Register now for fall meeting at Hobcaw Barony and Georgetown October 14–15, 2017
In this issue

The Baruchs of Hobcaw Barony – Alyssa Neely and Dale Rosengarten – In 1905 Camden-born Bernard Mannes Baruch began piecing together a 16,000-acre coastal estate just north of Georgetown to use as a winter residence and hunting retreat. His daughter Belle Wilcox Baruch acquired Hobcaw Barony from her father; at her death in 1964, her will created a foundation to manage the property for purposes of conservation, research, and education. 

The Kaminiskis of Georgetown – Alyssa Neely and Dale Rosengarten – Heiman Kaminiski immigrated to South Carolina, from Pozen, Prussia, in 1854. After serving in the Confederate Army he settled in Georgetown and went into business. His enterprises soon included a hardware store, medical dispensary, boat and oar company, steamship line, of Georgetown, and the Georgetown Rice Milling Company.

“Between the Waters” – JHSSC meets at Hobcaw Barony & Georgetown, Oct. 14–15, 2017...

The Rosen Family: Good Citizenship 101 – Benedict Rosen – From modest mercantile beginnings, members of the Rosen family have risen to high positions in law, politics, and business, while remaining active in both civic and religious affairs.

Albert & Sons: The Schneideres of Georgetown – Deborah Schneider Smith – Albert Schneider founded a business that became one of the Southeast’s biggest department stores, specializing in appliances. Two of his sons joined him in The New Store, and a third went into law and politics. The author recounts the ease with which the family—and all of Georgetown’s Jews—bridged social and spiritual boundaries.

The Fogels of Front Street – George Sidney Fogel – Young dry goods merchant Harry Fogel built a small empire on Front Street, including a clothing store, a 50-room hotel, and the original River Room restaurant. The second generation outstripped their parents in schooling, and the third achieved fame, if not fortune, in the fields of poetry, art, and broadcasting.

Ebb and Flow: Georgetown’s Jewish History – Martin Perlmutter – Georgetown boasts an old and important Jewish community whose population began to dwindle in the second half of the 20th century, but now is experiencing new growth.

Jewish Historical Society of South Carolina

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Slate of Officers for 2018–2019

Letter from the President

A close out my term, I want to thank you for allowing me to serve as president of the Jewish Historical Society for the past two years. As you might imagine, holding court in a South Carolina county where Jews are seen almost exclusively as merchants and planters, and I’ve been working towards a smooth transition as Marty Perlmutter, JHSSC’s founding executive director and maven of all things Jewish at the College of Charleston, retires at the end of the Spring 2018 semester. A recent “reset” of our nominating committee assures that we will have rich resources to draw upon and greater geographic diversity. While our ongoing initiatives continue apace—including oral history interviews, historical markers, website, and cemetery survey—in May we inaugurated a new project to document Jewish “store stories” across South Carolina. All of it is made possible by a steady increase in membership, which just topped 500, and the generosity of our 38 pillars. Our Spring 2017 meeting, “The Kingdom of Israel in this Town’s Jewish Merchants of Charleston and Summerville,” began with information-packed walking tours along King Street led by historian and archivist Harlan Greene and board member Rhetta Mendelsohn. The next, College of Charleston business professor Steve Litvin described how King Street has evolved into an upscale retail and restaurant district. Harlan, Shari Rabin, and Dale Rosengarten presented a preview of Mapping Jewish Charleston, which traces the Jewish geography of the city over three centuries. Panels featuring long-time King Street merchants and representatives of Charleston’s burgeoning food scene rounded out the day.

Visiting Summerville’s vital, historic downtown on Sunday was an eye-opener for most of us. Hats off to the Summerville/Dorchester Museum, Wittenberg-Dudley and Spencer Lynch, who organized a full afternoon of activities, including the dedication of a historic marker on Central Avenue, a remarkable panel of merchants and customers, tours of Jewish heritage sites and homes, and a history of the former residence of philanthropist Saul Alexander.

Our Fall 2017 conference takes us to Hobcaw Barony and Georgetown on October 14 and 15. Hobcaw—an Indian word meaning “between the waters”—was the winter retreat of Bernard Baruch. Born in Camden, South Carolina, Baruch made millions on Wall Street and gained renown as advisor to presidents from Woodrow Wilson through Harry Truman. On Hobcaw’s sprawling 16,000 acres, he and his daughter Belle hosted luminaries as Winston Churchill and Franklin Roosevelt. We will spend Saturday touring the property, now a world-class center of marine biology and forestry research, and attending to Lee Brockington, senior interpreter at Hobcaw, and the SCETV team that created the award-winning Between the Waters website.

