

Summit Springs :

the Poland Springs alternative summer resort
for the German Jewish Elite of New York,
Philadelphia, and Washington

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(for sources and footnotes, see the concluding slides)

Spring Springs Hotel and the Jewish Question - Outline

Background :

Knight Period :

Baum Period :

Kaufmann Period :

Isaacson, Bilodeau, and Leonard Period :

Epilogue :

Concluding Observations :

Background – The Grand Hotels Movement in Maine

Poland Springs (Poland), built in 1876
Mt Kineo House (Moosehead), built in 1884
Samoset Hotel (Rockland), build in 1889

All of which become owned by the Hiram Ricker family

Background – First research on Jewish upper class tourism in Maine

Goldstein, Judith S. *Crossing Lines: Histories of Jews
and Gentiles in Three Communities.*

One of these communities was Bar Harbor

New York: William Morrow and Co., Inc., 1992.

Background – Jewish Hotel Life in Maine

- When the Summit Springs Hotel became a Jewish hotel for wealthier German reform Jews from Philadelphia (mid-1910s), impoverished Jews from Ashkenazi Eastern Europe were still arriving in New York and Maine
- When Old Orchard Beach opened (in the 1940s) for wealthier Ashkenzi Jews from Boston and Montreal, these hotels kept kosher and established their own synagogue (Beth Israel)

Background – Jewish exclusion from Maine Hotels

“ . . . In Maine, Vermont and
New Hampshire , 56% of
hotels barred Jewish guests”
ADL (1957)

Selected List of Maine hotel
restricting Jewish clients, 1950s

Colony Hotel, Kennebunkport
Riverside Inn, Ogunquit

Background – Jewish exclusion from Poland Springs I

“I [Ben Cohen] went to college, to Boston University, and my roommate was a fellow by the name of Ricker. He told me that his grandfather ran a resort in Poland Spring, Maine, and that some weekend he would take me up there. Well a few weeks later he invited me to drive up with him for the weekend. You should have seen this place then. A driveway like, in the movies, attendants everywhere, and when we got to the main building... there were two doormen in full uniform with spotless white gloves. They held the door open for us and ushered us in. . . . Well, I sat down in the lobby and waited for my friend to tell his grandfather that we had arrived. The chair I sat in was covered in tapestry and I believe filled with goose down. What a chair! . . . "Anyway, the front desk manager was wearing a long coat and a bow tie, like he was going to a wedding. Bellboys scurried around the lobby. Every one of them looked like that guy Johnnie from Philip Morris. They had these cute little red hats. It was a sight to see. And, they all wore beautiful white gloves, not a spot on them. Shoes shining like a general's boots. Wonderful, wonderful. And you should have seen the chandelier; my God that was a chandelier."

(continued next slide)

Background – Jewish exclusion from Poland Springs II

[Cohen] was silent for a full minute. He carefully crushed his cigar into the ashtray staring intently at its ruins. He continued speaking, still staring into the ashtray and the remains of the devastated cigar. His eyes stayed fixed as he continued in flat quiet tones.

"My roommate went to see his grandfather in an office just off the lobby. A few minutes later an old man with a long wicked looking beard stuck his head out the door and looked directly at me. His eyes were like two burning coals. Then, without taking his eyes from me he shouted, "That man is a Jew, get him out of here!" He fell silent again still staring into the ashtray. Another minute later he continued. "The doormen came, two very large men and lifted me up from the chair. They walked me to the door without a word. I looked down and could see those beautiful white gloves on each of my arms. They took me outside and walked me to the end of the driveway. They left me there. I turned around and saw them walking back, laughing, those spotless white gloves flashing in the sunshine. A few minutes later my roommate came by and apologized and drove me to the bus station in Lewiston. Nice people." He looked up at me his eyes swimming in tears from the wounds of ancient wrongs. Eh, you people don't need white gloves. "He went to his room and left early the next morning. I never saw or heard from him again." ‘

Mel Robbins interviewed by Theresa L. Allocca, USM Osher Center Library. Life Story Center. After the fire that destroyed the grand Poland Springs Hotel, Robbins was the owner of Poland Springs Motel located next to the original golf course

Background – Jewish exclusion from Poland Springs.
Summit Springs Hotel was just on the opposite side of Middle Range Pond
from the Poland Springs Hotel



