

**Free Admission until 9:00pm TODAY for those in Uniform to the Winter Flower Show at Phipps Conservatory!**

After the Ten Commandment Hike, Phipps Conservatory (located in Schenley Park) is offering free admission to Scouts and Scouters in "Class A" Uniform - Today Only! See the map inside — Look for the "PC"



**Don't Miss the Nationality Rooms in the Cathedral of Learning**  
Tours at 5:15pm



**You are invited to tour the Hindu Jain Temple**  
On Sunday, December 2nd at 11:30am



The Temple is located at 615 Illini Drive, Monroeville, PA 15146

**You are invited to tour the Pittsburgh Gurudwara at the**  
**Tri State Sikh Cultural Society on Sunday, December 9th at 12:00pm**



The Gurudwara is located at 4407 McKenzie Dr, Monroeville, PA 15146

Please send us your feedback! [cw@kreimers.com](mailto:cw@kreimers.com)

# THIRTEENTH ANNUAL TEN COMMANDMENT AND WORLD FAITHS HIKE

NOVEMBER 23, 2018  
15 Kislev, 5779\*



- ❖ 5779 - Jewish\* ❖ 5120 - Hindu
- ❖ 2562 - Buddhist ❖ 1440 - Islamic
- ❖ Samvat 550 - Sikh

*"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."*

— the 1st Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America  
adopted on December 15, 1791

The Thirteenth Annual Ten Commandment Hike is sponsored by the Pittsburgh Jewish Committee on Scouting with support from Phipps Conservatory and Botanical Gardens, Turner's Dairy, and Eat N' Park Restaurants.



**The purpose of the Ten Commandment Hike is to promote understanding and acceptance of anyone who practices a faith different from your own.**

**A Note about Stained Glass Windows you will see today:**

The First Baptist Church of Pittsburgh (the seventh stop) sanctuary windows were created by Charles J. Connick in 1912. They are the first major work of Connick, a native of Pittsburgh who during his career received over 5000 commissions throughout the United States. Pittsburgh is very fortunate to have his first and last major works only one city block apart. Connick’s last major work was Heinz Chapel (located on the grounds of Pitt’s Cathedral of Learning) in 1934.

One of the most important influences on Charles Connick was the artist William Willet of New York, who also created major stained glass works in Pittsburgh. Two important examples of Willet’s work that you can see on the hike are:

- Rodef Shalom - “Moses” interceding for the Israelites and “Charity” extending a hand to the sick, both from 1901 - still considered two of his finest works .
- St. Paul’s Cathedral - “Scenes from the Life of St. Paul”, 1904-1906 on the West Transept (the third stop).

**Hike Schedule & Destinations**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) Rodef Shalom Synagogue<br>(8:45am)<br>4905 Fifth Avenue  | 6) Heinz Chapel (2:10pm)<br><br>Mr. Tim Krupar<br>Pittsburgh Buddhist Center<br><i>The Ethical Precepts of Buddhism<br/>&amp; the Buddhist Festival Vesak</i>                   |
| 2) Holy Spirit Byzantine<br>Catholic Church (9:50am)<br>4815 Fifth Avenue                                 | Mr. Sanjay Mehta<br>Hindu Jain Temple<br><i>The Hindu faith’s symbolism &amp;<br/>the Hindu Festival Deepawali</i>  |
| 3) St. Paul Cathedral (10:45am)<br>4523 Fifth Avenue<br><br>Bag Lunch in the Social Hall<br>until 12:10pm | Bhai Sahib Mr. Sucha Singh<br>Tri-State Sikh Cultural Society<br>Pittsburgh Gurdwara<br><i>The Sikh Faith &amp; The Sikh<br/>Festival Vaisakhi</i>                              |
| 4) First Church of Christ, Scientist<br>(12:30pm)<br>201 North Ditheridge Street                          | 7) First Baptist Church (3:30pm)<br>159 North Bellefield Avenue   |
| 5) St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox<br>Church (1:30pm)<br>419 South Dithridge Street                           | 8) Islamic Center of Pittsburgh (4:10pm)<br>4100 Bigelow Blvd.<br>Imam Hazma Perez, Youth Director<br><i>The Five Pillars of Islam, Eid, and<br/>Understanding the creation</i> |
| 6) Heinz Chapel (2:10pm)<br>Bellfield Avenue on the Cathedral<br>of Learning lawn                         |   |