On Sunday the meeting will convene at Temple Beth Elohim in Georgetown, third oldest town in South Carolina and the second (after Charleston) where Jews settled. Dale will present a virtual tour of “First Families to Front Street,” followed by a panel discussion including the children of former Front Street merchants, as well as several of the newcomers who have revitalized the congregation, which now numbers more than 40 families. After lunch attendees are invited to visit the Kaminiski House, Rice Museum, and Kaminski Hardware, for a total immersion in local history.

While I am stepping down as president, I look forward to continuing to work with JHSSC and nurturing my friendships with you all.

Ernest L. Marcus

www.sumtercountymuseum.org; arivers@sumtercountymuseum.org; Education & Outreach Coordinator Elizabeth Moses, emoses@sumtercountymuseum.org; Tel: 803-773-0908.
The Baruchs of Hobcaw Barony

by Alyssa Neely and Dale Rosengarten

“Belle identified strongly with the Baruch side of the family and felt great inner peace and a sense of rightness when she prayed with her Jewish relatives. Although raised an Episcopalian, Belle occasionally attended synagogue with her devout Jewish grandmother. She especially loved to spend Sabbath eve at her grandparents’ home. Her eyes would fill with tears at the lighting of the Sabbath candles, and she loved to hear Grandfather Baruch speak the ritual blessings in Hebrew.”


Bernard Baruch was very much a self-made man, intent on controlling his image in both pictures and words. His three quotes above come from the first volume of his autobiography, Baruch: My Own Story, 1957.

“One reason I established a second home in the South was that my mother had asked me not to lose touch with the land of my forebears. She also had urged me to try to contribute to its regeneration and, in particular, to do something for the Negro.”

—Bernard M. Baruch

Love letters written by Hartwig Baruch, Sr., Bernard’s Baruch’s brother, to his future wife, Arline Lennox, 1915.

Bernard Baruch, ca 1946

C. L. Ford & Sons, 713 Front Street, Georgetown, SC, sold groceries first, with many of its suppliers and customers arriving at the building’s back door by boat on the Sampit River. In the early 1930s, the business expanded into the space next door at 711 Front Street, adding hardware and marine to the inventory. “A large part of the business was with plantation owners. Mr. Ford was given credit for enticing many northern capitalists to this area. It was not unusual to see the Huntingtons, Vanderbilts, Emersons, Baruchs, or DuPonts come through the store.”

—A Walk Down Front Street, published by Georgetown County Historical Society, November 2011.

Correspondence written by Hartwig Baruch, Sr., Bernard’s Baruch’s brother, to his future wife, Arline Lennox, 1915.

Images courtesy of Special Collections, College of Charleston, unless otherwise noted.
The Kaminskis of Georgetown

by Alyssa Neely and Dale Rosengarten

"Heiman Kaminski arrived in Georgetown at the age of twenty-six with two silver dollars in his pocket, destined to become not merely the most important man in Georgetown Jewry in the late nineteenth century, but perhaps the most important man in all of Georgetown."

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"Heiman and his first wife Charlotte Emanuel had four children: Edwin, Nathan, Joseph, and Linah. Charlotte contracted tuberculosis, and during her illness the family summered on an estate along the Hudson River. After Charlotte's death in 1880, the family continued their tradition of summering in New York. Five years after Charlotte's death, Heiman married Rose Baum (1861–1937). Their only child, a son, Harold, was born February 24, 1886."

"The rise of Heiman Kaminski is nicely summarized in the terse credit reports of the R. G. Dun Company... In 1867, the Dun reporter described Kaminski as 'prompt.' By 1870 he pronounced Kaminski's credit 'excellent.' In 1871 he described him as being of 'excellent character and credit.' The following year he wrote that Kaminski was 'believed to be getting rich.' By 1875 his report only said 'rich.'"

"The marriage of Heiman and Rose Kaminski's son Harold to Julia Pyatt marked the first intermarriage between Georgetown's Jewish community and Georgetown's old plantation aristocracy. There is no way to ascertain whether the two families supported or opposed the young people's choice. But there is a way to tell what Georgetonians in general thought of it. Shortly thereafter, they elected Harold Kaminski to be their mayor."

