

MICHIGAN JEWISH HISTORY



MAY, 1969

SIVAN, 5729

JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MICHIGAN

*This issue of Michigan Jewish History commemorates the
Tenth Anniversary of the Jewish Historical Society
of Michigan.*

STATE OF MICHIGAN

Executive Office ★ Lansing



PROCLAMATION

JEWISH HISTORY MONTH

The Jewish Historical Society of Michigan is now in its tenth anniversary year of existence.

This Society has contributed much during these years toward a greater knowledge and dissemination of interest in Michigan Jewish history by the publication of its magazine, Michigan Jewish History, and by the continuing development of a Michigan Jewish Historical Research Center at the Burton Historical Collection Archives of the Detroit Public Library.

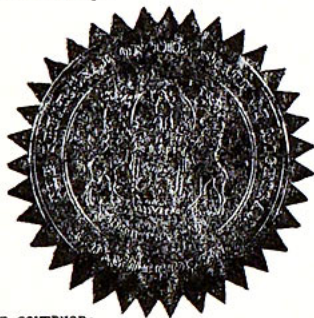
The Jewish Historical Society of Michigan, together with the Michigan Historical Commission, has erected an historical marker commemorating the settling of the first Jew in Michigan at the restored Fort Michilimacinae at Mackinaw City on May 31, 1964, and is planning to place other significant historical markers of a similar nature in other areas of Michigan for the benefit of all the people.

The Jewish Historical Society of Michigan is continuing to promote an interest and increase in the knowledge of Michigan history in general.

THEREFORE, I, William G. Milliken, do hereby proclaim the month of June, 1969, as

JEWISH HISTORY MONTH

in Michigan and congratulate the Jewish Historical Society of Michigan on its tenth anniversary.



Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Michigan on this twenty-fourth day of April in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine and of the Commonwealth one hundred thirty-third.

William G. Milliken

GOVERNOR

BY THE GOVERNOR:

James W. Hall
SECRETARY OF STATE

MICHIGAN JEWISH HISTORY

... אשר ישאלון בניכם מהר את אבותם ... (יהושע ד:כא)

"When your children shall ask their fathers in time to come . . ."
— Joshua 4:21

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OUR TENTH ANNIVERSARY

This year marks the Tenth Anniversary of the *Jewish Historical Society of Michigan*. During the past ten years we can look back with pride at our accomplishments. What were these main accomplishments? We have established the beginnings of a Michigan Jewish Historical Research Center at the Burton Historical Collection Archives of the Detroit Public Library. We have established our magazine *Michigan Jewish History* which has received much favorable notice among magazines of this nature. We initiated and fostered to completion the erection of an historic marker commemorating the first Jewish Settler in Michigan at the restored Fort Michilimackinac at Mackinaw City. We have participated actively in the Annual Community Book Fair.

Most important of all, we have succeeded in promoting a greater awareness in our community of the Jewish heritage in the State of Michigan, so that in recognition of this, Governor William Milliken has given our society public and official congratulations and proclaimed June, 1969 "Michigan Jewish History Month."

What about the future? What is the outlook? What are our plans? We have begun a living oral history project by recording on tape the reminiscences of the older Jewish individuals in the Michigan community who have participated in its growth through the years of their lives. Our *Michigan Jewish History* magazine has been growing. We hope to increase in size and quality as it has in the previous years of its existence. We are promoting plans for the erection of other historical markers memorializing other matters of Jewish significance in Michigan, such as the first synagogue in the State, the first Jewish settler in Detroit, etc. We hope to increase our membership, but more important than this, we look forward to much greater active participation of this membership and the development of new leadership.

The past 10 years have been good. We look to the future of our Society with courage and hope in the fulfillment of our purposes.

IRVING I. EDGAR, M.D.

President

PROCLAMATION

City of Detroit . Executive Office

JEROME P. CAVANAGH
Mayor

MICHIGAN JEWISH HISTORY MONTH

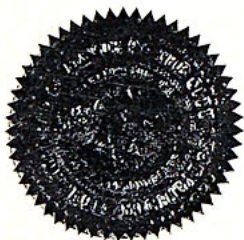
JUNE, 1969

- WHEREAS The Jewish History Society of Michigan is celebrating its Tenth Anniversary, and
- WHEREAS This society has contributed extensively to research and dissemination of knowledge about Michigan and Detroit Jewish history, and
- WHEREAS This contribution has enabled a better understanding of Jewish history and the history of Detroit and Michigan in general, and
- WHEREAS The Jewish History Society has promoted the establishment of an historical marker commemorating the first Jewish settler in the State of Michigan at the restored Fort Michilimackinac in Mackinaw City.
- NOW, THEREFORE, I, Jerome P. Cavanagh, Mayor of the City of Detroit do hereby proclaim the month of June, 1969 as

MICHIGAN JEWISH HISTORY MONTH

in Detroit and urge all citizens to recognize the outstanding contribution this society has made toward better understanding an appreciation of Detroit and Michigan history.

Given under my hand and seal
this 12th day of May, 1969



Jerome P. Cavanagh
Mayor

FREDERICK E. COHEN,¹ A PIONEER MICHIGAN ARTIST

By DAVID EMIL HEINEMAN



SELF PORTRAIT

by Frederick E. Cohen
Courtesy Detroit Institute of Arts

Among the Jewish names in the Detroit directory of 1850 is that of "F. E. Cohen, Portrait Painter." He was an English Jew, more immediately from Woodstock, Canada, some facts of whose life merit recording here for the first time, for the simple reason that they will soon be asked for. Mr. Cohen was an extremely valuable pioneer in art matters in Michigan. When it is stated that he was the first man to put a brush into the hands of L. T. Ives and that it was as a chore boy in his studio that Robert Hopkin gathered his first notions of paint-

1) Reprinted from Volume 23 of the *Publication of the American Jewish Historical Society*, 1915.

Frederick E. Cohen, A Pioneer Michigan Artist

ing, the importance of the artist Cohen in the art history of Michigan needs no arguing to Michigan people. He was far above the best of several portrait painters then in Detroit, and many admirable pictures by him of notable citizens have a local historic significance, which in the course of a very short time will bring them into public collections. At the present moment, an effort is being made to procure as a loan to the Detroit Museum of Art a picture by Cohen of the organizers of the State Agricultural Society, an admirably painted group of portraits of prominent Detroiters of the early forties. The Fire Department of Detroit has at its headquarters an ornately framed though less successful canvas, seven by five feet in size, painted in 1850, and representing a highly idealized fireman ready to do and die for home and fatherland, a late relic of the volunteer fire-department, for whose dress parade purposes Cohen had painted many a company banner. The Wittenagemote Club of Detroit also owns one of his pictures.

