseph L. Moss, Alfred T. Jones, John Moss, Gratz Etting, Leon Hyneman, Solomon Solis, Mayer Arnold, Hyman Gratz, Lazarus Arnold, Abraham S. Wolf, Elias P. Levy, and Rev. Isaac Leeser. Mr. Bomeisler was one of the original members, and first President, of the Mercantile Club, established in 1853. He drew its Constitution, and contributed much by his efforts to its rise in social concerns. He was an accomplished chess player, and a lover of amusement that instructs while it pleases.

Mr. Bomeisler died in this city, on September 29th, 1856, leaving a widow, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Bomeisler; three sons, Edwin, Charles and Theodore; and one daughter, Evelyn. His older daughter, Josephine, who married Lazarus Mayer, was noted for her intellectual and musical attainments, and esteemed for her nobility of character. She preceded her father to the home of the blessed, on June 17th, 1851. His younger daughter, Miss Evelyn Bomeisler, a lady who inherits many of her father's qualities of mind and heart, has occupied stations of importance in the fields of Jewish charity and education, to which she still devotes her talents, enhanced by studies and travels in Occident and Orient. Miss Bomeisler is a fluent writer and a ready and entertaining conversationalist, at home in current questions, and in the religion and history of the people of Israel.

Mrs. Matilda Cohen, wife of Mr. Henry Cohen, (92) and fourth daughter of Lewis and Kate Samuel, was born at Liverpool,

(92) A sketch of Henry Cohen is given in our historical narrative, Chapter IX.

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England, January 1st, 1820. She was united in marriage to Mr. Cohen in April, 1844, and came to this country, residing in Philadelphia. A lady of culture, a brilliant conversationalist, possessing besides elocutionary talent of a high order, executive ability, and a dignified presence, Mrs. Cohen soon attracted and retained the friendship of a select circle, and attained distinction in and beyond the Jewish community. She labored earnestly for many worthy objects. During the Civil War, she was a delegate to the Women's Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission (1863), and a member of the Sanitary Fair Committee. The Women's Centennial Commission (1876) received much aid from her presence in its ranks, and from her earnest services in behalf of the great exhibition. She was also a member, and for several years a Vice-President, of the New Century Club, composed of women, besides being identified with Ward Charities and other organizations.

Mrs. Cohen's efforts in behalf of Jewish Charities were seen to marked advantage. For a long series of years she was a Manager of the Female Hebrew Benevolent Society, and for a decade its Secretary. Early identified with the Jewish Foster Home, she subsequently became its President. The Ladies' Associate Board of the United Hebrew Charities, and the Hebrew Sunday School Society also secured her active co-operation as a Manager. She displayed particular interest in the affairs of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, of which her husband was President, and she assisted him in many good works.

Mrs. Cohen continued an energetic laborer and a Jewess enthusiastic in the cause of her religion and her people. She died on January 4th, 1888.

Moses Aaron Dropsie, a veteran in the service of his co-religionists, has been an active participant in every step promotive of the development of the Jewish community of Philadelphia. He is a son of Aaron Moses Dropsie, and was born in this city, March 9th, 1821. He received an education at school, and at an Academy in charge of Rev. William Mann, father of William B. Mann, Esq., ex-District Attorney and Prothonotary of the Courts of Common Pleas of Philadelphia.

Young Dropsie first entered a counting-house, and subsequently learned the watchmaking trade. For a number of years he was in

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business, and then took to the law. He entered, as a student, the office of Honorable Benjamin Harris Brewster, pursuing therein the regular course. He was admitted to practice at the Philadelphia Bar, January 11th, 1851. His career as a lawyer has been distinguished by signal ability; his services as counsel were engaged in many noted cases, his knowledge of the law rendering him an adept in unravelling knotty technical questions. Mr. Dropsie did not limit his studies to local, State, and even National laws, but, being a diligent and careful student, his investigations led him deeply into the codes and legislation of other nations—both ancient and modern. The influence of the old and its bearing upon the new were to him subjects calling for special and continuous research. The results of this particular work have been seen to advantage in later years.

Almost immediately after his entrance to the Bar, Mr. Dropsie became actively engaged in politics. He was a pronounced adherent of the Whig Party, and was its candidate for Mayor of the Northern Liberties, in 1852—two years prior to the Consolidation of this city under a single Mayor. He was among those who organized the Republican Party in Pennsylvania in 1856, and was, from the start, in the fullest sympathy with the anti-slavery movement. In 1859 Mr. Dropsie became interested in Passenger Railways and invested largely in the Lombard and South Streets Company. In 1862 he was elected President of that Corporation, and continued as such until 1882, when he withdrew. He was President of the Commission having in charge the building of South Street Bridge. He has been for some years President of the Green and Coates Streets Passenger Railway Company.

Mr. Dropsie's main activity, however, has been in the circles of his own people. Imbued with the truths of Judaism, alive to the needs of its adherents, he early rose to an important place in the rank and file of ardent workers. In congregational, charitable, and educational institutions his influence has alike been felt. He has long been a member of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, and has served on its Board of Directors. He was a Director of the Hebrew Fuel Society; prominent in the Hebrew Charity Association; and in other former societies. He was at one time President of the Mercantile Club. He is a member of, and liberal contributor to, all the Jewish societies in Philadelphia. He is President of the Philadelphia Branch of the *Alliance Israëlite Universelle*, and has labored

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to advance the cause of that universal organization among Hebrews on this side of the Atlantic. The particular sphere in which his greatest interest has been aroused is that of the Hebrew Education Society. Ever since its establishment in 1848 he has been reckoned among its constant advocates and its warmest supporters. He was among its first Directors; then its Secretary; and twice its President —1862–1870, and 1889–1892. At the annual meeting, in March, 1894, he was elected an Honorary Director for life, being the first director thus honored. In every phase of this Society's work his labors are disclosed, and none the less his unswerving loyalty to Judaism, in battling for the preservation of the Hebrew language and for its importance as the main branch of instruction in the Society's schools. In this commendable action he has found an invaluable associate in Mr. David Sulzberger, than whom none is more deserving of the lasting gratitude of Philadelphia Israelites, for untiring activity. As President of the Hebrew Education Society, Mr. Dropsie demonstrated his interest in the Maimonides College, once under its direction.

Allusion has already been made to Mr. Dropsie's connection with public affairs. Added to this, his knowledge of men and of events for half a century, and his acquaintance with personages in many and various walks have enabled him to direct his energies still further towards the attainment of worthy objects. He has, at different times, delivered public addresses and orations; he has written for the press on subjects of current importance, and has, besides, produced several works, among them: an English Translation from the German of Dr. Ferdinand Mackeldey's "Handbook of the Roman Law," two volumes in one (1883). This work displays careful and searching erudition, and has also been edited by the translator. In 1892 there appeared Mr. Dropsie's book, "The Roman Law of Testaments, Codicils, and Gifts in the event of Death" (*Mortis Causa Donationes*). The same writer has also brought forth a pamphlet on the "Accusation, Trial, and Alleged Resurrection of Jesus," with an account of the Cross. In this publication a number of original views are set forth, based upon a thorough knowledge of ancient, and specially of Roman, laws.

Mr. Dropsie has latterly retired from the active practice of his profession, but his interest continues unabated. His law library

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contains many rare and valuable prints; and his miscellaneous library is well stocked with the works of standard writers.

JOSEPH EINSTEIN, for seventeen years President of the Congregation Rodeph Shalom, did not limit his activity to works within the circle of that religious corporation, but was also an energetic member of the Jewish community, interested in its doings and laboring with others for its weal. Mr. Einstein was born in Osterberg, Bavaria, Germany, October 14th, 1815. His parents were Leopold and Leah Einstein. Coming to America when a young man, he settled in Philadelphia, engaged in the jewelry business, and subsequently in other enterprises.

The period when Mr. Einstein presided over the Rodeph Shalom Congregation was, perhaps, the most eventful in its history. From small beginnings, it had increased in membership and continued to gain accessions during his administration. About that time, the influence of the Congregation as representative of a large German-Jewish element was perceptibly felt in local Jewish development. The accepted ritual of the *Ashkenazim* (German Jews), until then strictly adhered to, underwent some changes, and a number of innovations were introduced in the Synagogue, followed by others in later years.

In the direction of the temporal affairs of this Congregation, Mr. Einstein was quite successful. Outside of its boundaries, he was an effective worker in charity societies; among them the *Chebrāh Shel Bikur Cholim Ugmiluth Chasadim* ("Society for Visitation of Sick and Mutual Assistance"). For fourteen years he was Secretary of the *Chebrāh Gemiluth Chasadim oo-Mish'éneth Yatom Ve-Almanāh* ("Society for the Benefit of Orphans and Widows").

Mr. Einstein was a member of the first Board of Directors of the Jewish Hospital Association; he was identified with societies which merged in the United Hebrew Charities in 1869, and was an incorporator and a manager of the then newly-formed institution. His sympathetic nature and tireless endeavors rendered him a valuable coadjutor in the field of Jewish benevolence.

On September 2d, 1843, Mr. Einstein married Hannah May (*née* Trauble), widow of Emanuel May, and daughter of Leon and Augusta Trauble. After his retirement from office he continued to reside in this city until 1883, when he removed to Bellefonte,

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Pennsylvania. He died there, on September 18th, 1886. = Mrs. Einstein survives her husband.

JACOB EZEKIEL.—Another Israelite, whose family record is of exceptional interest, is the venerable Jacob Ezekiel, who, though a native of this city, has, for the last quarter of a century, been a resident of Cincinnati, Ohio. That gentleman possesses a fund of reminiscences, and he is, perhaps, one of the best posted men on the early history and subsequent development of, at least, a portion of the Jewish community of Philadelphia.

Mr. Ezekiel was born in Philadelphia, June 28th, 1812. His parents, Ezekiel Jacob Ezekiel and Hannah Rebecca (*née* Israel) Ezekiel, emigrated from Amsterdam, Holland, during the first decade of the present century (1810–1811). They came here, together with his mother's father, Eleazar Joseph Israel (or, as he was known, by his Hebrew name, Rabbi Isaac Eleazar Bar Joseph Ha-Cohen), and his children, Abraham Eliezer Israel, Michael E. (Cohen) Israel, Isaac E. Israel, Rosetta Israel (who married Levi M. Goldsmit, a prominent member of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel), and Martha Israel (then an infant). Rabbi Israel, the grandfather, was a Hebrew scribe, and wrote a *Sépher Torâh* (Scroll of the Holy Law), which was deposited in the Synagogue of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel—then situated on the north side of Cherry Street above Third Street. Of Mr. Ezekiel's uncles, Michael was a *Bâ'al Tokéang* (or he who sounds the *Shophâr*—Ram's Horn), and Abraham was for nearly twenty-eight years the respected *Shamâsh* (Sexton) of the Congregation aforenamed. The latter married Sarah Barnett, sister of Mrs. Hyman Polock, and their daughter, Martha, was wedded to Michael Reinhard. Abraham E. Israel died on February 18th, 1852, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

Jacob Ezekiel's parents had four children—Martha, born in Utrecht, Holland, July 24th, 1809, and who afterwards married Jacob A. Levy, of Richmond, Virginia; the second, Jacob; the third, Adeline, born in Philadelphia, May 10th, 1815, and who became the wife of Isaac Hyneman; and the fourth, a child who died in infancy. Their mother died on July 28th, 1818, and their father on January 5th, 1831. The children were early left in care of guardians; Jacob being in charge of his uncle, Michael, who boarded him, first at Mrs. Goody (Goodhour) Philips's; then at her sister's,

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Mrs. Esther Hart (wife of Michael Hart, and mother of Miss Louisa B. Hart).

After awhile Jacob received lessons in Hebrew from Jacob Bensadon, then acting Reader of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, who resided in the rear of the old Synagogue, and with whose family the youth boarded for some time. About the year 1823 he was apprenticed to Joseph Boston, a dyer and also a chemist, at, what was then, 109 Race Street—on the north side above Third Street. In 1825 he became an apprentice to Robert Desilver, in the bookbinding business, at 110 Walnut Street—then below Fifth Street. In 1832, his term of service having expired, he soon after (in 1833) repaired to Baltimore, Maryland, and in April, 1834, removed to Richmond, Virginia, where he resided from 1834 to 1869. He engaged in mercantile pursuits, and was elected Secretary, and afterwards Treasurer of the Congregation "Beth Shalom" (House of Peace)—positions held by him nearly thirty years. In 1836 Mr. Ezekiel entered into the dry goods business, together with his brother-in-law, Isaac Hyneman, under the firm name of Ezekiel & Hyneman. During the Civil War, he was detailed by the Confederate government for military duty around the city of Richmond.

Mr. Ezekiel has performed some effective work in the interests of his coreligionists. When the new code of Virginia was formed, in convention, in 1849, he succeeded in having the laws, relating to the observance of a day of rest so regulated, that those who observed the Seventh-Day Sabbath should not incur penalties for working on the first day of the week. When we consider the attitude of some other States of the Union, even in our own days, and the illiberal enforcement of "blue laws," under free government, in this closing decade of our enlightened nineteenth century, we cannot but rejoice at the fact that one of our own people was enabled to exercise so goodly an influence, already forty-five years ago. But Mr. Ezekiel also rendered services in other ways; notably, in 1851, by his effective protest against the ratification of the Treaty with Switzerland—a Republic in name, but not in fact—which boasted of a progressive form of government, but persecuted the Jews who resided, or who came, within certain of its Cantons. (93) This question was

(93) In connection with this proposed Treaty with the Swiss Confederation the following letter, written at the time, will unquestionably prove interesting. We are indebted for a copy of the same to Honorable Simon Wolf, of

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again agitated by Mr. Ezekiel in 1854, in so far as it affected the interests of Jewish citizens of the United States, travelling or residing in Switzerland.

On the same ground, Mr. Ezekiel opposed the acceptance by our Government of a "Block of Granite," contributed by the Swiss Federation, in common with other nations, and with States of our Union, in 1852, to be placed in the Washington monument. He had previously (in 1841) written a letter to President John Tyler, who had issued a Proclamation for a National Day of Prayer—in memory of President William H. Harrison—marked by sectarianism, and to the inappropriateness of which Mr. Ezekiel directed the attention of the Chief Executive, from whom he received a courteous reply. He was successful in having a law enacted in Virginia in 1849, by which Congregations were granted privileges accorded to incorporated institutions.

Mr. Ezekiel was a charter member of Rimmon Lodge, Number 69, of the Independent Order Bené Berith, at Richmond, Virginia. In 1869 he and his family took up their residence in Cincinnati, where they have since dwelt. Becoming a member of the Bené Israel (Children of Israel) Congregation, he represented that body at a meeting, in 1873, when the Union of American Hebrew Congregations was instituted. He was elected a member of the Board of Governors of the Hebrew Union College, at Cincinnati, and, since 1876, he has served continuously as Secretary of that Board.

Washington, D. C.:—

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11th, 1851.

DEAR SIR:—

I received your favor on the subject of the Treaty recently concluded between the United States and the Swiss Confederation. I disapprove entirely the restriction limiting certain provisions of the Treaty, under the operation of which a highly respectable portion of our fellow-citizens would be excluded from their benefits. This is not the country nor the age in which ancient and unjust prejudices should receive any countenance.

When the Senate acts on the Treaty, the matter will be fully considered and I hope, justly disposed of.

In the meantime, I am respectfully

Your obedient servant

HENRY CLAY.

DR. S. WATERMAN.

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Mr. Ezekiel married Catherine De Castro Myers, June 10th, 1835, at Richmond. Their offspring consists of five sons and nine daughters, and numerous grandchildren and great-grandchildren. Mrs. Ezekiel died at Old Point Comfort, Virginia, on July 11th, 1891, in the seventy-fourth year of her age, and after a marriage of over fifty-six years.

One of Mr. Ezekiel's sons is Moses Jacob Ezekiel, the renowned sculptor, who modelled the Statue of Religious Liberty, in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. He is also a Chevalier of the Crown of Italy, and is honored in many climes because of the productions of his chisel.

Jacob Ezekiel, at the ripe age of eighty-two years, still possesses the enthusiasm of youth, and is the honored citizen, and the esteemed Israelite. His sister, Mrs. Isaac Hyneman, has, for many years been a resident of Philadelphia, and her generous acts have elicited warm praise from without, as well as from within, the circles of her people.

Bernard Henry Feustmann was born at Sulzbach, Bavaria, Germany, November 2d, 1824. At the age of twenty-four years he arrived in this country, settling in Philadelphia, and establishing himself in the notion business. In 1859 he entered into partnership with Jacob Kauffman, the firm name being Feustmann & Kauffman, whose transactions in notions became extensive. It was Mr. Feustmann's public activity, however, that calls for praiseworthy mention. He was a founder and Director of the Teutonia Fire Insurance Company; Vice-President of the Mount Sinai Cemetery Association; Treasurer of the *Familien Waisen Erziehungs-Verein* (now Orphans' Guardians), and of the Philadelphia Branch of the *Alliance Israélite Universelle;* a Vice-President of the Society of the United Hebrew Charities; and President of the Congregation Kenéseth Israel. In all these associations and in others with which he was affiliated, Mr. Feustmann labored earnestly and arduously, and his social qualities combined to obtain for him deserved popularity. In 1853 he married Miss Charlotte Thanhauser, and after her death, in 1860, he wedded Miss Rosalie Mayer, sister of Dr. Maurice Mayer, a celebrated preacher and scholar. Mr. Feustmann died, much lamented, on December 9th, 1881.

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ALEXANDER FLEISHER was born at Philadelphia in 1841. When quite young he started in business in Louisville, Kentucky. Subsequently, during the "oil fever," he removed to Western Pennsylvania, and was one of the founders of Oil City. He returned to his birth-place in 1869, and on the establishment of the firm of Fleisher Brothers, wholesale clothing merchants, he became a member, continuing therein until his death on May 30th, 1888. Mr. Fleisher was a gentlemen of intelligence, business capacities, and a public-spirited citizen. A prominent Mason, he served for many years as a delegate to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. He was also a member of the Merchants' Fund, Manufacturers' Club, and a number of Jewish institutions, to which he contributed liberally. He enjoyed the respect and friendship of many Israelites.

SIMON B. FLEISHER, a son of Benjamin Wolf and Hannah (*née* Technor) Fleisher, is a native of Pennsylvania. He was born at Meadville, in Crawford County, September 18th, 1840. He first attended a village school, and was then sent to an Academy in New York City, of which the late Rev. Dr. Max Lilienthal was principal. At the age of fifteen years he was employed at a fancy dry goods house in New York, at the same time devoting his leisure to reading and to fitting himself for a commercial career. After awhile he returned home, and received employment from Messrs. Kohn & Adler, general dry goods dealers, with whom he remained until 1862, and then succeeded this firm, conducting the same business on his own account, and combining therewith the purchase and sale of oil property. In 1865 Mr. Fleisher sold out his interests in Meadville and removed to New York City, where he engaged in the manufacture of cigars, and later on in the tobacco business. The following year he relinquished that branch of trade, and bought a plant for the manufacture of braids, removing to Philadelphia, where the business has since been continued, and to which was added the making of worsted and woollen yarns, under the firm name of S. B. & M. Fleisher, and since as S. B. & B. W. Fleisher. The business has grown to enormous proportions, and the name of Fleisher is known wherever braids and yarns are quoted.

Mr. Fleisher's reputation, second to that of no merchant in the community, is not solely based upon his success as a merchant, his experience as a business man, and his honorable course in the walks

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of trade. For a lengthy period that gentleman has earnestly participated in public affairs and in the doings of his coreligionists. He was among the organizers and charter members of the Independence National Bank, of which he is a Director, and is also a Director of the Advisory Board of the Investment Company of Philadelphia; the Philadelphia Bourse; the Committee of Fifty; the Finance Company of Pennsylvania; and the "Model Dwelling" Association, of which he is Treasurer. He is an active member and Trustee of the Congregation Kenéseth Israel; a Director of the Jewish Hospital Association; and is identified with other organizations, secular and Jewish. He served as Vice-President, and subsequently as a Director, of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, and as Treasurer of the Hebrew Education Society.

In 1866 Mr. Fleisher was united in marriage to Miss Cecilia Hofheimer, of New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Fleisher, who have several children, are patrons of music and the fine arts, and Mrs. Fleisher is a pianist whose artistic playing has won the praise of the critical. Their home is visited by persons of culture and by lovers of music, and on more than a few occasions a group of talented members of this and other families assemble there, and discourse works of masters of the art that appeals to the innermost senses, that entertains while it instructs, that edifies while it incites to study and thought.

Moyer Fleisher, President of the Hebrew Education Society, was born at Meadville, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, February 19th, 1842. He is a son of Benjamin Wolf and Hannah (*née* Technor) Fleisher. He attended school until his fifteenth year. He was then apprenticed to a watchmaker, under whom he gained a thorough knowledge of the trade, continuing with him until February, 1861, when he became a machinist, at the same time following the watchmaking business.

In June, 1863, Mr. Fleisher enlisted in the cause of the Union, and remained in military service until the close of the Civil War, when he was discharged. On his return to Philadelphia, he engaged again in the watchmaking business with G. W. Russell. During that period, Mr. Fleisher invented, manufactured, and introduced the first clamp skates, which superseded the method of strapping skates, then in vogue. In 1868, he entered into partnership with his older brother, Simon B. Fleisher, in the manufacture of worsted

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goods, the firm name being S. B. & M. Fleisher. For sixteen years this partnership continued; Mr. Fleisher retiring in 1884 on account of ill health. Since that year he has not been engaged in active business, but his ability as a machinist has proven useful in numerous ways.

Some years since, Mr. Fleisher, who had shown interest in educational affairs, was elected a Director of the Hebrew Education Society. In its cause he has displayed earnestness, and has given both of his time and his means to aid on the work. In 1892, on the retirement of Moses A. Dropsie, Esq., he was chosen to succeed him as President of the aforenamed Society. In the discharge of his duties, Mr. Fleisher has united intelligence, culture, and a liberal spirit, and his services have proven advantageous to the Society in its varied spheres of usefulness.

On November 10th, 1875, Mr. Fleisher married Alice H. Teller, a daughter of David and Rebecca Teller, of Philadelphia. Three sons have been born unto them.

SIMON FLEISHER, a son of Meyer and Caroline Fleisher, was born in Philadelphia, April 2d, 1839. He received his education at public schools and at the Boys' Central High School, from which he graduated. Soon after he removed to Meadville, Pennsylvania, and subsequently to Wilmington, North Carolina. While residing in the latter city the Civil War broke out, and, against his will, he was obliged to aid the Southern Confederacy. Eager to avoid continuing this, he ran the blockade, but was arrested while crossing the Potomac, and was for some time detained as a prisoner in the old capitol at Washington. He then repaired to Oil City, Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1866, and then returned to Philadelphia, becoming a member of the wholesale clothing firm of Hanauer, Kohn & Company. On the organization of the house of Fleisher Brothers, in 1876, Mr. Fleisher entered it as senior member—his associates being his brothers, Alexander (now deceased) and Penrose Fleisher; and since then Louis, Henry, and Benjamin Fleisher. This firm enjoys a wide reputation, and ranks among the leading wholesale clothiers.

Mr. Fleisher's polite address, generous disposition, and other estimable traits of character have secured him the warm attachment of many friends. He is a liberal supporter of charitable and

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educational societies, and a member of the Masonic and Jewish Secret Orders.

Mr. Fleisher married Miss Rosa Wolf, sister of Honorable Simon Wolf, of Washington, D. C., and their household consists of seven children.

HENRY S. FRANK, a native of Middleburg, Pennsylvania, was born on October 10th, 1839. He received careful instruction, and then engaged in mercantile pursuits at Lewistown, Mifflin County, Pennsylvania. In 1856 he accompanied his parents to Philadelphia, and in 1860, on the establishment of the firm of Frank Brothers & Company, wholesale clothiers, became a partner in a business which soon grew to large proportions, and occupied a leading position in the trade. Though giving much of his time and attention to this business, Mr. Frank likewise entered into other enterprises, among them Coal Mining, Passenger Railways and Railroads, Land Companies, Coal and Coke, and Lumber Companies, being in all of these a holder of many shares of stock. His sense of discretion and keen foresight led to his selection as an officer of some of these, and as a director of banking institutions.

Mr. Frank early became interested in politics and evinced much activity therein. He was a popular Democrat, but, while contributing largely to and otherwise aiding that party, he could never be induced to accept a public office, though urged to do so. In 1886 it required but his consent for an appointment as Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Philadelphia. However, his determination not to accept of any political preferment could not be overcome, notwithstanding complimentary notices of the press and inducements of leaders of the Democratic party. Mr. Frank's probity and public spirit had been warmly commended, and he had been told that, in accepting this office he would "confer a benefit on the City and State." Still he remained firm, and subsequently, when mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, he again declined to permit his name to be brought forward at the State Convention of that party, though he served as a delegate to conventions held at different times. He was also identified with Democratic Clubs and other organizations.

In Jewish affairs Mr. Frank evinced a warm interest. He was a member of the Rodeph Shalom Congregation, a Director of the

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Jewish Hospital Association, and gave liberally to these and other institutions. He married Miss Rose Schloss, of Philadelphia, a lady who has become known by her activity and generosity; who is a member of the Associate Board of the Jewish Hospital Association, President of the Personal Interest Society, etc., etc.

Mr. Frank died in Philadelphia on August 7th, 1889. His value in the community was well expressed by Honorable Robert E. Pattison, Governor of Pennsylvania, when he wrote to the widow in 1890: "The counsel and advice of your husband, whom I so much esteemed, were very much missed in the late campaign."

ABRAHAM MEYER FRECHIE was born in Amsterdam, Holland, in 1831. At a youthful age he learned the trade of cigar-making, and after travelling through parts of Europe, sailed for America, arriving in Philadelphia in 1857. Here he established himself as a manufacturer of and dealer in cigars, and his knowledge of that business led him to become an advocate of domestic tobacco. Mr. Frechie has visited Europe several times, and though prolonging his visits to the Continent, has invariably returned to this city, which he early selected for his residence. He is now a member of the firm of Emilio Nunez & Company, importers of Cuban tobacco. Mr. Frechie was identified with the old Hebrew Relief Society, and he is at present a Director of the Association of Jewish Immigrants, and Treasurer of the Philadelphia Branch of the *Alliance Israëlite Universelle*. For a number of years he was the efficient President of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, contributing of his time and means to its advancement. His charities are large and his sympathies are broad. Mr. Frechie's wife (*née* Laura Pereyra) is related to a famous French family of bankers.

SOLOMON GANS is the name borne by a venerable and highly respected member of the Jewish community of Philadelphia. Mr. Gans was born at Natzinger, near Wartburg, in Westphalia, Germany, August 10th, 1804. He is the oldest member of a household, composed of five sons and one daughter, of whom one other brother, Joseph, and his only sister, Mrs. Caroline Neustadt, who resides in Germany, survive. He learned a trade and came to the United States in 1834. His first employment was in the down-town tailor

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shop of Mr. Van Collem, where he worked at a salary of one dollar per week.

What conditions were in those days it is not easy to understand, but young Gans's rise must have been rapid, for soon he was enabled to set up a business for himself in a little street running off South Street, between Second and Third Streets. Here trade improved, and to such an extent, that in 1839 he entered into a partnership with Mr. Leon Berg, in the wholesale and retail clothing business. In 1846 the firm of Gans, Leberman & Company was organized at the north-west corner of Third and Market Streets, when Mr. Gans became senior member, his associates being Lazarus J. Leberman, Meyer Gans, and Daniel Gans. In 1854 this house was located at 22 North Third Street.

Mr. Gans remained active until 1873, when he retired from business. His pleasure was now found in doing good works. Long before he amassed wealth, he had understood the needs of charity societies, and had given of his means with a free and open hand. He had also served as a Director of worthy organizations. In 1875 he was elected President of the Society of the United Hebrew Charities, and for seventeen consecutive years he administered that office with a devotion to duty rare, and even surprising, in a man of his years. Day after day, he spent hours of his time at the office of that institution, listening to the appeals, and satisfying the wants of the poor. On his retirement from that position in 1892, he was elected Honorary President of the Society for life.

Mr. Gans's endeavors have been exerted in other institutions. He has long been (since 1868) a Director of the Jewish Hospital Association; and of Mount Sinai Cemetery Association. He was among the incorporators and early managers of the Hebrew Education Society; he is a life member of the Merchants' Fund; and a Director of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, to which he has been attached for many years, having served as its Treasurer, but he declined its Presidency.

Mr. Gans married Miss Bettie Leberman. She died on December 28th, 1887. He has three sons and two daughters.

Solomon Gans, over ninety years of age, is still a remarkably active man, and it is the hope and prayer of many that this venerable patriarch may be spared to celebrate his centennial birthday.

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ABRAHAM GOLDSMITH was born in Oberlistingen, near Cassel, Germany, March 13th, 1832. At the age of eighteen years he came to this country, and resided for a time at Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, and subsequently at West Chester, in the same State. He had early engaged in the clothing business, and after settling in Philadelphia became a member of the wholesale firm of Goldsmith Brothers—being associated with his brothers, Jacob and Levi Goldsmith. Latterly he established the firm of A. Goldsmith & Sons—his two sons, Milton and Edwin, becoming partners.

Mr. Goldsmith has been for quite a number of years active in Jewish institutions; having served as President of the Orphans' Guardians, Trustee of Kenéseth Israel Congregation, Director and Vice-President of the Jewish Hospital Association, and Secretary of the United Hebrew Charities. In all positions he rendered conspicuous service, and only in recent years he was compelled to withdraw therefrom, owing to poor health.

The intelligence and discretion evinced by Mr. Goldsmith, in the discharge of official functions, have also been recognized by secular charities and other institutions in which he has filled responsible offices.

HYMAN GRATZ.—The history of the Gratz family is largely interwoven with that of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel. From its incipiency to a comparatively recent date, members of that household occupied leading positions in its midst, and helped to shape the course of events within that religious body. We have had occasion to refer to Barnard Gratz, first President of the Congregation, and to his brother, Michael Gratz; also to several children of the latter, among them Hyman Gratz.

Both Barnard Gratz and Michael Gratz were natives of Langendorf, in Upper Silesia, Germany. The former was born in April, 1738. He crossed the Atlantic in 1754, when sixteen years of age, and came to Philadelphia. His naturalization papers (doubtless as a British subject) bear the date of October 11th, 1763. He took the oath of allegiance to Pennsylvania, and to the United States as a free nation, on November 6th, 1777. In 1760 he married Richea Meyers (or Mears), whose father, Samson Meyers (or Mears), came to America in 1730, after the death of his wife, accompanied by his five children; viz., Richea, Rebecca, Elkalah (who married Myer

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Myers), Samson and Rachel, both of whom died unmarried; and a niece, Rosa Bunn.

Barnard Gratz and his wife, Richea Meyers, had two children: Rachel, who married Solomon Etting, of Baltimore; and Fanny, who died young, unmarried. Barnard Gratz had, for some time, been employed in the counting-house of David Franks, at Philadelphia, but afterwards engaged in business for himself. He died in Baltimore, on April 20th, 1801.

Michael Gratz, brother of Barnard Gratz, was born in 1740. After visiting London, England, he came to America in 1759, and at different times resided in Philadelphia, and in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Both he and his brother traded with the Indians, and received grants of lands. Michael succeeded to the position in Mr. Franks's counting-house, left vacant by his brother, Barnard, whose partner he subsequently became, and remained as such until February 6th, 1787. He had already, on June 20th, 1769, wedded Miriam Simon, daughter of Joseph Simon, of Lancaster, whose wife, Rosa Bunn, had come here with her uncle, Samson Meyers (or Mears) as previously mentioned. Mr. Simon figured conspicuously in the history of Lancaster, and acquired large possessions. He died on January 24th, 1804, aged ninety-two years; his wife, Rosa, having preceded him to the world of spirits, on May 3d, 1796, in her sixty-ninth year.

Michael Gratz and Miriam Simon were the parents of twelve children, viz., Solomon, who died young; Frances (or Fanny), who married Reuben Etting; Simon, unmarried; Richea, who became the wife of Samuel Hays, and mother of Dr. Isaac Hays; Hyman, Sarah, and Rebecca, all unmarried; Rachel, who wedded Solomon Moses, was the mother of Sarah Gratz Moses (wife of Jacob Henry Joseph, a prominent citizen of Montreal, Canada, and who now resides there), and of Horace Moses, who died recently; Joseph, unmarried; Jonathan, who died young; Jacob, unmarried; and Benjamin, who married twice, and removed to Lexington, Kentucky, where he died on March 17th, 1884, in his ninety-second year. Mrs. Michael Gratz died on September 12th, 1808, and her husband on September 8th, 1811.

It is not our purpose here to sketch the careers of even a few members of the Gratz family who rose to unusual distinction. Some have hitherto been mentioned in the narrative portions of this work,

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and Rebecca, the most eminent name in the whole circle, has—as will have been noticed—received recognition at our hands. Having led the reader, however, into a genealogical labyrinth, we have now emerged therefrom, and have at last arrived at the point of our present effort.

It becomes our duty to do more than simply mention Hyman Gratz, whose influence was felt far beyond the confines of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, and whose name has again loomed into prominence, for reasons we shall presently see. He was born in Philadelphia, September 23d, 1776—the great year of Independence. After receiving an educational training, he entered into business, and in 1798, became junior member of the firm of Simon & Hyman Gratz, wholesale grocers, whose place of business was located at the south-west corner of Seventh and Market Streets—the building in which Thomas Jefferson wrote the first draft of the Declaration of Independence. Their business in various lines was extensive, and they fitted out vessels, in the interests of their export and import trade, which carried to, and brought goods from, India, China, and other parts of the East. When this firm dissolved, Mr. Gratz interested himself in insurance matters, and on January 20th, 1818, he was elected a Director of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities—a corporation organized in 1809, and chartered in 1812. He was chosen President of this institution on January 17th, 1837, and, as such, rendered conspicuous service, and discharged his high office with signal ability for an uninterrupted series of twenty years, until the time of his death. During Mr. Gratz's presidency, the Pennsylvania Company held a mortgage on League Island, which mortgage being foreclosed by the Company, it acquired ownership of that Island by buying in the property at public sale. Mr. Gratz appointed Edward Miller, an engineer, to design a wall surrounding the Island, and his own nephew, Horace Moses, as Mr. Miller's assistant. Some time after, this property, the value of which had increased, was sold to the City of Philadelphia, at a figure greatly in excess of that paid for it. League Island was subsequently presented by this City to the United States Government, and there a Navy Yard is now situated. The Pennsylvania Company obtained a leading position, and its reputation increased, as did its prosperity, under Mr. Gratz's efficient

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management. It now enjoys a reputation equalled by few companies of its class in the land.

Mr. Gratz was a man of commanding features, tall and handsome, possessing elegant manners, and was highly honorable in all his dealings. He early displayed a love of the Fine Arts, became a liberal patron thereof, and served for many years as a Director (1836–1857), and also as Treasurer (1841–1857) of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. He did much to advance the interests of that institution, as of others with which he was connected. His portrait in oil, by G. P. A. Healy, in possession of the Pennsylvania Insurance Company, adorns the directors' room. It was exhibited at the Academy a few years since, and is considered an excellent likeness of a man whose dignified bearing and noted characteristics attracted many friends, and won him an enviable place in the regard of his fellow-citizens of all creeds.

Like all his brothers and sisters, Hyman Gratz had been reared amid surroundings strictly religious and intensely Jewish. This influence was markedly seen in his attachment to the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, in whose affairs he became deeply interested. He and his brothers, Simon, Jacob, and Joseph, were elected to its Directorate; the last named being Secretary of the Congregation for a lengthy period. On September 19th, 1824, Hyman Gratz succeeded Hyman Marks as Treasurer of this Congregation, and was successively re-elected to that office for thirty-two consecutive years, performing responsible duties in a manner that called forth unstinted praise. He acted as Chairman at a number of meetings, in the absence of the presiding officer. He shared honors with Zalegman Phillips, Lewis Allen, and Abraham Hart, successive *Parnassim* (Presidents) of this Congregation, during Divine Services on the holiest of days—the great Day of Atonement—when he stood next to the *Chazān* (Reader) at the intoning of the *Nengilāh* (Conclusion Service). Upon his retirement from office, September 28th, 1856, resolutions bearing testimony to his worth, his ability, and his fidelity were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Gratz was equally distinguished in social affairs, and even at an advanced age his presence lent éclat to festive gatherings in high circles. He was among those who served as managers of the first Jewish Publication Society in America, originated in Philadelphia in 1845. He died on January 27th, 1857, in his eighty-first year.

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His obsequies, on the 30th of the same month, were held at his late residence, Number 2, Boston Row (a name given to a part of Chestnut Street), the site of the present Chestnut Street Theatre—on the north side above Twelfth Street. He was buried in that part of the Cemetery, on Spruce Street below Ninth Street, known as the "Gratz Reservation," where his parents and others of his household and relatives are also interred.

What is destined to perpetuate the name of Hyman Gratz is a legacy which now becomes operative for a public object. On December 18th, 1856, Mr. Gratz executed a deed of trust, in which he set aside certain properties and shares held by him in different companies, the annual income of which was to be paid to his heirs, the last one mentioned being Horace Moses, his nephew, for whose benefit, and that of his issue, the said income was to be paid annually. Horace Moses died on October 15th, 1893, leaving no issue; hence, in accordance with a further provision made in that same deed of trust, the entire estate—principal and all accruing interests to date—comes into the possession of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel for the establishment and maintenance, under its direction, of "a College for the Education of Jews residing in the City and County of Philadelphia." The original amount has, in the course of years, multiplied exceedingly, so that, after the usual legal preliminaries have been disposed of, a sum amounting, it is thought, to between one hundred and thirty and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars (or about $6000 annually) will become available for the specific purpose just stated. The value of such an institution as that provided for, and the good results it may produce, cannot be overestimated. What its exact object will be has not yet been definitely determined. Be that as it may, however, the Hebrew College, to be established in this city through the munificent grant of Hyman Gratz, will immortalize the generous giver, and may become the means of strengthening and giving permanence to historical, traditional Judaism in Philadelphia.

William Bower Hackenburg, a representative American Jew, who has for years been closely associated with the leading movements among his people, is a son of Judah Lazarus and Maria (*née* Allen) Hackenburg. He was born in Philadelphia, June 2d, 1837. His father, a native of Coblenz, Prussia, was justly

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esteemed for his qualities of mind and heart. His mother, who was of English birth, was distinguished by her acts of charity. Of his brothers, Isaac E. Hackenburg was known in Jewish Societies and in the Masonic Order. His only sister, Rebecca, is the wife of David Teller.

Mr. Hackenburg was a pupil at public schools in this city, and received religious and Hebrew instruction from A. I. H. Bernal, and Miss Sim'ha Cohen Peixotto. In 1850 he was sent to New York City, and attended there a boarding-school in charge of Rev. Dr. Max Lilienthal, afterwards Rabbi in Cincinnati, Ohio. Two years later he was employed in the general merchandise store of S. & D. Teller, at Wilmington, North Carolina, remaining there several years. On his return to Philadelphia he was given an interest in his father's business, which was that of a jobber in shawls and dress goods. After the death of his father, in 1861, the business was closed out.

In 1863 Mr. Hackenburg, together with Jacob Aub and Anthony Bohem, established the firm of Aub, Hackenburg & Company, manufacturers of, and dealers in, machine and sewing silks. The business of this house increased so rapidly, and the demand for its goods was so large, that a commodious building was required, and branch offices were established in several of the larger cities of the United States. After the death of Mr. Aub, in 1887, the firm name was changed to W. B. Hackenburg & Company. Mr. Bohem, the other partner, died in 1889.

Mr. Hackenburg early turned his attention to communal affairs, to which he has since given every spare moment and, in fact, much of his business time. He was long a member of the Congregation Beth El Emeth during the ministry of Rev. Isaac Leeser and that of Rev. George Jacobs. He is now identified with the Congregation Rodeph Shalom. He was a member, or officer, of a number of the smaller charity societies, in existence prior to the institution of the Society of the United Hebrew Charities, of which latter Society he was an incorporator. He has also been active in the Jewish Foster Home and Orphan Asylum, in the Young Men's Hebrew Association, and in the Hebrew Charity Ball Association. As a mark of recognition for his services to the last named, he was elected an honorary member, which honor only Mr. Abraham Hart had previously received. Mr. Hackenburg is a supporter of almost every

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Jewish charity in Philadelphia. He was a Director of the Mutual Benefit Company of Pennsylvania, and holds a similar office in the Mount Sinai Cemetery Association.

When the Jewish Hospital Association was founded, in 1865, through the efforts of Mr. Abraham Sulzberger and others, Mr. Hackenburg evinced a deep concern therein, was elected to its first Board of Directors, and in 1868 as its Treasurer, serving continuously until 1878, when he succeeded Mr. Abraham S. Wolf as President of the Association. The Hospital had already been moved to its present locality, and its work had grown largely. Since Mr. Hackenburg's incumbency of the presidential office, the Hospital has become still further known, its labors have increased, and a Dispensary, and a Home for Aged and Infirm Israelites have been erected on its extensive grounds, on Olney Road near York Pike.

In national movements:—Mr. Hackenburg was a member, and at one time a Vice-President, of the Board of Delegates of American Israelites. When that organization was merged with the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, it became known as the Board of Delegates on Civil and Religious Rights, and Mr. Hackenburg still serves thereon. At the sixth Council of the Union aforenamed, held in New York City in 1879, he was selected to preside over its deliberations, and received a formal vote of thanks for the executive ability there displayed. He also presided at the second triennial convention of the Order Késher Shel Barzel and at a joint convention of Districts Numbers 4 and 5, of the same Order, held at Detroit, Michigan.

The services rendered by Mr. Hackenburg during the period of the Russo-Jewish exodus of 1881–1882 were of a weighty character. He was Secretary of the Town Meeting held at the Academy of Music in March, 1882, to protest against Russia's persecution of the Jews. On the organization, by Baron Maurice de Hirsch, of a Trust in the United States, having the direction of plans for the amelioration of the condition of the Russian Jews in this country, Mr. Hackenburg was named by the Baron as one of the nine Trustees having in charge the apportionment of the annual income of a fund of $2,500,000. The work moves on successfully.

Another effort which contributed to spread Mr. Hackenburg's reputation was his compilation of statistics concerning Jews in the

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United States in 1878; giving their reported number, their congregations, membership of the same, and other statistical information. This work was done at the instance of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations.

In Masonic circles Mr. Hackenburg has risen to a high rank. He is Past Master of Shekinah Lodge, Number 246; a life member of Keystone Royal Arch Chapter; and a member of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, having served therein as a Steward of the Girard Charity Fund, and on important committees, among them that on Appeals, of which he has long been a member. On various occasions during Masonic ceremonies he has been an acting officer of the Grand Lodge. To Ward Charities and other secular institutions Mr. Hackenburg has also lent his assistance. Political offices he has invariably declined.

On September 14th, 1864, Mr. Hackenburg was united in marriage to Adeline Schoneman, a daughter of Joseph and Clara Schoneman, of Philadelphia. His wife ably seconds him in many of his worthy acts.

Mr. Hackenburg's career has been, indeed, remarkable. He still possesses youthful vigor and a ceaseless energy, both of which, his brethren earnestly hope, may continue long after the next century will have dawned.

Rebecca Cohen Isaacks Hart, the esteemed wife of Abraham Hart, (94) was a woman widely noted for her endearing traits, her generosity, her charity, and her practical sympathy for the poor and the afflicted. With dignity she presided over her household; with devotion she assisted her noble husband in the furtherance of good aims; with social refinement she received distinguished guests at her home; with kindliness and an open hand she responded to the numerous appeals for her assistance. In her benefactions she knew of neither race nor creed; yet she peculiarly associated her labors with those of other workers in the special cause of her coreligionists.

Mrs. Hart was a daughter of Sampson Mears and Catherine (*née* Cohen) Isaacks—descendants of exiles from Spain in the period of the Inquisition. Her father was a son of Moses Isaacks who served in the American Revolutionary War. She was born in the City of

(94) A sketch of Abraham Hart's career is presented in our historical narrative of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, Chapter VII.

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New York, August 5th, 1814, and received there her education. The influences moulding her character were seen to advantage in after years, when she wedded Abraham Hart (November 23d, 1831). Philadelphia then became her residence, and the field of her work in religion and charity. She was a constant attendant at worship in the Synagogue Mickvêh Israel, where her husband presided, and he owed much of his enthusiasm in the cause of Judaism and the Jews to the benign influence of his wife.

Mrs. Hart was for thirty consecutive years President of the Female Hebrew Benevolent Society, and rendered inestimable services to that Society and to the Jewish Foster Home, of which she was long a manager. Other institutions, such as the Hebrew Ladies' Sewing Society, received her patronage and support, in addition to her private acts of charity, which were almost without number. Wealth she rightly considered as a blessing intended by The Almighty for the help of the unfortunate and the suffering. In later years she experienced trials, but bore them all with true religious fortitude.

Mrs. Hart died on December 20th, 1880, bequeathing to her posterity the memory of good deeds and womanly virtues.

Mason Hirsh, a merchant of high standing and wide reputation, an Israelite, whose deeds of goodness were only equalled by his kindness of heart, will long be remembered by his Philadelphia coreligionists. Mr. Hirsh was born in the Province of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, March 7th, 1830. He obtained rudimentary instruction in his native city, and when eighteen years of age came to the United States, and was first located at Reading, Pennsylvania. He remained there but a short time, removing to Staunton, Virginia, and there entering into business with his brother. He settled in Philadelphia in 1853, following a mercantile pursuit. Ten years later, he and his brother, Leopold Hirsh, started together in the business of manufacturing umbrellas and parasols, under the firm name of Hirsh & Brother, their house being located at 414 Market Street, and subsequently enlarged.

The firm's dealings became extensive, and increased to such a degree that the annual output assumed enormous figures, and in 1886 a removal was made to a much larger building occupying the Numbers 1309–1317 Market Street, where, it is claimed, that the

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manufacturing of umbrellas is carried on to an extent larger than that of any other house of the same character in the world. Mr. Hirsh devoted a large share of his attention to this business, and other partners were admitted—Henry Hirsh, his brother; Otto J. Lang, his son-in-law; and his sons, Alfred Curtin, Harry, William, and E. Hampton Hirsh; his brother, Leopold, having retired from the firm. Branches were established in New York City, Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, and San Francisco.

But now for a reference to Mr. Hirsh's work among his brethren and the poor. For years he was a prominent member of the Rodeph Shalom Congregation, and had served on its Board of Directors. He was for a long time Treasurer of the Society of the United Hebrew Charities, to which he often advanced amounts to cover deficits; also Treasurer of the Hebrew Charity Ball Association; a Director of the Manufacturers' National Bank; a member of the Manufacturers' Club; the Mercantile Club; and a charter member of the Bourse. His interest in municipal affairs was shown by his membership of the old Committee of One Hundred, whose aim was reform in politics. In other public matters, such as the Centennial Celebration of the Adoption of the Constitution of the United States, Mr. Hirsh was assigned an important place.

Perhaps his most earnest work was done in connection with the Jewish Foster Home and Orphan Asylum, of which he served successively, as a Manager, Vice-President, and President—in the latter office, succeeding Mr. Isidore Binswanger, and filling it to the time of his death.

Of Mr. Hirsh's generosity, it may truly be said that in no good cause was he appealed to in vain. In fact, he sought means by which his charity might be distributed and become effective. His courteous ways, pleasant address, and innate kindness reflected the character of the man, and heightened the esteem in which he was held by all classes. It was a source of keen sorrow to a vast number to hear of an accident that befell Mr. Hirsh in New York City, on March 10th, 1892, and the news of his death on the following day was a veritable shock to the community, though he had been ailing for quite awhile.

Sterling qualities, united with tender sympathies, contributed to render Mason Hirsh an influence for good in every sphere of work with which his name was identified.

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Alfred Curtin Hirsh, a son of Mr. Hirsh, though still a young man, has rendered services to his people, as President of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, and in several other offices where his energies have been well directed.

SIMON JACOBY, President of the Congregation Beth Israel, was born in Filehne, Prussia, October 3d, 1828. In 1849 he sailed for the United States, and, after a short residence in Pennsylvania, went South, and for five years was located in the State of Georgia. Returning to Philadelphia, he was appointed, in 1869, Lieutenant of the Fairmount Park and Harbor Police, which station he occupied during the administration of Mayor Daniel M. Fox.

Mr. Jacoby is identified with the Jewish Secret Orders Bené Berith, Késher Shel Barzel, and Independent Order Free Sons of Israel, and a contributor to other organizations. An important office he has held for several years is that of President of Beth Israel Congregation, of which Rev. Dr. J. B. Grossmann is the able minister. He has been for some time, and is at present, engaged in the coal business.

DAVID KLEIN, an Israelite who rose to deserved prominence in this city, was born in Hassfurt, Bavaria, Germany, November 13th, 1831. His father, Maier Klein, had intended his son for a teacher; hence David received careful training, and a tuition the results of which were evidenced in his discharge of various functions in later years. He crossed the Atlantic in 1851, and after reaching these shores did not become a pedagogue, but started in business at Manayunk, now a suburb of Philadelphia. In 1864 he was joined by his brother, Louis, and the business—retail clothing—was centred in this city, the store at Manayunk being continued as a branch. Subsequently (in 1885) Mr. Klein's oldest son, Alfred M. Klein, was admitted as a partner, and the house became well known by its specialties in the manufacture of uniforms for officers in the employ of different governmental departments. David Klein's commercial enterprise brought substantial reward, and placed the business on a sound financial basis.

It was not, however, in that direction that Mr. Klein could lay more than the usual claim to the recognition of his fellow-citizens, and particularly of his brethren in faith. Possessing capacities far

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above the average, an industry which admitted of little rest, an interest in Jewish affairs that spurred him on to practical work, he at once entered upon a career of activity, the duration of which was only limited by the time allotted to him on earth. Identifying himself with Kenéseth Israel Congregation, he was soon chosen a member of its Board of Trustees, and in 1883 its President, an office he filled uninterruptedly until his death, on February 24th, 1891. He represented that Congregation in the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, and in the Board of Governors of the Hebrew Union College, at Cincinnati, Ohio. He labored incessantly for its interests, and many a project calculated to advance its material growth emanated from him. He was instrumental in founding Kenéseth Israel Lodge of the Independent Order Bené Berith, and became President of that Order in District Number 3 at a time when its financial condition gave cause for serious alarm. To his efforts, more than to those of any other man, the rehabilitation of the Order in this District was due, and under his administration it rose to the position it has since occupied.

But Mr. Klein performed arduous labors in other organizations. He was a Director, and afterwards Secretary of the Society of the United Hebrew Charities; Vice-President of the Orphans' Guardians; Vice-President of the Philadelphia Branch of the *Alliance Israëlite Universelle;* President of the Endowment Fund of the Order Késher Shel Barzel; a Past Master in the Masonic Order, and a member of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, as such being one of the Almoners of the Stephen Girard Fund. He presided at the Council of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations held at Detroit, Michigan, in 1890, and was a member of the Executive Board of that institution. He also served for a term in the Common Council of Philadelphia, being a Republican in politics, and warmly attached to that Party.

Mr. Klein married Miss Sarah Goldman, a native of Germany. His wife and four children survive him.

David Klein's career was indeed that of general usefulness, and his death, while in the exercise of his numerous works, was lamented by a wide circle of friends, and even by those who, while not sharing his views, admired his plain utterance, his earnest manner, his courage of opinion, and his unflagging energy.

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ARNOLD KOHN, whose long service in works of charity entitles him to general recognition, was born in Bucun, Würtemberg, Germany, August 4th, 1838. He was but twelve years old when he landed in the United States, and had naught to guide him but his own wits. In extremely humble circumstances, he sought this city and obtained a scant livelihood by peddling matches and selling newspapers. Not discouraged he worked hard, and three years after his arrival succeeded in obtaining a position as a clerk in a clothing store, remaining there three years. He next took to peddling in the Southern States, and on the outbreak of the Civil War he became a sutler in the army. In 1863 he established himself in the clothing business at McGregor, Iowa. In 1867 he returned to Philadelphia, and started the wholesale clothing firm of Kohn, Arnold & Rothschild, which house, however, dissolved in 1869. Mr. Kohn then found employment as a salesman, continuing as such until 1874, when he formed a partnership with his brother, Abraham M. Kohn, and A. I. Rosenheim, in the wholesale clothing business. This firm has been successful in building up a large trade, and now controls an extensive establishment.

As a member of the Board of Directors of the United Hebrew Charities, and as a Vice-President of that institution Mr. Kohn has done yeoman's service. In touch with other representative men of the Jewish community, a sympathetic friend of the unfortunate, an arduous and indefatigable laborer, he has accomplished much in the sphere of charity operations; he has improved the condition of the poor, and has striven to his utmost to promote the interests and the well being of his coreligionists. His efforts, which were specially manifested during the period of the Russo-Jewish exodus of 1881–1882, have not been limited to a single society, but he has, in many organizations, demonstrated his earnestness and enthusiasm. He is an efficient member of the Board of Directors of the Jewish Hospital Association; President of the Orphans' Guardians; Honorary Treasurer of *Talmud Torāh*, a down-town school; a member of the Board of Governors of the Hebrew Union College, at Cincinnati, Ohio; and a member of other Jewish institutions, besides being a Trustee of Kenéseth Israel Congregation. In secular works, he assists in relief associations, and is a manager of the Mechanics' National Bank. He has recently been appointed Trustee of the new State Chronic Insane Asylum, at Wernersville, Pennsylvania. Mr. Kohn

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is now an honorary member of the Board of the United Hebrew Charities, and he still evinces a lively interest in its doings by his attendance at the rooms, and his participation in the work of beneficence.

PHILIP LEWIN, President of the Congregation Kenéseth Israel, was born in Neustadt, Prussia, September 18th, 1836. His father had, for several decades, been Cantor, and later on Rabbi, of the Congregation in his native city. Young Lewin attended public school; subsequent to which he served as a scribe in a magistrate's office. When seventeen years of age he journeyed to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, residing there for a year with his two older brothers. Coming then to this country he proceeded to Chicago, and remained there until 1859, when he went to Southern States. In 1861 he returned North, and located at Green Bay, Wisconsin, becoming there a member of the business firm of Hoffman & Lewin. In the spring of 1869 Mr. Lewin removed to Philadelphia, and entered as a partner in the wholesale boot and shoe manufacturing house of Saller, Lewin & Company—a firm that occupies a representative position in the trade. His associates are: Isaac Saller, Louis Saller, and Simon Loeb.

In the sphere of communal work, Mr. Lewin's endeavors have proven effective. Notwithstanding business cares, he has freely given time and labor to the furtherance of congregational and society interests, and his conduct of affairs has resulted in increased material success. In addition to presiding over Kenéseth Israel Congregation, he is Treasurer of the Jewish Foster Home and Orphan Asylum; President of the Hebrew Charity Ball Association; Manager of the Orphans' Guardians; Member of the Board of Governors of the Hebrew Union College, at Cincinnati, Ohio; and he is active in other fields, requiring ability, energy, and perseverance.—In 1865 Mr. Lewin married Miss Hannah Rosenbaum, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Lewin's business capacities, his tact and knowledge as an executive officer, and his devotion to varied interests have combined, with a courteous manner, to render their possessor well fitted for the trusts reposed in him by associates and by the Jewish community of Philadelphia.

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Leo Loeb, President of the Jewish Foster Home and Orphan Asylum, was born in Bechtheim, Rhein-Hessen, Germany, July 28th, 1844. After receiving a liberal education he came to America in 1860, following up his studies in Philadelphia, and afterwards repairing to Staunton, Virginia, where he entered in business, and experienced hardships during the Civil War. In 1871 he returned to this city, and a year later became a member of the firm of Strouse, Loeb & Company, wholesale clothiers, and now one of the leading local houses in this branch of trade.

Through Mr. Loeb's special efforts the first Clothing Exchange was established in this city, which led to the formation of others of the same character in different sections of the Union. Mr. Loeb has filled the presidency of both local and national institutions. For nearly eighteen years he has been identified with the Congregation Rodeph Shalom, serving as a Director and a member of its School Board, and proving his efficiency.

Mr. Loeb's most effective labors, however, have been manifested in his connection with the Jewish Foster Home and Orphan Asylum. After a long service on its Board of Directors, he was chosen in 1892, to succeed the late Mason Hirsh, as President of that institution, and to the discharge of that important office he has brought fitness and ability. Among other positions held by him are those of Vice-President of the Hebrew Charity Ball Association, Director of the Commercial National Bank, and of the Trades' League of Philadelphia. He is a member of, and generous contributor to, numerous charitable societies.

Mr. Loeb married, in 1872, Miss Rosetta Wolf, daughter of Mr. Abraham Wolf, of this city.

Jacob Miller & Sons are leaders in the manufacture of shirts, and have in recent years extended their business operations far and wide. Jacob Miller, the senior member, came to this country from Europe, and in 1868 formed a partnership with his brother, Solomon Miller, as Miller & Brother. Trade increased, and in 1875 the firm introduced new facilities. Solomon Miller retired in 1878, and has since conducted business on his own account. Jacob Miller afterwards associated with him his sons, William, Charles, and Simon, Isidor Schwartz, and others in the partnership which has since been known as Jacob Miller & Sons. The annual output of this house

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reaches an extraordinary figure. Factories have been established in Philadelphia—the firm's headquarters—and in Bordentown, New Jersey, and agencies exist in New York City, Chicago, and St. Louis. The store in this city, now at Numbers 926 and 928 Market Street, is a capacious building, prominently located.

The senior member of the firm has added to his business qualifications a high sense of honor, a gentlemanly bearing, charitable ways, and other traits which, without doubt, have contributed to the success of his house, so ably managed by himself, and his sons, in whom qualities of their father are reflected, and who second him in kindly acts, not less than in business enterprise. Mr. Jacob Miller is prominently identified with Rodeph Shalom Congregation; he is Vice-President of the Jewish Foster Home and Orphan Asylum, and a liberal contributor to other institutions.

Mitchell Abraham Mitchell, a merchant, and an Israelite prominently interested in the social and religious concerns of his fellow-believers, was a son of Abraham and Esther (*née* Allen) Mitchell. His parents were well known and respected in two Jewish communities, viz., New York and Philadelphia. Mr. Mitchell was born in New York City, February 1st, 1822, and was educated in a private school there. He removed to Philadelphia in 1848, and soon after formed a partnership with Lewis Marks Allen, under the firm name of Mitchell & Allen, wholesale liquor dealers, who were largely interested in petroleum. This house conducted an extensive trade in different States of the Union.

On settling in this city, Mr. Mitchell became a member of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, to which he was thereafter devotedly attached during his whole career. He proved his efficiency as a member of its Board of Directors. He succeeded Joseph L. Moss as President of the United Hebrew Beneficent Society, which office he held when the union of different Hebrew Charities was consummated in the United Hebrew Charities, of which he was a charter-member, and a Manager. He also served as a Manager of the Hebrew Education Society in its early years.

Mr. Mitchell was a man of affable disposition, kindly sentiments, and a staunch adherent of traditional Judaism. On September 6th, 1848, he married Amelia Johaveth Allen, oldest child of Lewis and Anna (*née* Marks) Allen—a virtuous and God-fearing woman, who

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reared her children in strict conformity with the tenets and observances of the Jewish people.

Mrs. Mitchell was summoned to rest on June 27th, 1856, at an early age, and in less than eight years after her marriage. Her husband, who outlived her, had only passed his fifty-third year, when he too was called away on May 22d, 1875. His remains were laid beside those of his wife in the old Cemetery of the Congregation, on Spruce Street near Ninth Street—that historic spot where so many of the ancient stock were interred.

Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell left one son and three daughters. It has been truly said of Mr. Mitchell that he was "a man of strict integrity, of rare sincerity, and of warm affections."

JOSEPH LYONS MOSS, a well-known Jewish citizen of former times, was the oldest son of John Moss, a native of England, who came to Philadelphia, and attained distinction. He was born in this city, December 10th, 1804. Mr. Moss's mother, Rebecca Lyons, was a daughter of parents who left Holland, and settled in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and to-day there are in Philadelphia several families who, either on the paternal or maternal side, come from the same stock.

Mrs. John Moss lived amid the exciting events of the American Revolutionary War, and would tell her offspring of scenes she had witnessed, and describe George Washington and other Generals of the Colonial and British Armies. Her son, Joseph, early entered into mercantile pursuits, and eventually became a partner of Messrs. R. & I. Phillips, who first represented in this country the renowned banking house of Rothschild, of London, England. Mr. Moss continued many years thereafter in the banking and brokerage business, establishing himself as a Note and Bill Broker, on Walnut Street above Fourth Street. During the Civil War, two of his sons served the Union in the Army and Navy.

Mr. Moss exhibited interest in the affairs of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, with which he, and his father before him, as well as other relations, were identified. In the sphere of Hebrew Benevolent Societies, his assistance was also felt for good. He was President of the United Hebrew Beneficent Society; an incorporator of the Society of the United Hebrew Charities; and he exerted an influence in other institutions, beyond the pale, such as in the Musical

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Fund Society, which he joined at the age of twenty-one years, and of whose course he was an ardent supporter.

In cultured circles of the community, Mr. Moss had a large acquaintanceship, and he was respected for qualities betokening the upright man, the loyal citizen, and the true Jew. On December 24th, 1828, he married, in New York City, Julia Levy, daughter of Solomon and Rebecca (*née* Hendricks) Levy. Mrs. Moss was among the founders and first managers of the Jewish Foster Home, of this city. Of her nine children, four survive; namely, Dr. William, Rebecca, Florian, and Frank Moss.

Mr. Moss, the father, died on January 28th, 1874, after having endured sufferings for many years, with fortitude and resignation. His wife died on January 26th, 1886, in her eighty-fourth year, having been born in New York City, April 15th, 1802.

Lucien Moss, a gentleman well known in Jewish and secular charities, is a son of Eliezer L. and Julia Moss. He was born in Philadelphia, May 25th, 1831. He attended school here, and later on in New Haven, Connecticut. It had been intended that he should enter Yale College, but, exhibiting a decided preference for a trade, he entered a machine-shop where he remained several years, and subsequently journeyed to Porto Rico, in the Spanish West Indies, where he was engaged in putting up sugar-mills. After a considerable stay he returned home, and, with William Wiler, established the firm of Wiler & Moss, manufacturers of stair-rods, mouldings, wrought brass-work, etc. The business of this house soon became extensive, and after a long partnership Mr. Moss withdrew in 1878.

Since that period he has displayed his activity as a member or a Director of different corporations. He served in the First Regiment, National Guards of Pennsylvania, and is still attached to Company D, of the Old Guard of that Regiment. He was a member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, and, at one time, Chairman of its Hospital Committee. In 1887 he served on the Board of Civil Service Examiners. He was among those instrumental in consolidating a number of smaller Jewish Charities into the present Society of the United Hebrew Charities, of which he was the first Secretary. He has also occupied the same position in, and that of a Director of, the Jewish Foster Home and Orphan Asylum, of the Hebrew

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Education Society, and of the Jewish Maternity Association. Not a few other organizations count upon his active assistance. Of these may be mentioned the Jewish Hospital Association in whose directory he has served continuously for a lengthy term; Mount Sinai Cemetery Association, of which he is Vice-President; Society for Organizing Charity; Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; Society to Protect Children from Cruelty; Wayfarers' Lodges; Pennsylvania Prison Association; Municipal Association; and other institutions of diverse characters, in all of which he has fulfilled his duties with fidelity and public spirit. Mr. Moss is also a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. On more than a single occasion he has defended his coreligionists, and, by his intelligence, culture, and social qualities he has won the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens of all creeds.

Mr. Moss married Sarah Nathan, a daughter of Benjamin Nathan, an esteemed Israelite of New York City. Mrs. Moss died on May 11th, 1883. Mr. Moss's second wife (*née* Amanda Levy), is a daughter of the late David C. Levy, formerly of Charleston, South Carolina, but latterly of Philadelphia.

Simon Muhr, oldest son of Henry Muhr, was born at Hürben, Bavaria, Germany, April 19th, 1845. At the age of eight years he accompanied his parents to this country. After an ordinary school education, he began, at the age of thirteen years, to learn watchmaking in his father's store; but he early evinced a desire to follow the business, rather than the mechanical, side of the watch and jewelry trade. To that branch he gave his attention so that the business of the house increased.

When Simon reached his twenty-first year (in 1866) he became a member of the firm of H. Muhr & Son, whose annual business dealings then amounted to about seventy-five thousand dollars. In 1869 the firm began the manufacture of jewelry in a small room fitted up for a shop. From that year the business has grown, and new departments were added at different times. In 1885 the colossal building at the south-west corner of Broad and Race Streets was erected, and the manufacturing business of the establishment has since been continued there. This edifice is seven stories in height, and occupies a commanding position on a leading thoroughfare.

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In 1873 the father, Henry Muhr, retired from the business. He died on November 21st, 1892, aged seventy-seven years. Since the father retired, the firm's name has been that of H. Muhr's Sons, the partners being Simon, Joseph, and Jacob Muhr. In 1888, Joseph Muhr withdrew, and subsequently died in New York City.

All along the business continued to increase rapidly, a feature being the importation of precious stones. The sales in a single year are said to have reached as high a mark as a million of dollars. Its trade increased still further when the firm occupied its present handsome store at 629 and 631 Chestnut Street, below Seventh Street.

Simon Muhr's popularity, genial manner, and business tact have contributed largely to the success of the house. He is a kind employer and a generous friend. His benevolent acts know not of race or creed. His charitable disposition and his open nature have been incentives to many good acts, and his purse-strings are ever loosened for the needy and the unfortunate. In general affairs Mr. Muhr is affiliated with many and various associations promotive of the best interests of the city—whether politically, educationally, or in the fields of charitable work. His presence at meetings and social gatherings has been of advantage in numerous ways, while his support of measures for the public good has had an influence, the value of which has been appreciated many a time. In politics Mr. Muhr is a pronounced Democrat, but neither his time nor his inclinations have ever permitted him to accept of important public offices, though more than once some have been tendered him.

In no sphere have Simon Muhr's labors been productive of more benefit than in the community of Israel in Philadelphia. It would be a difficult matter to enumerate the services he has rendered here. In the Jewish Hospital Association of which he is Vice-President; in the Jewish Foster Home and Orphan Asylum of which he is a Manager; in the Association of Jewish Immigrants of which he is Treasurer; in the Society of the United Hebrew Charities; in the Hebrew Charity Ball Association; in the Philadelphia Branch of the *Alliance Israélite Universelle*; in the once-existing Jewish Alliance of America, of which he was President; and in other worthy causes, here and elsewhere, he has been, and is still, a toiling worker and a most liberal supporter.

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Mr. Muhr's undaunted perseverance and powers of endurance have rendered it possible for him to do what few men would have attempted. He works on and on in the sphere of self-imposed labors, conscious only of his duties, and desiring no other reward than the satisfaction of seeing his labors well bestowed, and productive of results, at once beneficent and permanent.

HORACE AUGUSTUS NATHANS, a son of Moses and Benvenida Valentina (*née* Solis) Nathans, was born in Philadelphia, October 10th, 1840. His maternal ancestors were Spanish Jews, and some of their descendants became prominent in our local affairs. Mr. Nathans received his education at an Academy, and partly at the University of Pennsylvania. In early years he entered into business, and is still active in that sphere, having attained success by his diligence and intelligent ways. Mr. Nathans, from his youth, has been a lover of music, and has studied that art and the composers with true fervor, as evidenced in his vocal talents, and in his authorship of songs and other *morceaux*. He became an ardent worker for the Abt Male Singing Society, of which he was Vice-President. This society, or chorus, numbered the best male amateur talent of the time, and its concerts at Musical Fund Hall were attended by interested audiences who hailed their return with intense pleasure. So capable and well-trained a body of choristers has rarely been heard in this city, and the Abt rose to an eminence richly deserved. However, in course of years, some of its members became so deeply engrossed in various pursuits, and others were so much occupied with music as a calling, that the organization disbanded, to the general regret.

Mr. Nathans has since given his attention to affairs of a different character, while still displaying his interest in music in its progressive stages. He has become active in congregational and educational movements. His wife, *née* Marie Louise Samson, of New York City (whom he married February 14th, 1877), is a Director of the Hebrew Education Society, and an enthusiastic laborer in its cause, as in that of others.

Mr. Nathans, after serving awhile as a member of the Board of Directors of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, was recently (1893) elected as its President, and he has already evinced determined energy. Since his entry into office, this Congregation has come into

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possession of an enormous legacy conveyed in a deed of trust executed by Hyman Gratz. This gift, for the establishment of a college for the education of Jews in Philadelphia, will soon be applied to the uses for which it was bequeathed, and President Nathans will, as a member of the Special Committee, have much to do with the administration of the Trust, and with the direction of the institution provided for by Mr. Gratz.

What adds interest to Mr. Nathans's presidency of Mickvéh Israel Congregation is the fact that several of his ancestors were among its original or early members, among them Mordecai M. Mordecai, Philip M. Russell, and Isaiah Nathans. Maternally, Mr. Nathans is related to the family of Solis, of whose members, Solomon was a valued worker, and David, his brother, was a well-known Israelite.

MORRIS NEWBURGER, President of the Jewish Publication Society of America, was born in the Principality of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, Germany, November 12th, 1834. His father, a teacher, was the descendant of a family of Rabbis. Morris was early instructed in elementary and in higher branches, including classics. On leaving school he entered a dry goods store, and for some time followed business in Europe. In 1854 he came to the United States, and was located in New York, afterwards in the South, and in 1856 he went to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, following trade there, and subsequently at Rock Island, Illinois. In the spring of 1863 he removed to Philadelphia, where he has since resided.

Mr. Newburger at once engaged in active business pursuits, and entered into partnership with Adolph, Albert, and David Hochstadter, brother of his wife, Miss Betty Hochstadter, whom he married in 1862. Under the firm name of Newburger & Hochstadters, the house rose to importance in the wholesale clothing trade. When a change was made, and the brothers Hochstadter withdrew, Mr. Newburger associated with himself—at different times—three of his four sons; but his second son, Morton, died in 1888, much lamented. The others, with their father, continue the business successfully.

Mr. Newburger has attained note outside the boundaries of his business operations. For upwards of twenty-five years, he has been a Trustee of Kenéseth Israel Congregation, and has served for a lengthy period as its Vice-President, and Chairman of its School

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Committee. He is a member of the Board of Governors of the Hebrew Union College, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

What has given Mr. Newburger national prominence, however, is his position as President of the Jewish Publication Society of America. He had assumed an active part in the establishment of that Society, and on its organization was selected to the office which he has since filled with exceptional ability, marked earnestness, and entire devotion to the cause of that comprehensive institution. He is also a member of the Executive Board of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations.

In secular movements:—Mr. Newburger displayed extraordinary interest in the Centennial Exhibition of 1876, and was one of a committee of gentlemen, who in various ways aided on that great work. In municipal affairs, he has been identified with the Committee of One Hundred; the Committee of Fifty; and the Citizens' Municipal Association, and he was a member of the Executive Committee of the last named. He has long been a Director of the Mechanics' National Bank.

It will have been seen, from the above *résumé*, that Mr. Newburger has risen to a representative place among Israelites, and that his honors have been earned by constant and unselfish labors.

JOSEPH NEWHOUSE was born at Ettingen, Bavaria, Germany, March 12th, 1812. His parents, Simeon and Florence (*née* Oberdorfer) Newhouse, gave him a liberal education. At the age of nineteen years he landed in this country, settled first in Philadelphia, and later on in Cincinnati, Ohio, becoming there senior partner of the firm of Newhouse, Einstein & Bernheimer, dealers in notions, etc. In 1847 Mr. Newhouse returned to Philadelphia, and subsequently engaged in the clothing business with Bernard Spatz and others as a member of the firm of Newhouse, Spatz & Company. On the dissolution of this house, he interested himself in oil fields of Western Pennsylvania; purchasing extensive tracts of land, and becoming an exporter of petroleum, in the production of which he was more or less engaged during his career. He was the founder of the Belmont Oil Refinery.

Mr. Newhouse was for a number of years a member of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, and served on its Board of Managers. When the Congregation Beth El Emeth was established, in 1857,

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he was selected as its first President, and continued for a long period in its Directory. He was one of the earliest Directors of the Hebrew Education Society, Treasurer of the United Hebrew Beneficent Fuel Society, a Manager of the United Hebrew Beneficent Society, Treasurer of the Hebrew Charity Association, Treasurer of a Fund for the Relief of Jews in Palestine, a member of the Hebrew Charity Ball Association, German Society, Merchants' Fund, a Manager of the Hebrew Beneficial Society, of Cincinnati, etc.

Mr. Newhouse's career was of varied usefulness. On January 2d, 1839, he married Abigail Marks, daughter of Hyman and Grace (*née* Seixas-Judah) Marks. They had nine sons and four daughters.

Mr. Newhouse died in Philadelphia, on October 21st, 1892. His wife, four sons, and four daughters survive him.

DAVID PESOA.—The close relationship existing among numerous families of Jews has often been a subject of remark. The early settlers were few; these largely intermarried, and, as numbers increased, and the progeny of some grew larger, frequent marriages extended the circle; and hence to-day, in several of our large cities, a dozen, perhaps, even a score, of families trace their descent from the same ancestry. This circumstance tends to cement ties, to promote still further a community of interests, and to emphasize those domestic traits and attachment to kindred so distinguishing the Jews. In our midst—in Philadelphia—instances have time and again been found. To cite a few examples: from the family of Isaacks, of Newport, Rhode Island, have descended the Markses, the Allens, the Harts, the Pincuses, and the Joneses; from that of Seixas, have come the Levys, the Nathans, and the Florences; from that of Bush, have come the Solomons, the Phillipses, the Pesoas, the Markses, and the Weils.

We have met with Jonas Phillips, who figures prominently in the early history of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, having been its President, and a guiding spirit of his times. Mr. Phillips and his wife (*née* Rebecca Mendes Machado) were blessed with a numerous offspring—sixteen or seventeen children. Among the sons and daughters were Naphtali, Zalegman, and Uriah; Phila, Rachel, and Zipporah. Rachel Phillips married Michael Levy, father of

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the famous officer in the United States Navy, Uriah Phillips Levy. Zipporah Phillips wedded Manuel Noah, father of Mordecai M. Noah. Phila married Isaac Pesoa, a native of Jamaica, and of Portuguese descent. Mr. (or Dr.) Pesoa was a druggist, and followed that calling in this city. His wife was noted for her labors in charity circles. Of their five children, David Pesoa is best known; the others were Rachel, Hetty, Abraham, and Rebecca.

David Pesoa was born in Philadelphia, January 11th, 1801. He early learned saddlery, but soon took a fancy to mercantile pursuits, and subsequently engaged in the dry goods business on Second Street below Spruce Street. Here he did a thriving trade, and later on moved to 29 South 10th Street, above Chestnut Street, where his business still further improved, and his customers were numbered from among the oldest and most aristocratic local families. Mr. Pesoa continued in active business until his death, on October 19th, 1865.

While the reputation of his house had grown, it was not because of that fact that David Pesoa is entitled to a share in these notices. His labors as an Israelite, and as a member of the community of his brethren in this city of his birth and residence are the accepted standards. Mr. Pesoa entered thoroughly and heartily into the field of good works. In his time, the Jewish element was not strong in numbers; yet its needs were proportionately as great as to-day; the workers were not too numerous; hence, every accession was hailed with satisfaction. And in Mr. Pesoa, a valuable supporter was found. He did not limit his efforts to any particular sphere, but he sought in all ways to help on the work in hand. In the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, his good offices as a member, and as one of its Board of Adjunta (or Trustees) proved of benefit. As President of the United Hebrew Beneficent Fuel Society, he was energetic, and his kindness to the poor was a matter of note. As Vice-President of the Hebrew Charity Association, as a Manager of the Hebrew Education Society, and as a director of or contributor to other societies—charitable and educational—he evinced constant interest, and thoughtfulness for their welfare. In fact, every movement emanating from the circle of his coreligionists appealed to him, and won his active sympathy.

In 1835, Mr. Pesoa married Clara Marks, a daughter of Isaac and Esther (*née* De Leon) Marks, and she shared his qualities and

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kindly sentiments. Their daughter, Miss Josephine Phillips Peson, has been identified with sewing societies for the relief of the poor, and was for several years and until recently Superintendent of the Rebecca Gratz Sewing School, under the auspices of the Hebrew Sunday School Society of Philadelphia.

HYMAN POLOCK, a name well known to Philadelphia Jews of a quarter, and even of a half, century ago, was born at Amsterdam, Holland, April 23d, 1786. His father's ancestors had come from Poland about the middle of the seventeenth century, and the surname adopted indicates the native origin of the family. When still a boy, Hyman went to London, England, where, on June 12th, 1811, he married Rebecca Barnett, a descendant of the family of Levy—early settlers in Pennsylvania. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Solomon Hirschel, Chief Rabbi of the German-Jewish Congregations of British Isles.

Two weeks later Mr. and Mrs. Polock set sail for the United States. They settled in Philadelphia, where Mr. Polock engaged in the jewelry business, and followed that pursuit for many years. His identification with Jewish interests began almost at the same time with his arrival here. He joined the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, but was for some years connected with the Beth Israel Congregation, which latter organization he served as President. Mr. Polock was among the original members and incorporators of the "Hebrew Society for Visitation of Sick and Mutual Assistance," founded in 1813, and of which he was at one time President. At the fiftieth anniversary of this society, on November 9th, 1863, Mr. Polock was present as the only survivor of those who had given it existence.

These institutions honored Mr. Polock and his work by the presentation of testimonials reciting his qualities and the valuable services he had rendered them. In fact, congregational, charitable, and educational affairs occupied a large share of his attention. He was among the founders and first Directors of the Hebrew Education Society. He had studied Jewish lore, and the knowledge he obtained served him well on many an occasion.

Mr. Polock was a strict adherent of Judaism and of the ceremonial ordinances of the Faith of Israel. Liberal in his opinions, of a cheerful disposition, and straightforward in his actions, he could truthfully lay claim to the sincere regard of his brethren.

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Mr. Polock early became a member of a military company of independent volunteers, and was conspicuous in other organizations—secular and Jewish. He died in Philadelphia, on August 15th, 1870.

Mr. and Mrs. Polock's children have attained prominence in different spheres among their coreligionists.

EDWARD L. ROTHSCHILD, President of the Society of the United Hebrew Charities, is a notable example of a man who has attained, while still young, comparative wealth and a representative position among his coreligionists. He owes both to his individual exertions, combined with foresight, discretion, and executive ability.

Mr. Rothschild was born in Odernheim, Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, January 7th, 1850. He is a son of Lippman and Henrietta (*née* Baumgarten) Rothschild. His father was a grain merchant. At an early age, Edward received instruction at a school in his native town, after which he pursued studies at the Gymnasium (or High School) at Sobernheim, Prussia, obtaining an education in necessary branches, in the Hebrew language, and considerably in classics. When but seventeen years of age (in 1867) young Rothschild came to the United States, first clerking in Philadelphia, and then securing employment at Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania. Soon after, he went to Johnstown, in the same State, and, with an amount so small that many a man would have hesitated before entering into business, he became a partner in the wholesale liquor house of Vowinkel & Rothschild. He returned to Philadelphia after disposing of his business interests in Johnstown, and was associated with Aaron Wolf in wholesale liquors.

On obtaining a competence, Mr. Rothschild sent for his brothers, and subsequently for his widowed mother and his sisters, to come to these shores and share his prosperity. He established the firm of Rothschild Brothers, together with his brother Henry, and eventually his two younger brothers, Samuel and Leopold, and his brothers-in-law, Moses Westheimer and Paul Steinberg, became members of the firm. The business operations of this house grew quite extensive, and it was enabled to withstand successfully the panic of 1873, when many a firm collapsed.

While Mr. Rothschild has given careful attention to his business interests, he is best known by his labors in Jewish Congregational

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and Charity circles. For quite a number of years affiliated with the Rodeph Shalom Congregation, he served for some time on its Board of Directors; but latterly he has become identified with a Congregational movement based upon more Conservative principles, and which has assumed shape in the Congregation Teshu'ath Israel, of which organization he is President. Mr. Rothschild's main work, however, has been as a Director and as President of the United Hebrew Charities. Since May, 1892, when he was elected to the latter office, his systematic conduct of that Society's affairs has been evidenced in many ways, and has won commendation. The discharge of such duties is attended with numerous difficulties,—especially in properly administering to the needs of the indigent, and in determining questions requiring the exercise of wise discrimination, coupled with true sympathy. Mr. Rothschild's active energies, have proved him equal to the task, and his services are liberally and freely bestowed in the direction of true charity. His efforts in this city in behalf of the Jewish Theological Seminary, of which the Rev. Dr. Sabato Morais is the founder and President, constitute another evidence of his earnestness in the cause of good. Mr. Rothschild is President of the Philadelphia Branch of the Seminary Association, and his contributions to that object, as well as to congregational, charitable, educational, and other institutions are large and frequent, while he displays an interest in all. He has also been a Manager of the Hebrew Education Society and of the Orphans' Guardians.

Mr. Rothschild married, in 1885, Esther, daughter of Elias Gates De Casseres, a respected merchant of Philadelphia. She died in 1887, leaving one child—Lippman. In 1893 he married Carrie De Casseres, a sister of his first wife.=The family residence is noted for a collection of paintings, etchings, engravings, works in marble, etc. —very attractive, and worthy of the attention of *connoisseurs*.

David G. Seixas.—The Jews are a clannish race—so we are told. They move not a step beyond their own boundaries, but seek to confine all their efforts within their immediate circles. They care naught for the outside world. In religion and in social affairs they are exclusive; they hold aloof from the general community, and mingle solely among themselves.