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Quotes, except where otherwise noted, are from "A Community of Memory: Assimilation and Identity among the Jews of Georgetown" in Shared Traditions: Southern History and Folk Culture, by Charles Joyner, 1999.


“Between the Waters”

October 14–15, 2017 | Hobcaw Barony and Georgetown, South Carolina

Saturday, October 14 ~ Hobcaw Barony
9:00 A.M. Discovery Center at Hobcaw Barony opens, 22 Hobcaw Road, Georgetown
10:30 Shuttle service begins to Hobcaw House from Clemson’s Belle W. Baruch Institute of Coastal Ecology and Forest Science, 177 Hobcaw Road (parking location)
11:00 Registration at Hobcaw House
11:30 – 12:15 P.M. Box lunch
12:15 – 1:00 Native Americans to Native New Yorker, Hobcaw Barony From 6000 BCE -1964 presentation by Lee G. Brockington, Senior Interpreter, Hobcaw Barony
1:00 – 3:00 Bus tour of Hobcaw property
3:15 – 4:30 Between the Waters – presentation by Betsy Newman, SCETV producer, and Patrick Hayes, Hayes Media, Clemson’s Belle W. Baruch Institute of Coastal Ecology and Forest Science
4:30 – 6:00 Reception at Clemson facility
Dinner on your own

Sunday, October 15 ~ Georgetown
Saturday morning events and lunch will take place at Temple Beth Elohim, 230 Screven Street.
9:00 – 10:30 A.M. Open JHSSC board meeting – everyone is invited!
10:30 – 11:15 From First Families to Front Street – presentation by Dale Rosengarten, curator and historian, Special Collections, College of Charleston
11:30 – 12:30 P.M. Making Their Mark on Georgetown – panel discussion
Moderator: Elizabeth Moses
Panelists: Marilyn Abrams Friedman, Richard Dimentstein, George S. Fogel, Roz Goldstein Greenspon, Nathan (Kim) Kaminski, Jr., Benedict (Dick) Rosen, Deborah Schneider Smith, Gene Vink
12:30 Box lunch
1:15 Tour of Marcia and Nathan Kaminski’s house, 622 Highmarket Street
2:00 – 4:30 Tours (each tour is approx. one hour; locations have requested no more than 25 people per hour):
Kaminski House Museum, 1003 Front Street
Rice Museum and Kaminski Hardware Store, 633 Front Street

Hotel reservations
Hampton Inn Georgetown Marina
420 Marina Drive, Georgetown, SC 29440
(843) 545-5000
Special rate: $109 per night + tax
To get the special rate, make your reservation by September 20 and mention the group name, “JHSSC.”

Meeting registration
Online at: jhssc.org/events/upcoming with Visa, MasterCard, Discover, or American Express
Meeting fee: $50 per person
Questions: Enid Idelsohn, idelsohne@cofc.edu
Phone: (843) 953-3918 ~ fax: (843) 953-7624

The Rosen Family: Good Citizenship 101
by Benedict (Dick) Rosen

My family’s history in Georgetown begins around 1887 when my great-grandmother Sallie Weinberg Lewenthal, and her husband, Philip Lewenthal, relocated from Darlington, South Carolina. Sallie opened a store on Front Street selling baled goods, china, fine linens, and other merchandise. Within a few years she had built a brick building adjacent to the bakery for Dr. Myre S. Iseman’s drugstore.

Born in Prussia, Philip and Sallie Lewenthal had four children: three in quick succession—Fannie, my grandmother Dora, and their brother Isaac—followed by another boy, Benedict, 11 years later. Fannie and Dora both attended Salem College, a liberal arts women’s college in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, founded as a primary school in 1772. The sisters married two gentlemen from New York: Dora married Harry Nathan Rosen and Fannie married Albert Schneider. The brothers-in-law started the New Store in Georgetown in the 1920s, initially selling men’s and ladies’ clothing, and later furniture and appliances.

Fannie and Albert Schneider had three sons; two went into the business and one became an attorney. My grandparents Dora and Harry Rosen had two sons, Sylvan, born in 1913, and Meyer, born in 1919. Both became attorneys, both served in political office, and each was awarded the Order of the Palmetto, South Carolina’s top civilian honor.