He was a handsome, genial, witty, and kindly man, well liked by everybody, considerable of a dandy, cutting quite a figure in his brass-buttoned blue swallow-tail coat, with a high white beaver hat and an inevitable walking stick. He fully kept up his share of conviviality with the young bucks of the town and was withal considerable of a wag. His first appearance in the neighborhood of Detroit was in 1837, during the so-called Patriot War, when he was enlisted in the Canadian Militia. It was not in his nature to take military discipline seriously and he spent a good part of that comic-opera campaign in the jail at Sandwich, just below Detroit on the Canadian side, where he emulated his great predecessor in art, Benvenuto Cellini, by adorning the prison walls with charcoal sketches which for years afterwards delighted casual visitors to the jail and afforded consolation to more permanent ones.



PORTRAIT OF
JOSEPH CAMPAU

Courtesy Detroit Institute of Arts

Cohen painted a copy of Rembrandt Peale's noted picture, "The

Frederick E. Cohen, A Pioneer Michigan Artist

Court of Death," in 1847 when that vast canvas, which now happens to be owned by the Detroit Museum of Art, was exhibited in that city. He was, apart from his portrait work, in great demand as a painter of decorated panels for lake passenger steamers, a species of art work much appreciated by the traveling public of those days. A Western artist of that time was open to commissions for about everything from allegorical canvases to pictorial signboards for business places. Even portraits were luxuries not always paid for. One of the stories told of Cohen is of his painting the portraits of one Ryan, a mason contractor, and his daughter, who were not satisfied with the work when completed. Payment being refused, the portraits presently appeared hung in the corridor of the postoffice, the artist having in the meantime provided the picture of Ryan with a huge pair of asses' ears and that of his daughter with a neatly painted representation of a napkin over the lower half of her face. The portraits were presently paid for to get them out of the way. About 1850 Mr. Cohen married an estimable young woman, who accepted him on the condition that he would never again touch strong drink, to which agreement he rigorously adhered for the brief remainder of his life. About 1855 he removed to Oberlin, Ohio, the residence of his wife's parents. Shortly after he was taken with a fatal seizure while out hunting and was found dead with his dogs beside him. He left a family and has a number of descendents living.

Robert Hopkin, the venerable and distinguished marine painter, has in his Detroit home a life-size bust portrait of Cohen, an admirable work done by Cohen himself. Mr. Hopkin treasures this portrait most highly as indeed he does every memory of the kindly friend and preceptor of his youth. While this portrait will not leave Mr. Hopkin's possession as long as his home is maintained, the writer has reason to believe that it will ultimately find a place in the Detroit Museum of Art.

HISTORICAL ACCURACY

By ALLEN A. WARSEN

DETROIT'S FIRST JEW

Who was the first Jew to come to Detroit, and who was the first to discover him? We do not know who Detroit's first Jew was and since Detroit's first Jew is not known, nobody discovered him.

It is believed, though, that a certain individual by the name of Chapman was one of the earliest Jews to reside in Detroit. About him, a great deal of information is extant. The earliest evidence as to the whereabouts of this man is found in John Gottlieb Ernestus Heckewelder's¹ *History, Manners, and Customs of the Indian Nations*. In it the author relates the following dramatic story:

"Insanity is not common among the Indians; yet I have known several who were afflicted with mental derangement. Men in this situation are always considered as objects of pity. Everyone, young and old, feels compassion for their misfortune; to laugh or scoff at them would be considered as a crime, much more so to insult or molest them. The nation or colour of the unfortunate object makes no difference; the charity of the Indians extends to all, and no discrimination is made in such a lamentable case.

About the commencement of the Indian war in 1763, a trading Jew, named Chapman, who was going up the Detroit river with a batteau-load of goods which he had brought from Albany, was taken by some Indians of the Chippeway nation, and destined to be put to death. A Frenchman, impelled by motives of friendship and humanity, found means to steal the prisoner, and kept him so concealed for some time, that although the most diligent search was made, the place of his confinement could not be discovered. At last, however, the unfortunate man was betrayed by some false friend, and again fell into the power of the Indians, who took him across the river to be burned and tortured. Tied to the stake and the fire burning by his side, his thirst, from the great heat, became intolerable, and he begged that some drink might be given to him. It is a custom with the Indians, previous to a prisoner being put to death, to give him what they call his last meal; a bowl of pottage or broth was therefore brought to him for that purpose. Eager to quench his thirst, he put the bowl immediately to his lips, and the

Historical Accuracy

liquor being very hot, he was dreadfully scalded. Being a man of a very quick temper, the moment he felt his mouth burned, he threw the bowl with its contents full in the face of the man who had handed it to him. "He is mad! He is mad!" resounded from all quarters. The bystanders considered his conduct as an act of insanity, and immediately untied the cords with which he was bound, and let him go where he pleased.

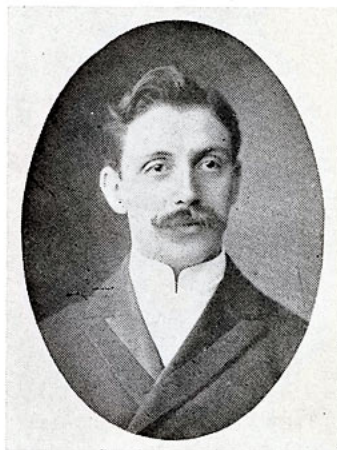
This fact was well known to all the inhabitants of Detroit, from whom I first heard it, and it was afterwards confirmed to me by Mr. Chapman himself, who was established as a merchant at that place."

This story is the fountainhead of all further research into the life of Chapman. The first Detroitier to popularize this story was David Emil Heineman, the designer of Detroit's flag and the originator of the manager type of city government. He published the Heckewelder account in 1905 in the thirteenth volume of the *Publication of the American Jewish Historical Society*; and on the basis of additional research he further elaborated on the life of Chapman in 1915 in volume 23 of the same publication.² All subsequent writings on this subject, it must be stressed, are addenda on Heineman's pioneering work.

WHO FOUNDED BETH EL

Who founded Detroit's first Jewish religious association? According to the late Rabbi Leo M. Franklin it was a certain Mrs. Sophie Cozens. In his book *A History of Congregation Beth El* Rabbi Franklin relates this story.

"Traditions differ as to the circumstances that led to the formation of this congregation (Beth El) . . . However, a well authenticated account is to the effect that its organization was directly due to the advent from New York of a couple by the name of Isaac and Sophie Cozens. They arrived in Detroit at the beginning of the year 1850, and at once took up their abode at a house near the corner of Congress



Rabbi Leo M. Franklin,
1900

Historical Accuracy

and Antoine streets . . . here, one great over-mastering longing filled her soul. In New York, she had at least her synagogue — why could she not have it here? True, the Jews were few and almost without exception, poor. But that did not discourage her. She told her wishes to her husband who fully shared them with her, and he in turn, communicated them to their co-religionists, all of whom at once discovered that the feelings of Mrs. Cozens but reflected their own sentiments. In short, so fully did they sympathize with her that steps were taken at once to organize the little band of Jews resident in Detroit, at that time a city of 21,000 population, into a congregation. This was early in the summer of the year 1850. The usual preliminary meetings were held. The usual ground of discussion gone over; differences that existed as to the mode of procedure were adjusted and on the 22nd of September of the year 1850, the "Bet-El" Society, as the infant Congregation Beth El, was named, was duly organized."

