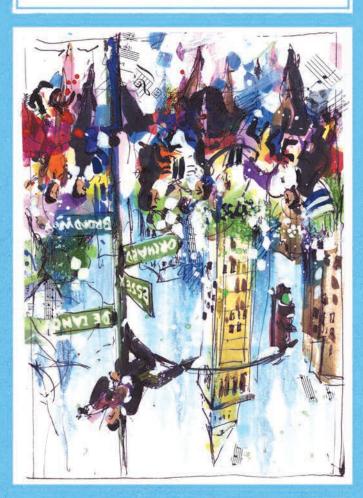


Historical Initiative (BJHI) Brooklyn Jewish





Jewish New York

A History & Heritage Map

LOWER MANHATTAN

Southern Manhattan, New York's oldest district, has numerous sites associated with the earliest years of Jewish life in New York. The Tercentenary Flagpole (Peter Minuit Park), erected in 1954, commemorates the three-hundredth anniversary of the arrival in 1654 of twenty-three Jews expelled from Brazil. These Sephardic Jews formed Congregation Shearith Israel, which prayed in private homes before building the **First** Synagogue in 1730 on Mill Street (now William St.). That structure is lost, but relics survive at Shearith Israel's current location on West 73rd Street (see below). The First Jewish Cemetery (St. James Pl. near Chatham Sq.) has gravestones dating back to 1656 and the tomb of Gershon Mendes Seixas, a patriotic rabbi who supported the American Revolution.



Reminders of later Jewish immigration in the nineteenth century can be seen at Battery Park. Castle Clinton, then known as Castle Garden, was the city's entry point for immigrants from 1855 to 1890. Near the fort's entrance is **The Immigrants**, a 1981 statue by Luis Sanguino that includes one figure wearing a yarmulke. Nearby, Emma Lazarus Plaza has a plaque honoring the Jewish poet whose immortal lines "give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses" are enshrined on the base of the Statue of Liberty. From the plaza you can see the famous statue (Liberty Island) and The Federal Immigration Station (Ellis Island) that replaced Castle Clinton and processed sixteen million immigrants from 1892 to 1924. Both sites contain museums and can be visited by boat.

Recent Jewish history is on display at **The Museum of Jewish** Heritage (36 Battery Pl., Battery Park City). This living memorial to the Holocaust features exhibits and programs about twentieth-century Jewish subjects.

LOWER EAST SIDE

From the 1850s through the 1920s the Lower East Side (LES) was the center for Jewish life in New York. The Tenement Museum (97 Orchard St.) captures the immigrant experience with exhibits about the families that once lived in the 1864 apartment building that the museum

Jewish aid societies helped the new arrivals. The Educational Alliance 197 East Broadway) was established in 1889 and offered English classes, a library, and art classes with top instructors like Ben Shahn and Louise Nevelson. Today, the Alliance's lobby contains a Hall of Fame of famous alumni. The Henry Street Settlement (263-267 Henry St.) was founded in 1893 by Lillian Wald to provide health services for the Jewish community. The center later added educational and cultural programs that continue at its Abrons Art Center (466 Grand St.).

Once the LES had hundreds of active synagogues. Congregation Khal Adas Jeshurun/Anshe Lubz (The Eldridge Street Synagogue) (12 Eldridge St.), a Moorish style structure built in 1886-87, was recently

declared a National Historic Landmark, and is open to visitors. Anshe Chesed (172 Norfolk St.) dates from 1849 and is the oldest structure in New York built as a synagogue. It is now The Angel Orensanz Art Center. Beth Hamidrash Hagadol (60 Norfolk St.) occupies a former church purchased by Orthodox Jews in 1885. It is the proposed site for a LES visitors' center. Congregation Kehila Kedosha Janina (280 Broome St.) is the only synagogue in the western hemi-

sphere serving Romaniote Jews. Inside, a small museum tells the history of this ancient branch of Judaism that took root in Greece during Roman times. The Bialystoker Synagogue (7 Bialystoker Pl.) was established in 1905 to serve immigrants from the close-knit Jewish community of Bialystok in eastern Poland.



Cemetery St. James Pl.

