



Origins, Belonging, Moving On: Jewish Life in Greenville, Pennsylvania and Nearby Communities



Samuel J. Salkin

Charles A. Salkin

About the Authors

Authors Samuel (Sam) Salkin (1950) and Charles (Chazz) Salkin (1953), along with their brother, Donald (Woody) Salkin (1956), were born and raised in Greenville, Pennsylvania. They each lived there for the first 18 years of their lives, leaving to attend college and never returning beyond visits and some summer vacations. They attended Hempfield and West Side Elementary, Penn Junior High and graduated from Greenville Senior High.

Chazz, a resident of Dover, Delaware, has a longstanding interest in family genealogy, small-town Jewish life and history, and is an accomplished researcher. He retired after a career with the State of Delaware, serving the last 21 years as Director of Delaware State Parks.

Sam, a resident of Oakland, California, has a longstanding interest in the sociology of small-town American life. He has been an executive with iconic retail brands and retired after serving in executive leadership roles in Bay Area Jewish communal organizations.



**Origins, Belonging, Moving On:
Jewish Life
in Greenville, Pennsylvania
and Nearby Communities**

Samuel J. Salkin

Charles A. Salkin



Origins, Belonging, Moving On: Jewish Life in Greenville, Pennsylvania and Nearby Communities

Copyright © 2026 by Samuel J. Salkin and Charles A. Salkin

All rights reserved

Printed in the United States of America

First Printing May 2026

ISBN: 9798258251121

Library of Congress

A digital copy of this publication, as well as technical appendices and relevant archival materials collected by the authors can be found at the Rauh Jewish Archives at the Heinz History Center in Pittsburgh, Pa.

<https://rauhjewisharchives.org/entries/greenville/>

Publication Design by Shirley Blankers

Map Design by Sarah Kontos

The authors acknowledge the assistance of the Rauh Jewish Archives at the Senator John Heinz History Center in making this publication possible.

Front Cover Illustration: Postcard, color photo, c1940, showing three Jewish women's clothing stores on Main Street: Friedman's and Keller's on left and Routman's on right. At far right is Greenville National Bank where Louis Henlein was a director and vice president.

Contents

I. Dedication.....	7
II. Introduction.....	9
III. Our Family and Community.....	15
IV. Methodology and Structure.....	23
V. Biographies.....	25
VI. Epilogue.....	93
VII. Jewish Organizations.....	95
VIII Sources and Acknowledgements.....	100
IX. Glossary.....	101
X. Index of Last Names.....	103
Jewish Regional Connectivity Maps	
Communities Map.....	10
Transportation Map.....	16

This page is intentionally left blank.



I. Dedication

To our parents,

Herman J. Salkin, z"l*,

"I'm so glad that you are interested.

Who else do I have to tell?"

and

Harriet Mermelstein Salkin z"l*,

"Without our memories, who are we?"



Harriet and Herman Salkin, Honeymoon, 1948

**zichrono livracha*, Hebrew and Yiddish for may his/her memory be a blessing.

This page is intentionally left blank.



II. Introduction

A defining feature of Jewish immigration from Europe and settlement in America was the presence of Jews in small towns across the country. Nowhere was this more pronounced than in what is known as the tri-state region surrounding Pittsburgh: western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio and northern West Virginia. For the second half of the 19th century and the first half of the 20th century, Pittsburgh was the industrial center of the nation. Jews and Jewish institutions were found in over 100 communities throughout the region. That microcosm has nearly vanished, except for cemeteries, empty or repurposed communal institutional buildings and memories.

As brothers and Jews, we were born and grew up in a rural area just outside Greenville, a small town of then about 9,000, located in Mercer County, and immediately adjacent to Ohio. Our family had been in the Greenville area for four generations, dating back to 1912. Our youth during the 1950's was during the peak of the Jewish population of the community, which never exceeded 80 people. In that period, we or our parents knew everyone who was Jewish.

This work began as Sam's graduate school paper written in 1978 on the community of Greenville and its Jewish population post-World War II (WWII). In September 2016, Sam was invited by Rabbi Franklin W. Muller, Congregation Rodef Sholom in Youngstown, to be the guest speaker at *Shabbat* services as part of its 150th Anniversary Celebration. Sam was living in the San Francisco Bay Area and met Rabbi Muller, a San Francisco native. In the context of a Jewish geography discussion, Sam shared with the Rabbi ties between the Jews of Greenville and Youngstown, particularly Rodef Sholom, in Youngstown, Ohio, later discovering ties between our families. Sam invited Chazz to join the project. We did additional work building on the 1978 paper and presented, "Yenem Velt: Small-town Jewish Life in western Pennsylvania and Connections to Youngstown, Ohio." By then Jewish life in Greenville had come to an end. The primary synagogue of the Greenville community, Temple Beth Israel, in nearby Sharon, had recently closed and merged into Congregation Rodef Sholom. At that presentation a last remnant of the community we had grown up with attended, three with Greenville in their life history: Rita and son Kenny Rosen and Sally Sacks Blau. That experience led us to thinking that we were in a unique position to build upon the prior work and to try to do something more comprehensive and a bit less anecdotal. We brought it back to life during the COVID pandemic to update and expand upon a microcosm of American and Jewish life, which was locally richer and more extensive than our generation knew.

Today, most assume that Jews in America are urban and suburban dwellers. In fact, that is true. It was not always the case. We grew up thinking that it was normative that Jews lived in small towns as a minority without much of the communal support infrastructure that characterized urban American Jewish life. For us it is profoundly true.

Regional Communities Map

Jews were peripatetic throughout the region. While some settled in a particular place across generations others came and departed, very often from and within the region. Greenville's Jews had many connections to other Jews living in over one hundred communities in the Tri-State area. They ranged from communities large enough in Jewish population to support a number of elements of communal structure, such as synagogues, cemeteries, a *mikveh*, a *kosher* butcher, or community center (A). Others were only large enough to develop and support one of these elements. Most of the rest, like Greenville, lacked any Jewish communal infrastructure (B). Most of these towns no longer have any Jewish institutions or a significant Jewish population (C).



We were as much mid-westerners as easterners. In the last quarter of the nineteenth century and the first three-quarters of the twentieth century Greenville and the surrounding area enjoyed substantial shared economic prosperity as an industrial, agricultural, and educational center located mid-way between Pittsburgh and Cleveland. Throughout most of the twentieth century its population hovered at approximately 9,000, growing to more than 14,000 during a short period during WWII and declining to approximately 5,500 today. Greenville's prosperity, like many smaller towns in the orbit of Pittsburgh, owed its well-being to a confluence of natural and human resources, available capital, and evolving forms of transportation: starting with canals, to multiple rail lines, to paved roads and the interstate highway system. Its prosperity was reinforced by growing local industries, many of which were by the mid-twentieth century organized by labor unions which negotiated better wages, working conditions, medical care, and pension retirement benefits. Many individuals had two jobs: working in industry that developed in the first three quarters of the twentieth century, while continuing to operate small-scale farms, both of which sustained a way of life and provided supplemental income. For much of the 20th century it enjoyed a rich cultural and civic life with a wide array of communal organizations, including a symphony orchestra, a community hospital, and a college, unusual by today's standards. The area is now suffering from dramatic economic and social decline, from which it will likely never rebound.

The ethnic and cultural make-up of the community was on the surface simple and straight forward. Much of the community was made up of Protestant families of Scots-Irish descent, some having been in the community since post-Revolutionary War times. Presbyterianism was the largest of a multitude of local Christian denominations. Lutheranism and the Reformed Church also had a strong presence due to the large population of German immigrants and later the local college, Thiel College, which is affiliated with the Lutheran denomination. Protestants mostly lived east of the north-south flowing Shenango River and the New York Central Railroad line, which divided the town on an east-west basis. On the west side were other sizeable religious/ethnic groups, mostly Catholic: Irish, Italian, and Eastern Europeans, who arrived to work in the nascent industrial economy. There were also small numbers of Jews, Greeks, African Americans, and even fewer Asians. Jews predominantly lived on the east side. Religious and ethnic minorities were marginal and, in many ways, somewhat invisible. They were often sustained by connection with nearby more ethnically diverse communities. There were no houses of worship for the small numbers of other religious "minorities": Unitarians (Meadville), Greek Orthodox (Sharon/Farrell and Youngstown), African Americans (Sharon/Farrell), Latter Day Saints (New Hamburg), and Seventh Day Adventists (Sharpsville).

Within the fabric of life in Greenville was a small, evolving community of Jews, who first arrived before the beginning to the Civil War and were present into the early part of the 21st century. At its beginning, the Jewish presence was distinguished by a distinct language and culture, *Yiddish*. The vast majority of those who arrived before WWII were brought up in Yiddish-speaking homes. By the period after WWII, these Jews retained the knowledge of the language and were steeped in the culture, even if the spoken language was limited or even more likely represented in the integration of certain Yiddish words, terms, and expressions into daily speech, particularly with other Jews.

From the arrival of the first Jews in 1848 through the period of the Civil War, the Jewish population grew to as large as 20. By 1880 there were approximately 10 Jews in Greenville; at the beginning of WWI, 70; and the population didn't grow much beyond that until the peak of 79 in 1956, which coincidentally was the peak of post-WWII economic prosperity in the US. While our presence grew and receded with the economy, our role in the local economy was paradoxical: simultaneously central and marginal. This phenomenon was not unique to Greenville. It is notable that neither of the two comprehensive contemporary histories of the Greenville community, "Sesquicentennial History of Greenville," Earl Miller, 1988, and "Greenville, PA. Our Hometown," Greenville Area Historical Society, 2022, have any explicit mention of Jews or a Jewish presence.

There are many small towns, with Pittsburgh and Cleveland as their geographic hubs, which comprised within them small communities of Jews. In many such communities, they built synagogues, developed cemeteries, established religious schools, featured *kosher* butchers, mikvahs, and Jewish community centers. In Greenville communal activities and organizations were primarily organized by women post-WWII, for the benefit of children. Individuals and families maintained their cultural and religious institutional ties, to the extent that they did, by affiliation with Jewish communities to which they were previously connected or had kinship ties (from nearest to furthest): Sharon, Farrell, Youngstown, Meadville, Oil City, New Castle, Titusville, Pittsburgh, and Cleveland. Subscriptions to Jewish publications, which served as important connectors to a wider Jewish world, are well documented from the beginning of Jewish settlement in Greenville. Yiddish was the first language of many of Greenville's Jews. However, as researchers, we do not read Yiddish. Thus, Yiddish publications are unfortunately not a resource for this work.

To the extent that we can determine, no religious observances associated with traditional worship, the Jewish Sabbath and major religious holidays, were ever organized in Greenville. Passover and minor religious holidays such as *Purim* and *Hanukkah* were celebrated in homes and at times included multiple families. *Brises* and weddings often included community members beyond the circle of immediate family. An occasional *shiva minyan* would be held in conjunction with the death of a local Jewish community member.

Jewish identity in Greenville represented a balance between maintenance of identity and assimilation. Almost all Greenville Jews had or had adopted American (English) first names. Nothing concerning dress and presentation self-identified Jews as Jews, other than the occasional transient *schmorrer*.

Some Jews who arrived stayed for multiple generations, and others for less than a year. They came from nearby small towns; a few from major cities; and some directly from Europe. Most came in search of economic opportunity. Some found or created it, others did not. Most of those Jews who made Greenville their home were retail merchants on or near Main Street, dealing in women's, men's, and children's clothing, shoes, furniture, jewelry, pharmacy, cigars and tobacco, hardware, army surplus, damaged freight, and upholstery, all primarily serving broad audiences of non-Jewish clientele. Others were bankers, auto dealers, livestock auctioneers and traders, scrap dealers, farmers, newspaper correspondents, insurance salespeople, manufacturers,

hoteliers, bar keepers, theater operators, drycleaners, bail bondsmen, and a few educators. Some began their businesses as itinerant peddlers. Most came for opportunity, often pivoting from their initial attempt at livelihood to another more attractive one, and staying if they enjoyed success and leaving if they did not. There were rarely any professionals: doctors, attorneys, or accountants. Paralleling the experience of other western Pennsylvania communities, Jews almost never worked in the local industries such as Carnegie Steel, Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad, Greenville Steel Car, or Chicago Bridge and Iron, as laborers, or in administration or management. Rather, the extractive and manufacturing jobs brought masses of new people or attracted people off the farms and the Jews then followed to provide services and retail goods to them, with peddlers often in the vanguard.

Virtually all local Jewish-owned stores, which at times represented a sizeable percentage of retail concerns on Main Street, closed for *Rosh Hashanah* and *Yom Kippur*. All were open on *Shabbat*, Friday night and Saturday commerce being critical to success, and no commerce occurring in Greenville on Sunday due to "blue laws."

We write this for posterity and for those who may have some interest or family connection to this topic and vanishing history. The near disappearance of small-town Jewish life in America from what was an extensive presence is indisputable. Few will have our recollections or perspective in documenting a history which for many is unknown. It has deeply shaped who we are.

THE GREENVILLS STORES
LISTED BELOW WILL BE

**CLOSED UNTIL 6 P. M.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 23**

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE DAY OF
ATONEMENT — YOM KIPPUR — JEWISH
HOLIDAY.

L. Routman	The Hub, Sam Slesnick
Witten's Store	Home Furniture
Lang's Dress Shop	Keller's
Friedman's Ladies' Store	

The Above Stores Will Be

OPEN FROM 6 P. M. TO 9 P. M.

Record-Argus, Yom Kippur, 1939

This page is intentionally left blank.



III. Our Family and Community

Jewish life in small-town western Pennsylvania was distinct, vibrant, and characterized by a mobile network of often highly inter-connected families, trades, and businesses. For us it began with Samuel and Esther Salkin's arrival from Meadville to Jamestown in 1912; Jamestown being eight miles from Greenville and 21 miles from Meadville. They departed for Oil City in 1918, while our Grandfather Louis was serving in World War I (WWI) in France. It formally ended for us with the passing of our great-uncle, Isaac Jacob (I.J., Jake) Keller, in 1984, who lived in Greenville for 65 years. Having both spent the first 18 years of our lives in Greenville, we have been indelibly shaped by belonging to inter-related, yet distinct, religious, ethnic, and secular communities.

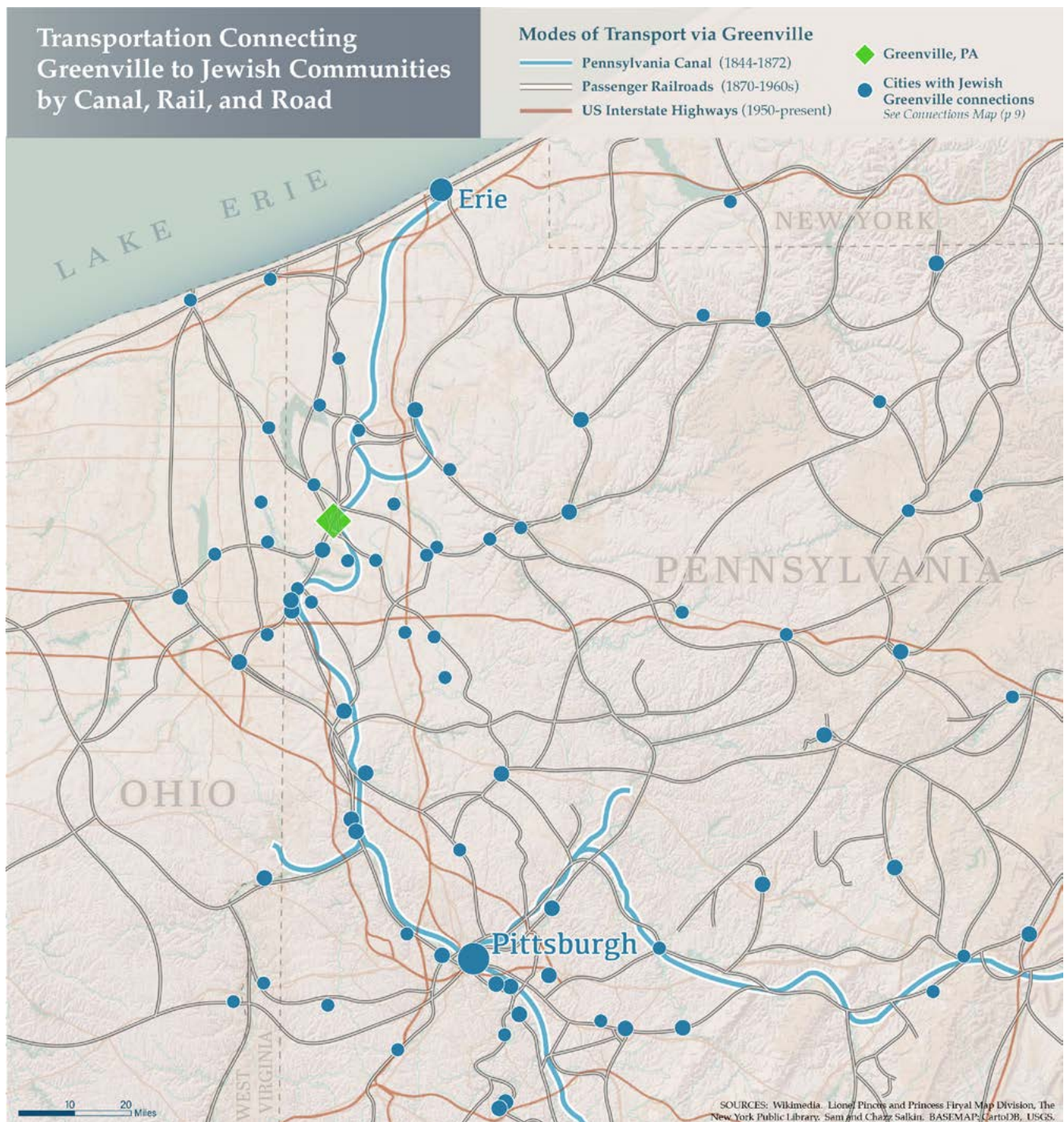
For instance, our parents' immediate families have resided or had established businesses in Jamestown, Kinsman, OH, Meadville, Oil City, Franklin, Titusville, Sharon, Farrell, New Castle, Grove City, Blacktown, Warren, PA, Jamestown, NY, and Greenville. In some cases, these connections were short-lived and for others as many as four generations. The importance of the interconnectedness of many of the members of these small-town Jewish communities cannot be overstated.

As the economic conditions expanded in some of the small towns of western Pennsylvania, Jews were attracted to those communities in search of the American Dream and some prosperity. Canals, railroads, an army camp, suburbanization, and interstate highways all had impacts on the local economy and the illusion of perpetual progress. In the course of this, some succeeded, other failed. Those who succeeded tended to stay. Only a few expanded their enterprise to more than one location in more than one small town. Jews occasionally worked for Jews who were not relatives. This occurred almost exclusively in retail stores. While many Jewish business owners exhibited skills of primitive capital accumulation, most did not aspire to build more complex and differentiated organizations. Many found ways to sustain their Jewish connection and identity while participating in the larger society. Others chose not to. Rather, participation in the economy of a western Pennsylvania small town was a means to an end. For many, Greenville was a place to try to make a living, not necessarily a place to live, connection to place being potentially ephemeral as connection to background eroded.

Our paternal great-grandparents arrived in small-town Pennsylvania in 1898: Samuel and Esther Salkin to Altoona, and Sheamon and Julia Feinberg Keller to Titusville and then Oil City (from Auburn, New York). The Salkin great-grandparents resided in a number of small towns in the region: after first immigrating to St. Louis, Missouri, then the gateway to the Western frontier; they relocated to Altoona, 1898; Stonerstown and Hopewell Township, 1899 - 1900 near Saxton; Somerset, 1902; Meyersdale, 1904; Manns Choice, 1905; Cumberland, Maryland, 1908; Meadville, 1910; Jamestown, 1912; and ultimately Oil City in 1918.

Transportation Map

Transportation was a critical element in the constellation of resources that contributed to Greenville's growth, prosperity, and the presence of Jews in the community. From trails on what was then the frontier of the United States to canals, four railroads, airports, paved highways and then the intersection of two Interstate highways, Greenville, half-way between New York City and Chicago, was highly connected to a wider world in every era. These transportation corridors provided connections and relatively easy access for mobility and settlement and to larger commercial markets. This supported Greenville's Jews' geographic dispersion and their connection to other Jewish communities.



Our maternal grandparents were immigrants from the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Kivjazz and Seredna, respectively. Harry Mermelstein, b. 1890, arrived in Sharon via McKeesport in 1913. Ethel Schwartz Mermelstein, b. 1897, arrived in South Sharon (now Farrell) in 1911. Neither had any formal education other than *cheder*. Their peripatetic lives were not atypical, symbolizing and being part of the pervasive interconnectedness of Jews in the region. Both of our paternal grandparents were born in America; Louis Salkin in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1894 and Sarah Keller Salkin in Oil City in 1901. Both had eighth grade educations.

Our father, Herman J. Salkin, was born in Oil City in 1923 and graduated from high school there in 1940. The following summer he moved to Youngstown and subsequently attended The Ohio State University. After volunteering to serve in WWII, Herman moved to work for his uncle, I. J. Keller, who owned a women's and children's department store on Main Street in Greenville, serving as General Manager. He remained there for 32 years.

Our mother, Harriet Mermelstein Salkin, was born in Sharon in 1926, where she graduated from high school. She worked at Westinghouse Electric during the WWII and subsequently attended the University of Michigan. Our parents met on a blind date in Sharon, double dating with Melvin Rosen of Jamestown and Joan Silverman of Sharon in 1946. They married in 1948. We, and our brother, Donald (Woody), were born in Greenville and resided there through graduating high school. All three of us were *bar mitzvah* at Temple Beth Israel, Sharon, and are Eagle Scouts. We each subsequently left the community to attend college and never returned, except for visits.

Our father's only sibling, Jeannette Salkin Polan, married Isaac Michael "Mike" Polansky, later Polan, an Army buddy of our great uncle by marriage, Al Rosin, after WWII. Their oldest child, our cousin, Ellen Sue Polan, was born in Oil City, while Jeannette and Mike were living in Grove City, where Mike used the GI Bill to attend college. They were the first couple in our immediate family who were both college graduates.

Our mother's brother and four sisters also resided in small western Pennsylvania communities in their early adulthood: Farrell (2), Sharon, Oil City, Erie, and Greensburg.

Our Jewish communal participation was primarily centered on Temple Beth Israel, Sharon, where we attended synagogue, and religious school, and participated in NFTY (National Federation of Temple Youth), and AZA (Aleph Zadik Aleph, a Jewish teenage boy's fraternity, then nationally sponsored by B'nai B'rith), which enabled connection to other Jewish youth in small towns. The congregation was affiliated with the Reform movement and yet contained a traditional *minyán*, to embrace the spectrum of the community's practices. Our parents were involved with UJA (United Jewish Appeal), Hadassah, National Council of Jewish Women, Temple Sisterhood, Temple Men's Club, Israel Bonds, B'nai B'rith, and ZOA (Zionist Organization of America). Our *kosher* butchers were in Farrell (HersHKovitz and Leiner) and Oil City (Plotkin) and later Youngstown. It is now only a memory.

Today, our family, which was extended and close-knit and which resided in a multiplicity of near-by small towns is locally reduced to very few first and second cousins in Hermitage and New Castle. The remnants of our family are buried in cemeteries in Sharon/Farrell, Oil City,

New Castle, Titusville, and beyond. Virtually none of these communities have any Jewish population or institutional presence.

In the broader local community, our parents stood out in terms of their engagement. Our mother was involved with Girl Scouts, Cub Scouts, PTA, Civic League, Hospital Auxiliary, the Greenville School Board, and the construction of the new local library. She was welcomed with open arms and sought out for leadership roles. Our father's involvement included being the chair of the retail division of the Greenville Business Men's (sic Association, Jaycees, Community Chest (United Way, Thiel College, and the Greenville Human Relations Commission. Both were very involved with the hospital and the National Conference of Christians and Jews. Along with the Community Chest, the hospital was the major charity in the community with three major annual events: the Christmas holiday charity ball, the fashion show and the Memorial Day horse show. Our father produced the fashion show for many years; our mother chaired the horse show; and both co-chaired the charity ball. Our father was intimately involved in the design of the hospital's chapel/quiet room. He assured that it was "non-denominational."

The decline of the steel, manufacturing, and related industries in the 1970s was devastating to small-town communities of the region. A skilled, well-compensated, working class was permanently displaced from middle class life, many with few other options for local employment. In Greenville, the decline of steel and manufacturing led to the near demise of the then locally headquartered Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad, which was a mainstay of the town, hauling iron ore from the Great Lakes to Pittsburgh and coal from Pittsburgh (Penn Hills to the Great Lakes. Greenville Steel Car Company was a manufacturer of steel rail cars, which at its peak employed 1,000 plus and at the time of its closure in 2000 was the largest employer in the County. Its 53-acre site in the middle of town was subsequently razed. Ironically, the largest remaining employer is the successor to R. D. Werner Company which began in Greenville in 1945 and was owned by an extended Jewish family that built it into the largest manufacturer of aluminum ladders in the world. However, it too is a shadow of its former self, a result of the machinations of Wall Street and late capitalism.

Post-WW II suburbanization had a very destructive impact on the central business districts of small-town western Pennsylvania. Most Jewish merchants were generally not well equipped to adapt to the elements required for success at a suburban plaza or shopping mall, particularly if they owned the real estate their stores occupied. This was exacerbated by the knowledge that most of their children would pursue higher education and would not be joining the family enterprises. Coupled with the peak and then decline of the steel and industrial-based economy, the impact on the economic and employment infrastructure of western Pennsylvania towns was direct and immediate; economies on which most Jewish livelihoods were dependent were inexorably devastated.

In the history of the Jewish presence in Greenville, there were few instances of any formal structure in the local community. Most communal structures were in nearby communities and their institutions. Greenville was perhaps the largest of these small-town Jewish communities that during the entire experience never built a concrete physical expression of Jewish communal life. The few known instances of Jewish social structure in Greenville are detailed in Chapter VII.

-
- The Black and White Club
 - The Jewish Women's Study Group
 - The Sunday School
 - The Religious School Carpool
 - The Polk State School Holiday Group
 - National Conference of Christians and Jews, Greenville Chapter
 - Rabbi Robert Bergman's Greenville Group
 - United Jewish Appeal and Israel Bonds solicitation

With the exceptions of the Jewish Women's Study Group, the Religious School Carpool and local chapter of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, each was relatively short lived and with few exceptions, had descriptive not formal names. Few had formal continuing leadership. Rabbi Bergman's Greenville Group, while short-lived due to his limited tenure as a Rabbi in Sharon, may have had the broadest participation, due to his outreach, missionary zeal, and charisma.

Formal education was a hallmark for the children of Jews in Greenville and vicinity. The earliest college graduate was Alfred Henlein, who graduated from Yale University in 1871. Jews attended local Thiel College from its early years. The first of Greenville Jews was Louis Henlein, who matriculated in 1890. Our great-uncle, Oscar Salkin, from Jamestown, and the first member of our family to attend college, (up to that point family members concluded public education at the end of the eighth grade), entered Thiel in 1917 and subsequently graduated from Carnegie Tech, Pittsburgh. Prior to WWII some of the Rosen children travelled the seven miles from their Jamestown farm to Greenville to attend public school, where some developed life-long friendships. Daughter, Clara Rosen, was the last member of the community to attend a one-room rural schoolhouse (1935). Local Jewish teens and young adults attended Thiel College throughout the twentieth century. A few Jews came to Thiel from other communities further away. A few local Jewish families welcomed them with hospitality on Jewish holidays and *Shabbat*.

By the period immediately prior to WWII, higher education was expected. While not all graduated, those who went away for college generally did not return. The few notable exceptions who did return after college or the service came to join their family's business, having earned useful degrees such as accounting. (George Barton, Greenville Dry Cleaning; Bernie Slesnick, The Hub - menswear; Larry Samuels, Green's - shoes and women's apparel; Alan Blau, The Greenville Store - general merchandise; as examples.) Few stayed long.

For those who had ties to Youngstown, Sharon, or Farrell, the connection might have included religious education, Sabbath and holiday services and lifecycle events. The earliest formal linkage for religious education we are aware of was with the children of the Goldsmith brothers, Moses and Lee, and their respective wives, Laura Paden Goldsmith (Perifano) and Frances Shonfield Goldsmith: Betty Goldsmith Booth Guffy, Marc Paden Gol(d)smith, and Anne Goldsmith Roth. The Goldsmith brothers and Frances had family connections in Youngstown and were members of Congregation Rodef Sholom, where their children attended Sunday School. It was conveniently accessible by the Erie Lackawanna Railroad. In addition to those

communal ties, some boys became *bar mitzvah* in Farrell, Sharon, Titusville, and Meadville. Many did not. A local man, Herman Stecher, prepared some of the boys for this coming-of-age from the late 1930's through the mid 1940's. The first *bat mitzvah* was Iris Ellen Rosen [Friedman] in 1963, followed by her sisters, Sara Rosen [Guttman], and Beverly Rosen [Brinn], all in Sharon.

Since the Jews of Greenville never formed a formal religious institution, religious worship and most ritual occurred in individual homes or other communities, in many cases the community of prior origin or family ties. They included: Sharon, Farrell, Oil City, Titusville, Meadville, New Castle, and Youngstown. Family-centered rituals such as a *bris*, *seder*, or lighting a *Hanukkah* menorah would take place primarily among families at home. *Seders* might include other community members, particularly those with family ties, and those who "needed a place to go." We can only speculate as to why there was never a concrete expression of Jewish communal life in Greenville. The most likely explanation is that while Jews recognized each other as fellow Jews from an ethnic and peoplehood perspective, the range of expressions of identity, observance, and ritual were on a broad spectrum from very traditional (Orthodox) to highly secular. A synagogue could not have been created in which a majority of people would have been "at home." In addition, the connections to place of prior or family origins remained compelling for some.

Most adult Jews were married, mostly to other Jews. As early as the beginning of the 20th century, Jewish men occasionally married local non-Jewish women. This was never a common occurrence. (Gustav Henlein to Nellie Crockett; Moses Goldsmith to Laura Paden; I.J. Keller to Grace Barry; George Barton to Josephine Schwartz.) For the most part, local Christian spouses did not convert to Judaism. The only Jews by choice were those who married Jews. Children of inter-married families identified as Jews, Christians, or sometimes both. Weddings were more private family affairs, with officiants coming from nearby communities. The number of instances of marriage between immediately local community members was very small; (Clara Rosen to Harry Friedman). Marriage connections to nearby communities was the norm. The marriage of Sylvia Rosen (Jamestown) to Sidney Gelfand (Farrell) in 1940 was the largest gathering in the history of the local Jewish community. Three hundred people attended at the Rosen Home Dairy farm in Jamestown. Most marriages that occurred while one of the couple was a resident in Greenville, usually included a partner from a nearby town, such as Meadville, (Sam and Sarah Ginsberg Slesnick – Sarah was living in Cleveland when they married); Youngstown, (Bernie and Roberta "Bobbie" Horn Slesnick); (Alan and Sally Sacks Blau); Sharon, (Julius and Carolyn Cohen Slifkin; Leonard and Frieda Zeff Rosen and Herman and Harriet Mermelstein Salkin); and New Brighton (Melvin and Rita Falkinson Rosen).

Through our research, we have identified at least 440 Jews who lived in Greenville and environs through the years. While Jewish funerals were common in Greenville, burials primarily occurred in Jewish cemeteries nearby in Sharon/Farrell, Pittsburgh, Youngstown, Oil City, and Titusville.

Brit milah (a *bris*) in the mid-twentieth century was most likely performed by Reverend Harold Brockman, an Orthodox Rabbi from Youngstown. The *bris* of our cousin Aaron Matusick, Hermitage, (1975), may have been the last one in Greenville, performed at the local hospital. An occasional *pidyon ha ben*, for first-born sons, were small and infrequent gatherings.

Observance of *kashrut* ranged from traditionally observant, to modified, and to non-existent. *Kosher* butchers were in Oil City (until 1957), Farrell (until mid-1960s) and lastly Youngstown. By the early 1970s no one in Greenville observed the traditional dietary practices of *kashrut*. An interesting footnote is that Keck's grocery, later Young's, 176 Main Street, stocked *kosher* salami during the mid-twentieth century. They delivered!

Young people in the post-WWII era participated in both secular organizations like scouting (Richard Friedman and the three Salkin boys are all Eagle Scouts). Some teens, most notably the three daughters of Leonard and Frieda Rosen, were very involved in B'nai B'rith Girls (BBG), regionally and nationally. In the 1960's and early 1970's, a few Jewish youth attended Jewish sleep-away summer camps.

Jews were welcomed into the echelons of Greenville society from the beginning. Jews' involvements with local civic life are notable. Those ranged from a few who were members of the Greenville Country Club (Henleins, Hesses, Werners, Leonard and Frieda Rosen, brothers Joe and David Filner), to fraternal and service organizations, (Masons, Odd Fellows, Kiwanis, VFW, Rotary, Elks), Women's Suffrage Association, Civic League, Greenville Public Library, Greenville Symphony Orchestra, Orpheus, bowling leagues, and political parties.

Overt institutional anti-Semitism appears to have been rare. While country club membership might be one test, it is important to note that nearby communities in Youngstown and Franklin/Oil City explicitly did not allow Jewish members. Our aunt and uncle Marvin and Ruth Kessler, Oil City, were the first Jewish members of the Venango County Club in the mid-1960's. Our father recalled seeing a sign at a country club in Youngstown in 1940 which declared "No Dogs or Jews Allowed."

Jews played a prominent role in the founding of many Greenville civic institutions: Louis Henlein, Greenville High School Alumni Association (1892); Manasseh Henlein, Boy Scout Council, (1913); Bessie Meyers Hesse, Women's Suffrage Association (1914); Frances Shonfield Goldsmith, Civic League, (1918); Moses Goldsmith and I.J. Keller, Kiwanis, (1922); Sam Routman, Greenville Businessmen's Association, (1938); Aaron Robbins, National Conference of Christians and Jews, (1957).