My dad, Sylvan, married Erma Levkoff in Columbia, South Carolina, in 1935, when he was in law school. Her brother Irving Levkoff was a classmate. The couple moved to Georgetown in 1936, soon after I was born. Sylvan started his law practice that same year, and my younger brother, Larry, was born a year and a half later.

Growing up, Larry and I attended religious services in the Winyah Indigo Society Hall. We had no synagogue until Temple Beth Elohim’s sanctuary was dedicated in 1950. We had religious school in people’s homes and later in the synagogue. I was the first bar mitzvah in Georgetown that anyone remembered. My brother and I had many friends but no Jewish friends. We were not aware of any anti-Semitism in Georgetown—that was true for our parents as well as for us. I remember spending Jewish holidays with my grandparents and parents.

Our father was considered to be an excellent lawyer and well respected in Georgetown. First elected mayor in 1948, he served 13 years. Georgetown was struggling financially when he took office—the seventh Jewish mayor in Georgetown’s history—and he led the city through difficult times. As mayor he was responsible for annexing the neighboring community of Maryville; as a member of the development board he was instrumental in bringing the steel mill to Georgetown.

Sylvan later served as head of the highway commission and was county attorney for more than 40 years. He was the go-to person for many people, sought after for his advice and leadership. He raised funds for the state’s United Jewish Appeal (UJA).

Suggestions for the 2018 Conference:

Abe Fogel (l) and
Sylvan Rosen.
Courtesy of
George S. Fogel.

Images courtesy of Special Collections, College of Charleston, unless otherwise noted.

Three generations of the Rosen family gathered in November 1995 for the dedication of the new bridge crossing the Sampit River, named in honor of former Georgetown mayor Sylvan Rosen, seen here standing beneath the sign, flanked by sons Larry and Benedict.

My brother, Larry, lives in Austin, Texas, with his wife, Beverly. From 1963 to ’66 Meyer served in the Peace Corps and was active in Myrtle Beach, as well as Temple Beth Elohim in Georgetown. We feel this is important and what our parents would have wanted.

Brenda was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, to Rose and Joe Wekstein from Russia and Poland. She and I both grew up in families who were advocates of Jewish causes, and we in turn have been supporters of Temple Emanuel-El in Myrtle Beach, as well as Temple Beth Elohim in Georgetown. We feel this is important and what our parents would have wanted.

Albert & Sons: The Schneiders of Georgetown
by Deborah Schneider Smith

My grandfather Albert Max Schneider arrived in Georgetown around 1906 at the invitation of J. M. Ringel, who asked him to clerk at one of Ringel’s several department stores on Front Street. Albert had come to the United States from Russia at the age of seven, arriving in New York in 1892. The family settled first in Brooklyn, and even after moving to South Carolina the younger generation continued to spend summers in New York. Albert went south as early as 1902; family lore claims he worked his way to Charleston on a ship. Whether arriving as passenger or crew, he first worked as a cotton mill clerk in Summerton and then for a Charleston merchant, before being recruited by Ringel.

Everybody worked for Mr. Ringel when they first came to Georgetown . . . .12 [if] they needed a job and they were Jewish, he would give them a job . . . . Jewish merchants would get the young men to come to work for them . . . . [because] anybody that had daughters wanted to make sure that they’d marry a Jewish man. —Philip Schneider 1995*

On New Year’s Eve, 1910, Albert married Fannie Lewenthal of Darlington, South Carolina. In 1911 they opened Hyman Schneider Co., a dry goods store on Front Street, with help from Fannie’s uncle Abe Hyman, who provided a letter of credit. The story goes that the first month or two, when they totaled up the receipts, there were healthy profits. Albert joked that Hyman thought that was pretty good so he declared himself a partner.

Albert and Fannie had three sons between 1912 and 1916. The two oldest—Philip and Harold—would go into business with their father, and the youngest—my father, Cecil—would become an attorney. The Schneiders purchased a house on Prince Street that had been the home of Joseph Rainey, the first black man elected to the U.S. Congress, now a National Historic Landmark owned by the Canlin family.

The business grew into adjacent buildings and was renamed The New Store. Expanding into appliances and furniture, adding more locations, it became one of the biggest department stores in the Southeast. The only downturn came during the Depression when Albert had to revert to peddling, traveling the country selling radio goods, dry goods, and refrigerators from the back of his truck. Philip described how they sold Zenith farm radios: they made the sale, cut poles, dug holes, and ran wires, all for $39.50.

