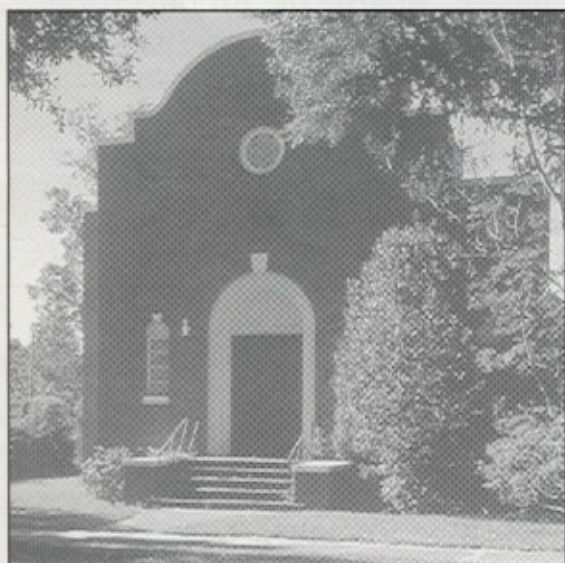




# *Jewish Historical Society of South Carolina*

Spring 2001



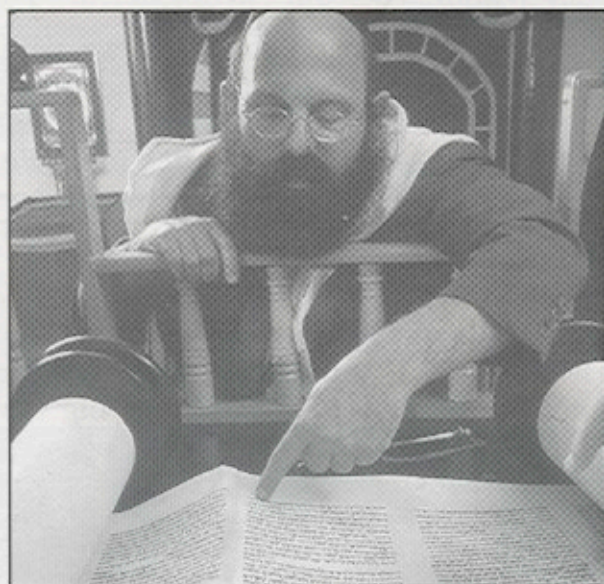
Temple Beth Elohim, Georgetown, SC  
All photos by Bill Aron, October 2000



Temple Beth Elohim - interior - clockwise from top left: Philip Schneider, Meyer Rosen, Alwyn Goldstein, Rita Fogel, and Debby Abrams.



"The Jerusalem," a glatt (strictly) kosher Israeli restaurant in Myrtle Beach, with owners Nina & Yossi Elmalih, and Nina's nieces, Hanni Logasy and Hanni Zohar.



Rabbi Doron Aizenman, director of Lubovitcher chabad, an Orthodox day school in Myrtle Beach.

***Annual Meeting - Georgetown & Myrtle Beach  
June 22 - 24, 2001  
See pages 10-11 for Agenda and Registration!***



## From the President.....

Dear Fellow Members,

I want to take this opportunity to report to you on some of the Society's activities over the past several months. First, the one-hour TV documentary on South Carolina Jewish history is progressing well; Big Pictures Inc. will soon begin interviewing members of the Jewish community in the South Carolina and beyond. The video will be completed before the end of 2001.

Second, McKissick Museum's exhibition, "...A Portion of the People," originally scheduled to open in Columbia in September 2001, has a new opening date: Sunday, January 13<sup>th</sup>, 2002, with the Gala on Saturday evening, January 12<sup>th</sup>. Acting in the interest of the Society and lenders to the exhibition, the exhibit oversight committee postponed the opening date to help us obtain the best national venues that McKissick can secure.

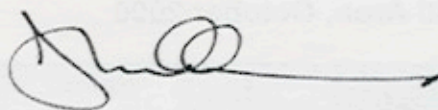
Third, for our spring meeting, we will join our fellow Grand Strand members and visit Georgetown and learn about its historic Jewish community, now in decline. We will

also hear about the fast-growing Myrtle Beach Jewish community.

Fourth, progress is continuing on the Jewish Studies Center at the College of Charleston. The building has received initial City of Charleston approval, has been presented to the Board of Architectural Review, and is now moving into its final design stages with groundbreaking set for July 2001. I mention this because the Center will be the permanent home of the Society only if the Society meets its commitment to raise funds for the Center. It is important that the Society have a permanent home, so I urge all of our members to make a generous gift to the Jewish Studies Center.

These are exciting times for the Society and I look forward to seeing you at Georgetown & Myrtle Beach in June.