Alfred Henlein co-founded the Greenville National Bank (1875) with his father, Benjamin. He also served on Borough Council, President of the School Board, Chief of the Fire Department, Board member of the Greenville Gas Company, and the Greenville Dramatic Association. Leo Werner served on the Board of Directors of the Farmers' and Merchants' Trust Company, later First Seneca Bank. There was a "Jewish seat" on the board of directors of the Greenville Hospital, held for many years by Sam Slesnick, and subsequently David Friedman. Harriet Salkin, served as President of the Greenville Hospital Auxiliary and thus as a member of the hospital board. She was also appointed to the local school board. I. J. Keller, served on the board of the Municipal Water Authority. Herman Salkin served as the chair of the Greenville Human Relations Commission.

The first City Manager of Greenville, Louis Baker, had a tenure so short that he was gone before his family could arrive in 1964.



IV. Methodology and Structure

The information in this publication comes from sources that can be placed in one or more of three categories: history, memory and genealogy.

We have combined historical accounts, public records, censuses, cemetery records, family trees, and reminiscences, our own and others'. Essential digital sources included Newspapers.com, the Rauh Jewish Archives, digitized Jewish publications, the Internet and, with some caution, Ancestry.com. Each of these sources was queried using hundreds of distinctive Jewish names, Jewish terminology, countries of origin, and business categories.

Copies of historic newspapers were invaluable. We made extensive use of the local newspaper, the Record-Argus and its predecessor publications. Most if not all the satellite towns in this area had newspapers or correspondents to regional and urban newspapers. In addition to publishing general news, the Record-Argus had regular "society columns" reporting on the comings and goings of residents and their visitors. Those columns yielded significant personal data and connections to other important sources.

We had over 25 conversations with former Greenville residents and their descendants. We are grateful for their engagement. Some provided essential information. For others, we knew much more about their families' time in Greenville than they did. In every case our queries were met with enthusiasm and appreciation. We welcomed the contributions of our own family, particularly our brother Woody.

Gathering this information was a challenge because Greenville never had any formal Jewish organizations. There was no synagogue, Hebrew school, Jewish community center, consecrated cemetery or even a local branch of a national Jewish organization. Hence, there never were any official local Jewish records.

In a few cases we were able to add new information and small details by searching for and sometimes purchasing ephemera on eBay. While local and area historical societies were helpful, their publications and collections yielded little to add to our own findings. The Rauh Jewish Archives at the Senator John Heinz History Center in Pittsburgh was particularly helpful in providing encouragement and a regional context for our work.

Our own memories are substantial as it relates to the post-World War II period. We grew up in Greenville and with these people. Some of the ties were strong and others weak. Irrespective of the strength of those ties we knew everyone in the area who was Jewish.

We have organized our work into family biographies and business histories with entries in chronological order of arrival. We have also included sidebar stories that add to the richness of this communal history.

Many dates of birth, particularly for those born outside of the United States, are approximations due to unreliable or contradictory sources. Countries of origin may have been inaccurately reported, particularly as the political landscape of Europe changed. “Russia” can mean anywhere in the Russian Empire at the time, but most often refers to the region known as the Pale of Settlement. The same is true for Austria or Austria-Hungary. Family surnames and individuals’ first names are as we found them in the various records, though they may have been changed or spelled differently before or after our sources.

Our documentation does not include much of the diverse cohort of outsiders and visitors: traveling salesmen, impresarios, performers, medical specialists, peddlers, and *schnorrers*. They visited the community regularly and were part of the Jewish communal fabric that connected Greenville Jews to other communities, the wider world, and merchandise and social trends. Their impact cannot be underestimated. We remember a number of them fondly.

We have a high degree of confidence that we have reasonably exhausted possibilities given the sources and methods that we employed. At the same time, we know from doing this kind of work that there are likely additional threads to be discovered. We welcome their addition in an addendum.

Technical Appendices

<https://rauhjewisharchives.org/entries/greenville/>

“The Jewish Community of Greenville, Pennsylvania: A Case Study and Network Analysis (World War II – 1978).”

As a graduate student at Cornell University in 1978, for a course in Community Service Education, Qualitative Research Methods, Sam Salkin wrote a paper, “The Jewish Community of Greenville, Pennsylvania: A Case Study and Network Analysis (World War II – 1978).” While more grounded in social theory than in data, the paper looks at the period in which this community within a community reached its pinnacle, while making its emerging decline visible. It provided the impetus for a presentation with his brother Chazz Salkin at Congregation Rodef Sholom, Youngstown, Ohio, in 2016 on the ties between the Jews of Greenville and Youngstown. That led to this more comprehensive effort of research and recollection.

Greenville Jewish Population by Year

This Excel matrix includes all the individual Jews who are known to have lived in Greenville, Pennsylvania. The names represent a summary of those people included in, “Origins, Belonging, Moving On: Jewish Life in Greenville Pennsylvania and Nearby Communities (2026),” An “R” in a box represents an individual who was believed to have been a resident anytime in that particular year. An “N” represents individuals who were in Greenville regularly that year for business but were not in residence. Since not everyone was necessarily in Greenville for the entire year, the totals for each year may exceed a snapshot census.



V. Biographies

Families and Businesses - Ordered Chronologically¹

Techner/Hoffman — Heineman Techner (Tüchner) (1811-1900) and Elizabeth/Betty/Bertha Rosenblatt Techner (1814-1878) and their family lived in Sheakleyville from approximately 1848²-1867. Sheakleyville is about 11 miles east of Greenville. They were probably the first permanent Jewish residents of Mercer County. They married sometime after their separate arrivals in New York in 1837 from their native Bavaria and Hesse. Heineman (Hyman/Herman) had a peddler’s license in New York City in 1842 and became a citizen in New York in 1844. They would have been lured to western Pennsylvania by Techner’s family. Beginning as early as 1840 and continuing into the 1850s, Heineman’s brother and three of his sisters settled in Meadville. The sisters’ married names were Fleisher (later Adler), Hilbronner and Kohn. (See KOHN below.)

In Sheakleyville, the Techners operated a general store on Greenville Street (Greenville-Sheakleyville Road, now the site of the Presbyterian Church). They were the town’s whiskey purveyor. They had four daughters in New York: Adelia (Delia) Techner (1840-1909), Sophia Techner (1843-1937), Fannie Techner (1844-1903), and Helena Techner (1846-1926). Matilda Techner (1848-1932) was their first child born in Pennsylvania followed by Charles Techner (1852-1913) and Calvin/Colman Techner (1860-bef1870).

Of the three siblings known to have married, all had Jewish spouses. Records suggest that when Adelia married Washington, D. C., milliner Samuel Bien (1827-1898) in 1858, the wedding was held in Sheakleyville. In 1860, sister Sophia was living with the Biens in Washington. Late that year she married, and she and her husband moved to Meadville where he was in business with the Hilbronner relatives into the 1880s.

The rest of the Techner family left Sheakleyville soon after the Civil War and by 1867 they settled in Philadelphia where they operated a dry goods store. However, an 1873 atlas of Mercer County showed that the Techners still owned their property in Sheakleyville.



Techner, Mercer County Atlas, 1873

¹ Prior to 1865, The Borough of Greenville was known as West Greenville. The name “Greenville” is used throughout.

² Dates in bold indicate the year of arrival in the community.

In Philadelphia, the Techners were members of Knesset Israel synagogue, and are buried in Mt. Sinai Cemetery. In 1870, Fannie married Julius Bacharach (c1835-1928) at Rodeph Shalom Temple in Philadelphia and moved to Lewes, Delaware, where their first child was born, perhaps the first Jewish child born in southern Delaware.

The 1850 Sheakleyville census shows that the Techners shared their home with “Abe S. and Rachel Hoffman,” natives of Germany. Abe was listed as a clerk, presumably in the Techner store/barroom. Abraham Solomon Hoffman (1818-1899) and Rachael Kraft (1821-1903) married in their native Bavaria. They had a daughter Sarah Hoffman (1849-) who was born in Pennsylvania, likely in Sheakleyville. By 1860, the Hoffmans were living in Cincinnati where Abe was a merchant. Some of the family eventually settled in Muscatine, Iowa; Abe and Rachael are buried there.

Henlein — The Henlein family had a presence in Greenville for just over a century beginning in 1850. Morris Henlein (1820-) came to America from Wurttemberg, Germany in 1841 via New York City. He was first in Albany, New York, and then moved to Waynesboro, Pennsylvania. He was there in 1849 when he became a naturalized citizen. In the 1850 census, he was married to Lena (1831-1878) and had a daughter, Frances Henlein (1850-), and a sister, Hannah Henlein (1822-). Lena was also from Germany. They had a store in Salem Township, a rural community located between Greenville and Sheakleyville. There was almost certainly a connection between the Henleins and the Techners and Hoffmans who lived just a few miles away. Morris’s younger brother Benjamin Henlein (1825-1890) worked in the store as a clerk; he had arrived in the United States around 1847. Morris apparently died before 1860. Lena and her children were living in New Castle in 1860 and were in Philadelphia by 1870. She died in Philadelphia and is buried in Mt. Sinai Cemetery.

Benjamin returned to Germany where he married Amelia Ohlman (1835-1894) (sister of Melius Ohlman) in 1852. They settled in Greenville that year and Benjamin established a general merchandise business, Henlein and Brother. He was in partnership with his brother Morris and another brother, Manasseh Henlein, of New Castle. He later bought out Morris’s interest in the store and after Menasseh died, he was sole proprietor by 1863. In 1857 and 1859, Benjamin was listed as a subscriber to the *American Israelite* of Cincinnati. Morris partnered with John Bacher in Henlein and Bacher at 189 Main Street, shifting from dry goods and groceries to clothing. This store was in business at least from 1874 to 1895. Henlein also had a lumber business and an interest in the Greenville Coal Works. In 1873, “B. Henlein” lived on Franklin Street. Benjamin and Amelia and their first six children were living on Mercer Street in the 1880 census. From 1873-1882, Benjamin served on the Greenville Borough Council. In 1885, Benjamin retired from retail business and his son Gustav took over his interest in the store. He then went into farming south of town on Methodist Road in Hempfield Township. The farm was later sold to the railroad for right-of-way with the remainder becoming the sand and gravel operation still active today. This railroad siding is still noted on maps as “Henlein.”

Benjamin and Amelia both lived out their lives in Greenville and are buried in the West View Cemetery in Pittsburgh.

Benjamin and Amelia had nine children, all born in Greenville: Alfred Franklin Henlein (1853-1918) graduated from Yale College in 1871 having started there at age 14 (supposedly the college's youngest graduate to that date). From 1873-74 he attended Columbia Law School. He opened a law office in 1875 at the corner of Race and Main. Alfred and his father were organizers and directors of the Greenville National Bank in 1875. Alfred served as president of the bank from 1895 until just before his death. He was a member of Eureka Lodge 290 of the Freemasons and was elected their Worshipful Master in 1879. Alfred was a delegate to the 1888 Democratic National Convention in Chicago in support of Grover Cleveland. In 1894, he was appointed to be a state Bank Examiner for Western Pennsylvania. He was active in many civic, business and political organizations and served as a Borough Councilman, President of the School Board, second Chief of the Fire Department, board member of the Greenville Gas Company, and member of the Greenville Dramatic Association. He never married.



Benjamin and Amelia Henlein, 1880s

Matilda "Tillie" Henlein (1855-1875) was a student at Thiel College in 1870. When the college recognized its first graduating class in 1874, Matilda and her sister Frances were among those on the program who contributed "music and entertainment." She died in Greenville and was buried in Pittsburgh.

Frances Henlein (1857-1913) was known as "Frankie" and "Frank." She attended Thiel College. In 1883, she married German-born Julius Weiss (Weissenburger) (1851-1920), a Philadelphia lace importer. Julius was the brother of Nathan Weissenberger who had a store in Conneautville. Nathan had business and family connections to the Henleins and the Ohlmans; Sophia Ohlman of Meadville was a Weissenberger. Their wedding was held at the Henlein's home at 24 South Mercer Street. Dr. Aaron Hahn of Tifereth Israel (The Temple) in Cleveland officiated. Frankie and Julius lived in Philadelphia.

Allen Henlein (1857-1857) died as an infant. It is likely that he was a twin to Frances.

Morris Henlein (1860-1871) died in Greenville soon after being kicked in the forehead by his horse while leading it to water at the family stable. He was buried in the Troy Hill (Bes Almon) Cemetery in Pittsburgh, the first Jewish cemetery in western Pennsylvania.

Gustav Henlein (1863-1934) followed his father as co-proprietor of Henlein and Bacher. In 1896, he married Nellie Crockett (1870-1912), a Presbyterian from Linesville. They lived on Franklin Street and had no children. They were very social and belonged to the Country Club. When Gustav died, Dr. Isador Philo of Rodef Sholom in Youngstown conducted the funeral in Greenville. Gustav and Nellie are buried in the Linesville Cemetery.

Manasseh Henlein (1865-1934) was named for his recently deceased uncle from New Castle and went by the nickname "Nass." In 1893, he moved to New York City and worked in his brother-in-law's lace house. He may have lived with his sister Ida who had just moved there with her

new husband. He soon returned to Greenville and was engaged in many business and civic activities throughout his life. By 1902 he was affiliated with the Laird Opera House and became the theater manager. He was the local representative for the out-of-town company that bought the Henlein farm and he operated the sand mining operation there. He was very active in Democratic politics and the local Elks Lodge. In 1913, he was the President of the very new Boy Scout Council. He never married.

Ida Henlein (1867-1965) married her first cousin Henlein Levi (1858-1925) in 1893. The wedding took place in Greenville and was officiated by Rabbi Lippman Meyer of Rodef Shalom in Pittsburgh. They lived in New York City.

Louis Henlein (1870-1951) graduated from Thiel College in the Class of 1890. In 1892 he was elected the first President of the alumni association of Greenville High School. After graduating from college, Louis was a banker all his life. He started as an assistant cashier with the Greenville National Bank and advanced to be a director and vice president. When the GNB merged with the First National Bank in 1947, he became the vice president and director of First National. He retired in 1949. Louis was an active member of the I.O.O.F. and the Elks. He died at the family's 24 South Mercer Street home in 1951, the last of the Henlein family living in Greenville. He had never married. Rabbi Sidney Berkowitz of Rodeph Sholom in Youngstown officiated at the family home. He was buried at West View Cemetery in Pittsburgh along with his parents and brother Manasseh. The Henlein home later became the Elks Lodge.

Kohn — S. & M. Kohn advertised their Union Clothing Store in Laird's Block [at Main and Race] in the July 1855 edition of *The Review*. They sold men's clothing and furnishings. Their motto was "Quick Sales and Small Profits." The archives of the Greenville Area Historical Society include S. & M. Kahn Ready Made Clothing on a list of early Greenville businesses. They had advertised in a November 1857 newspaper. Their business was still located at "the 2nd door of Laird's Block." "S. & M. Kohn" were Simon Kohn (1828-1900) and Max Kohn (1833-1905), brothers from Bavaria. They came to the United States in the late 1840s. Their brother Isaac Kohn (1824-1891), married to a Techner, was a merchant in Meadville, arriving there by 1850. Simon and Max had been living in Philadelphia prior to arriving in Greenville.

Simon was married to Caroline Fleisher Kohn (1820-1903). She may have been his sister-in-law; she also had relatives in Meadville. Their first child, Salina Kohn (1854-1907), was born in Philadelphia. Son Louis Kohn (1855-1934) was likely born in Greenville. Their third child, Bertha Kohn (1859-1934) was born in Greenville or Meadville. They had the store in Greenville for just a few years and were living in Meadville by 1859 when they were listed as subscribers to *The Occident and American Jewish Advocate*. They continued in the clothing business. Max married while living in Meadville. The families of Isaac, Simon and Max Kohn in Meadville all moved to Philadelphia by the early 1870s.

Ohlman — Melius Ohlman (1834-1918) was the brother of Amelia Ohlman Henlein. He was born near Stuttgart, Germany, and he came to the United States in 1856 (possibly as early as 1854). He was soon in Greenville, likely as a peddler or working in the Henlein shop. By 1858 he moved

and had a store in Conneautville. Several of his brothers joined him in the business at the store and as peddlers. He returned to Germany in 1860 to marry Sophia Weissenburger (1839-1919). In 1875, they moved to Meadville and opened a new clothing store. There they had a very successful business and a large (9 children), prominent family. They were regular visitors to Greenville to visit Amelia's family.

Two of the Ohlman brothers later spent a few years in Greenville. M. (Max) Emanuel Ohlman (1840-1904) and Louis/Lewis Ohlman (1835-1886) were based in Conneautville from about 1858 to 1863. They had come to the United States from Freudenthal, a small city in Wurttemberg, Germany. According to tax and draft-registration records, they peddled and worked in the Ohlman Brothers store.

Louis was working in Manhattan as early as 1850. He married Annie Dawson (1845-), a native of England, in New York City in the late 1850s. By late 1863, Max and Louis had moved to Greenville where they manufactured clothes and sold retail under the name of Ohlman Brothers. We don't know if Melius or the Henleins had any interest in this business. As late as 1866, Max had secured a peddler's license in Greenville. Louis and Annie Ohlman had three children in New York who probably lived in Greenville: Minnie Ohlman (1859-), Gabriel Ohlman (1860-1913), and Joseph Ohlman (1863-). Their fourth child, Catherine/Carrie Ohlman was born in Greenville in 1865. Between 1867 and 1872, Louis and Max (who now went by the name Emanuel) moved to Brooklyn. They established a very successful custom tailoring establishment also known as Ohlman Brothers. Both married and had children. When Emanuel died, he left money in his will for the "poor Jehudim [Jews] of the Synagogue of Freudenthal."

Mannheimer — Samuel Wolf Mannheimer (1840-1917) of Baden-Wurttemberg, Germany, immigrated to the United States in 1859 along with several of his siblings. The early story of the family's time in Greenville is sketchy but it may have begun as early as 1859. The Henlein family was already in Greenville and came from the same area in Germany; this is likely what attracted the Mannheimers. There is a suggestion that Henlein and Mannheimer were business partners before the Civil War.

Samuel married Ellen Dryfus/Dreifus (1847-1936) in 1867 in Cincinnati. She had come to the US in 1857 and settled with her family in Halifax County, Virginia. Samuel and Ellen had two children born in Greenville: Nettye Mannheimer (1870-1955) and Charles Mannheimer (1873-1945). Both children eventually settled in Cincinnati; neither married.

Sam's brother Abe Mannheimer (1848-1885) arrived in the US in 1867 and came to Greenville and sold cigars. In the 1870 census he was listed as a liquor merchant, living at the St. Charles Hotel. He was later in the liquor business in Youngstown and then the dry goods business in Cincinnati. He never married.

Brother Raphael Mannheimer (1847-1917) was living with Sam and Ellen in Greenville in 1870 and was a liquor dealer. By 1872, he had settled in Evansville, Indiana, where he and his family were in the livestock business and were active in the Jewish community.

Morris Mannheimer (1854-1903) was a business partner of his brother Sam. The establishments in Greenville were variously known as Mannheimer, Saul & Co. (dry good and groceries), S. W. Mannheimer & Co. (clothing) and S. W. Mannheimer, Block and Goodwin. Some of these businesses were open at the same time. In 1874, a fire destroyed the Henlein Block where at least one of these businesses was located. Samuel Mannheimer bought the property and built a new structure known as the Mannheimer Block, at Race and Main. The family businesses moved there.

Samuel and Ellen and their children lived on Shenango Street. Morris was unmarried while in Greenville and was living with them in 1870.

In 1877, the Mannheimers closed out their businesses and sold “the block.” Samuel and family moved to Cincinnati where other Mannheimers had already settled. By 1880, he owned a cigar manufacturing business. Morris then worked for William Paden who sold dry goods and groceries on Main Street. Later, he moved to Pittsburgh where he worked for Morris Kingsbacher who had a prominent wholesale jewelry business. Morris Mannheimer married Kingsbacher’s sister, Caroline (Carrie) Kingsbacher (1856-1935) in 1883. (See KINGSBACHER below.) The Mannheimers who settled in Cincinnati are buried in the Jewish cemetery there.

Kingsbacher — Aaron Kingsbacher (1843-1913) was born Aaron Koenigsbacher in Baden-Wurttemberg, Germany, and he arrived in the United States around 1868. His wife, Fannie Wiesenberg (1847-1911) was also from Baden-Wurttemberg and arrived at about the same time. They married in 1873. Aaron applied for naturalization in Mercer County. It is not clear when they came to Greenville or where Aaron worked but the Kingsbachers were surely in town by 1875. They had a son, Harry Kingsbacher (1875-1950), who was born in Greenville, and a daughter Rosa Kingsbacher (1879-), also born in Pennsylvania, likely in Greenville. By 1880, the family was in Youngstown where Aaron was a clothing clerk in the store of Adolph Louer. Aaron’s cousin Carrie Kingsbacher (1856-1935) from Pittsburgh was living with them at the time of the census. Two more children arrived while the family was in Youngstown: Joseph Kingsbacher (1882-) and Elsa Kingsbacher (1884-1963).

A newspaper article placed the Kingsbachers in Sharon in 1886 and noted that they were formerly from Conneautville where Aaron’s family had a store with the Ohlmans. They returned to Youngstown by 1889 and lived there until finally settling in Cleveland around 1905. Aaron was a real estate agent there. Aaron and Fannie both died in Cleveland.

Note: An article in the *Shenango Valley Argus* in May 1877 related the story of a boating accident in Greenville. While on a recreational outing, a skiff occupied by “Mrs. Kingsbacher and child [Harry]” and Mr. and Mrs. Anton Holtz (Hoelz/Hoeltz) overturned on the Shenango River just above Mathers’ Dam. They were in deep water but were rescued unharmed.

The Holtzes came from Germany in the 1860s. From about 1870-77, Anton Holtz worked as a cutter/tailor on his own and then for Mannheimer, and Henlein and Bacher (no relation to Kingsbacher). They had a son and a daughter. We don’t know if the Holtz family was Jewish.

Zeve/Winsberg — Two Lithuanian-born brothers-in-law, Jacob V. Zeve (1862-1930) and Jacob Winsberg (1867-1928) had a tailor shop/clothing store in Stoneboro. Their timeline is not clear but it appears that Zeve arrived first, in 1880. Yankel Vigdor Ziv had just immigrated from Kovno. In 1888, he married Nancy “Nannie” Lobaugh (1867-1951), a Methodist living in Stoneboro, in a ceremony at Fredonia. A local minister officiated. Winsberg arrived in the United States in the mid to late 1880s. The Stoneboro business was known as Zeve and Winsberg by 1889. By 1892, Zeve and Winsberg had opened a larger men’s clothing shop in Grove City and the Stoneboro operation became a branch store, through at least 1898. Winsberg married Zeve’s younger sister, Leah Zeve (1876-1955), in Cleveland in 1895. None of the Zeve or Winsberg children were born in Stoneboro. In 1900, they opened another Zeve and Winsberg store in Brookville.

By 1902, the Zeve/Winsberg partnership expanded to Youngstown. The Zeves moved to Youngstown and the Winsbergs remained in Grove City. They ended their partnership in 1905; the Grove City store became known as J. Winsberg and remained in business until the 1940s.

Jacob and Nannie Zeve died in Youngstown and are buried in the Tod Homestead Cemetery. Jacob Winsberg died in Grove City, Leah Winsberg in Warren, Pennsylvania. They are buried in the Mayfield Cemetery in Cleveland.

Marks & Meyer — In November 1880, J. N. Purdy, a non-Jewish men’s clothier, opened Purdy’s Cheapest Corner at 151 Main Street at the corner of Water Street. He also had a branch in Jamestown. By May 1881, the business was owned by Marks and Meyer of Erie, and Purdy continued as the store manager. The name was restyled as Marks and Meyer’s Brand Clothing House. They were manufacturers and retailers of men’s and boys’ clothing and presumably had been Purdy’s supplier. This store was one door west of the First National Bank. In early July, Marks and Meyer advertised that every 13th hat would be given away and by the end of the month they had their last advertisement in the *Record-Argus*. It is likely that the Marks and Meyer store was simply a close-out operation.

Charles Marks (1839-1910) and Polydor (P.A.) Meyer (1845-1924) were brothers-in-law. Marks arrived from Prussia in 1852 and Meyer came from Posen, Poland, in 1863. Their Erie partnership began in 1867 and continued until 1884. As the Greenville operation was a satellite, both visited Greenville but continued to live in Erie.

Gitskey — From November 1882 to July 1883, Moses Gitskey (1832-1906) operated a business advertised as the Rochester New York Clothing House and the Great Rochester Clothing House. It was located at 174 Main Street in Goodwin’s Block. He sold men’s and boys’ clothing and furnishings. Gitskey was a native of Germany and had established a successful clothing business in Toledo by the mid-1860s. He continued that operation with his son while he lived in Greenville.

Gitskey was an active member of the Toledo Jewish community. In 1875, he was a leader in the effort to establish a Reform congregation. He was elected the first Treasurer of the new Reformed

Hebrew Congregation, formally known as Shomer Emunim. Moses Gitskey is buried in the Toledo Hebrew Cemetery.

Hannach/Silverman — Julius Hannach (1836-1891) and Tena (Christena) Silverman Hannach (1842-1898) of Allegheny/Pittsburgh opened a men's and boys' clothing store in Greenville in 1885, J. Hannach and Son. They had been in the retail clothing business in Pittsburgh since at least the early 1870s and they continued in business there after opening the Greenville store. They were natives of Germany and had eight children, all born in the Pittsburgh area. The shop was at 182-184 Main Street next door to their competitors, the Henleins. Their son and eldest child, Jacob Hannach (1865-1920) lived for a time in Greenville. The Hannachs were active in Jewish affairs in Pittsburgh. When the Eighth Street Temple (Rodef Shalom) was re-dedicated in 1888, Julius was the congregation's vice-president. He was also a director of the Hebrew Benevolent Society.

Hannach's sponsored a baseball team in the local league call the Hannachs. Julius was in Greenville when he died in 1891. Mrs. Hannach moved from Pittsburgh into a home on Mercer Street that same year and she lived in Greenville and operated the business. In 1892, she moved to a house on Franklin Street. Other than her eldest daughter Bertha (Birdie) Hannach (1866-1944), all her younger children also lived or spent time in Greenville at that time: Fannie Hannach(1869-1950), Laura (Lollie) Hannach (1874-1943), Cora Hannach (Catherine) (1875-1942), Daisy Hannach (1877-1956), Leon Hannach (1881-1950) and Marguerite Hannach (1883-1916). Cora attended the Linden Hill school in Lititz while living in Greenville. In 1893, Tena advertised in the Cincinnati-based national Jewish newspaper, the *American Israelite*, to sell the business. It was sold to Theobald and Ritter of Youngstown later that year. The family moved back to Pittsburgh in 1894.

Mrs. Hannach's brother, Harry Silverman (1852-1915), was born in Pittsburgh. He lived in Greenville for a short time with his wife Esther Cohen Silverman (1858-1939), a daughter Eva Silverman (1876-1940) and a son George Silverman (1884-1923). They were in Greenville in 1891 and he was involved with the sale of Hannach's to Ritter of Youngstown. Harry and his family returned to Pittsburgh where he worked as a clothing salesman.

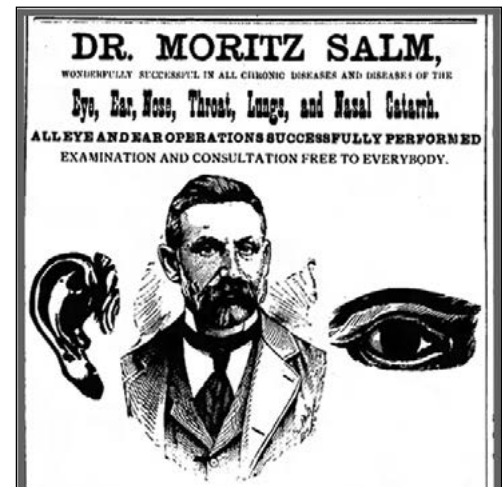
Arnsthal — Frank Arnsthal (1861-) was born in Pittsburgh. His father had a wholesale and retail tobacco business in the city and Frank was working there as a cigar maker in 1880. The Arnsthals had business connections with the Hannach family and in 1890, after both his parents died, Frank was working for J. Hannach and Son in Greenville. He and his wife were in Greenville for only a short time but had a son there in February 1890. He went into business with his brother in Indianapolis and later in Louisville.

HANNACHS
Who always give the
**Biggest Value in Return for
Your Cash,**
Will Offer for the Nex 30 Days!
Men's Suits At 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 18, \$20;
one-half more. every suit guaranteed to be worth
Men's Overcoats at 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 and \$15,
a saving of 3 to \$7 on each.
Men's Pants at 1, 2, 3, 4 and \$5; sold elsewhere
for nearly double our prices.
Boys' suits at 1.25, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10 and \$12; cost
elsewhere 50 per cent. more.
Boys' Overcoats at 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and \$10; a
sure saving of from 2 to \$5.
SURPRISING BARGAINS IN
**Men's hats and caps, Furnishing
goods, Neckwear, Handker-
chiefs, Underwear,
Hosiery, Cardigan Jackets, Over-
alls & blouses, flannel shirts
Trunks, valises, gloves.**
SPECIAL:
LATEST SHAPE BLACK STIFF HAT
Guaranteed Worth \$3.00.
Our Price, \$1.49.
Hannachs,
182-184 Main street, - - GREENVILLE, Pa.

Hannach, *Shenango Valley News*,
1889

Salm — In October 1890, the *Advance Argus* ran a large advertisement announcing the arrival from Columbus, Ohio, of “the German Oculist,” Dr. Moritz Salm (1851-1931), and his associate. They would come to Greenville two days each month and offer a full range of medical services at the Fell Hotel. Dr. Salm was a “specialist on Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Lungs.” The advertisement included engraved portraits of the two doctors and extensive text outlining all the diseases and maladies that they could cure, along with patient testimonials. Their visits continued monthly through 1894, later offering their services at the National Hotel and the New Hotel Taylor. In 1896, it was reported that Dr. Salm would again be coming to town but this time on his own. The newspaper noted that he had “left for Europe in 1894 and was engaged in hospitals and medical institutes in Heidelberg, Berlin and Vienna until 1896.” Salm continued his monthly visits at the Arlington Hotel until the end of 1896.

Moritz Salm (also known as Morris and Maurice) was born Moritz Meyer-Salm in Nordrhein-Westfalen in northern Germany. He arrived in the United States around 1870, possibly through New Orleans. Although he advertised himself as “the German doctor,” he received his medical degree from the new Nashville Medical College in Tennessee in 1877. After graduation, he moved to Georgia where he had relatives and practiced medicine in Atlanta. He married Atlanta native Rebecca Mayer (1856-1933) and they moved to Austin, Texas. During their time there, they had two children and “the German Oculist” advertised more and more specialties. In addition to a practice based in Austin, he regularly “rode the circuit” to many other Texas communities. The Salms fled to New York City in 1885 after Dr. Salm was involved in a highly public sexual scandal and was expelled from the Texas State Medical Association. They had a third child in New York before settling in Columbus in 1888. From there, he provided medical services throughout Ohio. The Salms were involved in the Columbus Jewish community and Moritz served as a trustee of the B’nai Israel congregation while conducting his business in Greenville.



Salm, *Advance Argus*, 1896

After arriving in Greenville in 1890, Moritz also practiced in over a dozen other western Pennsylvania towns and cities. The newspaper account about his European travel and study from 1894 to 1896 was likely hyperbole. Even though Salm wasn't in Greenville during that time, he continued visiting other communities. And while he may have gone to Germany for a few months, there is no record of his ship travel or application for a passport.

The Salms later lived in York, Allentown, Lancaster, and Sunbury. Their last stop was in Norfolk, Virginia, where Dr. Salm practiced briefly and retired. Moritz and Rebecca are buried in Norfolk's (Jewish) Forest Lawn Cemetery.

Fisher — Dr. Edwin Fisher (1923-1998) of Pittsburgh was interviewed by the Rauh Jewish Archives in 1997. In the oral history of his family, he says that his father Reuben Fisher (1891-

1968) was born in Greenville and that the family then returned to Old Allegheny. All public and genealogical records for Reuben list Pittsburgh as his place of birth. Reuben's father, Joseph, had been a peddler and they may have been in the Greenville area when his wife, Sarah Miller Fisher, had the baby.

Wolk and Feldstein — Between 1892 and 1895 Oscar Wolk (1869-1913) and Morris Feldstein (1862-1927) operated the Keystone Clothing House. It was located at 227 Main Street in the Merchant's Block, the second door west of the National Hotel. After the Greenville store closed, Wolk and Feldstein may have remained partners in a tailoring/clothing store in Conneaut, Ohio. In 1901, Feldstein moved to Kane where he married and opened his own merchant tailor shop. Wolk remained in Conneaut and eventually went into business there with his brother.

Oscar Wolk came to the United States in the 1880s from Poland and settled in Pittsburgh. As a young man, he may have had a clothing business there in the early 1890s. Wolk never married. Two of his brothers married daughters of Melius and Amelia Ohlman of Meadville. He is buried in Tree of Life Cemetery just outside of Pittsburgh.

Morris Feldstein (1862-1927) was born in Poland and came to the United States in 1876. Later the family had a shoe store in Conneaut. By 1920, they had settled in Ashtabula and Morris became Maurice Filston.