Such ill-natured charges have been made time and again; but

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time and again facts have disproved them. True, there is that adhesion in matters of religion that all sensible people would naturally expect; but, socially, charitably, educationally—while laboring in their own midst—the Jews have been, and are, active supporters of righteous works, be these within or without the camp of Israel. Palpable, yea, convincing illustrations have been afforded, and none more so than in the cause which led to the origin of so important an institution as that for the education of the deaf and dumb.

The man of strictly racial sympathies cannot have developed within him those finer sensibilities, those true emotions, those lofty sentiments which render their possessor alive to that "touch of nature which makes all the world kin;" which is seen in an eagerness to allay human ills; to respond to the cry of the suffering, to uplift the lowly, to better the unfortunate, to render different from what they are, those who, from some mysterious cause, are deprived of one or another of the five senses that tend to completeness in man.

The Jews, far from harboring any such narrowness, have been the teachers of world-elevating doctrines. Evidences are at hand in every age confirmatory of the sublime ethical principles laid down in Holy Writ. We have them in modern times and in our own days. But to cite an instance in a single sphere.—In the eighteenth century, Jacob Rodriguez Pereira, in the Eastern Continent, established a school for the training of deaf mutes. In the nineteenth century David G. Seixas, in the Western Continent, in this City of Philadelphia, gave the impetus to the founding of an institution which has become a testimony for good; a feature of humanitarian work in a community noted for its achievements in that direction.

It was David G. Seixas who, in 1819, in his walks along the streets of this great city, noticed with pity the sad condition of a number of deaf children who wandered about, not only unaided, but exposed to the jeers of the heartless and the uncompassionate. Mr. Seixas, who was a son of Rev. Gershom Mendes Seixas, first minister of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, kept a little crockery store on Market Street between Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets. He was in humble circumstances; yet his sympathetic nature impelled him to care for these poor children; and, beckoning to some of them on the streets he brought them to his home, where, at his own

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expense, he fed and clothed them, and even endeavored to teach them. He had, probably, some knowledge of the methods in vogue, added to which his ability and cleverness proved to a degree effective, and his little school soon numbered eleven pupils—six girls and five boys. Ere long, the philanthropic work he was pursuing became known, and Mr. Seixas, in April, 1820, conferred with a number of prominent citizens, the result being the adoption of plans for the establishment of an institution where those deprived of the gifts of speech and of hearing might be cared for and instructed, by means of the sign language and other agencies.

The institution was opened in May, 1820, temporarily, at Mr. Seixas's residence, and in the autumn of the same year, a house was secured on High (now Market) Street near Seventeenth Street. The first Directors, among whom were Jacob Gratz and Joseph Gratz, acted wisely in engaging Mr. Seixas's services as Principal of the new institution. Under his charge the pupils made such progress that an exhibition of their skill before the members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, in January, 1821, resulted in the incorporation of the institution, and in the appropriation of $8,000 to assist the cause. Meanwhile, new quarters had been obtained at the south-east corner of Eleventh and Market Streets, the site of the present Bingham House. Mr. Seixas accomplished very much, and when he retired from the position of Principal, in October, 1821, the school numbered fifty-one pupils. He displayed an interest in a number of good works, and was among the first who took daguerrotypes in this country. He died at South Bend, Indiana, about 1880, unmarried.

The subsequent progress of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, its removal to Broad and Pine Streets, and its present occupation of the handsome and commodious buildings erected at Mount Airy (in the suburbs of Philadelphia) are matters of local history familiar to all. Mr. A. L. E. Crouter is the present efficient Principal.

The little seed planted has developed wondrously, and some four hundred and fifty children are now reaping the benefits of that institution with whose origin David G. Seixas was so immediately identified. All honor to that Israelite and lover of his kind. His work deserves an imperishable record in the annals of the City of Brotherly Love.

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Moses Simon, a former President of the Society of the United Hebrew Charities, has for a series of years given time and attention to public objects. He was born at Roxheim, Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, May 18th, 1824; his parents, Emanuel and Julia (*née* Mayer) Simon, being natives of the same town.

Mr. Simon, at the age of seventeen years, arrived in this country. He located first at Memphis, Tennessee; then at Philadelphia, and again at Memphis, where he entered into partnership with Louis Walker in the wholesale dry goods business, under the firm name of Simon & Walker. Subsequently, he associated with him John Walker, and later on followed business on his own account, under the name of M. Simon & Company.

After a stay in Europe, Mr. Simon returned to Philadelphia, where he has since resided. From the time that he permanently settled here, he became affiliated with Jewish institutions. He joined Kenéseth Israel Congregation, and was a member of its Board of Directors continuously until 1892, when he resigned. Mr. Simon was among the earliest members of the Society of the United Hebrew Charities; he became a Director of that institution, and in 1871 was chosen its President. He filled that office four years, in a manner honorable to himself, marked by devotion to its interests, and with executive ability and earnestness. His administration met with favor. In 1875 he declined a re-election to the presidency, but accepted an election as a Vice-President, which he continued to be until 1892, and was then elected an Honorary Director of the Charities. Mr. Simon was at one time a Manager of the Jewish Foster Home and Orphan Asylum, and of the Orphans' Guardians. For fifteen years he was Vice-President of the Mutual Benefit Company of Pennsylvania. He has also been identified with the German Society, is a member of the Masonic Order, of the Odd Fellows, and of the Independent Order Bené Berith.

Mr. Simon was married in this city, March 13th, 1850; his wife (*née* Fanny Straus) being a daughter of David and Caroline (*née* Simon) Straus. Their family consists of three sons and three daughters.

By reason of his health, Mr. Simon has been recently compelled to withdraw from active participation in communal work; yet his interest therein continues, and he is still a warm supporter of, and liberal contributor to, organized agencies promotive of the welfare of his brethren.

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N. SNELLENBURG & COMPANY.—In the retail clothing trade, few firms have, in a comparatively short space of time, risen to the importance attained by Messrs. N. Snellenburg & Company. Two immense establishments, hundreds of employés, and sales amounting to thousands testify to the success marking their efforts. The individual members of this business house are: Nathan Snellenburg, Samuel Snellenburg, Simon L. Bloch, and Joseph J. Snellenburg. All are natives of Germany, and came here in their youth. They have risen from humble conditions to remarkable prosperity.

Joseph Snellenburg, the father of the Messrs. Snellenburg, started business, on a small scale, at 318 South Street. On his death, in 1868, his son, Nathan, succeeded him, and carried on a successful trade. In 1873, he associated with him Simon L. Bloch, and in 1874, his brother, Samuel, who had previously been in business elsewhere with Joseph, another brother. Nathan and Samuel, together with Mr. Bloch, took the store at 936 Market Street, in conjunction with their down-town establishment, and afterwards secured the building at 918 Market Street, adding a wholesale clothing department to their retail business. Joseph J. Snellenburg was subsequently (in 1886) admitted into the firm, whose dealings had already increased to large proportions, requiring the purchase (in 1882) of an extensive triangular piece of ground bounded by Fifth Street, South Street, and Passyunk Avenue. There the retail feature has since been continued; the wholesale department at one time being located at Numbers 40 and 42 North Third Street. In addition to the building in the southern section of this city, which is in every way suited to its purposes, the colossal establishment now occupied at the south-east corner of Twelfth and Market Streets is a hive of industry, as it is an attractive feature of a great business thoroughfare. It is supplied with every means for conducting trade in varied branches, and for the comfort of both customers and employés.

Nearly two thousand persons are in the service of this firm whose individual members are concerned in Jewish, financial, social, and real estate matters, and have proven useful citizens. During the Civil War, the oldest brother, Isaac Snellenburg, enlisted in the ranks of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, and lost his life on the battle-field in the defence of the Union.

In charitable deeds and in public spirit, the Snellenburgs are alike known, and generous gifts to worthy causes prove their sympathy with, and co-operation in, good works.

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MAYER SULZBERGER, a lawyer, a scholar, and a citizen of national reputation, is a son of the late Abraham and Sophia (*née* Einstein) Sulzberger. His paternal grandfather had been a Rabbi at Heidelsheim, in Baden, Germany, and his son—Mayer's father—had inherited the Rabbi's piety and had studied Jewish lore to a very considerable degree. He had been both a teacher and a *Chazân* (Reader) in Heidelsheim, where Mayer was born, June 22d, 1843. Knowledge, it seems, has been a peculiar possession of this family. Intellectual parents were an example to each of their six children—four sons and two daughters—and this example spurred them on to achievement, and developed in each a taste for study. Inborn talent was, however, the main incentive, and the eagerness to cultivate it was notably evinced by the subject of the present sketch.

During the Revolution of 1848 Abraham Sulzberger shared the troubles of his fellow-believers, and the condition of affairs determined him to come to America, where, with his wife and family, he arrived in 1849, and took up a residence in Philadelphia. Mr. Sulzberger's love of his religion and his people was illustrated by many an act. It was he who originated the movement that culminated in the establishment of the Jewish Hospital, which stands as a monument to his good deeds, and tells of the compassion and sincere feeling for his suffering fellow-men. Abraham Sulzberger, after a career of righteousness, was called to his reward, on December 30th, 1886.

It is thus seen that Mayer Sulzberger was but a child of six years of age when this city became his home. His early education, as that of most boys, was received at public schools and at the Boys' Central High School, where he was graduated in 1859 as a Bachelor of Arts. Studies at school, however, were but a single feature of the instruction he obtained. The importance of a thorough knowledge of the language, the history, and the religion of the Jewish people was recognized by his father, and the young man received instruction at home from his parent, from Professor Solomon Eppinger, but principally from that champion of historical Judaism—Rev. Isaac Leeser. Some lessons were also pursued under the tuition of the Rev. Dr. Sabato Morais. It goes without saying that he profited by the instruction given, and the example set him by such teachers. He became warmly attached to Mr. Leeser, and, as will be seen, rendered him valuable services. Mr. Sulzberger's father had intended

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him for a lawyer, but, owing to his youth, Mayer first took a position with a business firm, and subsequently became a bookkeeper in another house. His knowledge of figures and mathematics was thereby broadened, and this has served him well in his professional career.

In 1862 Mr. Sulzberger entered as a student in the law office of Moses A. Dropsie, Esq. His progress was rapid, though at the same time he labored for a livelihood, as a teacher in the School of the Hebrew Education Society. On September 16th, 1865, he was admitted to the Bar, and immediately began his practice of the profession. His abilities were soon recognized, and, ere long, his clientage grew large, and important cases were placed in his hands. Early in 1876 Mr. Sulzberger, who had, until then, occupied offices with Mr. Dropsie at 29 South Sixth Street, removed to the second floor of the north-east corner of Fourth and Chestnut Streets. There his practice increased, and, in course of time, to such an extent that his office proved too small for requirements. Hence, in 1879, he located in larger quarters on the second floor of the north-east corner of Sixth and Chestnut Streets. The period of his greatest activity and of his greatest success dates from that time. The results of a deep study of the law in all its branches, of profound literary investigations, of an acute understanding of men, joined to a marked penetration, a quickness of perception, and a splendid memory, have been palpably demonstrated in Mr. Sulzberger's career at the Bar, and have placed their possessor among its shining lights, and—as admitted by his colleagues—in the foremost rank of those who, by their brilliancy, have made the Philadelphia lawyer a synonym for all that is thorough in the legal profession. Only recently, a number of his most distinguished associates bore testimony to Mr. Sulzberger's commanding abilities and to his eminent fitness to occupy a seat on the Bench—a position in connection with which his name has been more than once mentioned, but which he has never sought. It is not unlikely, however, that he will soon be persuaded to accept of judicial office.

In Jewish affairs, the distinction Mr. Sulzberger has attained might be placed side by side with his remarkable success at the Bar. When still a young man, he assisted Rev. Mr. Leeser as a contributor to that excellent monthly publication, *The Occident and American Jewish Advocate*. His articles were of such value that

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they attracted general notice, and his translation of a large part of G. B. De Rossi's "Dictionary of Hebrew Authors" was a work of substantial importance and of permanent interest. On the death of Mr. Leeser, on February 1st, 1868, Mr. Sulzberger, in compliance with the expressed wish of his learned friend, continued the publication of *The Occident*—he being also an executor of Mr. Leeser's estate, and, as such, associated with William B. Hackenburg and Hezekiah W. Arnold. For a year (March, 1868–March, 1869) he edited *The Occident*, and was ably supported by Dr. Morais and other distinguished scholars. The demands upon his time had then so increased, however, that he felt compelled to relinquish its publication in 1869.

When the Jewish Hospital Association was instituted in 1865, Mr. Sulzberger was elected its first Secretary, and has since served continuously on its Board of Directors, being recently chosen an Honorary Director. On the organization of the Young Men's Hebrew Association in 1875, he became its President, filling that office until 1878, and again from 1885 to 1890. His labors in behalf of that Association added to his prominence, insured it a large membership and gave it permanence. Mr. Sulzberger's efforts have also been felt in other directions. He took an active part in the establishment of the Jewish Publication Society of America, in 1888, and while he declined the presidency of that institution, he accepted the Chairmanship of its Committee on Publication, and in this position has rendered invaluable services. He is one of the two Trustees from this city of the Baron Maurice de Hirsch Trust in the United States.

Many other institutions have, at different times, received the benefit of his counsel and earnest endeavors. Historical, scientific, and other learned societies have warmly welcomed Mr. Sulzberger as a member. His donations to worthy objects have been large and frequent, as his interest in current questions has been unflagging. Bold and fearless in his utterances, he has always advocated the cause of his brethren, and has proved a valiant defender. Gifted with an extraordinary insight and with a rare flow of speech, he has been selected as a lecturer and as an orator on numerous public occasions. He delivered the oration at a memorial service in honor of the late President of the United States, James Abram Garfield, in Rodeph Shalom Synagogue, September 26th, 1881; also at the

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celebration, in this city, of the Centennial Anniversary of the birth of Sir Moses Montefiore, in the same Synagogue, October 26th, 1884; and at the Semi-centennial Anniversary of the First Hebrew Sunday School in America, at the Academy of Music, in this city, March 3d, 1888. He has lectured before societies in this and other cities; he has written for newspapers and magazines; he has been and is most active in other ways—serviceable and praiseworthy. In politics, he has always been identified with the Republican Party, but has never accepted of office. He was tendered the position of United States Minister to Turkey during President Benjamin Harrison's administration, but declined that honor.

Mr. Sulzberger's library is a treasure. Numbering in all about ten thousand volumes—distributed among works on law, religion, history, literature, philosophy, philology, fiction, travels, miscellany, etc., etc.,—it possesses an unique interest. Almost every leading branch of study is represented in an extensive and admirably arranged apartment. The constant addition of books, rare manuscripts, and curious relics renders this library still more notable, among the largest and most select private libraries in the land.

The reader has now obtained a portraiture, however faint, of a man whose advance has been striking, whose name has spread far and wide, and whose sympathies are bound up with the community of Philadelphia and with Philadelphia Israelites. His labors have been many-sided; they have tended to raise him in the esteem of his fellows, and have set aloft the name of the Jew.

David Teller, President of the Congregation Rodeph Shalom, and for many years a prominent Jewish citizen, was born at Kirchheim, Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, in February, 1824. In 1842 he left his native land and came to America, settling in Wilmington, North Carolina, and in the following year entering into partnership with his brother, Solomon Teller, in the dry goods business. There he continued until 1856, when he sold out his interest in the business and removed to Philadelphia. Here he and his brothers, Solomon and Raphael, established themselves as manufacturers and importers of leaf tobacco—an enterprise which yielded them profitable results. In 1891 Mr. Teller retired from active business.

Soon after his arrival in this city Mr. Teller exhibited a marked interest in communal work. He identified himself with the Rodeph

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Shalom Congregation, was elected to its School Board in 1859, and, soon after, to its Board of Directors, becoming successively Vice-President and President; being unanimously elected to the latter office in April, 1879. Under his *régime*, the Congregation has seen prosperity and advancement.

Mr. Teller was one of the charter members of the Mercantile Club, and served as its Vice-President for several years. He was among the incorporators of the Society of the United Hebrew Charities. He took part in the organization of the Mutual Benefit Company of Pennsylvania, in 1870; becoming subsequently its Vice-President, and afterwards its President, and continuing as such until 1892, when he declined a re-election. For a long period he has been President of the Mount Sinai Cemetery Association, which has an extensive piece of ground in Frankford—a suburb of this city.

Mr. Teller is also a member of the Merchants' Fund, Jewish Hospital Association, Jewish Foster Home and Orphan Asylum, and other societies, among them the Philadelphia Branch of the Jewish Theological Seminary Association, of which he is a Vice-President. He has been a member of the Masonic Order since his twenty-first year, and held various positions therein while residing in Wilmington, North Carolina. He is now a life member of Shekinah Lodge, Number 246, A. Y. M.=Mr. Teller was united in marriage, in 1853, to Rebecca Hackenburg, daughter of the late Judah L. Hackenburg. Their sons and daughters are well known in the community.

David Teller has justly earned the regard of the Jewish public; for his endeavors have been freely devoted to the furtherance of worthy objects, and to the advancement of the status of his fellow-believers.

Benjamin Franklin Teller, son of Raphael and Louisa (*née* Mayer) Teller, was born in Philadelphia, July 22d, 1853. He attended public schools, and graduated from the Boys' Central High School in February, 1871, receiving there the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1876 that of Master of Arts from the same institution. He frequented the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, and profited by the lectures delivered there. In October, 1871, he entered as clerk in the Conveyancing and Real Estate office of W. Frederick Snyder, remaining there until January

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1st, 1876. He then opened an office on the second floor of the north-east corner of Fifth and Chestnut Streets, being located there from January until April, 1876. In the latter month he took quarters with Mayer Sulzberger, Esq., on the second floor of the north-east corner of Fourth and Chestnut Streets.

Mr. Teller's beginning was humble indeed, but in the lapse of three years his business increased beyond the capacities of his small office; so that in April, 1879, he and Mr. Sulzberger secured large rooms on the second floor of the north-east corner of Sixth and Chestnut Streets (Hart's Buildings). Pluck, energy, and perseverance had brought their reward, and Mr. Teller's business increased to such extraordinary proportions that, notwithstanding enlarged accommodations, the firm—then consisting of Benjamin F. and Joseph Raphael Teller (the latter having been admitted to partnership in February, 1884)—found it necessary to secure additional room, and removed to the second floor of the north-west corner of Sixth and Chestnut Streets in March, 1888. There they possessed almost every facility for the conduct of their Conveyancing, and more particularly Real Estate, business, which, however, continued to grow still larger, requiring in May, 1891, another removal—this time to the capacious second floor of the *Public Ledger* Building at the south-west corner of Sixth and Chestnut Streets, which they have since occupied, except during an interval occasioned by a fire in December, 1892.=Oscar Benjamin Teller, a well-known attorney, has his office in the same quarters.

Benjamin F. Teller & Brother now direct a Real Estate business, by far, the largest ever known in the history of Philadelphia, and vieing with the most extensive houses of the same kind in the United States. In this connection a statement may be of interest. In 1876 the senior member of the firm employed two clerks, conducted negotiations for the rental or sale of less than one hundred houses, and handled cash amounting in all to less than two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000). In 1893 the firm had in its employ over fifty inside and outside clerks, had for rental or sale six thousand houses in Philadelphia and suburbs, and handled cash amounting to upwards of three million dollars ($3,000,000).

The Messrs. Teller are attorneys-in-fact for numerous persons in the purchase of real estate and mortgages. They are members or contributors to secular and Jewish institutions, and have, at

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various times, been solicitors for a large number of Building Associations. They were organizers and managers of the once-existing Real Estate Exchange. Notwithstanding the increasing volume of their business, the senior member, Benjamin F. Teller, has become one of the most untiring laborers in the community of his fellow-religionists. A simple mention of the functions he discharges in Jewish institutions will suffice to demonstrate his exceptional usefulness. Since April, 1884, Mr. Teller has been Treasurer of the Congregation Rodeph Shalom of which he had previously (since April, 1882) been a Director. For the past fifteen years he has been Secretary of the Jewish Foster Home and Orphan Asylum. Since October, 1877, he has occupied a similar position in the Hebrew Charity Ball Association. In January, 1891, he was elected Treasurer of the Jewish Maternity Association. On the organization of the *Jewish Exponent* Publishing Company, in April, 1887, he was elected its President. He is a member of the Mercantile Club, and has served as its Treasurer continuously since December, 1876.

All these positions, and others are filled by Benjamin F. Teller with scrupulous fidelity and uncommon ability. His career—and he is still a young man—has been as remarkable as his labors are constant. On the one hand he has been the gainer, and on the other the community of his brethren has greatly benefited by his unremitting services.

EDWARD HENRY WEIL, younger son of Henry Isaac and Matilda (*née* Marks) Weil, was born in Philadelphia, November 12th, 1836. His parents were in humble circumstances, but Edward was, nevertheless, afforded a thorough education at public schools and at the Boys' Central High School, from which he graduated, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and afterwards that of Master of Arts. He obtained his instruction in the Hebrew language from the Rev. Dr. S. Morais. He became a Hebrew teacher for awhile, and in that capacity served in the School of the Hebrew Education Society. Evincing a taste for the study of law, he entered the office of Honorable Henry Myer Phillips, an attorney of wide reputation, and also attended lectures at the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania. After completing his course, he was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar in 1857.

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Mr. Weil soon built up a large clientage, and his legal knowledge and forensic ability early brought him to the front among members of the profession. His practice has not been confined to this city or State, but he has argued difficult questions, involving matters of international dispute, before United States Courts, at Washington, D. C. He enjoys prominence at the Bar, and is often consulted as an authority on intricate technical questions.

In Jewish affairs, Mr. Weil also evinced a lively interest. He has for many years been a member and, at different times, Secretary and Solicitor of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, of which his brother-in-law, Dr. Morais, is the esteemed Minister. His main work, however, was performed in connection with the establishment of the Society of the United Hebrew Charities, of this city. It had long been felt that a union of various smaller Charities would be productive of better results than by scattered and, therefore, unsystematic methods of granting relief to the poor. The subject had been agitated for some years; but Mr. Weil was the first to initiate practical steps early in 1869, having in view the desired end. A meeting was held at his office, and the plan for the union of the different societies was prepared by him, and not only effectually served the intended purpose, but was the system after which many essential features of general charity organizations were copied, both here and in other sections of the country. In recognition of his labors, Mr. Weil was tendered the presidency of the new Society of the United Hebrew Charities, which, however, he declined, but served as its Counsellor for quite a number of years, and as such rendered conspicuous services.

Mr. Weil has also shown his interest in the work of other institutions, among them the Jewish Hospital, the Jewish Foster Home, and the Society for Organizing Charity, of which latter he was a Director. The law relating to Wayfarers' Lodges, as passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, was devised by him, and the beneficial effects of these Lodges have been experienced time and again, as the poor are thereby taught self-dependence, while being given relief. Mr. Weil has had much to do with charity work in his own ward, serving as Chairman of the Relief Committee. Some years since, he was elected a Trustee of Jefferson Medical College, and now occupies the position of Treasurer of that celebrated institution. He is also a member of the American Philosophical Society. On the organization

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of the Geographical Club in 1891, Mr. Weil was selected as its first Vice-President—an office he filled for some time—evidencing his desire to advance scientific work. He has been further honored by election to other positions. As a public speaker, he has frequently been called to address large assemblages, and his subject-matter has demonstrated his broad acquaintance with topics of a varying character.

In September, 1866, Mr. Weil married Isabel R. Lyons, a daughter of the late Jacob C. and Louisa (*née* Hart) Lyons, formerly of Columbia, South Carolina. Of their five children, four are living. The oldest, Gertrude, is a promising art student. The second, Matilda, has developed knowledge and thought in her treatment of questions in the world of literature. The third, Arthur Edward, is a student at the University of Pennsylvania, and, by his proficiency in classics, has won several prizes. The youngest child, Ethel, attends school.

Mrs. Weil is Treasurer of the Female Hebrew Benevolent Society. She partakes of her husband's literary tastes, which have so contributed to his position in the general community, and which have left an impress upon their children.

Abraham Simon Wolf occupied a conspicuous place in the Jewish community of Philadelphia. He was born at Charlottesville, Virginia, September 15th, 1809. His mercantile career opened as a clerk in the employ of Mayer Arnold, at Kutztown, Pennsylvania. He subsequently started business in a country store in Meyerstown, in the same State. He worked on, meeting with success, and in 1838 took up his residence in Philadelphia, entering as a partner in the wholesale dry goods firm of Arnold, Cauffman & Wolf, afterwards known as Cauffman & Wolf. When this house dissolved, Mr. Wolf engaged in the clothing business, his firm being called Abraham S. Wolf & Company. Later on, Simon W. Arnold became a partner; the house being called Wolf, Arnold & Company.

After awhile Mr. Wolf quitted trade, and interested himself in coal lands and in other speculations. He was elected President of the Locust Gap Coal Company, and filled that office until the Company was absorbed by the Reading Railroad. He also served as a Director of the Consolidation Bank, of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, and as Vice-President of the Northern Savings Fund, Safe Deposit and Trust Company.

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Thus in general affairs, Mr. Wolf's interest was manifested. But not because of that interest would he lay claim to particular notice. In the circles of his coreligionists, he performed those labors which have contributed to place his name on the roll of honor. An early member of the Hebrew Charity Association, he served as a Vice-President during a period when its annual dinners were leading events. He was among the first Directors, and served as President of the Hebrew Education Society from 1854 to 1862; and of the United Hebrew Beneficent Fuel Society, when that was merged in the present Society of the United Hebrew Charities, and he was a charter-member and manager of the latter. He was among the founders, and the energetic President of the Jewish Hospital Association from 1871 to 1878. He was besides connected with other societies and corporations, among them the first Jewish Publication Society in America—evincing in all a steadiness of purpose, and untiring exertions in behalf of their objects.

In the Congregation Mickvéh Israel Mr. Wolf's counsel was sought, and he proved an earnest member and an active Trustee of that religious organization, which he also served as Treasurer, succeeding Hyman Gratz in 1856–1861. His work was not confined to a few institutions, but he sought in every way to promote the welfare of his coreligionists, and to that end, he gave his means, his time, and his strength.

Mr. Wolf early joined the Masonic fraternity, and was a member of Shekinah Lodge, Number 246, A. Y. M. In later years, he was also affiliated with the Independent Order Bené Berith. In 1860, he was united in marriage to Miriam H. Polock, a daughter of the venerable Hyman Polock, of this city.

Abraham S. Wolf died at Orkney Springs, West Virginia, on August 2d, 1880. His remains were brought to this city for interment, and his obsequies were attended by men of note with whom he had associated, and who valued his friendship as the community respected him for his services.

GENERAL MENTION.

The roll of workers is not exhausted. Indeed, there are many additional names that might readily be selected. It is impossible to mention more than a few within the limits of the present work.

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We must not, however, pass by without some allusion to such names as David Sulzberger, the untiring Secretary of the Hebrew Education Society, whose labors in its interests have identified his name with its history, and with Jewish educational progress in Philadelphia; Mrs. Ester Amram, the earnest and whole-souled President of the Jewish Maternity Association; Mrs. S. Belle Cohn, the efficient Secretary of the same institution; Mrs. Miriam H. Wolf, the faithful and energetic President of the Female Hebrew Benevolent Society; Raphael Brunswick, a former President of the 'Adath Jeshurun Congregation, until recently a manager of the United Hebrew Charities, officer in Jewish Secret Orders, etc.; Charles Joseph Cohen, a merchant and a gentleman of broad culture, who has been President of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, and of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, of Philadelphia, and a manager of other institutions; Jacob Singer, President of District Grand Lodge, Number 3, of the Independent Order Bené Berith, who has infused fresh energy into the Order; his efficient associates, Charles Hoffman, Vice-President; Marcus K. Cohen, Secretary; Michael C. Hirsch, Treasurer, and formerly President of the Congregation Kenéseth Israel, etc.; and Samuel Weil, a veteran in Bené Berith and other Orders; M. S. Meyerhoff, who has also attained rank in Jewish Secret Orders; Joseph Rosenbaum, an active worker in Charities some years since, and still a generous contributor to many; Solomon Teller, President of the once-existing United Hebrew Relief Association, and formerly a Vice-President of the United Hebrew Charities; Jacob Miller, Vice-President of the Association of Jewish Immigrants, and President of the Rappaport Benevolent Association; Isaac Bedichimer, prominent in the Masonic Order; August B. Loeb, the able Treasurer of the Jewish Hospital Association; Herman Jonas, its Corresponding Secretary, and President of the Mercantile Club; Marcus Katz, the capable Vice-President of the Jewish Foster Home and Orphan Asylum, an earnest and a valuable worker, whose charity labors, however, are not limited to that institution; Solomon Blumenthal, an active Vice-President of the Jewish Publication Society of America; Dr. Charles D. Spivak, Dr. Ludwig Loeb, Bernard Harris, and George Goward, who have labored with enthusiasm to uplift their lowly brethren; Samuel Sternberger, Solomon Miller, William, Ferdinand, and Emanuel Marks, Herman B. Blumenthal, Henry M. Reis, Simon

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and Morris Pfaelzer, Max, Simon, and Morris Liveright, members of the firm of Hirsh & Brother, Gimbel Brothers, Henry S. and Joseph Louchheim, Aaron and Moses H. Lichten, Isaac, Gabriel, and Ralph Blum—all well-known merchants; Levi Mayer, who has been for years very active in Congregational and Society affairs; Elias and Abraham Wolf, Marx B. Loeb, Simon Loeb, Meyer Frank, Samuel Hecht, Simon I. Kohn, Isaac Saller, Isaac Rosskam, Joseph Loeb, Isaiah B. Langstadter, Jacob J. Rice, Alfred M. Klein, Ephraim Lederer, Louis Wolf, Alfred Curtin Hirsh, Max Herzberg, Walter S. Gans, Mrs. Adolph Rosenbaum, Mrs. Benjamin Strauss, Mrs. Fanny Binswanger Hoffman, Miss Rosena Fels, Mrs. Morris Pfaelzer, Mrs. H. S. Frank, Mrs. Charles Kaufman, Mrs. Bernard Selig, Mrs. S. Kind, Mrs. Isabella H. Rosenbach, Mrs. Clara Hahn, Miss Minnie Mayer, and Miss Diana Hirschler—all workers in Congregations, Charity, and Educational Societies.

Among those now deceased, whose labors are worthy of more than cursory mention, were: Gratz Etting, Zadok A. Davis, David Solomon, Marcus Cauffman, Lyon J. Levy, Joseph S. Cohen, Abraham Luria Hart, David Samuel, Eliezer L. Moss, Abraham Finzi, Moses Nathans, Lazarus J. Leberman, Elias P. Levy, Jules A. Ephraim, Morris Rosenbach, David H. Solis (Senior), Alexander Hexter, Bernard Abeles, Samuel Nathan, Moses Lazarus—long Assistant Secretary of the United Hebrew Charities; Daniel Gans, whose munificent bequests to Jewish Societies have proved of great assistance to the cause; Henry Friedberger, a merchant of old standing, an earnest communal worker, and widely known for his charitable and sympathetic impulses; Mrs. Hannah Florance, Mrs. William Florance, Mrs. David Samuel, Miss Louisa Gratz, Mrs. Hannah Emanuel, Mrs. Rebecca Hart (wife of Phineas Hart), Simon Silberman, Isaac Kohn, Herman Heller, Jacob Kauffman, Benjamin Salinger—long Secretary of Kenéseth Israel Congregation; and last, but, by no means least, David Hoffman, whose death at a very early age, on August 23d, 1892, caused deep regret. Mr. Hoffman was an exceptional young man, whose efforts in the interests of Jewish education, and for the promotion of the study of Hebrew history and literature were deservedly appreciated, and whose qualities won him the regard of his coreligionists.

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II.

IN LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND JOURNALISM.

In literature and science, Philadelphia Israelites can present quite an array of persons of local, and even of national, celebrity. The subjoined sketches are designed as an illustration. As will be noticed, they treat of men and women—all from the laity—who, as natives, or at any time residents of this city, have contributed to its importance as an intellectual centre, by their published works, their writings for the press, or their achievements in specific lines of professional activity. In this department, journalists and miscellaneous writers are also included.

Leon Solis Cohen, a son of Myer and Judith (*née* Solis) Cohen, of Philadelphia, was of a family whose members have won deserved respect for their mental attainments, deep religiousness, and unwavering attachment to the principles and observances of Judaism. Mr. Cohen was born in this city, October 16th, 1840. Possessed of a bright mind, a kindliness of nature, and keen sympathies, he soon attracted a host of friends. His love of literature incited him to study, and subsequently to original productions. In early years he assumed a prominent station in the Philadelphia Literary Institute, and in other literary societies, for which he wrote largely.

A loyal patriot, on the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Cohen shouldered a gun, and proceeded to a place among the defenders of his country. He served continuously in the Army until immediately before the Battle of Gettysburg, when an injury received rendered him unfit for military service. During a residence in Memphis, Tennessee, he wrote a number of stories, based upon Rabbinical legends, and other compositions of a humorous character, bearing on incidents in literature and folk-lore.

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Mr. Cohen's *nom de plume* was "Lemon S. Cream," but he was also known by that of "Sh'muel,"—most of his Jewish stories being written over that pseudonym. In New Orleans, where he was located for awhile, he contributed to the columns of some of its newspapers. He attended a whole series of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, with a view towards practising medicine; but soon removing to New York, he married there and engaged in business. He became an adept in amateur photography, and a series of views of "The Rebel Capital and its Environs," taken by him and Cornelius Levy, of Philadelphia, after the Civil War, possessed much interest, and were readily sold.

Mr. Cohen studied sciences, and applied his knowledge in useful ways. But an incurable disease was fast sapping his existence. It could not, however, alter the tenderness of his nature, and his solicitude for others, his warmth of feeling, and his mental clearness continued until the last. His soul was too soon called to its heavenly rest, on September 19th, 1884; but he left behind the remembrance of deeds of sacrifice, of noble qualities, and a "good name," which "is better than precious ointment."

Some of the poems of Leon Solis Cohen have been republished, and it were well if all the writings of that gifted young man were collected and issued together, as a tribute to his worth and his attainments.

David Solis Cohen, third son of Myer and Judith (*née* Solis) Cohen, was born in Philadelphia, October 15th, 1850. His early instruction did not differ from that given to most boys. His natural talents developed remarkably, and to his thorough methods of study were added elocutionary powers, which subsequently proved of advantage to their possessor and of benefit to many others. Mr. Cohen commenced his career, as a proof-reader on the *Public Ledger*, when that journal was published at Third and Chestnut Streets. This was the first step in his career of honor and of value. He became a frequent contributor to newspapers and magazines, and as "Daisy Shortcut"—his *nom de plume*—his reputation was extended. For a considerable period he conducted a humorous department of the *Sunday Dispatch*, which became a feature of that leading Sunday newspaper.

To many a worthy cause he lent his services as a reader, a

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speaker, or as an impersonator of characters in plays given by amateurs. Not a few persons will remember Mr. Cohen's successful and brilliant efforts as an interpreter of the main role in comedies and farces produced at the Amateur Drawing Room to assist work in connection with the Centennial Exhibition. His rare gifts as a comedian were the means of delight to numerous auditors. His efforts, however, were exerted as well in other directions. For five years he was President of the Irving Literary Association, to which he rendered excellent service. He became identified with the Hebrew Association—another literary body—at whose meetings he frequently spoke. He was among those who took the initiative in forming the Young Men's Hebrew Association—an outgrowth of the Hebrew Association—and he served on its first Board of Officers as Corresponding Secretary. Mr. Cohen continued to display an earnest interest in literary, educational, and congregational institutions in this city, until his removal to Portland, Oregon, where he has resided since 1878. He is still occasionally heard when, on his annual visits to this city, he is invited to address public assemblies.

To literature Mr. Cohen has contributed valuable material of a varied character. As a book writer he is best known by "Our Show," of which he and Harry B. Sommer are the authors, and which, as a work of humor, illustrative of the Centennial, met with a large sale, and afforded rare amusement. "Doves and Pigeons" is the title of a comedy that has emanated from his pen. Two of his plays have been put on the stage.

In Portland Mr. Cohen soon became a representative merchant and citizen. He is senior member of the firm of Cohen, Davis & Company, wholesale dealers in and extensive importers of toys and notions, and a leading house. Business cares have not been allowed to engross his time. In fact, his labors in various spheres of commercial, intellectual, political, social, and religious work have proven his untiring activity. His services are in constant demand, and, as an orator, several of his brilliant efforts have been given wide publicity; specially his masterly oration delivered on the occasion of the hundredth birthday of the venerated Sir Moses Montefiore.

Mr. Cohen has risen to an eminence in Portland, and far beyond its limits, attained by few men. Of the numerous offices filled by him, the following may be mentioned: Member of the

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Oregon Board of Immigration; Portland Board of Charities and Correction; Director of the Chamber of Commerce; Portland Trust Company; Grand Master of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, for Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia; a Royal Arch Mason; Grand President of District Grand Lodge of the Independent Order Bené Berith in the territory comprising Pacific Coast States; President of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, of Portland; and a Police Commissioner of Portland, to which position he was elected on the Independent ticket, by an overwhelming majority. In 1892 Mr. Cohen was nominated for Mayor of the combined cities of Portland and East Portland—for whose consolidation he had labored effectively—but he declined the honor. He has recently been prominently mentioned as Democratic nominee for Senator of the United States from Oregon, and the election of such a man to such an office would undoubtedly be hailed with satisfaction by every Israelite in the United States.=On April 4th, 1894, Mr. Cohen was married to Miss Bertha Kahn, of Portland.

Mr. Cohen's praise is best spoken by his own record. It is one of rare achievement for a young man who is, to quote another, "the leading and most popular Jew in the great Northwest;" and to which remark we may add—a Jew, unyielding in his adherence to the religion of his forefathers, and of whom the House of Israel has just cause to be proud.

MARY M. COHEN is justly ranked with the most energetic Hebrew women writers of the United States. In her childhood she evidenced a bright and promising intellect, and her adaptability to literary pursuits has been manifest for years. Under the refining influences of such a home as she enjoyed, her thought was framed, and her religious sentiments likewise developed. Miss Cohen is the second daughter of Mr. Henry and Mrs. Matilda (*née* Samuel) Cohen. She was born in Philadelphia, February 26th, 1854. Her father and mother were pre-eminent in intellectual circles, and their daughter, Mary—as, indeed, all their children,—received an education becoming a child of cultured parents. At private schools and under tutors, she acquired a knowledge of elementary and of higher branches, besides that of several languages, music, and other arts. Her fondness for literature was seen already at the age of thirteen years, when she composed short stories. Her first attempt,

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however, of a more encouraging character was that entitled "Religion Tends to Cheerfulness," which was published in the columns of the *Jewish Index*, a weekly paper then issued in this city. This was her formal introduction to the public, and it must have served as an impetus to subsequent efforts; for, from that period, her pen has been most active.

Under her own name, and that of "Coralie," Miss Cohen has contributed an extraordinarily large quota of articles, essays, poems, and miscellaneous writings to the secular and the Jewish press, and to magazines and periodicals of high merit. Her work has been marked not only by a care and study, but by an insight into subjects of a varied character; demonstrating the comprehensiveness of her intellect, and her methods of studious research, joined to a sympathy with the subjects handled; thus rendering their discussion by her all the more interesting and of a character appealing to literary circles. It is not within the compass of these few lines to quote from Miss Cohen's productions; nor even to set in array the very numerous examples of her brilliant pen. She has indited sketches of celebrated men and women for publications; she has handled general literature in prose and in poetry, and questions belonging to the sphere of Judaism with equal ability; she has contributed articles on the status and important roles assumed by Hebrews and Hebrew women, besides stories and reviews to Jewish, secular, and Christian religious journals of this and other cities. Among these writings, are "Orthodox and Reform Jews;" "The Synagogue and the Jewess;" a poem in honor of Sir Moses Montefiore; "The Influence of Faith;" "Hebrew Women;" "Jewish Working Girls;" studies of Robert Browning's poems, among them "Rabbi Ben Ezra," "Saul," and "Jochanan Ha Kadosh" (the Holy); "Miss Hattie;" "A Book That Has Helped Me," being a review of "The Story of Avis," by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps; and a paper on Emma Lazarus's writings. At the Hebrew Women's Congress, held in Chicago during the World's Columbian Exhibition, in 1893, Miss Cohen read her paper on "The Influence of the Jewish Religion on the Home;" and another, on "What Judaism has done for the Theological Emancipation of Women," before the Unitarian Congress in Chicago during the same Exhibition. She has also edited "The Diary and Letters of Louisa B. Hart," together with a memoir of Miss Hart.

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Miss Cohen has been conspicuous in literary organizations, among them the Young Men's Hebrew Association, the Women's New Century Club, and the Browning Society—a large and important institution, composed of men and women of culture and thought, and of which Society she is president. Before these, as well as before the Philadelphia and the American Social Science Associations, she has read papers on such topics as "Hebrew Charities;" "Personality as a Moving Power;" "The Balance of Power Between Industrial and Intellectual Work;" and "Interdependence of the Poetic and Critical Faculties." The simple mention of titles is an evidence of the breadth of Miss Cohen's mental powers, and her grasp of leading questions of our times.

To Jewish affairs, Miss Cohen has also lent her time and her talents. The Hebrew Sunday School was fortunate in having her services; first, as an instructor in its Northern branch, and subsequently as Superintendent of its Southern Sunday School. The Young Women's Union and other charitable, educational, and social institutions have had her hearty co-operation in their work, and the benefit of her knowledge and ripe experience. She was a member of the first Executive Committee, and afterwards Corresponding Secretary of the present Jewish Publication Society of America. She is a member of the Committee on Religion of the National Council of Jewish Women. Her accomplishments in varied spheres are not due solely to continuous reading, but she has gathered in stores of useful information from observation in travels through European countries and the United States.

Thoughtful and scholarly as a writer, attractive as a conversationalist, sympathetic in her nature, possessed of strongly-marked religious sentiments, unwavering in her attachment to historical Judaism, Miss Cohen rightly deserves a place among representative Jewesses of our age. She has honored Israel by signalizing the exalted mission of her people in the sight of their neighbors.

Emanuel Cohen, lawyer and scholar, was born in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, May 11th, 1855. In schools and finally at Williams College (Massachusetts) he obtained instruction, and soon evidenced the possession of extraordinary talents. His taste for literature developed early, and his fondness for historical and scientific research brought forth excellent results, as shown in his writings and in his

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public lectures. A prize essay on the principles of sociology, written by Mr. Cohen for the Young Men's Hebrew Association, of Philadelphia, strengthened the impression as to his peculiar adaptability to literary pursuits. He, however, selected the law as his profession, and coming to this city, entered the office of Honorable Frederick Carroll Brewster, a distinguished practitioner. He was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar in 1878, and became a partner of Samuel Morais Hyneman, in the law firm of Hyneman & Cohen. In 1886, he removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota, to become associated with Messrs. Kitchel and Shaw, in the law firm of Kitchel, Cohen & Shaw—now one of the leading partnerships of this character in the Northwest.

Mr. Cohen's forensic ability has been signally marked since his residence in Minneapolis; his knowledge of American history, Constitution and State laws; his able utterance, and his success in pleading before Court are elements that have combined to give him a well-merited prominence, and augur for him a brilliant future.

On December 15th, 1886, Mr. Cohen was united in marriage to Miss Nina Morais, of Philadelphia.

Nina Morais Cohen, wife of Emanuel Cohen, is the oldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Sabato, and Clara Esther (*née* Weil) Morais, of Philadelphia. She was born in this city, December 6th, 1855. Her education was systematic and thorough—at public and private schools, and at the Girls' Normal School, where she attained proficiency, and completed her tuition. From her early years, she was a constant reader of the literature of the day and of ancient and modern writers. Her progress in various branches, notably in composition and geometry, rendered her services valuable as a teacher in schools and at homes. Notwithstanding numerous domestic duties occasioned by the early death of her beloved mother, she found leisure for literary work, and contributed articles on Jewish and general subjects to secular and Jewish journals and magazines, either as a correspondent or as a special writer. An essay entitled "Circumstances as a Factor" won her a prize from the Young Men's Hebrew Association, of Philadelphia. Her two articles, which attracted most notice, and received wide attention were: "The Limitations of Sex," in which she favored, from different points of view, the placing of women on a similar political plane

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with men; and "Jewish Ostracism in America," a thoughtful article prompted by a series of events regrettable amid enlightened influences. Both of these were published in the *North American Review*. On school questions she has also written, besides having given translations from the Italian of poetical effusions of some of the masters.

Since her removal to Minneapolis, in December, 1886, Mrs. Cohen has been a member of a literary coterie, composed of cultured ladies, before whom she has read papers on scholarly questions. Prior to her marriage, she appeared at times in public as an elocutionist, and her recitations and readings in verse and prose evidenced the possession of natural gifts, and a cultivated mind, which led to favorable comment from critics, and to repeated evidences of satisfaction from the discriminating and the thoughtful.

Mrs. Cohen is Vice-President for Minnesota of the National Council of Jewish Women, organized in Chicago, during September, 1893.

Felix N. Gerson, writer, poet, and journalist, was born in Philadelphia, October 18th, 1862. He attended public schools and the Boys' Central High School, after which he spent some time in the study of civil engineering. From 1880 until 1890 he was in the employ of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, at the Port Richmond Coal Terminal. In that Company he received rapid promotion, and finally became Department Chief Clerk. During the railroad strikes in Philadelphia and New York in 1887, he was assigned to the coal docks of New York harbor, and his skill, energy, and promptness of action had much to do with quelling the strike and restoring business to its normal condition.

Mr. Gerson, who had previously been a writer and correspondent for different journals, accepted in December, 1890, the post of Managing Editor of the Chicago Edition of the *American Israelite*, of Cincinnati. He returned to Philadelphia during the summer of 1891, and has, since that period, been Manager of the *Jewish Exponent* of this city—a position he has filled successfully, and with credit to himself. Mr. Gerson has for some years been known as a writer of prose and verse for different publications. As a critic, his work has been shown in Freund's *Music and Drama*, and in the *American Musician*, both of which New York Weeklies he has represented in this city. "Some Verses" is the title of a dainty

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volume written by him, containing numerous original poems and translations—issued in 1893. This work has received merited compliment from the press, and it is quite a remarkable evidence of the development of the poetic instinct in a man young in years, but ripe in general knowledge and in the utterance of thoughts clothed in the magic garb of winsome and beauteous verse.

On January 28th, 1892, Mr. Gerson was united in marriage to Miss Emily Goldsmith, a daughter of Mr. Abraham Goldsmith, of Philadelphia.

MILTON GOLDSMITH is the oldest son of Abraham and Cecelia (*née* Adler) Goldsmith, of Philadelphia. He was born in this city, May 22d, 1861. After receiving an educational training here he sailed for Europe, and for three years was a student at an Academy in Zurich, Switzerland. He returned to the United States in 1879, and engaged in the wholesale clothing business, successively in this city, in Norfolk (Virginia), and in New York City. In 1888 he became a partner in the same business at Philadelphia, with his father and younger brother, Edwin M. Goldsmith, the firm name being A. Goldsmith & Sons.

Mr. Goldsmith has found leisure for literary work, for which he evinced an inclination in his youth. From his fertile pen, articles and sketches in prose and in verse have emanated. His stories have been read with interest, and their pleasing style and clever elaboration have combined to render the writer popular, and have increased the demand for his compositions. Of these, many represent scenes in Jewish life, in the presentation of which the author discloses a vivid imagination, delicacy of treatment, and pronounced sympathies. His literary reputation has been considerably enhanced by his novel entitled "Rabbi and Priest," issued in 1891 by the Jewish Publication Society of America. Numerous and favorable have been the comments on this work from near and far.

Mr. Goldsmith's talent has been further proven by comic operas, songs, and miscellaneous writings. As a musician, he possesses ability, specially in the knowledge of the piano-forte. He is considerable of a linguist, and withal an earnest student. Mr. Goldsmith has lent his aid to congregational, charitable, and educational institutions among the Jews of Philadelphia, and business cares have not caused him to relax in his efforts in various directions.

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MICHAEL HEILPRIN is a name that no chronicler of Jewish history must overlook. True, he was neither a native of Philadelphia nor did he perform those works here which entitled him to a place among the rare scholars and philanthropists of the nineteenth century. Yet this city was the stepping-stone to his future eminence, and one of its respected citizens was the man who recognized in Heilprin that erudition and genius destined to illumine all who were privileged to reap benefit from his stupendous attainments. The following sketch, however inadequate, may convey some information. It was indited by the writer of this work at the time of Mr. Heilprin's death, which occurred at Summit, New Jersey, on May 10th, 1888.

Michael Heilprin was born in Russian Poland, in 1823. His learned father, Rabbi Phineas Mendel Heilprin, who shone among the luminaries in the horizon of Jewish literature, came to the United States, in later years, and resided for a time in this city. He died at Washington, on January 30th, 1863. [See sketch of his career in "Eminent Israelites of the Nineteenth Century," pages 126–130]. Michael, his older son, studied deeply, and acquired such a store of learning, that when still young his attainments in many fields were remarkable. He removed to Hungary, and in 1848 took part in the Hungarian Revolution, being an ardent follower of Louis Kossuth, and attached to the literary bureau of his Department of the Interior, in 1849. He preceded his father to this country in 1856, having previously dwelt in exile with Kossuth, after the Hungarian Revolution had failed. The abilities he possessed immediately attracted attention.

Mr. Heilprin resided for some years at Philadelphia, and was a teacher in the School of the Hebrew Education Society. But his brilliant talents forced him to the front, despite exceeding modesty which always characterized him. Mr. Abraham Hart, who was much impressed with Mr. Heilprin, used his influence, and the latter was selected as an Associate Editor of Appleton's "American Cyclopædia."

The publishers soon had cause to congratulate themselves on such an addition to their forces. Mr. Heilprin was, to use the term employed by the publishers themselves in an appreciative sketch, "the walking cyclopædia of the establishment." Every page of the voluminous cyclopædia issued by the Appletons was submitted to his correction before the work was printed; and his knowledge on

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subjects pertaining especially to history, geography, orthography, philology, and general literature is said to have been amazing, "extending to the minutest details." Mr. Heilprin contributed many articles to the "American Cyclopædia," and to the "Condensed American Cyclopædia," of which he was also an Associate Editor. Of these, his splendid article on the "Hebrews" is worthy of special note, and his writings on Cyrus, Hungary, Francis Joseph, Kossuth, Media, Poland, and other topics, all treated with thought and deep scholarship, evidenced the acute intellect and remarkable mind that he possessed. He also had charge of the literary reviews of the *Nation*, and was a frequent writer for that representative literary weekly of America.

Mr. Heilprin, as a linguist, won high respect. He spoke with ease twelve languages, and understood most of the languages of modern Europe; and his knowledge of the Hebrew was, of course, extensive and profound. Such a man, indeed, was remarkable, and it is not likely that his superior, if his equal, in scholarship, could be found among his contemporaries in America.

In 1879, Mr. Heilprin issued the first volume of "The Historical Poetry of the Ancient Hebrews;" the second volume being published in 1880. In this work he examines the subject mentioned, from a critical, but very radical, standpoint, and his views seem to be affected by the schools of Wellhausen and Kuenen.

During the Civil War, Mr. Heilprin engaged in a controversy against slavery, and he was outspoken as an Abolitionist, especially in the columns of the *New York Tribune*.

When the Jewish refugees from oppressive Russia arrived at these free shores, Mr. Heilprin at once took part in the labors to relieve their wants, and helped to locate them in different parts of the country. He started a movement to settle these immigrants as farmers in the Western territories. He founded colonies of Jewish immigrants in Dakota, Oregon, Nebraska, Kansas, and in other sections. He always took a profound interest in these colonies, and journeyed to some, personally superintending matters, and trying to uplift his coreligionists by the honorable occupations of farmers and agriculturists. Nor was his concern for the "Alliance" Colony—in the suburbs of Vineland, New Jersey—shown any the less, and for the neighboring colony of "Carmel," founded by him. In fact, since the heavy immigration to this country commenced, he was most

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active in providing for the future new-comers, giving his time, his means, and his abilities for the welfare of his unfortunate brethren in Israel; and Jews everywhere were free to acknowledge the important works he had accomplished. Said one of Heilprin's warm friends: "He was a youthful enthusiast and such he continued; he believed in man's ability to self-elevation, and to promote it he gave all the ardor of his youthful enthusiasm." Said another: "His modesty was as great as his scholarship was far-reaching."

Mr. Heilprin's wife, sons, and daughters have shown their intellectual ability, as if a direct result from contact with the husband and father. Of his sons, Louis, born in Hungary, in 1851, is a specialist in matters of history, and has published an "Historical Reference-Book," besides contributing to cyclopædias, etc., etc. He resides at Washington, D. C.=Angelo, another son, is a scientist and paleontologist of renown.=Mr. Heilprin's nephew, Fabian Franklin, of Baltimore, has risen to a high station as a mathematician.

ANGELO HEILPRIN, the scion of a distinguished household, the learned son of a learned father, takes rank with the most industrious and thorough scientists of our age. His lectures, his writings, his explorations, his contributions to the fields of geology and paleontology have marked him out as an authority in an important sphere of literature. Professor Heilprin was born in Sátoralja-Ujhely, Hungary, March 31st, 1853. He was brought to this country by his father when only three years old. In schools at Brooklyn, and then at Yonkers he imbibed first lessons. In his home he learned much, and early displayed an eagerness for knowledge. After serving in a business house his abilities won recognition, so that his father called on him and his elder brother, Louis, to assist their parent in the revision of Appleton's "New American Cyclopædia," of which the father was an Associate Editor. Angelo's successful work here was further shown by several excellent articles contributed by him to the above publication, among them biographies of Professor John Tyndall and Sir Roderick Murchison. His inclination for science had already shown itself; hence, in 1876, he proceeded to London (England), there to study biology under Professor Huxley, geology under Professor Judd, and paleontology under Professor Etheridge. He made such advancement that in 1877 he received

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the Forbes Medal. He next went to Paris (France), thence to the University of Geneva (Switzerland), studying mineralogy and geology and attending lectures on paleontology by Professor Carl Vogt, and later at Museums of Florence (Italy), and at the Imperial Geological Institute of Vienna (Austria). He then took to travelling in a number of European countries, studying nature and its wonders, and profiting by an education—brilliant in many and complete in several departments.

Mr. Heilprin returned to the United States in June, 1879. In the following January (1880) he was selected as a correspondent of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, and towards the end of the same year Professor of Invertebrate Paleontology in the same institution—a position he fills with honor at the present time. But his abilities as a scholar and in excutive affairs were to meet with further acknowledgement. On October 2d, 1883, he was chosen to the Board of Curators—composed of four members—of the Academy of Natural Sciences, and only a week after, October 9th, 1883, he was made Curator-in-Charge of the Academy, which office he held continuously until his resignation in April, 1892. He became Professor of Geology in the Wagner Free Institute of Science, Philadelphia, in 1885, and in 1888, Curator of its Museum. His addresses there, as well as his frequent courses of lectures at the Academy mentioned, have drawn large and intelligent audiences, and the Professor's services are much in demand by scientific and literary societies.

Professor Heilprin is President of the Geographical Club, of recent origin (1891); also a member of the American Philosophical Society, the Society of American Naturalists, a Fellow of the American Geological and of the American Geographical Societies, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He has conducted explorations in Florida, and made discoveries there of signal importance to the cause of scientific investigation; also in the Bermuda Islands, in Yucatan, and in Mexico. Among his discoveries in the last named, one is of special value, and has tended to disprove previous theories; namely, that the Peak of Orizaba (18,200 feet), and not Popocatapetl, is the terminating point of the North American Continent. This opinion was not at first accepted, but has been verified by later measurements. In his desire to advance the interests of scientific research, Professor Heilprin has

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allowed no obstacle to interfere. He ascended the glacier-covered Peak of Ixtaccihuatl, and established its height as 16,960 feet. In June, 1891, he led the expedition of scientists North, in connection with the Arctic expedition in command of Lieutenant R. E. Peary, and in the following year (1892) he commanded the Peary Relief Expedition to Greenland—both being under the auspices of the Academy of Natural Sciences. Professor Heilprin is an earnest advocate of Arctic exploration, and he has lectured frequently on that topic, giving his views on the status and prospects of research in the ice-bound regions of the North. His services to that cause were recognized by Lieutenant Peary, who named one of the largest glaciers in the world "Heilprin Glacier." It forms the eastern side of Inglefield Gulf, in Northwest Greenland.

We have thus referred to Professor Heilprin as a lecturer and an explorer. Much could be said of him as a prolific writer. Irrespective of his contributions to journals, magazines, and periodicals, he has produced works of decided value—works in which his splendid acquaintance with different departments of science is luminously exhibited. Among these may be mentioned: "Explorations on the West Coast of Florida and in the Okeechobee Wilderness;" "The Bermuda Islands: a Contribution to the Physical History and Zoology of the Somers Archipelago;" "Contributions to the Tertiary Geology and Paleontology of the Eastern United States;" "Town Geology; the Lesson of the Philadelphia Rocks;" "The Geographical and Geological Distribution of Animals;" "The Geological Evidences of Evolution;" "The Animal Life of our Seashore;" "The Principles of Geology"—being Volume VII of the "Iconographic Encyclopædia," a work now in course of publication; "The Arctic Problem and Narrative of the Peary Relief Expedition." He is at present editor of *Around the World*—a monthly magazine of "tours, travels, and explorations," magnificently illustrated and of superior merit.

Professor Heilprin—who has evinced decided talent also as a painter and a pianist—is still young, active, and persistent in his labors for the advancement of the science with which he is specially identified. His efforts, however, are by no means confined thereto. He is interested in all intellectual movements that tend to broaden human knowledge and add to human achievement; his personal traits, his inherited modesty, and his genial manners have increased the circle

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of his friends and admirers, and have rendered his acquirements of still more advantage to a large and interested public.

LEON HYNEMAN, as a member of the Masonic Order, as a writer on Masonic questions, and as a promoter of the highest interests of Free Masonry, gained a reputation second to that of no Israelite identified with the Fraternity. Mr. Hyneman was born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, May 14th, 1808. His father, Elias Hyneman, was a direct descendant of a family of note in Spain during the Middle Ages, whose members, like those of many other families, were compelled to quit that country during the Inquisition, in the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella. They took up a residence in Holland, whither many of the exiles had repaired. There, Elias Hyneman was born; but at a youthful age he came to the United States, and established himself in a country town of Pennsylvania as a keeper of a hotel and store. Subsequent to his marriage he removed to Philadelphia, where he engaged in a mercantile business.

Of Mr. Hyneman's thirteen children, Leon was the oldest. At school and college the boy exhibited exceptional aptitude for study. The father desired him to enter into business, but he manifested so strong an aversion to trade that, rather than adopt it, he left his home, and for five years travelled through parts of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New York, earning a livelihood by teaching in country schools. In the course of his travels he paid a lengthy visit to the Shaker Colony, at Mount Lebanon, New York. There he met Frederick W. Evans, a prominent leader of the Shakers, which sect he learned to admire because of their altruistic and economic ideas, but which, as a religious body, he could not join.

Mr. Hyneman returned to Philadelphia in 1834, and soon displayed an interest in Free Masonry. In 1838 he became a member of Lafayette Lodge of the Masonic Order in Philadelphia, and in 1840 was elected Master of that Lodge. He was at one time a member of Shekinah Lodge, Number 246, A. Y. M.; also of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

Leon Hyneman's fame, however, is based upon his works in the field of Masonic literature. His activity in this direction began in 1852, when he established in Philadelphia a weekly, called the *Masonic Mirror and American Keystone*—an eight-page folio, devoted to the "diffusion of Masonic Intelligence, Literature, the Fine

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Arts, etc." This paper he edited continuously from 1852 to 1860. Its value as an organ of Masonry was further enhanced by its merit as a literary publication; among its most valued contributors being Mrs. Rebekah Hyneman—a sister-in-law of its editor—who wrote for it sketches, poems, translations, and novels. Mr. Hyneman's conduct of the *Mirror and Keystone* was distinguished by a boldness of expression and an utterance of liberal views. His main efforts were directed towards the complete secularization of the Masonic Order and the promotion of fraternal feelings among all men—rich and poor, and of varying shades of religious belief. He strongly advocated the preservation of a true spirit in the lodge-room, rather than mere pomp and outward display. In his writings he endeavored to prove that the origin of the Masonic Order was due to "a class desiring to perpetuate the knowledge of the existence of The One God of the Jews, and also that Brotherhood so strongly inculcated in the Laws of Moses." He had much to do with framing legislation for the government of Masonic bodies. In 1849 he originated the Order of Druidesses, and wrote its ritual. Mr. Hyneman was identified with the Orders of Odd Fellows and of Druids, becoming Past Grand Patriarch of the former Order. In these also he was a formidable opponent of sectarianism, and proved a valuable member. He is mentioned among managers of the Jewish Publication Society of America, in 1845.

Mr. Hyneman's published works treat chiefly of Masonry. They include "Masonic Library," in two volumes; "World's Masonic Register," containing name, number, location, and time of meeting of every Chapter, Council, and Commandery in the United States; "The Origin of Free Masonry;" "Ancient York and London Grand Lodges;" "Free Masonry in England from 1567 to 1813;" and "Fundamental Principles of Science," a work in which he maintains that "the labor question concerns both men and women," and wherein he argues that that question will not be solved "until the dual principle is recognized, and woman is accorded her full rights as the equal of man in the enjoyment of all rights and participation in all the interests man possesses."

Mr. Hyneman was once tendered the Grand Mastership of the "Rite of Memphis" in the ranks of "Egyptian Masonry," which honor, however, he declined. His acquaintanceship with Masons

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included many—prominent in the Order; his kindliness of disposition and engaging address secured for him respect and friendship.

Mr. Hyneman married Sarah Gumpert, who died in 1874, in her sixty-fourth year. Of their eight children, Moses Leon and Alice are well-known writers; Annie married Nathaniel Barnett; and Leona married Jacob Lowengrund, and was for some years (as "Leona Moss") a talented actress.

Leon Hyneman possessed a rare library, containing valuable works on Masonry. He continued active, contributing to different papers until his death, which occurred on March 4th, 1879, in New York City; his remains being interred in Philadelphia.

REBEKAH HYNEMAN, wife of Benjamin Hyneman, was not born within the pale of Judaism. Yet there are few, indeed, among the daughters of Israel, who, by their religious fervor, poetic sentiment, and unfailing love for the cause of their people, can lay better claim to recognition at our hands. Rebekah Gumpert (for such was her maiden name) was the daughter of a Jewish father and a Christian mother. The mother, however, had no decidedly religious leanings, though, perhaps, she was more inclined to her husband's belief. In after years her offspring followed their own inclinations, some remaining Christians, and others adopting the Jewish faith. Of the latter, Rebekah became most devotedly attached to the religion which she had eagerly embraced. She was born in Philadelphia, September 8th, 1812. Modest, unassuming, hesitating, never prone to estimate her qualities of mind and heart, but rather disposed to a lack of self-confidence and to a recognition of her own foibles—such were characteristics of the Rebekah who was to sing the Song of Israel's triumph, and picture its grandeur, its aspirations, in lines of charming prose, in words of flowing rhythm.

There is no possibility within the limits of this sketch, even to refer to the many products of a fruitful pen. Rebekah Hyneman proved a diligent student in her childhood. She eagerly sought books, and from these imbibed varied knowledge. Her mental activity began when still quite young, and continued, notwithstanding trials of a character rending the soul—trials testing faith—yet, above which she rose. Benjamin Hyneman, her husband, in the pursuit of his vocation, left on his travels and was seen no more. Her brave son, Elias Leon Hyneman, who nobly came forward to

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serve his country in the hour of its peril, performed a deed of rare self-sacrifice which resulted in his capture by the rebels, and after most cruel treatment in the rebel prison at Andersonville, he died there from sheer starvation. Her other son, Barton Hyneman, suffered long from a disease which finally proved fatal. Grief was again intensified by the death of Mrs. Hyneman's sister, Sarah, wife of Leon Hyneman.

Surely the soul of our poetess was overweighted with sorrow; yet she must have found comfort in still following the work she had long since begun, and her firm belief in the teachings of Holy Writ, and in the mission and promises concerning her people, brought solace to her broken heart. Mrs. Hyneman wrote extensively for the *Masonic Mirror and Keystone;* her contributions, including essays, original stories, scattered poems, and, at times, translations from the works of foreign authors. Among her published writings are "The Leper and Other Poems;" "The Muses;" "Livia;" "Zara," or the unfortunate Jewess of Tangiers; besides numerous poems and prose writings—all of which bear witness to her wealth of imagery and beauty of delineation. Her "Tales for Children," and her descriptions of women of the Holy Scriptures and of the Apocrypha are further testimonies to her zeal and her descriptive powers.

Rebekah Hyneman's love of the Holy Land and of Jerusalem, the City of the Redeemed, is manifest in poems burning with all the ardor of a pious soul. We cannot refrain from quoting a few lines illustrative of the poet, and the sentiments she cherished, as reflected in her lofty utterances about the Land of Promise.

"A glorious thing to be
So near the scenes made holy by our God—
To tread again the paths our fathers trod,
And dream of freedom, Israel, for thee!"

And again, in mourning over the desolation of Jerusalem:—

"Oh, mournful mother! who hast wept
So long o'er thy bright joys departed,
What lonely vigils have been kept
By thee, forlorn and broken-hearted,
With scarce a ray of hope to bless
Thy bosom's aching loneliness.

Bowed down beneath a weight of shame,
Dishonored, stricken and oppress,
The power of thy once queenly name
Became a by-word and a jest.

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Dishonored! thou, Jerusalem!
  How can a Hebrew speak that word?
Though fallen is thy diadem,
  Though in thy sacred halls is heard
No longer the consoling prayer,
Which raised our hearts above despair—

Oh! still a sacred thing thou art,
  Cherished above all earthly power—
Dearer to every faithful heart,
  Even in thy most degraded hour,
Than aught to which the fancy clings
In all our earthly wanderings."

On September 10th, 1875, the spirit of Rebekah Hyneman was summoned to the realms of the righteous.

[For an analytical *résumé* of Mrs. Hyneman's career and writings, the reader is referred to an article by Nina Morais Cohen, in "The American Jews' Annual, for 5646, A. M."]

ALFRED T. JONES is deserving of special mention in the roll of representative men in the Jewish community. For a period of fully four decades, his labors in the cause of education and charity were unremitting, and there was scarce an effort of any importance but in it he figured prominently. Mr. Jones was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on the 4th of July, 1822. He saw light on a day dear to all Americans, and was a lineal descendant of a man who had staked his existence for his country in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Jones's mother, Maria Marks, was a daughter of Michael and Johaveth Marks, the latter being a daughter of Moses Isaacks, of Newport, Rhode Island, who served in the struggle for Independence. His father, Andrew A. Jones, who married Maria Marks, was a native of Amsterdam, Holland, born March 11th, 1777. He was educated in England, and came to this country when still young. For nearly twenty years he occupied the position of Assistant Surveyor of the Port of New York, and in 1835, he wrote the work entitled "Jones's Digest," being a particular and detailed account of the duties performed by the various officers belonging to the Custom House departments of the United States. Andrew A. Jones died on January 18th, 1850, in New York City. Thus, on both sides, the family had been in the service of the government.

Alfred T. Jones received instruction in New York City, and when

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twenty years of age, took up his residence in Philadelphia, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. Subsequently, in 1859, he entered into the printing business with Rudolph Stein, under the firm name of Stein & Jones. On the death of Mr. Stein, the surviving partner associated with him Theodore B. Potsdamer; the firm name being changed to Jones & Potsdamer. These two continued operations for a number of years, and until after the *Jewish Record* was established in 1875.

Mr. Jones, who had been a regular contributor to Jewish newspapers, had long conceived the idea of a weekly here that would represent the community. At that time, Philadelphia Israelites were without an organ, a previous attempt a few years prior to 1875 having proved a failure. It was up-hill work to render any venture of this character successful. Mr. Jones, nothing daunted, obtained the support of a few prominent men among the clergy and laity, and proceeded onward with his work, though often beset with difficulties, sometimes threatening disaster. After being published for a short period at 321 Chestnut Street, the paper was bought by Morwitz & Company, proprietors of the German *Demokrat;* Mr. Marcus K. Cohen became its business manager, and Mr. Jones continued as its editor, then at 614 Chestnut Street. For more than eleven years the paper was published weekly, and contained articles by distinguished writers, among Jews and Gentiles. It finally succumbed to reverses, despite every effort of its editor to overcome them.

Mr. Jones, however, had, long before the establishment of the *Jewish Record*, led a career of usefulness in varied ways. In his early years he displayed an interest in politics, and filled positions in the gift of the Democratic Party then and at later periods. He became affiliated with the Masonic Order when a young man, and was a Past Master of Shekinah Lodge, Number 246, A. Y. M., and its Secretary for more than three decades; also a member and an officer of other branches of the Masonic Order, of the Grand Chapter, and of the Grand Lodge, acting on some occasions as an officer of the latter. He was at one time President of the Hebrew Society for Visitation of Sick and Mutual Assistance, succeeding Honorable Henry M. Phillips; Secretary of the United Hebrew Beneficent Fuel Society; manager of the Hebrew Relief Association; manager of the Hebrew Ball Association; manager of the Hebrew Education Society;

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Recording Secretary of the Jewish Publication Society, in 1845; a charter-member of the Society of the United Hebrew Charities; and a member of the Board of Council (or Board of Advisors—composed of gentlemen) of the Jewish Foster Home, when that institution was conducted by ladies.

When the Jewish Hospital Association was organized under the auspices of the Independent Order Bené Berith (Sons of the Covenant), Mr. Jones became its first President, and served five years as such, and eighteen years on its Board of Directors. He was also active in establishing Beth El Emeth (House of the God of Truth) Congregation, in 1857, of which Rev. Isaac Leeser was first Minister, and served as a manager and as President. In Jewish Secret Orders, Mr. Jones took an active part, and was Secretary of numerous lodges, among them District Grand Lodge, Number 3, of the Independent Order Bené Berith, in which Order he was widely known, and to which he rendered conspicuous services. He served as Secretary at all the General Conventions from 1869, and for a full decade and a half thereafter. He was instrumental in bringing about the union of different districts of the Order Késher Shel Barzel (Band of Iron) under a single head. He was first Secretary, and afterwards Vice-President of the Covenant Hall Association. On the organization of the Association of Jewish Immigrants, he was selected as its President, and continued as such until his death, on October 3d, 1888. In that office he rendered most effective service to the community at large. His labors during the period of the Russo-Jewish exodus in 1881–1882, and subsequent to that untoward event; his indefatigable efforts in behalf of the "Alliance" Colony, in the suburbs of Vineland, New Jersey, in which he had the support of Mr. Simon Muhr, and others, including his devoted wife, Mrs. Jessica Jones, and his earnest daughter, Rebecca (Mrs. Charles I. Phillips); his work performed in various other directions—charitable and educational—would require pages to adequately describe.

Suffice that Alfred T. Jones always proved a tireless worker. As a speaker his gifts were remarkable, and evoked the encomium of critics, and of many who were enabled to hear him read the Masonic ritual, or deliver an oration at a public assembly.

Louis Edward Levy occupies the positions of journalist, littérateur, publisher, and man of affairs. He was born in Stenowitz,

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Bohemia, October 12th, 1846, but is practically an American, having come to this country with his father at the age of eight years. In Detroit, Michigan, his early studies were pursued. His knowledge of mathematics secured for him a position in the office of the City Surveyor of Detroit. He quitted this occupation to enter the employ of a firm in the manufacture of optical and philosophical instruments, for which work he evidenced a pronounced aptitude, and with which he soon became thoroughly familiarized. In this firm he eventually became a partner. Studies in scientific research, in chemistry, and in microscopy began to occupy his time, and developed his faculties to such an extent that he soon attained note, and was selected with others to perform analytical work in the examination of cases of trichinosis. In 1866 he was employed by the Government in the Meteorological Observatory of the United States Lake Survey Station at Detroit, and afterwards attended scientific lectures at Ann Arbor (Michigan) University. Microscopic photography next engaged his attention, while conducting the business of his firm in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. His investigations led to results which were published in 1870, and spread his name here and abroad.

After extensive travel, Mr. Levy settled in Baltimore in 1873, and there continued his labors in photo-chemical engraving (begun in Milwaukee), bringing forth a process which rapidly gained favor and patronage. This process, completed in conjunction with Mr. David Bacharach, Jr., of Baltimore, was given the distinctive name of the "Levytype," and was patented in January, 1875, being the first of its class in this country. Among the earliest works illustrated by this system was Dr. Solomon Deutsch's book on Biblical history. The business grew, and soon extended beyond the confines of Baltimore. In 1877 it was determined to remove it to Philadelphia. Here the business has attained large proportions, and many literary publications and art works have been illustrated by the process of which Mr. Levy is the inventor. In time it has been developed with the progress of the graphic arts, and has steadily held a leading place in the scientific and business world.

Mr. Levy, who at present is the sole conductor of this enterprise, has added to his departments the full equipments of a printing establishment, thus effecting a combination which has contributed to the effectiveness and excellence of his system. Quite a number of notable examples of typography in foreign languages, as well as in

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English, have been produced by this house; its published works in the Spanish language having attracted general attention.

In the newspaper world, Mr. Levy has been connected, in different capacities and at different times, with the Detroit *Post;* the *Polytechnic Review;* the *Engineering and Mining Journal;* the *Journal of Fabrics,* New York City; and the *Industrial Review and Textile Reporter,* of this city. For the columns of these and other publications he has written numerous articles on varied topics, manifesting his grasp of technical questions. In 1884, Mr. Levy became associated with others in the publishing of a work of magnitude, called "The Iconographic Encyclopædia of the Arts and Sciences," a task assumed in accordance with an agreement made with F. Brockhaus, the noted Leipsic (Germany) publisher. A company now controls this publication; Mr. Levy managing the affairs. This work, of which a considerable part has appeared, will, when completed, consist of fifteen volumes. Besides translations from the German made by experts, this Encyclopædia, copiously illustrated, is distinguished by original work of American scholars and specialists, among them Mr. Levy, who has in preparation a special volume on "The Graphic Arts." There is now issuing from Mr. Levy's press an illustrated work of unusual interest to Israelites. It is entitled "The Jewish Year, illustrated with Pictures of Old-time Jewish Family Life, Customs, and Observances, reproduced from paintings by Professor Moritz Oppenheim." This work, in portfolio, and embracing some twenty-one pictures, is accompanied by a text written by Mr. Levy, and embellished by numerous interesting illustrations.

For several years, the *Evening Herald* (a daily) and the *Sunday Mercury* (a weekly) were controlled by a company in which Mr. Levy was the chief director. The *Herald* was a Democratic organ; the *Sunday Mercury,* to which Mr. Levy's best energies were devoted, rose to a leading position among illustrated papers—its artistic quality being of a superior character. These papers have since changed hands, and Mr. Levy's time is now engrossed in his business, in literary labors, and in charitable and educational works. He is a most incessant toiler in these fields.

A former director of the Association of Jewish Immigrants, Mr. Levy succeeded the late Mr. Alfred T. Jones as President, and has proved his efficiency and adaptability to practical management in all

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the complicated matters brought to his attention. He has long been a director of the Hebrew Education Society, and displays a lively interest in its labors. Other institutions, secular and religious, reckon him as a director or a member, and in this field, he has the active co-operation of Mrs. Levy (*née* Pauline Dalsheimer), of Baltimore. His systematic knowledge, his logical methods, and his industrious ways have united in rendering Mr. Levy an experienced worker in many enterprises, and an eminently valuable member of society.

Moritz Loeb, journalist and man of affairs, was born in Unkstein, Germany, August 12th, 1812. That he had acquired a knowledge of general and of special branches of literature was indisputably proven by his conduct of *Der Morgenstern* ("The Morning Star"), a weekly newspaper, of Doylestown, Pennsylvania, in the office of which he first learned printing, and which paper, he subsequently edited and controlled for nearly fifty years. Its news, literary, and political importance, specially among the German element, rendered its editor's utterances of much weight. Mr. Loeb had previously been connected with a newspaper in Lebanon, Pennsylvania, and after having served there nine years, he purchased a half interest in *Der Morgenstern*, afterwards becoming its sole proprietor. He early manifested an interest in his adopted country. He was an active Whig, and later on an ardent Republican. During the Civil War, he evinced his firm attachment to the party whose cause was that of anti-slavery and of universal freedom to all men.

Mr. Loeb's opinions and energetic labors brought him into active contact with distinguished men at different periods. President Abraham Lincoln tendered him the position of United States Consul at Stuttgart, Germany, which, however, he declined, not caring for political preferments, but simply for the free expression of his views to help on the cause of right. His influence procured the exemption of the Mennonites from military services. In 1885, he sold his paper, and retired from active journalism.

Mr. Loeb wrote considerably for other newspapers, among them the *Deborah*, of Cincinnati, edited by Dr. Isaac M. Wise, to which he contributed serial stories. He was also the author of a number of German plays, and the leading characters, in one of these—written in 1857 for the dedication of Concordia Hall, Philadelphia

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—were assumed by a number of Israelites. He was an adept in the Pennsylvania-Dutch dialect.

Moritz Loeb died at Doylestown, Pennsylvania, on December 20th, 1887. His brother, Rev. Dr. Henri Loeb, a distinguished theologian and writer, once Chief Rabbi of Belgium, died in 1891, aged over eighty years.

MYRTILLA EUDORA MITCHELL was born in Philadelphia, March 5th, 1842. She is the oldest daughter of Abraham and Rebecca C. Hart. She received her early training at a private seminary, and exhibited literary tastes when quite young; some of her essays being given publication. At the age of eighteen years she was united in marriage to Mr. Allen Mitchell, of New York City; but they have always resided in Philadelphia. Family cares did not dampen Mrs. Mitchell's literary ardor; but, on the contrary, she became a frequent contributor to newspapers, magazines, and periodicals; wrote prose and verse for special occasions; and has been otherwise active in the same sphere. Her writings are largely of a moral and religious character, and many of these are specially designed for young folks. Her English version of some Psalms, Hymns, and Prayers in the Jewish liturgy has elicited favorable comment. At the dedication of the Synagogue of the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation Mickvéh Israel, on Seventh Street above Arch Street, in May, 1860, Mrs. Mitchell rendered into English verse, a Hebrew poem, specially composed for that occasion, by its Minister, the Rev. Dr. S. Morais.

Through her father's prominence and her own talent as a writer, Mrs. Mitchell has met celebrated men and women in literature, science, art, politics, and religion. Her pen continues active, and she has rendered notable service by her earnestness and enthusiasm, displayed not only in her writings, but in her interest and active participation in the work of Charity Societies. At different periods, she has been a manager of the Hebrew Ladies' Sewing Society, the Jewish Foster Home, and the Hebrew Sunday School Society. For nearly twenty years, she has served as Secretary of the Female Hebrew Benevolent Society, the oldest Jewish Charity in Philadelphia, and for which her mother had also labored effectively and indefatigably. Mrs. Mitchell is the mother of one daughter, and

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three sons, the youngest of whom, Percival Allen Mitchell, is an electrician of ability and inventive talent.

Edward Morwitz, M.D., proprietor of the leading Philadelphia German newspaper, *Die Demokrat*, was born at Dantzic, Prussia, June 11th, 1815. The son of a wealthy merchant, he had many opportunities to pursue a thorough course of instruction. These he embraced to a large degree, and besides acquiring general knowledge took up the study of Semitic languages, Oriental literature, philosophy, theology, and finally medicine, at Dantzic, Berlin, Halle, and Leipsic, graduating in 1840 from the University of Berlin. He at first became assistant physician in the clinic of the Berlin University, and at the same time wrote essays on medical subjects, and a work in two volumes on "The History of Medicine," published in 1848–1849. In 1843, Dr. Morwitz made a tour of parts of Germany, France, and Switzerland, and returning to Prussia, took up his residence in the town of Conitz, where he practised his profession and his specialty in the treatment of nervous and mental disorders. So successful he was at Conitz that he there started and supported a hospital for the poor.

The Doctor's attention to medicine was interrupted by the Revolution of 1848, when he took sides with the party favoring Democracy. His opinions won him friends, but also enemies, and on a certain occasion his carriage was overturned, and the Doctor met with severe injuries, from which, however, he gradually recovered. Soon after, he invented a breech-loading gun, but finding no field for this patent in Germany, he sought England and the United States in 1850. He soon returned to Europe, but having determined to settle in America, again set sail for this country and on arriving here, he located in Philadelphia. At that time, the German *Demokrat*, a daily newspaper, was published by John S. Hoffmann. It had been established in May, 1838, and was the first journal of its kind in the United States. In 1853, Dr. Morwitz bought the paper of Mr. Hoffmann, who, nevertheless, remained with him in the firm, and as an adviser, until 1874, when he quit business. Since then Morwitz & Company have been proprietors. In his conduct of this daily, Dr. Morwitz advocated measures for the improvement of the city; among them the act to consolidate its different sections under a single Mayor. In 1855, he began the publication of a political weekly

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called *Vereinigte Staaten Zeitung* ("United States Journal"), the influence of which was felt in the election of Richard Vaux as Mayor in 1856. In the same year, Dr. Morwitz issued a Sunday paper *Die Neue Welt* ("The New World"), the issuance of which has since continued, the *Demokrat* not being published on that day of the week.