**“THE COMMANDMENTS”**

Exodus, Chapter 20, Verses 2—17

Rodef Shalom Synagogue  
Rabbi Aaron Bisno

**I. “I am the L-rd thy G-d, who brought you out of slavery to be your G-d.”**

Holy Spirit Byzantine Catholic Church  
Monsignor Russell A. Duker

**II. “Thou shalt have no other G-ds before Me.”**

**III. “Thou shalt not take the name of the L-rd thy G-d in vain.”**

St. Paul’s Cathedral  
Father Adam Potter, Parochial Vicar

**IV. “Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.”**

First Church of Christ, Scientist  
Nina Segelson

**V. “Honor thy father and thy mother.”**

**VI. “Thou shalt not commit murder.”**

St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Cathedral  
Father Christopher Bender, Dean

**VII. “Thou shalt not commit adultery.”**

**VIII. “Thou shalt not steal.”**

First Baptist Church  
Miss Angeline Wong

**IX. “Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.”**

**X. “Thou shalt not covet anything that is your neighbors.”**

**Why is the “O” missing in “G-d” & “L-rd”?**

It is not a typo. “G-d” and “L-rd” in are often written by many Jews instead of including the “O” as a way of avoiding the writing of the name of G-d, as to avoid the risk of the sin of erasing or defacing the name of G-d. It is also a sign of respect.

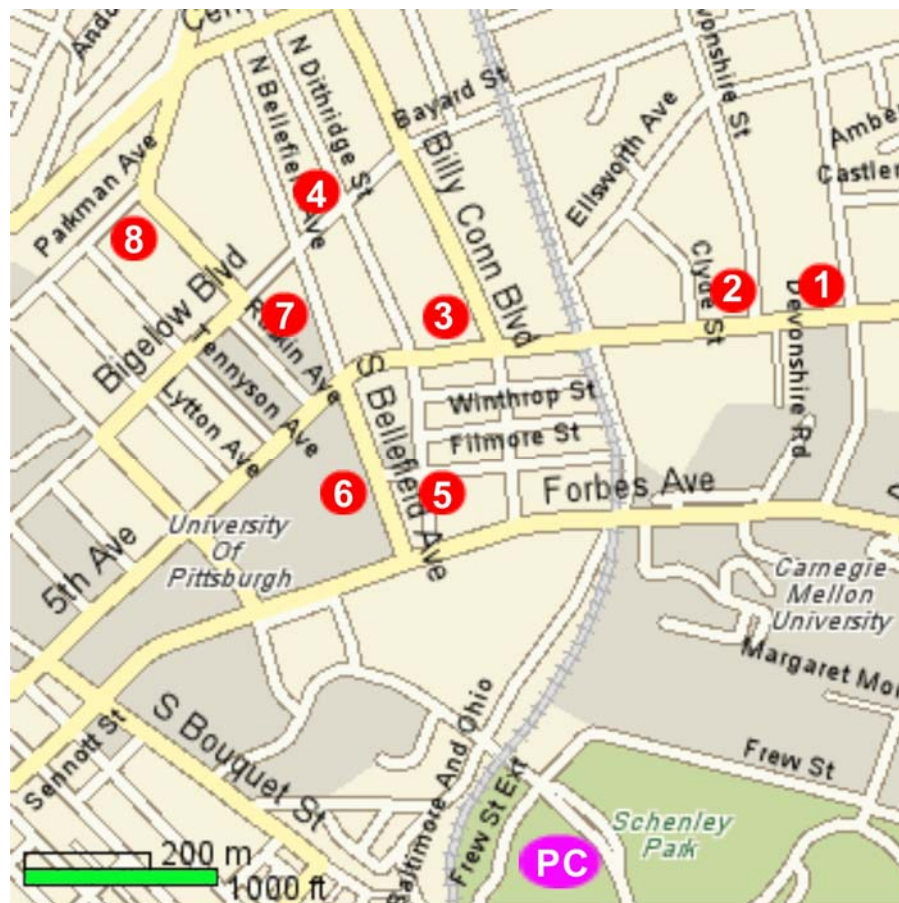
## A Bit of History:

Pittsburgh's Oakland and Shadyside neighborhoods have played an important role in the development of Pittsburgh since the late 1700s. It's hard to imagine that in less than a twelve block radius from the start of the Ten Commandment Hike, the following are just a few of the notable events that have taken place:

- The first Iron Smelters west of the Allegheny Mountains
- Coal Mining
- The founding of two major Universities, two Colleges, and four Nursing Schools
- The founding of seven hospitals
- The development Pittsburgh's "Millionaire's Row" in the late 1800s
- The formation of U.S. Steel, at one time, the largest company in the United States
- The gifts of Phipps Conservatory & Botanical Gardens and Schenley Park
- The gifts of World Class Art, Natural History, & Dinosaur Museums
- Automobile Manufacturing in the 1930s
- The creation of the Polio Vaccine by Dr. Jonas Salk
- The Pittsburgh Pirates winning the 1960 World Series at Forbes Field
- The Pittsburgh Steelers playing football through the 1960s
- Visits by Presidents and Popes
- Pioneering organ transplants and medical research
- Pioneering robotics research
- Pioneering Cyber-Security research at the Software Engineering Institute
- Countless examples of Pittsburgh Philanthropy over the last 125 years
- The founding of over 20 Houses of Worship

The major transition of this area from farms to residential neighborhoods started in the 1890s. Many of the Houses of Worship that you will visit today were built in the early 1900s.

They are all wonderful examples of different styles of architecture.



## RULES AND EXPECTATIONS

1. Have a buddy for the hike and always stay with your buddy.
2. Stay on the designated route and make only scheduled stops.
3. Stay on sidewalks!
4. DO NOT STEP ON RESIDENTS' LANDSCAPING.
5. Pick up and dispose of all trash in a proper manner.
6. Follow all traffic signals, OA guides, and Police Officer directions.
7. Drink water often.
8. Be courteous at all places of worship.
9. Be neat and clean in all rest rooms.
10. DO NOT EAT, DRINK, or CHEW GUM in a House of Worship.
11. Remove your hat in Church, but you may wear it in a Synagogue.
12. Have a safe hike and a positive experience.
13. Follow the Scout Oath and Law, and the Cub Law of the Pack at all times.

Have a FUN time, learn and ask questions! Remember, the only "dumb" question is the question that is not asked.

## Keeping Time - What year is it?

The Gregorian calendar (example: November 24, 2017), also called the *Western calendar* or the *Christian calendar* is internationally the most widely accepted and used civil calendar. The calendar was a reform in 1582 by Pope Gregory XIII of the Julian Calendar. The Julian calendar reformed the Roman calendar. It was introduced by Julius Caesar in 46 B.C.E (708 A.U.C.—after the founding of the city—Rome). It took effect in 45 B.C.E.

Why do Jewish Holidays move around? Not only do Jewish Holidays move relative to the modern civil calendar, but all of the other major faith's holidays do as well. The reason is complicated, but interesting!

## The Jewish Calendar

If you ask a Rabbi "When is Chanukah this year?" you just might get the reply: "Same as always: the 25th of Kislev!" This humorous answer makes an important point: the date of Jewish holidays does not change from year to year. Holidays are celebrated on the same day of the Jewish calendar every year, but the Jewish year is not the same length as a solar year on the civil calendar used by most of the western world, so the date shifts on the civil calendar.