Sincerely,



Jeffrey Rosenblum, President

## News Notes.....

Receiving duplicate mailings from the JHSSC? We apologize and appreciate being notified. However, it is a big task to maintain our mailing list, especially as many of you belong to several lists already (JCCs, federations, synagogues). We do our best, but please feel free to pass along your extra copies to someone who might be interested or take them to your local JCC or synagogue.



The South Carolina Humanities Council recently awarded the JHSSC's video documentary project a \$15,000 grant. The project applied for a \$10,000 grant and was awarded an additional \$5,000, an extremely unusual and wonderful honor. The SCHC, a state program of the National Endowment for the Humanities, helps preserve the state's cultural heritage, fosters lifelong learning, and encourages civic involvement among South Carolinians.



## The Jewish Community of Georgetown, South Carolina

The town of Georgetown was founded in 1730 by the Rev. Elisha Screven. Its Jewish community was established in 1762, although Jews may have arrived earlier. The Jewish cemetery was established in 1772, making it the second oldest Jewish cemetery in the state.

Georgetown's Jewish community was an outgrowth of the Charleston Jewish community. Among the first Jews to relocate up the coast were Abraham Cohen and Mordecai Myers, who became merchants, opening businesses in Georgetown in 1762 and 1772. Around 1800, Georgetown's Jewish population numbered 80 – ten percent of the town's white population. Jewish leaders founded the town's banks, library society, and fire departments, and many held political office. The Jewish community of Georgetown produced six mayors. Solomon Cohen was elected in 1818 and 1837, Abram Myers served from 1826 to '28, and Aaron Lopez from 1876 to '78. Three Jewish mayors are buried in the Georgetown cemetery, Louis Ehrich (1886-88), Harold Kaminski (1930-35), and Sylvan L. Rosen (1948-61).

Heiman Kaminski emigrated from Poland in 1854 and, after serving in the Confederate army, settled in Georgetown. By 1900 he had become one of the town's most prominent businessmen. He and his wife Charlotte Emmanuel had three children. Several years after she died he married Rose Baum, and they had one child, Harold Kaminski. Harold married Julia Pyatt in 1925. They had no children. Harold died in 1953.

The original Kaminski House was built in

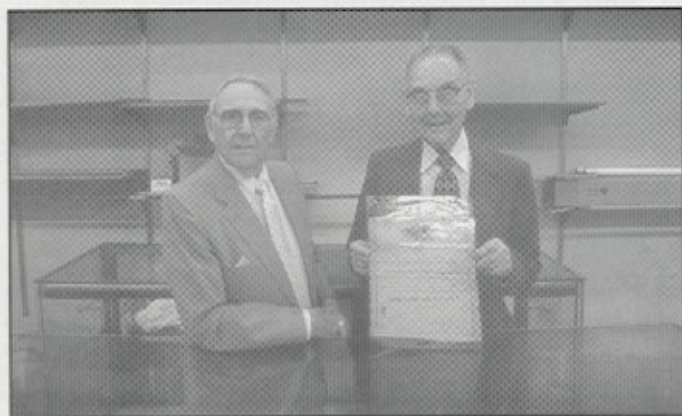
1769 by Paul Trapier. Subsequently it passed into the Keith family and in 1934 was bought by the Kaminskis. Julia Kaminski gave the house to the City of Georgetown for use as a museum upon her death in 1972.

Another prominent citizen was Bernard M. Baruch, who was born in Camden and reared in New York. He became a part-time member of the Georgetown community when he purchased several old rice plantations on the Waccamaw Neck and created Hobcaw Barony. Here Baruch entertained world leaders, including Winston Churchill, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and George C. Marshall.

Georgetown's congregation Beth Elohim was founded in 1904 with a membership of over one hundred people. For half a century the congregation enjoyed the services of visiting rabbis – notably Rabbi Jacob Raisin – from Charleston's Kahal Kadosh Beth Elohim.

Today, the Georgetown Jewish community is in serious decline. There are no living descendants of the first Jewish families. Younger members of the community have moved away, and Jewish newcomers tend to affiliate with one of several Myrtle Beach congregations. Even though Georgetown's Beth Elohim no longer has a *minyan* of ten, members still meet twice monthly on Friday evenings, with services conducted by one of the congregants.

*Information for this article was compiled from the writings of Charles Joyner, unpublished papers of Cornelia Thomas Bull, and Kaminski House publications.*



Left: Alwyn Goldstein and Philip Schneider at "Alwyn's" on Front St. Right: Rita Fogel in Temple Beth Elohim.

