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By
Leopold Deutelbaum, Supt.

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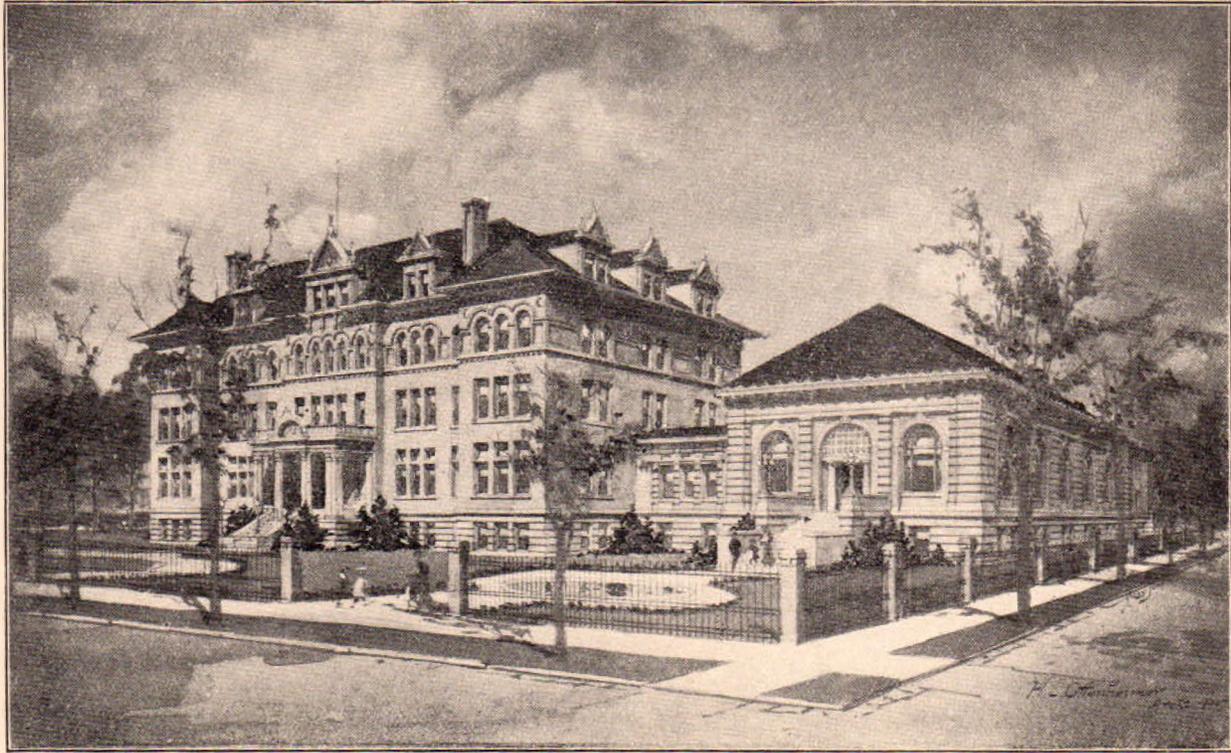
Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans

BY

LEOPOLD DEUTELBAUM

SUPERINTENDENT

CHICAGO, ILL., FEBRUARY, 1908



Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans.

CONTENTS

1. Preface.
2. Introduction.
3. The History of the Home.
4. The Education of the Orphans.
5. Employment.
6. Our Graduates.
7. The Alumni Society.
8. As Others See Us.
9. List of Directors, Past and Present.
10. Conclusion.

PREFACE.

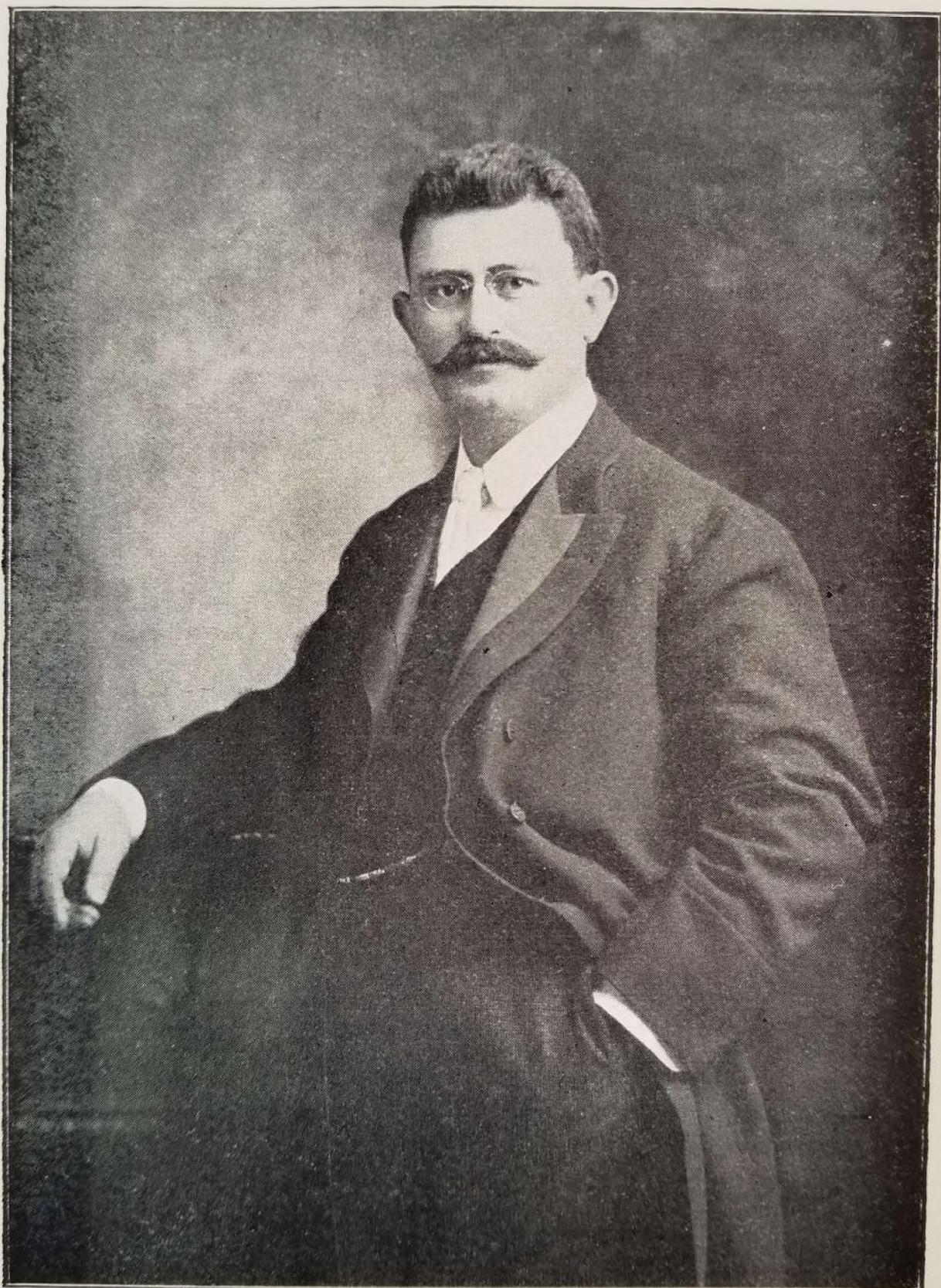
The Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans is a tribute to the benevolence and generosity of the Jewish people. From its origin its purpose has been to care for those little unfortunates who have been deprived of their parents. It has grown from modest beginnings into a magnificent institution where orphan children who knew naught but penury and woe now bask in the sunshine of a happy home. Home, indeed, the sweetest word known to mortal man. It has been our constant aim, and we believe, successful mission to establish here not an asylum but a home. No rigid military discipline here, no uniform, no martinet severity. The children enjoy the same freedom as children in a private family. They are taught brotherly and sisterly feeling and sympathy, as well as love of books, of spiritual faith, of home and of country.

In the following pages is presented a brief historical sketch of our Home, its origin and development. We trust that this pamphlet will serve to justify a continuance of the moral and financial support our Home has received. We convey our thanks and the thanks of the children to the many friends of the Home for their generous assistance.

