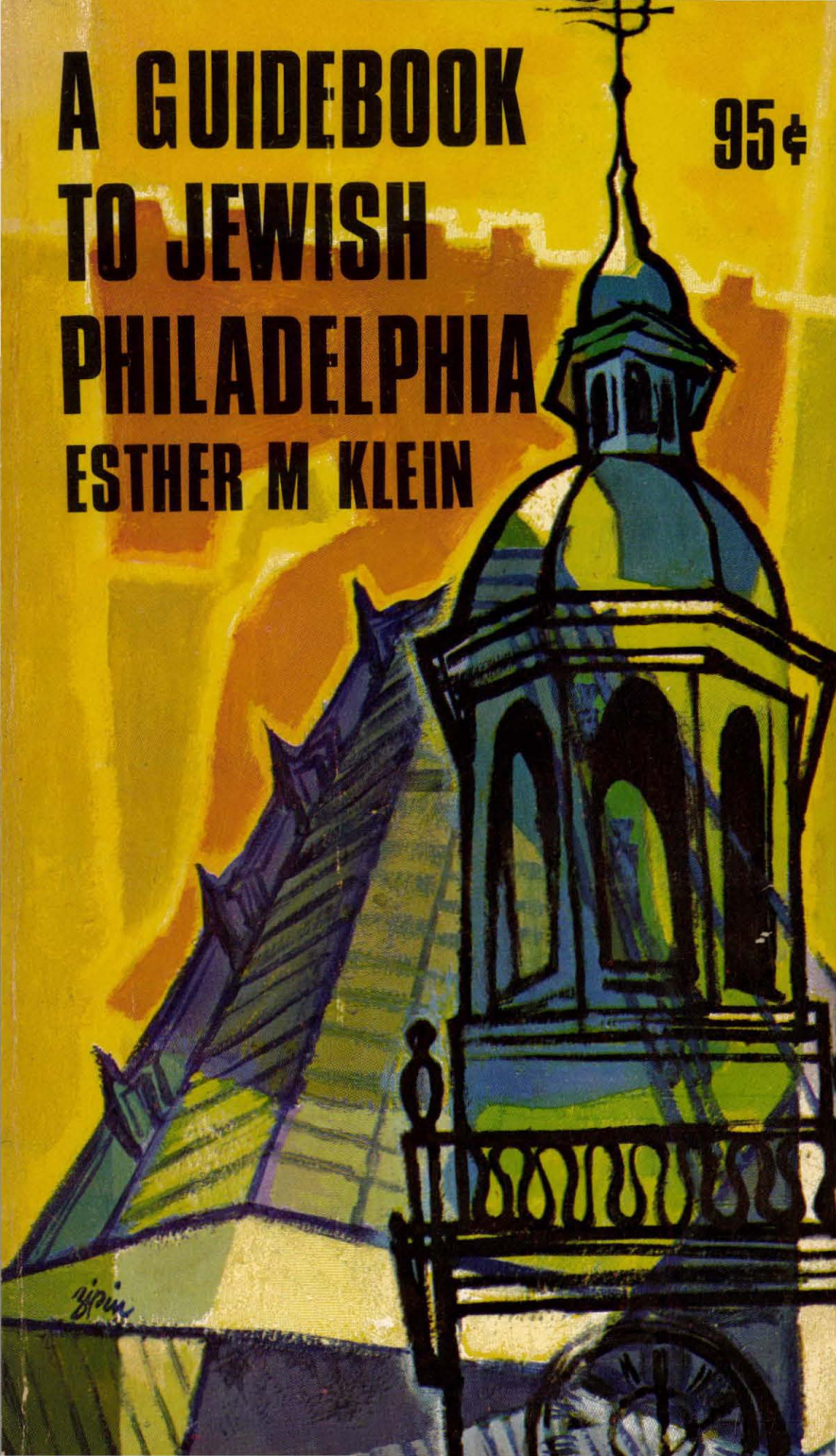
A GUIDEBOOK TO JEWISH PHILADELPHIA

95¢

ESTHER M KLEIN





Center of city government, located in heart of the city, contains a depository of valuable memorabilia of the growth of the Jewish community.

GUIDEBOOK
TO
JEWISH PHILADELPHIA

HISTORY, LANDMARKS, DONORS
of the JEWISH COMMUNITY
for the life of PHILADELPHIA
1703–1965

by ESTHER M. KLEIN

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and Independence Hall Tower

DEDICATED TO

PHILIP KLEIN

My husband and colleague
who shared in the shaping of 20th century
Philadelphia history.

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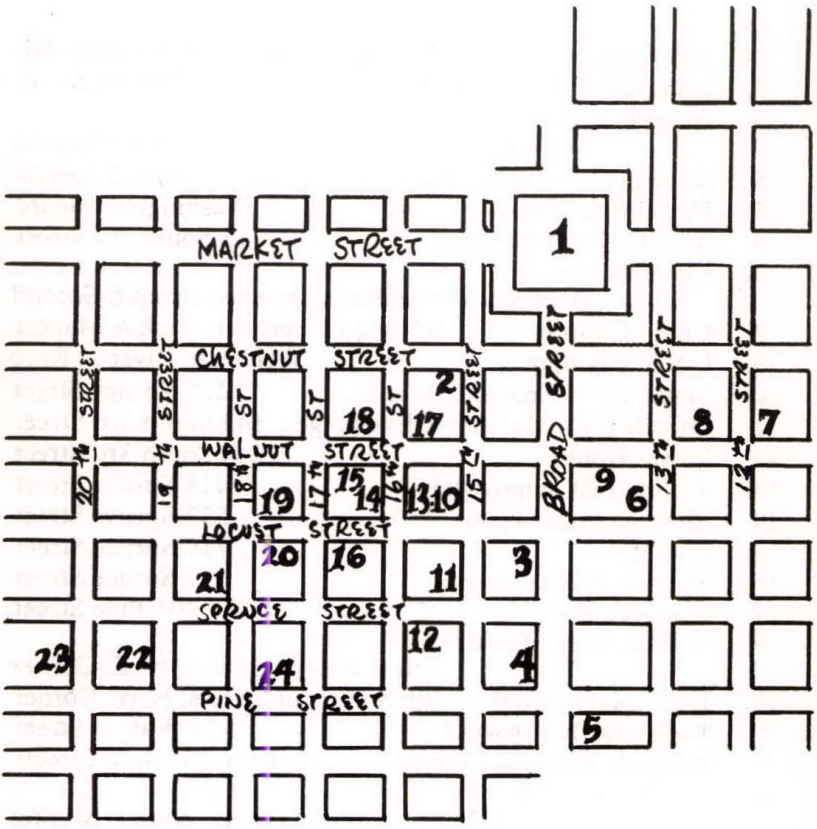
RACE STREET
ARCH STREET
MARKET STREET
CHESTNUT STREET
WALNUT STREET
LOCUST STREET
SPRUCE STREET
PINE STREET
LOMBARD STREET
SOUTH STREET
11TH STREET
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WALKING TOUR OF COLONIAL PHILADELPHIA

1.	Independence Hall	Chestnut between 5th and 6th
2.	American Philosophical Society	10 South 5th Street
3.	American Wax Museum	South 5th Street between Market & Chestnut
4.	Athaeneum	South 6th Street between Walnut & Locust
5.	Hopkinson House	Washington Square
6.	Atwater Kent Museum	15 South 7th Street
7.	Elfreth's Alley	Between Arch & Race, between Front & Second
8.	Christ Church	South 2nd, between Arch & Market
9.	U.S.S. Olympia	Delaware River at Race
10.	Man Full of Trouble Museum	127 Spruce Street
11.	Philadelphia Merchants Exchange	143 South 3rd Street
12.	Powel House	244 South 3rd Street
13.	Society Hill Synagogue	418 Spruce Street
14.	Rebecca Gratz Club	532 Spruce Street
15.	Farband	717 Spruce Street
16.	Mikveh Israel Cemetery	817 Spruce Street
17.	Boslover Hall	701 Pine Street
18.	Walnut Street Theatre	9th & Walnut Streets, N. E. Corner
19.	Deborah Hospital	9th & Walnut Streets, N.W. Corner
20.	Jewish Daily Forward	924 Walnut Street
21.	Jefferson Medical College	11th & Walnut Streets
22.	Israeli Art Craft	1005 Filbert Street, between Arch & Market

Interpretive historians are on duty in various buildings of the Independence National Historical Park Service, including many in our walking tour of Colonial Philadelphia. It is advisable to stop at the Information Center in the west wing of Independence Hall for additional information about these sites.

Allow at least 4 hours for the walking tour and longer if possible. Suggestions for restaurants in the area are in the rear of the guidebook.


MARKET STREET
CHESTNUT STREET
WALNUT STREET
LOCUST STREET
SPRUCE STREET
PINE STREET
BROAD STREET
10TH STREET
11TH STREET
12TH STREET
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WALKING TOUR OF CENTER PHILADELPHIA

1.	City Hall	Broad & Market Streets
2.	First Pennsylvania Company—Yellin Gate	15th & Chestnut Streets
3.	Academy of Music	Broad & Locust Streets
4.	Philadelphia College of Art	Broad & Pine Streets, E.S. Corner
5.	YM & YWHA	Broad & Pine Streets, W.N. Corner
6.	Historical Society of Pennsylvania	1300 Locust Street
7.	Junto	12th & Walnut Streets
8.	Thrift Shop	1213 Walnut Street
9.	Charles Sessler, Bookseller	1308 Walnut Street
10.	Consulate of Israel	225 South 15th Street
11.	Philadelphia Fellowship Commission	260 South 15th Street
12.	Philadelphia Jewish Times	1530 Spruce Street
13.	Friends of Deaf Community Center	255 South 16th Street
14.	Lincoln National Bank	1535 Locust Street
15.	Daroff Congress House	1524 Locust Street
16.	Locust Club	1614 Locust Street
17.	Federation of Jewish Agencies	1511 Walnut Street
18.	Elder Craftsmen	1628 Walnut Street
19.	Curtis Institute	1726 Locust Street
20.	Philadelphia Art Alliance	251 South 18th Street
21.	Beth Zion-Beth Israel Temple	18th & Spruce Streets
22.	Heart House	318 South 19th Street
23.	Rosenbach Museum	2010 Delancey Place
24.	War Library & Museum	1805 Pine Street

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BENJAMIN FRANKLIN PARK
23 RD ST
22 ND ST
8
24 TH ST
5
6
20 TH ST
7
4
CALLOWHILL STREET
3
19 TH ST
18 TH ST
ARCH STREET
2
1
JOHN F. KENNEDY BLVD
17 TH ST
16 TH ST
RACE ST
VINE STREET
LOGAN WAY

WALKING TOUR OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN PARKWAY

1. Convention and Tourist Bureau
   1525 J. F. Kennedy Boulevard
2. Martyrs' Monument 16th & Benjamin Franklin Parkway
3. Academy of Natural Sciences 19th & Race Streets
4. Free Library
   19th & Benjamin Franklin Parkway at Vine
5. Franklin Institute 20th & Benjamin Franklin Parkway
6. Fels Planetarium 20th & Benjamin Franklin Parkway
7. Board of Public Education
   21st & Benjamin Franklin Parkway
8. Rodin Museum 22nd & Benjamin Franklin Parkway
9. Philadelphia Museum of Art
   25th & Benjamin Franklin Parkway
10. Ellen Phillips Samuel Memorial East River Drive

PART I

Introduction

In presenting this guide book to sites of significant Jewish contributions to the development of Philadelphia, a capsule history is unfolded from 1703 to 1965. Readers of all ages and all interests will acquire knowledge and information about the "people of the Bible," and the share in the expansion of the "City of Brotherly Love." Tourists and scholars will discover landmarks in the historical sections, as well as newly developed suburbia. Students and out-of-town visitors will seek special sites in their journey around the city. Walking tours are suggested for colonial and center Philadelphia. Public transportation is available to the other parts of the city.

This is an informal chronicle without footnotes to interrupt the narrative. It starts with the first settlers in the 18th century, the aristocratic class conscious Sephardic Dutch descendants of the Spanish speaking Jews. They were Americanized by the time of the next influx of immigrants, who arrived in the 1830's from middle European countries. A half century later when Jewry had assimilated to the Philadelphia way of life, a giant wave of immigration flowed from the eastern European countries. From that period in the 1880's until 1925 when restrictive laws curtailed immigration, the Jewish community moved northward and westward. A shifting population from neighborhood to neighborhood resulted from each generation, leaving an impress on the urbane civilization.

A cultural heritage and economic status enabled the leaders from colonial days to modern times to establish or share in the development of landmarks of particular

Jewish interest. Some of the sites disappeared, but many remain to indicate the wide variety of interests of the Jewish community. In 1776, the year of the Declaration of Independence, Mikveh Israel, the only synagogue, served the 500 adults and children of the area. In 1965 there are 120 synagogues and a Jewish population of approximately 350,000 existing in greater Philadelphia area.

In the tour of the city and suburbs only the major sites have been indicated. For the sins of omission, blame must be given to limited space. The impetus for the guidebook was the 40th anniversary of service to the community by the PHILADELPHIA JEWISH TIMES. The author expresses her reverence for her heritage and her native city with this brief history and guidebook to Jewish Philadelphia.

A distinguished Philadelphian and friend of the Philadelphia Jewish Times since its inception in 1925, Leon J. Obermayer, Esq., declared in his 1965 annual message as president of the American Jewish Historical Society that "an abiding past is the prologue to a meaningful future." He quoted from the founder of the Society, Dr. Cyrus Adler, another brilliant Philadelphian:

"No body of people can ever have a secure future of a self-respecting present who do not understand and reverence their own past."

PART II

Colonial Philadelphia

1. IN THE BEGINNING . . . . . .

Philadelphia, Penn's "Greene Country Towne" was the largest and most important city in the American Colonies in the 17th and 18th century. It was the heart of American democracy and the government of the period. Houses and other famous historical landmarks survived the changing scene and remain as enduring memories of the most elegant period in colonial life. With the exodus of the aristocratic families and mercantile sites to points westward toward the Schuylkill River, the colonial area became a haven in the 19th and 20th century for the influx of Jewish immigrants from middle Europe and later from Eastern Europe. The elegant homes served a dual capacity, with the business on the first floor and the family living quarters upstairs, thus preserving the structures for posterity.

From its inception, Philadelphia was known as a "City of Homes." This city took the lead in urban renewal and the once blighted area in the vicinity of Independence Hall and the Delaware River waterfront has a new life and a long range city wide renewal program. The first milestone was the establishment of Independence Hall as a national historic site on January 11, 1943. The surrounding area became the Independence National Historic Park in 1948 under the U. S. Department of the Interior. The Old Philadelphia Corporation, an advisory group of civic and community leaders brought in a program of redevelopment

to preserve other colonial sites and landmarks. Among the leaders were Albert M. Greenfield, Gustave G. Amsterdam, Morris Wolf, Bernard Eskin and William Rafsky, Vice-President.

From pre-Revolutionary days, the Jewish population took a significant role in the expansion of the City of Brotherly Love, contributing to the mercantile, social, cultural and educational institutions. In the early records Jonas Aaron was living in Philadelphia in 1703. Jacob Philadelphia, named after his native city, was born in 1703. He later became a famous physicist. Nathan Levy, the founder of the Jewish community, obtained the first burial ground in 1740 and formed Mikveh Israel Congregation. The gayest social group was the Dancing Assembly formed in 1748, which survives to this day. Among the charter members were David Franks, Sampson Levy and Joseph Franks. Membership now is limited to the Social Register. There was energetic participation in the newly formed cultural institutions like the Athenaeum and the American Philosophical Society. By 1776 an active community of 500 Jews existed with a synagogue, Hebrew School, religious functionaries and communal leaders.

A walking tour is suggested of Colonial Philadelphia to observe at first hand the notable sites of significance to American Jewry. Reverence for historical landmarks has characterized the Jewish people with their inheritance of Biblical history. The tour is divided into three parts: Independence Square, Society Hill and Washington Square with their surrounding areas.

2. INDEPENDENCE SQUARE . . . . . .

In the heart of colonial Philadelphia is Independence Square and its immortal Independence Hall. For almost two centuries this area played an important role in American history. To the North is Independence Mall stretching between Fifth and Sixth, from Chestnut to Race Street. The Mall has fountains, quaint walks and colonial lampposts. To the East is Independence National Historical Park and the Nautical Mile creating another fertile expanse as far as the Delaware River. To the South is Society Hill, a shining example of urban renewal and restored colonial houses. At the southwest is Washington Square, one of the four original Penn parks.

Independence Hall: Chestnut Street between Fifth and Sixth.

Open 8:45 A.M. to 5:15 P.M., Every Day, Free Admission.

This historic structure where the Declaration of Independence was signed on July 4, 1776 stands like a sentinel of liberty. In the Bell Tower room on the ground floor is a special pedestal bearing the Liberty Bell, the nation's precious symbol of freedom. When this famous Bell arrived from London in August 1752, it was on the ship Myrtilla, owned by the business partners, Nathan Levy, patriarchal leader of the city's Jewish community, and David Franks, provisioner for the British Army in the Indian War. It was ordered for the 50th anniversary of William Penn's Charter of Liberties of Pennsylvania. Isaac Norris, a Quaker and devout Hebrew scholar, selected an appropriate inscription from Leviticus 25:10 "And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year and proclaim liberty throughout the land unto all the inhabitants thereof." However, in casting the jubilee proclamation, the workmen left off the first phrase and the remaining words were an omen for the future.

A group of Philadelphia merchants gathered in the assembly room on October 25, 1765 to sign the Non-Importation Resolutions drawn up to protest importing English goods until the vicious Stamp Act was repealed. The first one to attach his signature was Mathias Bush, heir to Nathan Levy, as Mikveh Israel President and leader of the Jewish community. His son, Lewis Bush, enlisted in Washington's army and was fatally wounded at the Battle of Brandywine. When British-born Bush swore his citizenship allegiance to the King in 1740 in Philadelphia, he had requested an Old Testament for the ceremony. David Franks, partner of Nathan Levy and a founder of the exclusive Mt. Roale Fishing Co., was next. The brothers, Barnard and Michael Gratz who were shipowners and merchants, sending kosher meat to the Jews of the West Indies, likewise affixed protesting names. Other merchants, who signed the famous resolutions, were Benjamin and Sampson Levy, Joseph Jacobs and Moses Mordecai.

Another notable incident took place in the Assembly Hall before the Council of Censors in 1783. Rabbi Gershom Mendez Seixas, a patriot of the American Revolution and the first spiritual leader of the Mikveh Israel Congregation

(1780-84) protested Pennsylvania adopting a religious test of office. He called attention to the injustice of such a test, particularly in view of the services of the Jewish soldiers and other patriots. This staunch stand was influential in securing the subsequent modification of the test clause on religion in the Constitution.

In 1876 Frank Marx Etting, an historian and author of one of the earliest accounts of Independence Hall, served as chairman of the Restoration Committee of the historic site. Martin I. Yoelson and Miss Pearl Milman are historians on the Research Staff of the Independence National Historical Park Service. The restoration of the Assembly Hall to its original state was completed in 1965.

American Philosophical Society: 104 South Fifth Street. WAlnut 5-3606

Open 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., Monday through Friday, Free Admission.

This learned society was established in 1743 by Benjamin Franklin; "For the advancement of all useful branches of knowledge for the benefit of their country and mankind." The Society moved to the present structure at 104 South Fifth Street in 1785. Lt. Colonel David Salisbury Frank, who aided Washington in the American Revolution, was a prolific correspondent. His letters can be found here with the Franklin papers. The Society elected to membership Dr. David Nassy, a highly regarded scientist and the first member of his faith to practice in Philadelphia. His treatment of victims of the 1793 yellow fever epidemic earned him laurels of praise. The doctor's correspondence is on record at the Society.

Dr. Cyrus Adler, president of Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning, served as vice president of the American Philosophical Society, the oldest scientific society in the United States. Dr. Adler was one of the four speakers at the 200th anniversary of the Society commemorated in 1943. He was at the time president of the American Jewish Historical Society and was one of the three incorporators in 1892. A portrait of Dr. Adler by Lazar Raditz, of Philadelphia, was presented in 1914. When Dr. Adler was secretary of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, prior to his call to Dropsie College, he received an honorary title "The Honorary Associate in Historic Archaeology."

Henry Phillips, President of the Fairmount Park Association and of Mikveh Israel Congregation, established a

Prize Essay Fund on December 7, 1888. The Society has published scholarly treatises since 1771. One of the notable assignments was granted to Alfred M. Bendiner, artist, architect, caricaturist and historian for "The Architecture of William Strickland in his building of Mikveh Israel in 1824." This treatise was published in the Society's Year Book in 1959. Dr. Ephraim Speiser, archaeologist and author, in 1964 won the Society's Annual Award "To that person who promotes useful knowledge."

American Wax Museum: Fifth Street between Chestnut and Market Streets. MA. 7-6677

Open Daily 9:30 A.M. to 5:30 P.M. Admission $1.00 for Adults, 55¢ for Children.

This unique museum, dedicated to American history, was established in 1963 by three theatrical associates, Lee Guber, Shelley Gross and Frank Ford. Thirty thrilling tableaux create moments in American history, past and present, with sound narrative and recount the history of the Independence Square area. Among the 100 realistic life-size figures is the venerable scientist, Albert Einstein, founder of the Einstein Theory of Relativity.

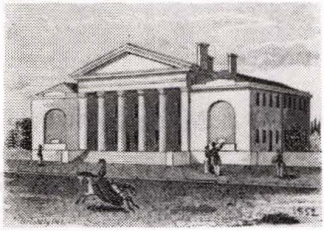
Atwater Kent: 15 South Seventh Street.
WA. 2-3031

Open Monday through Sunday 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Free Admission.

Local history tracing the growth of this city is emphasized in the exhibits in the structure formerly occupied by the Franklin Institute. Original newspapers and documents connected with financial career of Haym Salomon, when he served as paymaster of the French troops in the Continental Army, are in the permanent banking display. Artifacts from the 18th century Mikveh Israel Synagogue, of which Salomon was an active trustee, are also displayed. To commemorate this financier of the American Revolution, a Haym Salomon Day was instituted on January 10, 1937 and has been observed occasionally in subsequent years.

Rebecca Gratz, founder of the Hebrew Sunday School Society, the Female Hebrew Benevolent Society, and other philanthropic groups and whose romantic life was described by Walter Scott in "Ivanhoe," is the subject of commemoration with memorabilia about once every decade. A collection of Rosh Hashonah greetings for the Jewish New Year, is exhibited annually during the holiday season. Arthur

Woodford Mansion: Fairmount Park. Occupied by David Franks before American Revolution.

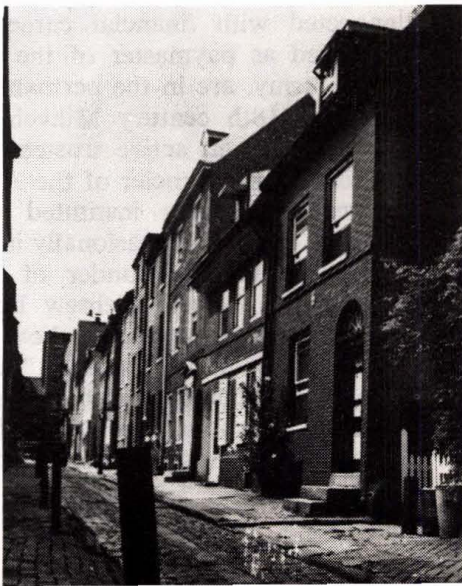


Institution for Deaf and Dumb: Broad and Pine Sts. Founded by David Seixas in 1820; now College. of Art.

Elfreth's Alley: Oldest residential Street. Founder members of Mikveh Israel lived here in 18th century.



Mikveh Israel Interior: 1825. Designed by William Strickland.



Bloch, a Benjamin Franklin collector and a past president of the Federation of Jewish Charities, was formerly treasurer.

Declaration of Independence House and Library: Southwest Corner 7th & Market Streets.

On the site where Thomas Jefferson conceived the immortal Declaration of Independence, other remarkable projects were created with lasting benefit to the city. The red brick colonial house was occupied by Jefferson during the Spring of 1776 and had an eventful career until demolished in 1884. A marker was installed by the National Park Services in 1961 to indicate the significance of the site. In 1965, Albert M. Greenfield headed the Committee of 76, a campaign to raise funds for building the replica of the Declaration of Independence House, which will also be a museum. Samuel Cohen, public relations executive, had started the movement to make it an historic site. The Federal Government purchased the corner for $200,000 in 1965.

James Wilson, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, occupied the same house. In 1798 two remarkable brothers, Simon and Hyman Gratz, purchased the red brick house and remodelled it for their wholesale grocery and export business. During the following three decades they were active in the communal, mercantile and religious life of Philadelphia. They each served a term as treasurer of Mikveh Israel Synagogue. As their business prospered with a booming shipping trade to the Far East, they became shipowners and brought rare merchandise from China and India, particularly rum, wine, sugar, coffee, cocoa and pepper. When the Chamber of Commerce was started in 1801 with a monthly committee of five to handle cases dealing with damaged goods. Simon Gratz was an energetic member. On the eve of the War of 1812, in which Hyman enlisted, the firm name was changed to Simon Gratz and Brothers, with the addition of the younger brothers in the business.

Simon, the oldest, was a director of the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh Transporting Co. which had a toll road through land owned by Gratz. When the Erie Canal opened in 1825 shipping was shifted away at half price from the Delaware. By July 1826, a state of inflation existed and the two brothers were in bankruptcy. There was no social stigma attached then to bankruptcy. In this building, Hyman, who was devoutly religious, made the plans for a "college for Jewish boys to study the Bible and History." His estate pro-

vided for Gratz College, which has been an important educational institution in Philadelphia.

Benjamin Franklin Bridge: Sixth at Race Streets.

This historic bridge which spans the Delaware River is at the extreme northern point of Independence Mall. The consultant and designer was Leon Solomon Moisseiff, bridge engineer, founder of the Kehillah, Yiddish writer, and a member of the editorial staff of the Jewish Publication Society. Solomon M. Swaab was the engineer and on his staff was Samuel I. Sacks, Philadelphia lawyer and engineer. It was dedicated on July 1, 1926 in time for the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition observing the 150th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. The bridge's name was changed on January 17, 1956, on the occasion of the 250th anniversary of Franklin's birth. Frank M. Steinberg, civil engineer, became chairman of the Delaware River Port Authority in 1960.

Elfreth's Alley: Between Front and Second, Arch and Race Streets.

Historic Houses open first Saturday in June, 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.

This picturesque thoroughfare, an extension of Cherry Street, is the oldest colonial street in the city and probably the oldest continuous residential area in the United States. The original red brick homes with arched doorways on this cobblestone street have survived and many of the 30 have been continuously occupied by the same family and descendants. This 18th century street has had Jewish residents through the centuries, including three founder members of Mikveh Israel Synagogue.

The houses are typical of colonial Philadelphia which were occupied by wealthy residents. 118: Moses Mordecai, a merchant and signer of the Non-Importation Agreement of 1765, was the forerunner of a prominent family contributing to the cultural life of the city. 124: Mordecai's widow later married Jacob I. Cohen, living in this house (1782-85). Cohen led a colorful life as an Indian trader, peddler, revolutionary leader and synagogue trustee. At the time of George Washington's inaugural, Cohen prepared a special tribute to the first president in the form of a Hebrew acrostic. He was regarded as the hero of Stephen Vincent Benet's short story "Jacob and the Indians" with the setting of colonial Philadelphia and Mikveh Israel Syna-

gogue. Daniel Boone surveyed Cohen's land in Kentucky and the original correspondence between these two pioneers can be seen at the Pennsylvania Historical Society, (1300 Locust St.) 112: Eleazer Levy, a New York merchant fled here (1781-82) rather than live under British occupation. Levy held the mortgage on the land which was taken over for the fort at West Point, but his claim for compensation was never settled. 13: Rev. Jacob Raphael Cohen, spiritual leader for Mikveh Israel following the first rabbi, Gershom Mendez, a Revolutionary patriot, arrived at the house in 1784. It was convenient to walk to the synagogue around the corner at Sterling Alley. 122: Joseph Levy, collateral descendent of Aaron Levy, founder of Aaronsburg, in Western Pennsylvania, moved here in the 19th century. His son, Elias, was born there. 121: Levi Rosenthal, the tobacconist, occupied the house for several years.

During the mid-19th century Jewish immigrants arriving from Germany lived here for brief periods with its proximity to Rodeph Shalom Congregation, the second one formed in Philadelphia. In the 1880's an influx of Jewish immigrants from Eastern Europe helped create a sweat shop district on Elfreth's Alley with the clothing industry getting its start on the first floors of several small houses. To preserve this historic area, the Elfreth's Alley Association was formed in 1934. An annual fete is held on the first Saturday in June when many of the houses on this quaint street are open to the public. Nathan A. Caplen, an Association Board member, whose food service equipment warehouse is at Third Street and Elfreth's Alley, provides his parking lot and other services for the annual fete. Another active Board member is Harry Galfund, owner of Shoyer's Famous Restaurant at 412 Arch Street.

Christ Church: 2nd Street between Market and Arch. WA. 2-1695

Open 9:00 to 5:00 Daily Free Admission.

This structure is an outstanding example of colonial architecture and was built between 1727 and 1754. Funds for its completion were raised by three lotteries arranged by Benjamin Franklin. Many of the Jewish merchants and neighbors, who were members of the nearby Mikveh Israel Synagogue established in 1740, purchased tickets for the lottery. When Mikveh Israel had financial difficulties, it was found necessary to have a lottery to save the synagogue.

This lottery was advertised in 1790 for raising the sum of 800 pounds "to enable the Hebrew Congregation in the city of Philadelphia to extricate their House of Worship from its present incumbrances." Many Christ Church parishioners were ticket purchasers, including Benjamin Franklin, Dr. Benjamin Rush and David Rittenhouse, the astronomer. This warm cooperation between the congregants of Christ Church and Mikveh Israel Congregation has existed for more than two centuries. In the 1920's David Grossman, a Market Street carpet merchant, and member of Mikveh Israel, inaugurated an impressive annual good fellowship dinner for both religious groups. One year the dinner is held at Mikveh Israel and the alternate year in the meeting room of the Church. Kosher food is served at the synagogue and in the church a fish meal is prepared, on special dishes kept for this annual dinner. It is usually held in the Spring. When Mikveh Israel Congregation announced plans in 1964 for the return to the historic neighborhood with a new structure, Christ Church contributed $1000.

U.S.S. Olympia: Delaware River waterfront at Race Street.

Boardable Monday through Saturday, 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., Sunday and holidays 11:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. Admission for adults, 50 cents; children under 12, 25 cents.

This flagship, U.S.S. Olympia of Admiral George Dewey, fought in the famous Battle of Manila Bay in the Spanish American War and became a national shrine and marine museum in 1955. It is under the auspices of the Cruiser Olympia Association, which became involved in financial troubles in 1964. Judge Leo Weinrott, Common Pleas Court (1955-) a vigorous 70 year old communal leader, settled the case and succeeded in saving the landmark.

Sergeant Maurice Juster was the first one killed in the Battle of Manila. Private Nathan Levy was decorated for gallant services. Max M. Goldman, who fought in that famous battle, helped organize the Philadelphia Chapter of the Dewey Congressional Medal Men's Association and became the Senior Vice-National Commander. Selected to go to the Naval Academy of Annapolis as a representative of the Dewey Fighters, he attended for three years and nine months of the prescribed four years, until he left to be married. In 1930 he headed the group at the Convention of United Spanish-American War Veterans in Philadelphia,

but refused to march in the parade until given permission to march as a unit. On Decoration Day in 1932 Goldman headed a parade of his unit to the U. S. S. Olympia, stationed at the Navy Yard. At a special Manila Bay battle observance of the Flagship on May 10, 1936, Goldman presented the original boat robe from the barge of Admiral Dewey to Captain Todd at the Navy Yard in the presence of 25,000 spectators. The robe is aboard the Olympia. Ten Posts of the Philadelphia County Council of Jewish War Veterans participated. Miss Anna Goldstaub, national president of the Ladies Auxiliary of Jewish War Veterans, was one of the speakers.

3. SOCIETY HILL

The picturesque area of colonial Philadelphia known as Society Hill spans from the Delaware River to Seventh Street, from Walnut to Lombard Street. The name derives from a tract of land belonging to the Free Society of Traders, organized by William Penn. For more than two centuries merchants of the Jewish faith have operated their businesses in the neighborhood. In 1757 Michael Moses, in partnership with Barnard Gratz, engaged in tallow chandling or candle making on Second Street "on Society Hill" according to the advertisement in Benjamin Franklin's **Pennsylvania Gazette.**

The exodus of the socially prominent and aristocratic residents opened a gap, which was filled by the influx of an immigrant population from Europe. From a 19th century fashionable section, it became the setting for impoverished families seeking a home and work. Many of the landmarks served a dual capacity with the business on the first floor and the family residing upstairs.

The newly restored Powel House, the Penn House and the Chew House, famous for their colonial owners, became factories in the late 19th century. Other stately mansions were transformed into meeting halls for newly formed organizations and beneficial societies. Vacant churches were reconsecrated as synagogues such as the Roumanian-American Congregation which changed its name in 1964 in order to indicate the historic neighborhood. Each group of European Jews formed its own synagogue. The neighborhood flourished until the eve of the Second World War when the descendants of the immigrants moved to greener pastures.

The Old Philadelphia Corporation, seeking to improve

conditions in the vicinity and preserve the landmarks, began the development of this historic area of colonial Philadelphia. It is a study in urban renewal.

Philadelphia Merchants' Exchange: 143 South Third Street.

This impressive marble structure of 1834 was designed by William Strickland, the architect for Mikveh Israel's second synagogue. It was built for merchants to conduct their business. It became the nerve center of the city's commercial life and transportation system. One of the most active was John Moss, a pioneer merchant, shipowner, glass worker, art patron, trustee of Mikveh Israel, and an elected member in 1828 to the City's Common Council. A passenger and cargo ship "Moss" which carried his name to the far seas sailed for its first trip on April 2, 1822. He helped the Society of Sons of St. George, a mutual aid group to benefit immigrants and transients, serving for four years as steward, followed by his son, Joseph. The elder Moss presided over a Philadelphia mass meeting in 1840 to protest persecution of Jews in Damascus.

His deep interest in art was reflected in his commissions for the decoration of favorite landmarks. He imported from Italy in 1838 two marble lions which rested on the porticos of the Exchange until 1922 when the stairways were removed for wooden stalls for produce in Dock Street. The two recumbent marble "king of beasts" were moved to the Philadelphia Art Museum where they reposed on pedestals at the entrance. In 1965, the lions were returned to their original resting place at the Exchange. The exterior has been restored by the Federal Government as a national landmark. The building is occupied by the Northeast Regional offices of the National Park Services under the United States Department of the Interior. It is not open to the public.

Man Full of Trouble Museum: 127 Spruce Street

Open daily Tuesday through Sunday 1:30 P.M. to 4:30 P.M., 50¢ for adults, 25¢ for children, and free for children under 10.

This popular tavern of colonial days was built in 1759, catering to seamen and neighbors along the Delaware River waterfront. In the early 20th century this three story house was owned by Samuel Bronstein, a chicken dealer. Fortunately, he never used the second and third floors for the operation of his business in Dock Street, thus retaining rare

decorations. The first floor was a warehouse for his poultry. The Redevelopment Authority took possession after Dock Street was demolished. It was restored as a museum by Virginia Knauer, a member of City Council, and her husband, William Knauer, Esq. The dedication and official opening took place in June 1965. Hostesses are members of the Colonial Philadelphia Historical Society. These volunteers appear in colonial costumes.

South Third Street. The 200 block of South Third Street was one of the most elegant in colonial Philadelphia. Notable mansions have survived for two centuries.

Powel House: 244 South Third Street

Open 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Monday through Saturday Admission $1.00. MA. 7-0364

One of the most magnificent examples of the restoration of a Society Hill landmark is the spacious mansion built in 1765 by Samuel Powel, the last Colonial Mayor of Philadelphia and the first after the Revolution. It was considered the most beautiful colonial residence and can claim the same title after its restoration. A charming colonial garden was created on the site of the house at 246, which contains lemon trees and foliage described in early records. Both houses were purchased in 1931 by the Philadelphia Society for the Preservation of Landmarks from Wolf Klebansky, a philanthropic manufacturer.

Klebansky, who arrived here in the 1870's from Lithuania, was deeply reverent of this city and his religion. With his wife, he moved to 246 S. Third Street in 1885. He used the house next door at 244 for an office and shipping center for the bristle manufacturing located in a factory in the rear of the two houses, with the entrance on Orianna Street. His concern for poor people, youngsters and adults, particularly the newly arrived immigrants, led to his three major philanthropies. He was the organizer and first president of Vaad Ha-Kashruth Board, which is still in existence. Teaching youngsters to learn Hebrew and their faith led to his work with the Central Talmud Torah, the first institution of its kind in Philadelphia. He served as president for 20 years. To provide shelter and kashruth for the immigrant families arriving from Eastern Europe, he helped finance a new building for the Jewish Sheltering Home organized in August 1898 of which his wife was president for twenty years. The home of this childless couple was a haven for countless immigrant families for temporary stay.

Penn House: 242 South Third Street.

House not open to the Public. Tour by Appointment.

John Penn, the son of William Penn, was the distinguished first occupant of this stately three and a half story town house built in 1823. Wolf Klebansky provided this house for his relatives, Rev. and Mrs. Samuel Shapiro and their children, Esther and Simon. Rev. Shapiro had many rabbinical duties, including preparation of neighborhood boys for Bar-Mitzvah, weddings and funerals. One of Mrs. Klebansky's nephews, Arthur A. Reichman, a dealer in horsehair and bristles, maintained a business there from 1940 until 1962, when the Redevelopment Authority designated it as an historic site. In 1965 it was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Albert M. Greenfield, Jr., realtors, for their town residence to be restored to the grandeur of colonial days.

Chew House: 283 South Third Street. WA. 2-7737

Open by appointment with Mr. & Mrs. Praissman.

Benjamin Chew, Justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, was the first owner. Subsequent occupants included Misha and Mendel Sussman, Sara and Harry Brussel, Samuel Rudofker and family. Joseph B. Praissman, an architect, moved into the restored historic landmark in 1964. This site is another example of a large manufacturing company getting its start on the first floor and the family of workers living upstairs. Rudofker moved to this 3½ story house in 1925 with his sons and daughters where they manufactured men's suits. His sons, Matthew and Morris, believed that the family should specialize in tuxedos, which marked the inception of the great apparel firm "After Six." The founder's grandsons, Samuel and Robert Rudofker, now head the million dollar firm which started so modestly in colonial Philadelphia.

Praissman, who is an authority on Americana, is responsible for a number of restorations in the area, notably the Greek revival period home for Oscar Stern, realtor at 503 Pine Street, and Joseph Spak, tailor, at 430 Spruce Street.

Other remarkable mansions in this famous thoroughfare have survived and are occupied by Jewish residents. Two brownstone houses, considered the first ones in the city, were built in 1849 by Michael Bouvier, an ancestor of Mrs. Jacqueline Bouvier Kennedy, the widow of President John F. Kennedy. The exquisite wood carvings and mantel-

pieces have survived more than a century of various occupants. They are designated historic by the Redevelopment Corporation. In 1930 Simon Shapiro and his sister, Esther, moved into 258 South 3rd Street to carry on the bristle business of their uncle, Wolf Klebansky. A mill was situated in the rear of the house, which was destroyed in 1962, at the direction of the Redevelopment Authority. Miss Shapiro gave up the business at the time, but still maintains her residence there. Morris Gelman, a printer, purchased 260 South Third Street from Louis Schwartz in 1950. Louis Kline, a florist, and his wife, Sadie, moved into an apartment in the building in 1925, where the widowed Mrs. Kline still lives. It is a six apartment house with large rooms and lofty ceilings.

The notable Willing house at 270 South Third Street was built in 1804. It was occupied by the Willing family and later by the celebrated Peggy Shippen, one of colonial Philadelphia's popular hostesses. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bowers, retired Hungarian Jews, bought the house in 1939, gaining possession of the precious historical deeds and documents belonging to former owners. The beautiful fireplaces and ceilings have been retained.

Physic House: 321 South Fourth Street.

This palatial colonial mansion surrounded by a large garden was built in 1786. Dr. Philip Physic, "Father of Modern Surgery," bought it in 1817. His long residence and fame attached his name to the historic site. In 1965 Walter H. Annenberg, publisher of the **Philadelphia Inquirer,** provided the funds for the purchase of this historic house to be restored as a museum under the auspices of the Philadelphia Society for the Preservation of Landmarks.

Society Hill Synagogue: 418-26 Spruce Street. (Lawrence and Spruce)

Admission by appointment, Services Saturday 9:00 A.M.

The present name of this 19th century congregation was acquired in 1964. It was prompted by the restoration of the historical neighborhood. Thomas Ustick Walter, who designed the Nation's Capitol, built the edifice in 1829 for the Spruce Street Baptist Church. It was considered one of the finest examples of early 19th century ecclesiastical structures. This imposing double towered church was sold at auction in 1911 and purchased by the Roumanian

American Congregation which represented the merger of Oir Chudas and Agudas Achim Congregations. The former was organized in 1886 as a beneficial society to help members in case of sickness or death. A daily minyan was held in the second floor at 512 S. Third Street with a hall rented for the high holidays.

For more than 50 years the congregation flourished in its new quarters at 418-26 Spruce Street. The first floor has a chapel for 100 seats and the second floor is the synagogue proper with a balcony for the women worshipers. R. Joseph Brownstein led the movement to change the title and encourage all the new residents to join this orthodox congregation.

Rebecca Gratz Club: 532 Spruce Street. WA. 5-1573 Admission by appointment.

A century of humanitarian service is represented in this historic site, running the gamut from its origin as a helping hand for pregnant women to its present use, a half-way house for girls confronted with social or emotional problems. In 1873 the Ezrath Nashim (Helping Women) was established for a lying-in society. In 1891 it became the Jewish Maternity Association and moved into the present quarters, the former residence of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Snellenburg, philanthropists of the family department store bearing their name. Facilities were expanded to provide maternity hospital care and a home for poor Jewish women during confinement, mostly newly arrived immigrants. In 1912 a modern building was erected including the next door property with a training school for nurses and a day nursery for children deprived of normal parental care. The Maternity Association was dissolved in 1928 with Mount Sinai Hospital offering maternity services.