Photos by Bill Aron



## Committee Reports

The JHSSC *Council for Jewish Culture* has been very busy. Here are some highlights from Chairperson Lyssa Harvey: The Council held its First Annual Arts and Cultural Achievement Awards on Sunday, October 29, 2000 in conjunction with the Jewish Historical Society's fall meeting in Hilton Head. The ten nominees for the award were: Sheri Farbstein, Bernard L. Friedman, Willard Hirsch, Harriet Keyserling, Morey Lipton, Martin Perlmutter, Dale Rosengarten, Jim & Kay Thigpen (Trustus Theatre), Meira Washauer, and John Whitehead. Meira Washauer, PhD., a composer who has dedicated much of her creative output to Jewish themes, was this year's award winner. She received a beautiful piece of original work by fabric artist Lee Malerich of Orangeburg, SC.



Award Presentation - L to R: Lyssa Harvey, Lee Malerich, and Meira Washauer, with art work. October 28, 2000

## Jewish Cultural Events Around the State

**May 5<sup>th</sup> - 9<sup>th</sup>** - First Annual Jewish Film Series for South Carolina - Sponsored by the Columbia Film Society and Nickelodeon Theatre, Columbia.

**May 9<sup>th</sup>, 7:00 PM** - World War II Veterans' Commemoration Celebration, remembering the Russian and American armies who met to mark the end of WW II. Sponsored by the College of Charleston Russian Club. Call 843/ 953-1359 or 843/ 953-5776 for further information.

**July 16<sup>th</sup>** - Story hour featuring Jewish folk tales for children. Marvin Bienstock, storyteller - Richland County Public Library, Columbia.

**August 16<sup>th</sup>** - Trustus Theatre will host *HOOK and EYE*, the Annual Playwright's 2000 Festival winner about four Jewish sisters.

**Sunday, November 4<sup>th</sup>, 3:00 PM** - the American Arts Trio with Donald Portnoy, violin; Robert Jesselson, cello; and Charles Fugo, piano - music by Jewish composers. Tree of Life Temple, Columbia.

For further information contact Lyssa Harvey, Council for Jewish Culture Committee  
P.O. Box 12089, Columbia, SC 29211  
803/ 787-7331



### THE JEWISH INFLUENCE IN CLARENDON COUNTY

Presentation to the Clarendon County Historical Society January 18, 2001

by Sylvia Hanna Weinberg, Ph. D.

The story of a community is the story of its people. Manning was settled by strong individuals and families like those who settled across South Carolina in other frontier towns of the 1850s. Families here prior to creation of the new county and its capital were joined by new families who came to seek their fortune. The people cleared the wilderness, built houses and businesses, raised families. Jewish families were integral to the growth and development of the town, in business, banking, law, education and property development.

Jews came to America as early as colonial days and many fought in the American Revolution. They came from all over the world, to escape religious persecution and provide a better life for their families - the same reasons that propelled most immigrants to this new land. At the time of the Revolution, there were an estimated 3000 Jews in this country, with the largest community being in Charleston, SC. The South Carolina constitution, written by the English philosopher John Locke, promised toleration for "Jews, heathen, and dissenters." This was the first constitution in history to guarantee religious freedom to Jews. Beth Elohim (House of God) Congregation was established in 1749 in Charleston, third oldest in America after New York and Newport.

There were three waves of Jewish immigration:

1. From Spain and Portugal, prior to 1815. Jews in Spain were highly regarded for centuries and attained great wealth. Jews helped finance the voyage of Christopher Columbus, who used the knowledge of Jewish scientists and cartographers. The Spanish Inquisition of the early 1500s forced all who would not profess Christianity to flee for their lives, leaving possessions behind. Many fled to Holland and later to America. These are Sephardic Jews, and the name Tobias is found among them. The Tobias family was one of the earliest to settle Clarendon County, well before it was a separate entity. Thomas Tobias, who farmed in the Wilson's Mill area, is cited as a Revolutionary War hero.

2. From 1815 to the end of the century, from Germany and other Central European countries. Thousands of Germans - of all faiths - fled. Great poverty and religious oppression were widespread. The biggest influx was from 1840-1850, and most Jews who settled in the South were from this wave.

3. In 1881, the Russian Czar enacted specific anti-Semitic laws which caused Jews to flee Russia, Austria, and Roumania. The play "Fiddler on the Roof" portrays this period. Entire communities of these more Orthodox Jews immigrated, mainly to New York.

It is in the second wave of immigrants, from Central Europe, that we find most of the Jews who settled in Clarendon County. Having fled Germany and other European countries with little if anything in the way of worldly goods, many began life here as peddlers selling door-to-door. They walked until they could buy a horse and wagon, then built a small store and then a larger store. Nearly every small town in South Carolina and across the South had Jewish families who built mercantile businesses. Few were scholars or professional men in Germany, and German schools were not opened to Jews until about 1850. Laws in many parts of Europe forbid Jews from owning real estate, and barred them from professions. Prior to 1808 Jews in Germany had no family names, nor were their births and deaths recorded.