The attention of the reader is particularly directed to the chapters where are shown the educational advantages afforded by our institution. May a perusal of these chapters arouse in the heart of the reader a feeling of enthusiasm and love for this work akin to our own. May it stir in him a determination to help us in this blessed work. For charity, like mercy, "is twice blest; it blesseth him that gives and him that takes."

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Dedicated to
MR. CHARLES H. SCHWAB
The Devoted Friend of the Orphan



Leopold Deutelbaum, Superintendent Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans

INTRODUCTION

THERE is a variance of opinion among sociologists as to the best ways and means of rearing orphan children. Despite this difference of opinion, however, we find that the greatest number of dependent orphans are cared for by means of Orphan Homes. Yet in view of the discussion that has arisen let us analyze the various methods employed.

The first and a very natural theory is, that the family should remain intact, as long as the interests of the children are not in danger. The underlying principle is that the Relief Society, by granting the mother a certain allowance, will enable her to care for her children at home. In such cases, the Relief appoints a guardian to look after the mother and child. But for many reasons this method has not been successful. The guardians have little interest in these families, and they are seldom, if ever, visited, nor is the aid which the Relief Society is able to give the mother sufficient. This barely covers the physical needs of the family. Every human being needs something more than mere physical sustenance. Under this system no provision is made for the education or training of the child. Since, in many cases, the mother is able to earn more than the Charities can give her, we find that she prefers to seek employment, and, consequently, the children are neglected.

A more serious drawback than any other often lies with the mother herself. Statistics will bear out the statement that fifty per cent of dependent orphans are the children of parents who have as a result of disease, died a premature death. That this disease was the result of unsanitary conditions has been proved beyond a doubt. To keep the child in this unsanitary environment, is dangerous and injurious to its development. Many of the mothers are physically unfit for the care of their children, and others are morally unfit. Thus, to preserve the child's

physical and mental well-being, practical sociologists have found it necessary to take the child from its unhealthful surrounding, and remove it into a purer environment. When the mother is found worthy, and a little help from the Relief will enable her to care for the child in the proper way, it is only just to advocate this method. But, as we have seen, only a small percentage of orphan children can be benefited by this method.

The next theory of rearing orphans is the so called "Placing-out-System." This plan is the placing of orphan children in families in the country, with a view to their adoption. This system has brought very meagre results, and has proved impracticable. To begin with, there are comparatively few Jewish families living in the country, and the opportunities of thus placing these children are few. The well-to-do families do not want them. The poorer people can not afford to adopt them, and if they take them at all, it is for mercenary reasons. We have found in our experience that the homes offered for some of our children have, on the whole, been undesirable. For even to-day the idea of this system is that the child should earn his board and care by work on the farm. This, of course, could be no real home for the child. There is danger of his schooling being neglected, and little opportunity for a bright future.

A third method of caring for orphan children is provided for in the "Boarding-out-System." The practical objection to this plan is that the scope of its work is very narrow. It cannot be expected that for each orphan child, a thoroughly refined home can be found. It is very hard to find a family, especially one which has children, that will care to take a little stranger into their circle, as one of their own. As the child grows up, he is soon made to feel his dependence. In some orphans such a home might arouse feelings of envy, and lead the child into habits which may be his undoing. Here and there, we may perhaps find a family, with whom the child may have a good and happy home; but it is no easy task to find such a family. However, there are families who will take children to board, but those families do not take them for humanity's sake, but are prompted by mercenary or selfish motives. Statistics show that a very few orphan children can be reared or cared for according to this method. Thus, although we might agree that each of the three systems just

analyzed has its advantages, yet we must conclude that the Orphan Homes would be thereby but slightly relieved.

Now, we come to the discussion of the so-called institutional methods and plans. First as to the Cottage Plan. This requires a rural location, with extensive property. Upon these grounds, houses intended for about thirty or forty children are built, with a matron at the head of each cottage. In control of all the cottages is the superintendent. Although theoretically this plan is beautiful, practice has not borne out the hopes of the theory. The disadvantages are many. The object of the Cottage Plan is to make it more homelike. In this it has failed. The superintendent ceases to be the "pater-familias," as he cannot live in all the cottages; his individual acquaintance with each child is decidedly limited. According to this plan, he assumes a position like that of a manager in a commercial house, having numerous departments, rather than that of a foster-father to the children. Naturally this tends to lessen the feeling of home, and gives an air of institutionalism to the place. If the superintendent can not be with the children all the time, it is highly necessary to secure intelligent, refined and capable women as matrons; these matrons are exceedingly hard to find. When an institution is far out of the reach of the city, it is difficult to find steady help of even an ordinary kind. Employees grow restless under the quiet and monotony of country life: it can be seen at a glance what an exceedingly great expense such a plan requires, and that the Jewish community is unable to bear such a great expense needs no argument.

It is evident that these cottages could be built only in the country, and in this fact lies one of its greatest disadvantages. No one who understands the economic conditions will deny that the child has unequalled opportunities in city life. Rural life does not prepare boys and girls to go out into a large city and make their way in life. To have an institution in the country means to limit the visits of friends, as well as to hinder the coming and going of children. Our greatest sociologists admit that the public school is one of the mightiest factors in the formation of citizens. The habits and associations the child forms here are the bases of his life. In rural communities, where public schools are few and poor, the Cottage Plan provides a school of its own.

This keeps the children from the outside world, and within their own narrow territory, and limits the circle of the child's friends. In a Jewish institution this would be doubly disadvantageous, for it would interfere with the probability of the child becoming a loyal American.

Now, the question arises, what shall then be done with the orphan children? In what way can we best provide a home for them, and train them to become good men and women? General experience speaks in favor of Orphan Homes, and it is, as far as I can judge, fully justified. The Orphan Home takes the child out of its vicious surroundings, and teaches him a higher standard of living. Trained hands and trained minds, whose love and sympathy interest them in the care of these neglected little ones, are ever ready to administer to their wants. Where the death of one or both parents, followed by poverty and disease, has made the natural family relations impossible, the Orphan Home comes to the rescue. How this Home can be made a real Home, and how family life can be established, it is my purpose to show.

THE HISTORY OF THE HOME

FOR many years previous to ¹⁸⁹³ 1903, the Jews of Chicago sent their dependent orphan children to the Orphan Asylum at Cleveland to be cared for. But that institution soon became overtaxed and could not, without additional buildings, properly care for any more children. Yet the frightful and repeated massacres of our brethren in Russia, and the tremendous impetus which these brutalities gave to Jewish emigration from that land had increased Chicago's poor, and something had to be done to alleviate this poverty and suffering. There was a wide-spread opinion that no more children ought to be sent to Cleveland. The suggestion for enlarging that institution was not favored by the Jews of Chicago. "No," said one of the Jewish papers, "An Orphan Asylum must not become a mere school, wherein the individuality of the child is lost. This would happen were an institution to attempt to provide for too many children." Moreover, good men and women had come to see the injustice of sending children so far away from their homes, thereby breaking up whatever family tie was left, and estranging the child from the surviving relatives. Nor was it just to the parent, who, in need of aid, must pay the price of perhaps years of separation for the help afforded by that institution.

It was recognition of this fact that prompted some noble-minded women to provide a new Home for Jewish Orphans. Chicago was becoming a great city with a large Jewish population, and a feeling of pride mingled with the determination to care for their orphans at home. They rose to the emergency, and urged on by charitable men, and upon the advice of Mr. A. Slimmer, of Waverly, they organized and applied for a charter in the spring of '93. The charter was granted, March 16, 1893, its charter members being the Mesdames M. Hecht, A. Isaac Radzinski, L. Newberger, E. C. Hamburger and August Yondorf. A most enthusiastic meeting was held on April 7, of that year,



The Band, Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans.

and plans were adopted for soliciting members. Their plans succeeded well, and at the end of that year 400 members were enrolled.

It was then decided to rent a home, furnish it, and care for as many children as the resources at the command of these women would permit. This was done and the home, free from debt and with a cash balance in the treasury, opened its doors at 3601 Vernon Avenue, October 7, 1894. The late Rev. A. A. Lowenheim, and his wife, were engaged as Superintendent and Matron. From the first it was the intention of the founders of this Home, that their institution was to be a **Home** in every sense of the word, and the beauties of homelife were indeed fully imbued into the children by their good foster parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lowenheim.