The Rebecca Gratz Club, which had been formed in 1904 in another part of the city, rededicated the building in 1928 to accommodate a residence for immigrant working girls. In the 1940's this concept was expanded to include young women living on small salaries or working away from home. In 1958 the Club adopted the present program of "half-way house." It is both non-sectarian and interracial. Mrs. Samuel Bellet, under whose presidency this step was taken, was elected in 1965 to again head this unique organization.

Boslover Hall: 701 Pine Street. WA. 5-1420

This is the center of many beneficial societies, which were organized in the early part of the 20th century. The Boslover Society, organized in 1903 to provide sick and death benefits, bought the corner at 7th and Pine Streets in 1928. It was formerly the home of the Spanish consulate, and the Society added the next door property to create this large hall with meeting rooms. In 1952 three Beneficial societies merged to become Boslover Ahavas Achim Belzer Beneficial Association. Brith Achim was organized in May 26, 1889 as the United Brothers Beneficial Association at the home of Michael Phillips at 416 Christian Street. After maintaining headquarters in the stately brownstone double house at 12th & Spruce Sts. (1912-1962) this Beneficial Association moved to the Boslover Hall.

Other Beneficial Associations which originated in the area more than fifty years ago which maintain offices and meetings in Boslover Hall are: Kishineff Verein Society, Liberty Southwark, Roumanian Hebrew, Ochremever, Smiller and Sokolifker Beneficial Associations. Herman Dinenberg served as president for many years before his election as chairman of the Boslover Board.

Brith Sholom: 506 Pine Street.

A national Jewish fraternal order was established with the name of Brith Sholom in 1905 in Philadelphia. It was the center of philanthropic services for the aged and ill. The original group included 44 men and the founders were Morris Rosenberg, Gutman Klein, Joseph Rosenfeldt, and Benjamin Miller. The first major project was the acquisition of land for the establishment of Eagleville Sanatorium for tubercular patients in 1909.

A gala 50th anniversary celebration was held on February 20, 1955 in the Academy of Music when tributes were received from all parts of the country. For the 60th anniversary in 1965 ground was broken for Brith Sholom House for Mature Living at Conshohocken & Windemere Avenues on the outskirts of Fairmount Park, which is regarded as outstanding in the care of senior citizens. Due to the redevelopment of the Washington Square area, Brith Sholom relinquished its offices and moved to 121 S. Broad St. National Past Presidents from Philadelphia included Dr. Nathan Blumberg, Samuel L. Einhorn, Esq., Samuel E. Kratzok, Esq., Abraham Levin, Morris B. Levitt, Joseph

Luterman, and Alex Stanton (a prime mover for Brith Sholom House.)

B'nai Abraham Synagogue: 527 Lombard Street.
Daily Services 8:00 A.M. and late afternoon
Saturday 8:00 A.M.

When this congregation was established in 1882, it marked the first orthodox one in South Philadelphia for Russian Jews. At the dedication Rabbi Sabato Morais of Mikveh Israel, Rabbi Marcus Jastrow of Rodeph Shalom and Rabbi Caro of Beth Israel, sat on the platform and extended greetings. Rabbi B. L. Levinthal became the spiritual leader in 1891 starting a long career of service to the community and a family of communal leaders here and New York.

4. WASHINGTON SQUARE

When William Penn planned four verdant parks, one of the selections was a territory between Sixth and Seventh and Walnut and Locust Streets. During the American Revolution hundreds of continental soldiers were buried there. In 1793 when the Yellow Fever epidemic raged in the city, many of the victims were interred in this Potters Field with a pauper burial. Lt. Col. David Salisbury Frank was one of the victims of the dread scourge. He was attached to Benedict Arnold's staff at West Point, but had no part in the treason and was honorably exonerated from suspicion. He escaped a pauper's funeral in an unmarked grave by the intervention of a friend who had him buried at Christ Church graveyard. In 1825 the ground was levelled and converted into a memorial shrine by Act of Congress to honor the memory of the hero of the Revolutionary War, George Washington, and the 2110 soldiers buried there.

Under the Redevelopment Authority of Philadelphia, Gustave Amsterdam, chairman, the Washington Square area was expanded to include from Walnut to Pine, Fifth to Ninth. Pine Street was the dividing bulwark between the old city and South Philadelphia when the influx of Jewish immigrants from central and eastern Europe began to populate the area in the 1880's. Large homes were converted into meeting halls for fraternal organizations, small synagogues, and funeral parlours. Many of the institutions moved with the exodus, after World War II or vanished into oblivion.

Athenaeum: East Washington Square.

Open to Public for reference purposes Monday through Friday, 9:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. Private Library, no admission charge.

Jacob Gratz, one of the remarkable 12 children of Michael Gratz, the founder of the American dynasty, was a charter trustee of the Athenaeum, a private library founded in 1814. Mr. Gratz became the treasurer in 1816 and his cousin, Joseph Simon Cohen, first prothonotary to the Supreme Court in 1840, was selected the Institution's secretary in 1817. In 1847 the present quarters of Italian Renaissance style were obtained.

Among the pioneer subscribers was Lt. Uriah Phillips Levy, credited with abolishment of flogging from the U. S. Navy. He attained the rank of Commodore and presented his library of historical volumes to the Athenaeum. Another notable bequest was made by Lewis Elkins, with his remarkable collection of 19th century fiction, periodicals, and Philadelphiana. He also provided a substantial sum of money to benefit the library and maintain his collection. A memorial plaque is in the rear exhibition room on the second floor.

In 1950 the Athenaeum established an annual award in recognition and encouragement of outstanding literary achievement in Philadelphia on the basis of importance to the general public, as well as library excellence. Among the recipients have been Edwin Wolf, 2nd, librarian of Library Company of Philadelphia, and Dr. Samuel Noah Kramer, authority on Sumarian writings, of the University of Pennsylvania Museum.

Beth Israel Congregation Site: East Washington Square. (6th near Walnut)

A marker from the Pennsylvania Historical Museum Commission was erected to indicate the use of the site from 1775 to 1838 when it was the Walnut Street Prison. John Moss, a noted merchant, Mikveh Israel Trustee, and art patron, demolished the prison and distributed the lots for various causes. One of the sections was obtained by Beth Israel Congregation, the third one to be formed in the city. The synagogue remained there from 1840 to 1849 long enough to see the rise of the Athenaeum. Moss also laid out Adelphi Court, a small thoroughfare running alongside the Athenaeum.

American Synagogue of Beth Sholom: Elkins Park. Frank Lloyd Wright, famous architect, designed structure, and Rabbi Mortimer J. Cohen planned the unusual ritual art.



Mikveh Israel Cemetery: Spruce near 8th Street. This site is the oldest surviving Jewish landmark in Philadelphia.

Hopkinson House: South Washington Square.

This is the first high rise apartment house in colonial Philadelphia, constructed by Paul Trichon and Matthew B. Weinstein. It was completed in 1963. From the thirty-third floor, where a swimming pool and terrace were installed for the tenants, there is a breathtaking panoramic view of the city, colonial Philadelphia and the waterfront.

Musical Fund Society: Locust Street at West Washington Square.

This oldest music hall in the United States was built in 1824 to house the Musical Fund Society. The Society was formed four years earlier to stimulate interest in the cultural life of the city. Dr. Isaac Hays, grandson of Michael Gratz, and an outstanding physician, was one of the 12 original managers. He was joined by Nathan Nathans, John Moss, and Henry Solomons, merchants deeply interested in music, who were described in the records as "amateurs." Abraham Hart, music seller, and Samuel Cantor were listed as professors. Jenny Lind, the wife of Otto Goldschmidt, pianist and composer, was accompanied by him on her tours. She gave her first Philadelphia concert at this music hall. Two of the great impressarios, Max Maretzek and Maurice Strakosch, introduced Italian opera here.

In the 1920's it became the Labor Institute and for a brief time the headquarters of the Socialist movement in the city. Until 1944 it housed an extensive Yiddish library, when its offices were used by various Yiddish speaking societies. The library and other Judaica were sold for junk when they were abandoned by the societies. The building is closed.

Farband, Jewish National Workers Association: 717 Spruce Street.

The Farband, known as the Labor Zionist Order, is a national group founded in Philadelphia in 1908. The Philadelphia office is on the first floor at 717 Spruce Street. It functioned as a beneficial society to provide burial benefits and mutual aid. Three men were the initiators, inspired by labor-Zionist idealogy, Meyer Brown, I. Miller and J. Wechsler. It aimed to combat assimilation and to develop a cultural program. Impetus was given group during World War I when it absorbed a number of landsmanshafts with a great influence on Yiddish speaking cultural groups.

Mikveh Israel Cemetery: Spruce near Eighth Street. Call Congregational Office for admission. CA. 4-0678

This is the oldest surviving Jewish historic site in colonial Philadelphia and is a unit of the Independence National Historical Park, designated by Act of Congress on August 6, 1956. Nathan Levy, the father of the Jewish community, appealed to John Penn, son of William Penn, for an emergency burial plot when his daughter died in 1738. It was at the corner of 9th and Walnut Streets, the present site of the Walnut Street Theatre. Two years later Levy secured a larger plot at its present location for a final burial place for the Jewish community. Twenty-one soldiers of the American Revolution lie buried there. Among them were Philip M. Russell, surgeon's mate assigned the bitter winter at Valley Forge, Benjamin Nones, fighter in disastrous battles of Savannah and Charleston, and Cushman Pollack, veteran of the campaigns of Georgia.

An historic marker was erected through the auspices of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission at the direction of Senator Israel Stiefel, historian and member of the Commission. The City Council of Philadelphia provided the funds for the restoration of the cemetery in 1955. The marker reads: "Founded 1740. Notables buried here include Nathan Levy, whose ship brought the Liberty Bell to America, Haym Salomon, Revolutionary Patriot, the Gratz family; and Aaron Levy, founder of Aaronsburg." A draft of the cemetery is among hundreds of historical documents stored in the vaults of Mikveh Israel Congregation. In 1958 on the 90th anniversary of the death of Rebecca Gratz, the great humanitarian, The Philadelphia Conference of Jewish Women's Organizations, dedicated a plaque on the wall near her grave.

The cemetery is the scene for memorial services on Decoration Day to honor the dead soldiers fallen in the wars of the Revolution, of 1812, and the Civil War. Jewish War Veterans Posts of World War I and II participate in the Decoration Day services.

Walnut Street Theatre: N. E. Corner of 9th & Walnut Streets. WA. 3-1515

The oldest surviving theatre in the United States was constructed in 1809 and designated an historical landmark in 1963. The Phillips family took an active part in the theatre, both on and off the stage. Jonas A. Phillips,

president of Mikveh Israel, encouraged the development of the theatre, with his son, Aaron J., an actor and manager, and his grandsons, Mordecai M. Noah, Jonas B. and Moses B. Phillips, serving as playwrights, producers and actors. Noah's play, "Marion or the Hero of Lake George," opened on Washington's birthday 1822 in this historic theatre before the family and an enthusiastic audience. Mathias Lopez was the prompter. This play had a long season and was instrumental in elevating American drama to a higher level. Another Noah play which proved popular, too, was "Yuseff Caramelli or Siege of Tripoli" based on his experiences in North Africa.

William Dinneford, a "dashing young Israelite from London," and E. A. Marshall, managed the Walnut Street Theatre in the 1830's. In the 20th century, after the Arch Street Theatre was razed, Maurice Schwartz, the dean of the Jewish Theatre, transferred his Yiddish Art Repertory Theatre to the Walnut. His most dramatic production was "The Dybbuk." Pioneers in the theatre in the late 19th century led the movement for expansion. These leaders were Nixon-Nirdlinger, Erlanger and Shubert, who each had a theatre in this city named in their honor.

Deborah Hospital: National offices: N.W. Corner 9th & Walnut Streets. WA. 3-3000

Dora and Solomon Shapiro established a sanatorium and hospital at Browns Mills in New Jersey, a short distance from Philadelphia in 1922 for the care of tubercular patients. It was named after the Old Testament prophetess, Deborah, who inspired the Israelites to unite and overcome their oppressors. From the beginning, these cardinal principles were followed: free treatment and care for patients; and no persons to be turned away because of religion or race.

In 1946 a new era of expansion was inaugurated by Joseph S. Elichman, a retired Philadelphia industrialist, who became president. By 1950 new buildings and pavilions provided 166 beds. With the decline of tuberculosis, the service was directed to the field of heart disease. By 1958 staff surgeons poineered in heart surgery. Jack Lesser, a theatre executive, became the national president of Deborah. In the Deborah national office at 9th and Walnut Streets are photographs and records depicting the growth of this unique hospital which is the only one of its kind east of the Mississippi, with patients from all parts of the country, from Europe and as far as Israel.

Jewish Daily Forward: 924 Walnut Street. WA. 5-5144

The first edition in Philadelphia of this influential newspaper was in 1901. Harry Berger became the local editor. It was located originally at Fifth and Pine Streets in the hub of the local Jewish press. In 1926 the **Forward** was esconced in a gray stone building at 131 South Fifth Street overlooking historic Independence Hall. When the area was acquired for the National Park Service in 1953, the **Forward** moved to its present location. A microfilm file of the Philadelphia edition of the **Forward** (1901-1951) is available at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1300 Locust Street.

Jewish Labor Committee: 924 Walnut Street. WA. 5-3380

The Philadelphia branch of the Jewish Labor Committee, like its national organization, was founded in 1933. It was organized by Jewish trade unionists to mobilize labor in the struggle against forms of totalitarianism. David Dubinsky, of the International Ladies Garment Workers, and Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Union, were the key leaders. The local office issues a regular bulletin pertaining to its activities. The unions memorialized two leaders with Hillman Medical Center, 2116 Chestnut Street, and the Charles Weinstein Geriatric Center, at 2115 Sansom Street, (the late head of Amalgamated Clothing Union).

Jefferson Medical College And Medical Center: 11th & Walnut Streets. WA. 3-1100

Two distinguished brothers and graduates of Jefferson Medical College, were Jacob Da Silva Solis-Cohen, pioneer laryngologist, and Solomon Solis-Cohen, the first professor of clinical medicine in 1904. Both served on the teaching staff, wrote works on their speciality and lived to celebrate their 90th birthday. The former's son, Dr. Myer Solis-Cohen, was a prominent 20th century physician. The latter's son, D. Hays Solis-Cohen, Esq., received an honorary degree of doctor of laws at the 141st commencement of the College in June 1965. He has been a leader in Jefferson's $41 million development program for the hospital and college. Jefferson has the largest private enrollment in the nation. Women were admitted as students in 1961.

The Center is among the nation's largest, voluntary non-

profit establishments. The Cardeza Foundation Laboratories are at 1015 Sansom Street. The Louis and Bessie Stein Radiation Research Center, located at 920 Chancellor Street, houses the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Research Laboratories, radiation biology and radiologic physics. The Stein Center is the first science building opened in Jefferson's new $41,000,000 development program. Mr. Stein, president of Food Fair Stores, Inc., served as general chairman of the Cancer Crusade of American Cancer Society, Philadelphia Division. The Stein Center cost $600,000. It includes a research Laboratory established in memory of the late Harry Bock, an executive of Food Fair Stores, Inc., who died in 1957. Harry L. Fogel, chairman and retiring president, made the presentation of $50,000 gift from the Harry Bock Memorial Charities. The laboratory seeks to detect and correct congenital abnormalities. Dr. Philip J. Hodes, professor of Radiology at the college, through the Stein Center, is provided with the space and tools he needs for basic research. Under Dr. Hodes, Jefferson's radiological department was reorganized at a cost of ¾ million dollars. The department sees about 300 patients daily and has a staff of 185, including full time physicians.

Louis B. Orlowitz, who was a patient at Jefferson 50 years earlier, gave a ½ million dollar gift for a new residence hall in 1963. It bears his name and also his wife's, Ida Katz Orlowitz.

Israeli Art Craft Importing Co., 1005 Filbert St. WA. 5-8121

Sophisticated gift goods and religious items from Israel are available at this shop, which is one of the largest distribution centers for Israeli products in this country. Isadore Serot, a Philadelphian, who received a scholarship to the Institute for Jewish Youth Leaders in Jerusalem in 1951, became deeply interested in the skills of the newly established State. He started the Guild of Israeli Craftsmen. In 1953 he opened his first Philadelphia shop. Seven years later, he moved to this larger site, at 1005 Filbert Street. Some of the rarest antique ceremonial objects in his collection are: 13th century parchment fragment from Yemen in Hebrew and Aramaic, a 10 foot long Megillah, which was created in Persia 500 years ago on hides sewn together in sections, and a Biblical "Book of Numbers" in Hebrew.

In the fall of 1965 these antiquities and others were on exhibition in the windows of the Provident National Bank, at Broad and Sansom Streets. Joel Claster, a retired industrialist of Luria Bros., became a bank trustee in 1955. **Federal Court:** 9th and Chestnut Sts.

Harry E. Kolodner was elevated to Chief Judge of the U. S. Third Circuit Court of Appeals in October, 1965, making him the highest ranking Jewish jurist next to Justice Abe Fortas of Supreme Court.

PART III

Center Philadelphia

1. MOVING TOWARD BROAD STREET .....

Philadelphia's population started the move westward about 1830, from colonial area to the open country, with its cow lands and forestry. This western section revolved around three historic squares, Penn Square (formerly Center Square), Rittenhouse Square and Logan Square. The latter two were part of the four parks originally planned by William Penn for Philadelphia, his "Green Country Towne." Stately mansions were built on streets bearing the names of trees, Chestnut, Walnut, Locust, Spruce and Pine. Each residence was surrounded by a garden and an elegant new way of living was introduced. These new residents were considered pioneers for venturing into the verdant territory west of 10th Street.

In the 20th century, the exodus of residents to West Philadelphia and to the suburbs changed the character of center Philadelphia. The magnificent homes were demolished for office buildings or banks, while others changed the interior for business use. Spruce and Pine Streets became "doctors' row." The homes and physicians' offices occupying the first floor and the family quarters were upstairs. A further change was the recent redevelopment of Market Street, with the destruction of Broad Street Station and the Chinese Wall to create Penn Center. The Greater Philadelphia Movement was established in 1948 by business, labor and civic leaders to improve the area, particularly

mercantile development with Elias Wolf on the five-member Executive Committee. In the same year, the Center City Residents Association was formed to protect and to improve residential section around the Rittenhouse Square section. Presidents have included Philip Klein, co-founder, Paul M. Chalfin, Leon I. Mesirov and Lenard Wolffe.

For a walking tour of center city, the area is divided into three sections surrounding the three historic squares, Penn, Rittenhouse and Logan. Sites will be indicated of significent interest in the development of the Jewish community and in the life of center city Philadelphia.

2. PENN SQUARE

The statue of William Penn on top of City Hall gave a new name to Center Square, the site of the original water works. Penn Square area is bounded by Arch Street on the north and Pine Street on the south, between 12th and 16th Streets. In it is a great concentration of banks, financial institutions, stores and office buildings where less than 100 years ago an elegant residential neighborhood held sway. Broad Street is considered the longest straight street in the world, running from the Navy Yard to Cheltenham Avenue. City Hall, as its pivot, bisects the area. Broad Street Station, the mammoth landmark constructed in 1880, gave the name to the famous street, where passengers and freight were hauled by mule teams in the 19th century. The redevelopment of Penn Square led to open spaces. Penn Center and the new Municipal Services Building are high rise additions to center city.

City Hall: Broad Street-Market Street. MU. 6-3668

Guided Tours of State Supreme Court Rooms, City Council Chambers and Mayor's Reception Room arranged through City Representative's office, Ceremonial Division, Room 201.

City Hall Tower and William Penn's statue which crowns the 37 story high observation tower are open to the public.

This tall imposing structure with William Penn towering over Philadelphia, contains offices for city government. It was dedicated on July 1, 1901. Offices of city officials were moved to the new Municipal Services Building in 1965. This guide, limited by space, will mention only a few sites of major interest. The Philadelphia Historical Commission, responsible for classification and preservation

of the city's historical buildings and records, has a complete list of portraits and memorabilia. Richard L. Olanoff, Deputy City Representative, will arrange group tours. Mrs. Sylvia Kauders is the co-ordinator.

Mayor's Reception Hall: In this spacious room where important visitors are received by the Mayor of Philadelphia hang the portraits of all the mayors. Albert Rosenthal, one of the city's most distinguished painters, was commissioned to create portraits of the first ten mayors. His portraits of all the chief justices of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court also hang in City Hall, as well as the capitol in Harrisburg.

Register of Wills: Original documents and wills of the earliest settlers and members of Mikveh Israel Synagogue (established 1740), the first in the city, are recorded here. The first known will was Isaac Miranda's in 1732 and the earliest bequest to a local Jewish institution was contained in Jacob Henry's will in 1761. Both wills, like all the others published in the period, appeared in Benjamin Franklin's **Gazette.** Nathan Levy, first president of Mikveh Israel, and his successor, Jacob Cohen, left detailed wills with many bequests. Haym Salomcn's Letters of Administration reveal his financing of the American Revolution and hopes for recompense for his widow.

Department of Records and Archives: Naturalization records were used for identification and as a history of the era. In the files were noted Louis Bomsler, early president of Rodeph Shalom, Sabato Morais, minister of Mikveh Israel, and Julius Stern, first president of Reform Congregation Keneseth Israel. One of the earliest marriage records (1860) concerned Julius Bien, president of the national B'nai Brith for more than 40 years. In the tax division is a record of the city taxes paid by Haym Salomon, the Revolutionary War financier.

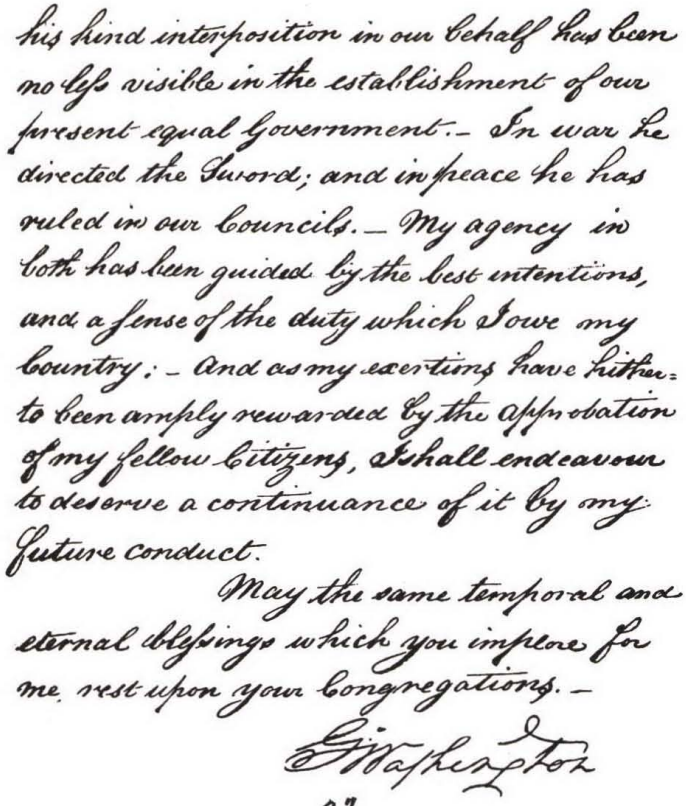
Law Library: This is one of the largest law libraries in the United States with rare treasures of historic and legal interest. The major portion is the personal library of Judge Mayer Sulzberger, who was the first member of his faith to be elevated to a jurist post. In 1802, 70 members of the Bar joined in mutual association for the formation of "The Law Library Company." It is maintained by the Philadelphia Bar Association. Among the recent chancellors of the Bar were Bernard G. Segal, David Berger, Marvin Comiskey and Arlin M. Adams.

To the Hebrew Congregations in the Cities of Philadelphia, New York, Charleston and Richmond.--

Gentlemen,

The liberality of sentiment towards each other, which marks every political and religious denomination of men 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 were strongly manifested in the events of our late glorious revolution; and his


his kind interposition in our behalf has been no less visible in the establishment of our present equal 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 the duty which I owe my Country; — and as my exertions have hitherto been amply rewarded by the approbation of my fellow Citizens, I shall endeavour 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. —

G. Washington

3"

Original letter from George Washington to Mikveh Israel Congregation in the archives with 20,000 other historical items relating to the first synagogue established in Philadelphia in 1740.

City Council: John Moss, art patron, merchant and ship owner, was first member of his faith to be elected to Common Council (1823) as it was known then. Nineteenth century members were: Alexander Reinstone (1875-1888) 88) and Theodore M. Etting (1885-94). In the year 1965 the members include George X. Schwartz, Emanuel Weinberg, David Silver, Isadore Bellis and Harry Norwitch.
District Attorney: Charles Edwin Fox, a past president of Rodeph Shalom Congregation, (which moved to present quarters at Broad and Mt. Vernon Streets, during his administration) was the first member of his faith to hold this key position in city government. He held the office from 1911 to 1925. An unique Speiser family association was attached to this office. Maurice J. Speiser, noted for his brilliant prosecution of criminals, served as assistant district attorney for 15 years. Mr. Fox appointed as successor a son, Herbert A. Speiser. A decade later another son, Raymond A., held the same post. Mr. Fox was the founder of the Big Brothers Association in 1915 to provide social, educational, cultural and athletic programs for young boys who each would have a "big brother," mostly young Jewish lawyers. The Big Brothers Association expanded to national services and the local office is in the Charles Edwin Fox Memorial Hall at 25 S. Van Pelt Street.

Theodore Rosen was winner of the Distinguished Service Cross and the Order of the Purple Heart in World War I. While in the rehabilitation course at the Reed Hospital in Washington, D. C., he entered the University of Pennsylvania Law School, graduating with honors. He was appointed assistant district attorney in 1926 and in 1931 a judge in the Municipal Court. Notable District Attorneys were Victor Blanc and Samuel Dash. Paul M. Chalfin was an Acting District Attorney. Abraham Berkowitz was assistant district attorney for more than 20 years.
Common Pleas Court No. 7: Judge Joseph Sloane, President of Common Pleas Court No. 7 heads the Brandeis Lawyers Society which he established in 1939 with Judge Louis E. Levinthal, a former jurist, and an honorary president of the Zionist Organization of America. It was organized with the blessing of Justice Louis E. Brandeis, of the Supreme Court, as a non-sectarian society to bring international figures to speak to local lawyers. Emanuel Friedman is the current secretary. The late Arthur A. Cowan, a

charter member and writer, hung a plaque on his office facade at 238 South 13th Street for the "Brandeis Lawyers Society," and a similar one adorns Judge Sloane's chambers.

Art in City Hall: The keystone with the head of Moses adorns the South Broad Street archway. There is a notable portrait of Joseph Simon Cohen in the Quarter Sessions Court; Max Rosenthal's "Rabbi" hangs with a great collection of Philadelphia painters in the chamber of Judge Leo Weinrott of Common Pleas Court. A bronze statue of McKinley, the martyred 25th president, is on the south side of City Hall. It was started by Albert Lopez and completed by Isidore Konti. It was dedicated on June 6, 1908 and is the only example of the Hungarian born Konti's work in this city. He began his career in this country with sculpture at the Chicago Exposition in 1890.

Union League Of Philadelphia: 140 S. Broad Street. LO. 3-6500

Lincoln Hall may be seen by appointment.

To support President Lincoln and the cause of the North, the Union League was formed in 1862. Three years later the imposing red brick edifice was opened and has been a stronghold of Republicanism ever since. In the magnificent Lincoln Memorial Hall were recorded the early members who fought in the Union Army. In the notable galaxy were these members: Lt. Col. Frank Marx Etting, historian and chairman of the Centennial observance of Independence Hall; Aaron Lazarus, Jacob E. Hyneman, Alfred Cromelien, Col. Myer Asch, Dr. Jacob Solis-Cohen, a collateral descendant of Isaac Hays, a Revolutionary War hero and S. Tobias, importer and general dealer in wines.

Two former presidents of Mikveh Israel, Abraham Hart, publisher, and Henry Cohen, were active members. Moses Aaron Dropsie, founder of the College of Hebrew and Cognate Learning, which bears his name, became a member in 1864. Rev. Sabato Morais, spiritual leader of Mikveh Israel, was elected an honorary member. Other active members included Judge Mayer Sulzberger, President of Common Pleas Court No. 2, Isidore Binswanger, Isaac Solis, Mason Curtin Hirsh, Samuel M. Hyneman, who later became a Judge, and his son, Louis, a basketball star at the University of Pennsylvania and member of the Racquet Club, and Alfred Curtin Hirsh, president of the YMHA.

A resident of the Union League was the bachelor printer, Edward Stern. He directed the Nurses Training School at the Jewish Hospital for many years starting in 1917. Otto Gardner, active at Keneseth Israel Congregation, who had charge of the dining facilities at the Union League for two years. lived with his family in an apartment on the upper floor.

Chamber Of Commerce Of Greater Philadelphia: 121 South Broad Street. PE. 5-9320.

Simon Gratz, merchant, ship owner, and art patron, was one of the earliest advocates of the Chamber of Commerce when it was established in 1801. He served on the governing committee of five to settle cases of damage and other problems connected with mercantile enterprises. In the next century and a half the Chamber expanded for the economic welfare of the city.

Charles Joseph Cohen, president (1913-16) epitomized the broad sphere of activities of Chamber presidents. He served as president of a variety of Philadelphia projects; Fairmount Park Association (1916-27), Philadelphia Fountain Society (1923-27), Numismatic and Antiquarian Society (18-98-1920) and succeeded his father as president both of Mikveh Israel Synagogue and the YMHA. Among other active presidents were: Albert M. Greenfield, realtor, and Arthur C. Kaufmann, former head of Gimbel Brothers.

Junior Chamber Of Commerce: 121 South Broad Street. PE. 5-9320

Composed of members under 35, the Junior Chamber of Commerce has been dedicated to this city since its formation on July 12, 1937. A variety of professions and occupations characterize the membership. Among the major beneficial projects initiated by the group are: "Young Man of the Year" to honor a person under 35 who achieved notable service and achievement; beautification of center city with tree planting; and annual shopping tour for underprivileged children. Among the presidents of distinction were: Lee B. Sacks, Esq., Arthur Klein, editor, Nathan Feinstein, Esq., Labron K. Shuman, Esq., and Harvey Adams, accountant.

Academy Of Music: Broad & Locust Streets.

This musical landmark, familiarly known as the "Grand Old Lady of Locust Street," opened in January 1857 with a grand ball. It became the center of social prom-

enades and dances with a special floor placed above the seats. One of the 12 members of the original Board of Trustees was a merchant prince of the day, Lyon Levy. His fancy dry goods emporium at 809-11 Chestnut Street opened on December 31, 1857 and was known as the "Palace of Trade." He was noted for his designs in Godey's Ladies Book. Max Rosenthal, a distinguished 19th century artist, created outstanding water colors of "the Academy of Music" and of "L. J. Levy and Co.'s Dry Goods Store Interior in 1857." Maurice Strakosch, a noted tenor, who was associated with such divas as Adelina Patti and Minnie Hauck, made his debut in 1858, but on his return engagement he had become an impressario of Italian Opera and Concert Stars. Later he became the manager of the Baltimore Music Hall. The Hebrew Charity Ball Association (1855-1901) sponsored annual gala social extravaganzas here for fund raising for the charities requiring support in the 19th century.

Ever since the first concert of the Philadelphia Orchestra on November 16, 1900, the Academy has been its home base. Simon Adler Stern, a former music prodigy and author of numerous articles on local culture, served on the original Board of Trustees when the Association was formed on May 17, 1901. The Board of the Women's Association was created March 13, 1904 and included three distinguished communal leaders, Mrs. Morris Pfaelzer, Mrs. Samuel S. Fels and Mrs. Simon B. Fleisher who took a major role on the Guarantee Committee to raise funds. Mrs. Horace Stern, Mrs. Pfaelzer's daughter, was a founder member of a later committee, the Rittenhouse Square Women's Committee for the Philadelphia Orchestra. When the million dollar endowment fund was established to save the Orchestra on the occasion of the 20th anniversary in 1919, active leaders were: Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf, of Congregation Keneseth Israel and founder of the National Farm School, Samuel S. Fels, donor of the Fels Planetarium, Ellis A. Gimbel, president of Gimbel Brothers, and Sascha Jacobinoff, concert violinist.

Eugene Ormandy became the conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra in 1935. The Orchestra's 60th Anniversary and the conductor's 60th birthday were celebrated jointly in 1960. Starting with the Centennial celebration at the Academy in 1957, more than 2 million dollars was raised

by the annual Restoration Ball. Stuart F. Louchheim, president of the Academy of Music, is a composer and patron of the arts. He participated with Maestro Ormandy, in an outdoor ceremony on January 16, 1964, when the building became a national historic shrine for "This site possesses exceptional value in commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States."

The Orchestra's annual maintenance campaign (1965) was directed by Bernard Frankel, former president of the Federation of Jewish Charities and Nelson Leidner, manufacturer. The Orchestra Pension Foundation, established in 1945, was the idea of Sol Schoenbach, orchestra bassoonist, and later director of the Settlement Music School. Paul Rosenbaum, estate consultant, was president of the Pension Foundation. (1945-65)

The Academy has been the setting for spectacular operas and musical events as well as dramatic meetings attended by Presidents of the United States. A protest mass meeting condemning the savage treatment of Jews in Russia was held in 1890. A mass meeting was arranged in 1948 for the establishment of the State of Israel. The Academy with a seating capacity of 3000 and 500 on the stage, had an additional audience of 5000 in the streets listening to the amplified program about Israel. Emma Feldman, an impressario of the All-Star Concerts, brought a galaxy of artists and musical groups to the Academy for three decades. In the gala 30th Anniversary season (1964-65) the luminaries included the celebrated pianist, Arthur Rubinstein, and two of the world's great violinists, Isaac Stern and Nathan Millstein.

Shubert Theatre: 250 S. Broad Street

This large theatre, which has been the setting for so many debuts of famous musical comedies and Broadway stars, honors the memory of the late Sam Shubert, the founder of a theatrical dynasty in Philadelphia and New York. It was opened on August 26, 1918 on the site of the original Horticultural Hall, which featured concerts, particularly by The Constatter, Volksfest-Verein, a Jewish singing society. In 1896 this group presented a bronze statue of the celebrated Schiller to the new Horticultural Hall in Fairmount Park. Above the theatre is the Shubert Building, which has had offices for theatrical agencies through the years. One of the greatest was Lipschitz

and Maser, a writer-lyricist combination which attained Hollywood and Broadway fame. Another special tenant is the Philadelphia section of the Council of Jewish Women, (1893) a philanthropic agency providing education and welfare at home and abroad. It also has offices for Council's newest project, Helpmate, to benefit senior citizens.

Philadelphia College Of Art: Broad and Pine Streets. (N.W. Corner) KI. 6-0545

Open 9:00 to 9:00 P.M. Weekdays, 9:00 to Noon on Saturdays, Changing Exhibitions.

The College's main structure of the handsome Greek Revival period was originally the Pennsylvania Institution of the Deaf and Dumb, founded in 1820 by David Gershom Seixas, son of Rabbi Gershom Mendez, an American Revolutionary Patriot and Minister of Mikveh Israel Congregation. The pioneer education institution was incorporated in 1821 and moved to Broad and Pine Street location in 1825. Seixas aroused public interest to the acute need. The School for the Deaf is now located at 7500 Germantown Avenue.

Ever since 1877 when the first art school was opened on the premises, it has been the center of professional art training. It was the School of Industrial Art with a program of art in relation to industry. Then it became an adjunct of the Museum on the Parkway and was known as the Museum College of Art. Emanuel Benson, former Education Director of the Museum, was the college dean for 20 years. Howard A. Wolf, art patron and manufacturer, became chairman of the Board of Trustees, a position he retained when the institution became the independent Philadelphia College of Art in 1965.

Young Men and Young Women's Hebrew Association: Broad & Pine Streets. KI. 5-4400

This humanitarian and cultural institution celebrated its 90th anniversary in 1965. Its history chronicles the intellectual and social growth of the Philadelphia Jewish community. Leaders of each generation started their careers with the "Y." In 1875 the compact Jewish community (15,000) had several literary societies which merged to form the "Y." Membership was restricted to "male Israelites" in two groups, 16 to 21, and over 21. Meetings were held in rented rooms. The "Y" moved into its own quarters, 1616 Master Street, in 1907.

Judge Mayer Sulzberger, President Judge of Common Pleas Court No. 2, was the first president. Dr. Solomon Solis-Cohen, later the president of the Board of Education, was a successor. A notable 19th century family duo included Henry Cohen, who was succeeded by his son, Charles J. Cohen, both as president of the "Y" and as president of Mikveh Israel Congregation. Under the presidency of Leon J. Obermayer, Esq. (1915-26) the "Y" underwent its greatest expansion, moving into the present quarters at Broad and Pine Streets in 1924. Its main features were a swimming pool, a gymnasium, and the Simon B. Fleisher auditorium seating 1500. Stuart F. Louchheim was chairman of the city wide membership campaign in 1924 for the new building. The Young Women's Hebrew Association was formed in 1922 and Mrs. Jules E. Mastbaum directed the Membership campaign. By 1924 when it merged with the YMHA, there were 500 members.

During the presidency of Arthur Bloch (president of Snellenburg Department Store) camps for youngsters were planned. Bloch and Mrs. Louis E. Gerstley, Jr. raised $18,000 to establish two camps, which were opened at Zeiglersville. To honor the benefactors, the camps bear the names, Camp Arthur for Boys and Camp Reeta (Mrs. Gerstley) for Girls. In 1965 the camps were valued at one million dollars. Harold Beker, former executive director of the "Y" and of the Camp, concentrated on the camp from 1955. The camps are each divided into four villages with about 50 in each site. Harry A. Takiff, former "Y" president (1949-52), holds the same role at the camps. He had succeeded his father-in-law, Henry W. Braude, (a special Referee in Bankruptcy) who was "Y" President (1928-31). Arnold Ginsburg, former president of Philadelphia Zionists, and former columnist of the **Philadelphia Jewish Times,** was another "Y" president. Rabbi Louis Parris, a former lawyer and military chaplain, has been religious leader of the "Y" services since 1945.

A new era in theatrical history was inaugurated in 1902 when the "Y"'s first dramatic production "Balbazoo" was presented at Mercantile Hall. Ed Wynn and Larry Semon were two of the comedians who started their careers this way. Two writers and lyricists, Abe Lipschitz and Jack Maser, of Broadway and Hollywood fame, combined their talents for the first time for "Balbazoo." Charles Edwin

Fox, who later became an indomitable district attorney, served in various capacities on and off stage.

Civic projects of a varied nature had their inception in the "Y". During three conflicts (Spanish American War, World War I and II) the "Y" dedicated its facilities and manpower to the war effort. In 1917 the "Y" had the headquarters of the Jewish Welfare Board with E. Z. Dimitman (**Philadelphia Inquirer,** Administrative Assistant to the Publisher) as the executive director. During World War II the "Y" organized and staffed the JWB-USO Canteen on its premises.

A suburban branch was opened on the Main Line to further extend facilities. Howard Aldelstein, the executive director, visited Israel in 1965 on an exchange program. In 1965 a merger was approved of the "Y" (on its 90th Anniversary) and the Neighborhood Center (its 80th Anniversary) by the respective Boards to combine services. Louis J. Goffman became the first president of the merged groups.

Library Company Of Philadelphia, Ridgeway Building: 1314-18 Locust Street.

Open 9:00 to 5:00 P.M., Monday through Friday.

After occupying a series of landmarks, the Library Company of Philadelphia, the oldest subscription library in the United States, selected a new site at 1314-18 Locust Street, next to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania at 1300 Locust St. The Library was founded in 1731 by Benjamin Franklin and is an outgrowth of The Junto, "a club for mutual improvement" which he started four years earlier. The members were interested in scientific and literary research. The books they used and exchanged led to the formation of the first circulating library with a continuous existence in America. Franklin acted as librarian for three months in 1733 and was the agent in London from 1760 to 1775.

Edwin Wolf, II, noted bibliophile and community leader, became the librarian in 1953. He was a former president of the Jewish Publication Society, the Federation of Jewish Agencies, and of the National Foundation for Jewish Culture. He authored "Rosenbach" published in 1960. It is a biography of Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach with whom Wolf was associated for many years at the Rosenbach Art Galleries. He is co-author with Maxwell Whiteman of "The

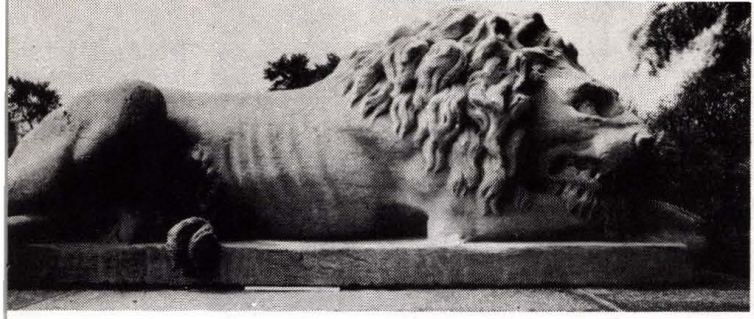
History of the Jews of Philadelphia from Colonial Times to the Age of Jackson."

In 1939 all the books and collections belonging to the Library Company were moved to the Ridgeway Library at Broad and Christian Sts. More than 300,000 books were ensconced there. The most important private collection in colonial America and the only major collection of its kind preserved intact belonged to James Logan, William Penn's secretary. This Loganian collection had a great number of Hebrew books and rare historical volumes. He had a great facility with classical languages, particularly Hebrew. The collection contains his own Hebrew book, possibly the first of its kind in America, three 17th century Hebrew grammars and dictionaries, a Mishna, and other volumes of a Hebraic nature. Other rare manuscripts belonging to colonial Jews included Isaac Miranda's Sefer HaGilgulim (Frankfurt 1683), Mathias Lopez's treasured manuscript of prayers for counting the Omer or Pentecostal days, and the letter of Ezra Stiles, president of Yale University, to the Palestinian messenger, Haym Isaac Carigal.

David Franks, a colonial merchant, joined the Library in 1757. Among the early members recorded in the minutes were Aaron Levy, founder of Aaronsburg, Pa., Jacob and Hyman Gratz, merchants and philanthropists, Samuel and Isaac Hays, Zaligman and Jonas B. Phillips. All these early members were active at Mikveh Israel Congregation which was established in 1740.

Historical Society Of Pennsylvania: 1300 Locust Street. Open to the Public, Free Admission PE. 5-2121 9:00 to 5:00 P.M., Tuesday through Friday, 1:00 to 9:00 P.M., Monday.