The Sophie Cozens narrative is no doubt correct; still it provokes certain questions. For instance, why does the name of Isaac Cozens, Sophie's husband, not appear among the first officers of the newly formed Beth El Society in 1850? He was supposed to have been active in its formation. Similarly, why was he not included among the signers of the Articles of Incorporation of Congregation Beth El dated September 21, 1852? In this connection, the following obituary letter which appeared in the *Detroit Free Press* on July 11, 1880 is significant.

THE DEATH OF MARCUS COHEN

To the Editor of the *Detroit Free Press* :

Among the death notices of today will be found the name of Marcus Cohen, a worthy and unassuming citizen of Detroit for over thirty years.

The deceased, a native of Reckendorf, Kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, obtained at a very early age a superior education in Hebrew and modern literature, and especially the former which would have entitled him to rabbinical honors, to which he modestly did not aspire.

Soon after his settlement in this city he felt prompted to offer his peculiar attainments for the establishment of the first Jewish religious society, which soon ripened into

Historical Accuracy

the now flourishing Congregation Beth El, on Washington Avenue. For the success of this congregation he was steadily active as an officer, as a voluntary reader and constant adviser ever since its existence (Italics mine).

Mr. Cohen's life was one of practical religion, charity being the beautiful flower which graced his every act; unassuming and ready to help whenever he could, irrespective of creed; he was also one of the founders of Pisgah Lodge I.O.B.B., an order devoted to charity and education of the members of his race.

This death creates a vacancy in Jewish circles in this city for which there is no substitute and this tribute to his worth gives expression to a grief which is sincere and general among all his numerous friends and acquaintances.

M. B.

The emphasized part of the letter is of special importance. One wonders whether Rabbi Franklin was aware of this letter when he wrote the Cozens story and related in the "Introductory" this fact:

"We have attempted to tell the story as correctly as we could. But the task has not been without its difficulties. Through some unexplained carelessness the official records of almost half our career have been mislaid. Hence we have had to depend largely for details upon the memories of our oldest settler."

It should be noted that by the time Rabbi Franklin wrote Beth El's history, M. B. (the initials are those of Magnus Butzel) was no longer alive.

NOTES

1) John Gottlieb Ernestus Heckewelder was born on March 12th, 1743 at Bedford England. In 1754 his family and he came to America where they settled at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. There he attended school for a short time, and then was apprenticed to a cedar-cooper, a trade he practiced until 1771 when he became a missionary to the Indians. While serving as an evangelist he became well acquainted with the Indians and their ways of living. He died on January 31, 1823. In addition to the book mentioned, he published a number of other studies on the Indians.

2) See Heineman's story "Frederick E. Cohen, A Pioneer Michigan Artist" in this issue of **Michigan Jewish History**.

3) The title page of this book reads: **A History of Congregation Beth El, Detroit, Mich. From its Organization to its Semi-Centennial, 1850-1900**. This book and its companion book published in 1910 are the basic texts of Congregation Beth El's history from its inception in 1850 to 1910.

FROM OUR HISTORY ALBUM



A memorable photograph of the family Szczepkowski, taken at Przasnysz, Poland, about 1896. After the youngest member came to Michigan, three generations of descendants have continued to reside in Detroit.

* * *

(Persons having historic photographs or documents relating to Michigan Jewry are invited to contact the editor of *Michigan Jewish History*. All such material will be carefully considered for publication in future issues of the journal.)

DR. HUGO FREUND AND THE CITY OF DETROIT*

(Part Two)

By IRVING I. EDGAR, M.D.

Dr. Hugo Freund served the City of Detroit and the State of Michigan in a general way through his contributions as a medical personality. But, more specifically, he served as a member of the Detroit Board of Health from July 1917, to November, 1929, when he resigned because he undertook the presidency and direction of the Children's Fund of Michigan, created through a donation of \$10,000,000 by the then Senator James Couzens, requiring a great deal of time.



Dr. Hugo
Abraham Freund

During his 13 years of membership on the Detroit Board of Health, he was considered a most valuable member and he gave sincerely of his knowledge, his time, and his services.

Dr. Henry F. Vaughan, DPH³⁵ Commissioner of Health of the City of Detroit, during those years, evaluated Dr. Freund's services in this area. He writes:

Dr. Freund first attended a meeting of the Detroit Board of Health on July 10, 1917, and served on this Board continuously until November 14, 1929, at which time he presented his resignation to Mayor John Lodge so that he could devote more time to the organization and operation of the Children's Fund of Michigan. This Fund was created by a donation of ten million dollars by the late Senator James Couzens to further the health and welfare of children in the State of Michigan . . .

Dr. Freund became a Board member in the midst of the distressing years of World War I, when problems of health and medical mobilization were foremost in everyone's mind.

He contributed much to the stimulation of adequate preparations in the health field.

During the influenza epidemics of 1918-20, this professional background and understanding provided sound support to the handling of a tremendous health problem which confronted

* This is the 8th article in a series. See Edgar, Irving I. "A History of Early Jewish Physicians of Michigan," *Michigan Jewish History*, Volumes I:1, II:2, III:2III:2, III:3, VI:1, VII:2, and IX:1. The notes and references will appear in a later issue.

Dr. Hugo Freund and the City of Detroit

Detroit at a time of great personnel and hospital shortage . . .

Freund played a large part in the selection of the property west of Northville, upon which was constructed the William H. Maybury Sanatorium with 800 beds for tuberculosis. This was one of the pioneering tuberculosis hospitals of this country and incorporated many features which at that time were unique but which have become a permanent part of hospital design and construction.

Dr. Freund was especially concerned with the needs of adequate laboratory services, and the employment of qualified personnel, including a pathologist, and thus encouraged the development of medical research at this institution. Throughout his official connection with the Health Department, he lent a strong hand toward the encouragement and progress in medicine and public health practice, and insisted as well upon highest standards in diagnosis and therapeutics.³⁶

Dr. Vaughan states further:

In 1923, Detroit was the victim of an unusually virulent outbreak of smallpox, imported perchance by a lumberjack from Canada. Dr. Freund's wise counsel and directing influence assisted materially in the vaccination of over 820,000 Detroiters against smallpox and the prompt suppression of this disease.³⁷

The author of this article was a medical student at the time, at the Detroit College of Medicine (now Wayne State University Medical School) and he recalls very clearly that one of the methods used in this vaccination program was the stationing of all of us medical students early in the morning on the various corners of the streets with a table and vaccination materials, and all those leaving the street for work or other tasks or returning home had first to be vaccinated.

He was especially helpful in interpreting the essentials of good public health practice so that the public enjoyed an awareness of the health necessities.