In the 1930s all the Front Street merchants stayed open late on Saturday nights for shoppers from as far away as Awendaw, 40 miles down the coast. Bar mitzvah-age boys studied Hebrew in the back of Alwyn Goldstein’s shop on Sundays. So many stores were Jewish-owned, on the High Holidays the town virtually ‘shut down.’

For a time in the 1950s, the Schneiders endeavored to sell the first home microwave ovens, which were the size of a modern dishwasher. New Store employees would demonstrate them in the main
The Fogels of Front Street

by George Sidney Fogel

The history of the Fogel family in Georgetown, South Carolina, begins with Harry Fogel, who emigrated in 1900 from the Austro-Hungarian province Galicia in what is today's Poland. By 1904 Harry was in Georgetown operating a dry goods business. The woman who would become Harry's wife, Clara Hepler, emigrated from Odessa, Russia, in 1905, arriving first in Charleston, South Carolina, where her family was in the jewelry business. On November 19, 1908, a small blurb in Georgetown's Daily Item noted: "Mr. Harry Fogel, a young dry goods merchant of this city, is in Charleston, and will be married this evening at 8 o'clock to Miss Clara Hepler, of that city. Accept the Daily Item's congratulations, Harry!"

By 1920 Harry and Clara had three children: Beatrice, age ten; Abraham, age six; and Ruby, age four. Interestingly, the census also reports living in the home one Isadora Hufflin, age 22, who had emigrated from Austria in 1910. The Fogel family store occupied three different locations during its years on Front Street, and by the 1930s had moved to the 800 block in the front of the Standard Opera House. The Opera House had been built in 1894 after a fire destroyed part of the downtown area. In 1932 the building burned to the ground and Harry lost everything; however, he was able to buy the land and erect a new building that housed the clothing store and the Lafayette Hotel. From 22 rooms, the hotel, renamed Prince George Hotel, expanded in 1950 to 50 rooms in a renovation that added a third floor and the original River Room Restaurant.

The 1940 census recorded Harry, Clara, their children—now young adults—and Clara's husband, Fred, all living in a house on Broad Street. All family members were employed by the store and hotel. Fred was from the Bronx, New York, and had arrived in Georgetown about 1935.

According to the census, Harry had a fifth-grade education and Clara had completed seventh grade, but their offspring outstripped them in schooling. Abraham and Ruby both graduated from college, while sister Bea had two years of college to her credit. Abe attended The Citadel in Charleston, but transferred to University of South Carolina when he broke his leg in his junior year and was not able to drive with his class. He graduated from USC in 1936; Ruby graduated from Barnau College in Gainesville, Georgia, graduating in 1929. Abe had joined the U.S. Navy in the late 1930s and was on active duty with Fleet Air Wing 8 when the United States declared war in 1941. He told of being shipped to Pearl Harbor in the first convoy, arriving a few days after the attack, only to have his group ordered back to California. He served the rest of the war in the Pacific Theater, primarily in New Guinea and the Philippines. Harry Fogel's relatives in Europe all were killed by the Nazis, except for one cousin who survived and later moved to Palestine. Harry himself did not outlive the war. He died on April 28, 1943, soon after learning of his sister's death. Ruby and Abe both said that he died of a broken heart.

Beatrice and Fred managed the store during the war years. Afterwards the family reaped the benefit of Georgetown's bountiful postwar economy, fueled in part by the opening of International Paper's Kraft Paper Mill—the largest in the world—in 1936.

On March 29, 1941, Abe married Elizabeth (Bette) Rose Greenwald from Baltimore. Their eldest son, Harry Robert Fogel (Ted), was born on May 4, 1944. Abe met him for the first time when Ted was 18 months old. Mustering out of active duty in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1945, Abe returned to Georgetown but remained in the navy reserves and sometime in the 1950s attained the rank of full commander.

This page, clockwise from left: Fred and Bea Fogel Kaufman; Abe Fogel and his father Harry; Clara Hepler Fogel; Ruby Fogel Levkoff.
Ruby enrolled in graduate school at Columbia University and was a copy writer in New York when she met Jack Levkoff, who worked as a controller at Macy’s. Their two Jewish mothers in Georgetown had set them up: Ruby’s mother, Clara, planned it with Jack’s mother, Sophie, who had moved to Georgetown after the death of her husband, Lazarus Levkoff, to be near her daughter Dorothy (Dot) Levkoff Schneider (Mrs. Philip Schneider). With their children both in New York City, Jack and Ruby considered having some cousins to arrange a blind date! Ruby and Jack were married in 1947.