The modest little building on Vernon Avenue soon had its rooms well filled, and healthier and happier children could not be found. It was soon apparent that the Home could by no means care for all the orphans who were in need, and the Board was forced to refuse admittance because of inadequate room and means. But noble women were at work, bound to find the ways and means for accomplishing the task, which lay before them. It was a hard and weary task, but high ideals and a steady determination must have their way in the end, and these pioneers began to make every effort to interest the great Jewish public in their noble cause.

Two years later, grounds for a New Home were purchased from Mr. Henry Siegel for \$37,000, of which Mr. Siegel and his friends donated \$20,000. Financial conditions at that time were not encouraging enough to warrant the request of further donations. Since then times have materially improved. Through the activity of its members, and the Board of Directors, its membership steadily increased until it reached 700. Again our friend, Mr. A. Slimmer, came forward offering to donate a sum of \$25,000 provided a like sum be collected in Chicago. The energetic and indefatigable President of the Association, Mrs. C. L. Strauss, and a very able committee soon collected the stipulated amount.

A beautiful site was chosen for the new home on Drexel Avenue and 62nd Street. Within five or ten minutes walk from the Home are the Midway and Washington Park, Jackson Park

also being within walking distance. Just across the way is the John Fiske public school, which the children attend. These together with the Hyde Park High School and the University of Chicago give us an interesting neighborhood. Directly opposite us is a spacious lot, which affords a splendid playground for the children. The grounds of the Home have a frontage of 402 feet on Drexel Avenue and a depth of 208 feet on 62nd Street. The building itself, as it then stood, had a frontage of about 150 feet, leaving an immense lawn on each side of the house. The lawn is ornamented with trees of many varieties, which however are so placed as to leave an open space, permitting the lawn to be used for tennis, croquet and similar diversions. The building is of pressed brick, with stone trimmings, and is artistic and of modern construction; and it is in the very construction the Building Committee showed great wisdom in not giving it an institutional appearance. The observer will be struck by the absence of bolts, bars and the high walls so characteristic of many public institutions. We have no "congregate" dormitories, but instead large airy bedrooms with twelve and fourteen beds. Every room in the house looks cheerful and homelike and is accessible to all the children. The rooms have many large windows and receive direct ventilation from outdoors. The house is of fire-proof construction and consists of four stories and a basement. In the basement are the children's playrooms, the natatorium, gymnasium, manual training room, lavatories and cloakrooms; also the kitchen, pantries, store-rooms, bakery, laundry and engine room.

The main floor consists of the Superintendent's office and living apartments, Directors' room, library, study-room, parlors, dining-rooms and sewing room. On the second and third floors are the children's bedrooms and lavatories. The Chapel and the bedrooms for the help are on the fourth floor.

The Hospital Annex forms a wing at the rear of the house, and is equipped with the necessary nurses' rooms, physician's office, drug-room, diet kitchen and other essential accessories. Thus endowed with every equipment the New Home was made ready for the care of the Jewish Orphans of Chicago. Well indeed did the architect, Simeon B. Eisendrath, perform his work. On Sunday, April 23, 1899, the Home was dedicated and

forthwith 34 children left the old Home for the new.

At the annual meeting held in April, 1898, Mr. Charles H. Schwab was elected President of the Home. This election was soon to prove a blessing; for, with the advent of this good and highly efficient administrator, a period of prosperity set in for the Home. The noble-minded women, who founded the Home, had done their work with a patience and zeal worthy of their cause. But the work had grown so much heavier, that they were happy to entrust a part of the labor to the strong hands of a man, in whom they all had implicit faith. In the year 1899 the organization of the Home was perfected.

The next year, 1900, brought a few changes that were to put the Home on an easier footing. In this year was organized the Associated Jewish Charities of Chicago. Henceforth the Associated Charities was to maintain all Jewish institutions from a central fund. This had a direct influence upon our Home. Now that it was certain of its income, its administrators might plan their work with a reasonable amount of independence and security; they need no longer depend on the uncertain profits from balls, bazaars and similar entertainments. From that time until the present, the Associated Charities has given to the Home a stipulated amount each year to cover all expenses. As the Home has grown and its need and good has become apparent to the Jewish community, its moral and financial support have greatly increased. The Home, at present, has a large sinking fund in excess of \$70,000 made up mainly of endowments. A special fund, to be used for educational purposes only, was created by Mr. Schwab on his 70th birthday by a donation of \$2,000. The property of the Home has already risen in value, until now it is valued at \$150,000. The investments of the Home are in charge of a finance committee, and expenditures are made subject to the approval of the Board of Directors; provision also being made for auditing accounts at stated periods.

In March, 1900, the Board elected Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Deutelbaum as Superintendent and Matron of the Home. Both Mr. and Mrs. Deutelbaum had been actively engaged in this work for many years in the Cleveland Orphan Asylum, when the Board called them to come and rear the children of the Home to become useful and self-supporting men and women. A great



Graduation Class, 1907, Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans.

responsibility had come to the new Superintendent and Matron, and the author of this pamphlet and his helpmate strongly felt it, but willingly accepted the trust. Through the liberality of the Board they were able to put into practice many of their own ideas, especially in regard to the education of the children, as will be hereafter shown.

Thus the Home has grown from year to year, each year bringing its own problems to solve, and each day its own work to do. Since its organization the Home has sheltered 351 children. A Jewish orphan or half orphan of either sex, between the ages of five and eleven years, who is in a healthy physical and mental condition, is eligible for admission to the Home. Upon due application children are admitted by the Board of Directors after proper investigation by the Admission Committee and upon its recommendation. One important amendment has been made to the Constitution which makes eligible for admission children of an insane parent.

The Home is able to care for about 200 children. At present, there are 174 inmates. A careful record is kept of each child by the Superintendent so that reference can be made at any time to the history of the child. This we consider an important duty as it helps us to determine the individual treatment of each child.

The application for admission contains the following data, viz: the time and place of birth of both child and parents; the state of health of the child and whether there is any temporary or hereditary disease in the family; a synopsis of the family history including among other things the time and place of the marriage of parents and the number of children in the family; whether they have been aided by other agencies; what financial support the family may expect from insurance, lodges, etc.; in the application the guardian or parent also is required to renounce all claim to the care of the child during the period of the Home's guardianship; and of all this a strict record is kept. The necessity of the renunciation by the guardian or parent to any claim on the child can readily be seen; for, if the Home is to be responsible for the training and rearing of the child, it must be unhampered in its work. The child is usually retained in the Home until it is fifteen years of age, but whenever in the opinion of the Board conditions so require, the time may be extended

until it has attained majority.

During the school year the first Sunday of every month is set aside as visiting-day for relatives and friends, and they are also permitted to participate in all entertainments given by and for the children. In the summer months they may come at almost any time, and as the children are usually in the park, weather permitting, the visits are made there. To the public the house is open at any time and all are welcome to visit our home.

The latest and one of the most important events in the history of our Home was the donation of \$20,000 (which was later increased to \$24,000) by Mr. Louis B. Kuppenheimer in memory of his deceased wife, Clara Schwab-Kuppenheimer. The gift was announced November 13, 1905, on the occasion of the seventieth anniversary of our honored President, Mr. Charles H. Schwab. The funds thus provided have since been used for the construction of a new annex to the Home, containing a beautiful Assembly Hall, well equipped manual training quarters, a gymnasium and a few other rooms. The construction of the annex is a great help in the training of our children. Its spacious hall makes it possible for us to give better and more varied entertainments. This will materially increase the pleasure of the children, for every child enjoys taking part in such entertainments. The annex permits us to enlarge the scope of our manual training and gives opportunity for more extended work in physical culture. Mr. Henry L. Ottenheimer, the architect of the annex, amply justified the confidence placed in him by the excellence of his work.

Thus, year by year, we have been progressing, our constant aim being to give our wards the training and education that will fit them to become useful, upright, and exemplary citizens of our beloved country.

THE EDUCATION OF OUR ORPHANS

RECEIVING children into our Home, the duty devolves upon us to give them every advantage that will tend to benefit their physical, mental and moral growth; to give them a home where their happiness is our constant care; but, what is of the greatest importance, to watch and direct their progress after they leave the Home. How we fulfill these obligations, we will try to point out in the following pages.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

In view of the fact that the majority of our children came from the slums of our city, where they have lived in cellars and basements and rear tenements, deprived of sufficient light and air, having no bathing facilities, and being without wholesome food; in view of the fact likewise that these children are usually the offspring of parents who have died a premature death—thirty-three per cent of them died from consumption—it naturally becomes our first duty to build up the body of these children, having in mind the theory that a healthy body is conducive to a healthy mind.