Guss' Pickles (35 Essex St.) is a throwback to the old LES when Essex Street was lined with food stores. Kossar's Bialys (367 Grand St. near Essex) features bialys, the flat baked onion rolls first brought to America by Bialystoker immigrants. **Orchard Street** (from Grand to Houston Sts.) has always been the district's main shopping street. Amidst new, trendy stores one can still spot stores and signs reminiscent of the days when the street was known for its bargains.

The Forward Building (175 East Broadway) was built in 1912 when the Jewish Daily Forward had a circulation of 200,000 and was the most widely read Yiddish newspaper in the world. The paper's socialist orientation was echoed in one of the building's tenants, the Arbeter Ring (Workmen's Circle). Nathan Straus Square (East Broadway & Essex St.) honors a philanthropist who provided pasteurized milk to immigrant children, greatly reducing infant mortality.

THE EAST VILLAGE, GREENWICH VILLAGE, AND MIDTOWN The north section of the LES is now known as the East Village. The Yiddish Theater Walk of Fame (156 Second Ave.) marks a section of

Second Avenue once packed with Yiddish language theaters. Many Yiddish stars like comedian Molly Picon also had success in English language productions. Yiddish theater continues in New York with the resurgence of the Volksbiene Theater Company.

With over 6500 Jewish undergraduates, New York University has one of the largest groupings of Jewish students of any college in the nation. The Edgar M. Bronfman Center for Jewish Student Life (7 East 10th St.) is the school's Jewish student center. **Congregation Beth Simchat Torah** (57 Bethune St.) serves the gay/lesbian community of New York.

Hebrew Union College (1 W. 4th St.) provides rabbinical study for the Reform movement. Sally Priesand, the first female rabbi in America, was ordained at Hebrew Union College's Cincinnati campus. Her first position was as assistant rabbi at New York's Free Synagogue (30 W. 68th St.).

The Center for Jewish History (15 W. 16th St.) combines under one roof the collections of the American Jewish Historical Society, American Sephardi Federation, Leo Baeck Institute, Yeshiva University Museum, and the YIVO Institute for Jewish Research. Go there for exhibitions, research, and to look up your Jewish genealogy.

Garment Center Monument (555 Seventh Ave. at 39th St.) marks a neighborhood that was once the center of the garment trade. This bigger-than-life bronze sculpture by Judith Weller of a Jewish worker

AROUND THE UNITED NATIONS

The **Isaiah Wall** (First Ave. & 46th St.) is inscribed with the Old Testament prophet's famous words, "They shall beat their swords into plowshares." In the 1980s, demonstrations here called for the freeing of Soviet Jews. Today the staircase is named after Natan Sharansky, a prominent Soviet dissident. The Holocaust Memorial at Dag Hammarskjold Plaza (47th St. between First and Second Aves.) features seven sculptural reliefs by artist Arbit Blatas. The Simon Wiesenthal Center's New York Tolerance Center (226 E. 42nd St.) features exhibits and programs dedicated to promoting respect for diversity and human dignity.

UPPER EAST SIDE

To the east of Central Park are two famous Reform synagogues. Central Synagogue (123 E. 55th St.), built in 1872 in the Moorish style by Henry Fernbach, America's first prominent Jewish architect, is now a National Historic Landmark. Temple Emanu-El (1 E. 65th St.), completed in 1930, is the largest Jewish house of worship in the world. Within the temple is the Herbert and Eileen Bernard Museum of Judaica.

Park Avenue Synagogue (50 E. 87th St.) is New York's most prominent Conservative synagogue. The Upper East Side is also home to two notable Orthodox synagogues: Park East Synagogue (163 E. 67th St.) built in 1890; and the Fifth Avenue Synagogue (5 E. 62nd St.) designed in the 1960s by the famous architect of synagogues, Percival Goodman. Other prominent synagogues in the area include: Sutton Place Synagogue (225 E. 51st Street), The Edmond J. Safra Synagogue (11 E. 63rd St.), Temple Shaaray Tefila (250 E. 79th St.), and the modern Orthodox Congregation Kehilat Jeshurun (125 E. 85th St.) sponsor of RAMAZ Day School.