The story of Moses Levi parallels the story of Manning for its first half century. He arrived just as the town was beginning, established a business, built a fine home, and made a fortune which he lost during the Civil War, and re-built by the end of the century.

Remarkably we have a copy of Moses Levi's birth certificate. He was born in the village of Bosenbach, Germany, at 7 A.M. August 11, 1827, son of Jacob Lovy, age 44, a butcher, and

*(Continued on page 6)*



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Johanna Grunewald. The occupations of his father and the two witnesses to his birth (a mason and a worker for the town government) show a stability and status most unusual in Jews of that period. Moses at age 21, in 1848, probably came to this country to avoid the persecution following the 1840 revolution when anyone not Catholic was persecuted.

Five years later, in 1853, Hannah Jekel (Jacobs), born in Bavaria, Germany, December 30, 1830, arrived in Charleston where she married Moses Levi. We can speculate that they had met previously and that Moses sent for her, but I can find no reference to that. Hannah was a beautiful young woman as we see from the portrait of her in the archives building next door. According to their marriage contract, which was required by law to be filed with the Secretary of State, Moses gave her a marriage settlement of two thousand dollars to be used to her benefit, not spent on household expenses. They moved to Sumter where Moses was in the mercantile business, and three years later moved to Manning, which was being established at that time, where they lived the rest of their lives, greatly influencing this community.

Jews were at home in the South, experiencing less anti-Semitism than in many parts of the country. Robert Rosen, a Charleston lawyer who recently published the book The Jewish Confederates, attributes this to the fact that Jews were never in large numbers in Southern towns and quickly assimilated into the culture. Jews, like most European immigrants, were grateful for the opportunity to build good lives in a new country and became part of the country. They believed in the causes of their neighbors, and were willing to fight for what they believed in. When the South left the Union and became the Confederate States of America, Jews became part of that country.

Moses entered the Confederate Army as a private with the Sprott Guards, which later became Company I, Twenty-third Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Harry L. Benbow, where "he shared the hardships and privations with his comrades, with that cheerfulness characteristic of a true and brave soldier." Lieutenants in the Guards were H. H. Lesesne, R. B. Harvin, T. N. Slawson. Company members included the names of Eadon, Ridgill, Clark, Aycock, Cutter, Gamble, Stukes, Shorter, Thames and many others.

During the last attacks on Petersburg, Virginia, which included the Battle of Five Forks, on April 1, 1865, Moses and probably many of his group were taken prisoner. He was Regimental Quartermaster. These last major battles of the war were part of the Federal initiative to regain Petersburg. Five Forks was key to General Robert E. Lee's supply line, and he sent Confederate General George Edward Pickett to check the Federal advance. Pickett arrived late for the battle because he was attending a shad bake, much to Lee's annoyance. Pickett made a stand at Five Forks but was finally forced to withdraw, and many Confederates were taken prisoner. Moses and the others were sent to Point Lookout, a Union prison camp in Maryland where they lived in a tent city.

According to the foreword in the Moses Levi Institute yearbook of 1899-1900, "It was here where his spirit shone out like a beacon light; for not long after reaching prison he set his business ingenuity to work, not with a purpose of self-aggrandizement, but for the noble purpose, to lighten the burdens of prison life upon his comrades. By some means he communicated with the outside world and secured such necessities of life which prison rules would not supply, and these were sold and the proceeds used for the purchasing of dainties and comforts for his fellow prisoners."

Although Lee surrendered just eight days after the Battle of Five Forks, April 9, 1865, Moses and the other prisoners were not released until June 11, 1865. He made his way back home to find his cotton, most of his buildings, and virtually everything he owned burned. Total losses for the town of Manning were about \$103,000. Moses Levi lost \$40,000. He, with everyone else here, set about re-building the town.

Many Jews who came to this country abandoned Jewish affiliation, largely by default.

*(Continued on page 7)*



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They married Christian neighbors and raised children as Christian. This happened immediately in some cases and sometimes took a couple of generations. The Appelt family is an example.

Louis Appelt, editor and publisher of the *Manning Times* during the latter part of the 19th century, and a state senator for 15 years, was a self-made man. He was born in 1857 in Troy, NY, and moved to Lydia, South Carolina as a lad of 13 years, apparently on his own. He moved to Manning a few years later, getting a job with a local merchant. He read a great deal, and the early editions of the *Manning Times* attest to his extensive vocabulary and use of the language. He was judge of probate for the county, and also postmaster, obviously a man of influence. According to his biographer, he was of Jewish descent but married Eliza Clark, a Presbyterian, and reared his children in that faith.