### Background and History

The Jewish calendar is based on three astronomical phenomena: the rotation of the Earth about its axis (a day); the revolution of the moon about the Earth (a month); and the revolution of the Earth about the sun (a year). These three phenomena are independent of each other, so there is no direct correlation between them. On average, the moon revolves around the Earth in about 29½ days. The Earth revolves around the sun in about 365¼ days, that is, about 12.4 lunar months.

The civil calendar used by most of the world has abandoned any correlation between the moon cycles and the month, arbitrarily setting the length of months to 28, 30 or 31 days.

The Jewish calendar, however, coordinates all three of these astronomical phenomena. Months are either 29 or 30 days, corresponding to the 29½-day lunar cycle. Years are either 12 or 13 months, corresponding to the 12.4 month solar cycle.

The lunar month on the Jewish calendar begins when the first sliver of moon becomes visible after the dark of the moon. In ancient times, the new months used to be determined by observation. When people observed the new moon, they would notify the *Sanhedrin* (an assembly or council for each town in ancient Israel). When the Sanhedrin heard testimony from two independent, reliable eyewitnesses that the new moon occurred on a certain date, they would declare the *rosh chodesh* (first of the month) and send out messengers to tell people when the month began.

## G-d Bless Our Native Land

*Charles T. Brooks, 1884*

G-d bless our native land! Firm may she ever stand Thro' storm and night!  
When the wild tem-pest rave, Ruler of wind and wave,  
Do our country save, By Thy great might.  
For her our prayer shall rise To G-d above the skies; On Him we wait.  
Thou who art ever nigh, Guarding with watchful eye,  
To Thee aloud we cry, G-d save the State. A-Men.

## America the Beautiful

*Katharine Lee Bates, 1913*

O beautiful for spacious skies,  
For amber waves of grain,  
For purple mountain majesties,  
Above the fruited plain!  
America! America!  
G-d shed His grace on thee,  
And crown thy good with brotherhood, From sea to shining sea.  
O beautiful for pilgrim feet,  
Whose stern, impassioned stress,  
A thoroughfare for freedom beat,  
Across the wilderness!  
America! America!  
G-d mend thy every flaw,  
Confirm thy soul in self-control, Thy liberty in law!

## America

*Rev. Samuel F. Smith*

My country, 'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty,  
of thee I sing;  
land where my fathers died, land of the pilgrims' pride  
from every mountain side let freedom ring.

My native country thee, land of the noble free,  
thy name I love;  
I love thy rocks and rills, thy woods and templed hills;  
my heart with rapture thrills, like that above.

## The Dreidel Song

*Words by Samuel S. Grossman, Music by Samuel Goldfarb 1930*

I have a little dreidel  
I made it out of clay  
And when it's dry and ready  
Oh dreidel, I shall play

Oh, dreidel, dreidel, dreidel  
I made you out of glass  
And when you are all ready  
I'll play you on the grass

Oh, dreidel, dreidel, dreidel  
I made you out of clay  
And when you're dry and ready  
Oh Dreidel we shall play

Oh, dreidel, dreidel, dreidel  
I made you out of gold  
And when you are all ready  
I'll play you in the cold

Oh, dreidel, dreidel, dreidel  
I made you out of wood  
And when you are all ready  
I'll play you when I could

## G-d Bless America

*Words and music by Irving Berlin, 1938*

G-d Bless America,  
Land that I love.  
Stand beside her, and guide her  
Thru the night with a light from above.  
From the mountains, to the prairies,  
To the oceans, white with foam  
G-d bless America, My home sweet home.

## Yankee Doodle Boy

*George M. Cohan, 1904*

I'm a Yankee Doodle Dandy,  
A Yankee Doodle, do or die;  
A real live nephew of my Uncle Sam's,  
Born on the Fourth of July.  
I've got a Yankee Doodle sweetheart,  
She's my Yankee Doodle joy.  
Yankee Doodle came to London,  
Just to ride the ponies;  
I am the Yankee Doodle Boy.