The Jewish Museum (1109 Fifth Ave. at 92nd St.), started by the Jewish Theological Seminary in 1904, now has over 28,000 ceremonial objects and fine art by Jewish artists. It is housed in an opulent mansion built in 1908 by Jewish banker Felix Warburg, and his wife Frieda Schiff

The 92nd St. Y (1395 Lexington Ave.) was the Young Men's Hebrew Association when it was first founded in 1874. This building was constructed for the Y in 1899 by prominent banker Jacob Schiff, the father of Frieda Schiff Warburg. The Y's programs include a famous lecture series, long an important part of New York's intellectual life.

The Marx Brothers Playground (Second Ave. between 96th to 97th Sts.) honors the entertainers Groucho, Harpo, Chico, Gummo, and Zeppo Marx, who grew up nearby at 179 E. 93rd St. from 1895 to 1910, when Yorkville had a large Jewish population.

UPPER WEST SIDE

Today the Upper West Side is one of the most popular centers for the Jewish community particularly younger Jews. The large, eight-story-tall Manhattan Jewish Community Center (334 Amsterdam Ave. at 76th St.) has every imaginable activity for Jewish families and singles. The Mikvah of Mid-Manhattan (234 W. 78th St.) provides ritual baths for Jews of all denominations.

B'nai Jeshurun (257 W. 88th St.), founded in 1825, was the city's first Ashkenazi congregation. Now known as "BJ" the synagogue attracts crowds of singles and young families. The Carlebach Shul (305 W. 79th St.) was the pulpit of the famous Rabbi Shlomo Carlebach. His daughter

Neshama Carlebach is a popular Jewish entertainer. **Shearith Israel** (The Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue) (8 W. 70th St.), founded by the Sephardic Jews who arrived in 1654, is New York's oldest congregation. Within this impressive synagogue (built in 1897) is the "little synagogue" modeled after the congregation's 1730 home on Mill St. and containing original relics and furnishings. **Rodeph Sholom** (7 W. 83rd St.) is the largest Reform congregation on the West Side and home to a popular day school.

NORTHERN MANHATTAN

Around 1900 Harlem was a thriving Jewish community. Congregation Ohab Zedek, located at 18 W. 116th St. from 1908 to 1929, had the great cantor Yossele Rosenblatt, who appeared with Al Jolson in the first talking picture, The Jazz Singer in 1927.

Washington Heights, the neighborhood north of Harlem, saw an influx of German Jews in the years after World War II. Sex therapist and radio personality Dr. Ruth Westheimer was president of the local YM-YWHA (54 Nagle Ave.) for many years, and still lives here.

Jewish life thrives in the schools of northern Manhattan. The Kraft Center for Jewish Life (606 W. 115th St.) is affiliated with Columbia University. The Jewish Theological Seminary (3080 Broadway at 122nd St.) has trained Conservative rabbis since 1884. City College of New York (Convent Ave. & 138th St.) was home to many Jewish students from the 1920s through the 1950s; its famous Jewish alumni include Dr. Jonas Salk, inventor of the polio vaccine, and financier Bernard Baruch. Yeshiva University (500 West 185th St.) serves the Orthodox Jewish community and is the largest college in America under Jewish auspices. Other branches of Yeshiva University include the Albert Einstein

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College of Medicine (1300 Morris Park Ave. Bronx), the Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law (55 Fifth Ave.), and Stern College for Women (245 Lexington Ave.).

JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS

Many leading Jewish organizations have their headquarters in Manhattan. These include: The New York Board of Rabbis (136 E. 39th St.), Metropolitan Council on Jewish Poverty (80 Maiden Lane), Jewish Community Relations B'nai Zion, home of Council of New York (70 W. 36th St.), the New York Board Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations (633 Third Ave.), Anti-

Defamation League (823 United Nations Plaza), American Jewish Congress (825 Third Ave.), American Jewish Committee (165 E. 56th St.), Hadassah (50 W. 58th St.), United Jewish Appeal Federation (130 E. 59th St.), Jewish National Fund (42 E. 69th St.