Aaron Weinberg operated his first store at Hodges Crossroads and in the early 1880s moved into Manning where he built a 16-room mansion for his family and operated a mercantile business. He married Rosa, daughter of Moses Levi and had 13 children, ten of whom reached adulthood. The newspaper notes that on November 19, 1890, Mr. Aaron Weinberg left Monday for Charleston where he carried his little son Julien for medical treatment. The next week, it was reported, he returned from Charleston with his little son Julien. An operation was performed on the child's leg and he was somewhat improved.

Jewish leaders greatly influenced the economic development of Manning. Retail businesses of every kind -- mercantile, drug, furniture, saloons, bootmaker, millinery -- were operated by Jewish families. Moses Levi owned huge cotton warehouses and shipped local goods to northern markets. The editor of the newspaper, dentists, druggists, and lawyers were of the Jewish faith. Abe Levi and Jake Weinberg were instrumental in organizing the first two banks in Manning, with Levi president of the Bank of Manning and Weinberg president of the Bank of Clarendon at the turn of the 20th century.

Many small private schools operated in Manning and surrounding areas from its earliest days, but the Manning Collegiate Institute was the first one established for the entire town. The Institute struggled for years and was about to close because of indebtedness. The family of Moses Levi paid off the debt and provided operating funds for the school, renamed the Moses Levi Institute in 1899. A true public school, this was the precursor of Manning High School. The first public library in Manning, and in fact the only one until the Harvin Clarendon County Library was built in the 1980s, was given to the town in memory of Hannah Levi by her family. They gave the land and \$1000 toward the building. Today this building appropriately houses the county archives.

Jewish citizens participated in civic organizations of the early days, Knights of Pythias, Masons, and the like, and served on committees such as the one to raise money to build a monument to fallen Confederate soldiers. They built substantial homes, especially along Brooks Street. Many have been torn down to be replaced with businesses, notably the Aaron Weinberg, Simon Iseman, and the Moses Levi homes, where we now find the shopping center with B-Mart and First Palmetto Savings and Loan. Houses standing include the Haygreen house built by Jake Weinberg, the Goldsmith house built by Nettie Weinberg Geiger and her



Sylvia and Julien Weinberg, at their home in Manning, SC, October 3, 1996.  
Photo by Dale Rosengarten

(Continued on page 11)



# Jewish Historical Society of South Carolina - Membership 2001

Davita Abrams  
 Irving & Margie Abrams  
 Gloria Adelson  
 Mikhail Agrest  
 Randy & Mary Alice Akers  
 Stephanie Alexander  
 Judy & Harry Appel  
 Samuel & Judith Appel  
 Sharon Applebaum  
 Ann & Stanley Baker  
 Marcie & John Baker  
 Charles & Nancy Banov  
 Leon & Rita Banov  
 James & Lisa Barclay  
 Leah Barkowitz  
 Harry & Delphin Barnett  
 Marcia & Arthur Baron  
 Doris Baumgarten  
 Ruth Bazerman  
 Benjamin Berendt  
 Lawrence & Susan Bergmann  
 Ruth & Danny Berlinsky  
 Barbara Berry  
 Cydney Berry  
 Stephen Bielsky  
 Barbara & Roger Blau  
 Jack & Lillian Bloom  
 S. Scott Bluestein  
 Hy Brand Family  
 Solomon & Sara Breibart  
 Howard & Marilyn Brilliant  
 Ethel Brody  
 Alan Brooks  
 Arthur & Eileen Brown  
 Marvin & Betty Brownstein  
 Barbara "Archie" Burkel  
 Danny Burnstein  
 Bonnie Cagan  
 Jean & Dan Caplan  
 Jane Chapman  
 Leah Chase  
 David J. & Claudia Cohen  
 David L. & Linda Cohen  
 Dorothy "Dutch" Cohen  
 Kathleen Cohen  
 James Cohn  
 Sheila Brody & Larry Cooke  
 Bess Bayme Cotton  
 Arthur Datnoff  
 Dan & Carla Davis  
 Armand Derfner  
 Michael Diamond Family  
 Jacquelyn Dickman