Wolk and Feldstein, *Shenango Valley News*, 1890

Theobald and Ritter — David Theobald (1825-1886) was born in Germany. He arrived in America in 1849 and clerked briefly for Manassa Henlein in New Castle. He moved to Youngstown in 1852 and established D. Theobald & Co. with his wife's brother, Bavarian-born Ferdinand Ritter (1831-1903). Theobald died in 1886 but the business continued under his name. In 1893, the company took over the Hannach store in Greenville at 182-184 Main Street where they sold men's and boys' clothing. The first store manager was Ritter's nephew, Herman Ritter (1865-1955) of Youngstown. He lived briefly in Greenville with his new wife, Juliet Lichtenstader Ritter (1867-1957). During their short residency in Greenville, Herman, a violinist, helped re-organize the Greenville Symphony and was its director in 1894. Herman and Juliet returned to Youngstown. Abe Hesse (see below) served as their manager from 1894-1901. When the Theobald store in Youngstown was sold in 1896, Ritter continued the Greenville business as F. Ritter & Co. (Ritter's Big Store). For a time, the company had a ballfield in Greenville and a baseball team named the "Theobalds." When Ritter died in 1903, Moses Goldsmith, the manager of the store since about 1901, bought the business and changed the name to Goldsmith's. David Theobald and Ferd Ritter were among the founders of Rodef Sholom in Youngstown and Theobald served as the congregation's president.

Hesse — Abe S. Hesse (1862-1928) married Bessie M. Myers (1869-1953) in Youngtown in 1892. Abe was born in New York and Bessie was born in New Castle. Abe arrived in Greenville in 1894 as the manager of D. Theobald & Co. which was later F. Ritter & Co. The Hesses lived at 20 Franklin Avenue. In 1901, Abe opened Abe Hesse, a clothing store at 213 Main Street. In 1906, Abe hired Bessie's younger brother, Fred Myers (1884-1964); he was only in Greenville for a short time. In the early 1920s, the Hesses owned a property at 401 South Main Street. In 1923, Abe sold the business to a new partnership, Conway & Wasser (later Wasser's). The Hesses lived briefly in Conneaut Lake and then moved to Cleveland in 1924.

Abe and Bessie had been very active in the community. Abe played baseball and served as the President of the Packard Park Athletic Association. In 1901, he was an incorporator and board member of the short-lived Greenville Street Railway Company. From 1915 to 1924, Abe was a subscriber of the Jewish Publication Society. Abe served on the board of the Greenville Hospital and was President from 1920-21. Bessie was active in local social and service organizations and served on the board of the new Hospital Auxiliary. Most notably, she was the head of the Woman Suffrage Association of Greenville in 1915 and brought Jeannette Rankin to town to speak to an audience of 400.

Daughter Florence Hesse (1895-1956) took voice lessons in Youngstown and was a successful professional singer and pianist. Son Sydney Hesse (1898-1986) was born in Greenville and graduated from Thiel College in 1920. He taught and coached at Penn High School for one year. He was a Columbia Law School graduate and President of the Thiel College Alumni Association. Later, he was elected to the Ohio state legislature from Cleveland. Sydney was awarded an honorary degree from Thiel College in 1967. Daughter Martha Hesse (1907-2003) was born in Greenville and attended Greenville public schools until the family moved. The Hesses went to Youngstown for Jewish holidays. During their time in Greenville, the Hesse family periodically made weeklong and weekend visits to nearby Cambridge Springs, presumably patronizing the Jewish *kosher* hotels and guest houses there.



Hesse Store (left), Postcard, c1905

Abe Hesse has installed one of the largest and most up-to-date cash registers made by the National company. It is a self-adder, of course, and adds each salesman's account separately and shows at close of business each evening the amount of business done during the day and does practically everything but talk and chew tobacco. Once cash registers were thought to be a luxury, now they are a necessity to an up-to-date progressive business house. The model Mr. Hesse bought is one adopted by leading firms in the large cities.

Hesse, *Evening Record*, 1907

MISS FLORENCE HESSE TO SING AT YOUNGSTOWN.
 Miss Florence Hesse, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abe Hesse, of Franklin street, will sing this afternoon in the Rodej Shalem temple at the annual meeting of Youngstown Association of Jewish Women.
 Miss Hesse possesses talent which has inspired prediction for a brilliant future.

Hesse, *Evening Record*, 1913

Dr. Harry Zeve (1895-1945), a young dentist from Youngstown, was a regular visitor to Greenville, presumably courting Florence Hesse. Beginning in 1921, he was a frequent participant in golf tournaments at the Greenville Country Club where the Hesse family were members. Florence and Harry's engagement was announced in 1922. The visits and golf tournaments continued through late 1923. In early 1924, Harry married someone else in Youngstown; Florence never married. (Note: Harry was born in Grove City to parents who had a tailor/clothing shop in Stoneboro in the 1880s and 1890s. See ZEVE/WINSBERG above.)

Mrs. Hesse's younger sister, Birdie Myers (1880-1975), was married to Isaac Goldsmith (1881-1956). "Ike" was the brother of Moses and Lee Goldsmith. He was involved with Goldsmith's store in Greenville. The Goldsmiths' mother was a Strouss, of the Strouss-Hirschberg department store where Ike was working when he married Birdie.

Garson — David J. Garson (1870-1953) was a native of Buffalo. He moved from Cleveland to Greenville in November 1895. By 1897, he was working as a salesman and window decorator at Printz Bros. in Franklin. After several years in Franklin, he returned to Cleveland. He is buried in Mayfield Cemetery in Cleveland Heights.

Braunschweiger — Emanuel Braunschweiger (1870-1926) was born in Oil City to a family in the men's clothing and shoe business. He arrived in Greenville in late 1897. He managed a clothing store that he owned with his brother, Samuel

In the summer of 1896, just after William Jennings Bryan was first nominated by the Democrats to run for President, the following note appeared in the Evening Record: "A. S. Hesse of D Theobald & Co, knows the presidential nominee well. Mr. Hesse was in business for some years at Lincoln, Nebraska, and Mr. Bryan and he are members of the same lodge there. Mr. Hesse speaks very highly of the 'Boy Orator's' ability and character." Abe had gone from his native New York to Nebraska in the early 1880s to work as a clerk for his brother-in-law Simon Mayer (1851-1935), married to his sister Rachel Hesse Mayer (1858-1896). They had a clothing store in Plattsmouth just south of Omaha. In a few years, Simon and his brothers had expanded their family business to Lincoln and Abe worked in the store there. Abe was an active member and officer of the Apollo Lodge of the Knights of Pythias (K. of P.), a fraternal organization. William Jennings Bryan arrived in Nebraska at about the same time as Abe and also became active in the K. of P. With a partner, Abe opened his own clothing store, the Golden Eagle Clothing House, in Lincoln in 1889 but within a few years he was in Youngstown and married to Bessie. In 1916 when the Greenville community was beginning to make plans for a new high school (Penn High), the local newspaper ran a tongue-in-cheek article with advice about the project from famous people around the world. From William J. Bryan — "Abe Hesse ought to be a good man to give you suggestions. He has been picking me for President for a long time now."

Braunschweiger (1862-1930). The store at 161 Main Street was called The Famous Clothing and Shoe House. Emanuel bought out his brother's interest in late 1898. In 1900, Emanuel was boarding on East Main Street. Late that year, the store was closed by the sheriff, to satisfy debt to his family in Oil City. From December 1900 through February 1901, a business called The Globe Clothing and Shoe Company operated out of 161 Main Street. This was likely a closeout sale managed by the Braunschweiger family.

It was reported that Emanuel planned to open a store in Homestead but he soon returned to Oil City. He ultimately settled in Bradford. He is buried in Mount Zion Cemetery in Franklin. Emanuel had a younger cousin by the same name who had a liquor business in Meadville; they went by Senior and Junior.

Lurie — Various members of the extended Lurie family of Sharon were in business in Greenville from 1898 to 1912. The businesses, partnerships, and family relationships changed frequently during that time so details are unclear. George Lurie (1876-1947) opened the Famous Bargain Store at 166 Main Street with a partner Friedman (1866-) of Sharon (who did not live in Greenville). They sold clothing and household goods. Lurie bought out Friedman's interest in the business in 1900. George married Bessie Bearman (1880-1956) and they lived in Greenville. Harry Lurie was also connected with the business. In 1899, Samuel Lurie (1885-) rented space in the same block to establish a clothing store. He lived for a time at 262 Main Street. While living in Greenville, George and Bessie had a son, Cecil Lurie (1900-1978), who was born in Sharon. In 1900, George's first cousin (once removed), Samuel "Shloima" Rosenblum (1882-1958) boarded with George and Bessie and worked as a salesman in the clothing store. From 1900 to 1912, George and Harry Lurie (1875-1955) had clothing stores with different names at 177-1/2, 177 and 166 Main. Harry married Bessie Sabel (1877-1965) in 1900 and they lived in Greenville briefly. In 1902, "Sam Lurie and Brother" dissolved. Later, in 1908, there was a Lurie's Clothing Co at 177 Main Street, apparently owned by George. In 1909 under the name Lurie Bros., he purchased the stock of two stores going out of business (Benninghoff and Kamerer) and had an auction liquidation sale for all three stores. Another brother, Percy/Harry Lurie (1885-1950), was living in Greenville in 1909. All of the Luries in Greenville returned to Sharon. In 1901, a Mr. Bloomberg of Youngstown opened a merchant tailoring operation in the Lurie store.

Glickman — Hyman David Glickman (1877-1945), born in Poland, likely arrived in Greenville early in 1898. He opened the Cleveland Cash Grocery at 168 Main Street. He had come from Cleveland and in August returned to that city to marry Rosa Schooler (1878-1955), also from Poland. They arrived in the United States in 1888 and 1891, respectively. It is not clear if Rosa ever lived in Greenville as Hyman announced in just a month after their marriage that he was moving his business and his goods to Cleveland [Lorain, Ohio]. Hyman continued in the grocery business and later had furniture stores in Lorain and Cleveland.

Brown — For less than two months in October and November of 1898, the Star Clothing Manufacturing Company operated a discount operation at 186 Main Street. They styled themselves as "The People's Popular Priced Clothiers" and sold men's and boys' clothing. The newspaper article announcing their arrival said that "the people say they are here to stay." The

company was based in western New York and had branches in Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk and Lockport. The Greenville store manager was Bernard M. Brown (1879-1941) of Buffalo, the nineteen-year-old son of the firm's owner, a Prussian immigrant who arrived in the United States before the Civil War.

Solomon — Solomon Solomon (Sol) (1863-1916) came to the United States in 1881 from Russia. In 1890, he married Cecelia Adolph (1867-1907), a German native, in Pittsburgh. Their two children were born in Pittsburgh: Cora Louissette Solomon (1891-) and Morton Solomon (1893-1916). Sol worked for a clothing manufacturer. Around 1898, they moved to Greenville to open a clothing store at 166 Main Street in a building known as the opera house block. Solomon advertised the store for sale in February 1899 but continued in business. In early March 1900, he again advertised the sale of all the store's clothing and furnishings. By the end of the month, he had sold all his inventory and announced plans to move with his family to Baltimore where he was going back into manufacturing. They were included in the census in Baltimore in June. After a couple years, the family moved again to New Philadelphia, Ohio, where Cecelia had family in the liquor business. Sol again had a clothing store. Cecelia died unexpectedly at an early age in 1907 in Ohio. She is buried in West View Cemetery near Pittsburgh.

Sol soon put the New Philadelphia store up for sale. Over the next five years, both children became opticians. Around 1912, Sol and Morton moved to Australia. Cora soon followed. With the advent of World War I, Morton enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force and was sent to France. He died in 1916 in the Attack at Fromelles and is buried there. Sol had died earlier the same year and is buried in the Jewish section of Karrakatta Cemetery in Nedlands City, West Australia.

Stein — Mae Stein (1878-1951) was born in Meadville to Nathan Stein (1835-1901) and Rosa Furstenheim Stein (1849-1934). Nathan was a native of Germany who came to Meadville in 1858 and entered the liquor trade. Mae graduated from Meadville High School in 1897. She completed a course in elocution the following year at the King's School of Oratory in Pittsburgh and began to give private lessons in Meadville, Conneautville and Greenville. In the fall of 1899, Mae moved to Greenville to become an instructor of elocution and physical culture at Thiel College. After a year at Thiel, she returned to Meadville and continued to give private lessons in elocution and drama throughout the area. Around 1907, the family moved to Pittsburgh. Mae married in 1910 and moved to Elmira, New York.



Mae Stein, *Jewish Criterion*, 1919

Goldsmith/Shonfield — Levi (Lee) and Moses "Mose" Goldsmith were brothers, born to German parents who had immigrated to central Ohio around the time of the Civil War.

Moses Goldsmith (1876-1925) was born in Zanesville, Ohio. He worked in Mansfield for the Schonfield Stores chain. In 1900, he took a job as manager of Ritter's clothing store in Greenville, owned by a prominent Youngstown firm. He purchased the store in 1903. Until his death, he was proprietor of Goldsmith's, the largest clothing department store in town. Later it was bought out by J. C. Penney. Mose's older brother Lee (Levi) (1870-1932) came to Greenville from Mansfield around 1907, and he became a partner in the family business.

Moses married Laura Paden (1881-1968), a local Presbyterian from a family prominent in business, agriculture, and politics. Their home was at 25 Louisa. They had two children, Marc Paden Goldsmith (1923-1981) (later Golsmith) and Betty Goldsmith Booth Guffey (1913-2001). Marc's birth was entered into the records of Rodef Sholom. Marc and Betty (along with their cousin Anne) attended Sunday School at Rodef Sholom in Youngstown, traveling by train. From 1913 to 1923, Moses was a subscriber to the Jewish Publication Society. His daughter Betty was a Jewish Publication Society subscriber as a teenager. Mose was very active in business and community affairs, and he was particularly noted for his philanthropy to local projects and organizations. He was a founding member of the Greenville Kiwanis Club. He died in 1925 and was buried in Shenango Valley Cemetery.

Marc married Naomi (Nene) Biery (1921-1991) of Jamestown and remained in Greenville. In 1955, Marc took over the Corner Pharmacy at Main and Mercer upon the death of his stepfather, Barney Perifano. Betty graduated from Penn High School in 1931 and remained in Greenville. She and her family affiliated with the Presbyterian church but she continued her Jewish connection through relatives and the purchase of Israel Bonds.

Moses and Lee's brother, Isaac "Ike" Goldsmith (1880-1956), was the manager of the Strouss-Hirschberg Department Store in Youngstown.

Before coming to Greenville, Lee Goldsmith (1870-1932) married Frances Shonfield (1881-1962) of the family that had employed Lee's younger brother Moses. Lee managed his father-in-law's hotel in Mansfield, where their only child, Anne Elizabeth Goldsmith (1906-1984), was born. Lee and Frances came to Greenville soon thereafter.

After Frances' mother died in 1902, Frances served as a surrogate mother to her younger Shonfield siblings. After their father died in Pittsburgh in 1914, Greenville became the family's principal gathering place. Each of these siblings spent a considerable amount of time in Greenville:

Bertha Shonfield (1888-1970) probably never lived in Greenville. But, in 1910, she married Seth Wolff (1883-1947) of Warren at the Goldsmith's home at 10 Franklin Street. The officiant was Rabbi Julius Grossman of Rodef Sholom



Goldsmith, Evening Record, 1903

In October 1909 in Greenville, an unmarried woman named Lizzie Hoffman delivered a child named Elizabeth Mary Hoffman. On the birth certificate, the child was noted as not legitimate. In the space for information about the father, it simply said "Goldsmith" and "Don't Know."

where the Goldsmiths were members. The Wolffs lived in Warren and Youngstown and were regular visitors to Greenville.

Dorothy Shonfield (1890-1970) lived in Greenville as early as 1910 and was living with the Goldsmiths when she married George Hawkes (1887-1965), a Greenville native, in 1914. The wedding was in Youngstown, officiated by Dr. Isador E. Philo, the rabbi at Rodef Sholom. For a brief time before her marriage, she was the society reporter for the *Evening Record*. Their daughter Alma Hawkes (1916-2001) was born in Greenville. They lived on North Main Street with the Goldsmiths before moving to Canton, Ohio. The Shonfields later moved to Uniontown and are buried in the Hebrew Cemetery in Hopwood.

Leo Shonfield (1892-1967) attended high school in Greenville for a time and attended the University of Pittsburgh where he earned a dentistry degree. He lived in Greenville briefly again following service in World War I.

Alma Shonfield (1894-1914), the youngest sibling, lived with Lee and Frances in Greenville for about five years and graduated from Greenville High School in the Class of 1912. She died of appendicitis in Pittsburgh two years later.

Lee and Moses operated Goldsmith's store together until Mose's death in 1925. Lee then managed the store until poor health forced his retirement in 1930. The firm began to liquidate their stock and filed for bankruptcy at the end of 1931. When Lee died in 1932, Rabbi Philo of Rodef Sholom conducted the funeral at the Goldsmith home at 32 Rosedale Avenue. Burial was in Youngstown at the Tod Homestead Cemetery. After Lee's death, Frances led a very active and productive life in Greenville. She continued her work with the Civic League, a progressive women's organization that she co-founded in 1918. From 1936-1940, she was a supervisor of the Works Progress Administration (WPA) sewing project station in Greenville, headquartered in a building on North State Street. (As many as fifty local women worked full time sewing clothing and related items for government employees and local people who could not afford to buy clothes.) During WWII, Frances began working as the Greenville correspondent for the Sharon Herald, continuing until she left the community in 1957. Frances joined Rodef Sholom in 1954 and remained a member until her death in Youngstown in 1962. She is buried in the Rodef Sholom cemetery.

Daughter Anne graduated from Penn High School in 1925 and attended Thiel College. In 1930, she was a salesperson in a jewelry store and then worked in sales at Keller's. She was a member of Rodef Sholom in Youngstown. Anne lived with her mother until her marriage to Morris Roth (1899-1962), a steel mill engineer and building contractor from Youngstown. They were married in 1956 at the home of his brother in Youngstown, officiated by Rodef Sholom Rabbi Sidney Berkowitz (1911-1983). It was the first marriage for both. Morris and Anne lived in Greenville for a short time. In 1957, they and Frances moved to Youngstown. They are all buried in the Rodef Sholom section of the Tod Homestead Cemetery.

Friedman/Yurkovitz/Stiel — Edward "Eddie" Friedman (1874-1958) and his wife Bertha Yurkovitz Friedman (1876-1942) were born in Hungary. They were married in Cleveland in 1897 and moved to Youngstown where Edward had family and worked as a cigar maker. They

moved to Greenville in 1900 and first lived on Main Street and later Clinton Street and at 166 South Mercer Street. He worked for the H. K. Reiss tobacco shop until 1908 when he started his own tobacco sales and manufacturing business upstairs at 176 Main Street. The following year he partnered with A. C. Baer in a shop at 161 Main Street that was called the Bessemer Smoke House. Baer left the business within a year, and Friedman continued on his own, selling one cigar branded "Bessemer," which he sold wholesale throughout the county. In 1911 the business moved to 149 Main Street and eventually included a billiard room and pawn/loan shop. In 1914, he added a men's clothing store at the same location.

In 1916, Friedman had a leasehold interest in 192 Main Street. When the Slaughenhoupt Shoe Store (formerly Morrison's) at that address closed, the Slifkins acquired their inventory and operated there very briefly as an extension of their Cut-Price Shoe Store. That same year, Friedman sold his lease at 192 to Franklin businessman, Isaac J. "Jake" Keller. Friedman continued to operate a men's clothing store at 149 Main which he closed in 1921. He was a subscriber to the Jewish Publication Society that year at that address. 149 Main Street was also taken over by the I. J. Keller Co. to open the Toggery, managed by Sam Slesnick.

Beginning in 1907, Eddie was frequently an interpreter for "Slavs" in the community when they appeared in local and county courts. He used his connections with the Slavic community to recruit laborers for the Bessemer railroad, hiring as many as 100 at a time. Eddie also sold steamship tickets and in 1921 he served as an agent for Bosch Manufacturing of St. Louis as regional salesman for automobile generators from an office at the rear of the F&M Trust Co. Eddie had a financial interest in local theaters as early as 1917. In 1918, he entered a partnership with Walter Silverberg in the Greenville Theater Company. He still had an interest in the theaters in 1922 when he and Bertha returned to Cleveland.



Friedman, Evening Record, 1908

The village of New Hamburg is in Delaware Township about six miles southeast of Greenville. Located on the Shenango River and the former canal towpath, New Hamburg is not known to have had any permanent Jewish residents. So, it is quite curious that three Jewish names appeared in the New Hamburg personals column (social news) in the July 18, 1900, Record-Argus. The first entry notes that "Mrs. Blanche Cohen, of New York City, is spending a few weeks with her parents Mr. and Mrs. E Furgerson [Ferguson]. The next states, "Mrs. Mary Maxwell is entertaining Mrs. Rosenbloom's children and Mrs. Henry Stoyer has Mrs. Rabinovity[z]'s children for the summer. We don't know anything about the Fergusons or the Cohens or why Jewish children, presumably from Sharon, were spending the summer at a non-Jewish home in the country. No information is available about Mrs. Maxwell. The Stoyers were farmers, and their daughter was a local schoolteacher.

Bertha Friedman's younger brother and his wife came to Greenville in 1912 and joined in several of the Friedmans' business enterprises. After Harry Yorke [Yurkovitz] (1887-1957) married Julia Reinitz (-1951) in 1912 in Cleveland, they settled on Union Street in Greenville. In 1914, they visited Harry's parents in Cleveland for the High Holy Days. By then, they were living at 19 North Mercer Street and Harry was selling tobacco and other goods in a store at 24 Carnegie Street in Shenango. Greenville was legally a dry town at the time and in 1916, Harry and Eddie were "importing" alcoholic beverages from Youngstown for local sale. He was the manager of Young's Theatre in 1917, producing vaudeville acts and showing moving pictures. In 1918, he and Julia were back in Cleveland where Harry worked as a salesman.

In the years leading up to WWI, four of Bertha's nephews from Cleveland worked in Greenville. Jerome (Jerry) Stiel (1895-1959) worked for Eddie until being drafted into the Army from Greenville. Jerry's brothers Morris Stiel (1899-1944) and Edward(?) Stiel had previously worked at the pool room and picture shows, respectively. Another Stiel brother, Emanuel (Manny) (1900-1955), was a violinist and directed a three-piece "orchestra" at Young's theatre in 1917 at the age of 17. (Young's became the Grand theatre that same year.) The Stiel brothers lived with the Friedmans at 166 South Mercer Street.

The July 1907 Cleveland Jewish News reported that Mrs. S[amuel] J. Farber [Bertha] was visiting her cousin in Greenville, Mrs. G. L. Friedman. There was likely a connection to the Edward Friedmans.

Kornblum — Joseph Kornblum (1847-1931) was born in Krakow, Poland (then Austria), and immigrated to New York in 1866. He became an optician, working in Wilmington, Delaware from 1871-72. He married in 1875 and settled with his wife in Pittsburgh. He developed a reputation in Pittsburgh and beyond for his technical skill and optical inventions. In 1896, he established a satellite office in New York City. In late **1901**, he advertised in the Evening Record that "Kornblum – Pittsburg[h] Optician" would visit Greenville to see patients at the office of Dr. R. W. Brown in the Masonic Building on Mercer Street. The ads for these monthly visits continued through May 1902. By this time, his eldest son, Isaac Kornblum (1878-1927), had joined the firm and may have come to Greenville, as well.

All his ads included a list of references, with former President Grover Cleveland's at the top. In fact, when Kornblum came to Greenville, he was already known as the "Optician to Presidents." He first provided examinations and fittings at the White House for President and Mrs. Hayes and later Presidents Garfield, Cleveland, Harrison, McKinley, and Roosevelt. In each case, he was privately retained.

Kornblum and his family were active in Pittsburgh religious and communal affairs. Joseph was one of the founders of the Jewish Home for the Aged (1908) and the Hebrew Institute (1916). They were early members of B'nai Israel/Beth Hamedrash Hagodol and are buried in the congregation's cemetery in McKees Rocks.

Levy — In April **1902**, the Evening Record reported that, "The Catalano fruit store[room] has been purchased by Max Levy, of Chicago, who takes possession soon." The store was located at the corner of Clinton and Canal Streets. This is all we know about Levy's connection to Greenville.

Rosenblatt — From a single *Evening Record* article in August 1902, we know that Arthur Rosenblatt (1877-1949) was buying scrap rubber in the Greenville area and using a garage at 17 North Water Street for storage. The newspaper account noted that he was likely to settle in Greenville soon. He probably did not. Rosenblatt was born in Cleveland to Russian parents and lived there with his wife and child while doing business in Greenville. At different times, he was listed as a blacksmith, an iron salesman and a junk yard employee. In 1906, Arthur and his family settled in Tiffin, Ohio, where he engaged in the iron scrap and iron products business until his death. Although Tiffin was 90 miles west of Cleveland, he maintained a membership in the Euclid Avenue Temple.

Goldberg — Leon Goldberg (1872-) was born in either Russia or Roumania. In December 1900, he arrived in St. John, New Brunswick, Canada. A week later, he crossed into the United States in Vermont on his way to New York City where he had a brother. His occupation was listed as trunk maker.

In the first week of October 1903, Goldberg arrived in Greenville from Pittsburgh and signed a one-year lease on a vacant restaurant on South Race Street, opposite the Bessemer & Lake Erie passenger station. Very soon after, he was arrested for selling a phonograph player belonging to someone else from Pittsburgh. The following week, Goldberg was at the center of an incident that the *Evening Record* described as the "Race War on Clinton Street", a physical altercation involving the Jewish restaurateur, his White cook and a Black customer. All three were arrested but the matter was settled out of court. Before the end of October, Goldberg abandoned his lease and moved to Cleveland where he again opened a restaurant.

Less than a year before coming to Greenville, Goldberg had married a woman in St. Louis and quickly left town with all her money. She tracked him down in Cleveland and their story made national news. In the meantime, he had made an offer of marriage to a Cleveland woman. He was arrested and convicted under an indecency ordinance and was fined and sentenced to a year in jail. Newspapers across the country reported claims that he had wives and fiancées in Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Denver, and that he had left behind two wives and a fiancée in Europe.

Binyart/Rabinowicz/Ruben/Kain

— Max Binyart (1877-1955) and Rebecca Rabinowicz (1877-1946) married in the Ukraine in 1900 and immigrated in 1903. They arrived in Greenville by 1905. They first lived at 15 Maple Avenue. Max was in the junk business and likely a peddler. [Note: Maple Avenue no longer exists. It was off Mercer Street just east of the railroad tracks and was subsumed by the Steel Car Co.]

M. BINYART	
WILL BUY	
Old Rags at	2c a pound
Scrap Iron	40c per Cwt.
Books and Magazines	70c per Cwt.
Newspapers	35c per Cwt.
Heavy Brass	13c per Pound
Light Brass	9c per Pound
Copper	10c per Pound
Auto Casings	5c per Pound
Inner Tubes	10c per Pound
Zinc	7c per Pound
Lead	5c per Pound
Bell Phone, 268-J Union Phone, 97-X	

Binyart, *Evening Record*, 1916

They were soon joined by two of Rebecca's siblings. Chava/Clara Rabinowicz/Ruben (1871-) was married to David Kapitman (later Kain) (1873-1940) in the Ukraine. David immigrated in 1904 followed by Clara and their first child, Golde/Gladys Kapitman (1902-1977) the next year. They came directly to Greenville and lived with the Binyarts on Maple Avenue. David also worked as a junk dealer. They had two children in Greenville: Ada Kain (1906-1966) and Abraham/Allen Kain (1908-1996). The Kains had moved to 33-1/2 West Main Street by the time Abe was born. (For a while, David may have gone by the name John Kaehn and John Kain, and/or there was another Kain named Joseph.) By 1910, they were living in Cleveland where they had a grocery store.

Rebecca's brother Moses Rabinowicz/Morris Ruben (1885-1960) and his wife Leiba/Leah (1881-1914) arrived in Greenville in 1906. Moses was a locksmith. They lived with the Binyarts. He had a horse and wagon and was also a peddler/junk dealer. By 1910, they were living in the Youngstown area where they had a daughter, Sara Ruben (1911-2013). They also had a son, Leo, in 1912. Leah died in 1914 and Sara Ruben was formally adopted by the Binyarts and lived in Greenville. Morris remarried in Youngstown in 1915 and later lived in McKeesport and Cleveland.

The Binyarts had no children of their own. In addition to their home on Maple Avenue, they bought and sold properties on North High Street, Main Street, Wilbur Street, 20 South Race Street and Orangeville Street so it is not clear where they lived or where the business was located. In 1919, they lived on Orangeville Street when they became naturalized citizens. The same year, the Binyarts left Greenville for Cleveland where they both had family. There, Max was a peddler and continued in the junk business.

Max and Rebecca had other siblings, and it is possible they lived for a time in Greenville. Rebecca's father, Micah/Michael Rabinowitz (1848-1936) came to Greenville and likely lived there for a short time before settling in Cleveland. Also, a young girl in the Binyart family immigrated in 1910 and lived and went to school in Greenville; her name is not known. In 1906, there



Morris, Sara and Leo Ruben, c1913

When the Jewish Independent newspaper of Cleveland began publishing in 1906, it included a humor column entitled, "As Seen by Shmoos," signed by Shmool Shmoos. This paragraph was the last item in his August 31 column:

***The Youngstown Vindicator has also been seeing things. But it may have been the weather. Anyway, the reporter writes that the children of the Jewish Orphan asylum, of Cleveland, passed through that city en route for Greenville, Pa., for an outing. "The children," es steht geschrieben [it is written], "were carefully tagged so that there would be no possible chance for them to become lost."*

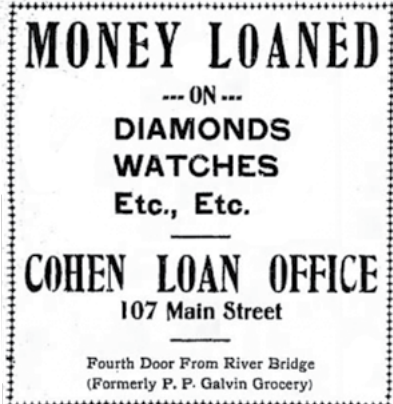
We do not know what brought this group of Jewish children to Greenville.

was a short-lived business in Greenville called the Greenville Scrap and Iron Co. at 177 Main Street; this may have been a business operated by his extended family. Related Binyart families that went by the name Binen lived in and around Sharon in the early 1920s.

Adler/Kurlander – The November 17, 1906, edition of the Evening Record included this report, “Mrs. George Snyder, of Franklin, has notified the Greenville police to look out for two ‘Jew junk men,’ headed for Cleveland overland by way of Greenville. They flimmed her out of a board bill and she wants the money or the men punished. They left Franklin with a heavy spring wagon hauled by one bay and one gray horse.” The two “Jew junk men” were almost certainly Isadore Adler (1882-1951) and Nathan Kurlander (1879-1946). They were very recent immigrants from Lithuania and were married to sisters named Goldsmith from Cleveland. They had lived and worked for one or two years in Meadville with Abraham Speer (Supransky) and Isadore Ratner at Speer & Ratner, a general junk business. In March 1906, Speer & Ratner advertised that “Curlander [sic] and Adler have no connection to their firm and have removed to Greenville.” It appears that their time in Greenville was very short, and they soon settled in Cleveland. Isador Adler became Eugene Adler and Nathan Kurlander became Nathan Curtiss.

Cohen — Reuben W. “Reuby” Cohen (1869-1936) was born in Sharon to Mark Cohen (1843-1878) and Julia Weinberg Cohen (1841-1905), believed to be Sharon’s first permanent Jewish residents, arriving in 1867 from Wilmington, Delaware. Reuben and a one-year-older brother may have been the first Jews born in Sharon. He worked for the family business, Mark Cohen clothing, later Mrs. Mark Cohen and Sons. Reuben opened Cohen’s Loan Office (pawn shop) at 107 Main Street in Greenville in 1908. The next year, he married Harriet (Hattie May) Quinby (1876-1910) of Sharon. Hattie was not Jewish. They lived in Greenville, and she opened a linen and stamping store at the same address. In 1910, they moved to Youngstown where he operated the Reuby Cohen Loan Company. Later that year, Hattie died of appendicitis and Reuby soon returned to Sharon. He continued in the family business serving as manager into the 1930s. Reuby and Hattie are both buried in Sharon’s Oakwood Cemetery, a community burial place. Members of the Cohen family were first buried there in 1878, nearly 30 years before the establishment of a Jewish cemetery in the Shenango Valley.

Gelb — Herman Gelb (1885-1940) was born in Munkacs, Hungary, and he came to the United States in 1902. He had a tailoring shop in Sharpsville. In 1908 he opened a branch location at 102 Main Street in Greenville called Gelb and Rosenberg. In addition to tailoring, they did pressing, dyeing and cleaning. The shop closed in 1909, and he continued in business in Sharpsville. Later, he was a clothing merchant and prior to his death he had



MONEY LOANED
--- ON ---
**DIAMONDS
WATCHES
Etc., Etc.**
COHEN LOAN OFFICE
107 Main Street
Fourth Door From River Bridge
(Formerly P. P. Galvin Grocery)

Cohen, *Evening Record*, 1908

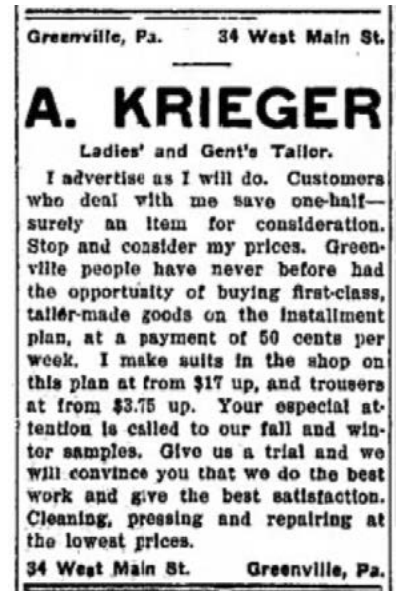


Gelb & Rosenberg
We Have Opened a Branch
TAILORING SHOP
at
102 Main St., Greenville, Pa.,
and are now in shape to do your new
work—your pressing, your dyeing,
your cleaning, your repairing of Men's
and Ladies' clothing.
We are artist at the business; let
us have your work for a trial.
**PRICES WILL PLEASE YOU
WORKMANSHIP PERFECT**
All you have to do is to send us
word and we will call for your work
and deliver it on short notice and guar-
antee you satisfaction or no charge.
Gelb & Rosenberg
Union Telephone.