Ruby continued her writing career with some acclaim. A collection of her poetry titled Of Ages and Angels was nominated for a Pulitzer Prize in 1984, and two years later one of her poems received the James Joyce Award from the Poetry Society of America.

Jack and Ruby’s two daughters, Lizabeth and Mary, were born in Miami Beach: Jack’s career in retailing and later in financial analysis had taken the couple first to Birmingham, Alabama, and then to Florida. The family returned to visit Georgetown over the years, their trips immortalized in Ruby’s poem “Perhaps Some History.” Ruby inherited Harry’s store building at the corner of Front and Broad, which was rebuilt in a low, modern style after a devastating fire. Her daughters eventually sold the property, along with the house on Broad Street where Ruby and Jack had been born. Bea had inherited the Fogels’ larger house on Prince Street.

Ruby’s daughters would enjoy success: Liz with remarkable innovations in real estate that enabled her to retire at the age of 40 and fulfill her dream of living in Jerusalem, and Mary in the world of museums. A specialist in French Renaissance art, Mary Levkoff also wrote books on Auguste Rodin and William Randolph Hearst. In 2014 she left her job as sculpture and decorative arts department head at the National Gallery of Art to become museum director of the Hearst Castle in San Simeon, California.

Bette and Abe’s son Taj was interested in radio broadcasting from an early age. He worked at the local station WGTN and, after attending the University of South Carolina, moved to Miami and worked in radio there until later returning to Georgetown. He and Abe purchased local station WGOO and went on the air on May 1, 1967, having changed the call sign to WINH. In September 1971, keeping up with the times, they added an FM station. Taj was elected president of the South Carolina Broadcaster’s Association (1973–74) and in 2001 was inducted into the Broadcaster’s Hall of Fame. The station’s format is “classical crossover.” Taj now lives in Brevard, North Carolina; he has four daughters, one in Virginia, one in Texas, and two in Columbia, South Carolina.

Born in 1955, I was Bette and Abe’s second son. Growing up I worked in the store and assumed management in the late 1970s. In the mid-’80s the family decided it was time to close the business. Competition from outlet stores in Myrtle Beach, a general economic downturn, and changes in shopping behavior eroded the viability of small retailers, even before the advent of online shopping. Today there are few family-owned department stores in the South.

In the second half of the 20th century, however, Beth Elohim’s membership began an inexorable decline. In Georgetown, as in small towns across the nation, Jewish children came of age and pursued education and economic opportunities elsewhere. By the mid-1990s the dozen or fewer congregants who remained considered selling the temple and using the funds for cemetery maintenance. Still, a small group of “Elders” continued to hold services, and their loyalty was rewarded when, in 2001, Elizabeth Moses moved to Georgetown and led an effort to revive the congregation. She reached out to new residents of the Grand Strand and built the temple’s membership, which today boasts 43 families, who hold regular Friday night services, have renovated the social hall, and take pride in the long history of Georgetown’s Jewish life.

JHSSC has played a role in this transformation. Elizabeth was one of the Society’s first employees (she also worked for the College’s Jewish Heritage Collection and Jewish Studies Program); we began recording oral history interviews in Georgetown as early as 1995; and JHSSC met there in 2001, 2004, and 2009.

We believe that our members provide essential support, we need Pillars—benefactors who contribute $1,000 per year for five years—to sustain our ambitious projects. Become a Pillar and help keep the Society’s engines humming!
Join the Jewish Historical Society of South Carolina

Name: ____________________________________________

Address: ____________________________________________

City: _____ State: ______ Zip: _____________

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ANNUAL DUES FOR 2018 (JANUARY–DECEMBER)

[Box with options]

Individual/Family Membership $36
Friend $200
Institutional $250
Sponsor $350
Patron $750
Founding patron $1,000
Pillar ($1,000 per year for 5 years) $5,000
Foundational Pillar ($2,000 per year for 5 years) $10,000

Join or renew online at jhssc.org.

Enroll your friends and relatives for an additional $36 each.
Send us their information and we will inform them of your gift.

Make checks payable to JHSSC and mail to the address above.

Register now for the October 14–15 meeting at Hobcaw Barony and Georgetown. See page 8 for more information.