In politics the Doctor became an active Democrat, and advocated the election of James Buchanan as President of the United States. For a few years, he freely ventilated his political views in a paper he had purchased, called the *Pennsylvanian*. This he sold in 1860, when he recognized dangers arising from the separate nominations of Stephen A. Douglas and John C. Breckenridge as candidates for the presidency. He confined his efforts to the *Demokrat*, which, thereafter, adopted a neutral policy. He re-opened the German Dispensary here, which, for quite a period, continued its operations among the sick poor.

While, at first, he thought the Civil War might be averted, Dr. Morwitz remained loyal to the Union, and helped to organize and equip regiments sent to the field. In 1862 he was active in establishing the German Press Association of Pennsylvania. In 1870 he called a meeting to raise funds for assisting German soldiers in the war with France. About six hundred thousand dollars were raised throughout the country and sent to the *Vaterland*. In 1874, Dr. Morwitz purchased the *Age*, a daily newspaper, of this city, published in the English language; but in 1875 he sold it to the *Times* Publishing Company—the result of which was the establishment of the present *Times*, a daily newspaper. Dr. Morwitz controlled, perhaps, more newspapers than any other man, having under his management at one time as many as three hundred of these, and among them eight dailies. The building in which the *Demokrat* and other German and English publications are printed is an attractive edifice, at 612 and 614 Chestnut Street, well adapted to its uses. It is surmounted by a statue of Guttenburg—the father of the art of printing.

Dr. Morwitz was interested in municipal affairs, and became a member of, and a contributor to, many local societies. He died on December 13th, 1893.

Dr. Morwitz and his paper—with which several Israelites have long been identified, among them the Doctor's son, Mr. Joseph

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Morwitz—have occupied an unique place in Philadelphia's history, and in that of the development of its German population, now an essentially important factor in the general community.

BARNET PHILLIPS has long been regarded as among the ablest writers for the press. He is a native of Philadelphia, born December 9th, 1828; his father, Isaac Phillips, having come to this country from England. The son pursued studies here and in Europe, and received a thorough classical education. He became a chemist and engaged also in mercantile callings. Subsequently he turned his attention to journalism, for which profession he soon proved to be eminently qualified. Since 1872, Mr. Phillips has occupied an important position on the *New York Times*, a daily journal of high merit. His work has been that of literary editor, and many a brilliant article has borne evidence to his scholarship and critical acumen. His labors have, however, not been confined to newspaper writing, but he has contributed to various publications and to the records of learned societies. Archæology and fish-culture are subjects which have engaged his special attention. He has likewise written works of fiction, among them a novel called "The Struggle," and "Burning their Ships." An interesting evidence of Mr. Phillips's insight into Jewish history, Jewish life, and folk-lore is shown in his "Preface to the American Edition" of Karl Emil Franzos's popular and widely read novel "The Jews of Barnow," a series of stories, translated from the German by M. W. Macdowall, and published in 1883. Mr. Phillips has been Secretary of the American Fish-Cultural Association, and since 1882 he has been Honorary Agent of the United States National Museum.

HENRY PHILLIPS, JR., a son of Jonas Altamont Phillips, was born in Philadelphia, September 6th, 1838. He received a liberal education at schools and colleges here and elsewhere, among them at the University of Pennsylvania. He read law, and in his twenty-first year was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar. Mr. Phillips has attained distinction as a scholar and a specialist on subjects requiring deep research, exact knowledge, and systematic methods. Numismatics, archæology, and philology are the special branches to which he has devoted his efforts, and with such success that he is now regarded as an authority. His writings on these subjects have been

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accepted as standards, and have won for their author gold medals and other evidences of appreciation from the learned.

Mr. Phillips has been a diligent student of the science of languages, and the remarkable knowledge he possesses may readily be seen in his discussion of the varied questions treated in his works. The value of his writings has been attested in many an instance, and those on the paper currency of the American colonies and on American Continental money—the first dealing with such questions—have been regarded with the highest favor; indeed, to such a degree that views set forth therein have been quoted in legal-tender cases by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Phillips's productions include "History of American Colonial Paper Currency;" "History of American Continental Paper-Money;" and "Pleasures of Numismatic Science." But their author has not confined his attention to strictly technical subjects. His love of general literature and of poetry, and his insight into the writings of eminent minds are well reflected in his translations, embracing "Poems from the Spanish and German;" Chamisso's "Faust," translated from the German, and other versions of authors of different nations.

Societies have recognized Mr. Phillips's merits in honors conferred on him. He has been Treasurer and Secretary of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, and since 1880 Secretary of the American Philosophical Society, of which he was subsequently (in 1885) selected as its librarian. He is also a member of learned societies in different parts of the United States and in European countries.

Isaac Leopold Rice was born in Wachenheim, Bavaria, Germany, February 22d, 1850. He came with his parents to the United States in 1856. In Philadelphia, young Rice received his first instruction at schools and at the Boys' Central High School. Developing a decided talent for music, he pursued studies in that department, first in Philadelphia, and later on, through the patronage of friends, at the Paris *Conservatoire*. United with his knowledge of music, Mr. Rice soon evinced marked literary capacities, and, while abroad, contributed letters to a Philadelphia daily. After completing his course of musical studies in Paris (in 1868), he repaired to England and became a teacher of music and of languages.

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In 1869 Mr. Rice returned to the United States and settled in New York City. At first he gave instruction in music. His resolve to study law led him to attend Columbia College Law School, from which he graduated in 1880. He entered upon the practice of the law, and soon took up, as a specialty, railroad law. He founded the Academy of Political Science. In different years he was lecturer on and instructor of law in Columbia College, and librarian of the political science library of that institution. Mr. Rice was one of the founders of the *Forum*—a monthly magazine, which has assumed an important place in American periodical literature—and he is President of the *Forum* Publishing Company. He is regarded as one of the ablest specialists on railroad matters in the United States, and he has occupied no small part in affairs involved in the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad receivership; he being one of the largest stockholders in that company, and until recently its foreign representative, and a leading party in the contest waged in connection with the affairs of that corporation. He was a candidate for the presidency of the Reading Railroad at its annual meeting in 1894, but the former President, Mr. Joseph S. Harris, was re-elected.

Mr. Rice is a prolific writer on current questions, political science, music, etc., etc. "What is Music?" and "How Geometrical Lines have their Counterparts in Music" are titles of two of the works that have emanated from his fertile pen.

Hyman Polock Rosenbach, oldest son of Morris and Isabella H. (*née* Polock) Rosenbach, was born in Philadelphia, September 16th, 1858. His education was obtained at a Friends' Academy and in the School of the Hebrew Education Society. At first he was employed by his father in the stationery business, but soon entered into the book business of his maternal uncle, Moses Polock. His thirst for knowledge rendered this occupation both pleasant and valuable. The rare works his relative had gathered were "at his beck and call," and young Rosenbach soon possessed a fund of useful knowledge on a variety of subjects. He soon entered the field of journalism, and after contributing to different publications, became an *attaché* of the local staff of the *Public Ledger*, of Philadelphia. At the same time, he filled a position on the Court Combination, composed of a number of men who supply the daily papers

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with Court doings—both Civil and Criminal—and in Local, Supreme, and United States Circuit and District Courts. By this means, Mr. Rosenbach—whose ability proved him equal to that and tasks of a widely different character—became acquainted with representative men, who recognized his talents. His other duties required the exercise of a ready pen in dealing with every-day subjects, in writing articles on special topics; and at times he wrote on bibliography and kindred questions, besides describing a number of large private libraries in this city. He was a student of music and had acquired an amount of critical exactness that gave his opinions thereon considerable importance.

The work by which Mr. Rosenbach is best known, and which will continue to be appreciated, is entitled "The Jews in Philadelphia Prior to 1800." Originally a lecture delivered before the Young Men's Hebrew Association of this city, the writer was, fortunately, induced to issue a limited edition of two hundred and fifty copies in booklet shape (1883). This production is marked by research into historic archives, and by information of a decidedly valuable character. No easy matter it was to deal intelligently with a subject about which materials are so meagre, and with a period when the Jewish community had scarcely begun to assume a definite shape. Mr. Rosenbach's work was successful, and it is largely quoted in the domains of local history. The Historical Society of Pennsylvania selected its author as a member. He was also affiliated with other institutions.

Mr. Rosenbach's physical strength did not keep pace with his mental activity. Disease soon told on him, and he died, when still quite young, on March 4th, 1892.

JOSEPH GEORGE ROSENGARTEN, lawyer, scholar, and prominent citizen, is a son of George David and Elizabeth (*née* Bennett) Rosengarten. He was born in Philadelphia, July 14th, 1835. His father, born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, June 20th, 1801, was a well-known merchant, and founded the famous drug house of Rosengarten & Sons. He was identified with different enterprises, and had amassed a large fortune. He died in this city, March 18th, 1890, leaving five sons and two daughters, of whom Joseph has attained the widest reputation. The latter, after graduating from the University of Pennsylvania, read law, and was admitted to practice at the

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Philadelphia Bar in 1856, having previously been Recorder of the Law Academy (in 1855). He also undertook a course of study in Heidelberg, Germany, after which he returned to his native city. Mr. Rosengarten rendered excellent service during the Civil War, on the staff of General John F. Reynolds, of the Army of the Potomac. [His war record is referred to elsewhere.]

Major Rosengarten's literary abilities have time and again been demonstrated, in his scholarly lectures, and in papers on historical and kindred subjects, among them being one on "The Life and Public Services of General John F. Reynolds," read before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and published (in 1880). A valuable work from his pen, and one of permanent interest, is "The German Soldier in the Wars of the United States."

Mr. Rosengarten has come forward in numerous public movements. He is a Vice-President of the Geographical Club; Solicitor of the German Hospital; a manager of different institutions—among them the House of Refuge—and he has given of his time and means to further other worthy causes. He has a large circle of acquaintances among prominent citizens of Philadelphia and of other cities. He is a patron of art and of music, and has been elected a member of various learned societies.

HARRY B. SOMMER, a writer of distinctive literary ability in the field of humor, and a gentleman who has rendered valuable services to Jewish literary associations in our midst, was born in Hamburg, Germany, May 22d, 1851. When but two years of age he was brought to this country. His family took up their residence in Philadelphia where he attended public schools, and afterwards took a partial course in the Boys' Central High School. He entered into business later on, and is now a successful merchant.

Mr. Sommer early became identified with societies aiming to foster literary tastes among Jewish young men. He was President of the Irving Literary Association in 1868–1870, and, together with his friend, David Solis Cohen, was very active in advancing its interests and promoting its mission. When the Young Men's Hebrew Association, of Philadelphia, was organized in 1875, he became one of its advocates, and served continuously on its Board of Directors until March, 1894, when he resigned. He was its President in 1879–1880.

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As an author Mr. Sommer's *forte* is in the line of humorous sketches, wherein he has displayed originality and merit. His contributions to the press are numerous, and abound in genuine wit. Among the journals for which he has written at different times, are the *Sunday Dispatch*, the *Danbury News*, the *Jewish Record*, and the *Jewish Exponent*. Most of his articles have been signed "Arry O'Pagus"—a pseudonym Mr. Sommer adopted some years since, and by which he is well known; his writings being largely circulated, and affording much pleasure. He is part author with his friend, Mr. Cohen ("Daisy Shortcut"), of "Our Show," a markedly original and an intensely funny book, describing in advance the Centennial Exhibition and incidents (as the authors conceive them) attendant thereupon.

Of Mr. Sommer's later productions, "In Lighter Vein"—a series of sketches published in book form in 1891—contains "Memoirs of the Prince de Monego;" "Help Wanted;" "The Curse of the Cast Iron Knight;" "The Benefit;" "House-Cleaning;" "The Wager;" "Johnny Hogan's Ambition;" "Thawing a Meter;" "Perkins's Tooth;" "Sense and Nonsense;" "It Might Have Been," and other compositions whose titles are sufficient in themselves to attract readers.

On January 26th, 1886, Mr. Sommer was united in marriage to Miss Fanny Stern, of Philadelphia.

Alice Hyneman Sotheran, a daughter of Leon Hyneman, is widely known in literary circles. She was born in Philadelphia, January 31st, 1840, and comes of a family distinguished in varied spheres of intellectual activity. Her father was the celebrated Masonic writer and editor; her aunt, Mrs. Rebekah Hyneman, was a poet and writer of merit and power; her brother, Moses Leon Hyneman, also displayed a literary spirit in his occasional writings; her sister, Mrs. Leona Lowengrund, achieved a position on the stage under the name of "Leona Moss;" and another sister, Mrs. Annie Barnett, is the widow of Mr. Nathaniel Barnett, who was prominent in the affairs of the Independent Order Bené Berith.

Miss Hyneman, after receiving careful instruction, disclosed her talent for literary pursuits. She was united in marriage to Mr. Henry Rhine, and removed to New York City, which became the field of her labors. She has been, and still continues to be, a constant

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contributor of prose and verse to different periodicals and publications. Among these may be mentioned the *North American Review*, the *Forum*, and the *Popular Science Monthly*, for which she has written articles on miscellaneous subjects, betraying thorough acquaintance, not only with current affairs, but with general and special departments of literature. Her writings on women's works are of special interest; a remarkable instance being that on "Woman in Industry," a contribution which appeared in a publication entitled "Woman's Work in America." She has also written on subjects pertaining to Israelites, and is the author of an illustrated work on "Niagara."

Mrs. Rhine, after remaining a widow for a number of years, married recently (1893) Charles Sotheran, a journalist, bibliographer, and writer, of New York City.

Simon Adler Stern was born in Philadelphia, December 8th, 1838. He is the oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Stern, and his father was well known in the Jewish community. Young Stern seemed to have inherited a taste for music, and at a very early age he showed his skill as a violinist. In school, his progress was marked, and when but eleven years old he was ready to enter the Boys' Central High School, which, however, could not then be done, his age preventing it. In the meantime, while awaiting admission to the High School, he pursued studies in music, and achieved a proficiency that helped to render him the performer he is known to be on that instrument at once the most delicate, and most difficult to master—an instrument, of which few, indeed, can claim a thorough understanding — the violin. Young Stern, however, brought knowledge and study to bear upon his interpretation of musical sound and musical harmonies. His teacher, Adolph Scherzer, and subsequently Ahrens, Waldteufel, and Hauser, recognized in their pupil a youth of uncommon abilities; a musician, whose love of the art rendered him eager to study, and patient in endeavoring to master difficulties attending study.

On February 16th, 1853, a concert was given for the benefit of Kenéseth Israel Congregation, in which Mr. Waldteufel, a well-known violoncellist, and others took part. "At the same concert," wrote Rev. Isaac Leeser, in the *Occident*, of March, 1853, "a youth 14 years of age, by the name of Simon Stern, son of the

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President of the Congregation, Mr. Julius Stern, made his first appearance as a performer on the violin, and, as far as we could judge, not alone executed his part well, but exhibited powers which only need cultivation to lead to farther excellence and extended fame."

In 1853, young Stern entered the High School, remaining there until 1855, when he was engaged by his father, who kept a millinery store. Later on, he and his brother, David Stern, formed a partnership, under the firm name of S. A. &. D. Stern, in the same business. In 1871, he became associated with his brothers, Edward and Harry F., who had previously been engaged in the printing and publishing business, under the firm name of Edward Stern & Company. This firm has a large trade, and the character of its work has won much approval. The oldest brother's literary ability, joined to his conservative methods and wise discretion, have proven of service therein. Since 1887, however, the elder Stern has been occupied with another interest—the Finance Company of Pennsylvania,. of which he was selected as Treasurer—a position he still occupies with credit, and to which most of his time is given.

However, it is not owing to the avocations he has pursued that Mr. Stern has become widely known. His reputation is due to two distinctive elements—his musical and his mental training. As regards the former, the knowledge he has acquired renders him not only a violinist and an interpreter of the masters, whose performance would be hailed with delight (though he will not consent to appear in public), but his familiarity with the history and the science of music, and the art and method of musical interpretation in all their minutiæ, places him in an exceptional position among the critics of the age. His wide acquaintanceship with leaders in music, and the interest he has displayed in fostering and popularizing that art, specially in his native city, have inured to the advantage of the community of which he is a member. With adepts in music he has performed, and much enjoyment has been derived by those who have been privileged to attend the rehearsals of a few players—Mr. Stern being of the number—held at private residences.

Mr. Stern's critical ability has been shown in numerous published articles and critiques in newspapers and musical publications. To the *Evening Bulletin*, and the *North American*, both of Philadelphia, he has contributed writings on music, and as well on literary questions;

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and not a small number of his papers were seen in the pages of the *Penn Monthly*, an excellent publication, issued in this city, some years since, and of which Professor Robert Ellis Thompson was the accomplished editor. Mr. Stern has also written for Dwight's *Musical Journal*, published in Boston, and for other periodicals, among them the *American*—a literary weekly of this city—and the *Industrial Review*, a trade magazine, of which he was the editor. While, as a musician, he has declined to be placed before the public in a position to which his abilities eminently fit him, he has, fortunately, not observed the same retirement in his literary work.

Mr. Stern has always been an ardent student, and gifted with remarkable patience in his studies, to a degree that he has acquired a knowledge of even a foreign language, with the aid of a reading-book and a dictionary. The fruits of his studies have been well seen in the character of his published works. In 1873, he wrote for "Leisure Hour Series," a book titled; "Scintillations from the Prose Works of Heinrich Heine." This was the first attempt at translation into English of the German poet's writings in prose, and it received a warm welcome. The translator, whose style and expression are marked by a consummate skill and beauty of utterance, clothed in the choicest of English, gives an introduction in the form of a sketch of Heine's career. He has no excuse, but rather condemnation for the act of the man who in abjuring the religion of his suffering brethren, in order to gain position "sacrificed principle without attaining the paltry ends for which he sold himself." He, of course, feels it necessary, to qualify his criticism, when he remarks that "an enlightened critic feels forced to admit that in judging of the character and motives of a great genius, that genius must, to a certain extent, furnish the tests by which he is to be criticised." The work which Mr. Stern has presented in an English garb is divided into two parts. The first is a series of delightful stories called "Florentine Nights;" the second embraces extracts from other prose writings of Heine—varied and miscellaneous in character. Notwithstanding their author's condemnable course, his Jewish feelings assert themselves in many an epigram. The Jewish blood still tingled in his veins, and despite his base desertion, which he himself condemns, a sympathy for his people, and a community of interests with them are evidenced time and again in words that burn into the memory.

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In 1873, Mr. Stern produced a translation of "Waldfried," a novel from the German of Berthold Auerbach, one of the ablest of our modern Jewish authors. This was followed in 1875 by his version of the same writer's "On the Heights," Mr. Stern's translation being made at the suggestion of the author who was highly pleased with the excellence of the work done on "Waldfried."

Mr. Stern, as representative of a private enterprise, went to China in 1887, and was absent five months. His visits to interesting places in that immense Empire and in the adjoining country—Japan—were related in a series of letters, afterwards published (in 1888) with the title of "Jottings of Travel in China and Japan," and which book possesses a peculiar interest.

Mr. Stern has been identified to some extent with communal affairs. From 1880 to 1894, he was Recording Secretary of the Jewish Hospital Association, and is now an Honorary Director of that institution. His valuable services were obtained by the Jewish Publication Society of America, on whose Publication Committee he has served continuously since its organization in 1888, and on which he has further evidenced his literary discernment. He has been an officer of the Beethoven Society, the Philadelphia Music Festival Association, and is a Director of the Mercantile Library Company, a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Union League, the Penn Club, the Civil Service Reform Association, and other institutions in our midst whose membership rolls are honored by the name of this broad-minded gentleman and accomplished scholar.

Isaac Henry Weil.—Among the many adages that have obtained is that which gives to merit the reward to which it is entitled. This saying, as an incentive to work, has unquestionably its value. But, not unlike others, it has at times outrun its course, and fallen short of its meaning and application. Evidence of our statement is at hand in the blighted career of many a talented soul; of more than a few men and women, the light of whose intellects might have illumined hosts beyond their immediate surroundings, had not discouragements, rebuffs, and lack of recognition quenched the flame that burned brightly. The cause is not always to be understood; but there are reasons, and as far as these relate to the world of letters and of journalism, it may be said with truth based upon

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experience that the preponderance of writers in the field of literature, who can gratify a degenerated taste for prurient sensationalism with works—both from moral and literary standpoints—unworthy of criticism; and the importance given in the sphere of the newspaper and the periodical to some men who lack the essential elements qualifying them for such work, but who, nevertheless, have been placed there by outside reasons that weigh heavily on the material side—such, it may be truthfully said, are among the causes that debar more than a few from rising by their own merits; that consign to the pit of oblivion bright minds, not, perhaps, sufficiently assertive, to attempt warring against existing circumstances.

Of such minds we have, perhaps, an illustration in Isaac Henry Weil, older son of Henry Isaac and Matilda (*née* Marks) Weil, who was born in Philadelphia, August 16th, 1823. Few more pronounced types of "self-made" men have been seen. When little more than a boy, Isaac was obliged to labor for his own support, and partly for that of his household; his father being in extremely humble circumstances. Every spare moment, however, was devoted to his books. Day and night these companions were beside him. News of the day in all departments, literature—ancient and modern—in every branch, science in its earliest and in its latest developments, were alike interesting to him. His inquiring mind led him into the search of the rare and the little known in the world of study and of thought. He had traversed the entire field of English literature; his knowledge of the classics and of some modern languages, besides the English, was obtained by means of books and a vocabulary. His familiarity with poets and with prose writers, with philosophers and with specialists, was proven by his versatile powers, by his fertility of quotation of long stanzas and passages, by his astonishing memory. He stopped not here, however. Music found in him an eager student, an enraptured soul. He was neither an instrumentalist nor a vocalist; yet here again his versatility and his singular mental powers served him to a degree that awakened wonderment in those who entered into his conversation. Eccentric in his habits, peculiar in some of his views, these may have augured ill for his talents. Yet, as a writer, he displayed clearness of statement, remarkable force, an incisiveness, and a penetration that indicated a thorough insight into the subject treated by him, with elegance of style and minuteness of detail.

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Mr. Weil's article entitled "What Has Bacon Originated or Discovered?" in the *National Quarterly Review* (New York) for September, 1867—in which the writer reviewed several works, and wherein he refuted the position assumed by as great a man as Macaulay in his view of Bacon—was read and admired by scholars, and it need not be said that it required no small ability to successfully meet an opponent of the mental calibre of the renowned Englishman. Mr. Weil contributed to and wrote editorial articles for several of the Philadelphia dailies, and a testimony to his ability and the excellence of his work is shown in more than a few commendatory letters from the late Colonel John W. Forney, Editor of the *Philadelphia Press*, and from others,—which letters have been fortunately preserved among his scattered published and unpublished works. A glance at some of the writings that emanated from his pen might readily cause surprise, that a man of such marked brilliancy should have passed by unnoticed. True, he was not sufficiently assertive, mayhap, not persevering in his endeavors to obtain the recognition eminently his due. Yet, evidence is at hand of some attempts in that direction, unfortunately, without success.

Mr. Weil, among his varied accomplishments, possessed a very considerable acquaintance with the history, literature, and liturgy of the Synagogue, aided, of course, by his prodigious memory. He was a splendid penman; and his letters and records of institutions, of which at times he was Secretary, afford striking proofs. A literary and a musical critic of a high order, a skilful chess-player, a ready, witty, and brilliant conversationalist, the possessor of diversified knowledge, his abilities were suffered to fall into decay; his brilliancy was unrecognized; his early studies, pursued with such tenacity and perseverance, that they, in after years, affected his vision;—all these qualifications seemed of little avail to place Isaac H. Weil in the circle to which he rightfully belonged. Yet he preserved a lively temperament, and the humorous powers he often displayed, only fell short when he spoke of certain conditions of the times, and then he became pessimistic in his views, though producing many a sound argument to sustain his reasoning. His faculties happily continued to the last, and again his wonderful memory served him when he was enabled in his sufferings to quote sentences from Holy Writ, delighting the mind and comforting the soul.

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Mr. Weil died on November 15th, 1890. Truly, he was an exceptional character, and it is a privilege to include in this work the name of such a man, unknown as he was to a fame he ought, of right, to have obtained.

GENERAL MENTION.—I.

Among other names in the respective fields of literature, speculative, and practical science, are: Dr. Solomon Solis Cohen, at once a physician and a littérateur, whose contributions to the science of medicine betray a depth only marked in the specialist; whose writings and translations in prose and verse disclose the well-trained mind, the scholarly breadth, the comprehensive intellect. Dr. Cohen, though a young man, is an eminent representative of Jews and of Judaism, and an exponent of both, whose pen is untiring in their defence; a representative of congregational, theological, literary, and other institutions; a laborious worker; a sincere Jew. He comes of an honored family, and he has increased the honor due to this household in Israel. . . . . Professor Cyrus Adler, Ph.D., is another young man of literary and scientific parts, and a Jew in feeling and action, whose studies and travels have advanced knowledge in special lines. Dr. Adler is Instructor of Semitic Languages in Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, and Assistant Curator in the Department of Oriental Antiquities, and librarian of the United States National Museum, Washington, D. C. At the recent World's Columbian Exhibition, at Chicago, he had direction of the Oriental exhibits, obtained largely through his instrumentality. The associations with which he is affiliated, the writings and the lectures in which he has evidenced study, research, and ability, have united in placing Dr. Adler prominently before large literary circles, and have extended his reputation at home and abroad. . . . . Professor Morris Jastrow, Jr., Ph.D., a son of Rev. Dr. Marcus M. Jastrow, of Philadelphia, has also attained distinction as a writer, and as Professor of Semitic Languages, of the Arabic Language, and of Rabbinical Literature in the University of Pennsylvania. His numerous papers on questions pertaining to Semitic Literature and cognate branches possess special interest. . . . . Professor Joseph Jastrow, Ph.D., a brother of the preceding, is an adept in the realms of psychology and psychical research. His contributions to

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different publications bear striking testimony to this statement. He is now Professor of Experimental and Comparative Psychology, in the University of Wisconsin. . . . . Dr. Lee Kaüfer Frankel is an analytical chemist, whose treatment of technical questions has given his utterances considerable weight in a special field. He was formerly Instructor of Analytical Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania. . . . . Dr. Leo Stanton Rowe is among the youngest of our scientific scholars, and, though but twenty-three years of age, bids fair to become an authority on subjects connected with City Government, of which he has made a special study, and into which he has pursued deep investigations. Dr. Rowe is an energetic member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and to its Annals he has contributed noteworthy articles. His residence abroad has added to his stock of knowledge, and has borne fruit in his work on "Municipal Finances of Berlin and Paris," recently published. He now occupies a position as lecturer on Municipal Government in the Wharton School of Finance and Economy. . . . . Dr. Isaac Joachim Schwatt, a native of Russia, is an efficient instructor of Mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania. . . . . Walter Edward Weyl, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, now studying in Europe, is a writer on economic subjects, whose productions have evinced remarkable thought, and have won for him prizes.

Among writers of more or less note, Zadok A. Davis (who died on April 1st, 1853) issued a work on Masonry. Mr. Davis possessed abilities as a linguist, and was a conspicuous character in Congregational and Society affairs. . . . . Charles Henry Hart is a scientific, historical, biographical, and miscellaneous writer; an art critic, and a member of learned societies. . . . . Simon S. Skidelsky is one of the ablest and most painstaking of descriptive writers who have come to the United States in recent years. He is a native of Russia, and, though following mercantile pursuits, has found time to devote to literature, and that of an instructive and interesting character. His descriptions of life and residence in the land of the Tsars, of Jewish characteristics noticed in that country of oppression, his attractive methods as a writer, and his remarkable skill in handling a language comparatively new to him, have won for his productions eager readers. Mr. Skidelsky, besides contributing sketches, articles, etc., to secular and Jewish newspapers, has done translation work ; some of it in books Englished by him alone, and

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others in association with Nathan Haskell Dole, a scholar—and markedly so—in the literature of Russia. . . . . Moses Klein, a native of Hungary, is an ardent worker in the cause of Jewish charity and education. He has produced *Migdăl Zophim* ("The Watch Tower"), a valuable Hebrew-English work, descriptive of immigration, and of the status of Jewish colonization in the Holy Land, in North and South America, etc., etc., its conditions and its prospects. Mr. Klein has also edited the foreign department of the *Jewish Exponent*, of Philadelphia. He was formerly Agent of the Association of Jewish Immigrants, and held other positions. He has been an Inspector of Immigration and an Interpreter to the United States Commissioner of Immigration at the port of Philadelphia. Mr. Klein was very recently selected as general manager in charge of the work of the Society of the United Hebrew Charities of this city. . . . . 'Hayim Polano, a respected Hebrew teacher of long standing and experience, has issued an interesting and an instructive work, entitled "Selections from the Talmud," which has obtained wide circulation. He has also brought forth a Hebrew Primer. . . . . Leo M. Kohn has produced quite a number of poetical effusions. . . . . J. Bunford Samuel is the accomplished Librarian of the Ridgway (or Rush) Branch of the Philadelphia Library, and possesses excellent qualifications.

In the ranks of women writers, Miss Henrietta Szold, oldest daughter of Rev. Dr. Benjamin Szold, of Baltimore, and now a resident of this city, occupies an eminent station. In Hebrew literature her pen has been most active. Her studies of the writings of master-minds of the Jewish people, and her treatment of numerous themes in history and letters, have developed her extraordinary acquirements. Miss Szold is a scholar and a thinker, to whom her coreligionists are indebted. Her talents are now employed as Secretary of the Publication Committee of the Jewish Publication Society of America. . . . . Miss Ella Jacobs, a daughter of the lamented Rev. George Jacobs, is a frequent contributor to journals on subjects of religious and current importance. She has published in booklet shape "Children's Prayers for Use in the School and Home." Miss Jacobs's literary efforts are praiseworthy. . . . Mrs. Fanny Binswanger-Hoffman, another cultured lady, has written for the press articles of merit, bearing evidence of study and thought. . . . . Mrs. Isabella H. Rosenbach has contributed able

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papers to the department of Jewish history in the United States. . . . . Mrs. Clara Stern-Simsohn has done excellent translation work from the German, and has written several clever stories.

In the domains of applied science, Percy A. Sanguinetti is a capable and an experienced engineer and draughtsman, whose services have been enlisted at World's Exhibitions, latterly at that in Chicago, in the departments of machinery and of mechanical engineering. . . . . Gratz Mordecai is another gentleman, whose success as an engineer entitles him to a conspicuous place in the ranks. Mr. Mordecai is an adept in a special department of a profession for which he has evidenced a peculiar fitness. . . . . Abram Meyer Feldman, a native of Russia, and a recent graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, has also demonstrated his skill in the same branches. He was an assistant to Mr. Sanguinetti at the World's Columbian Exhibition, in Chicago. . . . . Leon Philip Feustmann has made a specialty of mining engineering in Mexico, and his progress in that sphere has been rapid and successful. . . . . Max Biernbaum has also shown his adaptability to civil engineering, in which profession he has advanced. . . . . Theodore F. Moss is a mining engineer and geologist. . . . . William Guggenheim has given special attention to metallurgy and mining in Mexico. . . . . Joseph David Israel is a mechanical engineer, now in the service of the Edison Electric Light Company, of Philadelphia. . . . . Jacob Lychenheim has evidenced his talent, as an analytical chemist, with different companies. He is now located at Swedeland, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. . . . . Meyer Schamberg is a chemical expert, whose investigations have proven his ability in various enterprises. At present, he is interested in coal mining and oil and gas explorations, in Ashland, Kentucky. . . . . As practical chemists, the firm of Rosengarten & Sons ranks high. This house was founded by the late George David Rosengarten, with whom several of his sons were associated. These—of whom Samuel George Rosengarten is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania—continue the business. . . . . In architecture, Charles Berg, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Leon Berg, formerly of this city; and Maurice Mayer Feustmann, a son of Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Feustmann, may be mentioned with credit. . . . . In the special sphere of electrical work, William A. Stern, formerly in the service of the great inventor, Thomas A. Edison, has attained notable success. Mr.

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Stern is now senior member of the firm of Stern & Silverman, of Philadelphia, designers and builders of electric railway light, and power plants. The work of this firm has been shown in the Trolley system of street-car railways, rapidly being introduced in this city. . . . . Percival Allen Mitchell deserves mention among young electricians of decided promise. . . . . In this connection, allusion must be made to several inventors of useful appliances of various kinds, viz., H. J. Hyams, Elias Nusbaum, (Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Electric Engineering Company), Edwin Meyer Goldsmith, S. Henry Pincus, Harry Davidson, and Elias Bernhard Koopman. All these gentlemen have shown inventive genius far above the average order.

The list given, in several and varying departments, is by no means complete, and year after year it receives additions. Limited in number as our population is, the roll of names makes quite a respectable showing for a fractional part of a people, said to be a race of shop-keepers and money-lenders. Facts are constantly multiplying, which not only disprove this assertion of traducers of the Jewish name, but establish beyond doubt the reasons which forced the Jew, against his will, to become a trader and a dealer; to abandon agriculture for the shop, and intellectual and mechanical pursuits for the tradesman's calling. A cruel world compelled him to it; a liberal world will recognize his advancement—will bid him go forward on the road of honor and of usefulness.

GENERAL MENTION.—II.

In journalism, as in other professions, Israelites have found opportunities for advancement and distinction. In some countries of Europe, the press is largely controlled by members of the ancient race, and in the United States, considerable influence is also wielded in the same direction—a single illustration being the *New York World*, said to be the most successful paper on the Western Continent, whose proprietor, Joseph Pulitzer, is of Jewish descent. In every department of journalism, however, Jews have shown their fitness, and some have risen from the lowest to the highest stations. In Philadelphia the number may not equal that of New York, yet, as compared with population, the showing is, perhaps, to even better advantage. Some names have already been mentioned at length.

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. . . . On the staffs of the German *Demokrat* and of the *Neue Welt*—besides their proprietor and chief editor, Dr. Edward Morwitz, but recently deceased—the following have served at different times (either as writers, or in the business department): Joseph Morwitz (son of Dr. Morwitz, and his successor in the management), Isaac Kahn, D. Fuerstenberg, Herman Fischler, Benjamin Salinger, Louis C. Hoffman, and Messrs. Grossheim, Levi, Danielus, and Friedlander. A nephew of the last-named was at one time editor of another German paper, in this city. . . . . Mr. Salinger, who died on January 18th, 1894, was also manager of the Central Newspaper Union, which serves newspapers with printed matter for their columns. . . . . Messrs. Samuel N. Levi and Solomon Danielus are connected with this Union; occupying the respective positions of Treasurer, and Secretary. . . . . Moses Finzi Lobo is a respected name in journalism; a gentleman singularly gifted, but whose modesty and unassuming ways prevent that recognition here to which he is justly entitled. Mr. Lobo did reportorial and special work for a number of years. He is now engaged in a different vocation. . . . . William Anderson, who was a member of the editorial staff of the *Sunday Dispatch*, when that journal was *the* Sunday paper of Philadelphia, still commands an able pen, and since the severance of his connection with the *Dispatch*, he has held positions on other journals. Mr. Anderson is a son-in-law of the late Dr. Philip De Young. . . . . Herman Loeb, a son of the late Moritz Loeb, is a journalist, as if by inheritance. In his early years he learned printing, and had just attained manhood when he became city editor of the York (Pennsylvania) *Daily Tribune*. He has also written for the Doylestown *Democrat*, the *Public Ledger*, and the *Times*, and has served on the staffs of some of these. Mr. Loeb has been quite successful as a story-writer, and has received commendation for some of his productions. He is at present engaged in printing and in the manufacture of paper-boxes, having formed a partnership some years since with his brother-in-law, Eugene Lyon; but now conducting the business on his own account. . . . . Maurice Landauer, for several years occupied a position on the *Evening Telegraph*, where he rose to considerable note as a reporter of financial matters. Mr. Landauer possesses ability in other spheres, and has written prose and verse at different times. . . . . Harry C. Hochstadter has been connected with the *Daily Hotel Reporter*, and is

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prominent in an Amateur Journalists' Union. . . . . Alfred Hochstadter, who has had experience in reportorial work, now conducts the *Daily Hotel Reporter*, above mentioned, and *Stageland*, a weekly record of music and the drama. . . . . Charles Bloomingdale, Jr., has shown talent in editing musical and dramatic papers, and is besides a writer with original views. He has, at different periods, been attached to the *Evening Herald*, the *Sunday Mercury*, and the *Times*, in all of which, specially the last named, his contributions won him popularity, because of their pleasing flavor and unctuous humor. Mr. Bloomingdale was for some time editor of the Philadelphia *Music and Drama*, now known as *Stageland*. . . . . Eliezer Isaacs, Jr. (deceased), was connected with the local staff of the *Philadelphia Press*. . . . . Philip Hano, formerly of this city, was a member of the reportorial staff of the *Times*. . . . . Louis Stern, now of the *New York Herald*, also held positions on Philadelphia dailies. . . . . Meyer Hoffman is a clever writer, and department editor on the *Evening Star*. He had previously served on the *Daily News* and on the *Times*. He has edited the *National Barber*, and at present conducts the *North East News*. . . . . George Henry Harris is an industrious and a capable writer on the reportorial staff of the *Philadelphia Inquirer*. . . . . Morris Wieder is attached to the staff of the *Philadelphia Abend Post*. . . . . Charles Goldsmith and Albert E. Hunt have exhibited experience and tact as reporters for the Court Combination—the agency that supplies Court news to a number of dailies. Both Mr. Goldsmith and Mr. Hunt have written original articles and stories for newspapers. . . . . Max Kaufmann is a writer of musical and dramatic criticisms on the *Philadelphia Press*. . . . . Robert Cohn is Philadelphia correspondent of the Chicago *Dramatic Times*. . . . . Charles Seligman Bernheimer is an intelligent and active writer, whose services have been enlisted by secular and religious papers. Mr. Bernheimer has furnished numerous reports of Jewish affairs to the *Philadelphia Press*. He also filled a position for several years on the *Jewish Exponent*. He has been correspondent of the *Jewish Messenger*, of New York City; has contributed articles to other journals, and is now correspondent of the *American Israelite*, of Cincinnati, besides being Assistant Secretary of the Jewish Publication Society of America. Mr. Bernheimer is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. . . . . Clarence K. Arnold is

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successful in the sphere of newspaper advertising; doing real estate work for a syndicate of Philadelphia dailies, and occupying an official position on the *Philadelphia Inquirer*. Mr. Arnold has been correspondent for Wilmington (Delaware) journals, and has written for the Philadelphia *News*, *Press*, and *Record*. . . . . George Felleman Fish has for some years been connected with the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, and now edits its "Society" department. . . . . Alfred M. Liveright was at one time a member of the reportorial staff of the *North American*, of Philadelphia. . . . . Major Aaron Lazarus is connected with the business department of the Philadelphia *Record*. . . . . George Goldsmith is an experienced proof-reviser on the *Public Ledger*.

Jewish journalism has also offered a field, and among those who have figured therein in this city are such eminent names as Rev. Isaac Leeser, editor and proprietor of that excellent monthly, *The Occident and American Jewish Advocate*; Mayer Sulzberger, Esq., Mr. Leeser's scholarly assistant, and his successor; Rev. Dr. Samuel Mendelsohn, an editor of the *Jewish Index*, now Rabbi in Wilmington, North Carolina, and author of the valuable work, "The Criminal Jurisprudence of the Ancient Hebrews;" Alfred T. Jones, editor of the *Jewish Record* (elsewhere mentioned); Mrs. Caroline Cohen Joachimsen, at one time assistant editor of the *Jewish Record*. . . . . Of Jewish journalists of to-day, we must mention Charles Hoffman, editor of the *Jewish Exponent*, a deep student, a thoughtful writer, and an active worker in Jewish causes; Melvin G. Winstock, lawyer, formerly an editor of the *Jewish Exponent*, now a resident of Seattle, (State of) Washington; Herman Brunswick, a correspondent for different journals, and manager of the once-existing monthly, *Jewish Women*. Marcus K. Cohen, formerly business manager of the *Jewish Record*, is now publisher and editor of the *Journal of Progress*, an organ of Secret Orders. Moses Freeman, Bernard Harris, and John Paley are editors of weeklies published in the jargon, or *Juedisch-Deutsch* dialect, as are Rev. Hyman Brodsky and Ch. Malitz. Elias Braunschweig is an excellent German writer, and Philadelphia correspondent of the *Deborah*, a German Jewish weekly, published in Cincinnati, Ohio. Louis Nusbaum is Philadelphia correspondent of the *Hebrew Journal*, of New York City.

In addition to the above names, other Israelites have, from time to time, been connected with journalistic interests in various capacities.

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III.

IN ART.

ONLY in modern times has the Jew been identified with the study and development of a special branch of the fine arts. This fact does not arise from a want of admiration for the beautiful in creation; for the Jewish mind has ever shown itself capable of the loftiest sentiments. The answer is readily found. In days of yore, the love of art was so interwoven with its worship; the productions of the sculptor's chisel and the painter's brush were so often a cause of idolatry that little wonder it is that the Second Commandment of the Decalogue was enforced with the utmost rigidity, and even beyond its application. Art, instead of becoming a refining influence, was thoroughly debasing; it encouraged immorality, and catered to the sensual. With the spread of civilization, the true mission of the artist became better known, the character of his work appealed with more emphasis to the cultured mind, the value of his calling was perceived, and thus his art advanced amid enlightening influences. Israel cannot boast of a Giotto, or a Correggio, a Rafael, or a Michael Angelo—whose works of genius are wondered at the world over; yet, in our days, an increased number of the descendants of Jacob are found in the ranks of those who follow in the wake of the great masters. Every civilized country now furnishes a quota from among our coreligionists. The Paris *Salon* annually exhibits their work, and the art centres of Europe and America disclose to view specimens worthy of those who are rapidly gaining foremost places in the profession. Moses Ezekiel, a sculptor, whose genius often asserts itself in colossal figures and emblematic monuments; Ephraim Keyser, another gifted representative of the same art, are but two names from among American Israelites, whose products have received the admiring encomiums of *connoisseurs*. In the realms of painters, several of our leading cities furnish brilliant examples, and, as will be seen, Philadelphia is by no means wanting in followers of the

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art which ennobles our sensibilities, and renders us all the more admirers of creation, and which should arouse in all sentiments of thankfulness unto Him who has made for us those wonders of earth and of sea, whose glories can but faintly be portrayed by the artist, however realistic may seem the picture.

SOLOMON NUNES CARVALHO, born in Charleston, South Carolina, April 27th, 1815, is a member of a worthy family from whose midst several distinguished characters have come forth. Mr. Carvalho resided for some time in this city, but his main work has been done elsewhere. As an artist and as a scholar, as a scientist and as a writer, this gentleman has attained a wide reputation. Of Jewish interest is his painting of "Moses Receiving the Tablets of the Law on Sinai." His portrait in oil of Rev. Isaac Leeser, which is placed on the walls of the Home for Aged and Infirm Israelites, attached to the Jewish Hospital, of Philadelphia, is another evidence of the excellence of work displayed by a thorough artist. Mr. Carvalho's productions—whether in art or in literature—are of national importance, and their author unites acquirements rarely met with in one individual. Mr. Carvalho now resides in New York City. [For a fuller sketch of Mr. Carvalho's career and works, specially while located in other cities, the reader is referred to Markens's "Hebrews in America," pages 203 and 204.]

KATHERINE M. COHEN, third daughter of Henry and Matilda (*née* Samuel) Cohen, was born in Philadelphia, March 18th, 1859. She received an education befitting the daughter of cultured parents. Exhibiting a love of art, she early attended the School of Design for Women, and pursued a course of study at different times under different tutors, among them Peter Moran, Miss Sarah Levis, and J. Liberty Tadd; her special branches then being china painting, decorative art work, and modelling. Miss Cohen attended the Academy of the Fine Arts under Thomas Eakins's instruction, and the School of Industrial Art, where she followed sculpture, under the tuition of John J. Boyle. She thus pursued both leading branches of art, and was instructed in water-color painting by William J. Whittemore. Later on, the famous artist, Augustus St. Gaudens, became her teacher in sculpture. Miss Cohen also added to her studies a course

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in Paris under Mencié, and other masters, and she went a second time to Europe in order to develop still further her knowledge. The results have been seen to pronounced advantage in her works.

In sculpture, this artist has produced a number of busts; two representing Venitians—boy and man—which (separate works) are beautifully wrought; a decorative head, entitled "John of Algiers;" "A Viking, or Northman;" "Rabbi Ben Ezra"—a group; portrait busts of several persons, among them of Mayer Sulzberger, Esq., the accomplished lawyer and scholar; besides statuettes, models, and *bas relievos.*

Miss Cohen's work has been noted at several exhibitions, among them, at the Academy of the Fine Arts and at the Art Club of Philadelphia, the New York Academy, the recent World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, and in the Paris *Salon.* Her paintings also evidence exceptional talent, force, and artistic skill, which betoken a steady advance in the profession. Among these, chiefly in water-colors, are "An African Woman;" "Driving Geese at Concarneau;" "Street in Cairo;" and a "Moorish Mosque."

"Miss Katherine Cohen," observes a critic, "shows the stuff of which good sculptors are made." The same remark, now further enforced by more recent work, applies to this artist in that department, which calls not only for accuracy and precision, but also for beauty of conception, wealth of imagination, and delicacy of treatment. All these acquirements Miss Cohen possesses in an eminent degree, and she is, therefore, destined to a position won only by rare abilities and superlative talents.

HARRY DAVIDSON has risen to an enviable position among wood engravers. He is a son of Dr. David Davidson, and was born in Philadelphia, March 25th, 1858. His first studies in engraving were pursued under Frederick Faust, and, after a course of secular studies, he resolved to devote his time to wood engraving as a profession. He removed to New York, and continued his labors until he reached an excellence that soon won recognition. He received an engagement from the Century Company, and is to this day in its employ as illustrator of the two monthlies, the *Century Magazine* and *St. Nicholas.* Among his numerous engravings are "Israel," after a beautiful drawing by Kenyon Cox; "Reflection of Golden Gate," after A. Castaigne; "Afternoon at a Ranch," by Mary Halleck

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Foote; "Farewell to Russia," after H. Sandham; "Canterbury Cathedral," after Joseph Pennell; "A Portrait of Joseph Jefferson," after Salem Scudder.

Specimens of Mr. Davidson's work have been exhibited at expositions in Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and at the recent World's Exhibition in Chicago. Mr. Davidson's fame is such that even his worn-out instruments have been sought after for a collection of discarded tools of master engravers. The thousands of readers of magazines have long since been familiarized with the character of this artist's productions, which have called forth unqualified admiration. Many of his "proofs" have been added to private collections.

Mr. Davidson has been the recipient of medals at exhibitions, and has otherwise been honored for his work. He is a member of the Society of American Wood Engravers. He is also known as an inventor of a patent on the game of checkers called "King Checker," by which the checker is crowned without the use of two separate pieces. As an expert chess player, Mr. Davidson has been long and favorably known, and, when a resident of Philadelphia, he was regarded as its leading player. He was pitted on more than a single occasion against famous specialists, and astonished many by his evidences of skill and thought in a game that calls for deep study and a thorough understanding of every element of its intricate system.

HERMAN NAPHTALI HYNEMAN, son of Isaac and Adeline (*née* Ezekiel) Hyneman, was born in Philadelphia, July 27th, 1849. His taste for drawing and painting was manifested in his childhood, and developed as he reached maturer years. In 1874, he followed his natural bent, and went to Europe to pursue studies at schools of art. After a brief sojourn in Germany, he proceeded to Paris, and became a pupil of the great French artist, M. Bonnât, remaining abroad eight years. The effect of his thorough schooling and the evidence as well of his powers as a delineator of character and of expression were then seen in his picture, "Desdemona," exhibited in the Paris *Salon* of 1879, and subsequently occupying the post of honor at an exhibition of works of American artists in the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, in this city. This beauteous product of the artist's brush is thus spoken of by a critic: "Looking at Shakespeare's heroine as one sees her here, one sees no commentary on the story of which she was the heroine. Although in

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the main intended as an ideal, Hyneman has represented her after one of those stormy interviews with Othello. The face is very sad, and the expressive attitude, clasped hands and patient resignation—all bring Shakespeare's lovely heroine before one's eyes." "Desdemona" was purchased by Mr. Klemm, of this city. Mr. Hyneman's next picture "Juliet," won the plaudits of *connoisseurs*. It was exhibited at the Paris *Salon* of 1881, and afterwards at the National Academy of Design in New York City. "It represents Shakespeare's creation of the passionately-loving maiden on a balcony, looking down pensively with a letter at her feet, which she has absently let fall from her hands. . . . . The countenance expresses the tenderness so typical of that heroine." Mr. Hyneman has had studios at different times in New York City and Philadelphia, and his main work has been in the line of portraits, having executed several of well known persons in the community. Among his romantic and imaginative pictures are: "It Might Have Been," representing a young lady contemplating what might have been had she a lover by her side;" "Marguerite in Prison," depicting a most touching scence from Goethe's "Faust;" "A Passing Glance;" "On Tiptoe;" "Twelve O'clock;" and "On the Pier." Quite an attractive picture is Mr. Hyneman's portrayal of a scene at the race-track in Jerome Park; wherein he cleverly depicts the countenances of the attendants who are watching with exciting interest the racing of the horses in their attempts to outdo each other.

Mr. Hyneman is a first cousin of Moses Jacob Ezekiel, the world-renowned sculptor, who, in his historic studio, in the Diocletian Baths at Rome, Italy, modelled the Statue of Religious Liberty, now adorning Fairmount Park, and who continues producing works which have placed him in the vanguard of the most illustrious sculptors of modern times—works which are, in the words of a writer, "the sublime conception of a religion which draws one people to another in the bond of brotherhood."

August B. Koopman, a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Koopman, now of Atlantic City, New Jersey, was born at Charlotte, North Carolina, January 2d, 1869. After a schooling in Philadelphia, he entered the "Antique" Class of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, and following an interval, during which he graduated from the Boys' Central High School, he entered the

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"Life" Class, under the tuition of Thomas Hovenden. His first painting was a copy of the superb work of Bouguereau, "Orestes Pursued by the Furies"—a picture belonging to the Academy, and which has been considered a model of its kind. After further endeavors of an encouraging character, young Koopman, in 1887, was sent to Paris—the home of art and of artists. There he was fortunate in obtaining instruction from Fleury and Bouguereau, and was admitted to the *École des Beaux Arts*. His progress was rapid, and, ere long, he received honorable mention at the celebrated Julien Academy, and a medal at the *Beaux Arts*. In two years, his work had received such recognition that it was at once admitted to the grand *Salon* of the *Champs Elysées*, in Paris, and the young artist was favorably received in art centres. This *entrée* into the *Salon* rendered his work thereafter acceptable, and each year has found Mr. Koopman's productions on the walls;—his powerfully drawn painting, "Benedicté, or Blessing of the Bread," exhibited in 1892, being received with much commendation by the Parisian critics. This work is of remarkable size, and each of the seven life-sized characters is considered a study worthy of an artist of high rank.

Mr. Koopman has executed portraits, which also evidence his remarkable capacities. He has exhibited some of his productions on this side of the Atlantic, where they have been received with pronounced favor. Three of his paintings were placed among a selected number for the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, and were much admired. Mr. Koopman frequently visits the United States, where his family resides, and Philadelphia, his former home. He intends, however, locating in Paris, and there following up his chosen profession.

MAX LEVY, born in Detroit, Michigan, July 9th, 1857, spent his first active years in an architect's office, but early joined his brother, Louis E. Levy, in the work of building up the Levytype Company. He possesses artistic abilities of a high order, which he cultivated by study at the Academy of the Fine Arts, in this city, and which were given practical direction in his brother's establishment. There he mastered the scientific technology of photo-chemistry. In 1891 he perfected his brother's invention of the engraved glass screen used in the modern "half-tone" processes, and having purchased the latter's interest in their joint patents, he has developed this

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invention to a point where it has assumed a foremost place in the graphic art industries, and has superseded all other similar appliances.

Mr. Levy was married in 1885 to Miss Diana Franklin, of Baltimore, sister of Professor Fabian Franklin, of Johns Hopkins University, and niece of the late scholar and philanthropist, Michael Heilprin—herself a former student at the Academy of the Fine Arts, of this city.

Frank Moss, a son of Joseph L. Moss, an Israelite long identified with Jewish affairs, was born in Philadelphia, May 9th, 1837. Though evincing an inclination for art at an early age, he still did not embrace that profession until later years; at first engaging in the commission and dry goods business in New York City, from which, however, he retired in 1874. He then sailed for Europe, and proceeding to the Capital of France—the great centre of art—pursued his studies for several years under M. Bonnát. His progress was rapid, and soon the excellence of his work attracted attention, and in the exhibitions of the Paris *Salon*, a number of his paintings occupied important places on the walls. Church scenes, and portraits of interest to the church, constituted his chief work; his heads of Jesus, and other religious pictures being considerably in demand among Catholic families, and some of them being placed in churches and cathedrals, specially in the Catholic Cathedral in Philadelphia. Of his pictures, a copy of Ribiera's "Entombment" (the original of which is in the Louvre, at Paris) was also presented to the Cathedral in this city.

Artist Moss has exhibited on various occasions at our Academy of the Fine Arts, at the New York Academy of Design, in Boston and in cities of the West, his works, including "The Fortune-Teller;" Tom Hood's "Song of the Shirt;" "The Doll's Dressmaker;" and "Prayer." As a member of the Philadelphia Sketch Club, he has also distinguished himself in the character of work peculiar to that Club.

Mr. Moss has occasionally visited Europe in the pursuit of his art, and some of his works have been painted there. For some time his studio has been located in New York, and he now resides in that city.

Jacques Reich affords a remarkable example of an illustrator, though he has otherwise acquired fame. Mr. Reich was born in

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Hungary, August 10th, 1852. He studied art in Buda-Pesth. Arriving in the United States in 1873, he took a course in the Academy of the Fine Arts in this city, and resided in Philadelphia for a considerable period. After further study, he returned to Europe, and in Paris had the opportunity of being instructed by two of the great masters—Robert Fleury and William Adolphe Bouguereau. Mr. Reich brought forth a large variety of sketches in black and white, and in charcoal, pen and ink sketches, and latterly turned his attention to book illustrating. In this last named feature, he had discovered his *forte*, while publishers and the public have been quick to recognize his pre-eminent talent. In 1885, the firm of Charles Scribner's Sons obtained Mr. Reich's services as an illustrator of their "Cyclopædia of Painters and Paintings." His pen and ink portraits were an immediate success, and the artist's abilities were enlisted by periodicals, and by the publishing firm of D. Appleton & Co., whose "Annual Cyclopædia," in its separate editions in 1886, 1887, and 1888, was illustrated by Mr. Reich. Perhaps, the work, however, which testifies not only to his extraordinary capacity and brilliancy, but to his industry, is best shown in "Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography," issued in six volumes, and to which Mr. Reich furnished sixteen hundred portraits illustrative of its text and the characters whose biographies or biographical sketches are presented in that work. Mr. Reich now occupies a place second to none in the United States, and no small credit belongs to Philadelphia, where he received part of his instruction, and where he developed his knowledge in a department of art for which he has shown so decided an aptitude, and has through it rendered his labors of signal service to the literary, not less than to the art world.

Max Rosenthal has had a varied and interesting career as an artist. Born in Turck, Poland, Russia, November 28th, 1833, his love of art seems to have been inherited, his mother having possessed considerable talent in that direction, and his brother being a painter of note. At the age of fourteen years, he went to Paris, France, and there pursued studies in drawing, lithography, and painting, under M. Thurwanger. Two years later, in 1849, he accompanied his teacher to Philadelphia. Here he continued his studies, and was the first Israelite to enter the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts as a student, when Hyman Gratz was its Treasurer.

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Mr. Rosenthal early devoted himself to chromo-lithography, in which he has met success. He made the plates for the first book completely illustrated by this process in the United States, "Wild Scenes and Wild Hunters." In 1854, he lithographed the interior of the former Masonic Temple in this city, then situated on the north side of Chestnut Street between Seventh and Eighth Streets (the present site of a monster bank and trust building). His pioneer work was further evidenced by the first fac-simile of water-color painting in the United States, and for which work he obtained a diploma from the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. On the outbreak of the Civil War, he followed the Army of the Potomac as artist, and executed drawings of every camp until the period of the Battle of Gettysburg (in July, 1863). He made the illustrated plates for the report of the United States Military Commission to the Crimea, presented in 1860 (this commission consisted of Captain, afterwards General, George B. McClellan, Major Richard Delafield, and Major Alfred Mordecai). He executed engravings of coins in America for Dr. Dickinson's work, "Numismatics of the United States;" also about two hundred lithographs of celebrated men, and a number of large plates.

Mr. Rosenthal has illustrated some of H. W. Longfellow's poems, and productions of other eminent writers, and has done artistic work on interiors of notable edifices, among them St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City—a work done together with his son, Albert Rosenthal. He ranks high as an etcher, as an engraver, and as a painter—both in oil and in water-colors. His portrait etchings are numerous, and his work is marked by original, as well as elevated, methods; hence his services as an instructor have frequently been called into requisition, by the Art Students' Union, and by other classes and students. Mr. Rosenthal's style is much admired, and he has executed numerous works for private collectors. He is a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Albert Rosenthal, a son of Max and Caroline Rosenthal, was born in Philadelphia, January 30th, 1863, and, though still young, he has acquired an enviable reputation among artists. Besides having the advantage of his father's experience and talent in his studies, he pursued courses of instruction at the Academy of the Fine Arts, and in the Art Students' Union, of which he became Secretary.

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Mr. Rosenthal's skill was shown in his youth, and his subsequent work would do honor to an artist many years his senior. He has not confined himself to any particular department, though at present, portrait painting is his specialty, and in that he, perhaps, excels. His "Study of an Old Man," exhibited at the Academy, bears splendid evidence of this statement. His work as an etcher and an illustrator, both separately and in conjunction with his father, has also evoked deserved encomium. Its character is visible in his etchings of George Washington, in his collection of portraits which adorn Hampton L. Carson's work on the "History of the Centennial of the Constitution," in his portraits of Justices of the United States Supreme Court, and in other etchings, to the number of several hundred. These specimens alone have placed him in the foremost line of portrait etchers, and have won his works places of honor at art exhibitions. He has been exceedingly industrious in his efforts to obtain originals of rare portraits, which he has reproduced with faithful exactness.

It would be impossible to mention all of Mr. Rosenthal's productions within these narrow limits. Since his return from Europe, where he studied in Paris under Gerome, the famous master, his works in oil have commanded general attention; his portraits of different persons, among them Justice Mitchell, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, winning for him the approbation of critics, and the patronage of the art-loving.

Mr. Rosenthal's studio contains a number of examples of his finest work, evidencing delicacy of touch and beauty of execution. The Historical Society of Tennessee elected this artist an honorary member. He is also a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

GENERAL MENTION.

Philadelphia Israelites have no mean representation of men and women who have figured, at times, in the realms of art. . . . . Alexander Zellner (deceased) has left some excellent crayon work in portraits. . . . . Mrs. Dinah J. Levi (*née* Emanuel), now a resident of New York City, has attained success in portrait painting; among her productions being a portrait in oil of the Reverend

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Doctor Sabato Morais. . . . . Professor Angelo Heilprin, the eminent scientist, has evinced his skill and artistic conception as a painter, in several works seen in exhibitions here and elsewhere. . . . . Philip Muhr, who studied abroad, has contributed some works in oil, among them a portrait of the illustrious Jewish champion, Sir Moses Montefiore, Baronet. . . . . Tobias Theodore Cohen (deceased), executed a splendid specimen of crayon work in 1876, entitled "The First Centennial." The thought of the artist is represented by the triumph of civilization over idolatry; or the discomfiture of those still steeped in debasing heathenism, by the advancing flame of enlightenment. This picture is admitted to be well conceived and artistically elaborated. . . . . Jacob Aub was once a well-known lithographic engraver; among his productions being "The Siege of Sebastopol." . . . . Norman Friend, his partner, was also an engraver of merit. . . . . Max Fiegman has done creditable crayon work. . . . . E. Bechhoefer, a former resident of this city, but who, some years since, returned to France, was likewise known as an artist in crayon portraits. . . . . Miss Gertrude Weil, oldest daughter of Edward H. and Isabel R. (*née* Lyons) Weil, has shown extraordinary talent in painting, and gives bright promise. She is at present a student in the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, and some of her productions have been exhibited here, and at the World's Exposition in Chicago. Miss Weil has made illustrations for several books. . . . . Meyer Dantzic, a native of Russia, is another bright student of the Academy of the Fine Arts. He has done work in oil, in modelling, etc., etc., and is now pursuing studies in Paris, France. . . . . Julius C. Fireman is exceptionally clever at illustrations, and his abilities have been shown in his work for different publications. . . . . Miss Florence Einstein has attained much success in a special line of art, and she is now an efficient instructor in the Philadelphia School of Design for Women.

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IV.

IN MUSIC AND DRAMA.

THAT art identified with the noblest emotions of mankind; that art whose influence sways all, whether savage or civilized; which helps, as it were, to the completeness of one's nature; and without which, declares the immortal Shakespeare, man is "fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils;" that art—Music—has found its brilliant, its representative exponents, among the seed of Israel from the earliest periods of human history. To prove the attachment of Hebrews to music, we have no need to go back to the time of Jubal, the antediluvian, who is mentioned in the sacred pages of Holy Writ as "the father of all those who play on the harp and organ;" nor to the Levites—the choristers in Tabernacle and Temple; nor to David, the matchless singer of Israel. In every era, Jews have pursued with delight an art transmitted from generation to generation. Music always had its charms; not so the drama, or rather, the stage. In ancient times, the latter was associated with the most brutal and brutalizing sports; with the murderous combats of gladiators; with the immoral Olympian games of the Greeks, and the horrid arena of the Romans, wherein thousands and tens of thousands were consigned to a shocking—fate to make "a Roman holiday"—as Lady Morgan observes in her work on "Italy."

True, the Greeks had their tragic authors and their tragedians; the Romans their plays and their actors; but these were no attraction to the unfortunate Hebrew—the captive and the persecuted in the midst of those who reveled in wealth, pomp, and luxuriousness, but also in debauchery. Israel had representatives of the drama in days of yore; but these afforded no joy, no solace, in the midst of a real tragedy then, and for ages after, enacted. Even music, for a time, was banished; or the Hymn of Praise gave place to the

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Elegy and the Lamentation. The outcasts of Judea could not sing the Songs of Zion in a strange land.

With the dawn of enlightenment, however, there came a change in other conditions, and the stage soon assumed its rightful function. In modern times, the opera and the theatre have been largely supported by the patronage of Israelites. (95) The love of the drama has assumed as pronounced a form among them as the admiration of music, and that music too, which both pleases and arouses study; the music of the classical school, associated in rank with the plays of Shakespeare, and other writers of more recent date, who have devoted their talents, yea, their genius, to render the actor's art a desirable, an elevated calling;—a sphere for the presentation of that which may instruct and improve; bettering human kind, by illustrating the triumph of good over evil in a manner directly appealing to the innermost senses and to the better part of every man's nature. In latter days, our coreligionists have taken to the stage in considerable numbers, and to-day the roll of the histrionic art is emblazoned with names from among our people, who have contributed their share to its success, both in the capacity of managers and actors.

Philadelphia is regarded as a centre for disciples of Thespis; its numerous amusement halls being constantly added to, with the growth of a population eager to seek rational amusements. In the earliest introduction of the drama in the United States, our city was among the favored places, and to this day an historic hall flourishes in our midst in the Walnut Street Theatre, founded in 1808; but which was preceded years before by theatres no longer in existence. At this and in other houses, not a few Israelites have figured on the stage in plays that will have production in all times; in musical works of renowned masters; in comedy and in tragedy; in grand opera and in comic opera; in farce and in satire; in burlesque and in other features—now so varied, and which give the stage a

(95) Samuel Hays, Mark Prager, Jr., Isaac Franks, and Michael Prager were, as previously stated, among the earliest subscribers to the Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, in 1792. [See reference in historical part of this work, page 29.]

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character not always, perhaps, in keeping with its real purpose, but, nevertheless, productive of a certain kind of success. (96)

Among actors quite distinguished in the last quarter of the eighteenth century, Mr. and Mrs. Solomon, Miss C. Solomon, and Miss M. Solomon are specially mentioned, and each appears to have won success in a varied repertoire, presented in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities. (97) In Mr. Charles Durang's history of "The Philadelphia Stage," a number of our coreligionists are mentioned as exponents of the drama and of song. (98) William Dinneford, "a dashing young Israelite from London," seems to have had a record as a manager, which was, to say the least, remarkable. He is first mentioned in connection with the stage in 1822, and in 1823, he made his *début* at the Chestnut Street Theatre. He must have possessed extraordinary talents, since he was engaged to fill leading roles. He subsequently went to New York, and there embarked in managerial enterprises; being connected with the Bowery Theatre, the Lafayette Theatre, and the South Pearl Street Theatre, Albany (New York). During a period of sixteen years, Dinneford is said to have conducted theatres "in almost every principal city and town in the Atlantic States." His varied accomplishments and agreeable ways rendered him quite popular. While as an actor he obtained much favor, the managerial feature seems to have been more to his taste. In 1840–1841 he was lessee of the Walnut Street Theatre, and was subsequently associated with Ethelbert A. Marshall in its management. Later on, he became lessee of the Arch Street Theatre. It was at Dinneford's Albany Theatre that Charlotte Cushman (then in her twentieth year) appeared on October 11th, 1836, as *Lady Macbeth;* Junius Brutus Booth impersonating *Macbeth.* The latter was among those who graced the stage of the Walnut Street Theatre during Mr. Dinneford's management; playing there several nights in December, 1840. Many a

(96) The Prune Street Theatre was a well-known resort, opened in 1820, and which continued until about 1825. A Mr. Bloom is mentioned as a member of a company playing there in 1822. The building still stands on the south side of what is now Locust Street, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, and is occupied by a firm dealing in mineral waters.

(97) See "History of the American Theatre," in three volumes—thus far issued—by George O. Seilhamer.

(98) Among other works bearing upon subjects herein discussed are: Brown's "History of the American Stage;" Phelps's "Players of a Century;" and "The Stage and its Stars—Past and Present"—in twenty-eight parts (Philadelphia, Gebbie & Company, 1887).

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story has been circulated about the elder Booth to convey the impression that he was a Jew or of Jewish descent. While this statement has been declared and re-asserted time and again, no substantial proof has been offered, though incidents are quoted to sustain the opinion. For instance, it has been said that, originally, the family name was *Succāh*, but that the English translation—*Booth*—was afterwards adopted. It is, moreover, stated that the elder Booth, at times, pronounced Hebrew words, and that, in London, he once essayed *Shylock*, in "The Merchant of Venice," in *Juedisch* dialect; that Hebrew expressions were often known to pass his lips—and similar evidences are offered, all of which—entertaining, as they must prove—are, by no means, convincing. (99)

To return to Dinneford.—His theatrical ventures did not satisfy his expectations; and, in 1845, he appears to have opened a restaurant, called "The Byron," in New York City. How long he continued in that venture is not stated; but, after a residence in the West, he went to the city of Panama, where he died on December 8th, 1852.

The name of Phillips is of frequent occurrence in the history of the American theatre, and both men and women bearing that name figure in its annals. Aaron J. Phillips, a son of Jonas Phillips, an early President of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, was born in Philadelphia. The Arch Street Theatre was conducted by him during the autumn and winter seasons of 1829–1830. In announcing its opening, Mr. Phillips "has the satisfaction of informing the public that no pains or expense has been spared to render this establishment the most efficient in the country." In his company were quite a number of capable actors, including his nephew, Moses S. Phillips, also a native of Philadelphia, born February 23d, 1798. The latter's action on a certain occasion, when he took advantage of a mistaken identity, to accept an engagement in New Orleans, intended for his uncle, was not creditable to him; however, his ability as an actor, whether in comic or in serious roles, appears to have been fairly tested, and to

(99) Edwin Booth, writing of his father, observes that he was always imbued with the essence of whatever part he was to perform. "If *Shylock* was to be his part at night, he was a Jew all day; and, if in Baltimore at the time, he would pass hours with a learned Israelite, who lived near by, discussing Hebrew history in the vernacular, and insisting that, although he was of Welsh descent, that nation is of Hebraic origin; a belief for which there is some foundation." [See, article on Junius Brutus Booth, in "Actors and Actresses of Great Britain and the United States from the days of David Garrick to the Present Time"—in several volumes—edited by Brander Matthews and Laurence Hutton.]

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his advantage. On the occasion of the opening of the Arch Street Theatre (or, as termed, "Philadelphia Theatre") on August 31st, 1829, the prices were given as follows: Boxes, 75 cents; pit, 37½ cents; gallery, 25 cents. (The scale was afterwards changed to $1.00, 50 cents, and 25 cents, respectively.) The bill announced was "The West Indian," a comedy, by Cumberland. It was well received. The management spared no pains to stage the plays acceptably; yet Mr. Phillips's efforts were not eventually rewarded with the results looked for, and he was compelled to abandon his enterprise. He had labored hard to maintain a first-class house, with a company of thorough merit, and with "stars," such as Mr. James E. Murdoch, whose brilliancy as an elocutionist, and natural talent as an actor ought to have brought Mr. Phillips a deserved reward. Aaron J. Phillips's career on the stage was, perhaps, attended with better success. His first appearance was at the Chestnut Street Theatre as *Young Norval*, in "Douglas; or, the Noble Shepherd," by John Home. Described in later years, as of "ungainly appearance," he gradually took to old men's parts, and his role being essentially that of a comedian, his "make-up" and rendition of whatever character he assumed won him applause and favorable comment. Mr. Phillips also essayed among other characters, *Dentatus*, in J. Sheridan Knowles's tragedy of "Virginius;" *Sir Anthony Absolute*, in Sheridan's well known comedy of "The Rivals;" and the *Second Witch*, in Shakespeare's "Macbeth." He was, at a certain time, in the company supporting the elder Booth, when the latter produced Shakespeare's "Richard III." Mr. Phillips afterwards received a benefit at the Walnut Street Theatre, on which occasion several artists, among them Miss Charlotte Cushman, interpreted characters in the musical play of "Rob Roy." Mr. Phillips was an uncle of Mordecai M. Noah, a playright of note and a distinguished character, elsewhere mentioned in this work. Aaron J. Phillips died in New York in 1846.

Moses S. Phillips's first appearance on the stage was on May 2d, 1827, when he essayed *Mawworm* in "The Hypocrite;" and afterwards *Brummagen* in "Lock and Key." His repertoire included many roles; at times he was seen in comedy, at other times in tragedy, and he attained quite a reputation for his versatility. He and John Barnes played the two *Dromios* in Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors." The resemblance and enunciation were so striking that

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the two men could scarcely be told apart. At different periods, Mr. Phillips was manager of theatres in various cities. At one time, he conducted the Richmond Hill Theatre, in New York. He died in that city in 1854.

Among other male actors and writers for the stage, bearing the same name, and known here in the '40s and the '50s, were Mr. J. Phillips, who played at the Arch Street Theatre, under Mr. W. E. Burton's management; Mr. Austin H. Phillips, whose *forte* seems to have been songs of a varying character; Mr. Jonas B. Phillips, a playwright of no inconsiderable merit, who wrote dramas with attractive titles, and largely of the spectacular order—some of which were markedly successful; and Mr. J. D. Phillips, also a dramatic writer;—"The Female Spy," "Paul Clifford," and "Beauty and Booty" being among his productions. Mr. H. B. Phillips, a brother of Jonas B. Phillips, became an actor and a manager of note. He was born in Charleston, South Carolina, May 19th, 1819, and took to the stage when a young man. He appeared at the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, in 1842. He then resided for a time in different cities, being engaged in managerial enterprises. He was at the Astor Opera House, New York, during the famous "Macready Riot." (100) In more recent years (the '70s or thereabouts) Mr. H. B. Phillips was connected with the Chestnut Street Theatre (on the north side between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets) when that house was conducted by the celebrated "star," Mr. Edward L. Davenport. Whether this was the same Phillips as the afore-mentioned cannot be ascertained, though there is no evidence at hand to doubt it. The stock company in those days was of unusual merit, and this feature distinguished not only the Chestnut, but the Walnut and the Arch Street Theatres; in fact, all that put forth claims to public recognition. Mr. Phillips essayed numerous roles, and with the intelligence and skill of a consummate actor. Many persons have a distinct recollection of his forceful and pathetic impersonation of *Isaac of York*, the unfortunate Jew, in the dramatized version of Sir Walter Scott's beauteous novel of "Ivanhoe;" the title-role being then in the hands of Mr. Frank Foster, and the presentation being marked by general excellence.

(100) As is well known, this and similar riots were the result of ill feeling and jealousy between Edwin Forrest, the American actor, and William Charles Macready, the English actor, and their respective partisans. The feud was kept up on both sides of the Atlantic, with—to say the least—no credit to the stage.

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Of actresses, the Phillipses also furnished a considerable quota. . . . . Sophia Phillips appeared as a "star," at the Chestnut Street Theatre, in 1828. . . . . Miss L. A. Phillips, an English artiste, came here in 1834, with high encomiums won in London. She opened her engagement at the then Chestnut Street Theatre (on the north side above Sixth Street) as *Juliet*, in "Romeo and Juliet;" and subsequently appeared as *Claudia* in Miss Mitford's tragedy of "Rienzi;" *Cordelia* in "King Lear;" and *Desdemona* in "Othello"—difficult parts, indeed; yet, her assumptions elicited praise, though tempered with criticism. "This lady," says Durang, "possessed a fine face, expressive of softness, had dignity of mien and polished manners. In declamation she was forcible, which, with well-schooled elocution—impressed with all the effect that she could give to passion—seemed more the effect of art than nature. The display was artificial, and not the flow of natural feeling. With most commanding tragic attributes, she lacked the qualities of genius. Her private character was most estimable; her deportment was ever that of the gentlewoman." Miss Phillips afterwards married and retired from the stage.

Miss S. Phillips is mentioned about the same period as "a cultivated vocalist," with "a very pleasing, but not a powerful, soprano voice, of flexibility and easy execution." She was heard in this city. . . . . A Mrs. Phillips appeared in both opera and drama, at the Arch Street Theatre; in the former, during the season of 1846–1847; and in the latter, during that of 1849–1850. Whether this was the same person in both instances, it is impossible to tell; but it may well be questioned as rather unusual. . . . . Mrs. H. Phillips, a vocalist, is another name met with about the same time. . . . . Neither of these must be mistaken for the celebrated artiste, Adelaide Phillips who, in all probability, was not of Jewish stock. . . . . Thus much for the Phillipses, in their relation to the stage.

Madame Solomons and the Misses Arnold and Solomons were members of the Chestnut Street Theatre's Stock Company during the season of 1799–1800. A Mr. Meyer sang in opera there during 1846–1847. Beyond these statements, we have no further information.

S. Samuels, a singer and dancer, was seen at Musical Fund Hall, with "The New Orleans Serenaders," in 1844. In this company—

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it is well to recall it—was Ole Bull, who was then announced as "only 15 years of age, and acknowledged to be the greatest violinist of his age in the World."

J. J. Nathans, an equestrian, was conspicuous in the "Grand Circle performances," given in January, 1846, at the National Theatre and Circus (the site of Gilmore's "Auditorium," now on the north side of Walnut Street, above Eighth Street). Among his feats was that of riding "on four horses, altering their speed at pleasure, from a short-hand gallop, in which the animals would step, or throw out their fore-legs in an almost horizontal manner, then fly into a running gait." . . . . Moses Lipman, Samuel Lipman, and Lewis Lipman, sons of Rev. Jacob Lipman, were all known as circus performers.

Samuel B. H. Judah (mistakenly called Judas) wrote a number of works for the stage, among them "A Tale of Lexington," "Odofriede," "The Mountain Torrent" (first produced in this city at the Prune Street Theatre) and "The Rose of Arragon." His son, Emanuel Judah, an actor of merit, played in different cities.(101)

Coming down to our own day, we behold a host of bright "stars" in the dramatic firmament—not all native Philadelphians, nor even Americans, but who have visited this city, and met with encouraging receptions. . . . . Who can forget that world-famous tragèdienne, Madame E. Rachél? (102). . . . . Theatre-goers need not be told of another equally talented artiste, Madame Janauschek, who is said to be of Jewish parentage. . . . . Our German fellow-citizens will remember Bogumil Dawison, an actor of Russian birth (born at Warsaw, May 18th, 1818), whose impersonations of Shakespearean characters were immensely admired, and called forth praise, such as is bestowed only upon leading lights of the stage. His assumption of the role of *Richard III* was specially remarkable. Dawison played here during the seasons of 1866–1868–1869 to critical throngs, and stirred his auditors to enthusiasm. He afterwards returned to Europe, and died in Dresden, Germany, on February 1st, 1872.

Leona Moss (Mrs. Leonie Lowengrund) is a daughter of the late

(101) Interesting sketches of the Messrs. Judah, and of other early actors in New York, are given in Judge Daly's work, "The Settlement of the Jews in North America," to which the reader is referred; also to "Players of a Century," by H. P. Phelps.

(102) A sketch of Madame Rachél will be found in "Eminent Israelites of the Nineteenth Century," pages 285–287.

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Mr. Leon Hyneman, the celebrated Masonic writer and editor, of Philadelphia. Miss Moss essayed such roles as *Queen Katherine* in "Henry VIII;" *Lady Macbeth* in "Macbeth;" *Imogen* in "Cymbeline;" *Pauline* in "The Lady of Lyons;" *Julia* in "The Hunchback;" and *Bianca* in "Fazio; or, the Italian Wife." An agreeable stage presence, combined with a pleasing voice and decided dramatic talent, won for this actress hearty encomiums. She "starred" during a season with Daniel Edward Bandmann, himself an Israelite, whose histrionic fame is international.

Mr. Bandmann has been seen in this city and in almost every quarter of the habitable globe in a round of favorite characters, including several of Shakespeare's heroes. He was born in Betthausen, Hesse-Cassel, Germany, November 1st, 1837, and took to the stage when quite young. His methods are marked by an originality somewhat peculiar to himself, though his abilities have long since been generally admitted by competent authorities, among them the late Edwin Forrest, who saw in Bandmann a tragedian of no mean powers. Audiences have been quick to recognize in him those remarkable characteristics and acquirements which have placed their possessor in the front line of representative actors of this century. A published work from his pen is entitled "An Actor's Tour; or, Seventy Thousand Miles with Shakespeare," in which he tells of his varied experiences and of his travels.

Rose Eytinge is another name, well-known to admirers of the legitimate drama. Miss Eytinge is a native of Philadelphia, and was born in 1835. She made her début as an actress before reaching womanhood, and has since appeared in companies of famous histrions, among them Edwin Booth, and has evinced her dramatic talents in scores of characters, not a few being Shakespeare's heroines. . . . . Pearl Eytinge, sister of the preceding, is also well-known on the stage.

Adah Isaacs Menken attained a broad reputation in several branches of stage art. Born near New Orleans, Louisiana, June 15th, 1835, her uncommon beauty, joined to varied accomplishments, attracted public attention when she was still a young girl. It is said that her father was a Spanish Jew, named Fuertes. She married in 1856 Alexander Isaac Menken, and, though wedded to, and divorced from, several husbands in turn, she retained the name by which she is known. Her career, indeed, was a checkered one. A

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dancer, and an actress—both in tragedy and in comedy—a musician, a painter, a sculptor, a poet, Adah Isaacs Menken was a unique personage in stage annals. She appeared in many a part; her name, however, is associated with that of *Mazeppa*. That character she interpreted on both sides of the Atlantic. She enjoyed the acquaintance of distinguished men in the field of letters, and her talents found favor even from nobility and royalty. Her course was not always free from staine. She had experienced private griefs which worked upon a strongly emotional nature. But this same nature also asserted itself at times in an attachment to Judaism. She died on August 10th, 1868, and was buried in Mount Parnasse Cemetery (on the outskirts of Paris, France). The inscription on her tombstone consists of but two words: "Thou Knowest." (103)

Madame Sarah Bernhardt, the renowned French actress, is the daughter of a Dutch Jewess. It is needless to say, that she is known wherever the actor's art has found an entrance. Neither has popular appreciation failed to manifest itself wherever and whenever this great artiste has appeared.

Isaac Newton Gotthold deserves a prominent station among the conscientious and gifted actors of our time. The son of a Jewish minister, he was born in Richmond, Virginia, in 1837. His love for the theatre and his natural talent for elocution soon asserted themselves. His ascent on the actor's ladder was rapid, and, ere long, he occupied a distinctly representative position on the American stage. In every character he filled, a thorough conception and an effective presentation of his part were distinctively marked. Such men as Mr. Gotthold maintained the rightful standard of the actor's profession, amidst degenerating influences on all sides. He had supported such "stars" as Edwin Forrest, Lucille Western, Lawrence Barrett, Lillian Adelaide Neilson, Mary Anderson, Miss Fortescue, and Jeffreys-Lewis. At one time he was manager of the Pittsburg Opera House. Mr. Gotthold appeared frequently in this city, under encouraging auspices, being last seen in September, 1887, in a production of Sardou's drama of "Dolores." During the Civil War he had served in a New York Regiment. He was too soon removed from his active labors, being a comparatively young man

(103) Particulars *in extenso* of Adah Isaacs Menken have been frequently given; but considerable that is of interest may be found in Phelps's "Players of a Century," wherein her successes are recounted, and estimates of her character are presented.

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at his death, on September 12th, 1888. Mr. Gotthold wrote several plays, of which mention must be made of "Not So Black as Painted," "The Victor of Rhe," and "Micaliz."