In 1824 the need for "elucidating the history of the State" led to the formation of the Historical Society which is second only to the Library of Congress for the number of manuscripts, particularly of the colonial period. Simon Gratz, ship owner, merchant and patron of early Philadelphia cultural institutions, gave the most extraordinary collection, numbering 58,000 items concerned with American Jewish history and the early years of the Republic. Other members of the family contributed the Gratz-Etting papers. Sarah Moses Gratz, a niece of Rebecca Gratz, married Jacob Henry Joseph, of Montreal. They presented correspondence and other family documents relating to Jews of the period



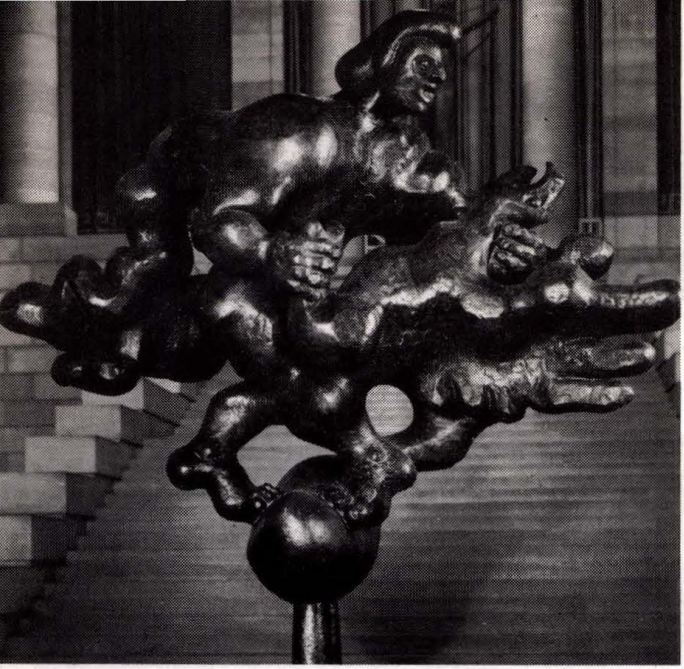
Marble Lion at Merchants' Exchange: 143 S. 3rd Street. Imported by John Moss (Mikveh Israel trustee) from Italy in 1838.



Ellen Phillips Samuel Memorial: Fairmount Park. Statues by Harry Rosin for "Emblematic History of our Country".

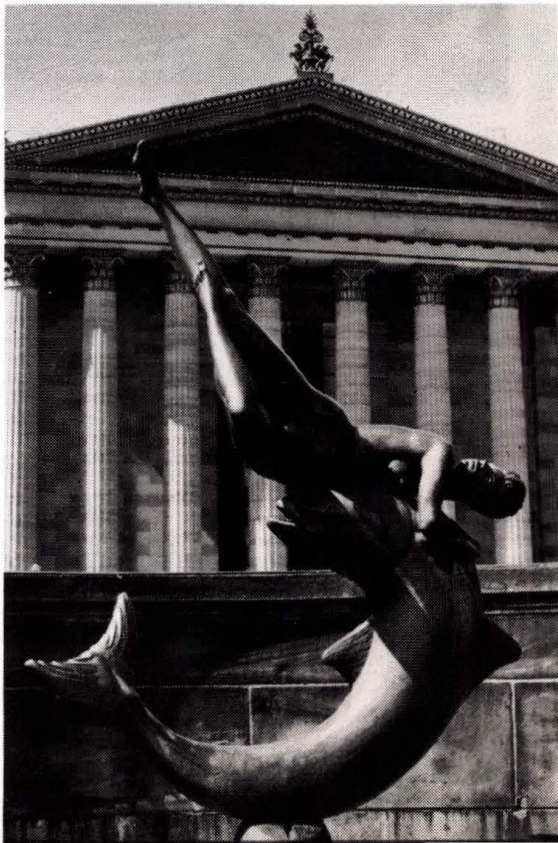


Religious Liberty: West Fairmount Park. Created by Sir Moses J. Ezekiel for Centennial of 1876 for B'nai B'rith.



Statuary Masterpieces at Museum of Art, East Terrace Facing Parkway.

Prometheus Strangling the Vulture, By Jacques Lipschitz.



Rhythm of the Sea, By Boris Blai.

(1754-1840) which are on microfilm. The David Kennedy water colors included 19th century sites of Jewish significance.

The famous Rosenthal family, representing artists of the 19th and 20th centuries, is notably represented at the Society. Max Rosenthal, painter, lithographer, etcher and engraver in mezzotint, arrived in this city in 1849 from Paris. He studied at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts and created portraits in oil as well as in miniature. His greatest contribution was the introduction of chromolithography into the United States. In 1858 the Historical Society presented him with a diploma for the first facsimile of water colors reproduced in this country. During the Civil War he was the official illustrator for the U. S. Military Commission. Another achievement was his invention of sand-blast process of decorating glass. A collection of his drawings are at the Society's exhibit hall. Other works at the Society were produced by Simon, Solomon and Maurice Rosenthal who were associated with the lithography firm. Albert Rosenthal, portrait painter, gained fame as an expert on 18th and 19th century American artists. In the Society collection are the Rosenthal masterpieces: Independence Hall, L. J. Levy & Co. Store on Chestnut Street, and Masonic Hall.

Two 20th Century collections give a vivid portrayal of the community. A half century record of the Philadelphia edition of the "Jewish Daily Forward" (1901-51) is on microfilm. In 1964 Frank Kind presented bound volumes of family firm, S. Kind & Sons, covering a period (1852-1947) of tremendous growth in center city Philadelphia. The business was founded by Samuel Kind, a Bohemian immigrant, and the place was a landmark on Chestnut Street with the huge clock standing on a standard at the curb. The firm dissolved in 1962.

Engineers Club: 1327 Spruce Street.

Various societies of engineering meet at regular intervals at the club which was opened in 1877. Mandes Cohen, chief engineer for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in the late 1880's, Julius Adler and William Padlasky were presidents of the Philadelphia Section of the American Society of Civil Engineers. Among the presidents of the Philadelphia Section of the National Society of Professional Engineers have been Frank E. Hahn, architect and engineer of the YM & YWHA, at Broad and Pine Streets, Solomon M. Swaab, chief engineer for the North Broad Street Subway and

Delaware River Bridge, and Samuel I. Sacks, Philadelphia attorney and engineer.

Junto Adult School: Northeast Corner 12th & Walnut Streets. WA. 3-0985

This is the nation's oldest and largest school for adult education. Junto was founded by Benjamin Franklin in 1727 as "a club for mutual improvement." It was reactivated in 1941 when Philip Klein with two other interested citizens organized another adult education movement on a non-profit basis. With the theme "Fun While Learning" the school expanded, covering a variety of 100 courses from astronomy to zoology. Classes were held several places until the present quarters were obtained under the presidency of Mr. Klein. He was elected president of Adult Education Council of Philadelphia, and of Adult Education Assoc., of the United States. In 1964 THE JUNTO provided facilities for Jefferson Medical College and for the American College Admissions Advisory Center of which Dr. Henry Klein, columnist of the **Evening Bulletin,** is the director.

Thrift Shop: 1213 Walnut Street. WA. 2-9526

Open 10:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M., Monday through Friday.

Under the leadership of the founder and first president, Mrs. Arthur Loeb, a group of volunteers in 1935 opened a thrift shop to sell discarded merchandise. The beneficiary was the Federation of Jewish Charities. The present larger site at 1213 Walnut Street is an outlet for used and new merchandise, donated by the community, with contributions from local retail and wholesale dealers and manufacturers. A Men's Auxiliary was started in 1962. A used furniture department was opened at the rear of the store. Merchandise runs the gamut from antique china to modern ceramics, designer clothes to Mink coats, rare books to prints.

Succeeding Mrs. Loeb as presidents were dedicated volunteers, including Mrs. Paul Rosenbaum, Mrs. Richard Rosenau, Mrs. Richard Newburger, Mrs. Theodore Kapnek, Mrs. Bernard Blumenthal, Mrs. Jack Adler, and Mrs. Bernard Jacobs. In the year 1963-64 a check for $100,000 was presented to the Federation as the profits for one year. During the 30 years of service more than one million dollars was raised. A special 30th anniversary celebration was held on October 25, 1965 at a luncheon at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, when special tributes were accorded Mrs. Loeb, the founder.

Charles Sessler Bookseller: 1308 Walnut Street. PE. 5-1086

This internationally famous rare book, print and manuscript emporium was established in 1882 by Charles Sessler, a Hungarian "bon vivant." The firm, under family ownership, caters to discriminating clientele in search of art, literary findings and autograph collectors. Sessler's career in the United States started in 1880 when he sold illustrated family Bibles for the adornment of the library table, the vogue of the time.

Rare Haggadahs and Megillahs for Jewish festivals were brought back from his European trips for special clients. In 1930 he presented a Torah, an unusual illustration of this art, to Samuel S. Fleisher, the founder of the Graphic Sketch Club, for display with the ritual art.

Consulate Of Israel: 225 South 15th Street. KI. 6-5556

Open Monday through Friday, 10:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M.

The State of Israel opened the nation's first permanent Consulate in Philadelphia in summer of 1964. Yissakhar Ben-Yaacov, an experienced diplomat and a veteran of Israel's War of Independence, was named the first permanent Israeli Consul. The objectives were promoting cultural and commercial relations between the two countries, to stimulate tourism to Israel and to work with organizations in the community concerned with Israel, which was established in 1948. The Consulate was fostered by an editorial campaign of the Philadelphia JEWISH TIMES. Councilman George X. Schwartz introduced a resolution in City Council on February 6, 1964 calling upon the Prime Minister of Israel to establish a Consulate in Philadelphia. Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion made two visits to this city and Prime Minister Levi Eshkol was welcomed to the Liberty Bell in May 1964 with a mammoth reception in Independence Square.

The Consulate's outer office has a collection of Israeli coins and medals, as well as maps of the country. Travel folders for various parts of Israel are also available.

State Of Israel Bonds: 225 South 15th Street. KI. 6-1022.

In 1951 a movement for the economic development of the newly formed State of Israel was created under the auspices of "Israel Bonds." An office was opened in this city at Room 607. The first issue was Independence,

followed by first, second and third Development issues. Commendation Awards were presented to Philadelphians in recognition of their efforts in behalf of "Israel Bonds". Those honored were: Samuel H. Daroff, the first chairman, George Friedland, Judge Louis E. Levinthal, Samuel Genel, Fredric R. Mann, Harry S. and William H. Sylk, Meyer Feinstein, Sol Satinsky, Louis Stein, Leon B. Bernstein and Ruben P. Rosen. Photographs of outstanding installations benefitted by Israel Bond issues adorn the office walls. Maps of Israel and other items of national interest are available in the office.

Philadelphia Fellowship Commission: 260 South 15th Street. KI. 5-8430

One of the 12 originators of the Fellowship Commission in 1941 was Maurice B. Fagan, the executive director of the Jewish Community Relations Council. He served both groups simultaneously as executive director, the former without compensation for 16 years. The Commission was organized for inter-group understanding, equal treatment and equal opportunity for all racial and nationality groups. It is a city-wide, non-governmental, non-political citizen's movement, playing a major role in combatting discrimination, segregation, racism and bigotry. The coveted Bok Award in 1947 was given jointly to Fagan and Marjorie Penney, the executive director of the Fellowship House for their "service calculated to advance the best and larger interests of Philadelphia."

The Commission has nine constituent agencies, including the Jewish Community Relations Council and the National Conference of Christians and Jews (main office is 1011 Chestnut Street). In 1959 Jules Cohen became the executive director of the Jewish Community Relations Council and Fagan concentrated on the Commission as executive director. Sidney Orlofsky, Esq. succeeded Robert Greenfield as president in October 1965. Emil F. Goldhaber, Special Deputy Attorney General of Pennsylvania, was elected honorary Board Chairman in 1965 of the Jewish Community Relations Council in recognition of twenty years' service.

Daroff Congress House: 1524 Locust Street. KI. 6-4366.

Admission Monday through Thursday, 9:00 to 5:00, Friday 9:00 to 3:00. No charge. Changing Art Shows.

Named for the honorary president of American Jewish

Congress, Samuel H. Daroff, the House was dedicated on January 24, 1963. Meeting rooms for study, seminar sessions, Jewish art exhibits, cultural forums and book reviews indicate the wide range of activities. The Greater Philadelphia Council has four chapters and a Women's Division with 18 chapters.

The Congress was founded in Philadelphia in 1918 by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Justice Louis Brandeis, Judge Julian W. Mack and other forceful leaders in Judaism. Congress aims to preserve and extend the democratic way of living; to stimulate all forms of racial and religious bigotry; to promote the creative continuity of the Jewish people, to help Israel develop in peace and security.

Lincoln National Bank: 1535 Locust Street. KI. 6-2100

A collection of Lincoln items dealing with the martyred President of the Civil War are on exhibit in the bank lobby entrance on Locust Street. These historical possessions were garnered by the bank president, Norman H. Denny, builder, financier and former vice president of Levitt and Sons. This bank was opened in 1964 and was the first one established in Philadelphia in 30 years. A mural depicting memorable scenes in the life of President Lincoln was created and painted by Martin Zipin, Philadelphia artist.

Philadelphia Jewish Times: 1530 Spruce Street. KI. 5-8300

Open Monday through Friday 9:00 to 5:00 P.M.

Philadelphia's only independent Anglo-Jewish weekly was founded in 1925 by Joseph H. Herbach, executive director of Pannonia Beneficial Association and Executive Secretary of B'nai Brith Council of Philadelphia. David Alter, of Pittsburgh, and Joseph Biben, of Rochester, also had brief ownerships. In 1946, Esther and Philip Klein, who served previously in various editorial capacities, became the publishers. Its personal journalism, local campaigns for needed services, and forthright policies proved of immeasurable value as the spokesman for the community for four decades. News features and special columnists are devoted to greater Philadelphia area and covers all facets of Judaism and non-affiliated organizations, from Vad Ha-Kashruth Board to Council of American Judaism. Arthur Klein, son of the publishers, is the editor and political columnist.

The Annual Directory in the gala Rosh Hashonah issue contains the community's major Jewish organizations and

affiliates with almanac of principal holidays. In the office are displayed awards given to the *Times* for outstanding communal services and photographs of notable events. The bound volumes of the *Times* (1925-1965) reveal an accurate history of the local community during the forty years of greatest expansion. The **Times** is obtained through annual subscription ($3 a year) and single copies at newsstands.

Philadelphia Jewish Times Institute: 1530 Spruce Street. KI. 5-8300

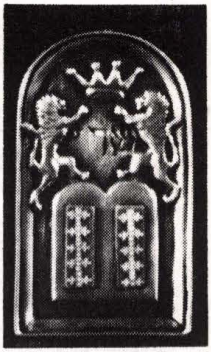
Open Monday through Friday 9:00 to 5:00 P.M.

To dedicate itself to furthering worthy religious and cultural projects in the greater Philadelphia community, the Philadelphia Jewish Times Institute was established in 1950. Communal services were initiated and then carried on by executive groups. One of the first proposals was the formation of the Jewish Music Council and the sponsoring of the first Jewish Music Festival. A Jewish Book Forum was inaugurated in 1952 which led to the annual Jewish Book Month and city wide observance. An annual Confirmation contest was created in 1965 to stimulate interest in the teenagers for this religious ceremony in all parts of the city. An annual Directory and Diary was published in 1955.

To encourage the tenets of Kashruth and to benefit the Women's organizations in the city, Kosher Cooking Schools are sponsored by the Institute. These unusual sessions increased in popularity every year. Two are held annually, one at Passover and the other at Chanukah. An original recipe book is given to everyone attending the sessions held at the YM&YWHA at Broad and Pine Sts. Each school is dedicated to a different woman's group, whose officers cooperate with collecting choice family recipes, for demonstration by trained home economists of the Philadelphia Gas Works.

The Institute Executive Committee includes: Mrs. Philip Klein, president, Mrs. Samuel Bellet, treasurer, Mrs. Max Slepin, secretary, Mrs. Harry M. Buten, Mrs. Matthew Ersner, Mrs. Samuel I. Sacks and Mrs. Louis Waber. Alfred M. Klein, who wrote the daily column for the **Evening Bulletin,** "The Philadelphia Lawyer" and who was a member of the Pennsylvania Boxing Commission, was the attorney for the Institute from its inception until his untimely death in 1963.

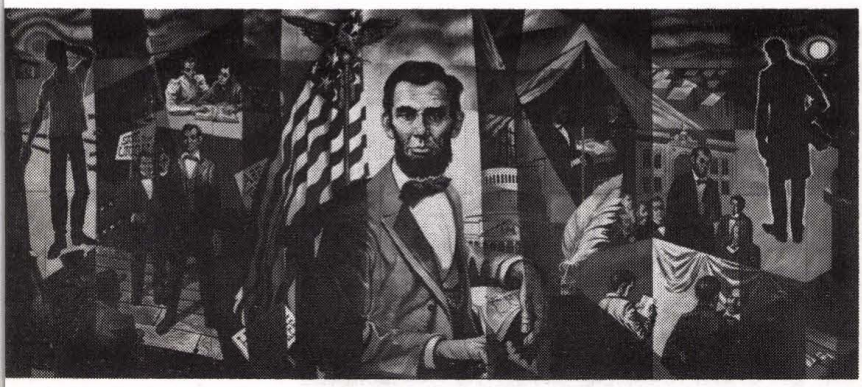




Mezzuzah at Buten Museum of Wedgwood, 246 N. Bowman Avenue, Merion. Ritual of silver and Wedgwood reflects two major collections garnered by Mr. and Mrs. Harry M. Buten, founders of Museum. The Blue and White Jasper Bars represent the two tablets of the Ten Commandments.

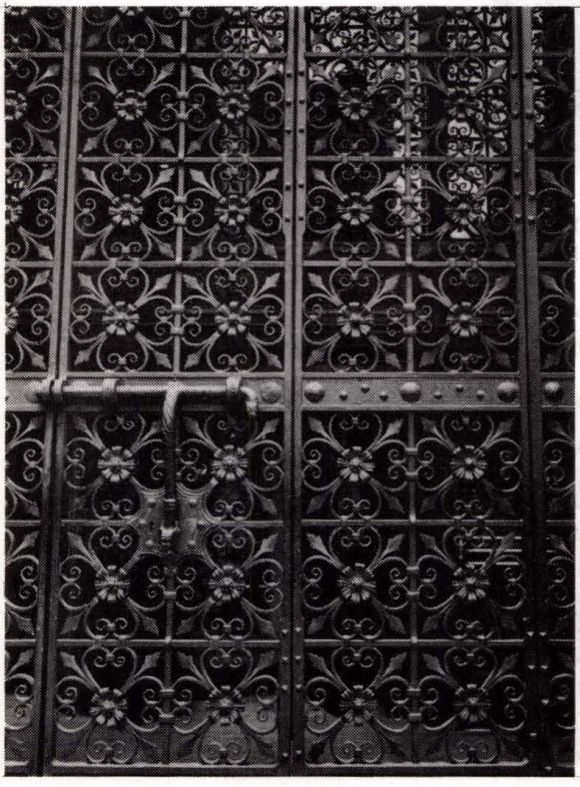
Martyrs' Monument, Parkway at 16th Street. Memorial to 6 million Jews destroyed by Hitlerism in Europe.

Mural at Lincoln Nat'l Bank: 16th & Locust Streets. Martin Zipin created this mural depicting scenes in life of President A. Lincoln.





Sir Jacob Epstein's "Social Consciousness" Philadelphia Museum of Art: Parkway at 25th.



Yellin Gate First Penna. Co. 15th & Chestnut Streets. Landmark created by Samuel Yellin. Hyman Gratz, a founder of Bank.

Friends Of The Deaf Community Center: 255 South 16th Street. PE. 5-4719

The Friends of the Deaf Association was formed in 1936 to aid the Hebrew Association of the Deaf, established in 1907 by the late Rabbi Marvin Nathan. Samuel Goldberg was the organizer and first president. In 1938 headquarters were acquired at 1516 W. Girard Avenue where all types of social and educational programs were provided for the adult deaf men and women, including Jewish holiday services. Mrs. Rose Olanoff, a dedicated teacher for the deaf children at the Martin School, was one of the ardent workers at the House. She urged the need for starting a nursery school for two- to four-year-old deaf youngsters. The Friends of the Deaf Nursery School was opened on December 12, 1949 with Mr. Goldberg as president. His wife, Sara Goldberg, was organizer and first president in 1944 of the Women's Association of Friends of the Deaf. This devoted couple have been untiring in behalf of the afflicted deaf.

In 1960 after 16 years as president of the Women's Association, Mrs. Goldberg became president of the Nursery School. Three years later the School moved to its present site, 255 South 16th Street. Succeeding her as president of the Women's Group have been Mrs. Samuel Fratkin and Mrs. Maurice Levine. The two nursery school teachers have been Mrs. Morton Chwalow and Mrs. Goldie Cutler. Mrs. Olanoff, an official interpreter at City Hall for deaf citizens, served on many projects to benefit deaf unfortunates. She became interested as a child in work for the deaf due to four sisters and brothers being afflicted with deafness.

The adult group meets on the first Sunday of every month. In addition to socials, special services are held for the holidays with lay leaders in charge. Mrs. Olanoff interprets the talks and rituals.

Locust Club: 1614 Locust Street.

A social club for communal leaders was organized in 1920 and the first quarters were situated at the Northwest corner of 16th and Locust Streets. The next site was at 13th and Spruce Streets. The Mid-City Club, comprised of young men under 40, merged with the older club in 1959. In 1960 a new club house was built at the present site and in 1965 the name reverted to the original one, the Locust Club. It continues as a men's club and has a

special dining room in the lower level for women at noon. At night women guests are permitted in the main dining room. It continues as the main social organization in central city and has special family holiday attractions.

The organizers, Jules E. and Stanley Mastbaum, Jacob and Samuel D. Lit, Jerome Louchheim and other communal leaders maintained the exclusive club with great luxury. Judge Francis Shunk Brown was the first president.

Elder Craftsmen Of Philadelphia: 1628 Walnut Street. KI. 5-7888

Open Monday through Friday 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.

This attractive shop featuring the work of citizens past 60, is used as a retail outlet for their crafts and skills. It was founded in 1959 by Mrs. Morris Bolno, a dedicated worker at the Home for the Jewish Aged. It is a non-sectarian project, operated by volunteers, leaders in varied fields of endeavor. In the first five years over $95,000 was distributed to 850 consignors. This shop has restored the pride and self-respect of these elderly people, giving them an opportunity to lead active and productive lives. Among the board members engaged in this project are Nan Duskin, founder of the famous fashion shop which bears her name, Mildred Custin, president of Bonwit Teller, Mrs. Oscar Brown, former fashion consultant, Mrs. M. Bernard Morgan, who helps maintain the standards, and Mrs. Joseph N. Epstein, the artistic window decorator for the display of merchandise.

Federation Of Jewish Agencies: 1511 Walnut Street. Lo. 3-0200

Open Monday through Friday 9:00 to 4:00 P.M.

In 1843 the first organized attempt was made to provide charity on a communal level by the few associations in existence. By 1855 the Hebrew Charity Ball Association was formed to raise funds jointly with Jacob Gimbel, the first president. The annual Balls (1857-1901) were held in the Academy of Music. By 1869 the United Hebrew Charities directed the distribution of funds. The Federation of Jewish Charities was chartered in 1901.

An increasing immigrant population from middle and eastern Europe caused greater demands for help. The crisis of European Jews during World War I and II led to further expansion of services and the creation of the Allied Jewish Appeal. In 1957 the Federation of Jewish Agencies created a central body directing the Allied Jewish Appeal and

a central body directing the Allied Jewish Appeal and the local agencies. In 1965 there were 19 Health and Welfare agencies in the city supported by the Federation with $2,000,000 received primarily from the annual United Fund Torch Drive and 48 agencies supported through the Allied Jewish Appeal for education, help overseas, and to give permanent security in Israel and elsewhere. Nochem Ibinnet was succeeded by Frank Newburger as president in 1965.

Jewish Exponent: 1518 Walnut Street. PE. 5-3900
Open Monday through Friday 9:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M.

Benjamin Teller and Simon Muhr established the Jewish Exponent, a weekly printed in English, in 1887. The first editors were Charles Hoffman, Henry S. Morais and Melvin Weinstock. Felix Napoleon Gerson, poet and writer, was publisher for almost half a century. Julius H. Greenstone, professor at Gratz College, and author of several books pertaining to Judaism, served on editorial staff for four decades. In 1946 the weekly was purchased by the Federation of Jewish Charities for use in disseminating information of constituents and for raising funds.

First Pennsylvania Company and Samuel Yellin Gates: 15th & Chestnut Streets.

Hyman Gratz, merchant, ship owner, a founder of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, and the donor of Gratz College, which bears his name, was elected a director in 1822 of the newly established Pennsylvania Company of Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, with offices in the Merchant Coffee House and Exchange. In 1837 he was elected president, holding both positions until his death 20 years later. During that period his brother, Joseph, was a director of the Atlantic Insurance Co. These two brothers lived with their charming sister, Rebecca, in a spacious mansion at 10th and Chestnut Sts. Another pioneer director of the Pennsylvania Company was John Moss, a trustee of Mikveh Israel, a member of the newly formed Delaware Canal Co. & Commercial Bank of Philadelphia, and of the Franklin Institute, established to encourage American skills.

The Company moved to the imposing new quarters at 15th & Chestnut Streets in 1924. A magnificent iron gate created by the famous Philadelphia ironmaster, Samuel Yellin for the entrance portals, was dedicated in 1924. Based on this gate, this skilled craftsman, who raised the

ancient art of decorative iron to new heights, was presented the annual Bok Award, a medal of achievement and $10,000, in 1925. As a result of a merger with the First National Bank, the name of the company was changed in 1955 to the First Pennsylvania Co. The firm's original name still can be seen above the famous gates.

3. RITTENHOUSE SQUARE

One of the four original parks planned by William Penn for his "greene country towne" was Rittenhouse Square, which became a fashionable area in the 19th century. An iron fence surrounded the park which is situated between 18th and 19th, Walnut and Locust Streets. The gates were locked at night to prevent trespassing and to protect the wandering animals. The Square's present plan was created in 1834. Due to the pioneer residents in their magnificent mansions and the later cultural institutions, Rittenhouse Square has been a focal center for social, literary and musical activities. The Rittenhouse Square area extends from 17th to 21st, from Walnut to Pine Streets.

The area was open country in 1830 covered with a variety of trees. Before the Civil War, wealthy and cultured families courageously moved to this western territory into elegant edifices created on the Square. One of the first residents, Henry Cohen, president of Mikveh Israel Congregation, moved from Broad & Chestnut Sts. to a stately mansion at 1828 Rittenhouse Square (1856-88). He was an ardent patriot in the Home Guard during the Civil War and an early member of the Union League. When he heard the news of the Battle of Gettysburg and the retreat of the Confederates on a warm Sunday morning in July, he walked over to Holy Trinity Church. He gave the report at the conclusion of the services to his friend, Rev. Phillips Brooks, who promptly made the joyous announcement to the congregants.

A son, Charles Joseph Cohen, godson of Rebecca Gratz, followed his father as president of Mikveh Israel and of the YMHA. He presented a history "Rittenhouse Square: Past and Present," before the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Governors at the annual meeting in 1922. This distinguished civic leader was president of the Fairmount Park Association (1916-27). He initiated many projects as president of the Philadelphia Fountain Society, Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, as treasurer (1895-1900) and original

trustee of Gratz College, which had been donated by Hyman Gratz. Charles had two sisters who were also preeminent in their field: Mary M. (1854-1911) an author and communal leader, and Katherine M. (1859-1914) sculptress and painter.

William Florance and his family, also active at Mikveh Israel, and close friends of the Cohens, moved to the east side of the Square at 18th & Locust Street. The Cohen and Florance homes were the social centers for the leaders in literary and scientific fields. Other neighbors were: George D. Rosengarten and his son, Joseph G. Rosengarten, the historian and literateur, who were collateral descendants of Moses Mendelsohn, 18th century philosopher. Mrs. Henry Cohen and Miss Elizabeth Gratz, residents of the Square, were hostesses and actively engaged in the art exhibit held in the garden of a neighbor, George C. Franciscus, to raise funds for the 1876 Centennial. This was thr forerunner of fund raising in the Square with the introduction of the Rittenhouse Square Flower Market in 1914 and the Clothes Line Exhibit for Philadelphia artists in 1960.

Two extraordinary brothers, who built a family shop into a tremendous department store, maintained separate palatial establishments on the west side of Rittenhouse Square, almost lone sentinels of 19th century grandeur. Colonel Samuel D. Lit occupied a white marble mansion at 204 South 19th Street. He was a member of the first Delaware River Bridge Commission, Board of City Trusts, and a founder of the Locust Club, the exclusive center city social organization started in 1920. The first floor has been modernized for an industrial designer, William Sklaroff, Design Associates. The rear music room, occupied by the Art Department, still has exquisite marble mantelpieces and decorated ceiling. Jacob D. Lit lived in a brownstone dwelling at 318 S. 19th Street, which is currently the Heart House. The lovely musician's gallery became the filing room and the elegant dining room now witnesses all types of meetings. Jacob was one of the founders of Mount Sinai Hospital, now the Southern Divison of Albert Einstein Medical Center.

Other residents included Misses Laura and Rosa Mordecai, major supporters of the Hebrew Sunday School Society founded by their aunt, Rebecca Gratz. They resided at

1922 S. Rittenhouse Square and their next door neighbors were J. Bunford Samuel, designer of the Mikveh Israel Cemetery gate, and his wife, the donor of the Ellen Phillips Samuel Sculpture Park on the East River Drive in Fairmount Park. Rabbi William H. Fineshriber, the spiritual leader of Reform Congregation Keneseth Israel (1924-49) lived at 1916 Rittenhouse Square until his retirement when he moved across the square to an apartment at the Rittenhouse Plaza. In 1964 he received an honorary degree from Hebrew Union College on his 85th birthday. At 1910, a public relations and advertising agency named for the founder, Philip Klein, occupied the premises (1939-49) and the family lived upstairs. In this house were held the first meetings leading to the formation of a center city synagogue, Beth Zion Temple. Isidore Stern, Esq., who was elected to the State Legislature, lived at 1818 Rittenhouse Square.

Jules Mastbaum, and his brother, Stanley, pioneers in the local film industry, lived on the south side of the Square. Jules' home at 1816 was frequently visited by a coterie of film and stage stars. He organized the Stanley Music Club, which presented concerts on Sunday evening in the Stanley Theatre at 19th & Market Streets. In this home were the first Rodin sculptures brought to this country which Jules gave to the city with one million dollars for the erection of the Rodin Museum on The Parkway. His daughter, Peggy, married Congressman Benjamin Golder and they lived on the opposite side of the Square in the Rittenhouse Plaza. After Congressman Golder's death, she married Charles Solomon, Esq., who wrote several books on bridge. They created a special trophy room for their awards for champion bridge mingled with choice Rodin works in their personal collection.

At the turn of the 20th Century the first center city apartment house was built on the site of the Cohen Mansion. This elegant (1828-1830) Rittenhouse Square apartment was renovated in 1958 by owner, Herman Watkins. After World War II, the first high-rise apartment, the Rittenhouse Savoy, was constructed on the site of the Mastbaum house by Kevy Kaiserman, who was also co-builder of the Rittenhouse Claridge. Ephraim Frankel built 220 Rittenhouse Square and renovated the Wellington at 19th and Walnut Streets.

Curtis Institute: 1726 Locust Street. PE. 5-2525
Admission by appointment.

This internationally famous music school is located on the east side of Rittenhouse Square, the site of the former home of William Florance who attracted the 19th century musical elite to his salon. Efrem Zimbalist, concert violinist and composer, became president (1941 -) of Curtis. Admission is based on talent. The school has no tuition charges. Madam Lea Luboshutz, concert violinist and soloist with the Philadelphia Orchestra, was a faculty member for 30 years and trained hundreds of violinists admitted to symphony orchestras. Her son, Boris Goldowsky, is director of the New England Conservatory. Among the distinguished graduates: Leonard Bernstein, conductor of the New York Philharmonic, composer and soloist; Susan Starr, daughter of Philadelphia Orchestra violinist, Isidore Schwartz, and winner of the Tschaikovsky contest in Moscow in 1962; Anshel Brusilow, concertmeister of Philadelphia Orchestra and Conductor of Robin Hood Dell; Iso Briselli, concert violinist and business executive; Jeanne Behrend, pianist and author, who was honored in 1965 by Brazil in recognition of her work promoting Brazilian music and composers.

Philadelphia Art Alliance: 251 South 18th Street. East Side of Rittenhouse Square. KI. 5-4302

In a former elegant mansion, the Philadelphia Art Alliance embarked on a jubilee celebration in 1965 of 50 years of service to the arts. Charter members were Samuel S. Fleisher, founder of the Graphic Sketch Club for the benefit of talented artists, and Mrs. Morris Jastrow, Jr., a patron of the arts. The Art Alliance Medal of Achievement has been awarded to Boris Blai, sculptor and founder of the School of the Fine Arts of Temple University; Louis I. Kahn, architect, teacher, city planner; and Curtis String Quartet, established by Max Aronoff, director of New School of Music. Mrs. Stella Drabkin, painter, etcher and creator of mosaics with Biblical themes, has been chairman of the Print Committee for 20 years. Miss Dorothy Kohl, the executive Director, retired after 40 years of service. Leonard Bernstein gave his first illustrated piano lecture recital here. George Gershwin, Sigmund Romberg and Darius Milhaud were among the distinguished musicians who appeared at the Art Alliance.

Temple Beth Zion-Beth Israel: 18th & Spruce Streets. PE. 5-5148

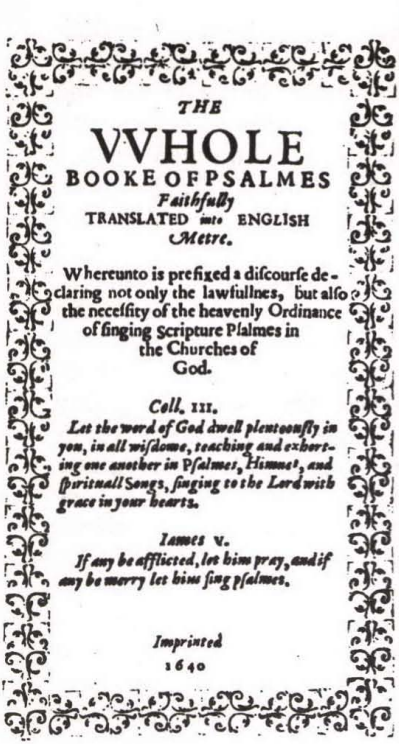
Services Friday Evening 8:15 P.M. and Saturday morning 9:15 A.M.

The new trend of combining art and architecture in ecclesiastical structures characterizes the grey stone edifice at 18th & Spruce Streets, reconsecrated from a church to become a synagogue in 1954. The present congregation represents a merger of two Conservative groups, Beth Zion, formed in 1946 and Beth Israel, established in 1840, the third one in the city. The venerable Congregation Beth Israel moved from Colonial Philadelphia at 6th & Walnut Streets to Northern Liberties District and for forty years occupied a majestic Moorish Temple in Strawberry Mansion. After a brief tenure in Woodside, Beth Israel joined forces with the dynamic center city congregation.

Rabbi Reuben J. Magil, a former Philadelphian, returned to this city to occupy the pulpit of Beth Zion in 1955. He obtained his Ph.D at Dropsie College in 1944 and became president of Dropsie Alumni in 1961. He served as president of the Philadelphia Branch, Rabbinical Assembly of America, of Planned Parenthood and of the Center City Red Cross. He actively participates in many communal endeavors. Cantor Asher Mandelblatt observed his 15th anniversary with the Congregation in September 1965.

Beryl Price, architect, directed the rededication of the former church into a synagogue. He created the brilliant stained glass windows. Jack Bookbinder, artist, and director of art for the Board of Education, designed the altar cloth. Klinghoffer Chapel was the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Isidore Klinghoffer, who celebrated their 46th wedding anniversary at the Temple in 1964. The downstairs auditorium was named for Nat N. Wolfsohn and the upstairs for Maxwell Kahaner. The organ was a gift of Mr. & Mrs. Michael Green.

Bernath L. Jacobs was the first president (1946-50). He later was president of the United Synagogue of America. His successors were Jay Emanuel (1950-54), Jacob Richman (1954-57) and Morris Root (1957--). Mr. Root, who was elected president of the merged congregations, continued the policy of unreserved seats for the High Holidays. The Daughters of Beth Israel and the Beth Zion Women's



THE

VVHOLE

BOOKE OFPSALMES

Faithfully

TRANSLATED *into* ENGLISH

Metre.

Whereunto is prefixed a diſcourſe declaring not only the lawfullnes, but alſo the neceſſity of the heavenly Ordinance of ſinging Scripture Pſalmes in the Churches of God.

Coll. III.

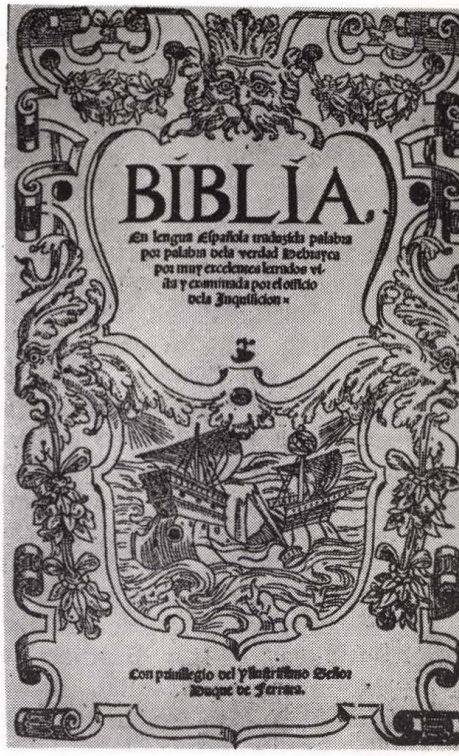
Let the word of God dwell plentifully in you, in all wiſdome, teaching and exhorting one another in Pſalmes, Himnes, and ſpirituall Songs, ſinging to the Lord with grace in your hearts.

Iames V.

If any be afflicted, let him pray, and if any be merry let him ſing pſalmes.

Imprinted

1640



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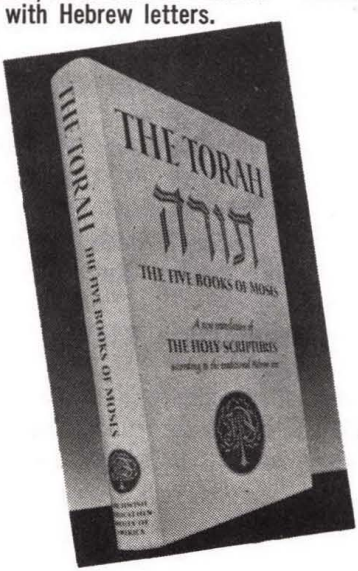
En lengua Eſpañola traduzida palabra por palabra dela verdad Hebrayca por muy excelentes letrados vista y examinada por el officio dela Ynquiſicion.

Con priuilegio del yllustrissimo Señor Duque de Ferrara.

Rosenbach Museum, 2010 Delancey Place. Frontispiece of Bay Psalm Book of 1640, first book in America published with Hebrew letters.

Free Library of Philadelphia, Parkway at 19th Street. Frontispiece of Ferrara Bible. Printed in 1553.

Jewish Publication Society, 222 N. 15th Street. The Torah is historical masterpiece published in 1963. It is on view at the office.



Club merged to form the Sisterhood of Beth Zion-Beth Israel. Mrs. Harry Matusow and Mrs. Samuel I. Sacks, former presidents of the Daughters, established in 1893 as the first synagogue Sisterhood were elected Board Members. Mrs. Mary Cohen was the president of the merged groups and was succeeded in 1965 by Mrs. Joseph H. Felgoise.

All sacred objects and Torahs from Beth Israel are housed at 18th & Spruce Streets. Memorial tablets were reconsecrated, including memorials for Harry Sacks, president, and his distinguished son, Emanuel, who also held the presidential helm. A memorial was unveiled in 1965 for Rabbi Marvin Nathan, who was Beth Israel's spiritual leader for 30 years. A special service was held on Friday evening, October 22, 1965 in the Temple to mark the 125th anniversary of Beth Israel. Memorabilia included old minute books, ancient rituals and records associated with the congregational history, spanning 125 years of community effort.

Heart House: 318 South 19th Street. PE. 5-3865

Admission by appointment.

This brownstone house was the former home of Jacob D. Lit, founder of Lit Brothers, the department store, and of Mount Sinai Hospital. It was occupied by the newly formed Beth Zion Congregation (1946). It became the Heart House in 1955 under the direction of the Southeastern Chapter of the Heart Association. This momentous step was undertaken during the presidency of Dr. Samuel Bellet, director of the Heart Station at Philadelphia General Hospital, professor at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, and author of numerous books on cardiology. Dr. William Likoff, professor of medicine and head of Cardiovascular section of Hahneman Medical College and Hospital, was elected the 25th president in 1965. Leon J. Obermayer, Esq., former president of the Board of Education, was elected chairman of the Board for a third term in 1965. Evidence of the house's elegant decor is noted in the lovely musicians gallery, for the filing room, and the spacious dining hall, now a meeting room.

Speiser House: 2005 Delancey Place. LO. 7-5517

Admission by appointment.

When this ultra modern 20th century town residence was constructed in 1933 in the midst of traditional mansions on an elegant 19th century street, it caused a sensation

among the neighbors, artists and architects. The artistic owners, Martha and Maurice Speiser created a magnficent setting for their French Impressionist art, and for the musical elite of this country and Europe at this unique residence. They both took an active part in politics and in communal undertakings, sponsoring concerts at the YM & YWHA and urging a repertory theatre. Their collection of art started in 1915 and was sold at auction 40 years later. These included 115 paintings by Picasso, Matisse, Pascin, Derain, Utrillo and others of the like ilk, 15 pieces of sculpture and 761 art books. In 1944 they started a new collection concentrating on surrealists and abstractionists. The current residents are the granddaughter, Ellen, and her husband, Malcolm C. Eisenberg, founder of Design III, who maintain this unique house with the internationally famous art collection.

Rosenbach Museum: 2010 Delancey Place. LO. 7-7505 Hours: Wednesday, Thursday and Sunday 2:00 to 5:00 P.M. No admission charge.