Dr. Freund also played an important part in the development of Herman Kiefer Hospital and more especially the Taylor Avenue unit which was opened in 1925.³⁸

He has continued to serve the City of Detroit in many, many ways. Dr. Vaughan summarizes:

As an adviser, counselor and inspiration to the career men of public health and to the practitioners of medicine, Dr. Freund had few equals.

He knew the people of his home town and possessed a fundamental understanding of their needs and the means where-

Dr. Hugo Freund and the City of Detroit

by such needs could be met insofar as health matters were concerned. His advice was sought by professional colleagues and by all who worked for the health and welfare services of the community . . . The people of Detroit owe him much.³⁹

Dr. Freund's letter of resignation from the Detroit Board of Health and the letter of acceptance by Mayor John C. Lodge are worthy of reproducing.⁴⁰

DR. HUGO A. FREUND
62 Kirby Avenue, West
Detroit, Michigan

November 15, 1929

Honorable John C. Lodge
City Hall
Detroit, Michigan

Dear Mr. Lodge:

When you appointed me last February for a term of four years as a member of the Board of Health, I did not anticipate the additional duties that I would have to assume in connection with the creation of the Children's Fund of Michigan by Senator Couzens.

Whatever time I have outside of my professional practice is devoted to this work; consequently, I find it essential to curtail many other activities.

I have considered by thirteen years as a member of this branch of the City Government, under six different mayors, as an unusual privilege. Much as I regret giving up the work and the fine associations of the Board, I feel that I cannot continue to give this office the time that it requires.

With sincerest expressions of esteem, I am

Cordially yours,

HAF/P

(Signed) Hugo A. Freund

November 15, 1929

Dr. Hugo A. Freund
62 Kirby Avenue
Detroit, Michigan

My dear Dr. Freund:

I think you know I am accepting your resignation with great regret. No one appreciates more than I do the quality of service and the unselfish devotion to the work that has been yours since your first appointment to the Board of Health thirteen years ago.

Dr. Hugo Freund and the City of Detroit

I consider your leaving the service of the city not only a distinct loss to our community but also a great personal loss to your associates on the board, to the members of the fine organization and to me.

With all good wishes and thanks for your splendid work during your long period of service, I am

Sincerely,

John C. Lodge
Mayor

In 1937, Dr. Freund was appointed a member of the Detroit Welfare Commission for a four-year term.

He was also president of this commission. But at the end of his term he had to resign this post "because of pressure of private affairs."⁴¹

DR. HUGO FREUND AND THE CHILDREN'S FUND OF MICHIGAN

The association of Dr. Hugo Freund with James Couzens was a fortuitous one and began early in Dr. Freund's medical career. The industrialist, former mayor of Detroit and former senator of the State of Michigan, was not only a patient of his but also a friend throughout his lifetime.

In 1930, it was no surprise therefore when the then senator, having created the James Couzens Foundation (better known as the Children's Fund of Michigan) appointed Dr. Freund as president of this Fund. Most likely Dr. Freund must have been called upon for advice and guidance of the setting up of such a fund for the medical welfare of children. In his capacity as president of the Children's Fund of Michigan, Dr. Freund was the guiding spirit in spending over \$12,000,000 for child guidance, child dependency, child recreation, social service, as well as aiding directly many rural health departments, subsidizing them for nurses, dental care, and various other health care expenditures.

Furthermore, it was one of the main stipulations of the Fund that it be spent completely within 25 years.

As mentioned previously, Dr. Freund gave up other activities to devote his time to the organization and operation of this Fund. Perhaps it may be considered that in his work in this area he contributed most to the State of Michigan and to child welfare in general.

Dr. Hugo Freund and the City of Detroit

The Journal of the American Medical Association (April 27, 1929) announced the creation of this Fund and some of Dr. Freund's comments as follows:

THE CHILDREN'S FUND OF MICHIGAN

United States Senator James Couzens, Detroit, has created a \$10,000,000 trust fund to promote the health, welfare, happiness and development of the children of Michigan and elsewhere in the world. The Children's Fund of Michigan, the corporation which will administer the fund, will be under the direction of Dr. Hugo A. Freund, Detroit. Senator Couzens' family physician. The trust instrument stipulates that the principal and income must be disbursed entirely inside of twenty-five years. In a statement, Dr. Freund is reported to have said:

"Mental hygiene and child guidance clinics will be encouraged; vocational and educational problems will receive attention; plans for properly supervised group recreation will be assisted; dietetic hygienic nutritional and other subjects bearing on the health of children will be investigated whenever the indication for the study arises. There are opportunities for more than adequate health programs for children, particularly in the rural districts. It is quite apparent that much sickness, suffering and retarded development result from the lack of proper care of the teeth of children, and we know that one of the first things he would like to see done is a movement in Michigan along these lines. The senator feels that children physically handicapped should receive early consideration from this fund. For the present no research in the pure sciences will be attempted. Nor will any edifice be erected to serve as a center for the many activities. This fund is for the purpose of assisting and developing those agencies and institutions that are already established, or creating new projects for the welfare of children and supplementing the work already begun in well established organizations. It may be definitely and emphatically stated that the foundation will not concern itself with individual relief nor with scholarships.

"Senator Couzens heretofore has been a benefactor of the Children's Hospital of Michigan, Detroit. His total gifts are said now to amount to about \$17,000,000."

Dr. Freund worked sincerely and diligently for this Children's Fund of Michigan, as the annual reports of the Fund and annual reports of its president, Dr. Hugo A. Freund, indicate. The Executive Vice-President and Secretary of the Fund, William J. Norton, D.Sc., gives much credit to Dr. Freund when he states that

The President, Dr. Hugo Freund . . . faithfully and thought-

Dr. Hugo Freund and the City of Detroit

fully assisted in the solutions of the many problems of the Children's Fund.⁴²

The development of the Fund and its work was closely associated with Harper Hospital as was to be expected, since Dr. Hugo Freund, its president, was at this time physician-in-chief of the Department of Internal Medicine at the hospital and Senator James Couzens was a trustee of Harper Hospital.

The first direct alliance with the hospital came through the establishment by the Children's Fund of the first child guidance clinic "in Michigan in a building owned by Harper Hospital" at 3743 Brush Street, adjacent to the hospital proper.

At the behest of Dr. Freund, this building was loaned to the Fund for use in the new venture of applying psychological medicine to alleviate the behavior problems of disturbed children . . . to be known widely as the Children's Center.⁴³

Through the years of its existence, it was indeed a busy place, well staffed and handling the behavior problems of children.

Dr. Freund's position on the medical staff . . . at once created an unusually intimate relationship between the Children's Center and the various medical and laboratory facilities of Harper Hospital. For seventeen years this relationship continued on a mutually advantageous basis (until the Children's Fund had arranged to transfer its child guidance center to the Mental Health Department of the State of Michigan and moved the center to permanent headquarters in a location apart from the hospital.