At the time these children enter our Home a very rigid medical record is made in regard to their family history, anaemia, circulatory, respiratory, digestive and glandular system; their eyes, ears, scalps and teeth are carefully examined; their weight, their height standing, their height sitting, their head circumference, their chest dimensions are taken, and even their mental capacities are tested. Through such a system we are able to give these children individual treatment, which surely ought to be the chief aim of a child-caring Home.

We realize that two-thirds of the children that come to us have not been sufficiently nourished at home to use their mental powers to the best advantage, and knowing that underfeeding



The Kindergarten, Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans.

weakens the system, leads to the spread of disease, and produces physical conditions that affect the moral consciousness of the children, therefore our Board of Directors have always been anxious to change from time to time and improve the dietary of our Home. It is indeed a gratifying pleasure for me to observe that as soon as the children begin to receive proper food regularly, the dullness and stupidity begin to wear off, and they become brighter, more attentive, and more capable in their studies.

Our diet is carefully regulated according to medical and hygienic laws, and every article of food passed to our children has been scrutinized by most conscientious officials. In making out our bill-of-fare we try to avoid dreary monotony. No one but the cook and the proper officials know what is on the bill-of-fare until the food is served. A sufficient supply of drinking water is available at all times. As a result our children show a steady gain at their periodical weighing and otherwise look the picture of health. This surely should be the best criterion for judging the effect of our dietary.

We are equally solicitous to develop the physical being of our children by proper training. They receive regular lessons in calisthenics and gymnasium exercises under the direction of competent teachers. We urge the children to spend their days, as far as possible, out of doors in all kinds of weather. The dormitories are always carefully ventilated. Throughout the year, at least once a week, the children have the benefit of swimming in our large natatorium. We encourage baseball, foot-ball, croquet, tennis and skating. They spend almost the whole summer, weather permitting, in the parks where they fill their lungs with ozone, drink in the sunshine, exercise their muscles and thus improve their health to the betterment of their minds and morals. Since its organization, October 7, 1894, the Home has sheltered 351 children, and only four have been taken off by death. Three died from lesions of the heart, and one from general miliary tuberculosis. These were cases beyond human aid.

Our druggist's bill is very small, while our shoe bill is very high. Mark the comparison! This itself tells the story of how the little ones run about. It is not often that illness silences the patter of their little feet.

MENTAL AND MORAL TRAINING.

The two great factors in the training of the child's mind and morals are the home and the school. With special pride we make mention of the fact that all our children are sent to the regular public schools, for we believe that the public school is not merely the educational center for the masses, but is also the mould where is fashioned American citizenship.

Attendance at public school draws our children out of the narrow world, brings them in contact with the children of other environments and keeps them in close contact with the world outside. Familiarity with other phases of life fits them better for their future careers, and we may with confidence expect that our children will outclass children of institutions which condemn them to dull inside routine.

Their constant contact with other children brings about a friendly intercourse, establishing ideal friendships. It is the school bench, where the various creeds sit together, that fosters the spirit of amity and mutual forbearance, which later ripens the sweetest fruits on the tree of humanity.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The very fact that our children attend the public schools, where they mingle with children of all denominations, makes it all the more imperative that these wards have proper religious instruction, so that they may grow up to be both good citizens and good Jews.

We instill a love for our religion in these youthful hearts. We teach them the tenets of our faith, the history of our race and the responsibilities which rest upon us as Jews. We teach them the spiritual meaning that underlies each of our religious ceremonies. We teach them that which will enable them to understand the beauty and grandeur of the love of God, the reasons which should cause them to be proud of professing the Jewish faith.

Our Sabbath and festival days receive proper consecration by a divine service in the Chapel, made more impressive by a children's choir with instrumental accompaniment by our own wards.

The sermonets which I preach to them on these occasions are listened to with great attention.

The real spirit of religion cannot be instilled in children by mere Sunday Schools and Temples, but must be inculcated in them by home impressions. The religious influence of our Home upon the children is one that cannot be overestimated, for we not only preach but practice religion.

MANUAL AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

In the rearing of orphan children manual and industrial training should play an important part. It fits the boys and girls better for the duties of life. Man's complete powers are only found by simultaneously developing his head, hands and heart. Our boys have regular lessons in manual training in public school and also at home. They help around the house in many ways, making themselves useful and acquiring knowledge at the same time.

The true sphere of a woman is the home. If the girls of today are taught the practical duties of sewing, cooking and housework, the true function of the mother of the future is insured. It is for this reason that our girls are taught to become homemakers. We believe that the good old-fashioned qualifications of knowing how to sew, mend, and darn, how to sweep, dust, and mop, how to wash and dry dishes, how to clear and set a table, how to wash and iron a dress, how to make a bed, how to serve and prepare a palatable meal, are excellent bits of learning for our girls to acquire. These in combination with the three R's and geography and history, are just as important as typewriting, bookkeeping and music, which many girls may regard as much more genteel. Real and genuine education can well be combined with the proper knowledge and understanding of household duties.

The housework done by our girls is considerable. Our purpose is of course, not so much to economize in the matter of help, as it is to fit the girls for household duties.

MUSIC.

We appreciate the fact that music is an excellent feature in the education of children, inasmuch as it refines their tastes, ennobles their feelings, elevates their sentiments and lifts their minds to a higher plane of thinking. We therefore give our girls and boys ample opportunity to cultivate it. The musical talent of our boys is given free scope in our band, which is preserved only for the pride and delight of our children. Our band boys are not subjected to military discipline and they restrict their performances to charitable affairs. The girls receive piano instruction. We also have a class of choral singing for boys and girls. Verily, in our Home there is music in the air, and like the sunshine, it brightens and beautifies the dry routine of every-day life.

AMUSEMENTS.

Amusements tend to cultivate child-nature. Therefore we are ready to give them indoor pleasure and entertainments as often as convenient, especially during the winter season. Our brass band of thirty-five boys, our piano class of several girls, our chorus of sixty voices—all these serve to make an interesting program.

Our boys and girls have literary societies and clubs, in which they indulge in frequent debates, discuss the popular questions of the day, write original essays and stories, deliver well prepared readings, and in which they usually end up with the playing of games. It is in these clubs that the girls and boys display their ingenuity and in them they disclose any literary talent which may be within them. Here, too, at these meetings, one of the best opportunities presents itself to study the individuality of the child.

The children all being fond of reading they gladly avail themselves of any opportunity to visit our excellent library, containing over one thousand books, which is open to them every day during the year.

HOME LIFE.

The government of the Home is like that in a private family. The Superintendent and Matron feel that they stand *In Loco Parentis* to every child. They aim to win the love and esteem of every ward. They strive to make each child look back after graduation upon the Home as a pleasant temporary abode, and to regard its foster-parents as valued friends.

We believe every child born into the world has an inalienable right to be happy. We, therefore, have eliminated all the irksome rules and regulations so predominant in institutions of this kind. We are very careful to study the nature of each child. What is suitable for one child may not be adapted to another. We endeavor to develop the individuality of each child, and we can do it more easily than those institutions that shelter from 500 to 1,000 children. The days of childhood should not be marred by unpleasant things any more than is absolutely essential. Love is and will remain a prominent feature of the environment of our children, because no child can attain a normal development unless it is nourished by parental love. We place great confidence and reliance in our children. We send them to public schools without guard. They do not go in columns; on the way to and from school they can have just as much fun as other children. In most orphan asylums the discipline stands and falls with the so-called monitors, who are appointed to watch every movement the child makes. Such a thing in our Home is unknown. We do not wake, eat, pray or sleep by the bell, and our children are free from every restraint and irksome rule. We do not aim to have the child fear us. It is our purpose to gain its confidence and to make it feel at one with us. We teach it that bad conduct is incompatible with the spiritual and social atmosphere surrounding it, and this is what we call natural discipline.

Our children are not dressed in uniform because we regard the uniform as a badge which constantly reminds the child that it is an inmate of a charitable institution and is unlike other children.