Knight Period – 1900 - 1913

1900 Amos Knight started work on what was originally called the White Oak Spring and Hotel

1904 He completed construction of a 133 room hotel on 540 acres at a cost of \$200,000

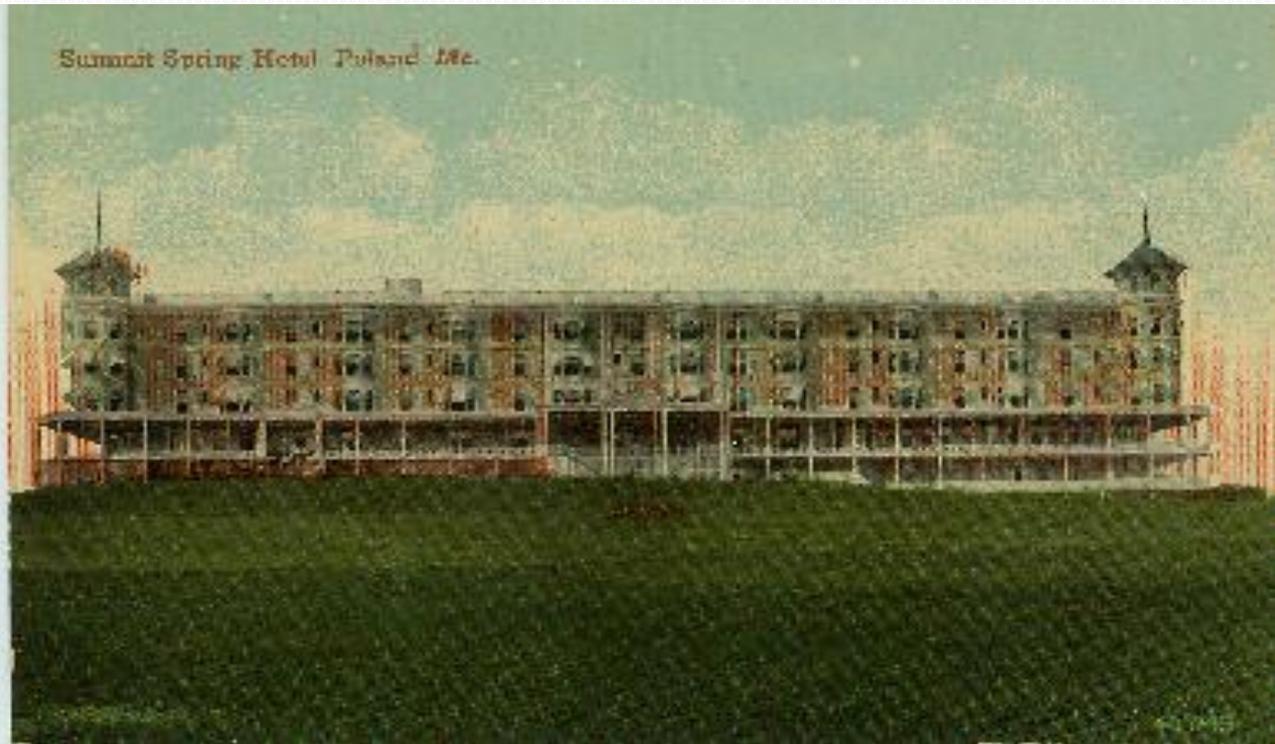
1905 Knight installed the first elevator in the state and two artesian wells. Knight renamed the hotel “Summit Spring”

1912 On Knight’s death the Saco Savings Bank, which financed the construction, took over the property and operated it through the summer of 1913

Knight Period – 1900 - 1913



Knight Period – postcard view



Knight Period
Summit Spring Hotel was co-branded with
Boston's Hotel Somerset

HOTEL SOMERSET

COMMONWEALTH AVENUE, BOSTON, MASS.

One of the World's Most Luxurious Hostelrys

There is no hotel quite like the Somerset. Fastidiously appointed, with every known requisite for comfort, safety and enjoyment. Delightfully located in Boston's exclusive residential Back Bay Section. Accessible to railway stations, places of amusement, shopping centers (10 minutes by electric), yet free from the noise and disagreeable features of city hotel life. Booklet on application.

ALFRED S. AMER, Manager. Also Manager

THE
NEW SUMMIT SPRING HOTEL

AT CELEBRATED POLAND, MAINE

JUNE TO OCTOBER

SEND FOR BOOKLET

JUNE TO OCTOBER

SEND FOR BOOKLET

Baum Period 1916 – 1944

1915 Saco Saving Bank sells foreclosed property to the Summit Spring Hotel Corp of Maine (SSH-Maine). Nathan Baum of Philadelphia is the Treasurer of SSH-Maine. SSH-Maine takes a mortgage from Edwin Wolf of Philadelphia to purchase the property.

SSH also buys water rights to Tripp Lake for \$5/yr and pipeline rights for \$25/year . Most of this water was used for the golf course.

1917 – 1918 operations were suspended again

After WWI armistice it re-opened under Baum and flourished

Baum Period 1916 – 1944



Baum Period 1916 – 1944

"Poland has long been known to the world for its springs of pure and health-giving waters, and Summit Springs is one of the largest and best. Gushing from a cleft in the granite of the hill, in never varying volume, cool, sparkling, in very truth the water Ponce de Leon spent a life time in vain search of."