## Issues with lunar calendars

The problem with strictly lunar calendars is that there are approximately 12.4 lunar months in every solar year, so a 12-month lunar calendar is about 11 days shorter than a solar year and a 13-month lunar is about 19 longer than a solar year. The months drift around the seasons on such a calendar: on a 12-month lunar calendar, the month of Nissan, which is supposed to occur in the Spring, would occur 11 days earlier in the season each year, eventually occurring in the Winter, the Fall, the Summer, and then the Spring again. On a 13-month lunar calendar, the same thing would happen in the other direction, and faster.

To compensate for this drift, the Jewish calendar uses a 12-month lunar calendar with an extra month occasionally added. The month of Nissan occurs 11 days earlier each year for two or three years, and then jumps forward 30 days, balancing out the drift. In ancient times, this month was added by observation: the Sanhedrin observed the conditions of the weather, the crops and the livestock, and if these were not sufficiently advanced to be considered "spring," then the Sanhedrin inserted an additional month into the calendar to make sure that Pesach (Passover) would occur in the spring (it is, after all, referred to in the Torah as Chag he-Aviv, the Festival of Spring!).

A year with 13 months is referred to in Hebrew as Shanah Me'uberet (pronounced shah-NAH meh-oo-BEH-reht), literally: a pregnant year. In English, we commonly call it a leap year. The additional month is known as Adar I, Adar Rishon (first Adar) or Adar Alef (the Hebrew letter Alef being the numeral "1" in Hebrew). The extra month is inserted before the regular month of Adar (known in such years as Adar II, Adar Sheini or Adar Beit). Note that Adar II is the "real" Adar, the one in which *Purim* (a holiday from the Book of Esther) is celebrated, the one in which *yahrzeits* (the remembrance of one's death) for Adar are observed, the one in which a 13-year-old born in Adar becomes a Bar Mitzvah. Adar I is the "extra" Adar.

In the fourth century, Hillel II established a fixed calendar based on mathematical and astronomical calculations. This calendar, still in use, standardized the length of months and the addition of months over the course of a 19 year cycle, so that the lunar calendar realigns with the solar years. Adar I is added in the 3rd, 6th, 8th, 11th, 14th, 17th and 19th years of the cycle. The current cycle began in Jewish year 5758 (the year that began October 2, 1997). If you are musically inclined, you may find it helpful to remember this pattern of leap years by reference to the major scale: for each whole step there are two regular years and a leap year; for each half-step there is one regular year and a leap year.



## Numbering of Jewish Years

The year number on the Jewish calendar represents the number of years since creation, calculated by adding up the ages of people in the Bible back to the time of creation. However, this does not necessarily mean that the universe has existed for only 5700 years as we understand years. Many Orthodox Jews will readily acknowledge that the first six "days" of creation are not necessarily 24-hour days (indeed, a 24-hour day would be meaningless until the creation of the sun on the fourth "day"). For a fascinating article by a nuclear physicist showing how Einstein's Theory of Relativity sheds light on the correspondence between the Torah's age of the universe and the age ascertained by science, google: The Age of the Universe.

Jews do not generally use the words "A.D." and "B.C." to refer to the years on the civil calendar. "A.D." means "the year of our L-rd," and we do not believe Jesus is the L-rd. Instead, we use the abbreviations C.E. (Common Era) and B.C.E. (Before the Common Era), which are commonly used by scholars today. The Hindus, Buddhists, Sikhs, and Muslims do the same.

## Months of the Jewish Year

The names of the months of the Jewish calendar were adopted during the time of Ezra, after the return from the Babylonian exile. The names are actually Babylonian month names, brought back to Israel by the returning exiles. Note that most of the Bible refers to months by number, not by name.