Another close association between the Children's Fund and Harper Hospital in which Dr. Freund played an important role was initiated when the hospital established a Research Laboratory.⁴⁴

Now previous to this, for about 20 years, Dr. Icie G. Macy Hoobler, Ph.R. had been doing research on nutrition and chemical growth in childhood in a small laboratory jointly provided by the Merrill-Palmer School and the Children's Hospital of Michigan. This laboratory was housed at Harper Hospital. Now, through the efforts of Dr. Freund, this laboratory was acquired by the Children's Fund of Michigan in 1931 and given greater facilities for the enlargement of its program in connection with the New Harper Hospital Research Laboratory. By encouraging cooperation between Dr. Hoobler and her co-workers, and the various facilities of Harper Hospital, the Research Laboratory became the source of many investigations which the Children's Hospital of Michi-

Dr. Hugo Freund and the City of Detroit

gan supported, including the properties of human milk, factors in the nutrition of children, etc., so that upwards of 250 papers ranging from large monographs to brief articles in some 50 scientific journals have been published by the Research Laboratory staff.

Indeed the Children's Fund of Michigan paid for the publication of a number of volumes of monographs dealing with this work.

In the Foreword which Dr. Freund wrote to the first volume,⁴⁵ he states:

The Children's Fund of Michigan, created by the late Senator James Couzens, takes pardonable pride in the printing of these books. The publication of this work fits in with the objectives of the Children's Fund of Michigan, both from the standpoint of studying the development of the child, and also for the purpose of making additional knowledge available to those who have the responsibilities of guiding children to a healthy adult manhood and womanhood. The funds provided for the investigations and the publication of these volumes are small in comparison with the wealth of new information developed and the many opportunities afforded those whose interest lies in uncovering new knowledge about childhood. It is hoped this monograph will create a wide interest and be a continuing stimulus to those who have participated in its preparation.

Hugo A. Freund, M.D.

Detroit, Michigan

Dr. Freund was especially interested in this laboratory and, as previously mentioned, gave encouragement to Dr. Macy Hoobler and her associates through his intelligent understanding and helpful suggestions.

He directed some studies himself and encouraged participation by various other physicians who were members of Harper Hospital, Children's Hospital of Michigan, and Henry Ford Hospital.

Dr. Freund always maintained his interest in the laboratory program, making himself available for consultation with the staff and assisting in the interpretation of the program to the Board of Trustees (of the Children's Fund of Michigan).

In addition, he undertook to direct a few inquiries himself, especially in the area of Rheumatoid Arthritis . . .

Dr. Freund gave attention to a number of biochemical approaches to the study of the affliction . . .

Dr. Freund's intelligent interest and great devotion were influential in all the rest of the program. It was fortun-

Dr. Hugo Freund and the City of Detroit

ate indeed for the Fund that he survived through all the creating period of its service to children.⁴⁶

Senator James Couzens died in 1936 and the Eighth Annual Report of the Children's Fund of Michigan devotes some space to him. In the Foreword to this report by its president, Dr. Hugo Freund explains the origins and development of this Fund, and he gives Mr. Couzens much credit, at the same time mentioning some of the accomplishments of the Fund.

FOREWORD

by the President

In the spring of 1929, Senator James Couzens established by gift the largest foundation for children ever created in the State of Michigan. His decision to make a great sum of money available for child welfare grew out of two fundamental convictions — the first, that as a temporary custodian of wealth it was his duty to share it with those in greatest need; and the second, that all children, more than any other group, were deserving of every opportunity that would lead to healthy, happy and well adjusted lives. Corollaries to these two thoughts were his wishes that the money be spent more through grants for established and proven purposes than for buildings and administrative costs, that the entire amount be spent in twenty-five years, that concentrated effort for the physical health of children be stressed by both direct and indirect activities, and that material relief be granted only in great emergencies.

At the time of the creation of the \$10,000,000 Fund, the Senator held no specific plan for its administration, but declared that he wished the small group he invited to participate in the work ever have in mind that children placed their trust in their elders that this faith must always be respected, that the confidence we returned to youth would become the inspiration for right living in years to come, and that this country would endure so long as youth was physically and emotionally well prepared to accept the responsibilities of citizenship. Again in 1934 when he added \$2,100,000 to the original gift, he reiterated his essential belief that constructive helpfulness to children was more in the nature of justice than in the nature of charity.

No more practical man ever accepted high office or held the custodianship of wealth than James Couzens. He had no illusions about life. He had tasted of the dregs of poverty and he had struggled with the threats of despair. Luxuries had no appeal. Idleness of any sort was abhorrent. His public acts and his private decisions were primarily actuated by a deep sense of duty to those who placed their faith in him. At the same time, he never asked for favors in return . . .

Dr. Hugo Freund and the City of Detroit

Directly the health of the children of Michigan has been immeasurably enhanced; the mental security of an innumerable number has been strengthened; new pathways have been explored for better understanding and treatment of diseases of childhood; opportunities for the enjoyment of recreation have been established. Indirectly, James Couzens has demonstrated how one man may distribute the fruits of his labor unselfishly among those with whom he toiled and lived, and by his work and gifts light the pathways of goodwill to men.

Hugo A. Freund
President

Dr. Freund was Professor of Clinical Medicine at Wayne State University for many years. He is listed in the various yearly *Wayne State University Bulletins* (College of Medicine) this way.

Hugo A. Freund, AB, MD, Professor of Clinical Medicine (in charge of teaching at Harper Hospital), AB, Michigan, 1903; MD Michigan, 1905.

Dr. Freund developed a large private practice at his Freund Clinic, at 62 Kirby Avenue, West. For a long time, in the earlier years of his practice, he was the consultant whom other doctors called in to see patients when they ran into difficulties of a medical nature. He was a doctor's doctor. The author remembers this status of Dr. Freund very well from his medical student years.

Dr. Harry C. Saltzstein, who knew Dr. Freund was on the staff of Harper Hospital with him for many years, reminisces about him.

After graduation from school, he rapidly developed a city- and state-wide consultation practice. In those days, if you were very sick, your doctor called in the consultant.⁴⁷

In his later years, Dr. Freund was consultant to the Ford Motor Company on industrial diseases.⁴⁸

Dr. Freund received many honors. *The Michigan Alumnus* magazine wrote him up in "Who's Who in the Alumni University" in 1928.⁴⁹

He is also listed in *Who's Who in America*,⁵⁰ in *American Men of Science*,⁵¹ in *Who's Who in American Jewry*,⁵² in Solomon R. Kagan's *Jewish Contributions to Medicine in America*,⁵³ and other Who's Whos.

His birthdays often received special notices in the Detroit newspapers. Thus, the *Detroit Free Press* of December 6, 1942, published a "We Congratulate Dr. Hugo A. Freund" item, including a photograph of him and mentioning his accomplishments.