Gelb & Rosenberg, *Evening Record*, 1908

a restaurant in Sharpsville. His family affiliated with B’Nai Zion congregation in Farrell. Nothing is known about Rosenberg.

Krieger — Morris Krieger (1872-) from Poland and Hannah (Annie) Wieder (1872-1950) from Hungary arrived in America in 1890 and 1900 respectively. When they married in Cleveland in early 1907, each had been previously married and they had five children between them. They came to Greenville in 1908 and opened “A. Krieger” tailoring at 34 West Main Street. Morris was the tailor so it’s not clear what the “A” stood for (maybe Annie?). Morris’s four children, all born in Buffalo, came to Greenville: Bertha Krieger (1895-1949), Louis Krieger (1898-1963), Rose Krieger (1901-1997) and Tena Krieger (1904-1968). Morris and Hannah had a son, Harry Krieger (1908-1988), in Cleveland, followed by Florence Sarah Krieger (1909-1939) and Benjamin Krieger (1910-2004) in Greenville.



Krieger, *Evening Record*, 1908

The tailoring business expanded to include pressing and steam cleaning. By 1909, they were advertising businesses at both 34 Main Street and South Water Street. In 1910, the family lived at North 2nd Street. The Kriegers left Greenville in 1912 and returned to Cleveland. They later lived in Titusville (at least from 1916-1922) but again returned to Cleveland.

Goldstein — Samuel Goldstein (1876-1931) and his wife Mindel (Minnie) Businiecka Goldstein (1877-aft 1940) lived in Greenville at 15 Orangeville Street in 1909. (Samuel was also known as John Goldstein.) Sam was a peddler/junk dealer. They were natives of Odessa, Russia; he immigrated in 1906 and she and the children arrived in 1907. Three of their children were born in Odessa: Pearl Goldstein (1901-1985), Hannah Goldstein (1903-1970) and Sarah Goldstein (1904-1980). Another daughter, Rachel (1908-) was born in Ohio. Their last child, Morris Goldstein (later Jack Morton Gould) (1910-1970), was born in Greenville. In 1912, they moved to Sheakleyville and were there at least until 1916. They had connections in Cleveland and moved there. Samuel was working on a truck farm in 1920.

Greenville newspapers employed correspondents or “stringers” from nearby small towns to report on their social and community activities. From 1909-1910, the Evening Record had a stringer for the village of Hadley (east of Greenville) who signed his submissions “Ikey Einstein.” In fact, there is no evidence that anyone by that name actually lived in Hadley but the name Ikey Einstein was well known in Greenville and throughout the United States. In 1893, Charles Townsend wrote “Golden Gulch,” a drama in three acts that took place “out West.” Ikey Einstein was the stereotypical “Jew Peddler” who was “always ready to sell you something cheap.” This play was performed hundreds or thousands of times throughout the U. S., including a presentation by a Catholic organization in Greenville in 1901. The name was also associated with “Ikey Einstein” patent medicine that first appeared in 1892. This was sold nationally as a remedy for pubic hair lice or “crabs.” The moniker is also known from a story that is attributed to Abraham Lincoln about a Jewish peddler.

Samuel almost didn't survive his stay in Greenville. In October 1909, the local newspaper reported that Goldstein and another local man were arguing over a horse trade and a fight ensued. Sam was attacked and jabbed in the head with a pitchfork and was expected to die from serious wounds to his skull. Two days later it was reported that he would survive. The attacker was arrested for aggravated assault and prosecuted but we don't know the outcome.

Goldstein — In 1910, Dr. M. (Maxwell) D. Goldstein (1874-1930), an optometrist and optician from Erie, began providing services in Greenville one day a week at the Arlington Hotel at Water and Main (now the site of the Borough Building). Shortly afterwards, he rented space at 190-1/2 Main Street (the Livingston Building) expanding his hours to two days a week. The next year, he had office hours every day and moved to 132 Main Street (second floor). By the end of 1912, he had left Greenville. He returned briefly to Erie and then settled in Pittsburgh where he and his family belonged to Congregation Beth Shalom. His wife, Rose, and their children likely never lived in Greenville.

Hirsch/Cohen/Frank — In 1910, Jacob/Joseph Hirsch (1862-) and Bessie Goldman Hirsch (1860-1946) were living on Main Street in Sandy Lake with their four sons: Moses/Morris (1892-1969), David (1889-), Israel/Phillip (1897-1976), and Ruben/Ralph (1899-1983). They were from Russia and had arrived in the United States in 1900 via Montreal, Canada, where the three youngest sons were born. They had two Jewish boarders, George Cohen (1894-1983) and Jacob Frank (1871-). They were collectively engaged in the junk business, including used clothing, and operated a fruit stand. Joseph also dealt in tobacco. Cohen eventually married and moved to Youngstown and became a shoe store manager. The Hirsch family moved to Cleveland where Joseph continued as a junk peddler.

In 1910, another Hirsch, Samuel, started a stogie "factory" in Sandy Lake. He was a peddler. By 1911, he had moved to Grove City.

Klein — Samuel Klein (1883-1947) and Rachel Kanter (1887-1965) immigrated separately from Lithuania in 1906 and 1908, respectively. They married in December 1908 in New Castle and were in Sandy Lake by the 1910 census. They rented a house on Cemetary (sic) Road about a mile south of town. Samuel (listed as Simon Cline in the census) was a junk dealer, presumably a peddler. By 1917, the Kleins (then Kline) were living in New Castle where Samuel was a fruit peddler. They soon had a grocery store. The Kleins were members of Tifereth Israel synagogue and are buried in their cemetery. Rachel was a charter member of the Sisterhood at the synagogue. They had no children.



POOR VISION --- Why?

Neglect may mean blindness to you because your eyes need the attention and aid of glasses.

"See me and see better."

DR. M. D. GOLDSTEIN

Optometrist and Optician,
Permanently located in the
MORRISON BUILDING,
Over the Straub-Smith Shoe Store.
190½ Main Street,
GREENVILLE, PA.

Consultation and examination of the eyes, free. No drops used.
OFFICE HOURS: Daily, except Sunday, 9 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 5 p. m.
Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings until 8 o'clock.

Goldstein, *Evening Record*, 1911

Horovitz — Adolf Horovitz (1888-1968) and Esther Klein (1886-1935) immigrated from Hungary (she from Serebna) at the turn of the 1900s and came to western Pennsylvania. They married in McKeesport in 1909, and in 1910 they were living in South Sharon (Farrell) where Adolf was a clerk in a grocery store. Their son Harold Horovitz (1910-1958) was born in Farrell. In 1911, they had a “department store,” likely just a small general store, on Carnegie Street in Greenville. This was in a Slavic enclave off Clarksville Road that was adjacent to the Carnegie rolling mill. That year, Adolph had a run-in with the law for selling Hungarian-made hard cider. That is all that we know of their time in Greenville. By 1915, they settled in Slovan, Pennsylvania, east of Weirton, West Virginia, where they had a clothing store and three more children.

Bender — Samuel Bender (1887-1960), a native of Russia, came to America with his family in 1894, first settling in Titusville. By 1900, the family moved to Sharon where his parents had a grocery store. Samuel opened a men’s clothing store there around 1908. He married Freda Stillman (1892-1972), a Michigan native, in Michigan in 1910. Their first child, Theodore Bender (1910-1972), was born in Sharon. The Sharon store failed in 1911, and they moved to Greenville to open the Boston Store, selling ladies’ clothing and dry goods at 196 Main Street. They resided at 34 Columbia Avenue. For a short time, Sam established a branch store in Grove City with his brother Benjamin Bender (1890-1960). Benjamin lived and worked in Greenville in early 1912 before taking a position with the Printz Co. in Sharon. The Benders opened a new store selling ladies’ ready-to-wear at 200 Main Street in early 1914. At the same time, they turned over the stock at the Boston Store to A. J. Helpman & Co. of Chicago for a close-out sale. The new venture was not a success. In the summer of 1914, Sam took a job as a salesman for a New York clothing company travelling in western Pennsylvania and Ohio. A few months later, the Benders moved with Theodore and their Greenville-born son, Jerome Bender (1913-2006), to open a business in Cresson. The stock of their second Greenville store was acquired by Jacob Goldberg. They later lived in Springfield, Massachusetts, and Pittsburgh.



Bender, *Evening Record*, 1913

Klein — Dr. Sidney L. Klein (1886-1930) set up an optometry practice at 19 North Mercer Street in June 1912. This was only a few months after Dr. M. D. Goldstein gave up his Greenville practice. He had married Ida Cornsweet (1889-1945) the previous year in Cleveland. Both were born to Eastern European immigrants, Sidney in Cleveland and Ida in Minneapolis. A couple weeks after their arrival in Greenville, Ida sent a postcard to a friend in Cleveland saying, “This is a fine town + we like it O. K.”

Sidney was a graduate of the Northern Illinois College of Optometry in Chicago. In 1913, he moved his offices to the second floor of 242 Main Street and then to 236 Main Street in 1914. They lived on

North Mercer Street where their first child, Lucille Klein (1914-1986), was born. A few months after Lucille's arrival, the Kleins returned to Cleveland where they both had family. There, Sidney was first a salesman and then went into real estate.

In 1914, a Miss Malvina Klein (1894-1965) was living in Greenville. She was a stenographer from Cleveland and may have been a relative. She returned to Cleveland before 1920.

Salkin — Samuel Salkin (Zalmover) (1863-1928) and Esther Labovich Salkin (1866-1943) moved to Jamestown around 1912 and operated a clothing business, the Bargain Store, on Main Street until 1918. They were likely the first Jews to live in Jamestown. During their time in Jamestown, Samuel briefly operated a store in nearby Kinsman, Ohio. The Salkins immigrated from Lithuania in the early 1890s and lived in St. Louis, nearby Illinois, central Pennsylvania, Cumberland, Maryland, and Meadville before coming to Jamestown. The three eldest Salkin siblings did not move to Jamestown. Abraham Salkin (1889-1976) had moved to Franklin while Edith Salkin Brown (1890-1932) and Louis Salkin (1894-1964) remained in Meadville.

The six youngest children lived in Jamestown and attended Jamestown schools: Fannie Salkin (1897-1978), Oscar Salkin (1898-1981), Sarah Salkin (1900-1974), Harry Salkin (1903-1996), Max Salkin (1905-1995) and Mollie Salkin (1908-1990). Oscar Salkin graduated from Jamestown High School and completed one year at Thiel College, 1917-18. Son Harry made connections with the Jewish community of Sharon because he took the train from Jamestown to Sharon to work at the Mott Robertson Ice Cream factory as a teen. The family moved to Oil City in 1918 and operated a neighborhood grocery store.

Esther is buried in the Sage Run Cemetery in Oil City, and Samuel is buried in Los Angeles at Home of Peace Cemetery. While Louis Salkin did not live with his family in Jamestown, he had a later connection to the area. His son Herman settled in Greenville in 1946. (See SALKIN below.)

Friedman — Reuben Friedman (born Friedlander) (1881-1966) of Stoneboro and Yetta Gordon (1891-1977) of Oil City married in 1913 at the Oil City synagogue. They were both natives of Lithuania. In 1910, soon after Reuben arrived in the United States, he was living in Slippery Rock with an uncle and working on the road as a peddler. Reuben and at least one brother opened a store in Stoneboro by 1912. Friedman Brothers ladies' department store was still in business in 1915. The Friedman's first son Harold Milton Friedman (1914-1964) was born



Salkin, *Evening Record*, 1914

in Stoneboro in 1914. The business relocated to Walnut Street in 1914. A daughter was stillborn in Stoneboro in 1915 with burial in Oil City. A May 1915 newspaper report from Stoneboro noted that the Friedman store was closed because of a "Jewish anniversary," possibly a *yahrzeit*. The family moved to New Castle where Reuben was the proprietor of a grocery store by 1918. They later settled in Youngstown where both Reuben and Yetta had family.

It is not clear who Reuben's partners and family were that lived with them in Stoneboro. Names in newspapers and records include Joseph, Samuel and Jack with the last name spelled Friedman and Freedman interchangeably. A Samuel Freedman was in Greenville as early as 1903. It is possible that this Friedman family was related to Edward Friedman of Greenville.

Silverberg/Bell/Harris/Feigenbaum — Walter Jacob Silverberg was a member of an extended family (Silverberg, Bell, Harris, and Lowenstein) that had clothing businesses in Latrobe, Greensburg, Jeannette, and Pittsburgh. He was born in Germany in 1874. He married Goldie Bell (1882-1972) an Ohio native who grew up in Pittsburgh. Walter and Goldie arrived in Greenville from Greensburg in **1914** to run the Olympic theater at 197 Main Street. He was eventually the owner/manager of the Main and Mercer Square theaters. They lived at 29 Chambers Avenue. Their daughter Lois Silverberg (1904-2006) sang at the Mercer Square (both a vaudeville house and a cinema) as a young child ("Baby Lois") and as a teenager. Following high school, Lois attended Russell Sage College. They had a son Willard I. "Bud" Silverberg (1908-1993), and a daughter Shirley Esther Silverberg (1918-2009) who was born in Greenville. Silverberg's principal business partner was Edward Friedman. In 1930, the business went bankrupt. They soon left Greenville and moved to Baltimore where W. J. continued in the theater business.

When the Silverbergs came to Greenville, they were joined by Goldie's sister Edna Bell Harris (1889-1982), who was born in Indiana and grew up in Pittsburgh. She had married David Harris in Latrobe in 1908. Harris had close business connections with the Silverbergs. He died in 1913. She had a son Louis (1909-1963) and a daughter Sara (1910-2000). The Harris family lived on Shenango Street. Edna gave dance lessons, and she organized large formal dances and balls for the community. Edna married Louis Feigenbaum (1891-1961) of Pittsburgh in 1922; Rabbi Samuel Goldensen officiated at Rodef Shalom. In 1923, Louis was operating his bond sales business out of their home at 149 Plum Street. By 1926, Edna was working as a cashier at the Main theatre, and the family had moved to 5 Wall Street. They presumably left town at the same time as the Silverbergs. They returned to Pittsburgh where Feigenbaum worked in bond brokerage and real estate. Louis Harris graduated from Penn High School in 1927. He attended Ohio State University where he pledged the Jewish fraternity, Tau Delta Phi. Sara graduated from Penn High School in 1928 in the same class as Milton Goldsmith.

Edna Harris' brother, Louis Bell (1895-), born in Philadelphia, moved from Pittsburgh to Greenville in 1918 to work for Edward Friedman at his clothing store.

Frank Levison — Max Frank (1892-1924) and Max Levison of Farrell opened the Greenville Candy company on Canal Street in **1914**. Frank was the older brother of Myer Frank. Levison had been a soft drink manufacturer in Farrell. Both men, single, moved to Greenville. The company

sold candy, paper, and twine. The business closed in 1915. Max Frank later operated Frank Candy Company, a wholesale confectionary business, in Sharon. He moved to Camden, New Jersey, where he and his younger brother Jacob were agents for the Sinclair Oil Company. He died there in 1924 in a car/train accident.

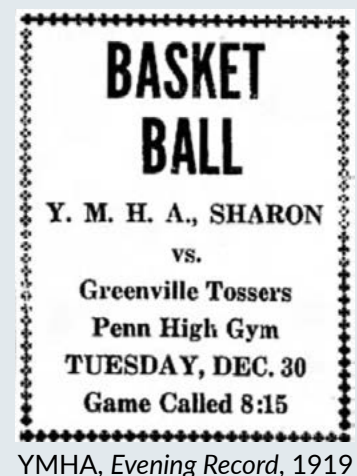
Berger/Wiener — While we can be sure that dozens of Jewish peddlers passed through Greenville and surrounding areas over the years, there is little documented evidence. From an article in the Record-Argus, we know that Max Berger and Dick Wiener both applied for peddler's licenses from the Burgess of Greenville in November 1914. The two had been operating illegally with a single license and were fined \$10. They were selling raincoats. Their names may have been aliases.

Margolies — In November 1914, Rabbi Samuel Margolies (1878-1917) of Cleveland was in Greenville visiting friends for the day. He was a leader of the Zionist movement in Ohio at the time of his untimely death a few years later. He was also affiliated with the *Jewish World* and the *Jewish Daily Press*, Yiddish dailies in Cleveland. We do not know whom he was visiting

Goldberg/Wolfe — When the Benders left Greenville in 1914, the stock of their store was acquired by Myer Frank (1883-1967) of Sharon, and he in turn sold it to Jacob B. (J. B.) Goldberg (1888-1967), also of Sharon. He formed the J. B. Goldberg Company with fellow Sharonite Herman (Hyman) Wolfe (1892-1975). They operated as the "Famous Bargain Store" at 200 Main Street, the Bender location. The name was the same one used by Friedman and Lurie 15 years earlier; Herman's mother was a Lurie. The partnership dissolved the next year and the business went into receivership. The stock of the store was acquired by Lazar Slifkin who opened a shoe store at the same location. Both J. B. and Herman lived in Greenville. J. B. returned to Sharon and had a grocery store before joining his family's scrap iron business, later known as J. B. Goldberg. Herman returned to Sharon as a clothing store salesman and manager.

A year or two before Herman Wolfe arrived in Greenville, the Young Men's Hebrew Association of the Shenango Valley was established in Sharon, and Herman was their first secretary. In March 1915, the Record-Argus reported that eight non-Jewish young people from Greenville traveled to Sharon for a YMHA dancing party. Accompanying them was Max Lurie (1893-1938). Max was from Sharon but may have been living briefly in Greenville.

In February 1916, the YMHA basketball team came to Greenville to play the Thiel College team. Thiel lost by one point. The game was played at the Tabernacle, a short-lived church/community building located on Mathers Island. Players from the Y were Murstein, Bender, Goldberg, Cohen and Routman. Later that month, the Y team returned to Greenville to play St. Michael's at St. Mike's (on a Friday night!).



The YMHA basketball team next came to Greenville in early 1919 to compete against the Greenville Athletic Club. The local team “nosed out the famous YMHA team of Sharon” by one point. Sharon players were Sandamore(?), Lurie, Goldberg, Sacharow, and Cohen. In December, the YMHA returned to play an All-Greenville basketball team at Penn High School. Greenville won. Sharon played Goldberg, Bender, Lurie, Murstein and Cohen.

Slifkin — Lazer Slifkin (1870-1939) and Tibie Udalovitz Slifkin (1871-1922) came to America from Lithuania in 1890 and settled in Pittsburgh. They joined Beth Jacob Congregation and remained members throughout their lives. They had seven children there: Julius Slifkin (1890-1988), Sarah Slifkin (1892-1980), Jeannette Slifkin (1896-), Emma Slifkin (1899-1988), Milton Slifkin (1901-1909), Hyla Slifkin (1904-1994) and Ellen Slifkin (1911-1975). Most of the family moved to Greenville in 1915 when Lazar and Julius established L. Slifkin and Son, Cut-Price Shoe Store at 200 Main Street. The family moved back to Pittsburgh around 1919, leaving Julius to run the business. In 1932 the name was changed to Slifkin’s. Julius had married Carolyn Cohen (1898-1964) of Sharon in 1925, and they lived at 12 East Stewart Avenue. Carolyn worked as a saleswoman and bookkeeper for the Slesnicks at The Hub. They had three children in Greenville, Arnold Wolfe Slifkin (1927-2009), Tibie Sue Slifkin (1929-1996), Joseph Milton Slifkin (1931-1984). All graduated from Penn High School. Arnold worked for the Slesnicks at The Hub and graduated with a degree in mechanical engineering from Carnegie Tech in 1951. Tibie became a nurse, married, and lived in Pittsburgh. Milton graduated from Thiel College in 1954 and worked for a while at Greenville Steel Car. The shoe business moved to 159 Main Street in 1932 and went bankrupt in 1934. The inventory was purchased by Harry Witten. Witten moved the business to 221 Main Street and Julius worked for Witten for a short time as manager. In 1942, the Slifkins moved from 53 Park to 70 South Mercer, then to 17 College Avenue in 1947. They were living at 88 North High Street in 1956. Julius became an agent for Metropolitan Life Insurance. Julius and Carolyn both died in Greenville and are buried in the Sharon cemetery. At the time of his death, Julius was living in the new Greenville House on the site of the former Penn High School. As the facility’s oldest resident, he was honored with the ribbon cutting.



Slifkin, *Record-Argus*, 1930

Goldstein — Hyman Goldstein (1891-1982) spent a month in the summer of 1915 in Greenville playing multiple positions for the semi-pro Greenville Base Ball Club. The team had a full summer schedule playing as far away as Altoona, Erie, Buffalo and Pittsburgh. “Goldie” was born to Russian/Polish immigrants in Portage, Pennsylvania. While in high school he was a member of an all-Jewish basketball team that played out of nearby Nanty Glo. He attended Dickinson College. He graduated in 1915 and completed his law course there in 1917. He was a member of the Jewish fraternity, Phi Epsilon Pi.

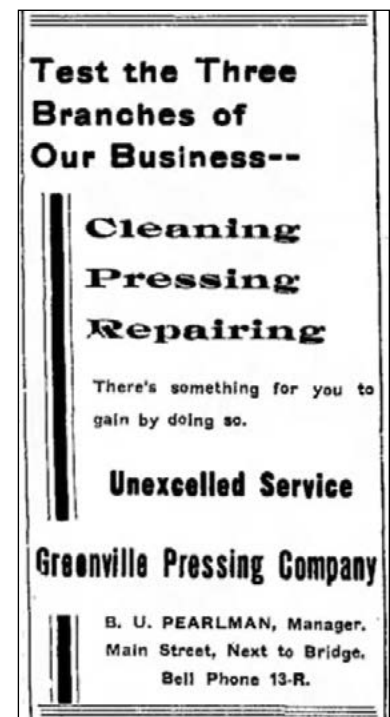
Goldstein was a standout, multi-sport athlete at Dickinson. In addition to baseball, he was the football team quarterback and captain. After law school, he served in the Marines in World War I and began a 60-year law career in Carlisle in 1921.

Recalling several football games between Dickinson College and the Carlisle Indian School, the legendary Olympic gold medalist Jim Thorpe said that Goldstein, “was the toughest player I ever played against.”

Rubin — Rubin & Rubin was a firm of opticians established in Harrisburg in 1905. Four brothers, born in Baltimore to parents from Lithuania, were the principal partners: Harry B. Rubin (1876-1923), Sydney B. Rubin (1885-1915), and twins Irvin B. Rubin (1887-1975) and David B. Rubin (1887-1971). While their firm was centered in Harrisburg, by 1914 they offered itinerant services to over 35 towns and cities throughout Pennsylvania. They first advertised that they would be in Greenville in **1915**. They were already serving Meadville, Franklin, and Oil City. They were in town for at least a full week for each visit, and they had daytime and evening hours every day, providing examinations and eyeglasses. Their Greenville location was within West’s Drug Store at 193 Main Street. They advertised seven separate week-long visits between July 1915 and October 1916. The brothers were all graduates of the Philadelphia Optical College. We don’t know which of them spent time in Greenville.

Pearlman — Russian immigrant Benjamin Ulyssis Pearlman (1884-1942) and Pennsylvania native Cecelia Miriam Rosenthal (1885-1947) married in Youngstown in 1904. “B. U.” and “Celia” lived in Pittsburgh where B. U. was a tailor. They moved to Greenville in **1915** with their four children: Rose Pearlman (1905-1974), Alfred Pearlman (1907-1973), Leonard Pearlman (1912-2000) and Helen Pearlman (1914-1980). B. U. managed the Greenville Pressing Company at 101 Main Street. They advertised “Tailors/Cleaners/Pressing.” Their home was on West Main Street. While in Greenville, they maintained connections with relatives in Pittsburgh and Sharon. Albert Rosenbaum, a man associated with the Pearlmans, was living in Greenville in 1917. In 1918, the business was closed and the Pearlmans moved to New Kensington where B. U. continued as a tailor with a confectionery business on the side.

Josephson — Maurice Josephson (1879-1951) advertised the opening of a chiropractic practice (“Licensed by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania”) at 19 North Mercer Street in May **1916**. He was a printer by trade and had begun work as a chiropractor in Pittsburgh by 1913. His work in both professions overlapped for many years. He was likely in Greenville for a very short time and he was back in Pittsburgh in 1917. Maurice and his wife Rae Goodstone (1891-1946), who married in Youngstown in 1905, were from Russia. They were very active in Jewish and Zionist affairs in Pittsburgh.



Pearlman, *Evening Record*, 1915

Keller — Isaac Jacob “Jake” Keller (1894-1984) was born in Auburn, New York, and grew up in Oil City. In 1912, he opened a women’s clothing store in Franklin with his father, Sheamon Keller (1863-1936). Sheamon and his wife Julia Feinberg Keller (1874-1968) had been in business in Oil City since 1898. Jake opened a second store in Greenville in 1916 at 192 Main Street; Sam Slesnick of Titusville was his general manager and his father, Sheamon, remained a partner. In October 1918, Jake gave up the Franklin store in anticipation of joining the Army. The WWI armistice was declared a few days after his enlistment date so he moved to Greenville. He married Grace Barry (1899-1974) of Greenville in 1935; she worked at the store. Grace was Catholic and they had no children.

They were living at 2 Rosedale Avenue in 1938 and later at 138 Plum Street. His nephew and our father, Herman Salkin, joined the business in 1946, becoming general manager in about 1950. At that time, the business was known as Keller’s Department Store. Soon, the store’s name was stylized as “It’s Definitely KELLER’S for Smart Things to Wear.” Others who worked at Keller’s included: Anne Goldsmith and Grace Barry in sales, and Bernie Slesnick, Eugene Barry and Bill Schmidt (Grace’s nephews), and Herman’s three sons Sam, Chazz and Don Salkin as stock boys. Jake Keller sold the store in 1978. He remained affiliated with Tree of Life Congregation in Oil City; his mother and three sisters and their families lived there. Jake had been living at the St. Paul’s home for several years when he died and was buried at the Sage Run Cemetery in Oil City. Grace is buried at the St. Michael’s Cemetery in Greenville. Jake owned several other buildings in Greenville including a fee parking lot on Shenango Street. He was one of the original members of the Kiwanis Club in 1922, and was later active in the Rotary, and he served on the Greenville’s Water Authority.

Jake’s brother-in-law, Harold Schleider (1911-1989), a New Jersey native living in Oil City, was a foot doctor. Soon after graduating from the Ohio College of Chiropody in 1936, he advertised that he would be available at Keller’s on Wednesdays for “chiropody and foot therapeutics.” The newspaper ads, and presumably his visits to Greenville, lasted only about a month.

Dollar Day
At Last! A Pre-inventory Dollar Day
Here are a few of the many dollar bargains we will have waiting for your selection

WAISTS Cotton, rayon and other in various and unusual styles. Regular price \$1.25 to \$1.50, all... \$1.00	APRONS Cotton, rayon and other in various patterns. Regular price \$1.25 to \$1.50, all... \$1.00
SWEATERS Wool, rayon, all wool and silk knit wear. \$1.50 to \$2.00, all... \$1.00	LADIES' DRESSES Cotton and rayon of many styles. Values to \$1.50, all... \$1.00
UNDERGARMENTS Cotton, rayon, rayon-cotton. Regular price to \$1.25, all... \$1.00	BRASSIERES Large assortment of all the different styles in high grade material. Regular price \$1.25 to \$1.50, all... 2 for \$1.00
CORSETS Cotton and rayon, various styles and sizes. Regular price to \$1.25, all... \$1.00	SILK HOSE Regular \$1.25, rayon and limited amount of rayon. Size of \$1.25 to \$1.50, price to price or double. \$1.00, all... \$1.00
KIDDY KLOSES Rayon, cotton, rayon-cotton. Sizes 2 to 12 years. Regular price \$1.25 to \$1.50, all... \$1.00	GAUZE VESTS Cotton or V-neck style, made of fine material. Regular price \$1.25, all... 4 for \$1.00
LADIES HOSE Wool, rayon, cotton, rayon-cotton. Sizes 4 to 12. Regular price \$1.25, all... 2 for \$1.00	CHILDREN'S HOSE For boy or girl. Cotton, rayon, silk, and all-wool. Sizes 4 to 12. Regular price \$1.25, all... 4 for \$1.00

All garments at clearance prices. Come early and don't leave until you have seen all we have to offer.
I. J. KELLER COMPANY
"The Women's Shop"

OPEN MEETING
Under the auspices
Knights of the Ku Klux Klan
Saturday, July 28, at 8 P. M.
This meeting is open to all. Prominent speakers will state the purpose of the organization.
FIREWORKS
Everybody Welcome

Keller and KKK, *Record-Argus*, 1923 (UNFORTUNATE AD PLACEMENT).

Exceptional Values in Overcoats
Specially priced at
\$27.50
Overcoats for men and young men in nobby plaid patterns or plain materials, some with plaid backs, medium or heavy weight, plain backs, half or all around belts. Sizes 34 to 42. Extraordinary values at \$27.50. Garments reserved until later on upon payment of small deposit.
YOU CAN KEEP WARM IN ONE OF OUR SWEATERS
Large assortment of elastic knit, angora and heavy knit sweaters; also sweater ves: in novelty checks, stripes and plain colors.
ELASTIC KNIT SWEATERS SPECIAL
\$4.95
RUGBY CHUMMY KNIT SWEATERS
Brown heather mixture, V-neck, two button down pockets, fine quality. Sizes 36 to 42, special
\$4.95
The Joggery
KELLER & SLESNICK

Keller/Slesnick *Record-Argus*, 1923

Slesnick — Samuel Slesnick (1895-1974) from Titusville came to Greenville in 1916 with I. J. Keller of Oil City to be the general manager of Keller's women's clothing store at 192 Main Street. In 1921, the I. J. Keller Co (Jake Keller, President; Sam Slesnick, Secretary) opened a menswear store at 149 Main Street that they called The Toggery. Sam was the manager. They purchased the fixtures from Edward Friedman who had just closed a store at the same location. Sam married Sara Ginsberg (1903-1980) of Cleveland (formerly of Cochran and Meadville) in 1925 in Cleveland and with Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver officiating. In 1928, Keller sold his interest in the store to Sam's brother Maurice Slesnick (1901-1954) of Ridgway, and the store name was changed to The Hub – Slesnick Bros. Sam purchased his brother's share in 1935 and changed the name of the business to "The Hub – Sam Slesnick." Sara also worked at The Hub. Sam served for many years on the board of the Greenville Hospital. The Slesnicks lived at 5 East Ridge Avenue. Sara's stepmother, Clara Brown Ginsberg (1873-1940) lived with them for 14 years in Greenville until her death. Sam and Sara maintained a membership in the Titusville shul and are buried in the Titusville Jewish cemetery. They were also members of Temple Beth Israel in Sharon. Sara continued to operate The Hub after Sam's death in 1974. She sold her home in 1977 and transferred ownership of The Hub to a longtime employee. She was living at Gilmore's White-Cliff Nursing Home in Greenville at the time of her death.

The Slesnicks had one son, Bernard Slesnick (1929-2017). His *bar mitzvah* was held at the Titusville shul in 1942 followed by a reception in Greenville the next day at the Moose Lodge. He graduated from Duquesne University and married Barbara Lee "Bobbie" Horn (Horovitz) (1934-2021) from Youngstown at Rodef Sholom in 1953, officiated by Rabbi Sidney Berkovitz. Bernie and Bobbie belonged to Rodef Sholom, until they joined Temple Beth Israel in Sharon, when their son Ronnie began kindergarten at the religious school there. Bernie worked with his parents at The Hub until leaving Greenville in 1968. He took a job at Bond Stores in Cleveland. Bernie and Bobbie had three children in Greenville: Ronald Slesnick (1954-), Steven Slesnick (1958-) and Shari Slesnick (1963-). They first lived at 8 Bessemer Street and then moved to East Greenville Drive in Hempfield Township. Ron had his *bar mitzvah* at Temple Beth Israel. Bernie is buried in Abraham Lincoln National Cemetery near Chicago.



Bernard Slesnick, c1952

Goldsmith — This Goldsmith family came from Roumania and Russia and they settled first in Pittsburgh and then in Farrell in the first decade of the 20th century. When George Goldsmith (1885-1972) & Orena (Rena) (Rifka) Mazer (1885-1982) married in 1907, George was a cigar maker in Sharon. They lived in Greenville from 1917 to 1953. Their first home was at 25 South High Street. From 1917 to 1923, George owned the National Soft Drink Emporium, soft drink production and retail sales, in the National Hotel. In 1923, he moved the business to 219 Main Street and expanded to include a lunch counter and tobacco stand. The new location was known as Goldie's Place. He owned and operated the College Inn (first at 21 College Avenue and then at 70 College Avenue across from the Thiel campus) until 1933. It was first a confectionary store and then a grill and soda fountain. He returned to the National Hotel until 1941, when they

In the spring of 1930, an article in the Record-Argus reported that the first annual George Goldsmith Cup was to be awarded to the Thiel College organization with the highest scholastic average. George Goldsmith, proprietor of the College Inn near campus, provided the trophy. The following year, the Goldsmith Cup was presented to the "Brotherhood Sadhe Aleph," an unusual name for a fraternity at a Lutheran School. It turns out that Sadhe Aleph was founded at Thiel in 1914 when school administrators outlawed Greek-letter organizations. The use of the Hebrew letters tzade and aleph were the students' way around this edict, thereby becoming Thiel's first fraternity. Sadhe Aleph continued until 1944 when the fraternity reorganized and adopted a Greek name Alpha Iota Phi. At the time, they had a house at 282 Main Street. The name was changed again in 1947 when they joined a national fraternity, Sigma Phi Epsilon.

opened the Glass Bar on Mercer Street. They operated this business until 1951, selling it to their son, Milton.