Dr. A. S. Wolf Rosenbach, writer and bibliographer, lived in this spacious town residence with his scholarly brother, Philip H. They established a Rosenbach Foundation to maintain their former home as a museum to benefit scholars and reseachers and for tourists to view a 19th century Philadelphia town residence. It opened to the public in February 1954. The same charm and elegance pervades the establishment which existed prior to their death. Another brother, Hyman Polock Rosenbach (1858-92) was a newspaper writer and author of "The Jews of Philadelphia, Prior to 1800." The three brothers were descendants of colonial settlers, who from 1785 were equally devoted to Judaism and the family enterprise, the book business.

Dr. Rosenbach would spend as much as ten million dollars a year purchasing literary items for his own investment or for his clients. He earned his Ph.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania. He is responsible for a tremendous stimulation of collectors of rare manuscripts, folios, books and autographs, particularly the preservation of Americana. An interest in scholarship extended to educational institutions, as president of Gratz College and of American Friends of Hebrew University, and as a member of the Board of Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning.

Among the Museum's Judaica of the 15th century: a vellum edition of the first printing of the Penteteuch in Hebrew (Bologna, 1482); the Lisbon Penteteuch (1491) printed on vellum; and two volume Mahzor (1485-86). The rare Bay Psalm Book of 1640 which Dr. Rosenbach regarded as a special treasure, marked the first use of Hebrew type in the Western hemisphere. Another of the 12 known copies of this Psalm Book was purchased in 1940 by Dr. Rosenbach for $151,000 for Yale University. A vivid account of colonial Jewry relating to the first western land movement and the participation of the Rosenbach family in American Judaism was revealed in the minutes books of the Indiana Company. There are about 300 items of Jewish significance in the collection housed in this luxurious mansion with its precious china and paintings. One of the rare silver pieces is a salver by Meyer Meyers, the 18th century silversmith, who created ceremonial objects for Mikveh Israel. One of the most valuable items in the collection is the original manuscript of James Joyce's "Ulysees."

Edwin Wolf, II, who was associated at the Rosenbach Art Galleries on Locust Street for many years, wrote a biography "Rosenbach," published in 1960. Lessing J. Rosenwald is president of the Board of Trustees of the Rosenbach Museum. Others on the Board are: D. Hays Solis-Cohen, Dr. Isadore Ravdin, Justice Horace Stern, Edwin Weisel, Esq., of New York, and Morris Wolf, Esq. The curator is C. E. Driver.

War Library and Museum of Military Order of Loyal Legion: 1805 Pine Street. PE. 5-8196

Open 10:00 to 4:00 P.M., Monday through Friday, Admission Free.

Memorabilia associated with Civil War and President Lincoln fill the four floors of this 19th century town residence which houses the library and museum of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. The Legion was formed in Philadelphia on the day of Lincoln's death, by a group of army and navy officers of the Union forces, who were the honor guard of the funeral cortege. The present site was obtained in 1922. The 1861 flag in front of the house signified the importance of the interior. Membership originally was limited to officers who served in the 1861-

65 Civil War, but eventually hereditary membership permitted the male descendants to join.

One of the earliest Companions (members) was Dr. Jacob da Silva Solis-Cohen, teacher, and considered the "Father of laryngology" in America. He was the assistant surgeon in the 26th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and later transferred to the U. S. Navy to accompany DuPont's expedition to Port Royal. The next transfer established him as the visiting surgeon to two military hospitals in the Philadelphia area. His son, Dr. Myer Solis-Cohen, physician, teacher, author and authority on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology, reached the rank of captain serving with the U. S. Army hospitals in France in World War I. Later he became Lt. Col. in the Medical Reserve Corps and was an active Companion of this Military Order.

Another family registration of Companions (members) concerns Jonathan Manly Emanuel, assistant engineer in the U. S. Navy in 1874 and attached to Squadron U. S. Iron Clad Kooland. His grandson, Jonathan Emanuel Stein, of Elkins Park, served in the U.S. Army in World War II.

Rev. Jacob Frankel, the spiritual leader of Rodeph Shalom Congregation, was the first American rabbi to be appointed a military chaplain (1862-65) by President Lincoln. Local military hospitals were under his jurisdiction. Sgt. Elias Leon Hynsman fought at the Battle of Gettysburg and died after a voluntary re-enlistment. Dr. Jules Cohen was assistant surgeon in the 26th Regiment from Philadelphia and was wounded in action.

Other names in the official Army Register of Volunteer Forces of U. S. Army (1861-65) published on March 2, 1865 identified these Philadelphians in the 27th Regiment: Col. Max Einstein, Capt. Solomon Rodelsheimer, Lt. Benjamin Goodman, Dr. Henry Heller and his brother, Dr. Max Heller, surgeons. The wounded in action were: Capt. Ignatz Cohn, First Lt. Daniel Epstein and Second Lt. Samuel Wohl. Major Adolph B. Rosengarten was killed in action at Stove River Battle on December 20, 1862. In the 121st Regiment organized in Philadelphia on August 22, 1862 were First Lt. Edward Gratz and First Lt. Joseph G. Rosengarten. This register and other books containing pertinent information are located in the library on the first floor.

4. LOGAN SQUARE AND BENJAMIN FRANKLIN PARKWAY

One of the most beautiful areas of Philadelphia surrounds Logan Square, one of the four original parks planned by William Penn for his "greene country towne." In the center is Logan Circle with a lovely fountain which is an attractive spectacle throughout the year. It is the heart of the Benjamin Franklin Parkway built in 1910 and patterned after the famous Champs Elysee of Paris.

Logan Square ranges from 16th to 26th Streets, along the tree shaded Parkway flanked with museums and high rise apartments. Our walking tour starts at the Hospitality Center and ends at 2601 Parkway adorned with landmarks significant of the cultural and economic achievements of Philadelphia Jewry.

Convention and Tourist Bureau: 1525 John F. Kennedy Boulevard. LO. 3-2966

Open Daily 8:45 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., Variety of guide books, tours and maps available.

This circular attractive modern structure, under the auspices of the Philadelphia Civic Center, is the start of the Benjamin Franklin Parkway. Al Paul Lefton, president of the advertising agency bearing his name, president of Eagleville Sanatorium, and a staunch advocate of attracting tourists to this city, devised the whole concept of the Bureau's special building. He was the president until his death in 1963. The Philadelphia Convention and Tourists Bureau was originated in 1942 by Albert M. Greenfield, president of the Chamber of Commerce. The office was in the Penn Square Building.

Martyrs Monument: 16th Street and Benjamin Franklin Parkway.

A memorial to the six million Jews destroyed by Hitlerism in Europe during World War II was erected on this dramatic corner contributed by the city. Mayor James H. J. Tate presided at the dedication ceremonies on April 26, 1964. The 18 foot bronze monument was designed by internationally famous sculptor, Nathan Rapaport in Italy. It was commissioned by the Association of Jewish New Americans, the group conceiving the memorial. The Federation of Jewish Agencies cooperated with the gift. Rapaport was the sculptor for two other remarkable memorials: Warsaw

Ghetto fighters in Poland and in Israel, commemorating the heroism of Mordecai Anilewics, leader of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising. Thalheimer and Weitz, Philadelphia architects, contributed their services for a plan in 1965 for the landscaping, curbing and lighting of this monument. The City of Philadelphia appropriated a total of $5,586 for refurbishing the $60,000 monument.

Academy of Natural Sciences: Parkway at 19th (Logan Circle). LO. 4-3921

Open 10:00 to 5:00 P.M., Monday through Saturday, 1:00 to 5:00 P.M. on Sunday, Live animal shows presented at 2:00 P.M. on Saturday, 2:00 and 3:00 P.M. on Sundays. Admission 50¢ for adults, 25¢ for children, which includes admission to shows of live animals.

As the oldest scientific institution of its kind in the United States, the Academy of Natural Sciences began 1812. This first natural history museum in the United States was incorporated five years later. Dr. Isaac Hays, whose family had taken an active part in the Revolutionary War under Washington, joined the Academy in 1821 as a life member and for many years was secretary. He contributed his collection of fossils, prepared the first catalogue of the Academy's manuscript collection, and engaged actively on the Committee of Publications. One of his friends, Dr. Joshua I. Cohen, Baltimore physician, naturalist and bibliophile, was a corresponding member of the Academy.

When the Academy moved to its present site in 1875, Angelo Heilprin, the noted geologist, was curator and arranged the graphic presentation of natural history, pioneering in modern museum methods. He was the son of Michael Heilprin, encyclopist and editor of Hebrew books. Angelo Heilprin's abiding interest in the natural history of this state and New Jersey resulted in the collection illustrative of this field. His appeals to Pennsylvania's Legislature for financial aid produced appropriations for the Academy to carry on the work otherwise precluded by lack of funds. Under his direction the Museum expanded its facilities and he wrote the first handbooks. An early advocate that the Museum should be open on Sunday, he set the pattern for other museums. In the recently published manuscript catalogue of the Academy is a description of the Heilprin correspondence.

The Free Library of Philadelphia: Parkway at 19th and Vine Streets.

Hours 9:00 to 9:00 Monday through Friday; 9:00 to 5:00 P.M. Saturday: Closed Sunday. Rare Book Department: 9:00 to 5:00 P.M. Monday through Saturday MU. 6-3990 No admission charge. Cafeteria open 11:00 to 6:00 P.M.

During the presidency of Simon Gratz the impressive Central Library was formally dedicated on June 2, 1927. It is patterned after a Gabriel building at the Place de la Concorde in Paris. Mr. Gratz, who was deeply interested in many civic projects, also served as president of the Board of Education. It is one of the largest library buildings in the world and cost 6½ million dollars to construct. A capacity of more than a million volumes includes a rare book collection, music library, and many general services. The Free Library was chartered in 1891. Principal trust funds contributing to the Library maintenance are the bequests of Simon and Lewis Gratz, Edwin A. Fleisher and Henry Schwab.

Dr. Cyrus Adler, noted Hebrew scholar and writer, exerted a profound influence on the development of the Library. His career started as librarian at Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C. In 1908 he joined Philadelphia's Free Library as librarian and began the expansion of the collections. When Gratz died, Adler was elected president, continuing in that office until 1939. Two Adler intimates, Edwin A. Fleisher and Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach made magnificent contributions to the Library.

Fleisher Music Library: Fleisher, who was the founder of the Symphony Club in 1909, amassed the largest collection in the world of symphonic music, sheet music, manuscripts and victrola records. In 1929 he gave to the library the collection of more than 20,000 items. It had been started for the Symphony Club musicians. During the Depression, he directed a WPA project employing 85 musicians to copy works, particularly American Music. When he died in 1959 at the age of 81, a bequest of $100,000 was left in trust to the Library for augmenting and for the maintenance of the collection. Special music rooms in the music department enable students to hear records or study the music. Two catalogues were published on the collection. Theodore A. Seder, is the curator (1954—) and his associate is Harry Kownatsky.

Rare Book Department: The Department is one of the greatest in the world. In 1947 Dr. Rosenbach presented his collection of 800 early American Children's books, from 1682 to 1836. The collection has since expanded to include 10,000 rare children's books. Dr. Rosenbach was instrumental in securing many contributions from his clients for the rare book department. Other rare editions include: Jacques Benoliel collection of Dickens' Letters and memorabilia, Autographs of World War II celebrities, and first editions of James B. Cabell; David Nunes Carvalho collection of handwriting, including his tome "Forty Centuries of Ink"; Norman and Charlotte Strouse collection of Letters of the American presidents; Arthur J. Sussel's Pennsylvania Fraktur; and choice Hebrew manuscripts from the Oriental collection of John F. Lewis, Sr., including 15th century Teanakh, richly decorated edition bound in tortoise shell with gold studs.

The greatest treasure of Judaica in the Rare Book Department is the finest known copy of the **Ferrara** Bible. It is one of two printed on blue paper. It was printed in Spanish in 1553 in Italy under the patronage of the Duke of Ferrara for the Jews who had been expelled from Spain. One of these exiles, Dona Gracia Nasi, paid for its publication. This rare Old Testament was the gift of 7 Philadelphians, Lessing J. Rosenwald, Seymour Adelman, David Bortin, Louis Stein, trustees; Albert M. Greenfield, Fredric R. Mann and Morris Wolf. It was presented on March 1, 1958, exactly 405 years to the date of publication.

Judaica and Hebraica: Dr. Baruch Weitzel, an authority on Hebrew and Arabic literature, joined the Library staff in 1936. He was assigned as the specialist in Judaica to the Department of Education, Philosophy and Religion. He made Jewish Book Month a widely recognized occasion. He created city wide exhibitions in conjunction with Jewish Book Month and arranged exhibits of Haggadahs at Passover. The Judaica includes a fine aggregation of rare Haggadahs, 16th & 17th century Hebrew printing; extensive Yiddish books, volumes published in Hebrew in North Africa and Argentina. Dr. Weitzel who had garnered approximately 10,000 volumes of Judaica, retired in October 1964. Mrs. Freeman Cohen Ludwig, formerly of the Rare Book Department, is associated with the Judaica department.

In 1927, at the recommendation of Dr. Adler, the Free Library purchased the collection of Dr. Moses Marx living in Germany. The sum of $5100.52 was paid for this collection from the Simon Gratz Fund. It included 3,798 items, particularly books and pamphlets. Catalogued were 481 items of Hebraica and 2,382 items of Judaica in German, French, Spanish and Latin. Pamphlets were given in 1953 to Dropsie College. Haggadahs which have been exhibited at Passover include some from the Marx collection, facsimiles of famous illuminated manuscripts, early printed editions from Jewish publishing centers of the world and modern editions, illustrated by well-known Jewish artists.

Portraits: Presidents' portraits are in the Gallery on the second floor. They include; Joseph G. Rosengarten (1899-1909), Simon Gratz (1923-25), and Cyrus Adler (1925-39). Maurice Molarsky, a famous local portrait painter, did William Pepper, and Julius Bloch, a distinguished painter and teacher, depicted Joseph Carson.

Franklin Institute: Parkway at 20th Street. LO. 4-3600

Open Tuesday through Saturday 10:00 to 5:00; Sunday 12:00 to 5:00. Closed Monday. Cafeteria open to public. Admission 75¢ Adults, 50¢ children, including Daytime Planetarium Show.

One of the oldest institutions in the country consecrated to the study and promotion of the mechanic arts and applied sciences, the Franklin Institute was established in 1824. The Institute originally occupied a site on Seventh Street near Market (now Atwater Kent Museum) for more than a century before moving to the present quarters in 1934. Dr. Isaac Hays, who was secretary for many years of the Academy of Natural Sciences, became the corresponding secretary of the Franklin Institute.

Louis Edward Levy, scientist, inventor and President of Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, was an editor of "The Journal of the Franklin Institute." In 1877 he published "The Theatres and Public Halls of Philadelphia," using his own photographic process to illustrate the guide. With his brother, Max, he pioneered in developing the half-tone photographic process by developing the "Levy Acid Blast" and etching machine which merited the Institute's Gold Medal in 1900. In 1923 Howard and Lionel S. Levy established in memory of their father, the Louis E. Levy annual award for outstanding work in chemistry.

William Goldman, a pioneer in the film industry, president of the Goldman Theatres, Inc. and president of educational radio and television station, WHYY, contributed the *Nickelodeon,* a star attraction at the Institute. It is an exact reproduction of the oldtime Nickelodeon, the film palace of the 1910 era. Silent films featuring famous stars of the early movies are shown daily in the 200 seat theatre. Louis I. Kahn received an Institute Medal on October 6th, 1964 for his contributions to architectural theory, city planning and as a teacher. Dr. Joseph R. Feldmeier is director of Franklin Institute Research Laboratories.

Fels Planetarium: Parkway between 20th & 21st Streets. LO. 4-3600

Evening Programs Wednesday and Friday 8:00 P.M. followed by trip to Observatory to view the night skies through Institute telescope.

Shows Tuesday through Friday, Noon and 3:00 P.M. Saturday 11:00 A.M., 1:00 P.M., 2:00 P.M., 3:00 P.M., 4:00 P.M. Sunday 2:00 P.M., 3:00 P.M., 4:00 P.M.

Samuel S. Fels, philanthropist and soap manufacturer, donated $300,000 in 1933 for the erection of the Fels Planetarium at the new Franklin Institute. The 500 seat circular auditorium has regular daily shows, reproducing the sky, with sun, moon, planets, and stars in their relative positions. An observatory on the roof had the world's largest telescope when it was erected. In 1962 a new planetarium instrument was installed, provided by the Samuel S. Fels Fund. Many honors were awarded to this modest citizen, including an honorary degree from the University of Pennsylvania and a medal from the State. Due to illness and frailty, he left Central High School in his sophomore year, but lived to celebrate his 90th birthday (1860-1950). When the first demonstration was to be held in 1933 in the Planetarium, he was delayed and missed it. But he accepted the incident philosophically. Dr. I. M. Levitt, director of the Planetarium, is a noted teacher, lecturer and author.

Rodin Museum: Parkway at 22nd Street. PO. 5-0500

Open daily 9:00 to 5:00; closed holidays. No admission charge.

Jules E. Mastbaum, pioneer film executive and exhibitor, co-founder of the Locust Club and other noted Philadelphia institutions, created a million dollar foundation to present to the City the Rodin Museum. This reproduction of Rodin's

villa and studio outside of Paris, was opened in 1929, and contains the finest collection of Auguste Rodin's works outside of France. The Museum's porch is a reproduction of the noted Musee at Meudon, France, which also houses a vast Rodin collection. Rodin's most celebrated sculpture "The Thinker" is at the entrance to the arcade. Another equally famous work, "Gates of Hell," startles the visitor at the entrance to the Museum which houses many original works and over 200 recasts. The exhibit includes some 500 Rodin letters and a collection of drawings, water colors and tempera paintings. A descriptive catalogue is available. The Philadelphia Museum of Art administers the Rodin Museum.

Board of Public Education: Parkway at 21st Street. Open by appointment.

The public school system's administration building is this large impressive center on the Parkway. Among the presidents of the Board have been Simon Gratz, Edwin Wolf, Dr. Solomon Solis-Cohen, Simon Muhr and Leon J. Obermayer. Among the distinguished Philadelphians whose memory is honored by schools bearing their names: Judge Mayer Sulzberger (Junior High School), Jules E. Mastbaum (Technical School), Simon Muhr, (provided a Muhr Scholarship Fund for annual distribution), S. Solis-Cohen, Samuel S. Fels (Junior High School), Samuel Gompers, (founder and president of American Federation of Labor), Lewis Elkin, (provided pensions for retired teachers), Raymond Rosen, (Child Care Center) and Helen Fleisher (Vocational School, later merged as Fleisher-Stoddart Junior High School).

A Board appointed by the Judges of the Common Pleas Court administered the public school system. Before 1965, when a new method of membership was adopted, the Board included William Goldman, theatre owner and president of the educational radio and television station, WHYY, and Joseph Feldman. David A. Horowitz, the associate superintendent, directs school-community relations and special administrative assignments. Jack Bookbinder, local artist, is the director of Art Education. In 1963-64 a business office survey was undertaken with funds provided by Samuel S. Fels Institute of State and Local Government. The job analysis was directed by Dr. Edward Shils, labor and personnel advisor to the Superintendant of Schools with respect to negotiations with the Philadelphia Federation

of Teachers, AFL-CIO in 1915. Dr. Arthur Hertsfeld is director of Division of Vocational Education.

Philadelphia Museum of Art: Parkway at 26th. PO. 5-0500. Admission 50¢, Free on Monday.

Free guided daily tours 11:00 A.M. and 2:30 P.M. Open daily 9:00 to 5:00 P.M. including Saturday and Sunday. Cafeteria.

At the head of the Benjamin Franklin Parkway towering on a hill, is the magnificent Museum of Art. The building was started in 1919 and the first wing opened to the public March, 1926. At the West Entrance overlooking the Schuylkill River stands Sir Jacob Epstein's group called Social Conscience, considered by leading art connoisseurs to be one of the finest contemporary sculptures in the country. On the East Side 68 broad steps rise in five levels to the main terrace adorned by a circular fountain built in 1932 with funds bequeathed by Henry M. Phillips, President of the the Fairmount Park Association and President of Mikveh Israel Congregation. On the rim of the circular fountain is a tribute to Phillps "appointed member of the Fairmount Park Commission upon its creation in 1869 and served as its President from 1881 until his death in 1884." He was the first member of his faith from Pennsylvania to serve in Congress. Other members of his family were imbued with his enthusiasm for Fairmount Park, including Ellen Phillips Samuel, who bequeathed the unique sculpture park on East River Drive. Another fountain on the sweeping terrace with its thrilling panoramic view of the city is "Rhythm of the Sea" which is supported by a large sea nymph rising from the pool. This statuary fountain was created by Boris Blai, the founder of the School of Fine Arts of Temple University.

A Biblical theme pervades many of the priceless paintings in the Johnson collection, particularly Rubens' "Abraham and Melchizedek," Fra Bartholomeo's "Adam and Eve," Andrea di Giusto's "Esther in the Temple," Rembrandt's "The Finding of Moses," Jan Steen's "Moses Striking the Rock." and Olot Master's "Collection of Manna." In the rare 17th century tapestries themes from the Bible are evident in "The Story of Judith," "The Children Gathering Manna in the Wilderness" and "Samson and Delilah."

Lessing J. Rosenwald, donor of the Print Gallery to the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D. C. and

the Alvathorpe Gallery in Abington, Pa. presented to the Parkway Museum a valuable historical collection of prints. Louis Stern, a trustee of the Museum and a Philadelphia lawyer, bequeathed his phenomenal French Impressionist and contemporary Art to the Museum after his death in 1963. A catalogue of the Stern collection describes the masterpieces. The notable artists represented included: Eugene Berman, Marc Chagall, Sir Jacob Epstein, Chaim Gross, Moissej Kogan, Jacques Lipschitz, Amadeo Modigliani, Jules Pascin (Pincus), Camille Pissarro, Reuven Rubin, Raphael Soyer, Chaim Soutine, Max Weber, William Zorach, and Philadelphians Joseph Hirsch, Harry Rosin, Alexander Portnoff. Boris Blai and Charles Rosen. Mrs. Joseph Wasserman, a sculptor and art patron, who celebrated her 90th birthday in 1965, presented an authentic 17th century Japanese Buddhist Temple, which she purchased with her husband during a trip to the Orient in the 30's. It was stored in the Museum basement until the opening of this section of the Oriental wing in 1960.

Ellen Phillips Samuel Memorial: East Bank of Schuylkill River.

A short trip beyond the Art Museum is one of the most fascinating sculpture displays in the country which was the bequest in 1913 of Ellen Phillips Samuel, an art patron and Fairmount Park devotee. She bequeathed $800,000 to the Museum, one of the largest sums contributed for sculpture in the United States. Her husband, J. Bunford Samuel, designed the gate for Mikveh Israel Cemetery and her father, Jonas Altament Phillips, was president of the Mikveh Israel Synagogue. She planned a terrace on the river bank to be adorned with a variety of sculpture, designed to be an "Emblematic History of Our Country." Her husband selected the first sculpture, a bronze statue of a Norse seafaring warrior which was erected in 1920 on the edge of Boat House Row, where it still stands. He was severely criticized for selecting an artist who was not an American. After the death of Samuel in 1932, the project was resumed under the auspices of the Art Museum. During the next 30 years 17 works of sculpture were completed and mounted on three terraces.

South Terrace: "The Puritan" and "The Quaker" by Harry Rosin, one of the city's most talented sculptors; "The Revolutionary Soldier" and "Statesmen" by Edwin F. Frey, "Settling of the Seaboard" Wheeler Williams, and "Birth of a Nation"

by Henry Kreis. Central Terrace: "Welcoming to Freedom" Maurice Sterne, and the various individuals, "The Slave," Helene Sardeau, "The Immigrant," Heinz Warneke, "The Ploughman" J. Wallace Kelly," "Spanning the Continent," Robert Laurent and "The Miner," John Flannagan. The North Terrace: "Spirit of Enterprise" considered one of the outstanding works of the celebrated Jacques Lipschitz, "Laborer," Ahron Ben-Shumel, "Preacher," Waldemar Raemisch, "Poet," Jose de Greeft, and "Scientist," Koren der Harootian.

Bet Arigah: The Philadelphian, 2401 Parkway. CE. 2-7221

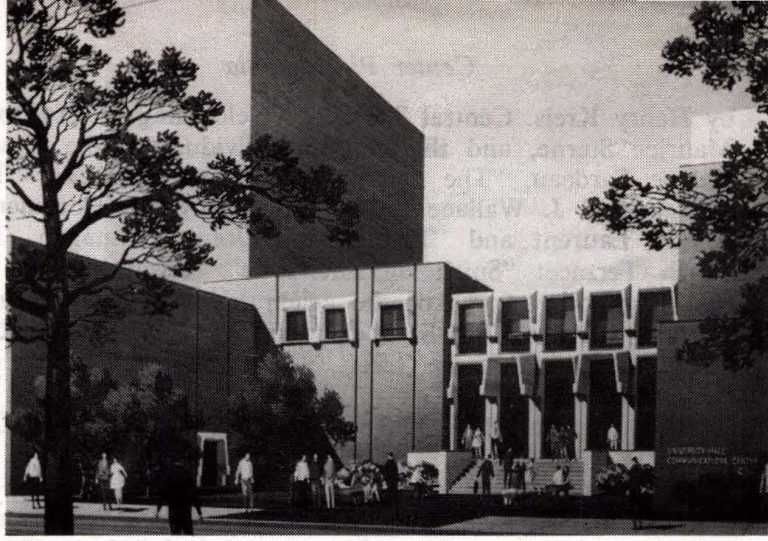
Admission by appointment.

Two women revived the art of ritual weaving and opened a studio in Germantown called "Bet Arigah." Mrs. Sidney (S. Belle) Quitman and Miss Evelyn Applebaum were the co-founders in 1955. The "Lion of Judah" was the trademark of the partnership. The designs were for ceremonial coverings for the Sabbath, the Sedar and other holidays. Mrs. Quitman created the first American Tallith in an original design. These crafts have been exhibited in synagogue shows and at national religious conferences. After the death of Miss Applebaum, the unique religious fabrics were continued in a new studio in the Hotel Philadelphian. The studio is Apartment 1 A 11.

Apartment House Row: Benjamin Franklin Parkway.

The pioneer of the apartment houses lining the tree shaded Parkway was Mayer Blum, builder of 2601 Parkway in 1932. This civic worker, former president of the Golden Slipper Square Club and member of the Board of Drexel Institute, conceived the idea of building the large apartment house on the edge of Fairmount Park, overlooking the Schuylkill River. Parkway House was built by Ephraim Frankel.

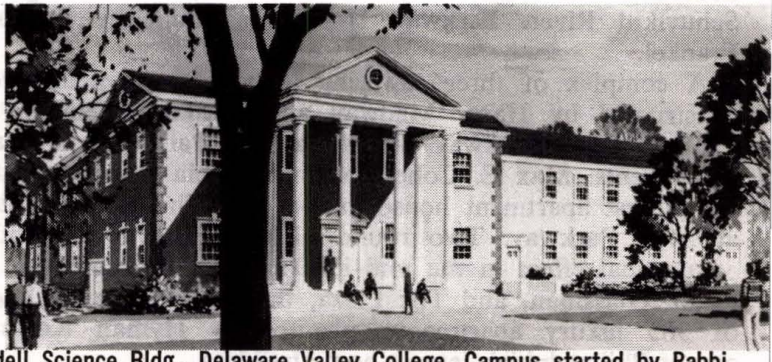
A complex of three towering high-rise apartments were constructed by Harry Madway and Bernard Weinberg in 1958 at 2200 Parkway, known as the Park Towne Place Apartments. Max E. Cohen, a Philadelphia lawyer, created the largest apartment house in the city, The Philadelphian, at 2401 Parkway. Two round high-rise apartments added an unusual effect in the mid-1960's, The Windsor, built by Frank Glassman, and The Plaza, the marble-faced cylinder of 305 luxury apartments, planned by Hyman Korman, one of Philadelphia's largest home builders.



Annenberg Hall, Temple University, Center of Performing Arts and Communication.



Brith Sholom House, near Fairmount Park. Unusual services for Retired Citizens. Drawing by architects, Sufowitz and Demchick.



Mandell Science Bldg., Delaware Valley College, Campus started by Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf in 1896.

PART IV

North Philadelphia

1. MOVING NORTHWARD . . . . . .

After occupation of colonial Philadelphia in the 18th century, the exodus began in the 1850's to a section known as Northern Liberties. It did not become part of the city until the Consolidation in 1854. Like their neighbors with new churches in the neighborhood, the Jewish population moved congregations to new sites, either rented halls, or especially built edifices.

Northern Liberties was centered in the vicinity of 6th & Callowhill Sts. extending to Franklin Park and Spring Garden District. As the established Jewish population advanced from Northern Liberties to Broad Street, the newly arrived co-religionists from Eastern Europe moved into the vacated homes and synagogues. This wave of immigration increased rapidly and the Eastern Europeans moved as far as the Marshall Street section with a concentrated business and residential occupancy. It was the trend to maintain a shop on the first floor and the family lived upstairs.

The population moved in the late 19th century to Broad Street, the longest straight street in the world. More synagogues were built on this broad thoroughfare from Mount Vernon to City Line than any other city street, justly earning the title of "Synagogue Row." In the early 20th century there were six synagogues. Rodeph Shalom, the first Ashkenazic Congregation in this country, was the pioneer to move to Broad Street. Temple Judea, the first one to be conceived on Reform tenets, located at the northern end at 6929 N.

Broad Street. Between these two landmarks were Mikveh Israel, with Sephardic rituals, Reform Congregation Keneseth Israel, and two Conservative Congregations, Adath Jeshurun and Beth Sholom.

Transportation became a vital part in the development of North Philadelphia, the area beyond City Hall going north. Private carriages and mule drawn trolleys prevailed for the early residents. Busses followed. The greatest influence was the Broad Street Subway between City Hall and Olney Avenue, starting September 1, 1928. Solomon M. Swaab, trustee of Mikveh Israel, was the engineer and associated with him was Samuel I. Sacks, Esq., president of Beth Israel Congregation. Jerome Louchheim, president of Eagleville Sanatorium, directed the Keystone Construction Co., which built the subway.

This broad territory of North Philadelphia has been divided for the tour into three sections: Northern Liberties, North Broad Street, Oak Lane and Logan. Major sites of Jewish interest will be discussed.

2. NORTHERN LIBERTIES

One of the early colorful areas was known as Northern Liberties. The boundaries were Delaware River on the East, 8th on the West, between Vine and Girard Ave. At the time of the consolidation of the city in 1854, a heavily populated section existed in the heart of Northern Liberties. By the Civil War, the exodus of the residents, Jews of German descent, began to the nearby Spring Garden District. The vacated homes and synagogues were occupied by co-religionists arriving after 1880's from eastern Europe. The 19th century synagogues included Keneseth Israel, Beth Israel, Adath Jeshurun, Rodeph Shalom, Anshe Emeth, and Beth El Emeth. After the dual occupancy, these sites were gradually demolished. One landmark, originally a Baptist Church, taken over by Congregation Anshe Emeth in 1870, was later occupied by B'nai Halberstam. This congregation moved to 6th & Green Sts. In 1962 the congregation advanced to Logan, merging with B'nai Israel. The Northern Liberties site became a Christian mission.

The 500 block of North Second Street was the setting for many family firms. It also sparked the start of Reform Judaism in this country when Keneseth Israel had services in a hall at 528 N. Second Street. This congregation was

started in 1847. Samuel Klein, the founder of the Caloric Appliance Center, started at 519 North Second Street in 1890. His sons, Nathan, Gustave, Harry, Myer and Julius carried on the business. They became important leaders in the community. Marcus Buschel opened a dairy place next door at 521 and like his neighbors, lived upstairs above the store. His son, Joseph, helped to organize the Northern Liberties Business Men's Association and later with Samuel L. Einhorn, Esq., president of Brith Sholom, organized the National Agricultural and Dairy Protective Committee. A mural on the Buschel living room wall was painted by a trio of neighbors, the three Raditz brothers. Lazar Raditz later became a famous portrait artist. This lovely art was lost when the house was demolished to make way for the cutting of Spring Garden Street.

One of the affluent neighborhoods existed on and around Franklin Square, one of the four original parks designed by William Penn for his "greene country towne." Congregants from Mikveh Israel and Rodeph Shalom occupied spacious mansions. Franklin Square Hotel was noted for its cuisine and later became a favorite of noted vaudeville stars, particularly Eddie Cantor. With the construction in 1926 of the Delaware River Bridge, later changed to honor Benjamin Franklin, the whole neighborhood changed. The bridge was designed by Leon Solomon Moisseiff, of the editorial staff of the Jewish Publication Society, and the engineer was Solomon Swaab, a trustee of Mikveh Israel.

Another section with a concentrated Jewish population was Marshall Street, situated between 6th and 7th Streets, Parrish and Girard Avenues. The settlement began in the 1870's with immigrants from Roumania and the Ukraine. Its many shops and pushcarts attracted buyers from all parts of the city, a citadel of Kosher delicacies and Orthodox shops. In the middle of the block is the Congregation Kneses Israel Anshe Sfard, an ultra orthodox shule which still maintains the ancient rituals. One of the important families, headed by Abraham Sulzberger, of B'nai Brith, which planned a Jewish hospital in 1865, began here. The house still stands at 977. In 1961 the Redevelopment Authority started a program which led to the razing of 42 acres of homes and buildings in the area. Shopkeepers undertook to rehabilitate the remaining properties to restore them to former grandeur.

Edgar Allan Poe House: 530 N. Seventh Street. MA. 7-1364

Open 10:00 to 5:00 P.M. daily, 2:00 to 5:00 Saturday to Sunday. Adults $1.00, children under 12 25¢.

Colonel Richard Gimbel, a member of the Gimbel Department Store clan, bought Edgar Allan Poe's house at 530 N. Seventh Street to restore it as a museum. It was opened in January 1934. The brilliant poet and author of such famous masterpieces as The Raven, The Gold Bug, The Black Cat, Masque of the Red Death, wrote these works in this quaint home (1842-44). It is a three story red brick structure with a slanting roof. Gimbel's collection of Poe's first editions and other personal manuscripts are on exhibition. The library is maintained as in Poe's occupancy. Col. Gimbel financed additional restoration in 1965.

Pannonia Beneficial Association: 709 N. Franklin Street. MA. 7-3170

A group of Hungarian Jews settling in the area organized the first mutual aid society in 1882 with meetings in a rented room. By 1896, three Hungarian societies, formed by a large immigration, merged into one, the Pannonia, named in honor of an ancient Roman city. The beneficial services expanded to include special charities not helped by the organized central bodies. Pannonia's membership broadened to include co-religionists from other countries. In 1916 the association moved into its present quarters at 709 Franklin Street. This spacious mansion erected in 1850, a fine example of 19th century residential architecture, was cited by the Poplar Urban Redevelopment Area and permitted to remain.

Joseph Herbach served as secretary of Pannonia for more than 3 decades and also executive secretary of B'nai Brith Council, which maintained offices there. He was the founder and publisher of the **Philadelphia Jewish Times** in 1925 and many of the Pannonia members were charter subscribers. His independent policy and consideration of all facets of the community still determines the newspaper four decades later. Dewey Smith is the second secretary in the organization's history. An annual Sigmund Klein (one of the founder members and past president) award has been given since 1950 under the auspices of PAL (Police Athletic League) to an outstanding young man in the area. The Women's Auxiliary helps many philanthropic and medical organizations.

Uptown Home for the Aged: 955 N. Franklin Street.

In the heart of a thickly populated neighborhood, a group of women organized in 1912 to provide care for the deserted elderly individuals, who had no home or family. The following year, the Uptown Home for the Aged was incorporated and plans for a building were devised. The first president was Rosa Itsynson, succeeded by Rae Koenig and Yetta Bokser. The first chairman of the Board was Philip Rothberg. Volunteers directed the operation and fund raising. Six women's auxiliaries in different parts of the city help raise maintenance funds and offer the program. Cecil Frank, executive director (1954-) has guided the home during a critical period, when the entire area was being altered by the Redevelopment Authority. It is the only building remaining (1965) and the adjoining structure was the Chassidic Shule, Hevra Anshe Lubavitch.

The 120 residents are given comprehensive medical care. Milton Lundy, of the wholesale meat firm, is the energetic president directing plans for the new institution in the Northeast. It is hoped that the new structure with adequate care of the aged, will be open by 1967.

Ohel Jacob Congregation: Seventh & Columbia Avenues.

Services Friday Evening at 8:00 P.M., Saturday 9:00 A.M.

After occupying the former home of Reform Congregation Keneseth Israel at 6th & Brown Sts., Adath Jeshurun (formed in 1859), built its first synagogue in 1888 at the site, 7th & Columbia Avenues. With the Adath Jeshurun move to Broad Street in 1912, it was occupied by a new congregation formed of immigrants from various parts of Russia with the name of Ohel Jacob. The spiritual leader was Rabbi Isaac Fyne, a Lithuanian, who had previous pulpits in England and China. Neighbors were Hebrew Sunday School Society, Franklin and Columbia, Hebrew Education Society, 7th & Oxford Sts. and Northeast Hebrew Orphan Asylum, 7th & Montgomery. These groups moved to other neighborhoods. Ohel Jacob opened a branch in the Greater Northeast in 1964.

Blumberg Ritual Exhibit: 333 W. Girard Avenue. PO. 3-2806

Collection may be seen by appointment.

A rare collection of ceremonial objects of ancient craftsmanship and modern designs by Dr. Daniel Blumberg, a practicing dentist, are on exhibit in his home at 333 West

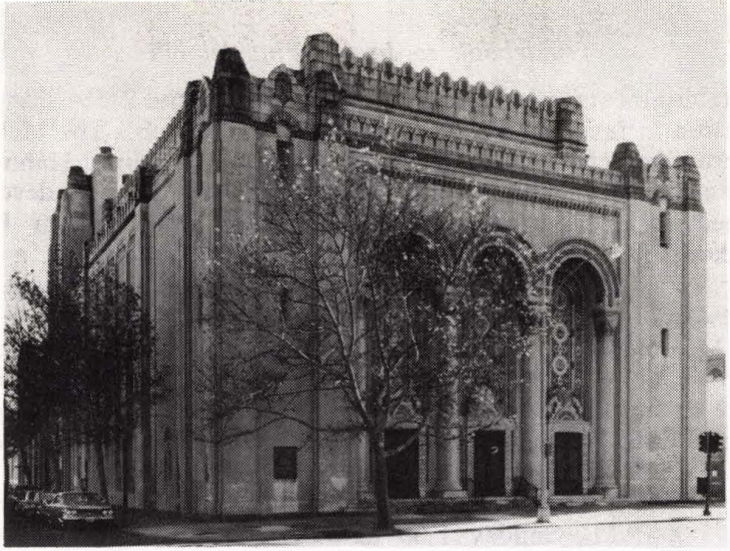
Girard Avenue. He has designed and created more than 100 Jewish ceremonial objects in his leisure time in a home studio workshop since 1955. He is one of the charter members of the Jewish Ceremonials Club formed in 1955 for Philadelphia collectors. Biblical themes inspired most of Dr. Blumberg's work.

The hobby started when Dr. Blumberg created a silver Kiddush cup for the Bar Mitzvah of his son. He has since produced ritual objects for use in synagogues and homes in gold, silver, porcelain, ivory, enamels and semi-precious stones. Two of his works were selected by American Federation of Arts for a traveling exhibition across the United States and won honors in an international competition, sponsored by Jewish Museum of New York. One of his original designs included a Challah board with a holder for Kiddush cup and Sabbath knife. His work has been exhibited in art festivals in synagogues and galleries, in House of Living Judaism in New York and the Church Architectural National Conference.

3. NORTH BROAD STREET

Spacious brownstone mansions lined both sides of Broad Street starting at City Hall at the turn of the 20th century. One of the landmarks was the Isidor Binswanger home at Broad and Arch Streets, the site of the present Philadelphia Gas Works. Social clubs played an important role in the gay, elegant lives of the synagogue congregants. Mercantile Club founded in 1853 was the first one to move to Broad Street. Other clubs in the area included Progress, Delaware and Franklin. The Majestic and Lorraine Hotels on Broad Street were the setting for many synagogue and family functions in the aristocratic ballrooms. The fabulous Oscar Hammerstein built the Metropolitan Opera House at Broad and Poplar Streets to attract the luminaries of the music world. Max Reinhardt, the internationally famous impressario, brought his greatest dramatic triumph "The Miracle" to the Metropolitan.

By the middle of the 20th century the spirit of Broad Street had changed. The exodus of the population further north beyond the city limits likewise affected the lives of the synagogues. Adath Jeshurun, Beth Sholom, and Keneseth Israel moved to Elkins Park. Rodeph Shalom and Mikveh Israel opened Suburban centers. The brownstone residential facades changed to mercantile fronts. Some of the undertaking



Rodeph Shalom Temple: Broad & Mt. Vernon Streets. The second congregation established in Philadelphia (1795) and the first Ashkenazic in U.S.

Chapel of Four Chaplains: Broad & Berks Streets. Ark in Memorial erected in tribute to 4 chaplains, including one Rabbi, who were drowned when their ship was torpedoed in World War II.



establishments moved further north. The social clubs disappeared in favor of the popularity of country clubs. The Met's attractions changed to sports, particularly wrestling. Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital on Broad Street developed as a renowned heart center, with Dr. William H. Likoff, the 25th president of the Heart Association, and Dr. Sheldon Bender, head of Katz Laboratory of Vascular Research.

Landmarks of significant Jewish interest still exist on North Broad Street. Public bus transportation is available from site to site indicated on this tour.

Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts: Broad & Cherry Streets. LO. 4-0219

Gallery Hours: Tuesday through Saturday 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., Sunday 1:00 to 5:00 P.M. Admission Free.

A movement to stimulate American artists and create works by Philadelphians led to the establishment of the nation's first Academy of the Fine Arts in 1805. Judge Moses Levy was one of the 12 original directors. Simon and Hyman Gratz, Samuel Hays, Sampson Levy, Benjamin and Zaligman Phillips, all active members of Mikveh Israel Congregation, were original subscribers. Simon Gratz presented the center stone in the lobby, a fine jet black with sprinkling of white. His younger brother, Hyman, became the treasurer in 1834 and served for more than 20 years.

The large and philanthropic Gratz family encouraged artists by subscribing to the fashion of the times with individual portraits. Thomas Sully, a portrait painter from England, who was a friend of Sir Walter Scott, arrived in Philadelphia with a letter of introduction to Rebecca Gratz. She was the heroine "Rebecca" in Scott's "Ivanhoe." Sully painted several portraits of lovely Rebecca, her venerable father, Michael, and other members of the Gratz family. Under the auspices of the Gratzes and the Academy of Fine Arts, Sully's American career started with a great flair.