We wish to accustom the children to home life; therefore we make our Home as home-like as possible. We wish to supply

the place of parents; so we attempt to reproduce as closely as possible the life of a well-ordered private home. We endeavor to teach the child habits of industry, thrift, economy, honesty, courtesy and self-respect; we inculcate in its mind loyalty to our country and reverence for God and religion.

We aim to correlate properly in each child's life obedience and love. To accomplish these ends, each child must be treated according to its individuality. True, it takes all our time and energy, all the confidence we can muster to bring about the best results; but, then, that is just what we are here for. We make our children feel that ours is the honor and privilege of having them in our Home and that they are under no obligation to us and owe us no debt of gratitude.

Our children live peacefully together in this spacious and handsome building. What love and care, attention and guidance can do, is joyfully done for them. The Home must include all that is dear to them, it must embrace all that they cherish. I do not believe the children miss their parental home to any great extent. The change from the discomfort of their former surroundings to the cleanliness of the new often goes far to comfort the child. For, indeed, the facilities for the comfort and amusement of our children are even greater in our Home than in the home of many a well-to-do private family.

EMPLOYMENT

ONE of the most important standing committees of the Home is the Employment Committee appointed by our esteemed President, Mr. Charles H. Schwab, in November, 1900, whose duties consist of the following:

1st. To keep a record of all the children graduated from the Home and of those who have been in the Home at least one year.

2nd. To keep supervision over the girls until they shall have reached the age of 21, or until they shall have married.

3rd. To keep supervision over the boys until they shall have reached the age of 21.

4th. To assist all children discharged from the Home to secure honorable employment.

5th. To stand ready at all times to advise with the children as to their future careers.

6th. To endeavor, if possible, to supply the guidance and protection usually furnished to children by their parents.

7th. Annually on April 1st and October 1st of each year to send a letter to each child, requesting information as to its present condition; also a letter to the respective employers of the children, requesting full particulars as to their progress, or if unemployed, requesting this information from the guardian of the child; to record the information thus obtained in a book kept for that purpose.

8th. To make a written report to the Directors of the Home at each annual meeting.

The record book contains the following data:

Name.

Age.

Date admitted to the Home.

Date discharged from the Home.

Reason for leaving the Home.



Dining Room, Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans.

Present address.
Where employed.
Salary.
Where last employed.
Salary in last position.
Cause for leaving last employer.
Conduct.
Talents.
Miscellaneous information.

This book is kept for the Committee by the Superintendent, and the various members of the Committee notify the Superintendent of all applications received and of any other information concerning the children of which they may have knowledge.

Thus the Home remains in close touch with any inmate it has sent out into the world and is ever ready to assist him whenever opportunity requires.



Dormitory, Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans.

OUR GRADUATES

SINCE its organization the Home has discharged one hundred seventy-seven children. Of this number fifty-eight have been discharged on account of remarriage of their surviving parents, forty were withdrawn for various reasons, two were sent to a reformatory, two were adopted into families, four died while at the Home, and seventy-one were regularly discharged (graduated) at the average age of fifteen, under the rules of our Home. Of these graduates two died leaving a total of sixty-nine. These graduates are, so to say, the fruit of our labor. For them we feel a moral responsibility. By their conduct our work is judged. Their success in life redounds to our credit. Their advancement is our progress. With them we stand or fall. There is but one among these graduates who left the path of rectitude and did not come up to our expectations. The others turned out to be honorable men and women, a credit to all concerned.

The following table contains a list of our graduates; their places of residence, whether married or single, and their present occupations:

Gertie Socul	Chicago, Ill.	Married.
Lizzie Rosenthal . . .	Chicago, Ill.	Milliner.
Fannie Hyman	Chicago, Ill.	Bookkeeper.
Fannie Rauh	Chicago, Ill.	Stenographer and Type- writer.
Bertha Schwartz . . .	Chicago, Ill.	Married.
Sophie Burgerman .	Chicago, Ill.	Living in a family doing housework.
Amy Forst	Chicago, Ill.	Stenographer and Type- writer.
Bessie Rubenstein. .	Chicago, Ill.	Studies Telegraphy.
Etta Bernstein	Chicago, Ill.	Saleslady.
Eva Silipski	Chicago, Ill.	Stenographer and Type- writer.
Hattie Schoenberg. .	Philadelphia, Pa. . .	Seamstress.

Stella Weltman Chicago, Ill. Doing housework with the
view of becoming a
nurse.

Esther Brodsky St. Louis Time-keeper.

Lottie Raikoff Chicago, Ill. Typewriter.

Tillie Rissman Chicago, Ill. Typewriter.

Frieda Leblong Chicago, Ill. Studies Telegraphy.

May Weissman Chicago, Ill. Studies to be a teacher.

Etta Lappen Chicago, Ill. Studies Telegraphy.

Fannie Goldman . . . Chicago, Ill. Attends the University of
Chicago.

Ethel Needel Chicago, Ill. Seamstress.

Katie Weltman Chicago, Ill. Doing housework with the
view of becoming a
nurse.

Beccie Merkin El Paso, Texas . . . Saleslady.

Annie Bufenstein . . Chicago, Ill. Stenographer and Type-
writer.

Jeannette Reinstine . Chicago, Ill. Stenographer and Type-
writer.

Samuel Silipski Chicago, Ill. Cigar Salesman.

Louis Satt Chicago, Ill. Time-keeper in a railroad
office.

Isidor Hyman Chicago, Ill. Grocery Salesman.

Julius Wechter Whereabouts unknown.

David Wechter Chicago, Ill. Electrician.

David Rappaport . . Chicago, Ill. Electrician and Machinist.

Morris Rappaport . . Chicago, Ill. Jeweler.

Leon Rich El Paso, Texas . . . Clothing Salesman.

Samuel Ganser Chicago, Ill. Cutter.

Richard Schwartz . . Cleveland, Ohio . . Clothing Salesman.

Samuel Burgerman . Chicago, Ill. Cutter.

Joe Frank Chicago, Ill. Stage Carpenter.

George Gunst Chicago, Ill. Clerk in Clothing House.

Abe Lappen Chicago, Ill. Clerk in Department Store.

Henry Daus Chicago, Ill. Clerk.

Oscar Klein Chicago, Ill. Clerk in Stock Yards.

Edward Cantor Chicago, Ill. Clerk in Iron & Metal Co.

Sam Goldberg New Port, R. I. . . U. S. Navy.

Solomon Hefter Chicago, Ill. Clerk.

Morris Schayer Cincinnati, Ohio . . Musician.

Michael Rissman . . . Chicago, Ill. Railroad Clerk.

Bennie Semon Seattle Traveling Salesman.

Harry Beckman Chicago, Ill. Clerk in Clothing.

David Frankel Chicago, Ill.

Morris Levy Chicago, Ill. Printer.

Harry Burgerman . . . Chicago, Ill. Cutter.
 Sam Frank Chicago, Ill. Cigar Clerk.
 Jake Hirschberg . . . Chicago, Ill. Clerk in Coffee Business.
 Bert Lieberman . . . Chicago, Ill. Office Clerk.
 Louis Silverman . . . Chicago, Ill. Stockkeeper in Clothing.
 Harry Schayer Cincinnati, Ohio. . . Musician.
 Willie Donner Chicago, Ill. Optician.
 Abe Rubenstein . . . Chicago, Ill. Clerk in Clothing.
 Emanuel Loeb Chicago, Ill. Clerk in Woolen House.
 Isaac Nagursky . . . Chicago, Ill. Cabinet Maker.
 Samuel Frankel . . . Chicago, Ill. Office Clerk.
 Charles Silverman . . Chicago, Ill. Attends High School.
 Nathan Lieberman . . Chicago, Ill. Clerk in Skirts and Waists.
 David Ash Chicago, Ill. Stockkeeper in Dep. Store.
 Sam Rissman Chicago, Ill. Railroad Clerk.
 Monroe Forst Chicago, Ill. Office Boy.
 Jacob Miller Chicago, Ill. Office Boy.
 Sam Beckman Chicago, Ill. Office Boy.
 Harry Mautner Chicago, Ill. Office Boy.
 Isidor Wolfson Chicago, Ill. Office Boy.



The Alumni Society, Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans.