Astoria spotlights the role Jews have played in the film industry. In 1919 the Hungarian Jew Adolph Zukor founded Astoria Studio, a pioneering production facility, where Jewish stars like the Marx Brothers and Edward G. Robinson worked in the 1930s. Today the buildings are occupied by The Museum of the Moving Image (35th Ave. at 36th St.) and The Kaufman Astoria Studio (34-12 36th St.) which revived film production in Queens in the 1980s. Nearby Silvercup Studios (42-22 22nd St., Long Island City), owned by Alan and Stuart Suna and the setting for productions starring Sarah Jessica Parker, Adam Sandler, and Billy Crystal, shows that Jews remain a strong force in film.

${\mathcal W}_{ m elcome}$ to Jewish New York





From the Mayor of New York City

New York is the world's most diverse City - regardless of your background, the Big Apple will feel like home. The full-size, colorfully illustrated Jewish New York History and Heritage Map is an ideal way to explore the rich Jewish history of our City, which has added so much to our vibrancy and vitality.

I know that both residents and visitors will enjoy this innovative fiveborough guide to the landmarks, institutions, and personalities that have shaped New York's Jewish culture. On behalf of the City of New York, I hope you have a wonderful experience discovering and celebrating an important part of our shared history!

Michael & Klemberg Michael R. Bloomberg





From the NYC Council Speaker

Long ago, European settlers and Native Americans would gather at a modest Dutch settlement located on what is now the southern tip of Manhattan to trade furs. Though few at the time could have predicted the changes that would take place over the course of nearly four hundred years, to this day New York City remains a place defined and influenced by a vast diversity of people, culture and ideas.

In recognition of the profound influence that Jewish culture has had throughout New York City's history, I am proud to support the Jewish New York History and Heritage Map. Use it as your own personal guide as you discover - or revisit - more than 350 years of Jewish life in New York City.

On behalf of the New York City Council, best wishes and happy sightseeing.

Sincerely, Ofina: Christine C. Quinn

NEW YORK Map • Poster • Guide

With a Jewish population of more than one million, and over 350 years of Jewish history, a trip through New York City's five boroughs is a Jewish experience that you will never forget. This map is your guide to the Jewish neighborhoods that thrive today and to important sites connected with Jewish history in New York. Here you will find Jewish museums, Jewish shopping, Jewish monuments, synagogues, and even the childhood homes of Jewish celebrities. Whether you actually visit the sites or merely study the illustrations and text, one thing is certain-this is a map that will make you kvell.

Jewish New York, A History and Heritage Map was created by prominent historians with leaders of New York's Jewish community, facilitated by the New York Board of Rabbis with grants from the City of New York. The map is inclusive and includes those who identify themselves as Jewish and are seen as such by certain segments of the Jewish community.

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Flushing Meadows-Corona Park was the place where the nation of Israel received the backing of the United Nations on November 29, 1947. The historic vote took place in The New York City Building (near the Unisphere), then temporarily being used by the U.N.'s General Assembly while its Manhattan headquarters was under construction. The building, now occupied by the Queens Museum of Art, has a small exhibit detailing its historic connection to Israel. Just north of the museum is the America-Israel Friendship Grove, created in 1988 to celebrate Israel's fortieth anniversary. In 1995 its main path was named Yitzhak Rabin Walk following the assassination of the Israeli prime minister.

Rapaport,

Before the 1940s, Jews were a tiny minority in Job, Queens. Tifereth Israel (109-18 54th Ave.), built Statue by in 1915, served the small Jewish population of Nathan Corona. Cosmetic entrepreneur Estée Lauder and her son Ronald were longtime members. Park, The synagogue, recently named to the National Queens Register of Historic Places, is now under Bukharian leadership. The Free Synagogue of Flushing (41-60 Kissena Blvd.) practices a type of Reform Judaism that mixes religion and social activism. The congregation was organized in 1917 and the synagogue was built in 1927.