(Maine - The Switzerland of America)

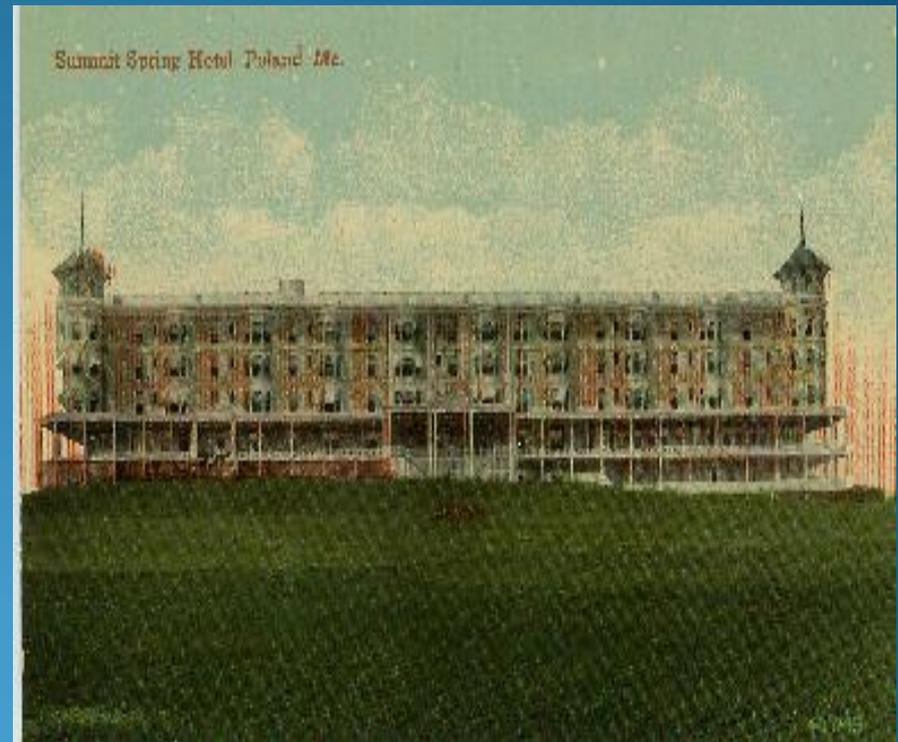
[Summit Springs Water continues today as a niche water bottling company]

Baum Period 1916-1944

1921 -1926 Nathan Baum , now President of SSH – Maine, leases the hotel to himself.

1927 - 1943 Baum continues to operate the SSH

1944 SSH of Maine with Walter N Rosenau of New York as President and Walter C Fox as Treasurer sells the property to Robert Kaufman



Baum Period 1916 – 1930s

"During the 1920's the hotel flourished. It was, by then, being operated as a Jewish establishment and given the exclusion of the children of Abraham from Poland Spring, was able to run as a non-competitor, independent of the larger hotel. In a small town there were, of course, overlapping services (primarily from local merchants who sold to both hotels) yet business was transacted in honorable fashion and everyone, including those local traders, the resort management with whom they dealt and the townspeople in general, benefitted."

(Poland Bicentennial, 1795-1995)

Baum Period –

Nathan Baum and Edwin Wolf were part of the Philadelphia German Reform Jewish Community

Baum Period —

Nathan Baum family

Nathan's father Adam Baum and his wife Caroline Hischler arrived in Philadelphia in 1850 from Bavaria

By 1880 the Adam and Caroline Baum family, with Nathan and two brothers, lived with a German and an Irish servant

By 1900 Nathan was married to Rose Fox, had a daughter Fanny and his own two servants, both from Ireland. He earned his living as a “liquor dealer”

Ten years later – Nathan and Rose have a second daughter and three servants, two from Ireland and one from Austria. He now lists his occupation as a “proprietor of wholesale liquor”

With Prohibition around the corner (1919), Nathan shifts to the hotel business. Of course one of things hotels did was to sell liquor

By 1930, Nathan lists himself as a hotel proprietor with two servants, one from Germany and one from Northern Ireland

Baum Period —

Edwin Wolf family

Edwin (Edward) Wolf was born in March 1855 in Ohio, the son of Elias and Amelia Wolf who had immigrated from Bavaria, Germany.

By 1870 his parents have moved to Philadelphia and have five children and two servants. Elias's occupation is listed as "retail clothing"

In 1883 he marries Miriam

In 1900 Edwin is living in Philadelphia with his wife, son Morris, daughter Blanche and two servants (Katie Fisher and Katie Schmehl). His listed occupation is "envelope mfg"

By 1904 Edwin Wolf is President of the Jewish Publication Society of America. Co-trustees with Wolf of the JPS are Dr Cyrus Adler (later Chancellor of Jewish Theological Seminary); Cyrus L Sulzberger (of the New York Times family) and Daniel Guggenheim (son of the mining and smelting Guggenheim family). Miss Henrietta Szold was the Secretary of the Publications Committee

In 1920 Edwin is widowed, living in Philadelphia with his daughter Blanche Kohn, her husband Isadore E, his grandson Max and two German servants (Mary Goodman and Sophia Wagner)

Baum Period

Guests at Summit Springs

Guests are now all Jews (1)

Guests are from the New York and Philadelphia German reform communities:
no kosher facilities, no rabbi, no synagogue, “not much in the way of Jewish practices” (2)

Guests were principally stockbrokers (3)

There was a dark room with a ticker tape where the men carried on their trade while at Summit Springs

Guests did not swim in the Ranges, but in Tripp Lake (2 and 3)

A bus ferried guests the one-and-half-miles to Bridges Beach on Tripp Lake
Younger children stayed at Summit Springs before and after their Maine camps.