Abraham Nunes, who advertised he would paint portraits for $10.00 each at his "Drawing Academy" on Race Street, was represented with portraits in the Academy's 1811 Exhibition. Katherine M. Cohen, sculptor, whose works are in Fairmount Park, created the Seal for Gratz College, which was founded by Hyman Gratz. Other notable 19th century graduates included: Herman N. Hyneman, represented by "Desdemona" at Paris Salon in 1879, Frank Moss,

creator of paintings at the Cathedral of Sts. Peter and Paul on the Parkway, Jacques Reich, book illustrator, Max Rosenthal, lithographer, followed by his son, Albert, the portrait painter. Miniatures and portraits of early Philadelphians are in the permanent Academy collection of Isaac Franks by Gilbert Stuart, Frances and Reuben Etting by James Peale, and Samuel Etting by Joseph Wood.

The Academy has been in the present quarters, Broad & Cherry Sts. since 1876. Every winter an annual Exhibition of paintings has attracted outstanding artists of Philadelphia and across the country. Among the winners in the 20th century were Philadelphia's Joseph Hirsch, who represents a style of caricatural realism expressed in simple and almost sculptural forms; Jack Levine, whose startling paintings of the American Jewish scene have won him many awards, Julian Levi, whose realistic seascapes and landscapes merited many honors, and Abraham Rattner, grand old man of American painting, an alumnus and prize winner. Rattner visited the Academy on his 70th birthday in the summer of 1965. He had moved to Paris in 1925 and had a one-man show there in 1960. Three of his paintings are in the Academy permanent collection.

Abraham Hankins, a beloved member of the Academy Faculty had a memorial one-man show in 1962. The American Israel Foundation requested 10 of his paintings for permanent exhibition in museums in Israel. In 1965 his widow, Estelle Hankins, upheld the request which fulfilled her late husband's dying wish. The paintings were on exhibition in June 1965 in the Beth Zion-Beth Israel Temple, at 18th & Spruce Sts., before being shipped to Israel.

Masonic Temple: Broad & Filbert Streets. LO. 7-5674 Admission by appointment.

Israel Israels (1743-1821), an ardent patriot of the Revolutionary War and a Jeffersonian, was one of the earliest Grand Masters in Philadelphia. One of his confreres referred to him as "Israelite in whom there is no guile." His father, Michael Israel, had arrived in Philadelphia in 1752. At that time it was necessary for all residents to take an oath of naturalization and his devout father requested the Old Testament for the ceremony.

Max Rosenthal, a noted Philadelphia artist, produced in 1854 the largest chromo-lithograph which had been made in this country up to this time. It was "Interior of the Old

Masonic Temple in Philadelphia," after his own drawing. The new Masonic Temple at its present site, on Broad St. at Filbert St., was opened in 1866 facing the Water Works, which were demolished to make way for City Hall. Harry S. Moskowitz, a 20th century Philadelphia artist, who did more than 100 portraits of prominent Philadelphians, created portraits of nine Grand Masters which adorn the Main Hall.

The Equity Lodge #591 which meets on the second Wednesday of every month, has more than 2,000 members, predominantly Jewish membership. It is the largest Masonic Lodge in Pennsylvania and the third largest in the U.S.

International House of Philadelphia: 140 N. 15th Street. Open 9:00 A.M. to 9:00 P.M. — Restaurant on the first floor. Gift Shop with foreign goods.

Catering to foreign students in the Philadelphia area, the International House was established in 1910 in the vicinity of the University of Pennsylvania campus. Nationality Groups formed associations for a unified council of members from each country. After the State of Israel was established in 1948, a number of Israeli students matriculated at Philadelphia colleges. They formed the Israeli Student Association in 1950. Two board members of the International House, Judge Louis E. Levinthal, president of Zionist Organization of America and later of the Board of Hebrew University, in Israel, and his wife, Lenore, president of Philadelphia Hadassah, an organization for the care of Hadassah Hospital in Israel, directed the Israeli students. Frederick Chait, Esq., (general manager of the Philadelphia Inquirer) was president (1951-53).

In 1959 International House moved from the Penn campus to larger quarters in a former hotel at 140 S. 15th St. This move provided enlarged facilities and increased dormitory accommodations in "Their home away from home" for the foreign students. In 1965 the foreign student population was approximately 4000 in the Philadelphia area. Plans were formulated for an International House adjacent to the University City Science Center in West Philadelphia. Under the presidency of Philip Klein, vice chairman of City Planning Commission, a campaign for six million dollars was inaugurated in 1965. The first gift was anonymous, amounting to four million dollars. An architectural contest was held to select the winning design for the new International House. The residence facilities will provide accommodations for 450 foreign and American students.

Jewish Publication Society of America: 222 N. 15th Street. LO. 7-4218

Open Monday through Friday 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Exhibit of Books.

Through the efforts of Isaac Leeser, scholar and Hazan of Mikveh Israel Congregation, the first American Jewish Publication Society was established in 1845. Subscribers paid $1 a year. Fourteen pamphlets and volumes were published during the next 5 years. All the Society's possessions were destroyed in a fire in 1851, closing the office. In 1888, Dr. Solomon Solis-Cohen, and Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf, of Keneseth Israel, who also established the National Farm School, organized the Jewish Publication Society of America. In 1948 the Society moved to the present quarters. Beryl Price designed the modernization of the structure in 1964.

The Society's first book was a reprint of Lady Magnus' **Outlines of History.** Since then more than 6 million books, covering 500 titles, were published. Due to the liberal contribution of $50,000 by Jacob H. Schiff a remarkable translation of the Bible resulted in 1917. More than a million copies were distributed. Cooperating with Jewish Welfare Board, the Bible's Selected Readings were given to Military since World War I. A soft-cover, reduced size of the 1917 Bible translation was authorized under the direction of the United States Army Chief of Chaplains for World War II. In 1965, the Army ordered the complete Bible for the soldiers.

Another remarkable project was the publication in 1963 of **The Torah,** a completely new translation of the First Five Books of the Bible. This historical masterpiece was directed by Dr. Harry M. Orlinsky, editor-in-chief, aided by Dr. H. L. Ginsberg and Dr. Ephraim A. Speiser. The Schiff Library of Jewish Classics was made possible by Schiff's additional generous gift. Robert D. Abrahams, Esq., of the Legal Aid Society, wrote appealing books for youngsters, including **Mr. Benjamin's Sword** and **Room for a Son.** Publications from juvenile literature to classics are on exhibit in the showroom.

Presidents of the Society have been outstanding citizens. Morris Newburger was the first president. He was succeeded by Edwin Wolf (1902-13), Simon Miller (1913-1933), Jacob Solis-Cohen (1933-49), Judge Louis E. Levinthal, (1949-54), Edwin Wolf, II (1954-59), Justice Horace Stern (1959-60)

and Sol Satinsky (1960-). At the Society's 75th anniversary, Justice Stern was cited for his 50th year as a trustee and officer. In 1965 Dr. Solomon Grayzel completed his 25th year as editor. Lesser Zussman became executive director in 1950.

Rodeph Shalom: Broad and Mt. Vernon Streets.

Services: Friday Evening 8:30 P.M. Saturday 10:45 A.M. MA. 7-6747

Guided Tours by Appointment

The second congregation established in Philadelphia and the first Ashkenazic congregation in the United States, was started in 1795 in colonial Philadelphia. Five sites preceded the present one when the Congregation became the pioneer in the movement to Broad Street. The site was the original Penn grant at Broad & Mt. Vernon Sts. The Moorish architecture set a new pattern. It was replaced by the present Byzantine structure in 1928. A Suburban Center was opened at 8201 High School Road in Elkins Park to serve the congregants who moved northward to the suburbs.

Spiritual leaders were scholars and active in the community. Rev. Jacob Frankel who served for more than 40 years was the first rabbi to be commissioned in the Civil War. Rabbi Marcus Jastrow compiled the Dictionary of the Talmud. During the 30 years of guidance by Rabbi Henry Berkowitz, the Congregation turned to Reform Judaism. In the three decades of Rabbi Louis Wolsey's service the new site on Broad Street was acquired. Rabbi David H. Wice (1947-), active in communal endeavors, was founding president of Jewish Chaplaincy Service, and served as president of the Marriage Council. He has a distinguished collection of ritual ceremonials. The Congregation grew to 1800 families and requires two assistant rabbis for the expanding program.

A fine relationship existed between this historic congregation and Reform Congregation Keneseth Israel further north on Broad Street. Two of the spiritual leaders were related, Rabbi Berkowitz and Rabbi Krauskopf. The close bond prevailed with joint services, joint Sunday Schools and joint efforts in behalf of Reform Judaism. The young people of the two congregations established a School of Jewish Studies and sponsored joint Alumni projects. Unity of these two congregations brought about the establishment of the Philadelphia Council of Reform Congregations with Judge David L. Ullman, as the first president.

Temple University: Broad Street between Columbia and Norris Streets. 787-7000

The main campus of this urban university was located on Broad Street since its founding in 1884. The student body of 7 has grown to 16 separate colleges and schools with an enrollment in 1964 of approximately 33,000 students, mostly from metropolitan Philadelphia. In 1955 Temple University embarked on a tremendous expansion program. The Samuel Paley Library houses one million books with the Paley Foundation providing a permanent endowment for the acquisition of rare books and appropriate cultural presentations. In the spring of 1965, Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. Annenberg officiated at the ground breaking for Annenberg Hall of Communications, one of the three buildings to form the Center for the Performing Arts on the University campus at Park Avenue and Norris Street. The communications curriculum at the University, now the radio-television division of the Department of Communications, was begun in 1947 by an initial grant from M. L. Annenberg Foundation. Since 1958 Albert J. Caplan has presented more than 500 prints from International Graphics Art Society.

Judge Charles Klein, President Judge of Orphans Court, is chairman of the Board of Trustees. Others on the Board include: William Rafsky, executive vice-president of Old Philadelphia Corporation and William H. Sylk, president of WPEN. At the 80th anniversary celebration of the University in 1964, eighty of the most distinguished graduates were honored including these Philadelphia lawyers: Arlin M. Adams, Secretary of Public Welfare of Pennsylvania (1962-); Judge Abraham Freedman, of the Appellate Court and former city solicitor; Senator Charles Weiner, former district attorney, youngest member of the State Senate ever elected, who served as majority and minority leader; Edward Cushman, permanent member of the Judicial Conference Third Circuit from its inception; and Fred L. Rosenbloom, for his communal efforts. Other graduates honored: David A. Horowitz, associate superintendent of schools, Walter Isard, Chairman of Department of Regional Sciences at the University of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Philip Klein, publisher of Philadelphia Jewish Times, Marvin Sachman, research fellow at U. of P.; and Dr. Gustave C. Tassman, Chairman of the Dental Department at Einstein Medical Center. Clifford Brenner is assistant vice-president of Public Affairs.



Mikveh Israel Congregation (1740) on left, Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning (1907) on right.



Annenberg School of Communications, Graduate School of University of Penna.

Gratz College, 10th St. and Tabor Road. Oldest Hebrew Teachers College in U.S.



A warm relationship existed between Temple University, and the neighboring Reform Congregation Keneseth Israel. Rabbi William H. Fineshriber, the synagogue's spiritual leader, was given an honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity by Temple University for distinguished service to the University and to Philadelphia in June 1927. He had been instrumental in helping the University's expansion program, started in early 1920's, attain such city-wide support. The synagogue's Alumni building was made available for classes, both day and evening, as well as the University's expanding war training program. In the 1930's the Alumni building was used again while a new Library was being completed. The Faculty Club at 1945 Broad Street has stone Menorahs on both sides of the entrance. It was formerly the Raphael-Sacks Funeral Home.

Charles Klein Law Library: 1715 N. Broad Street.

Temple University Law School was installed in the majestic Keneseth Israel Temple. The Charles Klein Law Library (1959) named in honor of the University's chairman of the Board of Trustees, was established in the adjoining Synagogue Building. Judge Klein is a recognized authority on building and loan and probate law. He is the director of more than a dozen communal projects and President Judge of the Orphan's Court (1952). The structure is of Italian Renaissance style of architecture, built of Indiana limestone and tower stands 150 feet above the ground level. The Congregation occupied the quarters (1892-1951) until the moving congregants necessitated another site in Elkins Park. Temple University had been slowly enlarging its facilities in the synagogue for the student body.

Chapel of the Four Chaplains: Broad & Berks Street

Open Daily 9 to 4 P.M. No admission charge.

This interfaith memorial and sanctuary for brotherhood was created in the heart of Temple University's campus in the Baptist Temple basement. It is a memorial to four spiritual leaders who stood in prayer when the troopship, S.S. Dorchester, was sunk in the Atlantic on February 3, 1943. The chaplains were: John P. Washington (Catholic) Alexander D. Goode (Jewish), George L. Fox (Methodist) and Clark V. Poling (Baptist). The latter's father, Rev. Daniel Poling was the spiritual leader of the Baptist Temple where the memorial was erected.

A mural depicts the sinking of the ship with the four

chaplains, their hands clasped in prayer, after giving their life jackets to sailors. This mural was the gift of Albert M. Greenfield, donor of Greenfield Center of Human Relations on University of Pennsylvania Campus. A bronze tablet marks the names of all those who lost their lives on the sinking ship. Three altars representing the three major faiths, Jewish, Catholic and Protestant, rest on a turntable which changes by releasing a push button to the desired chapel. The dedication took place on January 3, 1951 with President Harry S. Truman participating.

The Jewish Altar was presented by B'nai Brith. The Holy Scroll and cover were the gift of Brith Sholom. Behind the altar is a painting showing the Decalogue, The Cross and the Star of David. Contributions for the Chapel were sent by individuals and organizations of all faiths. One of the most devoted is the "Religion in Life" founded by Mrs. Daniel Poling, and Mrs. William H. Fineshriber, wife of the rabbi, at nearby Keneseth Israel Temple. Chaplain White arranges tours and conferences.

Clara G. Katz House for Jewish Students: 2014 N. Broad Street

Cultural and social activities for the Jewish students on the campus of Temple University are concentrated in the attractive house presented by Jack Katz, Esq., in memory of his wife, Clara. His sister, Ida Katz Orlowitz and her husband Louis, donated the funds for the Chapel and its rituals. The Pearl Dlugas Fineman Library and Dorothy Saligsman Cohen Music Room provide welcome services for the students. Rabbi Alex Goldman, Hillel Director for 8 years, founded the University Religious Council and the Council of Religious Advisors. The B'nai Brith Hillel Foundation directs the operation of the House under the guidance of Rabbi Sholom Segal. The first house on the campus for Jewish students was provided by Abraham M. Ellis in 1933.

Temple University Medical Center: 3401 N. Broad Street.

Through the donation of Samuel S. Fels, philanthropist, two great projects were inaugurated, the Fels Research Center and the Fels Group Dynamics. Since 1948 the Research Center has conducted studies in various health problems, particularly cancer. A new 9 story research center opened in 1963, has two floors occupied by the Fels Research

Center, which contributed $400,000 to the structure. Dr. Sidney Weinhouse is the director.

Dr. Matthew T. Ersner, head of the Department of Otorhinology and Rhinoplasty, for thirty years, became professor emeritus in 1958. He was succeeded by Dr. Bernard Ronis. Dr. Morton J. Oppenheimer is chairman of the Department of Physiology and Dr. Michael Scott is chairman of the Department of Neuro-surgery. Dr. Michael Wohl became Clinical Professor Emeritus of Medicine. His son, Dr. George T. Wohl is in the Department of Radiology, and his other son, Dr. Milton Wohl, was elected president of the Orthopedic Society in 1965. Dr. J. Gershon-Cohen, researcher in thermography and mamograph, was appointed to the Chair of Research Radiology and collaborated with Temple's Department of Radiology. Dr. Louis Soloff and Dr. George I. Blumstein are professors of clinical medicine.

Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning: Broad above York Street.

Hours 9 to 4 Monday through Friday. No admission charge.

This unique education institution was a gift of the Philadelphia lawyer and pioneer in street railways, Moses Aaron Dropsie. His entire estate was left in 1907: "to found a college in Philadelphia for study of Hebrew and Cognate Learning to be open to students without restriction as to creed, color or sex and where tuition was to be free, but governors and faculty were to be of Jewish faith." Dropsie built his fortune as president of two Philadelphia railroads, Lombard and South Street, and the Green and Coates line. He was chairman of the Commission which built one of the first bridges across the Schuylkill River.

Dr. Cyrus Adler, president of the American Jewish Historical Society, and secretary of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C., was the first president and organizer of Dropsie College. He also served as president of Mikveh Israel Congregation, of the Jewish Theological Seminary, and of the Free Library (1925-39). Correspondence of a group of the city's intellectual giants revealed the American Jewish life of the 19th century. These famous letters were contributed by Dropsie, Adler, Judge Mayer Sulzberger, Isaac Leeser, Sabato Morais, Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach and his brother, Philip.

A sunken garden fronts the two-story gray limestone Italian Renaissance edifice, designed by William Tachau. More than 75,000 volumes and periodicals are in the library and approximately one third are in Hebrew. A plaque in memory of Isaac Leeser, collector of American Judaica and donor of his entire collection to Dropsie, was hung in the main lobby. A stone from third Wall in Jerusalem was a gift of Howard and Lionel Levy, in memory of their father, Louis E. Levy, scholar and scientist. Other notable collections: Judge Sulzberger's Hebrew rarities and incunabula; Professor Max Margolis' precious Biblical histories; and Dr. Eduard Glaser's Arabian travel volumes. Dr. Ephraim Speiser's valuable excavations of Tepa Gawra, undertaken under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania Museum and Dropsie College were placed on exhibition in the second floor auditorium. A study of the social and economic conditions of Jews in the Islamic world in the period between the 9th and 14th centuries were contained in 450 Genizah fragments in Hebrew and Judeao-Arabic.

The former Gratz College, facing York Street, near Broad, was added to Dropsie in 1961. The building was designed by Pilcher and Tachau in Greek revival style. This annex contains the reading room and seminars for Dropsie students, who come from all parts of the world for graduate work.

Mikveh Israel Congregation: Broad and York Streets. Services Saturday 9 A.M. Friday Evening 8 P.M. Services in Suburban Center.

When the first synagogue was established in Philadelphia in 1740, Mikveh Israel was in the heart of the colonial city. It has continued since its founding to be the only Orthodox congregation to observe the Sephardic (Spanish-Portuguese) ritual. The first quarters were rented on Sterling Alley between Third and Fourth Streets. Among its ritual ceremonial possessions were a pair of Rimonim (Torah Bells) created by Myer Myers, the colonial silversmith.

The congregation's first edifice especially built for worship was erected at Sterling Alley and Cherry Street (1782-1824). It was demolished and a new Egyptian style structure designed by William Strickland on the same site was dedicated in 1825. For a half century (1859-1909) the Congregation occupied a site at 117 N. 7th St. The changing neighborhood and population led the historical congregation to move.

Dr. Cyrus Adler, president of Dropsie College situated on Broad Street, and president for many years of Mikveh Israel Congregation, motivated the congregation to move next door to the corner at Broad and York. Pilcher and Tachau designed the new synagogue with three arched doors, between four pairs of Ionic columns. The interior is Georgian with a balcony for the women congregants.

The history of the Congregation reflects the life of Philadelphia Jewry from colonial days to the present time. In the congregational archives are more than 20,000 manuscripts and ritual objects. Colonial items include letters from George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Haym Salomon, Revolutionary war heroes, Jonas Phillips, Benjamin Nones, Hays and Gratz families. The spiritual ministers of the 19th century took a leading part in communal activities; Isaac Leeser (1829-50), Sabato Morais (1851-97) and Leon H. Elmaleh (1897-1927). The congregation celebrated its 200th anniversary in 1940 and Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, the noted bibliophile, was the honorary chairman. Dr. Louis Gershenfeld was chairman and Mrs. H. H. Cohen, co-chairman. Among the treasures of the occasion was the glowing letter of felicitation from President Franklin D. Roosevelt. In 1964 Rabbi Emeritus Elmaleh in his 90th year was appropriately honored by the congregation "for his exemplary contributions to the history of modern Mikveh Israel." He took a leading part in establishing the Mikveh Israel Cemetery as a national shrine and was present in Washington, D. C. for the signing of the bill authorizing the "national site."

The historical congregation succumbing once more to a changing population, opened a surburban center at 6835 Old York Road, but continues to maintain Sabbath and holiday services at Broad & York.

Jeanette Whitehill Rosenbaum Art Center: 1708-12 N. 22nd Street.

Open 9 to 5 Daily.

An author and historian, Mrs. Rosenbaum, daughter of Mikveh Israel president, Edward Whitehill, was deeply interested in synagogues and art. She wrote a biography of Myer Myers, the 18th century colonial silversmith whose ceremonial objects are represented in Mikveh Israel's collection. She also wrote a history of ancient synagogues built on islands in the West Indies.

Her memory was honored by her husband, Robert Rosen-

baum, chairman of the Wharton Center's Board in 1958, by creating an art center bearing her name. Students hold annual shows. Art appreciation and creative work have resulted in this depressed area.

4. LOGAN . . . . . .

Traveling north on Broad Street, the Jewish population settled in an area called Logan. It was named for William Penn's secretary, James Logan, an authority on Semitic languages, who spoke Hebrew fluently. The Loganian collection of Hebraica was bequeathed to the Library Company of Philadelphia. Logan section extends from Courtland (4600) to Olney Ave. (5600).

Beth Sholom Congregation was formed in 1917 to meet the demands of the rapidly growing population. In 1922 the Congregation moved into the impressive Italian Renaissance synagogue at the intersection of Broad and Courtland Streets. Rabbi Mortimer J. Cohen, author of numerous scholarly tomes, has been affiliated with this bulwark of conservative Judaism since its inception. When the moving population and changing neighborhood necessitated new quarters in Elkins Park, the synagogue vacated less than three decades later. The synagogue was sold to a union for central headquarters.

The area still favors the Orthodox synagogues with eight in a square mile: Agudath Israel, Beth Judah, B'nai Israel Halberstam, B'nai Sholom, Geulas, Rodeph Zedek, Yadil Torah and Zemack David. A regional office of Merkos L'Inyonei Chinuch, branch of Lubavitcher Hasidim (Central Organization for Jewish Education) was opened at 1116 Lindley Ave. The Beth Jacob School maintains the George Friedland Institute at 6817 N. 16th St. Another Orthodox institution is the Mikveh Association, established in 1956, to maintain the only ritual bath house in the city at 4600 York Road.

The Northern Hebrew Day Nursery was established at 10th & Ruscomb Sts. Sol S. Turnoff, the indomitable drug merchant and communal leader, is the president. Five women's auxiliaries and a Men's Club provide financial and educational assistance.

Philadelphia Geriatric Center: 5301-25 Old York Road. Tours by Appointment.

A pioneer project in the care of the aged is the Philadelphia

Geriatric Center. It comprises a Gerontological Institute, a hospital, a Home for the Jewish Aged, York House North and York House South. Dr. Louis Zisserman is president of the Medical Staff of the Center.

Home for Jewish Aged: 5301 Old York Road.

A pioneer in geriatrics, the Home for the Jewish Aged has been located in this modern structure since 1952. Within ten years it had 376 beds and 22 infirmary beds. A Gerontological Institute of particular value for study of aged Jews, has brought national attention to the Home. A portrait of Mrs. J. Alexander Kline, the motivating force of the current institution, hangs in the entrance hall. This home was transferred from its dilapidated outmoded quarters at 315 S. Third Street (1899-1951) in the heart of Society Hill. Harry Robinson became president in 1953.

The new institution was the outgrowth of the Jewish Sheltering Home, which was organized in 1882. It was maintained as a wayfarer's lodge for the immigrants coming by the hordes escaping from Eastern Europe. Kosher food and clothing were provided for the poor who needed help to get started. With the curbing of immigration, the care of the aged became the principal objective. When the Jewish Hospital Association was formed in 1865, it provided for the care of aged citizens. This group and the Jewish Sheltering Home merged to form the current Home for the Jewish Aged.

York House North and York House South: (5315-5325) Old York Road.

As part of the gerontological studies growing out of its neighbor, Home for the Jewish Aged, an experiment was undertaken to provide the new concept of institutions for the care of healthy aged. York House North was opened on January 4, 1960 with accommodations for 264 people. There are quarters for individuals or couples for a comfortable way of life with respect for privacy and independence. The experiment proved so successful, the 12-story York House South was opened in 1964 with accommodations for 252 persons. This concept for elderly citizens has been emulated in other parts of the country.

Einstein Medical Center: York and Tabor Roads.

Bearing the name of the world renowned German physicist, Albert Einstein, the Einstein Medical Center's history represents a century of medical service. The Center was

established in 1952 with the merger of the Jewish Hospital, Mount Sinai Hospital (Einstein, Southern Division) and Northern Liberties Hospital (disbanded 1955). In 1965 the Center had 936 beds and 112 bassinets.

The Jewish Hospital Association was incorporated September 23, 1865 with these officers: Alfred T. Jones, president; Isadore Binswanger, vice-president; Samuel Weil, treasurer; and Mayer Sulzberger, secretary. A plot of ground was bought in West Philadelphia for $8000. B'nai Brith which had taken initial steps for the Jewish Hospital during Civil War, gave a benefit ball at the Musical Fund Hall on October 9, 1865.

The present site, considered a remote rural area in 1873, covers 20 acres, extending from York Road to Clarkson Avenue. The original structure and Guggenheim building (1903) were demolished for the 10 million dollar expansion program. The main entrance is comprised of six granite Corinthian columns grouped peristyle, brought from the United States Mint on Chestnut Street. The Henry S. Frank Memorial Synagogue, inspired by the Palestinian temple of the first century, was erected in 1905. One of the main buildings is named for William Hackenburg, who was president of the Jewish Hospital (1878-1918).

New structures include Samuel Paley Clinic, Dr. Leon Levy Medical-Surgical Building, Morris and Effie Lifter Maternity Building, Hyman Korman Research Center, Philip Sheerer Nurses School, Maurice Elkin Residence for Interns, Brith Sholom Women's Laboratory for Heart Research, and Women's League for Medical Research in support of Cardio-Pulmonary-Renal Research Laboratories. The Moss Rehabilitation Hospital is an outgrowth of the Lucien Moss Home built in 1900 on the grounds. It is affiliated with the Center, using kitchen facilities, but maintains separate Board of Trustees.

A nine month observance of the 100th anniversary was inaugurated with a Founder's Day dinner in September, 1965. Morris Wolf Esq., who was the principal speaker at the 75th anniversary, gave the main address at the 100th anniversary. His grandfather, Elias Wolf, was a founder, and his father, Edwin, joined the Board in 1898. Albert M. Greenfield headed the Centennial celebration.

Dr. Moses Behrend, who joined the staff in 1899, celebrated

his 88th birthday in 1965 by participating in the dedication of a teaching laboratory named for him at the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School in Jerusalem. He continues as a consultant in surgery, and his son, Dr. Albert Behrend, is senior attending surgeon. Dr. Benjamin Greenspan heads the department.

Other father son associations at the Center include Howard Sivitz, and sons, Frank and Jay, in gynecology, Arthur First, gynecology, and son, Steven E., internal medicine; Irving Klaus, senior attending urologist, and sons, Robert and Richard; Meyer Naide, and son, William, internal medicine; William Gash, orthopedics, and son, Richard, general surgery; Michael Wohl, and sons, Milton and George.

Gratz College: Tenth and Tabor Road.

Hyman Gratz, brother of Rebecca Gratz, who established the Hebrew Sunday School Society and the Hebrew Benevolent Society, was likewise a generous donor for religious and communal endeavors. President for two years of the exclusive Philadelphia Club (membership is now open only to the Social Register) his portrait hangs on the first floor of the club at 13th and Walnut Streets. He was a founder member of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and treasurer of Mikveh Israel Congregation for more than 30 years. He provided his estate "for the establishment and support of a college for the education of Jewish youth residing in Philadelphia." The College was opened in 1897 in the assembly rooms of Mikveh Israel's Synagogue. The College occupied a site (1909-1953) on York Street adjoining the Mikveh Israel Synagogue. The College was too small for the expanding student body. Temporary quarters were provided at Rodeph Shalom Temple for the College, Normal and Preparatory Departments. The Adult Extension Department held classes at the YM & YWHA.

The new structure at 10th and Tabor Road was dedicated on October 28, 1962. Modern class room facilities, a large auditorium and a fine library of ancient and contemporary Judaica, provide the background for training the ever increasing student body. As the oldest Hebrew Teachers College in the country, Gratz has supplied many of the great teachers of the past 70 years. Dr. Elazar Goelman is the Dean. Other staff members are: Daniel Isaacmen, Registrar, Dr. Leon H. Spotts, principal of High School Dept., Joseph

Yenish, founder of Jewish Library Association of Greater Philadelphia, librarian, and Mrs. Herbert Zuckerman, consultant on Art Education. Mitchell E. Panzer is president of the College. Facilities are available for educational meetings.

The United Hebrew School and Yeshivos maintain offices at Gratz. This group is successor of Associated Talmud Torahs of Philadelphia, Yeshiva Mishkan Israel, and Central Talmud Torah. Dr. Joseph Levitsky, retired professor of Hebrew of Temple University, became the executive director in 1962. The present one is Rabbi Shalom Eisenbach. The Samuel Netzky Adult Institute of Jewish Studies includes Courses in Bible, Comparative Religion, Jewish Philosophy, Jewish History, and Hebrew.

Central High School: Ogontz & Olney Avenues.

The first high school established in Philadelphia has been indelibly linked with the growth of the Jewish community for more than 125 years. Its graduates have included prominent citizens and synagogue presidents. Simon Guggenheim, mining magnate (78th Class), bequeathed the sum of $100,000 and the income to provide scholarships for worthy students at Central. Ellis A. Gimbel, philanthropist, merchant and president of the renowned 79th Class, gave the Gimbel Cup to Central for winning football championship three years in a row. Jacob A. Kauffman, Captain of the 1920 Class, accepted the cup. Jacob Singer, Esq., president of the Associated Alumni (1907-36), had amassed a library of 25,000 volumes, which his widow presented in 1937 for a Jacob Singer Memorial Library. Other memorial collections in library: Edwin H. Weil books on engineering and mechanical drawing; Julius J. Greenstein (116th Class) and member of history department (1939-56) volumes on political science and American government; Rubin M. Sindell Shakespeare Library (English teacher 1940-57).

At the celebration of the Centenary of Central in June, 1936, two graduates, Dr. Solomon Solis-Cohen, president of the Board of Education, and Henry Braude, Esq., of the Board of Managers of the Alumni, were speakers. Joseph Ostrow (137th Class) directed the Central High School Orchestra. Another notable gift by Leonard Levine and David Lundy (142nd Class) in memory of their fathers was a completely equipped sound studio and control room. This Radio Workshop, an after school activity sponsored

by Sidney Farbish, vice principal, produced original plays. Elliot Lester, author and playwright, who taught English, was memorialized by the student body with a benefit play to raise funds for needy students at Central. Leon J. Obermayer (109th Class) was Alumni president. Gustave G. Amsterdam, Esq., president of Bankers Securities Corporation, and active in numerous communal endeavors, followed as president of Alumni.

Philadelphia High School for Girls: Broad & Olney Avenue.

Secondary education for girls was offered for the first time in Philadelphia in 1848 with the establishment of the Girls' High School. At the opening of the school at 17th & Spring Garden Streets, Simon Gratz, the venerable president of the Board of Education, gave the dedicatory address and glimpsed the future of education of women. The school maintained a selective admission from all parts of the city depending on academic rating and has provided leaders in the city's communal and educational life. In the pageant in 1948 celebrating the centennial of the school, many two and three generation families were represented. Mrs. Horace Stern, whose mother, Mrs. Morris Ffaelzer, was a graduate, attended the centennial with her daughter, Mrs. Henry Friendly (1925 Class).

The new Girls' High opened in 1958 in a 5 million dollar structure at Broad & Olney Ave. Leon J. Obermayer, president of Board of Education, participated in the dedication ceremonies. A special program was inaugurated for gifted students in the Child Care and Development Center. More than 90% of the graduates matriculate in colleges and universities. Mrs. Arthur Goldsmith was an early president of the Alumnae. At the 75th anniversary of the Alumnae, Mrs. Peter Levitan, president, arranged a gala celebration.

An amateur musical aggregation, the Symphony Club established in 1909 holds rehearsals every Thursday evening at 8 p.m. in the school auditorium during the season. The only requirement for membership is ability to sight-read standard symphony works. It was founded by Edwin Fleisher, donor of music collection to Free Library, Arthur Cohn is the conductor. Walter Stein, Esq., an amateur musician, heads the 90 member group. Further information from the Symphony Club, Room 304, Board of Education, Philadelphia 19103.

5. OAK LANE

Moving northward from Logan, residents began to settle on both sides of Broad Street, in West and East Oak Lane. High Holiday services were held in churches or rented quarters until enough congregants gathered to establish synagogues. By 1930 Conservative "Temple Emanu-El" was in full force and the Reform "Temple Judea" was expanding. Philmont, the pioneer Country Club established by Ellis A. Gimbel and the second one, Ashbourne, whose first president was Irving D. Rossheim, were attracting residents from Oak Lane for the sports and social activities. Dance classes for pre-teens and teenagers were held at the Oak Lane Review Club. These youngsters belonged to Rodeph Shalom and Keneseth Israel, plus a few isolated youngsters from other congregations. Second and third generation descendants of immigrants who had landed from Europe were enjoying the almost rural attractions of the area and the spacious homes. By 1965 one of the largest Jewish populations of the city had settled in the Oak Lane section with several Conservative Congregations. Significant landmarks, synagogues and community centers were examples of the new trend to introduce ecclesiastical art in religious institutions.

Emanu-El Temple: York Road and Stenton Avenue. The first conservative congregation in Oak Lane was established in 1925 with services in a former church. Rabbi Maxwell Farber became the spiritual leader in 1935 guiding the congregation through the growing years and many celebrations. In 1947 the Congregation moved to its present site in an auditorium designed by Sydney Jelinek, Philadelphia architect. The following year a school was added and four years later the main synagogue. In May 1965 the Congregation celebrated it 40th Anniversary with a Ruby Ball. Rabbi Farber was awarded an honorary degree by the Jewish Theological Seminary, in recognition of his accomplishments with the congregation and neighborhood activities.

Temple Judea: 6929 N. Broad Street.

A trend northward of congregants from Keneseth Israel Congregation led to the formation of a branch Sunday school. It became the nucleus for Temple Judea, the first congregation in the city to be conceived with the tenets

of Reform Judaism. In 1930 the congregation convened in a rented hall on Ogontz Ave. After two more sites, the present one was obtained in 1939 with Thalheimer and Weitz, Philadelphia architects, constructing the Temple. Additions include an auditorium in 1948 and a school building.

A dual celebration in 1965 marked the congregation's 35th Anniversary and Rabbi Meir Lasker's 23rd anniversary of association. An exhibition was held of the congregational collection of Jewish ceremonial and ritual objects, including Passover Sedar Plates, Purim Scrolls, Hanukah Menorahs, and Ram's horns used for Rosh Hashonah and Yom Kippur. A permanent exhibition is held in the Temple's Rieder Museum under direction of Rabbi Lasker.

Ezrath Israel Congregation: 69th & Ogontz Avenue.

The need for catering to the ultra religious in the community led to the formation in 1940 of the first Orthodox Congregation, Ezrath Israel. The first quarters were a store at 20th & Haines Street. In 1950 the present synagogue site was constructed catering to 200 families. The 25th anniversary was observed on May 2, 1965 with a banquet in the synagogue auditorium. Rabbi Sender Shizgal became the spiritual leader in September 1965 for the beginning of the High Holidays.

West Oak Lane Jewish Community Center: Sedgwick and Thouron Avenue.

Meetings to form this congregation to cope with a growing population were held in 1950 in a Church. A large tent erected on the land purchased by the synagogue was the setting for the first High Holiday services. By 1954 the congregation moved into its own building, used primarily for a school with an auditorium for services. Six years later the synagogue was completed, and is a shining example of the influence of ritual art. Rabbi Alex J. Goldman, the first permanent rabbi (1955-) and his wife, a professional artist, were deeply interested in contemporary art forms. The Five Books of Moses in mosaic tile and the stained glass windows were designed and planned by Rabbi Goldman. The Choir Loft of brass is decorated with Biblical and festival themes. Rabbi Goldman is author of "A Handbook for the Jewish Family" adopted by synagogues throughout the country.

Liberty's Little Gallery: Stenton and Duval Street.

Gallery hours are 9:30 A.M. to 4:00 P.M., Monday to Thursday; 9:30 A.M. to 8:00 P.M. Friday.

How modern financial institutions encourage art is demonstrated in the Little Gallery of the Liberty Federal Savings and Loan Association at Stenton and Duval Sts. Mrs. C. S. Cheleden, president, started the exhibits in 1959 for area residents. The enthusiastic response led to ten shows a year with a retrospective one annually with 14 awards in all media. Mrs. Sylvia Beitscher assists with the art exhibitions.

In September 1965 an exhibition was opened of the LFS Award Winners in the last five Annual Retrospective shows. Audrey Salkind won first prize in painting three successive years with different judges on the jury. Mrs. Alex J. Goldman, wife of the Rabbi at West Oak Lane Community Center, created Ten Commandments and other Judaic symbols on glass. Leon Friedman, Esq., celebrated his 70th birthday by exhibiting jointly with his wife in the LFS show. A new phase of art was introduced in 1965 with a variety of crafts.

Association for Jewish Children: 1301 Spencer Street.

Rebecca Gratz, whose family established so many Philadelphia landmarks in the 19th century, was deeply concerned with the orphans. She was the founder of the Jewish Foster Home in 1855. In the 20th century, other projects were started to aid special phases of child care. The Homewood School was a merger of the Hebrew Sheltering Home and the Hebrew Ladies Benevolent Society. The Juvenile Aid Society was founded by the Committee of the Young Women's Union. In 1944 the principal groups, Homewood School, Juvenile Aid, Northeastern Hebrew Orphans Home, Jewish Foster Home, and the Bureau for Jewish Children, merged into the Association for Jewish Children.

In 1950 the Association moved to the present site at 1301 Spencer St. In the office of the executive director, Joseph L. Taylor, is a portrait of Miss Gratz who originated all these activities on behalf of Jewish children. The institution provides homes in Jewish families for foster children, approximately 125 girls and boys from greater Philadelphia area. A group of 16 boys are in residence on the grounds, who do not fit into conventional foster home care. Mrs.

Harriet Goldstein is director of Placement Services. Children come from broken homes caused by death, divorce, desertion, separation, mental or physical illness of one or both parents. Sometimes the child's own emotional problems warrant foster home care.

Malerman's Hebrew Book Store: 7125 Ogontz Avenue. WA. 7-3333

A devout scholar, Samuel Malerman, opened a Hebrew Book Store in 1911 at 504 Pine Street. For more than half a century this landmark supplied prayer books, Haggadahs, Bibles, and other rituals for the community. A dwindling population led the founder's son, Bernard M. Malerman, to move to a new site at 7125 Ogontz Avenue. It is located in the area of many synagogues. Mr. Malerman branched out into the publishing of Haggadahs and other special holiday items.

PART V

West Philadelphia

I. FURTHER WESTWARD

In the mid-19th Century, the population began moving westward beyond the Schuylkill River. West Philadelphia was open country and lovely scenery according to the description of the pioneer settlers. When the University of Pennsylvania moved in 1872 to the vicinity of 34th and Walnut Streets, scholarly and intellectual families became residents in the area. Two outstanding families were the Fels and the Allmans, whose members were leaders in communal endeavor. Joseph Fels, the single tax advocate, experimented with vacant lot gardening in idle land near his home. He established the Fels Fund Commission with a $25,000 annual contribution for support of land reform. His brother, Samuel, contributed many institutions to this city, notably the Fels Planetarium and in 1936 established a S. S. Fels Fund for scientific studies. Mary Fels, a cousin, married Joseph, and aided him in his work. She organized the Joseph Fels Foundation after his death in 1914 "for enlightenment of Jews and Gentiles on Israel's history and mission, and for the non-political settlement of Palestine." The Samuel Fels family residence was bequeathed to the University of Pennsylvania for Fels Institute of Local and State Government. A notable trio of brothers, Justin, Sidney and Herbert D. Allman were neighbors. The Allman family mansion became a fraternity house. Justin was president of Federation of Jewish Charities and Herbert of the National Farm School.

Diverse influences prevailed in the development of West Philadelphia. Max Pfeiffer designated a certain section as the Powelton Village in the early 30's based on the row of houses he owned on 32nd Street near Powelton Avenue. This area became an integral part of the redevelopment of West Philadelphia. Pfeiffer later became president of the Federation of Community Councils, striving for the betterment of neighborhood associations. Clarence Siegel was the developer of the Garden Court Apartment complex with business shops at 47th & Pine Streets. He was also the builder of the Siegel Home Community in Cobbs Creek Parkway.

A strong religious element existed in the Jewish community of West Philadelphia. The first synagogue was chartered in 1909, Beth El Temple, at 58th and Walnut Sts. The famous Rothschild family donated the funds for the sanctuary for this conservative congregation. Louis M. Bloomberg was the first president. Rabbi Leon Lang guided the congregation through its greatest expansion. Rabbi Lewis B. Grossman is the current spiritual leader. Maurice Rifkin, the travel agent, was reelected for three terms as president. Beth Am Israel, at 5720 Beaumont Ave., was the second Conservative Congregation of West Philadelphia. Rabbi Morris S. Goodblatt has been the spiritual leader since the congregation's inception in 1926. Orthodox Congregations in the area are: Beth Judah of West Philadelphia, 5426 Sansom Street, Rabbi Stanley D. Bercovitch, Beth Tefilath Israel, 40th and Powelton Streets, and Lenas Hazedek Congregation, 5944 Larchwood Ave., Rabbi Morris Shoulson. The West Philadelphia Jewish Community Center, a bulwark of Conservative Judaism for more than 30 years, had a large congregation of 500 families. It had a vast Hebrew School and a community center with extensive facilities for sports. The exodus of the congregants to suburban areas depleted the ranks and forced the closing of the synagogue.

To indicate the sites of significant Jewish interest the tour of West Philadelphia has been divided into three parts: University City, Fairmount Park and Wynnefield. Boundaries of West Philadelphia extend from the Schuylkill River to Cobbs Creek Parkway, and in the East to Fairmount Park and in the West to City Line, bordering Wynnefield and Overbrook.