It is not, however, our design to dwell upon careers of individual actors, but only to single out here and there those with specially marked traits. Nor is it possible to recall all among our coreligionists who have shone behind the footlights of Philadelphia theatres. We might refer to Lewis Morrison (born in the British West Indies, September 4th, 1844, and whose right name is Morris). He has held the stage, and efficiently supported leading actors, since 1863. Some two and a half decades since, he was a member of the Walnut Street Theatre's Stock Company. He is now "starring" in "Faust," successfully assuming the role of *Mephistopheles*. . . . . A. S. Lipman, another versatile actor, is a grandson of Rev. Jacob Lipman. His impersonations, specially in the line of comedy, have been received with much favor. About fifteen years ago he was a member of the stock company attached to the Arch Street Theatre. For quite a number of seasons he supported Stuart Robson and William H. Crane, but has latterly been identified with other theatrical companies. . . . . Charles Dickson—the stage name of a Jewish actor—has appeared in various plays; quite successfully in comedy-farces. He is part-author with Henry Dobbin of a comedy-drama, called "The Schatchen" (should be "Shadchān"—he who secures wives for husbands, and husbands for wives). . . . . M. B. Curtis is the assumed name of a man who has "scored a hit" in the so-called Jewish play "Samuel of Posen." Curtis has also been seen here in "Spot Cash" and in "The Schatchen." . . . . Louis Harrison and his sister, Alice Harrison, are adepts in the line of farces and burlesques; probably, their most telling productions being "Skipped by the Light of the Moon," and "The Pearl of Pekin"—the latter a comic opera. Both brother and sister are Philadelphians. . . . . Minnie Seligman (a relation of the prominent New York bankers) possesses beauty and talent. She has steadily advanced, and her dramatic skill has been evidenced in a considerable number of pieces; the latest being "My Official Wife," given in this and other cities. . . . . Louis Aldrich, whose splendid impersonation of the leading role in "My Partner" has always been admired, is said to be of Jewish birth. . . . . Max Freeman has a record both as a stage manager and a careful actor. . . . . Nannie Lewald, a

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promising actress, has interpreted leading roles, in "Oliver Twist," "Our American Cousin," "Our Boys," "Ticket-of-Leave-Man," and other favorite dramas. She has also appeared in melo-dramas, and in the companies of celebrated "stars." Miss Lewald, who is a native of Philadelphia (born June 28th, 1867), is an educated lady, with distinctive merit as an elocutionist, and the possessor of a pleasing voice and dramatic methods of no mean order. . . . . Emma L. Billstein appeared some years since with success, mainly in emotional parts. . . . . Jay (Jacob) Hunt, a talented comedian, has been seen to advantage in numerous and clever impersonations. He is a forceful actor, possessed of genuine humor and original stage methods.

In the general list the following must be included: Aaron R. (Richard) Hunt, a brother of the preceding, an actor and a stage manager, who appeared in different parts. He died on March 28th, 1894. Philip Hunt, another brother, who has essayed various characters; Mrs. Jay Hunt, who possesses marked histrionic abilities; S. F. Reynard (Simon Fox) who has played "David Garrick;" Max Arnold (Hess) in varied characters; Edward R. Mawson, who has appeared in a number of dramas, among them "A Fair Rebel," written by his brother, Harry P. Mawson, who is a frequent writer for different publications; Fanny Cohen, in burlesques and specialties; and Herr Morrison, a German actor, who has figured in Shakespearean characters, etc.

David Belasco, Benjamin Edward Woolf, and Sydney Rosenfeld are among well-known playwrights, whose productions are often brought out in this city.

In the field of elocution, Miss Ida Sternberger and Miss Emma Silberman have shown extraordinary talent, and have been heard in public.

As theatrical managers and as *Impresarii*, Jews are also conspicuous, and when such names are cited as Max Strakosch, Maurice Strakosch, Max Maretzek, Daniel and Charles Frohman, Rudolph and Edward Aronson, Jacob and Maurice Grau, and Marcus R. Mayer, enough is known to realize the success attending efforts in this direction. . . . . In the realms of the spectacular, the brothers Kiralfy—Imre, Bolossy, and Arnold—have an international reputation. They built the Alhambra Palace, now the South Broad Street Theatre (on the east side, between Locust and

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Spruce Streets), in 1876, and conducted it until early in 1877. This theatre was fitted up with a garden to the north, in which an orchestra performed between the acts of showy spectacles, produced in the house. The Kiralfys have since been conducting companies. Arnold is a clever grotesque dancer, and he figures in most of the pieces of the character mentioned.

In the domains of the "secret art" more than a few of our race have exhibited their qualities and adaptability to extremely novel feats; in sleight-of-hand tricks, or as *Prestidigitateurs*—as they are called. Signor Antonio Blitz was a leader in the "secret art." His performances were attended by delighted and puzzled crowds. . . . . A man who has attained a far wider reputation, however, is Professor Alexander Herrmann. He was born in Paris, France, in 1844, and is the son of a "magician," who performed many astonishing feats, and who is said to have been paid $5,000 by the Sultan of Turkey, for a single performance. Herrmann, the son, soon acquired a knowledge of "mysteries," and began his career as a conjurer when still a boy. In almost every part of the world Herrmann has appeared, constantly adding to his products of the "hidden art" and bewildering his audiences by his remarkable tricks. In 1888–1889 he was manager of the South Broad Street Theatre, of this city, and he has been engaged elsewhere in similar ventures. Herrmann often visits Philadelphia, and is invariably greeted by crowded houses.

In conducting theatres, as well as in directing companies, reward has come to many, specially in Eastern cities of the United States. In Philadelphia, Samuel F. Nixon (Nirdlinger) has part in the management of three different houses. Mr. Nirdlinger was formerly engaged in mercantile business; but for a long period he has been identified with theatrical enterprises. He was assistant manager of the Walnut Street Theatre under George K. Goodwin's conduct of that establishment; and afterwards he became associated with J. Frederick Zimmerman in the direction of the Chestnut Street Opera House, Chestnut Street Theatre, and South Broad Street Theatre. . . . . Frank Nirdlinger, a brother of the preceding, is also connected with one or another of the above-mentioned houses. . . . . Charles Nirdlinger has written "Pompadour," a play which has been well received and favorably commented on. . . . . Solomon M. Heilbrun (deceased) was for some years

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business manager of the Chestnut Street Theatre. . . . . Isaac M. Kahnweiler has long been the efficient and successful business manager of the National Theatre. . . . . S. Henry Pincus has had a varied career as an actor and a manager; latterly of the Winter Circus. Mr. Pincus is a young man of exceptional abilities in several departments. . . . . Messrs. Rich and Harris, who, for two successive seasons (1891–1892, and 1892–1893) conducted the Park and Walnut Street Theatres, are old hands in the managerial business, and have shown their experience in other cities. Frank Howe, Jr., an accomplished manager, now directs these two houses.

Mention of Rich and Harris brings to remembrance another Israelite, who labored well and successfully as a manager, and won merited popularity. Israel Fleishman was born in Baltimore in 1842. His fondness for the stage developed when he was quite young, and he inaugurated his career as a call-boy at the Holliday Street Theatre in Baltimore. When sixteen years of age, he began to play minor parts; his stage name, as appearing on the bills, being "Jake Phelps." But his parents objected to this calling; hence the youth entered into business. This he followed in Philadelphia for numerous years, and he gradually built up a fortune. He then turned to his early love, not, however, as an actor, but as the conductor of an enterprise. In 1882, in conjunction with Thomas A. Hall, a noted manager, he leased the Walnut Street Theatre from John Sleeper Clarke. In 1884, Messrs. Fleishman and Hall dissolved partnership, and the former continued to direct affairs; renewing his lease in 1885, and during his management introducing improvements of various kinds, adding to the comfort and beauty of this theatre. Mr. Fleishman engaged Edward Payson Simpson, a veteran in theatrical affairs, as his business manager; and his brother, Abraham Fleishman, also occupied a position at the front of the house. The latter is still attached to the same theatre. In 1889, Mr. Fleishman supplied an up-town want when he built the handsome and luxurious Park Theatre, at the north-east corner of Broad Street and Fairmount Avenue (opened September 15th, 1889), and combined its management with that of the Walnut Street Theatre. The direction of both houses proved successful; Manager Fleishman securing many of the leading attractions, and evidencing his knowledge of the art that obtains large patronage. He also took part in communal affairs, and was a public-spirited citizen. He served as a director of the State

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Hospital for the Insane, at Norristown, Pennsylvania; he was a member of the Hebrew Charity Ball Association, and a liberal contributor to charitable institutions. He died on August 22d, 1891, lamented by a large circle in and out of the dramatic profession.

Mr. Fleishman's management of the Walnut Street Theatre calls for the recital of a few facts connected with the history of that house —now the oldest in America. It was founded (as already stated) in 1808, but its earliest years were given to circus performances. In 1812 the place was enlarged, and was called "The Olympic Theatre." There "The Rivals," by Sheridan, was produced. From 1820 until it passed into the hands of John Sleeper Clarke and his brother-in-law, Edwin Booth, different managers held the reins. Some fifty years ago "the pit" was abolished, and what is known as "the parquét" replaced it on the main floor. The price of admission to that circle had been 12½ cents—what a desideratum to our present theatre-goers! Mr. Booth subsequently retired from the management, and Mr. Clarke continues to this day as owner of the historic building.

What, however, renders the Walnut Street Theatre of peculiar interest, are the operatic and the theatrical memories associated with it. It was the great resort for music-lovers, as well as for patrons of the drama, prior to the erection of the Academy of Music in 1857. There renowned singers stirred audiences to enthusiasm. Tedesco, Bosio, Truffi, Benedetti, Alboni, Bishop, Reeves, Grisi, Mario, La Grange, Brignoli, Amodio, the Seguins, and hosts of other superior male and female vocalists presented the great works of Mozart, Rossini, Bellini, Donizetti, Meyerbeer, Auber, Halévy, Balfe, Gounod, Verdi, and other composers of Italy, France, and the Continent. (104) There, the dramatic fervor was aroused by the elder Booth, Edmund Kean, Edwin Forrest, William Charles Macready, Edwin Booth, Charlotte Cushman, Lillian Adelaide Neilson, Madame Janauschek, Tomaso Salvini, John McCullough, Lawrence Barrett, Fanny Davenport, Mary Anderson, and all those luminaries of the stage who have rendered its annals glorious.

The history of the Walnut Street Theatre is bound up with that of the American theatre, and it is a cause for gratulation that

(104) See "A Record of Opera in Philadelphia," by W. G. Armstrong (Philadelphia, 1884). This work, which will be read with more than ordinary pleasure by music-lovers, covers the performances given here from the earliest times to April, 1883.

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descendants of the ancient race not only trod its boards, but that several of them, at different eras, were its managers. May it long continue in the field of the legitimate drama—the play that amuses while it instructs; that proves of interest, while it elevates the *morale* of the profession.

Philadelphia has likewise contributed her share to the advancement of musicians and to the popularization of the musical idea. Now, more than ever, is the love of that art visibly shown. In opera and in concert—whether these be of a light, "popular" character, or whether they partake of the deeper elements of classical music—a large *clientèle* is assured. Many of the ablest instrumental performers have been furnished by this city; witness the rank and file of several of the leading orchestras of the land—the Boston Symphony (quite a number of whose members are Jews), the New York Symphony, and Metropolitan Orchestras; Theodore Thomas's recent Orchestra; our own Germania Orchestra, and others. The compositions of Max Bruch, Jacques Offenbach (who, on several occasions, visited this city), the Strausses, and Waldteufel afford constant delight. Of distinguished soloists of our time, some of whom have visited here, we may name Anton Rubinstein, Rafael Joseffy, and Rosenthal, pianists; Edouard Remenyi, Joseph Mosenthal, and Jacobsohn, violinists; Jules Levy, cornetist; Dr. Leopold Damrosch and Selli Simonson, conductors. To these celebrities dozens might be added in both vocal and instrumental spheres. (Jewish men and women are conspicuous in the ranks of singers recruited from this city.) We must be content with the mention of only a few, either natives, or at any time residents, of Philadelphia.

Simon and Mark Hassler are, perhaps, better known than almost any of the musicians of this city. The reason is evident. They have lived here, and have grown up with us. Simon was born in Bavaria, Germany, July 25th, 1832, but came here when but ten years of age. Mark has also been a resident since his boyhood. The father, Henry Hassler, was a musician, who emigrated to this country. His sons received a careful musical education, and when still young demonstrated their capacities. Simon has written numerous marches, *entr'actes*, waltzes, polkas, etc., etc. As a conductor,

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his ability and popularity have united in his favor. Mr. Hassler has, for some years, directed the orchestra at the Chestnut Street Opera House, and on many a special occasion his baton is wielded over a large corps of instrumentalists. His brother, Mark, has similarly attained distinction. Miss Harriet Hassler, daughter of the latter, has musical abilities, as shown by her compositions. . . . . Henry Hahn is, by far, one of the ablest musicians in our midst. Not only as a faithful and an artistic violinist has he won merit, but as a thorough instructor of the art. . . . . His second son, Frederick E. Hahn, graduated a few years since with the highest honors from the Conservatory of Music, at Leipzig, Germany. His talents were duly recognized when he was placed among the first violinists of the renowned Boston Symphony Orchestra. Young Mr. Hahn is often heard at concerts in this city, to brilliant advantage. His older brother, Theodore J. Hahn, possesses a pleasing baritone voice. . . . . Max Weil, of Philadelphia, has also evidenced uncommon ability as a violinist. He is a graduate of Leipzig, and was at one time a member of the New York Symphony Orchestra. . . . . Gustav Herzberg ranks with the prominent pianists of our city. His son, Harry Herzberg, has obtained deserved recognition as a superior violinist. . . . . Samuel L. Herrmann possesses varied abilities as a pianist, an organist, and a conductor of vocal forces. He is now organist at Rodeph Shalom Synagogue, and at the Catholic Cathedral here; besides being Conductor of the Maennerchor, an old and a celebrated choral society, at whose concerts Mr. Herrmann's musicianly qualities have been witnessed. . . . . Emanuel Herrmann, brother of the preceding, is a capable and an experienced violinist, whose services are in constant demand. . . . . The father and two sons Bendix—namely, William, Theodore, and Max—all violinists—figure in local music, and the last named even more widely, since his exceptional abilities won him the place of Concert-master in Theodore Thomas's famous orchestra. . . . . Rudolph Calmann is a violinist, conductor, and teacher of music, who has more recently resided in this city. . . . . S. Behrens was, some years since, Conductor of Italian Opera, and was quite efficient and popular as a director of orchestra, chorus, and soloists. Subsequently he became Conductor of the Young Maennerchor, a local chorus of excellent quality. At present, Mr. Behrens fills the manager's office; numerous performances of opera and concert being given in

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this city at different times, under his auspices. . . . . Leo R. Gerson is a talented solo and orchestral violinist and composer, and a leader of orchestras in comic operas. He is now a member of Simon Hassler's theatre orchestra. . . . . Constantine Sternberg is moving to the front as a pianist. . . . . Mr. Waldteufel (to whom the well-known composer of waltzes is said to have been related) was a superior violoncello player, and delighted audiences in this city during the '50s with his charming interpretation of melodies—specially those in the Divine Services; among them such as *Kāl Nidrê*, to the tune employed by *Ashkenazim* (German-Jewish Congregations). His rendition of this composition and other sacred melodies proved, says the *Occident*, of March, 1853, "that the soul of music was not wanting in the ancient composers of our people.". . . . *Apropos:* this subject—*Kāl Nidrê*—has received splendid treatment in a work bearing that title, by Max Bruch, the distinguished composer of our time. . . . . Several members of the household of Rev. Jacob Frankel, the sweet-voiced Cantor of Rodeph Shalom Congregation, have possessed musical abilities of no mean order. Mrs. Fanny Frankel, his wife, was an accomplished singer and performer on the guitar, and freely gave her services to the cause of charity. She also wrote some interesting letters from abroad, which were published at the time. . . . . Her daughter, Mrs. Rose Frankel Ensline, had a finished and charming voice, and her vocal talents, which afforded unfailing pleasure to those who were fortunate to hear her, were also the means of aiding worthy institutions. . . . . Max Frankel, a brother of the preceding, has contributed to the music of this period, a comic opera called "Ujiji," founded on Henry M. Stanley's travels in Africa. This has been successfully produced. Mr. Frankel has also composed songs, and he is active in other spheres. He resides in Scranton, Pennsylvania. . . . . Max Friedman might be termed the "old reliable." For years, his sympathetic tenor voice has been heard on public occasions. Both as a soloist and as a choral singer he has attained note, and is likewise an able instructor of the vocal art. . . . . Madame Selma Koert-Kronold is an operatic soprano of varied acquirements and of extraordinary range of voice. . . . . Sophia Flora Heilbron and Mrs. S. R. Weil are well-known names in the vocal sphere, as are Ida M. Mawson, soprano, and Charlotte M. Mawson, contralto. . . . . Nathan Piperno is a veteran in opera, having sung with celebrated

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artists for several decades. Mr. Piperno is also a composer of merit. . . . . Edward Solomon, composer, Frederic Solomon, and S. B. Solomon have figured in comic opera. . . . . Mary Goldsmith is a painstaking and pleasing vocalist. . . . . Fannie Jacobs has a mezzo-soprano voice of uncommon range, and her talents are much admired. . . . . Adolph Scherzer was an excellent musician, teacher, and manager. At one time he was lessee of Concordia Hall, on the north side of Callowhill Street, below Fifth Street. . . . . James Bellak was for many years engaged in the music business; his store being largely patronized, and the pianos of different manufacturers which he handled being marked by their superior tone and workmanship. . . . . The late S. Zilenziger was an active musician, with a knowledge of several instruments, which rendered his services valuable. For some years he was organist at Beth Israel Synagogue. . . . . Maurits Leefson is distinguished alike as a pianist, an organist, and a conductor, filling the last-named position in the Young Mænnerchor. . . . . Michael Cohen has obtained praise for his technical skill, displayed in his careful and brilliant execution of difficult works on the piano-forte. . . . . His brother, Hyman Cohen, is an accomplished soloist on the violin, and an understanding interpreter of the masters. . . . . Lucie E. Mawson has decided talent as a pianist, and has frequently performed at public concerts; her playing evoking the encomiums of the critical. . . . . Augustus Victor Benham is among the representative young pianists. His method has been favorably commented on by critics at home and abroad, and his improvised pieces have contributed not a little to his popularity. . . . . Samuel Myers is a solo pianist, and a graduate (in 1894) of the Conservatory of Music, at Leipzig, Germany. . . . . Simeon Aaron Silver is an experienced violinist and orchestral player. . . . . B. Frank Jones is an accomplished pianist. . . . . Arthur M. Hartmann is a rising young violinist, who gives much promise, and has already won praises from critics. . . . . Henry Meyers has mastered the art of appealing to audiences, by his sympathetic and remarkable playing on that loveliest of musical instruments—the zither. Mr. Meyers is also a successful teacher of the zither, the banjo, etc. . . . . Mention must be made of the Stern family—sons and daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Stern—though these have not followed music as a profession. Still, their exceptional talents have been recognized by those fortunate enough

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to have attended private rehearsals and *soirées*. . . . . A. Roggenburger is another solo violinist of extraordinary merit. . . . . Samuel Jacobs, an effective basso, and other names might be mentioned among vocalists. . . . . Members of the Jonas, Fleisher (notably, Mrs. Simon B. Fleisher, an artistic pianist), Pincus, Bamberger, and many other families in the Jewish community of Philadelphia have evinced their abilities both in vocal and instrumental music. . . . . William Jonas is a composer; among his works being a march, written in honor of the venerated Sir Moses Montefiore, when the latter attained his hundredth birthday, October 24th, 1884. This composition is quite familiar in our city. . . . . Professor Angelo Heilprin is a non-professional pianist, whose love of music adds fervor and strength to his playing.

Our local annals do not mention librettists of the rank of Scribe and of Ludovic Halévy; yet Herman Brunswick has furnished several well-conceived productions to this department of literature and music; among them the libretto of Frederick Wink's comic opera, "Amina, or the Shah's Bride," produced in this city. . . . . Horace Augustus Nathans, a member of the once well-known Abt Male Singing Society, is a song writer of merit. [See sketch of Mr. Nathans in another part of this work.] . . . . Marcus Lewin, who directs the orchestra of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, is an amateur of ability. His predecessor, David T. Berlizheimer, has successfully followed music as a profession. . . . . Gustavus A. Sickles has conducted an orchestra of young amateurs. . . . . The recently organized (March 20th, 1892) Symphony Society of Philadelphia reckons in its orchestra Jewish members, among them David Nowinski and David Dubinsky. The former has shown exceptionally bright talents as a solo violinist; and the latter directs an amateur orchestra.

The lists of professionals and amateurs might be greatly lengthened, but the following additions to those actively engaged as musicians will suffice: S. L. Berens, Samuel Breidenbach, J. Burgauer (now in Albany, New York), Nathan Cohen, S. Eckstein, Herbert Hassler, Sigmund Klein, S. A. La Font, Gustav Lipschuetz, Eli Picard, Benjamin Roeschmann, A. H. Rosewig, and Marcus Sherbow.

The ranks of many of the singing societies contain Jewish members, and these are among the earnest workers in every effort to extend the knowledge and love of an art, which, when truly

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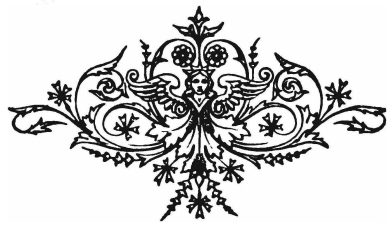
understood and rightly fostered, becomes a real blessing, the value of which is inestimable.

"All hail to music!" the Jew may well exclaim; for has he not risen under its reviving influences? Has he not cast off the garb of sorrow, and put on festive raiment? Has he not become freed from proscription and exclusiveness? Has he not learned to grasp the hands of men not of his race, but who recognize in him—a brother?



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V.

IN POLITICS.

In all civilized communities the Jew has asserted himself in governmental affairs. His importance as a factor in the body politic is increasing with the growth of population. In cities, towns, and villages in which he has settled he has shown by his industry and his interest in the general welfare his capacities for administrative duties, and his fellow-citizens have not been loth to repose in him important civic trusts and the responsibilities of public office. Yet, neither his race nor his religion is the gauge that measures his capabilities. The Jeffersonian test is the standard. A religious element in American politics and in American government would destroy the harmony of our free institutions; would jar with the principles upon which the Constitution of the United States is dependent; would set at naught that wise distinction between Church and State which constitutes the safety of our Republic.

The Jew who has attained distinction by his own worth and his own fitness is a proper subject for praise when his course has reflected honor upon his coreligionists, not less than upon his political constituents. Of such there are not a few, though not all have been so closely identified with the affairs of Israel and of Judaism as might be wished. Names loom up by the scores in different sections of this broad land; but our present concern is only with those in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania.

The Etting Family. — For several generations members of the Etting family have been conspicuous in public affairs. Not all have been identified with Pennsylvania, but most of them are natives of

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this City or State. . . . . SOLOMON ETTING, born in York, Pennsylvania, in 1764, is mentioned among representative citizens who signed an address expressing disapproval of a proposed treaty with Great Britain. Mr. Etting removed to Baltimore and took a considerable part in its municipal affairs, occupying different positions, among them that of a member of its City Council in 1825, and later on President of that body. He died in Baltimore in 1847. . . . . REUBEN ETTING was another well-known citizen of Baltimore, and first Captain of the Independent Blues in 1798. President Thomas Jefferson appointed him United States Marshal for the State of Maryland in 1801. He married Frances Gratz, of this city. He died in 1848. . . . . ELIJAH GRATZ ETTING, a son of Reuben Etting, was a native of Baltimore, and was born July 14th, 1795. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1812, and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar in 1816. He served as District Attorney of Cecil County, Maryland. He died in this city on May 25th, 1849. . . . . BENJAMIN ETTING and EDWARD J. ETTING were well-known representatives of the family in Philadelphia. . . . . FRANK MARX ETTING, son of the former, born December 17th, 1833, was distinguished for his signal services in the United States Army [See references elsewhere], for his talents as a writer, and for his activity, specially during the period of the Centennial International Exhibition of 1876. Colonel Etting was the historian of Independence Hall, and the author of works of permanent value. He also served as a Director of Public Schools, and was a member of learned societies and of the Philadelphia Bar. He died in this city on June 4th, 1890. . . . . THEODORE MINIS ETTING—a son of Edward J. Etting, an esteemed Israelite and a merchant of high standing—has won much credit by his honorable course as a member of City Councils. Mr. Etting was born here, May 25th, 1846, and after receiving an excellent education he entered the United States Navy, where he soon rose to the station of Lieutenant. His civil career began with his practice of the law in 1879, his specialties being corporation, shipping, and admiralty laws, on which branches he has also written. Mr. Etting has represented the Eighth Ward in Select Council since 1885, being continuously returned to his seat, and on every occasion upholding the people's interests against "boss" rule and political demagogism. He has been Chairman of the Committee on Law, and has been to the front

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in advocating measures for the advancement of the city, such as "rapid transit." Recently, to the general regret, he declined a re-election. Mr. Etting is connected with military, social, and other organizations. [See Navy Records.] His brother, CHARLES E. ETTING, has served with distinction in the army during the Civil War [See Records of Volunteers]; and other members of the same family, or related thereto, have rendered services to their country in times of need.

EMANUEL FURTH was born at Reading, Pennsylvania, September 26th, 1857. He has, however, resided in Philadelphia since his sixth year. He received instruction at Public Schools in this city, and graduated from the Boys' Central High School in June, 1874. He read law, and in 1876 entered the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating therefrom in June, 1878. He was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, September 28th, 1878, and in 1881 formed a co-partnership with Jacob Singer, under the law firm name of Furth & Singer, which firm still continues.

Mr. Furth's political activity was shown in several campaigns, and in 1880, he was elected to represent the Sixteenth Ward of the City of Philadelphia in the Legislature of Pennsylvania (House of Representatives); receiving a re-election in 1882. He was a member of the Extra Session in 1883, called by Governor Pattison, to apportion the State. He served as Chairman of the House Committee on Municipal Corporations, and figured in the debates, specially in advocating the abolishment of the so-called Sunday "blue laws" of 1794, specially, in so far as these compel persons, who religiously and conscientiously observe as Sabbath the Seventh day of the week, as Divinely commanded in the Decalogue—to refrain from labor also on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday. The repeal of these obnoxious laws was long advocated, notably by the lamented State Senator Horatio Gates Jones, who battled in the Legislature for the cause of right, and to remove a stigma from the fair name of the Keystone State. Efforts in this direction have not, unfortunately, thus far, been successful; but the friends of true freedom have determined to renew their efforts, which must eventually result in the triumph of justice and equity.

Mr. Furth, since his retirement from the Legislature, has pursued his calling in this city. He is still active in Democratic committees;

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is master of Shekinah Lodge, Number 246, of the Masonic Order, in Pennsylvania, and a member of Jewish and secular institutions in this community.

HERMAN HAMBURGER, who has served in both military and civil capacities, was born in Philadelphia, December 21st, 1837. He was afforded an education at schools, and subsequently at La Fayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, which he entered in 1852, and from which he graduated in 1856. He studied law in his native city, entering the office of Honorable Furman Sheppard in 1858, and becoming a regular practitioner, February 16th, 1861. He rendered services to his country during the Civil War. [See Army Records.] In 1864, Mr. Hamburger was elected Justice of the Peace in Carbon County, Pennsylvania, and in 1866 Associate Judge of Carbon County; discharging his duties with ability and efficiency, and winning the approval of the public. On returning to Philadelphia he became interested in Jewish affairs, was elected President of the Hebrew Charity Ball Association, and President of the Mercantile Club, filling both positions for a lengthy period. Some years since, he removed to North Wales, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, where he is now engaged in a manufacturing business. Judge Hamburger married Madge Elias, a daughter of the late David and Eleanor (*née* Cohen) Elias. Mrs. Hamburger is a woman of varied accomplishments. Husband and wife are much respected by a large circle.

LEWIS CHARLES LEVIN won considerable distinction in politics. Born in Charleston, South Carolina, November 10th, 1808, he early removed to Woodville, Mississippi, becoming a school teacher. After a duel with an opponent, during which Mr. Levin was wounded, he soon quit that town, and having read law, followed this profession in different States of the Union, viz., Maryland, Kentucky, Louisiana, and Pennsylvania. In 1838, he took up his residence in Philadelphia, and was subsequently admitted to the local Bar. He espoused the cause of temperance, and edited *The Temperance Advocate*. He became known as a speaker and a writer, and he is said to have been mainly instrumental in forming the Native-American Party, in those days of new political organizations. Its cause he assisted by the publication of *The Sun*, a daily paper,

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devoted to its interests. He took a leading part in the workings of the new party, although its early days were marked by exciting scenes, riot, and bloodshed. Mr. Levin, however, denounced such a course in unmeasured terms. The new party won supporters, and as its representative, Mr. Levin was elected to the United States House of Representatives three successive times, serving in 1845–1847, 1847–1849, and 1849–1851. His importance as a member of Congress was recognized in various ways, and he served as Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs; laboring for the weal of Philadelphia by advocating measures of improvement—such as the building of the Dry Dock. Mr. Levin's powers as a speaker were shown to advantage on numerous occasions. He died in this city, on March 14th, 1860.

Leonard Myers was born at Attleborough, Pennsylvania, in 1827. He early removed to Philadelphia, and was admitted to the Bar, December 9th, 1848. His abilities as a lawyer asserted themselves, and in addition to his private practice, he became solicitor for different institutions. Pronounced in word and deed as a Republican, he was regarded as a worthy representative in war times, when professions of loyalty were often dubiously received. Hence, at the election in 1862, Mr. Myers was chosen to the United States House of Representatives in the Thirty-Eighth Congress. After serving a full term, 1863–1865, he was re-elected time and again to the Thirty-Ninth, Fortieth, Forty-First, Forty-Second and Forty-Third Congresses, being a member continuously until 1875, and representing the Third District of Pennsylvania. He served at various times on these Committees: Foreign Affairs, Patents, and Expenditures in the Post-Office, and on a Special Committee on Civil Service. At the expiration of his term of office, Mr. Myers returned to Philadelphia, where he is now engaged in the practice of the law.

Mordecai Menasseh Noah.—Perhaps, the most striking personality among the Jews on the Western side of the Atlantic was Mordecai Menasseh Noah (105), born in Philadelphia, July 14th,

(105) There has been dispute as to Major Noah's middle name; some maintaining it to have been Manuel. On the authority of relations, it is given as Menasseh, and there are evidences to prove that this middle name is correct.

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1785. It would, however, require many pages to adequately describe the career of a man of such versatile acquirements; a man, at once eminent as a diplomatist, a statesman, a playwright, a journalist, an active politician, and a religious enthusiast. Nor is a detailed sketch called for, since the separate biographies of this remarkable man are quite numerous in cyclopædias and in histories; the latest published being from the pen of Honorable Charles P. Daly, LL.D., in his valuable work on "The Settlement of the Jews in North America," edited by Max J. Kohler, A.M., LL.B., and to which article the reader is referred [Pages 104–138]. The writer of this work has also presented a sketch of Major Noah's career. [See "Eminent Israelites of the Nineteenth Century," pages 255–258.] Still, the importance of the subject forbids us passing it over with a simple remark. Mordecai Menasseh Noah is, indeed, a name worthy of remembrance by every American, and by every Jew; for he who bore it labored to uphold the interests of the one, and to defend the cause of the other; a man of truly patriotic instincts, albeit at times foully maligned by traducers; a man in whose veins flowed the blood of a devoted son of Israel, although an unusual warmth led to a mistakenly conceived scheme;—in fact, a good man.

Of Mr. Noah's parents, we know that his father's name was Manuel Noah, and that his mother, Zipporah Phillips, was a daughter of Jonas Phillips, of Philadelphia. They had two children—Mordecai and Judith. Both were quite young when their mother died, and Mordecai was left under the guardianship of his maternal grandfather. His sister grew to womanhood, but died, unmarried. Mordecai soon learned a trade, but later on, repaired to Charleston, South Carolina, where he studied law and entered journalism and politics. His career as a dramatic writer had already begun; his love of the theatre having led him to write several plays, which were successfully brought out. His name, in various capacities, had now come before the public, and in 1811, President James Madison named him as United States Consul at Riga, Russia. Mr. Noah had desired an appointment to the Barbary States; hence, for various reasons, he declined this office. His abilities and his fitness were recognized by the Administration, when, in 1813, he was selected as Consul-General at Tunis, with a special mission to Algiers. It was an unsettled period; war with Great Britain increased the difficulties, and Mr. Noah, after being held

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as a prisoner in England, was, after some weeks, liberated, and proceeded to his post of duty. The Governments of the Barbary States were then naught else but pirates on the high seas. Mr. Noah, by skilful action and great ingenuity, contrived not only to assert the rights of his Government by opposing the further payment of tribute for the security of our merchant marine, but endeavored to obtain the liberation of Americans held as slaves by the Algerines. In this he eventually succeeded, but not without financial and other complications arising, and finally the Government, imagining that his religion militated against the success of his mission, recalled him. He returned to New York City, but with no discredit to himself, having fulfilled his duty, however shrewd may have been the measures he considered necessary to adopt.

Mr. Noah's attention then turned to journalism. He aided with his own money the elder Bennett—who afterwards proved an ingrate and a defamer of character—to start his *New York Herald*. He founded and edited successively the *National Advocate*, the New York *Courier and Enquirer*, the *Evening Star*, and the *Union* —a weekly. He was once editor of the *New York Sun*. He afterwards started the *Times and Weekly Messenger*, a newspaper which he conducted until his death, and which is still continued at the present time. (106) Mr. Noah's unpleasant relations with Madison's Government (or rather with the then Secretary of State, afterwards President, James Monroe) did not force him from the political field. On the contrary, he was all the more active since his return from abroad, and was a leading light specially in the days of President Martin Van Buren's administration. [See "The Life and Times of Martin Van Buren," by William L. Mackenzie.] He had previously (in 1821) been chosen Sheriff of New York, and on an outcry being raised against a Jew hanging a Christian, Mr. Noah, in his sarcastic way, remarked: "Pretty Christians, forsooth, to deserve hanging!" In 1829 he was appointed by President Andrew Jackson as Surveyor of the Port of New York, which office he resigned four years later. In 1841 he became Associate Judge of the

(106) Mr. Noah is said to have edited the *Trangram*, or *Fashionable Trifler*, a Philadelphia witty and satirical magazine, published in 1809.—See "Philadelphia Magazines and their Contributors," by Albert H. Smyth. Major Noah, so it is stated, also founded the New York *Examiner* in 1826. Compare this statement, however, with sketch in Daly's "Settlement of the Jews in North America," page 126, where the paper is called the *National Advocate*—the second of that same name.

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Court of Sessions, in which office he continued for a short period. He was also an officer of the New York Militia, and was titled "Major."

It is, however, to Major Noah's philanthropic efforts that we must advert. His generosity and kindness of heart were exhibited in many acts. On one occasion, he became bankrupt by liquidating the obligations of the poor debtors, then imprisoned on Manhattan Island, during the ravages of yellow fever. More than a few worthy enterprises he aided by his purse, his pen, and his influence. He was elected in 1842 President of the Hebrew Benevolent Society, of New York City. The scheme, however, which Major Noah verily believed would be a fulfilment of Messianic promises, was that of a permanent settlement of the Jews on Grand Island, in the Niagara River. This was not simply an ephemeral task; for to it he devoted his best exertions, and five years of constant labor. In 1820 the project was announced publicly, and by means of a memorial to the New York State Legislature. (107) This project was, in very deed, of a humanitarian character. Its author's feelings for his race led him to seek for a place where persecuted and hunted Israel might find a true refuge. He, however, desired to win over to his cause the Indians of North America, convinced, as others had been before him, that these were descendants of the Ten Lost Tribes, ages before taken into captivity by Sennacherib, King of Assyria. He urged his claim, not with any thought of supplanting Messianic hopes regarding an everlasting restoration to the Holy Land, but to encourage merely a temporary settlement, perhaps, with a view of that being a forerunner of the grand final act. There was a great ceremonial in Buffalo (New York) on September 15th, 1825, where the dedicatory ceremonies were held. Mr. Noah, notwithstanding, was unsuccessful in inducing an emigration to the spot, designed as an asylum for the oppressed Jews. The monument he erected bore as its inscription (partly in Hebrew and partly in English): "Hear, O Israel, The Eternal is our God; The Eternal is One. —Ararat, a City of Refuge for the Jews, founded by Mordecai M. Noah, in the month of Tishri, 5586 (September, 1825), and in the fiftieth year of American Independence." [See previous reference in

(107) This memorial is referred to in "The Historical and Statistical Gazetteer of New York State" (page 280);—R. P. Smith, Publisher, Syracuse (New York), 1860.

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Chapter on "Jewish Colonization Here and Elsewhere;" also in the work *Migdăl Zophim* ("The Watch Tower"), by Moses Klein, in which this movement is alluded to.]

It is quite impossible here to enter into a discussion of Mr. Noah's career as a writer for the stage. His plays were, as a rule, considered as well wrought, and most of them had careful presentations, though not invariably attended with favorable results. They embraced various shades of the drama—from the serious to the comic. Among them were "The Fortress of Sorrento;" "Paul and Alexis, or the Orphans of the Rhine;" "She Would be a Soldier, or the Plains of Chippewa;" "Oh Yes! or, the New Constitution;" "Marion, or the Hero of Lake George;" "The Grecian Captive;" "Yusef Caramalli, or the Siege of Tripoli;" "The Grand Canal;"—and all, it is said, were "acted with great success." [See "History of the American Theatre," by William Dunlap, Volume II].

Among the most valuable of Mr. Noah's publications we may mention "Travels in England, France, Spain, and the Barbary States," in which facts gathered from personal observation are interestingly set forth; and "Gleanings from a Gathered Harvest," being a collection of miscellaneous essays, etc. He also issued a translation of the "Book of *Yashâr*"—a work claimed to be of Biblical origin, but proven long since as spurious. Major Noah was, in fact, a prolific writer on a variety of subjects, in which he displayed force, logic, at times sarcasm, but ability, study, and courage of conviction. And all this, in addition to his editorial work, evidencing his ceaseless energy and indomitable will.

Mr. Noah married Rebecca Jackson, of New York City, and their offspring numbered five sons and a daughter. He died in New York City, on May 22d, 1851. Altogether, he was a most remarkable character; a man of polyglot acquirements; but, withal, a thorough American, a believing Jew.

THE NONES FAMILY.—The name of Nones is borne and upheld by more than a single person who served this country in troublous times. We have hitherto been made familiar with the gallant record of BENJAMIN NONES, the honored sire, who, though not a native American, eagerly lent his aid to the land of his adoption, and was conspicuous in the Army of the Revolution, in political affairs, and

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in the annals of the Jewish community of Philadelphia. . . . . JOSEPH B. NONES, son of the above, entered politics at an early age, and was only seventeen years old, when, as Private Secretary of Henry Clay, he accompanied that celebrated statesman, and his colleagues, Gallatin, Bayard, and John Quincy Adams, on the Ghent Mission. Mr. Nones's brilliant record in the Navy is elsewhere given, and he only retired therefrom in 1822, because of wounds which incapacitated him from further duty. For forty-five years Mr. Nones was a Commissioner of Deeds for every State then in the Union, and he enjoyed the acquaintance of many distinguished Americans. He died in New York City, in the spring of 1887, having entered upon his ninety-first year. . . . . Another son of Major Benjamin Nones attained distinction in the service of the United States. This was SOLOMON B. NONES, who, in the earliest years of this Government was our Consul-General to Portugal. Of him, the thrilling story is related that, while on his way to the post of duty, the vessel on which he sailed was captured on the Mediteranean Sea, by Corsairs; that all his fellow-passengers were killed, and that, singular enough (as is related in other cases), he was saved by giving a Masonic sign. Membership in the Masonic Order must have, indeed, come very useful—not to say, handy—in times of war, if determined by several instances brought to our notice. . . . . HENRY BENJAMIN NONES and HENRY BEAUCHAMP NONES, JR., are, of right, mentioned for their services in the roll of the Navy. . . . . Still another member of the same family, ABRAHAM B. NONES, was United States Consul-General to Maracaibo in 1837. He rendered faithful services, and died while filling that office.

JONAS ALTAMONT PHILLIPS.—In legal circles and in social assemblages, among Gentiles as well as among his own people, Jonas Altamont Phillips won unqualified respect for his talents and his virtues, for his scholarship and his qualities of heart. He was born in Philadelphia, July 22d, 1806, being a descendant of a family known even before the American Revolution. His father, Zalegman Phillips, lawyer, and President of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, had married Arabella Solomons, whose grandfather, Mathias Bush, with other merchants, signed the Non-Importation Act, in 1765. Mr. Phillips's grandfather, Jonas Phillips, had

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been President of Mickvéh Israel in its early days. Jonas Altamont studied deeply. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1822, having pursued a classical course, and in 1825 was made a Master of Arts. He read law in his father's office, and profited much by instruction received there. On May 20th, 1826, he became a regular practitioner, and his career of honor and usefulness dated from that period.

The practice of so exacting a profession as the law was not allowed by Mr. Phillips to engross his time. Student and scholar as he was, and recognized as such, he still found leisure for the exercise of his abilities in other directions. In local affairs he displayed unusual interest. He was solicitor for the Board of Health in 1841–1854, and was Democratic candidate for Mayor in 1847–1848; his successful opponent being John Swift. President Buchanan tendered him the office of Judge of the United States District Court, a position to which his attainments well fitted him, but which, however, he declined. His interest in matters of public concern did not lessen.

Among Israelites, Mr. Phillips was an active worker, and a prominent figure. In congregational, charitable, and educational spheres his advice and co-operation were sought. His fine presence, sound judgment, urbane manners, genial ways, and marked individuality served to render him a valuable member of society, and his assistance was solicited in many a good cause. For a long time he was a member of the Board of Congregation Mickvéh Israel, and always labored with much earnestness and religious enthusiasm to promote the well-being of that institution.

On April 12th, 1837, Mr. Phillips was united in marriage to Frances Cohen, of Charleston, South Carolina. Three sons and three daughters were born unto them. Mr. Phillips died, much lamented, on October 2d, 1862, but left an imperishable record of good deeds in the service of his coreligionists and the community of which he was an honored member.

Henry Myer Phillips, a son of the eminent counsellor, Zalegman Phillips, was born in Philadelphia, June 30th, 1811. He received a liberal education, and, after completing his course in private schools and at the High School of the Franklin Institute, read law. He was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, January 5th,

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1832. At first he took up criminal law, and soon made his mark, obtaining a large clientage, and acting as counsel in notable cases. In the civil law, to which he, later on, devoted himself, he was equally successful, attaining a wide reputation for his forensic ability, thoroughness in knowledge of technical questions, and wisdom as a counsellor, and becoming one of the leaders of the profession. His advice was sought after not only by individuals, but by great corporations, to some of which he became solicitor. He was elected as Solicitor for the District of Spring Garden, in December, 1841.

In ante-bellum times, Mr. Phillips displayed a lively interest in Municipal, State, and National politics, being an active Democrat. His services were recognized in a practical manner when, on October 14th, 1856, he was elected as a member from Philadelphia to the House of Representatives in the Thirty-Fifth Congress, serving in that assembly from 1857 to 1859. The period was an exciting one, as were, indeed, most of the sessions of Congress held during the administration of James Buchanan as President of the United States. Among the great questions then debated was that on the admission of Kansas into the Union as a free State or a slave State. Parties were at odds. Mr. Phillips was prominent in the discussions, and his speech favoring the entry of Kansas as a slave State was widely circulated. At the expiration of his term of office, he confined his labors to the practice of the law, and did not thereafter accept of public office, though urged at times to become Democratic candidate for Mayor of Philadelphia.

Mr. Phillips was among the original members of the Public Buildings Commission, but resigned in 1871, because he opposed the selection of the present site at Broad and Market Streets (Penn Square). In 1869 he was chosen to the Board of City Trusts (which has the management of the immense Estate of Stephen Girard, including Girard College). On that Board he served in turn as member, Vice-President, and President. He favored the movement for the erection of the Academy of Music, at the south-west corner of Broad and Locust Streets, became a Director of the stock company, and subsequently President (1872–1884).

Mr. Phillips also served in many other public and semi-public capacities. He was a member and afterwards President of the Fairmount Park Commission; a Director of the Pennsylvania

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Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities; a Director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company; Northern Central Railroad Company; Western Union Telegraph Company; a Trustee and later on Treasurer of the Jefferson Medical College, etc., etc. He also occupied an enviable position in social circles; belonged to various clubs, among them a Saturday night club, whose elegant entertainments at the residences of their members—all men of wealth and influence in the community—were events of the day.

Mr. Phillips had long been a member of the Masonic Order, and finally rose to the highest office—that of Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in the State of Pennsylvania, serving in 1858, and again in 1859 and in 1860. He was, throughout his career, a member of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, and in his earlier years displayed an interest in its affairs, and served on its Board of Managers, or *Adjunta*. He had besides been prominent in Jewish Societies, and was at one time President of *Chebrāh Shel Bikur Cholim. Ugmiluth Chasadim* ("Society for Visitation of Sick and Mutual Assistance").

Mr. Phillips was a patron of the fine arts, and the parlors of his magnificent residence—in later years at 1325 Walnut Street—contained superb specimens of art in marble, bronze, ivory, besides paintings, to be finally placed, as devised by his will, in Memorial Hall, in Fairmount Park.

Mr. Phillips was unmarried. He died on August 28th, 1884.

Alexander Reinstine was born in Gonbach, Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, January 31st, 1831. After obtaining an education he came to the United States, locating in Philadelphia in 1845. He subsequently pursued further studies, and then engaged in other mercantile vocations. In 1870, on the formation of the Mutual Benefit Company of Pennsylvania, Mr. Reinstine's knowledge of mathematics, skill as an accountant, and excellence as a penman, led to his being chosen its Secretary, which position he filled continuously until his death. Mr. Reinstine was distinguished in Secret Orders; Masonic, Jewish, and others. He was first President of District Grand Lodge, Number 3, Order Késher Shel Barzel, in 1871–1872, and subsequently Grand Secretary; President of Lodges of Independent Order Bené Berith, Independent Order of Free

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Sons of Israel; a member of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania, and Master of Keystone (now Humboldt) Lodge, Number 271, of that Order; a member of Jewish, secular, and other institutions; Secretary of Rodeph Shalom Congregation over twenty-five years; and a Notary Public of Pennsylvania. After having been a School Director in the Twelfth Ward, he was elected to represent that Ward in the Common Council, and re-elected for six successive terms, serving in all twelve years (1879–1891). Mr. Reinstine died in this city, on November 25th, 1892.

Stephen Samuel Remak was born in Posen, Prussian-Poland, April 18th, 1821. After pursuing a course of instruction, he came to the United States in 1849; read law in Philadelphia, and was admitted to practice at the Courts on May 3d, 1854. As a student he was Librarian and Recorder of the Law Academy in 1851. In the first year of his practice he was associated with his brother, Gustavus Remak, in an important case, involving the surrender of an embezzler, who had fled from Prussia—an extradition treaty having just before been entered into between that country and the United States. Mr. Remak was successful in this case, and his reputation as a lawyer was thereby established. He was soon retained as counsel in other actions at law, in which the relative application of the codes of two nations was determined. His knowledge of this branch of the law led to his being specially engaged as counsel to represent different European countries.

Already in his younger years, Mr. Remak displayed an interest in public matters, and became affiliated with the Democratic Party. He was on intimate terms with James Buchanan, and after the latter became President, Mr. Remak was nominated and confirmed (in 1858) as United States Consul at Trieste—an Italian city, under Austrian rule. He there upheld the honor of this country, and made its flag respected. He continued in that office until 1861, and, prior to returning home, made a tour of the Continent, and from 1863 to 1865 resided in Paris (France), where he wrote a book called *La Paix en Amerique* ("The Peace in America"). In 1867 he returned to Philadelphia, and resumed his law practice, occasionally writing articles on current topics for newspapers, and interesting himself in different enterprises. He was identified with the Masonic fraternity,

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and served as a member of the Grand Lodge of that Order in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Remak was unmarried. He died in this city, on March 1st, 1890.

GENERAL MENTION.

Among others from this City or State who have served in National, State, or Municipal positions, are the following: Myer Strouse, born in Germany in 1825; removed to Pottsville, Pennsylvania; edited the *American Farmer* (1848–1852); elected in 1862 to the Thirty-Eighth Congress (House of Representatives), and re-elected to the Thirty-Ninth Congress, serving from 1863 to 1867; was a member of the House Committees on Roads and Canals, Mines, Territories, and Expenses in Interior Department. . . . . Michael W. Ash, born in Pennsylvania; member of the United States House of Representatives, 1835–1837, and served on House Committee on Naval Affairs. . . . . Davis S. Kauffman, born in Cumberland, Pennsylvania, in 1813; in early years went to Texas; as a member and as Speaker of its Assembly, advocated its annexation to the United States; on that being concluded, he was elected from Texas to the United States House of Representatives, and served from 1846 to 1851. Mr. Kauffman died at Washington, D. C., in 1851. . . . . Max Koch, Postmaster of North Clarendon, Pennsylvania, in 1882. . . . . Isaac Bahny, Chief of Fire Department of North Clarendon, Pennsylvania, in 1882. . . . . M. Seligson, former resident of Philadelphia, elected Mayor of Galveston, Texas, in 1853. . . . . Colonel Max Einstein appointed United States Consul at Nuremburg, Germany, by President Lincoln, in December, 1861, and served two years; later on, he was United States Internal Revenue Agent at Philadelphia. . . . . Colonel Max Friedman was Special Inspector of the Revenue Department in 1867–1868. . . . . Henry Marcus, David Klein, Henry Weichselbaum, Moses Levi, and Samuel Lowenstein have served at different periods as members of the Common Council of Philadelphia. . . . . Lewis Elkin was for twenty-five years a member of the Board of Public Education of the First School District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia), and Chairman of the Committee on Qualification of Teachers. . . . . Moses Aaron Dropsie [See sketch

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elsewhere] was candidate of the Whig Party for Mayor of Northern Liberties (Philadelphia), in 1852. . . . . Judah Isaacs has been active in the local politics of Philadelphia, and was once Democratic candidate for Coroner of this County. . . . . Simon Jacoby has been Lieutenant of the Fairmount Park and Harbor Police. . . . . Solomon W. May was interested in political movements. Born in this city, March 4th, 1839, he served in the Sheriff's and Receiver of Taxes' offices, and was latterly a clerk in the Money Order Department of the Philadelphia Post-Office. Mr. May was founder, President, and subsequently Marshal of the Sixth Ward Republican Club. During the Civil War he enlisted on the side of the Union. He died on October 6th, 1893. . . . . Abraham Kannewasser, who died in March, 1892, was a Special Officer under the Mayoralty of Daniel M. Fox. . . . . Solomon Rains, a Republican, is at present a clerk in the office of the Prothonotary of the Courts of Common Pleas (Philadelphia).

Israel Jacobs, said to have been a native of Germany, is mentioned in early records as a representative of the County of Philadelphia in the Assembly (elected in October, 1771); and as member of Congress (House of Representatives) from Pennsylvania, 1791–1793. . . . . Moses Naar, a member of the well-known Naar family, some of whom in later years, notably David Naar, rose to distinction in New Jersey and in National politics—was among the early Jewish settlers here; but he does not seem to have occupied any public office. . . . . Dr. Alexander Wertheim was a Clerk to the Board of Health during the early part of the present century, when its office was located on the east side of Fifth Street between Library and Walnut Streets. He died in April, 1830, and his remains were interred in Spruce Street Jewish cemetery. . . . . Jacob Gratz was another well-known character in early politics and in public movements. Among positions he held, were those of member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, and member of the Senate of the same State, to which latter office he was elected in 1839. [See other references to Mr. Gratz in this work.] . . . . John Moss served at one time (upwards of sixty years ago) as a member of City Councils (Philadelphia). . . . . David Nathans was clerk to the Board of Commissioners of Northern Liberties about 1834. This was some twenty years before the different

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districts of the City of Philadelphia were consolidated under a single Mayor. . . . . Raphael J. Moses, son of Israel Moses, of Philadelphia, took part in politics in Southern States, and served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. . . . . David Solis Cohen, a highly respected member of an honored Philadelphia family, has been prominent in political circles of Oregon, serving as Police Commissioner of Portland. He declined the nomination for Mayor of that city in 1892. [See references to Mr. Cohen elsewhere in this work.]

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VI.

IN LAW.

THE reputation of the Philadelphia lawyer is national. His ability to solve intricate questions, to interpret technical points in legal codes, to defend the accused, to plead at the Bar of Justice, has won for him general recognition. From the earliest settlement of Jews in the City founded by William Penn, representatives of their number have figured in the annals of the Bar; have filled positions within the gift of the Courts and of the people; and have otherwise attained distinction among their associates.

The earliest Jewish practitioner of law, whose record is before us, (108) was Moses Levy, heretofore mentioned, whose admission to the Bar dates as far back as March 19th, 1778, and who, a year later, was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; who occupied various offices, and who finally became Presiding Judge of "the District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia," which had "original jurisdiction in all cases where the sum in controversy exceeds $100. This Court holds" (to continue the quotation) "four terms annually, on the first Monday in March, June, September, and December." Moses Levy, who had previously been Recorder of Philadelphia (1802–1822), was commissioned Presiding Judge of the District Court, on December 18th, 1822, and he continued to preside over its sessions until March 21st, 1825; his associates on the Bench (in 1825) being Joseph M'Kean and Benjamin R. Morgan. (109) History goes far to show Judge Levy's acquirements, both when pleading in court and when clad in the judicial ermine. In the language of David Paul

(108) We meet with the name of Benjamin Cohen, who is said to have been Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, and a new member of the Provincial Council in 1755; but no information regarding him has been discovered.

(109) See "The Philadelphia Directory and Stranger's Guide," for 1825.

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Brown: "He (Mr. Levy) reached great eminence in the legal profession." (110) Moses Levy was one of the few Israelites—perhaps, the only one—who sat on the Bench in Philadelphia for any lengthy period; (111) and it is not unlikely that another, equally, if not more distinguished, counsellor, and a Jew at that, will, ere long, be elevated to a station to which his knowledge and his fitness eminently entitle him.

The list of Prothonotaries of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania contains the names of at least two members of the Jewish race, who occupied that office at different periods. (112) Colonel Isaac Franks, of American Revolutionary fame, was Prothonotary from February 18th, 1819, until his death on March 3d, 1822. (113) Joseph Simon Cohen was appointed to the same office on December 16th, 1840, and occupied it until 1853. (114) Daniel Levy was Prothonotary of Northumberland County from 1800 to 1809. (115)

(110) Quoted from "The Forum."

(111) Mayer Isaac Franks has been mentioned as a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; but we are not in possession of facts enabling us to determine the exact period when he served. David Nunes Carvalho (brother of Rev. Emanuel Nunes Carvalho), who removed from Baltimore to this city, was "appointed one of the City Judges of the Court of Arbitration, occupying the office until business recalled him to Baltimore." This circumstance must have occurred between 1850 and 1860, but no material is at hand to confirm it.

(112) Two others are mentioned, but the only clue to their Jewish origin is their names. The former, Benjamin Jacobs (mentioned as "son of the Speaker"), was "elected and appointed Prothonotary of the County of Chester," State of Pennsylvania, by Council, met at Philadelphia, April 4th, 1777.—"Colonial Records," Volume XI. page 197.—The latter, Samuel Hart, was appointed Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, November 14th, 1839.—J. Hill Martin's "Bench and Bar."

(113) In "Colonial Records," Volume XVI. page 1, the following action of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, February 7th, 1789, is noted:

"Upon the petition of Isaac Franks, of the city of Philadelphia, praying Council to appoint him a Notary and Tabellion Public, and also a recommendation of him as a person well qualified to execute the duties of that office from a number of citizens,

"*Resolved*, That the said Isaac Franks be appointed a Notary and Tabellion Public in and for the said Commonwealth, and he was commissionated accordingly."

(114) Mr. F. Gutekunst, the well-known photographer of this city, served as a clerk in the Prothonotary's office during Joseph Simon Cohen's incumbency.

(115) Daniel Levy is mentioned as Prothonotary in "History of Northumberland County, Pennsylvania," by Herbert C. Bell (Chicago, 1891), though his family relationship is incorrectly given there. He resided at Sunbury, Pennsylvania, for "more than half a century." The following reference to him is found in "Annals of Buffalo Valley, Pennsylvania, 1755-1855," collated by John Blair Linn, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 1877: "Daniel Levy, of Sunbury, outlived all the old lawyers, as they were popularly called; except Mr. Bellas. He was a conceited man, active as a cat, an insatiable dancer, and a hard fighter. He had considerable science as a boxer, and although not large or strong, his skill joined to his prodigious activity, made him quite formidable. His vanity

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Quite a number of Israelites have filled the position of Interpreter of languages (either general or special). Major Benjamin Nones served in that capacity to the United States Government, and to the Board of Health, in 1818 and 1821. David Eytinge was a General Interpreter about 1850, serving several years. He died on June 30th, 1855. David A. Davis succeeded later on, receiving his commission from the Governor of Pennsylvania, and filling the office of Interpreter at the Courts until his death, on October 18th, 1862. Herman Van Beil, a native of Amsterdam, Holland, born February 12th, 1799, and who came to the United States in 1817, also occupied the same position subsequently, and until his death, on December 26th, 1865.

Joseph Sanson, the present Court Interpreter, was first sworn in on November 16th, 1861, and served a few years. He was selected a second time by the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas on February 9th, 1869, and has since continued as Court Interpreter. Mr. Sanson was born at Amsterdam, Holland, in 1825. He came to this country in 1839, and, after clerking, entered into business. He was at one time President of the "Benć Israel" (Children of Israel) Congregation, then worshiping on the east side of Fifth Street, above Catharine Street.

The following list embraces Israelites admitted to practice at the Philadelphia Bar. The arrangement is in chronological order, as it refers to date of admission: (116)

Moses Levy, March 19th, 1778; died on May 9th, 1826.

Samson Levy, June 9th, 1787; died on December 15th, 1831.

Daniel Levy (Northumberland County), February 9th, 1791; died on May 12th, 1844.

Zalegman Phillips, December 4th, 1799; died on August 21st, 1839.

and fondness for dress made him a capital butt, and subject of jokes for his fellow-members of the bar. He lived to the age of seventy, and a fop to the last." Notwithstanding this dubious compliment, Mr. Levy is classed, in the same work, with "these old legal giants" (1897).

(116) Mears Bush is said to have been among early members of the Philadelphia Bar; but after a careful examination of lists, we have been unable to discover his name.

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JOSEPH SIMON COHEN, May 24th, 1813; died on February 3d, 1858.

HENRY SOLOMON, May 26th, 1813.

ELIJAH GRATZ ETTING, May 30th, 1816; died on May 25th, 1849. (117)

BENJAMIN GRATZ, 1817; died on March 17th, 1884. (118)

NATHAN NATHANS, November 12th, 1819; died on December 21st, 1877. (119)

JONAS BENJAMIN PHILLIPS, April 28th, 1826; died on May 15th, 1867.

JONAS ALTAMONT PHILLIPS, May 20th, 1826; died on October 2d, 1862.

HENRY MYER PHILLIPS, January 5th, 1832; died on August 28th, 1884.

LEWIS CHARLES LEVIN, about 1840; died on March 14th, 1860.

ISAAC NUNEZ CARDOZO, June 26th, 1844.

GUSTAVUS REMAK, May 7th, 1845; died on September 20th, 1886. (120)

LEONARD MYERS, December 9th, 1848.

JOHN SAMUEL, October 21st, 1850.

MOSES AARON DROPSIE, January 11th, 1851.

SOLOMON C. VAN BEIL, November 5th, 1851; died on December 12th, 1853.

JOSEPH ORLANDO TOBIAS, October 6th, 1852 (removed to New York City).

STEPHEN SAMUEL REMAK, May 3d, 1854; died on March 1st, 1890.

(117) Elijah Gratz Etting was at one time District Attorney of Cecil County, Maryland.

(118) The year of Benjamin Gratz's admission to the Bar seems uncertain: March 9th, 1815, being otherwise given as the date. In March, 1883, Mr. Gratz was senior member of the Bar.

(119) Mr. Nathans served as a member of City Councils.—"The old dilapidated mansion just below Huntingdon Street, formerly owned and occupied by the late Nathan Nathans, for many years a controller of the public schools, shows how much Broad Street has been raised during the past thirty years. Prior to that time a flight of steps led up to the mansion door, now the roof eaves are but a short distance above the surface of the street."—*Public Ledger*, in an issue during January, 1894.

(120) Mr. Remak held a number of public offices, among them that of a Commissioner of Fairmount Park.

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JOSEPH GEORGE ROSENGARTEN, May 10th, 1856.

EDWARD HENRY WEIL, June 17th, 1857.

FRANK MARX ETTING, October 10th, 1857; died on June 4th, 1890.

SIMON STERNE, June 6th, 1859 (removed to New York City). (121)

HENRY PHILLIPS, JR., June 13th, 1859.

HERMAN HAMBURGER, February 16th, 1861. (122)

MAYER SULZBERGER, September 16th, 1865.

CHARLES HENRY HART, November 14th, 1868.

DAVID TIM, November 12th, 1870 (removed to New York City).

LEON H. FOLZ, June 29th, 1872.

MYER A. LEVI, February 1st, 1873.

SAMUEL MORAIS HYNEMAN, June 4th, 1877.

EMANUEL FURTH, September 28th, 1878.

EMANUEL COHEN, November 2d, 1878 (removed in 1886 to Minneapolis, Minnesota. (123)

THEODORE MINIS ETTING, June 14th, 1879.

JOSEPH LIPPMAN, June 14th, 1879 (removed to Chicago).

ERNEST LOWENGRUND, January 3d, 1880.

RICHARD SALINGER, January 3d, 1880.

ISAAC NATHANS SOLIS, May 1st, 1880.

JOSEPH LAMARTINE GREENWALD, June 18th, 1881.

ALBERT JACOB BAMBERGER, October 8th, 1881.

JACOB SINGER, October 22d, 1881.

OSCAR BENJAMIN TELLER, November 12th, 1881.

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(121) Simon Sterne, though a native of Philadelphia, where he was born July 23d, 1839, has been largely identified with economic and financial interests in New York City. He read law in this city, and graduated from the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania. Soon after his admission to the Bar here, however, he removed to New York City, where he has since resided. His abilities as an attorney and as a specialist in railway matters have placed him in the foremost rank of the legal profession. As a lawyer, a political economist, and a deep writer, his views are marked by a soundness of thought, an earnestness of conviction, and a sincerity of purpose.

(122) Herman Hamburger has been a Justice of the Peace (1864), and an Associate Judge (1866) in Carbon County, Pennsylvania.

(123) Emanuel Cohen is a member of the distinguished law firm of Kitchel, Cohen & Shaw, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and he has attained high distinction in the legal fraternity.

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Ephraim Lederer, February 3d, 1883.

John Moss Cohen, June 16th, 1883; died on December 8th, 1892.

Adolph Eichholz, June 16th, 1883.

Julius C. Levi, June 16th, 1883.

Leonard Jacob Bamberger, October 11th, 1884.

Jules E. Pereyra, May 2d, 1885.

Maurice Fels, June 20th, 1885.

James M. Jeffles, January 9th, 1886.

Moses P. Hamberg, June 19th, 1886; died on June 3d, 1894.

Charles Hoffman, June 19th, 1886.

Melvin G. Winstock, July 2d, 1887 (removed to Seattle, State of Washington).

Clinton O. Mayer, September 17th, 1888.

Joseph Siegmund Levin, June 15th, 1889.

Arthur Straus Arnold, June 22d, 1889.

David Werner Amram, June 29th, 1889.

Benjamin Alexander, July 12th, 1890.

Max Herzberg, June 13th, 1891.

David Emanuel Simon, June 13th, 1891.

Henry Nathan Wessel, April 9th, 1892.

Charles Goldsmith, June 24th, 1893.

Samuel Kahn Louchheim, June 24th, 1893.

David Mandel, Jr., June 2d, 1894.

Max Greenwald, June 16th, 1894.

Isaac Sion, June 16th, 1894.

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VII.

IN MEDICINE, DENTISTRY, ETC.

FROM the time that Elisha, the prophet, healed Na'aman, chief of the army of the King of Syria, by means of a seven-fold bath in the River Jordan; from the period that Isaiah, the inspired Seer and physician, applied a fig-plaster to the wounds of Hezekiah, the righteous King of Judah—descendants of Abraham, the Hebrew, have been found in numbers among the practitioners of the healing art. The profession of medicine, when honestly followed, is, indeed, a noble one. Healing the sick is a virtue inculcated by Holy Writ and by our wise Sages, and Israelites, in this respect, have merited the title, "the merciful children of merciful parents." In every age and in every community, Jews have shone among the disciples of Æsculapius; witness that great light of mediæval times, Moses Ben Maimon, who was physician to the Sultan of Egypt, and an authority on medicine. Hosts of names might be cited, and to-day, when the multiplication of scientific discoveries requires even more knowledge and deeper study, Jews occupy positions in the vanguard of medicine. In the Eastern and in the Western Continents, sons of our race have become leaders in a branch of study and in its diverse divisions, not a few of which are the products of modern research and modern investigation.

Many thoroughly equipped physicians have gone forth into various parts, after having graduated from medical schools and colleges in Philadelphia. These institutions have justly obtained renown for the systematic tuition imparted, and for the ability displayed by men who have received instruction within them. It is our design, however, to present—mainly for the purpose of reference—a list of Israelites, as far as obtainable, who now practice the profession of medicine in Philadelphia—which list will be preceded and succeeded by the names of a few of former times.

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Information of a sufficiently authoritative character brings to light the fact that in 1785 the Philadelphia Directory contained the names in all of forty-six practitioners of medicine and surgery, and two dentists. In the Directory for 1825 we find the names of two Israelites as physicians, viz., Isaac Hays, at 35 Sansom Street, and Manuel Phillips (a son of Jonas Phillips), at 41 North Fourth Street, and one as a surgeon dentist—E. Carvalho, at 23 South Seventh Street. (124) The remarkable increase of population and of facilities for study may be noted from the statement that to-day the number of physicians is nearly two thousand, while the followers of dental surgery number about five hundred; and to both professions our coreligionists furnish a very considerable quota.

The College of Physicians, at Philadelphia, had its origin in January, 1787, and was incorporated in March, 1789. The advantages of such an institution had been pointed out years before its establishment, which is heralded in an issue of the *Pennsylvania Packet and Daily Advertiser*, during February, 1787. "The objects of this College," as set forth, "are to advance the science of medicine, and thereby to lessen human misery, by investigating the diseases and remedies which are peculiar to this country; by observing the effect of different seasons, climates and situations upon the human body; by recording the changes which are produced in disease by the progress of agriculture, arts, population and manners; by searching for medicines in the American woods, waters, and in the bowels of the earth; by enlarging the avenues to knowledge from the discoveries and publications of foreign countries; and by cultivating order and uniformity in the practice of physic." Such laudable aims must have at once commended the institution to the profession and the public; and from its incipiency to the present time, the membership roll of the College of Physicians has been graced by the names of men eminent in their calling, whose services have been rewarded by their election as "fellows" of this institution. Among the limited number admitted into this inner circle, several Israelites are met, as will be perceived from the following list of "fellows," which we are fortunate in being enabled to present. The order followed here

(124) Another dentist named Lewis Wolf (whose surname is not always sufficient to determine his Jewish origin) is mentioned, and his residence is given at 30 Sugar Alley (between Sixth and Seventh Streets, and above High—now Market Street).

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is chronological, precedence being given to date of election to membership, as set in front of each name:—

SEPTEMBER, 1835—ISAAC HAYS, born July 5th, 1796; A.B., 1816; M.D., 1820, University of Pennsylvania; Surgeon, Pennsylvania Infirmary for Diseases of the Eye and Ear, 1822–1827; Wills Hospital, 1834–1854; physician of Philadelphia Orphans' Asylum; Philadelphia Dispensary; Southern Dispensary; Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind; member of Philadelphia Medical Society; Medical Society, State of Pennsylvania; Philadelphia County Medical Society; Kappa Lambda Society; Vice-President of Alumni Association, Medical Department, University of Pennsylvania; President of Ophthalmological Society, Philadelphia; Correspondent of Gynæcological Society, Boston; Medical Society, Hamburg (Germany); Société Univérselle d'Ophthalmologie; Congrés Médicale Internationale de Paris (France); honorary member of American Ophthalmological Society; New York State Medical Society; Rhode Island State Medical Society; Medical Society, Baltimore; Academy of Medicine, Abington, Virginia; American Medical Association, 1847; Treasurer of same, 1848–1852; Chairman, Committee on Publication, 1847–1853; member of Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, July, 1818; on Publication Committee of same, December, 1821–December, 1825; Curator, 1821–1831; President, December, 1865–December, 1869; member of American Philosophical Society, April, 1830; Councillor of same, 1853–1877; represented College of Physicians as a Delegate to Medical Conventions, and in other capacities, and was a member of its Board of Censors; died on April 12th, 1879. [See Sketch.]

JUNE, 1842—GOTTHELF MOEHRING, born December 14th, 1802; M.D., 1825, University of Berlin, Prussia; elected member of Philadelphia County Medical Society, April, 1849; physician to German Benevolent Society, Philadelphia; died on October 9th, 1881.

1864—WILLIAM MOSS, born in 1833; M.D., 1854, Jefferson Medical College; Surgeon, in Civil War, of Sixth Pennsylvania

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Cavalry, 1861–1862; and Surgeon of United States Volunteers, 1862–1863; member of Philadelphia County Medical Society; Civil Service Reform League, of Philadelphia, etc., etc.

APRIL, 1871—JACOB DA SILVA SOLIS COHEN, born February 28th, 1838; M.D., 1860, University of Pennsylvania; Professor Emeritus of Diseases of the Throat and Chest, in the Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates; Professor (honorary) of Laryngology in Jefferson Medical College; consulting physician to the Home for Consumptives, Philadelphia; Assistant Surgeon of Twenty-sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, 1861; Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Navy, 1861–1864; and at United States Army Hospitals, Philadelphia, 1864; elected member of American Medical Association, 1864; member of Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, October, 1870; member, and formerly President, of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; physician to German Hospital; first President of the Philadelphia Laryngological Society, instituted May 7th, 1880; etc., etc.; author of standard works on diseases of the throat and chest, etc., etc. [See Sketch.]

JANUARY, 1872—ISAAC MINIS HAYS, born July 26th, 1847; A.B., 1866; A.M., M.D., 1868, University of Pennsylvania; Secretary-General of International Medical Congress, 1876; member of Association of American Physicians; Philadelphia County Medical Society; American Philosophical Society—elected in 1886; has been a Delegate to Medical Conventions, and a member of the Library Committee and Board of Councillors of the College of Physicians; he is now (1894) President of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery.

FEBRUARY, 1886—LOUIS JURIST, born April 10th, 1855; M.D., 1880, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; member of Philadelphia County Medical Society; Pathological Society, Philadelphia; German Medical Society, Philadelphia; chief clinical assistant in laryngological department of Jefferson Medical College Hospital; lecturer on laryngology in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; President (in 1886–1887) of Philadelphia Laryngological Society, etc., etc.

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1888—Solomon Solis Cohen, born September 1st, 1857; M.D., 1883, Jefferson Medical College; Professor of Clinical Medicine and Applied Therapeutics in the Philadelphia Polyclinic, and physician to the Polyclinic Hospital; clinical lecturer on Medicine in Jefferson Medical College; visiting physician to the Philadelphia Hospital; consulting physician to the Jewish Hospital, Philadelphia; member, and formerly Recording Secretary, of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, etc., etc.

1888—Abram Bernheim Hirsh, born March 21st, 1858; M.D., 1882, Jefferson Medical College; resident physician and surgeon in German Hospital, Philadelphia, 1882–1883; Adjunct Professor of Orthopædic Surgery, in the Philadelphia Polyclinic, 1887–1890, etc., etc.; member of Philadelphia County Medical Society; Obstetrical Society; Medico-Legal Society; State Medical Society of Pennsylvania, etc., etc.

1891—Abraham Jacobi (New York City), Associate Fellow; born May 6th, 1830; M.D., University of Bonn, Germany; involved in revolutionary movements in Germany; has held various positions in colleges and hospitals; specialist on diseases of women and children, etc.; editor; author; has been President of New York Pathological, Obstetrical, and State Medical Societies, Academy of Medicine, etc., etc.

1892—Lewis W. Steinbach, born June 4th, 1851; M.D., 1880, Jefferson Medical College; Professor of Clinical and Operative Surgery in the Philadelphia Polyclinic; Visiting Surgeon to the Philadelphia Hospital, and to the Jewish Hospital, Philadelphia; Recorder of the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery; member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society and of other institutions, etc., etc.

October, 1893—Augustus A. Eshner, born November 17th, 1862; M. D., 1888, Jefferson Medical College; Adjunct Professor of Clinical Medicine in the Philadelphia Polyclinic; Registrar in the Neurological Department of the Philadelphia Hospital; member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, Pathological Society, and Neurological Society.

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MARCH, 1894—MAX HENLEY BOCHROCH, born March 7th, 1861; M.D., 1881, Jefferson Medical College; Instructor of Electro-Therapeutics and Chief of Nervous Department in Jefferson Medical College Hospital; Neurologist to the Northern Dispensary; member of Northern Medical Society, Pathological and Philadelphia County Medical Societies, and of other Societies. He has written papers on medical subjects, etc., etc.

The ranks of the regular medical profession in Philadelphia contain the names of the following Israelites (some of whom have attained marked distinction) in addition to those aforementioned:—

MICHAEL V. BALL, graduated in 1889, at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

ADOLPH L. BARCUS, graduated in 1891, at Jefferson Medical College.

AARON M. BILLSTEIN, graduated in 1891, at Medical Department of University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

EMMA L. BILLSTEIN, graduated in 1893, at Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia (now Demonstrator of Histology and Embryology in above College).

MAX BLIEDEN, graduated in 1894, at Medical Department of University of Pennsylvania.

FLORENCE BRANDEIS, graduated in 1894, at Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

MICHAEL BRINKMANN, graduated in 1848, at University of Marburg, Germany; specialty—hydropathy.

MORRIS WEIL BRINKMANN, graduated in 1884, at Medical Department of University of Pennsylvania (now residing in New York City).

LEON BRINKMANN, graduated in 1887, at Medical Department of University of Pennsylvania.

MORRIS S. COHEN, graduated in 1881, at Jefferson Medical College (now residing at Cataract, Clearfield County, Pennsylvania).

NATHAN ALEXANDER COHEN, graduated in 1892, at Jefferson Medical College; previously graduated, in 1886, from Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and from Veterinary Department of University of Pennsylvania in 1890 (now residing in Camden, New Jersey).

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SYDNEY M. CONE, graduated in 1893, at Medical Department of University of Pennsylvania (now resident physician at Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia).

CHARLES C. DAVIDSON, graduated in 1880, at Jefferson Medical College.

MOSES DE FORD, graduated in 1886, at Jefferson Medical College.

FRANCES ALLEN DE FORD, graduated in 1887, at Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

A. HENRIQUES DE YOUNG, graduated in 1880, at Jefferson Medical College.

PHILIP ELKIN, graduated in 1892, at Jefferson Medical College.

ADOLPH FELDSTEIN, graduated in 1864, at University of Prague, Bohemia.

MORRIS W. FELLMAN, graduated in 1894, at Medical Department of University of Pennsylvania.

PHILIP FISCHELIS, graduated in 1885, at University of Berlin, Prussia.

REBECCA FLEISHER, graduated in 1886, at Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

MARCUS FRANKLIN, graduated in 1870, at Jefferson Medical College.

EMANUEL S. GANS, graduated in 1886, at Jefferson Medical College.

SAMUEL J. GITTELSON, graduated in 1892, at Medical Department of University of Louisville (Kentucky).

LEOPOLD GREENBAUM, graduated in 1888, at Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia (also a dentist).

DANIEL F. GREENWALD, graduated in 1885, at Jefferson Medical College.

MAURICE J. HEIDER, graduated in 1891, at Jefferson Medical College.

ALEXANDER HEILBRUNN, graduated in 1857, at University of Berlin, Prussia.

JACOB L. HELLER, graduated in 1892, at Jefferson Medical College.

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ALEXANDER KAHN, graduated in 1881, at Jefferson Medical College (now residing in Boston, Massachusetts).

CORNELIA KAHN, graduated in 1887, at Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

HELEN KIRSCHBAUM, graduated in 1893, at Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

ALEXANDER KLEIN, graduated in 1889, at University of Buda-Pesth, Austria-Hungary.

ISIDORE MARTIN KOCH, graduated in 1891, at Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia (at present in Europe, connected with clinics at different hospitals on the Continent).

ISAAC LEOPOLD, graduated in 1886, at Medical Department of University of Pennsylvania.

LUDWIG LOEB, graduated in 1890, at Jefferson Medical College (Clinical Assistant at Polyclinic, Jefferson, and Howard Hospitals, Philadelphia).

JULIUS LOVE, graduated in 1893, at Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia.

LEE LOWENGRUND, graduated in 1878, at Jefferson Medical College.

SARAH A. COHEN-MAY, graduated in 1879, at Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

IGNATIUS MAYER, graduated in 1894, at Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia.

DAVID MODELL, graduated in 1893, at Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia.

SYLVAN MYERS, graduated in 1894, at Medical Department of University of Pennsylvania.

GEORGE J. NEWGARDEN, graduated in 1889, at Jefferson Medical College (now First Lieutenant, United States Army, at Fort Sheridan, Illinois).

SAMUEL JOSEPH OTTINGER, graduated in 1892, at Jefferson Medical College.

JOSEPH B. POTSDAMER, graduated in 1879, at Jefferson Medical College.

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JACOB S. PRAGHEIMER, graduated in 1888, at Jefferson Medical College.

LOUISE G. RABINOVITCH, graduated in 1889, at Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

DAVID RIESMAN, graduated in 1892, at Medical Department of University of Pennsylvania.

MILTON JOSEPH ROSENAU, graduated in 1889, at Medical Department of University of Pennsylvania (now Past Assistant Surgeon in the United States Marine Hospital Service).

EDWIN ROSENTHAL, graduated in 1880, at Jefferson Medical College.

PHILIP ROVNO, graduated in 1894, at Jefferson Medical College.

JULIUS L. SALINGER, graduated in 1886, at Jefferson Medical College.

JAY F. SCHAMBERG, graduated in 1892, at Medical Department of University of Pennsylvania.

THEODORE B. SCHNEIDEMAN, graduated in 1883, at Jefferson Medical College (Adjunct Professor of Diseases of the Eye in the Polyclinic Hospital, Philadelphia).

LOUIS SCHWARZ, graduated in 1881, at Jefferson Medical College.

BERNHARD SEGAL, graduated in 1893, at Jefferson Medical College.

S. SEILIKOWITCH, graduated in 1893, at Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia.

JOSEPH S. SIMSOHN, graduated in 1874, at Jefferson Medical College.

RACHEL S. SKIDELSKY, graduated in 1894, at Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

ROSA SLOBODINSKY, graduated in 1892, at Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia (now residing in Boston, Massachusetts).

CHARLES D. SPIVAK, graduated in 1890, at Jefferson Medical College (Clinical Assistant at the Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia).

MAX J. STERN, graduated in 1885, at Jefferson Medical College (Professor of Operative Surgery in the Polyclinic Hospital, Philadelphia).

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FREDERIC M. STROUSE, graduated in 1885, at Medical Department of University of Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM H. TELLER, graduated in 1886, at Medical Department of University of Pennsylvania.

BERTHOLD TRAUTMANN, graduated in 1874, at Georgetown (District of Columbia) University.

GEORGE TREIMAN, graduated in 1893, at Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia.

FLORA E. WASSERMAN, graduated in 1890, at Homœopathic Hospital College, Cleveland, Ohio.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

ISAAC HAYS, distinguished as a physician, an oculist, a medical writer and editor, a scientist, and a humanitarian, was born in Philadelphia, July 5th, 1796. His parents, Samuel and Richea (*née* Gratz) Hays, were respected members of prominent families. Dr. Hays studied at schools and at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from the Department of Arts in 1816. After this collegiate training, he took to the study of medicine at the School of the aforenamed University, and received his M.D. degree therefrom in 1820, having also pursued studies under Dr. Nathaniel Chapman, a well-known practitioner of those times.

Dr. Hays soon obtained note, and his subsequent remarkable success as an oculist added greatly to his reputation, while it increased his practice. Notwithstanding the many requirements attending his professional duties, he early became largely interested in medical science. He was connected with the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences* from February, 1827, continuously for a period of fifty-two years. He also edited *Medical News* and other publications—each attaining front rank as recognized organs in all the developments attending the study and practice of the healing art.

Dr. Hays edited Hall's edition of "Wilson's American Ornithology," in eight volumes (1828); "Hoblyn's Dictionary of Medical Terms" (1846); "Lawrence on Diseases of the Eye" (1847); and "Arnott's Elements of Physics" (1848). He was a most indefatigable worker as physician to hospitals and as a member of numerous

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societies—medical and otherwise. [See other references in this work to Dr. Hays's activity.] He enjoyed the acquaintance of some of the most celebrated men of his age, and his versatile talents and pleasing ways rendered him a welcome guest on many public occasions, as they won him the regard of his patients. His name was a tower of strength in the realms of medicine, and he was esteemed highly throughout the United States and Europe for his labors to advance the science of the profession.

Dr. Hays was for many years identified with the Congregation "Mickvéh Israel," and at one time displayed an active interest in its inner affairs. He married Sarah Minis, daughter of Isaac Minis. He died in Philadelphia, on April 12th, 1879, full of honors richly deserved.