Their three children were born in Sharon: Esther Goldsmith (1909-2006), Milton Goldsmith (1910-1994), and Dorothy Goldsmith (1917-1999). Esther graduated from Penn High School and attended Thiel College before transferring to and graduating from the University of Pittsburgh. She had been teaching music in Cleveland when she married Kusiel Chanin (1905-1963), and then she moved to Pittsburgh. Dorothy graduated from Penn High School in 1935 and attended the Art Institute of Pittsburgh. In 1939, she married Jack Medoff (Jacob Metofsky) (1910-1958) of Pittsburgh. Dorothy returned to live with her parents in Greenville while Jack was in the Navy. George and Rena retired in 1953 to Los Angeles where Dorothy was living.

In 1937, Milton married Sophea Greenberger (1917-1995) of Sharon, in a ceremony in Baltimore. (George had been engaged to Sophie's older sister Madolyn in 1934.) Sophie had been a clerk for the Pennsylvania Milk Commission in Sharon. Milton had graduated in the first senior class at the new Penn High School. He worked for his parents' College Inn beginning in 1933 while attending Thiel College, and he later worked at the Glass Bar where he also ran a coin business and was a tax preparer. In 1943, he enlisted in the Marines and served for two years including a year in the Pacific. Sophie followed Mrs. Lee Goldsmith (no relation) as local correspondent for the Sharon Herald. During the war, she taught a bible class at the USO (United Service Organizations). Sophie organized the Jewish women in the community to celebrate Jewish holidays at Polk State School, where her older

**JEWISH
NEW YEAR
SERVICES**

Rosh Ha-Shana 5679 Begins at Sunset
Friday—Greenville Jews Worship in
Youngstown and Cleveland.

The Jewish New Year, 5679, known as Rosh Ha-Shana, begins this evening at sunset. Being a festival of joy as well as a serious obligation, elaborate musical offerings will feature the synagogue services. Traditional melodies, centuries old, and never heard except during the holiday season, which lasts until the end of the month, will be sung in temples in which Greenville people will worship. Rosh Hashanah, 5679, marks the beginning of the principal holy day season of the Jewish year. It is the beginning of the cycle known as the ten days of repentance, ending with the holiest day of the year, the day of atonement.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Goldsmith, Mr. and Mrs. M. Goldsmith, Mr. and Mrs. Abe Hesse have gone to Youngstown for the holiday. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Friedman go to Cleveland.

Jewish New Year, *Evening Record*,
1918

sister Rose Greenberger (1910-1971) was a resident. Rose was there due to physical disabilities, and she eventually became an administrator at the school.

At various times the Goldsmiths lived on Shenango Street and at 28 Plum Street, 223 East Avenue, 300 Main Street, and 5 Franklin Street. By the 1960s all the Goldsmiths had left Greenville. Milton and Sophie retired to Scottsdale AZ.

They had two sons, Kenneth Goldsmith (1938-2020) and Eugene Goldsmith (1940-). The family did not belong to a synagogue but Sophie and the boys attended shul in Farrell on the High Holy Days. Neither had a *bar mitzvah*, but they did study Hebrew for a short time with Professor Robert Kinsey, Professor of Bible at Thiel College.

Kenneth was an award-winning violinist as a teenager and became an internationally-known violinist and music educator. He left Penn High School in his senior year to study violin in Detroit though he graduated with his class at Penn High. In 1958, he became the youngest member of the Detroit Symphony. Gene graduated with the last senior class at Penn High School in 1958. He attended the University of Detroit for a year and then served in the Air Force for 15 years. Although his family had left the area, he married his first wife, Eileen Frank (1944-2020), at the Farrell *shul* in 1963. They lived briefly at 5 Franklin Street. Eileen later lived in Jamestown. In the 1980s, Gene lived in Alaska. In the 1990s, he was elected to a term in the House of Representatives in the State of Washington.

Link — Samuel Link (1882-1962) of Akron and Lillian Levine (1893-1918), an immigrant from Russia, married in Cleveland in 1915. Sam had been a printer and a produce dealer. They were living in New Castle when their two sons were born: Joseph Link (1916-1984) and Harry Link (1918-2002). In mid-1918, they moved to Greenville. First, Sam was a junk dealer at 2 Spring Street near the steel car

Milton was highly competitive and excelled at many sports: boxing (middleweight), checkers, football, baseball, ping pong and swimming. He was also a coach, manager, scorekeeper and referee. He was best known in Greenville and the surrounding region for table tennis and swimming. He was the local, county, Thiel College and Western Pennsylvania ping pong champion at various times in the 1930s. He participated in regional and national ping pong championships in California (in a tournament that included Lew Ayers and Bing Crosby), Toledo and New York City. He became an avid distance swimmer in those same years, first crossing Conneaut Lake, then swimming its length and ultimately establishing the record for circumnavigating the lake, 5 hours and 13 minutes. The length of Pymatuning Lake was his next challenge. In August 1937, he entered the Toronto Swim, a competition in Ontario, Canada. This was a marathon competition established in 1927 that attracted competitors from around the world. He was one of 83 starters that year. After the first twelve swimmers (mostly professionals) crossed the finish line, the race was called. Having swum eight miles, Milt was one of only 10 still in the water. All the others had dropped out. While in Toronto, he met two swimming legends, Buster Crabbe and Johnny Weismuller. Two weeks later, moviegoers at the Mercer Square Theatre got to see Milt participating in the swim on the weekly newsreel that was distributed around the world! Years later when Milt and Sophie retired in Scottsdale, he and Buster belonged to the same fitness club and became workout partners.

plant entrance. Before the end of the year, they opened Sam Link groceries at 41 South Race Street. Lillian died of pneumonia in Greenville late in December and in the first week of January 1919, Sam advertised a going-out-of-business sale. He returned to Akron and then settled in Cleveland. Lillian was buried in Tifereth Israel Cemetery in New Castle.

Herman — The 1920 Stoneboro census included David Herman (1867-1939), married but living alone on Walnut Street. David was a junk dealer. He was born in Grodna (now in Belarus) and immigrated to New York around 1885. He became a naturalized citizen in 1892. He and his wife had four daughters and were living in New York in 1905. By 1910, they were in Cleveland where David was a junk peddler. It is not known how long Herman was in Stoneboro and it is likely that his family remained in Cleveland.

Barton — Benjamin Barton (Botwinick) (1882-1956) and Mollie Alper (1887-1966) were born in Minsk and arrived in New York in 1904 and 1905. They married in New York City. Ben worked as a tailor. Ben also went by the name Barney. Their son George Barton (1906-2003) was born in the Bronx in New York City. By 1910, the Bartons had moved to Oil City where Ben had several siblings. He worked there as a peddler. In 1915, the family was living in Brooklyn, and Ben was again working as a tailor. When “Barney” registered for the draft in 1918, he and Mollie were living in Andover, Ohio, and had a junk business. They soon relocated to Meadville.

Family lore has it that Ben learned the drycleaning business at night from a neighbor after working in the scrap business during the day. This would have been their next-door neighbor in Meadville, Philip Diskin (1897-1960), who had a drycleaning and pressing shop. Other neighbors were the Speer family who were in the junk business and with whom Ben may have been affiliated. (See ADKER/KURLANDER above.) Ben and Joseph Speer (1900-1957) came to Greenville as partners in early 1920. They opened Greenville Dry Cleaners at 100 Main Street. Speer left the partnership before the year was out. Later, the plant was located at 126 Clarksville (also their residence for a time) with stores at 142 and 226 Main Street. They also lived at 9 Bentley Avenue, 40 North High Street and 121 Chambers Avenue.

George graduated from Penn High School in 1925 and attended Temple University in Philadelphia. He married Josephine (Jane) Schwartz (1908-1980) (not born Jewish) in 1942 at Rodef Sholom. She was the daughter of Charles and Sarah McDaniels Schwartz of Greenville. They lived at 7 Davidson Avenue and later Chambers Avenue.

George worked at his parents’ drycleaning business and purchased it from them in 1952. In 1953, Greenville Dry Cleaners purchased the Weller-Krouse Company, Sharon’s largest

SELLING OUT!
AT
REDUCED PRICES

HOME GROWN POTATOES	\$1.50 per bu.
FANCY ONIONS	\$1.25 per bu.
1918 ENGLISH WALNUTS	40c per lb.
1918 HAZEL NUTS	30c per lb.
GRANULATED SUGAR	10c per lb.
PURE WHEAT FLOUR	\$2.75 per sack
HEAVY FLEECE LINED CANVAS GLOVES	20c per pair
DOUBLE DIP SAFETY MATCHES	5 1/2c per box

LARGE SIZE SNOW BOY WASHING POWDER 20c per box
A FRESH SOCK OF ASSORTED CANDIES AT REDUCED PRICES.

SAM LINK
41 S. RACE STREET.

Link, *Evening Record*, 1919

drycleaning operation. The Bartons sold the Greenville operation the following year and George and Jane moved to Sharon. They belonged to Temple Beth Israel and Josephine was a member of Hadassah. Their children were Bonnie Ann (1944-) and Eddie Joe (1946-), both born in Greenville. They had lived at 4 Penn Avenue. Mollie later relocated to Sharon, where she, Ben, George, and Jane are buried.

Sam's Army and Navy/Weintraub — After WWI, a company in Cleveland doing business as Sam's Army and Navy began selling Army surplus goods and discount commercial products. Their first stores opened in November 1919. They quickly had over 20 locations throughout Ohio and a few in western Pennsylvania. Sam's advertised as the "largest chain of Army stores in the world" and one of their branches was in Greenville. In January 1921, Sam's Army and Navy opened in the National Hotel with an entrance on Main Street. The manager was Ed Weintraub from Cleveland. In April, the store moved across the street to 226 Main. Ed returned to Cleveland and left the store to be managed by Virgil Chess, a WWI Army veteran. It seems that the company began to dissolve in late 1921. Harry Witten bought out the Greenville store's stock, and he advertised in January 1922 that it would hence be known as Witten's Bargain Store. The company stopped advertising and may have closed or sold all its branch stores before the end of the year. We don't know who owned Sam's but the business had many Jewish branch managers. Nothing more is known about Ed Weintraub.

Witten — Harry Elkan Witten (1887-1943) was born in Riga, Latvia. He first came to Lock Haven, Pennsylvania. After serving in the U. S. Army in WWI, he lived briefly in Saltsburg, Indiana County, where he had a dry goods store. He lived in Erie before he came to Greenville, likely in 1921. In early 1922, he bought out Sam's Army and Navy located at 226 Main Street and changed the name to Witten's Bargain Store. He became a naturalized citizen in Greenville in 1922. Later he had a shoe store at 217 Main Street and, in 1934, he bought out the stock of Slifkin's shoe store after it closed. When Harry died in 1943, Witten's was a clothing store and Harry's residence was at 52 Shenango Street. Two of his employees at that time were Jacob Zinner and Jacob "Dad" Stecher. In the 1940 census, he was a lodger with the Zinners. After Harry's death, his brother Hyman Witten (1883-1966) of DuBois purchased the store and it was managed briefly by Hyman's son Milton Witten (1911-1972) before it closed later the same year when Milton joined the Army. After graduating with a degree in business from the University of Pittsburgh, Milton lived in Greenville from 1935-1937, working at Harry's store. Harry's various business interests overlapped. He never married. Harry was buried in the Gates of Wisdom section of the Shaare Torah Cemetery in Pittsburgh.

SPECIAL!
One Lot of
**Men's and Boys'
Oxfords**
in Black, Tan, and Black and
White.
Values to \$3.95.
\$1.98
Follow the thrifty ones to . .
WITTEN'S
217 Main St., Greenville, Pa.

Witten, *Record-Argus*, 1935

Glasgow — Around 1922, Polish immigrants Joseph Glasgow (1896-1942) and Fannie Banker Glasgow (1900-) arrived in Greenville with their first child, Sylvia Glasgow (1920-1994), who was born in Cleveland. They lived at 130 North High Street where they operated a junk business. We know that Joseph peddled from that address; his newspaper ads read, "Wanted: Rags, Iron, Paper, Rubber and Metal. Better Prices Paid at the Yard." By 1926, the family moved to 26 Homer Street and continued the business there. They had three more children: Harry Glasgow (1924-1976), born in Youngstown; Esther Glasgow (1927-), born in Pennsylvania, presumably in Greenville; and Ruth Glasgow (1928-), born in Ohio. It is not known when they left Greenville, but they eventually settled in Los Angeles.

Joseph would have been very familiar with Greenville prior to their arrival. He had grown up in nearby Burghill, Ohio, a village in Vernon Township about 11 miles west of Greenville and south of Kinsman. He had immigrated from Poland in 1904 with his mother, Celia Senchook(?) Glasgow (1872-c1916), and a younger sister Annie Glasgow (1900-). His father, Edward Glasgow (1871-), had arrived in the United States four years earlier. Prior to 1910, the Glasgows established a junk business on a farm in Burghill. Edward was probably a peddler. They were joined for a time by Abram Senchook(?) (1879-), most likely Celia's brother. He also worked in the junk business, as did Joseph.

In early 1918, Edward, who had been widowed a few years earlier, married Mollie London Banker, a Polish-born widow from Cleveland. A few months later, Joseph married Mollie's daughter Fannie.

By 1930, Edward and Mollie had left the farm and opened a dry goods store in Chicago.

Davis/Shuklansky — Louis Davis (1895-1959) and Henrietta Frankel (1897-1931) married in 1923 and settled in Greenville where Louis opened a junk/tire and battery business at 47 North Third Street. He was born in Cleveland and had a junk business in Grove City before they married. She was from Butler. They had a daughter, Marilyn Ruth Davis, in 1925. In

If You Have Any Rags, Iron, Rubber, Paper or Metals to Sell, Drop a Line to JOS. GLASGOW, 130 N. High Street Highest prices paid for junk of all kinds

Glasgow, Evening Record, 1923

Jacob Rosenfield (1873-1927), an immigrant from Grodno, Lithuania, who led the lonely and difficult life of a peddler, came to an untimely end in Jamestown on January 7, 1927. Rosenfield had come to America in 1888 and settled in Elmira, New York, where his brother had a shoe store. He clerked there for a short time before setting out as a peddler, selling eyeglasses and jewelry. In 1903, he was committed to the nearby Binghamton State Hospital for the Insane, an institution where he was confined off and on through about 1920.

According to a newspaper report, Rosenfield was peddling eyeglasses and soaps by horse and wagon just north of Jamestown in South Shenango Township when he felt ill. He stopped at a house and asked if he could spend the night. His hosts called a doctor and Rosenfield seemed to be getting better. Then, he suddenly died, apparently of a stroke. Information for the death certificate was provided by his brother in Elmira. Burial was in the Hebrew Cemetery in Meadville, presumably in an unmarked grave. He had never married.

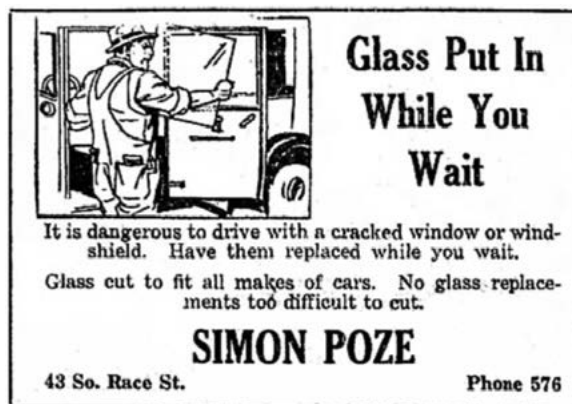
1931, Henrietta gave birth to a son in Greenville Hospital and came down with scarlet fever a few days later. She died having never left the hospital, and she was buried in Beth Abraham Cemetery Shaler Township near Pittsburgh. Louis returned to Sharon in 1932, while Marilyn lived with Louis' parents in Cleveland. He married Emma Menold (1893-1971), a Methodist from Greenville, in Sharon. By 1940, they were living in Sandy Lake and operating an auto wrecking operation on Franklin Road. Louis's children did not live with him. Lou and Emma divorced in 1952. Shortly thereafter, he married Szerena (Sarah) Stein Shuklansky (1898-1985), widow of Jay Shuklansky who operated a clothing store in Hubbard, Ohio. Jay was related to the Shuklansky family of Grove City and is buried in the Sharon cemetery. Sarah's son, Donald (Shuklansky) Sherman (1932-1999), was living with Sarah and David in Sandy Lake when he was married at Rodef Sholom in Youngstown in 1954. Louis continued in the wrecking and used auto business in Sandy Lake until his death in 1959. He is buried in the Warrensville Jewish Cemetery in Beechwood, Ohio. Sarah returned to Hubbard.

The scrap operation was taken over by David Shuklansky (1906-1993) of Grove City, a relative of Jay who was already in the auto wrecking and junk business. David was born in Mars, Butler County, and grew up in Grove City. In 1939, he married Evelyn Silberberg (1912-1997), an Oil City native living in Pittsburgh. Sometime in the 1960s, David and Evelyn moved to Sandy Lake. Evelyn was very active in Democratic politics and served on the Sandy Lake Borough Planning Commission. They never had children. Both died in Sandy Lake and are buried in Beth Shalom Cemetery in Shaler Township.

Gillis — In May 1923, the family of Jacob Gillis (1886-1960) and Anna (Chana) Miller Gillis (1893-1960) moved to Sandy Lake. They rented a house on Main Street "for the summer." Their household included three children: David Gillis (1914-1950), Grace Gillis (1918-1983) and Irvin Gillis (1920-2022), all born in Pennsylvania. Jacob and Anna were born in Lithuania. Jacob arrived in the United States in 1904 and Anna in 1909. They married in Pittsburgh in 1913. Anna had been living in Altoona and Jacob was a peddler. They first settled in New Castle where they operated a furniture store. The business survived only a year or two. They were next in Pittsburgh, where Jacob went back to peddling overcoats and rubbers. Jacob was peddling in the Greenville area in 1922, and he presumably continued in that trade while the family was in Sandy Lake.

While they were in Sandy Lake, Jacob's brother and nephew came to visit while on a tour of Greenville and nearby towns looking for a place to open a furniture store. The Gillises left Sandy Lake in October and settled in Coraopolis where they purchased a furniture store that remained in the family until it closed in 1991. Both Jacob and Anna Gillis died in 1960 and are buried in Shaare Torah Cemetery. Jacob reportedly spoke seven languages.

Poze — The Poze family from Lithuania came to Sharon in the early 1900s. Harry Poze (1843-1933) and Lena Katzen/Kessel Poze (1848-1918) had six



**Glass Put In
While You
Wait**

It is dangerous to drive with a cracked window or windshield. Have them replaced while you wait.

Glass cut to fit all makes of cars. No glass replacements too difficult to cut.

SIMON POZE

43 So. Race St. Phone 576

Poze, Record-Argus, 1930

children, and most were in the junk metal and car parts business in Sharon, starting out as peddlers. Son Simon Poze (1890-1966) and his wife Leba Sobel Poze (1893-1963) established multiple businesses at 43 South Race Street in Greenville as early as 1924, automobile service, parts and supplies; auto glass; furniture; and, mostly, scrap metal. Simon had started out in the business in Sharon as a youth, driving his father as he made his peddler's rounds. Harry lived with Simon's family and worked in the business in Greenville until his death. Simon and Lena had a daughter Lillian Poze (1923-2011) who graduated from Penn High School in 1941 and then attended Thiel College, ultimately graduating from Western Reserve University. The Pozes sold their property to Carl Filer in 1946 and moved back to Sharon. Lillian married Mitchell Bloomberg (1919-1987) of Youngstown in 1947 and lived in Sharpsville; the Bloomburgs were members of the Vine Street shul, then B'Nai Zion, and then Temple Beth Israel. Harry, Lillian and Mitchell are buried in the Sharon cemetery.

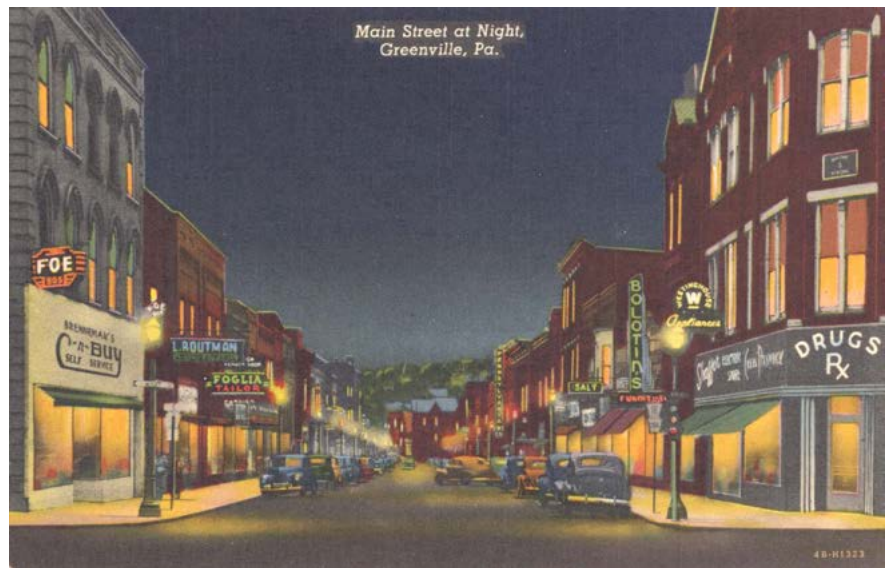
Routman — The Routman siblings Samuel (1895-1962), Louis (1887-1973) and Jennie (1889-1962) arrived in Sharon from Lithuania in 1905. In 1922, they established the Routman Co., a clothing

department store. The Routman Co. expanded to Greenville in 1927 with a women's clothing store at 199 Main Street. From 1930-1933, David Friedman was the store manager. The store continued until the Routman Co. closed it in 1939. Sam Routman had managed the store after Friedman's departure. He was a founding member of the Greenville Business Men's Association.

Lou Routman then left the Routman Co. and opened his own women's clothing store, "L. Routman," at 219 Main Street later in 1939. Lou commuted to Greenville each day from Sharon until he closed the store in 1965. All three siblings and their families were active in Temple Beth Israel.

From about 1937-1939, Ida Almasz Appel (1905-1983) of Sharon, a native of Hungary, was employed by Routman's in Greenville. She was a milliner.

Hirschhorn — Jacob Hirschhorn (1883-1970) and Pauline Jacobs Hirschhorn (1885-1956) lived briefly in Greenville, most likely from 1927 to 1929. They were both natives of Bausk, Latvia, who arrived separately in New York City in the early 1900s. They married there in 1914. Jacob had studied horticulture in Hanover, Germany. With assistance from the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society, he established the Garfield Floral Co. in Garfield, then



Routman and Bolotin, Postcard, c1945

Passaic, New Jersey. It was in business from about 1911 to 1917. Their daughter, Charlotte Hirschhorn (1917-2012) was born in Passaic.

In Greenville, Jacob worked as a foreman for Wm. Baird & Son florist. The Baird retail shop was on South Mercer Street with greenhouses on Rosedale Avenue. They lived at 233 East Avenue. By 1930, the family was living in Brooklyn where Jacob worked as a florist. They soon moved to Staten Island where he had his own greenhouse and shop until he retired in 1956.

Sleisenger — Albert (Abraham) Sleisenger (1893-1983), immigrated from Roumania in 1907 and settled in Pittsburgh. He served in the U. S. Army in Europe in World War I. He purchased the Main and Mercer Square theaters from Walter Silverberg in 1928. He was a boarder in a private home at 35 Shenango Street in 1930 and was still at that address in 1934. He sold the theaters in 1937 to Blatt Brothers. He returned to Pittsburgh and remained in the movie theater business in Rankin and Beechwood. He had a wife and son in Pittsburgh but was divorced before he came to Greenville. It is possible that his wife was related to Silverberg.

Goodstein/Allen/Stern — Abraham Goodstein (1865-1934) immigrated to the United States from Russia in 1890. By 1920, he had a men's clothing store in Sharon called Epp's. In the 1929 Greenville Directory, there was a listing for another Epp's clothing store at 159 Main Street. The business was short-lived and was gone in 1930. The manager of the Greenville location was Jacob Allen (1900-1954), also of Sharon. Jacob was a native of Poland and his mother was a Goodstein. Jack (Jacob) Stern (1906-1987), an immigrant from Hungary and a resident of Sharon, was a salesman in the store. The following year, Jacob and Jack were working as clerks in Sharon. Two years later, Julius Slifkin took over 159 Main Street for his shoe store. The Epp's clothing store in Sharon ultimately became Epp's Army Store.

Zinner/Stecher — Ohio natives Jacob Zinner (1883-1973) and May Stecher Zinner (1891-1969) were in Greenville by 1929 and stayed until about 1944 then moving to Warren, Ohio. Prior to their arrival in Greenville, they had a shoe store in Youngstown, where both of their children were born. Jacob owned or managed a shoe store in Greenville, and by 1935 he was working for Harry Witten. The family lived at 33 State

After enlisting in the Army in January 1942, Marvoin Zinner made national headlines as the result of an unfortunate accident at the Teaneck Armory in Bergenfield, New Jersey, where he was stationed. On March 26, he was one of over 100 soldiers marching outside the Armory when a car plunged into their formation. One soldier was killed and Marvoin was among a dozen who were seriously injured. He broke his right arm and leg and had a pelvis injury. The driver was arrested on charges of manslaughter and drunken driving. Coincidentally, the GI who died and at least two of the others injured were also Jewish. The story was dispatched to newspapers across the country including the Record-Argus.

In April, the injured soldiers filed suit against the driver and the owner of the vehicle for \$25,000 in damages per injured party. A year later, Marvoin and many of the others settled and he received \$12,000. This story, too, was widely distributed by the Associated Press. Marvoin remained in the Army stateside until his honorable discharge in 1945.

Street, 200 Clinton Street and later 71 West Main. Their son Marvin Zinner (1915-2012) graduated from Penn High School with Leonard and Sylvia Rosen. Between graduation and entering the Army in 1942, he was a Fuller Brush salesman, a salesman at the Penn Power Company and an employee of Myer Frank furniture in Farrell. Daughter Leah Zinner (1920-2010) also graduated from Penn High School and was in the Women's Army Corps from 1943-1945. Presumably, neither returned to Greenville after their discharge; both married and settled in the Youngstown area.

Zinner's father Adolph (1861-1940), formerly of Youngstown, lived with them for 11 years and died in Greenville. He was a retired cigar maker. May's father, Herman Stecher (1867-1947), a native of Hungary and resident of Cleveland, moved to Greenville sometime in the 1930s. He lived with Jacob and May in 1940 and was working as a salesman at a retail clothing store (presumably for Harry Witten). Herman was also the local Hebrew teacher, preparing boys for their *bar mitzvahs*. Herman returned to Cleveland sometime after 1944 and died there.

Sholiton — Harry Sholiton (1899-1961) was born in Russia and immigrated as a boy with his family to Akron. While he never permanently lived in Greenville, he was listed in the 1930 census as a boarder in a private home on South Main Street. He actually lived in Cleveland and was in the census there, too. He was married and had no children. Harry was a traveling salesman for Edson Moore & Co. of Detroit, representing their clothing lines. Sholiton is but one example of the dozens of Jewish men who regularly passed through Greenville plying their trades as peddlers, salesmen, impresarios, performers, medical specialists and *schmorrers*. Sholiton later had a store in Dayton. He was a member of Beth Abraham synagogue in Cleveland.

Lipman — Benjamin Lipman (1876-) and Anna Mae Dillan Lipman (1871-1946) were in Greenville by 1930. In the census, the Lipmans were living at 9-1/2 Franklin Street and Ben worked as a florist at a greenhouse. In the 1932 directory, they were at the same address and Ben was listed as a laborer. Ben was born in Poland and immigrated to the United States in 1885. Anna, who was not Jewish, was born in West Middlesex and lived in Pittsburgh before her family settled in Indianapolis. Ben and Anna married in Indianapolis in 1911 and remained there for a few years. In 1917, they were living in Macon, Georgia, where Ben was a florist. They had no children.

By 1935, the Lipmans had left Greenville for Spartanburg, South Carolina, where they operated a greenhouse. In 1940, the newspaper in the nearby town of Gaffney published this notice: "The Pacolet Greenhouse at Pacolet Mills is still in operation, in spite of reports that I am dead and the place closed. B. Lipman". We don't know when he died but Benjamin was still living when Anna died in Spartanburg in 1946.

Friedman — Brothers David Friedman (1901-1975) and Harry Friedman (1903-1973) came to America from Lithuania in 1913 and they settled in Pittsburgh where their family operated a neighborhood grocery store. The family name in Europe was Valkovisky. Dave came to Greenville in 1930 to manage the Routman Co. store. In 1933 he established his own women's ready-to-wear shop called Friedman's at 190 Main Street. Around 1938, Harry arrived in Greenville and worked for his brother as a salesman. They shared a residence at 374 South Main Street.

In the early 1940s, Harry became the store manager and Dave moved to Butler where he opened a store call "David's." Dave married Libbye Segneff (1917-1992) of Pittsburgh in 1942.

Harry continued to manage the Greenville store until August 1942 when he was drafted into the Army. He had been serving as Treasurer of the Greenville Business Men's Association. Harry was discharged in April 1943 and returned to Greenville. Harry was living at 4 Taylor Street in 1946. He married Clara Rosen (1920-2001) of Jamestown (see ROSEN below) in 1947 in Pittsburgh. She had previously worked at the store. They lived at 115 Clinton Street. They had a daughter Paula Rae Friedman (1948-2015). In 1949, Harry opened his own store, Paula's women's wear at Main and Canal in the old bank building. The shop was short-lived. Harry soon left Greenville and was divorced from Clara in 1951. He moved back to Pittsburgh and ultimately settled in California.

Dave and his family had been living in Florida for a couple years when he returned to Greenville to manage Friedman's after Harry left. He was accompanied by Libbye and their two sons, Gerald (Jerry) Friedman (1944-) and Richard (Dickie) Friedman (1946-). They first lived on Stewart Avenue and later at 132 Plum Street. The family kept a *kosher* home; they purchased meat in Pittsburgh (and sometimes Youngstown) when they visited relatives there. The boys participated in Anne Werner's Sabbath School. They were members of Temple Beth Israel. They were prepared for their *bar mitzvahs* at Temple Beth Israel by Howard Mermelstein, Harriet Salkin's first cousin. They were active Boy Scouts and Dick was an Eagle Scout. Dick and Sam Salkin both attended the Boy Scouts of America National Jamboree at Valley Forge in 1964.

Dave and Libbye closed their store and sold the building in 1973. They owned a second store in Barnesboro that they continued to operate, and they remained in Greenville until they died. Dave was a board member of the Greenville Hospital. Libbye was living at the St. Paul's home when she passed away. They are buried in Shaare Torah Cemetery in Whitehall outside of Pittsburgh.

Goodwin – In the first week in April 1930, the newspaper reported that Mrs. Mildred Goodwin moved into a house at 17 North Third Street. Two days earlier, the federal census was conducted and included Sam Goodwin, born about 1904 in Russia, and Mildred Goodwin, born about 1912 in Pennsylvania to Hungarian parents. Sam had arrived in the United States in 1909. They had been married about one year. A week later, they ran an ad in the Record-Argus announcing the opening, on April 14th, of the Greenville Auto Wrecking Company, M. Goodwin proprietor. The office was on the second floor of 117 Main Street above the Shenango Motor Supply Co. The auto yard was at the back of the building. They were seeking junk cars and all kinds of scrap. They did not advertise again and nothing else about the Goodwins has been found on the public record before or after their brief stay in Greenville.



Friedman, *Record-Argus*, 1949

Rosen — The Rosen family owned and operated Rosen's Home Dairy in Jamestown (Greene Township), five miles north of Greenville on East Jamestown Road. William Hyman Rosen (1891-1985) and Jennie Weisman Rosen (1892-1981) were immigrants from Poland who first lived in Sharon, where their first three children were born. Bill worked milking cows while living in Sharon. He grew up on a farm in Russia/Poland where his father, Michael Rozanski, was a dairyman and cheesemaker. William continued that trade in the U. S. By 1920, the family moved to North Braddock where they had their own dairy and had two more children. Their eldest child Pearl (1915-1931) died just months before they left Braddock. The Rosens purchased the Jamestown farm in 1932 and grew the Home Dairy (the business was also known as W. H. Rosen & Sons) into the largest dairy farm in Mercer County. At least part of the family lived briefly in Greenville before permanently moving to Jamestown in 1933. Bill and Jennie were members of the Friendship Grange in Greene Township. Jennie belonged to Hadassah and the National Council of Jewish Women. All their surviving children lived for a time on the farm as adults. The family affiliated with Temple Beth Israel in Sharon. Jennie and Bill are buried in Agudath Achim Cemetery north of Pittsburgh.

Leonard B. Rosen (1916-1985), who graduated from Penn High School in Greenville, was a 1st Lieutenant and decorated pilot in WWII. He was a member of the WWII Hump Pilots Association, having successfully completed 77 round trips to deliver crucial supplies to US troops in the China-Burma-India theatre. Leonard married Freda Zeff (1922-2011), from Weirton, West Virginia, and Sharon. Freda had worked at Camp Shenango during the war. When their first child, Marlene Rosen (1948-1949), died as an infant, they lived on the Jamestown Road just outside of Greenville. They next lived at 11 Rosedale Avenue in Greenville from 1951-1958. After their next three daughters Iris (1950-2022), Sarah (1952-), and Beverly (1956-) were born in Greenville, they moved to a new home on the farm. All three girls were very active in local and national BBG (B'nai B'rith Girls) and attended Jamestown High School. Freda and Leonard were among the very few Jewish members of the Greenville Country Club after World War II. They belonged to Temple Beth Israel where the three girls had *bat mitzvoahs*. Freda was an active member of all three Sharon Jewish women's organizations: Sisterhood, the National Council of Jewish Women and Hadassah, and she and Leonard made sure that their three daughters were all Life Members of Hadassah. Freda also served



Rosen, *Record-Argus*, 1971

Jennie Rosen's sister, Mary Weisman Levine, and her family lived in Homestead. Mary's son Milton Levine (1913-2011) visited the Jamestown farm as a child. Years later, after WWII, he was observing an ant colony and was reminded of the pleasure he got from collecting and observing ants during his visits to the Rosen farm. From that inspiration came the idea for Uncle Milton's Ant Farm, a mail order product that sold, and continues to sell, millions of farms and live ants to children and adults around the world.

in leadership positions at the Greenville Salvation Army, Greenville Hospital, and the Greenville Public Library. The Rosens are buried in the Sharon cemetery.