Dr. Hugo Freund and the City of Detroit

The Detroit Jewish News of December 7, 1951, published an item under the heading, "Dr. Hugo Freund Greeted by Detroit on his 70th Birthday on Thursday," in which it states:

Felicitations were extended this week to Dr. Hugo A. Freund, who . . . celebrated his 70th birthday . . .

Dr. Hugo Freund served his country in World War I as a captain in the Army Medical Reserve Corps.

He published many articles in various medical journals. These include notable original contributions on cardiac arrhythmias, significance of cardiac pain, serial electrocardiography in coronary thrombosis, acute pulmonary edema, pernicious anemia, intestinal parasites, Hodgkins' Disease, osteomalacia, influenza, lethargic encephalitis, diabetes, trichomonas hominis of the intestinal tract, amoebic abscess of the liver, thyrotoxicosis in elderly persons, and nitrogen studies of brain tumor.⁵⁴

In the later years of his life, he devoted more of his efforts to research in the field of rheumatoid arthritis and allied disorders, and participated actively in the investigative programs at Harper Hospital in this field. He was also chairman of the Research Committee of Sinai Hospital, though he died before he could become active.

The then Governor Frank Murphy of Michigan and later Governor of the Phillipine Islands, writing that "Michigan Jewry . . . has contributed richly in the life, the growth and the progress of the State of Michigan," named Dr. Hugo Freund, together with Dr. Louis Hirschman

and the late Dr. Max Ballin (as) among the greatest physicians of the State, and possessed of international reputations.⁵⁵

Dr. Freund was elected to many medical organizations. He was a diplomate of the American Board of Internal Medicine, a member of the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, a member of the Central Society of Clinical Research, a fellow of the American College of Physicians. He was president of the Michigan Chapter of the Arthritis and Rheumatism Association. He was a founder of the Michigan Society of Mental Health.

He was on the consulting staffs of numerous hospitals, including Receiving Hospital, Children's Hospital of Michigan, and Sinai Hospital. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of Oakland Hospital.

In addition to being a member of the Phoenix Club and the

Dr. Hugo Freund and the City of Detroit

Franklin Hills Country Club and a life-time member of Congregation Beth El, he was also a member of Bloomfield Hills Country Club. He was a member and director of the Economic Club of Detroit, the Torch Club, the Recess Club. He was a Mason (Blue Lodge, Consistory).

After he died (December 24, 1952), the *Harper Hospital Bulletin* (January-February, 1953) published a *Memoir* to Dr. Hugo A. Freund with a special photograph of him. Later (July-August), the *Bulletin* published a *Hugo Freund Memorial Number*, which Dr. Plinn F. Morse, his long-time friend and colleague, considered a *fest-schrift* . . . offered to preserve for posterity the personality, honor, and the service of a distinguished physician.⁵⁶

From the author's own knowledge and from discussions with individuals who were associated with him professionally, especially at Harper Hospital, it is evident that Dr. Hugo Freund made very few friends.

Dr. Plinn F. Morse states it in the following way:

I think Dr. Freund's personal traits were unique in many ways. He was an enigma. I know of no man whose scientific and professional judgments were so little influenced by his associates. Although for many years he had a valuable and harmonious association with the other members of the staff, he had, with one or two exceptions, almost no close personal friends among medical men. Dr. Freund often mentioned to this reporter that the one friend to him was Howard McGregor. They had a very firm friendship. Mr. McGregor supported Dr. Freund's scientific projects generously, and has established a research fund in his memory. I have always been impressed by Freund's ability to be entirely objective in his judgment of scientific or hospital progressional policy as well as public administrative affairs. He was often unnecessarily harsh in his judgments, and his decisions were often made directly to the disadvantage of his personal popularity. If he thought that an organization, no matter how powerful, or a person, no matter how prominent, was professionally, scientifically or morally bankrupt, he said so openly and publicly without counting the personal cost. He lacked the capacity to collaborate with his own hospital associates in group study of his interests, and he took his material to other institutions for technical help . . .

He was an individualist sufficient unto himself. His own projects, and the special grants given to him for research, were never made a part of the hospital's cooperative efforts but always remained separate and peculiarly his own.

He discussed many of his personal troubles with me freely

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but his professional and scientific thoughts he kept to himself . . .

Time has proved the soundness of his judgments and advice concerning the professional or scientific policy of this hospital . . .

I have no doubt that he had little to regret and much of which he could be proud.⁵⁷

Dr. Freund died after a seven months' illness, at the age of 71, at Harper Hospital, on December 24, 1962. As mentioned before he was buried in the Temple Beth El section of Woodmere Cemetery.

SAMUEL GOLDWATER OF DETROIT¹

By ROBERT A. ROCKAWAY

1895 was a singular year in the political history of Detroit. It was in that year that a Polish Jew, Samuel Goldwater, was the Democratic party's candidate for mayor. A Socialist, labor leader and organizer of the Michigan Federation of Labor, Goldwater's story deserves to be remembered not so much for its uniqueness, as for the contributions he made to the local political and labor movements of his day.

There were many factors which had an influence on Samuel's life; not the least of these was his early boyhood in Konin, Poland. Goldwater was born there in 1850, one of nine children of a wealthy merchant. His childhood was filled with the study of Jewish lore, for his father wanted him to become a rabbi. Although Samuel showed no inclination for the rabbinate, the ethical and moral teachings of Judaism made a deep impression on him. These teachings played a great role in shaping his later views of man and society.

The Europe of the 1850's was in a ferment of new and progressive ideas. The failure of the Revolutions of 1848 had by no means signaled the end of the liberal thought which had been their inspiration. Samuel's father, being a man of broad vision and liberal principles encountered many of these ideas on his travels. He found his son Samuel to be an enthusiastic audience when he recounted the concepts of many of the progressive thinkers of that day. Samuel's early acquaintance with the thought of Socialists like Ferdinand LaSalle and Karl Marx was greatly responsible for his later receptivity and advocacy of new and radical ideas.

Due to financial difficulties, the Goldwater family immigrated to America in 1859. They landed in New York where necessity forced the elder Goldwater to become a peddler, and Samuel to be

1) The material for this article was taken from my research on the history of the Jews in Detroit, Michigan. This research is supported by a grant from the Jewish Community Foundation of Detroit and the National Foundation for Jewish Culture.

Robert A. Rockaway received his B.A. degree from Wayne State University and his M.A. degree from the University of Michigan. At present he is a doctoral candidate at the University of Michigan. The subject of his dissertation is a History of the Jews of Detroit, Michigan. His research is being supported by a grant from the National Foundation for Jewish Culture.

Samuel Goldwater in Detroit

come an apprentice in a cigar factory. This was to be the profession Samuel was to pursue for the greater part of his life.

It was not long before the United States was torn by Civil War. Samuel's father, true to his liberalism, championed the cause of the black man. Samuel became so aroused by abolitionist sentiments that he ran away from home to enlist in the Union Army. All his efforts met with failure, however, and he was rejected as being too young. Ashamed to return home, he found a job as a mule driver on the Morris Canal, which ran from Jersey City into the iron regions of Pennsylvania. Samuel worked from dawn till dark and received fifteen dollars a month plus board as his wages.