The years following World War II would see the arrival of many Jewish refugees in Queens. A spectacular 30-foot-high, bronze holy ark at **The Forest Hills Jewish Center** (106-06 Queens Blvd.) was sculpted by Arthur Szyk, a famous artist forced to flee Poland in 1940. In the postwar years Kew Gardens Hills emerged as a flourishing Jewish community. The Homes of Paul Simon (137-62 70th Rd.) and Art Garfunkel (136-58 72nd Ave.) spotlight two neighbors who first made music together in junior high school and then, as Simon & Garfunkel, became a major musical force in the 1960s. Nearby Queens College (65-30 Kissena Blvd.) is the alma mater of a later Jewish star: television comedian Jerry Seinfeld. Today Rego Park and Forest Hills have a growing Orthodox community.

When the Soviet Union liberalized its emigration policy in the 1980s, nearly 50,000 Bukharian Jews from Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and south Russia immigrated to Queens. Many gather at the recently built Bukharian Jewish Community Center (106-16 70th Ave.). King David/Tandoori Bukharian Bakery (77-51 Vleigh Pl.) serves lipioshka, a round, flat bread, and other Bukharian specialties. The bakery is just off Main Street, an important shopping strip for Jewish Queens.

Queens is famous for its many cemeteries. Mount Hebron Cemetery (130-04 Horace Harding Expressway) was created as a Jewish cemetery in 1903. Its Yiddish Theatrical Alliance section has the graves of Boris Thomashevsky, Maurice Schwartz, Bertha Kalish, and many other theatrical greats. Mount Carmel and Old Mount Carmel Cemetery (83-45 Cypress Hills St.), founded in 1904, is the final resting place of Leo Frank, the only Jew lynched in the United States, and Benny Leonard, the lightweight boxing champion who was America's first Jewish sports hero. There is also a literary section that includes Yiddish writer Sholom Aleichem, poet Morris Rosenfeld, and Jewish Daily Forward editor Abraham Cahan. Machpelah Cemetery (8230 Cypress Hills St.) has the elaborate tomb of magician Harry Houdini (né Ehrich Weiss).

For many decades starting in the 1880s, the Rockaways were a favorite summer beach resort for New York Jews. Knesseth Israel Synagogue (728 Empire Ave), built in 1964, replaced the famous "white shul" that originally stood at Nameoke St. and Dinsmore Ave. Temple Beth El of Rockaway Beach (121-16 Rockaway Beach Blvd.) was designed in 1925 by Maurice Courland, architect of the Free Synagogue of Flushing.

BROOKLYN

Outside of Manhattan, Brooklyn is the borough most associated with the Jewish community. The **Keap Street Synagogue** (274 Keap St.), now a yeshiva, shows the neighborhood of Williamsburg's deep Jewish roots. Built in 1874, this is the oldest surviving synagogue building in Brooklyn. In 1903 the opening of the **Williamsburg Bridge** directly linked Williamsburg with the LES and Jewish life flourished. Today the neighborhood is associated with the Satmar Chassidim. The Mansion of Rebbe Joel Teitelbaum (500 Bedford Ave.) was home to the rabbi who helped relocate the Satmar from Hungary to Brooklyn during World War II. It is the future home of the United Jewish Organization of Williamsburg. Jewish stores on Lee Avenue (from Clymer to Keap Sts.) cater to the Satmar community.

The Satmar are one of the distinct Chassidic groups in Brooklyn. All follow ideas taught by the Baal Shem Tov in the eighteenth-century, but each comes from a different section of Eastern Europe. Crown Heights is home to the Chabad-Lubavitch Chassidim originally from Lubavitch, White Russia. Lubavitch World Headquarters (770 Eastern Pkwy.) was the home of Grand Rebbe Menachem M. Schneersohn. "Chabad Houses" have been set up around the world; the ones in Los Angeles (California), New Brunswick (New Jersey), Melbourne (Australia), and Kfar Chabad (Israel) are exact replicas of 770 Eastern Parkway. The **Iewish Children's Museum** (792 Eastern Pkny), directly across the street from Lubavitch Headquarters, is dedicated to Ari Halberstam, a sixteen-year-old boy killed by terrorists on the Brooklyn Bridge in 1994. A giant sculpture of a dreidel stands in front of the museum, which is full of interactive exhibits about Jewish life.