Camps for the Summit Spring kids included Camp Kennebec, its sister camp Camp Ardeh; Camp Cobboosee, its sister camp Camp Somerset; and Camp Androscoggin

Baum Period

Guests at Summit Springs

Leonard Rothschild family

Modie Spiegel of the Chicago Spiegel catalogue family

The Walter Rosenau family, a New York stockbroker family

The Tom Gaines family, also a New York stockbroker family

The Jacob A. Voice family of Cedarhurst, Long Island and of Consolidated Lithographing Corp

Rabbi Ephraim Frisch of San Antonio, Texas

The Herbert M Kaufman family of Philadelphia



Baum Period – Staff at Summit Springs

- Ernest Leonard starts as the engineer and groundskeeper and stays until the last owner in 1952.
- Bruno Grentz was the chef from the end of World War I to 1947. Grentz had been the chef on a German ship that was captured by the US at the start of WWI .



Baum Period – Camp Rolly : a side guest site

The Harold Meyer family and the Gaines family helped Harold's nanny (Mrs Rolloff Strauss) set up a camp on the east shore of Lower Range, a connected lake between Summit Spring Hotel and Poland Spring Hotel

The Meyer and Gaines families stayed in cottages at Camp Rolly while remaining connected to the community at Summit Spring

Camp Rolly was eventually purchased by Joseph Ricci and Gerald Davidson and become the second location for Elan boys camp

Baum period menu

TONIGHT	ENTERTAINMENT INGRAM - MAGICIAN	AT 8:00 P. M.
		
SUMMIT SPRINGS HOTEL POLAND, MAINE		
DINNER, JULY 19, 1933		
PINEAPPLE JUICE COCKTAIL CANAPE MONTE CARLO		
SWEETHEART CELERY	RADISHES	QUEEN OLIVES
CHICKEN AND CELERY BROTH WITH RICE EN TASSE		
CREAM OF FRESH VEGETABLES NIVERNAISE ESSENCE OF TOMATOES IN JELLY		
BOILED NEWFOUNDLAND HALIBUT, SAUCE HOLLANDAISE OMELET WITH VIRGINIA HAM AND PEPPERS		
HALF BROILED NATIVE SQUAB CHICKEN	MAITRE D'HOTEL ON TOAST, GREEN APPLE FRITTER	
STEWED FRESH PEACHES	CHERRY PAN CAKE	
ROAST SIRLOIN OF PRIME BEEF, CORN SAUTE O'BRIEN		
ASSORTED COLD MEAT PLATTERS		
GOOSE LIVERWURST	LYON SAUSAGE	ROAST RIBS OF BEEF
IMPORTED SALAMI	IMPORTED SARDINES	MARRINATED HERRING
PICKLED TONGUE	PREMIUM HAM	PICKLED LAMBS TONGUE
FANCY BRISKET OF BEEF		
FRENCH FRIED, BOILED, BAKED, AND MASHED POTATOES		
STEWED TOMATOES	BUTTERED FRESH PEAS	KOHLRABI MAITRE D'HOTEL
STEAMED RICE	FRESH STRING BEANS PANACHE	CREAM OF WHEAT
HEARTS OF LETTUCE AND TOMATO SALAD FRENCH, THOUSAND ISLAND, ROQUEFORT, AND SOUR CREAM DRESSING		
DINNER ROLLS	WHEAT AND GRAHAM BREAD	RYE BREAD MELBA TOAST
CHILLED WATERMELON		
LEMON MERINGUE PIE	RASPBERRY ICE CREAM PARFAIT	LADY LOCKS
MOCHA CREAM TART	CURRANT CAKE	
CUP CUSTARD	ORANGE JUNKET	
EDAM AND ROQUEFORT CHEESE		
TOASTED SALTINES	BENT WATER CRACKERS	
COFFEE	TEA	BUTTERMILK MILK
BUDWEISER AND SCHLITZ BEER 20C PER BOTTLE		

Two things to note from the menu

It was not kosher –

and Budwesser and Schiltz beer
cost 20 cents.