Barry Draisin  
 E. Arthur & Jeanet Dreskin  
 Robert & Sylvia Dreyfus  
 Lewis & Rosa Eisenstadt  
 Haskell & Barbara Ellison  
 Jane Eneman  
 H.A. & Evelyn Engel  
 Elaine & William Epstein  
 Carl Evans  
 Emmanuel Farber  
 Barbara Farbman  
 Stanley Farbstein  
 Nancy & Jerry Fedder  
 Cantor Sheldon Feinberg  
 Stuart Feldman  
 Marcie Ferris  
 Leonard & Sylvia Fields  
 Sarah G. Finkelstein  
 Chester & Theodora Finn  
 Mitchell & Sally Fischbein  
 Bernard Fleischman  
 Bernard Fleischman, Jr.  
 Paula & Henry Flink  
 Eddie Fogler  
 Bruce & Susan P. Foster  
 A. Lowell Fox  
 Harold & Carolee Fox  
 Arnold & Connie Franzblau  
 Harold & Sydney Friedman  
 Stephen Friedman  
 I. Allan From Family  
 Richard & Belinda Gergel  
 Frances Ginsberg  
 Harvey & Mimi Gleberman  
 Fred & Esther Glickman  
 Wendy Marcus Goer  
 Charles & Harriet Goldberg  
 Renny & Brenda Goldberg  
 Elise Goldberg/Hyatt  
 Dale & Ellen Goldman  
 Jeffrey Goller  
 William Golod  
 Marion & Ken Goodman  
 David Gordin Family  
 Reuben Greenberg  
 Ruth Greenberg  
 Samuel Greene  
 Sam & Lucille Greenly  
 Ezra Greenspan  
 Eleanor Hack  
 Sally Hare  
 Herbert Hartsook  
 Elaine & Joseph Heckelman

Max & Trude Heller  
 Max & Ann Hellman  
 Jean Helman  
 Julian & Genna Hennig Jr.  
 Jerri Chaplin & Peter Herman  
 Mordenai Hirsch  
 Peter & Ruth Hirschel  
 Linda Neidich & Ken Hoffman  
 Ruth Hornick  
 Harold & Lillian Jacobs  
 Ruth Jacobs  
 Murray & Margery Jaffe  
 Alan B. Kahn  
 Ellis & Janice Kahn  
 Sewell & Renee Kahn  
 Raymond Kaplan  
 Roslyn Karesh  
 Donald Katz  
 Marshall & Arlene Katz  
 Ellen Katzman  
 William Keyserling  
 Harriet Keyserling  
 Paul Keyserling  
 Beth Keyserling-Kramer  
 Paul & Hannah Kirschenfeld  
 Samuel & Judith Kirshtein  
 Solomon Kirshtein  
 Melton & Helene Kligman  
 Michael Kogan  
 Warren & Carol Kohn  
 Josephine "Jo" Kramer  
 David & Lora Kratzok  
 Leonard Krawcheck  
 Robert & Shelley Kreigshaber  
 Charles & Nora Kresch  
 Frederica "Freddie" Kronsberg  
 Manuel & Janette Krupsaw  
 Julius & Ann Lasnick  
 Barbara Lemel  
 Harold & Muriel Lesselbaum  
 Wendell & Katie Levi, Jr.  
 Julian & Renee Levin  
 Theodore & Rose Levin  
 Abner & Alice Levkoff  
 Elliott & Heather Levy  
 Joel & Eleanor Levy  
 Leslie & Sandra Levy  
 Rabbi Ted & Ina Rae Levy  
 Charlotte Libater  
 Lawrence Libater  
 Meyer Lipman  
 Jan & Larry Lipov

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(Continued from page 8)

Irving & Helen Lipsky  
 Stanley & Mary Littman  
 A.M. "Mick" & Nancy Lourie  
 Isadore & Susan Lourie  
 Harriet & Harold Lurey  
 Suzanne Rae Lurey  
 Spencer & Liz Lynch  
 Lee Malerich  
 Rabbi Sanford & Ruth Marcus  
 Harry Margolius  
 Rose Y. Mark  
 Morris & Marcie Mazursky  
 Bryan McCanless  
 Jane & Burnet Mendelsohn  
 Rhett & Joe Mendelsohn  
 Nancy & Bernard Mendelson  
 Robert Merenbloom  
 Henry Miller  
 Ruth Miller  
 Herman & Annabelle Mischner  
 Emily & Davis Moise  
 Blanche Morgan  
 I. Harby Moses  
 Robert & Harriett Moses  
 Lynne & Larry Nachman  
 Harry & Ann Needle  
 Kenneth & Myra Nelson  
 Henry & Suzanne Noble  
 Bonnie Rosen Nurick  
 Alan & Neda Nussbaum  
 Eric & Ruth Oser  
 Paul Paskoff  
 Stanley & Sonja Pearlman  
 Hanna Pearlstine  
 Edwin Pearlstine, Jr.  
 Marty & Jeri Perlmutter  
 Gerald & Arline Polinsky  
 David Popowski  
 Lawrence Praeger  
 David & Jean Pustilnik  
 Rachel Raisin  
 Raymond & Barbara Reich  
 Ruth & Bert Reinhold  
 Nathan & Judy Rephan  
 Lenny Reznik  
 Harold & Sydney Richman  
 Gerald & Sheran Rittenberg  
 Henry & Sara Rittenberg  
 Jan & Solomon Rivers  
 Klyde & Claire Robinson  
 Sam & Beatrice Rogol  
 Fannie & Buddy Rones  
 Virginia Rosefield  
 Brenda & Samuel Rosen