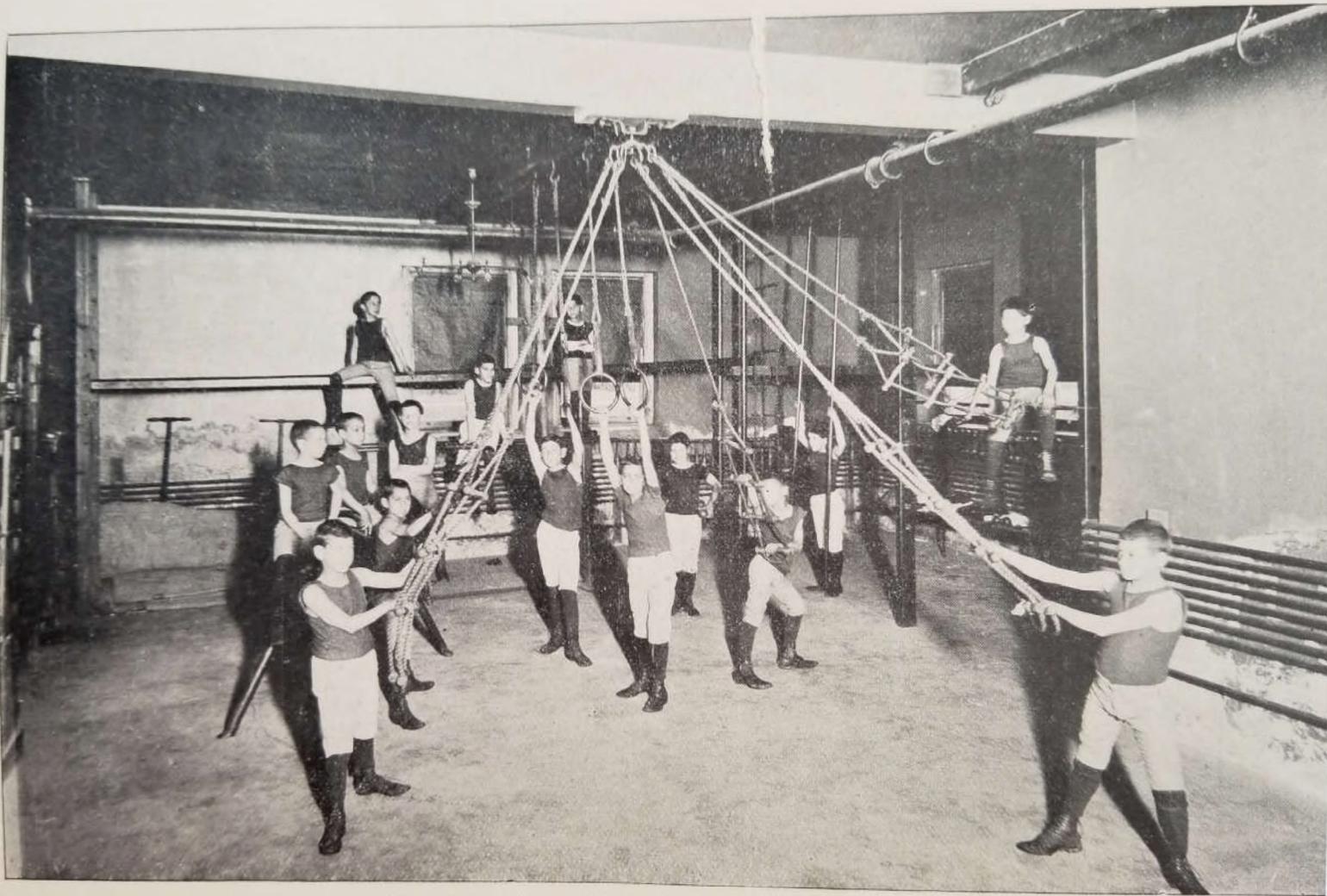
THE ALUMNI SOCIETY

THE Alumni Society of the Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans was organized in March, 1905, and began with about ten members, which has been increased to sixty-five. The purpose of the Alumni is stated in the Constitution as comprising two main functions. Firstly: "It shall be the aim and purpose of this Society to encourage and help each other, and any member who has graduated from the Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans." Secondly: "It shall be our purpose to maintain a constant and loving interest in the Home and to work for its honor and welfare." Thus when the Society grows and becomes more powerful, it will be its purpose to watch and help guide the younger members in useful walks of life; and by common effort to raise the weaker ones up to the highest and best standards of its members. It will endeavor to help with financial aid those who, through no fault of their own, have been unfortunate.

While the finances of the Society are not yet very great, the members have shown a willing disposition to pay their dues promptly and thus in time to put the Society on a sound financial basis.

One of the first acts of the Society was to become a regular subscriber to the Associated Jewish Charities of Chicago. It is the hope and expectation of the members of the Society to increase this subscription from time to time as the Society gains in strength, and some day to become a very material factor in doing for others that which was done for them.

The Society holds its meetings monthly at the Home. The Superintendent is always at hand, ready to co-operate and second any attempts at progress. The purpose of these meetings is to a great extent social. Informal dances are given frequently and the Home Band furnishes delightful music. Many of the boys and girls have musical talent, and they are usually unselfish in giving the Society the benefit of their talent. In summer there

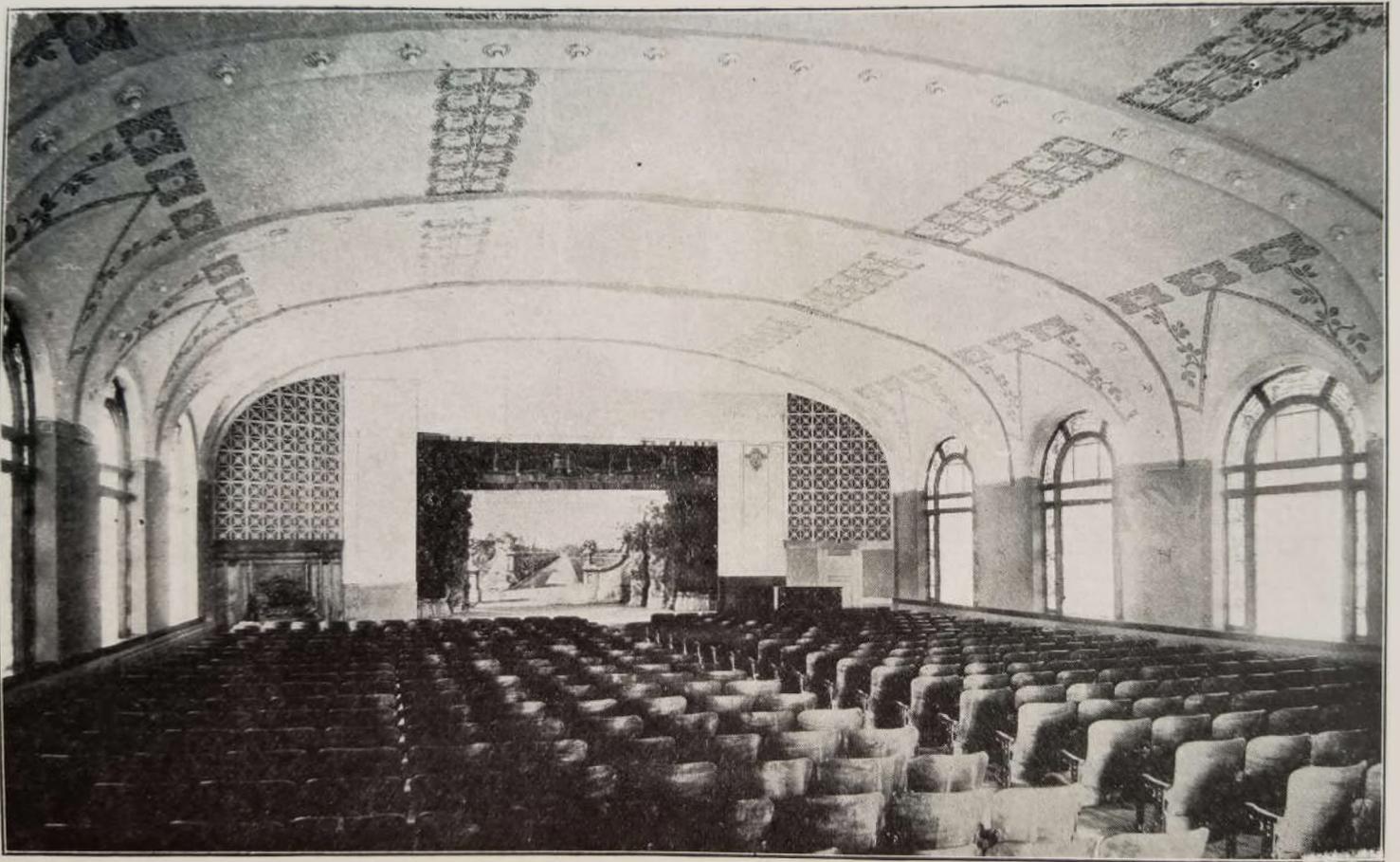


The Gymnasium, Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans.

are picnics and outings and entertainments of similar character. The annual banquet, which takes place in either December or January, is becoming one of the Society's important events. The Society boasts an historian whose duty it is to keep an accurate account of the employment of each member. From this report the Society can judge whether a boy or girl is doing well or not. When he falls below the standard, it is usually possible to bring the moral weight of "Public Opinion" to bear on his conduct and uplift him.