2. UNIVERSITY CITY

The concept of University City in West Philadelphia resulted in a great urban center. The first step was the formation of the West Philadelphia Corporation in 1959. Active assistance was given by the City Planning Commission, the Redevelopment Authority, City Council and other agencies. By 1961 the entire area was embarked on a revitalization program. University City is bounded from the east bank of the Schuylkill River to 44th street and on the south to Powelton Avenue. The complex includes University of Pennsylvania, Drexel Institute, other educational institutions, hospitals and Philadelphia Civic Center.

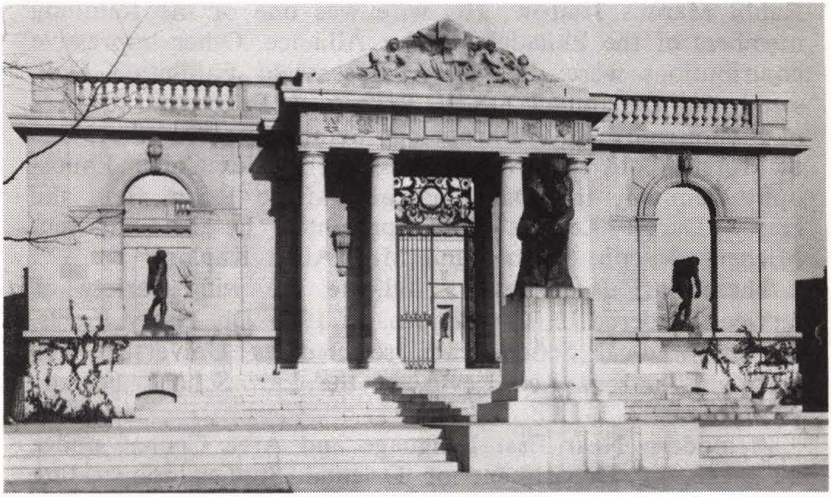
Leon S. Rosenthal, a Philadelphia lawyer and author, wrote "A History of Philadelphia's University City." This tome vividly depicts the growth of the rural territory of West Philadelphia to a thriving metropolis with staunch educational institutions and hospitals. Mr. Rosenthal, a life-long resident of West Philadelphia, lives in one of the 32 residences, which survived the redevelopment plan. His family home was certified pure Victorian. His historical volume "This Liberty" recounts the dramatic life of Haym Salomon, the Revolutionary War patriot.

University of Pennsylvania: 34th and Walnut Streets. Through the efforts of the remarkable Benjamin Franklin, the Academy which led to the University was established in 1749. Thirty years later it became the first institution in the United States to be designated a university. In 1872 the University moved to 36th and Spruce Streets and began the expansion of the campus in the area. By 1963 there were 93 buildings and 145 acres of campus with the University embarked on a development plan to spend 175 million dollars for expansion by 1975.

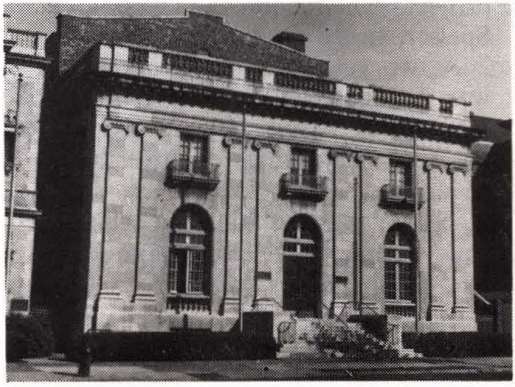
Among the notable structures: Walter H. Annenberg School of Communications (President of Philadelphia **Inquirer** and Triangle Publications); Albert M. Greenfield Human Relations Center (named for civic leader and his sponsorship of the National Conference of Christians and Jews); Isidore H. Ravdin Institute and Medical Center (world famous surgeon and vice president of University for Medical Affairs); Bernard F. Gimbel Marketing Center (president of National Gimbel Bros. Department Stores); Samuel S. Fels Institute of Local and State Government



University Museum, 33rd & Spruce Streets. Rare Antiquities from Biblical Times.



Rodin Museum, Parkway at 22nd Street. Jules E. Mastbaum, donor, of Museum containing Rodin Sculpture and Drawings.



Charles Klein Law Library, Temple University, former Keneseth Israel Temple.

(donor of Fels Planetarium); Louis I. Kahn, professor of architecture in Fine Arts School, designed the new Women's Residence (includes Rebecca Gratz suite) and the Richards Medical Research Building. A memorial to the alumni who gave their lives in the American wars was donated by Walter H. Annenberg. Five heroic bronze figures, representative of the unity of men, adorn the base of the 110-foot flagpole, rising from a flagstone terrace near Franklin Field.

In the scholarly field were noted figures on the campus. Dr. Morris Jastrow held the Chair of Semitic Studies (1892-1898) and became the University Librarian. His studies comprise the Jastrow Oriental Seminar and his Judaica are in the Rare Book Library. He was the son of the scholarly Rabbi Marcus Jastrow. His wife was one of the founding members of the Philadelphia Art Alliance. Other impressive contributions were: Lessing J. Rosenwald Exhibition Hall, setting for the annual A.S.W. Rosenbach Fellowship lectures in Bibliography, an Anthropology Seminar bearing the name of Morris Wolf, a University trustee, the Alex Cohen Philosophy Seminar, the David Penney Music Room, and the Harry Daroff Lecture Hall, presented by his children, Michael, Joseph, Samuel and Mrs. Allen Kaplan.

These various professors indicate the wide variety of services rendered on the campus. In 1965 Dr. Harry Fields, of the Medical School, was selected as University vice president, and A. Leo Levin, of the Law School, became vice provost.

A modern Near East Language and Area Center, under the aegis of Department of Oriental Studies cooperating with Political Science, opened in 1965. Dr. Moshe Greenberg, the Abraham M. Ellis Professor of Hebrew and Semitic Languages and Literature at the University, directed this project. The center was the creation of Dr. Ephraim A. Spelser, noted Orientalist.

A two year graduate program for prospective trust officers was inaugurated at the Wharton School as a tribute to Dr. Julius Grodinsky, professor of finance (1920-1962). He was an authority on Investments and American railroads, writing several books on these aspects of finance. Dr. Edward B. Shils, labor relations consultant, is professor at Wharton and author of "Automation and Industrial Relations." Dr. Sylvia Sacks, supervisor of family life education on

the Marriage Council under the aegis of the University was a pioneer in the field. Dr. Sacks is an instructor in family study in Department of Psychiatry of Penn's School of Medicine.

University Museum: 33rd and Spruce streets. EV. 6-7400.

Open Tuesday to Saturday, 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Sunday, 1-5 P.M. Admission Free. Cafeteria.

The Romanesque architecture of this remarkable exhibition center and museum has a large Star of David on the facade. The Museum, started in 1893, has a distinguished collection of antiquity. Archeological discoveries go back to Biblical times including Babylonian incantation bowls with Hebrew markings and Beth Shean discoveries from ancient Israel. Dr. Samuel Noah Kramer, authority on Sumerian civilization, joined the staff of the Museum in 1940. He engaged in translation of the Cuneiform tablets and the reconstruction of the ancient Sumerian literature. In 1965 this dedicated archeologist was given a Ford Foundation grant for further work with the Cuneiform tablets at University Museum and in British Museum in London.

Hillel House: 202 S. 36th street.

Open daily from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M.

The first site for Jewish students was selected in 1926 by Dr. Cyrus Adler, president of Dropsie College and Free Library of Philadelphia. It was named Louis Marshall House for the nationally famous attorney and head of the American Jewish Committee (1912-1929). It was under the direction of the Philadelphia Branch of the United Synagogue and provided kosher meals. The local Women's League helped with the holiday programs. The current site is operated by the Hillel Foundation of the Philadelphia B'nai Brith. Rabbi Samuel Berkowitz directs student activities.

Drexel Institute of Technology: 32nd and Chestnut Streets.

In December 1891 Drexel Institute opened to provide education in arts, science and industry. It started with 2 buildings and in 1965 had 16 college structures. The new library entrance has statuary "The Whole World in Their Hands" created by Mrs. Margaret Wasserman Levy (Mrs. Lionel F.).

Mayer I. Blum, a member of the Board of Trustees and a graduate of the Engineering School, provides annual

scholarships and established the Blum Loan Plan to aid Drexel students. A pioneer builder in multi-rise apartment buildings, (2601 Parkway, Presidential, School Lane House and Bennett Hall), he was cited for his accomplishments by the Drexel Alumni in December, 1962.

The Nan Duskin Laboratory of Costume Design honors one of Philadelphia's most distinguished fashion authorities. She opened the shop which bears her name in 1928. Miss Duskin (Mrs. August Lincoln) was honored by the Business Hall of Fame, Boston University, only woman and only Philadelphian to be thus honored in 1955, for her creative role in fashion. The Duskin collection represents fashions from colonial days to the present era, created by haut couture in this country and in Europe. It is a valuable research project for the students in the Design Department. An annual scholarship is presented by the Nan Duskin Laboratory to a graduate student for foreign study.

A Hillel Association meets on Wednesday afternoon in the new Drexel Activities Center. Rabbi Samuel Berkowitz, who is chaplain at University of Pennsylvania, renders same service for Jewish students at Drexel.

Philadelphia Civic Center: 34th and Convention Avenue. By an act of City Council in 1964, the name of the Trade and Convention Center of Philadelphia became the Philadelphia Civic Center. It comprises Convention Hall, Center Exhibition Hall, Grand Exhibition Hall, South Exhibition Hall and the Commercial Museum. Frank G. Binswanger, realtor and communal leader, became Chairman of the Board on January 1, 1964. He is a co-lateral descendant of Aaron Levy, the founder of Aaronsburg. Harry Ferleger, Executive Director (1953-) initiated many new projects. Bernard Burt is Promotion Chief and Program co-ordinator.

Simon Gratz, one of fourteen prominent citizens, helped establish the Board of Trustees of the Philadelphia Museums in 1894 and the Commercial Museum was the mainstay. The present site was occupied by 1899 for the National Export Exposition. More than 25,000 people attended the opening and one of the star attractions was Lubin's Cineograph, regarded as the first movie house in the city. Lubin was a pioneer in the film industry and started making movies near Philadelphia. Among the members of the Board have been: Ellis A. Gimbel, President of Gimbel Brothers, Miss Mildred Custin, President of Bonwit Teller, Mr.

and Mrs. Albert M. Greenfield, Isidor Ostroff, Esq., Louis Schwartz and William H. Sylk, President of WPEN.

The Center of International Visitors is an attractive modern reception hall to arrange for hospitality for important foreign visitors. Mrs. Louis Lowenstein, chairman of Women's Committee of World Affairs Council, represents one of 60 member agencies coordinating activities. Other Board Members include Mrs. Ephraim Gomberg, Mrs. Albert M. Greenfield, Jr., Donald Rappaport, Isidore M. Scott and Mrs. Robert B. Wolf.

Commercial Museum:

Admission Free; weekdays 10 to 5 P.M. weekends 1 to 5 P.M.

Philadelphia Panorama, one of the nation's largest and most elaborate exhibits of its kind, costing $300,000 is a permanent exhibit. It was originally planned by Arthur C. Kaufmann, President of the Chamber of Commerce and head of Gimbel Brothers at 9th and Chestnut Streets, where it was first exhibited in 1954 for the Better Philadelphia Show. It employs dynamic demonstration devices with three dimensional models, showing the renaissance of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia General Hospital: 34th and Curie Avenue.

One of the oldest hospitals in the country, this city institution was opened in the early part of the 19th century. It has taken the lead in many fields of medicine and science. Dr. Henry Kolbe became medical director in 1960. Dr. Nathan H. Einhorn, who joined the hospital staff in 1933, is assistant medical director and director of medical education. Dr. Henry P. Schwarz is director of Clinical Pathology Department.

Heart Station: Dr. Samuel Bellet, chairman of the Department of Cardiology and former president of the Southeastern Heart Association, has been associated with the Heart Station since 1940. He received the first grant from the National Institute of Health for the first cardiovascular research in 1945. The equipment represents the latest in scientific achievements. Author of several books on cardiology, his newest one, "Clinical Disorders of the Heart Beat" became the chief text in heart departments at leading medical schools of the country.

Jewish Chapel: Rabbi Marvin Nathan, who was the chaplain for the Philadelphia General Hospital, established the Jewish Community Chaplaincy Service in 1942. A

memorial plaque in tribute to his faithful service was unveiled on September 24, 1965, in the Jewish Chapel at P.G.H. He had provided holiday services and fare, assisted by a special Women's Committee under the direction of the Philadelphia Branch of the National Women's League. Musicals and holiday foods were arranged for other hospitals and institutions.

The Chapel was opened in 1958. Rabbi Nathan was succeeded at P.G.H. by Rabbi Albert A. Ginsburgh, whose wife, Dr. Fruma Ginsburgh, was a resident physician. The Chapel has Sabbath and holiday services for the patients and staff members.

WHYY: Radio and Television. 4548 Market Street. This educational station, WHYY, offers radio and television programs. The present site, former quarters of WFIL, was a gift of Walter H. Annenberg, President of WFIL and Triangle Publications. William Goldman, member of Board of Education and President of Goldman Theatres, Inc. is president of WHYY. Philip Klein, vice chairman of the City Planning Commission, is the treasurer.

3. FAIRMOUNT PARK

Fairmount Park, one of the largest verdant city parks in the world, extends along both banks of the Schuylkill River. Famous landmarks dot both the East and West sections of the Park filled with historic associations, incomparable scenic beauty and romantic legend. For our tour, we will indicate sites around Strawberry Mansion on the East Side and Parkside in the western part.

Strawberry Mansion: Familiarly called "The Mansion", the area extended from 29th Street to Fairmount Park from Oxford to Lehigh Avenue. Beth Israel Congregation, established in colonial Philadelphia in 1840 moved into a Moorish structure at 32nd and Montgomery Avenues. B'nai Jeshurun Congregation moved in 1925 from modest quarters in a church at 31st and Diamond Streets to a million dollar house of worship constructed on the fashionable 33rd Street near Diamond Street facing Fairmount Park. A third large congregation, ultra-orthodox Kerem Israel, was established at 32nd and Morse Streets with Rabbi Ephraim Yolles, Dean of Orthodox Rabbinate, as spiritual leader for four decades. Small synagogues were opened for the refugees from Germany in the 1930's. All these synagogues have closed.

The former mansion of Burney Axe, philanthropist, was remodelled for Strawberry Mansion Recreation Center at 33rd & Susquehanna Avenue in 1947. It was organized by Joseph and Reynold Greenberg, realtors, as a memorial to their mother. Samuel I. Sacks, past Philadelphia County Commander of the American Legion, and honorary President of Beth Israel Congregation, served as the President from 1947 to 1959, when it became a branch of Wharton Center and a constituent of the United Fund. The Strawberry Mansion Day Care Center at 2029 N. 33rd Street was closed in 1962. It is the small chapel of B'nai Jeshurun Synagogue for the elderly worshippers still remaining in the neighborhood.

Robin Hood Dell: Ridge and Huntingdon Avenues. Open from Mid June to end of July for specified concerts.

This natural outdoor amphitheatre, Robin Hood Dell in East Fairmount Park is near the Schuylkill River. The first concert was held on July 8, 1930 by members of the Philadelphia Orchestra, with Alex Smallens, the associate conductor, waving the baton. Henry E. Gerstley, was one of the first presidents. Under the presidency of Fredric R. Mann, City Representative, Robin Hood Dell was enlarged and remodelled to become one of the largest outdoor music centers in the country. The Robin Hood Dell Orchestra, composed of 95% of the Philadelphia Orchestra, plays a six week season from mid-June to the end of July. It has a seating capacity of 20,000 and more than a half million Philadelphians attended in 1965. Tickets of admission were obtained, free from the Bureau of Recreation, or from a special Philadelphia Plan known as "Friends of the Dell" (contributors of $100 or more) who receive two tickets for the reserved section for the season.

Woodford Mansion: Near Dauphin Street entrance at 33rd Street.

Restored to the grandeur of its 18th century owner, David Franks, Woodford Mansion is one of the most attractive of Fairmount Park's historical sites. It was purchased in 1771 by Franks, a shipowner and merchant, who with his partner, Nathan Levy, founder of Mikveh Israel Congregation, brought the Liberty Bell on their ship Myrtilla. Franks was the agent for the Crown in Philadelphia during the troublesome times and made commissary of British prisoners in American lines until 1778.

When Franks purchased Woodford, it was only a one story Georgian house with a center hall. An insurance survey for Woodford in 1772 for the Philadelphia Contributionship indicated that he added the second floor, an addition to the back of the house for a stairwell with an exit door, several small bedrooms upstairs, and a hallway lit by a Palladian window. On the roof was installed a belvedere (the way out to the roof stipulated in all fire insurance agreements of the day). A remnant of the original roof remains and the Palladian window is placed on the pediment of the front door.

Of his four children, Rebecca was the loveliest and the belle of the era. During the British occupation she welcomed the handsome officers of General Howe's army to Woodford. Her letters give a vivid description of the social life of the time. One of her swains described her: "She was brilliant, witty and of winsome presence, the most graceful among the graceful, and most beautiful among the beautiful." The aristocratic gifted Rebecca was the belle of the celebrated Meschianza given on May 18, 1778 by the British officers in honor of General Howe prior to his departure from Philadelphia. One of the Ball guests wrote: "Rebecca wore a white silk gown trimmed with blue and white sash edged in black. It was a polonaise dress, which formed a flowing robe and open in front to waist. The headdress was towering, the fashion of the time, filled with profusion of pearls." Franks, due to his family's associations with the British and his business dealings with them, was charged with misdemeanor but found innocent. He later left for England, but returned to Philadelphia where he died of yellow fever in the epidemic of 1793.

Woodford became part of Fairmount Park in 1869. For a short time it was a park guard station. It was restored by an endowment and has a collection of Early American furniture and silver. Hostesses for tours of Woodford and other Fairmount Park historic mansions include Mrs. H. Lewis Klein and Mrs. Leon Solis-Cohen, Jr.

Parkside: The once fashionable section of Parkside extends from 39th to 52nd Street between Girard and Leidy Streets. In the early part of the 20th Century, this area in the vicinity of Fairmount Park attracted hundreds of Jewish families. Spacious mansions were erected on Parkside Avenue and occupied by residents from the thickly populated South Phila-

delphia and Franklin Street sections. In the 30's it was a Zionist stronghold. In this area lived such eminent citizens as Albert Mordell, the literary historian and critic, novelist Leon Uris, author of Exodus, the Academy Award winning writer and director, Richard Brooks and the Hollywood producer, Richard Seltzer. Two small orthodox synagogues in the vicinity of 40th and Girard Avenues still serve the dwindling population of elderly residents.

B'nai Brith Statue of Religious Liberty: Parkside entrance of West Park.

The fraternal order of B'nai Brith, founded in Philadelphia, in 1849 with Har Sinai Lodge, commissioned this Statue of Liberty for the Centennial Exposition in 1876 to commemorate American Independence. It arrived too late for the Exposition and was dedicated on Thanksgiving Day, 1876 in the presence of members of all the B'nai Brith lodges. The statue represented Liberty as a woman of majestic appearance wearing a cap of freedom. In the right hand she holds a wreath of laurel and the other has scroll of the Constitution. At her side a young boy with a lamp personified Faith and at her feet, an American eagle overcomes a serpent, representing intolerance being vanquished. On the front of the pedestal is a quotation from the Constitution: "Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." On the pedestal's left side the inscription reads: "Dedicated to the cause of Religious Liberty by the Independent Order of B'nai Brith and Israelites of America."

Sir Moses Jacob Ezekiel (1844-1917) was the first American plastic artist to enjoy world fame. He fought in the Civil War on the Confederate side. In 1874 he won the coveted Rome prize for a bas-relief "Israel," never before awarded to a foreigner. This B'nai Brith statue was considered his masterpiece.

Civil War Memorial: Parkside and 41st Street Entrance.

This monumental memorial to Pennsylvania's military and naval officers distinguished for gallantry in the Civil War is a popular site for children. In the circular monument there is an unusual echo which proved fascinating for visitors, old and young. The memorial includes works by the noted Philadelphian, Katherine Myrtilla Cohen (1859-1914), sister of Charles J. Cohen, president of the Fairmount Park Commission, and by Sir Moses Ezekiel, a Virginia-born

artist whose monumental B'nai Brith statue of Liberty is nearby in Fairmount Park. Miss Cohen created the official emblem and seal of Gratz College.

Sir Ezekiel, was commissioned to create the bronze statue of Anthony J. Drexel, the founder of Drexel Institute. It was erected in 1905 as a gift of J. H. Harjes of Paris. It is situated at Belmont Avenue near Lansdowne Avenue.

Radio and Television Row: City Line

Communications have played an important role in the development of the city with Philadelphians pioneering in radio and later in television. WIP was started in the 1920's under the ownership of Gimbel Brothers with Benedict Gimbel, Jr. as president. It was sold to Metropolitan Broadcasting in 1960 and the offices are at 19th and Walnut Streets. Radio and television row was created at the edge of Fairmount Park on City Line.

WCAU TV-Radio: City Line and Monument Avenue. MO 4-7200

Tours by appointment Daily 10 to 4 Sunday 10-2

WCAU radio station was started by two brothers, Dr. Leon Levy, a practicing dentist, and Isaac D. Levy, an active lawyer. They had assistance of Dr. Levy's brother-in-law, William Paley, a Penn graduate, and a friend, Stanley A. Broza. Emanuel Sacks was a program arranger for radio and later for the television department (1931). Broza and his wife, Esther, ran the celebrated "Children's Hour" for more than 30 years. David J. Stern, publisher of the Philadelphia Record, bought WCAU, Radio and TV, and subsequently sold it to the **Evening Bulletin.** Paley, chairman of the Columbia Broadcasting, bought WCAU for 20 million dollars. This was the first TV-Radio station to move from center city to city line. It started the exodus of other stations to the area. In 1929 I. D. Levy had paid $700,000 for Columbia Records and in 1965 the company was valued at 8 million dollars.

WFIL TV-Radio 4100 City Line Avenue. TR 8-9700

Tours by appointment Mon. to Fri. 5:30 to 7:30, Sat. and Sun. 12-4.

All the extensive facilities of this radio-television station were moved in 1964 to the new circular imposing structure. It is owned and operated by Triangle Publications with Walter H. Annenberg, publisher of the **INQUIRER,** as president. H. Lewis Klein is program director.

Two nearby radio stations are WDAS: Belmont Avenue at Edley Rd., owned by Max Leon, a candy manufacturer, orchestra conductor and president; and WHAT: Windemere and Conshohocken Avenue, owned by William Banks and his sister, Dolly.

4. WYNNEFIELD

The area of Wynnefield represents the tremendous growth brought about by the redistribution of Jewish population. In 1920 began the exodus from Strawberry Mansion and South Philadelphia of residents seeking greener pastures. In the past four decades three Orthodox Synagogues, three Conservative and one Reform were established in this almost entirely Jewish community. Folkshuls (Yiddish schools) and other institutions created in this period made it a religious center. A Yeshiva, 59th and Drexel Road, has students in residence under Hasidic guidance. Stately mansions and row houses characterized the section.

Har Zion Temple: 54th and Wynnefield Ave. TR. 7-6600
Services Fri. eve 8 P.M. Sat. 9 A.M.

This immense citadel of Conservative Judaism expanded from a few friends in 1922 to 1600 families in 1965. The few families who moved to the area in 1920's felt the need for a neighborhood house of worship. The first meeting was held in the home of Jacob Brodsky. The first services were held in 1921 at the Wynnefield Club on Bryn Mawr Avenue. Harry Cohen was the first president (1922-45). His vice president during the period, David Weber, succeeded him (1945-49). Other presidents served 3 year terms. Rabbi Simon Greenberg (1922-46) left to become the vice chancellor of the Jewish Theological Seminary. He was succeeded by Rabbi David Goldstein.

Art, based on religious themes, has always played important roles. The Rabbi's wife, Mrs. Goldstein, wrote an attractively illustrated book "Light From Our Past.", which describes the 12 stained glass windows in the main sanctuary, designed by Dr. and Mrs. Stephen S. Kayser. The research was done by Dr. Kayser, who was the former curator of the Jewish Museum of New York. Itzhak Sankowsky was the artist of the stained glass panels, "Twelve Tribes" for the Gorson Chapel. Boris Blai, dean emeritus of Tyler School of Arts, created the magnificent memorial to David Weber, which was erected on the corner of the synagogue

grounds. An international art festival and exhibition is held every two years based on religious themes, and honors a celebrated artist. Jacques Lipschitz, the internationally famous sculptor, was the recipient in 1964.

The Frankel Library has more than 10,000 volumes including current multi-lingual periodical literature. Albert, Harry, and William Sylk presented the large auditorium in the community center in memory of their parents. The educational program starts with a nursery school and extends through the A. M. Ellis Midrasha (junior college).

Beth David Reform Congregation: 5220 Wynnefield Avenue. GR 3-8438

Services Fr. eve 8:30 P.M.- Sat. 11 A.M.

Philadelphia born Rabbi Samuel Glasner, educator and psychologist, was the first spiritual leader of the Reform Congregation of Wynnefield, formed in 1942. He remained for five years. During that period, Rabbi Glasner, a graduate of Hebrew Union College, was supervisor of extension classes of Associated Talmud Torahs. The present site was selected in 1945 for the high holidays. He was succeeded by Rabbi Samuel Markowitz in 1948, who retired in 1964, to move to California. Rabbi Henry Cohen is the spiritual leader for the 300 families. Dr. Nathan H. Einhorn, one of the charter members, was elected president in 1965. He wrote a history of the congregation on the occasion of the 20th celebration. The sanctuary has 10 stained glass windows and the auditorium has equal number of stained glass windows.

Solomon Schecter Day School: 2238 Georges Lane.

An all-day school to provide intensive Jewish education was established in 1956 for children from kindergarten to sixth grade. The program includes elementary school curriculum as well as emphasis on Bible studies, Jewish history and Hebrew language. Classes held in the Gorson Auditorium of Har Zion Temple are aided by library and other facilities. The school has its own Board and is endorsed by the Rabbinical Assembly and the United Synagogue of America, the central bodies of the Conservative movement.

Philadelphia Psychiatric Center: Ford Road at Monument Avenue.

A complex of many buildings comprises this center which was a pioneer in mental and psychiatric services. Israel Demchick was the original architect. Samuel Radbill, business executive, was the first president. His portrait by Harry S.

Moskowitz, noted Philadelphia artist, hangs in the main building. Moskowitz also painted the portrait of Abe Cooper, another venerable leader.

Brith Sholom House: Conshohocken and Windemere Avenues.

This advanced institution for the care of retired citizens is a project of the fraternal order of Brith Sholom. This apartment residence for senior citizens gained the approval of Federal Housing. Alex Stanton, former president of Brith Sholom, headed the Brith Sholom Foundation, which started the project in 1965. The 11-story, 312 unit, constructed on 3.5 acre site, offers an "apartment residence with a heart." It has fully equipped kitchens and apartments. The architectural firm of Supowitz and Demchick, designers of other residential projects for senior citizens, built this newest concept in "Matured Living."

Overbrook Park: After World War II, the exodus from Wynnefield led further west to Overbrook Park. Congregation Beth Tefillah of Overbrook Park was the first Conser- Both maintain active Hebrew schools. Orthodox influence prevative Synagogue in the area. It was followed by Beth Hamedrosh of Overbrook Park, another Conservative Congregation. vailed with the establishment of the M. E. Kalish Folk Shul, of Overbrook Park, at 7502 Haverford Avenue. It has a student body of 100, including the students from the Wynnefield Bialik Folk Shul, which merged with the new one in September 1965. Dr. William M. Glickman directs the administrative and educational program, assisted by William Shickman, former Wynnefield principal.

The active Haverford Shopping Center reflected the tastes and cultures of the residents. Overbrook Kosher Meat Market opened at 7524 Haverford Ave. in 1950 for an enlarging circle of customers. The New York Bagel Bakery, Inc. at 7555 Haverford avenue bakes and displays all sizes and types of this famous Jewish delicacy. Two brothers, Al and Mel, operate this unique landmark, which is open until midnight. Three Jewish War Veterans posts are in the vicinity: Schwartz-Simelson, Wynnefield and Harold M. Brody. Philanthropic and educational groups have branches.

Child Guidance Center: 6037 Overbrook Avenue

In 1964, the former Hebrew Orphans Home, located at this site, changed its name and broadened the scope

of services. One of the special phases deals with establishment of an Educational Services Division to assist children who are deficient in their elementary school subjects of reading and arithmetic. Dr. Jospeh Friedman is executive director. The new project is directed by Max L. Ehrlich, an elementary school principal. Dr. David Strochak is clinical psychologist. David E. Brodsky is president.

Funds for the operation of this independent institution for children are derived from special contributions and aid of five women's auxiliaries and one men's chapter.

PART VI

South Philadelphia

1. MOVING SOUTH

By the middle of the 19th century a gradual settling of Dutch immigrants led to the formation of the B'nai Israel at 2nd and South Streets in 1852. By the 1880's when mass immigration from Eastern Europe landed at the Washington Avenue port, South Philadelphia became a densely populated neighborhood with Yiddish as the familiar language. Newspapers, magazines and pamphlets published in Yiddish expressed different political and social philosophies. Small synagogues, cheders, bookstores, kosher snack bars, cafes, Russian bath houses abounded in the area around South Street from 2nd to 10th Streets. Families lived upstairs and the business existed on the first floor. Fourth Street became "Pushcart Lane" reminiscent of Petticoat Lane in London or Rivington Street in New York.

The tremendous influx of families caused many hardships. In 1884 an Association for the Protection of Jewish Immigrants was founded, aiding 1076 individuals during the first year. The following year 2310 needed help and each year more and more required assistance. In 1888 Louis E. Levy (1846-1914), inventor and editor, was elected president. By 1913 he urged the affiliation with the national group, HIAS (Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society) which still operates in Philadelphia with offices at 1831 Chestnut Street. His son, Howard, succeeded him as president. Another father and son who served as HIAS presidents were H. H. Cohen, Esq., and son, Daniel Cohen, Esq.

One of the most colorful sections in the area was Gaskell Street between 4th and 5th Streets. This narrow thoroughfare between Lombard and South Streets was the heart of Jewish Bohemia. Moses Freeman, editor of the "Yiddish Press" in the 1880's and the author of "Fifty Years of Jewish Life in Philadelphia" in Yiddish, was the uncrowned leader. His relative, Rubin Kanefsky, another Yiddish spokesman, was memorialized by having a synagogue named for him, Chevra B'nai Rubin at 4th and Titan, now out of existence. At the corner of 5th and Gaskell was a theatre which became the social center for the actors, writers, intellectuals, cantors, and other artistic luminaries. The first Yiddish productions were offered in 1887. It was the setting for mass meetings.

Hertz Imber, who composed "Hatikvah" was one of the Bohemians who arrived to join the local community. He received 2 bottles of wine for this immortal song. Albert Parry wrote "Garrets and Pretenders" in 1929, which describes vividly the Bohemian Jewish life around 5th and Gaskell and the Mercantile Library on 10th Street.

This area proved "a way station." As soon as business prospered, the families moved, particularly the American-born children, eager to assimilate rather than preserve the Yiddish culture of their parents. The exodus began in the 20th century to the expanding sections of Strawberry Mansion, Logan, Southwest Philadelphia, Parkside and Wynnefield. There was a strong desire to move "private" and live in row houses in the new neighborhoods. Yiddish newspapers and books no longer were popular.

2. SOUTH FIFTH STREET AREA

Jewish Day Morning Journal: 332 S. Fifth Street.

In a district which formerly thrived with many Yiddish newspapers, this merger of two newspapers Der Tog (The Day) and Morgen Zhurnal (Morning Journal) represents the remains of the Yiddish speaking community. Ever since the first Philadelphia edition of the Jewish Day in 1914, the same office has been maintained at this address. David B. Tierkel was the first publisher and his wife carried on the newspaper after his death. They were founding members of the Hebrew Literature Society and patrons of the Yiddish theatre. In 1953 the Morning Journal joined forces and Mrs. Tierkel directs the local coverage for the daily editions printed in New York.

Hungarian Emunath Israel, Anshe Ungarn: 511 South Fifth Street

The historic theatre where the Yiddish stage made its debut in this city, was transformed into a synagogue for the Hungarian immigrants in 1891. Daily services, Sabbath and holidays, are still held in this quaint Orthodox citadel. Nathan Leidner, who lives at the Lenox, is the president (1965).

Settlement Music School: 416 Queen Street

In recognition of the achievements of this unusual music school, Mrs. Isidore Kohn, one of the co-founders, was honored with the Gimbel award in 1943. When she was a young settlement worker, Mrs. Kohn (Blanche Wolf) and her friend, Janette Selig (Mrs. Edwin G. Frank) utilized their musical training by giving lessons at 10¢ each to the children of immigrants in the vicinity of the College Settlement at 433 Christian Street. The popularity of the classes led to the formation of the Settlement Music School in 1908. . The first building was at 427 Christian Street and Mrs. Samuel S. Fels, the first president. Mrs. Efrem Zimbalist, founder of the Curtis Institute, and wife of the renowned violinist, provided the funds for the three story structure at the present site in memory of her mother. The school played an important role in the musical life of this city for more than half a century, producing many members of symphony orchestras across the country.

Sol Schoenbach, retired as bassonist of the Philadelphia Orchestra to become the school's executive director (1955-). Branches were opened in Germantown and Bustleton, continuing the same policy of scholarships or nominal fees. Talented musicians are teachers, mostly members of the Philadelphia Orchestra. Mr. Schoenbach was presented with a citation and a check by Mrs. E. J. Kolosky, past president of Philadelphia County Council, Ladies Auxiliary, Jewish War Veterans, in recognition of school's campaign to combat juvenile delinquency through music and the arts.

The School was the setting for an unique celebration for the 60th birthday of Eugene Ormandy, Philadelphia Orchestra conductor, when his colleague, world-renowned Rudolph Serkin, gave a benefit piano recital. The proceeds provided Eugene Ormandy Scholarship Funds. The school's co-founder, Mrs. Frank, died in 1965 and Studio T in the main

building was refurbished as a memorial. Although the curriculum at this school and its branches in the Northeast and Mt. Airy are oriented to the young, a program of Adult Education is offered for instruction from piano to xylophone, as well as voice, opera, harmony, chamber music, drama and the dance.

Fleisher Art Memorial: 715-21 Catherine Street.

Evening Classes 7-10 P.M.; classes for children 1:30 to 3 P.M.

This citadel of art in the heart of South Philadelphia, formerly known as the Graphic Sketch Club, memorialized the founder, Samuel S. Fleisher. He was a member of a distinguished family, starting with his grandfather, Benjamin W. Fleisher, who arrived from Germany in 1835 in Philadelphia. His father, Simon, started the family devotion to cultural institutions and the auditorium in the YMHA at Broad and Pine Streets bears his name. Samuel's brother, Edwin, bequeathed his remarkable music collection to the Free Library and his sister, Helen, was profoundly interested in vocational activities for young girls. This trio never married and maintained a salon for literary, musical and artistic luminaries of their day.

The art institution founded by Fleisher in 1900 comprises the free art school, art galleries and sanctuary. The classes are open to all, regardless of nationality, color, creed, race or financial status. It is co-educational. Evening classes are held during the week. All classes are free including children's classes on Saturday, from 1:30 to 3 P.M. Louis Hirschman, a well-known painter and caricaturist, is executive director. Classes offered are Elementary drawing, Quick Life and Still Life, Portrait, Etching, Ceramics, Sculpture and Advanced Painting.

Fleisher started the institution with informal classes for the immigrants in the area of Young Women's Union and the Neighborhood Center at 428 Bainbridge Street. In 1907 the Graphic Sketch Club moved into its present site. A basilica or sanctuary was acquired next door to be a place of meditation and rest. It is filled with ritual treasures, a veritable ecclesiastical museum. The entrance is a wrought iron gate created by Samuel Yellin, who won the Bok Philadelphia Award for decorative iron and his friend Samuel Fleisher received it for establishing the Graphic Sketch Club. A mural with scenes from the life of Moses,

was installed in memory of the founder's mother, Celia Hofheimer Fleisher.

A notable group of Philadelphia artists started here. Annual exhibits by the graduates and students are held in the galleries. When Fleisher died in 1944, he requested the Philadelphia Museum to direct the institution. The name was changed to Fleisher Art Memorial.

Albert Einstein Medical Center, Southern Division: 5th and Reed Streets.

From modest beginnings as a free dispensary in the late 19th century, the Mount Sinai Hospital was created in early 20th century. It was established by the merger of the Franklin Free Dispensary (1896), the Beth Israel Hospital (1870), and the Mount Sinai Hospital Association (1903). Jacob D. Lit, merchant and philanthropist, was the founder and the first president of Mount Sinai Hospital. The first hospital site was a converted factory at 5th and Reed Streets. Dr. Henry B. Shmookler, a pioneer in the area, was secretary for many years. Jacob Biberman succeeded him. Harry Goldberg was treasurer for 15 years. Other founding members who helped guide the destiny of this South Philadelphia medical institution were: Dr. Aaron Brav, Dr. A. Gittelson, Dr. Louis Fisher and Jacob Cartun. Succeeding presidents included Morris Wurzel, Emanuel Rosenfeld, and David Phillips.

When the Albert Einstein Medical Center was formed in 1952, Mount Sinai became the Southern Division. In August 1965 ground was broken for a one million dollar construction and renovation project. The participants were Mrs. Samuel P. Mandell, president of the Women's Auxiliary, Samuel H. Daroff, honorary president, Dr. P. F. Lucchesi, Medical Director, Julius Klein, vice president, Dr. Lennard L. Weber, Chairman of Professional Committee, and Joseph Hornstein, administrator.

Down-Town Jewish Home For The Aged: 508-14 Moore Street.

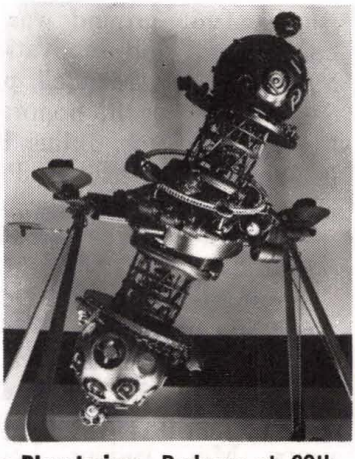
A charter for the Down-Town Jewish Home for the Aged was granted in 1934. The need for providing a haven for the elderly in the vicinity was voiced in a meeting at the home of the originators, Sadie and Isidore Gershman. They worked energetically for the institution for many years. Mrs. Isidore Lehrfeld, honorary president, held office for 15 years, and was assisted by her husband. The present site is occupied by 65 residents. Samuel Dubin is



Settlement Music School: 416 Queen Street. Founders: Mrs. Isidore Kohn and Mrs. Edwin G. Frank in 1908.



Central Library: Parkway at 19th Street. Edwin Fleisher, Donor of largest collection of symphonic music and records in U.S.



Fels Planetarium: Parkway at 20th Street. Donor: Samuel S. Fels in 1933. Newest Telescope Acquired in 1962.

president and Herbert S. Kohn, executive director. State Representative Herbert Fineman, was general chairman, 1964, for the annual maintenance campaign of this independently operated institution. Nine branches actively engage in the drive and help in many ways. A chapel provides daily and special services.

3. **PORTER STREET SITES:** 4th and 8th Streets

This thoroughfare at 2400 South, between 4th and 8th Streets, was the heart of a densely populated Jewish district in the 1910's. Within a few short years the waves of immigration from Eastern Europe, landing at Washington Avenue turned toward Porter Street. It was the center of leadership for synagogues, educational institutions and welfare agencies. For a score of years approximately 175,000 Jewish residents were concentrated within a mile radius of Porter Street.

More than a half century of rabbinic leadership was associated with 2 Synagogues. In 1912 an impressive structure was built at 8th and Porter Sts. with a high, shining dome. This towering edifice was Shaari Eli. The first spiritual leader was Rabbi Judah Shestack, who served from 1912 to 1923. By 1913 the population was so dense an additional synagogue was built at 4th and Porter Streets, Shaari Israel. Rabbi Shestack was urged to also serve this one. He started a custom of alternate weeks at these two. This tradition was upheld by his successors, his son, Rabbi Moses Shestack (1923-36) and the latter's son-in-law, Rabbi Abraham Poupko (1936-64). Rabbi Poupko's three daughters married rabbis and his son followed in his footsteps. A dwindling population affected the response of the congregation. Today the daily minyan exists with difficulty. There is talk of a merger.

Another synagogue, located at Philip and Porter Streets, likewise suffers from fewer and fewer worshippers. This same apathy has affected the student body of the Ben Rosen Educational Center at Marshall and Porter Sts., a constitutent of the United Hebrew Schools and Yeshivos. The building also houses the Neighborhood Center, formerly at 428 Bainbridge Street. This is another neighborhood which rose to great heights of communal services to slowly diminish in usefulness, due to a shifting population.

4. **SOUTH BROAD STREET AREA**

Food Distribution Center: Broad between Pattison & Packer

Cooperative action between citizens, business and govern-

ment resulted in the Food Distribution Center, the world's first industrial park devoted exclusively to the food industry. It is situated on 388 acres. The first merchant to respond to this center was Albert Levin, president of the M. Levin Banana Co. He now has the largest banana ripening, packaging and distribution plant in the East. The business was started in 1920 in Dock Street by his father, Michael. Samuel Cooke, late president of Penn Fruit Co., was the third purchaser of acreage, and one of the contributors to the Greater Philadelphia Movement, the originator of the Center. The first sponsors of the Fish Market built opposite the produce building were Fred and Samuel Goldstein, of the Liberty Fish Co., and Food Fair Co., with Louis Stein, president and Arnold Cohen, vice president. The Center also has the largest food chain warehouse in the world. The Samuel S. Fels Fund contributed to the research, planning and operating fund at the request of the Greater Philadelphia Movement.

United States Naval Hospital: 17th and Pattison Streets. The B'nai Brith Women's Council of Philadelphia presented a stained glass window to the Naval Hospital Chapel. Scenes and symbols of Jewish history feature the chapel window. Nathan Shumsky, violinist, in his will (1965) donated his musical instruments, violin and guitars, to the Red Cross for use at the Philadelphia Naval Hospital in music therapy from the "first music therapist" at that institution. Rabbi Louis Parris has been auxiliary chaplain since World War II.