Sylvia Rosen (1916-1972) was Leonard's twin and graduated from Penn High School in 1936. She was working at Friedman's clothing store at the time of her marriage to Sydney Gelfand (1912-1985) from Farrell. They were married on the Rosen farm in 1940 before 300 guests. The Gelfands lived in Farrell and were affiliated with the shul there. Sydney worked at Westinghouse. They are buried in Temple Beth Israel Cemetery.



Leonard Rosen and Sylvia Rosen,
Penn High Yearbook, 1934

Clara Rosen (1920-2001) was born in Pittsburgh. In Jamestown, she attended the Railroad School, the smallest in Greene Township with eleven students; in her last year there in 1934, she was the only eighth grader. She graduated from Penn High School in 1938. Clara was working as a saleswoman at Friedman's as early as 1941 (see Harry FRIEDMAN above). Clara and Harry Friedman were married around 1947 and lived at 15 Clinton Street, then they divorced in 1951. When Clara married Louis Glick (1917-2001) of Pittsburgh in 1957, she had been working at Green's in Greenville since at least 1952. Clara's daughter Paula (1948-2015) had been in the religious school carpool to Sharon in its early years. The Glicks lived in Pittsburgh.

Melvin F. Rosen (1926-2003) attended Sugar Run School and Dowling School and graduated from Jamestown High School. In 1952, Mel married Rita Falkinson (1930-2018) who was born in Beaver Falls and grew up in New Brighton. They lived on the farm where he managed the farm and dairy operations until Home Dairy closed in 1979. Mel was active in Democratic politics and farm lobbying organizations. They had three sons: Allan (1953-2021), Marc (1955-), and Kenneth (1959-2019). Rita and Mel belonged to Temple Beth Israel, where their three sons had *bar mitzvahs* and belonged to AZA, a Jewish teen organization for boys. Rita was President of Hadassah and the Temple Sisterhood. Rita sold their home in 2004 and moved to Sharon and then to Youngstown. They are buried in the Sharon cemetery.

In 1982, Rita's mother, Lillian Steele Falkinson (1903-1987), moved to the Greenville House at 9 Penn Avenue. Her husband, Harry Falkinson (1903-1973), had died a decade earlier. She was a native of Poland. While in Greenville, Lillian remained a member of Agudath Achim Congregation in Beaver Falls and belonged to the Shenango Valley Chapter of Hadassah. She was living at St. Paul's when she died and is buried in the Agudath Achim Cemetery north of Pittsburgh.

Goldberg — The April 28, 1932, edition of the *Record Argus* reported on a Boy Scout meeting in Stoneboro that was attended by "Eddie Goldberg of Greenville." There are no other records of this individual.

Hirsch — The Hirsch family arrived in Greenville from Pittsburgh in 1932 and opened Hirsch's Cut-Rate Hardware at 145 Main Street. They took over the McClimans' hardware store that had gone bankrupt. Louis Hirsch (1882-1959) and his wife Blanche Roth Hirsch (1885-1937) had five children. Louis came from Roumania, and Blanche was from Lithuania. They married in Pittsburgh in 1903. The Hirsches retained a home in Pittsburgh, but some of the family lived in Greenville. This may have included the three youngest children, David Hirsch (1909-1969), Anna Hirsch (1916-1968), and Ruth Hirsch (1920-1977). Louis and son David were the proprietors of the store. In 1933 they began to offer upholstery services at the same location; this had been their occupation in Pittsburgh. In late 1934 the family left Greenville and returned to Pittsburgh. Ruth was a member of the 1935 confirmation class of the Center Avenue Religious School. David married and continued in the upholstery business.

Another member of the Hirsch family spent a short time in Greenville and his presence created quite a stir. Louis Hirsch's younger brother Jack Hirsch (1890-1949) immigrated to the United States from Roumania in 1911 and worked as a junk peddler in Chicago. He later lived with the Hirsch family in Pittsburgh and worked in their upholstery business. He was arrested in Pittsburgh in February 1933 on charges of arson and first-degree murder. He was accused, along with four others (all Jewish), of starting a fire for insurance purposes in Cleveland the previous year; the fire ultimately destroyed the Ellington Apartment building and killed 13 people. The fire and the subsequent criminal case regularly made headlines in regional newspapers.

Authorities had been looking for Jack in Greenville and lured him from there to Pittsburgh with a fake telegram. He proclaimed his innocence. When his nephew David in Greenville was asked about Jack and his whereabouts, David said that they'd never heard of Jack Hirsch and there was no one in their family by that name. In fact, Jack most likely had been hiding in Greenville for the previous two or three months. His last address in Pittsburgh had been 149 Travella Boulevard, Louis and Blanche Hirsch's home. In December 1933, the indictments against Jack and three of the four others were dropped. The fifth was already serving time in a Pennsylvania prison for a previous arson conviction.

Like David, Jack returned to Pittsburgh, married and continued in the upholstery trade. By amazing coincidence, one of the others indicted for the crime was Paul Childs, a Pittsburgh druggist and bail bondsman, who was the father of Harvey Childs who settled in Greenville in 1959. In 2021, Harvey was asked what he knew about this incident. He said it was news to him but that "it fit" with other family stories.

Davis/Hirschberg/Rosner — Greenville native Walter R. Davis (1883-1970) and Kate Hirschberg[er] Rosner (1892-1973) married in 1932. Walter had been married and divorced; he was Christian. Kate was a widow and was Jewish. They lived at 114 Shenango Street, and he belonged to the Presbyterian Church. Walter managed his family's drugstores established by his father, Davis Drug at 151 Main Street and Foulk-Davis Drug at 186 Main Street.

Kate was a native of New York and met her first husband, Max Rosner (1888-1913) when both were living in Jacksonville, Florida. The year after their son Albert (1912-2000) was born there, Max died. Kate and Albert eventually returned to Brooklyn where her family lived.

By 1935, Albert was living in Greenville with Kate (“Sis”) and Walter (“Cap”). He lived with them and worked for his stepfather as a clerk and salesman at Davis Drug. In 1938, he married Thelma Shadt, a Greenville native who was not Jewish; Albert had been living on Ohl Street. He continued to work at the drug store, then relocated to 169 Main Street. Their marriage lasted only a few years. Albert moved back to New York, and in 1942, he married his first cousin Doris Hensley (1919-2012), the daughter of Kate’s sister. He served in the Navy from 1942 to 1945.

Sometime in the 1940s, Kate’s Latvian-born mother, Mary Stein Hirschberger (1869-1946), lived with the Davises. She died in Greenville in 1946 and was buried in a Jewish cemetery in Brooklyn. In the 1950s Walter sold his drugstores and retired and they started spending a large part of each year in Canada and Florida. Walter died in 1970, and Kate moved to Florida where Albert and his family lived. When Kate died, her obituary listed membership in a Presbyterian church. The Davises are buried in the Shenango Valley Cemetery.

Eisenberg — Isadore Eisenberg (1915-1988) was born to Hungarian parents in Farrell in 1915. After attending Farrell High School, he worked in Penn Auto Stores throughout Mercer County in the mid to late 1930s and was manager of their Greenville store around 1934. He served in the U. S. Army during World War II and moved to California.

Bolotin — A June 1936 edition of the *Record-Argus* reported on the arraignment of a Greenville woman for assault and battery. The incident took place at “Bolotin’s restaurant” at 135 Main Street. Nothing more is known about the restaurant or any possible connection to the Bolotin family in Sharon.

Levick — Irving J. (1897-1968) and Augusta “Gussie” Karklinsky Broida Levick (1897-1976) had the Home Furniture Company in Greenville from 1936 until 1940. It was located at 142 Main Street. The Levicks had lived in Youngstown and Sharon where Irving managed the Factory Furniture Co. At first, they remained in Sharon, but they later lived above the store in Greenville. Irving was born in Brooklyn and grew up in Meadville (Meadville High School Class of 1915). Gussie was from Pittsburgh, a graduate of the Montefiore Hospital nursing school. They

The June 7, 1935, issue of the Cleveland Jewish News announced the marriage of Helen Greenhut (1915-) and Harold (Hal) Goodman (1909-1976) in Greenville on May 31. The bride and groom were both from Cleveland and their families lived on the same block. Helen had just finished her junior year at Flora Stone Mather College (the women’s college of Western Reserve); Harold had previously studied at Reserve. It is very possible that they eloped and that their stay in Greenville lasted no longer than the Decoration Day weekend.

Hal was a pianist and orchestra leader. From 1934 to 1937, he conducted the Hal Goodman Orchestra, typically a 12-14-member dance band. He played live and made recordings for broadcast on WTAM, the Cleveland affiliate of the National Broadcasting Company. The band was later known as Hal Goodman’s NBC Orchestra. His group was well known throughout Ohio and western Pennsylvania, playing popular commercial and private venues.

On May 30, 1935, Hal’s band highlighted the Decoration Day dance at the Dreamland Ballroom at Conneaut Lake Park. Hal and Helen married the next day. By 1938, the couple had relocated to Los Angeles where Hal was a pianist for Universal Studios.

On June 18, 1936, five members of Young Israel – four from Detroit and one from Cleveland – were driving to Asbury Park, New Jersey, to attend the national Young Israel convention. As they arrived in Greenville on West Main Street, their car skidded on a curve and overturned near Clarksville Street. All the occupants sustained serious injuries and were rushed to the Greenville Hospital. One passenger, Pearl Goldman (1913-1936), died moments after arriving at the hospital. The other four were the driver, Jack Isbee (1909-1968), Sylvia Berris (1914-2007), Lottie Rosenshine (1914-1941), and Alex Altshuld (1907-1943), President of the Young Israel organization of Cleveland. The Loutzenhiser funeral home transported Goldman's body to Detroit that night for burial the next day. Isbee was discharged after three days, followed soon by Altshuld. Rosenshine remained in Greenville Hospital for nearly seven weeks after the accident and was regularly visited by family. It was reported that many local people visited her and brought her gifts, presumably including members of the Greenville Jewish community. After a few weeks, Berris was transferred to the Cleveland Clinic and was still there when Rosenshine returned to Detroit.

It is worth noting that the Young Israel group had undertaken an ambitious trek to get to Asbury Park. The Detroit contingent stopped in Cleveland to pick up Altshuld and had already driven about 250 miles when the accident occurred. There were no four-lane highways crossing Pennsylvania so their planned journey would have taken at least 15 hours each way.

returned to Sharon. While in Greenville, Irving belonged to the Lions Club and bowled in their duckpin league. He was also an accomplished violinist. Irving's youngest brother, Herbert Levick (1913-1977), was living at 45 Shenango Street and working at the furniture store in 1940 when he registered for the draft.

Brody – Louis B. Brody (1911-2001) opened a women's clothing store called the Chic Shop in Oil City in 1929. Louis was born in Punxsutawney to parents from Lithuania and Poland, and he graduated from the University of Pittsburgh. In 1937, he implemented an ambitious expansion plan, opening Chic Shops in Greenville, Bradford, Clearfield and possibly other towns. The Greenville store was located at 215 Main Street. It opened in July 1937 and closed in January 1939. The other satellite stores closed around the same time. Later that year, the Greenville location had been taken over by Harry Lang (see LANG below) who also had Oil City connections. Brody expanded the Oil City Store, which became known as Brody's Chic Shop and later just Brody's, eventually becoming that city's largest department store.

Kaplan – The 1938 city directory listed Mary Kaplan in residence at 25 Louisa Avenue. This address had been the home of the Moses Goldsmiths in the 1920s. [The Bartons had Kaplan relatives.]

Neiman – Adolph "Penny" Neiman (1905-1972) was born to Austria-Hungarian parents in Farrell. His father and several siblings had businesses there. He and his non-Jewish wife Maude Anderson (1904-1991) were living at 147 Plum Street by 1938. From the late 1930s, they owned and operated The Smoke House at 152 Main Street until selling it to the Weisses and Blaus in

the mid 1940s. They had a daughter Suzanne and son Donald. Mrs. Neiman belonged to the Presbyterian Church and the children were raised Christian. They later lived at 56 Stewart Avenue and moved to Florida around 1953. Aaron Robbins and family purchased Adolph and Maude's Stewart Avenue property around 1957.

Penny's brother Henry (Heindrich) Neiman (1908-1960), also born in Farrell, owned the New England Hotel at 160 Clinton Street from at least 1946-1959. The hotel was primarily a residential hotel with a bar and grill. The Neimans had a home on First Avenue but likely never lived full-time in Greenville. Henry was listed in the 1950 census at the hotel with no other family. He died in Sharon in 1960. His wife, Olive Smiley Neiman (1907-2002) and three children were not Jewish. Henry worked for Harry Mermelstein (1890-1964), father of Harriet Mermelstein Salkin, in Sharon for at least 10 years in the 1930s and early 1940s. He was a candy and paper products salesman.

Lang — Harry Lang (1902-1970) and Mary Rita Jackson Lang (1913-1958) arrived in Greenville in 1939 with their daughter Judith (1937-2020). They opened Lang's women's clothing store at 215 Main Street. Harry was born in New York City and was raised in Altoona. He had worked in St. Mary's and Clearfield before coming to Greenville. Mary was from St. Mary's and was not Jewish.



Lang, *Record-Argus*, 1939

The family lived at 54 First Avenue. Judith attended the short-lived Brenner Kindergarten on Lebanon Avenue. The store moved to 199 Main in 1941. Son Gary (1941-) was born that year at Greenville Hospital with a severe hearing disability. They soon closed the store and moved to Connecticut and then New Jersey, where special treatment for Gary was available. Harry and the children returned to St. Mary's after Mary Rita died, and the children were raised Catholic by Mary's parents. In Greenville, Harry was likely in partnership with his brother, Abe Lang (1900-1980), who had a clothing store in Oil City. Abe's son Barry Lang (1940-) was the last member of the Tree of Life synagogue in Oil City. He moved away in 2019, the year the building was sold.

Ross — Max Jake Ross (Rosner) (1893-1943), a native of Poland, and Mary Ross (1908), born in Michigan, came from Cortland, Ohio, to open the Greenville Unclaimed Freight Store at 22 Canal Street in 1939. It was later known as Max's Unclaimed Freight at 145 Main Street. Max and Mary were boarders on South Water Street in 1940. The business was closed in 1943 upon his death. Before coming to Greenville, Max had had a loan company in Youngstown and a freight store in Cortland.

Blau/Weiss/Moses — The Weiss, Blau and Moses families lived in Greenville for half a century and were connected through marriage and business. Israel/Isadore (Izie) Blau (1890-1948) and Gussie Moses Blau (1897-1946) came to the U. S. from Satmar, Hungary, in 1910. Meyer (Max) Weiss (1894-1996) and Mary Braun Weiss (1892-1982), also from Hungary, arrived at about the

same time. Each family lived in other cities before settling in Sharon/Farrell; both families were in Detroit in 1917 and each had a child there.

Samuel Blau (1915-1978), Izie and Gussie's eldest son, worked as a bartender in Sharon in the mid-1930s. Around 1939, Sam married Hilda Weiss (1917-1993), only daughter of Max and Mary. The elder Weisses had left the Shenango Valley and were living in New York City at the time and Max was working as a butcher. After their marriage, Sam and Hilda opened Blau's Beauty Shop in Sharpsville.



Jack Blau, c1940

Sam's younger brother, Jacob "Jack" Blau (1917-1983), worked for his parents when they opened Blau's Café in Sharpsville in 1938. After the restaurant was destroyed by fire in 1940, the family moved to Greenville and opened a new Blau's Café at 27 Waugh Avenue where they also lived. At about the same time, Sam and Hilda moved their beauty shop to Greenville. It was located at 27 Pine Street and moved to 200 Mercer Street by the time it closed in late 1941. Blau's Café was at the Pine Street address in 1942. All the Blas eventually lived at the Mercer Street address. Sam also worked as an electrician. By 1942, the Weisses had moved to Greenville, and they also lived at 200 Mercer Street. Max first worked at the Eagle's Club.

Both Blau sons served in the Army during World War II. Sam was in the Army from 1943-1945. The year before Jack went into the Army in 1943, he married Bertha Halperin (1918-2016) of Franklin, and she was a teacher in Sheakleyville. She lived in Greenville for a short time and taught at Rocky Grove High School in Franklin. In 1946, they lived at 29 Lancaster Avenue. They then moved to Franklin and again to Meadville where Jack had a drycleaning business through the 1950s and she continued to teach. They then lived in Erie.

In 1946, Max Weiss and Izie Blau partnered to buy the Riverview Hotel. They operated the hotel until Izie died in 1948. Gussie died in 1946 and about five months before Izie died, he married Wilma Lobl Rosenberg (1896-1982) from Sharon. She had immigrated from Satmar, Hungary, and divorced her husband (desertion) in 1940. Izie and Wilma lived at 46-1/2 College Avenue. Max and his son-in-law Sam sold the hotel in 1949.



Riverview Hotel, Postcard, undated

Gussie Blau had a younger brother, Lewis Moses (1907-1961), born Lajos Mozes in Hungary. He came to New York City in 1913 with their mother and siblings. By 1920, the family had a

confectionary/grocery store in Hickory Township (probably Farrell). Lewis first worked in the store and then became an insurance salesman. The Moses family was affiliated with B’Nai Zion congregation in Farrell. He married Theresa Bloom (1908-1993), an Ohio native living in Youngstown. They had two daughters, Maxine Moses (1937-) and Geraldine Moses (1938-), both born in Pennsylvania. When the Blaus and Weisses purchased the Riverview Hotel, Lewis and Theresa moved to Greenville and Lewis was one of the hotel managers. Theresa attended a meeting of the Jewish Women’s Study Group in 1947, and they lived at 46 College Avenue in 1948. Lewis continued to work at the hotel after the property was sold in 1949. The Bloom family moved to Detroit in 1950.

In March 1949, Max Weiss went to New York to greet his cousin Adolf Weiss (1914-) and his wife Irene Fulop Weiss (1917-) who arrived on the USS Ernie Pyle. They were Holocaust survivors, natives of Hungary, who had been living in DP (Displaced Persons) camps since the end of the war. The destination on their ship manifest was Greenville where, it said, they planned to live. They first visited other relatives in New Jersey and there is no record that they actually arrived in Greenville; if they did, it was for a very short time. In 1950, Max and Irene were living in Newark, New Jersey, with their first child.

The two families had opened the Smoke House Restaurant in 1943 at 151 Main Street. In 1954, Sam and Hilda opened the Greenville Army store at 221 Main Street, and it later became the Greenville Store, moving to 171 Main Street. The Smoke House was closed by 1960.

The Blau’s son Allan (1939-2015), born in Sharon, worked for them for a short time at the Greenville Store after graduation from Youngstown University. He was an accomplished musician. Alan married Sally Mary Sacks (1946-) of Youngstown. Alan and Sally lived in Greenville and Alan worked at the Greenville Store. He was a certified public accountant. Their first two children, Brian Blau (1964-) and Jody Blau (1967-) were born in Greenville. They moved to Youngstown and later divorced.

The Blaus had a daughter, Carol Rhona Blau (1943-2005) who was born in Greenville and graduated from the new Greenville Senior High School in 1961. She was briefly married in 1962 but returned to Greenville following a divorce. She was still living at 200 Mercer Street home in 1990, and she moved to Altamonte Springs, Florida, where her brother Alan lived. Max and Mary Weiss moved there in 1982.

The extended family was affiliated with B’Nai Zion in Farrell and later with Temple Beth Israel. Sam and Alan are buried in the Sharon Cemetery.

Mark — Schiff’s Big Shoe Store opened in Greenville at 182 Main Street in 1936. It was one location of a large Jewish-owned regional chain that was established in Columbus, Ohio, in 1920. The first known Jewish employee of Schiff’s in Greenville was Gerson Mark (1910-1976). He worked for the company in Youngstown when he was transferred to Greenville in early 1940. He moved to 12 North 2nd Street with his wife Rhea Rice Mark (1910-1989) and their son Alan Mark (1934-2007). In late September, the Marks moved back to Youngstown and ultimately settled in Pittsburgh.

Gerson was born in Cincinnati; Rhea (Rachael) was born in Poland and came to the United States in 1913, settling in Pittsburgh. They married in 1933. In September 1940, Rhea's mother and older sister, Anna Rice (1908-1940), came to Greenville for a visit. Anna was ill with heart disease and died 12 days later at the Greenville Hospital. She was buried at Kether Torah Cemetery in Pittsburgh, as are the Gerson and Rhea Marks.

Cushner — In September 1940, when Gerson Mark (ABOVE) left as manager of the Greenville Schiff's Big Shoe Store, he was immediately replaced by Milton Cushner (1916-1989). For the past year, Cushner had been manager of the Schiff's store in Meadville. Cushner was born in Pittsburgh and grew up in Canonsburg in a family that was in the scrap business. He was a member of AZA (Aleph Zadik Aleph, a Jewish teenage fraternity) and graduated from Canonsburg High School. In 1937, Cushner married Barbara Pretter (1918-2007), also a Pittsburgh native. While in Meadville, they had twin daughters, Joyce Cushner (1940-) and Judith Cushner (1940-). The Cushners lived at 52 North Second Street. They left Greenville after a few months and moved to East Liverpool, Ohio, where Milton took a job with the Kirby Shoe Company, a firm for which he had worked previously. They later lived in New Castle and ultimately settled in California.

Ackerman — David Ackerman (1902-1970), an immigrant from Hungary, operated the Riverside Fish Market in Sharon and lived in Farrell. In 1940, he opened a shop by the same name at 20 Canal Street in Greenville, though he continued to live in Farrell. In 1942, he was working at Westinghouse and the Greenville store was gone. He is buried in the Sharon cemetery.

Bolotin — Moses Bolotin (1862-1942) and his son Simon Bolotin (1887-1983), immigrants from Russia, established the Bolotin Furniture Company as a carpet retailer in Sharon in 1906. The company expanded to Greenville in 1941 under the management of his son Leon Bolotin (1920-2019) at 218 Main Street. Leon lived at 4 Union Street in Greenville before joining the Army in 1942. After a four-year break for WWII service, Leon was the manager through 1954, and he commuted from Sharon. He was an active member of the Greenville Business Men's Association. The Bolotin family also had stores in Ellwood City, Grove City, New Castle and Warren, Ohio. The Greenville store was closed in 1974.

Cohen — For a brief time in the early 1940s, two men named Cohen managed businesses on Main Street. In 1942 or 1943, Solomon Cohen was the manager of Penn Auto Stores at 228 Main Street and lived in Farrell. In 1943, Harry Cohen (1911-1955) of Sharon was the manager of the State Store at 159 Main Street, located in the former Slifkin shoe store. Harry was a Sharon native and began working as a clerk for State Stores in the Sharon area about the time that the state system of liquor sales was established in 1934. He left the Greenville job to serve in the Navy (1944-1946) and then continued working for the State Store system in Sharon until his death. He is buried in the Temple Beth Israel cemetery. When the Greenville State Store opened, it was announced that Alfred Schermer (1907-1989) of Farrell would be one of the clerks.

Sirota – Getzil “Getsy” Sirota (1901-1957) was born to Russian parents in Toledo and grew up in New York and New Jersey. The family was not religious. In 1929, he married Dorothy Van Curen (1906-92) of Greenville in Manhattan. She was not Jewish. Dorothy worked for Chicago Bridge & Iron in Greenville and had then transferred to their facility in Hillside, New Jersey. They had two children: Burton (1932-2016) and Adel (1937-). The family moved to Greenville in 1942. They had another son, Jack (1943-2003), in Greenville. In 1947, they were living at 20 North Main Street. They lived at 80 Stewart in 1954 and 103 Plum Street in 1959. All three children graduated from Penn High School. Dorothy was a stenographer at CB&I and later at Penn High School. Getsy first worked as a fitter at Greenville Steel Car and then as a union welder at Scholl-Choffin in Youngstown. Getsy died in Greenville in 1957 and is buried in Shenango Valley Cemetery. Dorothy moved to Georgia around 1960. Dorothy attended at least one meeting of the Jewish Women’s Study Group in 1947. She is also buried at Shenango Valley Cemetery.

Clark – George A. Clark (1902-1967) and Ethel Ellen Pawlovsky Clark (1917-1983) married in New York City in 1933. George was not Jewish. Their son Hugh Anthony was born in Warren County, Pennsylvania, in 1936, and the family arrived in Greenville around 1942. George had lived in Greenville previously; in 1930 he was a boarder in Hempfield Township and worked as a trainman for a steam railroad. George was a switchman for Greenville Steel Car near their home at 15 Willow Way. In 1950, George was working in construction for Vincent Mazzoni and participated in Mazzoni’s remodeling of the Salkin’s Osgood Road house (see SALKIN below). The family lived on Sylvan Way. He later worked at R. D. Werner Co. About 1953, George and Ethel opened Clark’s Esso Service Center (1958-1971) at 276 South Mercer Street. They also sold and repaired lawn mowers and later snowmobiles.

As a child, Hugh knew little about Judaism and had very little Jewish identity. He graduated from Penn High School in 1953 and in 1956 he married Rosellen Haney (1939-2017) of Sharon, born in Fredonia. Rosellen converted to Judaism with Rabbi Robert Bergman of Temple Beth Israel. They had three children: Kathy Clark (1956-), Diane Ellen Clark (1958-), and Glenn George Clark (1963-2002). Hugh worked at Greenville Lumber and Supply after high school. He was then employed at Hodge Foundry and R. D. Werner Co. He later started a commercial sign-painting business, Signs by Hugo.

After George died, Ethel sold the gas station. She took a correspondence course in hotel management and moved to Kissimmee, Florida, where she managed a Howard Johnson’s motel. Hugh then owned and managed the Exxon gas station at the Interstate-80 interchange in Mercer. Hugh and Rosellen divorced in the 1970s. Hugh had a tattoo studio on State Street in Sharon in the 1980s. He died in 2013 in North Carolina, where he lived with his third wife. Rosellen remarried and remained in Greenville until her death. The family was only engaged with the Jewish community in the early 1960s. The daughters attended the Temple Beth Israel religious school for several years and rode in the carpool.

Shenango Personnel Replacement Depot/Camp Reynolds and the United Service Organizations –

The U. S. Army began development of the Shenango Personnel Replacement Depot in mid-1942 in Pymatuning Township, about four miles south of Greenville. By the end of the year, tens of thousands of soldiers were passing through on their way to Europe or other assignments. The name of the Army facility was changed to Camp Reynolds in late 1943 and the base's personnel replacement function ended in late 1944.

In the summer of 1942, E. J. [Ezekiel Jacob] Londow (1891-1960) of the Jewish Welfare Board (JWB) visited the Shenango Personnel Replacement Depot to determine what services and support would be available to Jewish troops stationed at the Depot. He was a Maryland native working out of the JWB office in Washington, D.C. The JWB was a constituent member of the USO that also included the Salvation Army, the YMCA, YWCA, National Catholic Community Services, and the National Travelers Aid Society. Londow spoke with Frances Goldsmith serving as Secretary of the Greenville USO Committee and "Miss Rosen" [Clara] who was "one of two Jewish young women in Greenville." Harry Friedman was also a member of the committee. Rosen provided this list of local Jewish families:



Camp Reynolds Chapel, c1944

Mr. Dave Friedman

Mr. and Mrs. [Jake] Keller

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Barton

Mr. and Mrs. George Goldsmith

Mr. and Mrs. Milton Goldsmith

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Slesnick

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Slifkin

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Rosen

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Blair [Blau]

Mrs. Lee Goldsmith

Miss Ann[e] Goldsmith

Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Neiman

Mr. Harry Witten

By early 1943, Camp Shenango had the capacity to handle 90,000 troops. A USO center was built in Riverside Park in Greenville and soldiers made over 812,000 visits over the next 18 months; many thousands of these young men were Jewish. Prior to the opening of the park facility, USO services were offered at the First Methodist Church on Clinton Street.

In early 1943, Henry Marshak (1903-1984), a New York City native, arrived in Sharon as a Field Director to establish a JWB office to serve the region. While he was based at the Buhl Club in Sharon, he was in Greenville weekly and sometimes daily for meetings and programs. Marshak

had been a social investigator for the New York City welfare department and returned to that work after the war.

In February 1943, the Travelers Aid Society opened a field office at 19 South Mercer Street. Their focus was providing support to the thousands of family members who came through Greenville to visit GIs at the camp. The second person to head that office arrived in early 1944. She was Dorothy Brookman Silverman (1918-1970).

Silverman was recently married to a staff sergeant who served in France. She and her husband had been living in Cleveland where she earned a master's degree at Western Reserve. After the war, the Silvermans settled in New Jersey and were founding members of Temple Beth Sholom in Clifton.



USO, Postcard, c1944

Koppelman — Through the years, many Jewish commission salesmen and merchants came to Greenville for short periods of time to sell their wares and services. Unlike peddlers, they would typically advertise trunk sales for clothing, furs, dry goods, jewelry, eyeglasses, etc. Most came for just a day or a weekend. One of the last of these was Abraham Koppelman (1886-1968), a merchant tailor in Erie for over 50 years. In late October 1942, "A. Koppelman" advertised that he would be establishing weekly hours at the Riverview Hotel in a 1200-square-foot space beginning the first week in November. Tailors and other on-site staff would do custom work for men and women in addition to selling close-out items from their Erie store. The Koppelman firm was presumably taking advantage of the large influx of new residents and visitors to Greenville associated with the Army's Shenango Personnel Replacement Depot. They opened at the hotel the first week in November. There were no further newspaper ads, so it is unclear if they were very successful (and didn't need to advertise) or unsuccessful. Koppelman had immigrated from Austria in 1904 and was soon in business in Erie. He was a member of Congregation B'rith Sholom and is buried in their cemetery.

Lobell — A *Record-Argus* article in March 1943 listed Lillian Lobell (1936-) as a student in Grade Two at the Washington School. This is the only specific evidence that we have of the Lobell family's stay in Greenville. Lillian was born in Brooklyn to Sara Lenchner (1912-1985), an immigrant from Poland. Sara soon divorced and in 1941 married Bernard Lobell (1906-2003), an immigrant from Roumania. He had enlisted in the US Army six months before their marriage. Presumably, Bernard was stationed at Camp Reynolds and Sara and Lillian followed him to Greenville. Bernard and Sara's first child together, Eleanore Lobell (1944-2007), was born in Sharon in May 1944. Bernard was discharged in late 1945 but the family likely left Greenville much earlier. They returned to New York City.

Michels and Other Rabbis — A new recruit joined the Army camp's chaplaincy corps in July 1943: Rabbi Albert A. Michels (1902-1995). He was likely the first and only rabbi to ever live in Greenville. 1st Lieutenant Michels was a 1934 graduate of the Jewish Institute of Religion and served pulpits in Mississippi and Texas before coming to Greenville. Camp Shenango was his first chaplaincy assignment after graduating from Chaplain's School at Harvard University. Jewish services were held every Wednesday and Friday evening at Chapel 1885 and Thursday at the Post Stockade. When the new USO facility in Greenville was dedicated in September 1943, Rabbi Michels gave the benediction.

The *Record-Argus* reported that the first Chapel Services at the camp were held in January 1943. The first Jewish service was on Wednesday, January 17, and was conducted by Nathan Singer (1916-2003) of the Jewish Welfare Board. Singer was from Pittsburgh and worked for a short time at the JWB office at the Buhl Club in Sharon.

Prior to Michels' arrival, Rabbi Sidney Riback (1905-1982) of Sharon's House of Israel volunteered at the camp, conducting services on Wednesday nights. Riback had come to Sharon in 1941. He joined the Army to become a full-time chaplain in 1943 and was formally sworn in following a Wednesday night service at the Shenango Depot.

Another rabbi who led services at the camp was Leo Eliezer Turitz (1911-2003). Turitz was a native of Chicago and graduated from Hebrew Union College. After serving Temple Beth Zion in Bradford, he was hired by Temple Israel in New Castle in 1942. He was affiliated with the Jewish Welfare Board (JWB) and provided support to Jewish servicemen at Deshon Hospital, an Army facility in Butler.

Feierstein — Harold M. Feierstein (1917-2005) was an Army Private assigned to the Quartermaster Corps at Camp Reynolds in 1943. During his time there, he was designated as an assistant chaplain. Feierstein was born in Cleveland and grew up in Pittsburgh. Following service overseas, he settled in Baltimore.

Silverman — An article in the Franklin paper in 1943 included "Corp. and Mrs. David Silverman of Greenville." They were connected to the Blaus and perhaps to Camp Shenango.

Schultz — Of the tens of thousands of Army personnel who passed through Camp Shenango/Reynolds, many were Jewish officers. Some, with families, lived in town. An example is Major David P. Schultz (1912-2001). He was born in Massachusetts to Russian immigrants and graduated from Norwich University. In 1936, he married Blanche Lazarus (1912-1998), also a native of Massachusetts. They had a son, Richard (1938-2016). All three were living in Greenville in 1943 and were listed in the local directory. They rented rooms from the Goldsmiths at 5 Franklin Street. Schultz headed the Post Training Division and later was in command of the Ninth Battalion, a cavalry unit. He served briefly in Europe. Before the war, Schultz worked in the vending machine business. After the war, the Schultzes returned to Brockton, Massachusetts, and entered the family music business that included a record shop and jukebox repair. They are buried in the Plymouth Rock Jewish Cemetery.