Harvey Rosen  
 Joseph Rosen  
 Morris Rosen  
 Robert & Susan Rosen  
 Russell & Eileen Rosen  
 Barry & Ann Rosen  
 Anita & Ira Rosenberg  
 Barry & Barbara Rosenberg  
 Arthur & Sheralyn Rosenblum  
 Jane & Jerold Rosenblum  
 Jeffrey & Mickey Rosenblum  
 Sandra & Raymond Rosenblum  
 David Rosmer  
 Eddie Ross  
 Lillie Rubenstein  
 Aaron Saltzman  
 Ralph Sarlin  
 Sylvia Savitz  
 Gerald Schapiro Family  
 Jerald Scheer  
 Ella Schlosburg  
 Laz & Ellen Schneider  
 Arthur & Dell Schoenberg  
 Julian & Kaylene Schoenberg  
 Arnold Schraibman  
 Jerome & Sandra Schwartz  
 Barbara Schwartz  
 Irene Schwartz  
 Michael & Joanne Schwartz  
 Jeff & Walton Selig  
 Michael & Michelle Shain  
 Judith & Hershel Shanks  
 Sandra Shapiro  
 Howard Sherman  
 Bruce & Connie Siegal  
 Paul & Jayne Siegel  
 Irene Silverman  
 Phil & Rosalyn Silverstein  
 Rabbi Philip Silverstein  
 Jeffrey Simon  
 Allan & Sophie Sindler  
 Cantor David Sirull  
 Mark & Gayle Sloan  
 Irvin & Carole Slotchiver  
 Selden & Dorothy Smith  
 Stephen Snyder  
 Leona Sobel  
 A. Melvin & Rita Solomon  
 Melvin & Judith Solomon  
 Gerald & Nancy Sonenshine  
 Harvey & Marcia Spar  
 Floyd Spence  
 Steve & Wendy Spitz  
 Leon Spotts  
 Ann Stein  
 Ellen & Robert Steinberg

Gordan & Barbara Stine  
 Neal Sutker  
 Murry & Ellen Swartz  
 Jack Swerling  
 Francine Taylor  
 Terry Tranen  
 Robert & Deborah Turkewitz  
 Judith & Jack Vane  
 John Von Lehe, Jr.  
 Joe & Lorraine Wachter  
 Ruth Wanderman  
 Abe & Lois Wandersman  
 Sadie Want  
 Ann & Bernard Warshaw  
 Saul & Rita Wasserman  
 Julius "Skippy" & Dana Weil, Jr.  
 Alan & Ellen Weinberg  
 M. M. Weinberg, Jr.  
 Marian Taft Weinberger Family  
 Fran & Larry Weiner  
 Olga Weinstein  
 Arthur & Aileen Weiss  
 Mary Wilchanovsky  
 Charles & Marlene Williamon  
 Alan Witten  
 Bruce Wolff  
 Leon Wolper  
 Raphael & Lois Wolpert  
 Yaschik Enterprises  
 Shep Yelman  
 Marty Yonas  
 Jeff & Erica Zaglin  
 Loren & Mindelle Ziff  
 Steve & Julie Ziff  
 Jerry & Anita Zucker

This list is as of March 20, 2001. If there is an error with your name, or your name does not appear, please contact Elizabeth Moses, 843/ 953-5682 or by e-mail: [mosese@cofc.edu](mailto:mosese@cofc.edu) or by fax, 843/ 953-7624.



# Jewish Historical Society of South Carolina Annual Meeting - Litchfield Beach, SC June 22 - 24, 2001

## Agenda

Friday Evening, June 22  
7:30 PM

Services at Temple Emanu-El, 406 65th Ave. N.,  
Myrtle Beach 843/ 449-5552  
Rabbi Mitchell Kornspan  
(Transportation will be available).