Aquarama, Theatre of the Sea: 3300 S. Broad Street. Open Monday thru Sunday 9:30 A.M. to 5:30 P.M. The featured shows by trained porpoises are given at 10:45, 1, 3:15 and 5:15. Admission $1.75 for adults; 99¢ for children under 12.

Performing porpoises, seals and pilot whale dramatize the entertainment at the Theatre of the Sea fascinating the young and the old. This civic attraction was the realization of a fond hope of Isaac Levy, vice president of the Fairmount Park Association, and a founder of WCAU radio and television station. It is the largest fresh water fishbowl in the world, with exotic marine life.

Frank Yaskin Memorial Tower: 8331 Tinicum Avenue. Frank Yaskin with a group of fellow Jews and neighbors of other faiths joined together to rebuild the old wooden

building of the Elmwood Methodist Church at 8331 Tinicum Ave. It was known in the neighborhood as "the church which friendship built." The word "Peace" has been inscribed on the bricks at the entrance in various languages. One inscription is the Hebrew "Shalom." A tower was built as a memorial to Yaskin. A bronze tablet bears this inscription: "This tower, the bricks of which were bought by Jewish friends, is dedicated to the Glory of God in memory of Frank Yaskin." He died in 1941 and his son, Harry, carries on the Yaskin Hardware Company which his father founded. The Church is two blocks from International Airport.

PART VII

Northwest Philadelphia

1. FROM COLONIAL TIMES

After leaving Fairmount Park at Wissahickon Creek, turn to the left to the quaint mill territory known as Manayunk, and bearing right the visitor will travel towards Germantown, Mount Airy and Chestnut Hill. In the colonial days Germantown was considered a healthy and attractive area for summer living. By the 19th century many seeking private estates and elegant living were attracted to Germantown. In the 20th century Germantown presents an odd contrast of luxurious mansions in Chestnut Hill with the slums of Germantown. Historic sites are in the heart of thriving business districts. The Jewish population gradually moved from the edge of Germantown to northern parts of Mount Airy, settling schools and synagogues. The 5 acre estate of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Paley at 101 W. Hampton Road, Chestnut Hill, was bequeathed with $100,000 for maintenance to the University of Pennsylvania.

2. MANAYUNK

This concentrated mill and factory community of Manayunk is located in a picturesque section with the Schuylkill River below it and hills towering above. It is an artist's paradise and Philadelphia painters happily depict the area. Between World War I and II an energetic Jewish community of merchants, mostly Hungarian and Polish, catered to the mill workers. Louis Ost, founder of Ost's Variety Store on Main

Street, now operated by his son, Saul, was the first president of the small congregation. Holiday services were held in the Masonic Temple. Rabbi Fleisher attended to spiritual needs and taught Hebrew to the youngsters. Other Main Street landmarks were the Jacoby Shoe Store and Weiss Department Store. Among the popular families were the Wohlmuths and Blasbands. Propper Bros. conduct a furniture store in a large warehouse. Choice furniture was purchased for two generations by customers hailing from all parts of the city. The Jewish population has almost completely disappeared.

In the 1960's the Masonic Temple was used for art exhibitions under the direction of Mrs. Maurice Stern. In 1964 one of the ancient thoroughfares, Boone Street was restored in a redevelopment plan. The first residents were Peter Schoenbach of the Temple University faculty and his wife, Carol, staff member of the City Planning Commission.

3. GERMANTOWN

The Wissahickon Creek winding its way through Fairmount Park is the gateway to Germantown. A guard house facing the creek was a former popular restaurant in the early 20th century. It was a favorite rendezvous for congregants of Rodeph Shalom and Keneseth Israel, who lived on Green Street and Spring Garden Street. They would drive in their horse drawn carriages to feast on waffles and codfish cakes. Another equally popular eatery was Valley Green, which still offers dining facilities. A marble statue by Sir Moses Ezekiel, who created the B'nai Brith Memorial in Fairmount Park, was placed in 1872 on "Mon Rinker's Rock" at Wissahickon Creek above Walnut Lane.

From colonial days a Jewish population existed in Germantown which was considered a rural territory, mostly for summer living. Col. Solomon Bush, who fought valiantly in the Revolutionary War, occupied a house in Germantown with his family. A neighbor was Bernard Jacobs, a mohel. Col. Isaac Franks rented his home on Main Street, now Germantown Avenue, to President George Washington for two different periods as a temporary "White House." This site is one of the few historic landmarks still in existence. After World War I the exodus of the population from Strawberry Mansion and Broad Street led to an expanding Jewish population. The Germantown Jewish Center was the first synagogue and was Conservative. It was followed

by many synagogues as far north as Mt. Airy. Other institutions like the Neighborhood Center and Settlement Music School, found suitable locations. Germantown remained primarily a residential neighborhood with the men working "downtown." Eventually business sections opened with Kosher butcher shops and bakeries.

In addition to Germantown Jewish Center, the other Conservative congregations are: Ramat-El, Johnson and Ardleigh, Temple Sinai, Washington Lane and Limekiln Pike, B'nai Jeshurun-Ahavas Chesed, Stenton and Dorset Sts. and Mt. Airy Jewish Community Center. The Orthodox are: Ohev Zedek, 1201 E. Mt. Pleasant Ave., and Beth Solomon of Mt. Airy, 601 E. Sedgwick St. The Reform Congregation Beth Or is located at 500 E. Mt. Pleasant Road.

Women's Medical College: 3300 Henry Ave.

The first college in the world organized for medical education of women was incorporated in 1850. It was the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, but the current name was adopted 17 years later. A hospital was affiliated with the college and both were moved to the present 10 acre site in 1930. Among the 19th Century graduates were: Sarah A. Cohen-May (1879), Rebecca Fleisher (1886), Cornelia Kahn (1887), Rosa Slobinsky (1892), Helen Kirschbaum and Emma L. Billstein (1893), Rachel Skidelsky and Florence Brandeis (1894).

Dr. Fleisher (1854-1906) was the 7th child of Meyer Fleisher and her family was affiliated with Jewish Hospital from its inception. She did post-graduate work in the University of Vienna and in Germany, returning to Philadelphia to establish an active practice. A founder of the Jewish Maternity Association and Industrial Home for Jewish Girls, she also aided the Southern Dispensary of Women's Medical Hospital and the Jewish Hospital. Her special field was obstretrics and she lectured to the nurses at both hospitals. Dr. Billstein was elected a member of the Royal Society of England in 1914 in recognition of her valuable results in medical literature. Two of her greatest achievements were the translation of Stohr's Histology and collaboration with Gould's Medical Dictionary.

In the 20th century students hailed from as far as Israel. Mrs. Sol Weinberg helped form Women's Auxiliary and served as president for many years. Another active leader was Mrs. Horace Fleisher, the landscape gardener. Philan-

thropic Jewish organizations have contributed valuable equipment. The Service Women's Post 621 of Jewish War Veterans in 1965 in memory of a dedicated member, Ida Weintraub, presented a stainless steel cart carrying lead blocks to shield operating room personnel from radium active needles used in cancer treatment.

Philadelphia College of Textiles and Sciences: Henry Avenue and School House Lane.

When the college was started in 1884 the aim was for a practical scientific institution to apply art to industry. The original site was at Broad and Pine Streets where David Seixas had opened a School for the Deaf in the Greek Revival structure. In 1949 the campus was moved to its present location and became a valuable center for the textile manufacturing community of Philadelphia. It is a fully accredited degree granting institution of higher learning.

One of the first additions to the $5,000,000 campus was the Ingram Bergman Conference Center to memorialize a former graduate, trustee, and manufacturer. It was a gift from the Knitted Outerwear Manufacturing Association of which he had been president. Dedicated on November 20, 1963, the center is a complex with classrooms, faculty facilities and exhibition halls. Memorabilia and paintings created by Mr. Bergman are on exhibition. Hillel Association for the Jewish students meets regularly in Bergman Center. Another addition is the $2,000,000 Apparel Research Center, whose funds were raised by the Foreman's Association of many leading firms, led by Daroff and Sons. Dr. Edward Shils, author, professor of Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, secretary and labor relations consultant for Knitted Outerwear, is chairman of the College's Committee on Education and a Trustee.

During the past 20 years Jewish leaders in the textile field have played a major role in the fund raising and development of this educational institution. Among the local manufacturers serving on the Board of Trustees are: Dr. Herman Blum, Michael Daroff, Lawrence Katz and Joseph Seitchik. Mrs. Ingram Bergman is president of the Women's Auxiliary. Students from as far as Israel have benefited from the practical courses, principles of business administration and scientific approach.

Germantown Jewish Center: Lincoln Drive and Ellet Street.

A group of Germantown residents met in the home of Isidore H. Weber, a box manufacturer, in 1936 to plan the formation of a "Fellowship" comprising young married couples in the area. Edward Polisher, Esq. was the first president and the group was affiliated with the Jewish Welfare Board. Two years later the social association became the impetus for forming a congregation for high holiday services and affiliated with United Synagogue. Services were held at the old Germantown Athletic Club. The "Fellowship" group was the start for the Men's Club of Germantown Jewish Center. Two other Judaic sites had brief tenures in the early 1930's. Beth Israel Congregation of Strawberry Mansion had a branch Sunday School under guidance of Rabbi Abraham Millgram; and A. M. Burd, affiliated with Ohel Jacob Congregation, had a private chapel in his stately mansion at Westview and Wissahickon Avenue for daily minyan, Sabbath and holiday services.

Ground for the Germantown Center School was broken in 1946 and dedicated the following year. The present synagogue was consecrated in 1954 and is a lofty landmark in the area. Inspired by a Mount Sinai theme, the synagogue was built on a hill overlooking Lincoln Drive. Two tall pylons on one side and the Ten Commandments in stone on the other side create an impressive effect. An ark of rare wood supports Torah Tablets flanked by the Lion of Judah. A Chanukah Menorah designed by Arthyr Szyk, the celebrated ritual artist, was presented by Belle and Sidney Quitman (a past president). Samuel Fisher had acquired a collection of rare Jewish ceremonial objects which were presented by his family in 1960 for permanent display in a case in the lobby. The Congregation has many remarkable ancient ceremonials smuggled out of Germany during the Nazi regime. Dr. Edwin Mendelssohn, a Board member has choice rituals and an extraordinary Jewish coin collection.

Rabbi Elias Charry became the spiritual leader in 1942, after brief tenures by Rabbi Judah Golden and Rabbi Leon Lang. Bar-Mitzvah for the late Sabbath afternoon services was introduced at the Center. Rabbi Charry was given an honorary degree from Jewish Theological Seminary in 1965 in recognition of his services in behalf of the neighborhood

synagogue. It is now in the heart of an integrated community where different creeds and colors work together.

Deshler—Morris House: (Washington's Summer White House) 5442 Germantown Avenue. National Park Service Number is 597-3311

Open Daily 1-4 Closed Monday. Adults 25¢—children 10¢

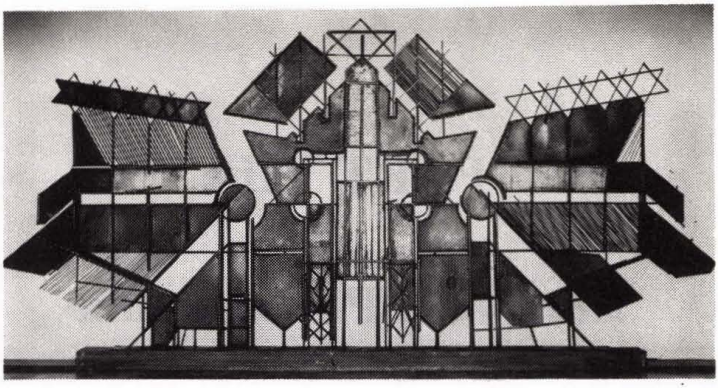
Col. Isaac Franks, who served with gallantry and was wounded in the Revolutionary War, bought the 20 year old mansion on the main street of rural Germantown in 1792. He had been a forge master at West Point and at the end of the war was appointed Lt. Col. of the Second Regiment of Philadelphia County Brigade of Militia. His father was Moses B. Franks, a New York merchant, and his brother-in-law, Haym Salomon, who helped finance the Revolution. Franks operated a real estate firm and one of his clients was Dr. Benjamin Rush, his personal physician.

During the Yellow Fever epidemic in 1793, Franks sought relief in Bethlehem from the Plague. President George Washington threatened with the epidemic, sought shelter in cooler and supposedly safe Germantown. He rented Col. Franks' mansion. He was joined by the Cabinet, Jefferson and Hamilton to prepare his messages to Congress and to discuss "American neutrality in the War between France and England" as well as "the three mile limit of jurisdiction at sea and problems with France, England and Spain." In the Franks Library, President Washington prepared his speeches. A careful inventory of the contents proved to be the most complete list of furnishings of a colonial house in Pennsylvania. At the conclusion of the presidential occupancy a bill was presented for rent, use of furnishings, cost of cleaning after the visitors left, a broken chair, missing flat iron, amounting to $131.56. The following summer President Washington again moved to the Franks mansion accompanied by his wife and two of her grandchildren. The bill for six weeks' occupancy amounted to $201.06.

Col. Franks became Justice of Peace for townships of Germantown and Roxborough in 1795. When he died he was Prothonotary of Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. His portrait was painted by his neighbor, Gilbert Stuart who maintained a studio at 5140 Main Street, now Germantown Avenue. David Deshler built the house and his heirs sold it

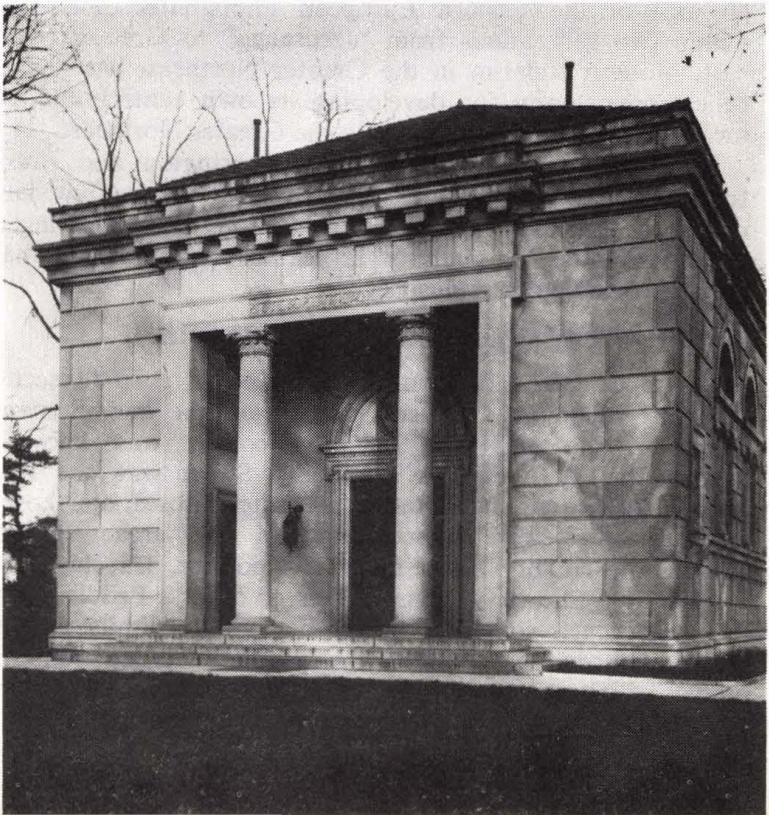
to Franks. It was acquired by Samuel Morris in 1834. One of his descendants deeded the house to the Federal Government and it is under the direction of the Independence National Park Service. The house has been restored to 18th century grandeur enhanced by many original decorations including the majestic stairway and the elegant fireplaces of Pennsylvania marble and Delft tile. This historic landmark is in the heart of the business section of Germantown Avenue, formerly Main Street.

Pennsylvania School for Deaf: 7500 Germantown Ave. David Seixas, a veteran of the War of 1812 and son of Rabbi Gershom Mendes Seixas, of Mikveh Israel Congregation, was deeply aroused by the plight of a small group of deaf children. He taught these youngsters, 5 boys and 6 girls in his home providing them with food and clothing. He finally opened a school on High Street (later Market) in 1820. The need was so acute that classes increased in numbers. Seixas sought funds for the construction of a new school, the Greek Revival Building at Broad and Pine Streets. In the mid 19th century the school moved to present landscaped campus. Facilities enabled the development of the largest residential school for the deaf in the United States. Children from pre-school through the ninth grade are provided with special education. The plan stresses development of speech and education of residual hearing.



Adath Zion Temple: Pennway and Friendship Streets. A three dimensional mural "The Heritage" in Greater Northeast synagogue.

Frank Memorial Synagogue: Einstein Medical Center. Inspired by first century Palestinian Temple built on grounds of first Jewish Hospital, 1905.



PART VIII

Northeast Philadelphia

1. FROM "JERUSALEM" TO GREATER NORTHEAST

A tour of Northeast Philadelphia would start with the 19th century "Jerusalem" section of Port Richmond. Cultures and customs of the Eastern European immigrants disappeared within two generations from "Jerusalem" to Greater Northeast. Modern Judaism in the Greater Northeast has had the fullest opportunity for developing its own centers and cultures. Twenty synagogues exist in the Greater Northeast.

Between these two sections are Kensington and Frankford, thriving business areas, which have only a few landmarks of significant Jewish interest. Many firms starting on a modest scale, particularly in textiles and woolens, have expanded into great industries.

2. PORT RICHMOND AND FRANKFORD

A group of East European Jews settled in a small section of Port Richmond between East Cambria and Somerset Streets in the early 1879's. The colony was known as "Jerusalem" or "Jewtown". William Street was the main residential thoroughfare. Shops, slaughter houses, and kosher butcher stores were concentrated in this area. Butchers bearing the ritually killed meat and poultry, traveled miles in their horsedrawn wagons to deliver orders. Peddlers with their little carts sold their wares beyond the limits of their home territory. As soon as the peddlers earned sufficient funds, a store was opened in Kensington or Frankford.

Religious institutions were established as soon as possible. A mutual aid society was organized in 1877, the Hevra B'nai Israel, which also acquired a modest congregation. By 1940 the combined project moved into its own shule, a three story red brick building at Tulip and Auburn Streets. The fast growing population required another shule, Hevra T'hillim, in 1887. The second generation and their wealthy oldsters desiring greener pastures depleted both congregations, necessitating a merger in 1933. The Hebrew Education Society and the Sunday School Society opened schools in 1879, flourished for five decades and closed their doors for lack of students. The first synagogue is the only landmark remaining in the once thriving Jewish "way station."

As the former residents of Port Richmond acquired economic security, many moved to Kensington, establishing stores on Kensington Avenue. The mills for textiles and woolens expanded. Owners moved to Strawberry Mansion in the 1920's. Once again congregations were to be started in a small way and then enlarged. Catering to the remaining residents are two Orthodox congregations: Kensington Synagogue and Community Center, 2027 E. Allegheny Ave., and Ahavath Israel of Kensington at 2302 N. Mascher Street.

Frankford has many quaint and historical streets more than a century old in the vicinity of busy mercantile districts. Merchants who formerly lived in Port Richmond, opened shops on Frankford Avenue. The children and grandchildren maintain many of these once flourishing businesses. Numerous leaders in the Philadelphia community started their lives modestly near Frankford mills. **The Jules E. Mastbaum Technical School** is at Frankford below Allegheny Avenue. Bearing the name of the donor of the Rodin Museum, this vocational school was opened in this neighborhood to provide facilities for training the mill workers. It was dedicated on November 21, 1929. Thirty years later the name was changed from "Vocational School" to "Technical School."

Blumhaven Library and Gallery: 4651 Leiper Street. Open by appointment. No admission charge

Dr. Herman Blum, the Philadelphia member of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, maintains a library and gallery in an addition to his family home in this historical section of Frankford. He is the owner and founder

of Craftex Mills and the Moss Rose Manufacturing Co. (upholstery products) in Frankford. The collection contains rare editions, Lincoln items and early Bibles. The library and gallery are open to the public by special arrangement for individuals and groups. Historians, students and research workers use the facilities, particularly for American history, archaeology, and theology. His daughter, Mrs. Jean A. Sedar, is curator.

3. GREATER NORTHEAST

An example of the population explosion and tremendous growth in a short period of time is epitomized in the development of the Greater Northeast section of Philadelphia. Bustleton, the northern part of the area, was settled as early as William Penn's day. Some of the Colonial two-century old homes still stand. The greater part of the district is filled with modern row homes and twin ranchers. The Roosevelt Boulevard and Expressway stimulated residents to move to this distant area.

A large American Jewish community with a variety of synagogues and educational institutions, as well as leisure time activities characterizes this newly developed section. The Jewish population concentrated in certain areas of the Greater Northeast, particularly Rhawnhurst, Mayfair and Bustleton. The earliest settlements were at Oxford Circle and Castor Avenues. In the past 25 years (1940-65) the affiliated synagogue population grew from 5000 to more than 60,000. Twenty congregations have been established, including 13 Conservative, 6 Orthodox and 1 Reform.

Social and cultural institutions have been built in the area. A. P. Orleans, a pioneer realtor in the Greater Northeast, built the theatre bearing his name in 1963, with a seating capacity of 2000. A large collection of Judaica is included in the Northeast Regional Branch of the Free Public Library at Cottman and Oakland. Bustleton Playground was designed by Abraham Levy, architect. The mural at the playground was created by Frances Serber, Philadelphia artist, whose ceramic mural at 2601 Parkway was the first installation of art in a Philadelphia apartment house lobby. Two public schools in the area were named for distinguished Philadelphians: Dr. Solomon Solis-Cohen (former president of the Board of Education) School at Tyson and Horrocks Street and Samuel S. Fels (donor of Fels Planetarium) Junior

High School at Algon and Devereaux Sts. The Northeast Medical Center at the Northeast Shopping Center was opened in 1965 with office facilities for 80 physicians at a cost of $750,000. Dr. Joseph Grossman is Board Chairman of the Center and Morris Shoulson is vice chairman.

Hyman Korman, a builder, realized the potential of the distant area of the Greater Northeast. His first project in 1921 was Lawndale, a twin house development. By 1965 his firm had built single houses, row, twins, high rise apartments, shopping center and industrial sites in the area of the Greater Northeast. He was the moving spirit for Temple Sholom, at Large and Boulevard. The sanctuary was a memorial for Korman's father.

Another landmark is the Liberty Bell Harness Track. Herbert Baness has been president since its inception in 1962. This sport has two different groups officiating at the track, attractively situated for the "sport of kings."

Brith Israel: "D" and Roosevelt Boulevard.

This Conservative congregation is located in Feltonville, the gateway to the Greater Northeast. It was a pioneer in the section, establishing in 1920 with 25 families. Services were held in temporary quarters at "B" and Ruscomb Streets. Three years later, its own synagogue was built at "A" and Ruscomb Sts. The present synagogue was constructed in 1929 and the school building in 1950. Rabbi Abraham J. Levy (1920-59) was given a testimonial dinner and trip to Israel with his wife by a devoted congregation. As Rabbi Emeritus, he still takes an active role. Rabbi Tobias Rothenberg is current spiritual leader for the 350 families (1965).

Neighborhood Center: 6600 Bustleton Avenue.

Following the trend of the Jewish population which had moved away from the original center at 428 Bainbridge, this new site was opened in 1955. It provided leisure time activities and a program of educational projects under the direction of Dr. Julian Greifer. On the eve of the Neighborhood Center's 80th anniversary and the YM-YWHA's 90th anniversary of serving the communal and social needs of the Jewish community, a merger was effected in 1965 to combine their efforts. The new unified community wide services for residents of all economic levels will require the enlargement of the Center.

Samuel Paley Day Care Center: Strahle and Horrocks Street.

Site for this center was contributed in 1964 by A. P. Orleans, local pioneer realtor, assisted by Monte H. Tyson and Abram H. Weiss. It is in the heart of Orleans-Tyson-Weiss Community Park. Mrs. Samuel Paley, donor of Paley Building at Einstein Medical Center, and mother of William Paley, president of Columbia Broadcasting Co., gave the funds for the day care center (formerly Northeast Day Care Center) to provide for 100 young children. Beryl Price was the architect.

This area has a minimum of 15,000 Jewish children under 9 years of age. About 1000 are referred to as "latch key children," (offspring of working parents) who wear a door key around their necks. At least half of these "latch key" boys and girls are in need of nursery school facilities.

Temple Beth Torah: 608 Welsh Road.

The Reform Congregation, Temple Beth Torah, moved to its present location in 1962 in one of the newest areas to be developed in the Greater Northeast. High holidays were observed for the first time in the new sanctuary in 1965. It is a two level air conditioned structure with sanctuary for 400, an auditorium for 800 and 10 classrooms. The facade is of American marble surmounted with four foot high sculptured bronze Torah scroll. The bima is made of marble, vari-colored metal and American walnut. Galilee marble from Israel decorates the lobby.

Established in 1949 as the Boulevard Temple Congregation Beth Torah, at Brouse and Tyson Streets, the group has steadily grown in numbers. In 1965 there were 200 families associated with the congregation. Morton J. Berman, president of the Arthur A. Kober Co. which constructed the new temple, retained existing trees on the five acre plot. The rural area is fast becoming a community development with the synagogue in the center.

Adath Zion Congregation: Pennway and Friendship Streets.

This Orthodox Congregation has a synagogue that exemplifies the trend toward ritual art. The renovated air-conditioned sanctuary, auditorium and vestry was opened in 1964. It has a welded abstract sculpture three dimenisonal mural "The Heritage" by Richard Stetser given by Mr. and Mrs. Sol Schnoll in honor of their children, Lynda and Michael.

The mural depicts the spreading of Judaism and the suffering of the Jews through the Ages. On the top is a branched Chanukah Menorah. The sculpture is unpainted to reveal Judaism in an unvarnished manner.

Conservative Synagogues: The area of the Greater Northeast is a bulwark of Conservative Judaism. Each one has rituals in art and should be visited. The ten affiliated with the Philadelphia branch of the United Synagogue are: Beth Uziel, Temple Sholom, Beth Emeth, Ner Zedek, Oxford Circle Jewish Community Center, Rhawnhurst Jewish Center, Temple Beth Ami, B'nai Abraham Jewish Center, Pennypack Park Jewish Community Center and Fox Chase Community Center.

Orthodox Synagogues: A firm adherence to the Orthodox tenets of Judaism led to the establishment of six synagogues. Three are affiliated with the Union of Orthodox Congregations: Northeast Orthodox Congregation, Ohel Jacob of Oxford Circle, and Young Israel of Oxford Circle. The three affiliated with the Yeshiva University Synagogue Council are: Adath Zion, Greater Northeast Jewish Congregation and Pennypack Park Jewish Community Center.

The Institute for Cancer Research: 7701 Burholme Ave., Fox Chase.

Dr. B. S. Blumberg is the chief of the Clinical Research Division of this Institute for Cancer Research. During the year 1965-66 he was joined by a visiting physician, Dr. Cyril Levene, director of the Blood Bank at the Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem, Israel. He studied the different genetically determined proteins in human serum and methods of detecting them. The information was obtained for the study of 10,000 people in Israel being investigated for the incidence of heart disease.

Other senior investigators for research are: Dr. I. I. Oster, Dr. I. A. Rose, Dr. Samuel Sorof and Dr. George L. Wolff.

Rhawnhurst Syrkin Folk Shul: 8201 Castor Avenue.

Under the direction of Leo Dashevsky, principal for 20 years of the South Philadelphia Syrkin (leader of Labor Zionists) Folk Shul, the educational institution was moved in 1961 to the present site. He continues as principal at Rhawnhurst, which is financed by the Central Committee of Folk Shul. After the second year, Yiddish and Hebrew are taught to the youngsters through the elementary grades. About 25% of the graduates continue their Jewish education. Bas-Mitzvah

ceremony for girls was added in 1965 to the curriculum which includes Bar-Mitzvah for the boys at age 13. In 1964 classes were organized for the parents for Hebrew and the following year for Yiddish.

A mutual interest in labor Zionism shared by Mrs. Dashevsky lead to her extensive activities with the Pioneer Women. She was president from 1961-63 of the Philadelphia Branch. In 1965 she was the chairman of the Pioneer Women's 40th Anniversary Convention, which was held in Philadelphia.

Peretz Workmen's Circle School: 6515 Bustleton Avenue

A bronze statue of I. L. Peretz, the great Yiddish writer, stands in the office of this school which bears his name. This educational institution established in Strawberry Mansion in 1930, moved to the present site in 1958. Approximately 125 girls and boys are schooled in Yiddish and Hebrew through the elementary grades. The high school age group attends classes at 924 Walnut Street. The classes in center city also include the older students from the Workmen's Circle Schools in Mt. Airy and Levittown, Penna. Jacob Riz is principal and Morris Arbiter is president of the School. Adult classes held in the evening emphasize Yiddish culture.

PART IX

Cheltenham Township

1. NORTHERN SUBURBIA

At the juncture of Old York Road and City Line Avenue, approximately eight miles from City Hall, is the start of Cheltenham Township. A population explosion after World War II changed this secluded suburbia into a thriving residential area of mansions, ranchers and luxury high-rise apartments. In a 25 year period (1940-65) the Jewish population increased from 2000 to 15,000. Ten Conservative and Reform Congregations created citadels of Judaism exemplifying the new trend in ecclesiastical architecture.

The exodus of residents from North Broad Street, Logan and Wynnefield to Elkins Park, Melrose Park and Wyncote ranged from second to fourth generation descendants of European immigrants. Moving north to this suburban paradise the newcomers brought their customs and cultures. Country club attractions tempted the residents. Homes and apartment houses with swimming pools became the vogue.

In Elkins Park four magnificent structures for worship were built by former Broad Street Congregations during period of 1954-64. Adath Jeshurun and Beth Sholom Congregations, representing Conservative Judaism, are both on Old York Road. Two historic Reform Congregations, Keneseth Israel and Rodeph Sholom have Elkins Park landmarks, but the latter's main temple is at the Broad and Mt. Vernon St. address. Other Reform Temples in Cheltenham area are: Old York Road Temple Beth Am, 9710 Old York Road,

Abington, Temple Zion in Huntingdon Valley and Temple Judea of Doylestown. Conservative synagogues include: Melrose-B'nai Israel, Second and Cheltenham, Temple Beth Tikvah, Erdenheim, Beth Chaim, Feasterville, and Fox Chase Community Center.

A strong community participation characterized the residents. Herbert G. Feigel (1952-) is director of Property. Commissioners are: James L. Price, vice president and chairman of Fire Board; Robert Lam, recently appointed to Securities Exchange Commissioner, and Philip Kolodner, Esq. The Citizen's Advisory Committee includes Howard Segal, Edward Jaffe, Harry M. Freed, Isadore Fineman, Samuel I. Oshiver and Jack Thalheimer. Other special associates: Melvin Groskin, chairman of Shade Tree Commission; Herbert Monheit, School District Authority; Mrs. Earl Perioff, Planning Commission; Charles Kahn Jr., Zoning Board of Adjustment; Mrs. Herbert Brandeis and Frank E. Hahn, Jr., Township Board of Education.

Emphasis on outdoor living resulted in enthusiastic response to country clubs. The pioneer Philmont Country Club established by Ellis Gimbel in 1906 tripled membership in post war period. Ashbourne and Rydal Country Clubs existed before the population explosion, but their popularity increased. Rye Country Club in Huntingdon Valley and Warrington Country Club in Warrington were two additional clubs catering to Jewish membership. Cedarbrook Hills Apartment House, the largest one in Cheltenham, was built adjacent to the Cedarbrook Hills Country Club which is available to the residents. High rise luxury apartment houses represent the ultimate in convenience and outdoor attractions. The first one, The Benson, was built by Benjamin Fox and his son, William, resulting in the title Ben'son. The magnificent high rise Elkins Park House was constructed by Albert Toll with an Olympic size swimming pool in the garden.

In a tour of this township with its magnificent estates and centers, the sites of significant Jewish interest will be indicated. Synagogues should be visited to see the shining examples of contemporary ritual art. Each site exemplifies the opportunities in suburbia.

2. MAJOR SYNAGOGUES

Adath Jeshurun Congregation: Old York Road and Ashbourne Roads, Elkins Park.

Services Friday Evening 8:30; Saturday Morning 10 A.M.

In the 107 year history of this Conservative Congregation, Adath Jeshurun occupied seven different sites before moving in 1964 to this imposing edifice designed by Daniel Schwartzman. The series of moves presents a fascinating revelation of changing neighborhoods. Established in 1858, the congregation moved to a synagogue vacated by Keneseth Israel in 1864. Ten years later the congregation had merged with Adath Israel and moved into a former synagogue of Rodeph Shalom. For 26 years (1886-1912) this congregation maintained a Moorish style site on Seventh Street. It was taken over by Ohel Jacob. Adath Jeshurun was the fourth synagogue to move to Broad Street, remaining until 1964.

After 50 years of association and on his 75th birthday, Rabbi Max D. Klein became Rabbi Emeritus in 1960. Rabbi Yaakov G. Rosenberg, former spiritual leader of Beth Zion in center city, and in Miami Beach, Florida, was installed in 1960. The Adath Jeshurun's Women's Association celebrated the 40th anniversary of its founding in May, 1965 in the synagogue's A. P. Orleans Auditorium.

Selections from Ethics of the Fathers, (Torah, Worship, Charity, Truth, Justice and Peace) inspired the designs for the six stained glass windows in the foyer of the sanctuary. The Chapel has eight windows depicting the Sabbath and holidays. Efrem Weitzman designed the windows. Maxwell M. Chayat executed a bronze Ner Tamid (Eternal Light) and a Menorah (candelabra).

Beth Sholom Congregation: Old York and Foxcroft Roads, Elkins Park. WA. 4-8166

Services Friday evening 8:30, Saturday morning 10 A.M. Guided Tours of Synagogue Monday through Thursday, 12:00 Noon to 4:00 P.M., Sunday 12:00 to 4:00 P.M. No charge.

The second site of this Conservative congregation formed in 1917 bears the name of "The American Synagogue." After occupying an Italian Renaissance synagogue at Broad and Courtland for three decades, the Congregation followed the trend of the congregants. A school and community center were opened on a four and a half acre plot in Elkins Park. Dean Boris Blai, of Tyler School of the Fine Arts, created ritual sculpture for the Center. Later he secured the cooperation of his colleague Frank Lloyd Wright for the construction of the new synagogue, the first one he designed

in the United States. He requested that it be known as "The American Synagogue."

Rabbi Mortimer J. Cohen, the congregation's spiritual leader and author of "Pathways Through the Bible," utilized his lifelong interest in the Bible as a fountainhead of the Jewish religion to plan the authentic rituals with architect Wright. Rabbi Cohen has written "Beth Sholom Synagogue—A Description and Interpretation," which is available at the congregational office.

The synagogue was dedicated in 1959 about 6 months after Wright died. It towers over the countryside and can be seen for miles. Architects engaged in ecclesiastical design have found this edifice most inspiring. Rabbi Cohen after four decades of services became Rabbi Emeritus. Rabbi Aaron Landes is the spiritual leader.

Keneseth Israel Reform Congregation: Old York Road and Township Line, Elkins Park. LI. 9-9525

Services Friday Evening at 8:30 P.M., Saturday 11:00 A.M. Museum Open 10:00 A.M. to 7:00 P.M.

Ever since this congregation was established in 1847 for Ashkenazic services, it has moved more than a dozen times before settling in this suburban ecclesiastical landmark. The first site was a temporary one at 528 N. Second Street, in a combination residential and business area. During the next half century the moves included four sites in Northern Liberties district. K. I. as the congregation is familiarly called, was the first one to move to the northern suburbs.

Reform came gradually to the congregation. In 1855 an organ was installed and a mixed choir was hired. Three years later, separate seating was discarded and the second day of all holidays, except Rosh Hashanah, was abolished. The ceremony of Bar-mitzvah which had been abandoned was re-established in 1931. Rev. Dr. Samuel Hirsch (1866-86) published several volumes of philosophic works on Judaism. "Die Reform Im Judenthum," expressing his ideas on Reform which exemplified his rabbinate at K. I. In 1934 the first honorary member was elected, Albert Einstein, the world's foremost physicist. Music has always been emphasized at K.I. Isadore Freed, a well-known composer was organist and choir director, starting in 1933. Benjamin Grobani, an opera singer was soloist. In the new K.I. a Phyllis K. Goldsmith Organ was presented by Alfred J. Goldsmith, president, in

memory of his wife. Internationally famous organists present recitals every season.

An art memorial transferred from the Broad Street edifice is the Joseph Krauskopf Stained Glass Window in honor of the rabbi (1887-1923) who was also the founder of the National Farm School in Doylestown, now Delaware Valley College. Rabbi Emeritus William H. Fineshriber, (1924-1949) was honored on his 85th birthday (1965) with an honorary degree from Hebrew Union College. His 50th anniversary was marked with a collection of Judaica for the congregation. Rabbi Bertram W. Korn, author and historian was called to the pulpit in 1949. His first book was "American Jewry and the Civil War." He designed the stained glass windows in the Sidney Neumann Chapel and the Rachel H. Jacobs window, depicting the life of Haym Salomon. A bust of Rabbi Krauskopf by Edith S. Hecht is in the Krauskopf Auditorium.

The museum was opened in the fall of 1964 in the Monte Tyson Foyer, named in honor of the Temple Building Committee chairman. It has special cases and illumination. The first exhibit displayed 100 choice items, possessions of Mr. and Mrs. Leon J. Obermayer, who have one of the finest private collections in the country. It was garnered during their extensive travels around the world during the past 40 years. Rabbi Korn's collection of items on "Lincoln and the Jews" are part of the Temple's permanent exhibit. Bernard Bloomfield's collection of ceremonials from the Amsterdam Jewish Community has most unusual rituals. The fall season of 1965 opened with the two century old collection of Mikveh Israel Congregation (Sephardic) including rituals in use by the Congregation since colonial days.

3. ART AND EDUCATION

Alverthorpe Gallery and Park: 511 Meeting House Road, Jenkintown. TU. 4-0466

Gallery is open by appointment. 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. on Weekdays October 1st to June 1st.

Lessing J. Rosenwald who is universally recognized as the leading American bibliophile of his time, established the Alverthorpe Gallery adjacent to his home for his collection of prints and books from the 15th Century to the present. Eminent in the field of books and prints for more than three

decades, he was associated with Sears Roebuck and Co. (1911-1939) which his father, Julius Rosenwald established in Chicago. Since 1943 he has given more than 2200 rare and illustrated books to the Library of Congress, as well as 5000 reference books. He has also established the Rosenwald Gallery of Prints in National Gallery of Fine Arts in Washington, D. C. and contributed a collection to the Philadelphia Museum of Art.

In 1964, this noted bibliophile and his wife, Edith, active in communal services, contributed part of their estate to the township for the Alverthorpe Park, with a recreation center and bike park. During the first year more than 250,000 persons used the facilities.

Tyler School of the Fine Arts: Beach and Penrose Avenues, Elkins Park. CA. 4-0210

Exhibitions open to the Public. Free.

The School of the Fine Arts of Temple University was founded in 1934 by the noted sculptor, Boris Blai. The campus was established on the 14 acre estate in Elkins Park, which was the gift of the late Stella Elkins Tyler. The impressive record of its graduates is a tribute to the dynamic leadership of the dean in creative achievements in art. Bernard Davis, founder of the Philatelic Museum of Temple University was the donor of the library. The permanent alumni collection includes works by Martin Zipin, Joseph J. Greenberg, Jr., Morris Shatzkin, Rita Wolpe Barnett, Jack Bookbinder and other Philadelphians. The Lessing J. Rosenwald collection of graphic arts in his Alverthorpe Gallery in Jenkintown is available for study by the Tyler students. An historical account of the Tyler School was written by Millard E. Gladfelter, Temple President, and Herman S. Gundersheimer, professor and chairman, Department of Art History, and published in the Old York Road Historical Society Bulletin, October 1953. The Faculty includes: Schilli Maier, lecturer in painting and dance, Alexander Abels, professor emeritus of Painting, and Furman Finck, visiting professor of painting.

Cheltenham Art Center: 439 Ashbourne Road, Cheltenham.

Classes for children and adults in a variety of art media are held in the Cheltenham Art Center—painting, sculpture, pottery, graphics, crafts, dancing and theatre classes. In

1964 and 1965, the Center sponsored an art auction to offer to the community, particularly the beginning collector, an opportunity to buy original paintings, drawings, prints and sculpture at reasonable prices. The proceeds are used for the Center's general improvement program. Ervin Seltzer is president. Executives of the auction were: Victor Klein, first vice president, Mrs. Daniel Silverman, Exhibition Committee, Mile Weiss, past president, Mrs. David G. Rubin, art auction coordinator, and Samuel Diamond, Board member. Mitzie Melnicoff, well-known area artist, created the 1965 art poster for the auction.

Delaware Valley College of Science and Agriculture: Doylestown.

Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf, the spiritual leader of Reform Congregation Keneseth Israel, established this educational center in 1896 to provide farm training for young city boys. It was known as the National Farm School and the first student group included six boys. The name was changed to the Delaware Valley College of Science and Agriculture and was given accreditation for the four year college program. In 1965 the student population was 650.

The Joseph Krauskopf Memorial Library is supported by the Women's Auxiliary formed in 1955. An annual house and garden tour is the principal fund raising. This Library is a tribute to the Founder who worked untiringly for thirty years "to train youth into becoming scientific and practical agriculturists."

In 1965 the College broke ground for a million dollar Mandell Science Building in honor of Samuel P. Mandell, a member of the College's Board of Trustees and Vice President of Food Fair Stores, Inc. The building's plan includes 11 laboratories for experimental work. The David Levin Dining Hall is named for trustee and senior partner of David Levin Certified Accountants. Dr. Morris H. Goldman is president of the Board and Hon. Harry Shapiro, former Pennsylvania State Senator, is a trustee.

Beaver College: Easton and Church Roads, Glenside.

This suburban college, operated by the Presbyterians, has a student body of 800 girls. Approximately 250 are of the Jewish faith, mostly from North Jersey. Dr. Bertram Korn, senior Rabbi of Reform Congregation Keneseth and his associate, Rabbi Arnold G. Kaiman, have provided Jewish speakers for a monthly convocation during the college sea-

son. This program was inaugurated in 1950. Rabbi Kaiman is a member of the College Faculty and conducts an evening class on "The Old Testament" for students and off campus adults for the Presbyterian Teacher Training Curriculum.