Samuel was still a growing boy (he was thirteen at the time) and it was not long before his appetite got him into trouble. The captain of the barge was a hard-bitten old sailor who felt that Samuel ate far too much and worked far too little. The situation came to a climax one day when he refused to pay Samuel the wages he owed him. Seeing that it was useless to argue with someone twice his size, Samuel jumped off the barge to seek help. He ran to a nearby iron mill where he entreated the workers to come to his assistance. The workers were so impressed with his manner of speaking that they marched in a body down to the barge and forced the captain to pay Samuel what he owed him.

After this venture, Samuel returned to New York where he resumed his career as a cigar maker. He joined the local union and appeared to settle down for a time. However, he soon grew restless again and decided to try for fame and fortune in other parts of America. He promised his mother that he would only be gone for a few months, but it was to be years before he saw her face again. At the age of fifteen Samuel became part of an increasing number of Americans who were traveling to the western parts of America in search of a better life.

His travels carried him throughout the southwestern part of the United States and into Mexico. He worked at a variety of jobs ranging from cigar maker to kitchen helper and sailor. In 1869, broke and weary, he arrived in Chicago. Samuel's four years on the highways and rivers of America had matured him — physically and mentally. In Chicago, he was re-united with his parents who were overjoyed at seeing him again. They remembered him as a young boy and were greatly surprised that the son who greeted them was now a man.

It was in Chicago that Samuel married and began to raise a family; it was also here that he put into practice all that he had

Samuel Goldwater in Detroit

learned and experienced to that date. His grounding in Jewish ethics, his reading of the socialist writers, and his concern for the condition of the working man caused him to become active in the Socialist party. An excellent speaker, Goldwater traveled to many cities on behalf of the party to agitate for reform. These trips served to heighten his awareness of the plight of the industrial worker in nineteenth century America. He saw first hand what long hours, filthy conditions and child labor could do to a human being, and his anger against the capitalist class mounted with each trip. Resolving to do more than just talk, he helped organize the trades assembly of the city of Chicago and served on its executive board. As his popularity with the workers grew, he was nominated by the Socialist party to run for Alderman and County Commissioner. Although he was defeated in both these ventures, his desire to remain active in politics did not waver.

His activities as a Socialist and labor organizer brought him into contact with many of the great labor leaders of that era, and one of his strongest friendships was with Samuel Gompers. This friendship was highly prized by both men and was to last as long as Goldwater lived. On more than one occasion, Gompers reflected on the admiration and respect he felt for Goldwater as a humanitarian, courageous fighter for justice, and sympathetic friend.

All through his life Goldwater was plagued by the inability to earn enough to support his family. It was not that he was indifferent to their needs, quite the opposite. His problem was that he spent so much of his waking hours fighting for the rights of others that he had little time left over to pursue his own trade. Consequently, his family was always on the brink of destitution. This situation was not fully remedied till a few years before his death when he became the manager of a cigar factory in Detroit. In 1886, after a series of personal tragedies including the death of his wife, Goldwater moved his family to Detroit. It was in Detroit that he was to achieve his greatest success.

In Detroit, Goldwater was active in almost every important labor and reform movement in the city from 1886 to 1898. He became a member of the Knights of Labor, an officer of the local cigar maker's union, and an officer of the Detroit Council of Trades. He was active in campaigning for a standard eight-hour day in all industries and helped to organize the short-lived United Labor Party of Detroit. Needless to say, the times were not ripe for Goldwater's brand of reformism, and both these movements failed. Like many nineteenth century reform thinkers, Goldwater's ideas were ahead of his time.

Samuel Goldwater in Detroit

It was not until well into the twentieth century that some of these "socialist" ideas became respectable.

His activities and unselfish devotion to improving their condition made Goldwater a favorite of the workers. As a reflection of their confidence in him, they elected him to represent them at Cigar Maker's Union conventions and at American Federation of Labor conventions. It was through his association with the American Federation of Labor that he was to achieve his greatest success.

Goldwater felt that the laboring classes were helpless against the vastly superior power of the employers. He felt that the worker could only protect himself through a strong and unified labor movement. To achieve this end in Michigan, he directed his efforts to organize a state federation of trades. He worked tirelessly at this task, and his exertions finally bore fruit. On February 19, 1889, the first convention of the Michigan Federation of Labor was held in Lansing, Michigan. In recognition of his guidance and untiring work on their behalf, the delegates unanimously elected Goldwater permanent chairman of the convention. He was further honored by being asked to deliver the keynote address. In the view of many labor leaders, the Michigan Federation of Labor owed its beginning to the drive and energy of Samuel Goldwater.

In 1895, the Democratic Party of Detroit was in a shambles. Not only was the incumbent mayor, Hazen Pingree, considered unbeatable, but the party was rent by personal feuds and animosities. No Democratic politician was overly anxious to run against Pingree; in fact, some were openly supporting him. Only one man actively sought the nomination and believed he could win — Samuel Goldwater. Because of his socialist background and "radical" ideas, Goldwater was considered suspect by most of the Democratic politicians. However, not being able to present an alternative to Goldwater, the party nominated him to run against Pingree.

The campaign proved to be a disaster in many ways. Hampered by a lack of funds, by the failure of the party to unite behind him, and by the popularity of Pingree among all classes of Detroit's citizenry, Goldwater was forced to run a one-man campaign. The pressure and stress of trying to do everything himself left him in a state of near collapse by the campaign's end. Despite round-the-clock speechmaking and handshaking, the odds proved to be too much for one man to overcome. The morning of November 6, 1895, merely affirmed what most persons had felt all along, that Pingree was a certain winner.

Samuel Goldwater in Detroit

Undeterred by his defeat, Goldwater continued to fight for justice wherever he could. Never a man to make distinctions based on race or creed he believed that all men were entitled to the same rights and privileges. The election had done something to him, however; it had broken his health. In 1898, at the age of forty-eight, Goldwater suffered a physical collapse and lapsed into a coma. Despite the efforts of doctors and the prayers of his friends, he never regained consciousness.

The entire city of Detroit joined in mourning the passing of this fine and noble man. For not only had the workers and laborers lost a champion, all the people had lost a friend.

IN MEMORIAM



MRS. IRVING I. (FRIEDA) EDGAR
1918 — 1969

Frieda Edgar was born November 19, 1918 at Rochester, New York. At an early age the family moved to Detroit, where she received her education in the Detroit Public Schools.

She received her B.A. and M.S.W. degrees at Wayne State University in social work. For various periods of time she was with the Home Service Division of the American Red Cross, the Wayne County Bureau of Social Aid and the Wayne County Mental Health Clinic.

Frieda was a member of the National Association of Social workers, an associate member of the Michigan Society of Psychiatry and Neurology and a registered certified Brailist.