Two members of the Society have been taken away by the hand of death, but the names of Alice Rauh and Max Goldman will ever be cherished by its members. In token of this, the Society has made it a sacred duty to care for the graves of its departed, and, indeed, by a by-law recently enacted, the Society has made it its purpose to defray out of its treasury the expenses incurred by death of a member who is unfortunate enough to be without relatives or friends.

Although the formal meetings of the Society are set for the third Sunday of the month at the Home, yet it is gratifying to observe that each Sunday and holiday finds them in our midst—so great is their attachment to their dear Home. To us they come with their troubles, their hopes and ambitions, and in us, their foster-parents, they find willing and sympathetic listeners, ever ready to cheer them on. They voluntarily bring their savings to us, which are deposited in their name in one of the best savings banks in the city, and it is gratifying to observe that these deposits at this time amount to the sum of three thousand dollars.



Clara Schwab—Kuppenheimer Memorial Hall, Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans.

AS OTHERS SEE US

Mr. Ernest P. Bicknell, Superintendent of the Chicago Bureau of Charities, who, with his associates, paid us a very extensive visit, writes in the Bulletin of March 1901, concerning our Home as follows:

"This is a new building, and one of the most perfectly equipped of any we visited. The children attend the public school, but are trained in all domestic avocations in the Home. No other institution visited has seemed so perfectly adapted to the purpose for which it is intended, or so thoroughly well managed."

In the year 1902, the Hon. O. N. Carter, the then County Judge appointed a committee to inspect the various institutions in Cook County. The report of this committee concerning our Home is as follows:

"The Home for Jewish Orphans, at Drexel Avenue and 62nd St., visited July 1st, was established in 1894 for the primary purpose of taking care of orphans. There were 136 boys and girls in the orphanage when the visit was made. Here the element of time enters largely into the solution of the child-problem, for children from the ages of five to fifteen are **housed** and **homed** and **mothered** and **fathered** until they are able to take care of themselves, and places are found for them. The directory is averse to taking children from the Courts. The institution is a noble monument to the generous hearted people who founded and maintain it, and is a striking object lesson of what may be instituted and carried on by others. It is splendidly suited to the work it undertakes and its management is especially satisfactory."

James Wadsworth School, Chicago, April 24, 1903.
Mr. Leopold Deutelbaum,

Dear Sir:—It is a pleasure for me to be able to say that the young people under your charge have, as a rule, proven themselves desirable pupils in that they are industrious, tractable and ambitious. The beneficent influence of the Home atmosphere

with which you seek to surround them has been apparent to my fellow-teachers and to me. Occasionally there are those who are inclined to lawlessness during the first few months of their residence with you, but gradually a change for the better is made and usually by the end of the first year a little life whose early experience has been given a downward course is well started on an **upward** course. It seems to me the Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans is an illustration of a very practicable form of philanthropy; by this principle of formative measures, reformatory ones will be unnecessary.

Cordially yours,

Isabel Burke,
Principal of the James Wadsworth School.

John Fiske School, April 20, 1906.

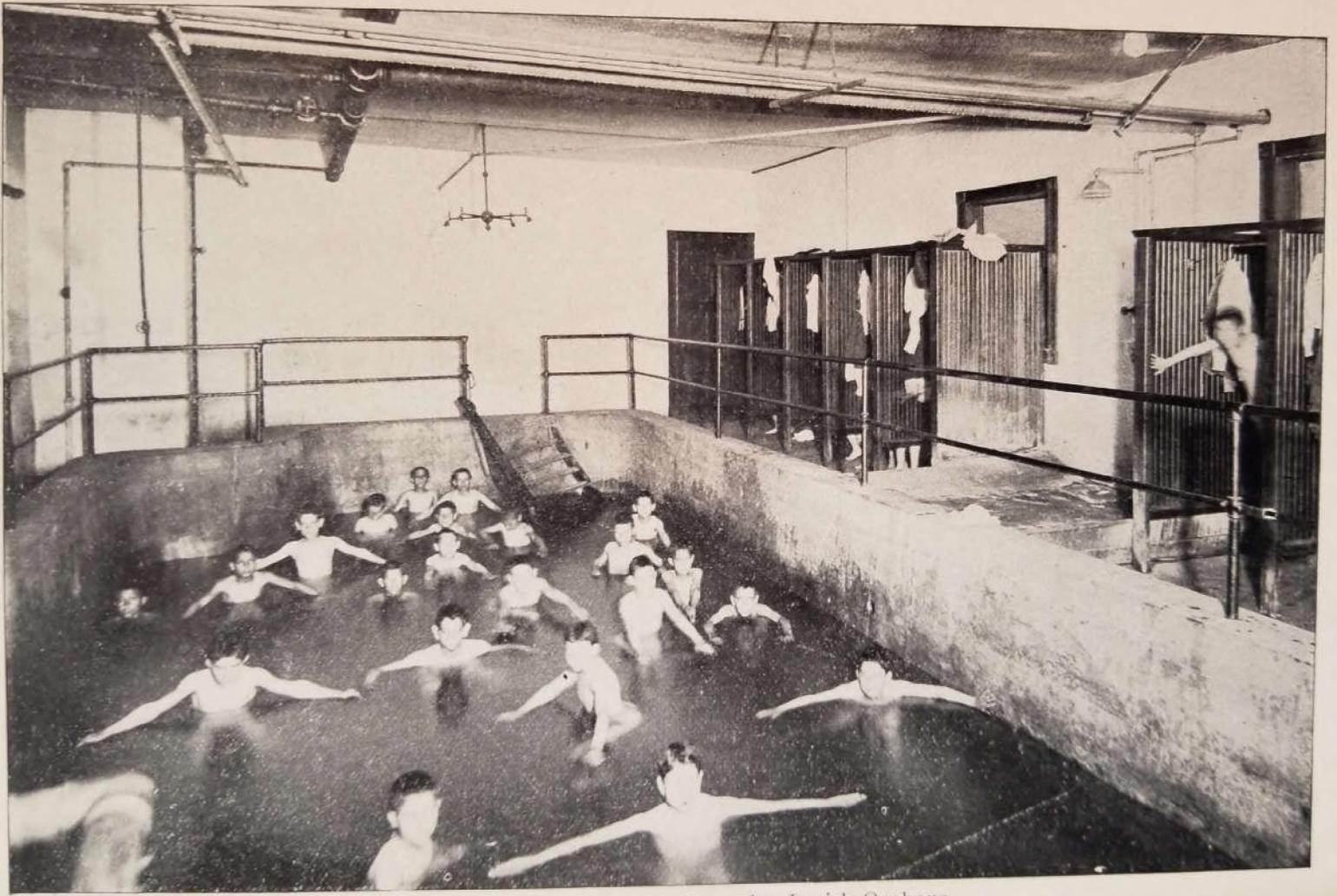
I am pleased to state that the children from the Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans attending the John Fiske Public School are up to and in some respects superior to the average children in our public schools. Their habits have been formed, and to some extent fixed, when brought into the Home. The school habit not being deeply instilled, it takes time to supplant the old with the new. They come in from many and different environments and with habits not the best; but with the prompt assistance of the Home Superintendent, Mr. Leopold Deutelbaum, they are led into a better and more wholesome restraint of themselves. Given suggestive and helpful influences, these children soon become tractable in all necessary restraints required in the schoolroom. I wish to commend Mr. Deutelbaum for his **able** and **ready** support of our efforts in behalf of these worthy young people. To his hearty co-operation is due much of the success attained by these children in their school work.