Saturday Morning, June 23

Tours of the Kaminski House\*, the Jewish  
cemetery, & Temple Beth Elohim (Georgetown)  
Or:  
Tour of the Bernard Baruch Foundation\*,  
(Winyah Bay, just north of Georgetown)

Lunch (on your own - see suggestions next page)

Saturday Afternoon, June 23

Tours of the Kaminski House\*, the Jewish  
cemetery, & Temple Beth Elohim (Georgetown)  
Or:  
Tour of the Bernard Baruch Foundation\*  
(Winyah Bay, just north of Georgetown)

5:30 PM Reception - Hampton Inn

Dinner (on your own - see suggestions next page)

Sunday Morning, June 24

9:15 - 10:30 Panel Discussion  
Temple Beth Elohim, Georgetown

10:45- 11:45 General Society Business Meeting  
(Open to all members - Election of new officers)

12:00 - 1:00 PM Cultural Committee Meeting

Special Hotel Rates are available at the Hampton Inn, 420 Marina Drive, Georgetown, SC, until June 1st. Please call 1-843-545-5000 for reservations. \$76 per 1-2 person room, includes breakfast. Mention the Jewish Historical Society of South Carolina meeting.



\*Tours of the Baruch Foundation are SIZE LIMITED. One tour is from 9:00 am - 12:00 noon and the second one is from 1:00 - 4:00 pm. Twenty-eight (28) people maximum per tour. Tours filled on a first registered, first available basis. It is a 3 hour tour, mostly driven (transportation provided), some walking involved in a tour of the house. **Please indicate your 1st and 2nd choice on the registration form and you will be notified.**

Tours of the Georgetown Jewish cemetery are unrestricted and on your own.

\*Tours of the Kaminski House are about 1 hour in length and they start on the hour at 10, & 11:00 am and 12, 1, 2, 3, & 4:00 pm. Maximum group size is 15 per group. Tours fill up on a first come, first serve basis. Please arrive at the Kaminski House 15 minutes prior to the tour you wish to take.



Jewish Historical Society of South Carolina  
Litchfield Beach, SC - April 27-29, 2001  
Annual Meeting - Registration

NAME(S) \_\_\_\_\_ ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE \_\_\_\_\_ E-MAIL or FAX \_\_\_\_\_

Registration for the weekend: includes meals, panel, & tours.

Does not include hotel accommodations. **\$55 per person**

Preference for Bernard Baruch Foundation (Hobcaw Barony) Tour (circle 1st and 2nd choice)

Morning 9:00 - Noon    1            2            Afternoon 1:00 - 4:00 pm    1            2

Make checks payable to **JHSSC** and mail to: **JHSSC, Jewish Studies Program, College of Charleston, Charleston, SC, 29424.**

Dining Suggestions for Georgetown

There are many restaurants located on Front Street in Georgetown. These include:

Kudzu Bakery, 120 King St., 843/ 546-1847

Rice Paddy, 819 Front, 843/ 546-2021

River Room, 801 Front St., 843/ 527-4110

Thomas Café, 703 Front St., 843/ 546-7776

**However**, June 22-24 is also Harborwalk Weekend in Georgetown and it is likely to be crowded. Your best bet for eating is the Land's End Restaurant located right next to the hotel on Marina Drive.

Land's End Restaurant, 444 Marina Ave  
843/ 527-1376

**Maps will be provided with your  
registration receipt.**

*(Continued from page 7)*

husband, the Robert Ridgeway home, built by Moses Levi, and the Julien Weinberg house built by Leon Weinberg.

Politically, there were fewer Jewish names mentioned in the early days. Louis Appelt, state senator for 15 years, also served as postmaster and probate judge. Julien Weinberg was mayor in the 1960s and served several terms on City Council before becoming probate judge. Jewish citizens have fought in all the wars of this country.

Obviously, it is impossible to name all the Jewish families who ever lived here, and as was pointed out earlier, many abandoned their religious affiliation. By the end of the 19th century there were probably about 30 families who had lived or were living in Manning but not necessarily at the same time. Names of individuals and families in this area who likely were Jewish at some point included: Abrams, Appelt, Cohen, Eichelberger, Feintuck, Furstenburg, Hirschmann, Iseman, Jacobs, Kalisky, Karesh, Krasnoff, Levi, Loryea, Loyns, Machem, Moses, Ness, Podowsky, Richman, Riff, Schirm, Schwartz, Sigwald, Stern, Tobias, Weinberg, Wolkoviskie, and Yassney.

Jewish families here traditionally worshiped at Temple Sinai in Sumter, but planned to build a synagogue. On a 1937 town map, the lot beside the Haygreen house is designated the Synagogue Lot. A congregation was never formed here and people continued to worship at the Temple in Sumter. Jewish families became fewer and fewer as the years moved on. As far as I know, when he died in 1999, Julien Weinberg was the last practicing Jew in Manning. ~





Jewish Historical Society of South Carolina  
Jewish Studies Program  
College of Charleston  
Charleston, SC 29424

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