She was active in many civic, social and charitable organizations including the Maimonides Medical Society Women's Auxiliary, Temple Beth El and its Sisterhood, Hadassah, Tikvah Chapter B'nai B'rith, and others. For many years Mrs. Edgar contributed freely of her time to the Burton Historical Collection of the Detroit Public Library. She took a deep interest in the cataloguing of historic materials relating to Detroit and the Jewish community.

She was a member of the Board of Directors of the Jewish Historical Society of Michigan from its very beginning; and secretary of the Society for several terms until her death on March 13, 1969.

— זכרונה לברכה —

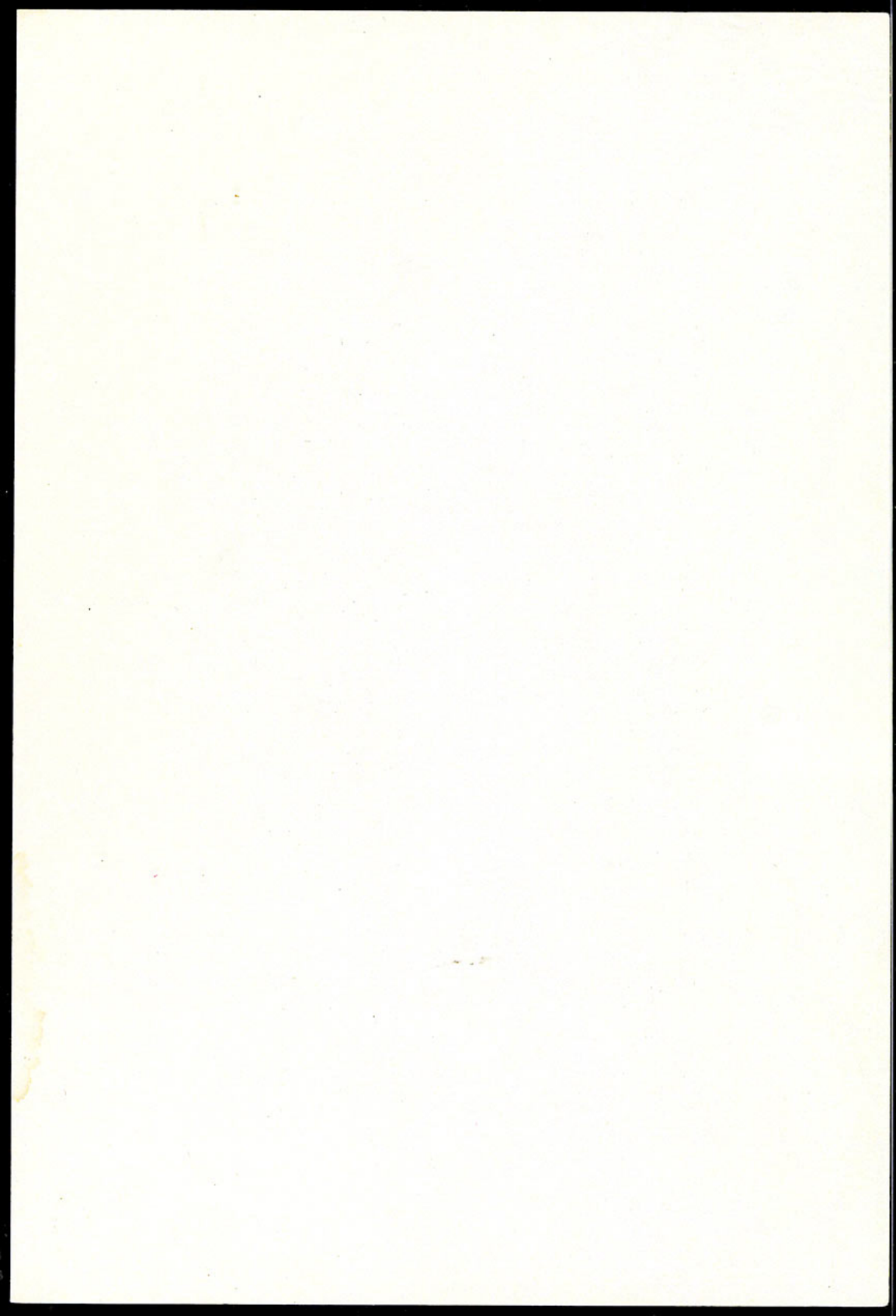
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Jewish Historical Society of Michigan



Resolution

In Honor of Dr. Irving I. Edgar

Whereas, Dr. Irving I. Edgar has given for many years his devoted leadership and guidance to the Jewish Historical Society of Michigan, as its esteemed president, and

Whereas, Dr. Irving I. Edgar has made a significant contribution to the recording and recognition of the Jewish doctor in Michigan

history, as well as the establishment of a Jewish Historical Research Center at the Burton Archives of the Detroit Public Library, and
Whereas, Dr. Edgar has enriched and enhanced the journal MICHIGAN JEWISH HISTORY by his scholarly writings and editorial counsel: therefore be it

Resolved, in recognition of Dr. Irving I. Edgar's endeavors in the field of Jewish historic research, his commitment to the Jewish heritage and his dedication to the Jewish Historical Society of Michigan, that we hereby present, in behalf of the Jewish Historical Society of Michigan, this Resolution of grateful appreciation on the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the Society; and be it further

Resolved that copies of this Resolution be presented to Dr. Irving I. Edgar, the Jewish Historical Society of Michigan, and the Jewish Historical Research Collection of the Detroit Public Library.

Dr. Harold Glen, Vice-President

May 28, 1969

Jonathan D. Hyams, Treasurer

Detroit, Michigan

Mrs. Bernard Panush, Secretary

Jewish Historical Society of Michigan



Resolution

In Honor of Allen A. Warsen

Whereas, Allen A. Warsen has made a lasting contribution to the Jewish Historical Society of Michigan, was instrumental in its founding, and served as its first president, and

Whereas, Allen A. Warsen now holds the position of Honorary President of the Society and has given his devoted efforts to the editing and publishing of the official journal "MICHIGAN JEWISH HISTORY," and

Whereas, Allen A. Warsen has continuously demonstrated a wholehearted dedication to the goals of the Jewish Historical Society of Michigan, one result of which was the establishment of the state historical marker at Fort Michilimackinac honoring the first Jewish settler in Michigan: therefore be it

Resolved, in recognition of Allen Warsen's endeavors in the field of Jewish historic research, his commitment to the Jewish heritage and his devotion to the Jewish Historical Society of Michigan, that we hereby present, in behalf of the Jewish Historical Society of Michigan, this Resolution of grateful appreciation on the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the Society; and be it further

Resolved, that copies of this Resolution be presented to Allen A. Warsen, the Jewish Historical Society of Michigan, and the Jewish Historical Research Collection of the Detroit Public Library.

May 28, 1969

Detroit, Michigan

Dr. Irving I. Edgar, President

Dr. Harold Glen, Vice-President