**The Jewish Months (in order)** 1. Nissan, 2. Iyar, 3. Sivan, 4. Tamuz, 5. Av, 6. Elul, 7. Tishrei, 8. Cheshvan, 9. Kislev, 10. Tevet, 11. Shevat, (12. Adar - Leap Month), 13. (12 when not a leap year) Adar II. Nissan occurs in March to April. Rosh Hashanah — The Jewish New Year occurs on the 1st of Tishrei, some time in September on the Western Calendar

## Holidays Discussed by the Various Faiths

(listed alphabetically by name)

**Chanukah:** The Festival of Lights also the Feast of Dedication — is an eight-day Jewish holiday commemorating the rededication of the Holy Temple (the Second Temple) in Jerusalem at the time of the Maccabean Revolt against the Seleucid Empire of the 2nd century B.C.E. Chanukah is observed for eight nights and days, starting on the 25th day of Kislev according to the Hebrew calendar. This year, Chanukah starts the evening of Sunday December 2, 2018 and ends the evening of Monday December 10th

**Christmas:** The annual commemoration of the birth of Jesus Christ approximately 2018 years ago. Christmas is celebrated generally on December 25 around the world. Orthodox churches celebrate Christmas on January 7th due to the differences of the Gregorian and Julian Calendars.

**Deepawali:** A Hindu Festival of lights and prayers. Deepawali is literally the festival of lights symbolizing the lighting of the lamp of knowledge, and removing ignorance, in our lives and in those of others. A single lamp can light a hundred others; sharing with others does not diminish the principal.

The Hindu faith is rich in symbolism. Most worships and celebrations involve religious symbols. The scope of symbolism is broad and includes physical acts as well as the notion of inner consciousness. Sacred symbols are displayed in the home and temple to invoke good omen and to energize the environment. Symbols have their philosophical and scientific significance based on the spiritual texts and cultural traditions.

**Vaisakhi:** A Sikh harvest festival celebrated by the large farming community in the states of Punjab and Haryana. Since Vaisakhi falls in the middle of the month of April (April 13), Vaisakhi marks the harvest time of the winter crops. Farmers are in full mood and spirit to enjoy the fruits of hard work as they celebrate Vaisakhi Festival.

Colorful Baisakhi Fairs are organized at several places in Punjab to mark the harvest festival of Vaisakhi. Performance of bhangra and gidda dance besides other recreational activities make Vaisakhi festivals a major crowd puller. People also indulge in shopping and eating spree in the numerous stalls set up in the fairs.

The festival holds special significance to Sikhs. Many Sikhs choose to be baptized during this time. During the Vaisakhi celebration, processions called *Nagar Kirtan* also make their way along the streets singing hymns from a sacred book of worship known as Guru Granth Sahib.

Vaisakhi, also known as Baisakhi, Vaishakhi, or Vasakhi is a historical and religious festival in Sikhism. It is usually celebrated on 13 or 14 April every year. Vaisakhi marks the Sikh new year and commemorates the formation of 'Khalsa Panth' or Sikh nation of warriors under Guru Gobind Singh in 1699.

Guru Nanak's birthday originally fell on 14th of April but traditionally it is celebrated in the month of November. After Guru Nanak, nine successors preached the message of divine established by Him. The last physical Guru of the Sikhs Guru Gobind Singh gave 'Amrit' or initiation and created a new nation that was based on the five principles; mercy, discipline, courage, strength, and master status. Taking Amrit is also known as becoming a committed Sikh and stepping towards God to attain oneness with almighty. This day is celebrated all over world by Sikhs. People gather at Gurdwaras (Sikh place of worship) usually they recite Guru Granth Sahib (Sikh religious book) uninterruptedly which takes about 50 hours to finish. Devotees take one or two hour shifts to read.

People offer prayers in the morning and evening. After the prayers are over, worshippers are served a popular dessert known as kadaah Prasaad (flower pudding). Volunteers at the Gurdwaras serve free meals to attendees at the conclusion of the services. People of any walk of life are welcomed to take part in feast, and anyone can volunteer to help out the community.

**Vesak:** The annual celebration of the birth, enlightenment, and passing away of the historical Buddha which took place in 6th Century B.C.E. (all on the full moon day in in May on the western calendar). This holiday is celebrated in many Buddhist countries to celebrate the potential of the human mind to become enlightened.