Rabbi Sholom Segal, the Hillel Director of Temple University, is the counsellor for the students at Beaver. He has regular meetings and lectures for the Hillel Club. "College Mother Daughter" plan was inaugurated in 1951 by the B'nai Brith Women's Council of Philadelphia. Mrs. Charles S. Cohen, president of the Council that year, has served as chairman of the plan since its inception. Each member mother is assigned two girls who are provided with weekend and holiday festivities, a "home away from home."

Curtis Aboretum: Greenwood Ave. & Church Road, Wyncote.

This 47 acre tract of land was a gift to the township by Mrs. Efrem Zimbalist in memory of her father. In the center is Curtis Hall which has been the setting for two decades of weddings and receptions following ceremonies in the nearby synagogues. It is a lovely garden area.

4. RECREATIONAL

Philmont Country Club: Huntingdon Valley.

Ellis Gimbel, president of Gimbel Bros., and a communal leader, established this club with several colleagues in 1906. The first golf course was 9 holes. It was increased to 18 holes and later to 36 holes. The tennis courts qualify for championship tournaments. In 1925 Gimbel initiated the annual Fridolyn Golf Tournament in honor of his daughter, Fridolyn. He created many innovations for the benefit of the city. Opening day at the circus, Gimbel entertained all the orphans of the city. He also started the annual Thanksgiving Day Parade sponsored by Gimbel Bros.

Ashbourne Country Club: Ashbourne and Oak Lane Ave., Cheltenham.

This was the second country club established in this suburban area. Ashbourne was opened in 1923, and has tennis courts and an 18 hole golf course. Irving D. Rossheim, president of Stanley Company of America, was the first president. In the 1950's an enlargement program included a swimming pool and other attractions. Samuel Meyers is president.

Cedarbrook Hills Apartments: Wyncote.

This is the largest of the high-rise elegant apartment houses built in 1963 in Cheltenham Township. It is "a city within a city," with all the suburban attractions. The first unit contains 700 apartments and a business complex. The Cedarbrook Country Club is adjacent. Murray Isard, one of the apartment builders, is secretary of the Cedarbrook Hills Country Club.

Foxcroft Country Club: Jenkintown.

This is the newest addition to the Cheltenham area country club life. Alan Volchok is the organizer and president.

Camp Council for Girls: Phoenixville.

Camp Council is one of the oldest independently operated charitable agencies in the Philadelphia area. It was founded in 1925 and provides summer encampment for girls from broken or financially distressed homes. Leon I. Stein was the founder. His brother, Jon, and wife have been dedicated leaders for many years. The camp has a capacity for 500 girls and is located in an attractive rural setting in Phoenixville. An organization, "Friends of Camp Council" provides the funds for carrying on this philanthropic endeavor.

Willowcrest-Bamberger Home for Convalescents: Welsh Road, Willow Grove.

In this rural area is the convalescent home which marks the merger of two groups which existed for many years. Stephen J. Korn is president. A Willowcrest Circle comprises former patients who meet at regular intervals and present gifts to the institution.

PART X

Main Line

1. WESTERN SUBURBIA

A nickname "Main Line" was attributed to a special area in 1832 by the Pennsylvania Railroad because the official name of their project was "Main Line of Public Works of State of Pennsylvania." Tracks followed the roadbed of the Lancaster Pike built as a toll road in 1792 for horse drawn vehicles. It was the first turnpike in the state. Stops built by the railroad along this road became small towns. The elegant residential area with the superb estates and elite neighbors attracted Philadelphians seeking grandeur.

The Main Line runs through Montgomery and Delaware Counties, extending from Bala to Paoli. The business sections were confined to Lancaster Pike in the 19th century. One Hungarian merchant, Abraham Apfelbaum, travelled along the toll road from Philadelphia to Coatesville in 1890 establishing a men's clothing store there. His four sons became active leaders in Coatesville community. In 1891, Philip Harrison opened a haberdashery shop in Bryn Mawr and was one of the first merchants to locate there. When the Main Line Hebrew Association was formed in 1936, there were only 30 affiliated families.

In the next 30 years three Conservative congregations, one Reform and one Orthodox congregation were established. The population reached 3000 Jewish families. Country Club living proved an attraction. These athletic socially oriented institutions catering to the area include Green Valley at

Lafayette Hills, Meadowlands at Blue Bell, Radnor Valley at Villanova, White Manor at Paoli and Brandywine Country Club.

The Main Line has an estimable reputation for education and culture on all levels. At Bryn Mawr College and at Harcum Junior College in Bryn Mawr are sites of significant Jewish interest. A Jewish Day School, Akiba, is operated in Merion. Pathway School, for brain damaged children, was opened by Dr. and Mrs. Sheldon R. Rappaport, on a non-sectarian basis and is located at Jeffersonville. George G. Trichon Foundation gave $75,000 in 1964 for medical examining room at Montgomery County Child Development Center.

Contributing to the great expansion have been outstanding residents of the Main Line. Matthew B. Weinstein, of Merion, is a member of the Lower Merion Township School Board. He initated a new garden type residential development, "Broadlawn" in Bryn Mawr, and the earliest luxury apartment house, "Chetwynd" in Rosemont. Kevy Kaiserman constructed a number of apartments in Haverford and Bryn Mawr. Sigmund Harrison, an authority on American antiques and owner of remarkable Judaica collection, served as chairman of the Board of Assessors for Montgomery County for many years. Morris Gerber, Esq., past president of the Norristown Jewish Community Center, and former chairman of the Board of the Norristown State Hospital, was a judge of the Common Pleas Court of Montgomery County. His wife, Frances, has also actively engaged in welfare projects, serving as chairman of the Board of Assistance and of the White House Conference on Aging.

In a tour of the Main Line, the sites selected are special religious institutions, art landmarks and Bryn Mawr, one of the oldest communities in the area.

2. RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS

Adath Israel Temple Of The Main Line: Merion. Old Lancaster Road and Highland Avenue.

When the Main Line Hebrew Association was chartered in 1936 the members sought to "worship Almighty God according to the doctrines, creed and customs of Hebraic faith." The group had no real estate, but the personal property was $600 cash. The ten signers of this charter represented thirty families living in different parts of the Main

Line. The group was the nucleus for the Adath Israel Congregation formed in 1946. In 1965 Adath Israel Temple had a real estate value of more than $2,000,000 and served approximately 900 families.

The first Adath Israel congregational meeting was held on September 29th, 1946 at 515 Lancaster Avenue, Haverford (now the Red Cross building). Rabbi Martin Berkowitz, the founding spiritual leader, has actively participated in many projects on the Main Line. When this site became too small for an expanding population, the congregation moved to a palatial home in Wynnewood, remaining there until 1954. The property was taken over by the Main Line Reform Congregation. Oscar Haimowitz joined Adath Israel Temple as executive director in 1950.

The new Adath Israel complex is located in Merion at Old Lancaster Road and Highland Avenue representing the ultra modern ecclesiastical edifice of suburbia. The Ralph Bodek Chapel, Meyers Girsh Auditorium and 23 classrooms were completed in 1954. Five years later the George Friedland sanctuary, Charles Tabas Auditorium and additional six classrooms were consecrated. Between these two buildings is the natural Succah contributed by Milton B. Garner. The sanctuary's twelve-sided structure shaped like a tent represents the twelve tribes of Israel. The Cupola's twelve sided stained glass windows are illuminated at night with brilliant effects. A metallic screen on the pulpit has a leaflike design with the base of the tree trunk forming two massive doors which open for the ark.

Two scholarly members conduct summer services. Harry M. Buten, a member of the choir, directs Friday evening services. Abram I. Harrison, whose family had located in Bryn Mawr in 1891, was a founder member of the Main Line Hebrew Association. He reads the Torah weekly and in the summer conducts the services on Sabbath mornings.

Akiba Academy: 223 N. Highland Avenue, Lower Merion.

Situated in a five acre tract this Jewish Day School, the Akiba Academy has attained distinction in its field. Since it was started, great impetus has been given to Jewish and secular education, with a broad curriculum to meet college entrance requirements. Emphasis is placed on Hebraic studies, literature, composition and the Bible.

This Academy was originated in 1946 by Dr. Joseph



Esther and Philip Klein Hall, Harcum Junior College, Bryn Mawr.



Clara G. Katz Jewish Students House, Temple University, directed by Hillel Foundation.

Levitsky, former executive director of the Associated Talmud Torahs of Philadelphia and former Professor of Hebrew Language and Culture at Temple University. Other dedicated founders were Rabbi Simon Greenberg, now vice-chancellor of Jewish Theological Seminary, Rabbi Elias Charry, of Germantown Jewish Center, and the late scholar, Dr. Leo L. Honor. The first site was at the YM & YWHA, Broad and Pine Streets. After four years, the student body was moved to Har Zion Temple with enlarged facilities, remaining until 1958.

Since its formation in 1946, 266 graduates of the upper school have continued their studies at colleges. At the graduation exercises in June 1965, Dr. Levitzsky was given the annual Joseph Kohn (Akiba President) award in recognition of his contributions to Jewish education in America. Dr. Diana J. Reisman is the principal.

Lower Merion Synagogue: 123 Old Lancaster Road, Cynwyd.

This Orthodox Congregation was formed in 1954 and is affiliated with Yeshiva University Synagogue Council. Daily, Sabbath and holiday services are held in this synagogue, a former private home. Rabbi Eli M. Lazar, of Bala Cynwyd, is the spiritual leader. A. Leo Levin, Vice Provost and Professor of Law at the University of Pennsylvania, is president.

Temple Beth Hillel Congregation: Remington and Lancaster Road, Wynnewood.

Sephardic architecture characterizes the second Conservative Congregation established on the Main Line. Rabbi Marshall J. Maltzman, the spiritual leader in conjunction with Norman H. Rice, Philadelphia architect, planned the edifice to perpetuate the richness of Sephardic traditions; the intimacy of congregation sitting in pews parallel to Bima in the center, with officiating persons on the pulpit as participants. The sanctuary has a seating capacity of 400 which is enlarged to 1200 with opening to an auditorium. At the cornerstone laying on September 12, 1965, mementos from neighboring congregations were inserted. Senator Charles J. Weiner, minority leader of the Pennsylvania Senate presided at the ceremony.

The Congregation was formed in 1958 by 17 residents gathered in the home of Dr. and Mrs. Gerald Chalal in Penn Valley. In 1960 the group merged with the defunct West Philadelphia Jewish Community Center and moved to the

present site, a former school. Rabbi Maltzman became the spiritual leader in 1961. The founders stressed the importance of a family congregation and have 350 family membership.

Rabbi Maltzman and his wife have collaborated in writing plays which have been presented as fund raising projects for the new building fund. The first one was "Man in Gray Flannel Skull Cap," in 1961. This past year the play was "Gray for the Temple." Mrs. Maltzman produced and directed both productions. The latter play included 40 members of the congregation in the company and was presented at Irvine Auditorium at the University of Pennsylvania.

Main Line Reform Temple Beth Elohim: 410 Montgomery Avenue, Wynnewood.

A circular sanctuary with a white concrete dome, topped by a Star of David is the setting for the only Reform Congregation on the Main Line, Temple Beth Elohim. At night the illumination on the dome and the magnificent stained glass windows creates one of the impressive landmarks of the area. Rabbi Theodore H. Gordon, the spiritual leader, assisted with the design of the sanctuary and the 12 stained glass windows based on Judaic themes. The windows were created by M. Gabriel Loire of France, inspired by the famous Chartres Cathedral. A large window, depicting Jacob's Ladder, adorns the foyer. Ehrlich and Levinson were the architects.

A shining example of cooperation between neighboring synagogues is exemplified between this congregation and Adath Israel, (Conservative), formerly occupants of the same site at 410 Montgomery Ave. When larger quarters were needed in 1960 for the expanding congregation, the Reform group shared the facilities of Adath Israel in Merion for services, community center and school. Beth Elohim was formed in 1952, mostly comprised of young couples. For many years the Congregational Sedar was prepared and served by the members of the Sisterhood. There are approximately 500 families affiliated with the congregation. Samuel F. Schwag, Esq. was re-elected president for a third term in 1965.

3. ART

Art has had an important role along the Main Line. Large homes have been transformed into art galleries. Artists maintain studios as part of their home. Two outstanding artists in

the Merion area are Maxim Gottlieb and Itzhak Sankowsky who were inspired with Biblical themes for their work. Yiddish folk lore from his childhood in Russia prevails in the prints and paintings of Gottlieb, who lives at 610 Hazelhurst Ave. Two of his masterpieces, "The Young Chassid" and "The Kabbalist" are among his own works with paintings of Philadelphia artists on exhibit in his home. Sankowsky, of 217 Upland Road, a teacher of art and Hebrew, is a member of the faculty at the Philadelphia Museum and of the Main Line Art Center.

In an area of palatial homes are many residents who have created notable collections. Mention is made herewith of only a few, but the collections indicate the wide interests of the collectors. The collections run the gamut from ancient Jewish ceremonials to contemporary French masterpieces, from Wedgwood to toys. These collections may be seen in limited numbers by appointment. Luba and Victor Potamkin, (America's largest Chevrolet dealer) collected a superb galaxy of primitive sculpture and prints which have been exhibited at the University Museum. Richard J. Neutra, one of America's foremost architects, built a majestic mansion in Gladwyne for Annette and Jack Friedland (Food Fair Stores, Inc., vice-president) which is a perfect setting for their contemporary painting masterpieces. An abiding hobby of dolls led Margurite Sessler Goldsmith to start the Philadelphia Dolls Club in 1938 and more than 1000 are exhibited in her home in Narberth. Her husband, Arthur, is president of the Dickens Fellowship and owns a fine collection of this British author's books. Isidore Marder of Cynwyd has a notable group of Jewish ritual objects. The David Zeitlins collect Wedgwood fairyland lustre. Milton Milestones in Merion favor black Basalt Wedgwood and have Jewish ceremonials designed by Ilya Shor of New York.

Buten Museum of Wedgwood: 246 N. Bowman Avenue, Merion.

Open to the public on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday afternoons from 2:00 to 5:00 o'clock. Other times by appointment. Gallery talks are scheduled at 2:00 P.M.

A hobby turned into a museum characterizes the unusual home of Nettie and Harry M. Buten in Merion. They purchased their first Wedgwood item in 1931 and in the next 35 years acquired more than 7000 examples of this British created ware. Their enthusiasm led to the formation of the Wedgwood Society in 1951. Meetings were held in the

lovely music room of their home, formerly occupied by Joseph Hofmann, the world famous pianist. Five years later they established the first International Wedgwood Seminar with sessions in their home and in the Philadelphia Museum of Art on the Parkway. The following year the Buten Museum of Wedgwood was opened on October 31st.

The comprehensive story of Wedgwood is depicted in the 7000 examples on display in the five first floor galleries. Ten types of Wedgwood ceramics created in two centuries reveal the art development of each generation. Exhibited are beauty in form, color, glaze and body; history and mythology; unusual uses for Wedgwood. Gallery talks are given in the music room by Mr. and Mrs. Buten who also lecture on Wedgwood before groups outside the Museum. A corps of volunteer curators, knowledgeable about Wedgwood, represent scholars and leaders in the community. Mr. Buten has written ten books on various aspects of Wedgwood, including the most recent, "ABC, but not Middle E."

A remarkable collection of rare Jewish ceremonial objects is displayed in the second floor gallery. Mr. Buten established the Jewish Ceremonials Club of Philadelphia in 1955 and was president for five years. He has several items especially designed for him of Wedgwood plaques in silver. One notable piece is a Mezzuah.

Main Line Center Of The Arts: Haverford.

A broad program of art and music is encouraged for residents in the area for both adults and children. The Faculty includes outstanding Philadelphia artists who have excelled in one man shows and as prize winners in regional exhibitions. Hilda and Sam Freid are on the Art Faculty which also includes Itzhak Sankowsky, Laura Goodman, and Leon Sitarchuk. Dance classes for the Blind and the Sighted are directed by Lida Nelson. Robert Pearlman, violin student of David Madison, assistant concertmeister of Philadelphia Orchestra, teaches both viola and violin. Mrs. Jerome Cooper is the instructor for professional treatment of hand knitted garments. The Center inaugurated a remarkable experiment in art for blind and sighted students working together. A special exhibition of their work was held in September 1965 in Suburban Square, Ardmore.

Perelman Antique Toy Museum: 339 Winding Way, Merion. MO. 4-0155

Open by Appointment. Arrange for visit on Saturday and Sunday between 1:00 and 5:00.

Leon Perelman, who was elected president of Adath Israel Congregation in 1965, turned his hobby of toy collecting into a museum. More than 1000 antique toys, including many dating to Civil War are exhibited in a section of this suburban mansion. He has an extensive collection of mechanical penny banks, cap pistols and stunt toys. Children as well as adults are enchanted by the collection which is carefully explained and demonstrated by the owner who acts as curator.

Bryn Mawr

When the Pennsylvania Railroad planned the "Main Line," Bryn Mawr became an inland summer resort. In the 19th century people of prestige sojourned in the hotels or built villas for summer occupancy. Philadelphians gradually extended their stay and all year round occupancy resulted. Bryn Mawr College, established in 1880, attracted nearby residents. In 1915 Harcum Junior College provided the finer arts, particularly music, to the student body. Magnificent estates were created in this elegant suburb.

The Harrison family has been associated with the development of Bryn Mawr for more than 75 years. One of the earliest stores on the Lancaster Pike to survive all these years is the H. J. Harrison Store opened for boots and shoes. Philip Harrison, who opened a haberdashery on Lancaster Pike in 1891, has a department store at 866 E. Lancaster Avenue. On the original site he built the area's first cinema with an arcade of shops, the Bryn Mawr Theatre, which is operated by William Goldman, of Goldman Theatres, Inc. and a resident of Villanova. Ida and Abram Harrison, who are founding members of Adath Israel Temple of the Main Line, operate the Harrison Department Store at 845 Lancaster Avenue. In 1965 Philip Harrison and his wife celebrated their 64th wedding anniversary with a supper dance at the Adath Israel Temple. A plaque commemorating their gift to Bryn Mawr Hospital (established 1892) adorns the hospital lobby.

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

The most famous landmark of the community is the college for women started in 1880, with architecture ranging from Victorian to the modern residence hall, designed by Louis

Kahn. One of the earliest 20th century students was Emily Solis-Cohen, daughter of Dr. Solomon Solis-Cohen, president of the Board of Education of Philadelphia. She wrote many children's books and monographs on the status of women in Jewish law and the Bible.

Carola Woerishoffer School Of Social Work: 815 New Gulph Road.

The Graduate Department of Social Work and Social Research celebrated its 50th Anniversary on October 22, 1965 at the University Museum. It bears the name of Miss Carola Woerishoffer, a graduate of Class of 1907, who became a social worker in New York. She was killed in line of duty in a troubled area in 1911. Her entire estate of $750,000 was bequeathed to Bryn Mawr. The funds were used for forming the first graduate school of social service. A number of students from Israel have participated in the advanced program.

Harcum Junior College: Montgomery Ave. between Morris and Pennswood Ave.

Dedicated to fine arts training for young women, Harcum Junior College was established in 1915. This educational institution was reorganized in 1952 under the direction of Philip Klein as president. It is the only independent two year college for women in southeastern Pennsylvania. The student body of 500 hails from 20 states and about six foreign countries including Israel.

In recognition of his accomplishments with junior college development, Klein was awarded an honorary degree from Moore College of Art and Combs College of Music. He was the president of the Adult Education Association of the United States and Canada. During the twelve year term as president, Dr. Klein and his wife Esther, occupied a century-old cottage on the campus, formerly a station for the Pennsylvania Railroad. The presidential home was demolished to make way for the first structure of Harcum's multi-million-dollar development program. Among the Board Members are: Dr. Boris Blai, Mrs. Harry Takiff, Matthew B. Weinstein and Dr. Henry Klein.

Esther And Philip Klein Hall: 710 Montgomery Avenue.

This new Commons Building was dedicated in September 1964 in honor of the retiring president and his wife. It has a dining hall with accommodations for 500 and a dormitory for 110 residents. This is the first college campus

to have a shelter which is equipped for any kind of emergency. It is also used as a gymnasium and recreation hall. Beryl Price, Philadelphia architect, designed the building.

Richter Hall: 610 Montgomery Avenue.

An elegant Victorian mansion was renovated for a dormitory for 50 students with a lounge and recreation facilities. This restoration was made possible by B. Nathaniel Richter, Philadelphia lawyer, in honor of his parents. Dedication ceremonies took place in 1963.

Art Studio: 628 Montgomery Avenue.

Martin Zipin, an outstanding artist, directed the art department starting 1952. He earned his master's degree at Temple University's Tyler School of Fine Arts. He has had more than a dozen one man shows in Philadelphia and suburbs. His marine paintings are inspired by Long Beach Island, where he is director of the Foundation for the Arts and Sciences at Loveladies, N. J.

Har Zion Center: Radnor.

This educational center was inaugurated for special facilities for Wynnefield's Har Zion Temple in 1962. This center is used in the summer for a youth program and in the winter for men of the congregation for a Kinnus. The main building has an auditorium, lounge and classrooms. Outdoor program spans the 30 acres of this estate at Matsonford and Country Club Roads.

In 1965 more than 100 families of the area affiliated with the Center. Jerome P. Heilweil was re-elected for the second term as chairman of the Board.

Haym Salomon Cemetery: Malvern.

The first memorial Jewish cemetery of the Philadelphia suburban area was named after Haym Salomon, the distinguished Revolutionary War patriot who helped finance the struggle for independence. This unique family burial estate without tombstones was established in 1948, adjacent to Philadelphia Memorial Park. It is in the heart of a beautiful verdant area with perpetual care provided. Imperishable bronze markers placed on the grave lend dignity, avoiding the costly and unsightly tombstones.

Synagogues in Wynnefield and on the Main Line have congregational sections. On the top of a hill is the picturesque colonial Chapel, named after Max Slepin, hero of three wars, and the Cemetery executive director (1948 to his death in 1952). During the Mexican War he was in the

Army; in World War I in the Navy and in World War II in the Marines. The Max Slepin Post of the Jewish War Veterans holds services on Memorial Day at his grave. In 1963 a Meditation Sanctuary was dedicated in memory of Thomas Stuart Goldsmith, superintendent for ten years.

RESTAURANTS (IN AND AROUND COLONIAL PHILADELPHIA)

Uhr's Kosher Restaurant: 509 South Fifth Street. WA. 53590

Open Noon to 8.00 P.M. Full course luncheon and dinner.

Proximity to Hungarian Synagogue has attracted the congregants and other residents to the city's only kosher restaurant. Old fashioned delicacies like chopped liver, kreplach, noodles, kishke and pot roast are on the menu. Reminisences of former days can be heard from the old timers sipping tea in the afternoon. Weddings and bar-mitzvahs are still celebrated in the old fashioned way. All the food is prepared under rabbinical supervision. A branch is Uhr's Wynne at 54th and Arlington Streets.

Famous Delicatessen: 700 South 4th Street. MA. 7-9198

Open 8:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M., Saturday until 9:00 P.M., Closes Sunday at 4:00 P.M.

Choice specialities, especially smoked fish and smoked meat, are featured at this Fourth Street landmark since it opened in 1933. Three Hungarian brothers, Auspitz, started Famous on this site, but branched out to other stores. Lou is at Marshall and Poplar Streets, Harry in Camden and Sam at the 4th Street delicatessen. Tables with accommodations for 50 were introduced in 1962. It is a veritable beehive at luncheon with artists from the Settlement Music School.

Old Original Levis' 507 South Sixth Street. MA. 7-9311

Open 6:00 A.M. to 2:00 A.M. Except Monday until 6:00 P.M.

One of the favorite landmarks for the immigrants in the late 19th century was this "Noshing place" opened by Levis in 1895. The specialities are hot dogs and black cherry soda. It is Philadelphia's tribute to "2¢ Plain" immortalized by Harry Golden, author and columnist of the PHILADELPHIA JEWISH TIMES. One wall bears the names of patrons who visited regularly for half a century. It reads like a roster of "Who's Who in Philadelphia Jewry."

Shoyer's "Famous Old Restaurant": 414 Arch Street. MA. 7-8800

Open Noon to 9:00 P.M. Children's menu.

Sara and Leopold Shoyer of Frankfurt, Germany, established this eating place in 1874. Family recipes attracted a German Jewish clientele and theatrical folk from the nearby Arch Street Theatre, Bijou and Keith's Vaudeville. In 1919 Michael Galfund, assisted by his son, Harry, took over the ownership, maintaining the same culinary traditions. The famous trout tank is the only one in a Philadelphia restaurant. Customers may select the trout and have it prepared in a favorite way. Jewish specialities are the most popular.

Old Original Bookbinders: 125 Walnut Street. WA. 5-7027

Open 11:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M.

Samuel Bookbinder opened this restaurant near the Delaware River waterfront in 1865. It acquired a national reputation for the variety of its fish specialties. The cuisine is primarily American and is noted for desserts like strawberry shortcake and cheese cake. An addition to the 19th century restaurant is a 20th century replica of a gun shop which has doubled the dining area. John H. Taxin is the president and continues the same gourmet cooking of the founder.

Ambassador: 700 West Girard Avenue. MA. 7-8824

Open Daily from 6:00 A.M. to midnight.

This dairy restaurant is in the heart of a once thriving Jewish community. Specialities are herring and flounder in many forms, gefilte and smoked fish, variety of pancakes and blintzes. A popular repast is Sunday morning breakfast of "lox and bagel" with side dishes served until 2:00 o'clock. A special business men's luncheon is served from 11:00 to 3:00. Sunday dinner is $2.15, but regular dinner is $2.00.

Horn and Hardart's: 818 Chestnut Street. WA 3-1910.

Open 6:00 A.M. to 1:00 A.M. Closed on Sunday

This is the original Automat with the same ornate marble and wood fixtures, which was opened in 1888. There are currently 38 automats, snack bars, cafeterias and restaurants in the Philadelphia area. Sandwiches are obtained by placing nickels in the slots. It is noted for the famous Horn and Hardart coffee and cinnamon buns, another local specialty.

Bains: 1024 Chestnut Street. WA. 3-0533

Open Daily 10:30 to 8:00 P.M. Closed Sunday

This cafeteria has Jewish delicacies from gefilte fish to cherry cheese cake. Sandwiches are popular, using smoked fish or smoked meats.

Chuckwagons: 816 Chestnut Street. WA. 2-6933

Open 10:00 A.M. to 1:00 A.M. Closed on Sunday in town. 5 other locations.

Jewish delicacies are served in an informal Western frontier atmosphere. Sandwiches are a specialty from sturgeon with Swiss cheese to smoked salmon and cream cheese. Cole slaw and pickles are available with sandwiches. Have 28 types of domestic and imported beer.

RESTAURANTS (IN AND AROUND CENTER CITY PHILADELPHIA)

Blintza: 301 S. Broad Street. PE. 5-5680

Open daily 8:00 to 3:00 A.M.

This is the only dairy restaurant in center city. It is popular with business men, members of YMHA and mid-city residents. Patrons of the theatre and the Academy of Music frequent the place. Fish specialities range from herring to smoked fish. Platters or full course meals are available, starting at 85¢ for luncheon to $2.50 for 5 course dinner including relishes.

Lew Tendler's Tavern: 127 South Broad Street. PE. 5-1802

Open from 10:00 A.M. to 2:00 A.M.

A variety of Jewish delicacies ore offered at this restaurant which was opened by Lew Tendler, a former fighter. His ring associates and other leading folks of the sporting world frequent the place. Relishes are served with the platters, sandwiches and dinners. Popular for luncheon and after the theatre. Cheese cake is the favorite dessert throughout the year.

Russian Inn: 1233 Locust Street. KI. 5-4423

Open 11:30 A.M. to 1:00 A.M.

Hot tea in a glass is characteristic of this colorful restaurant. Started by Sue and Harry Stolwein four decades ago. Their patrons in the music and theatre world adorn the walls of the entrance hall. The interior is decorated with Samovars and other Russian decor. Specialties include blini (pancakes with caviar) blintzes, borscht, kasha and other Jewish Russian dishes. Luncheon 11:30 to 3:00 and dinner from 5:00 to 9:30. Concert and theatregoers, stage stars and members of the Philadelphia Orchestra can be found here. Closed in summer.

Frankie Bradley's: 1320 Chancellor Street. KI 5-4350
Open Noon to 2:00 A.M.

A former fighter, Frankie Block, who adapted the name of Bradley for his fisticuff career, opened this attractive small restaurant in 1935. American Jewish style fare is featured like Kreplack and matzo balls. Relishes include sauerkraut. tomatoes, pickles and peppers with pumpernickel and salt sticks served with luncheon, dinner and late evening snacks. Photographs of Frankie's sports and theatrical friends hang on the walls.

15th Street Bookbinders: 215 South 15th Street KI. 5-1137

Open 11:00 A.M. to midnight

Three generations of the original Bookbinder family operate this restaurant which specializes in a variety of fresh fish, including such delicacies as Florida pompano. It is located near the Academy of Music and popular with center city residents. Luncheon served from 11:00 to 4:00 starting at $1.55 and dinner from 4:00 to midnight begins at $3.75. An upstairs room is used for business luncheons and meetings.

Latimer: 225 South 15th Street. KI. 5-9244

Open 9:00 to 9:00, Saturday until 2:00 A.M.

Smoked salmon with bagel and cream cheese available at all hours. Other Jewish delicacies are featured at this delicatessen. It is popular for sandwiches; beer and soft drinks available. Sandwiches are packed for taking home or for outings.

Stanley Green's Buffet: 1617 Chestnut Street. LO. 7-7795
Open 10:30 A.M. to 9:00 P.M. Closed Sunday

Jewish delicatessen served here in a Victorian atmosphere. Waiters in straw hats tell Yiddish stories as they serve the coleslaw and pastrami. Beer is available. A variety of knishes and blintzes are among the specialties in the gay nineties decor.

MAJOR PHILADELPHIA ORGANIZATIONS

American Brotherhood of Israel
4958 N. Franklin St. (20) GL. 7-2790
American Council for Judaism
6322 N. Camac St. (41) LI. 8-0552
Americans for Progressive Israel
4900 Pine St. (43) GR. 2-2904
American Friends of Hebrew University
225 S. 15th St. (2) PE. 5-4183
American Jewish Committee
1508 Land Title Bldg. (10) LO. 3-7537
American Jewish Congress 1524 Locust St. (2) KI. 6-4366
American Medical Center at Denver
Park Towne Place (30) LO. 7-1277
American Technion Society 220 S. 16tn St. (2) PE. 5-9792
Association of Engineers & Architects in Israel,
1426 Wistar Lane, Wyncote, Pa.
Association for Jewish Children
1301 Spencer St. (41) LI. 8-4800
Association of Jewish New Americans
7834 Thouron Ave. (50) LI. 8-1251
B'nai B'rith Council 314 N. Broad St. (2) LO. 3-0866
Board of Jewish Education
1701 Walnut St. (3) LO. 3-8808
Board of Rabbis 117 S. 17th St. (3) LO. 3-1463
Brandeis University, Phila. Chapter
1434 Chelten Ave. (26) LI. 9-6084
Brith Abraham 6410 N. Broad St. (26) WA. 7-5800
Brith Achim Beneficial Association
701 Pine St. (6) WA. 3-0842
Brith Sholom 121 N. Broad St. (7) PE. 5-1308
Camp Council, Inc.
Tomlinson Road & Jamison Ave. OR. 6-3900
Cancer League of Philadelphia
940 E. McPherson St. (50) CH. 8-0430
Center of Child Guidance
6037 Overbrook Ave. (31) GA. 3-7800
City of Hope 719 Bankers Securities Bldg. (7) PE. 5-0237
Deborah Hospital 901 Walnut St. (7) WA. 3-3000
Downtown Children's Center
366 Snyder Ave. (48) FU. 9-1018

Downtown Jewish Home for Aged	508-14 Moore St. (48)	DE. 4-4080
Dropsie College	Broad & York Sts. (32)	BA. 9-0110
Eagleville Sanatorium	Box 45, Eagleville, Pa.	
Einstein Medical Center	York & Tabor Roads (41)	DA. 9-0700
Esther Lodge	458 N. 6th St. (23)	MA. 7-2417
Federation of Jewish Agencies	1511 Walnut St. (2)	LO. 3-0200
Federation of Reform Synagogues	117 S. 17th St. (3)	LO. 3-8183
Fight For Sight League	5418 City Line Ave. (31)	GR. 3-4882
Folk shul	5060 City Line Ave. (31)	GR. 3-6734
Friends of Deaf Community Center	255 S. 16th St. (2)	PE. 5-4719
Golden Slipper Square Club	Bankers Securities Bldg. (7)	KI. 6-1563
Gratz College	10th & Tabor Road (41)	DA. 9-1790
Hadassah	1015 Chestnut St. (7)	WA. 5-2188
Hebrew Sunday School Society	1011 Chestnut St. (7)	WA. 5-0762
Hias	1831 Chestnut St. (3)	LO. 3-6780
Home & Hospital for Jewish Aged	5301 Old York Road (41)	GL. 5-6100
Israel Consulate	225 S. 15th St.	KI 6-5556
Israel Development Bonds	15th & Locust Sts. (2)	KI. 6-1022
Israel Histadrut Campaign	Fox Building (3)	LO. 3-4853
Jewish Ceremonials Club	6325 N. 13th St. (41)	CA. 4-4381
Jewish Community Chaplaincy	1601 Walnut St. (3)	LO. 3-4192
Jewish Community Relations Council	260 S. 15th St. (2)	KI. 5-8430
Jewish Employment & Vocational Service	1213 Walnut St. (7)	WA. 3-1535
Jewish Family Service	1610 Spruce St. (3)	KI. 5-3290
Jewish Labor Committee	924 Walnut St. (6)	WA. 5-3380
Jewish Library Association	234 N. Ithan Ave., Villanova, Pa.	LA. 5-0125
Jewish National Fund	1831 Chestnut St. (3)	LO. 8-2678

Jewish Publication Society	222 N. 15th St. (2)	LO. 7-4218
Jewish Theological Seminary	1701 Walnut St. (3)	LO. 3-8808
Jewish Times of Philadelphia	1530 Spruce St. (2)	KI. 5-8300
Jewish War Veterans	6338 Calvert St. (49)	JE. 3-0260
Jewish Welfare Board	121 N. Broad St. (7)	LO. 3-9170
Judaic Circle	1101-A Slocum St. (50)	LI. 8-0997
Judaic Union	13th & Walnut Sts. (7)	PE. 5-3085
Kain Moses Group for Cancer Research	172 Grammercy Road, Cynwyd, Pa.	TE. 9-7797
Kensington Hospital Auxiliary	4801 Locust St., Phila. 39, PA.	GR. 4-9250
Knights of Pythias	1011 Chestnut St. (7)	MA. 7-1910
Labor Zionist Organization	Fox Building (3)	LO. 7-1627
Mildred Malschick Fuhrman Charities	653 Paddock Road, Havertown, Pa.	HI. 6-7591
Mizrachi	Gimbel's Clubwomen Center (5)	WA. 5-8550
National Conference of Christians and Jews,	1011 Chestnut St. (7)	LO. 4-3776
National Council of Jewish Women	250 S. Broad St. (2)	PE. 5-5529
National Cystic Fibrosis Research	121 N. Broad St. (7)	LO. 8-7280
National Jewish Hospital at Denver	1 North 13th St. (7)	LO. 7-6066
National Women's League	1701 Walnut St. (3)	LO. 3-8808
Neighborhood Center	6600 Bustleton Ave. (49)	MA. 4-7204
Northeast Day Care Service	6600 Bustleton Ave. (49)	DE. 3-2797
Northern Hebrew Day Nursery	10th & Ruscomb Sts. (41)	DA. 9-6343
Order of the Golden Chain	499 Wesley Road, Springfield, Pa.	KI. 3-1216
ORT, Gimbel Women's Center	9th & Chestnut Sts. (6)	MA. 7-4481
Orthopedic Foundation	917 E. Sedgwick St. (50)	CH. 8-2075
Pannonia Beneficial Association	709 N. Franklin St. (23)	MA. 7-3170
Parc-aides	1440 N. Broad St., (21)	PO. 3-7732

Passover League	1610 Spruce St. (3)	KI. 5-3290
Philadelphia Psychiatric Center	Ford Road & Monument Ave. (31)	TR. 7-2000
Philadelphia Zionist Organization	1417 Broad-Locust Building (2)	KI. 6-1410
Pioneer Women	Fox Building (3)	LO. 3-9855
Professional Circle	203 Sycamore Ave., Merion, Pa.	MO. 4-3162
Rabbinical Assembly of America	1701 Walnut St. (3)	LO. 3-8808
Rabbinical Council of America	1202 E. Sydney St. (50)	CH. 8-4184
21 Jewel Square Club	1700 S. 60th St. (42)	SA. 7-7597
Union of American Hebrew Congregations	Architects Building (3)	LO. 3-8726
Union of Orthodox Congregations	6310 N. Park Ave. (41)	WA. 4-7042
United Cerebral Palsy Association	148 Laurie Lane (15)	HO. 4-7531
United Order of True Sisters	4556 N. Marvine St. (40)	DA. 9-8633
Uptown Home for Aged	955 N. Franklin St. (23)	MA. 7-2122
Variety Club of Philadelphia	Bellevue-Stratford Hotel (2)	PE. 5-0803
Vida Lodge	Lynnewood Gardens (17) Pa.	TU. 7-0420
Women's League for Medical Research	250 S. Broad St. (2)	PE. 5-3490
YM-YWHA	401 S. Broad St. (47)	KI. 5-4400
Yeshiva University Synagogue Council	7806 Oak Lane Road	ME. 5-5014

JEWISH CEMETERIES

Har Jehuda Cemetery 8400 Lansdowne Ave., Llanerch, Pa.
Har Nebo Cemetery Oxford Ave. & Benner St. (49)
Har Zion Cemetery 1201 Macdade Blvd., Collingdale, Pa.
Haym Salomon Memorial Park Frazer, Pa.
Keneseth Israel Cemetery
King David Bristol and Trevose Roads, Oakford, Pa.
Montefiore Cemetery Church Road & Borbeck St. (11)
Mount Lebanon Cemetery
1200 Bartram Ave., Collingdale, Pa.
Mount Jacob Cemetery 141 Bartram Ave., Glenolden, Pa.
Mount Sharon Cemetery E. Springfield Ave., Springfield, Pa.
Mount Sinai Cemetery Association
Philadelphia National Bank Building (7)
Roosevelt Memorial Park
Roosevelt Boulevard & City Line Ave. (15)
Shalom Memorial Park Byberry and Pine Roads (16)

COUNTRY CLUBS

Ashbourne Country Club	Cheltenham	CA. 4-2310
Foxcroft Country Club	Jenkintown	TU. 4-4664
Green Valley Country Club	Lafayette Hills, Pa.	TA. 8-3000
Meadowlands Country Club	Blue Bell, Pa.	MI. 6-2300
Philmont Country Club	Huntingdon Valley	OR. 6-1414
Radnor Valley Country Club	Villanova	GR. 7-9450
Rydal Country Club	Huntingdon Valley	TU. 4-9340
Rye Valley Country Club	Huntingdon Valley	WI. 7-2550
Warrington Country Club	Warrington	WA. 7-4888
White Manor Country Club	Malvern Road, No. 2, Pa.	647-1070

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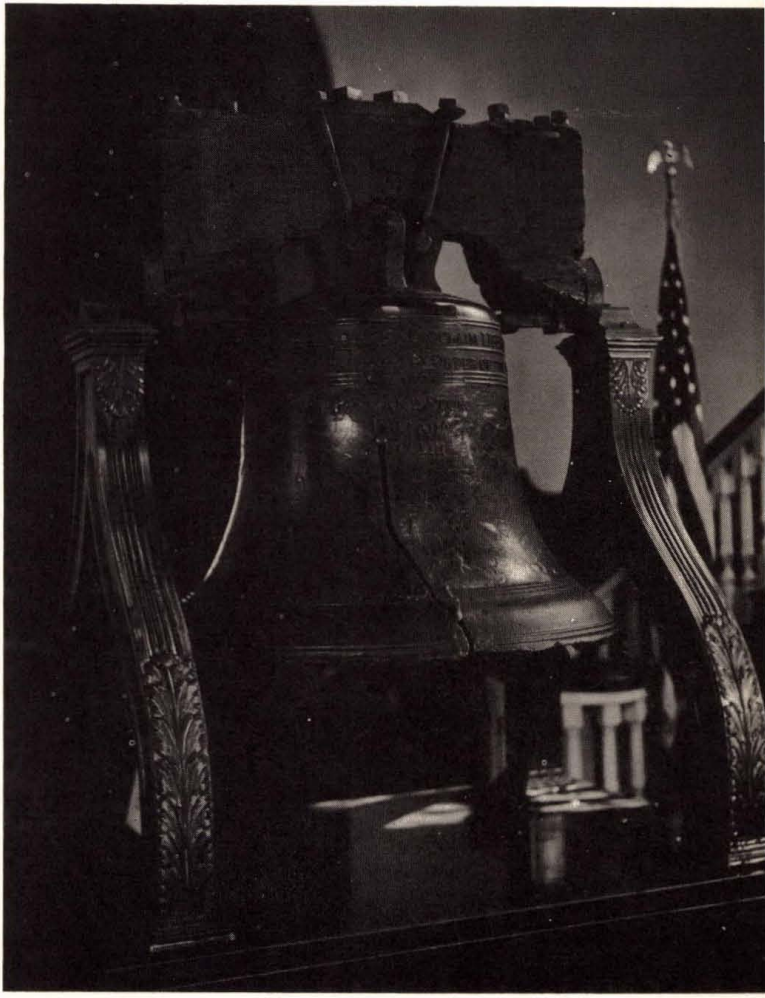
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This symbol of American freedom reposes in Independence Hall and was brought to Philadelphia port on a ship owned by Nathan Levy, founder of Mikveh Israel Congregation in 1740.



A native Philadelphian, the author has been closely associated with many communal and civic projects. When she matriculated at the Temple University School of Journalism, she joined the staff of the newly established Philadelphia Jewish Times, an independent Anglo-Jewish weekly. She has been a free lance writer for the late Public Ledger Syndicate, the Philadelphia Record and the Public Ledger. Mrs. Klein was editor of the Philadelphia Art Alliance Bulletin and of the Philadelphia Architects Journal. Her deep interest in communal endeavors were reflected in such diverse projects as the founding of the Women's Auxiliary of the Philadelphia General Hospital and the Rittenhouse Square Women's Committee for the Philadelphia Orchestra. As president of the Philadelphia Jewish Times Institute, Mrs. Klein directs an annual Passover and Chanukah Kosher Cooking Schools.

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