Kaufmann Period

1944 – 1949

1943 WWII closed the hotel

1944 Purchased by Edmund and Sol Kaufmann of Washington DC

1944 – 1949 With interruptions for two years during WWII they operated the hotel

1947 – “ Mr. & Mrs. Edmund Kaufmann had returned to Washington DC after passing the summer at Summit Spring Hotel”

1949 – Following a tragedy in the Kaufmann family, the Kaufmanns sell Summit Spring to the Malamut family

Kaufmann Period 1944 – 1949

" During the war years it was an observation point for the Civil Air Patrol who watched for enemy aircraft from its vantage point, as well as a place of visitation by Vice President Henry Wallace and Secretary of the Navy, Frank Fox, and it's said that the hotel had a direct line to the White House."

Poland Bicentennial, 1795-1995

Kaufmann Period – family background

Edmund I Kaufman and his brother Sol Kaufmann started Kay's Jewelry in 1916 in their father's furniture store in Reading, PA

By 1940 Edmund is the National President of the Zionist Organization of America. Because of his role in the Zionist movement in the States, he represents them at the UN founding convention in San Francisco in 1944. (see the subsequent slide for his letter to his grandchildren from the conference)

Kaufmann Period guests

“ The guests at Summit Spring Hotel are selected by invitation or recommendation by former guests. Consequently one finds here, season after season, congenial, attractive people who are as proud of being members of our summer colony as we are in having them for our guests. “

Advertizing brochure

Kaufmann Period

Zionism & United Nations

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

437 Fairmont Hotel
San Francisco, Cal.
May 24, 1945

Dear Dick and Lee:

Your Pop has been here nearly a week. It has been most interesting and enlightening. My official standing is somewhat confusing, but regardless of this, I have been permitted to sit in nearly all of the conferences and committee meetings, most of them secret.

Before leaving Washington, I wrote a three-page letter regarding Palestine, and after discussing it with Osear Cox, he boiled it down to slightly over a page. This memorandum is to be the basis of a memorandum to be submitted to the various Jewish organizations for approval. It is my personal opinion that it will be broad and fair enough to assure us that it will meet with their approval and subsequent endorsement. For the record, I am quoting this memorandum. The letter preceding it is in my files in Washington and was addressed to Drew Pearson. The following is the memorandum:

"Opportunity for Displaced Jews
of Europe to go to Palestine"

"This is intended only as a very brief memorandum on the subject to bring out the major points in outline.

"No human beings in Europe or in all history have been persecuted as barbarically or moved about as have been the Jews by the Nazis.

"The Jews of Europe--particularly those who have been displaced--should justly have a reasonable and effective opportunity to go to Palestine if they wish.

"No German Jew, for example, who was moved to Poland for the lowest form of slave labor, should be forced to return only to Germany. That will be the only practical alternative unless steps are taken in the near future to give them a reasonable and effective opportunity to go to Palestine if they wish to do so. To afford such a reasonable and practicable opportunity, it will be necessary and desirable to:

JEWISH
HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF
GREATER WASHINGTON

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

- 2 -

"1. Obtain a change in the limitations in the White Paper on the number of Jews that are authorized to go to Palestine and the time during which they can go.

"2. Make arrangements with UNRRA to move to Palestine the Jews who wish to go there and to feed and furnish them with their other vital needs until they reach Palestine.

"3. Provide adequate funds for those Jews who choose to go to Palestine so that they can effectively help themselves and be productive citizens in Palestine. This might be done through long-term non-interest bearing loans made out of a revolving fund. The revolving fund could be made up of reparation and restitution allowances and voluntary contributions. A well-documented claim should be filed soon with the Reparations Commission in Moscow for equitable restitution and reparations for the Jews. Consideration might also be given to requesting the U. S. Government to make available, on an equitable restitution or reparations principle, part of the German assets and funds which were recently found by U. S. forces in the salt mine in Germany. This would probably require legislation. Voluntary contributions might be sought at the same time the other two courses are being followed."

My plans of returning are rather vague. I am to go to Los Angeles within the next few days and will leave from there for Washington. I shall not leave, however, until I have had talks with Governor Stassen, Senator Vandenberg and Congressman Eaton.

The trip here was restful, and since my arrival I have been in bed nearly every night by 11 o'clock.

With best love to you and all of our dear ones,

Devotedly,

Messrs. Dick and Lee Kaufmann
4845 Colorado Avenue
Washington, D. C.

JEWISH
HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF
GREATER WASHINGTON

Kaufmann Period Guests at Summit Springs

Dr. Edward Cafritz family of
Washington DC

Melvin Fox family of Philadelphia
PA

David Salesky of Philadelphia
family

Harry Seitchik family

David Husem family

Matthew Brick family

Leo Fishman family

Stanley Schneer family



Kaufmann Period – Staff at Summit Springs

- Ernest Leonard now manages both Summit Springs Hotel in summer and an Kaufmann family hotel in Florida in the winter.
- In some of the property filings in this period, Ernest Leonard is listed as a co-partner or an owner of adjacent properties
- When Summit Springs finally closed, Ernest received the golf course as part of a final settlement



Malamut Period

1949 – 1950

1949 the Malamut family purchases control of SSH Inc (now of Delaware).
Lewis Malamut is President and Martin Shamberg is Secretary of SSH Inc of Delaware.
Max Malamut is the trustee in the dissolution of SSH Inc of Delaware.