Of Dr. Hays's children, Dr. Isaac Minis Hays is well known as a practitioner and a writer on medical questions.

Jacob Da Silva Solis Cohen, an eminent physician, is conceded to be one of the greatest authorities on diseases of the throat and chest. He is the oldest son of Myer and Judith (*née* Solis) Cohen. On the maternal side, the family are of Spanish origin, tracing their ancestry back to the time of the expulsion from the land of tortures. Dr. Cohen is a native of New York City, and was born February 28th, 1838. His parents having removed to Philadelphia, he received instruction here, and graduated from the Boys' Central High School in February, 1855. Exhibiting a fondness for the study of medicine, he attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College. After a residence in Memphis, Tennessee, he returned to this city and completed his studies at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1860, receiving there his degree.

Dr. Cohen at once took up general practice, but in the course of time devoted himself largely to the specialty in following which he has attained such wide fame. He has been lecturer on laryngoscopy and diseases of the throat and chest at the Jefferson Medical College, and is now Honorary Professor of Laryngology in the same institution. His lectures, as his writings, have been regarded as of great value to students, while his published works are universally accepted as text-books.

As a surgeon, Dr. Cohen showed his efficiency as well as his

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loyalty to the Union during the Civil War—as elsewhere recorded. Reference to his activity in hospitals, and in medical and other societies, will also be found in another place in this department. He has attended, as a delegate, State, National, and International Medical Congresses, has figured prominently in the discussions there, and has been highly honored because of his erudition and profound knowledge of a special branch of medicine. Dr. Cohen's advice and treatment have been sought by many distinguished persons, and his professional opinion has often been requested by specialists in their treatment of difficult cases.

Among the Doctor's works are: "A Treatise on Inhalation;" "Diseases of the Throat;" "Croup in its Relations to Tracheotomy;" a number of monographs, and articles in medical journals, and in the Transactions of medical societies. Dr. Cohen is one of the translators of Ziemssen's Cyclopædia. All his writings are marked by a thoroughness, a clearness of statement, and a wealth of information, which have tended to place them among the standard works of that character, and among the necessary adjuncts to every well-equipped medical library.

In 1875 Dr. Cohen married Miriam Binswanger, a daughter of Isidore and Elizabeth Sophia (*née* Polock) Binswanger, of Philadelphia. A number of children have been born unto them.

SPECIAL REFERENCES.

Among other physicians who graduated in this city, but removed elsewhere, is Morris Joseph Asch, graduated in 1855, at Jefferson Medical College, a practitioner in New York City. Dr. Asch's brother-in-law, Mark Blumenthal, M.D., also of New York City, received his early education in Philadelphia, at Public Schools and at the Boys' Central High School, but studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, from which he graduated in 1852.

Additional names might be mentioned, among them Dr. Manuel Phillips—already referred to—who was Assistant Surgeon in the United States Navy prior to and during the War of 1812, and some years subsequent thereto; Dr. Henry Heller, and his son, Dr. Max Heller, both of whom, now deceased, served as Surgeons in the Army

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during the Civil War; Dr. David Davidson, deceased, a well-known practitioner, who graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1871; Dr. Louis Elsberg, also deceased, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College; celebrated as a specialist in diseases of the throat, who introduced new methods in treatment; a biologist, and at one time resident physician of Mount Sinai Hospital, New York City; and Dr. Mary Anna Elson, a well-known female physician, who was the first Jewess to graduate from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania (in 1858). Dr. Elson was born in Würtzburg, Germany, March 14th, 1833. She practiced her profession in this city, and afterwards at Goshen, Indiana, and delivered lectures on medical subjects. She died on November 18th, 1884. . . . . Dr. Edward Morwitz, who died on December 13th, 1893, had also attained eminence as a physician, and latterly as a journalist and newspaper proprietor. [A sketch of his career is given in another part of this work.]

Among Philadelphians, now deceased, there are two names that must not be overlooked. Both attained distinction, and both were noted for their deeds of kindness to the poor. Dr. Philip De Young was born in New Hanover Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, January 6th, 1809. His father, Joseph De Young, was a country store-keeper. Philip received careful instruction. His father intended him for a merchant; but the boy displayed no fondness for that calling. Coming to Philadelphia in 1834, he was allowed to follow the bent of his mind, and he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated with highest honors in 1838. Through the influence of Asa Packer, a friend of the elder De Young, the young man was selected as physician to the Lehigh Navigation Company, with headquarters at Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania. He returned, however, to this city in 1844, and entered upon private practice. He soon obtained note in his profession, and though occasionally he evinced an interest in local politics—served on the Board of Health of Philadelphia, and became a member of Masonic and other Secret Orders —his time was finally confined exclusively to his patients. It was not remarkable that many indigent persons should have been numbered among his patients, and his goodness of heart prevented him at any time from amassing wealth. An experienced physician, the poor found in Dr. De Young a true friend. He labored earnestly

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throughout his career, and died, much lamented, on September 5th, 1880.

Thorough Jewish sentiments, united with professional skill, marked the course of Dr. Manly Emanuel, who for many years resided in Philadelphia. Dr. Emanuel was born in Davenport, England, February 5th, 1795. He pursued medical studies, and graduated from St. George's Hospital, London, England, in June, 1816. After sojourning awhile in the metropolis, he sailed for the United States on the brig "Flora," commanded by Captain Thomas Durfey. For a long period he dwelt in Linwood, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, but subsequently removed to Philadelphia, where he continued his profession, until age incapacitated him for further labors. Dr. Emanuel's talents were recognized by his election as a permanent member of the American Medical Association; a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, London; and a member of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society. He was one of the corporators of the Delaware County Medical Society, and its President for sixteen years; besides presiding for fifteen years over the Board of School Directors of Delaware County; being the United States Examining Surgeon for Pensions, and a Justice of the Peace for Delaware County, Pennsylvania. The subject of these remarks was, to quote the words of another, "an Israelite in the broadest sense of the word, conscientious to the extreme in conforming to the tenets of his Faith, by example as well as by precept, charitable to those who needed his advice and assistance, and ever ready to relieve those who required his professional services." Dr. Emanuel died on July 3d, 1880. . . . . Mrs. Hannah Emanuel, the Doctor's devoted spouse, was of the same religious and whole-souled character, and earned the respect of many for her virtues, and her earnest, but modest, work in behalf of Jewish charity societies in Philadelphia.

Of the sons of Dr. and Mrs. Emanuel, Louis Manly Emanuel practiced medicine; having graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1860. He was a deep student, and spent much of his time in studying cause and effect in medicine, and in testing the action upon the system of certain remedies. Dr. Emanuel rendered valuable services as Surgeon in the Army during the Civil War. His record is given in more detail in a special department of this work, devoted to the Army. He died on December 27th, 1868, at an early age.

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IN DENTISTRY, ETC.

In dentistry, as in other professions, Israelites have achieved signal success. The following is a list of practitioners, most of whom are located in Philadelphia:—

WILLIAM ALEXANDER, graduated in 1890, at Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, Philadelphia.

LOUIS BRITTON, graduated in 1894, at Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery.

LEON A. EFFRON, graduated in 1889, at Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery.

WILLIAM SIMON ENGLE, graduated in 1891, at Philadelphia Dental College.

MENDEL FRIEDLAND, graduated in 1894, at Dental Department of University of Pennsylvania.

LEOPOLD GREENBAUM, graduated in 1881, at Philadelphia Dental College [See also list of physicians].

MAX GREENBAUM, graduated in 1890, at Philadelphia Dental College.

SAMUEL L. GOLDSMITH, graduated in 1889, at Dental Department of University of Pennsylvania (now residing in New York City).

BENNER HERZ, graduated in 1888, at Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery.

MARY S. JOFFÉ, graduated in 1892, at Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery.

MARIA LASSER, graduated in 1890, at Philadelphia Dental College.

CHARLES NEWGARDEN, graduated in 1892, at Dental Department of University of Pennsylvania.

DAVID A. ROSENTHAL, graduated in 1889, at Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery.

W. S. ROSENTHAL, graduated in 1889, at Philadelphia Dental College.

ERNST ROSENTHAL, graduated in 1894, at Dental Department of University of Pennsylvania.

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NATHAN J. SANSON, graduated in 1883, at Philadelphia Dental College.

CHARLES B. SCHUPACK, graduated in 1894, at Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery.

MORRIS A. WAAS.

ABRAHAM M. WAAS, graduated in 1894, at Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery.

Among Veterinarians these may be mentioned: Dr. Louis A. Mausbach, Dr. Leon N. Reefer, Dr. Nathan Alexander Cohen, and Dr. Arthur Salinger.

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VIII.

IN THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

(1772–1894.)

THE advantages of a collegiate training are not to be underestimated. Many representatives of our race have recognized this fact, and not a few notable men in our midst have sprung from among college graduates. It is, therefore, a matter of satisfaction that we are enabled to present a list, from among those who matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, commencing as early as in the year 1772, and continuing until 1892, including the latest graduates (in 1894). For a large part of the information herein contained, our acknowledgments are due to Dr. Ewing Jordan, who, with Dr. Persifor Frazer and John Douglass Brown, Jr., Esq., compiled for the Alumni Society of the College Department a Catalogue of Matriculates in the Departments of Arts and of Science of the University aforenamed.

Our list is herewith annexed, the date first given, being in each instance that of matriculation:—

1772—Moses Levy, born in Philadelphia, in 1757; son of Samson and Martha Levy; admitted to the Bar, March 19th, 1778; Trustee of the University, 1802–1826; Recorder of Philadelphia, 1802–1822; Presiding Judge of the District Court, 1822–1825; member of the Pennsylvania Legislature; died on May 9th, 1826.

1795—Zalegman Phillips, born in Philadelphia, June 30th, 1779; son of Jonas Phillips and Rebecca Machado; admitted to the Bar, December 4th, 1799; married at Baltimore, in 1805, Arabella Solomons, daughter of Myer S. Solomons and Catherine Bush; died on August 21st, 1839.

1807—Jacob Gratz, born in Philadelphia, December 20th, 1788; son of Michael Gratz and Miriam Simon; M.A., 1811; merchant; President of the Union Canal Company; member of the House of

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Representatives of Pennsylvania; elected to the State Senate in 1839; unmarried; died in Philadelphia, on December 24th, 1856.

1810—Joseph Simon Cohen, born in 1788, 1789, or 1790 (year uncertain, and place of birth not given); son of Solomon Myers Cohen and Bell Simon (the latter a daughter of Joseph Simon, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania); read law in the office of Honorable John Sergeant; M.A., 1813; admitted to the Bar, May 24th, 1813; Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, 1840–1853; died in Philadelphia, on February 3d, 1858.

1811—Benjamin Gratz, born in Philadelphia, September 4th, 1792; son of Michael Gratz and Miriam Simon; M.A., 1815; admitted to the Bar, 1817; member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Trustee of the Transylvania University, of Kentucky; Second Lieutenant in Captain John Swift's Company of Pennsylvania Volunteers, 1813 (enlisted under General Thomas Cadwalader); married Maria Gist, daughter of Colonel Nathaniel Gist, and grand-daughter of General Charles Scott, of the Revolutionary War; married again Anne Shelby; was senior member of the Bar in 1883; died at Lexington, Kentucky, on March 17th, 1884.

1812—Elijah Gratz Etting, born in Baltimore, July 14th, 1795; son of Reuben Etting and Frances Gratz; M.A., 1816; admitted to the Bar, May 30th, 1816; became District Attorney of Cecil County, Maryland; unmarried; died in Philadelphia, on May 25th, 1849.

1815—Samuel Marx, born in Richmond, Virginia, March 4th, 1796; son of Joseph Marx and Richea Meyers; received silver medal for superior scholarship; M.A., 1818; merchant; Cashier and President of the Bank of Virginia; unmarried; died at Richmond, Virginia, on December 7th, 1860.

1816—Isaac Hays, born in Philadelphia, July 5th, 1796; son of Samuel Hays and Richea Gratz; M.A. and M.D., 1820; member of the American Philosophical Society, 1830; President of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, 1865–1869; Associate Fellow of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston, Massachusetts; honorary member of the Hamburg Medical Society, etc., etc.; Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, 1835; Editor of the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, etc.; Curator, etc., etc.; married Sarah Minis, daughter of Isaac Minis; died in Philadelphia, on April 12th, 1879.

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1822—Jonas Altamont Phillips, born in Philadelphia, July 22d, 1806; son of Zalegman Phillips and Arabella Solomons; M.A., 1825; admitted to the Bar, May 20th, 1826; Democratic candidate for Mayor of Philadelphia, against John Swift, in 1847–1848; married (April 12th, 1837) Frances Cohen, daughter of Moses Cohen and Rachel Moses, of Charleston, South Carolina; died in Philadelphia, on October 2d, 1862.

1824—Isaac Moses, born in Philadelphia, April 14th, 1807; son of Solomon Moses and Rachel Gratz; M.A., 1827; merchant; unmarried; died near Mobile, Alabama, on April 3d, 1847.

1825—Henry Hays, born in Philadelphia, January 17th, 1807; son of Samuel Hays and Richea Gratz; M.A., 1828; merchant; unmarried; died in Philadelphia, on December 31st, 1874.

1827—Benjamin Franklin Phillips, M.A. (record unknown).

1832—Simon Gratz Moses, born in Philadelphia, October 6th, 1813; son of Solomon Moses and Rachel Gratz; M.A. and M.D., 1835; Professor of Obstetrics at the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis (1851–1854 or 1855); President of the St. Louis Obstetrical Society; health officer of St. Louis; twice married—married first, Mary Potter, daughter of Colonel Samuel Asbe, United States Army; second, Mrs. Mary Acheson (*née* Papin).

1834—Samuel Moss (non-graduate), born December 25th, 1816; merchant.

1834—Theodore Frelinghuysen Moss (non-graduate), born in Philadelphia, August 24th, 1819; brother of Samuel Moss; studied mineralogy in Freiberg, Germany; mining engineer and geologist; married Delia Forbes, daughter of Alfred Thornton, of Virginia.

1845—Samuel George Rosengarten, born in Philadelphia, November 8th, 1827; son of George D. Rosengarten and Elizabeth Bennett; M.A., 1848; chemist; unmarried.

1847—Barnet Phillips, born in Philadelphia, December 9th, 1828; son of Isaac Phillips, of London, and Sarah Moss, of Philadelphia; M.A., 1850; studied at the University of Giessen, in Hesse, 1850–1851; chemist; merchant; for the last twenty years, a journalist; married Josephine Myers, daughter of Mordecai Myers, of Savannah, Georgia.

1852—Morris Joseph Asch, born in Philadelphia, July 4th, 1833; son of Joseph M. Asch and Clarissa Ulman; M.A., 1855; M.D., Jefferson Medical College, 1855; Assistant Surgeon, United States

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Army, August 5th, 1861–March 31st, 1873; Brevet Captain and Brevet Major, March 13th, 1865—both ranks received for faithful and meritorious services; member of various medical societies, etc., etc.; unmarried.

1852—Joseph George Rosengarten, born in Philadelphia, July 14th, 1835; son of George D. Rosengarten and Elizabeth Bennett; M.A., 1855; admitted to the Bar, May 10th, 1856; First Lieutenant, One Hundred and Twenty-first Pennsylvania Regiment; and in United States Volunteers, 1863–1864; promoted to Major on the Staff of General Reynolds; member of literary and scientific societies, etc., etc.

1854—Frank Marx Etting, born in Philadelphia, December 17th, 1833; son of Benjamin Etting and Harriet Marx; M.A., 1857; admitted to the Bar, October 10th, 1857; Paymaster in the United States Army, with the rank of Major, 1861; Chief Paymaster in the United States Army, 1864–1867; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, United States Volunteers, March 13th, 1865; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, United States Army, 1868; Chief Paymaster for disbursing reconstruction fund, on Staff of General Irwin McDowell, 1868; member of the American Philosophical Society, 1875; Director of Public Schools; Chief Historian, Department of the Centennial Exhibition; wrote historical account of Independence Hall, etc., etc.; married Alice Taney Campbell, daughter of James Mason Campbell, of Baltimore, and grand-daughter of Chief Justice Taney; died in Philadelphia, on June 4th, 1890.

1855—William Dewees Hays, born in Philadelphia, October 19th, 1836; son of Dr. Isaac Hays and Sarah Minis; M.A., 1858; Engineer and Superintendent of the Harrisburg Division of the Northern Central Railway; unmarried; died in Philadelphia, on January 23d, 1866.

1856—Henry Phillips, Jr., born in Philadelphia, September 6th, 1838; son of Jonas Altamont Phillips and Frances Cohen; admitted to the Bar, June 13th, 1859; M.A., 1859; Ph.D.; linguist, specialist, and writer on Archæology, Philology, Numismatics, etc., etc.; poet; translator; member of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadalphia, American Philosophical Society, etc., etc.; unmarried.

1858—Edwin Phillips (non-graduate), born in Philadelphia, August 1st, 1840; brother of the preceding; unmarried.

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1866—Isaac Minis Hays, born in Philadelphia, July 26th, 1847; son of Dr. Isaac Hays and Sarah Minis; M.A. and M.D., 1868; Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, 1872; member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; Pennsylvania State Medical Society; Association of American Physicians; American Philosophical Society; Editor of the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*—the oldest and most influential medical journal in the United States; married Emma Wood, daughter of George A. Wood, of Philadelphia.

1871—David Levi (non-graduate); born in Philadelphia, 40–45 years since; son of Solomon Levi; entered in 1871; left in 1872; Minister of the Congregation "Beth Elohim" (House of God), Charleston, South Carolina; since 1893, Minister of another Jewish Congregation, in New Haven, Connecticut; married Mary Bernstein.

1871—Marcus Eliezer Lam (non-graduate), born in Amsterdam, Holland, April 5th, 1854; son of Eliezer Lam and Julia Lissauer; entered in 1871; left in 1873; teacher; merchant; married Lena Schloss, daughter of Julius Schloss and Rosalie Weiman.

1872—Adolphus Henry Meyers (particulars unknown).

1875—Esdaile Philip Cohen (place and date of birth and record not given); son of Andrew J. Cohen and Clotilda Florance; M.A. and M.D., 1879; journalist.

1877—Morris Weil Brinkmann, born in Philadelphia, 30–31 years since; son of Michael (M.D.) and Nanette Brinkmann; entered in 1877; left in June, 1881; Curator, Franklin Scientific Society; entered Medical Department; M.D., 1884.

1877—Morris Jastrow, born in Warsaw, Poland, August 13th, 1861; son of Rev. Dr. Marcus M. Jastrow and Bertha Wolffsohn; entered September 15th, 1877; Ph.D. and M.A., University of Leipsic, July 18th, 1884; member of the American Oriental Society; American Philological Association; Society for Biblical Archæology (London); *Akademische Oriental Verein* (Berlin); pursued Rabbinical, linguistic, and philosophical studies at Breslau, Leipsic, Berlin, Paris, and Strasbourg; lecturer on Semitic languages at the University of Pennsylvania, October 1st, 1885–January, 1886; has been Professor of the Arabic Language and of Rabbinical Literature, and is now Professor of Semitic languages, and assistant librarian in the above institution; has written on the Semitic languages and similar subjects, etc.; married in 1893,

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Helen Bachman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman F. Bachman, of Philadelphia.

1878—Joseph Jastrow, born in Warsaw, Poland, January 30th, 1863; son of Rev. Dr. Marcus M. Jastrow and Bertha Wolffsohn; entered Department of Arts in September, 1878; was class poet, and took Mental Science Prize in 1882; M.A., 1885; entered Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, in September, 1882, as a graduate student, and remained until June, 1888; was a graduate scholar there in 1884–1885; fellow, 1885–1886–1888; Ph.D., 1886; since 1888, he has been Professor of Experimental and Comparative Psychology in the University of Wisconsin; he has written on psychology, and contributed to publications, etc.; he married Rachel Szold, daughter of Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Benjamin Szold, of Baltimore.

1878—Meyer Schamberg, born in Philadelphia, July 22d, 1860; son of Abraham Schamberg and Eugenie Martin; entered, September 15th, 1878; B.S., 1882; assisted the State Chemist of Delaware for August, 1882; has held other positions as chief chemist and chemical expert for different enterprises; engaged in mining coal and exploring for oil and gas in Ashland, Kentucky; member of the Franklin Institute and of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

1879—Leon Philip Feustmann, born in Philadelphia, March 6th, 1861; son of Bernard Henry Feustmann and Rosalie Mayer; entered as Sophomore in 1879; B.S., 1882; M.A., Institute of Mining Engineers, at Catorce-E. de San Luis, Potosi, Mexico.

1881—Leon Brinkmann (non-graduate), born in Philadelphia, 25–26 years since; son of Michael (M.D.) and Nanette Brinkmann; entered Medical Department; M.D. 1887; Secretary of the "Phi Delta Upsilon."

1882—Joseph David Israel, born in Philadelphia, February 28th, 1868; son of Benjamin Israel and Denah Potsdamer; B.S., 1886; Mechanical Engineer, 1887; in the service of the Edison Electric Light Company, Philadelphia; unmarried.

1882—Jacob Lychenheim, born in Philadelphia, January 16th, 1868; son of Solomon and Hannah Lychenheim; entered September 15th, 1882; B.S., 1886; Secretary of the Towne Scientific and Literary Society; Assistant Chemist, Iron Masters' Laboratory, Philadelphia, June–December, 1886; Assistant Chemist, Crane Iron

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Company's Laboratory, Catasauqua, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, December, 1886–January, 1888; now at Swedeland, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.

1883—Cyrus Adler, born in Van Buren, Arkansas, September 13th, 1863; son of Samuel Adler and Sarah Sulzberger; M.A., University of Pennsylvania, 1886; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, 1887; member of the American Philological Association; Johns Hopkins Philological Association; American Oriental Society; Anthropological Society, Washington, D. C.; American Historical Association; Modern Language Association; Fellow in Semitic languages, Johns Hopkins University, 1885–1887; Instructor in same, 1887; Assistant Curator in the Department of Oriental Antiquities, United States National Museum, Washington, D. C., since 1888, and now librarian; Secretary of the American Jewish Historical Society; writer on special subjects, etc., etc.; unmarried.

1883—David Werner Amram, born in Philadelphia, May 16th, 1866; son of Wolf D. Amram and Ester Hammerschlag; entered in 1883; LL.B., 1889; M.A., 1891; lawyer; member of the Law Association of Philadelphia; unmarried.

1883—Charles Seligman Bernheimer, born in Philadelphia, November 13th, 1868; son of Seligman Bernheimer and Betty Loeb; entered Towne Scientific School in 1883; graduated from the Wharton School of Finance and Economy as Ph.B., 1887; took several class honors; Assistant Secretary of the Jewish Publication Society of America, etc., etc.; unmarried.

1883—Lee Kaufer Frankel, born in Philadelphia, August 13th, 1867; son of Louis Frankel and Amelia Lobenberg; B.S., 1887; took several class honors; practical chemist, 1888; member of the *Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft* (Berlin); Society of Chemical Industry (London); and Franklin Institute, Philadelphia; formerly Instructor of Analytical Chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania; now analytical and consulting chemist, and writer on technical questions; unmarried.

1883—Isaac Leopold, born in Philadelphia, January 6th, 1864; son of Simon Leopold and Delia Levi; entered Medical Department, 1883; M.D., 1886; member of the Pathological Society, Philadelphia; physician to the United Hebrew Charities, etc.; married Sarah Stein, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stein, of Philadelphia.

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1884—Joseph Siegmund Levin, born in Philadelphia, September 18th, 1866; son of Henry Levin and Ida Nones; entered as Sophomore, September, 1884; graduated as B.S., and entered Law Department, 1887; LL.B., 1889; received honorable mention and special prizes on several occasions; admitted to the Bar, June 15th, 1889; M.A., 1890.

——— Herbert Moses Kaufmann, born in Philadelphia, May 21st, 1870; son of Jacob Kaufmann and Sophie Loeb; B.S., 1888; pursued studies in Europe, 1891.

1885—Edwin Isaac Hyneman, born in Philadelphia, February 17th, 1869; son of Levy Leon Hyneman and Grace Marks; entered in September, 1885; graduated in 1889; member of University Foot-Ball Team, 1887–1888; member of University Base-Ball Team, 1886–1889; Captain of latter, 1889.

1886—Maurice Mayer Feustmann, born in Philadelphia, November 16th, 1870; son of Bernard Henry Feustmann and Rosalie Mayer; entered in 1886; B.S., 1890; took several class honors; student of Architecture, etc.

1886—Samuel Kahn Louchheim, born in Philadelphia, January 11th, 1869; son of Henry S. Louchheim and Carrie Kahn; entered Junior Class of Wharton School, September, 1886; Ph.B., 1888; entered Law Department, 1891; graduated in 1893; took several class honors; clerk in the *Deutsche Union Bank*, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, August, 1889–August, 1890; admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, June 24th, 1893; life-member of the American Economic Association; member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

——— Nelson Baum Mayer, B.S., 1890 (other record not given).

1886—David Emanuel Simon, born in Philadelphia, July 29th, 1868; son of Moses Simon and Fanny Straus; entered Wharton School in 1886; Ph.B., 1888; entered Law Department in 1888; LL.B., 1891; took class honors in Wharton School and in Law School; admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, June 13th, 1891.

1887—Alfred Meyer Liveright, born in Davenport, Iowa, November 10th, 1872; son of Henry Liveright and Henrietta Fleischer; entered in 1887; served on reportorial staffs of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* and of the *North American;* in 1893, law student.

1887—Leo Stanton Rowe, born in McGregor, Iowa, September 17th, 1871; son of Louis Rowe and Katharine Raff; entered as

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Sophomore, 1887–1888 term; left in 1889–1890 term; also entered Wharton School, and took honors; Ph.B., 1890; Fellow in Political Science, Wharton School; has since pursued Economic studies in Europe; now lecturer on Municipal Government in the Wharton School of Finance and Economy; writer on financial and economic questions; member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, etc., etc.; unmarried.

1888—Abram Meyer Feldman, born in Zitomir, Russia, August 8th, 1862; son of Simon Feldman and Menicha Marblestone; graduate of a Teachers' Institute at Zitomir, Russia, in 1882; entered University of Pennsylvania, 1888; B.S. and M.E., 1891; mechanical engineer; member of Franklin Institute, of Philadelphia; unmarried.

1890—Walter Edward Weyl, born in Philadelphia, March 11th, 1873; son of Nathan Weyl and Emelie Stern; entered Wharton School in 1890; Ph.B., 1892; is now (1893–1894) a student at a European University; writer on economic questions, etc., etc.

1892—Joseph Kahn Arnold, born in Jacksonville, Illinois, December 8th, 1868; son of Solomon Arnold and Ella Kahn; B.S., 1894; member of Phi Beta Kappa Honorary Fraternity; intends entering the ministry.

1892—Leo Belmont, born in Philadelphia, December 8th, 1875; son of Henry Belmont and Sarah Bernheimer; Ph.B., 1894.

1892—Elias Gates, born in Des Arc, Arkansas, August 19th, 1873; son of Ferdinand Gates and Sallie Meyer; Ph.B., 1894; intends to study law.

1892—Walter Abraham Hirsh, born in Philadelphia, August 8th, 1875; son of Henry Hirsh and Lilie Anathan; received Wharton School certificate, 1894.

1892—Jacob Rubel, born in Philadelphia, September 12th, 1875; son of Emanuel Rubel and Pauline Hochstadter; received Wharton School certificate, 1894; will continue his studies, for degree of Ph.B. in 1895.

1892—Harrison Bernheimer Weil, born in Philadelphia, August 3d, 1875; son of Simon R. Weil and Carrie Meyer; received Wharton School certificate, 1894; intends to study law.

Among those who graduated in the Class of 1864 was Lucien J. Florance; but no particulars as to his record have been obtained.

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Joseph Abraham is mentioned as having received the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1882.

Philip DeYoung, in 1838, Jacob Da Silva Solis Cohen, and Louis Manly Emanuel, in 1860, David Davidson, in 1871, and other Israelites (as elsewhere noticed) are among those who graduated from the Medical Department; and Samuel L. Goldsmith, in 1889, and Charles Newgarden, in 1892, of those who graduated from the Dental Department.

Among other graduates and those who took special courses (about some of whom exact information has not been given) are:

Emil Gustavus Hirsch, son of Rev. Dr. Samuel Hirsch and Louise Michel, of Philadelphia; graduated in 1872; studied in Berlin, Prussia, and graduated there as Ph.D. in 1875; married Tillie Einhorn, daughter of Rev. Dr. and Mrs. David Einhorn, of New York City; is now preacher of "Sinai" Congregation, Chicago.

Emanuel Furth, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Furth, of Philadelphia; LL.B., 1878; lawyer. [See sketch of his career elsewhere.]

Jacob Singer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Singer, of Philadelphia; LL.B., 1881; a prominent lawyer and an active worker.

Edwin Meyer Goldsmith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Goldsmith, of Philadelphia; received a certificate of proficiency for special course in science, in 1882; is known as an inventor.

Max Bierubaum, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Biernbaum, of Philadelphia; received a certificate of proficiency for special course in civil engineering, in 1884; follows the profession of civil engineer.

Clinton O. Mayer, Philadelphia, LL.B., 1888; lawyer.

Leon N. Reefer, Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, in 1888.

Nathan Alexander Cohen, born July 4th, 1864; son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Theodore Cohen, of Philadelphia; Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, in 1890.

Arthur Salinger, son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Salinger, of Philadelphia; Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, in 1894.

William Guggenheim, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Guggenheim, formerly of Philadelphia, now of New York City; received a certificate of proficiency for partial course in metallurgy and mining, in 1889; is now connected with mining interests in Mexico.

Benjamin Wilfrid Fleisher, received a certificate of proficiency for studies pursued in Finance and Economic Department, in 1889.

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David Mandel, Jr., Philadelphia; Ph.B,, 1891; holder of a Fellowship in the University; lawyer.

William Benjamin Rosskam, son of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Rosskam, of Philadelphia; Ph.B., 1892.

Harry E. Kohn, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Kohn; graduate of Finance and Economic Department; Doctor of Philosophy, University of Halle, Germany, in 1894.

Herbert Friedenwald, Doctor of Philosophy, 1894.

Howard Adler Loeb, Mechanical Engineer, 1894.

SPECIAL STUDENTS: Maurice Fels, Philadelphia; B.A., 1883; Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore; lawyer.

Charles Hoffman, B.A., 1884; M.A., 1887; and LL.B., University of Pennsylvania, 1886; lawyer; editor.

Wilhelmina Rachael Jastrow, daughter of Rev. Dr. Marcus M. Jastrow and Bertha Wolffsohn, of Philadelphia; student at the University of Pennsylvania; and since at the University of Wisconsin.

A number of others attended the University of Pennsylvania at different times, but took partial courses. Among these are: Horace Augustus Nathans, Philadelphia; merchant; musician; and President of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel.

Alfred Joseph Leberman, a teller in the Philadelphia Savings Fund.

William Moss, Philadelphia; M.D., Jefferson Medical College.

Moses De Ford, Philadelphia; M.D., Jefferson Medical College.

Charles Bloomingdale, Jr., Philadelphia; editor.

Frank Henry Bachman, Solomon Teller, Jr., Bertram Leopold, Felix Levi Goldsmith (partial course in science); Harry Bernheim Hirsh (special course in civil engineering); Gustave Weinlander, Jules Mastbaum, Samuel Fleisher, Frank Muhr, Lee Bowers, and Frank Strouse.

Arthur Edward Weil and Isaac Husik are worthy of special mention among present students of the University who have won prizes for excellence in different studies.

Numerous names of graduates are furnished by the Law Department, and by several other branches of the University.

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Each year witnesses an increase in the number of Jewish students at this institution.

A memorable event was the annual commencement of the University of Pennsylvania, on June 9th, 1887, when the Reverend Sabato Morais, Minister of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, Philadelphia, and also founder and President of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America at New York City, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws; he being the first Israelite thus honored by the University.

In the present corps of instructors at the University is Isaac Joachim Schwatt, born in Mitau, Kurland, Russia, June 18th, 1867; graduate of Gymnasium at Mitau; student at Dorpat University, and at Riga Polytechnic School; also at University of Berlin; received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Pennsylvania, June, 1893; he has been and is now (1894) Instructor of Mathematics in latter institution; member of various societies; he has contributed articles on subjects relating to mathematics to different publications.

A matter of historical interest is the statement that Rev. Dr. Morris Jacob Raphall, an eminent Rabbi, scholar, and orator, of New York City, delivered a lecture on "The Poetry of the Hebrews," in the hall of the University of Pennsylvania, during January, 1850; the institution at that time being located on the west side of Ninth Street above Chestnut Street—the present site of the Post-Office.

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IX.

IN OLD PHILADELPHIA.

A GLANCE BACKWARD.

(1785, 1825.)

WHAT Philadelphia was and what Philadelphia is might form an interesting picture when delineated by those whose residence of half a century or more in the City of Brotherly Love has made them witnesses of its social, industrial, and commercial growth and development. The advance in all directions has been surprising; it has more than kept pace with the steady increase of population; so that this City, glorious by reason of its historic memories, would scarcely be recognized by those who dwelt within its once narrow confines in the days of the Franklins, and the Livingstons, the Rushes, and the Morrises, and even in later days. To trace our progress, we need not go back to the times when the site of our monumental Public Buildings was regarded as 'way beyond the city's limits. The onward era saw its grandest fruition after "Consolidation," and that period dates back by not more than four decades. The days of the night watchman who sang out the hours and the state of the weather; the days when a prisoner in Northern Liberties, who escaped below Vine Street, must needs be extradited; the days, when many a custom—now succeeded by ways of comfort and methods of convenience—was in vogue, are not beyond the memory of our older inhabitants.

Turning over the pages of a Philadelphia Directory, not earlier

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than the year 1825, (125) many a curious sign of the times is visible, in those days, when streets East and West were numbered from the Delaware and the Schuylkill Rivers, respectively; when Front Street was the abode of fashion; when High (now Market)|Street, Mulberry (now Arch) Street, Sassafras (now Race) Street, East Chestnut Street, East Walnut Street, and other near-by thoroughfares—now entirely given over to busy marts—were the centres where wealth, beauty, intelligence and culture rallied. Times, indeed, have changed, and, in this respect, doubtless for the better of the city and its denizens.

(125) Since writing this chapter, we have been afforded an opportunity of glancing at the oldest published Directory of the City of Philadelphia, in the year 1785. It is, perhaps, not more than a sixteenth the size of Gopsill's Philadelphia City Directory for 1894. The editor, Francis White, advertises the fact that he "buys and sells Continental money, State money, depreciation certificates," etc., etc. The work itself is quite a curiosity these days. It gives only approximate statements of residences—no numbers of houses or stores being visible therein; it deals in expressions for certain trades, now quite obsolete; and it is, in other respects, besides, a relic of no ordinary value. Market, Arch, Race, and some other streets are there called by the names they now bear, indicating the fact that other appellations were of subsequent origin. While this work is the oldest of its kind published, there is still in existence, in manuscript, a Philadelphia Directory for 1769—in possession of the Library Company of Philadelphia.

Directories, in fact, were not annual publications in early times, and a few gaps are noted in their issuance, even during the present century. In later periods, some of our coreligionists had a hand in their compilation. The Philadelphia City Directory for 1860 was compiled by S. E. Cohen, while for quite a number of years, Isaac Costa was the compiler of Gopsill's Directory of this city.

Among the few Jewish names observed in the Directory for 1785 are:—

Moses Cohen, broker and shopkeeper, Second, near Market; Jacob Cohen, shopkeeper, Third between Market and Arch; Abraham Cohen, shopkeeper, Sterling Alley, near Race; Jacob Cohen, merchant, Coates's Alley, between Race and Arch and Front and Second; Michael Gratz, merchant, Fourth, between Market and Chesnut; Michael and Bernard (Barnard) Gratz, merchants, corner of Market and Fourth; Moses Levy, Esq., Counsellor at law, Chesnut, between Second and Third; Abraham Levi, gentleman, Fourth, between Race and Arch; Solomon (Solomon) Lyons, shopkeeper, Second between Vine and Callowhill; (the family of Lyons was well known here, Samuel, Asher, and Mordecai Lyons being brothers, and the last named being in the stationery business on Chestnut Street, between Second and Third Streets, about 1836; Mrs. John Moss, Sr., was a sister of theirs; Rev. Jacques J. Lyons, Minister of the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation "Shearith Israel" of New York City, was a nephew; Mrs. David Levine (deceased), Mrs. Alfred T. Jones, and Mrs. Edward Pincus are daughters of Samuel Lyons, and the families of Moss and others come from the same stock); Henry Moses, sad[d]ler, Fourth, between Market and Chesnut; Jacob Mayer, shopkeeper, Arch, between Front and Second; Marrache (should be Solomon Marache) and Spencer, merchants, corner of Second and Race; Moses Nathan (the family name was changed in later years to Nathans), broker, Third, between Arch and Race; Moses Nathan, shopkeeper, Second, between Market and Chesnut; Manuel Noah (father of Mordecai Menasseh Noah), merchant, Water, between Race and Arch; B. H. Philips, merchant, Water, between Walnut and Spruce; Jonas Philips (should be Phillips), merchant, Market, between Second and Third.

Under "Ministers of the Gospel," Jacob Cohan (should be Jacob Cohen) is mentioned for the Jewish Synagogue ("Mickvéh Israel"), and his residence is given as on Third Street, between Race and Arch Streets.

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The Jewish community in the '20s, yea, even in the '40s and the '50s, had not reached a mark that made its influence as a whole appreciably felt. Yet, we have seen not a few personages who rose to prominence in the general body. It may be interesting, with a view to comparison—if for nothing else—to glance at the names, occupations, and residences of some of our coreligionists, as these were given in "The Philadelphia Directory and Stranger's Guide, for 1825," etc., etc., Thomas Wilson, Editor. (126) More than a few names will be recognized, though the prevailing surnames to-day suggest little, indeed, that bear resemblance. Let the reader determine from the following selections, from a list of Jewish residents:—

Joseph Andrade, merchant, 30½ Walnut Street; Joseph Andrews & Sons, 259 North 2nd, S.E. corner of Callowhill; Jacob Bensadon, trader, Bryan's Court (south from 102 Cherry Street; Mr. Bensadon, at one time during an interval, acted as Reader in the Mickvéh Israel Synagogue); Louis Bomeisler & Co., merchants, 125 High; Rodrigues Bomeisler & Co., fancy store, 93 North 3rd; Lyon Cadett, dry good store, 82 North 4th (Mr. Cadett, or Cadet, was the maternal grandfather of Mrs. William B. Hackenburg, and an early member of the Rodeph Shalom Congregation); Jacob Canter, cabinet-maker, 7 Filbert—dwelling-house, 143 South 11th; E. Carvalho, surgeon dentist, 23 South 7th; A. B. Cohen, carver and gilder, 159 Cedar (now South); A. M. & E. L. Cohen, druggists, 453 High and 7 South 7th; Eleazer Cohen, merchant, 26 South Front; Joseph S. Cohen, attorney-at-law, 7 South 7th; M. E. Cohen, dealer, 75 North 4th; Cohen & Nisbet, (127) dry goods merchants, 26 South Front; Henry David, merchant, 139½ High; Jacob David, merchant, 139 High—dwelling-house, 122 North 2nd; David & Vandyke, dry goods merchants, 122 North 2nd; R. De Cordova, importer of Liverpool ware, 179 High; Joseph Dreyfous, importer of watches, &c., 30 South 4th; S. Dreyfous, importer of

(126) The explanatory title in full is quite lengthy. A copy of this work is in the possession of Moses A. Dropsie, Esq., through whose kindness we are enabled to present such a list as is given here.

(127) The present Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in Pennsylvania is Michael Nisbet, whose maternal grandfather, Eleazer Cohen, was a native of Holland, and a nephew of members of the celebrated family of Rothschild. Mr. Cohen married outside the pale of Judaism, and his daughter, Clarissa Cohen, was the wife of Michael Nisbet, father of the above-mentioned. Mr. Nisbet has quite a variety of religious elements in his family—his grandfather having been a Jew; his grandmother, an English Episcopalian; and his father, a Scotch Presbyterian.

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than the year 1825, (125) many a curious sign of the times is visible, in those days, when streets East and West were numbered from the Delaware and the Schuylkill Rivers, respectively; when Front Street was the abode of fashion; when High (now Market)Street, Mulberry (now Arch) Street, Sassafras (now Race) Street, East Chestnut Street, East Walnut Street, and other near-by thoroughfares—now entirely given over to busy marts—were the centres where wealth, beauty, intelligence and culture rallied. Times, indeed, have changed, and, in this respect, doubtless for the better of the city and its denizens.

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jewelry, watches, &c., 26½ South 4th; Abraham Elkin, gent. 2 South 10th; Barnet Eytinge, wholesale fancy store, 16 North Front—dwelling-house, 28 Callowhill; Goldsmith & Goudkop, dry goods, 68 North 2nd; Hyman Gratz, 219 Chesnut; Jacob Gratz, 219 Chesnut; Joseph Gratz, merchant, 125 South Front—dwelling-house, 219 Chesnut; Mrs. Sarah A. Gratz, gentlewoman, 228 Mulberry; Simon Gratz & Brother, 130 High, & 2 South 7th; Abraham L. Hart, music store, 30 South 4th—dwelling-house, 75 North 4th; Isaac Hays, M.D., 35 Sansom; Samuel Hays, merchant Chesnut above 12th; Elias Hyneman, gent. 210 North 6th; M. E. Israel, merchant, 32 Walnut; Abraham Joseph, agent & broker, Goforth alley (between Dock Street and Chesnut Street); Abraham Lazarus, dealer, 246 North 2nd; Aaron Levy, dry goods' store, North 2nd below Mulberry; Joseph Levy, exchange broker, 11 South 3rd; Isaac J. Levy, commission merchant, 77 North 4th; Moses Levy, president of District Court, 221 Chesnut; Mrs. Rachel Levy, gentlewoman, 187 Walnut; Rachel P. Levy, widow, gentlewoman, 180 North 8th; Sampson Levy, counsellor at law, 154 Chesnut; Matthias Lopez, prompter—New Theatre, 4 Willow Court (south of Pine Street and above Sixth Street); Jacob Manheimer, trader, Maiden near Beach (in the neighborhood of Queen and Catharine, and Front and Second Streets, in which several small streets were situated); Hyman Marks, exchange broker—dwelling-house, 68 South Front; Isaac Marks, dealer, 115 North 5th; Lewis Mayer, of Mayer & Lohman, commission merchants, 95 North Water, Pratt's Wharf—dwelling-house, 3 North 9th; Philip M. Mordecai, paper hanging warehouse, 134 High; Sarah Moses, widow, gentlewoman, 28 Cherry; Sarah Moses, fancy store, 193 South 2nd; Solomon Moses, merchant, North East corner Walnut and Front; Jacob Moss, quill manufacturer & penn cutter and fancy stationer, 22 South 3rd (Mr. Moss was the father of Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph L. Moss, who served in the Civil War, and of Isaac M. Moss, senior member of the firm of Moss & Co., stationers, once located on the South side of Chestnut Street, below Fifth Street, adjoining the former Post-Office); John Moss, gent. 189 Spruce; Samuel Moss, merchant, 3 Gray's Alley—dwelling-house, 191 Spruce; David Nathans, merchant, 252 North 2nd; Isaiah Nathans, dry goods merchant, 252 North 2nd; Jacob Nathans, 78 North 9th; Nathan Nathans, attorney at law, 60 South 6th; Sarah

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Nathans, widow, gentlewoman, Walnut near 7th; Jacob Newman, accountant, 214 South 6th; Benjamin Nones, notary public & sworn Interpreter, 10 Chesnut—dwelling-house, 112 South Front; David B. Nones, merchant, 150 South 2nd; Jefferson B. Nones, 10 Chesnut; Joseph B. Nones, merchant, 112 South Front; A. C. Peixotto, merchant, 179 South 5th; Phila Pesoa, widow of Isaac, gentlewoman, 105 North Front; Benjamin Phillips, 21 Chester (between Sassafras—or Race—and Vine, and Eighth and Ninth Streets); Benjamin Phillips, late storekeeper, North West corner of Mulberry and (Schuylkill) Washington; Benjamin J. Phillips, commission merchant, 20 Sassafras; Isaac Phillips, merchant, 75 South Front—dwelling-house, Washington Square; Jacob Phillips, dealer, 90 Crown; Jacob Phillips, patent balance manufacturer, 39 New Market; Joseph Phillips, accountant, 41 North 4th; J. B. Phillips, merchant, 14 Walnut; Levi Phillips, merchant, 22 North 4th; Manuel Phillips, M.D., 41 North 4th; R. & J. Phillips, merchants, 75 South Front; Rebecca Phillips, widow, gentlewoman, 41 North 4th; Zalegman Phillips, attorney at law, 118 Mulberry; Joseph Prieirya (evidently, Pereyra), taper manufacturer, Bryan's Court (South from 102 Cherry Street); Isaac Prince, merchant—dwelling-house, 154 South 10th; Philip M. Russell, merchant, 118 St. John; F. & D. Samuel, hatting and shipping *furr* merchants, 9 North 3rd; David G. Seixas, principal of the Philadelphia Asylum for the Deaf & Dumb, North West corner of 9th and High (128); M. B. Seixas, lottery & exchange broker, 43 South 3rd; Joseph Simon, gent. 253 South 2nd; Frances Solomon, widow, umbrella maker, 100 Cedar (South Street—southern boundary of the city in those days); Samuel M. Solomon, accountant, 161 Cedar; Samuel Souza, 85 North 6th; Moses Spiers, dealer, 66 Callowhill; Abraham Stein, watchmaker, 84 North 3rd; Aaron Stork, grocer, wine and liquor merchant, 10, and dwelling-house, 90 South Front; Mayer Ulman, tavern keeper, 57 Shippen (now Bainbridge Street); H. Van Beil, 2d hand clothes' store, Shippen, South-East corner of Crabb (running parallel with, and near, Gaskill Street—above Cedar,

(128) This statement is manifestly incorrect in both particulars, since Mr. Seixas had retired from the office of Principal in October, 1821, and the institution was located at the south-east corner of 11th Street (not 9th) and High (now Market) Street—the site of the present Bingham House.

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(now South) Street); Henry J. Weill (probably, Henry I. Weil), trader, 192 North 5th Street (129).

The above list is but a fraction of the total number (130); yet it serves to show how narrow were the confines of Philadelphia, less than seven decades since—a City now, geographically, the largest in the world. Our Jewish citizens seem to have located, for the most part, in streets near unto each other; inhabiting as they did neighborhoods, at present comprising southern sections. Such a circumstance was not due to any exclusive spirit, but, rather on the contrary, to the well-established fact that Israelites in their varied callings sought localities regarded as the centres of population.

(129) The house numbering was changed in subsequent years, after "Consolidation." Thus, 192 North Fifth Street is now 312 North Fifth Street; the division—north and south—being since marked by Market Street.

(130) More than a few omissions, however, are noticed in this Directory; among them, Abraham Moses, a merchant; and Abraham Gumpert, a dealer in dry goods. Aaron L. Philip, also a dealer in dry goods, was—perhaps, some years later—located on Second Street between Market and Chestnut Streets.

END OF PART II.

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THE JEWS OF PHILADELPHIA.

PART III.

IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

ROLL OF ISRAELITES FROM PENNSYLVANIA WHO GAVE THEIR SERVICES TO THE UNION.

CONCLUSION.

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THE JEWS OF PHILADELPHIA.

IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

INTRODUCTION.

EVER since the time when the Hebrew nation rallied to a man in defence of their God-given land and the institutions of their Divine religion; ever since the days when the great Mattathias and his son, Judas, arose to drive out the Syrian invader and oppressor; when heroes, chronicled in prose and song, donned the armor to resist the Roman foe; even since those days of hoary antiquity, love of country has been almost instinctive in the Jew. In whatever land he found shelter, despite surroundings calculated to render him callous, he has always proven his mettle in the hour of need. Such statements as these, it is hardly to be supposed, will meet with the endorsement of Mr. Goldwin Smith and his confrères of Jew-baiting proclivities. Their vision is too circumscribed; their prejudices too deeply rooted; their envy too manifest to allow of such an admission. These *worthies* would still continue to deny what is a positive truth. However, with them we have no immediate concern; for on many an occasion their groundless assertions have been powerfully and successfully refuted by able pens, including that of the scholarly Dr. Hermann Adler, Chief Rabbi of the German-Jewish Congregations of British Isles. We have here only to deal with facts, such as we learn from the simplest investigation. Our work is, nevertheless, but a fraction; a contribution to larger and more extensive facts as they loom up in every section of the civilized world.

We have here designed to show the part taken by Jews in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, in the struggles that gave existence to this nation, and that subsequently ensured its permanence against all disrupting elements. A larger work—one that will prove of decided advantage—is that which is being prepared by Honorable Simon Wolf, of Washington, D. C. In this work, to be entitled "The American Jew as a Soldier and Patriot," Mr. Wolf will endeavor

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to present a complete list of Israelites in the United States who have battled for this glorious Union, together with such record of their separate achievements as will be accessible to that untiring writer. Our department relates but to a single section in this vast territory of the United States. Nor can we even boast of completeness in this regard; for, while names suggestive of Jewish parentage are readily met with, it is not an easy task, in every instance, to distinguish them from those of their fellows of Christian descent, specially in these days, when surnames are often misleading. We have sought to verify every name included in our lists, as far as possible; but we have had no hesitation in adding others where facts go far to sustain our assumption. Yet, from the very nature of the scattered material from which we have had to glean—the incompleteness of various records, and the fragmentary character of others—it is not beyond possibility that some names—and worthy ones at that—may have been overlooked, notwithstanding our best endeavors. For these omissions, as well as for other errors, we hope to make amends—*Deo Volente*. It is not a venturesome statement, however, when we declare our full belief that the following showing is more than creditable to our coreligionists as it relates to their patriotism—exhibited on every occasion before and since the foundation of this great Republic of the West. In our lists and descriptive matter we have included Israelites, who were natives, or at any time residents, of this city, but who served in regiments of other States, or in wars outside of America.

In the Army of the Revolution there were many Hebrews "who were always at their post and always foremost in all hazardous enterprises." (131) Thus wrote Solomon Etting, of Baltimore, in 1824, and he knew that well, from the deeds of his own family, and from what they, and probably he, had witnessed at a time when the Jewish population of both North and South America was almost infinitesimal. (132) A perusal of Army and Navy Registers discloses scores of Jewish names in the War of the Revolution, and

(131) Even before that period, we meet with names strikingly Jewish. To cite a single example: In "Colonial Records," Volume VII, Page 232 ("Minutes of the Provincial Council"), is found a letter from Colonel Armstrong to "the Honourable Robert Hunter Morris, Esquire, late Governor," dated "Carlisle, 20 August, 1756," in which occurs the following rather curious statement: "Captain Jacobs said he cou'd take any Fort that wou'd Catch Fire, and wou'd make Peace with the English when they learned him to make Gunpowder."

(132) In this connection, see statement about Jewish population of the United States, and of Pennsylvania, at even a later date.—Quoted, on page 70, in foot-note 75, etc., etc.

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in that of 1812, increasing in number at the period of the War with Mexico, and swelling to thousands during the great internecine conflict. One statement has it that "no less than 10,000 Jews served in the late war, and when we compare statistics numerically, the inference can be drawn that the average of Jews in the Army exceeded that of any other distinct religion." Exact numbers it is difficult to give, or even approximately. Some have actually trebled the figure just quoted in reference to the Civil War. Suffice that an examination will convince the most incredulous of what the Hebrew has done in the service of this government. Our lists will aim to show it, and, from the modest rank of Private to that of Brigadier-General, an array of names will be set before the reader.

But another observation before we proceed. Our detractors would insist that Jews served, like many others, from mere compulsion. We are not claiming perfection for our people; for we would, indeed, be open to the charge of such partiality were we to say that every Israelite voluntarily gave his services. Such a statement would be untenable in any age and in any country. The love of existence is too pronounced to render many willing to shed their own blood—be it even for a noble cause. Yet, like his fellow of the bravest type, the Hebrew is, by inheritance as it were, easily aroused at the call of liberty, and his action on the battle-field will stand the strongest test of courage and patriotism. But let us quote the words of a Commander. George W. Mindil, who was Brevet Major-General of United States Volunteers during the Rebellion, in the course of a letter to the writer of this work, dated October 31st, 1893, expressed himself in these terms: "Some of the very best friends I have in the world are members of the Jewish faith, *and I can assure you that some of the very best soldiers we ever had in the Army were Jews by birth and in faith.*" (*Italics* are used by us.) Could there be a statement more convincing? It emanates, not from the ranks, but from a General whose word on the battle-field is a command to *all* in his division. Who has better opportunity for careful, unbiased, unvarnished statement? General Mindil's individual record is that of a brave soldier in every battle; his achievements have been highly honorable, and have won him the applause of his brother-officers and of his countrymen. Hence, he knows of what he writes, when he thus unqualifiedly pays a tribute to our coreligionists, and, by the same utterances, confounds their traducers. We need nothing more. Our records are now in order.

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IN THE UNITED STATES REGULAR ARMY.

David Salisbury (otherwise called Salesby and Solebury) Franks (133) seems to have had quite a record both in civil and military affairs. His nativity is not given, though he is mentioned as "a young English Jewish merchant residing in Montreal in 1775," having previously been a resident of Quebec. He at first engaged in trade with the French-Canadian colonists; took part in politics, and was prominently identified with the Spanish and Portuguese Jewish Congregation of Montreal, at one time (1775) being its President. He subsequently removed to Philadelphia, and during the American Revolution he displayed his active sympathy in the cause of the colonists by enlisting in the ranks of the Continental Army in 1775. He became Major of a regiment, and in May, 1778, he was placed on the staff of General Benedict Arnold as Aide-de-Camp, with the rank of Major, serving in that capacity, as well as private secretary to Arnold, until September 25th, 1780. Arnold's treachery caused Franks to fall under suspicion, and on October 2d, 1780, he was arrested on a charge of having been concerned in the act. (134) At his trial, nothing could be proven to sustain the accusation, and he was not only acquitted, but it was shown that his course had been entirely honorable.

Franks was afterwards ordered to join the Army under Washington, and received other commissions, among them being the bearer of public dispatches to envoys abroad in 1781. He returned in 1782, and in the same year was again entrusted with the conduct of certain negotiations with foreign governments. Early in 1784 he sailed for Europe bearing "a triplicate of the ratification of the definitive treaty" to ministers plenipotentiary abroad. This was the treaty already ratified in September, 1783, "between all the

(133) There is reason to think that Salisbury was the correct middle name, but that, owing to some difference in pronunciation, this word has been mistaken for another.

(134) See reference to Franks in "Colonial Records," Volume XII, pages 141, 199, 296, 495, and 496. On the page last mentioned, this statement is found: "Resolved that Major David S. Franks be required to return immediately to the Army, under the command of his excellency, General Washington."

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nations that had been at war." He had previously been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and was subsequently known as Colonel. He had, however, been retired from active duty in the Continental Army on January 1st, 1783.

During 1784 Colonel Franks acted as Vice-Consul at Marseilles, France, and in 1785 he accompanied the American agent in France to Morocco to effect a treaty between the Emperor of that country and the United States. This treaty was finally concluded early in 1787, and Colonel Franks returned to the United States, bearing a copy of the same. As an officer of the American Army, he was elected to membership in the Pennsylvania State Society of the Cincinnati (instituted in May, 1783, and existing to this day). Evidence on every side goes far to prove that he was a sincere patriot.

A miniature portrait of Colonel Franks, painted on ivory, is now in the possession of Miss Sarah Joseph, of Montreal, Canada.

Isaac Franks was born in New York City, in 1759. On the outbreak of the American Revolution, he took up his residence in Philadelphia. Shortly after the Battle of Lexington, he entered the Army. He became confidential Aide-de-Camp to General Washington, holding the rank of Colonel, and serving throughout the War.

Colonel Franks, subsequent to the Revolution, filled several civil offices, among them Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, to which position he was appointed on February 18th, 1819. His house in Germantown had once been occupied by General Howe, of the British Army, and subsequently by Washington (1793) when Philadelphia was the Capital of the Nation.

Colonel Franks died on March 3d, 1822.

Solomon Bush was an officer in the Pennsylvania Militia (in 1777–1787) whose record was highly creditable, and whose services won for him appreciation and deserved promotion. (135) He was appointed Deputy Adjutant-General of the militia of this State on July 5th, 1777. As to his subsequent career in the Army, no stronger testimony could be desired than that set forth in the action of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, at its session held on Wednesday, October 20th, 1779. It reads thus:—

(135) References to Solomon Bush: "Colonial Records," Volume XI, page 240; Volume XII, pages 140 and 151; Volume XIV, pages 570 and 571; and "Pennsylvania Archives" (second series), Volume III.

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"The Petition of Major Solomon Bush, in the Militia of this State being read, and due inquiry having been made into the circumstances of his case, it appears that Major Bush has, on many occasions, distinguished himself in the Public Service, especially in the Winter one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, when the Service was Critical & Hazardous.

"That he entered again into the said Service in the Summer one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, when General Sir William Howe invaded the State, and the Militia were called out pursuant to the resolutions of Congress and the requisition of his Excellency General Washington; and in the Month of September, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, acting as Deputy Adjutant General he was dangerously Wounded in a skirmish between the Militia and the advance of the British Army, his thigh being broke, and he brought off with great difficulty; That being carried to his Father's House, on Chesnut Hill, and incapable of being moved, he fell into the hands of the British Army, when it moved up to Whitemarsh, in December, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, who took his Parole; That he has ever since been Confined with his Wound, and incapable of performing any Military duty, or acquiring a livelihood; but on the other hand, his situation attended with much difficulty and expence.

"All which circumstances being considered, and that the said Major Bush being at the time of receiving his Wounds in Continental Service, and now a Prisoner of War,

"Resolved, That he be recommended to the Special Notice of the Honourable Board of War, in Order to obtain Pay and rations Equal to his Rank; and that this Board, in consideration of the services and sufferings of Major Bush, will permit him to draw from the State Store, from time to time, such articles as may be necessary for his comfortable Subsistance and Support."

That Major Bush had already been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, is evidenced by another action, complimentary to him, taken by the same Council only seven days later, when he was "recommended to the Honourable the Board of War, for pay and rations accordingly." Again, on November 5th, 1785, the Council, over which Benjamin Franklin then presided, passed an Order for the payment of a pension due to Lieutenant-Colonel Bush.

But who was Solomon Bush? Again we are, fortunately, enabled

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to answer this question. His father was none other than Mathias Bush [See Historical Narrative], one of the signers of the Philadelphia Merchants' Non-Importation Resolutions (October 25th, 1765); his mother's maiden name was Tabitha Mears; his sister, Catherine Bush, married Myer S. Solomons, of Baltimore, and their daughter, Arabella Solomons, wedded Zalegman Phillips, of Philadelphia. It is thus seen that Colonel Bush was a maternal grand uncle of the well-known Phillips family of our times.

Benjamin Nones, another ardent patriot, was born in Bordeaux, France, and came to Philadelphia in 1777. He served at times on the Staff of General Lafayette and on that of General Washington. He had, previously, been a Private under General (Count) Pulaski, and, as he himself declares, "fought in almost every action which took place in Carolina, and, in the disastrous affair of Savannah, shared the hardships of that sanguinary day." He became Major of a Hebrew legion of four hundred men attached to Baron De Kalb's command. At the Battle of Camden, South Carolina, on August 16th, 1780, when the brave De Kalb fell mortally wounded, Major Nones—together with Captain Jacob De La Motta and Captain Jacob De Leon, both of Charleston, South Carolina—bore his chief from the battle-field.

Major Nones rendered conspicuous services—civil and military—(as elsewhere referred to) and was sworn Interpreter for the United States and for the Board of Health, at Philadelphia, in 1818, and again in 1821.

Philip Moses Russell also saw considerable service during the War of the Revolution. He was born in 1745, and when the war broke out, he resided in Germantown, Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1776 he enlisted as Surgeon's Mate under the command of General Lee, serving about ten months; then as Surgeon's Mate to Surgeon Norman, of the Second Virginia Regiment, after the British occupation of Philadelphia, in September, 1777.

Dr. Russell went into winter quarters with the Army at Valley Forge in 1777–1778. He was present at the Battle of Monmouth, June 28th, 1778. An attack of sickness, which impaired both his sight and hearing, forced him to resign in August, 1780, when he received "a letter of commendation from General Washington for his assiduous and faithful attention to the sick and wounded."

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Dr. Russell is mentioned as a resident of Philadelphia in 1818. He died on August 11th, 1830.

Notwithstanding that the number of Jewish inhabitants of Pennsylvania, and, in fact, of the entire thirteen colonies, was very small indeed, the showing was quite considerable; also, in the rank and file of the Army of the Revolution. Names are occasionally uncertain, but we know to a surety of such as Moses Isaacks, born in New York City, in 1737, who married, in Philadelphia, Rachel, daughter of Judah and Johaveth Mears. He served in the ranks of the colonists; entertained Washington at his home; and resided in different New England States. He died in 1798, and his descendants have long resided in Philadelphia and New York.

Lewis Bush became First Lieutenant of the Sixth Pennsylvania Battalion on January 9th, 1776; and Captain on June 24th, 1776. He was transferred to Colonel Thomas Hartley's Additional Continental Regiment, January 13th, 1777; and was commissioned Major, March 12th, 1777. That he proved a brave soldier, his active part in a number of battles affords ample evidence. At the Battle of Brandywine, on September 11th, 1777, he received wounds which proved fatal on September 15th following.

Noah Abraham was Captain of a Third Class Battalion of Cumberland County Militia, called out, with other battalions, "by an order from Council, dated July, ye 28, 1777."

Moses Hammer enlisted as a Private in the First Pennsylvania Battalion on November 15th, 1775.

Solomon Isaac was a Private in Captain Robert Adams's Company in the Sixth Pennsylvania Battalion, commanded by Colonel William Irvine. Of Mr. Isaac there seems to be no further record than that he enlisted on February 6th, 1776.

Jonas Bush was in the roll of Revolutionary soldiers, but no information is at hand as to his rank, date of enlistment, etc.

Henry Pike Bush served in, what was known as, "The Associators and Flying Camp."

In the campaign against Quebec in 1775, a German officer, named Major Maibaum, is mentioned in connection with regiments from Pennsylvania. He is furthermore spoken of as a linguist, and as a gentleman of remarkable accomplishments.

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REUBEN ETTING was the first Captain of the Baltimore Independent Blues in 1798. In 1801 President Thomas Jefferson appointed him United States Marshal for the State of Maryland. On removing to Philadelphia he married Frances Gratz, daughter of Michael and Miriam (*née* Simon) Gratz. He died in 1848. Mr. Etting's descendants, some of whom rose to prominence in civil, military, and naval affairs, still reside in this city.

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD was Brigadier-General of the United States Army, and in command of Military District Number 4, comprising the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Western New Jersey, during the War of 1812. His commission was dated March 27th, 1812, and his headquarters were at Philadelphia.

ABRAHAM A. MASSIAS was First Lieutenant of a regiment of riflemen, May 3d, 1808. He became Captain on July 1st, 1809; afterwards Major; and in 1820 was Paymaster in the United States Army.

BENJAMIN GRATZ, a son of Michael Gratz, of Philadelphia, was born in 1792. In 1813 he enlisted in the service under General Thomas Cadwalader, and served as Second Lieutenant in Captain John Swift's Company of Pennsylvania Volunteers. He died in 1884, at an advanced age.

MORDECAI MYERS was commissioned Captain of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Infantry, on March 12th, 1812.

JOSEPH PHILLIPS, a son of Jonas Phillips, of Philadelphia, was a soldier in the War of 1812. He died in 1854.

Among others who served in the War of 1812 was ABRAHAM MITCHELL, father of a well-known Philadelphia family. He died in this city, on October 13th, 1856.

DAVID G. SEIXAS, a son of Rev. Gershom Mendes Seixas, was also a soldier in the same war with Great Britain. Mr. Seixas is mainly known by his efforts which resulted in the founding of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Philadelphia. He died at South Bend, Indiana, about 1880.

ISAAC DE YOUNG had a military career of more than usual interest, notwithstanding that he enlisted as a mere boy, and had not

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attained manhood at the close of the War of 1812. His military exploits are well worth recounting here.

Mr. De Young was born at Rotterdam, Holland, on September 14th, 1795. His father, whose name was originally Jung, was appointed diamond-buyer for the crown of France; and as Rotterdam was at that time the diamond centre of the world, it consequently became his place of residence. The name of the family was changed to De Jung—translated into English—De Young. Isaac was brought to this country at the age of eight years. When war broke out in 1812, he, then being but sixteen years old, enlisted in the Third New Jersey Heavy Regulars, and took part in the Battles of Sackett's Harbor, Queenstown, Frenchtown, Fort George, Stony Creek, Lake Champlain, Georgetown, Oswego, Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, and Fort McHenry.

In a bayonet charge with the British Grenadiers at the Battle of Lundy's Lane, in July, 1814, De Young was shot in the groin by his combatant, and in consequence of a broken thigh-bone—the result of this engagement—he performed duty on crutches for one year.

Another incident worthy of particular mention occurred on the night before the Battle of Fort George. The commander of the Fort, then Colonel (afterwards Lieutenant-General) Winfield Scott, in passing out to inspect the picket line, was met by a youth who stood as guard. This was none other than De Young. Colonel Scott contrived on his return to venture past the young guard. He was commanded to halt and give the sign, despite his statement that he was Colonel of the Fort. Failing to do so, he was made a prisoner until released. This act was another evidence of De Young's courage.

Mr. De Young received his discharge from the Army in 1817, when a little more than twenty-one years of age. He afterwards made his home in Philadelphia, and General Scott, never forgetting the incident at Fort George, called on him whenever he visited this city, and they were wont to converse together about the many occurrences of the war.

Mr. De Young died in Philadelphia, on December 16th, 1868. His remains were interred in the Congregational Cemetery on Federal Street above Eleventh Street, and annually, on Decoration Day, his deeds, as those of other heroes, are remembered by comrades in Admiral Du Pont Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

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ALFRED MORDECAI, SENIOR, a distinguished army officer, and an engineer, who, by common consent, ranks second to none in the realms of scientific research, was born in Warrenton, North Carolina, January 3d, 1804. His father, Jacob Mordecai, was a man of scholarly attainments in modern languages, in the classics, and in Hebrew. Alfred, one of his sons, was well trained in different branches of study. He entered the United States Military Academy, at West Point, on June 24th, 1819, being appointed from North Carolina. The youth made rapid progress under such teachers as General Sylvanus Thayer, and his advance was so marked that on July 1st, 1823, he graduated at the head of his class, composed of thirty-five members. Young Mordecai joined to mental abilities, a graceful bearing and courteous manners, commanding the respect of all with whom he came in contact. These traits were prominent throughout his career. The knowledge he had acquired in various spheres soon won him rapid promotion to ranks at once honorable and indicative of his talents. The list is lengthy, but will, nevertheless, be found interesting.

With his graduation, young Mordecai became Brevet Second Lieutenant of the Corps of Engineers, and on the same day (July 1st, 1823) Second Lieutenant. In 1823–1825 he served at the Military Academy; first, as Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, July 1st, 1823–September 1st, 1824; and as Principal Assistant Professor of Engineering, September 1st 1824–July 12th, 1825. From the latter year until 1828 he was Assistant Engineer in the construction of Forts Monroe and Calhoun for the defense of Hampton Roads, Virginia. Succeeding this, he filled the following positions: Assistant to the Chief Engineer at Washington, D. C., 1828–1832; on special duty with the Secretary of War, 1832; Captain of Ordnance Corps, May 30th, 1832; Assistant Ordnance Officer at Washington (D. C.) Arsenal, 1832–1833, being in command of the Arsenal in 1833. He was on leave of absence in Europe in 1833–1834. In 1835–1838 he was in command of Frankford (Pennsylvania) Arsenal; and served as Assistant to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., 1838–1842; member of the Ordnance Board, May 28th, 1839–December 28th, 1860. In 1840 he was temporarily in Europe on a government commission. He became Assistant Inspector of Arsenals in 1842. He was engaged in constructing and experimenting on balistic pendulums, and

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was on foundry duty, 1842–1844. In 1843 he was selected as a member of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy at West Point.

Captain Mordecai was in command of Washington (D. C.) Arsenal, 1844–1847, and 1848–1855; engaged in preparing descriptions and drawings of the Artillery for the United States Land Service, 1847–1848; brevetted Major, May 30th, 1848, "for meritorious conduct, particularly in the performance of his duties in the prosecution of the War with Mexico;" Major of Ordnance, December 31st, 1854; member of a "military commission to the Crimea and the theatre of war in Europe" (1855–1856), which commission included Captain (afterwards General) George B. McClellan and Major Richard Delafield;—his observations, particularly on military organization and ordnance, being published by order of Congress in a "Report" issued in 1860.

Major Mordecai was placed in command of Watervliet (New York) Arsenal, 1857–1861. He became a member of the Board "to revise the programme of instruction at the Military Academy," January 12th–April 24th, 1860. He resigned from the service on May 5th, 1861.

As an author in military circles, specially in the department of engineering, Major Mordecai became famous, and some of his works are text-books on the subjects treated therein. Among these are: a "Digest on Military Laws" (Washington, 1833); "Reports of Experiments on Gunpowder" (1845 and 1849); "Artillery for the United States Land Service, as devised and arranged by the Ordnance Board—with Plates" (1849); and "Ordnance Manual, for the Use of the Officers of the United States Army" (1841 and 1850).

Major Mordecai was a member of the Senate of South Carolina, in 1855. In May, 1861, he settled permanently in Philadelphia. He was Assistant Engineer of the Mexico and Pacific Railroad (extending from Vera Cruz, through the City of Mexico, to the Pacific Ocean), 1863–1866. From 1867 to 1887 he was Treasurer and Secretary of Canal and Coal Companies controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. As senior graduate, he presided over the class reunions of the graduates of West Point, among whom were some of the ablest soldiers in the Union, and Generals of the Army (1884–1887).

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An amusing incident in Major Mordecai's career was the following: On a certain occasion he had an interview with the Tsar of Russia. Conversing with him in the French language, he addressed the Emperor as "Monsieur." Turning aside to General McClellan, he suddenly remarked in English, "Ha! I called the fellow 'Mister.'" Major Mordecai's feelings may be imagined, when the Tsar, who had caught his words, remarked, "I speak English quite well enough, Sir, to continue our interview in that language if you prefer it."

When still a young man, Major Mordecai married Sara Hays, daughter of Samuel and Richea (*née* Gratz) Hays, a woman of many estimable traits of character. He died in Philadelphia, on October 23d, 1887; and at the time of his death was the oldest living graduate of West Point. His widow died on May 26th, 1894, in her eighty-ninth year. Three daughters and three sons survive their parents.

ISRAEL MOSES, of Philadelphia, son of Joshua Moses, a merchant of New York City, accompanied General Loring in an overland march to Oregon, in 1846. He was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army in 1847, and served during the war with Mexico, at Vera Cruz and at Toluca; subsequently, at Fort Crawford, Fort Leavenworth, in Oregon, Washington Territory, and Texas. He resigned from the service in 1855. During the Civil War, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of a regiment in General Daniel E. Sickles's Brigade. He afterwards resigned on account of ill health. He became Surgeon of United States Volunteers, in camp hospitals of the Army of the Potomac, and accompanied General Gordon Granger to the West. He was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel of United States Volunteers, "for faithful and meritorious services during the War," March 13th, 1865.

GABRIEL DROPSIE, a son of Aaron M. Dropsie, served as a Private in the First Pennsylvania Regiment, Company D (Captain William F. Small) in the war with Mexico—1846–1848. Mr. Dropsie is a resident of Philadelphia.

MORRIS JOSEPH ASCH served in several capacities during the Civil War. He is a son of Joseph M. and Clarissa (*née* Ulman) Asch, and was born in Philadelphia, July 4th, 1833. He pursued studies, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in

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1852. His medical course was followed at the Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1855. After the outbreak of the Civil War, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army on August 5th, 1861, serving as such until March 31st, 1873. He was brevetted Captain and Major on the same day (March 13th, 1865), "for faithful and meritorious services during the War." As will be noticed, he continued as Surgeon throughout the Civil War, and for nearly eight years subsequent thereto, resigning on March 31st, 1873.

Dr. Asch is a prominent New York physician, and is a member of the Medical Journal Association, of New York; New York Laryngological Society, of which he was Vice-President in 1876–1877; New York Neurological Society; Surgeon in Aural Department of New York Eye and Ear Infirmary; and Physician of the Metropolitan Throat Hospital.

Frank Marx Etting, son of Benjamin and Harriet (*née* Marx) Etting was born in Philadelphia, December 17th, 1833. He became Paymaster in the United States Army, with the rank of Major, in 1861; Chief Paymaster in the Army, in 1864–1867. On March 13th, 1865, he was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel of United States Volunteers, and in 1868 he received the Brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Regular Army, serving the same year on the Staff of General Irwin McDowell, for disbursing the reconstruction fund. Mr. Etting's civil record, which contributed in no small degree to his prominence, is referred to in another department of the present work. He rendered services as a soldier and as a citizen. He died in this city, on June 4th, 1890.

Alfred Mordecai, Junior, a son of Major Alfred Mordecai, was born in Philadelphia, June 30th, 1840. He entered the Military Academy at West Point, July 1st, 1857, graduating therefrom, June 24th, 1861, and on the same day was brevetted Second Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers. His father's mantle has largely descended upon his shoulders, and in the general army, more particularly in the Ordnance Corps, the son has achieved a wide reputation. He served at Washington, D.C., in drilling volunteers for the Civil War, June 25th–July 9th, 1861. He was Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, July 9th–August 31st, 1861, in the defenses of Washington, and in the Manassas Campaign,

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being engaged in the Battle of Bull Run, July 21st, 1861. During the period of this service, he became Second Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers, on August 3d, 1861. On September 4th, following, he was chosen as Assistant Professor of Mathematics at the Military Academy, serving until June 28th, 1862, and during which time he was transferred to the Ordnance Corps (October 23d, 1861). After leaving the Academy, he was Assistant Inspector of Ordnance at West Point (New York) Foundry, June 28th, 1862–June 1st, 1863; meanwhile becoming First Lieutenant of Ordnance, March 3d, 1863. He was promoted Captain of Ordnance, June 1st, 1863; Assistant Ordnance Officer, June 11th–July 3d, 1863; Acting Chief of Ordnance, July 3d–September 22d, 1863; Chief of Ordnance, Department of the South, September 22d, 1863–April 22d, 1864, being engaged in the operations against Charleston (South Carolina), which comprised: the descent upon Morris Island, July 10th, 1863; the bombardment of Fort Sumter, August 17th–23d and November 1st–10th, 1863; and the Siege of Fort Wagner, July 10th–September 7th, 1863.

Lieutenant Mordecai was brevetted Major, September 7th, 1863, "for gallant and meritorious services at the Siege of Fort Wagner, South Carolina;" Chief of Ordnance, Army of the James, May 5th–September 2d, 1864; Major of Ordnance, June 23d, 1864; Assistant Ordnance Officer at Watervliet (New York) Arsenal, September 7th–17th, 1864; Acting Chief of Ordnance, Department and Army of the Tennessee, October 22d–November 6th, 1864; Chief of Ordnance, Department and Army of the Ohio, October 23d–November 7th, 1864; Senior and Supervising Ordnance Officer of the Army of the Cumberland (under General Thomas), November 7th, 1864–June 24th, 1865; Chief of Ordnance, Department of the Cumberland, November 28th, 1864–June 24th, 1865, and of the Military Division of the Tennessee, June 24th–July 10th, 1865.

Major Mordecai's services were again recognized when, on March 13th, 1865, he was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel "for distinguished services in the field, and faithful and meritorious services in the Ordnance Department during the Rebellion." On July 12th, 1865, he was made Instructor of Ordnance and Gunnery at the Military Academy, West Point, serving there until August 2d, 1869, and again on August 30th, 1874–1881. He was Assistant

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Ordnance Officer at Rock Island (Illinois) Arsenal, August 2d, 1869–August 12th, 1870; in command of Leavenworth (Kansas) Arsenal, acting as well in the capacity of Chief Ordnance Officer of the Department of the Missouri, August 12th, 1870–May 28th, 1874; member of Board on new Cavalry outfit, November 29th, 1873–May 5th, 1874; Assistant Ordnance Officer at Watertown (Massachusetts) Arsenal, June 6th–July 25th, 1874; member of Board to examine officers for transfer to Ordnance Department, March 11th–July 22d, 1875, and April 1st–7th, 1876; at Watervliet (New York) Arsenal, 1881–1886.

The Brevet rank held by Lieutenant-Colonel Mordecai was changed to that of the full rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on December 4th, 1882. He was a member of the Ordnance Board and the Board for testing rifled cannon, in 1886; he served at New York Arsenal in 1887; and as a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, from October, 1888. His present rank is that of Colonel, and he is now (1893–1894) in command of the National Armory, at Springfield, Massachusetts.

It is thus seen that Colonel Mordecai's military record is a brilliant one, reflecting great credit on him and lustre on the honored name he bears.

Justus Steinberger, born in Pennsylvania; appointed to the Army from Washington Territory; Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of United States Volunteers, September 28th, 1861; Major and Paymaster in United States Army, November 8th, 1866; died on October 13th, 1870.

Israel Waterman, transferred from ranks of Fortieth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, to United States Army, November 9th, 1862.

Daniel M. Appel is among those who have, in more recent times, entered the regular service. He was born in Pennsylvania, October 28th, 1854, and was appointed to the army from the same State. His positions and service to the present time are as follows: First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, August 5th, 1876; at Fort Monroe, Virginia, to September, 1876; ordered to Department of the Missouri, August 28th, 1876; Post Surgeon at Fort Stanton, New Mexico, October 1876–November, 1879; Post Surgeon at Fort Supply, Indian Territory, February, 1880–October,

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1881; Captain and Assistant Surgeon, August 5th, 1881; Post Surgeon at Fort Elliott, Texas, to October, 1883; ordered to Department of the East, September 14th, 1883; at Fort Porter, New York, December, 1883–January, 1885; Post Surgeon at Plattsburgh (New York) Barracks, to December, 1885; Post Surgeon at Jackson (Louisiana) Barracks, to September, 1886; Post Surgeon at Fort Davis, Texas, to December, 1888; Post Surgeon at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, to June, 1889; and since, Post Surgeon at Fort Bliss, Texas.

Louis Ostheim, youngest son of Philip Ostheim, was born in Philadelphia, December 11th, 1860. He received his education in public schools, and was appointed to the Military Academy at West Point, in August, 1878, by Honorable Samuel J. Randall, member of Congress from Pennsylvania, and Speaker of the House of Representatives. Cadet Ostheim entered the Military Academy September 1st, 1878, and graduated June 13th, 1883, becoming Second Lieutenant of the Third Artillery. Until June, 1885, he was stationed at Jackson (Louisiana) Barracks. During the same period (in 1884) he was on duty distributing rations to the destitute during an overflow of the Mississippi River. In June, 1885, he was stationed at Washington (D. C.) Barracks.

Lieutenant Ostheim was detached to take charge of Fort Myer (Virginia) December 16th, 1887; was Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence at Fort Myer (Virginia), 1887–1888; ordered to Fort Monroe (Virginia), September 1st, 1888. At Washington (D. C.) Barracks he was made First Lieutenant of the Second Artillery.

Lieutenant Ostheim has since been stationed at Fort Warren (outside of Boston, Massachusetts), and has also been on recruiting service at St. Louis, Missouri. He is now (1893–1894) at Fort Warren, as above mentioned.

Aaron H. Appel was born in Pennsylvania. He was appointed to the army from the same State; made First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, June 3d, 1879; and Captain and Assistant Surgeon, June 3d, 1884.

Harry J. Hirsch, son of Michael C. Hirsch, was born in Philadelphia. He entered the United States Military Academy, at West Point, June 16th, 1887, and graduated June 12th, 1891. He

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became Second Lieutenant of the Fifteenth Infantry on the latter date, and as such is now stationed at Fort Sheridan, Illinois.

GEORGE J. NEWGARDEN, graduated as M.D. at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1889. He was formerly Medical Examiner in the Pension Office, at Washington, D. C. He is now First Lieutenant, United States Army, at Fort Sheridan, Illinois.

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IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

URIAH PHILLIPS LEVY was born in Philadelphia, April 22d, 1792. His father, Michael Levy, was an officer in the American Revolutionary War; his mother, Rachel Phillips, was a daughter of Jonas Phillips, one of the early Presidents of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel. Levy entered upon his naval career—one of distinction and bravery throughout—on October 21st, 1812, as Master in the United States Navy. In that capacity he served during the War of 1812 on the brig "Argus," which ran the blockade to France, with Mr. Crawford, the American Minister to that country, on board. The "Argus" ravaged the English Channel, destroying twenty-one British merchantmen, one of which alone was worth $625,000. At length, in a naval battle with the "Pelican"—a British war vessel—Levy and his companions were captured, and for two years confined in Dartmoor Prison.

Levy's gallant conduct and his brilliant record are made manifest by his promotions: first to Lieutentant, on March 5th, 1817; to Commodore, on February 9th, 1837; and to Post-Captain, on March 29th, 1844. Post-Captain Levy made many cruises into foreign waters. On the last of these, in 1858, he was Flag-Officer of the Mediterranean Squadron. He had then attained the highest rank in the Navy (the office of Admiral not having been created until the Civil War).