Levine — Max Levine (1898-1951) was born in Ukraine. His family in Pittsburgh was in the tailoring, cleaning, and dyeing trades. By 1940, he had his own wholesale drycleaning business there. In early 1943, Max and two partners were the successful bidders for an exclusive contract to provide cleaning, pressing and tailoring services to the soldiers and staff at the Shenango Personnel Replacement Depot/Camp Reynolds. Max was the facility manager and moved to Greenville, living at 20 Ridge Avenue. His wife and children likely remained in Pittsburgh. The company, called Main Cleaners, occupied the former Dreissen/Diceler refrigeration-equipment manufacturing plant on Osgood Road. The building had been built a decade earlier to house the United States Supply Company, a mail-order business. The Army stopped using Camp Reynolds for personnel replacement in late 1944. So, it is likely that Main Cleaners and Max Levine's stay in Greenville lasted less than two years. There is no information on the scale of the operation but it must have been massive to provide for the tens of thousands of soldiers and other personnel at the camp. The Osgood Road building was acquired by the R. D. Werner Company a couple years later.

Braunstein/Marcus — The Honus Wagner Co. of Pittsburgh was a sporting goods store and mail-order company established by Honus Wagner, the Pittsburgh Pirates' Hall-of-Fame shortstop, in 1922 after his retirement. The business was sold in 1929 to E. Louis Braunstein (1883-1967), an immigrant from Roumania living in Pittsburgh. Eventually, Braunstein expanded the company to a chain of as many as 15 stores. The Honus Wagner Co. was briefly in operation in Greenville at 140 Main Street by 1943. A newspaper article described it as a military equipment trading post. One of their employees was a saleswoman named Ann R. Marcus. She resided at 1-1/2 Wall Street. Mrs. Marcus was not Jewish and was married to Jerome Paul Marcus (1919-1957), a Jewish serviceman presumably serving at Camp Reynolds. They were both from Brooklyn.

One of the many Jewish officers at the Camp was Lieutenant Herbert Lesser (1919-2011) from Brooklyn. Lesser was a dentist who had only recently graduated from the dental school of New York University. Lesser and one of his patients briefly gained national notoriety in the fall of 1944 when this article was distributed by United Press and printed in dozens of newspapers across the country:

"What Good is a GI Without His Whistle?" Greenville, Pa. (UP). You can't deprive a GI of his whistle and still expect the army to carry out its "Maneuvers." When Lieutenant Herbert Lesser, an army dentist at Camp Reynolds, Pa., filled a gap between the two front teeth of a soldier, the GI protested because the repair job had deprived him of his ability to "whistle at the girls." Eager to please, Lieutenant Lesser shaved the filling down until the soldier was able to give the familiar whistle. The GI left the clinic wearing a big grin, and whistling."

Dr. Lesser went on to have a long and successful dental career in Valley Stream, New York.

Weiss — Another service organization that set up to support soldiers at Camp Reynolds was the American Red Cross (ARC). In May 1944, Selma Weiss (1892-1974) joined their staff. Selma was born in Cleveland to Hungarian parents and had a distinguished career as a social worker in Cleveland before coming to Greenville. She was employed by the Hebrew Relief Association

and later the Welfare Association for Jewish Children. In March 1945, she was promoted to be the Assistant Field Director for the ARC at Camp Reynolds. When Camp Reynolds closed less than a year later, she was promoted to Field Director at a military hospital in Indiana. Later, she returned to Cleveland where she sold insurance and was active in the Jewish community. She never married.

Paroshinsky — In July 1944, a daughter was born to Gerald and Shirley Paroshinsky at Greenville Hospital. The girl was several months premature and died the same day; she was buried in the Sharon Jewish cemetery in an unmarked grave. Gerald Paroshinsky (1913-1995) was a lawyer and in the Army at Camp Shenango, apparently as an enlisted man. He and Shirley Solin (1920-2013) were recently married at that time. The couple were both natives of Springfield, Massachusetts, born to immigrant parents from Grodno, Poland, and Lithuania. Gerald was discharged in 1946 and returned to Springfield where he continued practicing law and they had three more children. They changed their surname to Parish.

Sylvia Marie Pinkus (1923-2002) was only 18 years old when she married Private Michael Spiegel (1920-1942) of the British East Yorkshire Regiment in 1941. They both came from Jewish families with roots in London's East End. Spiegel was soon off to the North Africa campaign; he was killed in 1942 just before the start of the First Battle of El Alamein in Egypt. He was buried in Egypt. By 1944, Sylvia had met and married an American GI from Greenville, Richard J. Williams (1917-2004). He was from a Catholic family that lived on the West Side in West Salem Township. They were members of the St. Michael's parish. He worked as a machinist for the Bessemer railroad, and she raised their seven Catholic children. They lived at 11 Stewart Avenue and later at 218 North Diamond Street. They are both buried in the St. Michael's Cemetery, adjacent to their Diamond Street home.

Werner — New York City natives Leo L. Werner (Weiner) (1909-1996) and Anne Liss (1907-1996) married in the Bronx in 1937. Leo ("L. L.") first came to Greenville in 1945 to look at a prospective site to expand the R. D. Werner Co. owned by his brother. R. D. Werner was in the 1945 Greenville phone book as an aluminum extrusion company. The first Werner office was on Main Street. By year's end, Leo and Anne had moved to Greenville and Leo began setting up the plant. The company first manufactured metal molding at the plant on Osgood Road. By 1947 they had started a plant at the new Reynolds Development first producing metal display cabinets and, in 1951, their now-ubiquitous aluminum ladders. Leo and Anne lived in Greenville for about nine years, first at the Riverview Hotel and then at 10 Elm Street. They ultimately settled at 4 Chambers Avenue, where they maintained a *kosher* home. Their daughter Elizabeth (1946-) was born in New York City and was adopted by the Werners the following year. At the time, Leo and Anne belonged to Rodef Sholom congregation in Youngstown. The family moved to Sharon around 1955. They had been active in the Jewish community and were by far the largest Jewish employer in the Greenville area. The Werners were one of two Jewish members of the Greenville Country Club after WWII. Leo served as a director of the Farmers and Merchants Trust Company of Greenville from at least 1951-1959. Anne had a strong Jewish education and



Werner, Corporate Logo, 2025

served as the teacher for the Greenville Jewish Sabbath School in the early 1950s. She was also very active with the Girl Scouts. They were affiliated with Temple Beth Israel.

Over the years, many members of the Werner family were affiliated with the Werner Company but only two others lived in Greenville. Twin brothers Richard (Dick) Werner (1931-) and Robert (Bob) Werner (1931-) of New York started work with the company in 1952, following graduation from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in mechanical engineering and metallurgy, respectively. Each had spent at least one summer working in the plant. In a joint ceremony in New York City immediately following their graduation, Dick married Lois Silverstein (1932-) and Bob married Florence Joseph (1934-2020). Dick and Lois lived in a boarding house on Main Street near the train station, and Bob and Florence rented a portion of a house on Clinton Street. They were only in town for a few months when the brothers were drafted and had to report for duty in the Army. When they returned to the Werner Company in 1954, Dick and Lois settled in Sharon, and Bob and Florence moved to Illinois, where the Werner Company had another production facility. Dick received an honorary degree from Thiel College in 1987.

Salkin — Herman J. Salkin (1923-2007) came to Greenville from his native Oil City in 1946 after he was discharged from the U. S. Army Air Corps with the rank of sergeant. Before the war, Herm had attended Ohio State University where he belonged to the Jewish fraternity Phi Sigma Delta. He had a three-room furnished apartment at 300 Main Street, the home of the Milton Goldsmiths. He worked for his maternal uncle, Isaac J. “Jake” Keller, owner of the I. J. Keller Company. By 1948, the store was known as Keller’s and Herman was the manager. Herman and Harriet Mermelstein (1926-1997) of Sharon married in 1948. She had attended the University of Michigan, where she was the President of Sigma Delta Tau, a Jewish sorority. They lived briefly with the Mermelsteins in Sharon and Herman commuted to Greenville with Leon Bolotin. Their first home in Greenville was an apartment at 14-1/2 Bessemer Street. They had three sons: Samuel Salkin (1950-), Charles “Chazz” Salkin (1953-) and Donald “Woody” Salkin (1956-), all born at Greenville Hospital, while the family lived on the Osgood (now Leech) Road. The Salkins built a new home at R. D. 1 (now 131) Hadley Road in Hempfield Township in 1958. The three boys had *bar mitzvahs* and confirmations at Temple Beth Israel and were Eagle Scout members of Boy Scout Troop 70. (Chazz was selected to present the Jewish prayer at the opening ceremonies of the 1969 National Boy Scout Jamboree at Farragut State Park, Idaho.) The Salkin boys also attended Jewish summer camp at Camp Joseph and Betty Harlam in the Poconos. They left Greenville to attend college at Cornell, Penn State, and Cornell, respectively, where each graduated.

Harriet served on the board of the Greenville Hospital, the Greenville School District (1972-1973), and the Greenville chapter of the National Council of Christians and Jews



Sammy Salkin, Purim 1955

(NCCJ). She was president of NCCJ, the Greenville Public Library board, as well as the Sharon Chapters of National Council of Jewish Women, Hadassah, and the Temple Sisterhood. From her arrival in Greenville, Harriet was an active member of the Jewish Women's Study Group and continued to host Chanukah parties for local children for a few years after the Study Group disbanded.

Herman taught religious school for many years and served on the Temple Beth Israel board. He was also active with Israel Bonds and UJA, chairing the UJA emergency campaign in 1967 and serving as President of the Shenango Valley Jewish Federation in the mid 1970s. He was also a member of the B'nai B'rith. Herman served as the Greenville chapter president of NCCJ from 1979-1981. Although the Salkins did not live in the Borough of Greenville, Herman was recruited to serve as the Chairman of the Greenville Human Relations Commission, a position that he held for many years in the 1960s.

Sam married Frances Whitman (1948-), a native of Scranton, at 131 Hadley Road in 1981 with Rabbi Samuel Weingart of Temple Beth Israel officiating. In 1983, Harriet and Herman moved to Sarasota, Florida, where their son Donald was living at the time.

You Saw It in the
HOSPITAL AUXILIARY
FASHION SHOW
See It Now at THE HUB
Preps Spring
SPORT ENSEMBLE
by "Sandess"
... as worn by Charles
Salkin. Notice the double-
breasted blazer coat and
English-style plaid
slacks. In sizes 14
to 20 **\$25⁹⁵**

Matched PREP SUITS
By SANTONE. Including
Bronze, Black, and Other
Leading Colors. Sizes 14 - 20.
\$19⁹⁸ to \$24⁹⁵

**PLAID or SOLID
Blazer SPORT COATS**
By SANTONE ... the Ideal
Weight for Spring
\$15⁹⁸ to \$16⁹⁸

Boys' Never-Iron DRESS SHIRTS
SHORT SLEEVES .. **\$2⁵⁰** UP LONG SLEEVES .. **\$2⁹⁵** UP

Boys' All-Weather COATS **\$16.98**

**COMPLETE LINES
OF BOYS'
ACCESSORIES**

THE HUB
Sam Slesnick

Charles Salkin, The Hub -
Sam Slesnick, Record-Argus, 1967

In the 1950s, Jews in Greenville in need of a mohel for a bris called upon Rabbi Harold Yeshua Brockman (1904-1992) of Shaare Torah Congregation in Youngstown. He also served the Youngstown Vaad HaKashruth. The rabbi was referred to as "Reverend." He was born in Latvia and was ordained in Riga. He lived on a kibbutz in Palestine in the 1920s before coming to Youngstown. He performed all three brises for the Salkins in the 1950s. In 1975, he performed the bris at Greenville Hospital for the Salkins' cousin Aaron Matusick (1975-) of Hermitage, perhaps the last in Greenville.

Auerbach — Harry Auerbach (1914-1984) was a bacteriologist who was working at the Greenville Hospital in 1947. His wife Anita Abeshouse Auerbach (1920-2007) was a registered nurse and a native of New Haven, Connecticut. They lived in Greenville for about a year at 34 1st Avenue. She attended a meeting of the Women's Study Group and was a volunteer Brownie leader. They had a daughter Ann Auerbach (1943-). They returned to New Haven. Harry had earned a law degree before the war and served on the prosecutor's staff at the Tokyo War Crimes Tribunal.

Friedman — Martin Friedman (1907-1991) and Jane Schlessinger Friedman (1908-1981), natives of New York City, owned Martin's Jewelry. The store was first located at corner of Mercer and

Main, 225 Main, in the National Hotel in 1947. The business moved several doors south on Mercer Street in 1952. By 1956, about the time that the store was closed, they had moved to Youngstown. They had a son, Steve Friedman (1938-). Both were active in the Kiwanis Club and other community activities. Their first residence was at 17 College Avenue, before moving to Enchanted Acres on South Barry Road west of town.

Jaffe — Lithuanian-born Isadore “Izzy” Jaffe (1894-1960) opened Jay’s Jewelry in Greenville in 1947. He had immigrated to Cleveland in 1922 by way of Montreal and New York. He was in the watchmaking and repair business in Cleveland and did not live in Greenville. The original location of his shop is not known but in 1949 the business moved to 139 Main Street, sharing space with Economy Shoe Repair run by Greek immigrant “Bill” Economidis. It was likely a part-time operation of Isadore’s Cleveland shop. He was gone by the end of 1950. He is buried in Zion Memorial Park in Cleveland.

Samuels — Paul Samuels (1910-1974) and Edythe Green Samuels (1911-2003) lived in Greenville from 1952 to 1975. Paul was from Monessen and had been a high school health teacher and athletic official there in the late 1930s and early 1940s. Edythe was born in Lithuania and entered the U. S. at San Francisco in 1917 by way of Yokohama, Japan. She grew up in a Yiddish-speaking home in Butler. Paul and Edyth moved to Meadville when Edythe’s brother Abram (A. L.) Green (1909-2002) was in the Army from 1944-1945. He owned Park Shoes and Paul took over management of the store. In 1947, Paul and Abe partnered to open a store at 199 Main Street in Greenville that they called “Green’s.” It was primarily a shoe store and eventually became mostly a women’s clothing shop. The storeroom had previously been occupied by a dress shop call May’s and Paul had worked there briefly managing their shoe department. He commuted to Greenville until the family moved to a house at 14 Columbia Park in 1952. They had a son Larry Samuels (1936-) and a daughter Judith Samuels (1939-); both graduated from Penn High School. After serving in the Army, Larry attended Penn State and graduated from Thiel College where he lettered on the tennis team. He worked at Green’s from 1958-1961. Judy graduated from Penn State. In 1950, the Greens and the Samuels opened a Green’s ladies apparel store in Uniontown. Paul was the first manager. From 1954 to 1956, Paul and Abram partnered in a second Park Shoe store in Oil City. In 1955 Paul and Edythe bought out Abram’s interest in the Greenville business. The Samuels owned the shop until selling to Harvey Keeti around 1970. Meadville had a small Jewish congregation without its own building until 1955 when the Meadville Jewish Center opened. It was sponsored by the B’Nai B’rith and the B’Nai B’rith Auxiliary and the Samuels were members even after they moved to Greenville. Larry studied for his *bar mitzvah* in Erie and Sharon and had the ceremony in Sharon. Paul died in Meadville in 1974 and is buried in the Sharon, Massachusetts, Memorial Park/Beth Shearim Section. The Samuels sold their home in 1973. Edythe remarried and lived in Florida. She is buried with Paul in Massachusetts.

Shoenfield — Theodore Shoenfield (1921-1973) and Rhoda Neiman (1924-2016) married in Brooklyn in 1944 while Ted was serving in the Army. They came to Greenville in 1949. He was an English instructor at Thiel College. Rhoda was trained as a medical assistant. They had a son Paul

Shoenfield (1947-2018), born in New Jersey, and they lived at 382 South Main Street. They returned to Brooklyn in 1950. Ted is buried in the Long Island National Cemetery. Rhoda remarried and is buried in the Wellwood Jewish Cemetery in Suffolk County. There was no apparent connection to the Neimans already in Greenville.

Mehr – Julius (1896-1991) and Mary “Mitzi” Krilek Mehr (1890-1967) came from Vienna and settled in Clairton where they had a dress shop. Their son Harold H. Mehr (1925-2005) graduated from Penn State with a degree in dairy science. Hal and his parents established a goat dairy farm, Penn Shevon Farms, on the West Jamestown Road in 1949, and the parents moved from Clairton to Jamestown. Hal married Lillian “Rusty” Weingarten (1927-2022) in 1950. They were the first couple to be married in the new Temple Beth Israel building. Lillian graduated from Sharon High School and Penn State, and after college she worked in her parents’ grocery and meat market. Both Mehr couples were affiliated with the Jewish community in Sharon. Hal taught Hebrew School in Meadville in the 1950s but they were not members of the congregation. Hal and Rusty lived for a short time in Jamestown after they were married. Hal was in military service during the Korean War (1951-1952) and sold the goats before he left. They also had a creamery at Conneaut Lake. Julius then started a scrap business, “Julius Mehr Scrap,” on the farm. On his return, Hal started in the scrap tire business which became “H. H. Mehr Scrap.” From 1952 to 1956, Julius and Mitzi owned Mehr’s Dress Shop at 161 Main Street and later 9 Canal Street; Mitzi was the proprietor. In 1956, Julius and Hal moved the scrap metal operation, J & H Mehr Scrap, to 278 South Mercer Street near Fredonia Road. The business operated out of a Quonset building (WWII surplus) at the rear of Hagarman Tractor Co. J & H returned to the Jamestown farm in 1959, when the Hagarman property was sold and became the Pavone Buick dealership. Hal and Rusty had two sons, Michael Mehr (1954-) and Jeffrey Mehr (1957-). When Michel was born, they lived for a short time in Jamestown in an apartment behind the post office. Hal and Rusty taught religious school at Temple Beth Israel. They participated in the Greenville carpool which for



Mehr, Record-Argus, 1953

After she got married, Rusty Mehr signed up to be a substitute teacher at the Jamestown School. The first time she was called it was to fill in for a high school Spanish teacher who would be out for two weeks. Rusty explained that she only had one semester of college Spanish but still got the job. After the first class, it was clear to her that she had little to offer the students so she asked them, “Would you like to learn Hebrew?” They seemed enthusiastic about the idea, so she ran it by the principal. He approved and notes were sent home to get parental approval. For the next two weeks the students learned a few Hebrew words, danced the hora and greeted one another with “Shalom” as they entered and exited the classroom. Many years later, Rusty met a former student who remembered the experience fondly and even recited the words that she’d learned decades earlier: Ha-yeled yoshev ha-kisei, the boy sits at the desk

many years met at a church parking lot near their home on South Mercer Street. Rusty was a violinist in the Greenville Symphony and other ensembles, and she was President of the local NCCJ chapter in the early 1970s. For a time in the early 1950s, Rusty had worked at Joseph's Music Mart at 132 Main Street (later Hamilton's). In the early 1960s, Hal was the President of the Mercer County Tourist Promotion Agency. In 1974, the Mehrs moved to 259 East Avenue. Hal and Rusty lost the farm to bankruptcy in 1979 and moved to Pittsburgh. Up to that time, they maintained a *kosher* home, the last in Greenville. When Mitzi died, Julius married Lucille "Lucy" Bechhoefer Goldman (1911-2004) of Sharon. Julius and Mitzi are buried in the Sharon cemetery.

Dreesen/Rado — Harold (1918-1966) and Patricia Rado Dreesen (1908-1996) lived in Greenville from 1950 to 1959. Harold was Protestant and had been previously married. They came from Sharon where they operated the Valley Loan Co/State Loan Co, a small-loan business that they continued in Greenville at 210-1/2 Main Street above Penn Auto Stores. In addition to working in the loan business, she was a certified public accountant and did income taxes. Their daughter Carol Lee (1950-) was born in Sharon just before they moved to 26 Bentley Avenue.

Patricia was from Budapest, Hungary, and she came to America in 1939 with her mother, Euginia Weiss Rado (Rappoport) (1870-1957). Euginia's husband died in Hungary in 1929. She moved to Greenville with the Dreesens in 1950 and died at their home. Her funeral was conducted in Greenville by Rabbi Berkowitz of Rodef Sholom of Youngstown, and she was buried in the Sharon cemetery. Mrs. Rado had been a member of Temple Beth Israel and attended with her family until 1954 when her health precluded her leaving home. The Dreesens left Greenville in 1959 and moved to Asheville, North Carolina.

Loeb — Ernest Karl Loeb (1924-1977) was born in Germany and arrived in the US just before WWII and served in the US Army. He was an interpreter at the Nuremberg trials. After the war, he was a traveling salesman of work clothing out of Cleveland. He was married with a son when he opened Lion Army Store at 100 Main Street in mid 1951. He had bought out the remaining stock of the Outdoor Army Store

of Sharon that operated a branch at the same location. In 1952, the business moved to 141 Main Street. The store closed in 1957. Although Ernest's family never moved to Greenville, he served as a Lieutenant in the Civil Air Patrol at the Greenville Municipal Airport.



Loeb, Lion's Army Navy Store (right), Postcard, 1957

Robbins — Aaron J. Robbins (1906-1979) and Ruth Chassanoff Robbins (1906-1991) were born in Russia. They had two sons, Bernard Allen “Al” Robbins (1932-2018) born in Newark, New Jersey, and Eugene Robbins (1939-2002) born in Youngstown. Prior to coming to Greenville, Aaron managed Robin’s Furniture in Sharon, part of a small chain that included stores in New Castle and Meadville. Aaron Robbins Furniture opened at 154 Main Street in 1952, expanding to 156 Main in 1956. They lived at 223 East Avenue and later at 56 Stewart Avenue.

After graduating from Penn State, Allen worked for his father as a clerk. He married Nancy Wasser (1938-) in Pittsburgh at Rodef Shalom in 1958. Rusty Mehr remembered that Ruth had a Wednesday afternoon Mah Jongg group, when Greenville stores were closed for the afternoon.

Fire destroyed the business in 1959. Ruth was reported to have collapsed from a heart attack at the scene of the fire. Eugene graduated from Penn State and worked at the store as a clerk. The family left Greenville following the fire. Aaron had been elected president of the NCCJ in Greenville in 1958. He was an active Zionist. In 1944, he was the Sharon district chairman for the Zionist Organization of America (ZOA), and it was widely understood that he had run guns for the Haganah in Palestine.

Rabinovitz — Max Rabinovitz (1893-1984) and Lena Feinberg Rabinovitz (1898-1963), both born in Russia, bought the Riverside Hotel at 2 West Main Street in 1952. It had a *kosher* kitchen. Beginning in 1955, the hotel was a station for the Greyhound Bus company and Max was their local agent. In 1956, Lena was also working as the dining room manager at the National Hotel. A WWI veteran, Max had operated newsstands in Pittsburgh, Farrell and Beaver Falls for over 30 years before coming to Greenville. He was a member of the Greenville VFW. They belonged to the shul in Farrell and had no children. Lena died in Greenville. Max sold the hotel in 1975 and moved to Beaver Falls where he was living at the time of his death. Both are buried in Beth Shalom Cemetery in Shaler Township near Pittsburgh.

Rabin — Maurice Rabin (1906-2004) was a manufacturer’s representative in the soft drink industry who moved to Stoneboro in 1953. He was born Morris Rabinowitz on the Lower East Side in New York, the oldest of four siblings. Their father immigrated from Russia in 1892 and their mother was born in New York. In 1916, the family came on hard times (while the father was serving time at Sing Sing), so the four oldest children lived for a time at the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. Maurice ultimately settled in the Pittsburgh area, working for the Glenshaw Glass Company from 1930 to 1949. In 1949, Rabin invested in the Tru-Ade beverage company and may have been working for them when he settled in Stoneboro. Rabin’s wife and two children were not Jewish. The children graduated from Sandy Lake High School, the youngest in 1962. They built a home at 444 Caldwell Road that they called “Terraced Acres.” The Rabins were still living in Stoneboro in the late 1980s, before they returned to the Pittsburgh suburbs. They sold their Stoneboro property in 1989.

Krieger — Lewis Krieger (1888-1972) was born in Russia and came to the U. S. as a teenager. He eventually settled in Sharon with his family, and by 1940 he was working for the Singer

Sewing Center, first as a salesman and later as a manager. In late 1952, the Sharon store opened a satellite store at 134 Main Street in Greenville. Krieger became the manager of that store in 1954 and served there until it closed late that year. He had continued to live in Sharon, and he returned to work there as the assistant manager of the Singer store.

Filner – Members of the extended Filner family were engaged in business in the Greenville area beginning in 1954, although none of them were ever permanent residents of the community. Isaac Filner (1870-1947) and Freda Gilbert Swimmer Filner (1881-1966) immigrated from Bedzin, Poland, through Baltimore in 1911. They arrived with two sons, Samuel Filner (1907-1974) and David Filner (1911-2001) and Freda's son, Morris Swimmer (1897-1979), from a previous marriage. They first settled in Beaver Falls where Isaac owned a bakery. They had several more children, including (Hyman) Joseph Filner (1913-2000), and all worked in the family bakery in Beaver Falls and later in Pittsburgh.

The three principal members of the Filner family who worked in Greenville were brothers Joseph and David Filner and their half-brother Morris Swimmer. Morris worked in the wholesale and retail bakery business in Pittsburgh until World War II. By the end of the war, he was the proprietor of a scrap yard that was incorporated in 1950 as the Liberty Iron and Metal Co. David worked at the family bakery as a baker and truck driver until at least the early 1950s.

Joseph had a storied life. He was in succession a baker, steelworker, teamster, union organizer, Pittsburgh Communist Party Secretary, Party candidate for Congress, and activist who served a year in prison. He enlisted in the Army in 1943, distinguishing himself for bravery in Italy and France and earning a Bronze Star. He returned to the bakery after the war but soon moved to Long Island, New York, where he manufactured electrical supplies. All the brothers (including the eldest, Samuel, a noted artist) maintained a financial interest in the bakery into the 1960s.

In 1954, Morris's Liberty Iron and Metal Co. established a yard in the village of Kremis along the Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad, 6 miles southeast of Greenville. Morris was the President and Joseph was the General Manager. The business moved to the Reynolds Development in 1956; Joe was president of the firm now known as Stainless Steel Scrap Corp. They handled specialized metals from throughout the country and had 50 employees. A year later, a Youngstown investment group purchased the company and it became the Stainless and Alloy Corporation of America, "Stalco". Joe continued as General Manager and lived in Youngstown for a while. At about the same time, David joined the business and he and his wife moved to Sharon.

Over the next 30 years, the Filners and their extended family and corporate partners operated Mercer Alloys, Noblemet International, National Nickel Alloy Corporation, and Greenville Tube, among other companies. In the early 1970s, Joe took regular trips to the Soviet Union, where he began trading in nickel and other metals and importing specialized metal processing techniques. By 1986, their collective holdings were doing over \$2 billion in annual sales.

From their arrival, Joe and Dave were members of the Greenville Country Club and served for many years on the GBMA (Greenville Business Men's Association) Industrial Committee, sponsors of the prestigious annual golf tournament. The two brothers also participated in the

Reynolds Industrial Bowling League. Joe was an active contributor and fundraiser for Martin Luther King and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). The family and their companies were generous corporate citizens in Greenville, financing the Frieda Filner Intensive Care Unit at the Greenville Hospital in honor of their mother and providing funds from their Frieda Foundation to sponsor Greenville Symphony Orchestra youth concerts at area high schools. Joe received an honorary doctorate from Thiel College in 1989.

Morris Swimmer and his wife are buried in Keter Torah Cemetery in Pittsburgh. David Filner and his wife are buried in the Temple Beth Israel Cemetery in Sharon. Joseph Filner rests in Arlington National Cemetery.

Hyman — Robert (Bob) Hyman (1937-2005) and Sandra (Sandy) Kravitz Hyman (1937-2014) were both from Brooklyn and married in 1955. Bob got a job as a linotype operator at the Sharon Herald. They soon bought a home in the Reynolds Development on “A” (Arlington) Street. The Hymans had three children, all born at Grove City Hospital: Deborah Hyman (1956-), Steven Hyman (1959-2018) and Sharon Hyman (1960-). The family joined Temple Beth Israel in 1961 and Debbie was a religious-school carpool participant from 1961-1964. The Hymans next lived in several small towns in the Youngstown area and attended Rodef Sholom.

Shapiro — Harvey Shapiro (1931-2018) and Barbara Swetsky Shapiro (1936-2020) both graduated from Clarion State Teachers College. Harvey was from Pittsburgh and Barbara from Oil City, where they married in 1957. Harvey taught at Lakeview High School in Stoneboro from 1955-59. Barbara taught sixth grade at the Hempfield Elementary School in Greenville from 1958-1959. They lived at 25 Rosedale Avenue. They had a daughter, Susan Shapiro, in Greenville in 1959. They moved later that year to Youngsville in Warren County and both taught school there.

Rubin — Irvin “Daidy” Rubin (Rubinovitz) (1920-1977) and Marcia Friedman Rubin (1926-1999) moved to Greenville from Indiana, Pennsylvania, in 1956 to take over Egbert Brothers Furniture at 203 Main Street. They changed the name of the store to Star Furniture, making it part of their small family-owned chain. Their daughter, Maida Rubin (1950-), was born in Pittsburgh, and son, Marc David “Bucky” Rubin (1954-), was born in Braddock. The Rubins closed the business and left Greenville by 1963 and returned to Indiana. They are buried in Beth Shalom Cemetery in Shaler Township, near Pittsburgh.



Rubin, *Record-Argus*,
Rosh Hashanah 1958

Childs — Harvey Childs (1932-) was raised in a Jewish family in Pittsburgh and is a third-generation bail bondsman. After college, he came to Greenville in 1959, living on a farm in Otter Creek Township east of town (that later became Farma



Childs, Bail USA, 2025

Family Campground). He soon got into the family trade and established his business in Greenville. Over time, he grew USA Bail until it was the largest such firm in the country. In 1971, he founded and was the first president of the Pennsylvania Association of Bailbond Underwriters. When L. L. Keck closed in the 1980s, he bought the 157 Main Street building and established his national headquarters there. He sold the business in 2016. At various times, he owned other businesses Greenville including the College Inn and the *Record-Argus*. Harvey was not engaged in the Jewish community. He was married three times to non-Jews. Harvey received an honorary degree from Thiel College in 2015. When Harriet and Herman Salkin moved to Florida in 1983, he bought their mid-century modern home at 131 Hadley Road where was still living in 2025.

Schwelling — Bernard Schwelling (1918-1996), a native of Cleveland, graduated from Farrell High School in 1936. From 1952-1959, he was a car salesman in Cleveland. In 1959 he purchased the Greenville Rambler (American Motors) Sales at 44-46 Hadley Road. Soon after, he also purchased Ristvey-Charles Chrysler-Plymouth and combined the two business on Hadley Road under the name Greenville Motors. His eldest son Jerome (Jerry) (1946-) later joined him in the business. His brother-in-law, Edward Wein (1916-2005), married to Bernie's sister Sylvia Schwelling Wein (1923-2002), was a car dealer in Sharon; Ed was the President of Greenville Rambler Sales when it was established. Bernie commuted to Greenville for over two decades. The Schwellings sold the dealership in 1979 and the Hadley Road property in 1984. The family affiliated with the Farrell shul. Bernie is buried in the Temple Beth Israel cemetery in Sharon.

Astmann — Frederick K. "Fred" Astmann (1945-) was a Jewish student at Thiel College beginning in 1962 and graduated in 1966. He was from Buffalo. He played the organ professionally at local churches and was involved with the Thiel Players in acting and tech. In 1969, Fred married Carolyn Jean Anderle of Fredonia, Reynolds High School Class of 1965. She was not Jewish. After graduating, he worked at Thiel as the Assistant Superintendent of Grounds. They lived at Eckstrom's Trailer Park on Hadley Road and moved to the Cleveland area around 1972. His only engagement with the Jewish community was his visits to the Salkin home for *Shabbat* dinner or a seder.

Through his bail bond business, Harvey Childs came to be intimately involved with what became known as "The Trial of the Century." By the time O. J. Simpson was charged with the murder of his ex-wife Nicole Simpson and her boyfriend in 1994, Bail USA had 200 offices across the country. By coincidence, the attorney for their Los Angeles office was Johnnie Cochran, the lead defense lawyer in Simpson's murder trial. As a fugitive, Simpson was not eligible for bail but his driver in the now infamous slow-speed car chase, his friend Al Cowlings, was. Bail USA wrote Cowlings' \$200,000 bond; his charges were later dropped. Childs got to know Cochran and was invited by him to attend the trial in seats set aside for the defense. Childs and his wife Linda were in the Los Angeles courthouse for one week of the trial. Harvey and Linda were in the courthouse the day the not-guilty verdicts were read. They were invited to the victory party but declined the invitation. Childs socialized with O. J. a couple times after that and posted bail for him when he was arrested again in 2007. "He was a good actor and football player," Childs said, "But I think he had a wasted life."

Brody — Steve Brody was an engineer who came to Greenville to work for one of the major industries, most likely Chicago Bridge and Iron. He was in Greenville in the fall of 1962 and may not have stayed as long as a year.