Borough Park is home to the Bobov Chassidim from southern Poland. Bobov Promenade (48th St. between 14th and 15th Aves.) has the group's world headquarters and its main synagogue. Nearby Temple Beth El (48th St. and 15th Ave.), built in 1920, is a remnant of an earlier era when Borough Park was a suburban neighborhood that attracted wealthy Jews. With its impressive dome and seating capacity of 2,000, it was once the largest Orthodox synagogue in New York. Borough Park's strip of **Jewish-owned stores** (13th Ave. from 38th to 55th Sts.) attracts Jews from around the world and is one of Brooklyn's main shopping centers.

Brooklyn Heights, Cobble Hill, and Park Slope, known as "Brownstone Brooklyn," spotlight the secular success of many of the borough's Jews. The composer Aaron Copland had his bar mitzvah at Baith Israel-Anshei Emeth (Kane Street Synagogue) (236 Kane St.). Arthur Miller (31 Grace Court) and Norman Mailer (142 Columbia Heights)

are two of the many Jewish writers with homes in Brooklyn Heights. Today Jewish writers like Paul Auster and Jonathan Safran Foer live in Park Slope. Brownstone Brooklyn synagogues include: Congregation Mt. Sinai (250 Cadman Plaza West), Brooklyn Height Synagogue (131 Remsen St.), Union Temple of Brooklyn (17 Eastern Parkway), Congregation Beth Elohim (274 Garfield Pl.) and Kolot Chayeinu (1012 Eighth Ave.)

Street Signs Williamsburg

Like the movie studios of Queens, the recently opened **Steiner Studios** (15 Washington Ave., Brooklyn Navy Yard) are run by a Jewish family, David and his son Josh Steiner. Erasmus Hall High School (911 Flatbush Ave.), founded in 1787 and one of America's oldest schools, would make an ideal setting for a Jewish version of the movie Fame. Alumni from the 1930s through the 1960s include football star Sid Luckman, writer Bernard Malamud, financier Preston Robert Tisch, actor Eli Wallach, opera star Beverly Sills, chess champion Bobby Fischer, and the popular singers Barbra Streisand and Neil Diamond.

Midwood, a neighborhood of small houses in central Brooklyn, has been home for many Jews since the 1920s. Filmmaker **Woody Allen** (1144 E. 15th St.) spent his teenage years in Midwood, and just a few blocks away is the childhood home of Supreme Court justice Ruth Bader Ginsberg (1584 E. 9th St.). Brooklyn College is in Midwood. Poet Allen Ginsberg and painter Mark Rothko taught there; legal scholar Alan Dershowitz and current Brooklyn Borough President Marty Markowitz are alumni.

Brooklyn's southern beachfront has strong Jewish connections. The rise of Coney Island as an amusement center in the early 1900s provided opportunities for Jewish entertainers like Eddie Cantor and entrepreneurs like Nathan Handwerker,



Nearby Sheepshead Bay is the site of Brooklyn's Holocaust Memorial (Emmons Ave. and Shore Blvd.) which combines the shape of a beacon with a smokestack alluding to the death camps. The monument is surrounded by stones, many left blank for future inscriptions.

Once the home of over 650,000 Jews, the Jewish population of the Bronx has now dwindled to less then 45,000. Temple Adath Israel (551 E. 169th St., Morrisania), built in 1901, housed a congregation organized in 1889 that is one the Bronx's oldest. Like many other old synagogues in the Bronx, this Moorish-style building is now a church.

The Grand Concourse (161st St.–190th St.), with its elegant wide boulevard and art deco apartment buildings, was the neighborhood for wealthy Jews in the 1920s and 30s. Temple Adath Israel (1283 Grand Concourse) relocated here in 1927 and for a time featured as its cantor the future opera star Richard Tucker. To the north is the 4,000-seat **Paradise** Theater (2417 Grand Concourse), part of a theater chain started by the Jewish entrepeneur Marcus Loew. Future film director Stanley Kubrick saw his first movies here.

Many Jewish celebrities grew up in the Bronx. Hank Greenberg (663 Crotona Park North) was the first Jewish baseball star winning two MVP awards and hitting fifty-eight home runs in 1938. The clothing designers Ralph Lauren [né Lifshitz] (3220 Steuben Ave., Norwood) and Calvin Klein (3191 Rochambeau Ave., Norwood) grew up only two blocks apart in the early 1950s. Although they are nearly the same age, these two future competitors apparently never met.