Flag-Officer Levy will ever be held in grateful remembrance for a system he inaugurated, and which has since been adopted by many civilized nations; namely, the abolition of corporal punishment of seamen. This cruel practice had been carried on without limit. Captain Levy rightly recognized the stigma which its continuance cast upon Freedom. He therefore devised a plan which, while it recognized the authority of superiors, did not allow of its abuse by commanders. He thus won the lasting gratitude of seamen, and the encomium of all lovers of equal rights. His admiration of Thomas Jefferson was shown in his purchase of that statesman's family-seat at Monticello, Virginia. This property was confiscated by the rebel

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government during the Civil War, but is again in the possession of the Levy family.

The Common Council of New York City recognized Captain Levy's valuable services to the Nation by granting him "the freedom of the City." There he resided until his death, on March 22d, 1862. On the monument erected to his memory, in that part of Cypress Hills Cemetery, in use by the Congregation Shearith Israel, these words are inscribed: "He was the father of the law for the abolition of the barbarous practice of corporal punishment in the United States Navy"—the act of all his acts which enshrines his name in the hearts of his countrymen.

Joseph B. Nones, a son of Major Benjamin Nones, a distinguished officer of the Revolution, was born in 1797. In 1812 he entered the Navy as a Midshipman. In 1814, when but seventeen years of age, he, as private secretary, accompanied Henry Clay, who, with Gallatin, Bayard, and John Quincy Adams, sailed on the frigate "John Adams" to Europe on the Ghent Mission. After returning, Mr. Nones was ordered for duty on board the "Guerriere," under Commodore Decatur, on whose staff he served for two years. He was wounded several times during an engagement with the Algerian ship "Mesusa," and was obliged to retire in 1822. He died in New York in the spring of 1887, having already entered upon his ninety-first year. During a period of forty-five years previous to his death, Mr. Nones was a Commissioner of Deeds for every State in the Union. He was often heard to say with great pride that "he had been frequently dandled on the knee of the father of his country."

Henry Etting was born in Baltimore, Maryland, May 20th, 1799. He became Midshipman in the United States Navy, January 1st, 1818; Purser, November 7th, 1826; Paymaster, with the rank of Commander, November 7th, 1830; and retired with the rank of Captain, December 21st, 1861. During the Civil War, he was Purser and Fiscal Agent of the Navy Department, at New York. He was placed on the retired list as Pay Director, with the rank of Commodore, March 3d, 1871.

Mr. Etting was elected to the Loyal Legion of the United States (Commandery of Pennsylvania), July 2d, 1866. He died at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on July 10th, 1876.

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HENRY BENJAMIN NONES, another member of a well-known family, was born in Philadelphia, April 13th, 1804. He held the following ranks: Third Lieutenant, United States Revenue Marine, June 10th, 1831; Second Lieutenant, June 13th, 1831; First Lieutenant, June 2d, 1832; Captain, December 14th, 1838. He was elected a member of the Loyal Legion of the United States (Commandery of Pennsylvania), on July 3d, 1867. He died at Wilmington, Delaware, on August 25th, 1868.

JONAS P. LEVY, a brother of Uriah Phillips Levy, was born in Philadelphia, in 1807. He commanded the United States Ship "America" during the Mexican War, and was active in the transportation of United States troops to Vera Cruz. At the surrender of that port, he was appointed its Captain by General Winfield Scott. On one occasion, Captain Levy was carrying iron houses (so called) on his ships. Catching sight of the Mexican fleet, he ordered the entire load to be cast overboard, gave chase, and intercepted the enemy. He died in New York City, in 1883.

HORACE MOSES, son of Solomon and Rachel (*née* Gratz) Moses, was born in 1820. His ability as an engineer led to his appointment as Civil Engineer and Agent of the Reading Railroad. At one time, he was private secretary to Captain (afterwards Admiral) S. P. Lee. During the War with Mexico, he served with the American fleet around Vera Cruz. Mr. Moses's knowledge and experience proved of advantage in various ways. He died in Philadelphia, on October 15th, 1893.

HENRY BEAUCHAMP NONES, a native of Pennsylvania, was commissioned Third Assistant Engineer in the United States Navy, September 23d, 1853. He resigned, and was honorably discharged, August 19th, 1856. He became Second Assistant Engineer in the Navy, with the rank of Master, May 28th, 1861; First Assistant Engineer, with the rank of Ensign, July 1st, 1861. He was detailed for duty on the steam sloop "Powhatan," of the South Atlantic Squadron, in 1861–1863; on the steamer "Ascutney," of the North Atlantic Squadron, in 1863–1865. Mr. Nones had already been promoted Chief Engineer, with the rank of Lieutenant Commander, on December 14th, 1861. He did special service on the "Wilmington," in 1866; on the "Iroquois," of the Asiatic Fleet, in 1867–1870; on the "Philadelphia," in 1871; on the

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"Juniata," European Station, in 1872–1875. He served as a member of the Board of Examiners, in 1876–1880, and in 1884–1886; on the steamer "Galena," European Station, in 1880–1883. He became Chief Engineer of the United States Navy, with the rank of Commander, on December 1st, 1885; President of the Board of Examiners, in 1886–1887. He served on the "Richmond," North Atlantic Station, in 1887–1890.

Mr. Nones is a member of the Loyal Legion of the United States (Commandery of Pennsylvania), to which he was elected, January 2d, 1867, and was chosen to the Council of the Commandery, in 1885–1886. He has risen step by step in the Navy to the high position of Chief Engineer—a station which few have been privileged to attain.

THEODORE MINIS ETTING, son of Edward J. Etting, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia, was born in this city, May 25th, 1846. He was educated in private schools, and subsequently sent to the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis (Maryland). While on a leave of absence from the Academy, during the Civil War, he volunteered his services to the United States Navy, and was appointed Acting Midshipman, November 28th, 1862, when a little over sixteen years of age. He was promoted to Midshipman, June 2d, 1868 (having then passed his twenty-second year). He became Ensign, April 19th, 1869; Master, July 12th, 1870; and Lieutenant, March 3d, 1874. He resigned, and was honorably discharged, July 1st, 1877.

Mr. Etting then studied law in the office of Henry R. Edmunds, Esq., a well-known admiralty lawyer, and at the same time attended lectures at the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the Bar, June 14th, 1879. As an attorney, he commands a large practice, his *forte* being shipping, admiralty, and corporation law. Besides contributing to magazines articles on shipping and admiralty law, he is the author of a work on "Admiralty Jurisdiction."

In February, 1885, Mr. Etting was elected from the Eighth Ward, of Philadelphia, to Select Council, and served in that capacity during several successive terms. He declined a re-election in 1894. He has taken an active part in municipal affairs; he is a member of the Rittenhouse Club, George G. Meade Post of the

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Grand Army of the Republic, Sons of the Revolution, and Loyal Legion of the United States (Commandery of Pennsylvania), to which he was elected, November 10th, 1880.

JONATHAN MANLY EMANUEL, a son of Dr. Manly Emanuel, was born in London, England. He came here with his parents, and studied at Oakland Academy, Burlington, New Jersey, from which he graduated with high honors at the head of a class of thirty. He then devoted himself to the study of theoretical and practical Marine Steam Engineering, and for a time followed mercantile pursuits.

At the beginning of the Civil War, Mr. Emanuel applied for admission into the Engineer Corps of the United States Navy. He received an appointment therein as Third Assistant Engineer, August 25th, 1862. His record and service from that period are as follows: Promoted and commissioned Second Assistant Engineer, February 15th, 1864; First Assistant Engineer, June 6th, 1869; Passed Assistant Engineer, February 24th, 1874;=served on Ironclad "Keokuk," October 10th, 1862–April 13th, 1863; on Steamer "San Jacinto," Flag-ship of the East Gulf Blockading Squadron, May 23d, 1863–January 1st, 1865, when this vessel was wrecked on Abaco Reef, No Name Key (Bahama Islands), and where Engineer Emanuel remained until February 10th, 1865, when he was taken to Key West, Florida, on the "Tallapoosa." He had previously (October 9th, 1863) been temporarily detached from the "San Jacinto," and was sent to New Orleans, February 2d, 1864, in charge of the prize steamer "Lizzie Davis." He served on the "Shawmut" to December 3d, 1866, going on a cruising expedition to Europe, and also in the South Atlantic; in examining firemen at the Boston Navy Yard, and at the Boston Naval Rendezvous, December 12th, 1866–May 27th, 1867; on the "Guerriere," Flag-ship of the South Atlantic Squadron, May 28th, 1867–June 8th, 1868; on the "Shamokin," June 8th–September 10th, 1868; on the "Guerriere," September 10th, 1868–May 31st, 1869; on the "Kansas," South Atlantic Squadron, May 31st–September 16th, 1869; on the "Dictator," July 9th, 1870–June 22d, 1871; at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, July 2d–August 11th, 1873; on the "Tuscarora," to July 31st, 1876, running a line of soundings for a sub-marine cable from San Francisco, California, to Yokohama, Japan; in trying engines of the "Quinnebaug," at Philadelphia, January 29th–March 4th, 1878; also served on the "Puritan," for trial of engines; in

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charge of machinery of Ironclads, "Ajax," "Catskill," "Lehigh," "Mahopac," and "Manhattan," then anchored in the James River, off Brandon, Virginia, March 21st, 1878–July 17th, 1880; on the Flag-ship "Alaska," South Pacific Squadron, 1881–1883; on the "Alliance," North Atlantic Station, 1883–1885; in charge of Ironclads at League Island, Philadelphia, 1886–1889; on the "Mohican," Pacific Station, 1889–1890.

Mr. Emanuel fell sick while on the "Mohican," and on November 6th, 1890, while in port at Honolulu, Hawaii, he was ordered for examination before a Medical Board. Sent to a Naval Hospital, at Mare Island, California, to be treated, he remained there several weeks without improving. Again examined by a Board, he was declared unfit for service. He repaired to his home in Philadelphia, on sick leave, December 16th, 1890. When found to be unable to continue his duties in the Navy, he was retired from active service, and placed on the retired list of officers, on April 7th, 1891, being at the head of the list of Passed Assistant Engineers, and entitled to promotion to Chief Engineer.

Mr. Emanuel served in the Navy nearly twenty-nine years; he saw almost every part of the world, and his services, as indicated simply by his record, were efficient and conspicuous. To these were added studious habits and eminent ability as an Engineer. Mr. Emanuel is a member of the Loyal Legion of the United States (Commandery of Pennsylvania); and of Union Lodge, Number 121, of the Masonic Order. He resides with his wife and family in Philadelphia.

FLORIAN MOSS, a son of Joseph L. Moss, of Philadelphia, was appointed Captain's Clerk, on the United States Ship "Vermont," attached to the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, commanded by Rear Admiral S. F. Du Pont, September 7th, 1862; Commander's Clerk, on the same vessel, September 8th, 1862. He left his home, in Philadelphia, to report for duty at Port Royal Harbor, South Carolina, September 17th, 1862. He was appointed Commander's Clerk, on the United States Steamship "Massachusetts," at New York, December 4th, 1862; Commanding Officer's Clerk, on the United States Steamship "Massachusetts," at Philadelphia, May 31st, 1865. Mr. Moss is a resident of this city.

SOLOMON PINHEIRO, son of Isaac Pinheiro, was born in 1846. He enlisted as a Landsman in the United States Navy, January

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13th, 1863, and served to December 15th, 1866. In December, 1864, an order was read on board the "Juniata," requiring one of the crew of two hundred and seventy-five men to take in charge the towing of an old steamboat, loaded with 100 tons of powder, under Fort Fisher, North Carolina. All the men volunteered in a body; lots were drawn, and Solomon Pinheiro was sent in charge of the expedition. Admiral Porter and General Butler formed the plan of having a large quantity of powder exploded under the fortress, so as to weaken the foundations and dislodge the guns. Pinheiro, with eleven others, set out on the dangerous mission. The powder failing to explode in bulk, the men were blown out of the boat and into the water, in this way escaping what would otherwise have been sure death.

The first attack on Fort Fisher, on December 24th, 1864, having been a failure, the combined forces of the Army and Navy made a second attack, on the 12th, 13th, and 14th days of January, 1865. Pinheiro and a party of sailors and marines were sent ashore to attack the Fort in front, while the military forces were active in the rear. In that action, he received a scalp wound from a flying piece of scrappling iron. After lying three weeks in a hospital at Beaufort, North Carolina, he recovered and rejoined his ship, the "Juniata," at Charleston, South Carolina. He was present at the surrender of that city, February 17th, 1865. He also served on the frigate "Ironsides;" and remained in the service until eighteen months after the War. Mr. Pinheiro is a resident of Philadelphia, and is at present Captain of the Naval Veteran Legion.

Henry Levi, Landsman in the United States Navy, served on the sloop-of-war, "Princeton," from July 30th, 1862, to August, 1862, when he was transferred to the frigate "New Ironsides," and sent to Fort Monroe. He also served on the sloop-of-war, "Jamestown;" and on board the "New Ironsides" at the time it relieved the "Little Monitor" (which was lost at sea while on a trip to Charleston, South Carolina, in January, 1863).

Mr. Levi was assigned to "Calcium Light" duty, in October, 1863–June, 1864. Subsequently, he was transferred to the battleship, "New Hampshire;" then to the gunboat, "Mironaburg." He was wounded while on picket duty. After serving in another capacity, he was, in June, 1865, transferred to the sloop-of-war, "Vandalia." Mr. Levi was instrumental in saving Captain Dana

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from drowning, and, in fact, showed his courage and bravery on a number of occasions.

SOLOMON ASHER, a son of Michael and Sophia (*née* Hart) Asher, was born in New York City, July 8th, 1840. He shipped on the United States gunboat, "Wissahickon," of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, in September, 1862; and became Acting Assistant Yeoman. He took part in the Attack on Fort Sumter; in the Engagement on Morris Island—off Charleston, South Carolina; and in the Engagement off Beaufort, South Carolina.

Mr. Asher was honorably discharged during the latter part of 1863. He is a member of George G. Meade Post, of the Grand Army of the Republic, and resides in Philadelphia.

WILLIAM DURST was born in Tarnow, Galicia, Austria, May 6th, 1842. At an early age he went to Jamaica. He came to the United States in January, 1861; voluntarily entered the Navy, in February, 1862, being one of the crew of "The United States Monitor"—a peculiarly built war-vessel, invented and constructed by Captain John Ericsson—Lieutenant (now Rear Admiral) John L. Worden commanding. This war-ship left New York and made her way to Hampton Roads, Virginia; but on Friday afternoon, March 7th, 1862, an accident to her blower-bands (or bells) shut off drafts in the fire-room, and many of the crew were overcome by escaping gas. Durst and a companion, Robert Williams, succeeded in adjusting the bells, and thus their comrades were rescued. Durst also distinguished himself during the terrific battle between "The Monitor" and the Confederate iron-clad "The Merrimac," on Sunday, March 9th, 1862 (when the former disabled the latter), carrying messages from officer to officer, and bearing his commander, Lieutenant Worden, into the cabin, when the latter was injured by the explosion of a shell. Durst won the approval of his superiors, and continued to serve on "The Monitor," until that vessel was lost at sea, in January, 1863. He was saved, and again served in the Navy, on "The Catskill," specially during the engagement off Charleston, South Carolina, April 7th, 1863. He continued in service until April, 1864. A recognition of his worth is shown in the following words inscribed on the cover of a book, descriptive of "The First Monitor": "William Durst, compliments of his shipmate, March 9th, 1862, Hampton Roads, Va., John L. Worden, Rear Admiral, United States Navy;

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Washington, D. C., May 27th, 1885."=Mr. Durst has for some years been a resident of Philadelphia.

JACOB DA SILVA SOLIS COHEN was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon in the Navy, September 4th, 1861. He served under Rear Admiral S. F. Du Pont, in the expedition to Port Royal Harbor, South Carolina, on the United States Steamer "Florida." Dr. Cohen remained in the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron until January 12th, 1864, when he resigned from the Navy.

MILTON JOSEPH ROSENAU was born January 1st, 1869. He graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1889, and served fifteen months at the Philadelphia Hospital. He has been Assistant Surgeon, and is now Past Assistant Surgeon in the United States Marine Hospital Service, having been promoted with honors.

JONAS BARNETT, of Philadelphia, was many years ago a Paymaster in the United States Navy. He lost his life at sea by falling from the rigging of the frigate "Essex."

EMANUEL J. PHILLIPS, of Philadelphia, was also long since a Paymaster in the Navy.

ISAAC PHILLIPS was Captain, July 3d, 1798–January 10th, 1799.

PHILIP MOSES, Midshipman, May 17th, 1800; discharged, April 29th, 1801, under Peace Establishment Act.

GERSHOM R. JACQUES, Surgeon's Mate, May 21st, 1800–August 4th, 1801; discharged under Peace Establishment Act; re-appointed Surgeon's Mate, February 18th, 1802; promoted to Surgeon, November 27th, 1804; served until April 25th, 1808.

JOSEPH ISRAEL, Midshipman, January 15th, 1801; distinguished himself; died while in the service, on September 4th, 1804.

MORRIS NEWMAN, Master, August 1st, 1801–April 8th, 1803.

BENJAMIN SOLOMON, Midshipman, January 16th, 1809; resigned, October 11th, 1810.

MANUEL PHILLIPS, Assistant Surgeon, July 18th, 1809; resigned, Februry 19th, 1824.

MEARS LEVY, Master, May 8th, 1812–June 5th, 1813.

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Abram Philips, Midshipman, June 8th, 1812; drowned, April 15th, 1813.

Israel Israel, Midshipman, November 9th, 1813; resigned, February 26th, 1818.

Ezekiel Solomon, Purser, March 26th, 1814–1816.

Joseph Cohen, Midshipman, February 1st, 1826; resigned, May 1st, 1828.

Jefferson H. Nones, Midshipman, December 19th, 1840–February 3d, 1846.

Washington H. Nones, Third Assistant Engineer, March 8th, 1850; Second Assistant Engineer, February 26th, 1851; died, on September 9th, 1853.

Charles H. Levy, Third Assistant Engineer, November 21st, 1857; Second Assistant Engineer, August 2d, 1859–July 8th, 1861.

Joseph Moss, Mate, December 20th, 1861; Acting Ensign, September 15th, 1863.

Edward Moses, Acting Master, May 17th, 1862; died, on May 18th, 1864.

Albert P. Sampson, Mate, July 31st, 1862; Acting Ensign, October 24th, 1863; honorably discharged, September 7th, 1865.

Isaac N. Goldsmith, Mate, June 5th, 1863; Acting Ensign, September 5th, 1863; honorably discharged, November 8th, 1865.

Isaac P. Sampson, Mate, September 5th, 1863; Acting Ensign, July 9th, 1864; resigned, May 26th, 1865.

Samuel Jessurun, Mate, September 8th, 1863–February 22d, 1864.

Frederic D. Henriques, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, January 18th, 1864; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, October 14th, 1864; honorably discharged, October 8th, 1865.

Augustus Jacobson, transferred from ranks of Twenty-Seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, to United States Navy, April 9th, 1864.

Benjamin Abrahams, Acting Assistant Paymaster, December 14th, 1864–September 24th, 1865.

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NATHAN A. GOLDSMITH, Mate, June 6th, 1864; honorably discharged, June 22d, 1866.

HENRY M. JACOBY, born in Pennsylvania; Midshipman, July 27th, 1866; in Europe on "Shenandoah" and "Wachusett," 1870–1873; on "Worcester," North Atlantic Station, 1873–1874; Ensign, July 13th, 1871; Master, April 9th, 1874; on "Yantic," Asiatic Station, 1874–1877; with the Coast Survey, 1878–1880; Lieutenant, July 11th, 1880; at Navy Yard, League Island, 1881; on "Lackawanna," 1881–1882; retired, November 16th, 1883.

CHARLES LEVIN, Mate, January 25th, 1870; died in Philadelphia, on September 3d, 1874.

DANIEL W. SAMPSON, Mate, March 4th, 1870; resigned, April 21st, 1873.

JACOB JACOBS, served on the United States Steamer "Portsmouth;" was on board the "Ida," when that vessel was blown up by a torpedo.

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IN THE CIVIL WAR.

PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Twelfth Regiment.

Ansel Hamberg. Second Lieutenant, Company A, Ninety-First Regiment (June, 1861–June 3d, 1862, when he resigned); subsequently Quartermaster and First Lieutenant; then Major, Forty-Fourth Regiment; later on Colonel, Twelfth Regiment. (Full term of service, June, 1861–July 10th, 1865.)

Battles: Alexandria, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Five Forks, Appomatox Court House; was present at Lee's Surrender; also at Grand Review, Washington, D. C., May 23d, 1865.

Junior Vice-Commander, Meade Post, Number 1, Grand Army of the Republic, 1873; Senior Vice-Commander, 1874.

Twenty-Sixth Regiment.

Jacob da Silva Solis Cohen. Assistant Surgeon, 1861. Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Army (Hospital Service), Philadelphia, 1864. [See Record in Navy, and sketch among Physicians.]

Twenty-Seventh Regiment.

This Regiment, originally a part of the "Washington Brigade," commanded by Colonel William F. Small, was formed for volunteer service in January, 1861; its members being entirely recruited in Philadelphia (in the Districts of Northern Liberties and Kensington). In June, 1866, it was temporarily re-organized, and on July 4th, 1866, it took part in the ceremonies attendant upon the return of the State Flags to the Governor of Pennsylvania. As will be seen, quite a large number of Jews served in this Regiment.

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MAX EINSTEIN, Colonel of the Regiment, was born in Buchau, Würtemberg, Germany, October 10th, 1822. He received his education at home and in schools; he came to the United States at the age of twenty-two years; kept a ribbon and silk store on Third Street above Arch Street; married, in Philadelphia, Helena Guggenheim, December 26th, 1848. In 1852 he was First Lieutenant of Washington Guards; in 1853 he formed the Philadelphia (Flying) Artillery Company, and was chosen its Captain; became Aide-de-Camp (with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel) to Governor James Pollock, of Pennsylvania, February 6th, 1856; and was appointed by the latter, Paymaster-General of Pennsylvania (with the rank of Brigadier-General), October 23d, 1856. In 1860 he was elected Brigadier-General of the Second Brigade of Pennsylvania Militia. In 1861 he organized the Twenty-Seventh Regiment, which consisted of ten companies of 1054 men in all (100 privates in each company, and the other 54 being field officers and officers of the companies). The Regiment joined for duty, and its members were enrolled, May 5th, 1861, but it was formally mustered into the service of the United States, May 31st, 1861, for a three years' term. Colonel Einstein, at that time, was thirty-nine years of age. His commission was accepted on the dates above mentioned, and signed by C. T. Ruff, Major of the United States Army, and Mustering Officer at Philadelphia.

Colonel Einstein's Regiment was engaged in skirmishes at Fairfax Court House and at Centreville; also at the famous first Battle of Bull Run, when General Irwin McDowell, the commanding officer, ordered the Twenty-Seventh Regiment from the Reserve Corps into the field. In that unfortunate battle, the Twenty-Seventh succeeded in covering the retreat, and the record of Colonel Einstein and his men may be determined from the following expressions in the War Correspondence of the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, written at the scene of the engagement: "Colonel Einstein's Regiment behaved gallantly, and won the highest compliments for their valor in covering our retreat." Again: "Colonel Einstein, of the Twenty-Seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, returned to the field of battle at 11 o'clock, Sunday night, and brought off six pieces of artillery, which he delivered to the commanding officer on the Potomac yesterday evening." Another reference: "Colonel Einstein reports that the field was then clear and not an enemy in sight." In addition, it may be

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stated that the Twenty-Seventh Regiment captured from the rebels a battery and eighteen horses, and otherwise distinguished itself.

Colonel Einstein served until December, 1861. After his discharge, he was appointed by President Lincoln as United States Consul at Nüremburg, Germany, which post he filled for two years. Returning to this country, he served as United States Internal Revenue Agent in Philadelphia, and has since then been engaged in business. He now resides with his family in this city. Numerous diplomas, certifying to his rank and bravery, are to be seen on the walls of his house; also a full-length portrait in oil of the Colonel when Paymaster-General, he being clad in the full uniform of a Brigadier-General. A magnificent silver sword, encased in a scabbard of gold, bears this inscription: "Presented as a token of esteem by the Philad^{a} battery to their battery Commanding officer Genl. Max Einstein, Oct. 10th, 1856." The presentation speech was made by Governor James Pollock, of Pennsylvania, who, as well as Secretary of War, Honorable Simon Cameron, and other men of note, often visited Colonel Einstein at his residence.

ARNDT ROSENTHAL, Major.

CHARLES LEO, Second Lieutenant, Company H; Regimental Adjutant. (Term of service, December 18th, 1861–May 12th, 1862, when he resigned.)

JULIUS HEIMBURG, Corporal, and Sergeant, Company B; Second Lieutenant, Company A; First Lieutenant, and Quartermaster. (Term of service, May 31st, 1861–June 11th, 1864.)

HENRY HELLER, Surgeon. (Term of service, May 31st–September 25th, 1861.)

MAX HELLER, Assistant Surgeon; Surgeon. (Term of service, May 31st, 1861–April 1st, 1863.)

WASHINGTON CROMELIEN, Sergeant-Major. (Term of service, May 31st–August 28th, 1861, when he was discharged to accept commission as Lieutenant in Sixty-Fifth Regiment.)

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

AARON LAZARUS. Private, Corporal, Sergeant, First Sergeant, Second Lieutenant, and First Lieutenant, Company D; Regimental Adjutant; Brevet Captain, United States Volunteers, July

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20th, 1864. (Term of service, June 6th, 1861–July 20th, 1864.)

Battles: Bolivar Heights, London Heights, Leesburg, Cedar Mountain, White Sulphur Springs, Antietam, Winchester, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Ringgold, Alatoona Pass, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Rock Face Ridge, Pine Knob, Peach Tree Creek, and Siege of Atlanta, Georgia.

Captain Lazarus became a member of Washington Grays Artillery Corps in 1870; Sergeant, 1872; First Lieutenant, 1874, and re-elected, 1875; Commander, 1876. Appointed Aide-de-Camp (with the rank of Captain), on the Staff of Brigadier-General R. M. Brinton, September 25th, 1876; Aide-de-Camp (with the rank of Major), First Division of National Guard of Pennsylvania, May 20th, 1877. Elected to the Loyal Legion of the United States (Commandery of Pennsylvania), January 14th, 1880. Major Lazarus is now connected with the business department of the *Philadelphia Record.*

SAMUEL GOODMAN. Second Lieutenant, and First Lieutenant, Company P; Regimental Adjutant. (Term of service, October 15th, 1861–August 3d, 1864.) Brevet Captain, Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Colonel, United States Volunteers, March 13th, 1865.

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT—NINTH RESERVE.

ALBERT M. SIGMUND. Assistant Surgeon, July 15th, 1862; Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers, November 20th, 1863.

FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT—FIRST CAVALRY.

SAMUEL ALEXANDER, Assistant Surgeon. (Term of service, August 27th–November 26th, 1861; killed on latter date in engagement at Dranesville, Virginia.)

FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

CYRUS STROUSE. Captain, Company A, Eighth Regiment. Captain, Company K, Forty-Sixth Regiment; and Major. (Term of service, September 4th, 1861–May 2d, 1863; killed on latter date in engagement at Chancellorsville, Virginia.)

SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT—FIFTH CAVALRY.

This Regiment—composed of Cavalry—was another in which

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Jews were largely represented. It embraced twelve companies, recruited under the authority of an order issued by Honorable Simon Cameron, then Secretary of War, on July 6th, 1861. The entire Regiment, consisting of 1200 men, was organized by Colonel Max Friedman—ten of the companies in Philadelphia, and two in Pittsburg. The Regiment was known as the "Cameron Dragoons," and while Colonel Friedman voluntarily relinquished his command at a comparatively early period, the Regiment continued in the service of the Government, until mustered out at Richmond, on August 7th, 1865.

The services which the Sixty-Fifth Regiment rendered during the Rebellion are well attested by the following letter of Brigadier-General and Brevet Major-General August V. Kautz, who only recently expressed himself thus: "It would give me great pleasure to meet the survivors of the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, a Regiment that performed its full share of the arduous duties assigned to the Cavalry Division of the Army of the James, which made a record of which every member may well be proud."

MAX FRIEDMAN, Colonel of this Regiment, was born in Mühlhausen, Bavaria, Germany, March 21st, 1825. In the spring of 1848, at the age of twenty-three years, he arrived in this country, and from that period until 1861 was engaged in business. On September 3d, 1849, he married, in Philadelphia, Adeline J. Cromelien, daughter of Rowland and Amelia (*née* Judah) Cromelien. Prior to the Civil War, Mr. Friedman had served as Major of a Regiment in the Pennsylvania Militia. After organizing the Sixty-Fifth as a Cavalry Regiment—a fact already noted—he and his troops reported for duty within ten days, immediately after the first Battle of Bull Run, in July, 1861. The Sixty-Fifth then went into active field service, and took part in various battles, under the command of Colonel Friedman, until his resignation, on March 9th, 1862, during the movement of the Union Army upon Manassas. Colonel Friedman had been severely wounded in the Battle of Vienna, Virginia, in February, 1862. His injuries developed acute rheumatism, and his resignation followed. Subsequently, he was commissioned to organize other Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiments, which he drilled for service in the field.

In civil affairs, Colonel Friedman has also been active. He was appointed Special Inspector of the Revenue Department, and served

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as such in 1867–1868. In 1869 he organized the Union Square National Bank, of New York City, and became its Cashier; resigning, however, in 1870, in order to engage in the stock brokerage and banking business. This latter he followed until 1884, when he retired into private life. Colonel Friedman, who now resides in New York City, is President of the Veteran Corps of the old "Cameron Dragoons," which holds its annual reunions in Philadelphia, on Washington's birthday.

Colonel and Mrs. Friedman are the parents of two sons and three daughters—all of whom are married.

Joseph L. Moss. Major; Lieutenant-Colonel. Acted temporarily as Colonel, after Colonel Friedman's resignation, in March, 1862. (Term of service, August 10th, 1861–April 30th, 1862, when he resigned.) Lieutenant-Colonel, One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment. (Term of service, October 18th, 1862–July 25th, 1863.)

Adolphus Rowland. Lieutenant; Captain; Major. Distinguished for his bravery.

Michael Mitchell Allen, Chaplain. Joined Regiment at organization; served several months; afterwards resigned.

James Cromelien. Lieutenant, Company G; Quartermaster. (Term of service, August 10th, 1861–April, 1862.)

Jacob Aub, Quartermaster.

Henry F. Birnbaum. Private, Company H; Hospital Sergeant. (Term of service, September 23d, 1861–June 24th, 1865.)

Seventieth Regiment—Sixth Cavalry. ("Rush's Lancers"). (136)

William Moss. Born in Philadelphia, in 1833; son of Joseph L. and Julia Moss. Entered University of Pennsylvania in 1850; left in Junior year, and began study of medicine under Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, and at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he graduated as M. D., in 1854; became physician to the Philadelphia Hospital; studied also in Paris; practiced in Philadelphia until the outbreak of the Civil War. = Private, Company A, Seventeenth

(136) This regiment, at first armed with Colt's army pistols and light cavalry sabres, subsequently, at the suggestion of General George B. McClellan, adopted the lance. It was called "Rush's Lancers," after its Colonel, Richard H. Rush.

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Regiment. (Term of service, April 25th, 1861—for three months.) Surgeon, Seventieth Regiment (which he helped to raise). (Term of service, September 13th, 1861–October 10th, 1862.) After his resignation, in 1862, he became Surgeon of United States Volunteers; resigned at the end of 1863, and has since been practicing his profession, at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

SEVENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

NATHANIEL P. BARNETT, Assistant Surgeon.

SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

SAMUEL ROTHSCHILD, Private, Company I; Commanding Sergeant. (Term of service, January 25th, 1864–August 29th, 1865.)

EIGHTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

LOUIS MANLY EMANUEL. Born in London, England, February 3d, 1834; son of Dr. Manly and Hannah Emanuel. Studied medicine, and graduated as M. D., University of Pennsylvania, in 1860. Assistant Surgeon, July 23d, 1861; Surgeon, December 12th, 1862. (Term of service, July 23d, 1861–September 23d, 1864.)

Battles: Fair Oaks (Virginia), Malvern Hill, Harrison's Landing, Chantilly, Brownsville, Williamsport, Fredericksburg, May's Heights, Gettysburg, Salem Heights, Cold Harbor, Winchester, Charlestown, Shenandoah Valley, and Sailor's Creek.

The Eighty-Second Regiment was at the extreme front of the Union Army at the surrender of General R. E. Lee, April 9th, 1865.

After the War, Dr. Emanuel resided in Linwood, Delaware County, Pennsylvania. An attack of *diabetes mellitus*, brought on by exposure in the service, caused his death on December 27th, 1868. He was a member of Union Lodge, Number 121, Masonic Order, at Philadelphia.

LYON LEVY EMANUEL. Born in Philadelphia, June 14th, 1837; brother of Louis Manly Emanuel. Second Lieutenant, Company F, August 6th, 1861; First Lieutenant, Company A, May 18th, 1862; Captain, Company A, February 4th, 1864; Major, September 10th, 1864. (Term of service, August 6th, 1861–November 8th, 1864.)

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Battles: Fair Oaks (Virginia), Malvern Hill, Harrison's Landing, Chantilly, Brownsville, Williamsport, Fredericksburg, May's Heights, Gettysburg, Salem Heights, Cold Habor, Winchester, Charlestown, and Shenandoah Valley.

After his discharge from the Army, Mr. Emanuel followed mercantile pursuits in New York City, until taken seriously ill, when he returned to Philadelphia. He died in this city, on October 2d, 1877. He was a member of True Craftsman's Lodge, Number 651, Free and Accepted Masons, by whom the family were presented with resolutions testifying to the nobility of his character and his many qualities.

Eighty-Fifth Regiment.

Isaac M. Abraham. Captain, Company G; Major. Wounded near Deep Bottom, Virginia, August 15th, 1864. (Term of service, November 6th, 1861–November 22d, 1864.)

One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment—Second Artillery.

S. Rosenberger, Assistant Surgeon. (Term of service, August 6th, 1862–June 10th, 1863.)

One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment—Twelfth Cavalry.

Leopold Hoffman. Private, Company C; Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant. (Term of service, January 9th, 1862–July 20th, 1865.)

One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment ("Bucktail"). (137)

Henry Strauss. Assistant Surgeon; Surgeon. (Term of service, September 19th, 1862–June 23d, 1865.)

One Hundred and Fifty-First Regiment.

Simon J. Arnold. Sergeant, Company K; Sergeant-Major.

(137) Called "Bucktail," because of the ensign worn on their hats. These regiments, embracing the Forty-Second, One Hundred and Forty-Ninth, and One Hundred and Fiftieth, were composed of yeomen and lumbermen from several counties of Pennsylvania, all of whom were skilled marksmen.

Company K of this Regiment acted as body-guard to President Lincoln during a part of 1862, both at the Soldier's Retreat and at the White House. In a letter written by the President, and dated November 1st, 1862, Captain David V. Derickson, of Company K, and his men are spoken of in terms of high praise.

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Wounded at Gettysburg, July 1st, 1863. (Term of service, November 5th, 1862–July 27th, 1863.)

JONAS H. KAUFFMAN, Assistant Surgeon. (Term of service, November 26th, 1862–July 27th, 1863.)

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTIETH REGIMENT—FIFTEENTH (ANDERSON) CAVALRY. (138)

ADOLPH G. ROSENGARTEN. Born, December 29th, 1838; son of George D. and Elizabeth (*née* Bennett) Rosengarten. First Sergeant, Anderson Troop; Major, One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment. (Term of service, November 30th, 1861–December 29th, 1862; killed on latter date while in command of his Regiment, at Stone River, Tennessee.)

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

EMANUEL MYERS. First Sergeant, Company I; Sergeant-Major. (Term of service, November 8th, 1862–July 28th, 1863.)

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

MILTON SULTZBACH, Quartermaster. (Term of service, December 8th, 1862–July 28th, 1863.)

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SECOND REGIMENT—TWENTY-FIRST CAVALRY.

BENJAMIN J. LEVY. Commissary of Subsistence; Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, March 11th, 1865; and Brevet Major, United States Volunteers. (Term of service, July 27th, 1863–June 29th, 1865.)

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

THEODORE JACOBS, Assistant Surgeon. (Term of service, October 27th, 1864–August 3d, 1865.)

TWO HUNDRED AND FOURTH REGIMENT—FIFTH ARTILLERY.

MICHAEL BAER. First Lieutenant, and Captain, Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-Third Regiment. (Term of service,

(138) The Anderson Troop, an independent cavalry company, and originally organized for escort and headquarters duty with General Robert Anderson, furnished a large number of officers to this Regiment from its own roll.

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August 8th, 1862–May 13th, 1863.) Second Lieutenant, Battery I, Two Hundred and Fourth Regiment; Major. (Term of service, September 10th, 1864–June 30th, 1865.)

Two Hundred and Tenth Regiment.

Morris Schlesinger. First Sergeant, Twelfth Regiment, United States Infantry; Adjutant, Two Hundred and Tenth Regiment, January 30th, 1865. Wounded at Gravelly Run, Virginia, March 31st, 1865; died, April 1st, 1865.

COMPANIES' OFFICERS.

Seventh Regiment.

Charles Levi, First Corporal, Company F.

Eleventh Regiment.

Jacob Jacobs, Corporal, Company K. (Term of service, February 20th, 1862–February 20th, 1865.)

Twelfth Regiment.

Max Koenigsberg, Lieutenant, Company A. Wounded in engagement at Gaines' Mills, Virginia; captured by enemy and sent to Libby Prison.

Thirteenth Regiment.

Louis H. Mayer, Sergeant, Company C. Born in Cincinnati, Ohio; enlisted in April, 1861, when sixteen years of age; served three months in Virginia; returned to Cincinnati, and joined the Twenty-Seventh Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, at Columbus, Ohio; served with Regiment as Commissary Sergeant, and afterwards as Corporal of its Company B, until 1862, when detached for Staff duty; served on Staffs of Generals Pope, Rosecrans, and Grant. He took part in Missouri Campaign, under Fremont and Hunter; Siege of New Madrid, and Island Number 10; Siege and Battle of Corinth; Battle of Iuka; and Siege of Vicksburg. He was honorably

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discharged in December, 1863, by Adjutant-General Lorenzo Thomas, to accept a position as Assistant Paymaster in United States Army, at Memphis, Tennessee. He served in the Army until late in 1864. At the close of the War, he settled in Huntsville, Alabama. Removing to Mobile, he there took an active part in politics as a member of the Republican Party. In 1870 he was appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue, and later on Collector of Internal Revenue, holding office until 1881. Mr. Mayer now resides in Philadelphia.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Amos Arnold, Second Sergeant, Company A.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

Solomon Myers, Second Lieutenant, Company A.
Isaac B. Kauffman, Second Lieutenant, Company C.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

Washington R. DeYoung, Second Lieutenant, Company I; brevetted Captain for bravery.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT.

Jacob Hirsh, Second Lieutenant, Company G.
Morris Hirsh, First Corporal, Company G.
Henry Jacoby, Second Corporal, Company I.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT.

Abram E. Stern, First Corporal, Company G.
Jacob Wolf, Second Corporal, Company H.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Jacob Stein, Third Corporal, Company B.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Isidor Hirsch, First Lieutenant, Company A.
Jacob Apple, Third Corporal, Company G.

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TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Jacob Mayer, Corporal, Company B, from August 2d, 1861.
Theodore Doon, Sergeant.

TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Nathan Rosenfelt, Sergeant, Company D. (Term of service, June 1st, 1861–October 30th, 1863; died on latter date from effects of wounds received at Gettysburg, July 2d, 1863.)

Henry Jacques. Second Lieutenant and First Lieutenant, Company G. Wounded at Second Battle of Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, and Wilderness. (Term of service, May 28th, 1861–June 18th, 1864.)

TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Jacques Adelsheimer. Private; First Sergeant, Company B; Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, and Captain, Company A. Wounded at Chancellorsville, and received honorable mention for gallant conduct in that battle. (Term of service, May 31st, 1861–June 11th, 1864.)

Solomon Roedelsheimer, Captain, Company A. (Term of service, May 31st, 1861–served three months; resigned because of ill health.)

Henry Floersheim, First Lieutenant, Company A. Served about one year; resigned.

Sampson Goldberg, Sergeant, Company A. (Term of service, May 31st–July, 1861.)

Jacob Luescher, Sergeant, Company A. (Term of service, May 31st, 1861–June 11th, 1864.)

Hugo Jacoby, Corporal, Company A. (Term of service, August 20th, 1862–June, 1864, when transferred to One Hundred and Ninth Regiment.)

Ignatz Cohn. Second Lieutenant, Company C; First Lieutenant, Company A; Captain, Company B. (Term of service, August 1st, 1861—served three years.)

Benjamin B. Goodman. Sergeant, Company E; First Sergeant, Company B; Regimental Orderly Sergeant; Second Lieutenant, Company B. (Term of service, May 31st, 1861–October 23d, 1862, when he resigned.) Afterwards First Sergeant, Company I,

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One Hundred and Seventy-Fourth Regiment; First Lieutenant, Company G. (Term of service, November 1st, 1862–August 7th, 1863.)

Samuel Wohl. Born in Dingen, Bavaria, Germany. Served three years in the Bavarian Army; came to America in 1844; served as Lieutenant of National Guard of Pennsylvania during the '50s. Second Lieutenant, Company B, at organization of the Regiment; served four months, participating in Battle of Bull Run and other engagements; resigned, and entered into business; now resides in this city.

Henry Spaeth, First Sergeant, Company B.

Emil Meyer. Second Lieutenant, Company G; First Lieutenant, and Captain, Company C. (Term of service, September 1st, 1861–June 11th, 1864.)

Frank Herman. Corporal, Company A; First Lieutenant, Company C. (Term of service, June 1st, 1861—for three years.)

Maurice Rosenberg, First Sergeant, Company C. Wounded at Lookout Mountain. (Term of service, June 1st, 1861–June 11th, 1864.)

Leo Moser, Sergeant, Company C. (Term of service, June 1st, 1861–June 11th, 1864.)

Daniel Eppstein. Second Lieutenant, and First Lieutenant, Company D. (Term of service, June 1st, 1861–March 8th, 1863, when he resigned.)

John Ulman, First Sergeant, Company D. (Term of service, June 1st, 1861–June 11th, 1864.)

Jastrow Alexander. Private; Sergeant, Company A; First Lieutenant, Company F, and Company I; Regimental Adjutant; Captain, Company D, and Company E. Received honorable mention for gallant conduct at Chancellorsville. (Term of service, June 1st, 1861–June 19th, 1863, when he resigned.) Served as Adjutant on Staff of General Von Steinwehr.

L. Vogel, Captain, Company E. (Term of service, May 31st, 1861—served three months; resigned.)

Nathan F. Reinhart, Corporal, Company F. (Term of service, June 1st, 1861–October 18th, 1862.)

Adolph Tafel, Second Lieutenant, Company H. (Term of service, May 31st, 1861–September 8th, 1863, when he resigned.)

Julius Stern, Sergeant, Company H. (Term of service, June 1st–September 9th, 1861.)

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Henry Rosengarten. Corporal, Company A; Sergeant, Company K. (Term of service, May 31st, 1861–June 11th, 1864.)

B. Salinger, enlisted as Private; promoted to Lieutenant.

Joseph Kirschheimer, Sergeant.

Twenty-Eighth Regiment.

Joseph Davidson. Private, Sergeant, and First Sergeant, Company I. (Term of service, July 4th, 1861–May 3d, 1863; killed on latter date at Chancellorsville.)

Joseph Goodman, Sergeant, Company M, December 13th, 1861; transferred to Company D, One Hundred and Forty-Seventh Regiment.

Thirtieth Regiment—First Reserve. (139)

Isaac M. Brandon, Corporal, Company K, June 8th, 1861; transferred to Twelfth United States Regulars, January 16th, 1862.

Thirty-Fifth Regiment—Sixth Reserve.

Abraham Lyon, Corporal, Company H. (Term of service, April 22d, 1861–December 30th, 1862.)

Thirty-Seventh Regiment—Eighth Reserve.

Morris Wetzlar, Lieutenant, Company K. Wounded in engagement at Pea Ridge, and disabled for service.

Forty-First Regiment—Twelfth Reserve.

Oscar H. Benjamin, Sergeant, Company B. (Term of service, May 15th, 1861–June 11th, 1864.)

Augustus Hassler, Sergeant, Company F. (Term of service, July 30th, 1861–May 31st, 1864; transferred on latter date to One Hundredth and Ninetieth Regiment.)

(139) In accordance with the recommendation of Governor Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, a law was enacted by the State Legislature, May 15th, 1861, providing for the establishment of the "Reserve Volunteer Corps of the Commonwealth." This Reserve Corps, composed of thirteen regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and one regiment of light artillery, was originally intended for the defence of the State of Pennsylvania, and did not at once enter into active service, but was held to be called upon by the National Government when so required by the President of the United States. This corps is represented in *our* army department by the following regiments:—Thirtieth, Thirty-Second, Thirty-Third, Thirty-Fourth, Thirty-Fifth, Thirty-Sixth, Thirty-Seventh, Thirty-Eighth, Fortieth, and Forty-First.

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FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Nathaniel Bloom, Corporal, Company F. (Term of service, September 3d, 1861–May 29th, 1865; discharged on latter date for wounds received at Petersburg, July 25th, 1864.)

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Moses Jacoby. Private and Corporal, Company E. (Term of service, September 16th, 1861–December 25th, 1865.)

FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Daniel Moses, Corporal, Company K, from October 1st, 1861.

FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Samuel A. Apple, First Sergeant, Company B. (Term of service, September 16th, 1861–June 27th, 1865.)

Philip A. Barnett, Corporal, Company B. (Term of service, January 1st, 1864–July 27th, 1865.)

Henry Jacobs. Sergeant and Second Lieutenant, Company F. (Term of service, October 16th, 1861–July 27th, 1865.)

Jacob Bachenheimer, Sergeant. Wounded at Cold Harbor.

FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Levi K. Kauffman. Private, and Corporal, Company H. (Term of service, November 6th, 1863–July 12th, 1865.)

David Moses. Sergeant, and Second Lieutenant, Company K. (Term of service, November 4th, 1861–April 30th, 1865.)

FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Moses Bahney, Corporal, Company B. (Term of service, January 1st, 1864–May 31st, 1865.)

William P. Levi, Sergeant, Company C. (Term of service, March 12th, 1864–May 31st, 1865.)

FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Solomon C. Miller, Sergeant, Company A. (Term of service, October 4th, 1861–October 25th, 1864.)

Ellis C. Strouss. Private, Sergeant, First Sergeant, Second Lieutenant, and Captain, Company K; Captain, Company E. Wounded at

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Charles City Cross Roads, June 30th, 1862, and at Battle of the Wilderness. (Term of service, November 1st, 1861–June 29th, 1865.)

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT—SECOND CAVALRY.

Leon Berkowicz, Corporal, Company H, January 2d, 1862.

SIXTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Jacob Miller, Corporal, Company H. (Term of service, September 4th, 1861–November 11th, 1862; discharged on latter date for wounds received at Malvern Hill, Virginia, July 1st, 1862.)

Israel Hightull, Sergeant.

SIXTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Captain Gremitz.

J. Cohen, Sergeant.

Emanuel Myers, Sergeant.

SIXTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Moritz Rashke, Sergeant. Killed at Chancellorsville.

SIXTY-FOURTH REGIMENT—FOURTH CAVALRY.

Tobias Rosensteel. Second Lieutenant, and First Lieutenant, Company C. (Term of service, September 12th, 1861–July 1st, 1865.)

SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT—FIFTH CAVALRY.

A. J. Cohen, Captain, Company A.

Leopold Rosenthal. Second Lieutenant, Company G; Captain, Company A; Captain and Commissary of Subsistence. Wounded at Fort Magruder, below Williamsburg, Virginia, September 9th, 1862. (Term of service, August 14th, 1861—served three years.) Died September 11th, 1865.

Simon Langsdorf, Corporal, Company B. (Term of service, July, 1861–September, 1862.) Discharged for injuries received in falling from his horse at the Battle of Williamsburg, Virginia.

Alfred Cromelien. Second Lieutenant, and First Lieutenant, Company C. Captured near Williamsburg, Virginia, September 9th, 1862, and again April 11th, 1863. (Term of service, December 2d, 1861–September 26th, 1863, when he resigned.) Elected to

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Loyal Legion of the United States (Commandery of Pennsylvania), April 3d, 1867; Registrar of Commandery, 1879–1880; Acting Recorder of Commandery, in August, 1879. Now titled Major.

Elias Leon Hyneman. Corporal, Company C; mustered in, July 26th, 1861; promoted to Sergeant, Company C, early in 1862. Captured during cavalry raid of Army of the Potomac around Petersburg, Virginia, on June 29th, 1864; died at Andersonville, Georgia, January 7th, 1865.

But this simple record is insufficient to tell of the career and deeds of a man whose ardor for the cause of the Union was manifest in his every throb; a man than whom none is more entitled to the name of hero. Elias Leon Hyneman was the older son of Benjamin and Rebekah (*née* Gumpert) Hyneman. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was in his twenty-fourth year, and immediately after the first Battle of Bull Run he quitted home and friends, and relinquished every business care, to serve his country. He voluntarily enlisted in the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, being among its earliest members.

Mr. Hyneman's record, as will be seen hereafter, was one of which any soldier might be proud. Always eager for active service, never daunted by fears, submitting willingly to all privations, proving his valor time and again—it is not surprising that he should have been selected to perform special duties. He served with distinction in Virginia, whither his Regiment had been ordered, during 1862. In the great Battle of Gettysburg, on July 1st, 2d, and 3d, 1863, Sergeant Hyneman was one of the twelve skirmishers selected to make the advance upon the enemy. With his Regiment, he fought dismounted in the Battle of the Wilderness, in May, 1864, and was equally courageous in other battles.

Hyneman had now served nearly three years, and his term had expired; yet his enthusiasm continued unabated, and in a few weeks he was again with his Regiment. Whatever his political views may have been, "my flag," he wrote in one of his letters, "is the Red, White, and Blue. I firmly and faithfully believe in the old Union, and am willing to lay down my life to restore it again."

Alas, for the fate that befell a man of such noble sentiments—a man who proved, by word and deed, true as steel. Sergeant Hyneman had re-enlisted, but this time to become a martyr.

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It was during the middle of June, 1864, that General U. S. Grant, then in command of the Army of the Potomac, located his forces at Petersburg, Virginia. Towards the latter part of the same month, the Union Cavalry made a raid in that section. Sergeant Hyneman was among the forces, which were subsequently obliged to retreat because of an attack by re-enforcements of the enemy. This retreat was attended with much confusion, and the capture of a large number of the fleeing men. Hyneman, whose brave nature was coupled with intense human sympathy, saw a wounded fellow-soldier, whose horse had been shot under him. He immediately placed that comrade upon his own horse. Scarce had this been done, than Hyneman, making his way as best he could, on foot, perceived another companion barefooted and bleeding. Removing his own boots, he gave them to his suffering comrade. These acts of kindness, however, cost him dear. The enemy was upon him; he was captured, and sent to that most horrible of all the rebel prisons—Andersonville. There, hoping against hope that the time would come for his exchange, he suffered agonies no pen can picture. A strong, vigorous man—described as of "handsome form, dignified bearing and oriental type of face"—wasted away from starvation and sickness, and on January 7th, 1865, the light of this brave hero went out, after twenty-nine years, over six months of which were spent in a "living hell."

Poor Hyneman's remains were afterwards located, and were brought to Philadelphia, where, on May 3d, 1865, they were interred in the cemetery on Federal Street above Eleventh Street, amid the unutterable grief of his beloved mother, and the sorrow of many, including the two comrades for whose safety he had lost his life.

The nobility of this man's character, his exemplary ways, his patriotic devotion to duty—and far more than that—render Elias Leon Hyneman eminently deserving of a place among the immortal heroes of the Civil War. No stronger testimony to his worth is needed than that contained in the following official document:—

> "I hereby certify on honor that I was well and personally acquainted with Elias L. Hyneman, who was a Sergeant of Company C, Fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Cavalry, Volunteers, that the said Elias L. Hyneman was a thorough and efficient soldier, and a person of excellent habits, and known and respected as such by all in the regiment. That he was ever foremost in the line of duty and at the post of danger, and vigilant and patient in the prosecution of his patriotic services. That by his zeal and enthusiasm to be foremost among the defenders of his

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flag he was unhappily captured by a merciless foe and consigned to an ignominious and beastly prison house, there to suffer for many months and at last to yield his noble spirit in death. Even his last life scenes were worthy of a soldier soul and full of true manfulness. That I, being a prisoner of war at the same time with said Elias L. Hyneman, heard of his many sufferings with deepest regret. I sympathize sincerely with his afflicted relatives and all who mourn his loss. He fought and fell in the glorious cause of Freedom and Justice omnipotent.

"Given at Camp, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, near Richmond, Va., this 1st day of May, 1865.

"J. FRANK CAMERON,
"*Capt. Com'd'g Company C, Fifth Penn. Cavalry.*"

"Approval:
"Colonel Commanding Regiment."

["An American Hebrew's Heroic Life," by Alice Hyneman Rhine (Mrs. Charles Sotheran), is the title of an appreciative and sympathetic sketch of Elias Leon Hyneman, published in the *Menorah*, of December, 1888. From that sketch, interesting and valuable information has been obtained.]

Captain Ullman, Company E. Noted for his bravery; served throughout the Civil War. He was also engaged in the war with the Sioux Indians, in 1876, and was one of those in the command of General Custer, on that fatal day in June, on which the entire command was surrounded by the Indians; every man, including the brave General and Captain Ullman, being slaughtered.

Jacob Trautman, Sergeant, Company E. (Term of service, August 9th, 1861–August 7th, 1865.)

Leopold Goldstrom. Private, Corporal, and Quartermaster Sergeant, Company E. (Term of service, July 30th, 1861–August 7th, 1865.)

Henry Schloss. Private, and Corporal, Company E. Wounded near Richmond, Virginia, December 10th, 1864. (Term of service, August 9th, 1861–August 7th, 1865.)

Abraham B. Harris. Sergeant, Company F; Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant; Second Lieutenant, Company F. (Term of service, July 30th, 1861—served until expiration of term, more than three years.)

Abram P. Schoneman. Private, Company E, Nineteenth Regiment. (Term of service, April 17th, 1861—served four months.) First Lieutenant, Sixty-Fifth Regiment—serving eight months; Bugler, Keystone Battery. (Term of service, July 26th, 1862–August 24th, 1863.)

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SIXTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Israel Myers. Private, and Corporal, Company E. (Term of service, September 10th, 1862–June 20th, 1865.)

Frank P. Kohen, First Lieutenant, Company I. (Term of service, April 18th–July 14th, 1865.)

SEVENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Benjamin Harris. Private, Corporal, and Sergeant, Company G. (Term of service, August 10th, 1861–August 24th, 1864.)

SEVENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Abraham Hart. First Lieutenant, Company A, from September 7th, 1861; promoted to Captain, Company I, February 14th, 1862; subsequently promoted to Brigade Adjutant-General, for meritorious conduct.

SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Joseph Goldsmith. Private, Company A; promoted to Captain, Company A. Served three years.

Isaac Myers. Corporal, Company G. (Term of service, February 15th–August 29th, 1865.)

SEVENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Jacob Ullman, Corporal, Company E. Held prisoner. (Term of service, August 31st, 1861–June 13th, 1865.)

SEVENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Henry Strouse. Private, and Corporal, Company D. (Term of service, January 1st, 1864–July 18th, 1865.)

Daniel Lichtenberger. Private, Corporal, and Sergeant, Company I. (Term of service, February 1st, 1864–July 18th, 1865.)

Sigmund Myers, Corporal, Company I. (Term of service, October 24th, 1861–November 28th, 1864.)

SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Henry Stern. Private, First Lieutenant, and Captain, Company G. Distinguished for his bravery. (Term of service, October 11th, 1861–September 9th, 1863, when he resigned.)

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SEVENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

David Goodman, Sergeant, Company B. (Term of service, September 29th, 1861–September 11th, 1865.)

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Henry Bamberger, Corporal, Company E. (Term of service, September 20th, 1861–March 5th, 1862; died on latter date at Munfordsville, Kentucky.)

EIGHTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

David J. Phillips. Second Lieutenant, Company I, from October 15th, 1861; Regimental Adjutant, February 1st, 1863; Captain, Company I, May 1st, 1863.

EIGHTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Jacob Mayer. Corporal, and Sergeant, Company F. (Term of service, December 25th, 1863–July 13th, 1865.)

Louis Rosenberg. Private and Corporal, Company K. (Term of service, December 9th, 1864–July 13th, 1865.)

EIGHTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

David A. Apple. Sergeant, First Sergeant, Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, and Captain, Company B. (Term of service, August 25th, 1861–May 23d, 1863.) Subsequently commissioned Captain in Veteran Reserve Corps. Died at Washington, D. C., in 1864.

Abraham Frauenthal. Private, Company G, Eighth Regiment; re-enlisted as Corporal, Company D, Ninety-Second Regiment. (Term of service, April 13th, 1861–December 24th, 1864.) Subsequently, Lieutenant, Company I, Eighty-Third Regiment.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Solomon Myers, Captain, Company E. (Term of service, September 13th, 1861–October 13th, 1864.)

EIGHTY-NINTH REGIMENT—EIGHTH CAVALRY.

Lewis Fishblatt, Second Lieutenant, Company E. (Term of service, September 17th, 1861–July 6th, 1862, when he resigned.)

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David Wolf, Sergeant, Company H. Held prisoner, October 12th, 1863–November 20th, 1864. (Term of service, September 6th, 1861–February 14th, 1865.)

Ninetieth Regiment.

Benjamin L. Kauffman, Corporal, Company D. (Term of service, July 15th, 1863–November 26th, 1864; transferred on latter date to Company H, Eleventh Regiment.)

Ninety-First Regiment.

Corporal Goldberg, Company A.

Morris Kayser. First Lieutenant, and Captain, Company B. (Term of service, November 6th, 1861–February 16th, 1864, when he resigned.)

Isaac Goodman. Private, Corporal, and Sergeant, Company F. Wounded at Petersburg, June 18th, 1864. (Term of service, October 25th, 1861–July 10th, 1865.)

Ninety-Second Regiment—Ninth Cavalry.

Jacob Hassler. Sergeant and First Sergeant, Company D. (Term of service, October 15th, 1861–July 10th, 1865.)

Charles A. Appel. First Lieutenant, Company A, October 3d, 1861; Captain, Company F, April 6th, 1862.

Isaac B. Kauffman, Second Lieutenant, Company H. (Term of service, October 29th, 1861–June 7th, 1862; died on latter date of wounds received at Moore's Hill, Kentucky, on the previous day.)

Ninety-Third Regiment.

Augustus Solomon. Private, Corporal, and Sergeant, Company B. (Term of service, January 1st, 1864–June 27th, 1865.)

Ninety-Eighth Regiment.

Jacob Herrman. Private, Corporal, and Sergeant, Company C. Wounded at Cedar Creek, Virginia, October 19th, 1864. (Term of service, September 25th, 1861–June 29th, 1865.)

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NINETY-NINTH REGIMENT.

David A. Barnett, Corporal, Company B. (Term of service, July 31st, 1861–November 7th, 1863; died on latter date of wounds received on same date at Kelly's Ford, Virginia.)

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST REGIMENT.

Jacob Kauffman, Corporal, Company A. (Term of service, March 11th–June 25th, 1865.)

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND REGIMENT.

August Hirsch, Corporal, Company A. Wounded in Battle of the Wilderness. (Term of service, August 16th, 1861–September 3d, 1864.)

David S. Salisburg, Corporal, Company B. (Term of service, August 19th, 1861–July 23d, 1862.)

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD REGIMENT.

Emanuel Herman, Captain, Company D. (Term of service, March 30th, 1865—one year.)

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH REGIMENT.

L. A. Rosenberger. Corporal, Sergeant, First Sergeant, and Second Lieutenant, Company D. Captured at Gloucester Point, Virginia, November 16th, 1862. (Term of service, September 17th, 1861–September 30th, 1864.)

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Henry Moser, Corporal, Company F. (Term of service, March 8th, 1862–February 8th, 1864; transferred on latter date to Veteran Reserve Corps.)

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH REGIMENT—ELEVENTH CAVALRY.

Max Moeler, Lieutenant, Company E.

Henry Berg. Private, and Corporal, Company G. Wounded near Richmond, Virginia, October 13th, 1864. (Term of service, August 27th, 1862–June 8th, 1865.)

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ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

Samuel S. Bloom, Second Lieutenant, Company H. (Term of service, November 2d, 1861–March 12th, 1862, when he resigned.)

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH REGIMENT—SECOND ARTILLERY.

Adolph Liebschutz, Lieutenant. Promoted in the ranks for gallant conduct on the field.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH REGIMENT—TWELFTH CAVALRY.

Anton Goldschmidt. First Sergeant, and First Lieutenant, Company A. (Term of service, January 9th, 1862–July 20th, 1865.)

Ephraim Rosenthal. Private and Sergeant, Company A. (Term of service, January 10th, 1862–July 20th, 1865.)

Abraham Weinbach, Quartermaster Sergeant, Company A. (Term of service, February 1st, 1864–July 20th, 1865.)

Leopold Meyer, Captain, Company C. (Term of service, February 3d, 1862–March 25th, 1865.)

Jacob Herzog, Captain, Company E. (Term of service, December 2d, 1861–September 30th, 1862, when he resigned.)

Elias Reubenthal, Sergeant, Company I. (Term of service, February 24th, 1862–July 20th, 1865.)

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Jacob E. Arnold, Corporal, Company E. (Term of service August 23d, 1862–May 29th, 1865.)

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

Evan Davis. Sergeant, First Sergeant, and First Lieutenant, Company D. (Term of service, August 20th, 1862–May 18th, 1863; died on latter date at Potomac Creek, Virginia, of wounds received at Chancellorsville, May 3d, 1863.)

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT.

Henry F. Leo. First Sergeant, First Lieutenant, and Captain, Company B. (Term of service, August 13th, 1862–June 1st, 1865.)

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ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Charles Edward Etting. Born in Philadelphia, February 5th, 1844; second son of Edward J. and Philippa (*née* Minis) Etting. Enlisted as Second Lieutenant, Company D; promoted to First Lieutenant, and Captain, Company D; Regimental Adjutant on Staff of Brigade Commander; assigned to First Brigade, Third Division, First Corps, Army of the Potomac, and joined Union forces at Sharpsburg, after Battle of Antietam. He participated with gallantry in Battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg; acted as Aide-de-Camp in First Brigade, and served on other staff duty. He was active in organizing new Pennsylvania Regiments in the latter part of 1864. (Term of service, August 4th, 1862–June 2d, 1865.)

Returning to Philadelphia after the close of the War, Captain Etting engaged in mercantile pursuits. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, Society of the First Army Corps, Society of the Army of the Potomac, Loyal Legion of the United States (Commandery of Pennsylvania), to which he was elected November 6th, 1878; and George G. Meade Post, Number 1, Grand Army of the Republic.

Joseph George Rosengarten. First Lieutenant, Company D; Major on Staff of General John F. Reynolds, Army of the Potomac; Brevet Captain of United States Volunteers, March 13th, 1865. (Term of service, September 2d, 1862–September 6th, 1865.)

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Samuel W. Rowe. First Lieutenant, and Captain, Company B. (Term of service, August 12th, 1862–May 15th, 1863.)

Benjamin F. Baer, Captain, Company F. (Term of service, August 12th, 1862-April 13th, 1863.)

Jacob Benedict, Corporal, Company H. (Term of service, August 11th, 1862–February 7th, 1863.)

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Solomon B. Kauffman, Corporal, Company F. (Term of service, August 9th, 1862–May 20th, 1863.)

Joseph Benedict, Sergeant, Company K. Received severe wounds in action.

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ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Lehman K. Strouse, Corporal, Company F. (Term of service, August 15th, 1862–May 19th, 1863.)

Solomon H. Kramer. Corporal, and Sergeant, Company G. (Term of service, August 12th, 1862–May 19th, 1863.)

Albert Myers, Sergeant, Company H. (Term of service, August 15th, 1862–January 8th, 1863.)

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Isaac B. Rich. Corporal, and Sergeant, Company B. (Term of service, August 10th, 1862–May 18th, 1863.)

Joseph Levi. Private, and Corporal, Company G. (Term of service, August 15th, 1862–May 18th, 1863.)

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH REGIMENT.

Benjamin F. Myers. Second Lieutenant, and First Lieutenant, Company C. (Term of service, August 11th, 1862–May 21st, 1863.)

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Samuel B. Salsburg. Corporal, and Sergeant, Company C. Wounded at Monocacy, Maryland, July 9th, 1864. (Term of service, August 20th, 1862–June 23d, 1865.)

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Jacob Rosensteel. Private, Corporal, and Sergeant, Company F. Wounded in Battle of Wilderness, May 5th, 1864. (Term of service, September 1st, 1862–June 21st, 1865.)

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

David Benjamin, Corporal, Company D. (Term of service, August 22d, 1862–May 28th, 1865.)

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

George Gisner, Corporal.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Levi Arnold, Sergeant, Company F. Transferred to Veteran

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Reserve Corps, October 28th, 1863. (Term of service, September 8th, 1862–May 17th, 1865.)

One Hundred and Forty-Seventh Regiment.

Joel J. Hertzog. Corporal, Company M, Twenty-Eighth Regiment; Private, and Corporal, Company D, One Hundred and Forty-Seventh Regiment. (Term of service, September 6th, 1861–September 7th, 1864.)

One Hundred and Forty-Eighth Regiment.

Alfred A. Rinehard. Sergeant, Second Lieutenant, and Captain, Company D. Wounded at Po River, Virginia, May 10th, 1864. (Term of service, August 28th, 1862–May 15th, 1865.)

One Hundred and Fifty-Second Regiment—Third Artillery.

Jacob Stein, Corporal, Battery K. November 7th, 1862.

Herman Mendel. Private, Corporal, and Sergeant, Battery L. (Term of service, August 1st, 1863–November 9th, 1865.) Subsequently, served in Company A, Fourth United States Cavalry.

Henry de Haan, Sergeant, Battery M. (Term of service, June 25th, 1863–March 17th, 1865; transferred on latter date to Second Regiment, United States Volunteers.)

Bernhard Messing, Sergeant, Battery M. (Term of service, July 27th, 1863–March 17th, 1865; transferred on latter date to Second Regiment, United States Volunteers.)

One Hundred and Fifty-Third Regiment.

Joseph Bear, Sergeant, Company I. Wounded at Gettysburg, July 1st, 1863. (Term of service, October 11th, 1862–July 24th, 1863.)

Aaron J. Myers, Sergeant, Company I. (Term of service, October 11th, 1862–July 6th, 1863; died on latter date, of wounds received at Gettysburg, July 1st, 1863.)

One Hundred and Fifty-Fourth Regiment.

David D. Meyers. Private, and Corporal, Company A. (Term of service, November 3d, 1862–September 29th, 1863.)

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Joseph A. Kauffman. Second Lieutenant, and First Lieutenant, Company B. (Term of service, January 6th, 1862–September 29th, 1863.)

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Herman Myers. Private, and Corporal, Company A. (Term of service, August 23d, 1862–June 2d, 1865.)

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT—FOURTEENTH CAVALRY.

Moses Miller, Corporal, Company H, from November 23d, 1862.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SECOND REGIMENT—SEVENTEENTH CAVALRY.

Emanuel Moyer, Sergeant, Company H. (Term of service, October 27th, 1862–June 21st, 1864; killed on latter date, at White House, Virginia.)

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THIRD REGIMENT—EIGHTEENTH CAVALRY.

James Goldsmith. Corporal, and Sergeant, Company H. (Term of service, November 18th, 1862–October 31st, 1865; mustered out on latter date with Company E, Third Regiment, Provisional Cavalry.)

Herman Hamburger. First Lieutenant, Company L; Assistant Adjutant-General of First Brigade, Third Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac, in 1862. Served with Brigade in two days of the Battle of Gettysburg, and in six other cavalry engagements. (Term of service, December 3d, 1862–August 18th, 1863.)

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Henry H. Jacobs, Sergeant, Company F. (Term of service, November 10th, 1862–July 28th, 1863.)

Alexander Jacobs, Corporal, Company F. (Term of service, November 7th, 1862–July 28th, 1863.)

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ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Nathan Fromm, Corporal, Company A. (Term of service, November 10th, 1862–August 12th, 1863.)

Daniel Straus, Corporal, Company F, from November 12th, 1862.

Joseph Jacoby, Sergeant, Company I. (Term of service, November 12th, 1862–August 12th, 1863.)

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Jacob. Kauffman, Corporal, Company F. (Term of service, November 4th, 1862–August 8th, 1863.)

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Moses P. Arnold. Sergeant, Company A, from October 28th, 1862; subsequently, promoted to First Sergeant, Company A.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Michael Rosenstein, First Lieutenant, Company K. (Term of service, November 15th, 1862–August 18th, 1863.)

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Levi Myers, First Lieutenant, Company E. (Term of service, November 22d, 1862–July 27th, 1863.)

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

David S. Kauffman, Sergeant, Company F. (Term of service, November 4th, 1862–July 27th, 1863.)

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTIETH REGIMENT—NINETEENTH CAVALRY.

Henry Moser, Quartermaster Sergeant, Company B. (Term of service, June 30th, 1863–July 26th, 1865.)

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIRST REGIMENT—TWENTIETH CAVALRY.

David Silva, Corporal, Company G. July 28th, 1863.

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ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Jacob Simon. Private, and Corporal, Company E. (Term of service, February 3d, 1864–July 13th, 1865.)

David Myers. Private, and Corporal, Company H. Seriously wounded at Cold Harbor. (Term of service, January 21st, 1864–July 13th, 1865.)

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Abraham Hoffman, Corporal, Company E. (Term of service, February 24th, 1864–August 15th, 1865.)

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETIETH REGIMENT.

Aaron Miller. Private, and Corporal, Company K. Held prisoner, May 5th, 1864–March 10th, 1865. (Term of service, November 6th, 1863–June 28th, 1865.)

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Phillip Levy. Corporal, and Sergeant, Company G. (Term of Service, July 19th–November 9th, 1864.)

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Israel Bair, Sergeant, Company F. (Term of service, February 18th, 1865–January 31st, 1866.)

Joseph Bachman, Sergeant, Company H. (Term of service, February 27th, 1865–January 31st, 1866.)

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Jacob Frank, Corporal, Company C. (Term of service, July 15th–November 11th, 1864.)

TWO HUNDREDTH REGIMENT.

Samuel Baum, Corporal, Company G. Wounded at Fort Steadman, Virginia, March 25th, 1865. (Term of service, August 24th, 1864–June 16th, 1865.)

TWO HUNDRED AND SECOND REGIMENT.

Solomon B. Kaufman, Sergeant, Company B. (Term of service, September 2d, 1864–August 3d, 1865.)

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TWO HUNDRED AND FOURTH REGIMENT—FIFTH ARTILLERY.

Adam Salzmann, Corporal, Battery G. (Term of service, September 2d, 1864–June 30th, 1865.)

Henry Arnold. Private, and Corporal, Battery I. (Term of service, September 1st, 1864–June 30th, 1865.)

TWO HUNDRED AND NINTH REGIMENT.

Benjamin Apple, Corporal, Company I. (Term of service, August 31st, 1864–May 31st, 1865.)

TWO HUNDRED AND TENTH REGIMENT.

David Michaels. Corporal, First Sergeant, and Second Lieutenant, Company I. (Term of service, September 19th, 1864–May 30th, 1865.)

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

Herman Lipowitz, Sergeant, Company A. (Term of service, April 11th–July 31st, 1865.)

INDEPENDENT BATTERY A.

Julius Blum. Private, and Corporal. (Term of service, August 11th, 1862–June 30th, 1865.)

KEYSTONE BATTERY.

Leon Solis Cohen, Corporal. Enlisted at outbreak of Civil War; injured in 1863, previous to Battle of Gettysburg, and removed to his home for medical treatment; disabled for further military service.

OFFICERS IN OTHER PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS.

NATHAN D. MENKEN, Captain. Formed a body of Pennsylvania Cavalry, at the beginning of the Civil War; participated in the Second Battle of Bull Run, where his horse was shot under him. Captain Menken was also Commander of General Pope's body-guard. His bravery as a soldier earned him deserved praise. This bravery was further shown, when, as a citizen of Memphis, Tennessee, he refused to quit that plague-stricken city in 1878, at a time when

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hundreds fled therefrom, during a terrible visitation of yellow fever. There, Captain Menken, fearing nothing, devoted himself to suffering humanity. All solicitations were of no avail in inducing him to leave that place. He labored on and on until the fearful scourge made another victim of this true hero, who was but forty-two years of age. Nathan D. Menken is a name that will shine forth in the records of philanthropy.

Jacob Coons, Captain of "Wyoming Jägers"—in all probability a Company composed of Germans.

PRIVATES.

(CLASSIFIED AND UNCLASSIFIED.)

FIRST REGIMENT.

Moses Barnet, Company A.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Moses Livermauli, Company B.
David Hays, Company C.

THIRD REGIMENT

Gustav Josephs, Company C. Served three years; and one year in Hancock's Veteran Corps.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Henry Jacobs, Company B.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

Jonas Miller, Company E. Served three years.
David Levy, Company I.

SIXTH REGIMENT.

Abraham Levy, Company E.
S. Dinbacher, Company H.
S. Durlacher, Company H.
Bernard Sontheimer.

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EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Samuel F. May, Company K.

NINTH REGIMENT.

Samuel Lowenthal, Company G. Served four years.

TENTH REGIMENT.

Daniel Israel, Company F.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

Jacob Rosensteel, Company I. Wounded at Rappahannock Station, August 21st, 1862. (Term of service, September 20th, 1861–July 1st, 1865.)

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Aaron Goodman, Company A.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

S. F. Schwarz, Company I.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

Benjamin Arnold, Company B.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT.

Louis N. David, Company E.
Oscar S. Nathans, Company H.
Theodore Nathans, Company H.
Henry Isaacs, Company I.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT.

Solomon Ottenheimer, Company A.
Aaron Josephs, Company F.
Max Wimpfheimer, Company F.
Moses Miller, Company K.
Samuel Miller, Company K.

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Solomon W. May. Born in Philadelphia, March 4th, 1839; son of Emanuel and Hannah (*née* Trauble) May. Enlisted for three months' service; discharged at expiration of term. Died in Philadelphia, October 6th, 1893.

Charles Stern.

Charles Sternberger.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

C. Meyer, Company B.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Alexander Miller, Company H.

William Miller, Company H.

Charles Birnbaum, Company I.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Albert Thalheimer, Company B. Captured at Cold Harbor, June 1st, 1864, and held prisoner until March 27th, 1865. (Term of service, August 2d, 1861–June 10th, 1865.)

David Lazarus, Company F.

M. Mitchell, Company F.

Joseph Lewenberg, Company I. Served from August 13th, 1861, until discharged by order of Major-General Heintzelman.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Solomon Ash, Company C.

TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Aaron Levy, Company A. Served from May 27th, 1861. Transferred to Signal Corps.

Joseph Moritz, Company C. (Term of service, May 28th, 1861–July, 1861.)

Max Rosenthal, Company D. Served from August 19th, 1863. Transferred to Ninety-Ninth Regiment, May 30th, 1864.

John Moss, Company E. Served from May 28th, 1861. Transferred to Ninety-Ninth Regiment, May 30th, 1864.

James Goldsmith, Company F. Captured at Gettysburg. (Term of service, May 28th, 1861–June 18th, 1864.)

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William Rosenstein, Company F. Served from July 10th, 1863. Transferred to Ninety-Ninth Regiment, May 30th, 1864.

Marcus Seligman, Company F. Served from August 21st, 1863. Transferred to Ninety-Ninth Regiment, May 30th, 1864.

Solomon Pinheiro, Company G. Enlisted in April, 1861, when fourteen years of age, as a drummer boy; served fifteen months; took part in first and second Battles of Bull Run, and in about twenty skirmishes; discharged; and entered the Navy.

Jacob Ellenger, Company I. (Term of service, May 31st, 1861–June 18th, 1864.)

William Ellenger, Company I. (Term of service, May 31st, 1861–July, 1861.)

Joseph Meyer, Company I. Wounded at Gettysburg, July 2d, 1863. Transferred to Ninety-Ninth Regiment, May 29th, 1864. (Term of service, May 31st, 1861–July 1st, 1865.)

Twenty-Seventh Regiment.

Max Arnold, Company A. Served until November 30th, 1861.

Simon Blumenthal, Company A. Served until November 30th, 1861.

Mayer Fränkel, Company A. Served, May 31st, 1861–January 30th, 1862. Received honorable mention by the Secretary of War.

Leopold Gross, Company A. Died of wounds received at Cross Keys, Virginia, June 8th, 1862.

Herman Heyman, Company A.

Augustus Jacobson, Company A. Transferred to United States Navy, April 9th, 1864.

Herman Jacoby, Company A. Wounded at Missionary Ridge; served throughout the War.

Magnus Kuhn, Company A.

Louis May, Company A.

Jacob Ringetstein, Company A.

Lewis Roth, Company A. Served until April 2d, 1863.

Bernard Rosenheim, Company A.

Abraham Schloss, Company A.

Jacob N. Adler, Company B.

Noah Adler, Company B. Captured at Gettysburg; sent to Belle Island.

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Jacob Fuchs, Company B. Transferred to One Hundred and Ninth Regiment, May 23d, 1864.

Nathan Genter, Company B. Wounded in action; served from May 31st, 1861.

Jacob Israel, Company B.

John Jacob, Company B.

Abraham Kuhn, Company B. Served until October 19th, 1862.

Francis Reinhard, Company B. Served until September 26th, 1861.

Moses Sheier, Company B.

Emanuel Schoneman, Company B.

Joseph Siedler, Company B.

Max Silberberg, Company B. Voluntarily enlisted in the spring of 1863, when but eighteen years of age; took part in engagements in Pennsylvania, including Battle of Gettysburg. He is now a resident of Cincinnati, Ohio; has twice been Commander of August Willich Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and has also served as President of the Employment Bureau of the Grand Army of the Republic Association, of Hamilton County, Ohio.

Jonas Straus, Company B.

Paul Weinberger, Company B. Transferred to Twenty-Ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers, September 1st, 1861.

Abraham Dusch, Company C. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, September 1st, 1863.

Emanuel Ellinger, Company C. Served until June 28th, 1861.

David Heller, Company C.

Louis Kuhn, Company C.

Louis Bach, Company D. Served until October 8th, 1861.

Meyer May, Company D.

Herman Mayer, Company D.

Louis Stein, Company D.

Joseph Tschopek, Company D.

Siegmund Warburg, Company D.

Bernard Weinstock, Company D.

Jacob Houseman, Company E.

Moses Meyer, Company E.

Abraham Rosenthal, Company E.

Abraham Josephs, Company F. Served three years, and one year in Hancock's Veteran Corps.

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David Marx, Company G.
David Schoen, Company G.
Francis Appel, Company H.
Henry Appel, Company H.
Jacob Eisenman, Company H.
Philip Hermann, Company H.
H. Jacoby, Company H.
Jacob Maier, Company H.
David Moser, Company H. Died at Winchester, Virginia, April 27th, 1862.
Jacob Weil, Company H.
Charles Frank, Company I.
David Rosenstein, Company I.
Isaac Biggard, Company K.
Moses Schloss, Company K. (Term of service, June 4th, 1861–June 11th, 1864.)
S. Adelsheimer.—J. Alexander.—Louis Cahn.—Gus Gassenheimer.
Adolph Glaser. Transferred to Fifteenth Heavy New York Artillery.
B. Harris.—A. Hirsch.—A. Hochstetter.—M. Lowenstein.—Jacob Max.—Max Meyer.—M. Pickard.—A. Pollock.—A. Proskauer.—David Schloss.—Adolph Selker.—Moses Warburg.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Jacob Rosenstock, Company A. Wounded at Chancellorsville. (Term of service, June 28th, 1861–July 20th, 1864.)
Lazarus Belsinger, Company D. (Term of service, July 27th, 1862–July 18th, 1865.)
Henry Jacobs, Company F. (Term of service, July 10th, 1861–July 20th, 1864.)
Simon P. Myers, Company G. (Term of service, February 13th–June 27th, 1865.)
Emanuel Marks, Company K. (Term of service, November 30th, 1861–June 23d, 1862. Died on latter date at Rectortown, Virginia.)

TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Joseph Hertzog, Company E. (Term of service, January 24th, 1864–July 17th, 1865.)

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Michael Rosenbaum, Company F. (Term of service, February 23d, 1864–July 17th, 1865.)

Samuel Jacobs, Company H. (Term of service, July 5th, 1861–July 17th, 1865.)

F. Lachenheimer, Company K. (Term of service, July 11th, 1861–April 22d, 1863.)

Isaac W. Phillips, Company K. Held prisoner, February 9th–March 6th, 1865. (Term of service, January 26th–July 1st, 1865.)

Elias Snowberger, Company K. (Term of service, December 23d, 1864–July 17th, 1865.)

THIRTIETH REGIMENT—FIRST RESERVE.

Abraham E. Bear, Company B. (Term of service, June 4th, 1861–October 18th, 1862.)

Israel Jacobs, Company D. (Term of service, June 8th, 1861–June 13th, 1864.)

Aaron A. Bernard, Company H. (Term of service, July 14th–September 5th, 1861.)

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT—THIRD RESERVE.

B. Henry, Company D.

David Stern.

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT—FOURTH RESERVE.

David J. Goodman, Company A. (Term of service, June 7th, 1861–June 17th, 1864.)