Yasgur — Milton Yasgur (1920-2009) and Jeannette “Jan” (later Kate) Van Hoy Yasgur (1925-2019) married in 1952 and lived in Bradford where Milt worked in his uncle’s furniture store. Their three children were born there: Jay Yasgur (1953-), Abigail Yasgur (1954-) and Howard Yasgur (1957-). Milt changed careers and graduated from Duquesne Pharmacy School in 1961. After Milt worked briefly at the Sharon Hospital pharmacy, the Yasgurs purchased the Davis Drug Store at 169 Main Street in 1966. Later the family moved to Greenville and all their children graduated from Greenville High School. Jan was elected President of the Shenango Valley Hadassah Chapter in 1974. In 1983, the Yasgurs purchased the former Greenville Store at 171 Main Street and expanded the pharmacy. They sold their pharmacy to the Rite-Aid Corporation in 1993. The Yasgurs affiliated with the shul in Farrell and then Temple Beth Israel. Milt and Jan divorced in 1985 and both remained in Greenville. Milt is buried in the Sharon cemetery. Abigail married Greenville native Peter Losacano who was not Jewish; they later divorced. She remarried and lived in Los Angeles, heading the Jewish Community Library. Jay graduated with a pharmacy degree from Duquesne University and worked at the pharmacy until it was sold. He continued to live in Greenville off and on, teaching and publishing texts on homeopathic pharmacy.

Milt had an older sister Harriett Yasgur (1916-1993), also from Bradford. She was a hairdresser and professional musician. She resided in Meadville from the late 1950s until about 1988 when she moved to Greenville. She lived with Milt until her death in 1993. She is buried in Sharon. When Harriett moved to Greenville, she brought her spinet piano, and Milt placed it in the drug store. She would regularly visit the store and entertain the customers.

Baker — Louis A. Baker (1920-1970) was born into a Jewish family in New York. (His family’s name was Birnbaum and his mother’s name was Becker.) He lived in Scranton and ran a local taxi company before taking a management job with the City of Tarpon Springs, Florida, in 1959. Louis was hired in 1964 by the Greenville Borough Council to be the town’s first Borough Manager. He began work in Greenville on Monday, March 23, boarding with Milton and Sophie Goldsmith. Days later, he attended the Passover seder at the home of Harriet and Herman Salkin, while his wife Jeanne and two children were still in Florida. Two weeks after the seder, he resigned his position as a result of “situations to which he had been subjected” at Borough Hall. He had held at least four additional government positions when he died in Alexandria, Virginia, in 1970.

Levine — Paul S. Levine (1920-1989) bought the Greenville Livestock Auction at the corner of Hadley and Williamson Roads in Hempfield Township in 1966 and operated it until at least 1974. He sold the parcel in 1977. He was a native of Youngstown and served in the Army in Europe in World War II. In the 1950s, he sold clothing and miscellaneous merchandise at the weekly Jamestown Livestock Market and likely was a regular in Greenville as well. He lived in

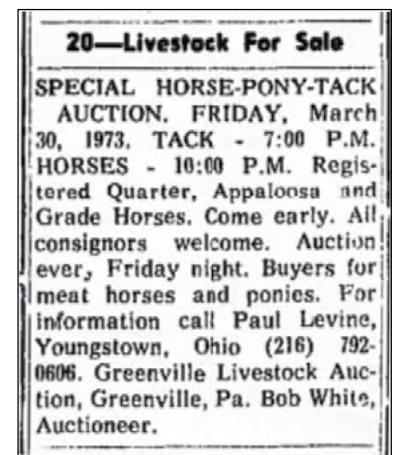
Canton, Ohio, at the time of his death. He is buried in the Temple Emanu-El Cemetery in Youngstown.

Levine — Cleveland resident Donald Levine (1909-1996), owned and managed L. L. Keck and Son at 157 Main Street from the **mid 1960s** until selling it to Jane Loutzenhizer in 1978. He was married Dorothy Lynn Levine (1909-2002) and had a son, Mark Levine. Keck's, a dry goods department store, was the oldest retail business in Greenville. Don commuted to Greenville daily. The Levines were members of the Euclid Avenue Temple in Cleveland.

Frankel — Mark Frankel (1946-) of Shaler Township near Pittsburgh attended Thiel College beginning in 1964. In July 1967, he married Judy Schlechter (1947-) of Monroeville. They lived for a year on Main Street above Green's while Mark finished college. They were divorced by 1970.

Keeti — Harvey Keeti (1945-2009) and Barbara Rosenberg (1948-), natives of Cleveland, married in 1968. They purchased Green's women's clothing store around 1970. They lived at 26 Bentley Avenue and later bought a home at 38 Third Street. When their daughter Elaine Keeti (1970-) was born in Greenville, they were members of Temple Beth Israel. Harvey was an active member of the Greenville Business Men's Association. They closed the business in 1973 and returned to Cleveland. Elaine was likely the last child born to a local Jewish family.

Shapiro — Stanley Shapiro (1941-2019), his wife Karen Zalkind Shapiro (1944-) and their daughter Hara Beth Shapiro (1972-) arrived in the summer of 1975 and left about a year later. Stanley was the manager of the Jamesway store (a Jewish-owned discount chain) in the Greenville Plaza on Hadley Road. He had previously worked at their Catskill, New York, store. He was a Pittsburgh native who had served in the Army. Stanley and Karen married in her hometown, Liberty, New York, in 1969. Karen was a graduate of the State University College at Fredonia and worked as an elementary school teacher. During their short time in Greenville, Stanley was a member of the Kiwanis Club and Karen joined the Welcome Wagon. Just before they moved to New Jersey in 1976, Karen organized the B. P. O. E. Auxiliary and was elected its first President. Stanley worked for Jamesway for another 20 years. Jamesway opened its first store in 1960 in Jamestown, New York. It eventually expanded to 108 stores and over 5,000 employees.



20—Livestock For Sale
SPECIAL HORSE-PONY-TACK AUCTION, FRIDAY, March 30, 1973. TACK - 7:00 P.M. HORSES - 10:00 P.M. Registered Quarter, Appaloosa and Grade Horses. Come early. All consignors welcome. Auction ever, Friday night. Buyers for meat horses and ponies. For information call Paul Levine, Youngstown, Ohio (216) 792-0606. Greenville Livestock Auction, Greenville, Pa. Bob White, Auctioneer.

Levine, *Record-Argus*, 1973



GREEN'S
Get Out of Business
SALE!
STILL GOING ON!!!
PRICES SLASHED
Again On All Remaining Merchandise
Never Again Such Bargains -- Everything Goes
• **HANGERS**
• **RACKS**
• **FIXTURES**
EVERYTHING TO THE BARE WALLS!
Still A Nice Selection of
* **DRESSES**
* **SLACKS**
* **BLOUSES**
* **ACCESSORIES**
SHOP NOW FOR BUYS OF YOUR LIFETIME
OUR LOSS IS YOUR GAIN
GREEN'S

Keeti, *Record-Argus*, 1973

Mandel – By the early 1980s, there were less than 20 Jews remaining in Greenville. Occasionally, there would be reports of a new Jewish resident but there were very few and they did not stay long or engage with the few Jews who remained. Some people, including Herman Mandel (1917-1999) had vacation or retirement homes on or near Pymatuning Lake. Herman was living in Jamestown when he died at Greenville Hospital in 1999. He is the only Jew buried in Jamestown's Park Lawn Cemetery. Herman was born in Cleveland to Jewish parents from Hungary and New Jersey, the youngest of eight siblings. He served in the Army in WWII and was stationed in India. He worked in optical lens manufacturing in Cleveland and moved to Jamestown after he retired. It is not known how long he lived in the area. He was single.



VI. Epilogue

At the turn of the 21st century, Jews had had a continuous presence in Greenville for exactly 150 years. The town had provided an opportunity for immigrant Jews and their children to pursue the American Dream, and they, in turn, contributed to the social and economic vitality of the town. But by the 1980's, the population of Greenville, like most other towns in western Pennsylvania, began to dramatically decline. The conditions which had been fertile ground for that Jewish presence had vanished. Jewish immigration to the United States was greatly reduced and concentrated in urban areas. Global, national, and regional economies were being dramatically transformed by globalization and technological innovation. Railroads and manufacturing and their relatively secure and well-paying jobs were no longer drivers of the economy, hence the Rust Belt. Agriculture and dairy operations were struggling to remain viable. Suburbanization and its attendant shopping plazas and malls had hollowed out central business districts, the quintessential location for Jewish commerce. The experience and skills of the first generations of Jews were often not transferrable to this changing world. Through relocation, retirement, death, and young adults not returning after college, Jews had practically disappeared from the community and, particularly, from Main Street. In the year 2000, fewer than ten Jews lived in Greenville and Jamestown combined. It had been a quarter of a century since a Jewish child had attended an area public school or the Temple Beth Israel religious school.

Enter the Kunkel family...

Kunkel — William Tedd Kunkel (1967-) and Karen Wolford (1963-) married in Greenville in 1990. Tedd graduated from Reynolds High School in 1986 and began his college education while serving in the Army in Europe. Karen attended Badger High School in nearby Kinsman, Ohio, and graduated from Youngstown State University.

They were both Christian and belonged to a local church. They questioned certain teachings and holidays in the church and were interested in more emphasis on the "Old Testament." Further, Tedd's father had always surmised that there may have been Jews in his family's history. Tedd and Karen began attending services at a messianic congregation in New Castle, but they soon realized they wanted more Judaism and Torah and less Christianity. So, Tedd and Karen attended a program at Temple Beth Israel in Sharon to learn more. The Temple's rabbi, Jacques Cukierkorn (1967-), was active in community outreach. They found the congregation very welcoming and were befriended by Kate (Jan) Yasgur of Greenville (See YASGUR above) and the Rosens from Jamestown. They started to visit the temple regularly beginning in the early 2000s.

In 2002, the Kunkels adopted two children from Kazakhstan, Tedd "Teddy" (Marat) Kunkel (1999-) and Karina (Gulnara) Kunkel (2001-). They then had a biological child, Hannah Beth Kunkel in 2004. The kids attended the Temple Sunday School, but the family did not formally convert to Judaism because of their general aversion to organized religion. As the two older

children approached the age of b'nai mitzvot, Rabbi Daniel Roberts (1942-) provided guidance and instruction to them, leading to conversion. They did this as a family in 2012 at the *mikveh* at Congregation El Emeth in Youngstown. In 2013, Teddy and Karina were the last two b'nai mitzvot at Temple Beth Israel. When Hannah had her *bat mitzvah* in 2017 at Rodef Sholom, it was the first there by a former member of Temple Beth Israel. (The two congregations merged in 2013.)

All the Kunkel children graduated from Greenville High School. Teddy graduated from Thiel College, and as of this writing, Karina attends Penn State and Hannah attends Thiel. In 2019, Hannah traveled to Israel on a BBYO (B'nai B'rith Youth Organization) tour supported by the Jewish Federation of Youngstown.

Tedd's parents, William "Bill" Kunkel (1930-2021) and Charlene Kunkel (1942-) often attended services and activities at Temple Beth Israel with Tedd's family. Although they never converted, they became dues-paying members of the Temple and Rodef Shalom after the merger. Bill is buried in Park Lawn Cemetery in Jamestown, where he had been a schoolteacher and coach.



VII. Jewish Organizations

Black and White Club — In the summer of 1914, four young single Jewish men from Sharon and Farrell arrived in Greenville to establish two business partnerships on Main Street: Max Frank, Max Levison, Jacob Goldberg and Herman Wolfe (see above). In October of that year, they announced the establishment of the Black and White Club, furnishing rooms in the Olympic theater building at 197 Main Street where they planned to have bi-weekly informal affairs for their male friends. There was a new Jewish club by the same name in Pittsburgh. They hosted men from Sharon, attended social events out of town and in November invited the Sharon YMHA (Young Men’s Hebrew Association) to a Thanksgiving dinner. It is likely that all four were YMHA members. Birthday parties for Greenville friends were held in December and February, the latter attracting 26 guests. They soon went out of business and returned to Sharon and Farrell. The Black and White Club continued for a short time, likely in Sharon, with an event reported in the Pittsburgh Jewish Criterion in August 1915. Connections established between young people from Greenville and Sharon (Jews and non-Jews) continued after the four men left town. (See YMHA above.)

Greenville Jewish War Relief Committees — In the aftermath of World War I, there were literally millions of Jews in need of relief from the ravages of the war in Europe. In the United States, a coalition of Jews and Christians undertook a national campaign to raise \$35 million. State campaigns were scheduled in the fall of 1919 with county and local committees to do the solicitation. The Greenville committee was announced in mid-October: George Rowley, from Farmers and Merchants Trust Co. was the chair, and Louis Henlein of Greenville National Bank was the Treasurer. They had hoped to do all the solicitations on one day to meet a Greenville goal of \$3,500. Their first subscription fell far short. But by the end of the month, they were oversubscribed with \$4,000 pledged. A noted contributor was Chicago Bridge and Iron at \$300. Herbert Hoover was instrumental in the national campaign.

In early 1921, Walter Silverberg was the Mercer County chair of the motion picture department of the European relief movement. Representatives of motion picture houses in western Pennsylvania met in Pittsburgh and adopted a plan put forward by Silverberg. The idea was that theaters would be open for a special show on a Saturday afternoon with all proceeds going to the cause. The Mercer Square and the Main in Greenville proposed to donate all ticket revenues. There is no record of the outcome of the plan.



Relief Committee, *Evening Record*, 1922

A similar effort was undertaken in 1922 under the auspices of the American Jewish Relief Appeal. The \$14 million campaign ran from Lincoln's Birthday to Washington's Birthday. The local Executive Committee was composed of Manasseh Henlein (Chairman), Moses Goldsmith (Treasurer), Abe Hesse, Walter Silverberg, Julius Slifkin and Ben Barton. Greenville's goal was \$2,500. An interim report showed a total at \$1,223. Of the 66 contributors listed in the Record-Argus, 13 were Jewish:

Ben Barton	Sydney Hesse	Sam Slesnick
George Goldsmith	G. B. Henlein	Julius Slifkin
Lee Goldsmith	L. Henlein	H. Witten
M. Goldsmith	I. J. Keller	
Abe Hesse	W. J. Silverberg	

Jewish Women's Study Group/National Council of Jewish Women –

This group first appeared as the "Greenville Council of Jewish Women" in the Record-Argus in October 1947, in November 1949 as the "Greenville Chapter Council of Jewish Women" and in December 1949 as "Greenville Study Group of the Shenango Valley Council of Jewish Women." From then on it was known as the "Jewish Women's Study Group." The leadership of the group and the location of the meetings rotated among the members. From newspaper accounts, we know that these women attended at least one meeting of the Study Group (1947-1959):

Anita Auerbach	Lillian Mehr	Barbara Shapiro
Jane Barton	Theresa Moses	Dorothy Sirota
Hilda Blau	Ruth Robbins	Bobbie Slesnick
Clara Rosen Friedman	Freda Rosen	Sara Slesnick
Jane Friedman	Jennie Rosen	Mary Weiss
Libbye Friedman	Rita Rosen	Ann Werner
Anne Goldsmith (Roth)	Marcia Rubin	Florence Werner
Frances Goldsmith	Harriet Salkin	Lois Werner
Sophie Goldsmith	Edythe Samuels	

The JWSG hosted events at the nearby Polk State School. Beginning at least in 1951 and continuing for a decade or more, the organization prepared treats, gifts and performances on Jewish themes, sometimes for the holidays of Purim and Chanukah. At some point, this was coordinated with the National Council of Jewish Women (NCJW) of Sharon.

When the Sharon/Farrell Council of Jewish Women was organized in Sharon in March 1916, there were nearly 100 women in attendance; none were from Greenville. In 1949, the Shenango Valley Section of NCJW published a cookbook. 63 women contributed and 12 were from Greenville.

Jewish Education

Rodef Sholom – Formal Jewish education appears to have begun with the cousins of the Goldsmith family: Anne Goldsmith (Roth), Betty Goldsmith (Booth Guffey) and Marc Paden Gol(d)smith. For an undetermined period, they took the train from Greenville to Youngstown on Sundays to attend the religious school of Congregation Rodef Sholom. Moses Goldsmith was a member of the congregation. (See GOLDSMITH/SHONFIELD above.)

Herman Stecher – Herman lived with his daughter and son-in-law, May and Jacob Zinner, in the late 1930s and early 1940s. He taught Hebrew to local children, presumably to boys preparing for *bar mitzvah*.

Jewish Sabbath School – In the early 1950s, Anne Werner started the Greenville Jewish Sabbath School. This may have begun when her daughter Elizabeth (Liz) was of kindergarten age in 1951.



Sabbath School, *Record-Argus*, 1951

An article in the *Record-Argus* in December 1951 reports on a *Chanukah* program of the Jewish Sabbath School. It was an educational and social program put on by the school's teacher, Anne Werner, and it was held at the Main Street home of the Milton Goldsmiths. Children in attendance were Alan and Carol Blau, Dickie Friedman, Gene Goldsmith, Eddie Joe Barton, Bonnie Barton, Elizabeth Hope Werner, Jerry Friedman, and Kenny Goldsmith. This is the only known written record of the school. The only other young person in the community who might have participated in the school was Paula Friedman. Dick Friedman remembered that the school sometimes met at the Recreation Center in Riverside Park. The Werners moved to Sharon in 1954 or 1955.

The school likely lasted until 1954. That year, Sam Salkin and Iris Rosen, both age four, began attending the kindergarten class of the Temple Beth Israel religious school. (The class was intended for five-year-olds, so they stayed in that class for two years.) This was the beginning of the Greenville carpool to Sharon.

Greenville Carpool – From 1954 until 1972, the Jewish parents of Greenville maintained a carpool to take the community's children to the Temple Beth Israel religious school in Sharon. The families met at a central downtown location for the 15-mile trip. The Rosens had a 5-mile drive to get to the starting point. While all parents served as drivers at one time or another, the most frequent drivers were the three teachers: Herman Salkin, Harold Mehr and Lillian Mehr. Depending on grade, classes were on Saturday or Sunday, so the carpool typically functioned twice each week. In addition, Temple Beth Israel had separate classes once a week on a weekday for bar and *bat mitzvah* and confirmation. A subset of the pool parents chauffeured these trips.

In the last few years, it was often only a single family making the trip. Kenny Rosen was the last Greenville carpool child to attend the religious school.

These are the families who participated over the years:

Blau?	L. Rosen (3)
Clark (2)	M. Rosen (3)
Friedman	Rubin
Hyman (1)	Salkin (3)
Mehr (2)	

United Jewish Appeal/Israel Bonds

When the Shenango Valley Jewish Federation organized in Sharon and Farrell in 1940 it included the Jews of Greenville. Few Greenville Jews were ever actively involved. Herman Salkin served as Chairman of the Federation's United Jewish Appeal in the mid 1970s and was a regular solicitor for the Greenville area. While there was not a separate organization or committee for the area Israel Bond drives, Salkin also took on this responsibility for many years, soliciting pledges and delivering bonds to purchasers' homes.

Rabbi Bergman's Greenville Jewish Group

In late 1950 when Temple Beth Israel dedicated its new building on Highland Road in Sharon, the congregation had nearly 200 members. Eight of those were from Greenville: Ben and Mollie Barton, George and Jane Barton, Julius and Mary Mehr, Eugenia Rado, Leonard and Freda Rosen, Herman and Harriet Salkin, Sam and Sara Slesnick, and Leo and Anne Werner.



Temple Beth Israel, Sharon, c1950

Robert J. Bergman (1921-1989) was the Rabbi of Temple Beth Israel from 1957 to 1961. Shortly after his arrival, in November 1957, the Rabbi was the guest speaker for the Jewish Women's Study Group and husbands were included. Meeting at the home of Freda and Leonard Rosen in Jamestown, he spoke on the topic of "Jewish Life in a Small Community." It is noteworthy that there were 30 people in attendance. Bergman's meetings with the Greenville Jewish community continued for two to three years on a sporadic basis. In addition to meeting in Greenville, Rabbi Bergman organized a *Shabbat* weekend retreat held at the Ro-Ho-Cho Motel west of Meadville on Route 322. A large proportion of the Jews in Greenville attended.

National Conference of Christians and Jews (NCCJ) – Greenville established a chapter of this organization around 1957. It was the first local NCCJ chapter in the western Pennsylvania/West Virginia Region. They sponsored speakers, interfaith/interracial dialogue and National Brotherhood Week activities. Aaron Robbins was the second president in 1958. Herman Salkin and Lillian Mehr were later Presidents. Others who were active included Sam Slesnick, Milt and Rena Goldsmith, and Harriet Salkin.

Jewish Burials – The Jews of Greenville never established a cemetery. It is remarkable that when Jews died in Greenville, nearly all had Jewish funerals in the community and were buried in Jewish cemeteries elsewhere, often a considerable distance away. The Shenango Valley Cemetery in Greenville has over 14,000 graves. Only three are known to be Jewish: Moses Goldsmith, Getsy Sirota and Kate Davis. One other Jew who died in Greenville, Gustav Henlein, is buried in the Linesville community cemetery. In these few cases, the deceased had local, non-Jewish spouses. Nearly all other Jews who died while living in Greenville were buried in Jewish cemeteries in Sharon/Farrell, Youngstown, Oil City, Titusville, New Castle and the greater Pittsburgh and Cleveland areas.



VIII. Sources and Acknowledgements

- | | |
|---|--|
| Ancestry.com | Library of Congress |
| Newspapers.com | Telephone Directories |
| Legacy.com | Chronicling America, Digitized Newspapers |
| FindaGrave.com | American Jewish Yearbooks of the Jewish Publication Society |
| Rauh Jewish Archives, Pittsburgh | Greenville Area Historical Society |
| CampReynolds.com | Jamestown Historical Society |
| Pittsburgh Jewish Newspaper Project – Carnegie Mellon University | Rodef Sholom [now Ohev Beth Sholom] Archives (Rodef Sholom and Temple Beth Israel), Youngstown |
| Cleveland Jewish News – The Samuel H. Miller Keeping our Words Alive Digital Archives | Temple Beth Israel Cemetery, Hermitage |
| Ohio Jewish Chronicle, Columbus | |

Individuals

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Fred Astmann | Tedd, Karen and Hannah Kunkel |
| Ed Barton | Gary Lang |
| Alan Blankstein (Lobell) | Marc Levine (Binyart/Ruben) |
| Sally Mary Sacks Blau | Eric Lidji |
| Harry Bloomberg (Poze) | Ann Auerbach Lieberman |
| Beverly Rosen Brinn | Lillian “Rusty” Weingarten Mehr |
| Harvey Childs | Kathy Clark Padrta |
| Diane Clark | Jodi Blau Roscoe |
| Judy Samuels Clayman | Alan Rosen |
| Carol Lee Dreesen | Donald “Woody” Salkin |
| Dick Friedman | Larry Samuels |
| Iris Rosen Friedman | Ron Slesnick |
| Gene Goldsmith | Richard and Lois Werner |
| Deborah Hyman | Deanne Winer |
| Adele Sirota Kopecky | Jay Yasgur |

Special Thanks for Technical and Editorial Assistance

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Jacob Issac | Woody Salkin |
| Eric Lidji | Susan Salkin |
| Alix Derby Salkin | Leah Whitman-Salkin |
| Emily Salkin Takoudes | Sheila Loreno Zuchlag |



IX. Glossary

WORD	HEBREW YIDDISH ENGLISH	DEFINITION	RELATED WORD
Bar Mitzvah	H & Y	Male coming of age ceremony at age 13	Bat Mitzvah
Bat Mitzvah	H & Y	Modern female coming of age ceremony at age 13	Bar Mitzvah
Bris	Y	Entering the covenant; ritual circumcision for male children at 8 days	Brit Milah
Brit Milah	H		see Bris
Chanukah	H	Minor holiday which celebrates a miraculous military victory of the Jews resisting Greek culture and assimilation	
Hanukkah	H	Minor holiday which celebrates a miraculous military victory of the Jews resisting Greek culture and assimilation	
Kashrut	H & Y	Jewish dietary laws	
Kosher	E	Anglicized "kashrut"	
Mezuzah	H & Y	A small parchment scroll inscribed with Deuteronomy 6:4-9 and 11:13-21 placed on the doorpost of Jewish homes	
Mikveh	H & Y	Ritual bath for physical and spiritual purification	
Minyan	H & Y	The necessity that at least 10 gather for communal prayer	
Passover	E	Eight day holiday commemorating the Biblical Exodus from Egypt	
Pidyon Ha Ben	H & Y	Redemption of the first born male in a family at 30 days after birth	
Purim	H & Y	Holiday recounting the Biblical Book of Esther	
Rosh Hashanah	H & Y	Often referred to as the Jewish New Year	
Schnorrer	Y	An itinerant fund raiser for religious causes or institutions; pejoratively a beggar	
Shabbat	H	Sabbath	

WORD	HEBREW YIDDISH ENGLISH	DEFINITION	RELATED WORD
Shiva	H & Y	Communal gatherings for prayer and mourning during the week following a death	
Simcha	H & Y	Joyeous celebration	
Synagogue	E	House of worship	
Yenem Velt	Y	A distant world; colloquial meaning, the boondocks	
Yiddish	H, Y & E	Language of Eastern European Jews	
Yom Kippur	H & Y	Holiest religious day of the year, that concludes the period from Rosh Hashanah	



X. Index by Last Name

Abeshouse.....82	Booth.....19,39,97	Frank....47,50,51,57,64	Guttman.....20
Ackerman.....74	Braunschweiger..36,37	95	Hahn.....27
Adler.....25,45	Braunstein.....79	Frankel.....60,91	Halperin.....72
Adolf.....38	Brinn.....20,100	Friedman.....4,40,21	Hannach.....32,34
Allen.....44,63	Brockman.....20,82	40-42,50,51,55,62,64,65	Haney.....75
Almasy.....62	Brody.....70,90	67,76,82,83,88,96-98	Harris.....50
Altshuld.....70	Broida.....69	100	Hawkes.....40
Anderle.....89	Brown..37,38,42,49,55	Fulop.....73	Henlein.....4,19,20,
Anderson.....70	Businiecka.....46	Furgerson.....41	26-30,32,34,95,96,99
Appel.....62	Chanin.....56	Furstenheim.....38	Hensley.....69
Arnsthal.....32	Chassanoff.....86	Garson.....36	Herman.....58
Astmann.....89,100	Childs.....68,88,89,100	Gelb.....45	HersHKovitz.....17
Auerbach.....82,96,100	Clark.....75,98,100	Gelfand.....20,67	Hesse.....21,34-36,96
Bacharach.....26	Cline.....47	Gilbert.....87	Hilbronner.....25
Bacher.....26,27,30	Cohen.....20,32,41,45	Gillis.....61	Hirsch.....47,68
Baer.....41	47,51,52,74	Ginsberg.....20,55	Hirschberg[er]....68,68
Baker.....21,90	Cornsweet.....48	Gitskey.....31,32	Hoffman.....25,26,39
Banker.....60	Cukierkorn.....93	Glasgow.....60	Horn.....20,55
Barry.....20,54	Crockett.....20,27	Glick.....67	Holtz.....30
Barton.....19,20,58,59	Cushner.....74	Glickman.....37	Horovitz.....48,55
70,76,96-98,100	Curtiss.....45	Goldberg...43,48,51,52	Hyman.....88,98,100
Bearman.....37	Davis....60,68,69,90,99	67,95	Isbee.....70
Bechhoefer.....85	Dawson.....29	Goldensen.....50	Jackson.....71
Becker.....90	Dillan.....64	Goldman.....47,70,85	Jaffe.....83
Bell.....50	Diskin.....58	Goldsmith.....19,20,34	Joseph.....81
Bender.....48,51,52	Dreesen.....85,100	36,38-40,45,50,54-57,	Josephson.....53
Berkovitz.....55	Dreifus.....29	70,76,78,81,90,96,97,	Kaehn.....44
Berkowitz.....28,40,85	Dryfus.....29	99,100	Kahn.....28
Bergman.....19,75,98	Economidis.....83	Goldstein.....46-48,52	Kain.....43,44
Berger.....51	Einstein.....46	Golsmith.....39	Kanter.....47
Berris.....70	Eisenberg.....69	Goodman.....69	Kapitman.....44
Bien.....25	Falkinson.....20,67	Goodstein.....63	Kaplan.....70
Biery.....39	Farber.....42	Goodstone.....53	Karlinksy.....69
Binen.....45	Feierstein.....78	Goodwin.....30,31,65	Katzen.....61
Binyart.....43-45,100	Feigenbaum.....50	Gordon.....49	Keeti.....83,91
Birnbaum.....90	Feinberg.....15,54,86	Gould.....46	Keller....4,15,17,20,21,
Blau.....9,19,20,70-73	Feldstein.....34	Green.....67,83,91	40,41,54,55,76,81,96
76,78,96-98,100	Filner.....21,87,88	Greenberger.....56,57	Kessel.....61
Bloom.....73	Filston.....34	Greenhut.....69	Kessler.....21
Bloomberg....37,62,100	Fleisher.....25,28	Grossman.....39	Kinsey.....57
Bolotin.....62,69,74,81	Ferguson.....41	Guffy.....19	Klein.....47-49

Kingsbacher.....30	Menold.....61	Rosenblum.....37	Slesnick.....19-21, 41, 52
Königsbacher.....30	Mermelstein.....7,17	Rosenfield.....60	54, 55, 76,82, 96, 98, 100
Kohn.....25,28	20, 65, 71, 81	Rosenshine.....70	Slifkin.....20,41,51,52
Koppelman.....77	Metofsky.....56	Rosenthal.....53	59,63,74,76,96
Kornblum.....42	Meyer.....21,28,31	Rosner.....68, 71	Smiley.....71
Kraft.....26	Meyer-Salm.....33	Ross.....71	Sobel.....62
Kravitz.....88	Michels.....78	Roth.....19,40,68,96	Solomon.....38
Krieger.....46,86,87	Miller.....12,34,61,100	Routman.....4,21,51,	Solin.....80
Krilek.....84	Moses.....71-73,96	62,64	Speer.....45,58
Kunkel.....93,94,100	Mozes.....72	Rozanski.....66	Spiegel.....80
Kurlander.....45, 58	Muller.....9	Ruben.....43,44,100	Stecher.....20,59,63,64
Lang.....70,71,100	Myers.....35,36	Rubin.....53,88,96,98	97
Lazarus.....78	Neiman.....70,76,83	Rubinovitz.....88	Steele.....67
Leiner.....17	Ohlman.....26-30,34	Sabel.....37	Stiel.....40,42
Lenchner.....77	Paden...19,20,30,39,97	Sacks.....9, 20, 73,100	Stein.....38, 61, 69
Lesser.....79	Parish.....80	Salkin.....1-4,7,15,17	Stillman.....48
Levi.....28	Paroshinsky.....80	19-21, 24, 49, 54, 65, 71,	Stoyer.....41
Levick.....69,70	Pawlovsky.....75	75, 81, 82, 89, 90, 96-100	Strouss.....36,39
Levine.....57,66,79,90	Pearlman.....53	106,107	Supransky.....45
91,100	Perifano.....19,39	Salm.....33	Swetsky.....88
Levison.....50,95	Philo.....27, 40	Samuels...19,83,96,100	Swimmer.....87, 88
Levy.....42	Pinkus.....80	Schermer.....74	Techner.....25,26,28
Lichtenstader.....34	Plotkin.....17	Schlechter.....91	Theobald.....32,34-36
Link.....57,58	Polan.....17	Schlessinger.....82	Tüchner.....25
Lipman.....64	Polansky.....17	Schleider.....54	Turitz.....78
Lobaugh.....31	Poze.....61,62,100	Schmidt.....54	Udalovitz.....52
Lobell.....77,100	Pretter.....74	Schwelling.....89	Valkovisky.....64
Lobl.....72	Quinby.....45	Schooler.....37	VanCuren.....75
Loeb.....85	Rabin.....86	Schwartz.....17,20,58	Van Hoy.....90
Londow.....76	Rabinovitz.....86	Schultz.....78	Wasser.....35,86
Losacano.....90	Rabinowitz.....44,86	Segneff.....65	Wein.....89
Lurie.....37,51,52	Rado.....85,98	Senchook.....60	Weiner.....80
Lynn.....91	Rappoport.....85	Shadt.....69	Weinberg.....45
Mandel.....92	Ratner.....45	Shapiro.....88,91,96	Weingart.....82
Mannheimer.....29,30	Reinitz.....42	Sherman.....61	Weingarten.....84, 100
Marcus.....79	Riback.....78	Sholiton.....64	Weintraub.....59
Margolies.....51	Rice.....73,74	Shoenfield.....83,84	Weisman.....66
Mark.....73	Ritter.....32,34,35,39	Shonfield.....19,21	Weiss.....27,71-73,79
Marks.....31	Robbins.....21,71,86,96	38-40, 97	85,96
Marshak.....76	99	Shuklansky.....60,61	Weissenburger...27,29
Matusick.....20,82	Roberts.....94	Silver.....55	Werner.....18,21,65,75
Maxwell.....41	Rosen...9,17,19-21,64-	Silverberg.....41,50,63	79-81,96-98,100
Mayer.....33,36	67,76,90,93,96-98,100	95,96	Wieder.....46
Mazer.....55	Rosenbaum.....53	Silverman..17,32,77,78	Whitman.....82,100
Mazzoni.....75	Rosenberg.....45,46,72	Silverstein.....81	Williams.....80
McDaniels.....58	91	Singer.....78	Winsberg.....31,36
Medoff.....56	Rosenblatt.....25,43	Sirota.....75,96,99,100	Witten.....52,59,63,64
Mehr.....84-86,96-99	Rosenbloom.....41	Sleisenger.....63	76,96

Wolfe.....	51,52,95
Wolford.....	93
Wolk.....	34
Yasgur.....	90,93,100
Yorke.....	42
Yurkovitz.....	40,42
Zalkind.....	91
Zeff.....	20,66
Zeve.....	31,36
Zalmover.....	49
Zinner.....	59,63,64,97
Ziv.....	31



Salkin family photo at Donald Salkin's *bar mitzvah*
March 1, 1969, Sharon, Pennsylvania
Top row: Chazz and Sam
Bottom row: Harriet, Don and Herman

Back Cover Illustration: Shortly after Harriet and Herman Salkin married in 1948, the Laughrey sisters of Jamestown, Maude, May, and Anna, gave them a leather-bound guest book. From 1949 to 1983, friends, family and local and out-of-town guests signed the book. These are the guest book signatures of those who are mentioned in this publication.