The Bronx has been home for many distinguished Jewish doctors. As a child **Dr. Jonas Salk** lived at 853 Elsmere Place near Crotona Park. Another Bronx native, Dr. Seymour Furman developed the heart pacemaker at **Montefiore Medical Center** (111 E. 210th St.). Bronx-born Dr. Rosalyn Yalow won a Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1977 for her work in radioimmunology at the Bronx Veterans Administration Hospital (130 W. Kingsbridge Rd.).

In 1927 three innovative cooperative housing projects sponsored by Jewish labor groups opened in the Bronx. The Workers' Cooperative Colony (The Coops) (2700-2870 Bronx Park East) was founded by Jewish workers with Marxist ideals and required residents to join a labor union. The Amalgamated Houses (Van Cortlandt Park South), sponsored by Sidney Hillman's Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, would add a huge extension in the 1930s and eventually housed over 1,500 Jewish families. The Sholom Aleichem Houses (Sedgwick Ave. & Giles Pl.) emphasized the preservation of Eastern European Yiddish culture. It is named after the great Yiddish writer Sholom Aleichem, who lived in the Bronx. Bess Myerson lived here as a child; in 1945 she would become the first Jewish woman to be crowned Miss America.

Fifty years ago Riverdale was the Bronx neighborhood with the fewest Jews. Now it is the borough's most dynamic Jewish center. The Hebrew Home for the Aged (5961 Palisade Ave.), founded in Harlem in 1917, moved to this spectacular 19-acre site on the Hudson in 1951. It contains a small Judaica Museum with a collection of art and ceremonial objects. A few blocks away is the SAR Academy (655 W. 254th St.), an orthodox yeshiva with students from pre-school through high school. Riverdale's **Jewish Shops** (clustered around 235th St. and Johnson Ave.) include the famous Liebman's Kosher Delicatessen (214 W. 235th St.).

STATEN ISLAND

The borough with the smallest population has a small yet growing Jewish population numbering 42,000 as of 2001. B'Nai Jeshurum (199 Victory Blvd., Tompkinsville) was the Island's first synagogue when it opened in 1894 but the building is now used by a church. Today Temple Emanu-El (984 Post Ave., Port Richmond), built in 1907, is the oldest synagogue building in continuous use on Staten Island.

Two cemeteries on Staten Island have special importance. Mount Richmond Cemetery (420 Clarke Ave., Richmond Town) was created in 1909 by The Hebrew Free Burial Association to bury indigent Jews who could not afford plots. Among the graves are victims of the Triangle Fire and children who died in the great

Baron Hirsch Cemetery (1126 Richmond Ave., Willowbrook) dates back to 1899 and includes the tomb of Staten Island's most famous Jewish resident, publisher Samuel I. Newhouse.

The Flora Haas Day Camp; Henry

Kaufman Campgrounds Inc. (1131 Manor Road) is a philanthropic effort that takes advantage of the rural nature of Staten Island. This 95-acre site, purchased 50 years ago by the United Jewish Appeal, provides space for day camps run by different Jewish organizations from around the City.

influenza epidemics of 1914 and 1918. Mount Richmond Cemetery Staten Island TILLIE KUPFERSCHMIDT DIED MAR 25, 1911 FIRE 1911

Jewish New York History & Heritage Project

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Experience the Spirit of Jewish New York

New York City has more Jewish history and life than can ever be put on a single map. This map gives you a taste, but it is far from complete. In the evening you may want to attend Jewish cultural and arts events that take place throughout the five boroughs; or you may want to visit one of the city's numerous kosher restaurants. Learn about upcoming events and Jewish dining possibilities in New York's Jewish newspapers. We also encourage you to visit our website for additional information on things to do and places to visit.

www.jhhnymap.org

For additional copies of the map, contact: The New York Board of Rabbis 136 East 39th Street New York, NY 10016 Tel: (212) 983-3521 Fax: (212) 983-3531 Email: Info@nybr.org ©2007 New York Board of Rabbis