The hotel is a complement to Malamut's other hotel in Atlantic City ; son Lewis manages
"Summit Springs Hotel and Country Club"

1949-50 Malamut put holdings in Summit Spring in Kend Co (a NJ corporation).

1950 - US Army sells the Shelburne Hotel in Atlantic City to Max; Malamut family consolidates
their hotel business in Atlantic City and sells Summit Springs back to the Kaufmann family

Malamut Period Family

In 1930 Max and his wife Ethel Wattenmaker were living in Atlantic City with one servant (Beatrice Cassell).

By age 27 Max was already a hotel manager. His son Lewis, the future manager of Summit Springs, was 3.

Isaacson, Bilodeau and Leonard

Period

1951 - 1953

1950 – Max and his wife Ethel Malamut sells $\frac{1}{2}$ interest to Robert D Kaufmann of NY, $\frac{1}{4}$ interest to Joel S Kaufman of Washington DC and $\frac{1}{4}$ interest to Aaron P Kaufmann of NYC

1952 – Summit Springs Liquidation and Salvaging Co (SSLS Co) is formed in the law office of Harris Isaacson, Lewiston, Me. The President of SSLS Co is Harris M ; the Treasurer is his partner Philip M Isaacson; and the third officer is Adele Bentsent of West Auburn

1953 – SSPL Co sells the property and its contents to Gerry Bilodeau.

Circa 1959 Bilodau tore it down for scrap.

Epilogue 2011

Ernest Leonard's son (Bill Leonard Sr) and grandson (Bill Leonard Jr) continue to operate the Summit Golf Course

Summit Spring Water continues to be bottled and sold . Its tag line is "Natural Maine Spring Water Since 1875"

The former location of the Summit Spring Hotel is now an organic farm (Summit Springs Farm) and a alternative health clinic (Summit Springs Clinic)

The SSH Spring House, a little stone 'castle', is still there on a nearby property.

Camp Rolly remains the location for an Elan boys camp

Summit Springs Concluding Observations I

The Ricker, family along with other owners of mainline upscale hotels, actively excluded Jews whether from the state and elsewhere. In some cases, the excluded Jews created their own summer counter-institutions (Summit Spring and the JCC camps); however, the excluded Jews were blocked from the economically important social connections in the secular world.

Summit Spring was one mini-grand hotel for East Coast German reform Jewish communities that just happen to be located in Maine. Except for the local Poland, Me staff, almost everything (the culture, the life style, and the business activities) were imported for the summer and then exported in September.

Maine's established Jewish communities, including Lewiston-Auburn with its two synagogues, appear to have no connection to this Poland oasis.

Summit Springs

Concluding Observations II

In the early days of Summit Springs, the disparity in wealth between the East Coast German reform Jews and the largely Ashkenazi Maine Jews was very significant. In Maine Jewish history, the early decades of the 1900s were ones of largely immigrant poverty, while German reform Jewish communities on the East Coast vacationing in Poland, Me were by any standards extremely wealthy

Maine's other summer Jewish tourist communities were quite different. They were either

private residences for German reform Jews along the shores of Bar Harbor or Rangeley

or

observant East European Jews, largely populated from Boston, Montreal, and Connecticut. The three kosher hotels in Old Orchard Beach were never as grand as Summit Springs..

Contemporary Maine Jews have largely 'forgotten' this exclusion or never recognized that it existed

Summit Springs -Sources I

Slide #1 The initial lead to Summit Spring Hotel as the Jewish alternative to Poland Spring was provided by Jason C. Libby, Executive Director, Poland Spring Preservation Society and Park in 2009. I am much indebted to him for this lead.

Slide #3 – On the history of Poland Springs Hotel, see

Brian Harris, The Historic Poland Spring at <http://www.baharris.org/historicpolandspring/> (viewed Aug 5, 2011) subsequently cited as B Harris

Poland Spring : History at <http://www.polandspringps.org/pshistory.html> (viewed Aug 5, 2011);

Maine Memory Network at

<http://www.mainememory.net/bin/SwishSearch?heading=Hiram%20Ricker%20&%20Sons> (viewed Aug 5, 2011)

Slide #4 - Goldstein, Judith S. *Crossing Lines: Histories of Jews and Gentiles in Three Communities*, New York: William Morrow and Co., Inc., 1992.

Slide #6 - ADL Rights, vol 1, no 7, July-Aug 1957

In 1954, the Maine Medical Association abandoned plans to hold its annual convention at The Colony because the resort operated a racial discrimination policy. Dr Ben Zolov and Dr Maurice Ross organized the effort to move the convention site away from The Colony. Jewish Telegraphic Agency article, Aug 30, 1954.