Isaac Calker, Company B. (Term of service, May 25th–December 18th, 1861.) Died from effects of wounds.

Isaac Snellenburg, Company B. Born in 1841; oldest son of Joseph and Bertha Snellenburg. (Term of service, May 25th, 1861–June 30th, 1862; killed on latter date at Charles City Cross Roads, Virginia, and buried on battle-field.)

THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT—FIFTH RESERVE.

Abram B. Jacobs, Company A. Served from June 21st, 1861. Transferred to Sixth United States Cavalry, October 29th, 1862.

Jacob Strous, Company G. (Term of service, June 21st, 1861–June 11th, 1864.)

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THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT—SIXTH RESERVE.

Jacob F. Katz, Company C. Served with his Regiment in every battle from Dranesville to Cold Harbor. (Term of service, May 13th, 1861–June 11th, 1864.)

THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT—SEVENTH RESERVE.

Isaac H. Phillips, Company F. (Term of service, September 24th, 1861–June 17th, 1862.)

Aaron Miller, Company I. (Term of service, July 7th, 1861–May 5th, 1864.)

Levi Myers, Company I. (Term of service, May 10th, 1861–May 5th, 1864.)

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT—EIGHTH RESERVE.

Jacob Stein, Company A. (Term of service, July 10th–September 10th, 1861.)

Philip Lang, Company I. (Term of service, June 20th, 1861–March 7th, 1863.)

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT—NINTH RESERVE.

Samuel Lowenthal, Company G. (Term of service, May 4th, 1861–May 12th, 1864.)

Abraham Casner, Company I. (Term of service, May 6th, 1861–January 5th, 1863.)

FORTIETH REGIMENT—ELEVENTH RESERVE.

Lewis Grossman, Company C. Served from June 10th, 1861. Wounded at Spottsylvania Court House, May 11th, 1864, losing an arm and leg; died from effect of wounds, August 3d, 1864, and buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

Jacob Lebengood, Company E. (Term of service, June 21st, 1861–December 17th, 1862; discharged on latter date for wounds received in action.)

Israel Waterman, Company I. Served from June 17th, 1861. Transferred to United States Army, November 9th, 1862.

Aaron Arnold.

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FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT—TWELFTH RESERVE.

Lewis Stein, Company E. (Term of service, May 30th, 1861–June 11th, 1864.)

Abram Gross, Company F. Served from August 23d, 1861. Transferred to One Hundredth and Ninetieth Regiment, May 31st, 1864.

FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT—("BUCKTAIL").

Joshua Moses, Company I. Served from May 30th, 1861.

FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT—FIRST CAVALRY.

J. R. Dinkelberger, Company E.

FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Jacob Miller, Company A. Served from August 16th, 1861; killed at South Mountain, September 14th, 1862.

FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Samuel Kauffman, Company A. (Term of service, February 25th, 1864–July 16th, 1865.)

FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Abraham Abrahams, Company G. (Term of service, February 18th, 1864–July 17th, 1865.)

FIFTIETH REGIMENT.

Isaac Gross, Company H. Served from September 10th, 1861.

FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Lewis Nathan, Company A. (Term of service, January 26th–June 6th, 1865.)

FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Jacob Stine, Company C. (Term of service, February 27th–May 31st, 1865.)

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FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Jacob Steiner, Company G. Served from February 1st, 1864. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Jacob Herman, Company G. Served from February 27th, 1864.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT—SECOND CAVALRY.

H. Bachman, Company C.

SIXTIETH REGIMENT—THIRD CAVALRY.

Jacob Miller, Company A. Wounded at Mine Run, Virginia, November 27th, 1863; died from effects of same wounds, December 18th, 1863.

Morris Wolf, Company A. (Term of service, July 18th, 1861–August 24th, 1864.)

SIXTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Louis Goldstein, Company B. Served from August 1st, 1861.

Jacob Miller, Company C. (Term of service, October 25th, 1864–June 28th, 1865.)

Joseph Kline, Company I. Born in Germany. Enlisted when nineteen years of age, serving from September 4th, 1861; was engaged in Battles of Yorktown and Williamsburg. Killed at Fair Oaks (Virginia) May 31st, 1862.

SIXTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Nathan Ostheimer, Company K. Served from July 22d, 1861. Killed at Harrison's Landing, August 1st, 1862.

SIXTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Jacob Karpel, Company C. Died from wounds received at Bull Run.

George Arnold.

F. Mazur.

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SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT—FIFTH CAVALRY.

Max Armhold, Company A. Held prisoner, December 10th, 1864–April, 1865. Served until May 20th, 1865.

David H. Bloom, Company A.

Henry Appel, Company B.

Meyer S. Levy, Company C.

Samuel Levy, Company C.

Theodore Levy, Company C.

Ernst Lang, Company E.

Charles Max, Company E. Served until May 19th, 1865.

Joseph Ochs, Company E.

Louis Oppenheimer, Company E.

Abraham Schloss, Company E. Wounded before Richmond, December 10th, 1864.

David B. Hoffman, Company G.

Michael Rhine, Company G. Served until May 9th, 1865.

Jacob Moss, Company H. Transferred to Company C, December, 1861.

Daniel Eisenberg, Company I. Transferred to Company B, June 5th, 1865.

Jacob Frank, Company I.

Simon Levi, Company I.

Emanuel Myers, Company K.

SIXTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

S. Hoffman.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Solomon Aarons, Company B. (Term of service, October 31st, 1861–July 1st, 1865.)

Asher Asher, Company I ("Gillen's Zouaves"). (140) Born in Philadelphia, in 1841. Served from August 19th, 1861; participated in all battles to, and including, Fair Oaks. Killed while on picket duty before Richmond, June 19th, 1862.

(140) This company was composed of "zouaves," and took its name after the Captain, Daniel F. Gillen.

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SEVENTIETH REGIMENT—SIXTH CAVALRY ("RUSH'S LANCERS").

Adolph Gerschel, Company I. (Term of service, September 28th, 1861–until expiration of term, in 1864.)

Barney Lindheimer.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ("BAKER'S CALIFORNIA REGIMENT"). (141)

Morris Asher, Company B. Born in New York City, February 23d, 1839; son of Michael and Sophia (*née* Hart) Asher. Served from May 21st, 1861; was with the Army of the Potomac in every important battle to, and including, Gettysburg, where he was wounded on the night of July 2d, 1863. He, however, participated in the third day's fight; he afterwards started on the march with his Regiment, but on July 4th, 1863, he was picked up by an ambulance on Emmitsburg Road, where he had dropped from exhaustion. After lying in different hospitals for about a year, he was mustered out with his Company, July 2d, 1864. Mr. Asher is a resident of Philadelphia.

SEVENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Nathan Rosenfelt, Company A. Served from August 10th, 1861. Wounded and captured at Antietam, September 17th, 1862. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Henry Isaacs, Company C. Enlisted, with Company M, August 10th, 1861. Transferred to Company C, November 1st, 1862.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Joseph Bair, Company A. Enlisted, August 19th, 1861. Served four years. Wounded at Chickamauga.

EIGHTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Herman Stern, Company B. (Term of service, August 5th–November 9th, 1861.)

(141) This Regiment was named, in honor of its Colonel, Edward D. Baker, United States Senator from California.

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NINETY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Nicholas N. Koshland, Company A. (Term of service, August 10th, 1861–July 9th, 1863.)

NINETY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Joseph Gassenmaier, Company D. (Term of service, October 6th, 1864–June 29th, 1865.)

J. Steinbrun, Company D.

Adolph Friedheim, Company E.

Emanuel Katz.

NINETY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Simon Jacobs, Company D. (Term of service, October 8th, 1862–May 31st, 1865.)

Lewis Rothschild, Company K. Served from November 25th, 1861.

ALBERT LEOPOLD SNOWBERGER. Born in Philadelphia, April 4th, 1845; oldest son of Leopold and Brina (*née* Abrahams) Snowberger; sent to the Military Academy, at Portsmouth, Virginia, at fifteen years of age. When the War broke out, this young hero determined to serve his country, and, despite the opposition of friends and relatives, he yielded up his pleasant school life, and enlisted in the ranks of the Union Army. He took part bravely in a number of engagements, and passed unharmed; but in the Battle of Fredericksburg, December 13th, 1862, he fell mortally wounded, and even as he lay in agonies on the battle-field, "he waved his cap and urged his comrades on to victory." He was taken to a hospital at Washington, D. C., where his mother watched by his side until he breathed his last on January 6th, 1863. His remains were interred in the Jewish Cemetery on Federal Street above Eleventh Street, Philadelphia.

Albert Leopold Snowberger is another instance of a hero in the ranks. The lad's commander wrote to his mother that "his bravery and heroism were remarkable for one so young."

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST REGIMENT.

M. L. Hirsch.

Theodore Podolsky.

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ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH REGIMENT—ELEVENTH CAVALRY.

Morris Sontheimer, Company K. (Term of service, August 31st, 1861–August 13th, 1865.)

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH REGIMENT.

Joseph Aarons, Company B. Enlisted as a drummer boy at the age of twelve years, December 16th, 1861; captured by the enemy while delivering a dispatch, in second Battle of Bull Run, August 28th–29th, 1862; after his release, appointed Orderly on Staff of General Geary, Second Division, Twelfth Army Corps. Served until close of the War.

ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH REGIMENT.

C. D. Goldenberg, Company F. Served from December 20th, 1861.

Henry Goldenberg, Company F. Served from August 30th, 1861.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH REGIMENT—SECOND ARTILLERY.

Aaron de Haan, Battery A. Born, February, 1844. (Term of service, February 1st, 1864–January 29th, 1866.)

Leo Karpeles.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH REGIMENT—TWELFTH CAVALRY.

Morris Lang. Captured by the enemy at Second Battle of Bull Run, August 28th–29th, 1862.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

Jacob W. Abel. Also in Veteran Reserve Corps. Served as Army Hospital Steward.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH REGIMENT.

Henry Lazarus, Company C. Born in Philadelphia, in 1845. Enlisted in a New York Regiment, at the beginning of the Civil War. Afterwards, in Company B, Tenth Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps of Pennsylvania, which was enrolled with Company C, One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment, May 9th, 1864. Mr. Lazarus

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was transferred to Veteran (Invalid) Reserve Corps, because of a broken collar-bone, March 11th, 1865. He rejoined his Regiment after recovery, and served until July 22d, 1865.

Jacob Ezekiel Hyneman, Company G. Born in Richmond, Virginia, August 5th, 1843; son of Isaac and Adeline (*née* Ezekiel) Hyneman; removed to Philadelphia about 1850; studied in Public Schools and in schools of Hebrew Education Society, and received higher education at Strasburg Academy, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Enlisted, August 14th, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, where he served December 12th and 13th, 1862; temporarily assigned to Signal Corps, United States Army, April, 1863, and permanently transferred, August 17th, 1863; engaged in numerous battles, among them Chancellorsville, Brandy Station (wounded), Gettysburg, Mine Run (wounded), Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor, Battles and Fall of Petersburg, Five Forks, and Appomatox Court House; was present at Lee's Surrender, April 9th, 1865; mustered out, June 24th, 1865.

Mr. Hyneman joined First Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, when re-organized a few years after the War; he served in subduing riots at Susquehanna Station and Hazleton. He became a member of Veteran Corps, First Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, at its formation; was elected First Lieutenant of same, April 19th, 1880; Quartermaster (with the rank of Captain) 1883; resigned, April 17th, 1891. He raised two Companies, and commanded Company G, of Twentieth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, during railroad and mining riots at Pittsburg, Scranton, and Wilkesbarre, in July and August, 1877. Appointed Aide-de-Camp (with the rank of Colonel) on the Staff of General William Warner, Commander-in-Chief of Grand Army of the Republic, 1889.

Mr. Hyneman is a member of many military, social, and business organizations, and of all the principal Jewish Societies in Philadelphia. He has been in the insurance business since 1869, and has one of the largest agencies in Pennsylvania.

Nathan Kline, Company K. (Term of service, August 30th, 1862–June 19th, 1865.)

Michael Teller, Company K. (Term of service, August 27th, 1862–June 19th, 1865.)

Herman Levy.

Jacob Moss.

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ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Elias Bear, Company C. (Term of service, August 11th, 1862–May 15th, 1863.)

Lewis Cohen, Company F. (Term of service, August 11th, 1862–May 15th, 1863.)

Isaac Davidson, Company H. (Term of service, August 11th–December 3d, 1862; died on latter date at Falmouth, Virginia.)

Henry Myers, Company H. (Term of service, August 11th, 1862–May 15th, 1863.)

David Fellenbaum, Company K. (Term of service, August 11th, 1862–May 15th, 1863.)

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Joseph Gallinger, Company B. Enlisted when eighteen years old. (Term of service, August 7th, 1862–May 13th, 1863.)

Henry Arnold, Company F. Wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13th, 1862. (Term of service, August 8th, 1862–May 13th, 1863.)

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Jacob Cantner, Company C. (Term of service, August 9th, 1862–May 20th, 1863.)

Samuel Rosenberger, Company G. (Term of service, August 11th, 1862–May 20th, 1863.)

Daniel Stine, Company I. (Term of service, August 13th, 1862–May 20th, 1863.)

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Emanuel Lehman, Company D. (Term of service, August 9th, 1862–May 29th, 1863.)

Jacob Lehman, Company D. (Term of service, August 9th, 1862–May 29th, 1863.)

Eli Arnold, Company I. (Term of service, August 13th, 1862–May 29th, 1863.)

Charles Lillienstine, Company I. (Term of service, August 13th–October 4th, 1862.)

Daniel S. Myers, Company I. (Term of service, August 13th, 1862–May 29th, 1863.)

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ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Aaron Miller, Company F. (Term of service, August 13th, 1862–May 18th, 1863.)

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

William Lazarus, Company E. Served from August 13th, 1862. Killed at Antietam, September 17th, 1862.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Jacob Stern, Company E. (Term of service, August 14th, 1862–May 26th, 1863.)

Henry Bear, Company H. (Term of service, August 13th, 1862–May 25th, 1863.)

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Joseph A. Davidson, Company I. Served from August 19th, 1862. Killed at Fredericksburg, December 13th, 1862.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Elias B. Davidson, Company G. (Term of service, August 22d, 1862–May 29th, 1863.)

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

David S. Bloom, Company I. (Term of service, August 20th, 1862–June 1st, 1863.)

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Jacob B. Eckermann, Company E. Wounded at Salem Heights, May 3d, 1863, and at Wilderness, May 5th, 1864. (Term of service, September 1st, 1862–November 28th, 1864.)

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH REGIMENT.

Simon Arnold, Company G. Served from August 22d, 1862. Killed at Gettysburg, July 2d, 1863.

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ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Lewis Constine, Company C. Served from August 27th, 1862. Killed at White Oak Church, May 18th, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH REGIMENT ("BUCKTAIL").

Jacob Myers, Company A. Served from August 19th, 1862. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, August 10th, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Israel Marks, Company E. (Term of service, October 28th, 1862–July 30th, 1863.)

Ferdinand K. Strouse, Company E. (Term of service, October 28th, 1862–July 30th, 1863.)

Jacob Loeb, Company H. (Term of service, November 1st, 1862–July 1st, 1863.)

Samuel B. Loeb, Company H. (Term of service, November 1st, 1862–July 27th, 1863.)

William B. Loeb, Company H. Served from November 1st, 1862. Died at Fairfax Seminary, Virginia, June 27th, 1863.

Isaac Long, Company H. (Term of service, November 1st, 1862–July 27th, 1863.)

Joel S. Strause, Company H. (Term of service, November 1st, 1862–July 27th, 1863.)

Solomon Strause, Company H. Wounded at Gettysburg, July 1st, 1863. (Term of service, November 1st, 1862–July 27th, 1863.)

William S. Strause, Company H. Wounded at Gettysburg, July 1st, 1863. (Term of service, November 1st, 1862–July 27th, 1863.)

William T. Strause, Company H. Wounded at Gettysburg, July 1st, 1863. (Term of service, November 1st, 1862–July 27th, 1863.)

Simon Arnold, Company I. Wounded at Gettysburg, July 1st, 1863. (Term of service, November 3d, 1862–July 27th, 1863.)

Michael Simon, Company I. (Term of service, November 4th, 1862–July 27th, 1863.)

Levin Sternberger, Company I. (Term of service, November 4th, 1862–July 27th, 1863.)

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ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT—THIRD ARTILLERY.

Simon P. Jacoby, Battery E. (Term of service, December 21st, 1863–November 9th, 1865.)

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Aaron Blum, Company B. (Term of service, October 7th, 1862–July 24th, 1863.)

Asher Bush, Company B. (Term of service, October 7th, 1862–July 24th, 1863.)

E. Frankenfield, Company B. (Term of service, October 7th, 1862–July 24th, 1863.)

George Frankenfield, Company B. (Term of service, October 7th, 1862–July 24th, 1863.)

Aaron Gross, Company C. Served from October 8th, 1862. Captured at Gettysburg, July 1st, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT—FOURTEENTH CAVALRY.

Solomon Altman, Company K. Served from February 23d, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTIETH REGIMENT—FIFTEENTH (ANDERSON) CAVALRY.

J. Schoenfeld.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Aaron J. Marx, Company F.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Samuel Dasher, Company D.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Jacob Anstein, Company D. (Term of service, July 18th–November 6th, 1864.)

Levi A. Steiner, Company H. (Term of service, July 20th–November 6th, 1864.)

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KEYSTONE BATTERY.

R. A. Schoneman. (Term of service, July 29th, 1861–August 24th, 1863.)

INDEPENDENT BATTERY (CAPTAIN E. SPENCER MILLER'S).

Charles J. Asch. Born in Philadelphia, November 20th, 1845; son of Joseph M. and Clarissa (*née* Ulman) Asch. Enlisted in September, 1862; afterwards special agent of War Department, Washigton, D. C. Died in Philadelphia, May 13th, 1873.

PHILADELPHIA CITY CAVALRY—FIRST TROOP.

S. H. Jacobs.

IN OTHER PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS.

Charles DeYoung.

Moyer Fleisher. Enlisted in June, 1863, as a Private, in Company D, Thirty-Second Regiment of Pennsylvania State Militia.

Israel Highhill. — Louis Highhill. — Solomon Lehman. — Elias Levy. — David Lewi.

Simon Marks. Served in Custer's Division of Cavalry.

Jacob Neyman. Served in Signal Corps.

Abraham Samuels.

Israel W. Stern. Served four years and three months.

Simon Stern.

A. Strassman. Second Light Battery; was twice wounded.

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IN OTHER REGIMENTS.

NATIVES OR RESIDENTS OF PENNSYLVANIA WHO SERVED AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

MYER ASCH. Born in Philadelphia, October 24th, 1831. Second Lieutenant, Company H, First Cavalry, New Jersey Volunteers, September 19th, 1861; First Lieutenant and Adjutant, December 9th, 1861; Captain, March 24th, 1862; served as Adjutant-General, on Staff of Major-General John Pope, during Virginia Campaign, and at one time commanded his cavalry in the West; afterwards Assistant Adjutant-General to General Kautz, Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac. Taken prisoner in one of the battles in front of Richmond, shortly before the close of the War, and confined in the rebel prisons at Libby, Danville, and Saulsbury, where, for six months, he suffered all the horrors of life in those prison-pens of the South.

He was brevetted Major of United States Volunteers, March 13th, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services during the war;" and received also the brevet ranks of Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel of United States Volunteers; he was honorably discharged and mustered out, March 28th, 1865. He was a member, and at one time an officer, of the Battalion, Philadelphia City Troop.

Colonel Asch became a member of George G. Meade Post, Number 1, Grand Army of the Republic, at Philadelphia, November 15th, 1866; he was elected Post Quartermaster, January 4th, 1867, and re-elected, July 5th, 1867; Senior Vice-Commander, January 3d, 1868; and re-elected as such, May 27th, 1871, and December 11th, 1872; Post Commander, December 10th, 1873. He was elected to the Loyal Legion of the United States (Commandery of Pennsylvania), May 6th, 1874; transferred to Commandery of New York, October 6th, 1880.

Colonel Asch died in New York City, on February 16th, 1890.

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ADOLPH A. MAYER. Born in Philadelphia, December 31st, 1827; son of Elias and Abby (*née* Aucker) Mayer. He was Major of Fourth Regiment, New Mexico Volunteers, during the Civil War; Inspector General, and detailed to Philadelphia, by special appointment of President Lincoln. He died in Texas, in 1869, from the effects of an injury received during the War.

ISAAC MAY. Born in Rhenish Prussia, in 1810; studied to be a teacher, and followed that profession in his native country; came to the United States about forty-five years ago, and subsequently settled in Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, as a merchant. During the Civil War, he was appointed to serve as Aide-de-Camp (with the rank of Colonel), on the Staff of Governor Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania. Colonel May afterwards removed to Philadelphia, where he became active in Jewish charitable and congregational affairs. He was for a number of years Vice-President of the Congregation "Rodeph Shalom," and for many years a Director of the Society of the United Hebrew Charities.

Colonel May died in Philadelphia in July, 1888.

JOSEPH FRANKLIN TOBIAS. Served as Aide-de-Camp, with the rank of Major, on the Staff of General David Bell Birney, United States Volunteers, April 14th, 1862–May 16th, 1864. He was elected member of the Loyal Legion of the United States (Commandery of Pennsylvania), February 3d, 1869; elected member-at-large, April 14th, 1881.

NEWMAN BORCHARDT. Major on Staff of General Oliver O. Howard, Army of the Potomac, during the Civil War; a resident of Philadelphia.

REV. JACOB FRANKEL. Born in Grünstadt, Bavaria, Germany, July 5th, 1808. He served as a Chaplain of United States Hospitals during the War; his appointment being made by President Lincoln, and confirmed by the United States Senate, February 25d, 1864.

ALEXANDER M. APPEL. Enlisted as Private, Company I, Sixteenth Regiment, Iowa Infantry Volunteers, January 16th, 1862; promoted to Corporal, and discharged at Vicksburg, Mississippi, January 14th, 1864; re-enlisted as Corporal, Company I, Sixteenth Regiment, Iowa Infantry Veteran Volunteers, January 14th, 1864;

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member of the "Color Guard," April 6th, 1862–July 22d, 1864, serving also as "Color Bearer;" discharged as Regimental Commanding Sergeant, July 19th, 1865.

Battles: Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka, Jackson (Mississippi), Vicksburg, Meridian, Atlanta, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Sherman's March from Atlanta to the Sea, Pocotaligo, Orangeburg, Columbia (South Carolina), and Raleigh. He was also present at the Grand Review, Washington, D. C.

Sergeant Appel was taken prisoner in the action before Atlanta (Georgia), July 22d, 1864, and sent to Andersonville, Georgia, where he was held until exchanged at Rough and Ready Station, September 22d, 1864.

Mr. Appel has been fifteen years a member of George G. Meade Post, Number 1, Grand Army of the Republic; holding various positions, and in 1892 being honored with the election as Post Commander. As such, he and his Post attended the annual encampment, at Washington, D. C., and won distinction by their bearing. In 1893 he was appointed Assistant Inspector of Grand Army Posts.

Leon A. Canter. Enlisted in Twelfth Regiment, New York State Militia, May 27th, 1862; captured with his command at Harper's Ferry (Virginia), September, 1862; exchanged in spring of 1863; had previously served his term, and had been discharged from service, October 8th, 1862; re-enlisted for Campaign in Pennsylvania, June 19th, 1863; discharged, at expiration of term, July 20th, 1863.

Adolph Herzberg. Served in a Massachusetts Regiment during the War.

Isidore Cromelien. Served as Captain, Company K, First Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, in subduing railroad and mining riots, at Susquehanna Station and Hazleton (Pennsylvania), during July and August of 1877.

Lucien Moss. Served five years in First Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania. He is now a member of the Old Guard, Company D, First Regiment.

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MORDECAI MENASSEH NOAH. Born in Philadelphia, July 14th, 1785. He was an officer of the New York Militia, and is mentioned as Major in 1821. He died in New York City, on May 22d, 1851.

HYMAN POLOCK (1786–1870), a well-known resident of Philadelphia, was a member of a military Company of Independent Volunteers. [See sketch of Mr. Polock in another department of this work.]

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IN EUROPEAN ARMIES.

RESIDENTS OF PHILADELPHIA WHO HAD SERVED IN WARS OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

HENRY (or HIRSCH) ISAAC WEIL was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, February 5th, 1793. He was the son of Isaac Weil, and was related to the Mosenthal family, some of whose descendants were distinguished; Solomon H. Mosenthal being a dramatic writer, and Joseph, now a celebrated violinist.

Mr. Weil was reared very strictly. In his young days, Hesse-Cassel and other provinces were conquered by Napoleon Bonaparte, and afterwards united into the Kingdom of Westphalia under Jerome Bonaparte. Mr. Weil served in the army of the latter, and became a Lieutenant of Cavalry. He won high merit for his bravery, and received an autograph letter from Jerome Bonaparte, commending him for his courage and his services. On one occasion he requested to be released from duty for a day, it being the great Day of Atonement. This request was not granted in the morning; but about two o'clock in the afternoon, before the order was given to mount, Mr. Weil was relieved until after sunset, whereupon he proceeded at once to the Synagogue in the town where his regiment was stationed. He had not time to change his uniform, nor to remove his spurred boots. Nevertheless, accoutred as he was, he was honored with a *Mitzvah*, or being called to the reading of the Holy Law, during the Afternoon Service, and he read the entire Prophetic Section of the Afternoon Service of Atonement Day—the Book of Jonah. This sacred incident was indelibly impressed on Mr. Weil's memory, and many a time he recalled it. He served for some years with the French army, but sought this country soon after the Battle of Waterloo; for his love of Napoleon would not allow him to remain in Europe after that hero saw his defeat.

Mr. Weil landed in New Orleans, came subsequently to Philadelphia, and on September 4th, 1822, he married Matilda Marks,

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a daughter of Isaac Marks. He became the father of two sons and two daughters—Isaac Henry, Edward Henry, Sarah Cecilia, and Clara Esther. The last named afterwards married the Reverend Doctor Sabato Morais, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Weil died in Philadelphia, on February 12th, 1853.

ELIAS MAYER was born in Besançon, France, in 1795. He early espoused the cause of Napoleon Bonaparte, and was at the defence of Belfour, when besieged by the Allies, in 1814. He also served under the great General at the Battle of Waterloo. After the downfall of Napoleon, Mr. Mayer came to the United States. He resided for some time at Philadelphia. In 1823 he married, at Richmond, Virginia, Abby Ancker, of Philadelphia, and in 1831, he removed with his family to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he engaged in a manufacturing business, remaining there twenty-five years. After the Civil War, Mr. Mayer returned east, and took up his abode in Philadelphia, where he won the respect of a large circle, for his piety, sterling uprightness, and many virtues.

Mr. Mayer was a member of the Masonic Order. He died in Philadelphia, on January 25th, 1886, at the advanced age of ninety-one years.

Mrs. Mayer, who died in Washington, D. C., on September 2d, 1885, belonged to an old and respected family. She shared with her husband noble traits of character. Of their offspring, a number of sons and daughters have become known in military, civic, literary, musical, and charitable spheres.

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AUTHORITIES CONSULTED IN ARMY AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS.

In the collection of names and materials for the Army and Navy Departments of this volume, the following works have been consulted, in addition to a number of persons (mentioned in the list following the Preface) who have furnished valuable information:—

"Colonial Records."

"Pennsylvania Archives" (First and Second Series).

"Pennsylvania in the Revolution."

"Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army during the War of the Revolution" (April, 1775, to December, 1783), by Francis B. Heitman.

"Complete Regular Army Register of the United States: For One Hundred Years (1779–1879)," by Thomas H. S. Hamersly.

"Records of Living Officers of the United States Army," by William H. Powell, Major, Twenty-Second Infantry, United States Army.

"Biographical Register of the Officers and Graduates of the United States Military Academy, at West Point, New York: From its Establishment (March 16th, 1802), to the Army Reorganization of 1866–1867," by Brevet Major-General George W. Cullum, Colonel, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

"Complete General Navy Register of the United States of America," by Thomas H. S. Hamersly.

"The Records of Living Officers of the United States Navy and Marine Corps," by Lewis Randolph Hamersly, late Lieutenant, United States Marine Corps.

"History of the Mexican War," by General Cadmus M. Wilcox; edited by his niece, Mary Rachel Wilcox.

"History of the Pennsylvania Volunteers," in five volumes, by Samuel P. Bates.

Histories of different Regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers.

"Record of Officers of the New Jersey Cavalry."

Records of the Loyal Legion of the United States (Commandery of Pennsylvania).

"The American Jew as a Soldier and Patriot" (in so far as that work relates to Pennsylvania), by Honorable Simon Wolf, of Washington, D. C.

END OF PART III.

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CONCLUSION.

A Survey of Progress—The Jew at the World's Columbian Exhibition—Loyalty to Country an Outgrowth of Adherence to Religion—The Jew of To-day and his Hopes for the Future—Pennsylvania, the Keystone of Truth and Liberty, as a Teacher of Human Brotherhood.

And now our story is told. We have seen what the Jew has done in a single city of this vast Union; how small beginnings have produced large results. We are encouraged in the belief that what the Jew has accomplished in the past will be an incentive to future exertions, fruitful of far-reaching advantages. For in no race more than his own have growth and development been hitherto more perceptible. In that respect, the record of one community is the record of many others. Seldom has the opportunity—the rarest test—been so well afforded as at the World's Columbian Exhibition, held during 1893, in the city of Chicago. There the nations gathered to do homage to America—the Continent whose progress, whose exaltation in a cycle of four hundred years its immortal discoverer could not have foreseen. There, with the assembled multitudes, came the Jew, who outlives history; the Jew, but a nominal figure in the immense aggregation of mankind; the Jew, whose impress upon every age, upon every civilizing movement, has been, and will ever be, felt.

The Jew of the United States, in particular, there and then, told most clearly of the rapid strides taken by the professors of The Unity in a comparatively brief space of time; of their high standing in very many directions; of the happiness they have enjoyed under free institutions, to which they are attached with unswerving loyalty. In the exhibits distinguishing that matchless celebration in Chicago; in the proceedings of the great Parliament of Religions; in the Religious Congresses, and specially in the Women's Congress, both the Jew and the Jewess asserted themselves—and Philadelphia

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shared therein to a considerable extent. Nations looking on must have marvelled; for they recognized in the Jew of the United States an important factor in the body politic. Even the same Jew, that inveterate prejudice made an outcast and a wanderer, has risen aloft in the land of free thought and of free speech—a most striking lesson to persecutors and their benighted governments.

But the Columbian Exhibition, influential for good as it must eventually be, could not deal with achievements otherwise than in their totality. A study of growth in the centres of population—in city and in town, in village and in hamlet—a study of outward conditions and of inner workings will lead to conclusions at once remarkable and astonishing. That the Jew is essentially a good citizen, statistics go far to bear out. Socially, he labors hand in hand with his fellow-creature. As a man, he knows of no distinctions; all the children of The One God are his brethren. As a Jew, he is determined to preserve his religious identity; nor will he lose the respect of the just and the sober-minded by his sincere adherence to the Faith of his fathers. His industrious habits, his law-abiding conduct, his active interest in the doings of nation, state, and municipality, his assistance to intellectual movements, his practical sympathy with the poor and the afflicted, must contribute to earn for the Jew the approval of all good people. Moreover, the fact that, while contributing to the furtherance of measures of public advantage, he does not become a burden on public charity, but sees to the wants of his own coreligionists, must place him still higher in the regard of the just among men.

In the person of a noble philanthropist, the Jew endeavors to bring back Israel to occupations of yore, promotive of handicraft and agriculture. He strives to gradually undo the work of oppression, by leading his brethren again to pursuits under which they once prospered. Maurice de Hirsch is the Jew of our age engaged in a task at once stupendous and sublime. His hands ought to be strengthened, his efforts encouraged, and his deeds must receive the acclaim of humanity.

The success of the Jew will, in general, largely depend on his return to primitive conditions of labor. But that is not all. May we not hope that, in the prosperity of the tiller of the soil—be he of whatever creed—will come the solution of, perhaps, the most vexed problem of our days? Partition walls might then be levelled to the

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ground, the equality of all sentient creatures be recognized, and the teachings of old find their fullest realization and fruition.

And our Pennsylvania will share in this general prosperity; she will become free in policy, as well as in spirit; she will efface from her statute-book restrictive enactments—musty, and unworthy of a better age; her sons and her daughters will rejoice that Providence has cast their lot in the fairest commonwealth, established on the bases of social, political, and religious liberty; a commonwealth, true to the resolve of its illustrious father, William Penn, who declared: "I will found a free colony for all mankind."

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ADDENDA AND NOTES.

(*Addenda to Page 88.*)

Congregation "Beth Israel" dedicated its present House of Worship, on the East side of Eighth Street, between Master and Jefferson Streets, on Thursday Evening, Elul 12th, 5654—September 13th, 1894. There were impressive ceremonies marking that event, and several distinguished Ministers, including the Rabbi, Rev. Dr. J. B. Grossmann, participated therein. The building now occupied—in which later Sabbath Eve services have been introduced—has been altered and beautified. The Synagogue, on the second floor, is well arranged in its interior, as to seating and general comfort. Other conveniences have been also provided. The Reading-Desk and Pulpit are located in front of an attractively ornamented Holy Ark, which is surmounted by the Two Tables, bearing the first words of the Ten Commandments. The organ, recently obtained, is placed in a gallery above the entrance. In the same building are committee-rooms, school-rooms, a large lecture hall on the first floor, and other apartments. Additional space at the rear will admit of an extension of the Synagogue, if required. It is admitted that Beth Israel Congregation's removal to the present locality, will increase its membership, and add to its importance in the Jewish community of Philadelphia.

It should be stated that this Congregation was incorporated on September 20th, 1841.—Rev. S. Goldenstein has recently (August, 1894) been elected *Chazān* (Reader). He was formerly located in New York, having pursued musical studies under Professor Sulzer, in Vienna, Austria. Mr. Goldenstein is the possessor of a pleasing and melodious voice, which is well adapted to rendering the liturgy of this Congregation.

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(*Addenda to Page 97, before first Paragraph.*)

Dr. Krauskopf undertook a European journey, specially to Russia, during the summer of 1894. He desired to see into the condition of Israelites in the land of the Tsar, and to, if possible, urge the adoption of measures by the government of Russia, towards bettering their state, and retaining them within its boundaries. Dr. Krauskopf's visit attracted much attention and notice, and the results—though nothing practical is thus far recorded—are admitted by the Doctor to be quite encouraging, specially in view of the fact that he—as a Jew—was allowed equal rights with other American citizens travelling in Russia, was well received by officials of the Tsar, and was enabled to present a statement embodying his suggestions to a member of the Russian ministry.

(*Note to Pages 103 and 104.*)

"Teshu'ath Israel" Congregation held regular services until near the close of August, 1894, when it was found inexpedient to continue longer, though a considerable sum had been subscribed towards the purchase of a suitable building for regular worship. Its members repaired to other congregations, a majority joining 'Adath Jeshurun Congregation.

(*Addenda to Pages 218 and 219.*)

"Bené Ya'acob" Congregation and *Chebrâh* "Rodephé Tsédek, Anshé Szager" (see Page 223) united during August, 1894—5654, and substituted, for their respective names, "Késher 'Israel" (The Bond of Israel). A Congregational charter has been obtained, and the worship will continue at the Synagogue of the former Congregation, on the south side of Lombard Street, west of Fourth Street. This building will be enlarged and altered. Rev. Mordecai Schatz remains as Reader of the united Congregation. Rev. Hyman Brodsky, the Rabbi of Bené Ya'acob, has resigned, and it is stated that a successor will be selected to that position. The general membership has been considerably increased by the union. The

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directory has undergone some changes, as follows: President, Louis Glickman; Vice-President, Philip Werner; Financial Secretary, Isaac Binder; Corresponding Secretary, Abraham Selig; Treasurer, Harris Rosenthal; and a board of twenty-four directors; Sexton, Jacob Rosenthal.

(*Addenda to Page 407.*)

Benjamin Levy, a son of Aaron Levy (the second mentioned), served for a lengthy period as a Detective under the City Government of Philadelphia. He was regarded as quite an expert, and was widely known for his skill, and methods of bringing offenders to justice.

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CORRECTIONS AND INSERTIONS.

Page 50, Note 65, line 3 from bottom, instead of "It will doubtless be," read "It is."

Page 60, line 25, omit "and" before "bearing."

Page 61, lines 6 and 7, instead of "Sha'aré Shamayim (Gates of Heaven)," read "Sha'ar Ha-Shamayim (The Gate of Heaven)."

Page 64, line 4 from bottom, instead of "Joseph Altamont Phillips," read "Jonas Altamont Phillips."

Page 114, line 8, after "Messrs.," insert "Moses Simon, Solomon Teller, Levi Mayer, Meyer Frank, and Michael C. Hirsch."

Page 140, line 4, instead of "humbler," read "humble."

Page 141, line 9, after "shape," insert "in this city."

Page 141, lines 10 and 11, instead of "powerful good," read "power for good."

Page 142, line 8 from bottom, after "Morais," insert "(who suggested its motto)."

Page 180, line 12, omit first word "While," and begin sentence "This Society."

Page 182, after line 2, insert the following: "Some of the papers then submitted have since been issued, with others, in the Society's "Publications, Number 2.""

Page 182, lines 13 and 14, instead of "Max Cohen, of New York City," read "Julius Rosenthal, of Chicago, Illinois."

Page 185, line 8, instead of "Band of Iron," read "Bond of Iron."

Page 206, line 9, instead of "stopped," read "stops."

Page 279, line 21, instead of "his son," read "him."

Page 290, line 12 from bottom, instead of "brother of his wife," read "brothers of his wife."

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INDEX.

ABBREVIATIONS: U. S. A., United States Army; U. S. N., United States Navy; S. O., Staff Officer; C. O., Company's Officer; P., Private; O. R., Other Regiments; E. A., European Armies.

A.

Aarons, Joseph (P.), 524.
Aarons, Solomon (P.), 521.
Abarbanel, Don Isaac, 5.
Abel, Jacob W. (P.), 524.
Abeles, Bernard, 86, 312.
Abeles, Leah, Miss, 161.
Abraham, Isaac M. (S. O.), 487.
Abraham, Joseph, 440.
Abraham, Noah (U. S. A.), 458.
Abrahams, Abraham (P.), 519.
Abrahams, Benjamin (U. S. N.), 478.
Abrahams, Celia, Miss, 157.
Adams, John Quincy, President, 401, 470.
Adams, Robert, Captain, 458.
'Adath Israel Congregation, 108.
'Adath Jeshurun Congregation, 99–102, 542.
  Officers and management of, 102.
  Our Students of Jewish History, 168, 169.
  Cemetery, 204.
Address of Hebrew Congregations, 20–21.
Adelsheimer, Jacques (C. O.), 491.
Adelsheimer, S. (P.), 516.
Adler, Abraham, 118, 158, 240–241.
Adler, Abraham, Mrs., 118, 241.
Adler, Cyrus, Dr., 159, 181, 352, 437.
Adler, Hermann, Rev. Dr., 97, 451.
Adler, Jacob N. (P.), 514.
Adler, Noah (P.), 514.
Adler, Samuel, 82.
Africa, J. Simpson, 95.
Agudath Ha-Kehilloth, 223–224.
Aguilar, Grace, 175.
Aguilar, Grace, Literary Society, 171.
Ahabath Achim, Anshé Nazin, Chebrah, 222–223.
Ahabath Israel, Independent Order of, 186, 231.
Ahrens, M., 346.
Alboni, Madame, 385.
Aldrich, Louis, 381.
Alexander, Benjamin, 414.
Alexander, J. (P.), 516.
Alexander, Jastrow (C. O.), 492.
Alexander, Samuel (S. O.), 483.
Alexander, William, Dr., 429.
Aikus, Isaac, 185.
Allen, Alfred Hart, 50, 245.
Allen, Amelia J., Miss, 151.
Allen, Anna Marks, Mrs., 49, 50, 122, 128, 149, 243–244, 284.
Allen, Benjamin Wolf, 245.
Allen, Charles Chauncey, 50, 245.
Allen Family, 241–243.
Allen, Henry Samson, 50, 64, 244–245.
Allen, Henry S., Mrs., 245.
Allen, Lewis, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 72, 241, 242, 243, 245, 272, 284.
Allen, Lewis, Sr., 72.
Allen, Lewis Marks, 50, 158, 244, 284.
Allen, Lewis M., Mrs., 244.
Allen, Michael Mitchell, 50, 158, 245, (S. O.) 485.
Allen, M. M., Mrs., 245.
Alliance Colony, 212–213.
Alliance of America, Jewish, 142–143.
Alliance Israélite Universelle, 139, 140, 141, 206.
  Philadelphia branch, 141.
  Its officers, 141.
Altman, Solomon (P.), 529.
American Israelites, Board of Delegates of, 141–142, 188.
Amodio, 385.

Digitized by Google

Amram, David Werner, 414, 437.
Amram, Ester, Mrs., 130, 311.
Anderson, Mary, 380, 385.
Anderson, Robert, General, 488 (note 138).
Anderson, William, 357.
Andrade, Joseph, 53, 445.
Andrews, Joseph, & Sons, 445.
Anshé Emeth Congregation, 104, 105, 107–108.
Anstein, Jacob (P.), 529.
Appel, Aaron H. (U. S. A.), 467.
Appel, Alexander M. (O. R.), 532–533.
Appel, Charles A. (C. O.), 501.
Appel, Daniel M. (U. S. A.), 466–467.
Appel, Francis (P.), 516.
Appel, Henry (P.), 516.
Appel, Henry (P.), 521.
Apple, Benjamin (C. O.), 510.
Apple, David A. (C. O.), 500.
Apple, Jacob (C. O.), 490.
Apple, Samuel A. (C. O.), 494.
Appleton, William H., 56.
Aronheimer, A., 91.
Aronson, Edward, 382.
Aronson, Rudolph, 382.
Armhold, Max (P.), 521.
Armhold, William, Rev., 92, 118.
Armstrong, Colonel, 452 (note 131).
Armstrong, W. G., referred to, 385 (note 104).
Arnold, Aaron (P.), 518.
Arnold, Amos (C. O.), 490.
Arnold, Arthur S., 414.
Arnold, Benedict, General, 454.
Arnold, Benjamin (P.), 512.
Arnold, Clarence K., 358–359.
Arnold, Corinne B., Miss, 159.
Arnold, Edwin W., 158.
Arnold, George (P.), 529.
Arnold, Henry (C. O.), 510.
Arnold, Henry (P.), 526.
Arnold, Hezekiah W., 196, 303.
Arnold, Jacob E. (C. O.), 503.
Arnold, Joseph Kahn, 439.
Arnold, Lazarus, 254.
Arnold, Levi (C. O.), 505–506.
Arnold, Max, 382.
Arnold, Max (P.), 514.
Arnold, Mayer, 50, 51, 58, 59, 60, 155 (note 87), 244, 245–246, 254, 309.
Arnold, Mayer, Mrs., 245.
Arnold, Mayer, Children of, 246.
Arnold, Miss, 377.
Arnold, Moses P. (C. O.), 508.
Arnold, Simon (P.), 527.
Arnold, Simon (P.), 528.
Arnold, Simon J. (S. O.), 487–488.
Arnold, Simon W., 58, 64, 113, 136, 187, 246, 309.
Asbury Park (N. J.), proposed Synagogue at, 110.
Asch, Charles J. (P.), 530.
Asch, Isaac M., 86
Asch, Joseph M., 84, 86, 247, 463.
Asch, Joseph M., Mrs., 247, 463.
Asch, Morris Joseph, Dr., 426, 433–434, (U. S. A.) 463–464.
Asch, Myer, 247–248, (O. R.) 531.
Ash, Michael W., 406
Ash, Solomon (P.), 513.
Asher, Asher (P.), 521.
Asher, Michael, 476, 522.
Asher, Morris (P.), 522.
Asher, Solomon (U. S. N.), 476.
Ashman, Jehudi, 31.
Aub, Jacob, 274, 370, (S. O.) 485.
Auchmuty, Miss, 37.
Auerbach, Berthold, 349.
Austro-Hungarian Charity Society, 231.

B.

Bach, Louis (P.), 515.
Bacharach, Augustus, 138, 249.
Bacharach, David, Jr., 334.
Bacharach, Marks, 249.
Bacharach, Simon, 102, 249.
Bachenheimer, Jacob (C. O.), 494.
Bachman, Feist, 108.
Bachman, Frank H., 441.
Bachman, H. (P.), 520.
Bachman, Herman F., 162.
Bachman, Joseph (C. O.), 509.
Baer, Benjamin F. (C. O.), 504.
Baer, Michael (S. O.), 488–489.
Baer, Moses, 87.
Baerwald, Dr., 101.
Bahney, Moses (C. O.), 494.
Bahny, Isaac, 406.
Bair Israel (C. O.), 509.
Bair, Joseph (P.), 522.
Baird, Henry Carey, 56.
Baker, Edward D., Colonel, 522 (note 141).
Baker, Hilary, 20.
Ball, Michael V., Dr., 420.
Bamberger, Albert J., 418.
Bamberger, Arnold, 11.
Bamberger Family, 390.

Digitized by Google

Bamberger, Henry (C. O.), 500.
Bamberger, Leonard J., 414.
Bandmann, Daniel E., 379.
Barcus, Adolph L., Dr., 167, 420.
Barnes, John, 375.
Barnet, Moses (P.), 511.
Barnett, Annie, Mrs., 345.
Barnett, David A. (C. O.), 502.
Barnett, Jonas (U. S. N.), 477.
Barnett, Nathaniel, 345.
Barnett, Nathaniel P. (S. O.), 486.
Barnett, Philip A. (C. O.), 494.
Barrett, Lawrence, 380, 385.
Bauer, Rev. Mr., 107.
Baum, Esther, Miss, 114, 116, 249–250.
Baum, Samuel (C. O.), 509.
Bayard, 401, 470.
Bear, Abraham E. (P.), 517.
Bear, Elias (P.), 526.
Bear, Henry (P.), 527.
Bear, Joseph (C. O.), 506.
Bechhoefer, E., 370.
Bedichimer, Isaac, 311.
Beer, M. J., Rev., 219.
Behal, Myer, Mrs., 130.
Behrens, S., 387.
Belasco, David, 382.
Bell, H. C., referred to, 410 (note 115).
Bellak, James, 389.
Belmont, Leo, 439.
Belsinger, Lazarus (P.), 516.
Bendix, Max, 387.
Bendix, Theodore, 387.
Bendix, William, 387.
Benê Abraham Congregation, 217–218.
Officers, 218.
Benê Berith, Improved Order of, 185.
Benê Berith, Independent Order of, 184, 186–187.
Benê David, Chebrah, 221–222.
Benê Israel Congregation, 108–109.
Benê Reuben, Chebrah, 222.
Benê Ya'acob Congregation 217, 218–219, 542.
Officers, 219.
Benedetti, Signor, 385.
Benediet, Jacob (C. O.), 504.
Benedict, Joseph (C. O.), 504.
Benedict, Sophie, Miss, 157.
Beneficial Societies, 231–232.
Benham, Augustus V., 389.
Benjamin, David (C. O.), 505.
Benjamin, Oscar H. (C. O.), 493.
Benjamin, Wolf, 72.
Benoth Zion Association, 228.
Bensadon, Jacob, 44, 260, 445.
Berens, S. L., 390.
Berg, Charles, 355.
Berg, Henry (C. O.), 502.
Berg, Leon, 268, 355.
Berg, Leon, Mrs., 355.
Berith Abraham, Order of, 186, 231.
Berith Shalom, Chebrah, 222.
Berkowicz, Leon (C. O.), 495.
Berkowitz, Henry, Rev. Dr., 76, 80–81, 82, 83, 168, 172, 191, 229.
Berlizheimer, David T., 166, 390.
Bernal, A. I. H., 58, 158, 274.
Bernal, Maestre, 4.
Bernard, Aaron A. (P.), 517.
Bernd, J. D., 178.
Bernhardt, Sarah, Madame, 380.
Bernheimer, Charles S., 166, 198, 358, 437.
Bernheimer, L., 91.
Bernstein, Adolph, Rev., 100.
Beth El Emeth Congregation, 105–107.
Cemetery, 204.
Beth Israel Congregation, 84–88, 541.
Its organization, 84.
Its first officers, 84, 85.
Present officers and management, 87.
Daughters of, 87, 88.
Cemetery, 204.
Beth Israel Congregation (Atlantic City), 109–110.
Officers, 110.
Bettelheim, Aaron S., Rev. Dr., 85, 86, 188, 190.
Biddle, Charles, 20.
Biernbaum, Max, 355, 440.
Biggard, Isaac (P.), 516.
Bikur Cholim, Chebrah, 220–221.
Charter members, 220.
Officers, 221.
Cemetery, 204.
Billstein, Aaron M., Dr., 420.
Billstein, Emma L., Dr., 382, 420.
Billstein, Nathan, 198.
Binswanger, Isidore, 122, 124, 136, 158, 250–252, 278, 426.
Binswanger, Isidore, Mrs., 251, 426.
Binswanger, Isidore, Alumnal Association, 124.
Birnbaum, Charles (P.), 513.
Birnbaum, Henry F. (S. O.), 485.

Digitized by Google

Birney, William, 137.
Bishop, Madame, 385.
Black, William, quoted, 41–42.
Blieden, Max, Dr., 420.
Blitz, Antonio, Signor, 383.
Bloch, Simon L., 300.
Bloom, Mr., 373 (note 96).
Bloom, David H. (P.), 521.
Bloom, David S. (P.), 527.
Bloom, Julius, Rev., 222.
Bloom, Nathaniel (C. O.), 494.
Bloom, Samuel S. (C. O.), 503.
Bloomberg, L., 86.
Bloomfield, Joseph (U. S. A.), 459.
Bloomingdale, Charles, Jr., 358, 441.
Blum, Aaron (P.), 529.
Blum, Gabriel, 312.
Blum, Isaac, 312.
Blum, Julius (C. O.), 510.
Blum, Ralph, 312.
Blumenthal, Herman B., 311.
Blumenthal, Joseph, Hon., 190.
Blumenthal, Mark, Dr., 426.
Blumenthal, Moses, 99.
Blumenthal, Simon (P.), 514.
Blumenthal, Solomon, 311.
Boardman, George Dana, Rev. Dr., 207.
Bochroch, Max Henley, Dr., 420.
Bohem, Anthony, 274.
Bomeisler, Evelyn, Miss, 158, 254.
Bomeisler, Louis, 51, 72, 193, 252–254.
Bomeisler, L., Mrs., 254.
Bomeisler, Louis, & Co., 445.
Bomeisler, Nathan Loebl, 252.
Bomeisler, Rodrigues, & Co., 445.
Bonaparte, Jerome, 52, 535.
Bonaparte, Napoleon, 535, 536.
Bonnât, M., 363, 366.
Booth, Edwin, 374 (note 99), 379, 385.
Booth, Junius B., 373, 374 (note 99), 385.
Borchardt, Newman (O. R.), 532.
Bosio, Madame, 385.
Boston, Joseph, 260.
Bouguereau, William Adolphe, 365, 367.
Bowers, Lee, 441.
Boyle, John J., 361.
Bradford, William, 20.
Brandeis, Florence, Dr., 420.
Brandon, Isaac M. (C. O.), 493.
Braunschweig, Elias, 159, 359.
Breckenridge, John C., 339.
Breidenbach, Samuel, 390.
Breidenbach, Samuel B., Rev., 65, 99, 108.
Brewster, Benjamin Harris, Hon., 137, 256.
Brewster, Frederick Carroll, Hon., 319.
Brignoli, Signor, 385.
Brinkmann, Leon, Dr., 420, 436.
Brinkmann, Michael, Dr., 420.
Brinkmann, Morris W., Dr., 420, 435.
Brinton, R. M., Brigadier-General, 483.
Britton, Louis, Dr., 429.
Brodsky, Hyman, Rev., 199, 218–219, 359, 542.
Brown, David Paul, referred to, 38 (note 51), 39 (note 55), 41 (note 56), quoted, 409, 410.
Brown, John Douglass, Jr., 431.
Brown, Saul, 31 (note 38).
Brown's History of the American Stage, referred to, 373 (note 98).
Bruch, Max, 386, 388.
Brunswick, Herman, 197, 359, 390.
Brunswick, Raphael, 311.
Buchanan, James, President, 402, 403, 405
Bull, Ole, 378.
Burgauer, J., 390
Burton, W. E., 376.
Bush, Asher (P.), 529.
Bush, Catherine, 22, 457.
Bush, Henry P. (U. S. A.), 458.
Bush, Jonas (U. S. A.), 458.
Bush, Lewis (U. S. A.), 458.
Bush, Mathias, 22, 201, 401, 457.
Bush, Mears, 411 (note 116).
Bush, Solomon, 22, (U. S. A.) 455–457.
Butler, B. F., General, 475.
Buttenwieser, L., Rev., 159, 188.
Byron, Lord, referred to, 5 (note 3).

C.

Cadét, Lyon, 71 (note 76), 445.
Cadwalader, Thomas, General, 432, 459.
Cahn, Louis (P.), 516.
Calker, Isaac (P.), 517.
Calle, Alonso de la, 4.
Calmann, Charles, Rev., 108.
Calmann, Rudolph, 387.
Cameron, J. Frank, Captain, 498.
Cameron, Simon, Hon., 482, 484.
Cannon, Arthur, 136.

Digitized by Google

Canter, Jacob, 445.
Canter, Leon A. (O. R.), 533.
Cantner, Jacob (P.), 526.
Cantors' Association of America, 191–192.
Cardozo, Isaac N., 412.
Carey, Edward L., 55, 56.
Carey, Henry C., 55.
Carmel Colony, 213.
Caro, Victor, Rev., 86, 219, 229.
Carvalho, David Nunes, 410 (note 111).
Carvalho, E., Dr., 416, 445.
Carvalho, Emanuel Nunes, Rev., 43, 410 (note 111).
Carvalho, Solomon Nunes, 43 (note 60), 361.
Casuer, Abraham (P.), 518.
Cassel, David, Dr., 190.
Catheart, Lord, 36.
Cauffman, Joseph, 11.
Cauffman, Marcus, 67, 155, 245, 309, 312.
Cemeteries, Jewish, 200–205.
Central Conference of American Rabbis, 192.
Chambers, John, Rev., 118.
Chapman, Nathaniel, Dr., 424.
Charles IX., of France, 206.
Chautauqua Department, Jewish, 171–172.
Committee on Organization, 172.
Chebroth, 220–224.
Children's Country Week Association, 161.
Childs, George W., 57.
Chobebé Dalim, Society, 227.
Chobebé Zion, Society, 232.
Chumaceiro, J. H. M., Rev., 106.
Clarke, John Sleeper, 384, 385.
Clay, Henry, 148, 261 (note 93), 401, 470.
Clayton, Thomas, Hon., 33.
Clinton, Henry, Sir, 37.
Cohen & Nisbet, 445.
Cohen, A. B., 445.
Cohen, A. J. (C. O.), 495.
Cohen, A. M., 445.
Cohen, Abraham, 45.
Cohen, Abraham, 53.
Cohen, Abraham, 444 (note 125).
Cohen, Abraham Hyman, 43.
Cohen, Abraham Myers, 45 (note 61), 202.
Cohen, Andrew J., 67.
Cohen, Benjamin, 29, 409 (note 108).
Cohen, Charity Solis, Miss, 159.
Cohen, Charles J., 66, 67, 166, 311.
Cohen, Clarissa, 445 (note 127).
Cohen, David Solis, 142, 163, 314–316, 344, 345, 408.
Cohen, E. L., 445.
Cohen, Edith, 67.
Cohen, Eleazer, 445.
Cohen, Eliezer L., 53, 59.
Cohen, Elkalah, 53.
Cohen, Emanuel, 102, 131, 318–319, 413.
Cohen, Esdaile Philip, 435.
Cohen Family, 50.
Cohen, Fanny, 382.
Cohen, Hartwig, 44.
Cohen, Henry, 52, 64, 65–67, 86, 136, 254, 316, 361.
Cohen, Hyman, 165, 389.
Cohen, I., 222.
Cohen, Ida F., Miss, 151.
Cohen, Isaac, 86.
Cohen, J. (C. O.), 495.
Cohen, Jacob, 144.
Cohen, Jacob, 444 (note 125).
Cohen, Jacob da Silva Solis, Dr., 158, 418, 425–426, 440, (U. S. N.) 477, (S. O.) 480.
Cohen, Jacob da Silva Solis, Mrs., 426.
Cohen, Jacob I., 45.
Cohen, Jacob Raphael, Rev., 18, 20, 43, 444 (note 125).
Cohen, John M., 67, 414.
Cohen, Joseph (U. S. N.), 478.
Cohen, Joseph Simon, 53, 410, 412, 432, 445.
Cohen, Joseph S., 136, 144, 312.
Cohen, Judith Solis, Mrs., 313, 314, 425.
Cohen, Katherine M., 67, 361–362.
Cohen, Leon Solis, 313–314, (C. O.) 510.
Cohen, Lewis (P.), 526.
Cohen, Lewis I., 155.
Cohen, M. E., 445.
Cohen, Marcus K., 184, 197, 311, 332, 359.
Cohen, Mary M., referred to, 18 (note 20), 30 (note 37), 67, 151, 316–318.
Cohen, Matilda H., Mrs., 66, 122, 128, 254–255, 316.
Cohen, Michael, 389.
Cohen, Morris S., Dr., 420.
Cohen, Moses, 212.
Cohen, Moses, 444 (note 125).
Cohen, Moses, Rev., 72.

Digitized by Google

Cohen, Moses, Rev., 99, 109.
Cohen, Myer, 313, 314, 425.
Cohen, Nathan, 390.
Cohen, Nathan A., Dr., 420, 430, 440.
Cohen, Nina Morais, 151, 319–320, 331.
Cohen, Rachel, 53.
Cohen, Rebecca, 53.
Cohen, S. E., 444 (note 125).
Cohen, Samuel, 53.
Cohen, Sarah, 53.
Cohen, Sarah, 242.
Cohen, Solomon Myers, 13, 53.
Cohen, Solomon Solis, Dr., 69, 123, 132, 152, 159, 164, 166, 190, 352, 419.
Cohen, Tobias Theodore, 370.
Cohn, Ignatz (C. O.), 491.
Cohn, S. Belle, Mrs., 311.
Cohn, Robert, 358.
Coleman, Harris, 86.
Collins, T. K., 56.
Collis, Charles H. T., General, 207.
Colonies in Argentina, 211.
in different States, 214 (note 90).
in Holy Land, 211.
in Western States and Territories, 212.
Colonization, Jewish, 210–214.
Colony on Grand Island, Jewish, 211–212
Columbian Club, 195.
Columbus, Christopher, 3, 4, 5.
Cone, Sydney M., Dr., 421.
Constine, Lewis (P.), 528.
Coons, Jacob (C. O.), 511.
Coons, Joseph D., 184.
Costa, Isaac, 444 (note 125).
Crane, William H., 381.
Crawford, Mr., 469.
Crémieux, Isaac Adolphe, 76.
Cromelien, Alfred, 67, (C. O.) 495–496.
Cromelien, Isidore (O. R.), 533.
Cromelien, James (S. O.), 485.
Cromelien, Rowland, 484.
Cromelien, Washington (S. O.), 482.
Crouter, A. L. E., 298.
Culture Association, Jewish, 83, 168.
Curtin, Andrew G., Governor, 493 (note 139).
Curtis, M. B., 381.
Cushman, Charlotte, 373, 385.
Custer, General, 498.

D.

D'Ancona, Baruch, 68.
D'Azevedo, Moses Cohen, 59.
Da Costa, Isaac, 12.
Da Costa, Rodriguez, 53 (note 68).
Da Solla, Jacob Mendes, Rev., 59, 159.
Dallas, Alexander James, 39, 40.
Dallas, George M., Hon., 136, 137.
Daly, Charles P., LL.D., referred to, 8 (note 7), 31 (note 38), 181, 182, referred to, 397, 398 (note 106).
Damrosch, Leopold, Dr., 386.
Daniels, A. G., referred to, 9 (note 9).
Danielus, Solomon, 357.
Dantzic, Meyer, 370.
Dasher, Samuel (P.), 529.
Daughters in Israel, 182.
Davenport, Fanny, 385.
David & Vandyke, 445.
David, Henry, 445.
David, Jacob, 445.
David, Louis N. (P.), 512.
Davidson, Charles C., Dr., 421.
Davidson, David, Dr., 362, 427, 440.
Davidson, Elias B. (P.), 527.
Davidson, Esther, Miss, 159.
Davidson, Harry, 356, 362–363.
Davidson, Isaac (P.), 526.
Davidson, Joseph (C. O.), 493.
Davidson, Joseph A. (P.), 527.
Davis, David A., 411.
Davis, E. P., Dr., 227.
Davis, Evan (C. O.), 503.
Davis, Zadok A., 52, 143, 155, 158, 312, 353.
Dawison, Bogumil, 378.
De Boer, Henry, 109.
De Casseres, Elias G., 296.
De Cordova, Raphael, 45 (note 61), 445.
De Ford, Frances A., Dr., 421.
De Ford, Moses, Dr., 159, 167, 421, 441.
De Haan, Aaron (P.), 524.
De Haan, Henry (C. O.), 506.
De Hirsch Trust, 115–116, 133, 157, 209, 213, 303.
De Kalb, Baron, 457.
De La Motta, Jacob, Dr., 44.
De La Motta, Jacob, Captain, 457.
De Lancey, Oliver, 35, 36.
De Lange, Jacob, 72.
De Leon, 53 (note 68).

Digitized by Google

De Leon, Abigail, 53 (note 68).
De Leon Family, 52.
De Leon, Jacob, Captain, 457.
De Sola, Abraham, Rev. Professor, LL.D., 9, 105.
De Sola, David Aaron, Rev., 61.
De Sola, Meldola, Rev., 9.
De Young, A. H., Dr., 421.
De Young, Charles (P.), 580.
De Young, Isaac (U. S. A.), 459–460.
De Young, Joseph, 427.
De Young, Philip, Dr., 357, 427–428, 440.
De Young, Washington R. (C. O.), 490.
Decatur, Commodore, 470.
Delafield, Richard, Major, 368, 462.
Delaware Club, 195.
Demokrat, German, 197.
Derby, J. C., referred to, 57 (note 72).
Derickson, David V., Captain, 487 (note 137).
Desilver, Robert, 260.
Deutsch, Solomon, Rev. Dr., 91, 334.
Dickson, Charles, 381
Dinbacher, S. (P.), 511.
Dinkelberger, J. R. (P.), 519.
Dinneford, William, 373, 374.
Disraeli Association, 170.
Dobbin, Henry, 381.
Dole, Nathan H., 354.
Donohue, John, 12.
Doon, Theodore (C. O.), 491.
Douglas, Stephen A., 339.
Drachman, Bernard, Rev. Dr., 190.
Draper, John W., Dr., referred to, 5 (note 2).
Drexel, Anthony J., 57.
Dreyfous, Joseph, 143, 445.
Dreyfous, S., 445–446.
Dropsie, Aaron M., 255, 463.
Dropsie, Gabriel (U. S. A.), 463.
Dropsie, Moses A., 58, 118, 131, 136, 137, 155, 156, 158, 207, 255–258, 295, 302, 406–407, 412, 445 (note 126).
Du Pont, S. F., Rear Admiral, 477.
Dubinsky, David, 390.
Ducachet, Henry W., Rev. Dr., 52.
Dupree, Martha, Miss, 161.
Durang, Charles, referred to, 373, 377.
Durfey, Thomas, Captain, 428.
Durlacher, S. (P.), 511.
Durst, William, 476–477.
Dusch, Abraham (P.), 515.

E.

Eakins, Thomas, 361.
Earle, George H., 58.
Eckermann, Jacob B. (P.), 527.
Eckstein, Julia B., Miss, 159.
Eckstein, S., 390.
Edison, Thomas A., 355.
Edmunds, Henry R., 472.
Effron, Leon A., Dr., 429.
Eger, David, 105, 250.
Ehrlich, Joseph, 135.
Ehrlich, Samuel, 73.
Elchholz, Adolph, 177, 414.
Einhorn, David, Rev. Dr., 91–92.
Einstein, Florence, Miss, 370.
Einstein, Joseph, 75, 82, 258–259.
Einstein, Joseph, Mrs., 258, 259.
Einstein, Leopold, 258.
Einstein, Max, 406, (S. O.) 481–482.
Eisenberg, Daniel (P.), 521.
Eisenman, Jacob (P.), 516.
Elfelt, Simon, 155.
Elias, David, 395.
Elkan, M., Rev., 86.
Elkin, Abraham, 446.
Elkin, Lewis, 406.
Elkin, Philip, Dr., 421.
Ellenger, Jacob (P.), 514.
Ellenger, William (P.), 514.
Ellet, Charles, Mrs., 33 (note 40).
Ellet, Elizabeth F., referred to, 33 (note 40), 37 (note 47).
Ellinger, Emanuel (P.), 515.
Ellinger, Lewis, 82.
Ellinger, Moritz, 118.
Elsberg, Louis, Dr., 427.
Elsner, H., 157.
Elson, Mary Anna, Dr., 427.
Emanuel, D., 86.
Emanuel, Hannah, Mrs., 312, 428.
Emanuel, Jonathan M., 158, (U. S. N.) 473–474.
Emanuel, Louis M., Dr., 428, 440, (S. O.) 486.
Emanuel, Lyon L. (S. O.), 486–487.
Emanuel, Manly, Dr., 428, 473, 486.
Emunath Israel-Oheb Shalom Congregation, 219–220.
Officers, 220.
Engel, Moses, 144.
Engelke, Leopold, Professor, 75.

Digitized by Google

Engle, William S., Dr., 429.
Eneline, Rose F., Mrs., 388.
Entre Nous Club, 170.
Ephraim, Jules A., 67, 312.
Eppinger, Solomon, Professor, 301.
Eppstein, Daniel (C. O.), 492.
Eppstein, Elias, Rev., 100, 107.
Ericsson, John, Captain, 476.
Eshner, Augustus A., Dr., 419.
Etheridge, Professor, 324.
Etting, Benjamin, 393, 464.
Etting, Charles E., 394, (C. O.) 504.
Etting, Edward J., 393, 472, 504.
Etting, Elijah Gratz, 393, 412, 432.
Etting Family, 50.
Etting, Frances Gratz, 270.
Etting, Frank M., 393, 413, 434, (U. S. A.) 464.
Etting, Gratz, 254, 312.
Etting, Henry (U. S. N.), 470.
Etting, Miriam Gratz, 50, 149.
Etting, Reuben, 270, 393, (U. S. A.) 459.
Etting, Solomon, 270, 393, quoted, 452.
Etting, Theodore M., 393–394, 413, (U. S. N.) 472–473.
Evans, Frederick W., 327.
Evans, Margaret, 34.
Evans, Peter, 34.
Exponent, Jewish, 196, 197–198.
Eytinge, Barnet, 446.
Eytinge, David, 411.
Eytinge, Pearl, 379.
Eytinge, Rose, 379.
Ezekiel, Catherine De Castro Myers, 262.
Ezekiel, Ezekiel J., 259.
Ezekiel, Hannah Rebecca, 259.
Ezekiel, Jacob, 45, 259–262.
Ezekiel, Martha, 259.
Ezekiel, Moses Jacob, Chevalier, 180, 187, 262, 360, 364.

F.

Faust, Frederick, 362.
Federation of Labor, Jewish, 233.
Feilchenfeld, Moses, Rabbi, 77.
Feinberg, Isaac, 229.
Feldman, Abram Meyer, 355, 439.
Feldstein, Adolph, Dr., 118, 421.
Felleman, G., 109.
Fellenbaum, David (P.), 526.
Fellman, Morris W., Dr., 421.
Fels, Maurice, 414, 441.
Fels, Rosena, Miss, 312.
Female Hebrew Benevolent Society, 127–129, 143.
Preamble, 128.
First officers and management, 128.
Present officers and management, 128.
Feustmann, Bernard H., 97, 141, 262.
Feustmann, B. H., Mrs., 262.
Feustmann, Leon P., 355, 436.
Feustmann, Maurice Mayer, 355, 438.
Fiegman, Max, 370.
Finkelstein, Esther, Miss, 161.
Finzi, Abraham, 59, 136, 158, 312.
Fireman, Julius C., 370.
Fischelis, Philip, Dr., 421.
Fischler, Herman, 357.
Fish, George F., 359.
Fishblatt, Lewis (C. O.), 500.
Flaum, Rev. Mr., 107.
Fleischman, S. M., Rev., 109, 123.
Fleischman, S. M., Mrs., 123.
Fleisher, Alexander, 263.
Fleisher, Benjamin Wilfrid, 440.
Fleisher, Benjamin Wolf, Sr., 241, 263, 264.
Fleisher, Benjamin W., Jr., 241.
Fleisher Family, 390.
Fleisher, Henry A., 241.
Fleisher, Meyer, 265.
Fleisher, Moyer, 158, 241, 264–265, (P.) 530.
Fleisher, Moyer, Mrs., 265.
Fleisher, Rebecca, Dr., 421.
Fleisher, Samuel, 441.
Fleisher, Simon, 265–266.
Fleisher, Simon, Mrs., 266.
Fleisher, Simon B., 241, 263–264.
Fleisher, Simon B., Mrs., 264, 390.
Fleishman, Abraham, 384.
Fleishman, Israel, 384–385.
Fleury, Robert, 365, 367.
Floersheim, Henry (C. O.), 491.
Florance Family, 50.
Florance, Hannah, Mrs., 50, 312.
Florance, Lucien J., 439.
Florance, William, Mrs., 50, 312.
Folz, Leon H., 413.
Forney, John W., Colonel, 351.
Forrest, Edwin, 378 (note 109), 379, 380, 385.
Fortescue, Miss, 380.
Forum Club, The, 170.
Officers, 170.
Foster, Frank, 376.

Digitized by Google

Foster Home, Jewish, 121–125.
Preamble, 121.
First officers and management, 121–122.
Board of Council, 122.
Superintendents and matrons, 123–124.
Present officers, management, and teachers, 124–125.
Synagogue, 109.
Fox, Daniel M., Mayor, 279.
Frank, Charles (P.), 516.
Frank, Henry S., 266–267.
Frank, Henry S., Mrs., 267, 312.
Frank, Jacob (C. O.), 509.
Frank, Jacob (P.), 521.
Frank, Meyer, 312.
Frankel, Fanny, Mrs., 388.
Frankel, Jacob, Rev., 65, 73–74, 75, 76, 91, 118, 137, 145, 155 (note 87), 388, (O. R.) 532.
Frankel, Lee Käufer, 353, 437.
Frankel, Max, 388.
Frankel, Mayer (P.), 514.
Frankel, Perry, 165.
Frankenfield, E. (P.), 529.
Frankenfield, George (P.), 529.
Franklin, Benjamin, 10, 11, 20, 456.
Franklin Club, 194–195.
Franklin, Fabian, 324, 366.
Franklin, Marcus, Dr., 421.
Franklins, 443.
Franks, Abigail, 34, 35.
Franks, Abraham, 38 (note 49).
Franks, David, 22, 34–36, 37, 38, 270.
Franks, David S., 38, (U. S. A.) 454–455.
Franks, Isaac, 29, 37, 38 (note 49), 372 (note 95), 410, (U. S. A.) 455.
Franks, Jacob, 34, 35, 38 (note 49).
Franks, Mayer Isaac, 37, 410 (note 111).
Franks, Moses, 36.
Franks, Phila, 35, 36.
Franks, Rebecca, 35, 36–37.
Frauenthal, Abraham (C. O.), 500.
Frazer, Persifor, Dr., 431.
Frechie, Abraham Meyer, 68, 267.
Frechie, Abraham Meyer, Mrs., 267.
Free Daughters of Israel, 186.
Free Sons of Israel, Independent Order of, 185.
Improved Order of, 186.
Junior Order of, 186.
Freedman, Lizzie, Miss, 161.
Freeman, Max, 381.
Freeman, Moses, 199, 359.
Fremont, General, 489.
Friedberger, Henry, 312.
Friedenwald, Jonas, 190.
Friedenwald, Herbert, 441.
Friedheim, Adolph (P.), 523.
Friedlaender, M., Dr., 97.
Friedland, Mendel, 429.
Friedlander, Mr., 357.
Friedman, Herman S., 166, 187.
Friedman, Max, 388.
Friedman, Max, 406, (S. O.) 484–485.
Friedman, Pauline, Miss, 152.
Friend, Norman, 370.
Frohman, Charles, 382.
Frohman, Daniel, 382.
Fromm, Nathan (C. O.), 508.
Fuchs, Jacob (P.), 515.
Fuerstenberg, D., 357.
Furst, Abraham, 18.
Furth, Emanuel, 394–395, 413, 440.

G.

Gallatin, Mr., 401, 470.
Gallinger, Joseph (P.), 526.
Gans, Aaron, 187.
Gans, Daniel, 268, 312.
Gans, Emanuel S., Dr., 421.
Gans, Joseph, 267.
Gans, Meyer, 67, 268.
Gans, Solomon, 67, 113, 118, 267–268.
Gans, Solomon, Mrs., 268.
Gans, Walter S., 312.
Garfano, A., Rev., 108.
Garfield, James Abram, President, 76, 306.
Garrick Club, 194.
Gassenheimer, Gus (P.), 516.
Gassenmaier, Joseph (P.), 523.
Gates, Elias, 439.
Gay, Sydney Howard, referred to, 25 (note 27).
Gazette, Jewish, 198.
Gazette, Pennsylvania, 200.
Geary, General, 524.
Genter, Nathan (P.), 515.
German Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society, 143.
Gerome, M., 369.
Gerschel, Adolph (P.), 522.
Gerson, Felix N., 198, 320–321.
Gerson, Jennie, Miss, 169.

Digitized by Google

Gerson, Leo R., 388.
Gersoni, Henry, Dr., 132.
Ghent Mission, 401, 470.
Gillen, Daniel F., Captain, 521 (note 140).
Gilpin, Charles, Mayor, 137.
Gimbel Brothers, 312.
Girard, Stephen, 253.
Gisner, George (C. O.), 505.
Gittelson, Samuel J., Dr., 421.
Glaser, Adolph (P.), 516.
Godey, L. A., 56.
Goldberg, Corporal (C. O.), 501.
Goldberg, Sampson (C. O.), 491.
Goldenberg, C. D. (P.), 524.
Goldenberg, Henry (P.), 524.
Goldenstein, S., Rev., 541.
Goldman, Julius, Dr., 115.
Goldman, M., 162.
Goldman, Mrs., 143.
Goldschmidt, Anton (C. O.), 503.
Goldsmid, A. E., Lieutenant-Colonel, 211.
Goldsmit, Levi M., 259.
Goldsmith & Goudkop, 446.
Goldsmith, Abraham, 269, 321.
Goldsmith, Charles, 358, 414.
Goldsmith, Edwin Meyer, 269, 321, 356, 440.
Goldsmith, Felix Levi, 441.
Goldsmith, George, 359.
Goldsmith, Isaac N. (U. S. N.), 478.
Goldsmith, Jacob, 269.
Goldsmith, James (C. O.), 507.
Goldsmith, James (P.), 513.
Goldsmith, Joseph (C. O.), 499.
Goldsmith, Levi, 269.
Goldsmith, Mary, 389.
Goldsmith, Milton, 269, 321.
Goldsmith, Nathan A. (U. S. N.), 479.
Goldsmith, Samuel L., Dr., 429, 440.
Goldstein, Louis (P.), 520.
Goldstein, Mary, Miss, 157.
Goldstrom, Leopold (C. O.), 498.
Gomez, 53 (note 68).
Gomez, Daniel, 11, 27.
Gomparts, Gompart S., 46.
Goodman, Aaron (P.), 512.
Goodman, Alexander, 82.
Goodman, Benjamin B. (C. O.), 491–492.
Goodman, David (C. O.), 500.
Goodman, David J. (P.), 517.
Goodman, Isaac (C. O.), 501.
Goodman, Joseph (C. O.), 493.
Goodman, Samuel (S. O.), 483.
Goodman, Samuel W., 185.
Goodwin, George K., 383.
Gordon, Benjamin, 167.
Goshorn, Director-General, 248.
Gottheil, Gustav, Rev. Dr., 180.
Gotthelf, B. H., Rev., 90
Gotthold, Isaac N., 380–381.
Goudsmit, George, 108.
Goward, George, 114, 115, 311.
Granger, Gordon, General, 463.
Grant, U. S., General, 57, 489, 497.
Gratz, Barnard, 11, 12, 22, 25, 269–270, 444 (note 125).
Gratz, Benjamin, 26, 270, 412, 432, (U. S. A.) 459.
Gratz Family, 201.
Gratz, Hyman, 25, 51, 54, 69, 147 (note 84), 201, 254, 269–273, 290, 310, 367, 446.
Gratz, Jacob, 25, 26, 270, 272, 298, 407, 431–432, 446.
Gratz, Jonathan, 270.
Gratz, Joseph, 26, 270, 272, 298, 446.
Gratz, Louisa, Miss, 312.
Gratz, Michael, 13, 22, 25, 147, 201, 269, 270, 444 (note 125), 459.
Gratz, Michael, Mrs., 270.
Gratz, Rebecca, 25, 121, 127, 147–149, 150, 270, 271.
Gratz Reservation, 201–202, 273.
Gratz, Sarah, 270.
Gratz, Sarah A., Mrs., 446.
Gratz, Simon, & Brother, 446.
Gratz, Simon, 25, 45 (note 61), 50 (note 65), 202, 270, 271, 272.
Gratz, Solomon, 270.
Gratz Trust, 69.
Committee in charge of, 69.
Grau, Jacob, 382.
Grau, Maurice, 382.
Grayev, Nathan, 230.
Green, Louis A., 86.
Greenbaum, Leopold, Dr., 421, 429.
Greenbaum, Max, Dr., 429.
Greenblatt, Marcus, Rev., 218.
Greenwald, Daniel F., Dr., 421.
Greenwald, Joseph L., 413.
Greenwald, Max, 414.
Grenitz, Captain (C. O.), 495.
Grigg, John, 56.
Grisi, Julia, Madame, 385.
Gross, A., 104.
Gross, Aaron (P.), 529.
Gross, Abram (P.), 519.

Digitized by Google

Gross, Adolph, Rev., 102.
Gross, Charles, Ph.D., referred to, 4 (note 1).
Gross, Isaac (P.), 519.
Gross, Leopold (P.), 514.
Grossheim, Mr., 357.
Grossman, Lewis (P.), 518.
Grossmann, J. B., Rev. Dr., 86–87, 279, 541.
Guggenheim, Meyer, 178.
Guggenheim, William, 355, 440.
Gumpert, Abraham, 448 (note 130).
Gutekunst, F., 410 (note 114).
Gutmacher, Elias, Rabbi, 87.

H.

Hachnasath Orechim, Society, 225–226.
Officers and management, 226.
Former Society, 226.
Hackenburg, Isaac E., 145, 274.
Hackenburg, Judah Lazarus, 52, 82, 273, 305.
Hackenburg, Maria, Mrs., 128, 273.
Hackenburg, William B., 82, 115, 119, 138, 191, 196, 207, 273–276, 303.
Hackenburg, William B., Mrs., 71 (note 76), 276, 445.
Hahn, Frederick E., 387.
Hahn, Henry, 152, 165, 387.
Hahn, Henry, Mrs., 312.
Hahn, Theodore J., 387.
Halévy, Ludovic, 390.
Hall, Thomas A., 384
Hamberg, Ansel (S. O.), 480
Hamberg, Moses P., referred to, 145 (note 82), 414.
Hamburger, Herman, Hon., 138, 395, 413, (C. O.) 507.
Hamburger, Wolf, Rabbi, 91.
Hamilton, Andrew, 36.
Hammer, Moses (U. S. A.), 458.
Hano, Louis, 88.
Hano, Philip, 358.
Har Ha-Zetim Cemetery, 204
Har Nebo Cemetery, 204.
Harburger, Julius, 184.
Harby, Isaac, referred to, 70 (note 75).
Harper, James, 50.
Harris, Abraham B. (C. O.), 498.
Harris, B. (P.), 516.
Harris, Benjamin (C. O.), 499.
Harris, Bernard, 142, 157, 199, 230, 311, 359.
Harris, George H., 358.
Harris, Joseph S., 342.
Harris, S., 86
Harrison, Alice, 381.
Harrison, Benjamin, President, 304.
Harrison, Louis, 381.
Harrison, William H., President, 261.
Hart, Abraham, Sr., 54.
Hart, Abraham, 52, 53–58, 64, 65, 122, 136, 137, 138, 141, 155, 164, 175, 176, 188, 242, 251, 254, 272, 274, 276, 277, 322, 337.
Hart, Abraham, Mrs. (Rebecca C. I.), 58, 128, 242, 276–277, 337.
Hart, Abraham (C. O.), 499.
Hart, Abraham Luria, 143, 312, 446.
Hart, Bluma, Miss, 58, 143.
Hart, Charles H., 353, 413.
Hart, Eliezer, 58.
Hart, Esther, Mrs., 18, 290.
Hart, Henry I., 141.
Hart, Louisa B., Miss, 18, 30, 128, 143, 149–150, 151, 260, 317.
Hart, Michael, 18, 29–30, 149, 260.
his household, 29.
Hart, Moses, 72.
Hart, Phineas, 312.
Hart, Rebecca, Mrs., 149, 312.
Hart, Samuel, 64.
Hart, Samuel, 410 (note 112).
Hart, Sarah, Mrs., 54–55, 128.
Hartley, Thomas, Colonel, 458.
Hartmann, Arthur M., 389.
Hartogensis, A. E., Dr., 132.
Hartogensis, B. H., 198.
Hassler, Asher, 73 (note 78).
Hassler, Augustus (C. O.), 493.
Hassler, Harriet, 387.
Hassler, Henry, 386.
Hassler, Herbert, 390.
Hassler, Isaac, 73 (note 78).
Hassler, Jacob (C. O.), 501.
Hassler, Mark, 65, 386–387.
Hassler, Simon, 386–387, 388.
Hauser, M., 346.
Hays Family, 9.
Hays, David (P.), 511.
Hays, Henry, 433.
Hays, Isaac, Dr., 50, 416, 417, 424–425, 432, 446.
Hays, Isaac, Mrs., 425.
Hays, Isaac Minis, Dr., 418, 425, 435.