These children may be considered the fortunate ones in having had the protection and the influence of such kind and thoughtful friends. Truly, their lives have fallen to them in a pleasant place, a beautiful home, where their every want is supplied. To be in and under the protecting care of so beneficent a people is verily a constant blessing to these trusting hearts, who, we hope, will one day rise up and call their benefactors blessed.

A nation's future is written in the lives of her children.

Yours sincerely,

Wm. E. Vanderwater,
Principal of the John Fiske School.



The Natatorium, Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans.

John Fiske School, April 27, 1907.

Mr. L. Deutelbaum,

Superintendent Jewish Orphanage.

Dear Sir:—Over one fourth of the entire membership of this school is made up of children who come from your care. They are in every grade from first to eighth and in every division.

I have found them tractable, industrious, obedient and ambitious to do as well, or a little better than their schoolmates. Every teacher, especially those in the higher grades, feels that the children from the Home are a help in discipline by their own response to rules and requests. In our graduation class of last January there were five of the Home children and they stood in the upper half of the class, two of them being among the highest. In the June class of this year, there are eight more, all of whom are doing excellent work, and are among the best.

The children all show family interest and influence, which is very gratifying. We all feel the spirit which animates them in their relations to each other, to their work and to their teachers.

Yours truly,

Elizabeth V. Port, Principal.

Hyde Park High School, Chicago, Ill., April 17, 1907.

Mr. L. Deutelbaum,

Dear Sir:—It affords me real pleasure to answer your letter. The children who come from your Home always do well. They are earnest in their work, courteous to their teachers, cheerful in attitude and appreciative of any effort put forth in their behalf.

Our faculty has learned in past years to have a high regard for your children and you certainly deserve great credit for your work with them and the results obtained.

I congratulate you personally upon the splendid work you are doing.

Yours truly,

Walter F. Slocum,

Principal.

LIST OF DIRECTORS, PAST AND PRESENT

Mrs. Carrie L. Strauss.....	1894-1899.
Mrs. E. Rudolph	1894 to date.
Mrs. M. Hecht	1894 to date.
Mrs. L. Newberger	1894 to date.
Mrs. A. I. Radzindki.....	1894 to date.
Mrs. A. Yondorf	1894-1898.
Mrs. J. Guthman	1895-1901.
Mrs. D. Friedlander	1895-1898.
Mrs. Felix Kahn	1898 to date.
Mrs. E. C. Hamburger.....	1894 to date.
Mrs. J. Riese	1895 to date.
Mrs. Leo. Strauss.	1898-1900, 1903 to date.
Mrs. M. Rosenfeld	1900-1902.
Mrs. J. Beifeld	1901-1903.
Mrs. M. Bensinger	1899-1901.
Mrs. Leo A. Loeb.....	1903-1904.
Mrs. James Witkowsky	1904-1906.
Mrs. Herbert Morris	1905 to date.
Mrs. M. L. Rothschild.....	1907.
Mrs. B. Mandl	1894 to date.
Mrs. L. Leopold	1895-1905.
Mrs. B. Arnheim	1895-1905.
Mrs. J. H. Simon.....	1899 to date.
Mrs. M. Griesheimer	1899 to date.
Mr. Adolph Kraus	1895-1896.
Mr. A. Norden	1895-1896.
Mr. Charles H. Schwab.....	1894 to date.
Mr. J. F. Frank.....	1895 to date.
Mr. Martin Emerich	1895-1903.
Mr. Isaac Greensfelder.....	1904 to date.
Mr. L. Weil	1895-1897.
Mr. L. M. Stumer.....	1895 to date.
Mr. Abe Klee	1895-1897.
Mr. A. Pike	1899-1901.
Mr. Oscar G. Foreman.....	1898 to date.
Mr. L. B. Kuppenheimer.....	1899-1900.
Mr. B. Gradle	1897-1899.
Mr. J. E. Greenebaum.....	1899 to date.
Mr. Adolph Kurz	1899-1901.

Mr. Samuel Franklin, 1899-1901, 1904-1906.
 Mr. Adolph Silberman1900 to date.
 Mr. Samuel A. Ettelson....1900 to date.
 Mr. M. Marx1895 to date.
 Mr. I. Baumgartl1895-1900.
 Mr. Leopold Mayer.....1895-1904.
 Mr. Louis Baer1895-1897.
 Mr. Sol Klein1895-1897.
 Mr. M. Born1898-1900.
 Mr. I. Pieser1898-1901.
 Mr. Samuel B. Steele.....1900 to date.
 Mr. Wm. Wilhartz1900 to date.
 Mr. Julius Rosenwald1904-1906.
 Mr. Samuel Spiesberger1905 to date.
 Mr. Joseph Harris1906 to date.
 Mr. A. M. Rothschild.....1895-1897.
 Mr. Herman Nathan1898-1900.

BOARD AS AT PRESENT CONSTITUTED

OFFICERS

Charles H. Schwab, President.
 Oscar G. Foreman, 1st Vice-President.
 Mrs. B. Mandl, 2nd Vice-President.
 Samuel A. Ettelson, Recording Secretary.
 William Wilhartz, Financial Secretary.
 James A. Greenebaum, Treasurer.
 L. Deutelbaum, Superintendent.

DIRECTORS

Mrs. M. Griesheimer.
 Mrs. E. C. Hamburger.
 Mrs. M. Hecht.
 Mrs. Felix Kahn.
 Mrs. Herbert Morris.
 Mrs. M. L. Rothschild.
 Mrs. J. H. Simon.
 Mrs. A. I. Radzinski.



Dental Work, Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans.

Mrs. L. Newberger.
Mrs. J. Riese.
Mrs. L. Strauss.
Mr. M. Marx.
Mr. A. Silberman.
Mr. Joseph Harris.
Mr. Isaac Greensfelder.
Mr. Samuel B. Steele.
Mr. Louis M. Stumer.
Mr. Samuel E. Spiesberger.
Mr. J. H. Frank.



Hospital, Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans.

CONCLUSION

IT was a happy thought of the founders of this institution to have in its name the word "Home." To my mind this word is far more appropriate and inviting than the cold appellation "Orphan Asylum." What a world of meaning there is in that word. Were we, who in childhood had homes, to attempt to define this word, it would take a volume to express its full significance and meaning.

Indeed, human language cannot express the sacred emotions that stir the soul and fill the heart in the mere pronunciation of the name. In the very sound of the word there is sweet music. To think of it suggests father and mother, brother and sister, and the blessed influences of their kind care and attention.

Home is not a place, but a lasting fraternal bond. It is not the walls of a house that make a home, for many are they who, though housed well enough, are yet homeless, having none of the joys of mutual kindness and help which forever binds parents and children.

"Home is where affection binds gentle hearts in union,
Where the voices all are kind, holding sweet communion."

When on July 1st, 1900, the writer was placed at the helm of this Home, he was deeply sensible of the responsibilities which he was to assume, and at the same time was profoundly grateful for the kind estimate put upon his abilities. He entered upon his duties with the earnest endeavor to make this Home and its work one of the blessings of this community. It was his purpose to prepare our children to meet the responsibilities of the future unflinchingly; to be able to bear up with dignity should misfortune befall them; and what is more difficult still, to bear good fortune without arrogance; that when they leave this Home for the active duties of life, that they may go forth virtuous, cultured and refined in mind and manner, with an unfaltering trust in God and with those graces of character which mark the true man and woman. That our Home strives, and has suc-

ceeded in building up strong, true and beautiful characters, I think is best demonstrated by the enviable record of our graduates. With but one exception, all of them lead honest lives, thereby contributing to the moral tone of the community. Many of them have improved the condition of the family whence they came, and returning to their childhood home, have raised the standard and ideals of life within it, thereby conferring blessings, whose extent and far-reaching influence for good no human eye can trace or measure.





Manual Training Class, Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans.