Summit Springs -Sources II

Slide #7 - 8 - Mel Robbins interviewed by Theresa L. Allocca, USM Osher Center Library. Life Story Center. After the fire that destroyed the grand Poland Springs Hotel, Robbins was the owner of Poland Springs Motel located next to the original golf course. Interview at <http://webapp.usm.maine.edu/LifeStories/Search/Story/View.do?id=1596> (viewed April 2011)

David L Richards in Poland Spring : A Tale of the Gilded Age 1860 – 1900 (University of NH Press, 2006) has a different view . He writes “ Whether [an] ecumenical spirit extended to the followers of Judaism is unclear and disputed. The Rickers had no publically stated policy prohibiting the admission of Jews, although discrimination could be an effectively practiced covertly. Yet, the family certainly was not shy about making it distaste for other groups well known. It seems improbable that the family barred Jews outright given some of the surnames listed among arrivals between 1894 and 1901 : Adler, Baumgardner, Friedberger, Goldsmidt, Guggenheim, Gutman, Kauffmann, Levy, Munchheimer, Naumberg, Oppenheimer, Rosebaum, Schwartz, Sterin, Sternberg, Strauss, and Westheimer, In all likelihood, wealth opened the gates to the largely Gentile bastion for genteel Jews, just as it occasionally did at even more exclusive resorts. [Note that the 1894-1901 period cited above is a decade earlier than the Baum period- Gleckman]

“Nevertheless, the heyday of the Poland Spring resort did coincide with a period of rising resentment against Jews. . . . In time, restrictive ‘gentlemen’s agreements’ became commonplace in the resort trade and accommodations became rigidly segregated on the basis of religious beliefs”,

“Later generations of the Ricker family have steadfastly denied that their relatives forced Jews to journey across Poland [Me] to find a place to stay The strongest evidence supporting the Rickers’ claims of non-discrimination is a pair of letters written by Simon Wolf. Wolf was an attorney, author, advisor to Presidents from Abraham Lincoln to Woodrow Wilson In a note dated August 13, 1917 Wolf thanked Nettie Richer for her ‘generous and liberal sentiments.’ He wrote : ‘ To find in New England a woman all aglow for the history and people of the stock of Abraham and Moses is a revelation and gratification. Another letter written a month later makes clear that Wolf was not the only Jewish patron at Poland Spring that summer. In addition to Simon and Amy L Wolf, five other guests, including New York merchant Jacob Gimbel and Belle K Sondheim, who added her name ‘with pleasure’ signed the note of gratitude “ pg 29-30

Summit Springs -Sources III

Slide #10 – Mary Chipman and Fred Huntress of the Poland Historical Society (<http://www.polandhistoricalsociety.org/>) provided copies of all their materials on Summit Spring Hotel. I am very appreciative of their support .

On line extracts from the Poland Historical Society documents on Summit Springs Hotel are at *Poland Past and Present, 1795-1970* cited by B Harris and *Poland Bicentennial, 1795-1995* , Poland Historical Society, 1995 cited by B Harris

Slide #11 - For similar view of Summit Springs Hotel , see
Maine Memory Network at <http://www.mainememory.net/artifact/138> (viewed Aug 5, 2011)

Slide #14 - The *Poland Bicentennial 1795-1995* states that Summit Springs was purchased from Saco Savings Bank by “the Philadelphia Professional Club”. There is no record of the Philadelphia Professional Club in Androscoggin County Records Office, Auburn, Maine , nor is there any information on the club in the Philadelphia Jewish Archives at Temple University. However Herbert Kaufman (now of Bedford NY) recalled (email spring 2011) that his grandparents were probably married at the Philadelphia Professional Club. This Kaufman is not related to the Kaufmann family that subsequently purchased Summit Springs Hotel.

Poland Bicentennial, 1795-1995 , Poland Historical Society, 1995 as quoted in B Harris

Androscoggin Land Records, Auburn, Me, has a map and a schematic diagram of the property in Book of Plans, Vol 2, p 76 (later cited as Land Records)

Summit Springs -Sources IV

Slide #16 = *Maine - The Switzerland of America* as quoted by B Harris

Slide #17 – mortgage for \$10,000 with Edwin Wolf is recorded in Land Records, vol 260, pg 57
water rights, pump station, and pipeline rights are recorded in Land Records, Vol 260, pg 57
the 1926 - 1931 lease from Summit Springs Hotel (with Nathan Baum as President) to Nathan Baum
himself is for \$30,000 per year and \$30,000 for the last 3 months. Land Records, Vol 308
the sale of the property to the Kaufman in March 1944 . Land Records, Vol 556, pgs 443-447

Slide #18 = cited by B Harris

Slide #20 – US Federal Census via Ancestry.com for 1850, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1930