Digitized by Google

Hays, Samuel, 29, 201, 202, 270, 372 (note 95), 424, 446, 463.
Hays, Samuel, Mrs., 270, 424, 463.
Hays, William D., 434.
Healy, G. P. A., 272.
Hebrew Charity Ball Association, 135–138.
Officers, 138.
Hebrew Education Society, 115, 154–160, 188.
Officers, 159–160.
Hebrew Endowment Fund, 140.
Hebrew Literary Association, 162–164.
Hebrew Mutual Benefit Medical Aid Society, 140.
Hebrew Sunday School, 146–153.
Southern School, 157.
Officers and managers, 153.
Hebrew Union College, 191.
Hecht, Samuel, 158, 312.
Heider, Maurice J., Dr., 421.
Heilbron, Sophia Flora, 388.
Heilbrun, Solomon M., 383–384.
Heilbrunn, Alexander, Dr., 421.
Heilprin, Angelo, 324–327, 370, 390.
Heilprin Lodge, Michael, 230.
Heilprin, Louis, 324.
Heilprin, Michael, 159, 214, 322–324, 366.
Heilprin, Phineas Mendel, Rabbi, 322.
Heimburg, Julius (S. O.), 482.
Heine, Heinrich, 348.
Heintzelman, Major-General, 513.
Heller, David (P.), 515.
Heller, Henry, Dr., 426, (S. O.) 482.
Heller, Herman, 312.
Heller, Jacob L., Dr., 161, 167, 421.
Heller, Max, Dr., 426, (S. O.) 482.
Heller, Rebecca, 252.
Hendricks, Henry, 245.
Henriques, Frederic D. (U. S. N.), 478.
Henry, Alexander, Mayor, 145.
Henry, B. (P.), 517.
Henry, Jacob, 11.
Herman, Emanuel (C. O.), 502.
Herman, Frank (C. O.), 492.
Herman, Jacob (P.), 520.
Hermann, Philip (P.), 516.
Herrman, Jacob (C. O.), 501.
Herrmann, Alexander, Professor, 383.
Herrmann, Emanuel, 387.
Herrmann, Samuel L., 387.
Herscher, Elias, 222.
Hertzog, Joel J. (C. O.), 506.
Hertzog, Joseph (P.), 516.
Hertz, Joseph Herman, Rev. Dr., 189–190.
Herz, Benner, Dr., 429.
Herzberg, Adolph (O. R.), 533.
Herzberg, Gustav, 387.
Herzberg, Harry 387.
Herzberg, Max, 312, 414.
Herzog, Jacob (C. O.), 503.
Hexter, Alexander, 312.
Heyman, Herman (P.), 514.
Highhill, Israel (P.), 530.
Highhill, Louis (P.), 530.
Hightull, Israel (C. O.), 495.
Hill, Henry, 12.
Hillel Literary and Dramatic Association, 171.
Hirsch, A. (P.), 516.
Hirsch, August (C. O.), 502.
Hirsch, Bertha, Miss, 161.
Hirsch, Emil Gustavus, Dr., 93, 180, 440.
Hirsch, Harry J. (U. S. A.), 467–468.
Hirsch, Isidor (C. O.), 490.
Hirsch, M. L. (P.), 523.
Hirsch, Maurice de, Baron, 61, 115, 140, 207, 211, 213, 275, 539.
Hirsch, Michael C., 97, 184, 311, 467.
Hirsch, Samson Raphael, Rev. Dr., 97.
Hirsch, Samuel, Rev. Dr., 75, 92–93, 94, 118, 125, 141.
Hirschel, Solomon, Rev. Dr., 294.
Hirschler, Diana, Miss, 161, 312.
Hirsh & Brother, 312.
Hirsh, Abram Bernheim, Dr., 419.
Hirsh, Alfred Curtis, 167, 278, 279, 312.
Hirsh, E. Hampton, 278.
Hirsh, Harry, 278.
Hirsh, Harry Bernheim, 441.
Hirsh, Henry, 113, 278.
Hirsh, Jacob (C. O.), 490.
Hirsh, Leopold, 277, 278.
Hirsh, Mason, 113, 124, 277–279, 283.
Hirsh, Morris (C. O.), 490.
Hirsh, Walter Abraham, 439.
Hirsh, William, 278.
Hirst, William L., 253.
Historical Society, American Jewish, 181–182.
Officers and management of, 182

Digitized by Google

Hochstadter, Adolph, 290.
Hochstadter, Albert, 290.
Hochstadter, Alfred, 358.
Hochstadter, David, 290.
Hochstadter, Harry C., 357–358.
Hochstetter, A. (P)., 516.
Hoffman, Abraham (C. O.), 509.
Hoffman, Charles, 131, 184, 198, 219, 230, 311, 359, 414, 441.
Hoffman, David, 151–152, 312.
Hoffman, David B. (P.), 521.
Hoffman Family, 148.
Hoffman, Fanny Binswanger-, Mrs., 160, 312, 354.
Hoffman, John S., 338.
Hoffman, Leopold (S. O.), 487.
Hoffman, Louis C., 357.
Hoffman, M., Rev., 99.
Hoffman, Matilda, 148.
Hoffman, Meyer, 358.
Hoffman, S. (P.), 521.
Horstmann, I. F., Bishop, 207.
Horwitz, A., Dr., 101.
Hospital Association, Jewish, 116–120.
Preamble and resolutions, 117.
Committee on, 117.
First officers and management, 117.
Home for Aged and Infirm Israelites, 119.
Mathilde Adler-Loeb Dispensary, 118–119, 241.
Synagogue, 109.
Present officers and management, 119–120.
Aid Auxiliary, 120.
Its officers and management, 120.
Houseman, Jacob (P.), 515.
Hovenden, Thomas, 365.
Howe, William, Sir, 32, 36, 37, 455, 456.
Hoyt, Henry M., Governor, 208.
Hunt, Aaron R., 382.
Hunt, Albert E., 358.
Hunt, Henry J., 86.
Hunt, Jay, 382.
Hunt, Jay, Mrs., 382.
Hunt, Philip, 382.
Hunter, 489.
Husik, Isaac, 158, 159, 441.
Huxley, Thomas H., Prof., 324.
Hyams, H. J., 356.
Hyman, B., 86.
Hyneman, Barton, 330.
Hyneman, Benjamin, 329, 496.
Hyneman, Elias, 327, 446.
Hyneman, Elias Leon, 329–330, (C. O.) 496–498.
Hyneman, Edwin Isaac, 438.
Hyneman, Henry, 23.
Hyneman, Herman N., 363–364.
Hyneman, Isaac, 58, 259, 260, 365, 525.
Hyneman, Isaac, Mrs., 58, 259, 262, 525.
Hyneman, Jacob E. (P.), 525.
Hyneman, Leon, 50 (note 65), 254, 327–329, 345, 379.
Hyneman, Leon, Mrs., 329, 330.
Hyneman, Leon, Children of, 329.
Hyneman, Levy L., Mrs., 152.
Hyneman, Moses Leon, 345.
Hyneman, Rebekah, 328, 329–331, 345, 496.
Hyneman, Samuel M., 132, 166, 190, 319, 413.

I.

Iliowizi, Henry, Rev., 100–102, 123, 169, 229, 249.
Iliowizi, Henry, Mrs., 102.
Illowy, Bernhard, Rev. Dr., 74.
Immigrants, Association of Jewish, 131–135.
Officers and management, 135.
Index, Jewish, 196.
Irvine, William, Colonel, 458.
Irving Literary Association, 165.
Irving, Washington, referred to, 4 (note 1), 147, 148.
Isaac, Solomon (U. S. A.), 458.
Isaacks, Abraham, 241.
Isaacks, Moses, 50, 241–242, 276, 331, (U. S. A.) 458.
Isaacks, Sampson Mears, 242, 276.
Isaacs, Rev. Mr., 71.
Isaacs, Eliezer, Jr., 358.
Isaacs, Henry (P.), 512.
Isaacs, Henry (P.), 522.
Isaacs, Jacob, 31.
Isaacs, Judah, 407.
Isaacs, Myer S., Hon., 115.
Isaacs, Samuel M., Rev., 85, 136.
Isabella, Queen, 4.
Israel, Abraham E., 45, 53, 259.
Israel, Daniel (P.), 512.
Israel, Eleazar J., 259.
Israel, Hannah Erwin, 32, 33 (note 40)

Digitized by Google

Israel, Isaac E., 259.
Israel, Israel, 31-34.
Israel, Israel (U. S. N.), 478.
Israel, Jacob (P.), 515.
Israel, Joseph, 32, 33.
Israel, Joseph (U. S. N.), 477.
Israel, Joseph David, 355, 436.
Israel, M. E., 446.
Israel, Martha, 259.
Israel, Michael, 33.
Israel, Michael E., 259.
Israel, Rosetta, 259.

J.

Jackson, Andrew, President, 398.
Jackson, John D., 52.
Jackson, S. J., 196.
Jacob, John (P.), 515.
Jacobi, Abraham, Dr., 419.
Jacobs, Captain, 452 (note 131).
Jacobs, Abram B. (P.), 517.
Jacobs, Alexander (C. O.), 507.
Jacobs, Benjamin, 410 (note 112).
Jacobs, Ella, Miss, 354.
Jacobs, Fannie, Miss, 389.
Jacobs, George, Rev., 75, 105-106, 118, 164, 186, 188, 197, 274, 354.
Jacobs, Henry (C. O.), 494.
Jacobs, Henry (P.), 511.
Jacobs, Henry (P.), 516.
Jacobs, Henry H. (C. O.), 507.
Jacobs, Henry S., Rev. Dr., 190.
Jacobs, Israel, 28 (note 34), 407.
Jacobs, Israel (P.), 517.
Jacobs, Jacob (U. S. N.), 479.
Jacobs, Jacob (C. O.), 489.
Jacobs, Joseph, 22.
Jacobs, S. H. (P.), 530.
Jacobs, Samuel, 106, 390.
Jacobs, Samuel (P.), 517.
Jacobs, Simon (P.), 523.
Jacobs, Solomon, Rev., 85, 86.
Jacobs, Theodore (S. O.), 488.
Jacobsohn, 386.
Jacobson, Augustus (U. S. N.), 478, (P.) 514.
Jacoby, H. (P.), 516.
Jacoby, Henry (C. O.), 490.
Jacoby, Henry M. (U. S. N.), 479.
Jacoby, Herman (P.), 514.
Jacoby, Hugo (C. O.), 491.
Jacoby, Joseph (C. O.), 508.
Jacoby, Moses (C. O.), 491.
Jacoby, Simon, 279, 407.
Jacoby, Simon P. (P.), 529.
Jacques, Gershom R. (U. S. N.), 477.
Jacques, Henry (C. O.), 491.
Jananschek, Madame, 378, 385.
Jaquett, Joseph, Dr., 47.
Jastrow, Abraham, 77.
Jastrow, Joseph, Professor, 78, 352-353, 436.
Jastrow, Marcus M., Rev. Dr., 62, 75-78, 95, 118, 128, 132, 141, 152, 164, 165, 168, 188, 197, 229, 352.
Jastrow, Marcus M., Mrs., 78.
Jastrow, Morris, Jr., Professor, 76, 78, 229, 352, 435-436.
Jastrow, Wilhelmina Rachael, Miss, 441.
Jefferson, Thomas, President, 25, 271, 459, 469.
Jeitles, James M., 414.
Jessurun, Samuel (U. S. N.), 478.
Jew, The, 196.
Joachimsen, Caroline Cohen, Mrs., 359.
Joffé, A. Joshua, Dr., 190.
Joffé, Mary S., Dr., 429.
Johnson, Charles, 145.
Johnson, Henry, Sir, 36.
Jonas Family, 390.
Jonas, Herman, 311.
Jonas, William, 390.
Jones, Alfred T., 107, 135, 145, 155, 158, 186, 197, 254, 331-333, 335, 359.
Jones, Alfred T., Mrs., 333, 444 (note 125).
Jones, Andrew A., 331.
Jones, B. Frank, 389.
Jones, Henry, 184.
Jones, Horatio Gates, Hon., 394.
Jones, Maria Marks, 331.
Jordan, Ewing, Dr., 431.
Josefly, Rafael, 386.
Joseph, Abraham, 446.
Joseph, Jacob Henry, 270.
Joseph, Sarah, Miss, 455.
Josephs, Aaron (P.), 512.
Josephs, Abraham (P.), 515.
Josephs, Gustav (P.), 511.
Josephson, Manuel, 21.
Journals in Hebrew, 199.
Judah, Emanuel, 378.
Judah, Samuel B. H., 378.
Judaic Union, 185-186.
Officers of Grand Lodge, 186.
Judd, Professor, 324.
Judelsohn, Jacob, 131, 132.
Juedisch Deutsch, 234-235.
Jurist, Louis, Dr., 418.

Digitized by Google

K.

Kaas, Katharine, Mrs., 190.
Kadisha, Independent, Chebrah, 227–228.
Officers, 228.
Cemetery, 204.
Kahané, 'Hayim Hirsch, Rabbi, 104.
Kahn, Alexander, Dr., 422.
Kahn, Cornelia, Dr., 151, 422.
Kahn, Isaac, 357.
Kahn, Louis (P.), 515.
Kahn, Naphthali, Rev. Dr., 72, 73.
Kahnweiler, Isaac M., 384.
Kann, Isaac Edward, 207.
Kannewasser, Abraham, 407.
Karfunkel, M., Rev., 220.
Karpel, Jacob (P.), 520.
Karpeles, Leo (P.), 524.
Katz, Emanuel (P.), 523.
Katz, Henry, 23.
Katz, Jacob F. (P.), 518.
Katz, Marcus, 311.
Kauffman, Benjamin L. (C. O.), 501.
Kauffman, David S. (C. O.), 508.
Kauffman, Davis S., 406.
Kauffman, Isaac B. (C. O.), 490.
Kauffman, Isaac B. (C. O.), 501.
Kauffman, Jacob, 262, 312.
Kauffman, Jacob (C. O.), 502.
Kauffman, Jacob (C. O.), 508.
Kauffman, Jonas H. (S. O.), 488.
Kauffman, Joseph A. (C. O.), 507.
Kauffman, Levi K. (C. O.), 494.
Kauffman, Samuel (P.), 519.
Kauffman, Solomon B. (C. O.), 504.
Kauffmann, Solomon, Rev., 76, 78–79, 103.
Kaufman, Abraham, 91.
Kaufman, Charles, Mrs., 312.
Kaufman, Solomon B. (C. O.), 509.
Kaufmann, Herbert Moses, 438.
Kaufmann, Max, 358.
Kautz, August V., Brigadier-General, quoted, 484, 531.
Kayser, Morris (C. O.), 501.
Kayserling, Moses, Dr., 3, 4 (note 1), 5, 7 (note 6), 182.
Kean, Edmund, 385.
Keimer, Samuel, 10–11.
Kenéseth Israel Congregation, 89–98.
Officers and management, 98.
Kenéseth Israel Congregation—Lyceum of, 96, 168–169.
Kennedy, Rev. Mr., 52.
Késher Israel Congregation, 542–543.
Officers of, 543.
Késher Shel Barzel, District 3, 185.
Kessler, Abraham, 217.
Keys, Abraham Israel, Rev., 44–45.
Keyser, Ephraim, 360.
Kind, S., Mrs., 312.
King, Edward, Judge, 253.
Kiralfy, Arnold, 382–383.
Kiralfy, Bolossy, 382.
Kiralfy, Imre, 382.
Kirschbaum, Helen, Dr., 422.
Kirschheimer, Joseph (C. O.), 493.
Klasser, Simon M., 155, 158.
Klein, Adolph, 133.
Klein, Alexander, Dr., 422.
Klein, Alfred M., 113, 279, 312.
Klein, David, 97, 113, 186, 230, 279–280, 406.
Klein, David, Mrs., 280.
Klein, Louis, 279.
Klein, Maier, 279.
Klein, Moses, 131, 133, 135, 142, referred to, 214 (note 91), 354, 400.
Klein, Sigmund, 390.
Kleinberg, Eleazer, Rabbi, 218.
Kline, Nathan, 220.
Kline, Nathan (P.), 525.
Kline, Joseph (P.), 520.
Klonower, Oscar, 198.
Klopfer, Adolph, 91.
Koch, Isidore M., Dr., 422.
Koch, Max, 406.
Koenigsberg, Max (C. O.), 489.
Kohen, Frank P. (C. O.), 499.
Kohler, Kauffmann, Rev. Dr., 180.
Kohler, Max J., 181, referred to, 397.
Kohn, Abraham M., 281.
Kohn, Arnold, 191, 281–282.
Kohn Educational Club, 230.
Kohn, Harry E., 441.
Kohn, Isaac, 240, 312.
Kohn, Leo M., 354.
Kohn, Simon L., 312.
Kohner, Max, 163.
Kohut, Alexander, Rev. Dr., 190.
Koopman, August B., 364–365.
Koopman, Elias B., 356.
Koopman, J. B., 364.
Kopf, R. M., 185.

Digitized by Google

Koshland, A., 157.
Koshland, Nicholas N. (P.), 523.
Kossuth, Louis, 322.
Kra Kauer—Beth Elohim, 221.
Readers, 221.
Officers, 221.
Kramer, Solomon H. (C. O.), 505.
Krause, Leopold, 131.
Krauskopf, Joseph, Rev. Dr., 62, 81, 94, 95, 96–97, 98, 123, 152, 177, 191, 229, 542.
Krauskopf, Rose, Mrs., 96.
Krouold, Selma Koert-, Madame, 388.
Kuhn, Abraham (P.), 515.
Kuhn, Magnus (P.), 514.

L.

La Grange, Madame, 385.
La Grange, H., 197.
La Font, S. A., 390.
Lachenheimer, F. (P.), 517.
Lafayette, General, 26, 457.
Lam, Marcus E., 157, 159, 189, 435.
Lang, Elias, 222.
Lang, Ernst (P.), 521.
Lang, Morris (P.), 524.
Lang, Otto J., 278.
Lang, Philip (P), 518.
Langfeld, Isaac, 222.
Langsdorf, Jacob, 155.
Langsdorf, Simon (C. O.), 495.
Langstadter, Isaiah B., 312.
Land Associations, 232.
Landauer, Maurice, 357.
Lasser, Maria, Dr., 429.
Lazarus, Aaron, 158, 359, (S. O.) 482–483.
Lazarus, Abraham, 446.
Lazarus, David (P.), 513.
Lazarus, E. L., 44, 46.
Lazarus, Henry (P.), 524–525.
Lazarus, Moses, 113–114, 312.
Lazarus, William (P.), 527.
Lea, Henry Charles, referred to, 7 (note 5).
Lebengood, Jacob (P.), 518.
Leberman, Alfred Joseph, 441.
Leberman, Lazarus J., 58, 136, 143, 155 (note 87), 268, 312.
Leberman, Lazarus J., Mrs., 122.
Lederer, Ephraim, 229, 312, 414.
Lee, Arthur, 25.
Lee, General, 457.
Lee, R. E., General, 480, 486.
Lee, S. P., Admiral, 471.
Leefson, Maurits, 389.
Leeser, Isaac, Rev., 45–48, 49, 51, 52, 59, 60 (note 74), 62, 91, 105, 121, 136, 145, 149, 154, 155, 158, 159, 175, 180, 186, 188, 196, 212, 254, 274, 301, 302, 303, 333, 346, 359, 361.
Leeser Library, 159.
Leeser Society, 170.
Lehman, Emanuel, 115.
Lehman, Emanuel (P.), 526.
Lehman, Jacob (P.), 526.
Lehman, Solomon (P.), 530.
Leo, Charles (S. O.), 482.
Leo, Henry F. (C. O.), 503.
Leopold, Bertram, 441.
Leopold, Isaac, Dr., 422, 437.
Leopold, Leon M., 165.
Leroy-Beaulieu, Anatole, M., 182.
Levi, Abraham, 444 (note 125).
Levi, Charles (C. O.), 489.
Levi, David, Rev., 189, 435.
Levi, Dinah J., Mrs., 369.
Levi, Gershon B., 159, 167.
Levi, Henry (U. S. N.), 475–476.
Levi, Joseph (C. O.), 505.
Levi, Julius C., 414.
Levi, Moses, 406.
Levi, Moses Uri, Rabbi, 7.
Levi, Myer A., 413.
Levi, Samuel N., 357.
Levi, Simon (P.), 521.
Levi, William P. (C. O.), 494.
Levin, Charles (U. S. N.), 479.
Levin, Joseph S., 414, 438.
Levin, Lewis C., 395–396, 412.
Levine, David, Mrs., 444 (note 125).
Levinski, Jacob Levi, 74.
Levis, Sarah, Miss, 361.
Levy, Aaron (first), 23, 50 (note 65).
Levy, Aaron (second), 50, and (note 65), 58, 446, 543.
Levy, Aaron, Mrs., 127.
Levy, Aaron, Jr., 144.
Levy, Aaron (P.), 513.
Levy, Abraham (P.), 511.
Levy, Benjamin, 22.
Levy, Benjamin, 543.
Levy, Benjamin J. (S. O.), 488.
Levy, Charles H. (U. S. N.), 478.
Levy, Cornelius, 314.
Levy, Daniel, 410, 411.
Levy, David (P.), 511.
Levy, David C., 287.
Levy, Elias P., 52, 58, 254, 312.
Levy, Elias (P.), 530.

Digitized by Google

Levy Family, 50.
Levy, Ferdinand, Hon., 142, 185.
Levy, Hannah, Miss, 127.
Levy, Hayman, 12, 27.
Levy, Herman (P.), 525.
Levy, Hetty, 38, 41–42.
Levy, Hyman, Jr., 22.
Levy, Isaac J., 446.
Levy, Jacob A., 259.
Levy, Jonas P. (U. S. N.), 471.
Levy, Joseph, 50 (note 65), 58.
Levy, Joseph, 144.
Levy, Joseph, 446.
Levy, Joseph Leonard, Rev., 95, 97, 98, 168, 198.
Levy, Jules, 386.
Levy, Louis Edward, 131, 135, 142, 333–336, 365.
Levy, Louis E., Mrs., 336.
Levy, Lyon J., 50, 52, 136, 312.
Levy, Max, 365–366.
Levy, Mears (U. S. N.), 477.
Levy, Meyer S. (P.), 521.
Levy, Michael, 292, 469.
Levy, Moses, 38–39, 41, 409–410, 411, 431, 444 (note 125), 446.
Levy, Nathan, 200, 201, 202.
Levy, Phillip (C. O.), 509.
Levy, Rachel, Mrs., 446.
Levy, Rachel P., 446.
Levy, Rebecca, Mrs., 286.
Levy, Samson, 22, 38, 39, 40–41, 42 and (note 59), 411, 446.
Levy, Samuel (P.), 521.
Levy, Solomon, Rev., 97.
Levy, Solomon, 286.
Levy, Theodore (P.), 521.
Levy, Uriah Phillips, 293 (U. S. N.), 469–470, 471.
Lewald, Nannie, Miss, 381–382.
Lewenberg, Joseph (P.), 513.
Lewi, David (P.), 530.
Lewin, Marcus, 166, 390.
Lewin, Philip, 98, 191, 282.
Lewin, Philip, Mrs., 282.
Lewinthal, Baer L., Rabbi, 218.
Lewis, Jeffreys-, 380.
Licht, Das, 198.
Lichten, Aaron, 158, 312.
Lichten, Moses H., 312.
Lichtenberger, Daniel (C. O.), 499.
Lieberman, G., Dr., 219.
Liebschutz, Adolph (C. O.), 503.
Liknaitz, David, 167.
Lilienthal, Max, Rev. Dr., 263, 274.
Lilienstine, Charles (P.), 526.
Lincoln, Abraham, President, 336, 482, 487 (note 137).
Lindheimer, Barney (P.), 522.
Lindo, E. L., referred to, 7 (note 6).
Linn, John B., referred to, 410 (note 115).
Linse, Elias S., 72, 159.
Lipman, A. S., 381.
Lipman, Jacob, Rev., 72, 108, 378, 381.
Lipman, Lewis, 378.
Lipman, Moses, 378.
Lipman, Samuel, 378.
Lipowitz, Herman (C. O.), 510.
Lippincott, J. B., 56.
Lippman, Joseph, 413.
Lipschuetz, Gustav, 390.
Literary, The, 171.
Literature Society, Hebrew, 228–229.
Officers, 229.
Liveright, Alfred Meyer, 359, 438.
Liveright, Max, 312.
Liveright, Morris, 312.
Liveright, Simon, 312.
Livermauli, Moses (P.), 511.
Livingstone, 443.
Lobo, Moses F., 357.
Lockhart, J. G., referred to, 148 (note 85).
Loeb, August B., 118, 241, 311.
Loeb, Henri, Rev. Dr., 337.
Loeb, Herman, 357.
Loeb, Howard Adler, 441.
Loeb, Jacob (P.), 528.
Loeb, Joseph, 312.
Loeb, Leo, 123, 283.
Loeb, Leo, Mrs., 283.
Loeb, Ludwig, Dr., 226, 227, 311, 422.
Loeb, Marx B., 113, 312.
Loeb, Mathilde Adler-, 241.
Loeb, Moritz, 336–337.
Loeb, Samuel B. (P.), 528.
Loeb, Simon, 282, 312.
Loeb, William B. (P.), 528.
Lœwenberg, William, Rev., 82, 168
Long, Isaac, 141.
Long, Isaac (P.), 528.
Longfellow, H. W., 9.
Longfellow Literary Society, 171.
Lonnerstadter, William, 114.
Loring, General, 463.
Lopez Family, 9, 53 (note 68).
Lopez, Matthias, 446.
Lossing, B. J., referred to, 32.
Louchheim, Henry S., 312.
Louchheim, Joseph, 312.
Louchheim, Samuel Kahn, 414, 438.

Digitized by Google

Louis XVIII, 253.
Love, Julius, Dr., 422.
Lovers of Religious Learning, Society of, 162.
Lowengrund, Ernest, 413.
Lowengrund, Lee, Dr., 422.
Lowenstein, M. (P.), 516.
Lowenstein, Samuel, 406.
Lowenthal, Adolph, 157.
Lowenthal, Samuel (P.), 512.
Lowenthal, Samuel (P.), 518.
Luescher, Jacob (C. O.), 491.
Lukens, John, 201.
Lunel, Dottore Cesare, 247.
Lyceum Weekly, 198.
Lychenheim, Jacob, 167, 355, 436, 437.
Lyon, Abraham (C. O.), 493.
Lyon, Eugene, 357.
Lyon, Mabel, Miss, 157.
Lyon, Samuel, 23, 27.
Lyon, Sarah, Mrs., 128.
Lyons, Asher, 444 (note 125).
Lyons, Ellis, Rev., 65.
Lyons Family, 444 (note 125).
Lyons, Jacob C., 309.
Lyons, Jacob C., Mrs., 309.
Lyons, Jacques J., Rev., 444 (note 125).
Lyons, Mordecai, 444 (note 125).
Lyons, Rebecca, 285.
Lyons, Samuel, 444 (note 125).
Lyons, Samuel, Mrs., 242.
Lyons, Solomon, 444 (note 125).

M.

McArthur, John, 65.
McClellan, George B., General, 368, 462, 463, 485 (note 136).
McCullough, John, 385.
McDowell, Irwin, Gen., 464, 481.
M'Kean, Joseph, 409.
M'Kean, Thomas, 20.
McKegan, Edward, 12.
McMaster, John Bach, referred to, 10 (note 11), and 11 (note 12).
McMichael, Morton, Hon., 56, 137.
Macaulay, Lord, 351.
Machado, David Mendes, Rev., 28.
Machado, Rebecca Mendes, 28, 292.
Mackenzie, William L., referred to, 398.
Macready, William Charles, 376 (note 100), 385.
Madison, James, President, 24, 397.
Maibaum, Major (U. S. A.), 458.
Maier, Jacob (P.), 516.
Maimon, Moses Ben, Rabbi, 188, 226, 415.
Maimonides Clinic, 226–227.
Maimonides College, 188–189.
Maimonides Literary Society, 229–230.
Maisner, Moses, Rev. Dr., 190.
Malitz, Ch., 199, 359.
Mandel, David, Jr., 414, 441.
Manheimer, Jacob, 446.
Mann, William, Rev., 255.
Mann, William B., 255.
Mansbach, Louis A., Dr., 430.
Marache, Solomon, 11, 13, 27, 444 (note 125).
Marchési, Professor, 108.
Marco, Surgeon, 4.
Marcus, Henry, 86, 144, 406.
Maretzek, Max, 382.
Mario, Signor, 385.
Markens, Isaac, referred to, 8 (note 7), 17 (note 19), 31 (note 38), 36 (note 46), 37 (note 48), 43 (note 60), 59 (note 73), 147 (note 84), 181, 361.
Marks, Emanuel, 311.
Marks, Emanuel (P.), 516.
Marks Family, 53.
Marks, Ferdinand, 311.
Marks, Henry, 242.
Marks, Hyman, 45, 292, 446.
Marks, Hyman, Mrs., 292.
Marks, Hyman, 72.
Marks, Isaac, 203, 293, 446.
Marks, Isaac, Mrs. (Esther De Leon), 293.
Marks, Israel (P.), 528.
Marks, Levy, 23.
Marks, Michael, 49, 242, 331.
Marks, Michael, Mrs. (Johaveth), 242, 331.
Marks, Simon (P.), 530.
Marks, William, 311.
Marranos, 7
Marschuetz, Joseph, 575.
Marshall, Ethelbert A., 373.
Martin, J. Hill, referred to, 38 (note 49), 39 (note 54), 410 (note 112).
Marx, Aaron J. (P.), 529.
Marx, David (P.), 516.
Marx, Samuel, 432.
Masonic Mirror and American Keystone, 327–328.
Massias, Abraham A. (U. S. A.), 459.

Digitized by Google

Masthaum, Jules, 441.
Maternity Association, Jewish, 129–130.
Officers and management, 130.
Mawson, Charlotte M., Miss, 388.
Mawson, Edward R., 382.
Mawson, Edward S., 64.
Mawson, Harry P., 382.
Mawson, Ida M., Miss, 388.
Mawson, Lucie E., Miss, 389.
May, Emanuel, 258, 513.
May, Isaac (O. R.), 532.
May, Louis (P.), 514.
May, Meyer (P.), 515.
May, Samuel A., 194.
May, Samuel F. (P.), 512.
May, Sarah A. Cohen, Dr., 422.
May, Solomon W., 407, (P.) 513.
Mayer, Adolph A. (O. R.), 532.
Mayer, Clinton O., 414, 440.
Mayer, Elias (E. A.), 536.
Mayer, Elias, Mrs., 536.
Mayer, Herman (P.), 515.
Mayer, Ignatius, Dr , 422.
Mayer, Jacob, 444 (note 125).
Mayer, Jacob (C. O.), 491.
Mayer, Jacob (C. O.), 500.
Mayer, Lazarus, 68, 254.
Mayer, Levi, 82, 138, 312.
Mayer, Lewis, 446.
Mayer, Louis H. (C. O.), 489–490.
Mayer, Marcus R., 382.
Mayer, Maurice, Dr., 262.
Mayer, Minnie, Miss, 312.
Mayer, Nelson Baum, 438.
Max, Charles (P.), 521.
Max, Jacob (P.), 516.
Mazur, F. (P.), 520.
Mazzini, Joseph, 62.
Meade, George G., General, 57.
Mears, Johaveth, Mrs., 241, 458.
Mears, Judah, 241, 458.
Mears, Rachel, 241.
Mears, Samson, 269, 270.
Mears, Tabitha, 22.
Mease, Dr., quoted, 14, referred to, 25 (note 30), 71.
Medical Aid Society 140.
Medici, Catharine de, 206.
Meisels, Baer, Rabbi, 77.
Mencié, M., 362.
Mendel, Herman (C. O.), 506.
Mendelsohn, Samuel, Rev. Dr., 188–189, 196, 359.
Mendes, Abraham Pereira, Rev., 9.
Mendes, Henry Pereira, Rev. Dr., 190.
Menken, Adah Isaac, 379–380.
Menken, Alexander Isaac, 379.
Menken, Nathan D. (C. O.), 510–511.
Mercantile Club, 193–194.
Mercy and Truth, Society of, 144.
Messing, Bernhard (C. O.), 506.
Meyer, Mr., 377.
Meyer, C. (P.), 513.
Meyer, Emil (C. O.), 492.
Meyer, Joseph, 23.
Meyer, Joseph (P.), 514.
Meyer, Leopold (C. O.), 503.
Meyer, Max (P.), 516.
Meyer, Moses (P.), 515.
Meyerhoff, M. S., 185, 311.
Meyers, Adolphus H., 435.
Meyers, David D. (C. O.), 506.
Meyers, Henry, 389.
Meyers, Richea, 270.
Michaels, David (C. O.), 510.
Michelbacher, Maximilian, Rev., 144.
Mickvéh Israel Congregation, 11–21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 34, 43–46, 48, 49–54, 58, 59, 60, 61, 64–69, 128, 201–203, 444 (note 125), 445.
Memorial of (1782), 13.
Original members, 15–16.
Choir at dedication of present Synagogue, 65.
Officers and directors, 68.
Families connected with same, 68.
Association, 68–69, 168, 169.
Officers of association, 69.
Mifflin, General, 25.
Miller, Aaron (C. O.), 509.
Miller, Aaron (P.), 518.
Miller, Aaron (P.), 527.
Miller, Alexander (P.), 513.
Miller, Charles, 283.
Miller, Edward, 271.
Miller, Jacob, 132, 311.
Miller, Jacob, 283–284.
Miller, Jacob (C. O.), 495.
Miller, Jacob (P.), 519.
Miller, Jacob (P.), 520.
Miller, Jacob (P.), 520.
Miller, Jacob, & Sons, 283–284.
Miller, Jonas (P.), 511.
Miller, M., 104.
Miller, Moses (C. O.), 507.
Miller, Moses (P.), 512.
Miller, Samuel (P.), 512.
Miller, Simon, 283.

Digitized by Google

Miller, Solomon, 283, 311.
Miller, Solomon C. (C. O.), 494.
Miller, William, 283.
Mindil, George W., Brevet Major-General, 453.
Minis, Isaac, 425.
Ministers' Association of America, Jewish, 192.
Mitchell, Abraham, 50, 284, (U. S. A.) 459.
Mitchell, Allen, 50, 337.
Mitchell, Esther, Mrs., 50.
Mitchell, Lewis, 50.
Mitchell, J. K., Dr., 137.
Mitchell, James T., Hon., 369.
Mitchell, M. (P.), 513.
Mitchell, Mitchell Abraham, 50, 112, 143, 245, 284-285.
Mitchell, M. A., Mrs. (Amelia Johaveth), 245, 284.
Mitchell, Moses, 50.
Mitchell, Myrtilla E., Mrs., 58, 65, 128, 337-338.
Mitchell, Percival Allen, 338, 356.
Mitchell, S. Weir, Dr., 485.
Mitter, William, Rev., 107.
Modell, David, Dr., 422.
Moehring, Gotthelf, Dr., 417.
Moeler, Max (C. O.), 502.
Monachesi, Marion, Miss, 159.
Monroe, James, President, 398.
Montefiore, Moses, Sir, 51 (note 66), 61, 76, 100, 244, 304, 315, 317, 370, 390.
Montefiore Social, 170.
Montes, 53 (note 68).
Morais, City of, 60.
Morais Lodge, Dr. S., Number 51, 186.
Morais, Sabato, LL.D., Rev., referred to, 12 (note 15), 30, 52, 58, 59-63, 64, 65, quoted, 66-67, 68, 69, 78, 91, 118, 122, 123, 132, 136, 142, 145, 152, 155 (note 87), 156, 158, 159, 163, 164, 180, 188, 189, 190, 197, referred to, 202 (note 89), 213, 219, 229, 233, 296, 301, 303, 307, 308, 319, 337, 370, 442, 536.
Morais, S., Mrs., 122, 158, 319, 536.
Moran, Peter, 361.
Mordecai, Alfred, Sr., 50, 149 (note 85), 368, (U. S. A.) 461-463, 464.
Mordecai, Alfred, Jr. (U. S. A.), 464-466.
Mordecai, Gratz, 355.
Mordecai, Jacob, 461.
Mordecai, Laura, Miss, 151.
Mordecai, Miriam, Miss, 151.
Mordecai, Mordecai M., Rev., 29, 290.
Mordecai, Moses, 22.
Mordecai, Philip M., 446.
Mordecai, Sara, Mrs., 50, referred to, 149 (note 85).
Morgan, Benjamin R., 409.
Morgan, Lady, quoted, 371.
Moritz, Joseph (P.), 513.
Moritzen, Johanna, Mrs., 130.
Morris, 443.
Morris, Robert, 24, 25.
Morris, Robert Hunter, Hon., 452 (note 131).
Morrison, Herr, 382.
Morrison, Lewis, 381.
Morse, John T., Jr., referred to, 10 (note 11).
Morwitz & Co., 332.
Morwitz, Edward, Dr., 197, 338-340, 357, 427.
Morwitz, Joseph, 339-340, 357.
Mosenthal, Joseph, 386, 535.
Mosenthal, Solomon H., 535.
Moser, David (P.), 516.
Moser, Henry (C. O.), 502.
Moser, Henry (C. O.), 508.
Moser, Leo (C. O.), 492.
Moses, the Misses, 149.
Moses, Abraham, 72, 448 (note 130).
Moses, Daniel (C. O.), 494.
Moses, David (C. O.), 494.
Moses, Edward A., 59.
Moses, Edward (U. S. N.), 478.
Moses, Henry, 444 (note 125).
Moses, Horace, 271, 273, (U. S. N.) 471.
Moses, Isaac, 11, 12, 27.
Moses, Isaac, 433.
Moses, Israel, 408.
Moses, Israel (U. S. A.), 463.
Moses, Joshua, 463.
Moses, Joshua (P.), 519.
Moses, Philip (U. S. N.), 477.
Moses, Rachel, Mrs., 270, 471.
Moses, Raphael J., 408.
Moses, Sarah, 446.
Moses, Sarah Gratz, 270.
Moses, Simon Gratz, 433.
Moses, Solomon, 51, 270, 446, 471.
Mosessohn, Nehemiah, Rev., 107-108, 198, 219.
Moss, Alfred A., 52.
Moss, Eliezer L., 52, 286, 312.
Moss, Eliezer L., Mrs., 286.
Moss Family, 444 (note 125).

Digitized by Google

Moss, Florian, 286, (U. S. N.) 474.
Moss, Frank, 286, 366.
Moss, Isaac M., 446.
Moss, Jacob, 446.
Moss, Jacob (P.), 521.
Moss, Jacob (P.), 525.
Moss, John, 49 (note 63), 51–52, 254, 285, 407, 446.
Moss, John (P.), 513.
Moss, John, Jr., Mrs., 152.
Moss, John, Sr., Mrs., 444 (note 125).
Moss, Joseph (U. S. N.), 478.
Moss, Joseph L., 52, 53, 143, 254, 285–286, 366, 474, 485.
Moss, Joseph L., Mrs., 286.
Moss, Joseph L., 446, (S. O.) 485.
Moss, Leona, 378–379.
Moss, Lucien, 52, 286–287, (O. R.) 533.
Moss, Lucien, Mrs. (Amanda Levy), 287.
Moss, R., Mrs., 149.
Moss, Rebecca, Miss, 52, 286.
Moss, Samuel, 51, 446
Moss, Samuel, 433.
Moss, Sarah Nathan, Mrs., 287.
Moss, Theodore F., 355, 433.
Moss, William, Dr., 286, 417–418, 441, (S. O.) 485–486.
Moyer, Emanuel (C. O.), 507.
Mt. Sinai Cemetery, 204–205.
Muhr, Frank, 441.
Muhr, Henry, 287, 288.
Muhr, Jacob, 288.
Muhr, Joseph, 288.
Muhr, Philip, 370.
Muhr, Simon, 131, 132, 142, 213, 287–289, 333.
Murchison, Roderick, Sir, 324.
Murdoch, James E., 375.
Murray, Anna, Miss, 159.
Mutual Benefit Company, 187.
Myers, Aaron J. (C. O.), 506.
Myers, Albert (C. O.), 505.
Myers, Benjamin F. (C. O.), 505.
Myers, Daniel S. (P.), 526.
Myers, David (C. O.), 509.
Myers, Emanuel (S. O.), 488.
Myers, Emanuel (P.), 521.
Myers, Emanuel (C. O.), 495.
Myers, Henry (P.), 526.
Myers, Herman (C. O), 507.
Myers, Isaac (C. O.), 499.
Myers, Israel (C. O.), 499.
Myers, Jacob (P.), 528.
Myers, Leonard, 396, 412.
Myers, Levi (C. O.), 508.
Myers, Levi (P.), 518.
Myers, Mordecai (U. S. A.), 459.
Myers, Myer, 269–270.
Myers, Samuel, 389.
Myers, Sigmund (C. O.), 499.
Myers, Simon P. (P.), 516.
Myers, Solomon (C. O.), 490.
Myers, Solomon (C. O.), 500.
Myers, Sylvan, Dr., 422.

N.

Naar, David, 407.
Naar, Moses, 407.
Nathan, Benjamin, 287.
Nathan, Lewis (P.), 519.
Nathan, Lyon, 45.
Nathan, Moses, 444 (note 125).
Nathan, Samuel, 86, 312.
Nathan, Simon, 11, 12, 13, 16, 27.
Nathans, David, 407–408.
Nathans, David, 446.
Nathans Family, 50.
Nathans, Horace A., 289–290, 390, 441.
Nathans, Horace A., Mrs., 152, 289.
Nathans, Isaiah, 144, 290, 446.
Nathans, J. J., 378.
Nathans, Jacob, 446.
Nathans, Moses, 60, 155, 289, 312.
Nathans, Moses, Mrs., 289.
Nathans, Nathan, 412, 446.
Nathans, Oscar S. (P.), 512.
Nathans, S., Rev. Dr., 99.
Nathans, Sarah, 446–447.
Nathans, Theodore (P.), 512.
National Council of Jewish Women, 182–183.
Philadelphia Section's Officers, 183.
Naumburg, Lazarus, Rev., 91, 155 (note 87), 158.
Neilson, Lillian Adelaide, 380, 385.
Netter, Charles, 207.
Neustadt, Caroline, Mrs., 267.
New Orleans Serenaders, 377–378.
Newburger, Morris, 178, 191, 290–291.
Newburger, Morris, Mrs., 178, 290.
Newburger, Morton McMichael, 178, 290.
Newgarden, Charles, Dr., 429, 440.
Newgarden, George J., Dr., 422, (U. S. A.) 468.
Newhouse, Grace M., Miss, 151.
Newhouse, Joseph, 105, 136, 155, 291–292.

Digitized by Google

Newhouse, Joseph, Mrs., 292.
Newhouse, Simeon, 291.
Newhouse, Simeon, Mrs., 151, 291.
Newman, Jacob, 447.
Newman, Morris (U. S. N.), 477.
Neyman, Jacob (P.), 530.
Nicholson, M., 20.
Nirdlinger, Charles, 383.
Nirdlinger, Frank, 383.
Nisbet, Michael, 445 (note 127).
Nisbet, Michael, Sr., 445 (note 127).
Nixon, Samuel F., 383.
Noah, Judith, 397.
Noah, Manuel, 293, 397, 444 (note 125).
Noah, Mordecai M., 212, 293, 375, 396–400, 444 (note 125) (O. R.) 534.
Non-Importation Resolutions, 22.
Non-Israelites, Appeal by, 19–20.
Nones, Abraham B., 401.
Nones, Benjamin, 26–27, 45, 400–401, 411, 447, (U. S. A.) 457, 470.
Nones, David B., 447.
Nones, Henry Beauchamp, Jr., 401, (U. S. N.) 471–472.
Nones, Henry Benjamin, 401, (U. S. N.) 471.
Nones, Jefferson B., 447.
Nones, Jefferson H. (U. S. N.), 478.
Nones, Joseph B., 401, 447, (U. S. A.) 470.
Nones, Solomon B., 401.
Nones, Washington H. (U. S. N.), 478.
Noot, Isaac, Rev., 159.
Noot, S. E. Cohen, Rev., 65, 85, 108, 159.
Norman, Surgeon, 29, 457
North American and United States Gazette, 136.
Nowinski, David, 390.
Nunes, Zipporah, 28.
Nusbaum, Elias, 356.
Nusbaum, Louis, 359.

O.

Oath of Allegiance, 23.
Occident, The, 136, 196, 212, 302, 303.
Ochs, Joseph (P.), 521.
Offenbach, Jacques, 386.
Oppenheim, Moritz, Professor, 335.
Or Ha-Chayim, Chebrah, 222.
Orphans and Widows, Society to give support to, 144.
Orphans' Guardians, 125–126.
First officers and management, 125.
Present officers and management, 126.
Ostheim, Louis (U. S. A.), 467.
Ostheim, Philip, 467.
Ostheimer, Nathan (P.), 520.
Ottenheimer, Eleazer, 185.
Ottenheimer, Solomon (P.), 512.
Ottinger, Samuel J., Dr., 422.
Ottolengui, Abraham, 46.

P.

Pacifico, 53 (note 68).
Packer, Asa, 427.
Paley, John, 199, 359, 575.
Papé, Gabriel, Rev., 65, 73, 85–86, 91, 145, 155 (note 87).
Pardo, Jacob, Rabbi, 7.
Parrish, Robert, 12.
Pattison, Robert E., Hon., 267, 394.
Pearsall, Mr., 163.
Peary, R. E., Lieutenant, 326.
Peixotto, A. C., 51, 447.
Peixotto, Moses Levy Maduro, Rev., 44
Peixotto, Sim'ha Cohen, Miss, 128, 149, 151, 274.
Penn, John, 200, 201.
Penn, William, 10, 35 (note 44), 540.
Pennypacker, Samuel W., referred to, 31 (note 39).
Pereira, Abraham J. R., Rev., 105.
Pereira, Jacob Rodriguez, 297.
Pereyra, Joseph, 447.
Pereyra, Jules E., 414.
Pereyra, Rodriguez, 53 (note 68).
Perkins, Samuel C., 118.
Personal Interest Society, 116.
Pesoa, Abraham, 293.
Pesoa, David, 45 (note 61), 52, 64, 112, 136, 143, 292–294.
Pesoa, Hetty, Miss, 293.
Pesoa, Isaac, 45, 293.
Pesoa, Josephine P., Miss, 152, 294.
Pesoa, Phila, Mrs., 447.
Pesoa, Rachel, Miss, 128, 149, 293.
Pesoa, Rebecca, 293.
Peters, Richard, 35, 36.
Pfaelzer, Morris, 312.
Pfaelzer, Morris, Mrs., 312.

Digitized by Google

Pfaelzer, Simon, 311.
Phelps's Players of a Century, referred to, 373 (note 98).
Philip, Aaron L., 448 (note 130).
Philips, Abram (U. S. N.), 478.
Philips, B. H., 444 (note 125).
Philips, Goody, Mrs., 18, 259.
Phillips, Mrs., 377.
Phillips, Aaron J., 374–375.
Phillips, Adelaide, 377.
Phillips, Austin H., 376.
Phillips, Barnet, 340, 433.
Phillips, Benjamin, 447.
Phillips, Benjamin, 447.
Phillips, Benjamin Franklin, 433.
Phillips, Benjamin I., 45.
Phillips, Benjamin J., 447.
Phillips, Catharine, 49.
Phillips, Charles I., Mrs., 333.
Phillips, David J. (C. O.), 500.
Phillips, E., Miss, 159.
Phillips, Edward, 49.
Phillips, Edwin, 434.
Phillips, Ellen, Miss, 49, 128, 149, 150, 151, 157, 190.
Phillips, Emanuel J. (U. S. N.), 477.
Phillips, Emily, 28, 49.
Phillips, Gabriel, 49.
Phillips, H., Mrs., 377.
Phillips, H. B., 376.
Phillips, Henry, Jr., 340–341, 413, 434.
Phillips, Henry Meyer, 49, 52, 144, 307, 332, 402–404, 412.
Phillips, Isaac, 340.
Phillips, Isaac, 447.
Phillips, Isaac (U. S. N.), 477.
Phillips, Isaac B., 144.
Phillips, Isaac H. (P.), 518.
Phillips, Isaac J., 58, 201.
Phillips, Isaac W. (P.), 517.
Phillips, J., 376.
Phillips, J. B., 447.
Phillips, J. D., 376.
Phillips, Jacob, 447.
Phillips, Jacob, 447.
Phillips, Jonas, 12, 13, 27–28, 29, 45 (note 61), 292, 397, 401, 416, 444 (note 125), 459, 469.
Phillips, Jonas Altamont, 49, 52, 59, 64, 340, 401–402, 412, 433.
Phillips, Jonas B., 376.
Phillips, Jonas Benjamin, 412.
Phillips, Joseph, 447.
Phillips, Joseph (U. S. A.), 459.
Phillips, L. A., Miss, 377.
Phillips, Levi, 447.
Phillips, Levy, 45.
Phillips, Manuel, Dr., 416, 426, 447, (U. S. N.) 477.
Phillips, Moses S., 374, 375–376.
Phillips, Naphtali, 27, 45, 292.
Phillips, Naphtali (second), 49.
Phillips, Phila, 292, 293.
Phillips, R. & I., 285.
Phillips, R. & J., 447.
Phillips, Rachel, 292.
Phillips, Rebecca, 49.
Phillips, Rebecca, Mrs., 447.
Phillips, S., Miss, 377.
Phillips, Sarah, Mrs., 128.
Phillips, Sophia, 377.
Phillips, Uriah, 292.
Phillips, Zalegman, 22, 27, 45, 49, 143, 202, 253, 272, 292, 401, 402, 411, 431, 447, 457.
Phillips, Zipporah, 292, 293, 397.
Physicians, College of, 416–420.
Jewish members of, 417–420.
Picard, Eli, 390.
Picciotto, James, referred to, 51 (note 66).
Pickard, M. (P.), 516.
Pincus, Edward, Mrs., 444 (note 125).
Pincus Family, 390.
Pincus, S., 196–197.
Pincus, S. Henry, 356, 384.
Pinheiro, Isaac, 474.
Pinheiro, Solomon (U. S. N.), 474–475, (P.) 514.
Piperno, A. B., Chief Rabbi, 60.
Piperno, Nathan, 388–389.
Piza, David, Rev., 61.
Piza, R. S., Mrs., 190.
Podolsky, Theodore (P.), 523.
Polano, Hayim, 65, 159, 188, 354.
Political Clubs, 232.
Pollock, A. (P.), 516.
Pollock, James, Governor, 481, 482.
Polock, Hyman, 53, 86, 144, 145, 155, 294–295, 310, (O. R.) 534.
Polock, Hyman, Mrs., 259, 294.
Polock, Moses, 342.
Pope, John, General, 489, 510.
Port Richmond Congregations, 224.
Porter, David D., Admiral, 475.
Potsdamer, Joseph B., Dr., 422.
Potsdamer, Theodore B, 332.
Prager, Mark, Jr., 29, 372 (note 95).
Prager, Michael, 29, 372 (note 95).
Pragheimer, Jacob S., Dr., 423.

Digitized by Google

Presse, Jüdische, 199, 575.
Prince, Isaac, 447.
Proskauer, A. (P.), 516.
Publication Society, Jewish (first), 175–176.
Officers and management, 175.
Publication Society, Jewish (second), 176.
Officers, etc., 176.
Works produced by, 176.
Publication Society of America, Jewish (present), 177–180.
First officers and management, 177.
Present officers and management, 177–178.
Michael Heilprin Memorial Fund of, 178.
Works produced by, 179–180.
Pulaski, Count, 26, 457.
Pulaski, Morris H., 166.
Pulitzer, Joseph, 356.

R.

Rabinovitch, Louise G., Dr., 423.
Rachél, E., Madame, 378.
Rains, Solomon, 407.
Ramsay, Rev. Mr., 52.
Randall, Samuel J., Hon., 467.
Randolph, Edmund, 24, 25.
Randorf, George, 62, 135, 243.
Raphall, Morris Jacob, Rev. Dr., 58, 122, 136, 442.
Rappaport Benevolent Association, 139.
Rappaport, Solomon, Rev., 107.
Rasener, Philip, 86.
Rashke, Moritz (C. O.), 495.
Rau, Moses, Rev., 72.
Record, Jewish, 197, 332.
Reed, William B., 137.
Reefer, Leon N., Dr., 430, 440.
Reeves, Sims, 385.
Rehiné, Zalma, 46.
Réhn, Professor, 163.
Reich, Jacques, 366–367.
Reich, Leo, Rev., 107, 229.
Reinhard, Michael, 259.
Reinhard, Michael, Mrs., 259.
Reinhart, Nathan F. (C. O.), 492.
Reinstine, Alexander, 82, 187, 404–405.
Reis, Henry M., 115, 311.
Relief of the Hungry, Philadelphia Society for the, 231.
Remak, Gustavus, 405, 412.
Remak, Stephen S., 405–406, 412.
Remenyi, Edouard, 386.
Reubenthal, Elias (C. O.), 503.
Reynard, S. F., 382.
Reynolds, John F., General, 344, 504.
Rhine, Henry, 345.
Rhine, Michael (P.), 521.
Rice, Isaac L., 341–342.
Rice, Jacob J., 312.
Rich and Harris, 384.
Rich, Isaac B. (C. O.), 505.
Riesman, David, Dr., 423.
Rinehard, Alfred A. (C. O.), 506.
Ringetstein, Jacob (P.), 514.
Rittenhouse, David, 20.
Riveyra, 53 (note 68).
Robinson, Colonel, 29.
Robson, Stuart, 381.
Rodeph Shalom Congregation, 70–83.
Early members, 70–71.
Dedication of Synagogue on Julianna Street, 72–73.
Officers and directors, 82.
Auxiliary Association of, 83, 168.
Cemetery, 203.
Rodephé Tsédek, Chebrah, 542.
Roedelsheimer, Solomon (C. O.), 491.
Roeschmann, Benjamin, 390.
Roggenburger, A., 390.
Rosecrans, General, 489.
Rosenau, Milton J., Dr., 423 (U. S. N.), 477.
Rosenbach, H. P., referred to, 11 (note 13), 16 (note 18), 37 (note 48), 39 (note 54), 342–343.
Rosenbach, Isabella H., Mrs., referred to, 50 (note 65), 312, 342, 354–355.
Rosenbach, Morris, 312, 342.
Rosenbaum, Adolph, Mrs., 312.
Rosenbaum, Amelia, Miss, 123.
Rosenbaum, Joseph, 311.
Rosenbaum, Michael (P.), 517.
Rosenbaum, Samuel, 184.
Rosenberg, Louis (C. O.), 500.
Rosenberg, Maurice (C. O.), 492.
Rosenberg, Morris, 221.
Rosenberg, N., 91.
Rosenberg, Pauline H., Mrs., 183.
Rosenberger, L. A. (C. O.), 502.

Digitized by Google

Rosenberger, S. (S. O.), 487.
Rosenberger, Samuel (P.), 526.
Rosenblatt, Abraham, 185.
Rosendale, Simon W., Hon., 35 (note 45), 177.
Rosenfeld, Jacob, 59.
Rosenfeld, Sydney, 382.
Rosenfeldt, Joseph, 230.
Rosenfelt, Nathan (C. O.), 491.
Rosenfelt, Nathan (P.), 522.
Rosengarten & Sons, 355.
Rosengarten, Adolph G. (S. O.), 488.
Rosengarten, George D., 343, 355, 488.
Rosengarten, Joseph George, 343–344, 413, 434, 504.
Rosengarten, Henry (C. O.), 493.
Rosengarten, Samuel George, 355, 433.
Rosenhayn Colony, 213.
Rosenheim, A. I., 281.
Rosenheim, Bernard (P.), 514.
Rosensteel, Jacob (C. O.), 505.
Rosensteel, Jacob (P.), 512.
Rosensteel, Tobias (C. O.), 495.
Rosenstein, Choneh, Rabbi, 87.
Rosenstein, David (P.), 516.
Rosenstein, Kate, Miss, 157.
Rosenstein, Michael (C. O.), 508.
Rosenstein, Victor, Rev., 86, 103.
Rosenstein, William (P.), 514.
Rosenstock, Jacob (P.), 516.
Rosenthal, 386.
Rosenthal, Abraham (P.), 515.
Rosenthal, Albert, 368–369.
Rosenthal, Arndt (S. O.), 482.
Rosenthal, David A., Dr., 429.
Rosenthal, Edwin, Dr., 423.
Rosenthal, Ephraim (C. O.), 503.
Rosenthal, Ernst, 429.
Rosenthal, Leopold (C. O.), 495.
Rosenthal, Max, 367–368.
Rosenthal, Max (P.), 513.
Rosenthal, Morris, 86.
Rosenthal, Rebecca, Miss, 152.
Rosenthal, W. S., Dr., 429.
Rosewig, A. H., 390.
Rosin, David, Dr., 101.
Rosskam, Isaac, 158, 312.
Rosskam, William Benjamin, 441.
Roth, Lewis (P.), 514.
Rothschild, Carrie De Casseres, Mrs., 296.
Rothschild, Edmund de, Baron, 211.
Rothschild, Edward L., 104, 113, 190, 295–296.
Rothschild, Esther De Casseres, Mrs., 296.
Rothschild, Henrietta, Mrs., 295.
Rothschild, Henry, 295.
Rothschild, Leopold, 295.
Rothschild, Lewis (P.), 523.
Rothschild, Lippman, 295.
Rothschild, Samuel, 295.
Rothschild, Samuel (S. O.), 486.
Rovno, Philip, Dr., 423.
Rowe, Leo Stanton, Dr., 353, 438–439.
Rowe, Samuel W. (C. O.), 504.
Rowland, Adolphus (S. O.), 485.
Rubel, Jacob, 439.
Rubin, Max, Rev., 86.
Rubinstein, Anton, 386.
Ruff, C. T., Major, 481.
Rush, 443.
Rush, James, Dr., 253.
Rush, Richard H., Colonel, 485 (note 136).
Rush, William, 20.
Russell, Philip M., 29, 290, 447, (U. S. A.) 457–458.
Russian Jews in Philadelphia, 215–224.
Russo-Jewish Chebroth, 220–224.
Russo-Jewish Congregations, 217–220.
Russo-Jewish Exodus of 1882, 206–208.
Russo-Jewish Institutions, 217.
Russo-Jewish Societies, 225–232.
Ruzanowsky, Nathan, Rev., 107.

S.

St. Clair, General, 25.
St. Gaudens, Augustus, 361.
Sabbath Visitor Association, 192.
Sabsovitch, H. L., 213.
Sachs, Israel Moses, Rev., 217–218.
Saenger, L., Rev., 109.
Salinger, Arthur, Dr., 430, 440.
Salinger, B. (C. O.), 493.
Salinger, Benjamin, 97, 141, 312, 357.
Salinger, Julius, Rev., 91.
Salinger, Julius L., Dr., 423.
Salinger, Richard, 413.
Salisburg, David S. (C. O.), 502.
Saller, Isaac, 282, 312.
Saller, Louis, 282.
Salomon, Louis, Rev. Dr., 74.
Salsburg, Samuel B. (C. O.), 505.
Salvini, Tomaso, Signor, 385.

Digitized by Google

Salzmann, Adam (C. O.), 510.
Sampson, Albert P. (U. S. N.), 478.
Sampson, Daniel W. (U. S. N.), 479.
Sampson, Isaac P. (U. S. N.), 478.
Samuel, David, 52, 54, 254, 312.
Samuel, David, Mrs., 312.
Samuel, Eleanor, Miss, 54.
Samuel, F. & D., 447.
Samuel, Frederick, 51.
Samuel, Hetty, Mrs., 128.
Samuel, J. Bunford, 54, 354.
Samuel, John, 54, 412.
Samuel, Lewis, 66, 254.
Samuels, Abraham (P.), 530.
Samuels, Frederick, 84, 86.
Samuels, S., 377.
Samuelson, Solomon, 84.
Sanchez, Gabriel, 4.
Sanchez, Rodrigo, 3–4.
Sanger, S., Rev., 100.
Sanguinetti, Percy A., 355.
Sanson, Joseph, 109, 411.
Sanson, Nathan J., Dr., 430.
Santangel, Luis de, 4.
Sarasohn, Ezekiel, 575.
Schamberg, Jay F., Dr., 423.
Schamberg, Meyer, 365, 436.
Schatz, Mordecai, Rev., 219, 542.
Scherzer, Adolph, 346, 389.
Schiff, Jacob H., 115, 178, 190.
Schleiden, M. J., Dr., referred to, 5 (note 2).
Schlesinger, Leopold, 82.
Schlesinger, Morris (S. O.), 489.
Schloss, Abraham (P.), 514.
Schloss, Abraham (P.), 521.
Schloss, David (P.), 516.
Schloss, Henry (C. O.), 498.
Schloss, Moses (P.), 516.
Schneeberger, Henry W., Rev. Dr., 142.
Schneideman, Theodore B., Dr., 423.
Schnurman, Israel, 184.
Schoen, David (P.), 516.
Schoenfeld, J. (P.), 529.
Schoneman, Abram P. (C. O.), 498.
Schoneman, Emanuel (P.), 515.
Schoneman Family, 71 (note 76).
Schoneman, Joseph, 276.
Schoneman, R. A. (P.), 530.
Schupack, Charles B., Dr., 430.
Schuyler, General, 147 (note 84).
Schuyler Family, 148.
Schuyler, Nicholas, Dr., 147 (note 84).
Schwartz, Isidor, 283.
Schwarz, Louis, Dr., 423.
Schwarz, S. F. (P.), 512.
Schwatt, Isaac J., Dr., 353, 442.
Scott, Walter, Sir, referred to, 147, 148.
Scott, Winfield, General, 460, 471.
Scribe, M., 390.
Seaside Home, Jewish, 129–130.
Seelig, Abraham, 221.
Segal, Bernhard, Dr., 423.
Seguin, Mr. and Mrs., 385.
Seilhamer, George O., referred to, 373 (note 97).
Seilikowitch, S., Dr., 423.
Seiniger, Charles, Rev., 99, 118.
Seixas, Benjamin, 12.
Seixas, David G., 296–298, 447, (U. S. A.) 459.
Seixas, G. M. I., Rev., 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 35, 50, 297, 459.
his family, 17.
Seixas, Isaac B., Rev., 44, 46.
Seixas, M. B., 447.
Seldes, George S., 159, 167.
Selig, Bernard, Mrs., 312.
Seligman, Jesse, 115.
Seligman, Marcus (P.), 514.
Seligman, Minnie, 381.
Seligson, M., 406.
Selker, Adolph (P.), 516.
Sergeant, Jonas, 20.
Sewing Society, Ladies' Hebrew, 143.
Shalom Colony, 212.
Shabé Zion, Society, 232.
Shearith Israel Congregation (N. Y.), 8, 28.
Sheier, Moses (P.), 515.
Sheppard, Furman, Hon., 395.
Sherbow, J. S., Rev., 102, 109.
Sherbow, Marcus, 390.
Shoyer, Mayer, 144.
Sick and Mutual Assistance, Society for Visitation of, 144–145.
Prominent members, 144.
Sickles, Daniel E., General, 463.
Sickles, Gustavus A., 390.
Siedler, Joseph (P.), 515.
Sigmund, Albert M. (S. O.), 483.
Silberberg, Max (P.), 515.
Silberman, Emma, Miss, 382.
Silberman, Simon, 97, 312.
Silva, David (C. O.), 508.
Silver, Simeon Aaron, 389.
Simon, David Emanuel, 414, 438.
Simon, Emanuel, 299.

Digitized by Google

Simon, Jacob (C. O.), 509.
Simon, Joseph, 25, 53, 147, 270.
Simon, Joseph, 447.
Simon, Michael (P.), 528.
Simon, Moses, 113, 299.
Simon, Moses, Mrs., 299.
Simonson, Selli, 386.
Simpson, Edward Payson, 384.
Simpson, Matthew, Bishop, 207.
Simsohn, Clara Stern-, Mrs. 355.
Simsohn, Joseph S., Dr., 423.
Singer, Jacob, 132, 184, 190, 311, 394, 413, 440.
Sion, Isaac, 414.
Skene, Mr., 148 (note 85).
Skidelsky, Rachel S., Dr., 423.
Skidelsky, Simon S., 353–354.
Skillman, W. J., 75.
Slade, M. B. C., Mrs., 96.
Slatky, Isaac M., Rev., 59.
Slobodinsky, Rosa, Dr., 423.
Small, William. F., Colonel, 480.
Smith, Goldwin, 451.
Smyth, Albert H., referred to, 398 (note 106).
Smyth, Eugene, 159.
Snellenburg, Isaac, 300, (P.) 517.
Snellenburg, Joseph, 300.
Snellenburg, Joseph J., 300.
Snellenburg, N., & Co., 300.
Snellenburg, Nathan, 300.
Snellenburg, Samuel, 300
Snowberger, Albert L. (P.), 523.
Snowberger, Elias (P.), 517.
Snowberger, Leopold, 523.
Snyder, W. Frederick, 305.
Solis, David Hays, 51, 290, 312.
Solis, David Hays, Jr., 68.
Solis, Isaac N., 413
Solis, Solomon, 51, 68, 155, 158, 175, 254, 290.
Solomon, Mr. and Mrs., 373.
Solomon, Adolph A., 138, 166.
Solomon, Augustus (C. O.), 501.
Solomon, Benjamin (U. S. N.), 477.
Solomon, C., Miss, 373.
Solomon, David, 312.
Solomon, Edward, 389.
Solomon, Ezekiel (U. S. N.), 478.
Solomon, Frances, 447.
Solomon, Frederic, 389.
Solomon, Haym, 16, 23–25.
Solomon, Haym M., 24 (note 26).
Solomon, Henry, 412.
Solomon, Henry, Mrs., 183.
Solomon, M., Miss, 373.
Solomon, S. B., 389.
Solomon, Samuel M., 447.
Solomons, Madame, 377.
Solomons, Miss, 377.
Solomons, Adolphus S., 116.
Solomons, Arabella, 22
Solomons, Myer S., 22, 49, 457.
Sommer, Harry B., 163, 166, 315, 344–345.
Sons of Benjamin, Independent Order of, 185.
Sons of Halberstam Congregation, 104.
Sons of Israel Congregation (Camden, N. J.), 110.
Cemetery, 205.
Southeimer, Bernard (P.), 511.
Southeimer, Morris (P.), 524.
Sotheran, Alice Hyneman, 345–346, referred to, 498.
Sotheran, Charles, 346.
Souza, Samuel, 447.
Spaeth, Henry (C. O.), 492.
Spatz, Bernard, 291.
Speaker, Henry, 190.
Spiers, Moses, 447.
Spivak, Charles D., Dr., 142, 159, 167, 226, 227, 229, 311, 423.
Spruce Street Cemetery, 200–203.
Document concerning, 202.
Stadt Zeitung, Philadelphia, 199, 575.
Stage and its Stars, The, Past and Present, referred to, 373 (note 98).
Statue to Religious Liberty, 186–187.
Stein, Abraham, 447.
Stein, Jacob (C. O.), 490.
Stein, Jacob (C. O.), 506.
Stein, Jacob (P.), 518.
Stein, Lewis (P.), 519.
Stein, Louis (P.), 515.
Stein, Rudolph, 332.
Steinbach, Lewis W., Dr., 163, 167, 419.
Steinberg, Paul, 295.
Steinberger, Justus (U. S. A.), 466.
Steinbrun, J. (P.), 523.
Steiner, Jacob (P.), 520.
Steiner, Levi A. (P.), 529.
Stemple, Isaac, Rev., 99, 107, 109, 118.
Stern, A., 163.
Stern, Abram E. (C. O.), 490.
Stern, Charles (P.), 513.
Stern, David, 347.
Stern, David (P.), 517.
Stern, Edward, 347.

Digitized by Google

Stern Family, 389.
Stern, Harry F., 347.
Stern, Henry (C. O.), 499.
Stern, Herman (P.), 522.
Stern, Israel W. (P.), 530.
Stern, Jacob (P.), 527.
Stern, Julius, 91, 155, 212, 346, 347.
Stern, Julius, Mrs., 346.
Stern, Julius (C. O.), 492.
Stern, Louis, 358.
Stern, Max J., Dr., 423.
Stern, Menko, 240.
Stern, Samuel, 23.
Stern, Simon (P.), 530.
Stern, Simon A., 346–349.
Stern, William A., 355–356.
Sternberg, Constantine, 388.
Sternberger, Charles (P.), 513.
Sternberger, Ida, Miss, 382.
Sternberger, Levin (P.), 528.
Sternberger, Samuel, Mrs., 130.
Sternberger, Samuel, 311.
Sterne, Simon, 413, and (note 121).
Sternheimer, M., 91.
Stevens, William Bacon, Bishop, 207.
Stewart, Jack, Lieutenant-Colonel, 37.
Stine, Daniel (P.), 526.
Stine, Jacob (P.), 519.
Stolz, Joseph, Rev. Dr., 192.
Stone, Frederick D., referred to, 35 (note 44), 37 (note 48).
Stork, Aaron, 54, 447.
Stork, Esther, Miss, 143.
Strakosch, Maurice, 382.
Strakosch, Max, 382.
Strassman, A. (P.), 530.
Straus, Daniel (C. O.), 508.
Straus, David, 299.
Straus, David, Mrs., 299.
Straus, Jonas (P.), 515.
Straus, Nathan, 97.
Strause, Joel S. (P.), 528.
Strause, Solomon (P.), 528.
Strause, William S. (P.), 528.
Strause, William T. (P.), 528.
Strauss, 386.
Strauss, Benjamin, Mrs., 312.
Strauss, Henry (S. O.), 487.
Strauss, Reuben, 82.
Strouse, Cyrus (S. O.), 483.
Strouse, Ferdinand K. (P.), 528.
Strouse, Frank, 441.
Strouse, Frederic M., Dr., 424.
Strouse, Henry (C. O.), 499.
Strouse, Jacob (P.), 517.
Strouse, Lehman K. (C. O.), 505.
Strouse, Myer, 406.
Strouss, Ellis C. (C. O.), 494–495.
Stuart, Edwin S., Mayor, 97.
Stuyvesant, Peter, 8.
Sultzbach, Milton (S. O.), 488.
Sulzbacher, Moses, Rev., 73.
Sulzberger, Abraham, 91, 116, 275, 301.
Sulzberger, David, 158, 190, 257, 311.
Sulzberger, Jacob, 69.
Sulzberger, Leopold, 58.
Sulzberger, Mayer, 47, 78, 115, 118, 152, 159, 165, 166, 187, 188, 196, 207, 213, 301–304, 306, 359, 362, 413, 576.
Sulzberger, Sophia, Mrs., 301.
Sulzer, Professor, 541.
Swift, John, 402.
Swift, John, Captain, 459.
Szold, Benjamin, Rev. Dr., 180, 354.
Szold, Henrietta, Miss, 354.

T.

Tadd, J. Liberty, 361.
Tafel, Adolph (C. O.), 492.
Talmud Torah, 228.
  Teachers and officers, 228.
Tedesco, Madame, 385.
Teller, Benjamin F., 305–307.
Teller, David, 82, 187, 265, 274, 304–305.
Teller, David, Mrs., 274, 305.
Teller, Joseph R., 306.
Teller, Michael (P.), 525.
Teller, Oscar B., 213, 306, 413.
Teller, Raphael, 304, 305.
Teller, Solomon, 75, 112, 143, 304, 311.
Teller, Solomon, Jr., 441.
Teller, William H., Dr., 424.
Tennyson Society, 171.
Teshu'ath Israel Congregation, 103–104, 542.
Test Oath, 28.
Thalheimer, Albert (P.), 513.
Thayer, Sylvanus, General, 461.
Theological Seminary, Jewish, 189–190.
  Preamble, 189.
  Philadelphia Branch, 190.
  Its officers and management, 190.
Thomas, Lorenzo, Adjutant General, 490.
Thomas, Moses, 55, 56.

Digitized by Google

Thomas, Theodore, 386, 387.
Thompson, Robert Ellis, Prof., 348.
Thurwanger, M., 367.
Tim, David, 413.
Tirado, Jacob, 7.
Tobias, Joseph Franklin (O. R.), 532
Tobias, Joseph Orlando, 412.
Tobiason, Lewis, 162.
Todd, Wilhelmina, Miss, 159.
Torres, Luis de, 3, 4.
Touro, Isaac, Rev., 9.
Touro, Judah, 9.
Trades' Unions among Russian Jews, 233–234.
Trades, United Hebrew, 233.
Trauble, Leon, 258.
Trautmann, Berthold, Dr., 424.
Trautman, Jacob (C. O.), 498.
Treiman, George, Dr., 424.
Triana, Rodrigo de, 4.
True Sisters, Independent Order of, 186.
Truffi, Madame, 385.
Tschopek, Joseph (P.), 515.
Tunes, Abraham, 31.
Tyler, John, President, 261.
Tyndall, John, Professor, 324.

U.

Ulman, John (C. O.), 492.
Ulman, Mayer, 72, 447.
Ullman, Captain (C. O.), 498.
Ullman, Jacob (C. O.), 499.
Union of American Hebrew Congregations, 142, 191.
Unique Club, 195.
United Hebrew Beneficent Society, 112, 143.
United Hebrew Beneficent Fuel and Savings Society, 112, 143.
United Hebrew Charities, 111, 112–116, 128, 131.
  Signers of charter, 112.
  First officers and management, 113.
  Board of managers, 114.
  Auxiliary Branch, 114, 115, 157.
  Officers and management, 115.
  Ladies' auxiliary committee, 143.
United Hebrew Relief Association, 112, 143.
United Israelites, Independent Order of, 185.

V.

Van Beil, A. C., Mrs., 152.
Van Beil, H., 447.
Van Beil, Herman, 72, 155, 411.
Van Beil, Solomon C., 162, 412.
Van Buren, Martin, President, 398.
Van Collem, Mr., 268.
Van Rensselaer, Graetz, referred to, 149 (note 85).
Vaulcer, Benjamin, 29.
Vaux, Richard, Mayor, 207, 339.
Vecinho, Joseph, 4.
Veneziani, Emanuel F., Chevalier, 60–61, 207, 213.
Verdier, Captain, 28.
Vidaver, Henry, Rev. Dr., 65, 74.
Vogel, L. (C. O.), 492.
Vogt, Carl, Professor, 325.
Volkswaechter, Der, 199, 575.
Voorsanger, Jacob, Rev., 108, 167.

W.

Waas, Abraham M., Dr., 430.
Waas, Morris A., Dr., 430.
Waldteufel, M., 346, 388.
Waldteufel, M., 386.
Walker, John, 299.
Walker, Louis, 299.
Wall, Robert, 12.
Walnut Street Theatre, 385–388.
Walter, E., 163.
Wanamaker, John, Hon., 152, 207.
Warburg, Moses (P.), 516.
Warburg, Siegmund (P.), 515.
Ward, Townsend, referred to, 41 (note 57).
Warner, William, General, 525.
Washington, George, 14, 20, 21, 26, 32, 37, 241, 285, 369, 454, 455, 456, 457.
Wasserman, Flora E., Dr., 424.
Waterman, Israel (U. S. A.), 466, (P.) 518.
Waterman, S., Dr., 261 (note 93).
Watson, Captain, 37.
Watson's Annals, referred to, 31 (note 39).
Wayne, General, 36.
Weber, John B., Colonel, 213.
Wegman, Jacob, 229.
Weichselbaum, Henry, 406.
Weil, Arthur Edward, 441.
Weil, Edward H., 52, 112, 159, 307–309, 370 413.

Digitized by Google

Weil, E. H., Mrs., 309, 370.
Weil, Gertrude, Miss, 370.
Weil, Harrison Bernheimer, 439.
Weil, Henry (or Hirsch) Isaac, 52, 307, 350, 448, (E. A.) 535–536.
Weil, Isaac H., 52, 86, 349–352.
Weil, Jacob (P.), 516.
Weil, Matilda, Mrs., 307, 350.
Weil, Max, 387.
Weil, S. R., Mrs., 388.
Weil, Samuel, 311.
Weinbach, Abraham (C. O.), 503.
Weinberger, Moses, Rev., 219–220,
Weinberger, Paul (P.), 515.
Weinlander, Gustave, 441.
Weinstock, Bernard (P.), 515.
Weissenstein, Nathan, 151, 163.
Welsh, John, Hon., 57, 207.
Wertheim, Alexander, Dr., 407.
Western, Lucille, 380.
Westheimer, Moses, 295.
Wessel, Henry N., 414.
Wetziar, Morris (C. O.), 493.
Weyl, Walter Edward, 353, 439.
Wharton, Anne Hollingsworth, referred to, 37 (note 48).
Wheatley Dramatic Hall, 219.
White, Francis, 444 (note 125).
Whittemore, William J., 361.
Whittier Society, 170.
Widerewitz, 'Hayim Jacob, Rabbi, 222, 223.
Wieder, Morris, 358.
Wiler, William, 286.
William, of Orange, 7.
Williams, Robert, 476.
Williams, William H., 159, 188.
Williamson, Isaiah V., 118.
Wilson, Thomas, referred to, 445.
Wilson, Susan, Mrs., 130.
Wimpfheimer, Max (P.), 512.
Wink, Frederick, 390.
Winter, J., Rev. Dr., 245.
Winstock, Melvin G., 198, 359, 414.
Wise, I. M., Rev. Dr., 96, 107, 180, 191, 336.
Wittenberg, David, 190.
Wittenberg, Philip, 87.
Wohl, Samuel (C. O.), 492.
Wolf, Aaron, 295.
Wolf, Abraham, 283, 312.
Wolf, Abraham S., 53, 61, 112, 118, 119, 136, 143, 155, 158, 245, 246, 254, 275, 309–310.
Wolf, Abraham S., Mrs., 310, 311.
Wolf, David (C. O.), 501.
Wolf, Elias, 82, 312.
Wolf, Jacob (C. O.), 490.
Wolf, Lewis, 416 (note 124).
Wolf, Louis, 113, 312.
Wolf, Morris (P.), 520.
Wolf, Simon, Hon., referred to, 24 (note 25), 95, 142, 260 (note 93), 266, 451.
Wollenberg, Rev. Mr., 107.
Women, Jewish, 197.
Wood, James F., Archbishop, 207.
Woodbine Colony, 116, 213.
Woolf, Benjamin E., 382.
Worden, John L., Rear Admiral, 476.
Wright, E. J., Miss, 159.

Y.

Yarnall, Mordecai, Rev., 11 (note 14).
Yeshu'ath Israel Congregation (Newport, R. I.), 9.
Young Men's Club, German, 195.
Young Men's Hebrew Association, 163, 164–167.
Preamble, 164.
First officers and management, 164.
Present officers and management, 167.
Associate branch, 164, 165, 166, 167.
Its officers, 167.
Southern branch, 157.
Young Men's Hebrew Literary Association, 162.
Young Men's Hebrew Social, 231.
Young Women's Arena Club, 170.
Young Women's Union, 160–161.
Officers and executive board, 161.

Z.

Zacuto, Abraham, 4.
Zellner, Alexander, 389.
Zentner, Charles, 227.
Zilenziger, S., 389.
Zimmerman, J. F., 383.
Ziontown, 213.

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ADDITIONAL NOTES.

(*Note to Page 68.*)

Board of Managers of Congregation Mickvéh Israel (elected September 23d, 1894): President, Horace A. Nathans; Vice-President, Solomon Gans; Treasurer, William Morris; Recording Secretary, Isaac Feinberg; Corresponding Secretary, Walter M. Steppacher; *Adjunta* (Directors), Lazarus Mayer, Charles J. Cohen, Samuel Morais Hyneman, Jacob E. Hyneman, Meyer S. Frechie, and Levi Mastbaum.

(*Note to Page 87.*)

Additional Trustees of Congregation Beth Israel: Abraham Saller, Abraham Rosenblat, S. Baerenkopf, and A. Hyman. Otherwise the directorate is the same as stated on page 87.

(*Note to Page 126.*)

Mr. Joseph Marschuetz, Secretary of the Orphans' Guardians, died on September 7th, 1894, lamented by many who respected him for his virtues. Mr. Samuel W. Goodman, was selected as his successor.

(*Notes to Page 199.*)

Die Jüedische Presse suspended publication during the Summer of 1894.

Messrs. Bernard Harris and John Paley transferred their paper, *Der Volkswœchter*, during August, 1894, to Mr. Ezekiel Sarasohn, of the *Jewish Gazette*, New York City. The paper is now issued by Mr. Sarasohn.

Rev. Hyman Brodsky has since relinquished his connection with *Philadelphia Stadt Zeitung*.

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(*Note to Pages 301–304.*)

At the Republican Judicial Convention, held September 19th, 1894, Mayer Sulzberger, Esq., received the unanimous nomination for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Number 2. This nomination has received the cordial endorsement of press and public, and no doubt is entertained of Mr. Sulzberger's election, by a large majority, to an office for which he possesses pre-eminent qualifications.

THE END.

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