Slide #21 - US Federal Census via Ancestry.com for 1870, 1890, 1900, 1930 and Report of the Seventeenth Year of the Jewish Publication Society 1904-1905 and the Report of the Twenty-Third Year of the Jewish Publication Society 1910-1911

Summit Springs -Sources V

Slide #22 (1) interview with former elevator operator , Roger Mottram, currently (Feb 2011) living in Mechanic Falls

(2) Interview with former hotel guest Harold Meyer currently (Feb 2011) living in Manhattan

(3) Interview with former hotel guest Tom Gaines and his wife Carolyn L Gaines, currently (Feb 2011) living in Connecticut. Gaines and Meyers did oral interviews, but the tapes seem to have been misplaced by the Poland Historical Society

In 1995=96 Camp Androscoggin was home to the 3rd and 4th sessions of Seeds of Peace camps.

Slide #23 - information on the Rothschild, Speigal, Rosenau, and Gaines families from Tom Gaines (interview Spring 2011)

In the 1930 the Rosenau family had a personal house staff of four – a nurse, a maid, a cook, and a second nurse. By the 1936 there were living at 101 Central Park West – US Federal Census 1930 and Gaines

information on the Voice family and Rabbi Frisch was provided in an email (Jan 2011) from Brain Harris . His sources were *American Hebrew and Jewish Messenger*: Volume 119, Issue 10 (1926) / Volume 143, Issue 12 (1938). Biographical information on Jacob Voice from an estate dispute before the Surrogate Court of New York, Nassau County, at http://ny.findacase.com/research/wfrmDocViewer.aspx/xq/fac.19620517_0043702.NY.htm/qx (viewed Aug 8, 2011)

information on the Kaufman family, interview with grandson Herbert Kaufman (spring 2011). Mother's grandfather was the first Jewish president of a national bank, Mechanics Bank of Philadelphia. This grandfather was previously with Newbury & Loeb.

Summit Springs -Sources VI

Slide #24 Bruno was the chef on the German ship “Vaterland” (renamed “Leviathan” when seized in this country during WWI). He left the ship then and came to work in Summit Springs

Slide #25 - interviews with Tom Gaines (Spring 2011)

Slide #26 – the menu was provided by Brian Harris and is also available on his site at (http://www.baharris.org/historicpolandspring/SummitSpringHouse/SSH_Menu)

Slide #27 - *American Hebrew and Jewish Messenger*

Slide #28 = cited by B Harris

Slide #29 – official history of the Key’s Jewelers at <http://www.kay.com/lwp/wcm/connect/Kay/Customer+Service/About+Kay+Jewelers/Kay+History/> (viewed Feb 2011)

Slide #30 - cited by B Harris

Slide #31 = Jewish Washington, an on-line Scrapbook of an American Jewish Community by the Jewish Historical Society of Greater Washington <http://www.jhsgw.org/exhibitions/online/jewishwashington/exhibition/the-dream-continues> (viewed Aug 5, 2011)

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Slide #29 - *Poland Bicentennial, 1795-1995*, Poland Historical Society, 1995 as quoted in B Harris . The grandson William Leonard Jr of the hotel manager, Ernest Leonard, also reported (July 2011) his family's oral history that the Kaufmann family had a direct line to the White House. He said that his grandfather would drive to Portland to collect senior Navy officials who were guests of the Kaufmanns

reference to Kaufman's summer activities :Washington Post, September 26, 1947

Edmund I Kaufman dies 20 July 1950 ; his obituaries are in Philadelphia Jewish Exponent and Boston Jewish Advocate

Slide #32 - Abe Neff Papers *Digital Collection* Philadelphia Jewish Archives Photographs, Temple University Libraries , July 1949, captions on photograph

http://digital.library.temple.edu/cdm4/item_viewer.php?CISOROOT=/p15037coll15&CISOPTR=168&CISOBX=1&REC=8

(viewed Aug 8, 2011)

Slide #33 - Ernest Leonard may have become a partner of Summit Spring Hotel Corporation (Maine) in 1945 Land Records Vol X ; by 1948 Ernest sells some related parcels of land to Summit Spring Hotel Corporation (Delaware), Land Records 619, pg 211

background on Ernest Leonard roles from his grandson Bill Jr (July 2011)

Slide #34 - Land Records, Vol 626, pgs 124-126 and Vol 625, pg 569

Lewis managed the Summit Springs Motel & Country Club and the Breakers Hotel in Atlantic City before the family acquired the Shelburne Hotel in 1950 Lewis obituary, Apr 10, 2009 . Jewish Times of South Jersey

Slide #35 - US Federal Census via Ancestry.com for 1930

Slide #36 - Land Records, Vol 650, pg 66 , Vol 670, pg 173; Vol 683, pg 569; and Vol 681, pg 307

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Slide #37 - Summit Spring Water was provided for all the panelists when this paper was originally presented.